

# Model 505 Flow Computer

## Operation Manual

### Application FO01

Open Channel Flow Computer  
for  
Frequency Flowmeter and Analog Level Meter



17 June 2017

## **Model 505 Flow Computer - Operation Manual**

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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 instrument rating plate. Personnel should take all due care to avoid electric shock. For safe operation it is essential to connect a mains safety earth to the A.C. power inlet. Do not operate at altitudes above 2000m.

## 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.

## Disconnection Device

When powered from a mains supply this unit requires the provision of a suitable mains isolation device to be accessible near to the installed instrument.



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# Chapter 1

## Introduction

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### Features

- Tailored for frequency flow input with analog level multiplier for open channel
- Selection of various channel shapes
- Selection of second language and user tags
- RTC logging with up to 100 entries at user-specified scheduled times
- Programmable pulse width and scaling of pulse output
- 4-20mA retransmission
- RS-232 and RS-485 (optional) serial ports
- Modbus RTU, Printer and other serial port protocols
- Front panel adjustment of 8-24V DC output voltage
- Backlit display

### Overview

The 505 FO01 application measures the flow of fluid in an open channel by using a frequency flowmeter with a velocity proportional output and an analog level input. The level input in conjunction with entered dimensional parameters is used to determine the cross-sectional area of the fluid in the channel.

Several channel types are catered for including: Rectangular, Triangular, Trapezoidal, Circular and Half-round. Flow can also be measured in other channel shapes with a Non-linear selection that allows the level input to represent the actual cross-sectional area of the fluid at various levels.

## 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.

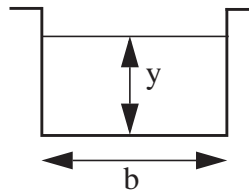
The volume calculation is based on the multiplication of the cross-sectional area and the velocity of the fluid in the channel.

$$\text{Volume flow} = \text{Velocity} \times \text{Area}$$

The area for one of the selectable channel shapes is derived from the channel dimensions (width, base or diameter) and the input from the level sensor. For “non-linear” channels, parameters are available to allow the area to be read directly from the level input via a series of correction points.

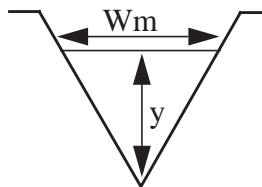
### Channel Equations

Rectangular



$$\text{Area} = b \times y$$

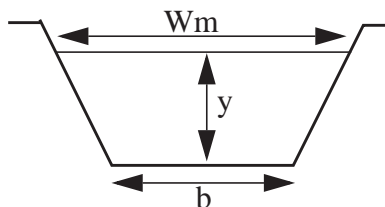
Triangular



$$\text{Area} = z \times y^2$$

$$z = \frac{Wm}{2 \cdot Dm}$$

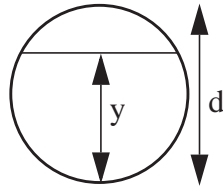
Trapezoidal



$$\text{Area} = y(b + yz)$$

$$z = \frac{(Wm - b)}{2 \cdot Dm}$$

## Circular



The maximum level can not be greater than the internal diameter of the channel.

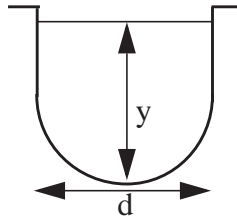
$$Area = \frac{d^2}{8}(\theta - \sin\theta)$$

$$\theta = 2\text{Sin}^{-1}(T/d)$$

$$T = 2\sqrt{y(d-y)}$$

$$\text{if } y > \frac{d}{2} \text{ then } \theta = 2\pi - \theta$$

## Half-Round



Assumes straight sides and that the width of the channel at the top is equal to the diameter of the half round base.

$$\text{if } y > \frac{d}{2}$$

$$Area = d\left(y - \frac{d}{2}\right) + \frac{\pi}{8}d^2$$

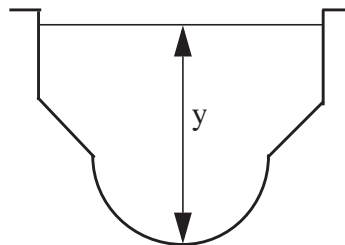
$$\text{if } y \leq \frac{d}{2}$$

$$Area = \frac{d^2}{8}(\theta - \sin\theta)$$

$$\theta = 2\text{Sin}^{-1}(T/d)$$

$$T = 2\sqrt{y(d-y)}$$

## Non-Linear



Area is determined directly from the Level sensor through the use of corrections points entered in calibration. These points relate values of pre-calculated cross-sectional area to the level input at various depths.

The channel maybe a combination of geometrical shapes.

where:

- y = variable depth of fluid, read from Level input
- b = base length of rectangular or trapezoidal channels
- z = side slope of triangular or trapezoidal channels
- $W_m$  = top width of fluid at the maximum measured depth
- $D_m$  = maximum depth as entered for the level input
- d = internal diameter of circular or half-round channels
- $\theta$  = the wetted angle of the channel (in radians)
- T = the top width of the fluid in the circular channel

## 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 up to 100 entries of the variables as displayed on the main menu.

## Main Menu Variables

Main Menu Variables	Default Units	Variable Type
Volume	m <sup>3</sup>	Total
Volume Flowrate	m <sup>3</sup> /h	Rate
Level	m	Rate
Velocity	m/s	Rate
Area	m <sup>2</sup>	Rate

Refer to [Available Units of Measurement](#) on page 68 for the list of available units.

## Communications

There are two communication ports available as follows:

- RS-232 port
- RS-485 port

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

## Retransmission Outputs

The instrument can re-transmit any main menu variable. The digital outputs can re-transmit totals as pulses. If the instrument has the advanced option, it outputs rates as a 4-20mA signal.

## 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.

## 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.

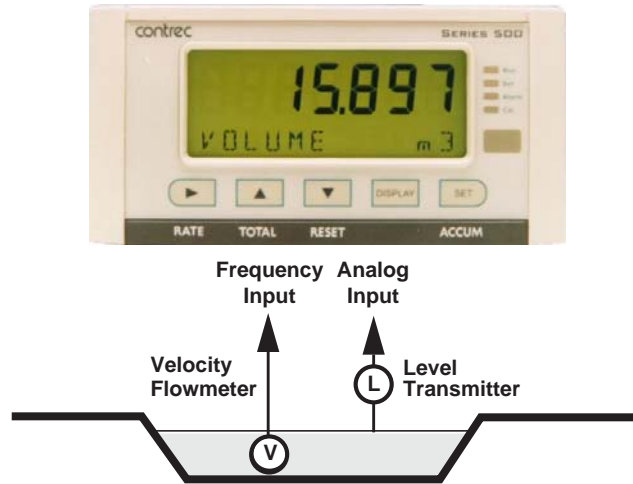


Figure 1 Typical Application Diagram

## Approvals

This instrument conforms to the EMC-Directive of the Council of European Communities 2014/30/EU, the LVD safety directive 2014/35/EU and the following standards:

- *EN61326:2013* Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use – EMC requirements: Industrial Environment.
- *EN61010:2010* Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use.

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

## FCC Declaration

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, might cause harmful interference to radio communications. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause harmful interference, in which case the user will be required to correct the interference at his own expense.

Properly shielded and grounded cables and connectors must be used in order to meet FCC emission limits. Contrec Ltd is not responsible for any radio or television interference caused by using other than recommended cables and connectors or by unauthorized changes or modifications to this equipment. Unauthorized changes or modifications could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) this device might not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that might cause undesired operation.





# Chapter 2

## Specifications

### Specification Table

<p><b>Operating Environment</b></p> <p><b>Temperature</b> 0°C to +60°C (conformal coating) +5°C to +40°C (no coating)</p> <p><b>Humidity</b> 0 to 95% non condensing (conformal coating) 5% to 85% non condensing (no coating)</p> <p><b>Power Supply</b> 95-135 V AC or 190-260 V AC or 12-28 V DC</p> <p><b>Consumption</b> 6W (typical)</p> <p><b>Protection</b> Sealed to IP65 (Nema 4X) when panel mounted</p> <p><b>Dimensions (panel option)</b> 147mm (5.8") width 74mm (2.9") height 167mm (6.6") depth</p>	<p><b>Frequency Input (General)</b></p> <p><b>Range</b> 0 to 10kHz</p> <p><b>Overvoltage</b> 30V maximum</p> <p><b>Update Time</b> 0.3 sec</p> <p><b>Cutoff frequency</b> Programmable</p> <p><b>Configuration</b> Pulse, coil or NPS input</p> <p><b>Non-linearity</b> Up to 10 correction points</p>
<p><b>Display</b></p> <p><b>Type</b> Backlit LCD with 7-digit numeric display and 11-character alphanumeric display</p> <p><b>Digits</b> 15.5mm (0.6") high</p> <p><b>Characters</b> 6mm (0.24") high</p> <p><b>LCD Backup</b> Last data visible for 15min after power down</p> <p><b>Update Rate</b> 0.3 second</p>	<p><b>Pulse</b></p> <p><b>Signal Type</b> CMOS, TTL, open collector, reed switch</p> <p><b>Threshold</b> 1.3 volts</p>
<p><b>Non-volatile Memory</b></p> <p><b>Retention</b> &gt; 30 years</p> <p><b>Data Stored</b> Setup, Totals and Logs</p>	<p><b>Coil</b></p> <p><b>Signal Type</b> Turbine and sine wave</p> <p><b>Sensitivity</b> 15mV p-p minimum</p>
<p><b>Approvals</b></p> <p><b>Interference</b> CE compliance</p> <p><b>Enclosure</b> IECEx, ATEX and CSA approved enclosures available for hazardous areas</p>	<p><b>NPS</b></p> <p><b>Signal Type</b> NPS sensor to Namur standard</p>
<p><b>Real Time Clock (Optional)</b></p> <p><b>Battery Type</b> 3 volts Lithium button cell (CR2032)</p> <p><b>Battery Life</b> 5 years (typical)</p>	<p><b>4-20mA Input</b></p> <p><b>Overcurrent</b> 100mA absolute maximum rating</p> <p><b>Impedance</b> 250 Ohms (to common signal ground)</p> <p><b>Accuracy</b> 0.1% typical full scale (20°C) 0.2% (full temperature range)</p> <p><b>Non-linearity</b> Up to 20 correction points (flow inputs)</p>
	<p><b>Remote Key Input</b></p> <p><b>Signal Type</b> CMOS, TTL, open collector, reed switch</p> <p><b>Configuration</b> One input set as one of front five keys</p>
	<p><b>Relay Output</b></p> <p><b>No. of Outputs</b> 2 relays</p> <p><b>Voltage</b> 250 volts AC, 30 volts DC maximum</p> <p><b>Current</b> 3A maximum</p>

### Communication Ports

<b>Ports</b>	RS-232 port RS-485 port
<b>Baud Rate</b>	2400 to 19200 baud
<b>Parity</b>	Odd, even or none
<b>Stop Bits</b>	1 or 2
<b>Data Bits</b>	8
<b>Protocols</b>	Modbus RTU, Printer*

### Transducer Supply

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

### Pulse/Digital Output

<b>Signal Type</b>	Open collector, non-isolated
<b>Switching</b>	200mA, 30 volts DC maximum
<b>Saturation</b>	0.8 volts maximum
<b>Pulse Width</b>	Programmable: 10, 20, 50, 100, 200 or 500ms

### 4-20mA Output (Optional)

<b>Supply</b>	24 volts DC internal, non-isolated
<b>Resolution</b>	0.05% full scale
<b>Accuracy</b>	0.05% full scale (20°C) 0.1% (full temperature range, typical)

*Important: Specifications are subject to change without notice.  
Printer protocol is available only if RTC option is installed.*

# Chapter 3

## Installation

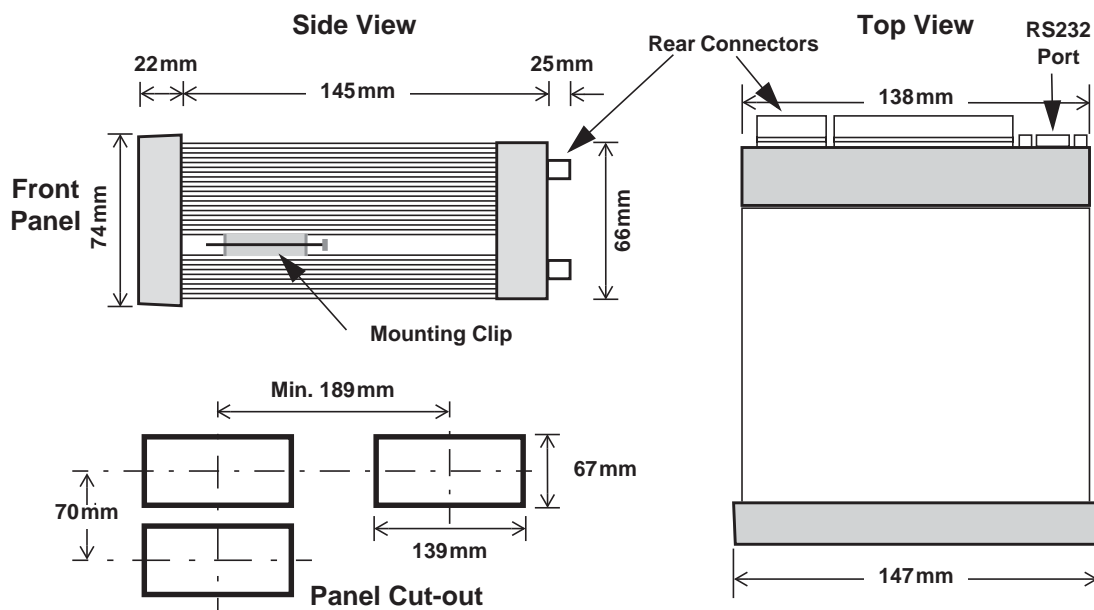
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### Panel Mounting

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 139mm wide by 67mm 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.

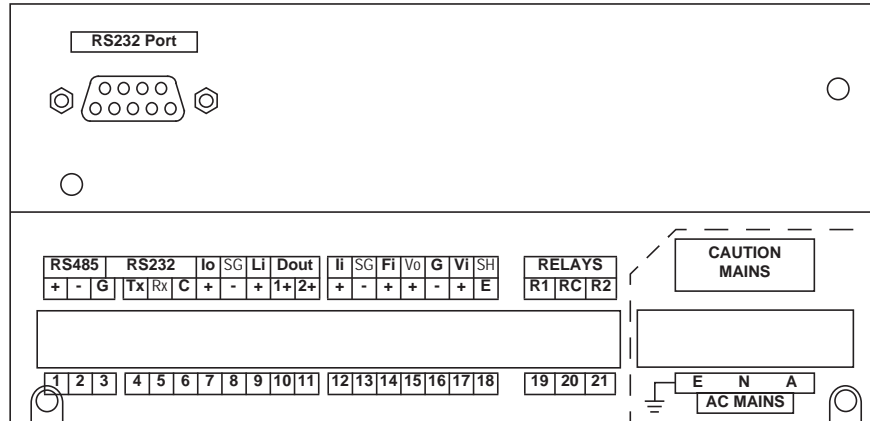


Figure 2 Rear Panel Connections

## Terminal Designations

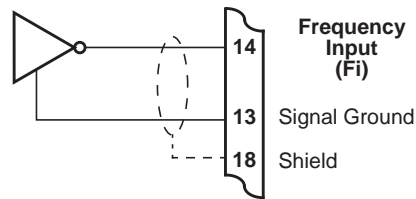
Terminal Label	Designation	Comment		
1	RS485	+	RS485 (+)	
2		-	RS485 (-)	
3		G	Comms ground	
4	RS232	Tx	RS232 data out	Same RS232 port as DB9 connector
5		Rx	RS232 data in	
6		C	CTS (Clear to send)	
7	lo	+	4-20mA output	Advanced option
8	SG	-	Signal Ground 0V	
9	Li	+	Logic input	
10	D OUT	1+	Open collector o/p 1	Digital outputs
11		2+	Open collector o/p 2	
12	li	+	4-20mA input	Level input
13	SG	-	Signal Ground 0V	
14	Fi	+	Frequency input	Velocity Input
15	Vo	+	8-24 volts DC output	70mA power limited
16	G	-	DC Ground	
17	Vi	+	DC power input	DC power in 12-28V
18	SH	E	Shield terminal	
19	RELAYS	R1	Relay 1	
20		RC	Relay Common	
21		R2	Relay 2	
E	AC MAINS	E	Mains ground	AC power in 95-135V or 190-260V
N		N	Mains neutral	
A		A	Mains active	
RS232 port		9-pin serial port		

# Inputs

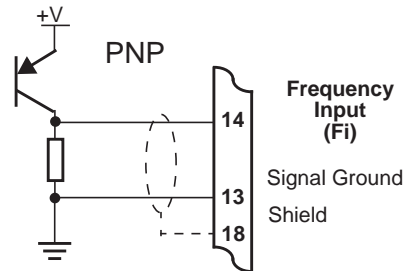
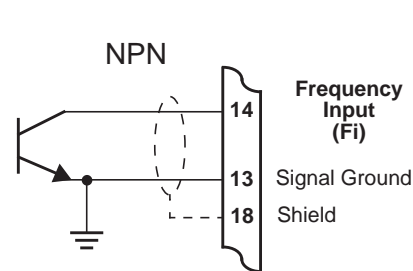
## Frequency Input Connection

Connect pulse or frequency input signals from devices such as: TTL, CMOS, open collector, reed relay switch, coil and Namur proximity switch, as shown below. For better signal integrity, it is recommended to use shielded cable. Refer to **Terminal Designations** on page 12 for specific terminal numbers for this application.

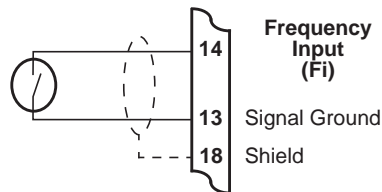
### Squarewave, CMOS or TTL



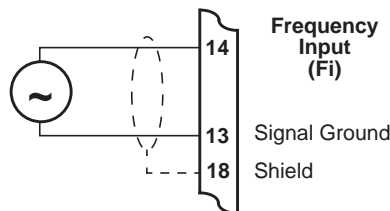
### Open Collector



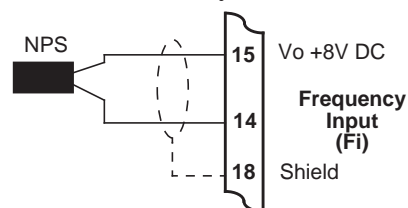
### Reed Relay Switch



### Coils - with 15 millivolts peak to peak AC minimum



### Namur Proximity Switch



## Analog Input Connections

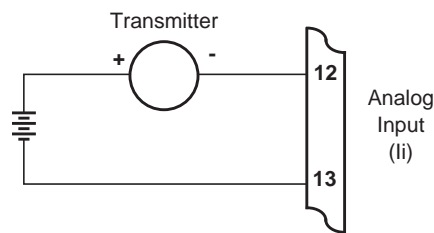
The analog input (Ii) can accept current signals from 4 to 20mA.

### CAUTION

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

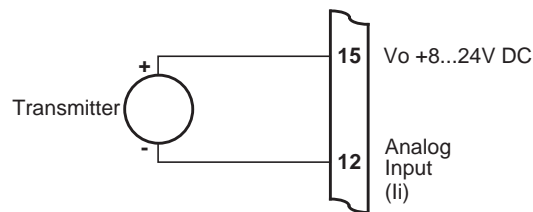
### 4-20mA Inputs

For an externally powered current loop, connect the transmitter to the input terminals as shown in Figure 3.



*Figure 3 Externally Powered Current Loop*

Connect internally powered current loops as shown in Figure 4.



*Figure 4 Internally Powered Current Loop*

## Logic Input Connection

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

## Remote Key Input

Connect a remote push-button key to the Logic Input as shown below. Refer to **REMOTE KEY** on page 38 in to define the function of the key.

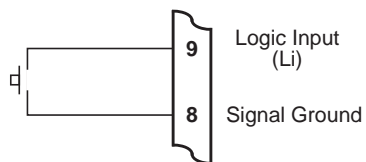


Figure 5 Logic Input Connection Diagram

## Outputs

The basic instrument has two pulse outputs. The advanced option also provides a 4-20mA output port.

### 4-20mA Output Connection

Figure 6 shows the connections for a 4-20mA output.

Maximum Load Resistance = 900 ohms

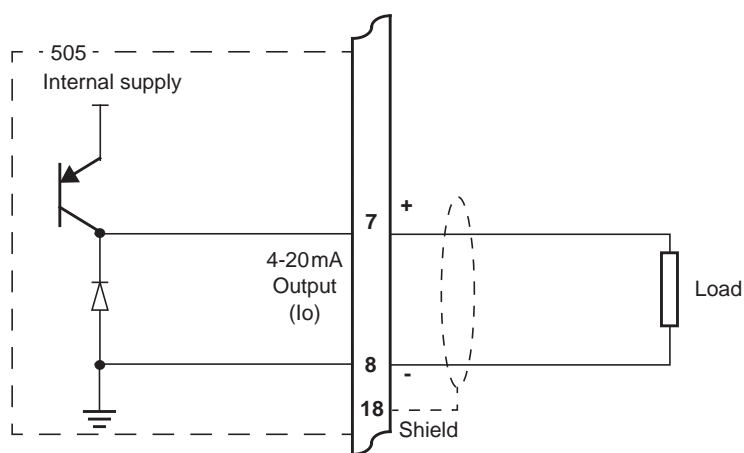


Figure 6 Output 4-20mA Connection Diagram

### Pulse Output Connection

Figure 7 shows a connection example for a pulse output. Output channel 1 uses terminals 10 (+) and 8 (-). Output channel 2 uses terminals 11 (+) and 8 (-).

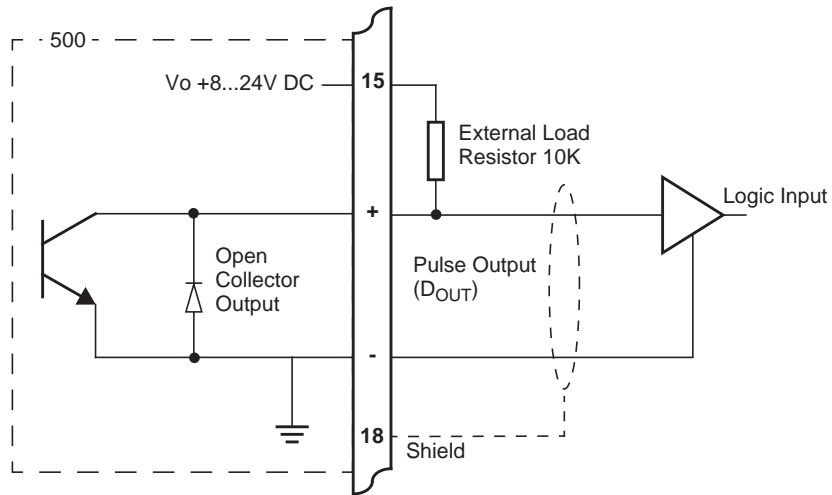


Figure 7 Output Pulse Connection Diagram

## Control Relays (Alarms)

The standard instrument has two alarm relays, which can be used to drive external devices such as external relays, LEDs, and audible alarms. The operation of each alarm relay can be set to various modes as described in [Alarms](#) on page 40.

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 49, 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 3A

**Note:** Solid state relays use AC voltage only.

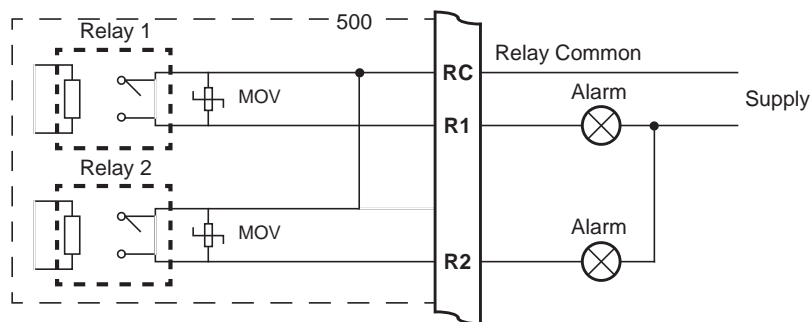


Figure 8 Relay Connection Diagram



## 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 0.25  $\mu\text{F}$  and 100  $\Omega$  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.

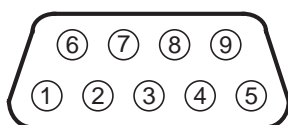
## Communications

The communication protocols are described in [Protocols](#) on page 53.

### RS-232 Port

The standard RS-232 port uses terminals 4, 5 and 6 on the rear panel.

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



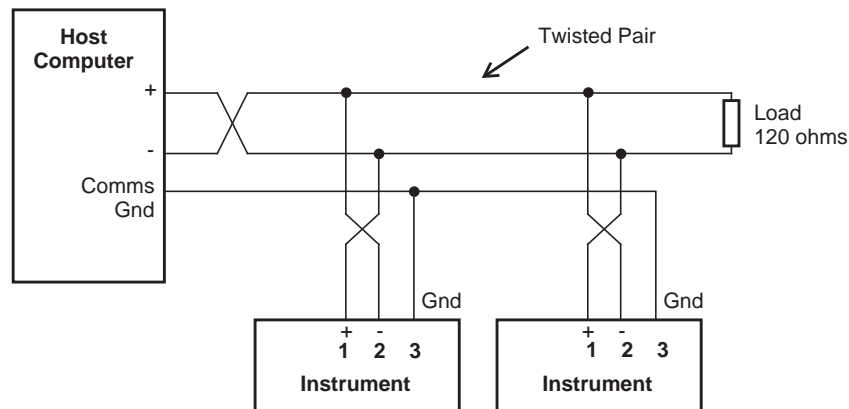
Pin 1	Not used
Pin 2	Transmit (TxD)
Pin 3	Receive (RxD)
Pin 4	Not used
Pin 5	Ground
Pin 6	Not used
Pin 7	Handshake line (CTS)
Pin 8	RTS Out
Pin 9	Not used

**Note:** The instrument does not require a null-modem cable for connection to a personal computer. Refer to **Hardware Interconnection** on page 51 for cable termination requirements.

## RS-485 Port

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



*Figure 9 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

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### 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

### 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 LEDs

The status LEDs 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.

<b>DISPLAY</b> ↓	Description	Options
VOLUME	Volume	Hold the <b>ACCUM</b> key to display accumulated total
FLOW	Volume flowrate	Hold the <b>ACCUM</b> key to display peak value
LEVEL	Level of fluid	
VELOC	Velocity of fluid	
AREA	Cross-sectional area	

<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">DISPLAY</div> ↓	Description	Options
REPORT PRINT	Only shown if print option is selected	Hold the <b>SET</b> key to print log report as defined in the TM/LOG section of calibration.
MODEL INFO		Hold the <b>SET</b> key to display the Model information as described in <b>Model Information</b> on page 22.
CAL MENU		Hold the <b>SET</b> key to enter Calibration View mode as described in <b>Calibration View Mode</b> on page 23.

## 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 which can be programmed to a combination of hours, days, weeks, months and years. The instrument can store a total of 100 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.

## Model Information

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

<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">DISPLAY</div> ↓	Description
1- 1- - 5- 505 MODEL	The hardware model code. Refer to <b>Product Codes</b> on page 65 for more information.
FL FO01 INPUT	The Application number and the assignment of the inputs. Refer to <b>Application Information Code</b> on page 66 for more information.
0 10 1.002 FO01 VERS	The version of software loaded into the instrument.
026357 CUSTOM VERS	The Customer version code for this installation. Refer to <b>Custom Version Codes</b> on page 66 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 2016	<p>The time and date when the calibration of the instrument was last edited. This example shows 16:15 (4:15pm) on the 27th August 2016.</p> <p>This function is available only if the instrument has the real time clock option.</p>

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

# Chapter 5

## Instrument Calibration

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### 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 **CFM MENU** prompt.
2. Hold the **SET** key.



The instrument beeps once, illuminates the **Cal** indicator and shows **CFM** 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 **FL MENU** prompt.

2. Hold the **SET** key.



The instrument beeps once, illuminates the **Cal** indicator and shows **FL** 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.



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.



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



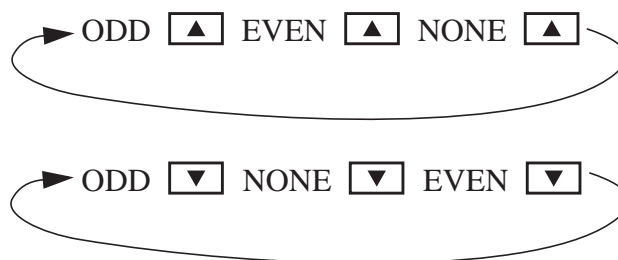
## Changing the Instrument Settings

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 be viewed in the UNITS menu in calibration below.

# Calibration Menu Tree

Figure 10 and Figure 11 show the keys for moving around the calibration menu tree in Calibration View or Set mode.

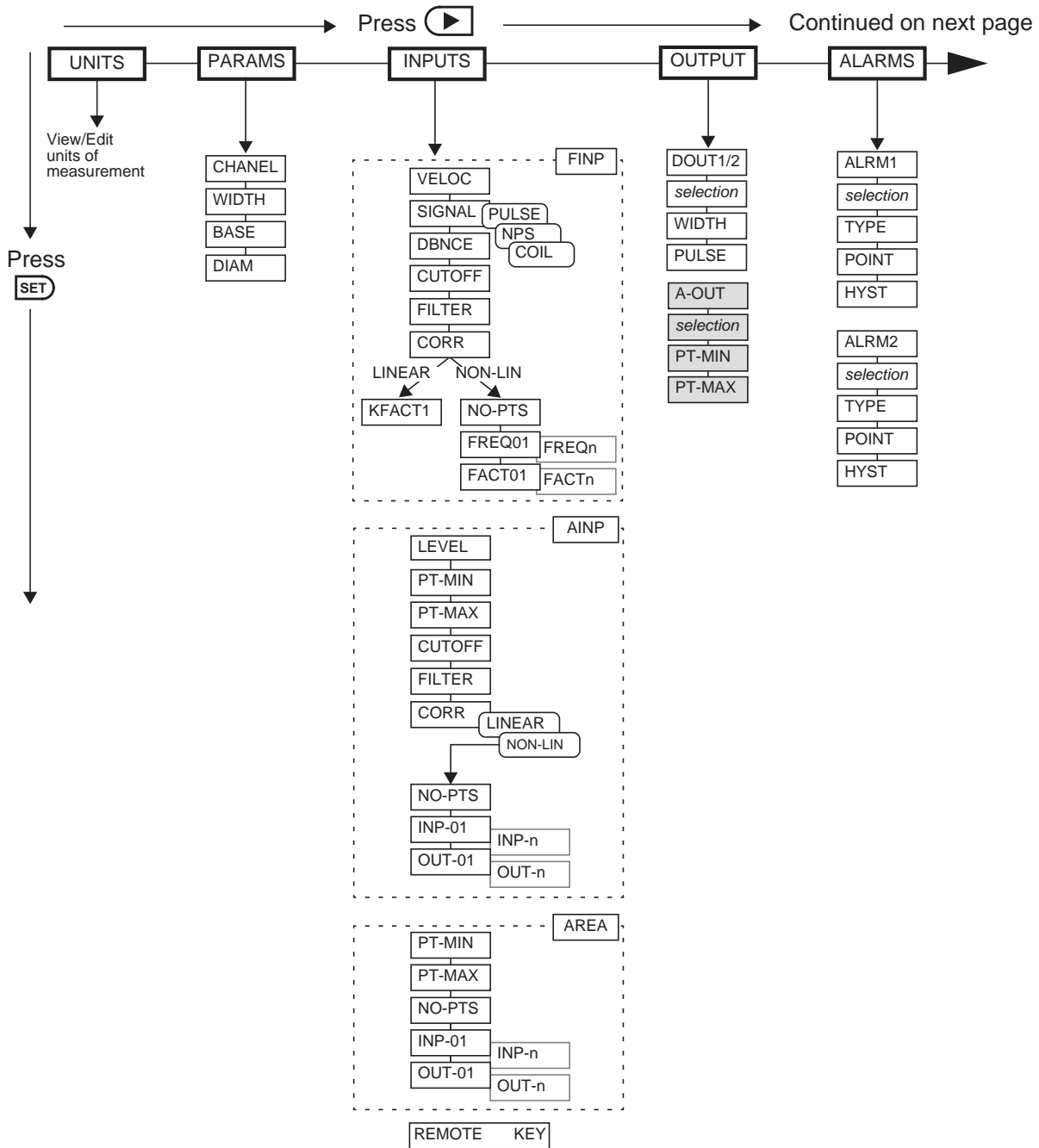
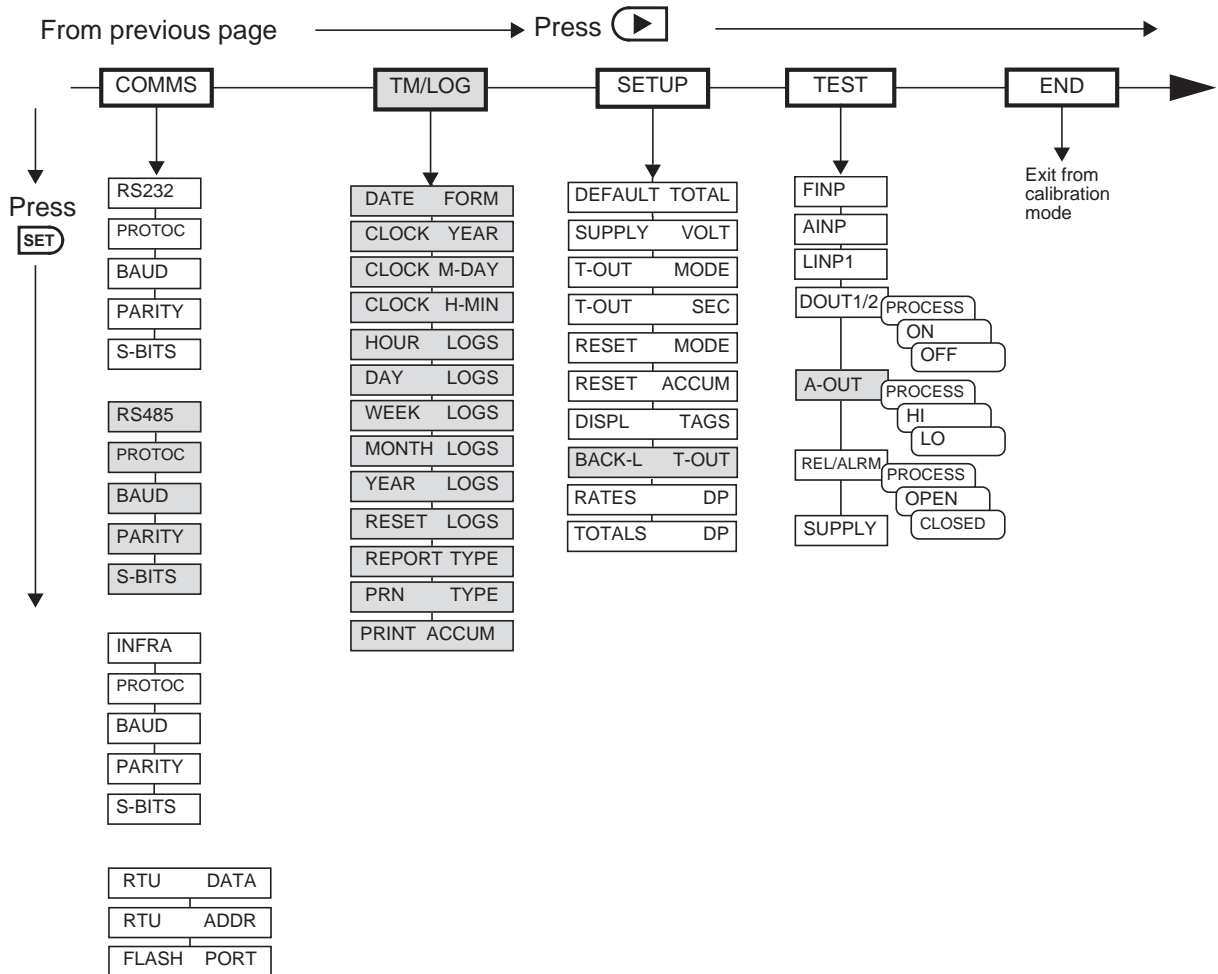


Figure 10 Calibration Menu Tree Sheet 1



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 11 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.

<p><b>SET</b> ↓</p>	<p>▶ → <b>UNITS</b>    PARAMS    INPUTS    OUTPUTS    ALARMS    COMMS    TM/LOG    SETUP    TEST    END</p>
<p>ITEM <i>n</i>      <i>unit</i></p>	<p>The units for main menu or calibration items can be viewed by pressing the <b>SET</b> key.</p> <p>The units of measurement are password protected. To edit the units the correct password must be entered on entry to EDIT mode.</p> <p>Press ▲ or ▼ to select the required units. Refer to <b>Available Units of Measurement</b> on page 68 for the list of available units.</p>
<p>ACCEPT    UNITS</p>	<p>The Accept Units prompt will only appear if one or more of the units have been changed.</p> <p><b>IMPORTANT:</b> 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.</p> <p>Press ▲ or ▼ to select YES, then press the <b>SET</b> key. The instrument makes three beeps to confirm the reset command.</p> <p>The message -RESET- PLEASE WAIT will be displayed as the instrument exits calibration mode and completes a full re-boot sequence.</p>

## Parameters

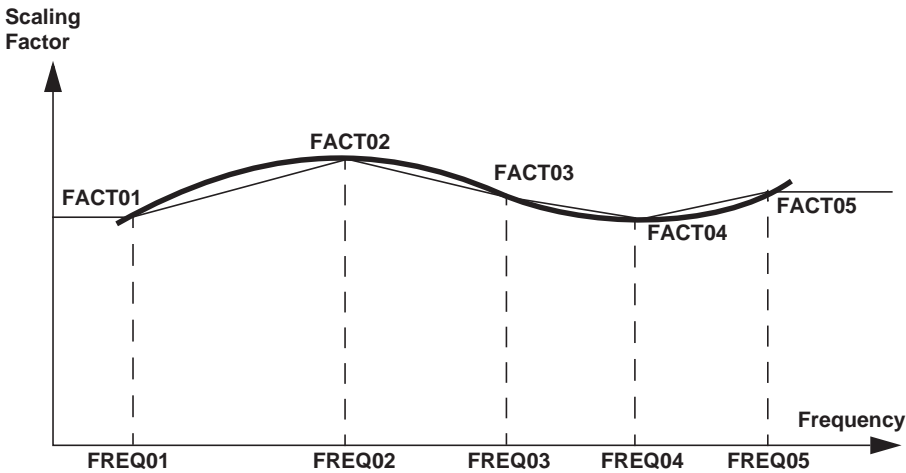
SET ↓	▶ → UNITS <b>PARAMS</b> INPUTS OUTPUTS ALARMS COMMS TM/LOG SETUP TEST END
CHANNEL TYPE	<p>Enter the type of open channel that is used in the application.</p> <p>Press ▲ or ▼ to select the type of open channel as follows:</p> <p>RECTANG Rectangular open channel            TRIANG Triangular open channel            TRAPE Trapezoidal open channel, assumes the base is horizontal            CIRC Circular open channel            HALF-R Half-round open channel, assumes the top width is equal to the diameter            NON-LIN Non-Linear open channel, area is read directly from the level input</p>
WIDTH <i>unit</i>	<p><i>This parameter is available for viewing and editing only when the channel type is set to Triangular or Trapezoidal, it is ignored for other channel types.</i></p> <p>Enter the width at the top of the channel where the level sensor measures the maximum depth.</p>
BASE <i>unit</i>	<p><i>This parameter is available for viewing and editing only when the channel type is set to Rectangular or Trapezoidal, it is ignored for other channel types.</i></p> <p>Enter the base length of the channel.</p>
DIAM <i>unit</i>	<p><i>This parameter is available for viewing and editing only when the channel type is set to Circular or Half-round, it is ignored for other channel types.</i></p> <p>Enter the internal diameter of the channel.</p>

## Inputs

SET ↓	▶ → UNITS PARAMS <b>INPUTS</b> OUTPUTS ALARMS COMMS TM/LOG SETUP TEST END
<b>Frequency Input</b>	
INPUT VELOC FINP	For this application, the Frequency Input is assigned to velocity.
SIGNAL FINP	<p>Frequency input signal type.</p> <p>Press ▲ or ▼ to select COIL, NPS or PULSE.</p>

<input type="button" value="SET"/> ↓	<input type="button" value="▶"/> → UNITS PARAMS <b>INPUTS</b> OUTPUTS ALARMS COMMS TM/LOG SETUP TEST END
BOUNCE FINP	<p>Switches and relays have metal contacts to make and break circuits. The contact bounce introduces random signals into the circuit. The instrument has a debounce circuit to eliminate this problem.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> When the debounce circuit is enabled, the maximum input frequency for large amplitude signals is limited to approximately 500Hz. For low amplitude signals, the maximum frequency can be approximately 200Hz.</p> <p>Press <input type="button" value="▲"/> or <input type="button" value="▼"/> to select ENABLE or DISABLE.</p>
CUTOFF FINP	<p>The Cut-off is the lowest frequency for which the instrument continues to calculate a rate from the flowmeter.</p> <p>The value for the cut-off is specified as the frequency of the flowmeter in Hertz.</p> <p>Be careful when setting low cut-off values because the display update time for the flow rate becomes very long. For example if the cut-off is set to 0.01 Hz, and the measured flow stops, the instrument continues to display the flow rate for 100 seconds before it can determine that the flow has actually stopped.</p>

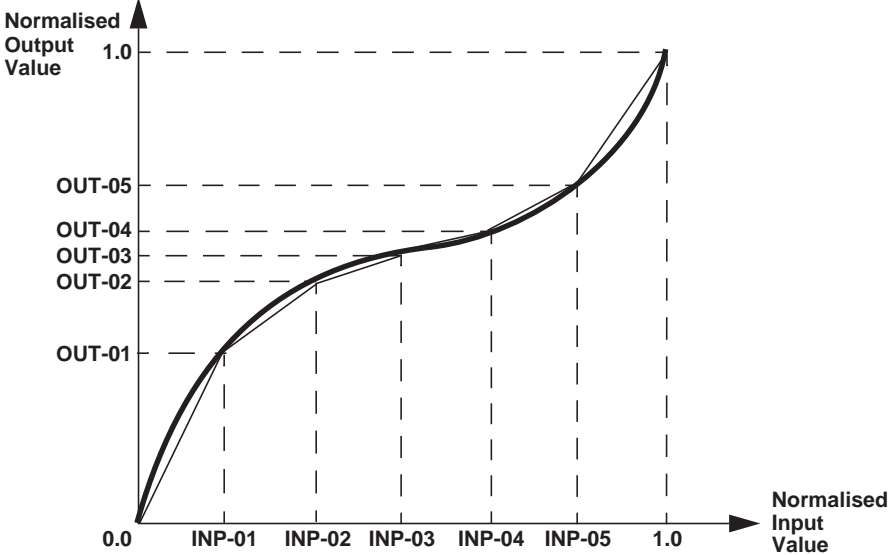
SET ↓	▶ → UNITS PARAMS <b>INPUTS</b> OUTPUTS ALARMS COMMS TM/LOG SETUP TEST END																																													
FILTER    FINP	<p>Input fluctuations caused by pulsating flow tend to create distortion in the input readings of the rate. The instrument has a digital filter that averages out these fluctuations.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The value A is the filter constant that the user can set.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Filter setting A</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Seconds to reach 90% of full swing</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Seconds to reach 99% of full swing</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">0</td><td style="text-align: center;">0</td><td style="text-align: center;">0</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">2</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td><td style="text-align: center;">4</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">4</td><td style="text-align: center;">4</td><td style="text-align: center;">8</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">6</td><td style="text-align: center;">5</td><td style="text-align: center;">10</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">10</td><td style="text-align: center;">8</td><td style="text-align: center;">15</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">15</td><td style="text-align: center;">12</td><td style="text-align: center;">23</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">20</td><td style="text-align: center;">14</td><td style="text-align: center;">27</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">25</td><td style="text-align: center;">18</td><td style="text-align: center;">34</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">35</td><td style="text-align: center;">25</td><td style="text-align: center;">48</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">45</td><td style="text-align: center;">32</td><td style="text-align: center;">62</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">60</td><td style="text-align: center;">42</td><td style="text-align: center;">82</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">75</td><td style="text-align: center;">52</td><td style="text-align: center;">102</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">90</td><td style="text-align: center;">62</td><td style="text-align: center;">122</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">99</td><td style="text-align: center;">68</td><td style="text-align: center;">134</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The input filter range is from 0 to 99. A setting of 0 (zero) means that there is no filtering.</p>	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
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																																												
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45	32	62																																												
60	42	82																																												
75	52	102																																												
90	62	122																																												
99	68	134																																												
CORR    FINP	<p>If the input sensor has non-linear characteristics, select NON-LINEAR to apply correction factors to the input signal.</p> <p>Use <input type="checkbox"/> ▲ or <input type="checkbox"/> ▼ to select LINEAR or NON-LINEAR.</p>																																													
KFACT <i>unit</i>	<p><i>This parameter is available for viewing and editing only when the correction type is set to Linear.</i></p> <p>The K-factor of the flowmeter is the number of pulses from the flowmeter per unit of length. The K-factor cannot be 0 (zero).</p>																																													

<p><b>SET</b> ↓</p>	<p>▶ → UNITS PARAMS <b>INPUTS</b> OUTPUTS ALARMS COMMS TM/LOG SETUP TEST END</p>
<p>NO-PTS FINP</p>	<p><i>This parameter is available for viewing and editing only when the correction type is set to Non-linear.</i></p> <p>Enter the number of non-linearity correction points.</p> <p>Press <b>▲</b> or <b>▼</b> to select a number between 1 and 10 for the number of correction points.</p>
<p>FREQ01 FINP to FREQn</p>	<p><i>This parameter is available for viewing and editing only when the correction type is set to Non-linear.</i></p> <p>Enter the frequency for this correction point.</p> <p>The instrument uses linear interpolation between the correction points except that the correction factor for FREQ01 is used from 0Hz up to FREQ01. Similarly, the instrument maintains the correction factor for the highest frequency setting up to the maximum input frequency.</p> <p>The following diagram shows the scaling factors at different frequencies for a hypothetical flowmeter. The heavy black line represents the actual scaling factor of the flowmeter. The light black line is the approximation that the instrument uses.</p>  <p>Enter the lowest correction factor frequency as FREQ01 and proceed up to the highest frequency. You can press the <b>DISPLAY</b> key to skip the non-linear points and go to the next item.</p>

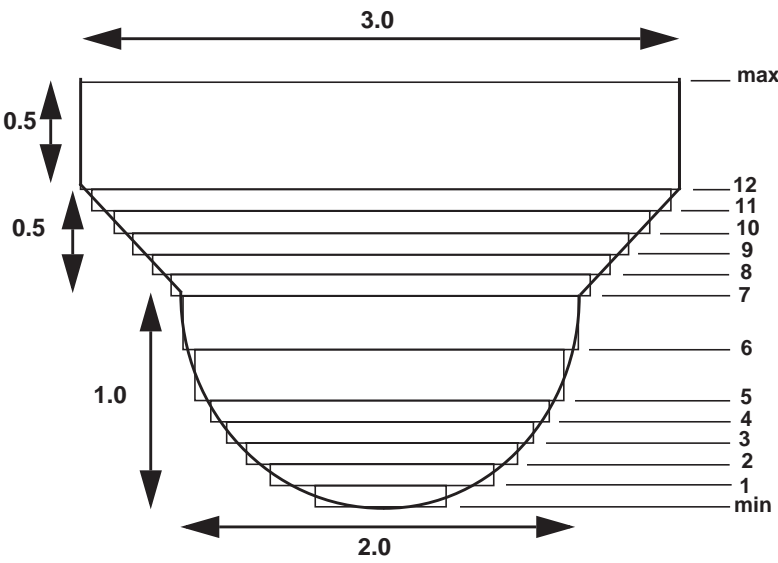


SET ↓	▶ → UNITS PARAMS <b>INPUTS</b> OUTPUTS ALARMS COMMS TM/LOG SETUP TEST END
FACT01 FINP to FACTn	<p><i>This parameter is available for viewing and editing only when the correction type is set to Non-linear.</i></p> <p>Enter the scaling factor for this correction point in the same units of measure as the single K-factor above.</p> <p>The correction factor cannot be 0 (zero).</p>
<b>Analog Input</b>	
INPUT LEVEL AINP	For this application, the Analog Input is assigned to level.
TYPE AINP	<p>This step identifies the type of analog input source.</p> <p>For this 505 model instrument the input is fixed to 4-20mA.</p>
PT-MIN AINP PT-MAX	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>For example, if the source signal is 4mA at a minimum level of 0m, enter 0 as the minimum point. If the source signal is 20mA at a maximum level of 5m, enter 5 as the maximum point.</p>
CUTOFF AINP	<p>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.</p> <p>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).</p>
FILTER AINP	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The value A is the filter constant that the user can set.</p>

SET ↓	▶ → UNITS PARAMS <b>INPUTS</b> OUTPUTS ALARMS COMMS TM/LOG SETUP TEST END		
	<b>Filter setting A</b>	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.		
CORR	RINP	Analog input non-linearity can be corrected as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LINEAR is used if the flowmeter provides a linear signal</li> <li>• NON-LINEAR to use the following linearity correction parameters</li> </ul> Use <input type="button" value="▲"/> or <input type="button" value="▼"/> to select LINEAR or NON-LINEAR.	
NO-PTS	RINP	<i>This parameter is available for viewing and editing only when the correction type is set to Non-linear.</i> <p>Enter the number of non-linearity correction points.</p> Press <input type="button" value="▲"/> or <input type="button" value="▼"/> to select a number between 1 and 20 for the number of correction points.	

SET ↓	▶ → UNITS PARAMS <b>INPUTS</b> OUTPUTS ALARMS COMMS TM/LOG SETUP TEST END
INP--01 RINP to INP--n	<p><i>This parameter is available for viewing and editing only when the correction type is set to Non-linear.</i></p> <p>Enter the normalised input value for the correction point.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The following diagram shows a 5 point linearised representation of the input from a hypothetical transmitter. The heavy black line represents the actual input from the transmitter. The light black line is the approximation that the instrument uses.</p>  <p>You can press the <b>DISPLAY</b> key to skip the non-linear points and go to the next item.</p>
OUT--01 RINP to OUT--n	<p><i>This parameter is available for viewing and editing only when the correction type is set to Non-linear.</i></p> <p>Enter the normalised output value for the correction point.</p>

<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">SET</div> ↓	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">▶</div> → UNITS PARAMS <b>INPUTS</b> OUTPUTS ALARMS COMMS TM/LOG SETUP TEST END
PT-MIN AREA PT-MAX	<p><i>This parameter is available for viewing and editing only when the open channel type is set to Non-linear.</i></p> <p><i>The AREA parameters are used to convert the signal from the level input to one that represents the cross-sectional area using a number of correction points. The correction points approximate the shape of the channel by a “sum of rectangles”. The physical channel must be surveyed to obtain the dimensions so that the cross-sectional area at various levels can be calculated. Each point, consisting of an input and output value, relates the normalised level to the normalised cross-sectional area at each point. There should be a greater concentration of points entered for the regions where the horizontal slope of the side profile is the greatest.</i></p> <p>Enter the value of the cross-sectional area (in the assigned engineering units) that corresponds to the minimum input signal (i.e. 4 mA) from the level sensor.</p> <p>Enter the value of the cross-sectional area (in the assigned engineering units) that corresponds to the maximum input signal (i.e. 20 mA) from the level sensor.</p> <p>For example, if the level sensor measures right to the base of the channel (area will be 0m<sup>2</sup>) enter 0 as the minimum point. If the cross-sectional area at the maximum level is 50m<sup>2</sup>, enter 50 as the maximum point.</p>
NO-PTS AREA	<p><i>This parameter is available for viewing and editing only when the open channel type is set to Non-linear.</i></p> <p>Enter the number of non-linearity correction points.</p> <p>Press <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">▲</div> or <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">▼</div> to select a number between 1 and 20 for the number of correction points.</p>

SET ↓	▶ → UNITS PARAMS <b>INPUTS</b> OUTPUTS ALARMS COMMS TM/LOG SETUP TEST END
INP--01 AREA to INP--n	<p><i>This parameter is available for viewing and editing only when the open channel type is set to Non-linear.</i></p> <p>Enter the normalised input value for the correction point.</p> <p>The instrument uses a “sum of rectangles” to approximate the shape of the channel. 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.</p> <p>The following diagram shows a 12 point representation for a hypothetical channel which has a maximum depth of 2.0m as measured by the level sensor. The heavy black line represents the actual channel shape and the light black line is the approximation that the instrument uses.</p>  <p>You can press the <b>DISPLAY</b> key to skip the non-linear points and go to the next item.</p>

[SET] ↓		▶ → UNITS PARAMS <b>INPUTS</b> OUTPUTS ALARMS COMMS TM/LOG SETUP TEST END			
	<b>Correction Points Example</b>	Level	Input	Area	Output
	min	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1	0.1	0.050	0.059	0.014
	2	0.2	0.100	0.164	0.038
	3	0.3	0.150	0.295	0.068
	4	0.4	0.200	0.447	0.103
	5	0.5	0.250	0.614	0.142
	6	0.75	0.375	1.076	0.249
	7	1.0	0.500	1.571	0.364
	8	1.1	0.550	1.781	0.412
	9	1.2	0.600	2.011	0.465
	10	1.3	0.650	2.261	0.523
	11	1.4	0.700	2.531	0.586
	12	1.5	0.750	2.821	0.653
	max	2.0	1.0	4.321	1.0
OUT-01 AREA to OUT-n	<p><i>This parameter is available for viewing and editing only when the correction type is set to Non-linear.</i></p> <p>Enter the normalised output value for the correction point.</p>				
REMOTE KEY	<p>You can assign the remote key input to duplicate any one of the key switches on the front panel.</p> <p>Press ▲ or ▼ to select NO-1 through NO-5 as the key on the front panel (from left to right) that is set as the remote key input. Select NONE to disable the remote key function.</p>				

## Outputs

[SET] ↓		▶ → UNITS PARAMS INPUTS <b>OUTPUTS</b> ALARMS COMMS TM/LOG SETUP TEST END			
-TOTAL- OUTn	<p>You can assign any of the “total” main menu variables to a pulse output.</p> <p>Press ▲ or ▼ to select the variable that is required as an output.</p>				
WIDTH OUTn	<p>Pulse output is usually used to drive remote counters. Set the pulse width (in milliseconds) as required by the remote counter.</p> <p>Press ▲ or ▼ to set to: 10, 20, 50, 100, 200 or 500ms.</p>				

SET ↓	▶ → UNITS PARAMS INPUTS <b>OUTPUTS</b> ALARMS COMMS TM/LOG SETUP TEST END
PULSE    OUT <sub>n</sub>	<p>The Output Pulse Factor is the scaling factor for the retransmission of the measured total quantity.</p> <p>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<sup>3</sup>. Similarly, a pulse factor of 3.000 generates one pulse for 3 m<sup>3</sup>.</p> <p>For more information, see <b>Output Pulse Factor</b> on page 39.</p> <p>The output pulse factor cannot be 0 (zero).</p>
--RATE--    A--OUT	<p>You can assign any of the “rate” main menu variables to the 4-20mA output.</p> <p>Press ▲ or ▼ to select the variable that is required as an output.</p>
PT--MIN    A--OUT PT--MAX    A--OUT	<p>The output minimum value corresponds to the 4mA point and the output maximum value corresponds to the 20mA point.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 100m<sup>3</sup>/min. At rates above the maximum and below the minimum points, the output remains at 20mA and 4mA respectively.</p>

### 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 50ms:

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 49.

[SET] ↓		▶ → UNITS PARAMS INPUTS OUTPUTS <b>ALARMS</b> COMMS TM/LOG SETUP TEST END
RELAY	ALRM <sub>n</sub>	<p>Select a rate variable to assign to the alarm relay.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If the alarm type is set to “equipment alarm”, this relay assignment setting is ignored.</p> <p>Press ▲ or ▼ to select the variable that is required as an alarm.</p>
TYPE	ALRM <sub>n</sub>	<p>The options available for alarm types are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HI-NO — High Alarm, Normally Open contacts</li> <li>• HI-NC — High Alarm, Normally Closed contacts</li> <li>• LO-NO — Low Alarm, Normally Open contacts</li> <li>• LO-NC — Low Alarm, Normally Closed contacts</li> <li>• BD-NO — Band Alarm, Normally Open contacts</li> <li>• BD-NC — Band Alarm, Normally Closed contacts</li> <li>• AL-NO — Equipment Alarm, Normally Open contacts</li> <li>• AL-NC — Equipment Alarm, Normally Closed contacts</li> </ul> <p>Press ▲ or ▼ to select the type of alarm required.</p>



 ↓		 → UNITS PARAMS INPUTS OUTPUTS <b>ALARMS</b> COMMS TM/LOG SETUP TEST END
POINT	ALRM <sub>n</sub>	<p><i>The Alarm Setpoint is available for viewing and editing for any alarm type except 'equipment alarms'.</i></p> <p>The Alarm Setpoint is the value (in engineering units of assigned variable) at which the alarm condition occurs and therefore the alarm is on.</p> <p>Each alarm is completely independent, e.g. a High alarm does NOT need to have a higher setpoint than the a Low alarm.</p>
HYST	ALRM <sub>n</sub>	<p><i>The Alarm Hysteresis is available for viewing and editing for any alarm type except 'equipment alarms'.</i></p> <p>Alarm hysteresis loops occur when the alarm toggles continuously on and off when the process variable is close to the setpoint.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

## Communications

The instrument has the following communication ports:

- **RS-232 Port** - Three terminals on the rear of the instrument. There is also an optional 9-pin female connector on the rear panel of the instrument.
- **RS-485 Port** - Terminals on the rear panel.
- **Infra-red Port** (optional) - Discontinued - Although program settings may be visible in calibration, the required hardware is no longer available. The Infra-red protocol assignment (PROTOC INFR) should be set to NONE and the remaining INFR settings can be ignored.

<input type="button" value="SET"/> ↓		<input type="button" value="▶"/> → UNITS PARAMS INPUTS OUTPUTS ALARMS <b>COMMS</b> <small>TM/LOG SETUP TEST END</small>
PROTOC    RS232 RS485 INFRA	<p>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):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>RTU</b>     - Modbus RTU       available for all ports</li> <li>• <b>PRN</b>     - Printer Protocol   available for RS232 and RS485</li> <li>• <b>NONE</b>    - If a port is not being used, set the protocol to NONE.</li> </ul> <p>Printer Protocol (PRN) is only available if the option with Real Time Clock is installed.</p> <p>For the selected port, press <input type="button" value="▲"/> or <input type="button" value="▼"/> to select the desired protocol.</p>	
BAUD       RS232 RS485 INFRA	<p>The Baud setting is the speed of the communication port in data bits per second.</p> <p>The baud rate of the instrument must match the baud rate of the communication device that the instrument is connected to.</p> <p>Use <input type="button" value="▲"/> or <input type="button" value="▼"/> to select 2400, 4800, 9600 or 19200 baud.</p>	
PARITY    RS232 RS485 INFRA	<p>The Parity bit helps to detect data corruption that might occur during transmission.</p> <p>The parity bit setting of the instrument must match the parity bit setting of the communication device that the instrument is connected to.</p> <p>Press <input type="button" value="▲"/> or <input type="button" value="▼"/> to select EVEN, ODD, or NONE.</p>	
S-BITS     RS232 RS485 INFRA	<p>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.</p> <p>Press <input type="button" value="▲"/> or <input type="button" value="▼"/> to select 1 or 2 stop bits.</p>	
RTU        DATA	<p>The Modbus RTU data format for the 2-register (4-byte) values can be set as either floating point or long integer values.</p> <p>Use <input type="button" value="▲"/> or <input type="button" value="▼"/> to select FLOAT or INTEGER.</p>	

SET ↓	▶ → UNITS PARAMS INPUTS OUTPUTS ALARMS <b>COMMS</b> TM/LOG SETUP TEST END
RTU ADDR	<p>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.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The master device uses the RTU address 0 (zero) for broadcasting to all connected slave units.</p>
FLASH PORT	<p>The Flash Driver Port assignment defines the communication port for downloading software into the instrument.</p> <p>The default setting of this assignment is the RS-232 port.</p> <p>Press ▲ or ▼ to select RS-232, RS-485, or INFRA.</p>

## 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 which can be programmed to a combination of hours, days, weeks, months and years. The instrument can store a total of 100 log entries. For example, you can specify 40 hourly logs, 30 daily logs, 15 weekly logs, 10 monthly logs and 5 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 <b>TM/LOG</b> SETUP TEST END
DATE      FORM	<p>Clock Date Format</p> <p>The European date format is: dd/mm/yyyy or (Day-Month).</p> <p>The American date format is: mm/dd/yyyy or (Month-Day).</p> <p>Press ▲ or ▼ to select DAY-M or M-DAY</p>
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.
HOURLY      LOGS	<p>Set the number of Hourly Logs to be recorded and to appear on the printed log report.</p> <p>The hourly log entry occurs at 00 minutes each hour.</p>
DAILY      LOGS	<p>Set the number of Daily Logs to be recorded and to appear on the printed log report.</p> <p>The daily log entry occurs at 00 hours and 00 minutes each day.</p>
WEEKLY      LOGS	<p>Set the number of Weekly Logs to be recorded and to appear on the printed log report.</p> <p>The weekly log entry occurs at 00 hours and 00 minutes each Monday.</p>
MONTHLY      LOGS	<p>Set the number of Monthly Logs to be recorded and to appear on the printed log report.</p> <p>The monthly log entry occurs at 00 hours and 00 minutes on the first day of the month.</p>

<b>SET</b> ↓	▶ → UNITS PARAMS INPUTS OUTPUTS ALARMS COMMS <b>TM/LOG</b> SETUP TEST END
YEAR LOGS	<p>Set the number of Yearly Logs to be recorded and to appear on the printed log report.</p> <p>The yearly log entry occurs at 00 hours and 00 minutes on the first day of the year.</p>
RESET LOGS	<p>Reset the logged data. You may need to reset (clear) the logged data if you change the time/log settings.</p> <p>Press <b>▲</b> or <b>▼</b> to select YES, then press the <b>SET</b> key. The instrument makes three beeps to confirm the reset command.</p>
REPORT TYPE	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• REP-01 Hourly Logs Report</li> <li>• REP-02 Daily Logs Report</li> <li>• REP-03 Weekly Logs Report</li> <li>• REP-04 Monthly Logs Report</li> <li>• REP-05 Yearly Logs Report</li> <li>• REP-06 Previous Day's 24 Hour Report (0Hr – 23Hr, minimum 48 hourly logs required)</li> </ul> <p>Press <b>▲</b> or <b>▼</b> to select Report Type.</p>
PRN TYPE	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PRN-01 Generic computer printer</li> <li>• PRN-02 Generic roll printer (prints first line first)</li> <li>• PRN-03 Slip printer TM295</li> </ul> <p>Press <b>▲</b> or <b>▼</b> to select Printer Type.</p>
PRINT ACCUM	<p>Select whether the accumulated totals are printed in addition to the non-accumulated totals for printer protocol.</p>

## General Setup Parameters

SET ↓	▶ → UNITS PARAMS INPUTS OUTPUTS ALARMS COMMS TM/LOG <b>SETUP</b> TEST END
DEFAULT TOTAL	<p>The instrument displays the default Total when the user presses the <b>TOTAL</b> key.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Press <input type="button" value="▲"/> or <input type="button" value="▼"/> to select the default total display.</p>
SUPPLY VOLT	<p>The instrument provides a power-limited supply for external transducers.</p> <p>Press <input type="button" value="▲"/> or <input type="button" value="▼"/> to set the transducer supply voltage between 8 and 24 volts DC as required.</p>
T-OUT MODE	<p>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.</p> <p>This function is useful for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to return the display to a preferred variable after the user has finished reading other information,</li> <li>• to cancel the calibration mode and return to the default display if the user does not exit from the calibration mode for any reason.</li> </ul> <p>Press <input type="button" value="▲"/> or <input type="button" value="▼"/> to select the display timeout function as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>DISABLE</b> - Timeout is completely disabled.</li> <li>• <b>EN DISP</b> - Timeout is enabled during Normal mode and Calibration View mode.</li> <li>• <b>EN EDIT</b> - Timeout is enabled during Calibration Set mode.</li> <li>• <b>EN ALL</b> - Timeout is enabled for all modes.</li> </ul>
T-OUT SEC	<p>The Display Timeout period defines the delay for the Display Timeout mode if it is enabled.</p> <p>The display timeout period can be from 10 to 99 seconds.</p>
RESET MODE	<p>The Totals Reset mode can be configured to reset the non-accumulated totals to zero.</p> <p>Press <input type="button" value="▲"/> or <input type="button" value="▼"/> to select the reset mode as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>NONE</b> - The user cannot reset the non-accumulated totals.</li> <li>• <b>INSTANT</b> - When the user presses the <b>RESET</b> key, the instrument resets all non-accumulated totals.</li> <li>• <b>DELAYED</b> - When the user presses the <b>RESET</b> key and holds it for two seconds, the instrument resets all non-accumulated totals.</li> </ul>

<b>SET</b> ↓	→ UNITS PARAMS INPUTS OUTPUTS ALARMS COMMS TM/LOG <b>SETUP</b> TEST END
RESET    ACCUM	<p>The Reset Accumulated Totals function clears all of the accumulated totals and the non-accumulated totals.</p> <p>Press <b>▲</b> or <b>▼</b> to select YES, then press the <b>SET</b> key. The instrument makes three beeps to confirm the reset command.</p>
DISPL    TAGS	<p>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.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The user-defined tags can be entered into the instrument only by the manufacturer or the distributor.</p> <p>Press <b>▲</b> or <b>▼</b> to select the Display Tags option as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>DEFAULT</b> - the instrument displays the default (English) tags</li> <li>• <b>USER</b> - the instrument displays the user-defined tags.</li> </ul>
BACK-L    T-OUT	<p>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.</p> <p>Press <b>▲</b> or <b>▼</b> to select ENABLE or DISABLE.</p>
RATES    DP	<p>This parameter sets the maximum number of decimal places for displaying or printing main menu rates.</p>
TOTALS    DP	<p>This parameter sets the maximum number of decimal places for displaying or printing main menu totals.</p>

## 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.

<b>SET</b> ↓	→ UNITS PARAMS INPUTS OUTPUTS ALARMS COMMS TM/LOG SETUP <b>TEST</b> END
FINP    Hz	The frequency of the input to FINP is displayed in Hertz.
AINP    mA	The current of the signal input to AINP is displayed in milliamps.

SET ↓	▶ → UNITS PARAMS INPUTS OUTPUTS ALARMS COMMS TM/LOG SETUP <b>TEST</b> END
L INP <sub>n</sub> STATE	You can view the state of the logic input. If the input is an open contact or inactive it will display <b>HI</b> . If the input is a closed contact or active it will display <b>LO</b> .
OUT <sub>n</sub> STATE	You can control the state of the outputs. Press the ▲ or ▼ keys to set the output state as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>PROCESS</b> - the output depends on the current values of the inputs and the calculations that the instrument performs.</li> <li>• <b>ON</b> - the output is a pulse train with a pulse width as set for the particular output in the Outputs menu.</li> <li>• <b>OFF</b> - no output.</li> </ul>
A-OUT STATE	You can control the state of the outputs. Press the ▲ or ▼ keys to set the output state as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>PROCESS</b> - the output depends on the current values of the inputs and the calculations that the instrument performs.</li> <li>• <b>HI</b> - the output is set to 20mA.</li> <li>• <b>LO</b> - the output is set to 4mA.</li> </ul>
ALRM <sub>n</sub> STATE or REL - <i>n</i>	You can control the state of the relays (alarms). Press the ▲ or ▼ keys to set the selected relay as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>PROCESS</b> - the relay operates according to the current values of the inputs and the relay settings as programmed.</li> <li>• <b>OPEN</b> - the relay output contacts are set to “open”.</li> <li>• <b>CLOSED</b> - the relay output contacts are set to “closed”.</li> </ul>
SUPPLY ✓	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 <b>General Setup Parameters</b> on page 46) 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

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.
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.  <b>Note:</b> The instrument can continue operating with a failed battery, but the correct time will be lost if there are interruptions to the power supply.
Analog Input Signal Failure	The level sensor (analog input) has failed or is not connected.
Max Level Larger Than Diameter	The programmed maximum level is greater than the diameter of the circular channel. The entered maximum level should never be greater than the internal diameter for circular channels.

## 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 the following communication ports:

- RS-232 port on the rear panel (plus extra DB9 female connector)
- RS-485 port on the rear 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 12.

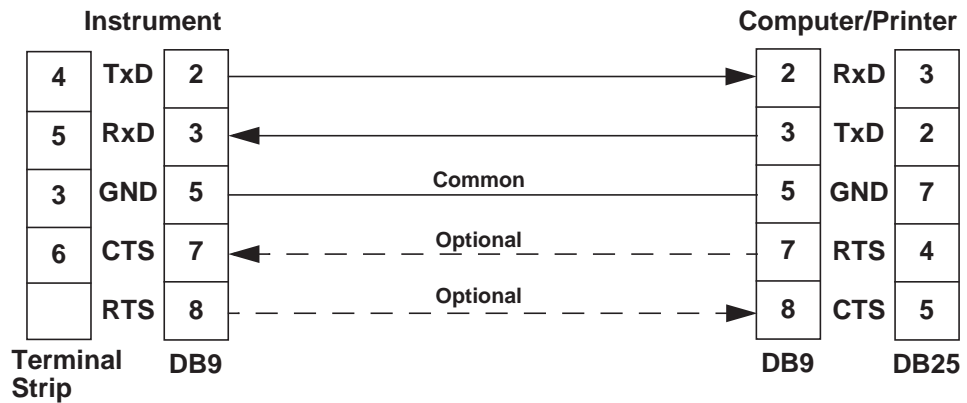


Figure 12 RS-232 Cable Connections to a Computer

**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 13. Up to 32 units can be connected to the interface at a maximum distance of 1200 metres.

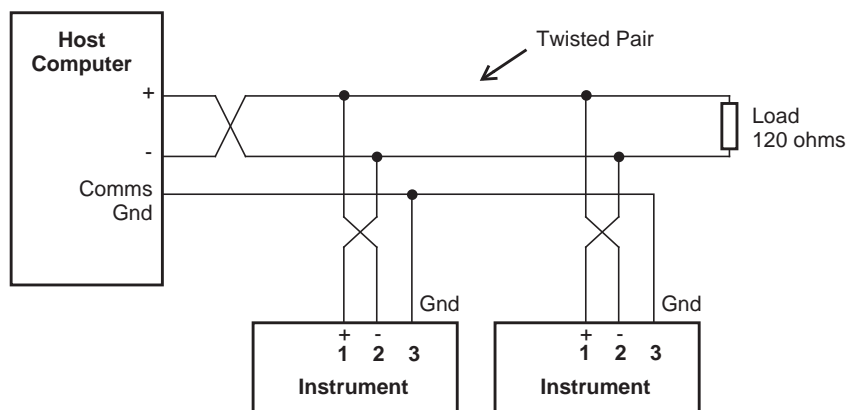


Figure 13 RS-485 Connections

## Protocols

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

- **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 41.

- **Modbus RTU** - Modbus RTU is an industry-standard protocol which allows the instrument to be easily connected to computers running supervisory software systems.
- **Printer** - In the Printer protocol there is a selection of printer types. Please refer to the **Printer Protocol** on page 59 for full details.

## 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 41.

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	<p style="text-align: center;">Process Variables</p> <p>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.</p>	R	DT*
3	VolumeFlowrate		R	DT
5	Level		R	DT
7	Velocity		R	DT
9	Area		R	DT
11	Reserved		R	DT
13	Reserved		R	DT
15	Reserved		R	DT
17	Reserved		R	DT
19	Reserved		R	DT
21	Reserved		R	DT
23	Reserved		R	DT
25	Reserved		R	DT
27	Reserved		R	DT
29	Reserved	R	DT	
31	Year	<p style="text-align: center;">Current Date/Time or Logged Date/Time Stamp (see register 38 Log Number). Only current Date/Time can be edited</p>	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	Reserved			
44	Reserved			
45	Relay State	0 to 15 Binary representation of relay state. 0 = open; 1 = closed.  B0 = relay 1 (LSB) B1 = relay 2	R	I*
46	Relay Control	0 to 15 Binary representation of relay control. 0 = open; 1 = close.  B0 = relay 1 (LSB) B1 = relay 2	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	R/W	I
48	Reserved		R	L†
51 to 99	Reserved		R/W	DT
101	Analog Input	The input is configured for 4-20mA. The value will be read in Amperes.	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

## 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*

<i>Total Variable</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>&lt;Resettable total first&gt;</i>
<i>Total Variable</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value (acc)</i>	<i>&lt;Accumulated total second&gt;</i>
<i>Variable</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	
<i>Variable</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	

*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 22.

### 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*

<i>Variable</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<example: total as Accum only>
<i>Variable</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	

*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*

<i>Variable</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<example: total as Accum only>
<i>Variable</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	

*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 then the report will only consist of the header and ID information and a “Data Not Available” message.

*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

## Model Numbers

### Product Codes

Model	Supplementary Code	Description
505	- FO01	
Enclosure	1	Panel mount enclosure
	2	Field mount enclosure (NEMA 4X / IP66)
	3/5	Explosion proof Ex d (IECEX/ATEX), metric glands (5 specifies heater)
	4/6	Explosion proof Ex d (CSA), NPT glands (6 specifies heater)
Output Options	0	<b>Basic</b> - RS232 and RS485 serial ports, 2 relays, 2 pulse outputs, rear key input
	1	<b>Advanced</b> - also includes 4-20mA o/p and Real-time clock for printer output and logging (100 logs)
Extra Options	2	9-way DB connector for RS232 serial port
Power Supply	A	Inputs for 12-28VDC and 110/120 VAC, 50-60Hz
	E	Inputs for 12-28VDC and 220/240 VAC, 50-60Hz
	D	Input for 12-28VDC power only
Display Panel Options	S	Standard option (now with backlight & LCD backup) <i>(original Full option: F, with Infra-Red comms, no longer available)</i>
PCB Protection	C	<b>Conformal coating</b> - required for maximum environmental operating range. Recommended to avoid damage from moisture and corrosion.
	N	<b>None</b> - suitable for IEC standard 654-1 Climatic Conditions up to Class B2 (Heated and/or cooled enclosed locations)
Application Pack Number	FO01	Defines the application software to be loaded into the instrument
For example: Model No. 505.112ESC Displayed on the 500 Series as: Note: The first character represents the CPU installed (factory use only). The remaining 6 characters only represent hardware that affects the operation.		

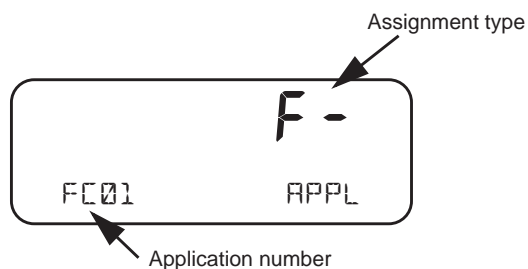
**Note:** Example full product part number is 505.112ESC-FO01 (This is the number used for placing orders).

## Custom Version Codes

	Code		Description
<b>Origin Code</b> <b>Identifies Distributor</b>	00		Factory Default Application
	01		Contrec Systems Pty. Ltd. Melbourne Australia
	02		Contrec Limited. West Yorkshire UK
	03		
	04		Contrec - USA, LLC. Pelham AL 35124 USA
	05		Flowquip Ltd. Halifax UK
	06		
	etc.		
<b>User Language</b>	0		English (Default)
	1		German
	2		Dutch
	3		French
	4		Spanish
	5		
	etc.		
<b>Distributor's Code</b>	000		Distributor's own choice. Possibly a code that identifies the customer and the application.
	...		
	999		
For example: 02 3 157 Displayed on the 500 Series as:			<b>023 157</b> 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 number identifies the application as in the following examples:

- BC01 - single channel batch controller for frequency flow input.
- FC01 - single channel flow computer for frequency flow input

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

<b>FINP</b>	<b>AINP</b>
<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>

The codes are as follows:

- - - not used in this application
- *A* - indicates an analog flow input such as for volume or mass
- *F* - indicates a frequency flow input such as for volume or mass
- *L* - indicates a level input
- *d* - indicates a density input
- *t* - indicates a temperature input.

For example, *FL* is an instrument with FINP (frequency input) assigned to a flow input, AINP (analog input) assigned to a level input.

# Appendix B

## 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 <sup>3</sup> , Km <sup>3</sup> , Ltr, mL, Gal, KGal, MGal, ft <sup>3</sup> , kft <sup>3</sup> , Mft <sup>3</sup> , bbl
Volume Flowrate	m <sup>3</sup> /s, m <sup>3</sup> /min, m <sup>3</sup> /h, m <sup>3</sup> /D, L/s, L/min, L/h, L/day, mL/s, mL/min, mL/hr, Gal/s, Gal/min, Gal/h, KGal/D, MGal/D, ft <sup>3</sup> /s, ft <sup>3</sup> /min, ft <sup>3</sup> /h, Mft <sup>3</sup> /D, bbl/s, bbl/min, bbl/h, bbl/D
Volume K-Factor	P/m <sup>3</sup> , P/Ltr, P/mL, P/Gal, P/ft <sup>3</sup> , 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 <sup>2</sup> , kg/cm <sup>2</sup> , kPa, MPa, mbar, bar, psi, Atm, inH <sub>2</sub> O, mmH <sub>2</sub> O
Density	kg/m <sup>3</sup> , kg/Ltr, lb/ft <sup>3</sup> , SG60F
Specific Volume	m <sup>3</sup> /kg, L/kg, ft <sup>3</sup> /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 <sup>2</sup> , ft <sup>2</sup>
Ratio	%
General Input	Pressure, Temperature, Density, Length (Level), Factor

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