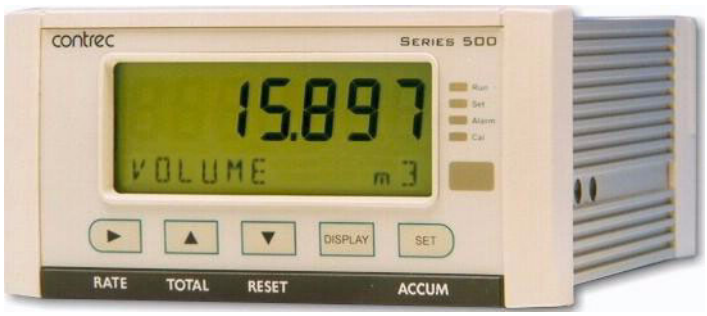
Model 515 Flow Computer

Operation Manual

Application GN04

Natural Gas (AGA-8 Detailed)
for
Stacked Differential Pressure Meters
(ISO 5167 & V-Cones)



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6 March 2008

Model 515 Flow Computer - Operation Manual

The instructions given herein cover the general description, installation, operation and maintenance of the subject equipment. Contrec Pty. Ltd. reserves the right, without prior notice, to make engineering refinements that may not be reflected in this manual.

Should any questions arise which cannot be answered specifically by this manual, they should be directed to Contrec Pty Ltd for further detailed information and technical assistance.

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Safety Notice

The information in this safety notice is for the prevention of injury to personnel and damage to the instrument.

The manufacturer assumes no liability for injury or damage caused by misuse of the instrument or for modifications made to the instrument.

Qualified Personnel

The instrument must be installed, operated and serviced by persons who have been properly trained and authorised. Personnel must read and understand this manual prior to installation and operation of the instrument.

Static Hazard

The 500 series flow computer uses high speed CMOS circuitry which is sensitive to static damage. The user should observe accepted safety practices for handling electronic devices, especially during servicing. Once the unit is installed, grounded and interconnected, the chances of static damage are greatly reduced.

Voltage Hazard

Before connecting power to the instrument, ensure that the supply voltage for the AC or DC input is suitable. The AC voltage rating is as stated on the serial number plate. Personnel should take all due care to avoid electric shock.

Welding Hazard

Do not perform electric welding in close proximity to the instrument or its interconnecting cables. If welding in these areas must be performed, disconnect all cables from the instrument. Failure to do so may result in damage to the unit.

Moisture Hazard

To avoid electrical faults and corrosion of the instrument, do not allow moisture to remain in contact with the instrument.

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- Front panel adjustment of 8-24V DC output voltage
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Overview

The 515 GN04 application measures the volume, mass and gross heat content of natural gas. The instrument uses single or stacked differential pressure meters such as orifice plates, nozzles, venturi tubes or V-Cones as well as temperature and pressure sensor inputs.

The instrument calculates the flow according to the differential pressure equations for the ISO 5167 or V-Cone meters. The flow calculations incorporate the conditions at which the flowmeter was calibrated and accurately account for thermal expansion effects.

The AGA-8 Detail Characterization Method is used to obtain accurate values of density and compressibility factors for the flow calculations. For other gas properties, such as viscosity and isentropic exponent, user entered values are used.

Calculations

The following equations identify the derivation of some of the displayed variables. If your interest is more in the operation of the instrument, you can skip this section and allow the instrument to take care of the calculations.

The gas density and compressibility factor calculations are based on the AGA-8 equations. The calculations are valid for the region:

-130°C < t < 400°C P < 280 MPa
-200°F < t < 760°F P < 40000 psia

Formulas

$Volume\ flow = Mflow / \rho_{flow}$

$Corrected\ flow = Mflow / \rho_{ref}$

$Heat\ flow = Mflow \bullet H_m$

where:

$Mflow$	=	mass flow
ρ_{flow}	=	density at flow conditions
ρ_{ref}	=	density at reference conditions
H_m	=	mass gross heating value

Differential Pressure Equations

This application uses the following general formula for mass flow as per the ISO 5167 (2003) standard:

$$q_m = \frac{C}{\sqrt{1-\beta^4}}\ \varepsilon\ \frac{\pi}{4}\ d^2\sqrt{2\Delta P\rho}$$

where:

q_m	=	mass flow
C	=	coefficient of discharge
β	=	diameter ratio of orifice to pipe
ε	=	fluid expansion factor
π	=	universal constant (3.14159)
d	=	diameter of orifice (bore)... (for cone type meters substitute d^2 with $D^2\beta^2$)
D	=	diameter of pipe
ΔP	=	differential pressure
ρ	=	density at flow conditions

For further details of these equations or restrictions of use please refer to the appropriate standard or relevant documents.

Analog Input Scaling

The analog inputs in this instrument are scaled by the following general formula:

$$f(A) = P_{min} + (P_{max} - P_{min}) \cdot A^*$$

where:

P_{min} = minimum point (equivalent to offset)

P_{max} = maximum point ($P_{max} - P_{min}$ is equivalent to span)

A^* = normalised signal (0 to 1) with correction applied for a flow input

Correction Type

- LINEAR: $A^* = A$ when the instrument is not required to apply correction
- NON-LINEAR: $A^* = A_C$ when the instrument applies correction from the points in the correction table

Displayed Information

The front panel display shows the current values of the input variables and the results of the calculations.

The instrument can be supplied with a real-time clock for data logging of over 1000 entries of the variables as displayed on the main menu.

This application indicates the type of pressure value being displayed as either gauge or absolute by adding an ‘A’ or ‘G’ to the units of measurement.
Standard or Normal reference conditions are indicated by adding an ‘S’ or ‘N’ at the start of the Corrected Volume units or measurement.

Main Menu Variables

Main Menu Variables	Default Units	Variable Type
Volume	m^3	Total
Volume Flowrate	m^3/min	Rate
Corrected Volume	m^3	Total
Corrected Flowrate	m^3/min	Rate
Heat	GJ	Total
Heat Flowrate	GJ/h	Rate
Mass	kg	Total
Mass Flowrate	kg/min	Rate
Temperature	Deg C	Rate
Pressure	MPa	Rate
Differential Pressure	kPa	Rate
Reynolds Number	E+3	Rate
Compressibility Factor	- - -	Rate

Refer to **Available Units of Measurement** on page 80 for the list of available units.

Communications

There are three communication ports available as follows:

- RS-232 port
- RS-485 port (optional)
- Infra-red port on front panel

The ports can be used for remote data reading, printouts and for initial application loading of the instrument.

Isolated Outputs

The opto-isolated outputs can re-transmit any main menu variable. The type of output is determined by the nature of the assigned variable. Totals are output as pulses and rates are output as 4-20 mA signals. One output is standard, a second output is available as an option.

Relay Outputs

The relay alarms can be assigned to any of the main menu variables of a rate type. The alarms can be fully configured including hysteresis. Two relays are standard with additional two relays available as an option.

Software Configuration

The instrument can be further tailored to suit specific application needs including units of measurement, custom tags, second language or access levels. A distributor can configure these requirements before delivery.

Instrument parameters including units of measurement can be programmed in the field, according to the user access levels assigned to parameters by the distributor.

All set-up parameters, totals and logged data are stored in non-volatile memory with at least 30 years retention.

Temperature and Pressure Input Types

Temperature sensor input can be either PT100, PT500, 4-20 mA, 0-5 V or 1-5V signals. Pressure sensor input can be either 4-20 mA, 0-5 V or 1-5V signals.

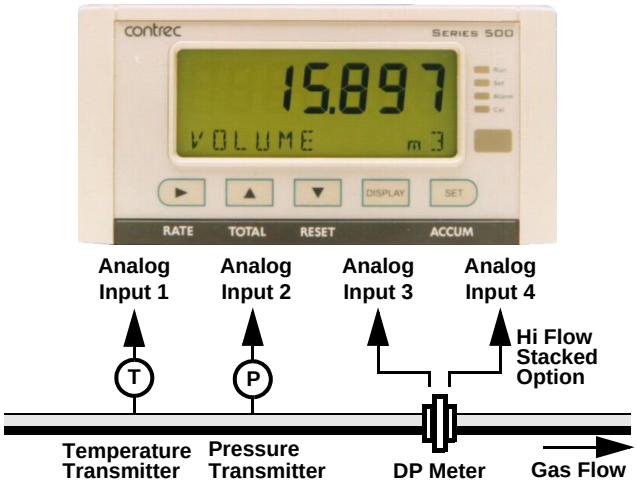


Figure 1 Typical Application Diagram

Limitations of Use

ISO 5167 Limits

The formulae in ISO 5167 can be applied only when the quantities lie within the limits shown in the table below.

The ISO standard applies only to pressure differential devices in which the flow remains subsonic throughout the measuring section and is steady or varies only slowly with time and where the fluid can be considered as single phase. In addition, each of these devices can only be used within specified limits of pipe bore size (D) and Reynolds number (Re_D).

The calculations are based on upstream temperature and pressure values. However, the ISO standard assumes that the downstream temperature is the same as the upstream temperature, therefore a downstream temperature probe is permissible except where very accurate measurements are required.

If the fluid is a gas, the pressure ratio shall be ≥ 0.75.

Type of device	d (mm) (in)	D (mm) (in)	β	Re_D
Orifice plate, corner or D-D/2 tappings	≥ 12.5 ≥ 0.5	50 ≤ D ≤ 1000 2 ≤ D ≤ 40	0.10 ≤ β ≤ 0.75	$Re_D \geq 5000$ for $0.10 \leq \beta \leq 0.56$ $Re_D \geq 16000\ \beta^2$ for $\beta > 0.56$
Orifice plate flange tappings	≥ 12.5 ≥ 0.5	50 ≤ D ≤ 1000 2 ≤ D ≤ 40	0.10 ≤ β ≤ 0.75	$Re_D \geq 5000$ and $Re_D \geq 170 \times \beta^2 D$ (D in millimetres)
ISA 1932 nozzle	-	50 ≤ D ≤ 500 2 ≤ D ≤ 20	0.30 ≤ β ≤ 0.80	$7.0e+04 \leq Re_D \leq 1.0e+07$ for $0.30 \leq \beta \leq 0.44$ $2.0e+04 \leq Re_D \leq 1.0e+07$ for $0.44 \leq \beta \leq 0.80$
Long radius nozzle	-	50 ≤ D ≤ 630 2 ≤ D ≤ 25	0.20 ≤ β ≤ 0.80	$1.0e+04 \leq Re_D \leq 1.0e+07$
Venturi tube as cast	-	100 ≤ D ≤ 800 4 ≤ D ≤ 32	0.30 ≤ β ≤ 0.75	$2.0e+05 \leq Re_D \leq 2.0e+06$
Venturi tube machined	-	50 ≤ D ≤ 250 2 ≤ D ≤ 10	0.40 ≤ β ≤ 0.75	$2.0e+05 \leq Re_D \leq 1.0e+06$
Venturi tube welded	-	200 ≤ D ≤ 1200 8 ≤ D ≤ 48	0.40 ≤ β ≤ 0.70	$2.0\ e+05 \leq Re_D \leq 2.0e+06$
Venturi nozzle	≥ 50 ≥ 2	65 ≤ D ≤ 500 2.5 ≤ D ≤ 20	0.316 ≤ β ≤ 0.775	$1.5e+05 \leq Re_D \leq 2.0e+06$

V-Cone Limits

The formulae used, when either of the cone types (V-Cone or Wafer-Cone) are selected, have been supplied by McCrometer. The accuracy and applicability of the use of these differential pressure flowmeters should be confirmed by referring to the manufactures documentation.

Some applicable ranges of lines sizes and beta values are as follows:

Type of Cone	Line sizes(mm) (in)	β
McCrometer Precision tube V-Cone	12 ≤ D ≤ 1830 0.5 ≤ D ≤ 72	0.45 ≤ β ≤ 0.80
McCrometer Wafer-Cone	12 ≤ D ≤ 152 0.5 ≤ D ≤ 6	0.45 ≤ β ≤ 0.80

AGA-8 Limits

To achieve the intended accuracy and targeted uncertainty of the AGA-8 standard for the computations of physical properties of gases, the component mole percentages must not be outside the ranges given in the table below.

The normal range column gives the range of gas characteristics for which the average expected uncertainty is as low as 0.1% for the region -8°C to 62°C and 0 to 12 MPa (17°F to 143°F and 0 to 1250 psia). The expanded range allows for greater flexibility with more pure gases and a wider percentage for gas components but does have an average uncertainty which is expected to be higher, especially outside the above region. (Refer to the AGA-8 standard for more details.)

Component	Normal Range	Expanded Range
Mole percent of Methane	45.0 to 100.0	0 to 100.0
Mole percent of Nitrogen	0 to 50.0	0 to 100.0
Mole percent of Carbon Dioxide	0 to 30.0	0 to 100.0
Mole percent of Ethane	0 to 10.0	0 to 100.0
Mole percent of Propane	0 to 4.0	0 to 12.0
Mole percent of Total Butanes	0 to 1.0	0 to 6.0
Mole percent of Total Pentanes	0 to 3.0	0 to 4.0
Mole percent of Hexanes Plus	0 to 0.2	0 to dew point
Mole percent of Helium	0 to 0.2	0 to 3.0
Mole percent of Hydrogen	0 to 10.0	0 to 100.0
Mole percent of Carbon Monoxide	0 to 3.0	0 to 3.0
Mole percent of Argon	#	0 to 1.0
Mole percent of Oxygen	#	0 to 21.0
Mole percent of Water	0 to 0.05	0 to dew point
Mole percent of Hydrogen Sulphide	0 to 0.02	0 to 100.0

The normal range is considered to be zero for these compounds.

Heating Values

The instrument calculates the heating value of natural gas in accordance with ISO 6976:1995 and GPA Standard 2172-96 for dry gas. The wet gas calculations include the latent heat of vaporisation of the water component. This complies with the ISO recommendations and the appendixes to AGA 3 and AGA 8.

Note: The GPA standard does not recommend including the latent heat of vaporisation of the water component. However, even for a gas saturated with water vapour at 20°C, the value of this latent heat contributes only about 0.1% to the gross heating value and considerably less at lower combustion temperatures. Such a heating value is within the uncertainties of the properties reported in the GPA standard.

Approvals

This instrument conforms to the EMC-Directive of the Council of European Communities 89/336/EEC and the following standards:

- Generic Emission Standard EN 50081-1 Residential, Commercial & Light Industry Environment.
- Generic Emission Standard EN 50081-2 Industrial Environment.
- Generic Immunity Standard EN 50082-1 Residential, Commercial & Light Industry Environment.
- Generic Immunity Standard EN 50082-2 Industrial Environment.

In order to comply with these standards, the wiring instructions in **Chapter 3 - Installation** must be followed.

Chapter 2
Specifications

Specification Table

Operating Environment

Temperature	-20°C to +60°C (conformal coating) +5°C to +40°C (no coating)
Humidity	0 to 95% non condensing (conformal coating) 5% to 85% non condensing (no coating)
Power Supply	95...135 V AC or 190...260 V AC or 12...28 V DC
Consumption	6W (typical)
Protection	Sealed to IP65 (Nema 4X) when panel mounted
Dimensions	147mm (5.8") width 74mm (2.9") height 167mm (6.6") depth

Display

Type	Backlit LCD with 7-digit numeric display and 11-character alphanumeric display
Digits	15.5mm (0.6") high
Characters	6mm (0.24") high
LCD Backup	Last data visible for 15min after power down
Update Rate	0.3 second

Non-volatile Memory

Retention	> 30 years
Data Stored	Setup, Totals and Logs

Approvals

Interference	CE compliance
Enclosure	ATEX, FM, CSA and SAA approved enclosures available for hazardous areas

Real Time Clock (Optional)

Battery Type	3 volts Lithium button cell (CR2032)
Battery Life	5 years (typical)

Gas Properties Calculations (AGA- 8)

Update Rate	1 sec - gas composition unchanged 2 sec - when changed, 10 components 4 sec - when changed, 21 components

Analog Input (General)

Overcurrent	100mA absolute maximum rating
Update Time	< 1.0 sec
Configuration	RTD, 4-20mA, 0-5V and 1-5V input
Non-linearity	Up to 20 correction points (flow inputs)

RTD Input

Sensor Type	PT100 & PT500 to IEC 751
Connection	Four Wire
Range	-200°C to 350°C
Accuracy	0.1°C typical

4-20mA Input

Impedance	100 Ohms (to common signal ground)
Accuracy	0.05% full scale (20°C) 0.1% (full temperature range, typical)

0-5 or 1-5 Volts Input

Impedance	10MOhms (to common signal ground)
Accuracy	0.05% full scale (20°C) 0.1% (full temperature range, typical)

Logic Inputs

Signal Type	CMOS, TTL, open collector, reed switch
Overvoltage	30V maximum

Relay Output

No. of Outputs	2 relays plus 2 optional relays
Voltage	250 volts AC, 30 volts DC maximum (solid state relays use AC only)
Current	3A maximum

Communication Ports

Ports	RS-232 port RS-485 port (optional) Infra-red port
Baud Rate	2400 to 19200 baud
Parity	Odd, even or none
Stop Bits	1 or 2
Data Bits	8
Protocols	ASCII, Modbus RTU, Printer

Transducer Supply

Voltage	8 to 24 volts DC, programmable
Current	70mA @ 24V, 120mA @ 12V maximum
Protection	Power limited output

Isolated Output

No. of Outputs	1 configurable output (plus 1 optional)
Configuration	Pulse/Digital or 4-20mA output

Pulse/Digital Output

Signal Type	Open collector
Switching	200mA, 30 volts DC maximum
Saturation	0.8 volts maximum
Pulse Width	Programmable: 10, 20, 50, 100, 200 or 500ms

4-20mA Output

Supply	9 to 30 volts DC external
Resolution	0.05% full scale
Accuracy	0.05% full scale (20°C) 0.1% (full temperature range, typical)

Important: Specifications are subject to change without notice.

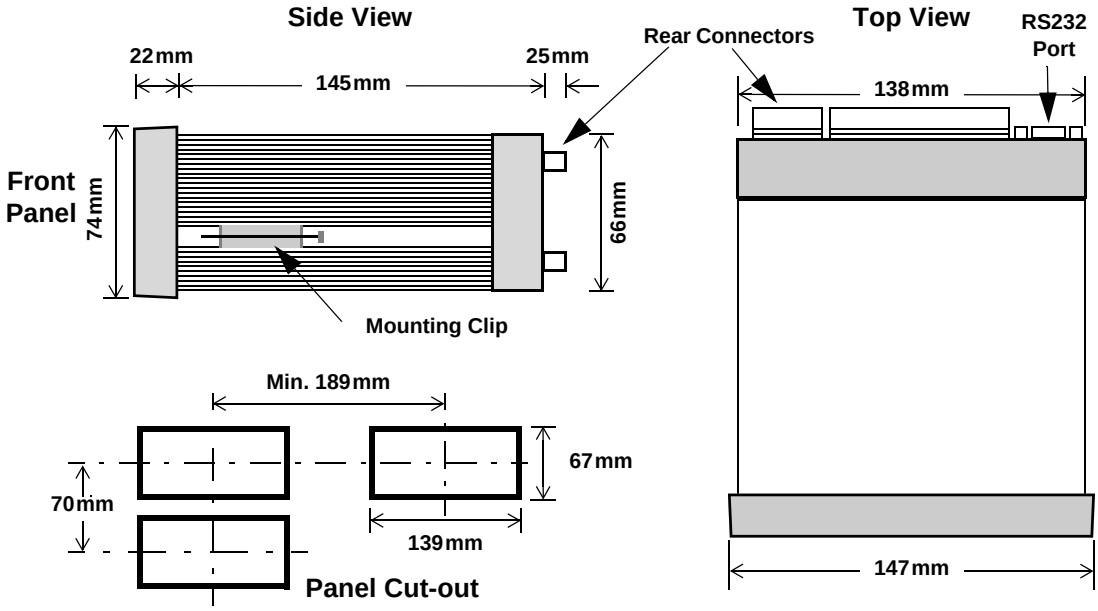
Chapter 3
Installation

Panel Mounting

The instrument should be located in an area with a clean, dry atmosphere that is also relatively free of shock and vibration.

The standard mounting procedure is panel mounting in a cutout that is 139 mm wide by 67 mm high. Two side clips secure the unit into the panel.

shows the panel mounting requirements for the 500 Series Instrument.



500 Series Instrument Panel Mounting

Electrical Connection

Rear Panel Connections

Figure 2 shows the connections on the rear panel of the instrument.

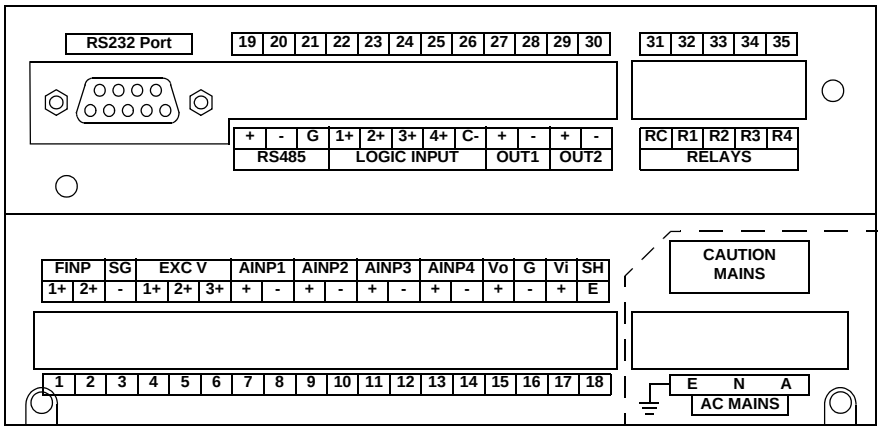


Figure 2 Rear Panel Connections

Terminal Designations

Terminal Label			Designation	Comment
1	FINP	1+	Frequency Input 1+	Not used
2	FINP	2+	Frequency Input 2+	Not used
3	SG	-	Signal ground	
4	EXC V	1+	Excitation Term 1+	Not used
5	EXC V	2+	Excitation Term 2+	For AINP1 RTD input
6	EXC V	3+	Excitation Term 3+	Not used
7	AINP1	+	Analog input ch 1 (+)	Temperature input
8		-	Analog input ch 1 (-)	
9	AINP2	+	Analog input ch 2 (+)	Pressure input
10		-	Analog input ch 2 (-)	
11	AINP3	+	Analog input ch 3 (+)	Main or low flow input
12		-	Analog input ch 3 (-)	
13	AINP4	+	Analog input ch 4 (+)	High flow stacked input
14		-	Analog input ch 4 (-)	
15	Vo	+	8-24 volts DC output	Overload protected
16	G	-	DC Ground	
17	Vi	+	DC power input	DC power in 12-28V
18	SH	E	Shield terminal	
E	AC MAINS	E	Mains ground	AC power in 95-135V or 190-260V
N		N	Mains neutral	
A		A	Mains active	

Terminal Label			Designation	Comment
19	RS485	+	RS485 (+)	Optional RS485 port
20		-	RS485 (-)	
21		G	RS485 ground	
22	LOGIC INPUTS	1+	Switch 1	
23		2+	Switch 2	
24		3+	Switch 3	
25		4+	Switch 4	
26		C-	Signal ground	
27	OUT 1	+	Output ch 1 (+)	
28		-	Output ch 1 (-)	
29	OUT 2	+	Output ch 2 (+)	Optional output
30		-	Output ch 2 (-)	
31	RELAYS	RC	Relay common	Optional relays
32		R1	Relay 1	
33		R2	Relay 2	
34		R3	Relay 3	
35		R4	Relay 4	
RS232 port			9-pin serial port	

Inputs

Analog Input Connections

All analog inputs can accept DC signals ranging from 0-5V, 1-5V and current signals from 4 to 20mA.

Analog Input 1 (AINP1) can also accept an RTD input (PT100 or PT500) as well as the standard 0-5V, 1-5V and 4 to 20mA input.

CAUTION

Applying levels of input current above the absolute maximum rating (100mA) may cause permanent damage to the input circuitry.

0-5 and 1-5 Volt Inputs

For externally powered voltage transmitters, connect each transmitter to a pair of input terminals as shown in Figure 3. Refer to **Terminal Designations** on page 12 for specific terminal numbers for this application.

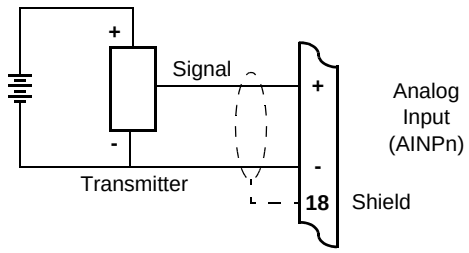


Figure 3 Externally Powered Voltage Transmitter

Connect internally powered voltage transmitters as shown in Figure 4.

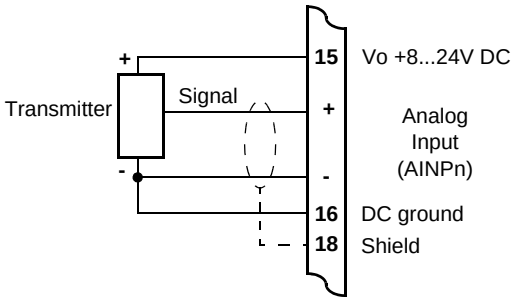


Figure 4 Internally Powered Voltage Transmitter

4-20 mA Inputs

For an externally powered current loop, connect the transmitter to the input terminals as shown in Figure 5. Refer to **Terminal Designations** on page 12 for specific terminal numbers for this application.

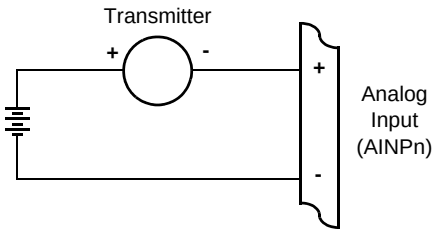


Figure 5 Externally Powered Current Loop

The internal overload-protected power supply has sufficient power for three current loops at 24 V DC (more current loops can be supplied by using a reduced voltage setting). Connect internally powered current loops as shown in Figure 6.

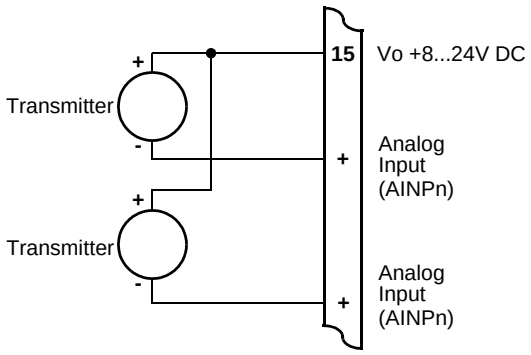


Figure 6 Internally Powered Current Loops

RTD Input

The instrument uses 4-wire RTDs to provide optimum accuracy and stability. It is not necessary to have equal cable lengths for the 4-wire RTDs, but they should be no longer than 50 metres. It is also recommended to use shielded twisted pairs.

Connect RTD inputs as shown in Figure 7.

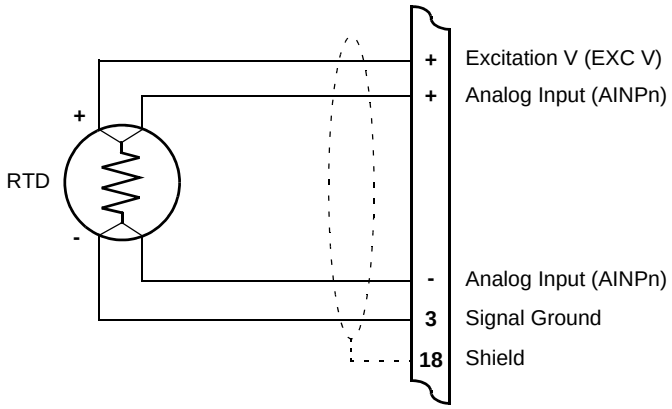


Figure 7 RTD Connection

Only Analog Input 1 (AINP1) is available for RTD connection.

Excitation terminal 2 (pin 5) must be used in conjunction with AINP1.

It is possible to use two-wire or three-wire RTDs. However, four wires must be taken to the RTD, with the signal and current wires joined as close to the RTD as possible.

Note: The RTD has no polarity and can be connected in either direction. However, the excitation and the positive analog input must be connected to one side of the RTD. Similarly, the Signal Ground and the negative analog input must be connected to the other side of the RTD.

Logic Input Connection

These input(s) are designed to be connected to CMOS, TTL, open collector signals or a voltage free contact switch. A minimum activation time of 300ms is required to guarantee reading of an input.

It is possible to read the status of all the logic inputs via a Modbus register even if they are not used for a control purpose in the application.

A remote push-button key can be connected to the Logic Inputs as shown below.

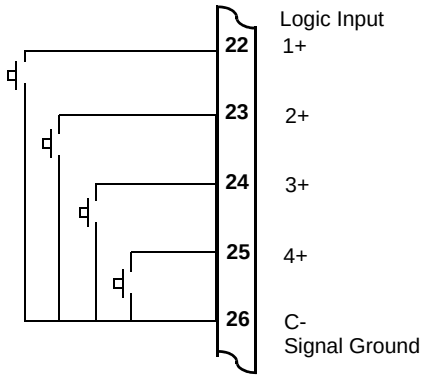


Figure 8 Logic Inputs Connection Diagram

Outputs

The advanced option for the instrument provides two opto-isolated output ports. Either or both can be used for 4-20 mA or pulse outputs.

CAUTION

Due to the dual-purpose nature of the outputs, take care not to set the output as an open collector pulse type signal when connected to a 4-20 mA loop circuit.

4-20 mA Output Connection

Figure 9 shows the connections for a 4-20 mA output. Output channel 1 uses terminals 27 (+) and 28 (-), output channel 2 uses terminals 29 (+) and 30 (-).

Maximum Load Resistance = (Supply-9) / 0.02 ohms

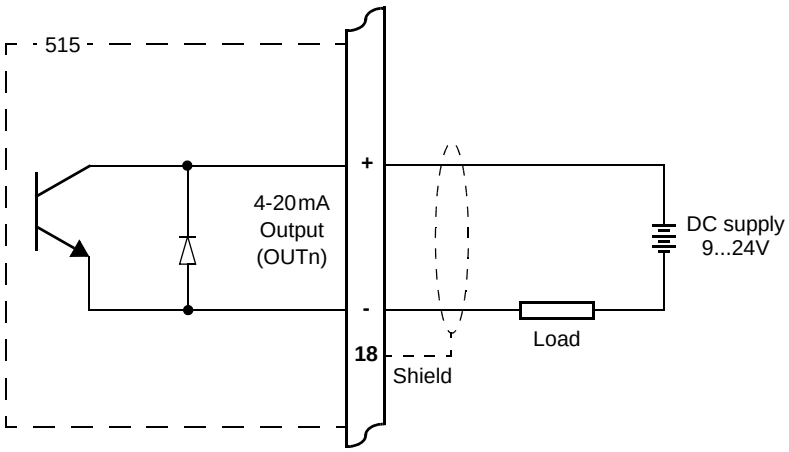


Figure 9 Output 4-20 mA Connection Diagram

Pulse Output Connection

Figure 10 shows a connection example for a pulse output. Output channel 1 uses terminals 27 (+) and 28 (-). Output channel 2 uses terminals 29 (+) and 30 (-).

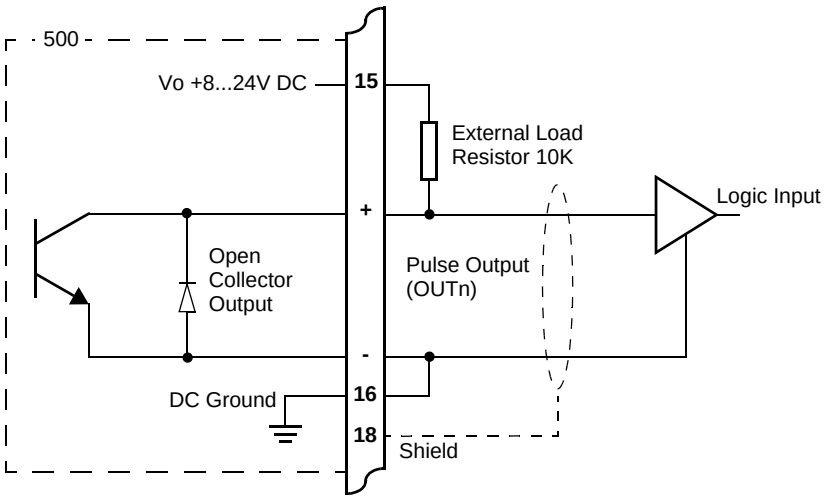


Figure 10 Output Pulse Connection Diagram

Control Relays (Alarms)

The standard instrument has two alarm relays, which can be used to drive external devices such as external relays, lamps, and audible alarms. The advanced option has four alarm relays.

The operation of each alarm relay can be set to various modes as described in **Alarms** on page 43.

There is also an equipment failure alarm option. This alarm can have normally closed (open) contacts which open (close) when the instrument displays any error message as listed in **Error Messages** on page 53, or if there is a loss of power to the instrument.

The output characteristics of the relays are:

Maximum Voltage	30 volts DC or 250 volts AC
Maximum Current	3 A

Note: Solid state relays use AC voltage only.

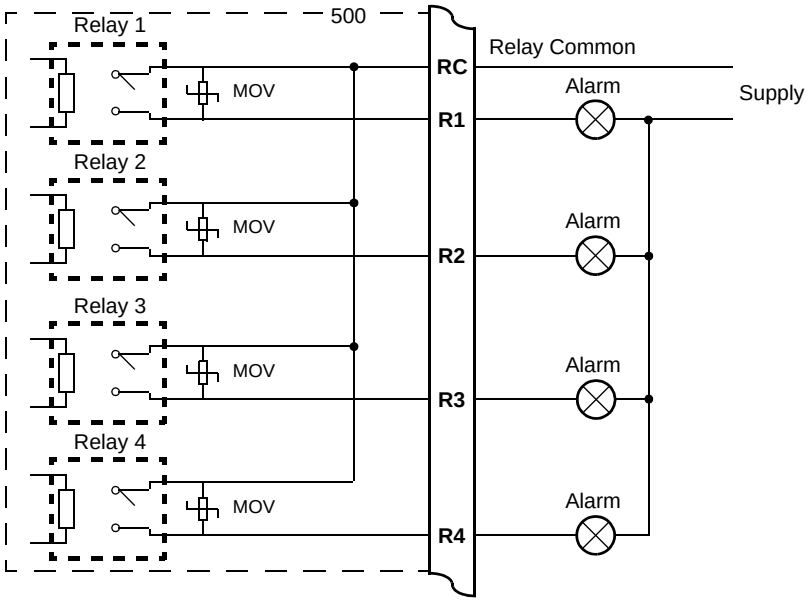


Figure 11 Relay Connection Diagram

RC Network for Interference Suppression

When driving highly inductive loads with the relay outputs, it is recommended to use RC suppression networks (often called “Snubbers”) for the following reasons:

- To limit the amount of electrical noise caused by arcing across the contacts, which may, in extreme cases, cause the microprocessor to act erratically.
- To protect the relay contacts against premature wear through pitting.

RC suppression networks consist of a capacitor and series resistor and are commonly available in the electrical industry. The values of R and C are dependent entirely on the load. However, if the user is unsure of the type of snubber to use, values of 0.25µF and 100Ω will usually suffice. Note that only mains-approved RC suppression networks should be used.

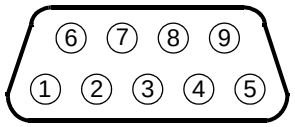
The basic principle of the operation is that the capacitor prevents a series of sparks arcing across the contact as the contact breaks. The series resistor limits the current through the contact when the contact first makes.

Communications

The communication protocols are described in **Communications** on page 55.

RS-232 Port

The RS-232 port has a 9-pin DB female connector and has the following pinout:



Pin 1	Not used
Pin 2	Transmit (TxD)
Pin 3	Receive (RxD)
Pin 4	Not used
Pin 5	Ground
Pin 6	Not used
Pin 7	Handshake line (CTS)
Pin 8	RTS Out
Pin 9	Not used

Note: The instrument does not require a null-modem cable for connection to a personal computer. Refer to **Hardware Interconnection** on page 55 for cable termination requirements.

Infra-red Port

The infra-red port is located at the front panel, directly below the row of status indicators. The main function of this port is for retrieving current or logged data with a PC that has an infra-red port.

RS-485 Port (Optional)

Up to 32 units can be connected to a common RS-485 bus. Each unit has a unique address that the host computer uses to identify each instrument.

Figure 12 shows the connection of several instruments to a computer using the RS-485 port.

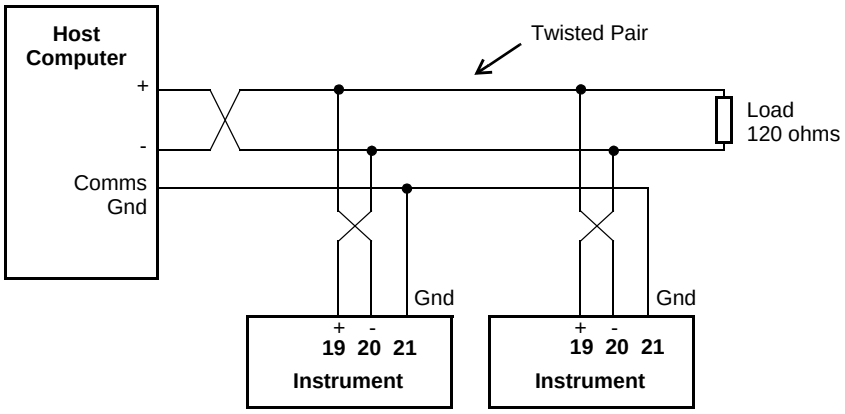


Figure 12 RS-485 Interface Connections

Earthing and Shielding

It is a good practice to use shielded cable for all signal connections to the instrument. Care must be taken to separate signal cables from power cables to minimize interference.

Overall earth should be connected at the instrument end only. This connection should be as short as possible and connected to the earthing point on the rear terminal at pin 18.

Chapter 4
Operation

Normal Operation

In normal operation mode, you press the buttons on the front panel to display the values recorded and calculated by the instrument. There are four categories of information that the instrument can display:

- Totals
- Rates
- Process variables
- Instrument settings

For each total, there is an associated rate as follows:

Total	**Rate**
Volume	Volume Flowrate
Corrected Volume	Corrected Flowrate
Heat	Heat Flowrate
Mass	Mass Flowrate

Default Total

In some applications, one set of variables is of more interest than others, and for this reason a default total and its associated rate can be assigned during instrument calibration. This default total can be used in two ways:

- The default variables come first in the sequence of totals and rates that are displayed with the front panel keys.
- If the display timeout option is enabled and no buttons are pressed for the selected period (usually 30 seconds) the display returns to the default total.

Status Lamps

The status lamps illuminate to show the following conditions:

Run The host computer is downloading the application software.
Set The instrument is in Calibrate Set mode.
Alarm The instrument has an error, as indicated on the display panel.
Cal The instrument is in Calibrate View mode.

Front Panel Keys

For most actions with the front panel keys, you can hold a key to scroll through the values or options, instead of repeatedly pressing the key.

RATE Press the **RATE** key to display the rate that is associated with the currently displayed total. If an item other than a rate or total is displayed, press the **RATE** key to display the "default rate". When a rate is displayed, press or hold the **RATE** key to display the other rate variables in turn.

TOTAL Press the **TOTAL** key to display the total that is associated with the currently displayed rate. If an item other than a rate or total is displayed, press the **TOTAL** key to display the "default total". When a total is displayed, press or hold the **TOTAL** key to display the other total variables in turn.

RESET Use the **RESET** key to clear all resettable totals or to initiate a printout if the printer option has been selected. The printout is activated with a single press while the Total Reset function has different operation modes that are selectable during instrument calibration as follows:

- NONE - The user cannot reset the non-accumulated totals.
- INSTANT - When the user presses the **RESET** key, the instrument resets all non-accumulated totals.
- DELAYED - When the user holds the **RESET** key for two seconds, the instrument resets all non-accumulated totals.

The instrument makes three beeps when it resets the totals and two beeps when a printout is started.

DISPLAY Press the **DISPLAY** key to step or scroll through the main menu items.

ACCUM Hold the **ACCUM** key to display the accumulated value for the currently displayed total or to display the peak value for the currently displayed flowrate. See below for further details of peak flowrates.

Main Menu Items

The main menu in this instrument consists of the following items. The **DISPLAY** key is used to step or scroll through the list.

DISPLAY ↓	**Description**	**Options**
VOLUME	Volume	Hold the **ACCUM** key to display accumulated total
V-FLOW	Volume flowrate	Hold the **ACCUM** key to display peak value
C-VOL	Gas corrected volume	Hold the **ACCUM** key to display accumulated total
C-FLOW	Gas corrected flowrate	Hold the **ACCUM** key to display peak value

DISPLAY ↓	Description	Options
HEAT	Gas heat content (energy)	Hold the ACCUM key to display accumulated total
H-FLOW	Gas heat flowrate (power)	Hold the ACCUM key to display peak value
MASS	Mass	Hold the ACCUM key to display accumulated total
M-FLOW	Mass flowrate	Hold the ACCUM key to display peak value
TEMP	Temperature	
PRESS	Upstream Pressure	Hold the SET key to view the absolute value if the type of pressure sensor is set to GAUGE.
DIF-PR	Differential pressure	
R_e -NUM	Reynolds number	
Z-FACT	Compressibility Factor	
REPORT PRINT	Only shown if print option is selected	Hold the SET key to print log report as defined in the TM/LOG section of calibration.
LOGGED DATA	Only shown if real-time clock option is installed	Hold the SET key to display data logs as described in **Data Logs** on page 24.
MODEL INFO		Hold the SET key to display the Model information as described in **Model Information** on page 26.
CAL MENU		Hold the SET key to enter Calibration View mode as described in **Calibration View Mode** on page 27.

Peak Flowrates

The peak value for the currently displayed flowrate can be viewed by holding the ACCUM key. The peak value is the average over a 15 minute period since the last reset of totals or powering on of the instrument. Dashes are shown for this value after a reset or power on until the first averaging period has passed.

Data Logs

The instrument will log the main-menu variables if real-time clock option is installed. The logs are at fixed intervals of hours, days, weeks, months and years. The instrument can store a total of more than 1000 log entries.

If the number of log entries exceeds the programmed number for a particular time interval, the oldest log entry is overwritten by the newest one for that time interval.

Also note that the totals are saved as accumulated totals.

The log entries are recorded at the following times:

HOUR	00 minutes each hour
DAY	00 hours and 00 minutes each day
WEEK	00 hours and 00 minutes each Monday
MONTH	00 hours and 00 minutes on the first day of the month
YEAR	00 hours and 00 minutes on the first day of the year.

View Data Logs

Use the following procedure to view the data that has been logged by the instrument:

1. Press the DISPLAY key to scroll through the menu to the LOGGED DATA prompt.
2. Hold the SET key.

   The system displays the hourly log. The timebase and number of the log are shown, for example LH-001.
3. While holding the DISPLAY key use the RESET key to print the data for the displayed log if the printer option has been selected.

The following example shows the hourly log number 006 at 15:00 (3:00 pm) on 16 January 2002. The day and month alternate with the year in the bottom right hand corner.

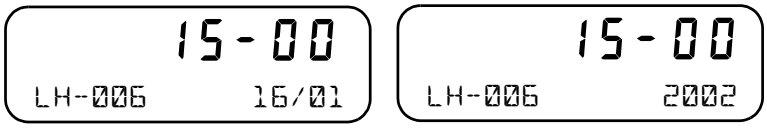


Figure 13 shows how to display the logged data.

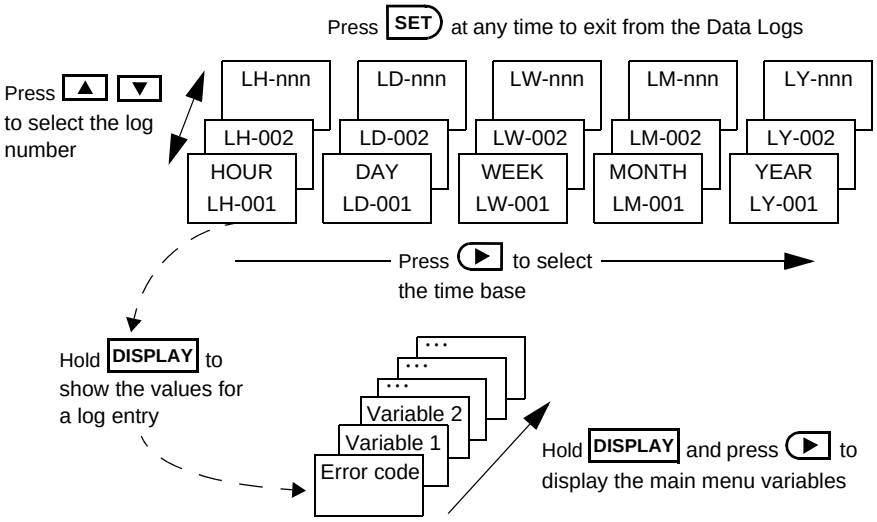


Figure 13 Logged Data Display Methods

Model Information

The model information items display the hardware, software and application versions of the instrument. This information is mainly for service personnel.

DISPLAY ↓	Description
- 11-F- 515 MODEL	The hardware model code. Refer to **Product Codes** on page 77 for more information.
--tPLH GN04 INPUT	The Application number and the assignment of the inputs. Refer to **Application Information Code** on page 78 for more information.
0 10 1.002 GN04 VERS	The version of software loaded into the instrument.
026357 CUSTOM VERS	The Customer version code for this installation. Refer to **Custom Version Codes** on page 78 for more information.
123456 ABC123 S/N	The instrument serial number and unit tag. The serial number is on the top line and unit tag is on the bottom left. Both items are entered when the instrument application software is initially loaded. If the unit tag is not used the default tag, UNIT, will be used.
16- 15 EDITED 27/08 2002	The time and date when the calibration of the instrument was last edited. The format of the time and date is the same as for the data logs. This example shows 16:15 (4:15pm) on the 27th August 2002. This function is available only if the instrument has the real time clock option.

Press SET at any time to exit from the Model information.

Chapter 5
Instrument Calibration

Introduction

You can view or change the settings of the instrument according to the access level for each parameter as set by the manufacturer. There are four levels of access to the parameters as follows:

- **Not visible** - you cannot display or edit the parameter.
- **Display Only** - you can display the parameter, but you cannot change the setting.
- **Programmable** - you can change the setting of the parameter in Calibration Set mode.
- **Password protected** - you can change the setting of the parameter in Calibration Set mode only if you enter the correct password.

Note: When you enter Calibration Set mode, the instrument requests you to enter a password. Any value will allow to change the settings of the "programmable" parameters, but the correct password must be entered to change the password-protected parameters.

Calibration View Mode

Use the following procedure to view the calibration settings of the instrument:

1. Press DISPLAY to scroll to the CAL MENU prompt.

2. Hold the SET key.

The instrument beeps once, illuminates the **Cal** indicator and shows CAL on the display panel.

- Press ▶ to scroll through the flashing menu headings.
- Press SET to scroll through submenu items.
- Press DISPLAY to return to the main calibration menu.

3. To exit from the Calibration View mode, press ▶ to scroll to the END option and press SET.

The instrument returns to Normal Operation mode.

Calibration Set Mode

In Calibration Set mode, you can change the settings of the “programmable” parameters. You must enter the system password to change the setting of the “password-protected” parameters.

Use the following procedure to enter Calibration Set mode:

1. Press DISPLAY to scroll to the CAL MENU prompt.

2. Hold the SET key.

Run
Set
Alarm
Cal

The instrument beeps once, illuminates the **Cal** indicator and shows CAL on the display panel.

3. Press ▶ to select any flashing menu heading except END.

4. Hold SET for two seconds.

The instrument requests a password.

5. Press ▲ or ▼ to change the value of the current digit. To select the next digit, press ▶.

6. Press SET to accept the password.

- The instrument makes two beeps for a correct password entry and enables you to change the “programmable” and “password-protected” parameters.
- The instrument makes one beep for an incorrect password entry and enables you to change only the “programmable” parameters.

Run
Set
Alarm
Cal

The instrument illuminates both the **Cal** and **Set** indicators.

7. Edit the instrument parameters as required. The programmable values are indicated by the flashing display.

- To change a numerical value, press ▲ to increase a value, or press ▼ to decrease a value. Press a key momentarily to change the value one number at a time. Hold a key to scroll through the numbers. To proceed to next digit, press ▶.
- To change an option setting, press ▲ or ▼ to scroll through the options.

8. Press SET to accept the currently displayed value and proceed to the next parameter. You can press DISPLAY to return to the main calibration menu.

9. To exit from Calibrate Set mode, press ▶ to scroll through the main calibration menu to END, then press SET. Otherwise, from any menu, you can press and hold SET for two seconds.

Run
Set
Alarm
Cal

The instrument makes two beeps and cancels the **Cal** and **Set** indicators.

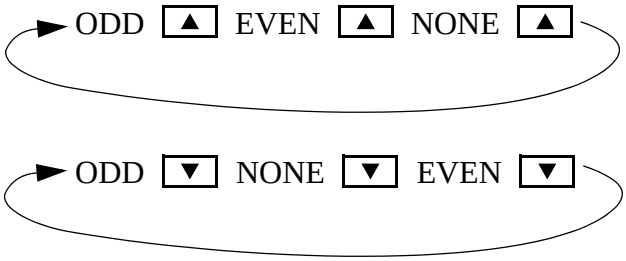
Changing the Instrument Settings

In Calibration Set mode, the display flashes the item that can be changed. For option settings, the display flashes the complete option. For a numeric parameter, the display flashes one digit at a time, you can change the value of the flashing digit as required, then move the flashing cursor to change another digit.

Note: When you change the setting of a parameter, the instrument records the result as soon as you move to another parameter, or exit from the Calibration Set mode.

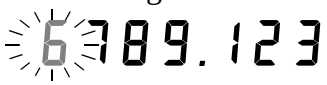
Changing Option Settings

When you display an option that can be changed, the entire option flashes on the display, such as the choices of ODD, EVEN or NONE for the communications parity bit checking. Press ▲ or ▼ to change the option. You can "scroll" through the options in either direction to make a selection as shown below.



Changing Numeric Settings

The display flashes the digit that can be changed.



Press ▶ to select the digit that you wish to change.

Press ▲ or ▼ to increase or decrease the value of the selected digit.

Changing the Decimal Point

To change the position of the decimal point, press ▶ to move the flashing selection until the decimal point flashes. Press ▲ or ▼ to move the decimal point to the right or left as required.

Units of Measurement

The calibration of some parameters is based on the units that are defined for the relevant variables. These units of measurement can been viewed in the UNITS menu in calibration below.

Calibration Menu Tree

Figure 14 and Figure 15 show the keys for moving around the calibration menu tree in Calibration View or Set mode.

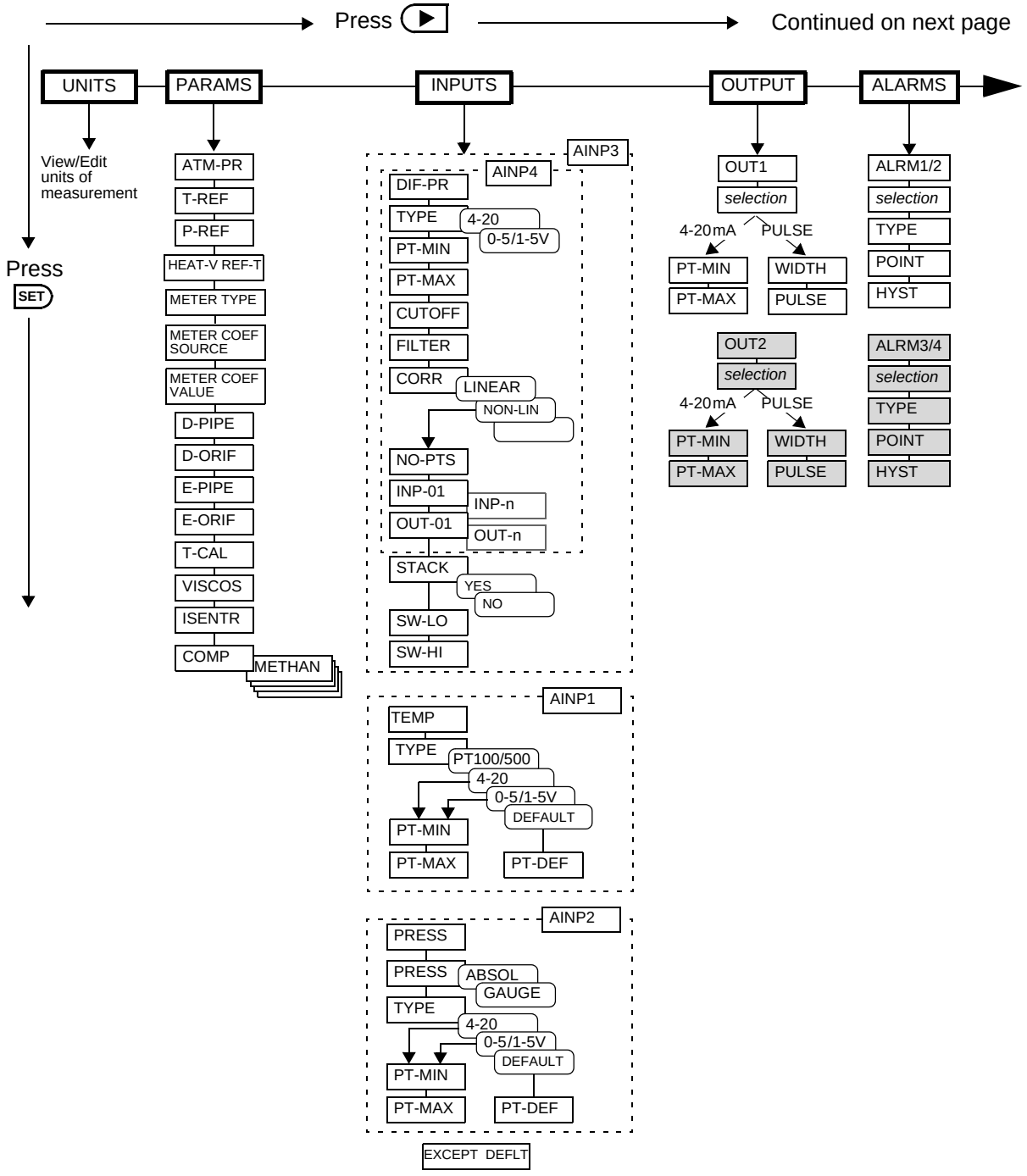
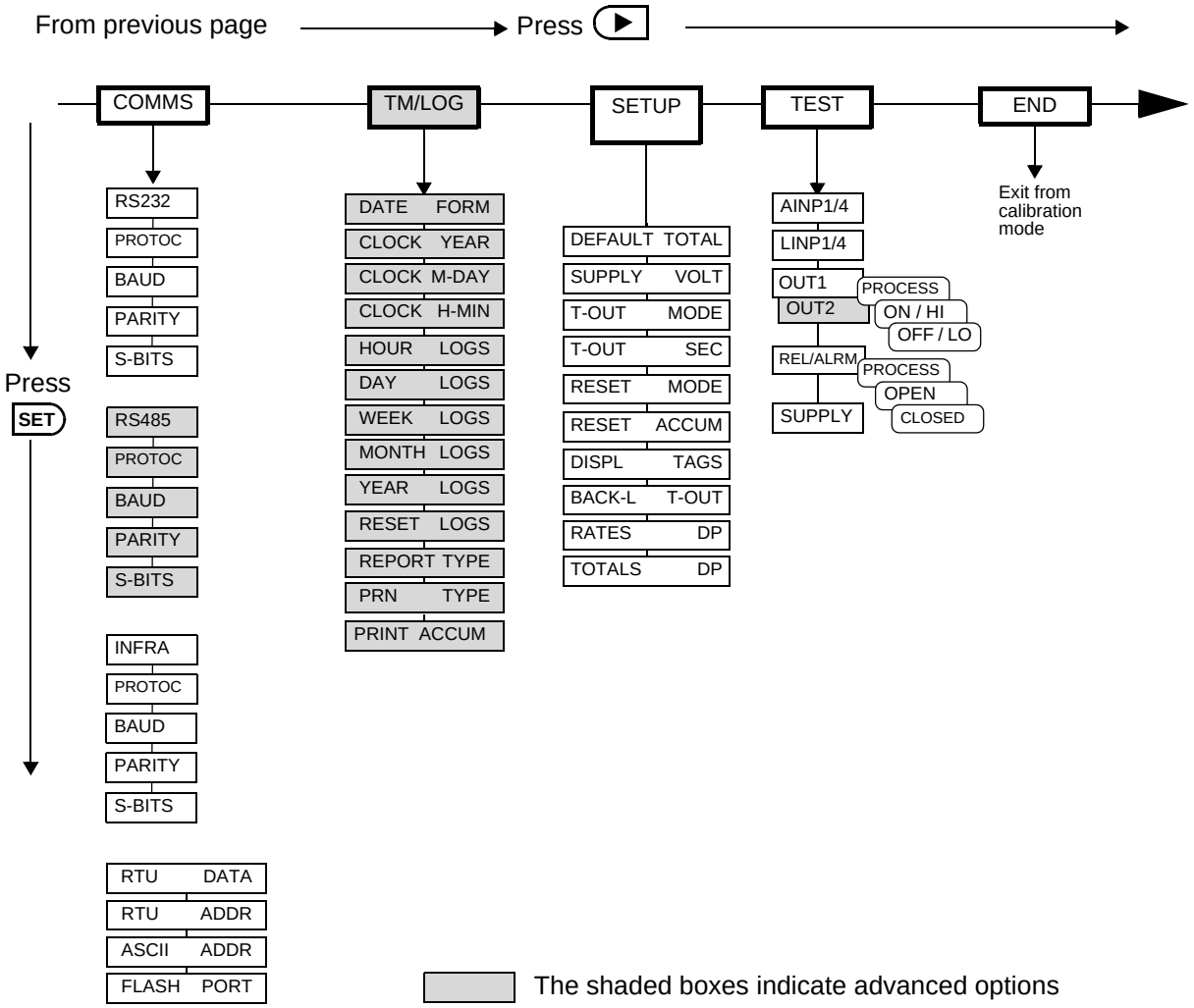


Figure 14 Calibration Menu Tree Sheet 1



The shaded boxes indicate advanced options

Press DISPLAY at any point to return to the main calibration menu.

Press ▶ at any I/O assignment position to move to the next I/O assignment in the submenu (eg pressing ▶ on ALRM1 will move you to ALRM2)

Figure 15 Calibration Menu Tree Sheet 2

Instrument Settings

Units of Measurement

The Units menu allows the units to be viewed and edited if necessary without the reloading of new application software. Any change in units will result in a full reset to initially downloaded settings. Therefore, any required changes to units of measurement should be made before changing any other settings.

SET ↓	▶ → **UNITS** PARAMS INPUTS OUTPUTS ALARMS COMMS TM/LOG SETUP TEST END
ITEM *n* *unit*	The units for main menu or calibration items can be viewed by pressing the SET key. The units of measurement are password protected. To edit the units the correct password must be entered on entry to EDIT mode. Press ▲ or ▼ to select the required units. Refer to **Available Units of Measurement** on page 80 for the list of available units.
ACCEPT UNITS	The Accept Units prompt will only appear if one or more of the units have been changed. **IMPORTANT:** Accepting the change of units will initiate a master reset. All calibration parameters will revert to their default value (i.e. those values included in the downloaded instrument software). All totals and any logged information will be cleared. Press ▲ or ▼ to select YES, then press the SET key. The instrument makes three beeps to confirm the reset command. The message -RESET- PLEASE WAIT will be displayed as the instrument exits calibration mode and completes a full re-boot sequence.

Parameters

SET ↓	▶ → UNITS **PARAMS** INPUTS OUTPUTS ALARMS COMMS TM/LOG SETUP TEST END
ATM-PR *unit*	If the pressure sensor is configured as a Gauge type sensor, the instrument adds the atmospheric pressure to the measured pressure to determine the absolute pressure. Set the atmospheric pressure (absolute) according to the height above sea level.
T-REF *unit*	Enter the reference temperature for the calculation of corrected natural gas volume flow.

SET ↓	▶ → UNITS **PARAMS** INPUTS OUTPUTS ALARMS COMMS TM/LOG SETUP TEST END
P-REF *unit*	Enter the reference pressure (absolute) for the calculation of the corrected natural gas volume flow.
HEAT-V REF-T	Select the combustion reference temperature for the calculation of the natural gas heating value. Press ▲ or ▼ to select 0°C, 15°C, 20°C, 25°C, 60°F or 77°F.
METER TYPE	Enter the type of differential pressure flowmeter from the available list, including those in accordance with ISO 5167. Press ▲ or ▼ to select the type of meter as follows: ISO-01 Orifice plate with corner tapping ISO-02 Orifice plate with D-D2 tapping ISO-03 Orifice plate with flange tapping ISO-04 Nozzle to ISA 1932 ISO-05 Nozzle 'long radius' ISO-06 Venturi tube 'as cast' ISO-07 Venturi tube 'machined' ISO-08 Venturi tube 'welded' ISO-09 Venturi nozzle CONE-01 McCrometer: V-Cone CONE-02 McCrometer: Wafer-Cone
METER COEF *source*	*This parameter is available for viewing and editing only when the meter type is set to one of the "ISO" flowmeters.* Select the DP Meter Coefficient Source. The differential pressure flowmeter discharge coefficient can be calculated in accordance with the ISO standard or manually entered as a constant by the user. Press ▲ or ▼ to select ISO-STD or USER.
METER COEF *value*	This parameter is only available and used as the constant for the flowmeter discharge coefficient for cone type meters or when a "USER" value is preferred to the ISO standard calculations. Enter the differential pressure flowmeter coefficient (0.000 to 1.999).
D-PIPE *unit*	Enter the internal diameter of the pipe at the calibration temperature.
D-ORIF *unit*	Enter the diameter of the orifice at the calibration temperature. If the meter is of a "cone" type, enter the cone diameter. If the *diameter ratio (β)* is given instead of the *orifice (or cone) diameter (d)*, it can be calculated from *the pipe diameter (D)* as: $d = D \times \beta$ or $d = D\sqrt{1-\beta^2}$ (for cone type meters).

SET ↓	▶ → UNITS **PARAMS** INPUTS OUTPUTS ALARMS COMMS TM/LOG SETUP TEST END
E-PIPE *unit*	Enter the thermal expansion coefficient of the pipe material. If correction for thermal expansion is not required, set the coefficient to 0.0. Some sample values are shown in **Properties of Commonly Used Materials** on page 81.
E-ORIF *unit*	Enter the thermal expansion coefficient of the orifice device material. If correction for thermal expansion is not required, set the coefficient to 0.0. Some sample values are shown in **Properties of Commonly Used Materials** on page 81.
T-CAL *unit*	Enter the calibration temperature at which the pipe and orifice diameters have been determined. If thermal expansion correction is not required, such as when E-PIPE and E-ORIF are set to zero, the system ignores this setting.
Modbus Accessible Parameters The following PARAMS menu items are also accessible via Modbus communications. For Modbus register listing, refer to **Instrument Configuration Parameters** on page 69.	
VISCOS cP	Enter the viscosity of the gas required for calculating the flowrate from differential pressure flowmeters.
ISENTR EXP	Enter the isentropic exponent of the gas required for calculating the flowrate from differential pressure flowmeters.
	Note: The instrument uses the compressibility factors for natural gas according to AGA-8. Refer to the *American Gas Association (AGA) Report No. 8* for the applicability to ranges of gas composition, temperature and pressure. Enter the following values as 00.000% to 99.999%.
METHAN MOLE%	Enter the mole percent of Methane in the natural gas.
NITROG MOLE%	Enter the mole percent of Nitrogen in the natural gas.
C-DIOX MOLE%	Enter the mole percent of Carbon Dioxide in the natural gas.
ETHANE MOLE%	Enter the mole percent of Ethane in the natural gas.
PROPAN MOLE%	Enter the mole percent of Propane in the natural gas.
WATER MOLE%	Enter the mole percent of Water in the natural gas.
H-SULP MOLE%	Enter the mole percent of Hydrogen Sulphide in the natural gas.
HYDROG MOLE%	Enter the mole percent of Hydrogen in the natural gas.
C-MONO MOLE%	Enter the mole percent of Carbon Monoxide in the natural gas.

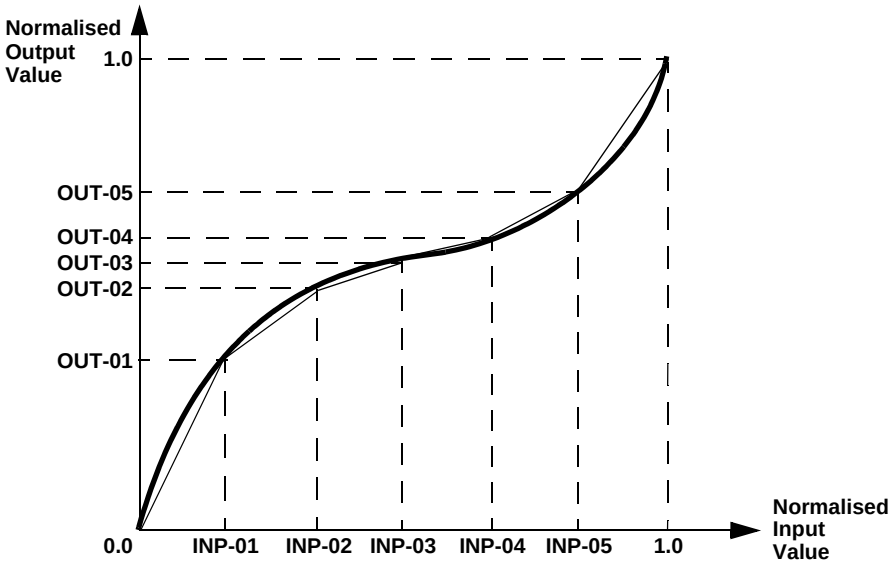
SET ↓	▶ → UNITS **PARAMS** INPUTS OUTPUTS ALARMS COMMS TM/LOG SETUP TEST END
OXYGEN MOLE%	Enter the mole percent of Oxygen in the natural gas.
I-BUTN MOLE%	Enter the mole percent of i-Butane in the natural gas.
N-BUTN MOLE%	Enter the mole percent of n-Butane in the natural gas.
I-PENT MOLE%	Enter the mole percent of i-Pentane in the natural gas.
PENTAN MOLE%	Enter the mole percent of n-Pentane in the natural gas.
HEXANE MOLE%	Enter the mole percent of n-Hexane in the natural gas.
HEPTAN MOLE%	Enter the mole percent of n-Heptane in the natural gas.
OCTANE MOLE%	Enter the mole percent of n-Octane in the natural gas.
NONANE MOLE%	Enter the mole percent of n-Nonane in the natural gas.
DECANE MOLE%	Enter the mole percent of n-Decane in the natural gas.
HELIUM MOLE%	Enter the mole percent of Helium in the natural gas.
ARGON MOLE%	Enter the mole percent of Argon in the natural gas.

Inputs

SET ↓	▶ → UNITS PARAMS **INPUTS** OUTPUTS ALARMS COMMS TM/LOG SETUP TEST END
Analog Input 3 and optional **Analog Input 4** for stacked differential pressure meters	
INPUT DIF-PR AINP3 AINP4	For this application, Analog Input Channel 3 is assigned to differential pressure main input (if not stacked) or low range input if stacked with Analog Input Channel 4.
TYPE AINP3 AINP4	Select the type of analog input source. Press ▲ or ▼ to select 0-5V, 1-5V or 4-20mA.
PT-MIN AINP3 PT-MAX AINP4	Enter the value of the measured parameter (in the assigned engineering units) that corresponds to the minimum input signal level. The minimum point is commonly set at a base flowrate of 0.0. Enter the value of the measured parameter (in the assigned engineering units) that corresponds to the maximum input signal level. The maximum point is the same as the base value (set at the minimum point) plus the span value. For example, if the source signal is 4mA at a minimum differential pressure of 0kPa, enter 0 as the minimum point. If the source signal is 20mA at a maximum differential pressure of 200kPa, enter 200 as the maximum point.

SET ↓	▶ → UNITS PARAMS **INPUTS** OUTPUTS ALARMS COMMS TM/LOG SETUP TEST END		
CUTOFF AINP3 AINP4	The Cut-off is the lowest value that the instrument reads from the input sensor. The cut-off setting is the percentage of the span of the input values. All inputs at or below the cut-off value are considered negligible to the instrument and are ignored. In this case, the instrument uses the minimum value (set at PT-MIN).		
FILTER AINP3 AINP4	Input fluctuations caused by pulsating flow tend to create distortion in the input readings of the rate. The instrument has a digital filter that averages out these fluctuations. As a guide to the degree of filtering to use, the following table shows the response time (in seconds) to reach 90% and 99% of a step change in input. The value A is the filter constant that the user can set.		
	Filter setting A	Seconds to reach 90% of full swing	Seconds to reach 99% of full swing
	0	0	0
	2	2	4
	4	4	8
	6	5	10
	10	8	15
	15	12	23
	20	14	27
	25	18	34
	35	25	48
	45	32	62
	60	42	82
	75	52	102
	90	62	122
	99	68	134
	The input filter range is from 0 to 99. A setting of 0 (zero) means that there is no filtering.		

SET ↓	▶ → UNITS PARAMS **INPUTS** OUTPUTS ALARMS COMMS TM/LOG SETUP TEST END
CORR AINP3 AINP4	Analog input non-linearity can be corrected as follows: • LINEAR • NON-LINEAR to use the following linearity correction parameters Use ▲ or ▼ to select LINEAR or NON-LINEAR.
NO-PTS AINP3 AINP4	*This parameter is available for viewing and editing only when the correction type is set to Non-linear.* Enter the number of non-linearity correction points. Press ▲ or ▼ to select a number between 1 and 20 for the number of correction points.

SET ↓	▶ → UNITS PARAMS **INPUTS** OUTPUTS ALARMS COMMS TM/LOG SETUP TEST END
INP-01 AINP3 *to* AINP4 INP-*n*	*This parameter is available for viewing and editing only when the correction type is set to Non-linear.* Enter the normalised input value for the correction point. The instrument uses linear interpolation between the correction points. An input and an output value are entered for each correction point. The values are normalised between the minimum point (0.0) and the maximum point (1.0). Only the points between 0 and 1 are required to be entered and should be entered in ascending order. The following diagram shows a 5 point linearised representation of the input for a hypothetical flowmeter. The heavy black line represents the actual input from the flowmeter. The light black line is the approximation that the instrument uses.  You can press the DISPLAY key to skip the non-linear points and go to the next item.
OUT-01 AINP3 *to* AINP4 OUT-*n*	*This parameter is available for viewing and editing only when the correction type is set to Non-linear.* Enter the normalised output value for the correction point.
STACK AINP3	Select YES to stack AINP3 as the low range input with AINP4 as the high range input. Select NO to use AINP3 as the only flow input.

SET ↓	▶ → UNITS PARAMS **INPUTS** OUTPUTS ALARMS COMMS TM/LOG SETUP TEST END
SW-LO AINP3 SW-HI	*These parameters are available for viewing and editing only when the Stack option is set to Yes.* Stacked DP switching is based on the low-range input (AINP3). When the input is less than the SW-LO value, the instrument switches to the low-range input (AINP3). When the input is greater than the SW-HI value, the instrument switches to the high-range input (AINP4). The switch settings are percentages of the span of the unadjusted input to AINP3. For example, with a 4-20mA input, a setting of 90% is 18.4mA and 95% is 19.2mA. $\frac{(20-4)\times 90}{100} + 4 = 18.4$ $\frac{(20-4)\times 95}{100} + 4 = 19.2$ Enter SW-LO and SW-HI values as 0 to 99%. SW-HI should be set sufficiently higher than SW-LO to avoid rapid toggling between the two inputs.
Analog Input 1	
INPUT TEMP AINP1	For this application, Analog Input Channel 1 is assigned to Temperature.
TYPE AINP1	Select the type of analog input source. Press ▲ or ▼ to select 0-5V, 1-5V, 4-20mA, PT100, PT500 or DEFAULT.
PT-DEF AINP1	The Default Point is a fixed value that the instrument uses when the Input Type is set to DEFAULT or Default Value On Exception has been chosen. You can use the Default value instead of a sensor signal for testing purposes, or if the sensor is faulty. You can set the Default value during instrument commissioning so that it is available immediately if you select the Default input type at a later date. Enter the value in the engineering units of assigned variable.

SET ↓	▶ → UNITS PARAMS **INPUTS** OUTPUTS ALARMS COMMS TM/LOG SETUP TEST END
PT-MIN AINP1 PT-MAX	*The Minimum Point and Maximum Point parameters are only for 0-5V, 1-5V and 4-20mA inputs.* Enter the value of the measured parameter that corresponds to the minimum input signal level. The minimum point is commonly referred to as the base value. Enter the value of the measured parameter that corresponds to the maximum input signal level. The maximum point is the same as the base value (set at the minimum point) plus the span value. For example, if the source signal is 4mA for a temperature of 10°C, enter 10 for the minimum point. If the source signal is 20mA for a temperature of 2000°C, enter 2000 as the maximum point.
Analog Input 2	
INPUt PRESS AINP2	For this application, Analog Input Channel 2 is assigned to Pressure.
PRESS AINP2	Select the type of analog pressure sensor. For a gauge type sensor, the instrument adds the atmospheric pressure as defined in the Parameters menu. The pressure will be displayed as absolute or gauge, whichever is selected and indicated with an 'A' or 'G' at the end of the pressure units. However the pressure value when logged or read via serial communications will always be absolute. Press ▲ or ▼ to select ABSOL or GAUGE.
TYPE AINP2	Select the type of analog input source. Press ▲ or ▼ to select 0-5V, 1-5V, 4-20mA or DEFAULT.
PT-DEF AINP2	The Default Point is a fixed value that the instrument uses when the Input Type is set to DEFAULT or Default Value On Exception has been chosen. You can use the Default value instead of a sensor signal for testing purposes, or if the sensor is faulty. You can set the Default value during instrument commissioning so that it is available immediately if you select the Default input type at a later date. Enter the value in the engineering units of assigned variable.

SET ↓	▶ → UNITS PARAMS **INPUTS** OUTPUTS ALARMS COMMS TM/LOG SETUP TEST END
PT-MIN AINP2 PT-MAX	*The Minimum Point and Maximum Point parameters are only for 0-5V, 1-5V and 4-20mA inputs.* Enter the value of the measured parameter that corresponds to the minimum input signal level. The minimum point is commonly referred to as the base value. Enter the value of the measured parameter that corresponds to the maximum input signal level. The maximum point is the same as the base value (set at the minimum point) plus the span value. For example, if the source signal is 4mA for a pressure of 1.00 megaPascals, enter 1.00 as the minimum point. If the source signal is 20mA for a pressure of 5.00 megaPascals, enter 5.00 as the maximum point.
EXCEPT VALUE	This option allows you to choose which value the instrument will use for the analog input that raised an exception. The exception message will continue to be displayed until the fault is rectified or the input type is set to DEFAULT in calibration set mode. Press ▲ or ▼ to select the value on exception as follows: NONE Value will be set to zero DEFAULT Value will be set to the default point if exists, otherwise zero BOUNDS Value will be set to the boundary limit (min or max point)

Outputs

SET ↓	▶ → UNITS PARAMS INPUTS **OUTPUTS** ALARMS COMMS TM/LOG SETUP TEST END
PULSE OUT*n* or 4-20	You can assign any of the "main menu" variables to an output. The nature of the output depends on the assigned variable. Totals are output as pulses and rates are output as 4-20mA passive signals. Press ▲ or ▼ to select the variable that is required as an output. The top of the display shows the type of output signal that is assigned to the variable. **CAUTION** Due to the dual-purpose nature of the outputs, take care not to set the output as an open collector pulse type signal when connected to a 4-20mA loop circuit.

SET ↓	▶ → UNITS PARAMS INPUTS **OUTPUTS** ALARMS COMMS TM/LOG SETUP TEST END
WIDTH OUT*n*	*The Output Pulse Width is available for viewing and editing only when the assigned variable is a total (pulse output) type.* Pulse output is usually used to drive remote counters. Set the pulse width (in milliseconds) as required by the remote counter. Press ▲ or ▼ to set to: 10, 20, 50, 100, 200 or 500 ms.
PULSE OUT*n*	*The Output Pulse Factor is available for viewing and editing only when the assigned variable is a total (pulse output) type.* The Output Pulse Factor is the scaling factor for the retransmission of the measured total quantity. For example, if "volume" is chosen as an output variable and engineering unit is cubic metres, then a pulse factor of 1.000 generates one pulse for 1 m^3. Similarly, a pulse factor of 3.000 generates one pulse for 3 m^3. For more information, see **Output Pulse Factor** on page 43. The output pulse factor cannot be 0 (zero).
PT-MIN OUT*n* PT-MAX OUT*n*	*The Output Minimum Point and Maximum Point are available for viewing and editing only when the assigned variable is a rate (4-20 mA output) type.* The output minimum value corresponds to the 4 mA point and the output maximum value corresponds to the 20 mA point. Setting the output range differently from the input range enables the instrument to amplify the input signal. You can drive a chart recorder that "zooms in" on a specified range of values instead of displaying the full operating range of the transducer. For example, if "volume flow" is chosen as an output variable and engineering unit is cubic metres per minute, then setting the minimum point to 30 and the maximum point to 100 would reflect the volumetric flow rate range of 30 to 100 m^3/min. At rates above the maximum and below the minimum points, the output remains at 20 mA and 4 mA respectively.

Output Pulse Factor

Increasing the output pulse width reduces the maximum frequency at which a total variable can be retransmitted. Pulses will be missed if the output cannot “keep up” with the rate of total counts. You can use the output pulse factor to ensure that this maximum is not reached.

The maximum pulse output frequency is determined by:

$$\frac{1000}{(2 \times \text{pulse width in ms})}\text{Hz}$$

The minimum pulse factor required is determined by:

$$\frac{\text{max rate of total}}{\text{max pulse output frequency}}$$

For example: To calculate the required pulse factor to avoid losing counts in retransmission if a total counts at a maximum rate of 75 units/sec (Hz) and the required pulse width of a remote counter is at least 50 ms:

The maximum pulse output frequency is: $\frac{1000}{2 \times 50} = 10\text{Hz}$

The minimum pulse factor for that frequency is: $\frac{75}{10} = 7.5\text{Hz}$

Alarms

The alarm relay(s) can be assigned to rate variables such as volume flowrate, or set as an equipment failure alarm.

The alarm switches “on” whenever an alarm condition exists. The alarm switches “off” when the alarm condition no longer exists. However, you may need to configure external alarm devices that require acknowledgement for cancelling an alarm.

Equipment Failure Alarm

Any alarm relay can be assigned as an equipment failure alarm. This alarm setting can have normally closed (open) contacts that open (close) when the instrument displays any error message as listed in **Error Messages** on page 53.

SET ↓	▶ → UNITS PARAMS INPUTS OUTPUTS **ALARMS** COMMS TM/LOG SETUP TEST END
RELAY ALRM*n*	Select a rate variable to assign to the alarm relay. **Note:** If the alarm type is set to "equipment alarm", this relay assignment setting is ignored. Press ▲ or ▼ to select the variable that is required as an alarm.
TYPE ALRM*n*	The options available for alarm types are as follows: • HI-NO — High Alarm, Normally Open contacts • HI-NC — High Alarm, Normally Closed contacts • LO-NO — Low Alarm, Normally Open contacts • LO-NC — Low Alarm, Normally Closed contacts • BD-NO — Band Alarm, Normally Open contacts • BD-NC — Band Alarm, Normally Closed contacts • AL-NO — Equipment Alarm, Normally Open contacts • AL-NC — Equipment Alarm, Normally Closed contacts Press ▲ or ▼ to select the type of alarm required.
POINT ALRM*n*	*The Alarm Setpoint is available for viewing and editing for any alarm type except 'equipment alarms'.* The Alarm Setpoint is the value (in engineering units of assigned variable) at which the alarm condition occurs and therefore the alarm is on. Each alarm is completely independent, e.g. a High alarm does NOT need to have a higher setpoint than the a Low alarm.

SET ↓	▶ → UNITS PARAMS INPUTS OUTPUTS **ALARMS** COMMS TM/LOG SETUP TEST END
HYST ALRM*n*	*The Alarm Hysteresis is available for viewing and editing for any alarm type except 'equipment alarms'.* Alarm hysteresis loops occur when the alarm toggles continuously on and off when the process variable is close to the setpoint. For a high alarm, the alarm activates when the value of the variable rises above the alarm setpoint and deactivates when the value falls below the alarm setpoint minus the amount of the hysteresis setting (if any). For a low alarm, the alarm activates when the value of the variable falls below the alarm setpoint and deactivates when the value rises above the alarm setpoint plus the amount of the hysteresis setting (if any). For a band alarm, the alarm activates whenever the value of the variable is outside the setpoint plus or minus the amount of the hysteresis. For example, with a high alarm setpoint of 200, and a hysteresis setting of zero, a value oscillating between 197 and 202 will cause the alarm to toggle on at 200 and toggle off below 200. However, if the hysteresis is set to 5, the value of the variable must fall below 195 to cancel the alarm. The alarm will reactivate only when the value again rises above 200.

Communications

The instrument has three communication ports:

- **RS-232 Port** - A 9-pin female connector on the rear panel of the instrument.
- **Infra-red Port** - Located on the front panel, below the status indicators.
- **RS-485 Port** (optional) - Terminals on the rear panel.

SET ↓	▶ → UNITS PARAMS INPUTS OUTPUTS ALARMS **COMMS** TM/LOG SETUP TEST END
PROTOC RS232 RS485 INFRA	The Communications Protocols can be assigned to the communication ports as follows (a protocol cannot be assigned to more than one port at a time): • **ASCII** - Simple ASCII available for all ports • **RTU** - Modbus RTU available for all ports • **PRN** - Printer Protocol available for RS232 and RS485 • **NONE** - If a port is not being used, set the protocol to NONE. Printer Protocol (PRN) is only available if the option with Real Time Clock is installed. For the selected port, press ▲ or ▼ to select the desired protocol.
BAUD RS232 RS485 INFRA	The Baud setting is the speed of the communication port in data bits per second. The baud rate of the instrument must match the baud rate of the communication device that the instrument is connected to. Use ▲ or ▼ to select 2400, 4800, 9600 or 19200 baud.
PARITY RS232 RS485 INFRA	The Parity bit helps to detect data corruption that might occur during transmission. The parity bit setting of the instrument must match the parity bit setting of the communication device that the instrument is connected to. Press ▲ or ▼ to select EVEN, ODD, or NONE.
S-BITS RS232 RS485 INFRA	The Stop bit indicates the end of a transmission. Stop bits can be 1 or 2 bit periods in length. The stop bit setting of the instrument must match the stop bit setting of the communication device that the instrument is connected to. Press ▲ or ▼ to select 1 or 2 stop bits.
RTU DATA	The Modbus RTU data format for the 2-register (4-byte) values can be set as either floating point or long integer values. Use ▲ or ▼ to select FLOAT or INTEGER.

SET ↓	▶ → UNITS PARAMS INPUTS OUTPUTS ALARMS **COMMS** TM/LOG SETUP TEST END
RTU ADDR	The Modbus RTU protocol address must be in the range of 1 to 247. When multiple instruments (slaves) are connected to one communication device (master), each assigned address must be unique. **Note:** The master device uses the RTU address 0 (zero) for broadcasting to all connected slave units.
ASCII ADDR	The ASCII protocol address identifies each communicating device. The address must be in the range of 1 to 255. When multiple instruments (slaves) are connected to one computer (master), each assigned address must be unique.
FLASH PORT	The Flash Driver Port assignment defines the communication port for downloading software into the instrument. The default setting of this assignment is the RS-232 port. Press ▲ or ▼ to select RS-232, RS-485, or INFRA.

Time Settings and Data Logging

Instrument Clock

Note: The real-time clock is part of the advanced option package.

The instrument has a real-time clock for recording logged events. The clock displays the time and the date. The date format can be set to European format (day/month/year) or American format (month/day/year). The time clock uses the 24-hour format.

The clock will continue to operate for up to 5 years (typically) on the internal battery if there is no power connected to the instrument. Therefore, after an interruption to the power supply, the instrument recommences normal operation although there will be no data recorded during the period without a power supply.

Note: If there is an interruption to the power supply and the battery has failed, the instrument displays an error message when the power supply is restored. In this case, you should set the current time and date so that the instrument continues to log data at the correct times.

Data Logging

The instrument will log the main-menu variables if real-time clock option is installed. The logs are at fixed intervals of hours, days, weeks, months and years. The instrument can store a total of 1530 log entries which are distributed over the log intervals as follows:

- 800 hourly logs
- 400 daily logs
- 200 weekly logs
- 100 monthly logs
- 30 yearly logs

If the number of log entries exceeds the programmed number for a particular time interval, the oldest log entry is overwritten by the newest one for that time interval.

Also note that the totals are saved as accumulated totals.

The log parameters (below) also determine the number of records to be included in a report printout if the printing option is used.

SET ↓	▶ → UNITS PARAMS INPUTS OUTPUTS ALARMS COMMS **TM/LOG** SETUP TEST END
DATE FORM	Clock Date Format The European date format is: dd/mm/yyyy or (Day-Month). The American date format is: mm/dd/yyyy or (Month-Day). Press ▲ or ▼ to select DAY-M or M-DAY
CLOCK YEAR	The Clock Year defines the current year for the real-time clock.
CLOCK M-DAY	The Clock M-DAY setting defines the current month and date for the real-time clock. This parameter is programmed in Month-Day format for both European and American date formats.
CLOCK H-MIN	The Clock H-MIN setting is the current time in hours and minutes for the real-time clock.
HOUR LOGS	Set the number of Hourly Logs to appear on the printed log report. The hourly log entry occurs at 00 minutes each hour.
DAY LOGS	Set the number of Daily Logs to appear on the printed log report. The daily log entry occurs at 00 hours and 00 minutes each day.

SET ↓	▶ → UNITS PARAMS INPUTS OUTPUTS ALARMS COMMS **TM/LOG** SETUP TEST END
WEEK LOGS	Set the number of Weekly Logs to appear on the printed log report. The weekly log entry occurs at 00 hours and 00 minutes each Monday.
MONTH LOGS	Set the number of Monthly Logs to appear on the printed log report. The monthly log entry occurs at 00 hours and 00 minutes on the first day of the month.
YEAR LOGS	Set the number of Yearly Logs to appear on the printed log report. The yearly log entry occurs at 00 hours and 00 minutes on the first day of the year.
RESET LOGS	Reset the logged data. You may need to reset (clear) the logged data if you change the time/log settings. Press ▲ or ▼ to select YES, then press the SET key. The instrument makes three beeps to confirm the reset command.
REPORT TYPE	The Printer Protocol Report Type determines the nature of the printout from the REPORT PRINT - HOLD.SET prompt in the main menu. The following report types available in this instrument are: • REP-01 Hourly Logs Report • REP-02 Daily Logs Report • REP-03 Weekly Logs Report • REP-04 Monthly Logs Report • REP-05 Yearly Logs Report • REP-06 Previous Day's 24 Hour Report (0Hr – 23Hr, minimum 48 hourly logs required) Press ▲ or ▼ to select Report Type.
PRN TYPE	The Printer Protocol Printer Type allows the nature of the printer being used to be specified. The following printer types available in this instrument are: • PRN-01 Generic computer printer • PRN-02 Generic roll printer (prints first line first) • PRN-03 Slip printer TM295 Press ▲ or ▼ to select Printer Type.
PRINT ACCUM	Select whether the accumulated totals are printed in addition to the non-accumulated totals for printer protocol.

General Setup Parameters

SET ↓	▶ → UNITS PARAMS INPUTS OUTPUTS ALARMS COMMS TM/LOG **SETUP** TEST END
DEFAULT TOTAL	The instrument displays the default Total when the user presses the **TOTAL** key. If the display timeout is enabled, the instrument displays the default Total when there is no user action for the period of the display timeout period. Press ▲ or ▼ to select the default total display.
SUPPLY VOLT	The instrument provides a power-limited supply for external transducers. Press ▲ or ▼ to set the transducer supply voltage between 8 and 24 volts DC as required.
T-OUT MODE	If the Display Timeout mode is enabled, and there is no user activity for the defined timeout period, the display panel returns to the default display. This function is useful for the following reasons: • to return the display to a preferred variable after the user has finished reading other information, • to cancel the calibration mode and return to the default display if the user does not exit from the calibration mode for any reason. Press ▲ or ▼ to select the display timeout function as follows: • **DISABLE** - Timeout is completely disabled. • **EN DISP** - Timeout is enabled during Normal mode and Calibration View mode. • **EN EDIT** - Timeout is enabled during Calibration Set mode. • **EN ALL** - Timeout is enabled for all modes.
T-OUT SEC	The Display Timeout period defines the delay for the Display Timeout mode if it is enabled. The display timeout period can be from 10 to 99 seconds.
RESET MODE	The Totals Reset mode can be configured to reset the non-accumulated totals to zero. Press ▲ or ▼ to select the reset mode as follows: • **NONE -** The user cannot reset the non-accumulated totals. • **INSTANT** - When the user presses the **RESET** key, the instrument resets all non-accumulated totals. • **DELAYED -** When the user presses the **RESET** key and holds it for two seconds, the instrument resets all non-accumulated totals.

SET ↓	▶ → UNITS PARAMS INPUTS OUTPUTS ALARMS COMMS TM/LOG **SETUP** TEST END
RESET ACCUM	The Reset Accumulated Totals function clears all of the accumulated totals and the non-accumulated totals. Press ▲ or ▼ to select YES, then press the SET key. The instrument makes three beeps to confirm the reset command.
DISPL TAGS	The Display Tags option determines whether the instrument displays the default display tags or the user-defined tags. The display tag setting also defines whether the instrument displays the default error and warning messages, or the user-defined messages. **Note:** The user-defined tags can be entered into the instrument only by the manufacturer or the distributor. Press ▲ or ▼ to select the Display Tags option as follows: • **DEFAULT** - the instrument displays the default (English) tags • **USER** - the instrument displays the user-defined tags.
BACK-L T-OUT	If the backlight timeout is enabled, and there is no user activity (any keys pressed) for a period of 10 seconds, the display backlight switches off to save power. The backlight switches on when a key is pressed. Select the backlight timeout mode as required. Press ▲ or ▼ to select ENABLE or DISABLE.
RATES DP	This parameter sets the maximum number of decimal places for displaying or printing main menu rates.
TOTALS DP	This parameter sets the maximum number of decimal places for displaying or printing main menu totals.

Test Menu

The Test menu enables you to view the inputs and outputs to and from the instrument.

In Calibration Set mode, (by entering the system password) you can control the outputs and the alarms as described in the table below.

SET ↓	▶ → UNITS PARAMS INPUTS OUTPUTS ALARMS COMMS TM/LOG SETUP **TEST** END
AINP*n* *units*	The units are displayed according to the calibration setup for the analog input. If unused or set to Default the input is 4-20mA and displayed in mA.

SET ↓	▶ → UNITS PARAMS INPUTS OUTPUTS ALARMS COMMS TM/LOG SETUP **TEST** END
LINP*n* STATE	You can view the state of the logic inputs. If the input is an open contact or inactive it will display **HI**. If the input is a closed contact or active it will display **LO**.
OUT*n* STATE	You can control the state of the outputs. Press the ▲ or ▼ keys to set the output state as follows: • **PROCESS** - the output depends on the current values of the inputs and the calculations that the instrument performs. For a pulse output, such as a total, the output produces a pulse train as follows: • **ON** - a pulse train with a pulse width as set for the particular output in the Outputs menu. • **OFF** - no output. For a 4-20 mA output, such as a rate, the output is as follows: • **HI** - the output is set to 20 mA. • **LO** - the output is set to 4 mA.
ALRM*n* STATE *or* REL-*n*	You can control the state of the relays (alarms). Press the ▲ or ▼ keys to set the selected relay as follows: • **PROCESS** - the relay operates according to the current values of the inputs and the relay settings as programmed. • **OPEN** - the relay output contacts are set to “open”. • **CLOSED** - the relay output contacts are set to “closed”.
SUPPLY V	You can display the actual DC output supply voltage, which may help with troubleshooting. If the actual supply voltage is lower than the preset value (refer to **General Setup Parameters** on page 50) it may indicate that the output is overloaded.

System Messages

The instrument displays messages for defined events and fault conditions.

The manufacturer or distributor can enter user-defined text for the messages. This user-defined text is displayed, instead of the default (English) messages, when the Display Tags option in the Setup menu is set to USER.

Error Messages

Failure of Analog Input Sensor

If there is a failure of an analog input sensor for a process parameter such as temperature or pressure, the instrument sets the value of that parameter to 0 and displays the relevant error message. The input sensor and connections need to be inspected and may require replacement.

The instrument also sets the results of calculations that depend on the failed input(s) to 0. For example, if the temperature sensor fails, the instrument displays a temperature reading of 0 and the calculated energy flow as 0. However, if the flow sensors are still functioning, the instrument continues to calculate and display volume flow.

Default Value on Exception

If Default Value On Exception has been enabled in the INPUTS section of calibration, the default value will automatically be used so that all calculations can continue. The error message will still continue to scroll across the display until the fault is corrected at which point the calculations will revert to using the live input.

Override Error Condition

While a fault is being rectified on an analog input for a process parameter, an operator with calibration access can set the Analog Input Signal Type to DEFAULT and the Analog Input Default Point to a typical process value. If there are no other faults, the instrument continues to operate by using the default value.

The system displays error messages as described in the following table:

Error Messages	**Description**
CPU Card Failure	There are failed components on the CPU card and technical support is required.
Power Supply is Low	The input and/or output power supply voltage is too low, ensure that: (a) input power supply voltage is within the specified range (b) output power supply is not overloaded.

Error Messages	Description
New/Failed Battery - Set Time	The real-time clock has lost the correct time because the battery has failed, or there is a new battery. Set the current time and date (in the TM/LOG menu) to clear the error message and to continue data logging at the correct times. **Note:** The instrument can continue operating with a failed battery, but the correct time will be lost if there are interruptions to the power supply.
Temperature Sensor Failure	The temperature sensor (analog input 1) has failed. To deactivate the error, the Analog Input Signal Type can be set to DEFAULT to use a programmed default value instead of the sensor signal.
Pressure Sensor Failure	The pressure sensor (analog input 2) has failed. To deactivate the error, the Analog Input Signal Type can be set to DEFAULT to use a programmed default value instead of the sensor signal.
Lo Range Flow Input Failure	The low range flow transmitter (analog input 3) has failed.
Hi Range Flow Input Failure	The high range flow transmitter (analog input 4) has failed.
Diameter Ratio is out of Range	The diameter ratio (beta) is out of the allowed range. The pipe and/or orifice diameters (specified in the Parameters menu) should be within the recommended limits of the DP flowmeter being used.
Invalid Reference Parameter	The reference parameter is outside of the allowed range. Reference temperature and pressure (specified in the Parameters menu) should be within the AGA-8 limits.
Temp/Pressure is Out of Range	The temperature and/or pressure inputs are outside of the allowed calculation range.

Warning Messages

The system displays warning messages as described in the following table:

Warning Messages	Description
Value Has Been Set to Default	You have entered an invalid value for a parameter. Therefore, the instrument has set the default value.
Over Total Limit - Maximum Set	You have exceeded the maximum number of logging entries for the combined time bases. The instrument has set the current log setting to the remaining maximum number.
Already Assigned to Other Port	You have tried to assign a particular protocol type to more than one serial communication port. The instrument has set the protocol to NONE.

Chapter 6
Communications

Overview

This chapter describes the communications between the instrument and another communicating device such as a computer or a printer. You should have relevant information about the devices to which the instrument will be connected. Some connection examples are included in this manual, however, the operation and connection of other devices is outside the scope of this manual.

Hardware Interconnection

The instrument has three communication ports:

- RS-232 port on the rear panel (DB9 female connector)
- RS-485 port on the rear panel (optional)
- Infra-red port on the front panel

The appropriate interface and protocols are selected during calibration.

RS-232 Port

The RS-232 port provides communication between the instrument and one other device such as a host computer or a printer.

Note: A printer must have a serial port to be able to be directly connected to the flow computer. It is not possible to communicate directly with a printer via a parallel port.

Computers use either a DB9 or a DB25 connector, and the connections to each type are shown in Figure 16.

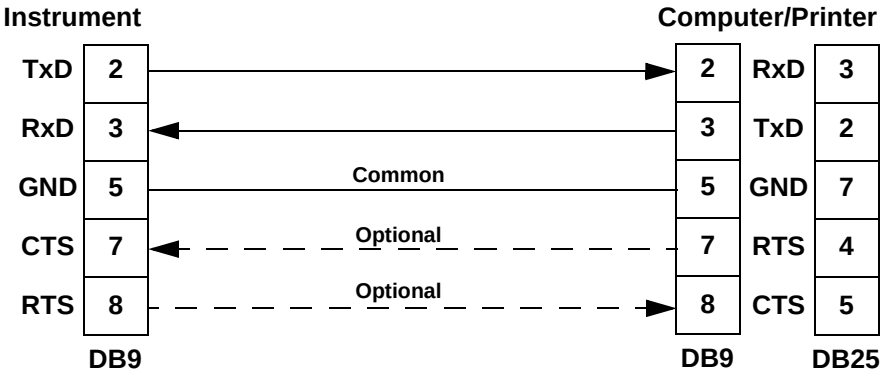


Figure 16 RS-232 Cable Connections to a Computer

Note: The instrument requires a cable with straight-through connections. Do not use a null modem cable for RS-232 connection to a computer.

RS-485 Port

The RS-485 port enables communication with multiple devices. Each device has a unique address so that the "master" device can communicate with specific "slave" devices.

On RS-485 links, an external terminating resistor must be connected at the furthest end of the cable. When multiple instruments are connected, they should be "daisy chained" in a multidrop configuration as shown in Figure 17. Up to 32 units can be connected to the interface at a maximum distance of 1200 metres.

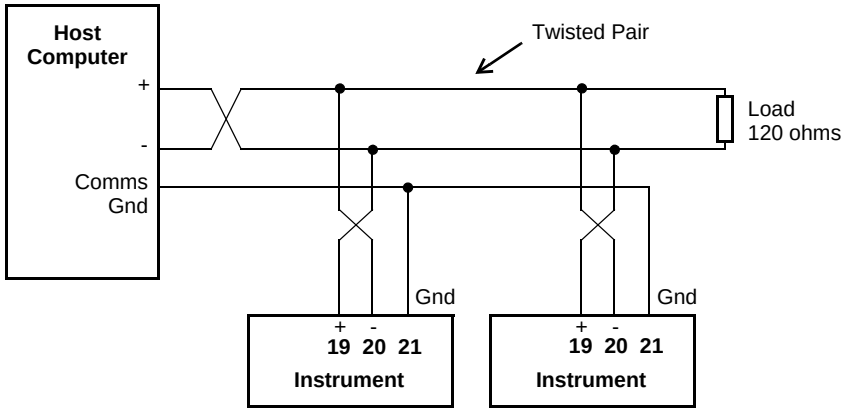


Figure 17 RS-485 Connections

Infra-red Port

The infra-red port is located on the front panel of the instrument. The infra-red port uses the Infra-red Developers Association (IrDA) physical layer format of signal encoding and decoding.

The nature of the infra-red port requires the communicating device to be located close to the front of the instrument. Therefore, its main use would probably be for reloading the instrument application software, or occasional collection of data, rather than continuous communications.

Protocols

The communications protocols can be assigned to the communication ports on the instrument as follows:

- **ASCII** - Simple ASCII available for all ports
- **RTU** - Modbus RTU available for all ports
- **PRN** - Printer Protocol available for RS232 and RS485
- **NONE** - If a port is not being used, set the protocol to NONE.

Note: The Printer Protocol is only available if the option with Real Time Clock is installed. Also a protocol cannot be assigned to more than one port at a time as described in **Communications** on page 45.

- **ASCII** - In this ASCII protocol each command and response is a string of ASCII characters. This proprietary protocol is developed by Contrec to allow for simple information interchange. The main advantages of this mode are that it allows extended time intervals to occur between characters without causing a timeout error and that messages can be sent and monitored easily with a simple ASCII terminal.
- **Modbus RTU** - Modbus RTU is an industry-standard protocol which allows the instrument to be easily connected to computers running supervisory software systems. The main advantage of this mode is that its greater character density allows better data throughput than ASCII mode, however each message must be transmitted in a continuous stream.
- **Printer** - In the Printer protocol there is a selection of printer types. Please refer to the **Printer Protocol** on page 70 for full details.

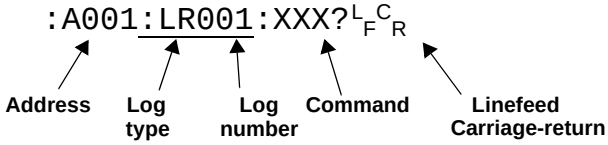
Simple ASCII Protocol

This simple ASCII protocol requires that all requests are initiated with a colon (:) and terminated with a carriage return ($^{C}_{R}$). The message termination can include a linefeed before the carriage-return ($^{L}_{F}{}^{C}_{R}$), but it is the carriage-return that acts as the message termination.

All responses by the instrument are terminated with a linefeed and a carriage-return ($^{L}_{F}{}^{C}_{R}$).

Requests Format

The format of a request to the instrument is as follows:



Each request must include the address and command portions. The underlined section is an optional part of the request string.

Address

In multipoint communications, each instrument must have a unique address and it is essential in the request for identifying a particular instrument. However, it may be set to 000, for special broadcast commands.

For single-instrument communications, the address can also be set to 000 in the request.

Refer to **Communications** on page 45 for setting the instrument address.

Note: The instrument always responds with its address in the header regardless of the type of request.

Log Type and Number

The log type and number enables a communicating device to retrieve data from the instrument. The data can be from timebased and/or event-based logs. Data can also be from the current process variables with the either accumulated or non-accumulated (resettable) totals.

All logged records of the process variables contain the accumulated totals.

The log request is optional. If the log request is not included, or the log number is set to 000, the instrument returns the current process variables. If the log request is included, the log number defines the specific log entry by counting backwards. The most recent log entry for a timebase is 001.

The “last edit” log records the process variables at the time of the last exit from the calibration edit mode. There is only one “last edit” log, therefore, if a number is included in the request, the instrument ignores the number and returns the data at the time of the last edit. Likewise, there is only one set of current process variables with “non-accumulated totals”, therefore it also ignores any log number included in the request.

The types of logs applicable to this instrument are as follows:

Log Type
LH - hourly log
LD - daily log
LW - weekly log
LM - monthly log
LY - yearly log
LE - last edit log
LN - current totals displayed as Non-accumulated

The number of the log entry is the same as shown on the front panel of the instrument. For example, a request for LH003 would return the data for the log entry two hours prior to the most recent hourly log entry. If the current time is between 9:00 am and 10:00 am, the most recent hourly log LH001 was recorded at 9:00. Therefore, LH002 is for 8:00 and LH003 is for 7:00. After 10:00 am in this example, LH003 becomes the 8:00 log.

Instrument Responses

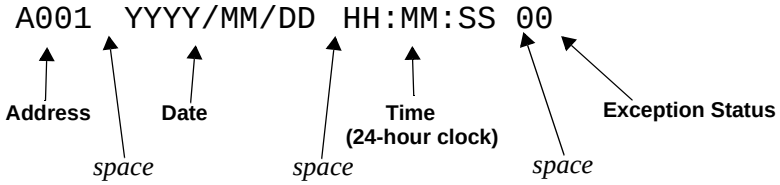
The instrument response time to any enquiry is not more than 300 ms. The responses from the instrument are in the following format:

HEADER$^{L}_{F}{}^{C}_{R}$
DATA$^{L}_{F}{}^{C}_{R}$
DATA$^{L}_{F}{}^{C}_{R}$
.
.
.
DATA$^{L}_{F}{}^{C}_{R}$
$^{L}_{F}{}^{C}_{R}$

The components of the response message are as follows:

Header

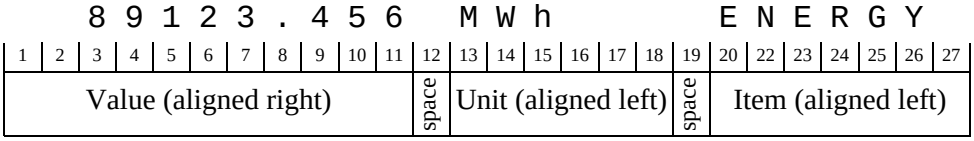
The format of the response header from the instrument is as follows:



The instrument **Exception Status** codes that the instrument returns for the ASCII protocol are the same as those described for the Modbus RTU protocol in **Instrument Exception Status** on page 67.

Data

The format of the data variables from the instrument is as follows:



Note: The decimal point in the Value is always at character position 8. Therefore whole numbers are aligned right at the decimal point, with trailing zeroes.

Variables Request

The variables request asks the instrument to return the value of one or more requested variables. All totals are transmitted as accumulated totals.

Command	Description
:RVA?	Return all variables
:RVD?	Return the default Total and Rate
:RV0? … :RV9?	Return the specific variable. The numbers relate to the position in the variables menu. For example, V0 is Energy, V1 is Power and so on.

Variables Request and Response Example

The following request is for the only instrument that is connected to the communication port to return the values of all main menu variables.

: A 0 0 1 : R V A ? $^{L}_{F}$ $^{C}_{R}$

The following is an example of a hypothetical instrument response. Refer to on page 3 for the list of variables that would be returned for this application.

```
A001  2002/03/14  18:25:00  00 LF CR
        6.116  MWh       ENERGY  LF CR
       16.573  MW        POWER   LF CR
     1320.530  m3        VOLUME  LF CR
       58.300  m3/M      V-FLOW  LF CR
     7627.117  KG        MASS    LF CR
      344.460  KG/M      M-FLOW  LF CR
      230.000  DEG  C    TEMP    LF CR
        1.260  MPA       PRESS   LF CR
        0.174  m3/KG     SP-VOL  LF CR
     2886.760  KJ/KG     SP-ENT  LF CR
LF CR
```

The following message to an instrument, requests the current values for the default rate and total:

```
:A001:RVD? LF CR
```

The instrument response would be similar to the following:

```
A001  2002/03/14  18:25:00  00 LF CR
      126.455  m3        VOLUME  LF CR
       20.437  m3/M      V-FLOW  LF CR
LF CR
```

Log Request

The log request asks the instrument how many logs it stores in the particular timebase. These are the values described in **Time Settings and Data Logging** on page 47.

Command	Description
:RLH?	Return the number of hourly logs
:RLD?	Return the number of daily logs
:RLW?	Return the number of weekly logs
:RLM?	Return the number of monthly logs
:RLY?	Return the number of yearly logs
:RLR?	Return the number of log records (non- timebased logging)

Log Response Example

The following message asks the instrument with address 001 to return the number of logs that the instrument stores:

```
:A001:RLR?LF CR
```

The instrument response would be similar to the following:

```
A001  2002/03/14  18:25:00  00LF CR
24LF CR
LF CR
```

Clear Data Request

The clear data request asks the instrument to clear the data in the selected registers.

Command	Description
:RCN?	Clear the non-accumulated (resettable) totals
:RCA?	Clear the accumulated totals
:RCL?	Clear the logs except for the “last edited” log

Clear Data Request Example

The following message asks the instrument with address 001 to clear the logged data that the instrument stores:

```
:A001:RCL?LF CR
```

The instrument response would be similar to the following:

```
A001  2002/03/14  18:25:00  00LF CR
LF CR
```

Instrument Information Request

The Instrument Information request asks the instrument to return the general information about the model and version codes. The instrument exception status is returned as a part of the header as it is with the header for all command responses.

Command	Description
:RIG?	Return the general information about the instrument such as Model number, Application number, Version and Serial numbers etc. These items are returned as a block in the same format as shown on the display in the “Model Info” menu.

Instrument Information Response Example

The following message asks the instrument with address 001 to return the general information about the instrument:

```
:A001:RIG?LF CR
```

The following is an example of a hypothetical instrument response:

```
A001  2002/03/14  18:25:00  00LF CR
515       MODEL    -11-F-LF CR
SC01      INPUT    F-TP--LF CR
SC01      VERS    0101.001LF CR
CUSTOM    VERS      000001LF CR
UNIT      S/N       123456LF CR
LF CR
|1|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11|12|13|14|15|16|17|18|19|20|21|22|23|24|25|26|27|28|29|
```

Corrupted or Invalid Requests

If the instrument receives a corrupted or incomplete request, there is no response. The instrument discards any partial request and waits for the next enquiry.

If the instrument receives a request message in the correct format, but for a non-existent option, it returns only the message header. For example, if the instrument received the following request variables message :A001:RVT? it will return only the header because there is no T option for the ‘Variables Request’ message.

Modbus RTU Protocol

Modbus RTU (remote terminal unit) is an industry standard protocol that allows the instrument to be easily interfaced to other communication devices.

The instrument implements the Modbus protocol as detailed in the *Modicon Modbus Protocol Reference Guide* PI-MBUS-300 Rev J (June 1996).

Message Format

In RTU mode, messages start with a silent interval of at least 3.5 character times. The first field transmitted is the device address. Following the last transmitted character, a similar interval of at least 3.5 character times marks the end of the message. A new message can begin after this interval. The entire message frame must be transmitted as a continuous stream. A typical message frame is shown below:

Address	**Function**	**Data**	**CRC Check**
1 byte	1 byte	n bytes	2 bytes

Except for broadcast messages, when a master device sends a query to a slave device, it expects a normal response. One of four possible events can occur from the master's query:

- If the slave device receives the query without a communication error, and can handle the query normally, it returns a normal response.
- If the slave does not receive the query due to a communication error, no response is returned. The master program has to process a timeout condition for the query.
- If the slave receives the query, but detects a communications error (parity or CRC), no response is returned. The master program has to process a timeout condition for the query.
- If the slave receives the query without a communication error, but cannot handle it (for example, if the request is to read a nonexistent register), the slave will return an exception response informing the master of the nature of the error.

Instrument Address

The address of the instrument is programmable in the range from 1 to 247. Some addresses are reserved according to PI-MBUS-300 and have a special meaning:

- 0 = Broadcast, no response required from slave devices
- 248 to 255 Reserved

Function Codes

The instrument accepts the following function codes:

Code	Name	Description
03	Read data register(s)	Obtain the content of one or more 2-byte data registers.
06	Preset data register	Preset one 2-byte data register.
07	Read status register	Obtain the content of 1-byte status register.
16	Preset data register(s)	Preset one or more 2-byte data registers.

Exception Response

The instrument forms an exception response by adding 80H to the function code and using an exception code as the 1-byte data field in the returned frame. Implemented exception codes are as follows:

Code	Name	Description
01	Illegal function	The function code is not a legal action for the slave.
02	Illegal data address	The data address is not a legal address for the slave.
03	Illegal data value	The data value is not a legal value for the slave.
05	Acknowledge	The slave has accepted the request and is processing it, but a long duration of time will be required to do so.
06	Slave device busy	The slave is engaged in processing a long duration program command. The master should re-transmit the message later when the slave is free.

List of Data Registers

The following list describes the addresses and meaning of the data registers in the instrument. The data values are expressed in the engineering units that were selected for the variables when the instrument settings were configured. The “Data Type” for the 2-register (4-byte) data values can be set in programming mode as Floating Point or Long Integer as described in **Communications** on page 45.

The registers are grouped in blocks that relate to a particular function of the instrument.

Note: Conventional numbering of registers often starts from 1, therefore be aware that “register 1” in this case has “address 0” and so on.

Current and Logged Process Data

This block of registers is available for the retrieval of current or logged process data with its matching time and date information.

Use the log type and log number to retrieve the logged information from the appropriate register. If a particular log number does not exist, or the instrument does not have the optional real-time clock, the time and date stamp and associated variables are set to zero.

Register	Name	Comments	Read Only or Read/Write	Type
1	Volume	Process Variables By default totals are the Accumulated values. If current Non-accumulated (resettable) totals are required, set register 37 to 06. All logged totals are the Accumulated values.	R	DT*
3	Volume Flowrate		R	DT
5	Corrected Volume		R	DT
7	Corrected Flowrate		R	DT
9	Heat		R	DT
11	Heat Flowrate		R	DT
13	Mass		R	DT
15	Mass Flowrate		R	DT
17	Temperature		R	DT
19	Pressure (absolute)		R	DT
21	Differential Pressure		R	DT
23	Reynolds Number		R	DT
25	Compressibility Factor		R	DT
27	Reserved		R	DT
29	Reserved		R	DT
31	Year	Current Date/Time or Logged Date/Time Stamp (see register 38 Log Number). Only current Date/Time can be edited	R/W	I†
32	Month		R/W	I
33	Date		R/W	I
34	Hour		R/W	I
35	Minute		R/W	I
36	Second		R	I
37	Log Type	00 - hourly or log records 01 - daily 02 - weekly 03 - monthly 04 - yearly 05 - last edit of calibration 06 - current totals are non-accumulated values, register 38 is ignored.	R/W	I
38	Log Number	If set to 0, current variables and Date/Time are retrieved	R/W	I
39	Clear Data	01 - clear logs 02 - clear accumulated totals 03 - clear non-accumulated totals	W	I
40	Reserved			

* DT = Data Type of 2-register (4 byte) values can be set as Floating Point or Long Integer values

† I = Integer (2 bytes) (Holding Registers)

Note: The Floating Point variable is represented in IEEE-754 Floating Point 4-byte format and requires two 2-byte data registers:

IEEE-754	Modicon Registers
1st byte	low byte (register X)
2nd byte	high byte (register X)
3rd byte	low byte (register X+1)
4th byte	high byte (register X+1)

This means that two data registers must be read or written to obtain, or preset, one data value.

Instrument Exception Status

This register is available to verify the status of the instrument.

Register	Name	Comments	Read Only or Read/Write	Type
41	Exception Status	00 = no error 01 = analog input 1 failure 02 = analog input 2 failure 03 = analog input 3 failure 04 = analog input 4 failure 05 = invalid calibration parameter 06 = invalid reference parameter 07 = invalid property 08 to 09 reserved 10 = process parameters out of range 11 = input is over limit 12 = flow error detected 20 = system failure 21 = power supply is low 22 = new or failed clock battery 23 to 29 reserved 30 = alarm 1 active 31 = alarm 2 active 32 = alarm 3 active 33 = alarm 4 active	R	I*

* I = Integer (2 bytes) (Holding Registers)

Instrument Control and I/O

This block of registers is available in some applications to give access to monitor and/or control some of the instrument.

Register	Name	Comments	Read Only or Read/Write	Type
42	Reserved			
43	Logic Inputs	0 to 15 Binary representation of logic inputs B0 = 0/1 (LSB) input 1 activated/deactivated B1 = 0/1 input 2 activated/deactivated B2 = 0/1 input 3 activated/deactivated B3 = 0/1 input 4 activated/deactivated	R	I
44	Operation Mode	Representation of operation mode 0 = Idle/Local Idle state	R	I
45	Relay State	0 to 15 Binary representation of relay state. 0 = open; 1 = closed. B0 = relay 1 (LSB) B1 = relay 2 B2 = relay 3 B3 = relay 4	R	I*
46	Relay Control	0 to 15 Binary representation of relay control. 0 = open; 1 = close. B0 = relay 1 (LSB) B1 = relay 2 B2 = relay 3 B3 = relay 4	R/W	I
47	Relay Control Source	0 to 15 Binary representation of relay control source. 0 = Local (controlled by instrument operation) 1 = RTU (controlled by Modbus register 46). B0 = relay 1 (LSB) B1 = relay 2 B2 = relay 3 B3 = relay 4	R/W	I
48	Reserved		R	L†
51 to 99	Instrument Parameters	See next table for details.	R/W	DT
101	Analog Inp.1	Raw analog input data. 4-20mA inputs are read in Amperes. 0-5V or 1-5V inputs are read in Volts RTD inputs are read in degrees Kelvin. Unused inputs are configured as 4-20mA.	R	DT‡
103	Analog Inp.2		R	DT
105	Analog Inp.3		R	DT
107	Analog Inp.4		R	DT

* I = Integer (2 bytes) (Holding Registers)

† L = Long Integer (2 register = 4 bytes)

‡ DT = Data Type of 2-register (4 byte) values can be set as Floating Point or Long Integer values

Instrument Configuration Parameters

This block of registers is available in applications to give access to some important instrument parameters (i.e. fluid properties etc).

The usage of these parameters can be dependent on other instrument settings. For full description, please refer to the “Modbus Accessible Parameters” in **Parameters** on page 32.

Register	Name	Comments	Read Only or Read/Write	Type
51	Gas Viscosity		R/W	DT
53	Gas Isentropic Exponent		R/W	DT
55	Methane Mole %		R/W	DT
57	Nitrogen Mole %		R/W	DT
59	Carbon Dioxide Mole %		R/W	DT
61	Ethane Mole %		R/W	DT
63	Propane Mole %		R/W	DT
65	Water Mole %		R/W	DT
67	Hydrogen Sulphide Mole %		R/W	DT
69	Hydrogen Mole %		R/W	DT
71	Carbon Monoxide Mole %		R/W	DT
73	Oxygen Mole %		R/W	DT
75	i-Butane Mole %		R/W	DT
77	n-Butane Mole %		R/W	DT
79	i-Pentane Mole %		R/W	DT
81	n-Pentane Mole %		R/W	DT
83	n-Hexane Mole %		R/W	DT
85	n-Heptane Mole %		R/W	DT
87	n-Octane Mole %		R/W	DT
89	n-Nonane Mole %		R/W	DT
91	n-Decane Mole %		R/W	DT
93	Helium Mole %		R/W	DT
95	Argon Mole %		R/W	DT
97 to 99	Reserved		R/W	DT

Printer Protocol

A printer protocol is available in the 500 Series. It provides the ability to print out live data, individual logged data and to do some report-style printing of logged data. The method of printing these and the format of the printouts is described below.

Note: Printer output is only available if the Real Time Clock option is fitted.

The selection of Printer Protocol can be made for the Communications Protocol options for the RS232 or RS485 port. A list of log report types and printer types available at the end of the TM-LOG calibration menu.

Report Types

The list of report types is as follows:

- REP-01 Hourly Logs Report
- REP-02 Daily Logs Report
- REP-03 Weekly Logs Report
- REP-04 Monthly Logs Report
- REP-05 Yearly Logs Report
- REP-06 Previous Day Hourly Logs (0Hr – 23Hr, minimum 48 hourly logs required)

The number of logs printed in each report is determined by the values programmed in the TM-LOG menu.

Printer Types

The list of available printers is as follows:

- PRN-01 Generic computer printer
- PRN-02 Generic roll printer (printing first line first)
- PRN-03 Slip Printer TM295

Customizing a Printout

A customized printout can be provided which can have up to 4 header lines and 3 footer lines. It is also possible to include or exclude each main menu items on the printout. If any customizing of the printout is required discuss this with the distributor.

Types of Printouts

Live Data

The RESET key, when in main menu, is shared as the PRINT key if the printer protocol has been selected. A printout will be initiated whenever this key is pressed. If printing is not required, do not select printer protocol.

The format of this printout will be:

Custom Header Line 1
Custom Header Line 2
Custom Header Line 3
Custom Header Line 4

Current Docket No.

Instrument Serial No. & Tag

Current Date & Time & Status

Total Variable	*unit*	*value*	*<Resettable total first>*
Total Variable	*unit*	*value (acc)*	*<Accumulated total second>*
Variable	*unit*	*value*	
Variable	*unit*	*value*	

etc.

Custom Footer Line 1
Custom Footer Line 2
Custom Footer Line 3
---------- *<separation line>*

(Note that blank header and footer lines are not printed).

Docket Number

The docket number that appears on the live data printout indicates the print number. This number is cleared when the Accumulated totals are reset. If the Reset Mode is set for Delayed, where a print can be generated without resetting the non-accumulated totals, an additional number in brackets will be shown that indicates the number of prints since the last reset. i.e.

DOCKET No. 000256 (000036)

Instrument Serial Number and Unit Tag

The instrument serial number and unit tag is the same as the information shown in the Model Info menu. For more details refer to **Model Information** on page 26.

Individual Log Data

When in the Log Menu and while holding the DISPLAY key to view the data of the log of interest the RESET key can be pressed to initiate a printout of that log entry. The printout will have the time and date stamp corresponding to when the log was taken. After the print has been initiated there will be the opportunity to scroll to view another log entry and print again.

Since in each log entry all totals are stored as the Accumulated value, the printout will not have any resettable totals. The format of the printout with this exception is the same as the LIVE DATA printout:

Custom Header Lines

Instrument Serial No. & Tag

Log Date & Time & Status
Variable unit value <example: total as Accum only>
Variable unit value
etc.

Custom Footer Lines
---------- *<separation line>*

Log Report Printing

As there is the likelihood that the reports can be of a considerable length it is strongly recommended that only the 80 Column printer with Z fold (tractor feed) paper be used. This is just as much for the memory storage of printer as it is for the reliable paper supply.

There is a HOLD.SET REPORT PRINT prompt under the main menu with the ability to print the pre-selected type of report. Pressing and holding the SET key for two seconds will initiate the printout. Any of the Log Reports will have the following format:

Custom Header Lines

Title of Report <internally set, indicates report type>

Current Date & Time
Instrument Serial No. & Tag

---------- *<separation line>*
Log No. Date & Time & Status
Variable unit value <example: total as Accum only>
Variable unit value
etc.

---------- <separation line>
Log No. Date & Time & Status
Variable unit value <example: total as Accum only>
Variable unit value
etc.
---------- <separation line>
Log No. Date & Time & Status
Variable unit value <example: total as Accum only>
Variable unit value

ETC

Custom Footer Lines
---------- <separation line>

Reports will print in the historical order, and for those logs that have no data (e.g. unit was powered off at the time) the print will show “Data not available”. i.e.

Log No. Date & Time & Status
Variable unit value <example: total as Accum only>
Variable unit value
etc.
---------- <separation line>
Log No. Data Not Available
---------- <separation line>
Log No. Date & Time & Status
Variable unit value <example: total as Accum only>
Variable unit value
etc.

If the unit is programmed for 0 logs for a particular time base then the report for that time base will only consist of the header and ID information and a “Data Not Available” message. Likewise for the 0Hr to 23Hr report to print the complete report there must be a minimum of 48 hourly logs programmed otherwise “Data Not Available” will be printed for the missing logs.

Custom Header Lines

Title of Report

Current Date & Time
Instrument Serial No. & Tag

Data Not Available

Custom Footer Lines
---------- <separation line>

Printer Data Control

Some printers have limited data buffers and are therefore unable to collect all the print data being transmitted. The 500 Series has the capability of software handshaking. The Xon/Xoff characters can be used by any of the printer types to control the flow of data to ensure that data is not lost.

Some printers will also transmit an Xoff character in response to other events such as printer being off-line, print head not engaged or power being removed. The specific behaviour of the printer being used should be noted.

Error Messages

There are two printer error messages that can be displayed.

PAPER OUT

This message is related to the Printer Type PRN-03 TM295 Slip printer. It is standard procedure with this printer to check for paper status before printing. If a print is attempted but there is no paper the PAPER OUT message will be scrolled. The instrument will continue to poll the printer for paper and if paper is detected before a communications timeout expires the print will commence.

COMMS TIMEOUT

This message is relevant for all printer types and will be activated for the following conditions.

1. If the flow of data is stopped due to software or hardware handshaking and is not allowed to resume before the communications timeout.

2. If Printer Type is PRN-03 Slip printer and a paper status is requested but no response is received within the timeout period.

3. Paper Out has been detected for Printer Type PRN-03 but no paper is inserted within the timeout period.

When a communications timeout error has been activated the message COMMS TIMEOUT will be scrolled once, the request to print will be cleared and the instrument will return to its normal mode.

Appendix A
Glossary

AGA-8 American Gas Association AGA-8 is the equation to predict the compressibility of natural gas mixtures with higher inert contents (up to 50% N_2 and /or CO_2) and higher pressure and temperature than the NX-19 equation is used for.

ASCII American Standard Code for Information Interchange. For the ASCII protocol, the instrument receives and transmits messages in ASCII, with all command strings to the instrument terminated by a carriage return. Replies from the instrument are terminated with a line-feed and a carriage-return.

Absolute Pressure Absolute Pressure = Atmospheric Pressure + Gauge Pressure.

It is the combined local atmospheric pressure and the gauge pressure. All calculations are based on absolute values for pressure. Some sensors can directly measure the absolute pressure value while others measure gauge pressure. Pressure can be displayed as absolute or gauge and is indicated with an ‘A’ or ‘G’ appended to the pressure units of measure.

Atmospheric & Gauge Pressure Some sensors only measure gauge pressure, in this case the atmospheric pressure must be programmed to determine the absolute value. The atmospheric value is affected by the altitude of the installation. The atmospheric pressure default is 101.325 kPa (14.696 psia) which is the standard value at sea level.

IrDA The Infra-red Developers Association is a group of computer and software manufactures who have agreed on a format for communication among infrared devices.

Modbus RTU The Modbus protocol is a message structure for communications between controllers and devices regardless of the type of network. In RTU (remote terminal unit) mode, each 8-bit byte in a message contains two 4-bit hexadecimal characters. This mode has greater character density than ASCII and allows better data throughput than ASCII for the same baud rate.

Normal Conditions Normal conditions are defined as:

- 0°C (273.15 K) and 101.325 kPa
- 32°F (491.67°R) and 14.696 psia.

A flow rate at normal conditions is indicated with an ‘N’ in the front of the corrected volume units of measure. Compare with *Standard conditions*.

Normalised Input A normalised input ranges from 0 to 1.000. For 4-20 mA input, the signal is set to 0 at 4 mA and the signal is set to 1.000 at 20 mA.

NX-19 A set of equations for calculating compressibility of natural gas as a function of temperature, pressure and gas composition.

Passive Output Signal Requires an external power supply.

RTD Resistance Temperature Device

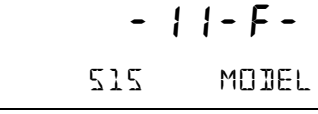
Standard Conditions Standard condition are defined as:

- 15°C (288.15 K) and 101.325 kPa, or
- 59°F (518.67°R) and 14.696 psia.

A flow rate at standard conditions is indicated with an ‘S’ in the front of the corrected volume units of measure. Compare with *Normal conditions*.

Appendix B
Model Numbers

Product Codes

Model	Supplementary Code						Description
515 .					**-** GN04		
Enclosure	1						Panel mount enclosure
	2						Field mount enclosure (not yet available)
	3/5						Explosion proof Ex410 with metric glands (5 specifies heater version)
	4/6						Explosion proof Ex410 with NPT glands (6 specifies heater version)
Output Options		0					4 logic inputs, 1 isolated output, 2 relays (only relay type 1 is available), RS232 (DB9) communication port
		1					4 logic inputs, 2 isolated outputs, 4 relays, real-time clock data logging, RS232 (DB9) and RS485 communication ports
		2/3					4 logic inputs, 2 isolated outputs, 4 relays, real-time clock data logging, RS232 (DB9) and Ethernet/RF communication ports (not yet available)
Relay Type			1				Electromechanical relays only
			2				2 electromechanical and 2 solid state relays
			3				Solid state relays only (not yet available)
Power Supply				E			For 220/240VAC
				A			For 110/120VAC
				D			For DC power only 12-28VDC
Display Panel Options					F		Fully optioned (with backlight, LCD backup and Infra-Red comms port)
PCB Protection						C	**Conformal coating** - required for maximum environmental operating range. Recommended to avoid damage from moisture and corrosion.
						N	**None** - suitable for IEC standard 654-1 Climatic Conditions up to Class B2 (Heated and/or cooled enclosed locations)
Application Pack Number						GN04	Defines the application software to be loaded into the instrument
For example: Model No. 515.111EFC Displayed on the 500 Series as: (only h/w that affects the operation is represented)							

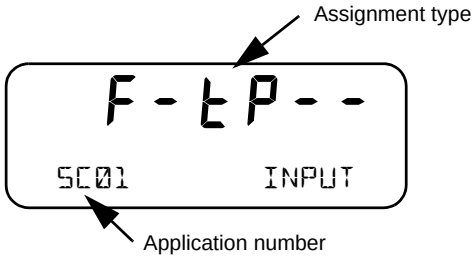
Note: Example full product part number is 515.111EFC-GN04 (This is the number used for placing orders).

Custom Version Codes

	Code		Description
Origin Code **Identifies Distributor**	00		Factory Default Application
	01		Contrec Pty. Ltd. Melbourne Australia
	02		Contrec Pty. Ltd. Sydney Australia
	03		Contrec Europe Ltd. West Yorkshire UK
	04		Contrec - USA, LLC. Pelham AL 35124 USA
	05		Flowquip Ltd. Halifax UK
	06		
	etc.		
User Language	0		English (Default)
	1		German
	2		Dutch
	3		French
	4		Spanish
	5		
	etc.		
Distributor's Code		000 … 999	Distributor's own choice. Possibly a code that identifies the customer and the application.
For example: 02 3 157 Displayed on the 500 Series as:			023157 CUSTOM VERS

Application Information Code

The Application Information code is an aid for users and service personnel to determine the type of inputs that are used in a particular application. The Application Information code is displayed on the instrument as shown below.



The Application Information code is returned as part of a General Instrument request (as described in **Instrument Information Request** on page 62).

The Application number identifies the application as in the following examples:

- SC01 - steam flow computer for frequency flow meter
- GN02 - natural gas flow computer for analog flow meter

The Input Assignment type indicates the physical input that is assigned to each input on the instrument. The code is made up from six characters as follows:

FINP1	FINP2	AINP1	AINP2	AINP3	AINP4
X	X	X	X	X	X

The codes are as follows:

- - - not used in this application
- A - indicates a generic analog input such as level
- d - indicates a density input
- F - indicates a generic flow input such as for volume or mass, (frequency or analog)
- H - indicates a high flow input for stacked inputs
- L - indicates a low flow input for stacked inputs
- P - indicates a pressure input
- q - indicates a quadrature input
- t - indicates a temperature input.

For example, F-tP-- is an instrument with FINP1 (frequency input 1) assigned to a flow input, AINP1 assigned to a temperature input and AINP2 assigned as a pressure input. The other inputs are not used.

Appendix C
Units of Measurement

Available Units of Measurement

The following is a list of the available units of measurement used across the range of 500 Series applications.

Units Type	Available units of measurement
Volume	m^3, Km^3, Ltr, Gal, KGal, MGal, ft^3, kft^3, Mft^3, bbl
Volume Flowrate	m^3/s, m^3/min, m^3/h, m^3/D, L/s, L/min, L/h, Gal/s, Gal/min, Gal/h, KGal/D, MGal/D, ft^3/s, ft^3/min, ft^3/h, Mft^3/D, bbl/s, bbl/min, bbl/h, bbl/D
Volume K-Factor	P/m^3, P/Ltr, P/Gal, P/ft^3, P/bbl
Mass	kg, g, Ton, lb, Klb
Mass Flowrate	kg/s, kg/min, kg/h, g/s, g/min, g/h, Ton/min, Ton/h, Ton/D, lb/s, lb/min, lb/h, Klb/min, Klb/h, Klb/D
Mass K-Factor	P/kg, P/g, P/Ton, P/lb, P/Klb
Energy	kJ, MJ, GJ, kWh, MWh, kBTU, Ton.h, therm, cal, kcal, Mcal
Power	kJ/h, MJ/h, GJ/h, kW, MW, kBT/M, kBT/h, Ton, therm/min, therm/h, kcal/h, Mcal/h
Energy K-Factor	P/kJ, P/kWh, P/kBTU, P/Ton.h, P/therm, P/kcal
Temperature	Deg K, Deg C, Deg F, Deg R
Pressure	Pa, kg/m^2, kg/cm^2, kPa, MPa, mbar, bar, psi, Atm, inH_2O, mmH_2O
Density	kg/m^3, kg/Ltr, lb/ft^3, SG60F
Specific Volume	m^3/kg, L/kg, ft^3/lb
Specific Enthalpy	kJ/kg, BT/lb, cal/g, cal/kg, kcal/kg, Mcal/kg
Reynolds Number	E+0, E+3, E+6 (scaling for unitless variable)
Length (Level)	m, mm, cm, INCH, FOOT
Velocity	m/s, m/M, m/h, ft/s, ft/M, ft/h
Length K-Factor	P/m, P/cm, P/INCH, P/FOOT
Area	m^2, ft^2
Ratio	%

Appendix D
Reference Tables

Properties of Commonly Used Materials

Material	Linear Coefficient of Thermal Expansion in PPM/°C	Linear Coefficient of Thermal Expansion in PPM/°F
AISI 304 (Stainless Steel)	17.0	30.6
AISI 310 (Stainless Steel)	14.4	25.9
AISI 316 (Stainless Steel)	16.7	30.1
AISI 420 (Stainless Steel)	10.0	18.0
Monel	14.3	25.7
Carbon Steel	11.2	20.2

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