GENERAL DESCRIPTION

These Analog Panel Meters offer many features and performance capabilities to suit a wide range of industrial applications. Available in five different models to handle various analog inputs, including DC Voltage/Current, AC Voltage/Current, Process, Temperature, and Strain Gage Inputs. Refer to pages 4 through 6 for the details on the specific models. The option cards allow the opportunity to configure the meter for present applications, while providing easy upgrades for future needs.

The meters employ a bright 0.56" LED display. The unit is available with a red sunlight readable or a standard green LED. The intensity of display can be adjusted from dark room applications up to sunlight readable, making it ideal for viewing in bright light applications.

The meters provide a MAX and MIN reading memory with programmable capture time. The capture time is used to prevent detection of false max or min readings which may occur during start-up or unusual process events.

The signal totalizer (integrator) can be used to compute a time-input product. This can be used to provide a readout of totalized flow, calculate service intervals of motors or pumps, etc. The totalizer can also accumulate batch weighing operations.

Optional digital output cards provide the meter with up to four setpoint outputs. The cards are available as dual relay, quad relay, quad sinking transistor, quad sourcing transistor/SSR drive, or dual triac/dual SSR drive outputs. The setpoint alarms can be configured to suit a variety of control and alarm requirements.

Communication and Bus Capabilities are also available as option cards. These include RS232, RS485, Modbus, DeviceNet, and Profinet-DP. Readout values and setpoint alarm values can be controlled through the bus.

A linear DC output signal is available as an optional card. The card provides either 20 mA or 10 V signals. The output can be scaled independent of the input range and can track either the input, totalizer, max or min readings.

Once the meters have been initially configured, the parameter list may be locked out from further modification in its entirety or only the setpoint values can be made accessible.

The meters have been specifically designed for harsh industrial environments. With NEMA 4X/IP65 sealed bezel and extensive testing of noise effects to CE requirements, the meter provides a tough yet reliable application solution.

SAFETY SUMMARY

All safety related regulations, local codes and instructions that appear in this literature or on equipment must be observed to ensure personal safety and to prevent damage to either the instrument or equipment connected to it. If equipment is used in a manner not specified by the manufacturer, the protection provided by the equipment may be impaired.

Do not use this unit to directly command motors, valves, or other actuators not equipped with safeguards. To do so can be potentially harmful to persons or equipment in the event of a fault to the unit.

CAUTION: Risk of Danger
Read complete instructions prior to installation and operation of the unit.

DIMENSIONS In inches (mm)

Note: Recommended minimum clearance (behind the panel) for mounting clip installation is 2.1" (53.4) H x 5.0" (127) W.
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</table>

**Ordering Information**

**Series 2000**

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Please Specify</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SERIES 2000</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPTIONS</td>
<td>Please Specify</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Input Signal**

- 4-20mA
- 0-5 VDC
- 1-6 VDC
- 0-10 VDC
- 1-11 VDC

**Power Requirements**

- 115/230 VAC
- 11-36 VDC

**Option Cards**

- Dual Relay Option Card
- Quad Relay Option Card
- Quad NPN-OC Option Card
- Quad NPN-OC Option Card
- Analog Output Option Card
- RS232 Serial Communications Option Card
- RS485 Serial Communications Option Card
- No Option Card

**NEMA 4 Enclosure**

| 2000 - 11111 ENC |

**Product Specifications**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input Range</th>
<th>Accuracy* (18 to 28°C)</th>
<th>Impedance/Compliance</th>
<th>Max Continuous Overload</th>
<th>Resolution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>200 mADC</td>
<td>0.05% of reading +0.03 μA</td>
<td>1.11 KΩm</td>
<td>15 mA</td>
<td>10 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 mAADC</td>
<td>0.05% of reading +0.03 μA</td>
<td>111 Ω</td>
<td>50 mA</td>
<td>0.1 μA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 mAADC</td>
<td>0.05% of reading +0.03 μA</td>
<td>11.1 Ω</td>
<td>150 mA</td>
<td>1 μA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 mAADC</td>
<td>0.05% of reading +0.03 mA</td>
<td>0.1 Ω</td>
<td>500 mA</td>
<td>10 μA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 ADC</td>
<td>0.05% of reading +0.03 mA</td>
<td>0.1 Ω</td>
<td>3 A</td>
<td>0.1 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 mVDC</td>
<td>0.05% of reading +0.03 mA</td>
<td>1.066 Mohm</td>
<td>100 V</td>
<td>10 μV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 VDC</td>
<td>0.05% of reading +0.03 mA</td>
<td>1.066 Mohm</td>
<td>300 V</td>
<td>1 mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 VDC</td>
<td>0.05% of reading +0.03 mA</td>
<td>1.066 Mohm</td>
<td>300 V</td>
<td>10 mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 VDC</td>
<td>0.05% of reading +0.03 mA</td>
<td>1.066 Mohm</td>
<td>300 V</td>
<td>1 mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 ohm</td>
<td>0.05% of reading +0.05 Mohm</td>
<td>0.175 V</td>
<td>30 V</td>
<td>0.01 Ωm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000 ohm</td>
<td>0.05% of reading +0.05 ohm</td>
<td>1.75 V</td>
<td>30 V</td>
<td>0.1 Ωm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 KΩm</td>
<td>0.05% of reading +0.1 ohm</td>
<td>17.5 V</td>
<td>30 V</td>
<td>1 Ωm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Four Voltage Ranges** (300 VDC Max)
- **Five Current Ranges** (2ADC Max)
- **Three Resistance Ranges** (10K Ohm Max)
- **Selectably 24 V, 2 V, 1.75 mA Excitation**

*After 20 minute warm-up. Accuracy is specified in two ways: Accuracy over an 18° to 28° C and 10 to 75% RH environment; and accuracy over a 0° to 50° C and 0 to 85%RH (non-condensing environment). Accuracy over the 0° to 50° C range includes the temperature coefficient effect of the meter.

**Excitation Power:**

- Transmitter Power: 24 VDC, ±5%, regulated, 50 mA max.
- Reference Voltage: 2 VDC, ±2% Compliance: 1 kohm load min. (2 mA max.)
- Temperature coefficient: 40 ppm/°C max.
- Reference Current: 1.75 mADC, ±2% Compliance: 10 kohm load max.
- Temperature coefficient: 40 ppm/°C max.
1. **DISPLAY**: 5 digit, 0.56” (14.2 mm) red sunlight readable or standard green LEDs, (-19999 to 99999)

2. **POWER**:
   - AC Versions:
     - AC Power: 85 to 250 VAC, 50/60 Hz, 15 VA Isolation: 2300 Vrms for 1 min. to all inputs and outputs. DC Versions (Not available on AC True RMS Volt/Current Input):
     - DC Power: 11 to 36 VDC, 11 W (derate operating temperature to 40°C if operating <15 VDC and three option cards are installed)
     - AC Power: 24 VAC, ± 10%, 50/60 Hz, 15 VA Isolation: 500 Vrms for 1 min. to all inputs and outputs (50 V working).

3. **ANNUNCIATORS**:
   - MAX - maximum readout selected
   - MIN - minimum readout selected
   - TOT - totalizer readout selected, flashes when total overflows
   - SP1 - setpoint alarm 1 is active
   - SP2 - setpoint alarm 2 is active
   - SP3 - setpoint alarm 3 is active
   - SP4 - setpoint alarm 4 is active
   - Units Label - optional units label backlight

4. **KEYPAD**: 3 programmable function keys, 5 keys total

5. **A/D CONVERTER**: 16 bit resolution

6. **UPDATE RATES**:
   - A/D conversion rate: 20 readings/sec.
   - Step response: 200 msec. max. to within 99% of final readout value
     - (digital filter and internal zero correction disabled)
   - AC True RMS Volt/Current Input Only: 1 sec max. to within 99% of final readout value (digital filter disabled)

7. **DISPLAY MESSAGES**:
   - “OLOL” - Appears when measurement exceeds + signal range.
   - “ULUL” - Appears when measurement exceeds - signal range
   - Thermocouple/RTD “SHrt” - Appears when shorted sensor is detected. (RTD only) Thermocouple/RTD: “OPEN” - Appears when open sensor is detected.
   - “...” - Appears when display values exceed display range.
   - “E...” - Appears when Totalizer exceeds 9 digits.
   - “h...” - Denotes the high order display of the Totalizer.

8. **INPUT CAPABILITIES**: See specific product specifications, pages 4-6

9. **EXCITATION POWER**: See specific product specifications, pages 4-6

10. **LOW FREQUENCY NOISE REJECTION**: (Does not apply to AC True RMS) Normal Mode: > 60 dB @ 50 or 60 Hz ±1%, digital filter off Common Mode: >100 dB, DC to 120 Hz

11. **USER INPUTS**: Three programmable user inputs
    - Max. Continuous Input: 30 VDC
    - Isolation To Sensor Input Common: Not isolated. (Not AC True RMS)
    - AC True RMS Volt/Current Input Isolation to Sensor Input Common: 1400 Vrms for 1 min. Working Voltage: 125 V
    - Response Time: 50 msec. max.
    - Logic State: Jumper selectable for sink/source logic

12. **TOTALIZER**:
    - Function:
      - Time Base: second, minute, hour, or day
      - Batch: Can accumulate (gate) input display from a user input
    - Time Accuracy: 0.01% typical
    - Decimal Point: 0 to 0.0000
    - Scale Factor: 0.001 to 65.000
    - Low Signal Cut-out: -19,999 to 99,999
    - Total: 9 digits, display alternates between high order and low order readouts

13. **CUSTOM LINEARIZATION**:
    - Data Point Pairs: Selectable from 2 to 16
    - Display Range: -19,999 to 99,999
    - Decimal Point: 0 to 0.0000
    - Thermocouple and RTD Input: Ice Point Compensation: user value (0.00 to 650.00 µV/°C)

14. **MEMORY**: Nonvolatile E²PROM retains all programmable parameters and display values.

15. **ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS**:
    - Operating Temperature Range: 0 to 50°C (0 to 45°C with all three option cards installed)
    - Shock to IEC 68-2-27: Operational 25 g (10 g relay).
    - Storage Temperature Range: -40 to 60°C
    - Operating and Storage Humidity: 0 to 85% max. RH non-condensing
    - Altitude: Up to 2000 meters

16. **CONNECTIONS**: High compression cage-clamp terminal block
    - Wire Strip Length: 0.3” (7.5 mm)
    - Wire Gage: 30-14 AWG copper wire
    - Torque: 4.5 inch-lbs (0.51 N-m) max.

17. **CONSTRUCTION**: This unit is rated for NEMA 4X/IP65 outdoor use. IP20 Touch safe. Installation Category II, Pollution Degree 2. One piece bezel/case. Flame resistant. Synthetic rubber keypad. Panel gasket and mounting clip included.

18. **WEIGHT**: 10.4 oz. (295 g)
### DC Volt/Current Input - Universal DC Input

**SPECIFICATIONS**

**INPUT RANGES:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INPUT RANGE</th>
<th>ACCURACY* (18 to 28°C)</th>
<th>ACCURACY* (0 to 50°C)</th>
<th>IMPEDANCE/COMPLIANCE</th>
<th>MAX CONTINUOUS OVERLOAD</th>
<th>RESOLUTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>±200 µADC</td>
<td>0.03% of reading +0.03 µA</td>
<td>0.12% of reading +0.04 µA</td>
<td>1.11 Kohm</td>
<td>15 mA</td>
<td>10 nA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>±2 mADC</td>
<td>0.03% of reading +0.3 µA</td>
<td>0.12% of reading +0.4 µA</td>
<td>111 ohm</td>
<td>50 mA</td>
<td>0.1 µA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>±20 mADC</td>
<td>0.03% of reading +3 µA</td>
<td>0.12% of reading +4 µA</td>
<td>11.1 ohm</td>
<td>150 mA</td>
<td>1 µA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>±200 mADC</td>
<td>0.05% of reading +30 µA</td>
<td>0.15% of reading +40 µA</td>
<td>1.1 ohm</td>
<td>500 mA</td>
<td>10 µA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>±2 ADC</td>
<td>0.5% of reading +0.3 mA</td>
<td>0.7% of reading +0.4 mA</td>
<td>0.1 ohm</td>
<td>3 A</td>
<td>0.1 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>±200 mVDC</td>
<td>0.03% of reading +30 µV</td>
<td>0.12% of reading +40 µV</td>
<td>1,066 Mohm</td>
<td>100 V</td>
<td>10 µV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>±2 VDC</td>
<td>0.03% of reading +0.3 mV</td>
<td>0.12% of reading +0.4 mV</td>
<td>1,066 Mohm</td>
<td>300 V</td>
<td>0.1 mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>±20 VDC</td>
<td>0.03% of reading +3 mV</td>
<td>0.12% of reading +4 mV</td>
<td>1,066 Mohm</td>
<td>300 V</td>
<td>1 mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>±300 VDC</td>
<td>0.05% of reading +30 mV</td>
<td>0.15% of reading +40 mV</td>
<td>1,066 Mohm</td>
<td>300 V</td>
<td>10 mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 ohm</td>
<td>0.05% of reading +0.03 ohm</td>
<td>0.2% of reading +0.04 ohm</td>
<td>0.175 V</td>
<td>30 V</td>
<td>0.01 ohm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000 ohm</td>
<td>0.05% of reading +0.3 ohm</td>
<td>0.2% of reading +0.4 ohm</td>
<td>1.75 V</td>
<td>30 V</td>
<td>0.1 ohm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Kohm</td>
<td>0.05% of reading +1 ohm</td>
<td>0.2% of reading +1.5 ohm</td>
<td>17.5 V</td>
<td>30 V</td>
<td>1 ohm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* After 20 minute warm-up. Accuracy is specified in two ways: Accuracy over an 18 to 28°C and 10 to 75% RH environment; and accuracy over a 0 to 50°C and 0 to 85% RH (non-condensing environment). Accuracy over the 0 to 50°C range includes the temperature coefficient effect of the meter.

**EXCITATION POWER:**

- Transmitter Power: 24 VDC, ±5%, regulated, 50 mA max.
- Reference Voltage: 2 VDC, ±2%
- Compliance: 1 kohm load min. (2 mA max.)
- Temperature coefficient: 40 ppm/°C max.
- Reference Current: 1.75 mA, ±2%
- Compliance: 10 kohm load max.
- Temperature coefficient: 40 ppm/°C max.

### Process Input

**SPECIFICATIONS**

**SENSOR INPUTS:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INPUT RANGE</th>
<th>ACCURACY* (18 to 28°C)</th>
<th>ACCURACY* (0 to 50°C)</th>
<th>IMPEDANCE/COMPLIANCE</th>
<th>MAX CONTINUOUS OVERLOAD</th>
<th>DISPLAY RESOLUTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20 mA (-2 to 26 mA)</td>
<td>0.03% of reading +2 µA</td>
<td>0.12% of reading +3 µA</td>
<td>20 ohm</td>
<td>150 mA</td>
<td>1 µA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 VDC (-1 to 13 VDC)</td>
<td>0.03% of reading +2 mV</td>
<td>0.12% of reading +3 mV</td>
<td>500 Kohm</td>
<td>300 V</td>
<td>1 mV</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* After 20 minute warm-up. Accuracy is specified in two ways: Accuracy over an 18 to 28°C and 10 to 75% RH environment; and accuracy over a 0 to 50°C and 0 to 85% RH (non-condensing environment). Accuracy over the 0 to 50°C range includes the temperature coefficient effect of the meter.

**EXCITATION POWER:**

- Dual Range Input (20 mA or 10 VDC)
- 24 VDC Transmitter Power
AC TRUE RMS Volt and Current

SPECIFICATIONS

- **FOUR VOLTAGE RANGES (300 VAC Max)**
- **FIVE CURRENT RANGES (5 A Max)**
- **ACCEPTS AC OR DC COUPLED INPUTS**
- **THREE WAY ISOLATION: POWER, INPUT AND OUTPUTS**

**INPUT RANGES:**

- Isolation To Option Card Commons and User Input Commons: 125 Vrms
- Isolation To AC Power Terminals: 250 Vrms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INPUT RANGE</th>
<th>ACCURACY*</th>
<th>IMPEDANCE (60 Hz)</th>
<th>MAX CONTINUOUS OVERLOAD</th>
<th>MAX DC BLOCKING</th>
<th>RESOLUTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>200 mV</td>
<td>0.1% of reading +0.4 mV</td>
<td>686 Kohm</td>
<td>±10 V</td>
<td>0.01 mV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 V</td>
<td>0.1% of reading +2 mV</td>
<td>686 Kohm</td>
<td>±50 V</td>
<td>0.1 mV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 V</td>
<td>0.1% of reading +20 mV</td>
<td>686 Kohm</td>
<td>±300 V</td>
<td>1 mV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 V</td>
<td>0.2% of reading +0.3 V</td>
<td>686 Kohm</td>
<td>±300 V**</td>
<td>0.1 V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 µA</td>
<td>0.1% of reading +0.4 µA</td>
<td>1.11 Kohm</td>
<td>±15 mA</td>
<td>0.01 µA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 mA</td>
<td>0.1% of reading +2 µA</td>
<td>111 ohm</td>
<td>±50 mA</td>
<td>0.1 µA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 mA</td>
<td>0.1% of reading +20 µA</td>
<td>11.1 ohm</td>
<td>±150 mA</td>
<td>1 µA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 mA</td>
<td>0.1% of reading +0.2 mA</td>
<td>1.1 ohm</td>
<td>500 mA</td>
<td>±500 mA</td>
<td>10 µA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 A</td>
<td>0.5% of reading +5 mA</td>
<td>0.02 ohm</td>
<td>±7 A**</td>
<td>1 mA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Conditions for accuracy specification:
- 20 minutes warmup
- 18-28°C temperature range, 10-75% RH non-condensing
- 50 Hz - 400 Hz sine wave input with 1.414 crest factor
- 1% to 100% of range

For conditions outside the above listed:
Temperature from 0-18 and 28-50°C: Add 0.1% reading + 20 counts error
Crest factors:
1-3: Add 0.2% reading + 10 counts error
3-5: Add 1% reading
DC component: Add 0.5% reading + 10 counts
20-50 Hz and 400-10 KHz: Add 1% reading + 20 counts error

**Non-repetitive surge rating:** 15 A for 5 seconds

**Inputs are direct coupled to the input divider and shunts. Input signals with high DC component levels may reduce the usable range.**

**MAX CREST FACTOR (Vp/VRMS):** 5 @ Full Scale Input
**INPUT COUPLING:** AC or AC and DC
**INPUT CAPACITANCE:** 10 pF
**COMMON MODE VOLTAGE:** 125 V AC working
**COMMON MODE REJECTION:** (DC to 60 Hz) 80 dB

**INPUT RANGE**

- **ACCURACY** (18 to 28 °C)
- **ACCURACY** (0 to 50 °C)
- **IMPEDANCE**
- **MAX CONTINUOUS OVERLOAD**
- **RESOLUTION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INPUT RANGE</th>
<th>ACCURACY* (18 to 28 °C)</th>
<th>ACCURACY* (0 to 50 °C)</th>
<th>IMPEDANCE</th>
<th>MAX CONTINUOUS OVERLOAD</th>
<th>RESOLUTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>±24 mVDC</td>
<td>0.02% of reading +3 µV</td>
<td>0.07% of reading +4 µV</td>
<td>100 Mohm</td>
<td>30 V</td>
<td>1 µV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>±240 mVDC</td>
<td>0.02% of reading +30 µV</td>
<td>0.07% of reading +40 µV</td>
<td>100 Mohm</td>
<td>30 V</td>
<td>10 µV</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CONNECTION TYPE:** 4-wire bridge (differential)
2-wire (single-ended)

**COMMON MODE RANGE** (w.r.t. input common): 0 to +5 VDC
Rejection: 80 dB (DC to 120 Hz)

**BRIDGE EXCITATION**
- Jumper Selectable: 5 VDC @ 65 mA max., ±2%
- 10 VDC @ 125 mA max., ±2%
- Temperature coefficient (ratio metric): 20 ppm/°C max.
THERMOCOUPLE AND RTD INPUT

SPECIFICATIONS

READOUT:
Resolution: Variable: 0.1, 0.2, 0.5, or 1, 2, or 5 degrees
Scale: F or C
Offset Range: -19,999 to 99,999 display units

THERMOCOUPLE INPUTS:
Input Impedance: 20 MΩ
Lead Resistance Effect: 0.03µV/ohm
Max. Continuous Overvoltage: 30 V

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INPUT TYPE</th>
<th>RANGE</th>
<th>ACCURACY* (18 to 28 °C)</th>
<th>ACCURACY* (0 to 50 °C)</th>
<th>STANDARD</th>
<th>WIRE COLOR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>-200 to 400°C</td>
<td>1.2°C</td>
<td>2.1°C</td>
<td>ITS-90</td>
<td>(+) blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>-200 to 870°C</td>
<td>1.0°C</td>
<td>2.4°C</td>
<td>ITS-90</td>
<td>(+) purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J</td>
<td>-200 to 760°C</td>
<td>1.1°C</td>
<td>2.3°C</td>
<td>ITS-90</td>
<td>(+) white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>-200 to 1327°C</td>
<td>1.3°C</td>
<td>3.4°C</td>
<td>ITS-90</td>
<td>(+) yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>-50 to 1768°C</td>
<td>1.9°C</td>
<td>4.0°C</td>
<td>ITS-90</td>
<td>(+) orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>-50 to 1768°C</td>
<td>1.9°C</td>
<td>4.0°C</td>
<td>ITS-90</td>
<td>(+) white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>100 to 300°C</td>
<td>3.9°C</td>
<td>5.7°C</td>
<td>ITS-90</td>
<td>(+) red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>-200 to 1300°C</td>
<td>1.3°C</td>
<td>3.1°C</td>
<td>ITS-90</td>
<td>(+) orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>0 to 2315°C</td>
<td>1.9°C</td>
<td>6.1°C</td>
<td>ASTM E988-90***</td>
<td>no standard</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*After 20 min. warm-up. Accuracy is specified in two ways: Accuracy over an 18 to 28 °C and 15 to 75% RH environment; and Accuracy over a 0 to 50 °C and 0 to 85% RH (non condensing) environment. Accuracy specified over the 0 to 50 °C operating range includes meter tempco and ice point tracking effects. The specification includes the A/D conversion errors, linearization conformity, and thermocouple ice point compensation. Total system accuracy is the sum of meter tempco and ice point tracking effects. The accuracy over the interval -270 to -200 °C is a function of temperature, ranging from 1 °C at -200 °C and degrading to 7 °C at -270 °C. Accuracy may be improved by field calibrating the meter readout at the temperature of interest.
** The accuracy over the interval -270 to -200 °C is a function of temperature, ranging from 1 °C at -200 °C and degrading to 7 °C at -270 °C. Accuracy may be improved by field calibrating the meter readout at the temperature of interest.
*** These curves have been corrected to ITS-90.

RTD INPUTS:
Type: 3 or 4 wire, 2 wire can be compensated for lead wire resistance
Excitation current: 100 ohm range: 165 µA
10 ohm range: 2.6 mA
Lead resistance: 100 ohm range: 10 ohm/lead max.
10 ohm range: 3 ohms/lead max.
Max. continuous overload: 30 V

CUSTOM RANGES: Up to 16 data point pairs
Input range: -10 to 65 mV
0 to 400 ohms, high range
0 to 25 ohms, low range
Display range: -19999 to 99999

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INPUT TYPE</th>
<th>RANGE</th>
<th>ACCURACY* (18 to 28 °C)</th>
<th>ACCURACY* (0 to 50 °C)</th>
<th>STANDARD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Custom 100 ohm range</td>
<td>0 to 25 ohms</td>
<td>0.02% of reading</td>
<td>0.02% of reading</td>
<td>no official standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custom 120 ohm Nickel alpha = .00672</td>
<td>-80 to 260°C</td>
<td>0.2°C</td>
<td>0.5°C</td>
<td>no official standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 ohm Copper alpha = .00427</td>
<td>-100 to 260°C</td>
<td>0.4°C</td>
<td>0.9°C</td>
<td>no official standard</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INPUT TYPE</th>
<th>RANGE</th>
<th>ACCURACY* (18 to 28 °C)</th>
<th>ACCURACY* (0 to 50 °C)</th>
<th>STANDARD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Custom mV range</td>
<td>-10 to 65mV</td>
<td>0.02% of reading</td>
<td>0.02% of reading</td>
<td>no official standard</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ACCESSORIES

UNITS LABEL KIT - Not required for Thermocouple & RTD Input
Each meter has a units indicator with backlighting that can be customized using the Units Label Kit. The backlight is controlled in the programming.

Each Thermocouple/RTD input meter is shipped with °F and °C overlay labels which can be installed into the meter’s bezel display assembly.

EXTERNAL CURRENT SHUNTS
To measure DC current signals greater than 2 ADC, a shunt must be used. The current shunt converts a maximum 10 ADC signal into 100.0 mV. The optional current shunt converts a maximum 100 ADC signal into 100.0 mV. The continuous current through the shunt is limited to 113% of the rating.
**OPTION CARDS**

**WARNING:** Disconnect all power to the unit before installing option cards.

**Adding Option Cards**
These meters can be fitted with up to three option cards. The details for each option card can be reviewed in the specification section below. Only one card from each function type can be installed at one time. The function types include Setpoint Alarms, Communications, and Analog Output. The option cards can be installed initially or at a later date.

**Isolation Specifications For All Option Cards**
- **Isolation To Sensor Commons:** 1400 Vrms for 1 min.
- **Isolation to User Input Commons:** 500 Vrms for 1 min.

**COMMUNICATION CARDS**
A variety of communication protocols are available for these meters. Only one of these cards can be installed at a time. When programming the unit via the RS232, RS485, or USB Cards must be used.

**SERIAL COMMUNICATIONS CARD**
- **Type:** RS485 or RS232
- **Isolation To Sensor & User Input Commons:** 500 Vrms for 1 min.
  - Not Isolated from all other commons.
- **Data:** 7/8 bits
- **Baud:** 300 to 19200
- **Parity:** No, Odd or Even
- **Bus Address:** Selectable 0 to 99, Max. 32 meters per line (RS485)
- **Transmit Delay:** Selectable for 2 to 50 msec or 50 to 100 msec (RS485)

**MODBUS CARD**
- **Type:** RS485; RTU and ASCII MODBUS modes
- **Isolation To Sensor & User Input Commons:** 500 Vrms for 1 minute.
  - Not isolated from all other commons.
- **Baud Rates:** 300 to 38400.
- **Data:** 7/8 bits
- **Parity:** No, Odd or Even
- **Addresses:** 1 to 247.
- **Transmit Delay:** Programmable; See Transmit Delay explanation.

**PROFIBUS-DP CARD**
- **Fieldbus Type:** Profibus-DP as per EN 50170, implemented with Siemens SPC3 ASCII
- **Conformance:** PNO Certified Profibus-DP Slave Device
- **Baud Rates:** Automatic baud rate detection in the range 9.6 Kbaud to 12 Mbaud
- **Station Address:** 0 to 125, set by rotary switches.
- **Connection:** 9-pin Female D-Sub connector
- **Network Isolation:** 500 Vrms for 1 minute between Profibus network and sensor and user input commons. Not isolated from all other commons.

**USB PROGRAMMING CARD**
- **Type:** USB Virtual Comms Port
- **Connection:** Type mini B
- **Isolation To Sensor & User Input Commons:** 500 Vrms for 1 min.
  - Not Isolated from all other commons.
- **Baud Rate:** 300 to 19.2k
- **Unit Address:** 0 to 99; only 1 meter can be configured at a time

**SETPOINT CARDS**
This series has 6 available setpoint alarm output option cards. Only one of these cards can be installed at a time. (Logic state of the outputs can be reversed in the programming.)

**DUAL RELAY CARD:**
- **Type:** Two FORM-C relays
- **Isolation To Sensor & User Input Commons:** 2000 Vrms for 1 min.
- **Contact Rating:**
  - One Relay Energized: 5 amps @ 120/240 VAC or 28 VDC (resistive load).
  - Total current with both relays energized not to exceed 5 amps
- **Life Expectancy:** 100 K cycles min. at full load rating. External RC snubber extends relay life for operation with inductive loads

**QUAD RELAY CARD:**
- **Type:** Four FORM-A relays
- **Isolation To Sensor & User Input Commons:** 2300 Vrms for 1 min.
- **Contact Rating:**
  - One Relay Energized: 3 amps @ 240 VAC or 30 VDC (resistive load).
  - Total current with all four relays energized not to exceed 4 amps
- **Life Expectancy:** 100K cycles min. at full load rating. External RC snubber extends relay life for operation with inductive loads

**QUAD SINKING OPEN COLLECTOR CARD**
- **Type:** Four isolated sinking NPN transistors.
- **Isolation To Sensor & User Input Commons:** 500 Vrms for 1 min.
  - Not isolated from all other commons.
- **Rating:**
  - Internal supply: 24 VDC ± 10%, 30 mA max. total
  - External supply: 30 VDC max., 100 mA max. each output

**QUAD SOURCING OPEN COLLECTOR CARD**
- **Type:** Four isolated sourcing PNP transistors.
- **Isolation To Sensor & User Input Commons:** 500 Vrms for 1 min.
  - Not isolated from all other commons.
- **Rating:**
  - Internal supply: 24 VDC ± 10%, 30 mA max. total
  - External supply: 30 VDC max., 100 mA max. each output

**DUAL TRIAC/DUAL SSR DRIVE CARD**
- **Triac:**
  - **Type:** Isolated, zero crossing detection
  - **Voltage:** 260 VAC max., 20 VAC min.
  - **Max Load Current:**
    - 1 Amp @ 25°C
    - 0.75 Amp @ 50°C
    - Total load current with both triacs ON not to exceed 1.5 Amps
  - **Min Load Current:** 5 mA
  - **Off State Leakage Current:** 1 mA max @ 60 Hz
  - **Operating Frequency:** 20-400 Hz
- **SSR Drive:**
  - **Type:** Two isolated sourcing PNP Transistors.
  - **Isolation To Sensor & User Input Commons:** 500 Vrms for 1 min.
  - Not isolated from all other commons.
  - **Rating:**
    - Output Voltage: 18/24 VDC (unit dependent) ± 10%, 30 mA max. total both outputs

**QUAD FORM C RELAY CARD**
- **Type:** Four FORM-C relays
- **Isolation To Sensor & User Input Commons:** 500 Vrms for 1 min.
- **Contact Rating:**
  - Rated Load: 3 Amp @ 30 VDC/125 VAC
  - Total current With All Four Relays Energized not to exceed 4 amps
  - **Life Expectancy:** 100 K cycles min. at full load rating. External RC snubber extends relay life for operation with inductive loads

**ALL SETPOINT CARDS**
- **Response Time:** 200 msec. max. to within 99% of final readout value (digital filter and internal zero correction disabled)
  - 700 msec. max. (digital filter disabled, internal zero correction enabled)
LINEAR DC OUTPUT

Either a 0(4)-20 mA or 0-10 V retransmitted linear DC output is available from the analog output option card. The programmable output low and high scaling can be based on various display values. Reverse slope output is possible by reversing the scaling point positions.

ANALOG OUTPUT CARD: - Self-Powered Output (Active)

Types: 0 to 20 mA, 4 to 20 mA or 0 to 10 VDC

Isolation To Sensor & User Input Commons: 500 Vrms for 1 min.

Not Isolated from all other commons.

Accuracy: 0.17% of FS (18 to 28 °C); 0.4% of FS (0 to 50 °C)

Resolution: 1/3500

Compliance: 10 VDC: 10 KΩ load min., 20 mA: 500 Ω load max.

Update time: 200 msec. max. to within 99% of final output value (digital filter and internal zero correction disabled)

700 msec. max. (digital filter disabled, internal zero correction enabled)

1.0 INSTALLING THE METER

Installation

This meter meets NEMA 4X/IP65 requirements when properly installed. The unit is intended to be mounted into an enclosed panel. Prepare the panel cutout to the dimensions shown. Remove the panel latch from the unit. Slide the panel gasket over the rear of the unit to the back of the bezel. The unit should be installed fully assembled. Insert the unit into the panel cutout. While holding the unit in place, push the panel latch over the rear of the unit so that the tabs of the panel latch engage in the slots on the case. The panel latch should be engaged in the farthest forward slot possible. To achieve a proper seal, tighten the latch screws evenly until the unit is snug in the panel (Torque to approximately 7 in-lbs [79N-cm]). Do not overtighten the screws.

Installation Environment

The unit should be installed in a location that does not exceed the maximum operating temperature and provides good air circulation. Placing the unit near devices that generate excessive heat should be avoided.

The bezel should be cleaned only with a soft cloth and neutral soap product. Do NOT use solvents. Continuous exposure to direct sunlight may accelerate the aging process of the bezel.

Do not use tools of any kind (screwdrivers, pens, pencils, etc.) to operate the keypad of the unit.

2.0 SETTING THE JUMPERS

The meter can have up to four jumpers that must be checked and / or changed prior to applying power. The following Jumper Selection Figures show an enlargement of the jumper area.

To access the jumpers, remove the meter base from the case by firmly squeezing and pulling back on the side rear finger tabs. This should lower the latch below the case slot (which is located just in front of the finger tabs). It is recommended to release the latch on one side, then start the other side latch.

Input Range Jumper

This jumper is used to select the proper input range. The input range selected in programming must match the jumper setting. Select a range that is high enough to accommodate the maximum input to avoid overloads. The selection is different for each meter. See the Jumper Selection Figure for appropriate meter.

Excitation Output Jumper

If your meter has excitation, this jumper is used to select the excitation range for the application. If excitation is not being used, it is not necessary to check or move this jumper.

User Input Logic Jumper

This jumper selects the logic state of all the user inputs. If the user inputs are not used, it is not necessary to check or move this jumper.

AC True RMS Volt/Current Input:

Signal Jumper

This jumper is used to select the signal type. For current signals, the jumper is installed. For voltage signals, remove the jumper from the board. (For 2 V inputs, this removed jumper can be used in the “2 V only” location.)

Couple Jumper

This jumper is used for AC / DC couple. If AC couple, then the jumper is removed from the board. If DC couple is used, then the jumper is installed.
DC Volt/Current Input Jumper Selection

Input Range Jumper
One jumper is used for voltage/ohms or current input ranges. Select the proper input range high enough to avoid input signal overload. Only one jumper is allowed in this area. Do not have a jumper in both the voltage and current ranges at the same time. Avoid placing the jumper across two ranges.

AC True RMS Volt/Current Input Jumper Selection

CAUTION: To maintain the electrical safety of the meter, remove unneeded jumpers completely from the meter. Do not move the jumpers to positions other than those specified.

Signal Jumper
One jumper is used for the input signal type. For current signals, the jumper is installed. For voltage signals, remove the jumper from the board. (For 2 V inputs, this removed jumper can be used in the “2 V only” location.)

Couple Jumper
One jumper is used for AC / DC couple. If AC couple is used, then the jumper is removed from the board. If DC couple is used, then the jumper is installed.

Input Range Jumper
For most inputs, one jumper is used to select the input range. However, for the following ranges, set the jumpers as stated:
- 5 A: Remove all jumpers from the input range.
- 2 V: Install one jumper in “2/2V” position and one jumper in “2 V only”.
- All Other Ranges: One jumper in the selected range only.
Do not have a jumper in both the voltage and current ranges at the same time. Avoid placing a jumper across two ranges.
### Strain Gage/Bridge Input Jumper Selection

**Bridge Excitation**

One jumper is used to select bridge excitation to allow use of the higher sensitivity 24 mV input range. Use the 5 V excitation with high output (3 mV/V) bridges. The 5 V excitation also reduces bridge power compared to 10 V excitation.

A maximum of four 350 ohm load cells can be driven by the internal bridge excitation voltage.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BRIDGE EXCITATION</th>
<th>INPUT RANGE</th>
<th>USER INPUT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5V</td>
<td>±24mV</td>
<td>SOURCE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10V</td>
<td>±240mV</td>
<td>SOURCE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**User Input Logic Jumper**

The \(\square\) indicates factory setting.

### Thermocouple and RTD Input Jumper Selection

**RTD Input Jumper**

One jumper is used for RTD input ranges. Select the proper range to match the RTD probe being used. It is not necessary to remove this jumper when not using RTD probes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTD INPUT JUMPER</th>
<th>USER INPUT LOGIC JUMPER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100 ohms</td>
<td>SINK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 ohms</td>
<td>SOURCE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**User Input Logic Jumper**

The \(\square\) indicates factory setting.
Note: For option card specific installation instructions, refer to the literature shipped with the option card.

The option cards are separately purchased cards that perform specific functions. These cards plug into the main circuit board of the meter. The option cards have many unique functions when used with the meter.

**CAUTION:** The option card and main circuit board contain static sensitive components. Before handling the cards, discharge static charges from your body by touching a grounded bare metal object. Ideally, handle the cards at a static controlled clean workstation. Also, only handle the cards by the edges. Dirt, oil or other contaminants that may contact the cards can adversely affect circuit operation.

**3.0 Installing Option Cards**

To Install:
1. With the meter removed from the case, locate the option card connector for the card type to be installed. The types are keyed by position with different main circuit board connector locations. When installing the card, hold the meter by the rear terminals and not by the front display board.
2. Install the option card by aligning the card terminals with the slot bay in the rear cover. Be sure the connector is fully engaged and the tab on the option card rests in the alignment slot on the display board.
3. Slide the meter base back into the case. Be sure the rear cover latches fully into the case.
4. Apply the option card label to the bottom side of the meter in the designated area. Do Not Cover the vents on the top surface of the meter. The surface of the case must be clean for the label to adhere properly.
**WIRING OVERVIEW**

Electrical connections are made via screw-clamp terminals located on the back of the meter. All conductors should conform to the meter’s voltage and current ratings. All cabling should conform to appropriate standards of good installation, local codes and regulations. It is recommended that power supplied to the meter (DC or AC) be protected by a fuse or circuit breaker.

When wiring the meter, compare the numbers embossed on the back of the meter case against those shown in wiring drawings for proper wire position. Strip the wire, leaving approximately 0.3” (7.5 mm) bare lead exposed (stranded wires should be tinned with solder). Insert the lead under the correct screw-clamp terminal and tighten until the wire is secure. (Pull wire to verify tightness.) Each terminal can accept up to one #14 AWG (2.55 mm) wire, two #18 AWG (1.02 mm), or four #20 AWG (0.61 mm).

**EMC INSTALLATION GUIDELINES**

Although NOSHOK Products are designed with a high degree of immunity to Electromagnetic Interference (EMI), proper installation and wiring methods must be followed to ensure compatibility in each application. The type of the electrical noise, source or coupling method into a unit may be different for various installations. Cable length, routing, and shield termination are very important and can mean the difference between a successful or troublesome installation. Listed are some EMI guidelines for a successful installation in an industrial environment.

1. A unit should be mounted in a metal enclosure, which is properly connected to protective earth.
2. Use shielded cables for all Signal and Control inputs. The shield connection should be made as short as possible. The connection point for the shield depends somewhat upon the application. Listed below are the recommended methods of connecting the shield, in order of their effectiveness.
   a. Connect the shield to earth ground (protective earth) at one end where the unit is mounted.
   b. Connect the shield to earth ground at both ends of the cable, usually when the noise source frequency is over 1 MHz.
3. Never run Signal or Control cables in the same conduit or raceway with AC power lines, conductors, feeding motors, solenoids, SCR controls, and heaters, etc. The cables should be run through metal conduit that is properly grounded. This is especially useful in applications where cable runs are long and portable two-way radios are used in close proximity or if the installation is near a commercial radio transmitter. Also, Signal or Control cables within an enclosure should be routed as far away as possible from contactors, control relays, transformers, and other noisy components.

4. Long cable runs are more susceptible to EMI pickup than short cable runs.
5. In extremely high EMI environments, the use of external EMI suppression devices such as Ferrite Suppression Cores for signal and control cables is effective. The following EMI suppression devices (or equivalent) are recommended:

6. To protect relay contacts that control inductive loads and to minimize radiated and conducted noise (EMI), some type of contact protection network is normally installed across the load, the contacts or both. The most effective location is across the load.
   a. Using a snubber, which is a resistor-capacitor (RC) network or metal oxide varistor (MOV) across an AC inductive load is very effective at reducing EMI and increasing relay contact life.
   b. If a DC inductive load (such as a DC relay coil) is controlled by a transistor switch, care must be taken not to exceed the breakdown voltage of the transistor when the load is switched. One of the most effective ways is to place a diode across the inductive load. Most NOSHOK products with solid state outputs have internal zener diode protection. However external diode protection at the load is always a good design practice to limit EMI. Although the use of a snubber or varistor could be used.
   Varistor: ILS11500 or ILS23000

7. Care should be taken when connecting input and output devices to the instrument. When a separate input and output common is provided, they should not be mixed. Therefore a sensor common should NOT be connected to an output common. This would cause EMI on the sensitive input common, which could affect the instrument’s operation.

---

**4.1 POWER WIRING**

**AC Power**
- Terminal 1: VAC
- Terminal 2: VAC

**DC Power**
- Terminal 1: +VDC
- Terminal 2: -VDC

Varistor: ILS11500 or ILS23000
### 4.2 INPUT SIGNAL WIRING

#### DC Volt/Current Input - INPUT SIGNAL WIRING

Before connecting signal wires, the Input Range Jumper and Excitation Jumper should be verified for proper position.

**Voltage Signal (self powered)**
- Terminal 3: +VDC
- Terminal 5: -VDC

**Current Signal (self powered)**
- Terminal 4: +ADC
- Terminal 5: -ADC

**Current Signal (2 wire requiring excitation)**
- Terminal 4: +ADC
- Terminal 5: -ADC
- Excitation Jumper: 24 V

**Current Signal (3 wire requiring excitation)**
- Terminal 4: +ADC (signal)
- Terminal 5: -ADC (common)
- Terminal 6: +Volt supply
- Excitation Jumper: 24 V

**Voltage Signal (3 wire requiring excitation)**
- Terminal 3: +VDC (signal)
- Terminal 5: -VDC (common)
- Terminal 6: +Volt supply
- Excitation Jumper: 24 V

**Resistance Signal (3 wire requiring excitation)**
- Terminal 3: Resistance
- Terminal 5: Resistance
- Terminal 6: Jumper to terminal 3
- Excitation Jumper: 1.75 mA REF.

**Potentiometer Signal (3 wire requiring excitation)**
- Terminal 3: Wiper
- Terminal 5: Low end of pot.
- Terminal 6: High end of pot.
- Excitation Jumper: 2 V REF.
- Input Range Jumper: 2 Volt
- Module 1 Input Range: 2 Volt

Note: The Apply signal scaling style should be used because the signal will be in volts.

---

**CAUTION:** Sensor input common is NOT isolated from user input common. In order to preserve the safety of the meter application, the sensor input common must be suitably isolated from hazardous live earth referenced voltages; or input common must be at protective earth ground potential. If not, hazardous live voltage may be present at the User Inputs and User Input Common terminals. Appropriate considerations must then be given to the potential of the user input common with respect to earth common; and the common of the isolated option cards with respect to input common.

### PROCESS INPUT SIGNAL WIRING

**Voltage Signal (self powered)**
- Terminal 3: +VDC
- Terminal 5: -VDC

**Current Signal (self powered)**
- Terminal 4: -ADC
- Terminal 5: +ADC

**Current Signal (2 wire requiring excitation)**
- Terminal 4: -ADC
- Terminal 5: +ADC

**Current Signal (3 wire requiring excitation)**
- Terminal 4: +ADC (signal)
- Terminal 5: -ADC (common)
- Terminal 6: +Volt supply

**Voltage Signal (3 wire requiring excitation)**
- Terminal 3: +VDC (signal)
- Terminal 5: -VDC (common)
- Terminal 6: +Volt supply

**CAUTION:** Sensor input common is NOT isolated from user input common. In order to preserve the safety of the meter application, the sensor input common must be suitably isolated from hazardous live earth referenced voltages; or input common must be at protective earth ground potential. If not, hazardous live voltage may be present at the User Inputs and User Input Common terminals. Appropriate considerations must then be given to the potential of the user input common with respect to earth common; and the common of the isolated option cards with respect to input common.
AC True RMS Volt/Current Input - INPUT SIGNAL WIRING

Before connecting signal wires, the Signal, Input Range and Coupl Jumpers should be verified for proper position.

Voltage Signal

Current Signal (Amps)

Current Signal (Milliamps)

**CAUTION:** Connect only one input signal range to the meter. Hazardous signal levels may be present on unused inputs.

**CAUTION:** The isolation rating of the input common of the meter with respect to the option card commons and the user input common Terminal 8 (If used) is 125 V rms; and 250 Vrms with respect to AC Power (meter Terminals 1 & 2). To be certain that the ratings are not exceeded, these voltages should be verified by a high-voltage meter before wiring the meter.

Strain Gage/Bridge Input - INPUT SIGNAL WIRING

Before connecting signal wires, the Input Range Jumper should be verified for proper position.

**DEADLOAD COMPENSATION**

In some cases, the combined deadload and liveload output may exceed the range of the 24 mV input. To use this range, the output of the bridge can be offset a small amount by applying a fixed resistor across one arm of the bridge. This shifts the electrical output of the bridge downward to within the operating range of the meter. A 100 K ohm fixed resistor shifts the bridge output approximately -10 mV (350 ohm bridge, 10 V excitation).

Connect the resistor between +SIG and -SIG. Use a metal film resistor with a low temperature coefficient of resistance.

**BRIDGE COMPLETION RESISTORS**

For single strain gage applications, bridge completion resistors must be employed externally to the meter. Only use metal film resistors with a low temperature coefficient of resistance.

Load cells and pressure transducers are normally implemented as full resistance bridges and do not require bridge completion resistors.

**CAUTION:** Connect only one signal input range to the meter. Hazardous signal levels may be present on unused inputs.

**CAUTION:** The isolation rating of the input common of the meter with respect to the option card commons and the user input common Terminal 8 (If used) is 125 V rms; and 250 Vrms with respect to AC Power (meter Terminals 1 & 2). To be certain that the ratings are not exceeded, these voltages should be verified by a high-voltage meter before wiring the meter.

Thermocouple and RTD Input - INPUT SIGNAL WIRING

**CAUTION:** Sensor input common is NOT isolated from user input common. In order to preserve the safety of the meter application, the sensor input common must be suitably isolated from hazardous live earth referenced voltages; or input common must be at protective earth ground potential. If not, hazardous live voltage may be present at the User Inputs and User Input Common terminals. Appropriate considerations must then be given to the potential of the user input common with respect to earth common; and the common of the isolated option cards with respect to input common.
4.3 USER INPUT WIRING

Before connecting the wires, the User Input Logic Jumper should be verified for proper position. If not using User Inputs, then skip this section. Only the appropriate User Input terminal has to be wired.

**Sourcing Logic**

Terminal 8-10: + VDC thru external switching device
Terminal 7: -VDC thru external switching device

In this logic, the user inputs of the meter are internally pulled down to 0 V with 22 K resistance. The input is active when a voltage greater than 3.6 VDC is applied.

**Sinking Logic**

Terminal 8-10: + VDC thru external switching device
Terminal 7: -VDC thru external switching device

In this logic, the user inputs of the meter are internally pulled up to +5 V with 22 K resistance. The input is active when it is pulled low (<0.9 V).

AC TRUE RMS VOLT/CURRENT INPUT ONLY

**Sinking Logic**

Terminals 9-11: Connect external switching device between appropriate User Input terminal and User Comm.

In this logic, the user inputs of the meter are internally pulled up to +5 V with 22 K resistance. The input is active when it is pulled low (<0.9 V).

**Sourcing Logic**

Terminals 9-11: + VDC thru external switching device
Terminal 8: -VDC thru external switching device

In this logic, the user inputs of the meter are internally pulled down to 0 V with 22 K resistance. The input is active when a voltage greater than 3.6 VDC is applied.

4.4 SETPOINT (ALARMS) WIRING

4.5 SERIAL COMMUNICATION WIRING

4.6 ANALOG OUTPUT WIRING

See appropriate option card bulletin for details.

5.0 REVIEWING THE FRONT BUTTONS AND DISPLAY

Display Readout Legends*

- MAX<br>- MIN<br>- TOT

SP1 | SP2 | SP3 | SP4

DSP | PAR | F1↑ | F2↓ | RST

Optional Custom Units Overlay

Setpoint | Alarm Annunciators

**KEY**

**DISPLAY MODE OPERATION**

- **DSP** Index display through max/min/total/input readouts
- **PAR** Access parameter list
- **F1↑** Function key 1; hold for 3 seconds for Second Function 1**
- **F2↓** Function key 2; hold for 3 seconds for Second Function 2**
- **RST** Reset (Function key)**

* Display Readout Legends may be locked out in Factory Settings.

** Factory setting for the F1, F2, and RST keys is NO mode.

**PROGRAMMING MODE OPERATION**

- Quit programming and return to display mode
- Store selected parameter and index to next parameter
- Increment selected parameter value
- Decrement selected parameter value
- Hold with F1↑, F2↓ to scroll value by x1000
**6.0 Programming the Meter**

**OVERVIEW**

**PROGRAMMING MENU**

**DISPLAY MODE**

The meter normally operates in the Display Mode. In this mode, the meter displays can be viewed consecutively by pressing the DSP key. The annunciators to the left of the display indicate which display is currently shown; Max Value (MAX), Min Value (MIN), or Totalizer Value (TOT). Each of these displays can be locked from view through programming. (See Module 3) The Input Display Value is shown with no annunciator.

**PROGRAMMING MODE**

Two programming modes are available.

Full Programming Mode permits all parameters to be viewed and modified. Upon entering this mode, the front panel keys change to Programming Mode operations. This mode should not be entered while a process is running, since the meter functions and User Input response may not operate properly while in Full Programming Mode.

Quick Programming Mode permits only certain parameters to be viewed and/or modified. When entering this mode, the front panel keys change to Programming Mode operations, and all meter functions continue to operate properly. Quick Programming Mode is configured in Module 3. The Display Intensity Level “**�-LED**” parameter is available in the Quick Programming Mode only when the security code is non-zero. For a description, see Module 9—Factory Service Operations. Throughout this document, Programming Mode (without Quick in front) always refers to “Full” Programming Mode.

**PROGRAMMING TIPS**

The Programming Menu is organized into nine modules (See above). These modules group together parameters that are related in function. It is recommended to begin programming with Module 1 and proceed through each module in sequence. Note that Modules 6 through 8 are only accessible when the appropriate option card is installed. If lost or confused while programming, press the DSP key to exit programming mode and start over. When programming is complete, it is recommended to record the meter settings on the Parameter Value Chart and lock-out parameter programming with a User Input or lock-out key. The annunciators (DSP key. If this mode is not entered, then meter programming is locked by either a security code or a hardware lock. (See Modules 2 and 3 for programming lock-out details.)

**MODULE ENTRY (ARROW & PAR KEYS)**

Upon entering the Programming Mode, the display alternates between Pr and the present module (initially Pr). The arrow keys (F1▲ and F2▼) are used to select the desired module, which is then entered by pressing the PAR key.

**PARAMETER (MODULE) MENU (PAR KEY)**

Each module has a separate parameter menu. These menus are shown at the start of each module description section which follows. The PAR key is pressed to advance to a particular parameter to be changed, without changing the programming of preceding parameters. After completing a module, the display will return to Pr. From this point, programming may continue by selecting and entering additional modules. (See MODULE ENTRY above.)

**PARAMETER SELECTION ENTRY (ARROW & PAR KEYS)**

For each parameter, the display alternates between the parameter and the present selection or value for that parameter. For parameters which have a list of selections, the arrow keys (F1▲ and F2▼) are used to sequence through the list until the desired selection is displayed. Pressing the PAR key stores and activates the displayed selection, and also advances the meter to the next parameter.

**NUMERICAL VALUE ENTRY (ARROW, RST & PAR KEYS)**

For parameters which require a numerical value entry, the arrow keys can be used to increment or decrement the display to the desired value. When an arrow key is pressed and held, the display automatically scrolls up or scrolls down. The longer the key is held, the faster the display scrolls. The RST key can be used in combination with the arrow keys to enter large numerical values. When the RST key is pressed along with an arrow key, the display scrolls by 1000’s. Pressing the PAR key stores and activates the displayed value, and also advances the meter to the next parameter.

**PROGRAMMING MODE EXIT (DSP KEY or PAR KEY at Pr)**

The Programming Mode is exited by pressing the DSP key (from anywhere in the Programming Mode) or the PAR key (with Pr displayed). This will commit any stored parameter changes to memory and return the meter to the Display Mode. If a parameter was just changed, the PAR key should be pressed to store the change before pressing the DSP key. (If power loss occurs before returning to the Display Mode, verify recent parameter changes.)

**STEP BY STEP PROGRAMMING INSTRUCTIONS:**

**PROGRAMMING MODE ENTRY (PAR KEY)**

The Programming Mode is entered by pressing the PAR key. If this mode is not accessible, then meter programming is locked by either a security code or a hardware lock. (See Modules 2 and 3 for programming lock-out details.)

**MODULE ENTRY (ARROW & PAR KEYS)**

Upon entering the Programming Mode, the display alternates between Pr and the present module (initially Pr). The arrow keys (F1▲ and F2▼) are used to select the desired module, which is then entered by pressing the PAR key.

**PARAMETER (MODULE) MENU (PAR KEY)**

Each module has a separate parameter menu. These menus are shown at the start of each module description section which follows. The PAR key is pressed to advance to a particular parameter to be changed, without changing the programming of preceding parameters. After completing a module, the display will return to Pr. From this point, programming may continue by selecting and entering additional modules. (See MODULE ENTRY above.)

**PARAMETER SELECTION ENTRY (ARROW & PAR KEYS)**

For each parameter, the display alternates between the parameter and the present selection or value for that parameter. For parameters which have a list of selections, the arrow keys (F1▲ and F2▼) are used to sequence through the list until the desired selection is displayed. Pressing the PAR key stores and activates the displayed selection, and also advances the meter to the next parameter.

**NUMERICAL VALUE ENTRY (ARROW, RST & PAR KEYS)**

For parameters which require a numerical value entry, the arrow keys can be used to increment or decrement the display to the desired value. When an arrow key is pressed and held, the display automatically scrolls up or scrolls down. The longer the key is held, the faster the display scrolls. The RST key can be used in combination with the arrow keys to enter large numerical values. When the RST key is pressed along with an arrow key, the display scrolls by 1000’s. Pressing the PAR key stores and activates the displayed value, and also advances the meter to the next parameter.

**PROGRAMMING MODE EXIT (DSP KEY or PAR KEY at Pr)**

The Programming Mode is exited by pressing the DSP key (from anywhere in the Programming Mode) or the PAR key (with Pr displayed). This will commit any stored parameter changes to memory and return the meter to the Display Mode. If a parameter was just changed, the PAR key should be pressed to store the change before pressing the DSP key. (If power loss occurs before returning to the Display Mode, verify recent parameter changes.)
Refer to the appropriate Input Range for the selected meter. Use only one Input Range, then proceed to Display Decimal Point.

### DC Volt/Current Input Range

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RANGE</th>
<th>SELECTION</th>
<th>RANGE</th>
<th>RESOLUTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>300mV</td>
<td>200.00 µA</td>
<td>±200.00 µA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.00 mA</td>
<td>±2.00 mA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>300.0 mA</td>
<td>±300.00 V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>200.0 mA</td>
<td>±200.00 mV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20.00 A</td>
<td>±20.000 A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10.00 A</td>
<td>±10.000 A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Select the input range that corresponds to the external signal. This selection should be high enough to avoid input signal overload but low enough for the desired input resolution. This selection and the position of the Input Range Jumper must match.

### Process Input Range

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RANGE</th>
<th>SELECTION</th>
<th>RANGE</th>
<th>RESOLUTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.02A</td>
<td>20.00 mA</td>
<td>±20.00 mA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10.00 V</td>
<td>±10.000 V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Select the input range that corresponds to the external signal.

### AC True RMS Volt/Current Input Range

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RANGE</th>
<th>SELECTION</th>
<th>RANGE</th>
<th>RESOLUTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5A</td>
<td>2.00 mV</td>
<td>±2.00 mV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20.00 V</td>
<td>±20.00 V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>300.0 V</td>
<td>±300.0 V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>200.0 µA</td>
<td>±200.00 µA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Select the input range that corresponds to the external signal. This selection should be high enough to avoid input signal overload but low enough for the desired input resolution. This selection and the position of the Input Range Jumper must match.

### AC True RMS Volt/Current Input Couple

The input signal can be either AC coupled (rejecting the DC components of the signal) or DC coupled (measures both the AC and DC components of the signal). The coupling jumper and the setting of this parameter must match.

### Display Decimal Point

Select the decimal point location for the Input, MAX, MIN, and TOT displays. (The TOT display decimal point is a separate parameter.) This selection also affects round, dSP1, and dSP2 parameters and setpoint values.

---

Select the input range that corresponds to the external signal. This selection should be high enough to avoid input signal overload but low enough for the desired input resolution. This selection and the position of the Input Range Jumper must match.

### Thermocouple and RTD Input Type

Select the input type that corresponds to the input sensor. For RTD types, check the RTD Input Jumper for matching selection. For custom types, the Temperature Scale parameter is not available, the Display Decimal Point is expanded, and Custom Sensor Scaling must be completed.

### Thermocouple and RTD Temperature Scale

Select the temperature scale. This selection applies for Input, MAX, MIN, and TOT displays. This does not change the user installed Custom Units Overlay display. If changed, those parameters that relate to the temperature scale should be checked. This selection is not available for custom sensor types.

### Strain Gage/Bridge Input Range

Select the input range that corresponds to the external signal. This selection should be high enough to avoid input signal overload but low enough for the desired input resolution. This selection and the position of the Input Range Jumper must match.

---

The input signal can be either AC coupled (rejecting the DC components of the signal) or DC coupled (measures both the AC and DC components of the signal). The coupling jumper and the setting of this parameter must match.
Rounding selections other than one, cause the Input Display to ‘round’ to the rounding increment selected (ie. rounding of 5 causes 121 to round to 120 and 124 to round to 125). Rounding starts at the least significant digit of the Input Display. Some parameter entries (setpoint values, etc.) may be adjusted to this display rounding selection.

**FILTER SETTING**

0.0 to 250 seconds

The input filter setting is a time constant expressed in tenths of a second. The filter settles to 99% of the final display value within approximately 3 time constants. This is an Adaptive Digital Filter which is designed to steady the Input Display reading. A value of ‘0’ disables filtering.

**FILTER BAND**

0.0 to 250 display units

The digital filter will adapt to variations in the input signal. When the variation exceeds the input filter band value, the digital filter disengages. When the variation becomes less than the band value, the filter engages again. This allows for a stable readout, but permits the display to settle rapidly after a large process change. The value of the band is in display units. A band setting of ‘0’ keeps the digital filter permanently engaged.

For Thermocouple and RTD input, the following parameters only apply to Custom Sensor Scaling.

**ICE POINT SLOPE**

0 to 65,000 μV/°C

This parameter sets the slope value for ice point compensation for the Custom TC range \((S\cdot e)\) only. The fixed thermocouple ranges are automatically compensated by the meter and do not require this setting. To calculate this slope, use μV data obtained from thermocouple manufacturers’ tables for two points between 0°C and 50°C. Place this corresponding μV and °C information into the equation:

\[
\text{slope} = \frac{(\mu V_2 - \mu V_1)}{(\text{°C}_2 - \text{°C}_1)}.
\]

Due to the nonlinear output of thermocouples, the compensation may show a small offset error at room temperatures. This can be compensated by the offset parameter. A value of 0 disables internal compensation when the thermocouple is externally compensated.

**TEMPERATURE DISPLAY OFFSET**

-9999 to 99999

The temperature display can be corrected with an offset value. This can be used to compensate for probe errors, errors due to variances in probe placement or adjusting the readout to a reference thermometer. This value is automatically updated after a Zero Display to show how far the display is offset. A value of zero will remove the effects of offset.

**DISPLAY ROUNCING**

The table provided shows different rounding options available. The bottom row selections are not available for the Thermocouple/RTD Input.

**DISPLAY VALUE FOR SCALING POINT 1**

-19999 to 99999

Enter the first coordinating Display Value by using the arrow keys. This is the same for key-in \((P\cdot E\cdot Y)\) and apply \((A\cdot P\cdot L\cdot Y)\) scaling styles. The decimal point follows the \(d\cdot E\cdot C\cdot P\cdot k\) selection.

**INPUT VALUE FOR SCALING POINT 2**

-19999 to 99999

For Key-in \((P\cdot E\cdot Y)\), enter the known second Input Value by using the arrow keys. For Apply \((A\cdot P\cdot L\cdot Y)\), adjust the signal source externally until the desired Input Value appears. (Follow the same procedure if using more than 2 scaling points.)

**INPUT VALUE FOR SCALING POINT 1**

-19999 to 99999

For Key-in \((P\cdot E\cdot Y)\), enter the known first Input Value by using the arrow keys. The Input Range selection sets up the decimal location for the Input Value. With 0.02A Input Range, 4mA would be entered as 4.000. For Apply \((A\cdot P\cdot L\cdot Y)\), apply the input signal to the meter, adjust the signal source externally until the desired Input Value appears. In either method, press the PAR key to enter the value being displayed.

Note: \(A\cdot P\cdot L\cdot Y\) style - Pressing the \(R\cdot S\cdot T\) key will advance the display to the next scaling display point without storing the input value.

**SCALING POINTS**

Linear - Scaling Points (2)

For linear processes, only 2 scaling points are necessary. It is recommended that the 2 scaling points be at opposite ends of the input signal being applied. The points do not have to be the signal limits. Display scaling will be linear between and continue past the entered points up to the limits of the Input Signal Jumper position. Each scaling point has a coordinate-pair of Input Value \((P\cdot R\cdot I\cdot F)\) and an associated desired Display Value \((P\cdot S\cdot d)\).

Nonlinear - Scaling Points (Greater than 2)

For non-linear processes, up to 16 scaling points may be used to provide a piece-wise linear approximation. (The greater the number of scaling points used, the greater the conformity accuracy.) The Input Display will be linear between scaling points that are sequential in program order. Each scaling point has a coordinate-pair of Input Value \((P\cdot R\cdot I\cdot F)\) and an associated desired Display Value \((P\cdot S\cdot d)\). Data from tables or equations, or empirical data could be used to derive the required number of segments and data values for the coordinate pairs. In the software, several linearization equations are available.

**SCALING STYLE**

This parameter does not apply for the RTD-Thermocouple input. Scaling values for the meter must be key-in.

**SCALING STYLE**

key-in data

apply signal

If Input Values and corresponding Display Values are known, the Key-in \((P\cdot E\cdot Y)\) scaling style can be used. This allows scaling without the presence or changing of the input signal. If Input Values have to be derived from the actual input signal source or simulator, the Apply \((A\cdot P\cdot L\cdot Y)\) scaling style must be used. After using the Apply \((A\cdot P\cdot L\cdot Y)\) scaling style, this parameter will default back to \(P\cdot E\cdot Y\) but the scaling values will be shown from the previous applied method.
DISPLAY VALUE FOR SCALING POINT 2

Enter the second coordinating Display Value by using the arrow keys. This is the same for positive and negative scaling styles. (Follow the same procedure if using more than 2 scaling points.)

General Notes on Scaling
1. Input Values for scaling points should be confined to the limits of the Input Range Jumper position.
2. The same Input Value should not correspond to more than one Display Value. (Example: 20 mA can not equal 0 and 10.) This is referred to as read out jumps (vertical scaled segments).
3. The same Display Value can correspond to more than one Input Value. (Example: 0 mA and 20 mA can equal 10.) This is referred to as readout dead zones (horizontal scaled segments).

6.2 MODULE 2 - USER INPUT AND FRONT PANEL FUNCTION KEY PARAMETERS (2-FNC)

The three user inputs are individually programmable to perform specific meter control functions. While in the Display Mode or Program Mode, the function is executed the instant the user input transitions to the active state.

The front panel function keys are also individually programmable to perform specific meter control functions. While in the Display Mode, the primary function is executed the instant the key is pressed. Holding the function key for three seconds executes a secondary function. It is possible to program a function key to perform a secondary function without a primary function.

In most cases, if more than one user input and/or function key is programmed for the same function, the maintained (level trigger) actions will be performed while at least one of those user inputs or function keys are activated. The momentary (edge trigger) actions will be performed every time any of those user inputs or function keys transition to the active state.

Note: In the following explanations, not all selections are available for both user inputs and front panel function keys. Alternating displays are shown with each selection. Those selections showing both displays are available for both. If a display is not shown, it is not available for that selection. USr-1 will represent all three user inputs. F1 will represent all five function keys.

The calculations stop at the limits of the Input Range Jumper position. The Display Offset Value (relative) is momentarily displayed at transition to indicate which display is active.

4. The maximum scaled Display Value spread between range maximum and minimum is limited to 65,535. For example using +20 mA range the maximum +20 mA can be scaled to is 32,767 with 0 mA being 0 and Display Rounding of 1. (Decimal points are ignored.) The other half of 65,535 is for the lower half of the range 0 to -20 mA even if it is not used. With Display Rounding of 2, +20 mA can be scaled for 65,535 (32,767 x 2) but with even Input Display values shown.

5. For input levels beyond the first programmed Input Value, the meter extends the Display Value by calculating the slope from the first two coordinate pairs (INP1 / DSP1 & INP2 / DSP2). If INP1 = 4 mA and DSP1 = 0, then 0 mA would be some negative Display Value. This could be prevented by making INP1 = 0 mA / DSP1 = 0, INP2 = 4 mA / DSP2 = 0, with INP3 = 20 mA / DSP3 = the desired high Display Value. The calculations stop at the limits of the Input Range Jumper position.

6. For input levels beyond the last programmed Input Value, the meter extends the Display Value by calculating the slope from the last two sequential coordinate pairs. If three coordinate pair scaling points were entered, then the Display Value calculation would be between INP2 / DSP2 & INP3 / DSP3.

The calculations stop at the limits of the Input Range Jumper position.
The shown display is held but all other meter functions continue as long as activated (maintained action).

The meter disables processing the input, holds all display contents, and locks the state of all outputs as long as activated (maintained action). The serial port continues data transfer.

The meter suspends all functions as long as activated (maintained action). When the user input is released, the meter synchronizes the restart of the A/D with other processes or timing events.

The Input Display value is one time added (batched) to the Totalizer at transition to activate (momentary action). The Totalizer retains a running sum of each batch operation until the Totalizer is reset. When this function is selected, the normal operation of the Totalizer is overridden.

The Totalizer display is selected as long as activated (maintained action). When the user input is released, the Totalizer stops and holds its value. This selection functions independent of the selected display.

When activated (momentary action), the display intensity changes to the next intensity level (of 4). The four levels correspond to Display Intensity Level (intensity level) settings of 0, 3, 8, and 15. The intensity level, when changed via the User Input/Function Key, is not retained at power-down, unless Quick Programming or Full Programming mode is entered and exited. The meter will power-up at the last saved intensity level.

The Maximum display is selected as long as activated (maintained action). When the user input is released, the Maximum resets to the present Input Display value. The Maximum continues to function independent of being displayed.

When activated (momentary action), the Maximum value is set to the present Input Display value. Maximum continues from that value while active (maintained action). When the user input is released, Maximum detection stops and holds its value. This selection functions independent of the selected display. The DSP key overrides the active user input display but not the Maximum function.

When activated (momentary action), the Minimum value is set to the present Input Display value. Minimum continues from that value while active (maintained action). When the user input is released, Minimum detection stops and holds its value. This selection functions independent of the selected display. The DSP key overrides the active user input display but not the Minimum function.

The Minimum display is selected as long as activated (maintained action). When the user input is released, the Input Display is returned. The Minimum function continues to function independent of being displayed.

This selection functions independent of the selected display. The DSP key overrides the active user input display but not the Minimum function.

The shown display is held but all other meter functions continue as long as activated (maintained action). The Totalizer then continues to operate as it is configured. This selection functions independent of the selected display.

When activated (momentary action), the Maximum resets to the present Input Display value. The Maximum function then continues from that value. This selection functions independent of the selected display.

When activated (momentary action), rESEt flashes and the Minimum resets to zero. The Totalizer then continues to operate as it is configured. This selection functions independent of the selected display.

When activated (momentary action), rESEt flashes and the Maximum resets to the present Input Display value. The Maximum and Minimum function then continues from that value. This selection functions independent of the selected display.

When activated (momentary action), rESEt flashes and the Totalizer resets to zero. The Totalizer then continues to operate as it is configured. This selection functions independent of the selected display.

When activated (momentary action), rESEt flashes and the Minimum resets to the present Input Display value. The Maximum and Minimum function then continues from that value. This selection functions independent of the selected display.

When activated (momentary action), rESEt flashes and the Totalizer resets to zero. The Totalizer then continues to operate as it is configured. This selection functions independent of the selected display.

When activated (momentary action), rESEt flashes and the Totalizer stops and holds its value. This selection functions independent of the selected display.
SETPOINT SELECTIONS
The following selections are accessible only with the Setpoint option card installed. Refer to Module 6 for an explanation of their operation.

**Setpoint Card Only**

- L15k - Select main or alternate setpoints
- rEd - Reset Setpoint 1 (Alarm 1)
- rE2 - Reset Setpoint 2 (Alarm 2)
- rE3 - Reset Setpoint 3 (Alarm 3)
- rE4 - Reset Setpoint 4 (Alarm 4)
- rE34 - Reset Setpoint 3 & 4 (Alarm 3 & 4)
- rE234 - Reset Setpoint 2, 3 & 4 (Alarm 2, 3 & 4)
- rEALL - Reset Setpoint All (Alarm All)

Module 3 is the programming for Display lock-out and “Full” and “Quick” Program lock-out.

When in the Display Mode, the available displays can be read consecutively by repeatedly pressing the DSP key. An annunciator indicates the display being shown. These displays can be locked from being visible. It is recommended that the display be set to LOC when the corresponding function is not used.

“Full” Programming Mode permits all parameters to be viewed and modified. This Programming Mode can be locked with a security code and/or user input. When locked and the PAR key is pressed, the meter enters a Quick Programming Mode. In this mode, the setpoint values can still be read and/or changed per the selections below. The Display Intensity Level (dEd) parameter also appears whenever Quick Programming Mode is enabled and the security code is greater than zero.

**SELECTION** | **DESCRIPTION**
--- | ---
 rEd | Visible but not changeable in Quick Programming Mode
 En| Visible and changeable in Quick Programming Mode
 LOC | Not visible in Quick Programming Mode

PROGRAM MODE SECURITY CODE

By entering any non-zero value, the prompt Code 0 to 255 will appear when trying to access the Program Mode. Access will only be allowed after entering a matching security code or universal code of 222. With this lock-out, a user input would not have to be configured for Program Lock-out. However, this lock-out is overridden by an inactive user input configured for Program Lock-out.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SECURITY CODE</th>
<th>USER INPUT CONFIGURED</th>
<th>USER INPUT STATE</th>
<th>WHEN PAR KEY IS PRESSED</th>
<th>“FULL” PROGRAMMING MODE ACCESS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>not LOC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Immediate access.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;0</td>
<td>not LOC</td>
<td></td>
<td>Quick Programming w/Display Intensity</td>
<td>After Quick Programming with correct code # at Code prompt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;0</td>
<td>LOC</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Quick Programming w/Display Intensity</td>
<td>After Quick Programming with correct code # at Code prompt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;0</td>
<td>LOC</td>
<td>Not Active</td>
<td>“Full” Programming</td>
<td>Immediate access.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>LOC</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Quick Programming</td>
<td>No access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>LOC</td>
<td>Not Active</td>
<td>“Full” Programming</td>
<td>Immediate access.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Throughout this document, Programming Mode (without Quick in front) always refers to “Full” Programming (all meter parameters are accessible).
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**6.4 MODULE 4 - SECONDARY FUNCTION PARAMETERS (4-SEC)**

### MAX CAPTURE DELAY TIME

Max. Capture Delay Time

- **H I-b**
  - **0.0**

When the Input Display is above the present MAX value for the entered delay time, the meter will capture that display value as the new MAX reading. A delay time helps to avoid false captures of sudden short spikes.

### MIN CAPTURE DELAY TIME

Min. Capture Delay Time

- **L 0-b**
  - **0.0**

When the Input Display is below the present MIN value for the entered delay time, the meter will capture that display value as the new MIN reading. A delay time helps to avoid false captures of sudden short spikes.

### DISPLAY UPDATE RATE

Display Update Time

- **d SP-b**
  - **2**

This parameter determines the rate of display update. When set to 20 updates/second, the internal re-zero compensation is disabled, allowing for the fastest possible output response.

### UNITS LABEL BACKLIGHT

Units Label Backlight

- **b-L **
  - **O F F**

The Units Label Kit Accessory contains a sheet of custom unit overlays which can be installed into the meter’s bezel display assembly. The backlight for these custom units is activated by this parameter.

### DISPLAY OFFSET VALUE

Display Offset Value

- **OFF**
  - **-19999 to 19999**
  - **0.00**

This parameter does not apply for the Thermocouple/RTD input.

Unless a Zero Display was performed or an offset from Module 1 scaling is desired, this parameter can be skipped. The Display Offset Value is the difference from the absolute (gross) Display value to the Relative (net) Display value for the same input level. The meter will automatically update this display offset value after each Zero Display. The Display Offset Value can be directly key-in to intentionally add or remove display offset. See Relative / Absolute Display and Zero Display explanations in Module 2.

### THERMOCOUPLE/RTD: ICE POINT COMPENSATION

This parameter turns the internal ice point compensation on or off. Normally, the ice point compensation is on. If using external compensation, set this parameter to off. In this case, use copper leads from the external compensation point to the meter. If using the Custom TC range, the ice point compensation can be adjusted by a value in Module 1 when this is yes.

The meter can be programmed to automatically compensate for zero drift. Drift may be caused by changes in the transducers or electronics, or accumulation of material on weight systems.

Auto-zero tracking operates when the readout remains within the tracking band for a period of time equal to the tracking delay time. When these conditions are met, the meter re-zeroes the readout. After the re-zero operation, the meter resets and continues to auto-zero track.

The auto-zero tracking band should be set large enough to track normal zero drift, but small enough to not interfere with small process inputs. The resolution of the band value will be affected by the input rounding factor (1-INP_round).

For filling operations, the fill rate must exceed the auto-zero tracking rate. This avoids false tracking at the start of the filling operation.

**Fill Rate ≥ tracking band / tracking time**

Auto-zero tracking is disabled and internally reset by setting the auto-zero tracking parameter = 0.

**STRAIN GAUGE/BRIDGE: AUTO-ZERO TRACKING**

Auto-Zero Tracking Delay Time

- **A l-t**
  - **0**

0 to 250 sec.

**STRAIN GAUGE/BRIDGE: AUTO-ZERO BAND**

Auto-Zero Tracking Band

- **A l-b**
  - **0.02**

1 to 4095

This parameter menu displays the parameters for controlling the display and operation of the module. Each parameter can be set to a specific value, and some parameters have specific minimum and maximum values allowed.

- **MAX CAPTURE DELAY TIME**
- **MIN CAPTURE DELAY TIME**
- **DISPLAY UPDATE RATE**
- **UNITS LABEL BACKLIGHT**
- **DISPLAY OFFSET VALUE**
- **THERMOCOUPLE/RTD: ICE POINT COMPENSATION**

These parameters are used to configure the module for accurate and reliable data capture and display.
The totalizer accumulates (integrates) the Input Display value using one of two modes. The first is using a time base. This can be used to compute a time-temperature product. The second is through a user input or function key programmed for Batch (one time add on demand). This can be used to provide a readout of temperature integration, useful in curing and sterilization applications. If the Totalizer is not needed, its display can be locked-out and this module can be skipped during programming.

### TOTALIZER DECIMAL POINT

The resolution of this parameter will be affected by the input rounding factor (1- MP, round).

### TOTALIZER TIME BASE

This is the time base used in Totalizer accumulations. If the Totalizer is being accumulated through a user input programmed for Batch, then this parameter does not apply.

### TOTALIZER SCALE FACTOR

For most applications, the Totalizer reflects the same decimal point location and engineering units as the Input Display. In these cases, the Totalizer Scale Factor is 1.000. The Totalizer Scale Factor can be used to scale the Totalizer to

### TOTALIZER LOW CUT VALUE

A low cut value disables Totalizer when the Input Display value falls below the value programmed. The resolution of this parameter will be affected by the input rounding factor (1- MP, round).

### TOTALIZER POWER UP RESET

The Totalizer can be reset to zero on each meter power-up by setting this parameter to reset.

### TOTALIZER HIGH ORDER DISPLAY

When the total exceeds 5 digits, the front panel annunciator TOT flashes. In this case, the meter continues to totalize up to a 9 digit value. The high order 4 digits and the low order 5 digits of the total are displayed alternately. The letter “k” denotes the high order display. When the total exceeds a 9 digit value, the Totalizer will show “E . . .” and will stop.

### TOTALIZER BATCHING

The Totalizer Time Base and scale factor are overridden when a user input or function key is programmed for store batch (AR). In this mode, when the user input or function key is activated, the Input Display reading is one time added to the Totalizer (batch). The Totalizer retains a running sum of each batch operation until the Totalizer is reset. This is useful in weighing operations, when the value to be added is not based on time but after a filling event.

### TOTALIZER USING TIME BASE

The Totalizer accumulates as defined by:

\[
\text{Input Display} \times \text{Totalizer Scale Factor} \div \text{Totalizer Time Base}
\]

Where:

- \(\text{Input Display}\) - the present input reading
- \(\text{Totalizer Scale Factor}\) - 0.001 to 65,000
- \(\text{Totalizer Time Base}\) - (the division factor of \(\text{tBASE}\))

Example: The input reading is at a constant rate of 10.0 gallons per minute. The Totalizer is used to determine how many gallons in tenths has flowed. Because the Input Display and Totalizer are both in tenths of gallons, the Totalizer Scale Factor is 1. With gallons per minute, the Totalizer Time Base is minutes (60). By placing these values in the equation, the Totalizer will accumulate every second as follows:

\[
10.0 \times 1.000 = 0.1667 \text{ gallon accumulates each second} \div 60
\]

This results in:

- 10.0 gallons accumulates each minute
- 600.0 gallons accumulates each hour

### TOTALIZER SCALE FACTOR CALCULATION EXAMPLES

1. When changing the Totalizer Decimal Point (\(\text{dECp}\)) location from the Input Display Decimal Point (\(\text{dECp}\)), the required Totalizer Scale Factor is multiplied by a power of ten.

Example:

\[
\text{Input (dECp) = 0} \quad \text{Input (dECp) = 0.0} \quad \text{Input (dECp) = 0.00}
\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Totalizer dECp</th>
<th>Scale Factor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0001</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(x = \text{Totalizer display is round by tens or hundreds}\)

2. To obtain an average reading within a controlled time frame, the selected Totalizer Time Base is divided by the given time period expressed in the same timing units.

Example: Average temperature per hour in a 4 hour period, the scale factor would be 0.250. To achieve a controlled time frame, connect an external timer to a user input programmed for \(\text{tBASE}\). The timer will control the start (reset) and the stopping (hold) of the totalizer.
A setpoint card must be installed in order to access this module.

Depending on the card installed, there will be two or four setpoint outputs available. For maximum input frequency, unused Setpoints should be configured for OFF action.

The setpoint assignment and the setpoint action determine certain setpoint feature availability.

### Setpoint Alarm Figures

With reverse output logic \( \text{rEF} \), the below alarm states are opposite.

- **Absolute High Acting (Balanced Hys)**: \( Rb \cdot H_l \)
- **Absolute Low Acting (Unbalanced Hys)**: \( Ru \cdot L_o \)
- **Absolute High Acting (Unbalanced Hys)**: \( Ru \cdot H_l \)
- **Deviation High Acting (SP > 0)**: \( dE \cdot H_l \)
- **Deviation High Acting (SP < 0)**: \( dE \cdot L_o \)
- **Deviation Low Acting (SP > 0)**: \( dE \cdot L_o \)
- **Deviation Low Acting (SP < 0)**: \( dE \cdot L_o \)
- **Band Outside Acting**: \( bAND \)
SETPOINT ACTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Act-n</th>
<th>OFF</th>
<th>Rh-H</th>
<th>Rh-L</th>
<th>Ru-H</th>
<th>Ru-L</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dE-H</td>
<td>dE-L</td>
<td>bANd</td>
<td>talo</td>
<td>tath1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Enter the action for the selected setpoint (alarm output). See Setpoint Alarm Figures for a visual detail of each action.

- OFF = Setpoint always off, (returns to SPSEL NO)
- Rh-H = Absolute high, with balanced hysteresis
- Rh-L = Absolute low, with balanced hysteresis
- Ru-H = Absolute high, with unbalanced hysteresis
- Ru-L = Absolute low, with unbalanced hysteresis
- dE-H = Deviation high, with balanced hysteresis *
- dE-L = Deviation low, with unbalanced hysteresis *
- bANd = Outside band, with unbalanced hysteresis *
- talo = Lower Totalizer absolute high, unbalance hysteresis**
- tath1 = Upper Totalizer absolute high, unbalance hysteresis**

* Deviation and band action setpoints are relative to the value of setpoint 1. It is not possible to configure setpoint 1 as deviation or band actions. It is possible to use setpoint 1 for an absolute action, while its value is being used for deviation or band.

** The lower Totalizer action talo allows setpoints to function off of the lower 5 digits of the Totalizer. The upper Totalizer action tath1 allows setpoints to function off of the upper 4 digits of the Totalizer. To obtain absolute low alarms for the Totalizer, program the talo or tath1 output logic as reverse.

SETPOINT VALUE

| Sp-n | 19999 to 99999 |

Enter desired setpoint alarm value. These setpoint values can also be entered in the Display Mode during Program Lock-out when the setpoint is programmed as En6 in Parameter Module 3. Depending on the Setpoint Action, Act-n, the value may be affected by the input rounding factor, Imp round. When a setpoint is programmed as deviation or band acting, the associated output tracks Sp as it is changed. The value entered is the offset, or difference from Sp.

SETPOINT SOURCE

| Src-n | rEL | Rs5 |

Selects the meter input value to be used to trigger the Setpoint Alarm. The rEL setting will cause the setpoint to trigger off of the relative (net) input value. The relative input value is the absolute input value that includes the Display Offset Value. The Rs5 setting will cause the setpoint to trigger off of the absolute (gross) input value. The absolute input value is based on Module 1 entries. This parameter is not available when Act-n is talo or tath1.

HYSTERESIS VALUE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hys-n</th>
<th>1 to 65000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Enter desired hysteresis value. See Setpoint Alarm Figures for visual explanation of how setpoint alarm actions (balance and unbalance) are affected by the hysteresis. Depending on the Setpoint Action, Act-n, the value may be affected by the input rounding factor, Imp round. When the setpoint is a control output, usually balance hysteresis is used. For alarm applications, usually unbalanced hysteresis is used. For unbalanced hysteresis modes, the hysteresis functions on the low side for high acting setpoints and functions on the high side for low acting setpoints.

Note: Hysteresis eliminates output chatter at the switch point, while time delay can be used to prevent false triggering during process transient events.

ON TIME DELAY

| Ton-n | 0.0 to 32750 sec |

Enter the time value in seconds that the alarm is delayed from turning on after the trigger point is reached. A value of 0.0 allows the meter to update the alarm status per the response time listed in the Specifications. When the output logic is rEU, this becomes off time delay. Any time accumulated at power-off resets during power-up.

OFF TIME DELAY

| TOF-n | 0.0 to 32750 sec |

Enter the time value in seconds that the alarm is delayed from turning off after the trigger point is reached. A value of 0.0 allows the meter to update the alarm status per the response time listed in the Specifications. When the output logic is rEU, this becomes on time delay. Any time accumulated at power-off resets during power-up.

OUTPUT LOGIC

| Out-n | nor | rEU |

Enter the output logic of the alarm output. The nor logic leaves the output operation as normal. The rEU logic reverses the output logic. In rEU, the alarm states in the Setpoint Alarm Figures are reversed.

RESET ACTION

| Rst-n | Auto | LREC | LRec2 |

Enter the reset action of the alarm output.

- Auto = Automatic action; This action allows the alarm output to automatically reset off at the trigger points per the Setpoint Action shown in Setpoint Alarm Figures. The “on” alarm may be manually reset (off) immediately by a front panel function key or user input. The alarm remains reset off until the trigger point is crossed again.
- LREC1 = Latch with immediate reset action; This action latches the alarm output on at the trigger point per the Setpoint Action shown in Setpoint Alarm Figures. Latch means that the alarm output can only be turned off by front panel function key or user input manual reset, serial reset command or meter power cycle. When the user input or function key is activated (momentary or maintained), the corresponding “on” alarm output is reset immediately and remains off until the trigger point is crossed again. (Previously latched alarms will be off if power up Display Value is lower than setpoint value.)
- LRec2 = Latch with delay reset action; This action latches the alarm output on at the trigger point per the Setpoint Action shown in Setpoint Alarm Figures. Latch means that the alarm output can only be turned off by front panel function key or user input manual reset, serial reset command or meter power cycle. When the user input or function key is activated (momentary or maintained), the meter delays the event until the corresponding “on” alarm output crosses the trigger off point. (Previously latched alarms are off if power up Display Value is lower than setpoint value. During a power cycle, the meter erases a previous Latch 2 reset if it is not activated at power up.)

STANDBY OPERATION

| Stb-n | no | yes |

When yes, the alarm is disabled (after a power up) until the trigger point is crossed. Once the alarm is on, the alarm operates normally per the Setpoint Action and Reset Mode.
Enter the probe burn-out action. In the event of a temperature probe failure, the alarm output can be programmed to go on or off.

Alternate Setpoints

An Alternate list of setpoint values can be stored and recalled as needed. The Alternate list allows an additional set of setpoint values. (The setpoint numbers or rear terminal numbers will change in the Alternate list.) The Alternate list can only be activated through a function key or user input programmed for L 1st in Module 2. When the Alternate list is selected, the Main list is stored and becomes inactive. When changing between Main and Alternate, the alarm state of Auto Reset Action alarms will always follow their new value. Latched “on” alarms will always stay latched during the transition and can only be reset with a user input or function key. Only during the function key or user input transition does the display indicate which list is being used.

6.7 MODULE 7 - SERIAL COMMUNICATIONS PARAMETERS (7-SrL)

Set the baud rate to match that of other serial communications equipment. Normally, the baud rate is set to the highest value that all of the serial communications equipment is capable of transmitting.

Select either 7 or 8 bit data word lengths. Set the word length to match that of other serial communication equipment. Since the meter receives and transmits 7-bit ASCII encoded data, 7 bit word length is sufficient to request and receive data from the meter.

Enter the serial node address. With a single unit on a bus, an address is not needed and a value of zero can be used (RS232 applications). Otherwise, with multiple bussed units, a unique address number must be assigned to each meter. The node address applies specifically to RS485 applications.
ABBREVIATED PRINTING

Select abbreviated transmissions (numeric only) or full field transmission. When the data from the meter is sent directly to a terminal for display, the extra characters that are sent identify the nature of the meter parameter displayed. In this case, select *YES*. When the data from the meter goes to a computer, it may be desirable to suppress the node address and mnemonic when transmitting. In this case, set this parameter to *NO*.

PRINT OPTIONS

*YES* - Enters the sub-menu to select those meter parameters to appear in the block print. For each parameter in the sub-menu select *YES* for the parameter to appear with the block print, and *NO* to disable the parameter.

- **Gross Value**
- **Value**
- **Input Value**
- **Max and Min Values**
- **Total Value**
- **Setpoint values**

*Setpoints 1-4 are setpoint option card dependent.

**Strain Gauge/Bridge Input only

Sending Commands and Data

When sending commands to the meter, a string containing at least one command character must be constructed. A command string consists of a command character, a value identifier, numerical data (if writing data to the meter) followed by the command terminator character * or $.

Command Chart

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>Node Address Specifier</td>
<td>Address a specific meter. Must be followed by one or two digit node address. Not required when node address = 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>Transmit Value (read)</td>
<td>Read a register from the meter. Must be followed by register ID character.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Value change (write)</td>
<td>Write to register of the meter. Must be followed by register ID character and numeric data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>Reset</td>
<td>Reset a register or output. Must be followed by register ID character.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Block Print Request (read)</td>
<td>Initiates a block print output. Registers are defined in programming.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Command String Construction

The command string must be constructed in a specific sequence. The meter does not respond with an error message to illegal commands. The following procedure details construction of a command string:

1. The first 2 or 3 characters consist of the Node Address Specifier (N) followed by a 1 or 2 character node address number. The node address number of the meter is programmable. If the node address is 0, this command and the node address itself may be omitted. This is the only command that may be used in conjunction with other commands.

2. After the optional address specifier, the next character is the command character.

3. The next character is the register ID. This identifies the register that the command affects. The P command does not require a register ID character. It prints according to the selections made in print options.

4. If constructing a value change command (writing data), the numeric data is sent next.

5. All command strings must be terminated with the string termination characters * or $. The meter does not begin processing the command string until this character is received. See timing diagram figure for differences of * and $ terminating characters.

Command String Examples:

1. Node address = 17, Write 350 to Setpoint 1, response delay of 2 msec min

   String: N7VE3505

2. Node address = 5, Read Input value, response delay of 50 msec min

   String: NS5A*

3. Node address = 0, Reset Setpoint 4 output, response delay of 50 msec min

   String: RH*

Sending Numeric Data

Numeric data sent to the meter must be limited to 5 digits (-19,999 to 99,999). If more than 5 digits are sent, the meter accepts the last 5. Leading zeros are ignored. Negative numbers must have a minus sign. The meter ignores any decimal point and conforms the number to the scaled resolution. (For example: the meter’s scaled decimal point position = 0.0 and 25 is written to a register. The value of the register is now 2.5 In this case, write a value = 25.0).

Note: Since the meter does not issue a reply to value change commands, follow with a transmit value command for readback verification.

Receiving Data

Data is transmitted by the meter in response to either a transmit command (T), a print block command (P) or User Function print request. The response from the meter is either a full field transmission or an abbreviated transmission. In this case, the response contains only the numeric field. The meter response mode is established in programming.

Full Field Transmission

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Byte</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1, 2</td>
<td>2 byte Node Address field [00-99]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>&lt;SP&gt; (Space)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-6</td>
<td>3 byte Register Mnemonic field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-18</td>
<td>12 byte data field; 10 bytes for number, one byte for sign, one byte for decimal point (The T command may be a different byte length)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>&lt;CR&gt; carriage return</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>&lt;LF&gt; line feed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>&lt;SP&gt;* (Space)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>&lt;CR&gt;* carriage return</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>&lt;LF&gt;* line feed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* These characters only appear in the last line of a block print.

The first two characters transmitted are the node address, unless the node address assigned = 0, in which case spaces are substituted. A space follows the node address field. The next three characters are the register ID (Serial Mnemonic).

The numeric data is transmitted next. The numeric field is 12 characters long (to accommodate the 10 digit totalizer), with the decimal point position floating within the data field. Negative value have a leading minus sign. The data field is right justified with leading spaces.

The end of the response string is terminated with a carriage return <CR> and <LF>. When block print is finished, an extra <SP><CR><LF> is used to provide separation between the blocks.
Abbreviated Transmission

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Byte</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-12</td>
<td>12 byte data field, 10 bytes for number, one byte for sign, one byte for decimal point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>&lt;CR&gt; carriage return</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>&lt;LF&gt; line feed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>&lt;SP&gt; (Space)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>&lt;CR&gt;* carriage return</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>&lt;LF&gt;* line feed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* These characters only appear in the last line of a block print.

The abbreviated response suppresses the node address and register ID, leaving only the numeric part of the response.

---

**SERIAL COMMANDS FOR METER SOFTWARE**

**(CSR) Control Status Register**

The Control Status Register is used to both directly control the meter’s outputs (setpoints and analog output), and interrogate the state of the setpoint outputs. The register is bit mapped with each bit position within the register assigned to a particular control function. The control function are invoked by writing to each bit position. The bit position definitions are:

- **bit 0**: Setpoint 1 Output Status
  - 0 = output off
  - 1 = output on
- **bit 1**: Setpoint 2 Output Status
  - 0 = output off
  - 1 = output on
- **bit 2**: Setpoint 3 Output Status
  - 0 = output off
  - 1 = output on
- **bit 3**: Setpoint 4 Output Status
  - 0 = output off
  - 1 = output on
- **bit 4**: Manual Mode
  - 0 = automatic mode
  - 1 = manual mode
- **bit 5**: Always stays 0, even if 1 is sent.
- **bit 6**: Sensor Status (RTD/Thermocouple only)
  - 0 = sensor normal
  - 1 = sensor fail
- **bit 7**: Always stays 0, even if 1 is sent.

Although the register is bit mapped starting with bit 7, HEX < > characters are sent in the command string. Bits 7 and 5 always stay a zero, even if a “1” is sent. This allows ASCII characters to be used with terminals that may not have extended character capabilities.

Writing a “1” to bit 4 of CSR selects manual mode. In this mode, the setpoint outputs are defined by the values written to the bits b0, b1, b2, b3; and the analog output is defined by the value written to the AOR. Internal control of these outputs is then overridden.

In automatic mode, the setpoint outputs can only be reset off. Writing to the setpoint output bits of the CSR has the same effect as a Reset command (R). The contents of the CSR may be read to interrogate the state of the setpoint outputs and to check the status of the temperature sensor (RTD/Thermocouple input only).

**Examples:**

1. Set manual mode, turn all setpoints off:
   
   | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | bit location
   |---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
   | V | J<30>* or VJI0* | ASCII 0 = 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 or <30>

   V is command write, J is CSR and * is terminator.

2. Turn SP1, SP3 outputs on and SP2, SP4 outputs off:

   | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | bit location
   |---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
   | V | J<35>* or VJI5* | ASCII 5 = 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 or <35>

3. Select Automatic mode:

   | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | bit location
   |---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
   | V | J<40>* or VJI@* | ASCII @ = 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 or <40>

   *Note: Avoid writing values <0A> (LF), <0D> (CR), <24> ($) and <2E> (*) to the CSR. These values are interpreted by the meter as end of command control codes and will prematurely end the write operation.

**(AOR) Analog Output Register**

The Analog Output Register controls the analog output of the meter. The manual mode must first be engaged by setting bit 4 of the Control Status Register. The range of values of this register is 0 to 4095, which corresponds to 0 mA, 0 V and 20 mA, 10 V; respectively. The table lists correspondence of the output signal with the register value.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Register Value</th>
<th>Output Signal*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2047</td>
<td>10.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4094</td>
<td>19.995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4095</td>
<td>20.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Due to the absolute accuracy rating and resolution of the output card, the actual output signal may differ 0.15% FS from the table values. The output signal corresponds to the range selected (20 mA or 10 V).

Writing to this register while the meter is in the manual mode causes the output signal to update immediately. While in the automatic mode, this register may be written to, but the output will not update until the meter is placed in manual mode.

**Examples:**

1. Set output to full scale:
   
   V14095*

2. Set output to zero scale:
   
   V10*
**Command Response Time**

The meter can only receive data or transmit data at any one time (half-duplex operation). The meter ignores commands while transmitting data, but instead uses RXD as a busy signal. When sending commands and data to the meter, a delay must be imposed before sending another command. This allows enough time for the meter to process the command and prepare for the next command.

At the start of the time interval $t_1$, the computer program prints or writes the string to the com port, thus initiating a transmission. During $t_1$, the command characters are under transmission and at the end of this period, the command terminating character (*) is received by the meter. The time duration of $t_1$ is dependent on the number of characters and baud rate of the channel.

$$t_1 = \frac{10 \times \text{# of characters}}{\text{baud rate}}$$

At the start of the time interval $t_2$, the meter starts the interpretation of the command and when complete, performs the command function. This time interval $t_2$ varies from 2 msec to 50 msec. If no response from the meter is expected, the meter is ready to accept another command.

If the meter is to reply with data, the time interval $t_3$ is controlled by the use of the command terminating character. The standard command line terminating character is ‘*’. This terminating character results in a response time window ($t_2$) of 2 msec minimum and 50 msec maximum. The faster response time of this terminating character requires that sending drivers release within 2 msec after the terminating character is received.

At the beginning of time interval $t_2$, the meter responds with the first character of the reply. As with $t_1$, the time duration of $t_2$ is dependent on the number of characters and baud rate of the channel. $t_2 = \frac{10 \times \text{# of characters}}{\text{baud rate}}$. At the end of $t_2$, the meter is ready to receive the next command.

The maximum serial throughput of the meter is limited to the sum of the times $t_1$, $t_2$ and $t_3$.

---

**Communication Format**

Data is transferred from the meter through a serial communication channel. In serial communications, the voltage is switched between a high and low level at a predetermined rate (baud rate) using ASCII encoding. The receiving device reads the voltage levels at the same intervals and then translates the switched levels back to a character.

The voltage level conventions depend on the interface standard. The table lists the voltage levels for each standard.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOGIC</th>
<th>INTERFACE STATE</th>
<th>RS232*</th>
<th>RS485*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>mark (idle)</td>
<td>TXD,RXD: -3 to -15 V</td>
<td>a-b &lt; -200 mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>space (active)</td>
<td>TXD,RXD: +3 to +15 V</td>
<td>a-b &gt; +200 mV</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Voltage levels at the Receiver

Data is transmitted one byte at a time with a variable idle period between characters (0 to ∞). Each ASCII character is “framed” with a beginning start bit, an optional error detection parity bit and one or more ending stop bits. The data format and baud rate must match that of other equipment in order for communication to take place. The figures list the data formats employed by the meter.

**Start bit and Data bits**

Data transmission always begins with the start bit. The start bit signals the receiving device to prepare for reception of data. One bit period later, the least significant bit of the ASCII encoded character is transmitted, followed by the remaining data bits. The receiving device then reads each bit position as they are transmitted. Since the sending and receiving devices operate at the same transmission speed (baud rate), the data is read without timing errors.

**Parity bit**

After the data bits, the parity bit is sent. The transmitter sets the parity bit to a zero or a one, so that the total number of ones contained in the transmission (including the parity bit) is either even or odd. This bit is used by the receiver to detect errors that may occur to an odd number of bits in the transmission. However, a single parity bit cannot detect errors that may occur to an even number of bits. Given this limitation, the parity bit is often ignored by the receiving device. This meter ignores the parity bit of incoming data and sets the parity bit to odd, even or none (mark parity) for outgoing data.

**Stop bit**

The last character transmitted is the stop bit. The stop bit provides a single bit period pause to allow the receiver to prepare to re-synchronize to the start of a new transmission (start bit of next byte). The receiver then continuously looks for the occurrence of the start bit.
**6.8 MODULE 8 - ANALOG OUTPUT PARAMETERS (8-Out)**

![Parameter Menu Diagram]

- **Analog Output Card** must be installed in order to access this module.

**Analog Type**

- **Selection**: 0-20, 4-20, 0-10
- **Range**: 0 to 20 mA, 4 to 20 mA, 0 to 10 V

Enter the analog output type. For 0-20 mA or 4-20 mA use terminals 18 and 19. For 0-10 V use terminals 16 and 17. Only one range can be used at a time.

**Analog Assignment**

- **Selection**: INP, HI, LO, TOT

Enter the source for the analog output to retransmit:

- **INP** = Display Input Value
- **HI** = Maximum Display Input Value
- **LO** = Minimum Display Input Value
- **TOT** = Totalize Display Value

**Analog Low Scale Value**

- **Selection**: 0.00

Enter the Display Value that corresponds to 0 mA (0-20 mA), 4mA (4-20 mA) or 0 VDC (0-10 VDC).

**Analog High Scale Value**

- **Selection**: 10.00

Enter the Display Value that corresponds to 20 mA (0-20 mA), 20 mA (4-20 mA) or 10 VDC (0-10 VDC).

**Analog Update Time**

- **Selection**: 0.00 to 10.00

Enter the analog output update rate in seconds. A value of 0.0 allows the meter to update the analog output at a rate of 20/sec.

**Probe Burn-out Action (RTD/Thermocouple Only)**

- **Selection**: LO, HI

Enter the probe burn-out action. In the event of a temperature probe failure, the analog output can be programmed for low or high scale.
6.9 MODULE 9 - FACTORY SERVICE OPERATIONS (9-FCS)

DISPLAY INTENSITY LEVEL
Enter the desired Display Intensity Level (0-15) by using the arrow keys. The display will actively dim or brighten as the levels are changed. This parameter also appears in Quick Programming Mode when enabled.

RESTORE FACTORY DEFAULTS
Use the arrow keys to display Code 66 and press PAR. The meter will display `ES` and then return to Code 50. Press DSP key to return to Display Mode. This will overwrite all user settings with the factory settings.

CALIBRATION
The meter has been fully calibrated at the factory. Scaling to convert the input signal to a desired display value is performed in Module 1. If the meter appears to be indicating incorrectly or inaccurately, refer to Troubleshooting before attempting to calibrate the meter.

When recalibration is required (generally every 2 years), it should only be performed by qualified technicians using appropriate equipment. Calibration does not change any user programmed parameters. However, it may affect the accuracy of the input signal values previously stored using the Apply (RPLY) Scaling Style.

Calibration may be aborted by disconnecting power to the meter before exiting Module 9. In this case, the existing calibration settings remain in effect.

DC VOLT/CURRENT INPUT - Input Calibration

WARNING: Calibration of this meter requires a signal source with an accuracy of 0.01% or better and an external meter with an accuracy of 0.005% or better. Resistance inputs require a resistance substitution device with an accuracy of 0.01% or better and an external meter with an accuracy of 0.005% or better.

Before starting, verify that the precision signal source is connected to the correct terminals and ready. Allow a 30 minute warm-up period before calibrating the meter. na and PAR can be chosen to exit the calibration mode without any changes taking place.

Then perform the following procedure:
1. Use the arrow keys to display Code 48 and press PAR.
2. Choose the range to be calibrated by using the arrow keys and press PAR. (na and PAR can be chosen to exit the calibration mode without any changes taking place.)
3. When the zero range limit appears on the display, apply the appropriate:
   - Voltage range: dead short applied
   - Current range: open circuit
4. Press PAR and •••• will appear on the display for about 10 seconds.
5. When the top range limit appears on the display, apply the appropriate:
   - Voltage range: 10 VDC
   - Current range: 20 mADC
6. Press PAR and •••• will appear on the display for about 10 seconds.
7. When na appears, press PAR twice.
8. If the meter is not field scaled, then the input display should match the value of the input signal.
9. Repeat the above procedure for each input range to be calibrated.

AC TRUE RMS VOLT/CURRENT INPUT - Input Calibration

WARNING: Calibration of this meter requires a signal source with an accuracy of 0.01% or better and an external meter with an accuracy of 0.005% or better.

Before starting, verify that the precision signal source is connected to the correct terminals and ready. Allow a 30 minute warm-up period before calibrating the meter. na and PAR can be chosen to exit the calibration mode without any changes taking place.

Then perform the following procedure:
1. Use the arrow keys to display Code 48 and press PAR.
2. Choose the range to be calibrated by using the arrow keys and press PAR. (na and PAR can be chosen to exit the calibration mode without any changes taking place.)
3. When the zero range limit appears on the display, apply the appropriate:
   - Voltage range: dead short applied
   - Current range: open circuit
4. Press PAR and •••• will appear on the display for about 10 seconds.
5. When the top range limit appears on the display, apply the appropriate:
   - Voltage range: 10 VDC
   - Current range: 100 mADC
6. Press PAR and •••• will appear on the display for about 10 seconds.
7. When na appears, press PAR twice.
8. If the meter is not field scaled, then the input display should match the value of the input signal.
9. Repeat the above procedure for each input range to be calibrated.

Before starting, verify the Input Range and Signal Jumpers are set for the range to be calibrated. Also verify that the precision signal source is connected and ready. Allow a 30 minute warm-up period before calibrating the meter. na and PAR can be chosen to exit the calibration mode without any changes taking place.

Then perform the following procedure:
1. Press the arrow keys to display Code 48 and press PAR.
2. The meter displays `R`. Use the arrow keys to select the range that matches the Signal Jumper setting. Press PAR.
3. Apply the signal matching the meter prompt.
4. Press PAR and •••• will appear on the display, wait for next prompt.
5. Repeat steps 3 and 4 for the remaining three prompts.
6. When `R` appears, press PAR twice.
7. If the meter is scaled to show input signal, the Input Display should match the value of the input signal in the Display Mode.
8. Repeat the above procedure for each range to be calibrated or to recalibrate the same range. It is only necessary to calibrate the input ranges being used.
9. When all desired calibrations are completed, remove the external signal source and restore original configuration and jumper settings. If AC is being measured, continue with AC Couple Offset Calibration.
AC Couple Offset Calibration - AC TRUE RMS VOLT/CURRENT

It is recommended that Input Calibration be performed first.
1. With meter power removed, set the Input Range jumper for 20 V, the Couple Jumper for DC, and set the Signal Jumper for voltage by removing the jumper.
2. Connect a wire (short) between Volt (terminal 6) and COMM (terminal 4).
3. Apply meter power.
4. In Module 1, program as follows: Range: 20V, Couple: dC, Decimal Point: 0, Round: f, Filter: 05, Band: 20, Points: 2, Style: YES, INP1: 0000, DSP1: 0, INP2: 20000, DSP2: 20000
5. In Module 4, program as follows: Hi-t: DD, Lo-t: 0.00
6. Press PAR then DSP to exit programming and view the Input Display.
7. The readout displays the AC coupled zero input, record the value.
8. Remove the meter power and set the Couple Jumper to AC by removing the jumper.
9. Maintaining the short between terminals 4 and 6, reapply the meter power.
10. Keeping all programming the same, view the Input Display.
11. The readout now displays the AC coupled zero input, record the value.
12. In Module 9, use the arrow keys to display (48 and press PAR.
13. Press the down arrow key twice to (6 and press PAR.
14. Calculate the offset (step 11) - DC coupled reading (step 7)
15. Use the arrow keys to enter the calculated (6.
16. Press PAR three times, to exit programming.
17. Remove the meter power and remove the short from terminals 4 and 6.
18. Restore the original jumper and configuration settings.

THERMOCOUPLE/RTD - Input Calibration

Warning: Calibration of this meter requires precision instrumentation operated by qualified technicians. It is recommended that a calibration service calibrates the meter.

Before selecting any of the calibration procedures, the input to the meter must be at 0 mV or 0 ohms. Set the digital filter in Module 1 to 1 second. Allow a 30 minute warm-up period before calibrating the meter. The PAR and可以 be chosen to exit calibration mode without any changes taking place. Perform the following procedure:

1. Press the arrow keys to display (48 and press PAR.
2. Choose the range to be calibrated by using the arrow keys and press PAR.
3. When the zero range limit appears on the display, apply 0 mV between +SIG and -SIG.
4. Press PAR and ---- will appear, wait for next prompt.
5. When the top range limit appears on the display, apply the corresponding +SIG and -SIG voltage (20 mV or 200 mV).
6. Press PAR and ---- will appear, on the display for about 10 seconds.
7. When NO appears, press PAR twice to exit programming.
8. Repeat the above procedure for each range to be calibrated or to recalibrate the same range. It is only necessary to calibrate the input ranges being used.
9. When all desired calibrations are completed, remove SIG to COMM connection and external signal source.
10. Restore original configuration and jumper settings.

100 OHM RTD Range Calibration
1. Set the Input Range Jumper to 100 ohm.
2. Use the arrow keys to display (48 and press PAR. Then choose r, 10 and press PAR.
3. At 0 r, apply a direct short to input terminals 3, 4 and 5 using a three wire link. Wait 10 seconds, then press PAR.
4. At 15 r, apply a precision resistance of 15 ohms (with an accuracy of 0.01% or better) using a three wire link, to input terminals 3, 4 and 5. Wait 10 seconds, then press PAR.
5. Connect the RTD, return to the Display Mode and verify the input reading (with 0 Display Offset) is correct. If not correct repeat calibration.

THERMOCOUPLE Range Calibration
1. Use the arrow keys to display (48 and press PAR. Then choose LE and press PAR.
2. At 0 u, apply a dead short or set calibrator to zero to input terminals 4 and 5. Wait 10 seconds, then press PAR.
3. At 500 u, apply 50.000 mV input signal (with an accuracy of 0.01% or better) to input terminals 4 and 5. Wait 10 seconds, then press PAR.
4. Return to the Display Mode.
5. Continue with Ice Point Calibration.

ICE POINT Calibration
1. Remove all option cards or invalid results will occur
2. The ambient temperature must be within 20°C to 30°C.
3. Connect a thermocouple (types T, E, J, K, or N only) with an accuracy of 1°C or better to the meter.
4. Verify the readout Display Offset is 0, Temperature Scale is °C, Display Resolution is 0.0, and the Input Range is set for the connected thermocouple.
5. Place the thermocouple in close thermal contact to a reference thermometer probe. (Use a reference thermometer with an accuracy of 0.25°C or better.) The two probes should be shielded from air movement and allowed sufficient time to equalize in temperature. (A calibration bath could be used in place of the thermometer.)
6. In the Normal Display mode, compare the readouts.
7. If a difference exists then continue with the calibration.
8. Enter Module 9, use the arrow keys to display (48 and press PAR. Then choose LE and press PAR.
9. Calculate a new Ice Point value using: existing Ice Point value + (reference temperature - Display Mode reading). All values are based on °C.
10. Enter the new Ice Point value.
11. Return to the Display Mode and verify the input reading (with 0 Display Offset) is correct. If not correct repeat steps 8 through 10.

ANALOG OUTPUT CARD CALIBRATION

Before starting, verify that the precision voltmeter (voltage output) or current meter (current output) is connected and ready. Perform the following procedure:
1. Use the arrow keys to display (48 and press PAR.
2. Use the arrow keys to choose (48 and press PAR.
3. Using the chart below, step through the five selections to be calibrated. At each prompt, use the meter's arrow keys to adjust the external meter display to match the selection being calibrated. When the external reading matches, or if no range is being calibrated, press PAR.

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## Troubleshooting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>Remedies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No display</td>
<td>Check: Power level, power connections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program locked-out</td>
<td>Check: Active (lock-out) user input. Enter: Security code requested</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max, Min, TOT locked-out</td>
<td>Check: Module 3 programming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incorrect input display value</td>
<td>Check: Module 1 programming, Input Range Jumper position, input connections, input signal level. Module 4 display offset is zero, press DSP for input display. Perform: Module 9 calibration (If the above does not correct the problem.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;OLOL&quot; in display (Signal High)</td>
<td>Check: Module 1 programming, Input Range Jumper position, input connections, input signal level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;ULUL&quot; in display (Signal Low)</td>
<td>Check: Module 1 programming, Input Range Jumper position, input connections, input signal level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jittery display</td>
<td>Increase: Module 1 filtering, rounding, input range. Check: Wiring is per EMC installation guidelines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modules or parameters not accessible</td>
<td>Check: Corresponding option card installation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error code (Err 1-4)</td>
<td>Press: Reset key (If cannot clear contact factory.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Display zero's at levels below 1% of range</td>
<td>Program: Module 4 as Hi-t: 0.0 Lo-t: 3271.1 (to disable zero chop feature)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Parameter Value Chart

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model Number</th>
<th>Meter#</th>
<th>Security Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Signal Input Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Display</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Factory Setting</th>
<th>User Setting</th>
<th>Display</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Factory Setting</th>
<th>User Setting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>range</td>
<td>model dependent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>inp 1</td>
<td>* input value 1</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>input type</td>
<td>tc-j</td>
<td></td>
<td>dsk 1</td>
<td>* display value 1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scale</td>
<td>temperature scale</td>
<td>of</td>
<td></td>
<td>inp 2</td>
<td>* input value 2</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>couple</td>
<td>input couple</td>
<td>ac</td>
<td></td>
<td>dsk 2</td>
<td>* display value 2</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dscp</td>
<td>display resolution</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>inp 3</td>
<td>* input value 3</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>round</td>
<td>display rounding</td>
<td>i</td>
<td></td>
<td>dsk 3</td>
<td>* display value 3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>off</td>
<td>increment: display offset</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>inp 4</td>
<td>* input value 4</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filter</td>
<td>filter setting</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>dsk 4</td>
<td>* display value 4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>band</td>
<td>filter enable band</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>inp 5</td>
<td>* input value 5</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ice</td>
<td>rtd/thermocouple ice point slope</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td></td>
<td>dsk 5</td>
<td>* display value 5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>style</td>
<td>scaling points</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>inp 6</td>
<td>* input value 6</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>key</td>
<td>scaling style: not rtd/thermocouple</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>dsk 6</td>
<td>* display value 6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Decimal point location is model and programming dependent. ** AC true RMS Volt/Current Input
### 2-FAE User Input and Function Key Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISPLAY</th>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>FACTORY SETTING</th>
<th>USER SETTING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USr-1</td>
<td>USER INPUT 1</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USr-2</td>
<td>USER INPUT 2</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USr-3</td>
<td>USER INPUT 3</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F1</td>
<td>FUNCTION KEY 1</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F2</td>
<td>FUNCTION KEY 2</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rSk</td>
<td>RESET KEY</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sc-F1</td>
<td>2nd FUNCTION KEY 1</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sc-F2</td>
<td>2nd FUNCTION KEY 2</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3-LOC Display and Program Lockout Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISPLAY</th>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>FACTORY SETTING</th>
<th>USER SETTING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H1</td>
<td>MAX DISPLAY LOCKOUT</td>
<td>LOC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L0</td>
<td>MIN DISPLAY LOCKOUT</td>
<td>LOC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L0k</td>
<td>TOTAL DISPLAY LOCKOUT</td>
<td>LOC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SP-1</td>
<td>SETPOINT 1 ACCESS</td>
<td>LOC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SP-2</td>
<td>SETPOINT 2 ACCESS</td>
<td>LOC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SP-3</td>
<td>SETPOINT 3 ACCESS</td>
<td>LOC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SP-4</td>
<td>SETPOINT 4 ACCESS</td>
<td>LOC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CadE</td>
<td>SECURITY CODE</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### 4-SEC Secondary Function Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISPLAY</th>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>FACTORY SETTING</th>
<th>USER SETTING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H1-t</td>
<td>MAX CAPTURE DELAY TIME</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L0-t</td>
<td>MIN CAPTURE DELAY TIME</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSP-k</td>
<td>DISPLAY UPDATE TIME</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Re-k</td>
<td>STRAIN GAGE/BRIDGE INPUT AUTO-ZERO DELAY</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Re-b</td>
<td>STRAIN GAGE/BRIDGE INPUT AUTO-ZERO BAND</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b-Lk</td>
<td>UNITS LABEL BACKLIT-RTD THERMOCOUPLER</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFFSk</td>
<td>DISPLAY OFFSET - NOT RTD/THERMOCOUPLE</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICE</td>
<td>RTD/THERMOCOUPLE ICE POINT COMPENSATION</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5-LOt Totalizer (Integrator) Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISPLAY</th>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>FACTORY SETTING</th>
<th>USER SETTING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dECPt</td>
<td>* TOTALIZER DECIMAL POINT</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EbASE</td>
<td>TOTALIZER TIME BASE</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCFCF</td>
<td>TOTALIZER SCALE FACTOR</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locut</td>
<td>* TOTALIZER LOW CUT VALUE</td>
<td>-19999</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Up</td>
<td>TOTALIZER POWER-UP RESET</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### 7-5RL Serial Communication Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISPLAY</th>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>FACTORY SETTING</th>
<th>USER SETTING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bRud</td>
<td>BAUD RATE</td>
<td>9600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dRA</td>
<td>DATA BIT</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAr</td>
<td>PARITY BIT</td>
<td>Odd</td>
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<tr>
<td>Addr</td>
<td>METER ADDRESS</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abra</td>
<td>ABBREVIATED PRINTING</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DoP</td>
<td>ENTER PRINT OPTIONS</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gg5S</td>
<td>STRAIN GAGE/BRIDGE INPUT PRINT GROSS OFFSET</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gAE</td>
<td>STRAIN GAGE/BRIDGE INPUT: PRINT TARE OFFSET</td>
<td>NO</td>
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<tr>
<td>inp</td>
<td>PRINT INPUT VALUE</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bAt</td>
<td>PRINT TOTAL VALUE</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIL</td>
<td>PRINT MAX &amp; MIN VALUES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPAt</td>
<td>PRINT SETPOINT VALUES</td>
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### 8-Out Analog Output Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISPLAY</th>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>FACTORY SETTING</th>
<th>USER SETTING</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tYPE</td>
<td>ANALOG TYPE</td>
<td>4-20</td>
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<td>AS IN</td>
<td>ANALOG ASSIGNMENT</td>
<td>INP</td>
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<tr>
<td>AN-LO</td>
<td>* ANALOG LOW SCALE VALUE</td>
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<tr>
<td>AN-HI</td>
<td>* ANALOG HIGH SCALE VALUE</td>
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<td>uAt</td>
<td>ANALOG UPDATE TIME</td>
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<tr>
<td>burn</td>
<td>THERMOCOUPLE/RTD INPUT PROBE BURN-OUT ACTION</td>
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### 9-FC5 Factory Setting Parameters

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<thead>
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<th>USER SETTING</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>d-LEw</td>
<td>DISPLAY INTENSITY LEVEL</td>
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### 6-SPt Setpoint (Alarm) Parameters

<table>
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<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>FACTORY SETTING</th>
<th>USER SETTING</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RCT-n</td>
<td>SETPOINT ACTION</td>
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<tr>
<td>SP-n</td>
<td>* SETPOINT VALUE (main)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>200</td>
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<tr>
<td>* SETPOINT VALUE (alternate)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>200</td>
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<td>5rc-n</td>
<td>SETPOINT SOURCE</td>
<td>rEL</td>
<td>rEL</td>
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<tr>
<td>H5s-n</td>
<td>* SETPOINT HYSTERESIS</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>tOAn</td>
<td>ON TIME DELAY</td>
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<td>0.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>1OF-n</td>
<td>OFF TIME DELAY</td>
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<td>0.0</td>
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<td>out-n</td>
<td>OUTPUT LOGIC</td>
<td>nar</td>
<td>nar</td>
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<td>rSt-n</td>
<td>RESET ACTION</td>
<td>RUTa</td>
<td>RUTa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sbb-n</td>
<td>STANDBY OPERATION</td>
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<td>NO</td>
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<td>LIt-n</td>
<td>SETPOINT ANNUNCIATORS</td>
<td>nar</td>
<td>nar</td>
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<tr>
<td>brn-n</td>
<td>RTD/THERMOCOUPLE PROBE BURN-OUT ACTION</td>
<td>OFF</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

† Select alternate list to program these values.

* Decimal point location is model and programming dependent.