

# Model 515 Flow Computer

## Operation Manual

### Application FA01

**Add or Subtract Flow Computer  
for  
Volumetric Applications**



18 June 2017

## **Model 515 Flow Computer - Operation Manual**

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**Publication No: 515-FA01-OM - 18 June 2017**



# 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

- Programmable for either frequency or analog flow inputs
- Tailored for volumetric units of measure
- Freely assignable alarms for high or low levels
- Selection of second language and user tags
- RTC logging with over 1000 entries
- 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 515 FA01 application pack is an add or subtract flow computer that is tailored specifically for volume measurement. It can perform either addition or subtraction on two frequency inputs or on two analog inputs.

The flow computer is suitable for accepting signals directly from flowmeters or for collecting re-transmitted signals from other flow computers providing a resultant rate and total. The instrument displays the flow rate and total for each channel as well as the result.

The frequency input is compatible with a wide range of frequency signals, including millivolt signals, reed switches, Namur proximity switches and pulse trains via its smart front-panel program selection. The analog input can be scaled and have filtering, non-linear correction and cutoff points applied to the signal.

### Calculation Modes

This instrument is capable of operating in the following modes:

- Addition, (Channel 1 + Channel 2)
- Subtraction, (Channel 1 - Channel 2)

When subtraction mode is selected the larger flow should be connected to channel 1. The instrument can also be programmed to perform the calculation on either the frequency inputs (FINP1 and FINP2) or the analog inputs (AINP3 and AINP4).

The operation mode can be observed via Modbus RTU communications. Please refer to **Instrument Control and I/O** on page 61 for further details.

## 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.

For frequency inputs the calculation of totals are exact as the instrument collects all pulses detected on each channel.

$$\text{channel total} = \text{pulses} / k\text{-factor}$$

The flow rates are derived from an accurately measured frequency:

$$\text{channel flow} = \text{frequency} / k\text{-factor}$$

For analog inputs, to derive the flow rate, the analog input is normalised to a value (A) between 0 and 1.

$$\text{channel flow} = (V_{fmax} - V_{fmin})A + V_{fmin}$$

$$\text{channel total} = \int (\text{channel flow} \cdot \Delta t)$$

The resultant values are then:

$$\text{ADD result} = \text{channel 1} + \text{channel 2}$$

$$\text{SUB result} = \text{channel 1} - \text{channel 2}$$

## 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:

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

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

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

### Correction Type

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

## Displayed Information

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

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

## Main Menu Variables

Main Menu Variables	Default Units	Variable Type
Total 1	m <sup>3</sup>	Total
Flowrate 1	m <sup>3</sup> /min	Rate
Total 2	m <sup>3</sup>	Total
Flowrate 2	m <sup>3</sup> /min	Rate
Resulting Total	m <sup>3</sup>	Total
Resulting Flowrate	m <sup>3</sup> /min	Rate

Refer to [Available Units of Measurement](#) on page 72 for the list of available units.

## Communications

There are two communication ports available as follows:

- RS-232 port
- RS-485 port (optional)

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

## Isolated Outputs

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

## Relay Outputs

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

## Software Configuration

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

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

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

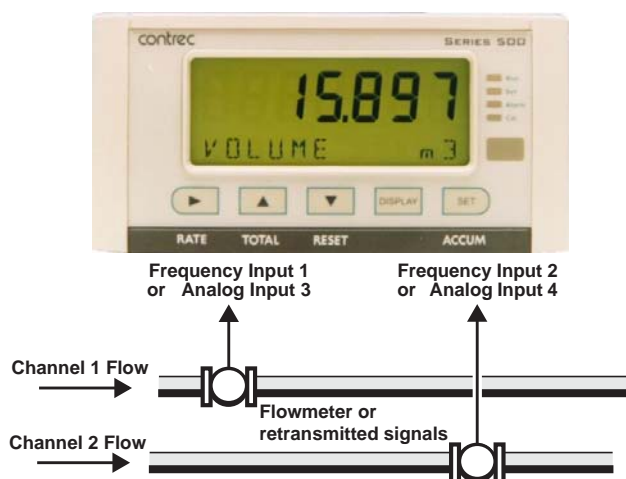


Figure 1 Typical Application Diagram

## Limitations of Use

### Negative Resultant Flow

In subtraction mode the instrument is capable of calculating and displaying a negative resultant flow when Flow 2 is greater than Flow 1. However it can not represent this with a retransmission output pulse. The pulse output will only represent positive resultant flow, i.e. Flow 1 > Flow 2.

## 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> -20°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> 100-240 V AC (+/-10%) 50-60 Hz (+/-10%) 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>Analog Input (General)</b></p> <p><b>Overcurrent</b> 100mA absolute maximum rating</p> <p><b>Update Time</b> &lt; 1.0 sec</p> <p><b>Configuration</b> 4-20mA, 0-5V and 1-5V input</p> <p><b>Non-linearity</b> Up to 20 correction points (some inputs)</p>
	<p><b>4-20mA Input</b></p> <p><b>Impedance</b> 100 Ohms (to common signal ground)</p> <p><b>Accuracy</b> 0.05% full scale (20°C) 0.1% (full temperature range, typical)</p>
	<p><b>0-5 or 1-5 Volts Input</b></p> <p><b>Impedance</b> 10MOhms (to common signal ground)</p> <p><b>Accuracy</b> 0.05% full scale (20°C) 0.1% (full temperature range, typical)</p>
	<p><b>Logic Inputs</b></p> <p><b>Signal Type</b> CMOS, TTL, open collector, reed switch</p> <p><b>Overvoltage</b> 30V maximum</p>

### Relay Output

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

### Communication Ports

<b>Ports</b>	RS-232 port RS-485 port (optional)
<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>	ASCII, 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

### Isolated Output

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

### Pulse/Digital Output

<b>Signal Type</b>	Open collector
<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

<b>Supply</b>	9 to 30 volts DC external
<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

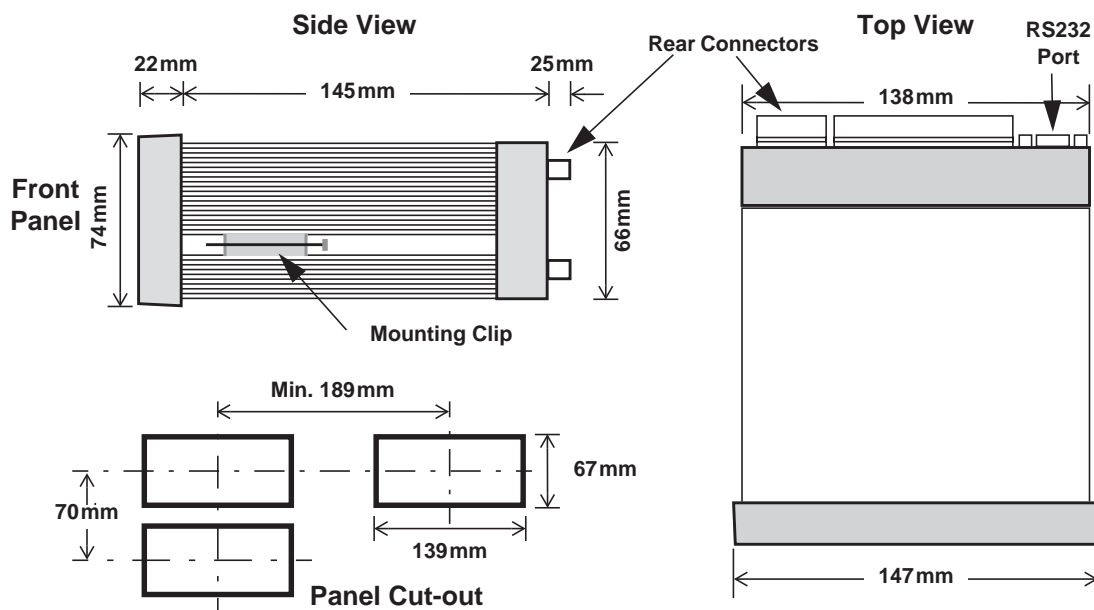
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### Panel Mounting

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.

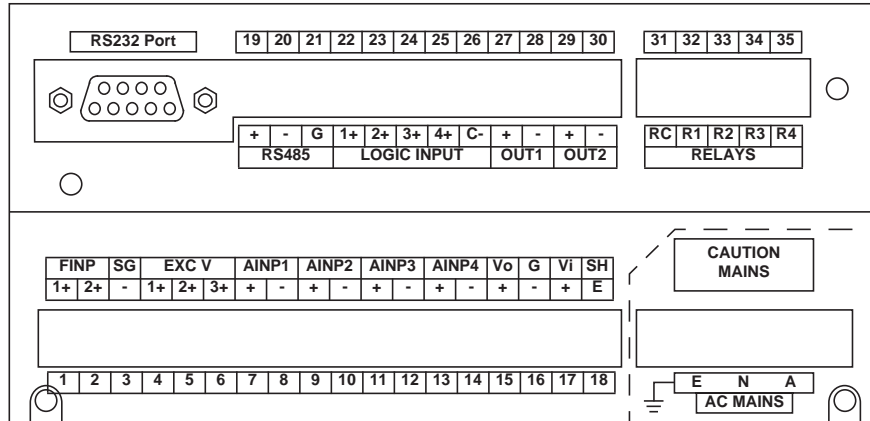


Figure 2 Rear Panel Connections

## Terminal Designations

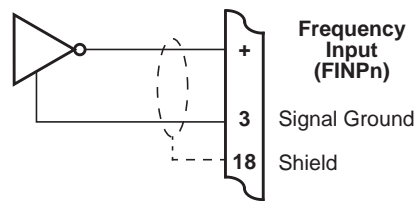
Terminal Label	Designation	Comment	Terminal Label	Designation	Comment		
1	FINP 1+	Frequency Input 1+	Channel 1 flow Input	19	RS485 (+)	Optional RS485 port	
2	FINP 2+	Frequency Input 2+	Channel 2 flow Input	20	RS485 (-)		
3	SG -	Signal ground		21	G RS485 ground		
4	EXC V 1+	Excitation Term 1+	Not used	22	1+ Switch 1		
5	EXC V 2+	Excitation Term 2+	Not used	23	2+ Switch 2		
6	EXC V 3+	Excitation Term 3+	Not used	24	3+ Switch 3		
7	AINP1 +	Analog Input ch 1 (+)	Not used	25	4+ Switch 4		
8	AINP1 -	Analog Input ch 1 (-)	Not used	26	C- Signal ground		
9	AINP2 +	Analog Input ch 2 (+)	Not used	27	OUT1 +		Output ch 1 (+)
10	AINP2 -	Analog Input ch 2 (-)	Not used	28	OUT1 -	Output ch 1 (-)	
11	AINP3 +	Analog Input ch 3 (+)	Channel 1 Flow Input	29	OUT2 +	Output ch 2 (+)	Optional output
12	AINP3 -	Analog Input ch 3 (-)		30	OUT2 -	Output ch 2 (-)	
13	AINP4 +	Analog Input ch 4 (+)	Channel 2 Flow Input	31	RC	Relay common	Optional relays
14	AINP4 -	Analog Input ch 4 (-)		32	R1	Relay 1	
15	Vo +	8-24 volts DC output	Overload protected	33	R2	Relay 2	
16	G -	DC Ground		34	R3	Relay 3	
17	Vi +	DC power input	DC power in 12-28V	35	R4	Relay 4	
18	SH E	Shield terminal		RS232 port		9-pin serial port	
E	AC MAINS E	Mains ground	AC power in 100-240VAC				
N	AC MAINS N	Mains neutral					
A	AC MAINS A	Mains active					

# Inputs

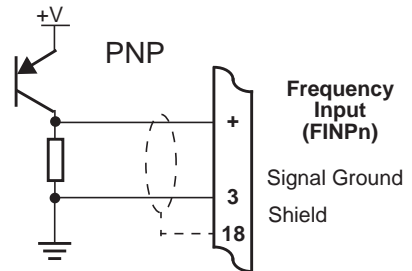
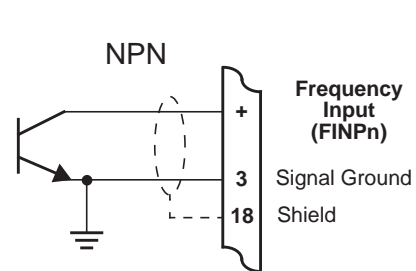
## Frequency Input Connection

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 10 for specific terminal numbers for this application.

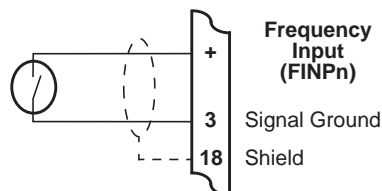
### Squarewave, CMOS or TTL



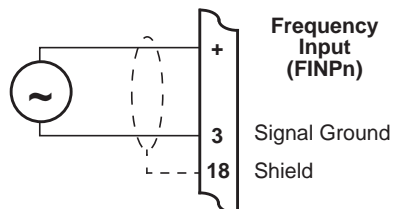
### Open Collector



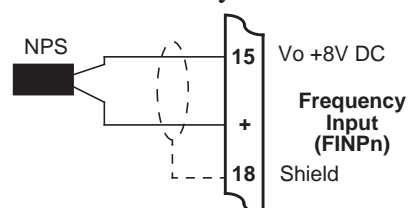
### Reed Relay Switch



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



### Namur Proximity Switch



## Analog Input Connections

All analog inputs can accept DC signals ranging from 0-5V, 1-5V and 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.

### 0-5 and 1-5 Volt Inputs

For externally powered voltage transmitters, connect each transmitter to a pair of input terminals as shown in Figure 3. Refer to **Terminal Designations** on page 10 for specific terminal numbers for this application.

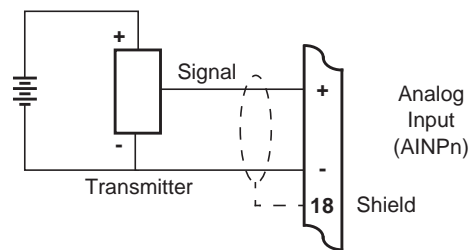


Figure 3 Externally Powered Voltage Transmitter

Connect internally powered voltage transmitters as shown in Figure 4.

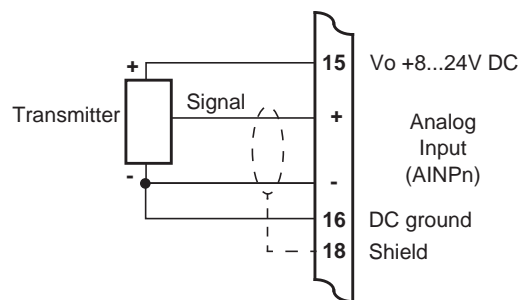
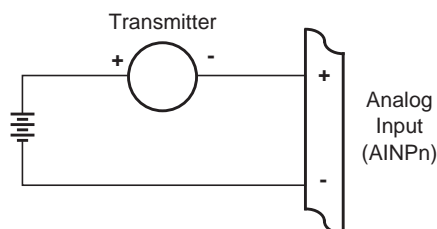


Figure 4 Internally Powered Voltage Transmitter

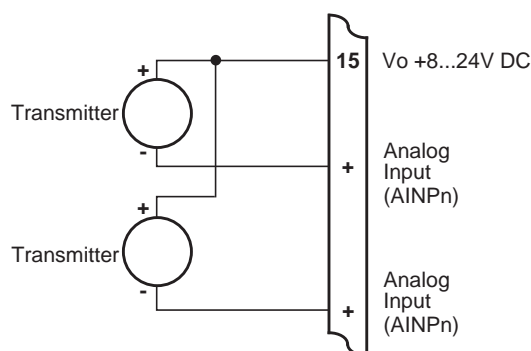
## 4-20mA Inputs

For an externally powered current loop, connect the transmitter to the input terminals as shown in Figure 5. Refer to **Terminal Designations** on page 10 for specific terminal numbers for this application.



*Figure 5 Externally Powered Current Loop*

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



*Figure 6 Internally Powered Current Loops*

## Logic Input Connection

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

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

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

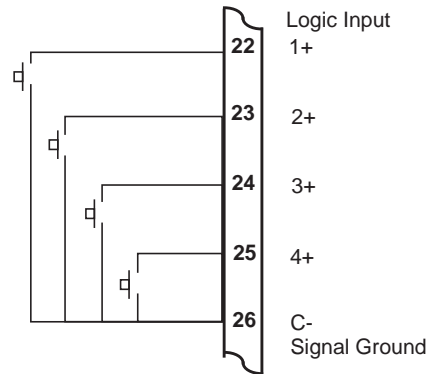


Figure 7 Logic Inputs Connection Diagram

## Outputs

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

### CAUTION

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

## 4-20mA Output Connection

Figure 8 shows the connections for a 4-20mA output. Output channel 1 uses terminals 27 (+) and 28 (-), output channel 2 uses terminals 29 (+) and 30 (-).

$$\text{Maximum Load Resistance} = (\text{Supply}-9) / 0.02 \text{ ohms}$$

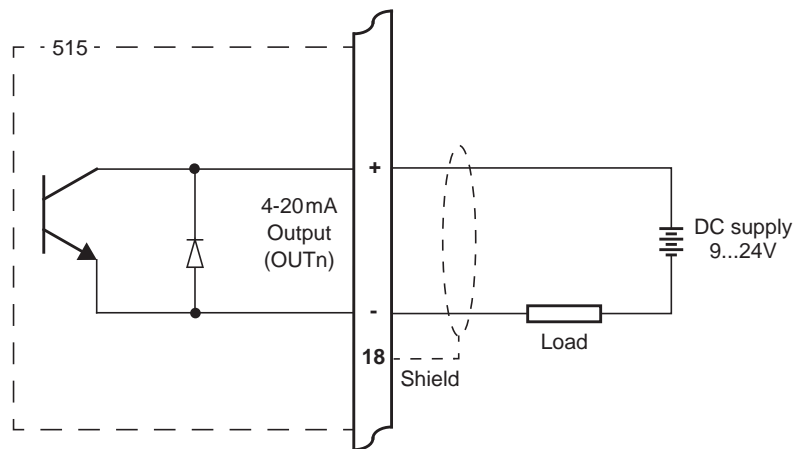


Figure 8 Output 4-20mA Connection Diagram

## Pulse Output Connection

Figure 9 shows a connection example for a pulse output. Output channel 1 uses terminals 27 (+) and 28 (-). Output channel 2 uses terminals 29 (+) and 30 (-).

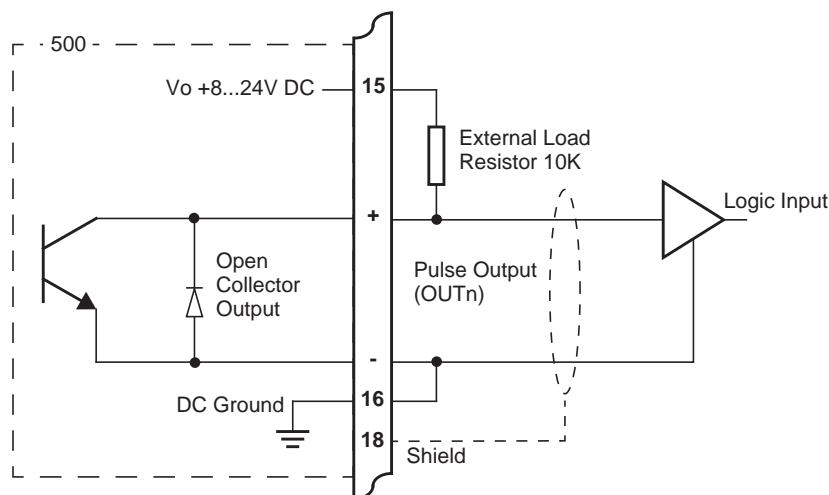


Figure 9 Output Pulse Connection Diagram

## 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 advanced option has four alarm relays.

The operation of each alarm relay can be set to various modes as described in [Alarms](#) on page 39.

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 48, or if there is a loss of power to the instrument.

The output characteristics of the relays are:

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

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

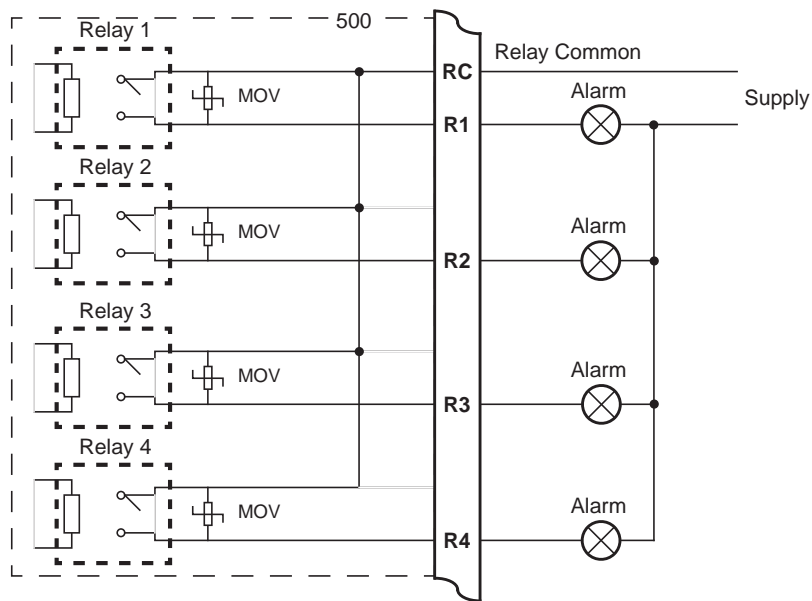


Figure 10 Relay Connection Diagram

## 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.

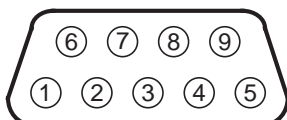


## Communications

The communication protocols are described in [Protocols](#) on page 51.

### RS-232 Port

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



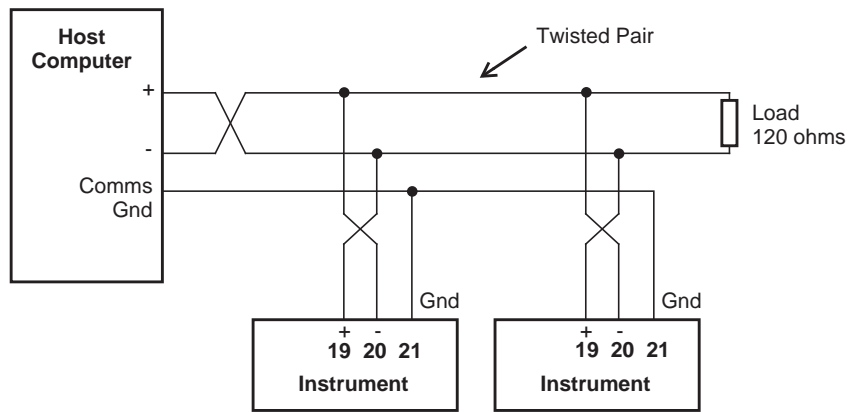
Pin 1	Not used
Pin 2	Transmit (TxD)
Pin 3	Receive (RxD)
Pin 4	Not used
Pin 5	Ground
Pin 6	Not used
Pin 7	Handshake line (CTS)
Pin 8	RTS Out
Pin 9	Not used

**Note:** The instrument does not require a null-modem cable for connection to a personal computer. Refer to [Hardware Interconnection](#) on page 49 for cable termination requirements.

### RS-485 Port (Optional)

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

Figure 11 shows the connection of several instruments to a computer using the RS-485 port.



*Figure 11 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:

<b>Total</b>	<b>Rate</b>
Total 1	Flowrate 1
Total 2	Flowrate 2
Resulting Total	Resulting 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> ↓	<b>Description</b>	<b>Options</b>
TOTAL1	Channel 1 total	Hold the <b>ACCUM</b> key to display accumulated total
FLOW1	Channel 1 flowrate	Hold the <b>ACCUM</b> key to display peak value
TOTAL2	Channel 2 total	Hold the <b>ACCUM</b> key to display accumulated total
FLOW2	Channel 2 flowrate	Hold the <b>ACCUM</b> key to display peak value
RSLT-T	Resulting total	Hold the <b>ACCUM</b> key to display accumulated total

<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">DISPLAY</div> ↓	Description	Options
RSLT-F	Resulting flowrate	Hold the <b>ACCUM</b> key to display peak value
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.
LOGGED DATA	Only shown if real-time clock option is installed	Hold the <b>SET</b> key to display data logs as described in <a href="#">Data Logs</a> on page 21.
MODEL INFO		Hold the <b>SET</b> key to display the Model information as described in <a href="#">Model Information</a> on page 23.
CAL MENU		Hold the <b>SET</b> key to enter Calibration View mode as described in <a href="#">Calibration View Mode</a> on page 25.

## Peak Flowrates

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

## Data Logs

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

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

Also note that the totals are saved as accumulated totals.

The log entries are recorded at the following times:

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

## View Data Logs

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

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

The system displays the hourly log. The timebase and number of the log are shown, for example LH-001.

3. While holding the **DISPLAY** key use the **RESET** key to print the data for the displayed log if the printer option has been selected.

The following example shows the hourly log number 006 at 15:00 (3:00 pm) on 16 January 2016. The day and month alternate with the year in the bottom right hand corner.



Figure 12 shows how to display the logged data.

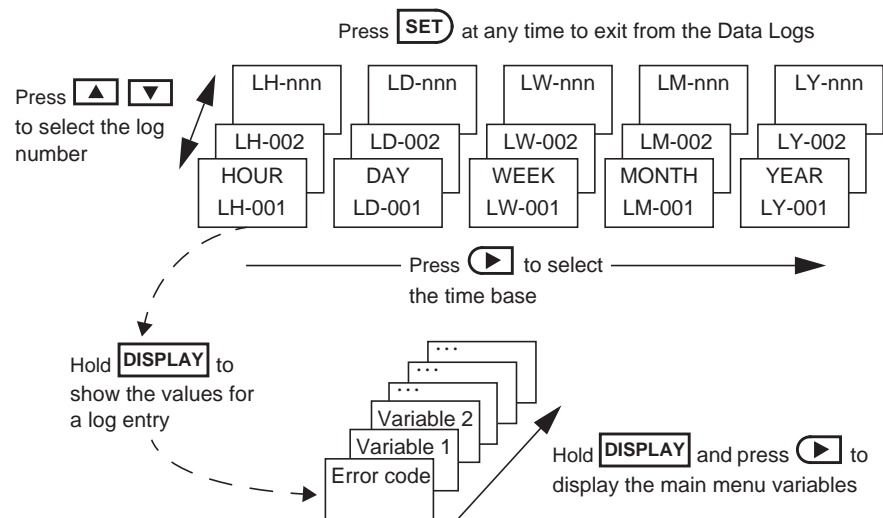


Figure 12 Logged Data Display Methods

## Model Information

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

DISPLAY ↓	Description
2-1--5- 515 MODEL	The hardware model code. Refer to <b>Product Codes</b> on page 69 for more information.
FF---- FA01 INPUT	The Application number and the assignment of the inputs. Refer to <b>Application Information Code</b> on page 70 for more information.
3.0.000 500PM VERS	The version of 500-Series Program Manager from which the application software was compiled.
026357 CUSTOM VERS	The Customer version code for this installation. Refer to <b>Custom Version Codes</b> on page 70 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	The time and date when the calibration of the instrument was last edited. The format of the time and date is the same as for the data logs. This example shows 16:15 (4:15pm) on the 27th August 2016.  This function is available only if the instrument has the real time clock option.

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





# Chapter 5

## Instrument Calibration

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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.

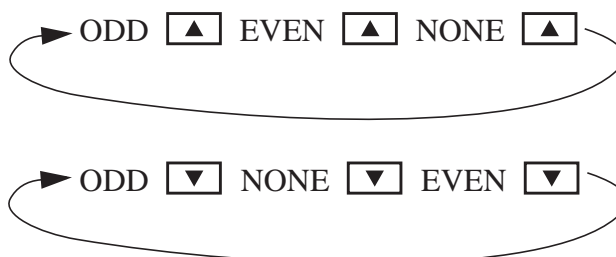
## Changing the Instrument Settings

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

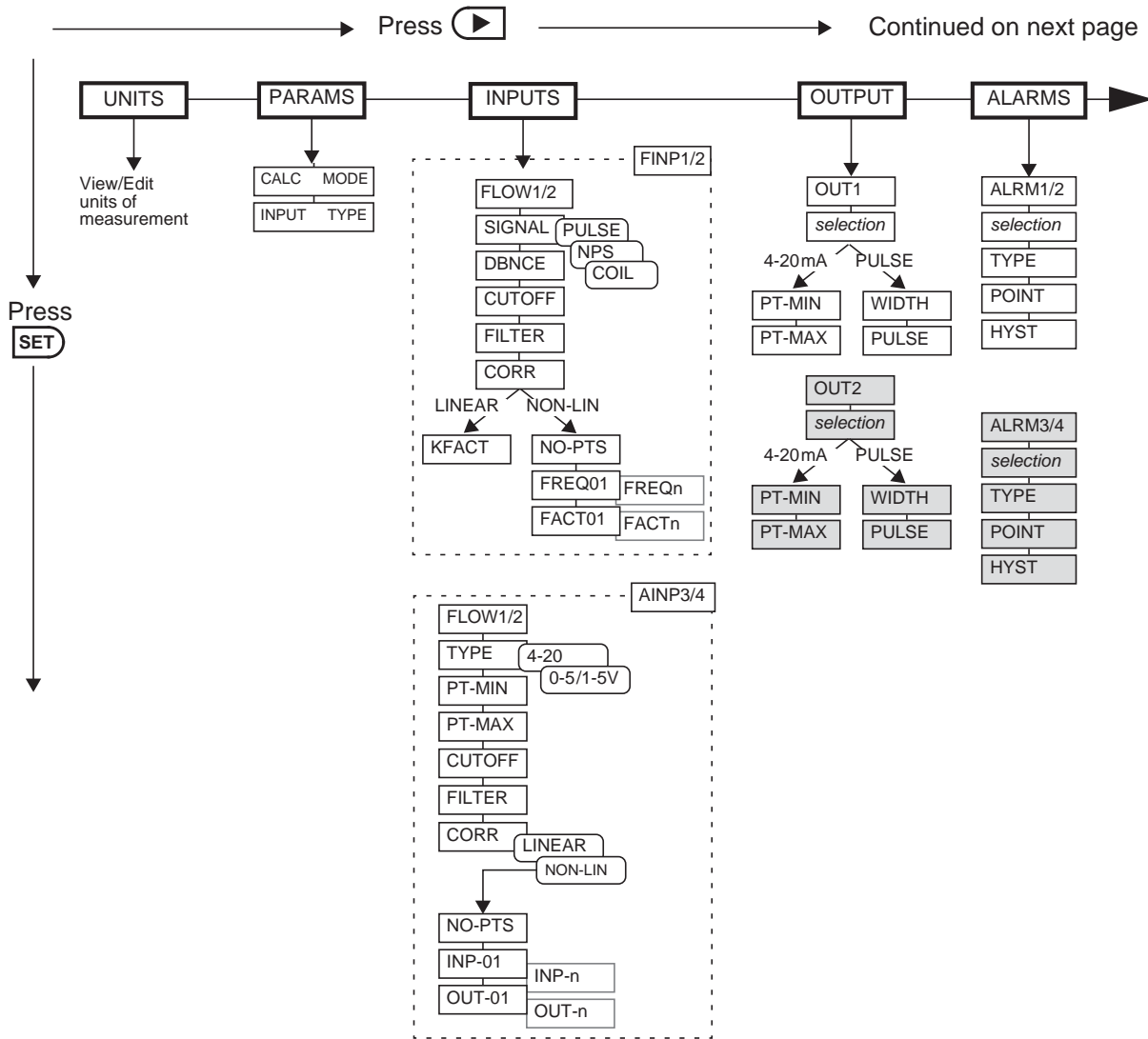
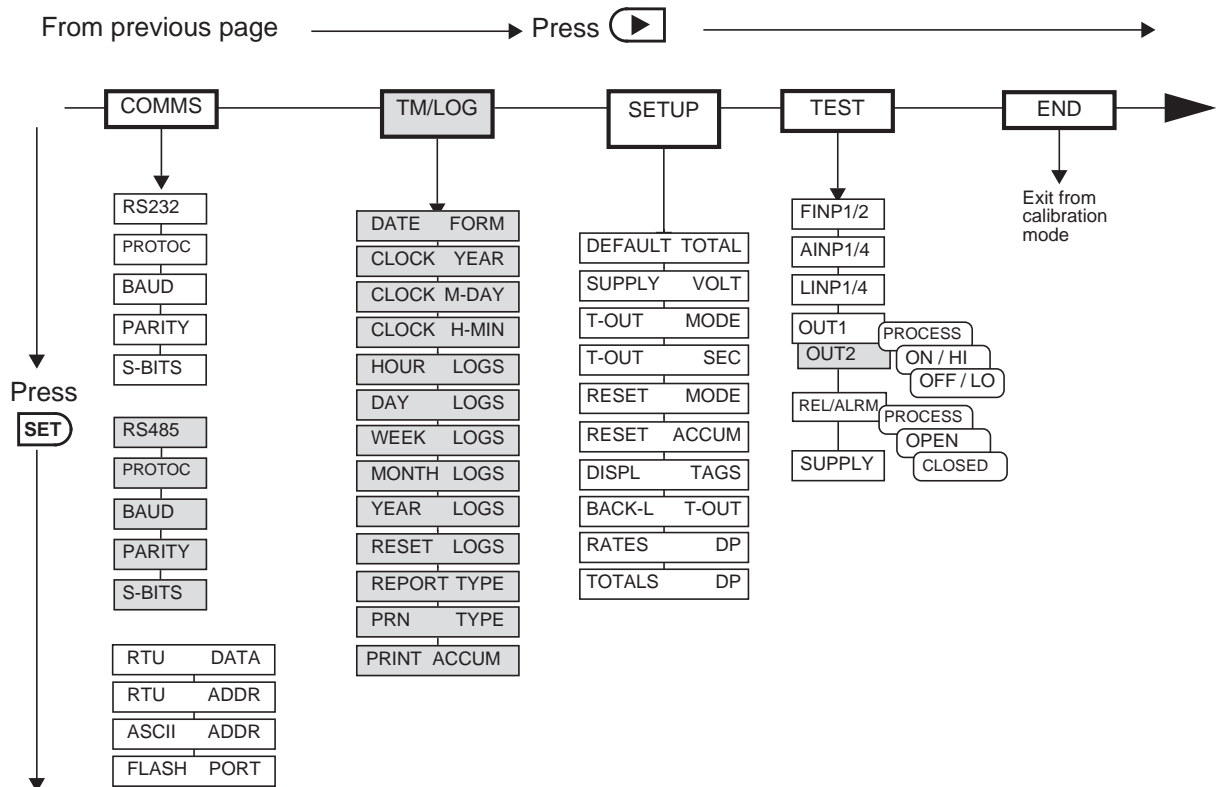


Figure 13 Calibration Menu Tree Sheet 1



 The shaded boxes indicate hardware options

Press  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 if it exists)

Figure 14 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 72 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

<input type="button" value="SET"/> ↓	<input type="button" value="▶"/> → UNITS <b>PARAMS</b> INPUTS OUTPUTS ALARMS COMMS TM/LOG SETUP TEST END
CALC      MODE	<p>The resulting flow can be calculated in different ways.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ADD</b> - addition: channel 1 + channel 2</li> <li>• <b>SUB</b> - subtraction: channel 1 - channel 2</li> </ul> <p>Select the calculation mode required.</p> <p>Press <input type="button" value="▲"/> or <input type="button" value="▼"/> to select ADD or SUB.</p>
INPUT      TYPE	<p>The addition or subtraction calculation can be performed on either the two frequency flow inputs or the two analog flow inputs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>FREQ</b> - frequency inputs using FINP1 &amp; FINP2</li> <li>• <b>ANALOG</b> - analog inputs using AINP3 &amp; AINP4</li> </ul> <p>Select the input type as required.</p> <p>Press <input type="button" value="▲"/> or <input type="button" value="▼"/> to select FREQ or ANALOG.</p>

## Inputs

<input type="button" value="SET"/> ↓	<input type="button" value="▶"/> → UNITS PARAMS <b>INPUTS</b> OUTPUTS ALARMS COMMS TM/LOG SETUP TEST END
<b>Frequency Input 1 and 2 - only applicable when Input Type is set to Frequency</b>	
<b>INPUT</b> FLOW1    FINP1 FLOW2    FINP2	<p>Frequency Input Channels 1 and 2 are assigned as the flowrate 1 and flowrate 2 input respectively. When used in subtraction calculation mode channel 1 should be used for the larger flow.</p>
SIGNAL    FINP1 FINP2	<p>Frequency input 1/2 signal type.</p> <p>Press <input type="button" value="▲"/> or <input type="button" value="▼"/> to select COIL, NPS or PULSE.</p>
BOUNCE    FINP1 FINP2	<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>

<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">SET</div> ↓	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">▶</div> → UNITS PARAMS <b>INPUTS</b> OUTPUTS ALARMS COMMS TM/LOG SETUP TEST END																																													
CUTOFF    FINP1 FINP2	<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>																																													
FILTER    FINP1 FINP2	<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																																												
20	14	27																																												
25	18	34																																												
35	25	48																																												
45	32	62																																												
60	42	82																																												
75	52	102																																												
90	62	122																																												
99	68	134																																												
CORR      FINP1 FINP2	<p>If the input sensor has non-linear characteristics, select NON-LINEAR to apply correction factors to the input signal.</p> <p>Use <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">▲</span> or <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">▼</span> to select LINEAR or NON-LINEAR.</p>																																													



SET ↓		▶ → UNITS PARAMS <b>INPUTS</b> OUTPUTS ALARMS COMMS TM/LOG SETUP TEST END
KFACT KFACT2	unit unit	<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 volume (or mass). The K-factor cannot be 0 (zero).</p>
NO-PTS	FINP1 FINP2	<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 ▲ or ▼ to select a number between 1 and 10 for the number of correction points.</p>
FREQ01 to FREQn	FINP to FINPn	<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> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>The diagram is a line graph with 'Scaling Factor' on the vertical axis and 'Frequency' on the horizontal axis. The horizontal axis is marked with five frequency points: FREQ01, FREQ02, FREQ03, FREQ04, and FREQ05. A heavy black curve represents the actual scaling factor of the flowmeter, which is smooth and non-linear. A light black line represents the instrument's approximation, which is a piecewise linear function. The light black line is horizontal at FREQ01, then rises to a peak at FREQ02, falls to a trough at FREQ04, and rises again at FREQ05. The points where the light black line changes slope are labeled FACT01, FACT02, FACT03, FACT04, and FACT05. Vertical dashed lines connect these points to the x-axis.</p> </div> <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	<i>This parameter is available for viewing and editing only when the correction type is set to Non-linear.</i>
FACT01 FINP2 to FACTn	Enter the scaling factor for this correction point in the same units of measure as the single K-factor above.  The correction factor cannot be 0 (zero).
<b>Analog Input 3 and Analog Input 4</b> - only applicable when Input Type is set to Analog	
<b>INPUT</b> FLOW1 AINP3 FLOW2 AINP4	Analog Input Channels 3 and 4 are assigned as the flowrate 1 and flowrate 2 input respectively. When used in subtraction calculation mode channel 1 should be used for the larger flow.
TYPE AINP3 AINP4	Select the type of analog input source.  Press <input type="checkbox"/> or <input type="checkbox"/> to select 0-5V, 1-5V or 4-20mA.
PT-MIN AINP3 PT-MAX AINP4	Enter the value of the measured parameter (in the assigned engineering units) that corresponds to the minimum input signal level. The minimum point is commonly set at a base flowrate of 0.0.  Enter the value of the measured parameter (in the assigned engineering units) that corresponds to the maximum input signal level. The maximum point is the same as the base value (set at the minimum point) plus the span value.  For example, if the source signal is 4mA at a minimum, enter as the minimum point. If the source signal is 20mA at a maximum, enter as the maximum point.
CUTOFF AINP3 AINP4	The Cut-off is the lowest value that the instrument reads from the input sensor. The cut-off setting is the percentage of the span of the input values.  All inputs at or below the cut-off value are considered negligible to the instrument and are ignored. In this case, the instrument uses the minimum value (set at PT-MIN).
FILTER AINP3 AINP4	Input fluctuations caused by pulsating flow tend to create distortion in the input readings of the rate. The instrument has a digital filter that averages out these fluctuations.  As a guide to the degree of filtering to use, the following table shows the response time (in seconds) to reach 90% and 99% of a step change in input.  The value A is the filter constant that the user can set.

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 AINP3 AINP4	Analog input non-linearity can be corrected as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LINEAR</li> <li>• NON-LINEAR to use the following linearity correction parameters</li> </ul> Use ▲ or ▼ to select LINEAR or NON-LINEAR.		
NO-PTS AINP3 AINP4	<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 ▲ or ▼ to select a number between 1 and 20 for the number of correction points.		

<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">SET</span> ↓	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">▶</span> → UNITS PARAMS <b>INPUTS</b> OUTPUTS ALARMS COMMS TM/LOG SETUP TEST END
INP-01 AINP3 to AINP4 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 for a hypothetical flowmeter. The heavy black line represents the actual input from the flowmeter. The light black line is the approximation that the instrument uses.</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> </div> <p>You can press the <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">DISPLAY</span> key to skip the non-linear points and go to the next item.</p>
OUT-01 AINP3 to AINP4 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>

## Outputs

<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 INPUTS <b>OUTPUTS</b> ALARMS COMMS TM/LOG SETUP TEST END
PULSE    OUT <sub>n</sub> OR 4-20	<p>You can assign any of the “main menu” variables to an output. The nature of the output depends on the assigned variable. Totals are output as pulses and rates are output as 4-20mA passive signals.</p> <p>Press <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">▲</span> or <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">▼</span> to select the variable that is required as an output. The top of the display shows the type of output signal that is assigned to the variable.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>CAUTION</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Due to the dual-purpose nature of the outputs, take care not to set the output as an open collector pulse type signal when connected to a 4-20mA loop circuit.</p>
WIDTH    OUT <sub>n</sub>	<p><i>The Output Pulse Width is available for viewing and editing only when the assigned variable is a total (pulse output) type.</i></p> <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 <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">▲</span> or <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">▼</span> to set to: 10, 20, 50, 100, 200 or 500ms.</p>
PULSE    OUT <sub>n</sub>	<p><i>The Output Pulse Factor is available for viewing and editing only when the assigned variable is a total (pulse output) type.</i></p> <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 38.</p> <p>The output pulse factor cannot be 0 (zero).</p>

SET ↓	▶ → UNITS PARAMS INPUTS <b>OUTPUTS</b> ALARMS COMMS TM/LOG SETUP TEST END
PT-MIN    OUTn PT-MAX    OUTn	<p><i>The Output Minimum Point and Maximum Point are available for viewing and editing only when the assigned variable is a rate (4-20mA output) type.</i></p> <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 48.

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>
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>

SET ↓	▶ → UNITS PARAMS INPUTS OUTPUTS <b>ALARMS</b> COMMS TM/LOG SETUP TEST END
HYST    ALRMn	<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** - A 9-pin female connector on the rear panel of the instrument.
- **RS-485 Port** (optional) - Terminals on the rear panel.
- **Infra-red Port** - Discontinued - Although program settings may be visible in calibration, the required hardware is no longer available. The Infra-red protocol assignment (PRTCL INFR) should be set to NONE and the remaining INFR settings can be ignored.



SET ↓	▶ → UNITS PARAMS INPUTS OUTPUTS ALARMS <b>COMMS</b> TM/LOG SETUP TEST END
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>ASCII</b>    - Simple ASCII        available for all ports</li> <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>

<input type="button" value="SET"/> ↓		<input type="button" value="▶"/> → 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>
ASCII	ADDR	<p>The ASCII protocol address identifies each communicating device.</p> <p>The address must be in the range of 1 to 255. When multiple instruments (slaves) are connected to one computer (master), each assigned address must be unique.</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 <input type="button" value="▲"/> or <input type="button" value="▼"/> 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 of hours, days, weeks, months and years. The instrument can store a total of 1530 log entries which are distributed over the log intervals as follows:

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

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

Also note that the totals are saved as accumulated totals.

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

SET ↓	▶ → UNITS PARAMS INPUTS OUTPUTS ALARMS COMMS <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.
HOUR      LOGS	<p>Set the number of Hourly Logs to appear on the printed log report.</p> <p>The hourly log entry occurs at 00 minutes each hour.</p>
DAY      LOGS	<p>Set the number of Daily Logs to appear on the printed log report.</p> <p>The daily log entry occurs at 00 hours and 00 minutes each day.</p>

<b>SET</b> ↓		<b>▶</b> → UNITS PARAMS INPUTS OUTPUTS ALARMS COMMS <b>TM/LOG</b> SETUP TEST END
WEEK	LOGS	<p>Set the number of Weekly Logs to appear on the printed log report.</p> <p>The weekly log entry occurs at 00 hours and 00 minutes each Monday.</p>
MONTH	LOGS	<p>Set the number of Monthly Logs 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>
YEAR	LOGS	<p>Set the number of Yearly Logs 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> <li>• PRN-04      Label (roll) printer - Citizen CMP30L</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 ▲ or ▼ to select the default total display.</p>
SUPPLY VOLT	<p>The instrument provides a power-limited supply for external transducers.</p> <p>Press ▲ or ▼ 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 ▲ or ▼ 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 ▲ or ▼ 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>

SET ↓	▶ → 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 ▲ or ▼ to select YES, then press the SET 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 ▲ or ▼ 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 ▲ or ▼ 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.

SET ↓	▶ → UNITS PARAMS INPUTS OUTPUTS ALARMS COMMS TM/LOG SETUP <b>TEST</b> END
FINP1    Hz	The frequency of the input to FINP1 is displayed in Hertz.
FINP2    Hz	The frequency of the input to FINP2 is displayed in Hertz.

SET ↓	▶ → UNITS PARAMS INPUTS OUTPUTS ALARMS COMMS TM/LOG SETUP <b>TEST</b> END
AINP <sub>n</sub> <i>units</i>	The units are displayed according to the calibration setup for the analog input. If unused or set to Default the input is 4-20mA and displayed in mA.
LINP <sub>n</sub> STATE	You can view the state of the logic inputs. 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	<p>You can control the state of the outputs. Press the ▲ or ▼ keys to set the output state as follows:</p> <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> </ul> <p>For a pulse output, such as a total, the output produces a pulse train as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ON</b> - a pulse train with a pulse width as set in the Outputs menu.</li> <li>• <b>OFF</b> - no output.</li> </ul> <p>For a 4-20mA output, such as a rate, the output is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>HI</b> - the output is set to 20mA.</li> <li>• <b>LO</b> - the output is set to 4mA.</li> </ul>
ALARM <sub>n</sub> STATE <i>or</i> REL - <sub>n</sub>	<p>You can control the state of the relays (alarms). Press the ▲ or ▼ keys to set the selected relay as follows:</p> <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     ✓	<p>You can display the actual DC output supply voltage, which may help with troubleshooting.</p> <p>If the actual supply voltage is lower than the preset value (refer to <b>General Setup Parameters</b> on page 45) it may indicate that the output is overloaded.</p>

## 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.
Flowrate Input 1 Failure	The channel 1 flowrate input transmitter (analog input 3) has failed.
Flowrate Input 2 Failure	The channel 2 flowrate input transmitter (analog input 4) has failed.

## 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 (DB9 female connector)
- RS-485 port on the rear panel (optional)

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 15.

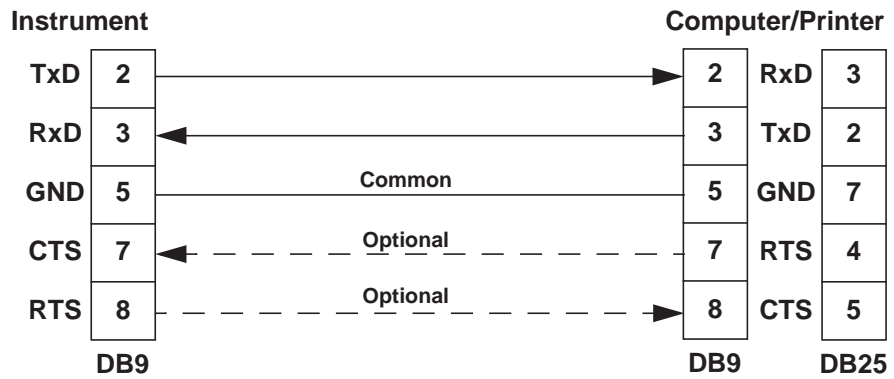


Figure 15 RS-232 Cable Connections to a Computer

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

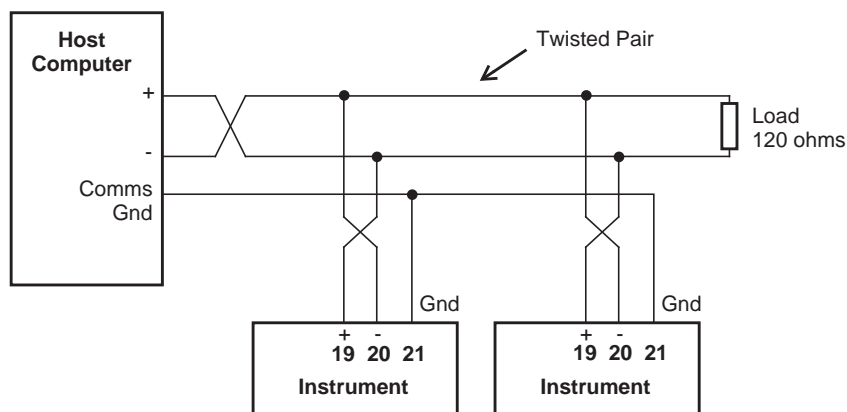


Figure 16 RS-485 Connections

## Protocols

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

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

**Note:** The Printer Protocol is only available if the option with Real Time Clock is installed. Also a protocol cannot be assigned to more than one port at a time as described in **Communications** on page 40.

- **ASCII** - In this ASCII protocol each command and response is a string of ASCII characters. This proprietary protocol is developed by Contrec to allow for simple information interchange. The main advantages of this mode are that it allows extended time intervals to occur between characters without causing a timeout error and that messages can be sent and monitored easily with a simple ASCII terminal.
- **Modbus RTU** - Modbus RTU is an industry-standard protocol which allows the instrument to be easily connected to computers running supervisory software systems. The main advantage of this mode is that its greater character density allows better data throughput than ASCII mode, however each message must be transmitted in a continuous stream.
- **Printer** - In the Printer protocol there is a selection of printer types. Please refer to the **Printer Protocol** on page 62 for full details.

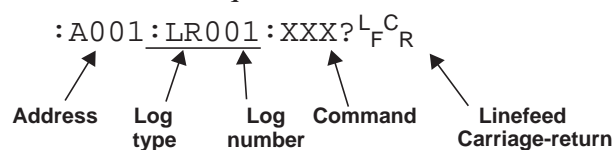
## Simple ASCII Protocol

This simple ASCII protocol requires that all requests are initiated with a colon (:) and terminated with a carriage return ( $C_R$ ). The message termination can include a linefeed before the carriage-return ( $L_F C_R$ ), but it is the carriage-return that acts as the message termination.

All responses by the instrument are terminated with a linefeed and a carriage-return ( $L_F C_R$ ).

## Requests Format

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



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

**Address**

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

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

Refer to **Communications** on page 40 for setting the instrument address.

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

**Log Type and Number**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Instrument Responses

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

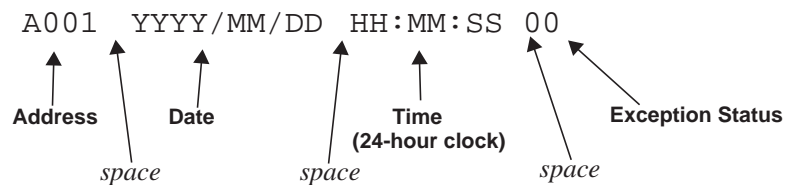
```

HEADERLFCR
DATALFCR
DATALFCR
.
.
.
DATALFCR
LFCR
    
```

The components of the response message are as follows:

### Header

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



The instrument **Exception Status** codes that the instrument returns for the ASCII protocol are the same as those described for the Modbus RTU protocol in **Instrument Exception Status** on page 60.

### Data

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

8 9 1 2 3 . 4 5 6								M W h						E N E R G Y											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	22	23	24	25	26	27
Value (aligned right)											<i>space</i>	Unit (aligned left)						<i>space</i>	Item (aligned left)						

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

### Variables Request

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

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

### Variables Request and Response Example

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

```
: A 0 0 1 : R V A ? LF CR
```

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

```
A 0 0 1 2 0 0 2 / 0 3 / 1 4 1 8 : 2 5 : 0 0 0 0 LF CR
      6 . 1 1 6 M W h E N E R G Y LF CR
      1 6 . 5 7 3 M W P O W E R LF CR
      1 3 2 0 . 5 3 0 m 3 V O L U M E LF CR
      5 8 . 3 0 0 m 3 / M V - F L O W LF CR
      7 6 2 7 . 1 1 7 K G M A S S LF CR
      3 4 4 . 4 6 0 K G / M M - F L O W LF CR
      2 3 0 . 0 0 0 D E G C T E M P LF CR
      1 . 2 6 0 M P A P R E S S LF CR
      0 . 1 7 4 m 3 / K G S P - V O L LF CR
      2 8 8 6 . 7 6 0 K J / K G S P - E N T LF CR
LF CR
```

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

```
: A 0 0 1 : R V D ? LF CR
```

The instrument response would be similar to the following:

```
A 0 0 1 2 0 0 2 / 0 3 / 1 4 1 8 : 2 5 : 0 0 0 0 LF CR
      1 2 6 . 4 5 5 m 3 V O L U M E LF CR
      2 0 . 4 3 7 m 3 / M V - F L O W LF CR
LF CR
```

## Log Request

The log request asks the instrument how many logs it stores in the particular timebase. These are the values described in **Time Settings and Data Logging** on page 42.

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

## Log Response Example

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

```
: A 0 0 1 : R L R ? LF CR
```

The instrument response would be similar to the following:

```
A 0 0 1 2 0 0 2 / 0 3 / 1 4 1 8 : 2 5 : 0 0 0 0 LF CR
2 4 LF CR
LF CR
```

## Clear Data Request

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

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

## Clear Data Request Example

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

```
: A 0 0 1 : R C L ? LF CR
```

The instrument response would be similar to the following:

```
A 0 0 1 2 0 0 2 / 0 3 / 1 4 1 8 : 2 5 : 0 0 0 0 LF CR
LF CR
```

### Instrument Information Request

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

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

### Instrument Information Response Example

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

```
: A 0 0 1 : R I G ? LF CR
```

The following is an example of a hypothetical instrument response:

```
A 0 0 1 2 0 0 2 / 0 3 / 1 4 1 8 : 2 5 : 0 0 0 0 LF CR
5 1 5 M O D E L - 1 1 - F - LF CR
S C 0 1 I N P U T F - T P - - LF CR
S C 0 1 V E R S 0 1 0 1 . 0 0 1 LF CR
C U S T O M V E R S 0 0 0 0 0 1 LF CR
U N I T S / N 1 2 3 4 5 6 LF CR
LF CR
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
```

## Corrupted or Invalid Requests

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

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



## Modbus RTU Protocol

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

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

### Message Format

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

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

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

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

### Instrument Address

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

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

## Function Codes

The instrument accepts the following function codes:

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

## Exception Response

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

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

## List of Data Registers

The following list describes the addresses and meaning of the data registers in the instrument. The data values are expressed in the engineering units that were selected for the variables when the instrument settings were configured. The “Data Type” for the 2-register (4-byte) data values can be set in programming mode as Floating Point or Long Integer as described in **Communications** on page 40.

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	Total 1	<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	Flowrate 1		R	DT
5	Total 2		R	DT
7	Flowrate 2		R	DT
9	Resulting Total		R	DT
11	Resulting Flowrate		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	Logic Inputs	0 to 15 Binary representation of logic inputs  B0 = 0/1 (LSB)      input 1 activated/deactivated B1 = 0/1              input 2 activated/deactivated B2 = 0/1              input 3 activated/deactivated B3 = 0/1              input 4 activated/deactivated	R	I
44	Operation Mode	Representation of operation mode  0 = Idle/Local      Idle state 1 = Add              Addition calculation used 2 = Sub              Subtraction calculation used	R	I
45	Relay State	0 to 15 Binary representation of relay state. 0 = open; 1 = closed.  B0 = relay 1 (LSB) B1 = relay 2 B2 = relay 3 B3 = relay 4	R	I <sup>†</sup>
46	Relay Control	0 to 15 Binary representation of relay control. 0 = open; 1 = close.  B0 = relay 1 (LSB) B1 = relay 2 B2 = relay 3 B3 = relay 4	R/W	I
47	Relay Control Source	0 to 15 Binary representation of relay control source. 0 = Local (controlled by instrument operation) 1 = RTU (controlled by Modbus register 46).  B0 = relay 1 (LSB) B1 = relay 2 B2 = relay 3 B3 = relay 4	R/W	I
48	Reserved		R	L <sup>†</sup>
51 to 99	Reserved		R/W	DT
101	Analog Inp.1	Raw analog input data.	R	DT <sup>‡</sup>
103	Analog Inp.2	4-20mA inputs are read in Amperes.	R	DT
105	Analog Inp.3	0-5V or 1-5V inputs are read in Volts RTD inputs are read in degrees Kelvin.	R	DT
107	Analog Inp.4	Unused inputs are configured as 4-20mA.	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
- PRN-04 Label (roll) printer - Citizen CMP30L

### Customizing a Printout

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

## Types of Printouts

### Live Data

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

The format of this printout will be:

*Custom Header Line 1*

*Custom Header Line 2*

*Custom Header Line 3*

*Custom Header Line 4*

*Current Docket No.*

*Instrument Serial No. & Tag*

*Current Date & Time & Status*

*Total Variable      unit      value      <Resettable total first>*

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

*Variable              unit      value*

*Variable              unit      value*

*etc.*

*Custom Footer Line 1*

*Custom Footer Line 2*

*Custom Footer Line 3*

----- <separation line>

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

### Docket Number

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

*DOCKET No.      000256      (000036)*

### Instrument Serial Number and Unit Tag

The instrument serial number and unit tag is the same as the information shown in the Model Info menu. For more details refer to [Model Information](#) on page 23.





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

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

*ETC*

*Custom Footer Lines*

----- <separation line>

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

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

----- <separation line>

*Log No.    Data Not Available*

----- <separation line>

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

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

*Custom Header Lines*

*Title of Report*

*Current Date & Time*  
*Instrument Serial No. & Tag*

*Data Not Available*

*Custom Footer Lines*

----- <separation line>

## Printer Data Control

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

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

### Error Messages

There are two printer error messages that can be displayed.

#### PAPER OUT

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

#### COMMS TIMEOUT

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

1. If the flow of data is stopped due to software or hardware handshaking and is not allowed to resume before the communications timeout.
2. If Printer Type is PRN-03 Slip printer and a paper status is requested but no response is received within the timeout period.
3. Paper Out has been detected for Printer Type PRN-03 but no paper is inserted within the timeout period.

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

# Appendix A

## Glossary

---

<b>ASCII</b>	American Standard Code for Information Interchange. For the ASCII protocol, the instrument receives and transmits messages in ASCII, with all command strings to the instrument terminated by a carriage return. Replies from the instrument are terminated with a line-feed and a carriage-return.
<b>IrDA</b>	The Infra-red Developers Association is a group of computer and software manufactures who have agreed on a format for communication among infrared devices.
<b>K-factor</b>	The K-factor is a constant value associated with frequency type flowmeters. It is a scaling factor used in calculations to determine volumetric flow rate.
<b>Linear Correction</b>	A scaling of the input signal to represent the actual flow parameter.
<b>Modbus RTU</b>	The Modbus protocol is a message structure for communications between controllers and devices regardless of the type of network. In RTU (remote terminal unit) mode, each 8-bit byte in a message contains two 4-bit hexadecimal characters. This mode has greater character density than ASCII and allows better data throughput than ASCII for the same baud rate.
<b>Normalised Input</b>	A normalised input ranges from 0 to 1.000. For 4-20mA input, the signal is set to 0 at 4mA and the signal is set to 1.000 at 20mA.
<b>NPS</b>	Namur Proximity Switch.
<b>Passive Output Signal</b>	Requires an external power supply.



# Appendix B

## Model Numbers

### Product Codes

Model	Supplementary Code		Description
515	- FA01		
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		4 logic inputs, 1 isolated output, 2 relays (only relay type 1 is available), RS232 (DB9) communication port
	1		4 logic inputs, 2 isolated outputs, 4 relays, real-time clock data logging, RS232 (DB9) and RS485 communication ports
	2/3		4 logic inputs, 2 isolated outputs, 4 relays, real-time clock data logging, RS232 (DB9) and Ethernet/RF communication ports (not yet available)
Relay Type	1		Electromechanical relays only
	2		2 electromechanical and 2 solid state relays
	3		Solid state relays only (not yet available)
Power Supply	U		Inputs for 12-28VDC and 100-240 VAC, 50-60Hz <i>(Previous Models: A = 110/120 VAC, E = 220/240 VAC)</i>
	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	FA01		Defines the application software to be loaded into the instrument
For example: Model No. 515.111USC 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.			

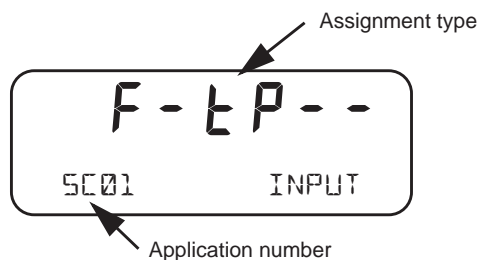
**Note:** Example full product part number is 515.111USC-FA01 (This is the number used for placing orders).

## 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:

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

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

<b>FINP1</b>	<b>FINP2</b>	<b>AINP1</b>	<b>AINP2</b>	<b>AINP3</b>	<b>AINP4</b>
<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>

The codes are as follows:

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

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

# Appendix C

## Units of Measurement

### Available Units of Measurement

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

Units Type	Available units of measurement
Volume	m <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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