Quick Reference Guide For The Eagle.

Turn on and adjust the Eagle gas monitor in a known fresh air area

1. Turning the Eagle ON

a. Connect the hose and probe to the Eagle inlet fitting.
b. Press and hold the POWER ENTER button for a few seconds to turn the Eagle on.
c. Allow Eagle warm up. If Lunch Break feature is active, follow on-screen prompts.
d. The Eagle will display minimum battery voltage of 4.5 V and current battery condition.
e. If Data Logging option is installed the Eagle will display Date and Time.
f. Self Diagnosis will be displayed.
g. The Eagle will sound a double beep and display all gas readings.

2. Sensor Failure

a. If the Eagle experiences a sensor failure during start up, the LCD will indicate FAIL SENSOR and indicate the sensor that has failed in brackets. Example: FAIL SENSOR <OXY>. The Eagle alarm will sound to indicate failure, then indicate SELF DIAGNOSIS, beep twice, then display gas readings. OXY (or failed sensor) will be displayed as xxx's.
b. If a sensor should fail, replace sensor as required and calibrate instrument before use.

3. Performing a Demand Zero

a. Find a fresh-air environment free of toxic or combustible gases and of normal oxygen content (20.9%).
b. Press and hold the AIR button. The display will indicate DEMAND ZERO, HOLD AIR KEY, ADJUSTING ZERO, READING ZERO DATA, ZERO ADJUSTED. Release AIR button when RELEASE AIR KEY is displayed. The Eagle will set to fresh air values, (0% LEL, 20.9 %Vol O2, 0.0 ppm H2S and 0 ppm CO).

4. Performing a Flow Integrity Test

a. The flow integrity test verifies there are no leaks in the hose and probe assembly, the pump is operating and the flow fault circuit is active.
b. With the Eagle in normal operation and with hose and probe attached, place finger over the end of the probe to block flow.
c. The Eagle should indicate FAIL LOW FLOW LEVEL within a few seconds.
d. Press RESET SILENCE button to restart pump.
e. If the Eagle does not go into flow fail alarm, inspect hose and probe for leaks.
f. Have Eagle serviced if you are unable to correct leakage.

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5. Performing a Breath Test

   a. Performing a breath test quickly tests the Eagle's oxygen sensor, pump, audible and visual alarms for proper operation.

   b. Turn the Eagle ON and allow instrument to warm up.

   c. Perform a Demand Zero.

   d. Cup hand over end of probe and gently exhale into probe.

   e. In a few seconds the oxygen sensor output will drop below the alarm point of 19.5% and activate alarms.

Note: When testing using a hose, allow 1 second of time for each foot of hose length. Example: Using a 5-foot hose, the typical sample time for gas to get to sensors is 5 seconds.

   f. Press the RESET SILENCE button to reset alarms.

   g. Performing a Breath Test is not a substitution for calibration or bump test.

6. Accessing the Display Mode (Press the DISP/ADJ button to access the following menus)

   a. Set user and station ID (if feature is turned on)

   b. Display peak gas readings

Note: Peak readings are reset when Eagle is turned OFF

   c. Display elapsed time the Eagle has been ON

   d. Display TWA and STEL readings (toxic gas Eagles only)

   e. Display battery voltage

   f. Display date and time (with Data Logging Option installed only)

   g. Clear the data log (with Data Logging Option installed only)

   h. Display remaining log time (with Data Logging Option installed only)

7. Switching from LEL to PPM

   a. The PPM switches the combustible gas reading units of measure from % LEL (Lower Explosive Limit), to PPM (Parts Per Million).

   b. Press the LEL/PPM button once. The display should now indicate PPM.

Note: If combustible reading is not zero in fresh air, perform another Demand Zero.

   c. Press the LEL/PPM button again to return to the LEL range.

8. Turn the Eagle OFF

   a. Press and hold the POWER ENTER button until GOOD BYE is displayed. The Eagle will then turn off.

9. Consult the instruction manual for further information on the operation of the Eagle.

RKI INSTRUMENTS