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### 1. INTRODUCTION

- Load cell, pressure and torque bridge inputs
- Dual range input:  $\pm 24\text{mV}$  or  $\pm 240\text{mV}$
- Selectable 5vdc or 10vdc bridge excitation
- Optional custom units overlay w/ backlight
- Programmable auto-zero tracking
- 16 point scaling for non-linear correction
- 9 digit totalizer (integrator) with batching
- Programmable function keys/user inputs
- Four setpoint alarm outputs (w/plug-in card)
- Communication and bus capabilities (w/plug-in card)
- Analog output signal (w/plug-in card)
- Pc software available for meter configuration
- Nema 4x/IP65 sealed front bezel



### 2. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The INDI PAXS (PAX Strain Gage Input Meter) offers many features and performance capabilities to suit a wide range of industrial applications. The 4½ digit meter employs advanced technology for stable, drift free readout, while incorporating features that provide flexibility now and in the future with Plugin option cards. The plug-in card options allow the opportunity to configure the meter for present applications, while providing easy upgrades for future needs. The Strain Gage meter has two bipolar mV input ranges:  $\pm 24$  mV DC or  $\pm 240$  mV DC. The internal bridge excitation is selectable for 5 VDC or 10 VDC. The excitation output is based on a reference, ensuring accurate and drift-free readouts. A 16 point scaling feature compensates for square-law devices and other non-linear process characteristics. The meter provides a Max and Min reading memory with programmable capture time. The capture time is used to prevent detection of false max and min readings which may occur during burst testing or unusual process events. The signal totalizer (integrator) can be used to compute a time-input product. This can be used to provide a readout of totalized flow, calculate service intervals of motors and pumps, etc. The totalizer can also accumulate batch weighing operations (batch weight). The meter has four setpoint outputs, implemented on Plug-in cards. The Plug-in cards provide dual FORM-C relays (5 A), quad FORM-A relays (3 A) or either sinking or sourcing quad open collector logic outputs. The setpoint alarms can be configured in modes to suit a variety of control and alarm requirements.

- Auto reset or latching modes
- Reverse phase output and/or panel indicator
- Selection of alternate list of setpoint values
- High and low absolute, high and low deviation and band acting
- Balanced or unbalanced hysteresis
- On and off delay timers

Plug-in cards also facilitate bus communications. These include RS232, RS485 and MODBUS (Consult factory for other bus formats). Readout values and setpoint alarm values can be controlled via bus commands. Additionally, the meter has features that allow a remote computer to directly control the outputs of the meter. This is useful during commissioning phases and diagnostic use. With a communication card installed, set-up software allows configuration from a PC. The configuration data can be saved to a file for later recall. A linear DC output signal is available as a Plug-in card. The card provides either 20 mA or 10 V signals. The output can be scaled independent of the input range.

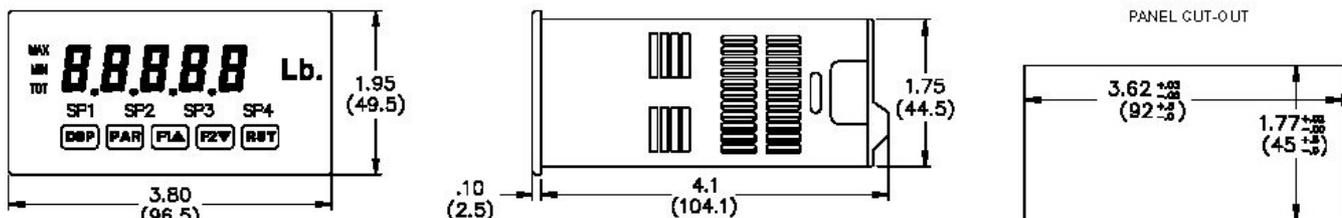
The features of the linear output card are:

- Output tracks either input, totalizer, max or min readings
- Programmable output update times

Once the meter has been initially configured, the parameter list may be locked out from further modification in its entirety, or only the setpoint values can be made accessible. The meter has been specifically designed for harsh industrial environments. With NEMA 4X/IP65 sealed bezel and extensive testing of noise effects to CE requirements, the meter provides a tough yet reliable application solution.

### 3. DIMENSIONS "IN INCHES (mm)"

Note: Recommended minimum clearance (behind the panel) for mounting clip installation is 2.1" (53.4) H x 5" (127) W.



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

#### 4. SAFETY SUMMARY

All safety related regulations, local codes and instructions that appear in the manual or on equipment must be observed to ensure personal safety and to prevent damage to either the instrument or equipment connected to it. If equipment is used in a manner not specified by the manufacturer, the protection provided by the equipment may be impaired. Do not use this unit to directly command motors, valves, or other actuators not equipped with safeguards. To do so can be potentially harmful to persons or equipment in the event of a fault to the unit.

#### 5. SPECIFICATIONS

##### 5.1. Display

5 digit, 0.56" (14.2 mm) red LED, (-19999 to 99999)

##### 5.2. Power

AC Versions (INDI PAXS0000): AC Power: 85 to 250 VAC, 50/60 Hz, 15 VA

Isolation: 2300 Vrms for 1 min. to all inputs and outputs.

DC Versions (INDI PAXS0010): DC Power: 11 to 36 VDC, 11 W

(Derate operating temperature to 40°C if operating <15 VDC and three plug-in cards are installed)

AC Power: 24 VAC,  $\pm 10\%$ , 50/60 Hz, 15 VA

Isolation: 500 Vrms for 1 min. to all inputs and outputs (50 V working).

##### 5.3. Annunciators

MAX - max readout selected

MIN - min. readout selected

TOT - totalizer readout selected, flashes when total overflows

SP1 - setpoint alarm 1 is active

SP2 - setpoint alarm 2 is active

SP3 - setpoint alarm 3 is active

SP4 - setpoint alarm 4 is active

Units Label - software controlled units label backlight

##### 5.4. Keypad

3 programmable multi-function keys, 5 keys total

##### 5.5. A/d converter

16 bit resolution

##### 5.6. Update rates

A/D conversion rate: 20/readings sec

Step response: 200 msec. max. to within 99% of final readout value (digital filter and internal zero correction disabled)\*\*

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

Display update rate: 1 to 20 updates/sec

Setpoint output on/off delay time: 0.0 to 3275.0 sec

Analog output update rate: 0.0 to 10.0 sec

Max./Min. capture delay time: 0.0 to 3275.0 sec

##### 5.7. Display messages

"LOL" - Appears when measurement exceeds + signal range.

"ULUL" - Appears when measurement exceeds - signal range

". . ." - Appears when display values exceed + display range.

"- . . ." - Appears when display values exceed - display range.

##### 5.8. Connection type

4-wire bridge (differential)

2-wire (single-ended)

##### 5.9. Common mode range (w.r.t. Input common)

0 to +5 VDC

Rejection: 80 db (DC to 120 Hz)

##### 5.10. Sensor inputs

Input Range	Accuracy* (18 to 28C)	Accuracy* (0 to 50C)	Impedance	Max Continuous Overload	Resolution
$\pm 24$ mVDC	0.02% of reading +3 $\mu$ V	0.07% of reading +4 $\mu$ V	100 Mohm	30 V	1 $\mu$ V
$\pm 240$ mVDC	0.02% of reading +30 $\mu$ V	0.07% of reading +40 $\mu$ V	100 Mohm	30 V	10 $\mu$ V

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

\*\* The meter periodically (every 12 seconds) imposes a 500 msec delay to compensate for internal zero drift. If the delay affects applications where step response is critical, it can be defeated. Set the display update to 20/sec to disable. In this case, add a zero error of 0.2% FS to the 24 mV input range over the 0 to 50°C span.

\*\*\* Nominal resolution. The internal resolution is the input divided by 65535.

##### 5.11. Bridge excitation

Jumper Selectable: 5 VDC @ 65 mA max.,  $\pm 2\%$

10 VDC @ 125 mA max.,  $\pm 2\%$

Temperature coefficient (ratio metric): 20 ppm/°C max.

##### 5.12. Low frequency noise rejection

Normal Mode: > 60 dB @ 50 or 60 Hz  $\pm 1\%$ , digital filter off

Common Mode: >100 dB, DC to 120 Hz (w.r.t. earth)

##### 5.13. User inputs (logic level)

Three software defined user inputs, jumper selectable for sink/source logic

Max. Continuous Input: 30 VDC

INPUT STATE	SINKING INPUTS	SOURCING INPUTS
	22 K $\Omega$ pull-up to +5 V	22 K $\Omega$ pull-down
Active	$V_{IN} < 0.7$ VDC	$V_{IN} > 2.5$ VDC
Inactive	$V_{IN} > 2.5$ VDC	$V_{IN} < 0.7$ VDC

Isolation To Sensor Input Common: Not isolated

Response Time: 50 msec. max.

Logic State: Jumper selectable for sink/source logic.



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5.14. Totalizer

Time Base: second, minute, hour, or day  
 Time Accuracy: 0.01% typical  
 Decimal Point: 0 to 0.0000  
 Scale Factor: 0.001 to 65.000  
 Low Signal Cut-out: -19,999 to 99,999  
 Total: 9 digits, display alternates between high order and low order readouts

5.15. Custom linearization

Data Point Pairs: Selectable from 2 to 16  
 Display Range: -19,999 to 99,999  
 Decimal Point: 0 to 0.0000

5.16. Serial communications

Field installable option card (RS232 or RS485)  
 Isolation To Sensor & User Input Commons: 500 Vrms for 1 min.  
 Working Voltage: 50 V  
 Not Isolated from all other commons.  
 Data: 7/8 bits  
 Baud: 300 to 19200  
 Parity: no, odd or even  
 Bus Address: selectable 0 to 99, Max. 32 meters per line (RS485)  
 Transmit Delay: Selectable for 2 to 50 msec or 50 to 100 msec (RS485)

5.17. Modbus card

Type: RS485; RTU and ASCII MODBUS modes.  
 Isolation to Sensor & User Input Commons: 500 Vrms for 1 min.  
 Not isolated from all other commons.  
 Baud Rates: 300, 600, 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200, and 38400.  
 Addresses: 1-247.  
 Format: 7/8 bits, odd, even and no parity.  
 Transmit Delay: Programmable

5.18. Analog output

Field installable option card  
 Types: 0 to 20 mA, 4 to 20 mA or 0 to 10 VDC  
 Isolation To Sensor & User Input Commons: 500 Vrms for 1 min.  
 Working Voltage: 50 V  
 Not Isolated from all other commons.  
 Accuracy: 0.17% of FS (18 to 28°C); 0.4% of FS (0 to 50°C)  
 Resolution: 1/3500  
 Compliance: 10 VDC: 10 KΩ min.  
 20 mA: 500 Ω load max.

5.19. Setpoint output

Four types of field installable option cards

5.19.1. Dual Relay Card

Type: Two FORM-C relays  
 Isolation To Sensor & User Input Commons: 2000 Vrms for 1 min.  
 Working Voltage: 240 Vrms  
 Contact Rating: One Relay Energized: 5 amps @ 120/240 VAC or 28 VDC (resistive load), 1/8 HP @120 VAC, inductive load  
 Total current with both relays energized not to exceed 5 amps  
 Life expectancy: 100K cycles min. at full load rating. External RC snubber extends relay life for operation with inductive loads

5.19.2. Quad Relay Card

Type: Four FORM-A relays  
 Isolation To Sensor & User Input Commons: 2300 Vrms for 1 min.  
 Working Voltage: 250 Vrms  
 Contact Rating: One Relay Energized: 3 amps @ 250 VAC or 30 VDC (resistive load), 1/10 HP @120 VAC, inductive load  
 Total current with all four relays energized not to exceed 4 amps  
 Life Expectancy: 100K cycles min. at full load rating. External RC snubber extends relay life for operation with inductive loads

5.19.3. Quad Sinking Open Collector

Type: Four isolated sinking NPN transistors.  
 Isolation To Sensor & User Input Commons: 500 Vrms for 1 min.  
 Working Voltage: 50 V  
 Not Isolated from all other commons.  
 Rating: 100 mA max @ VSAT = 0.7 V max. VMAX = 30 V

5.19.4. Quad Sourcing Open Collector

Type: Four isolated sourcing PNP transistors.  
 Isolation To Sensor & User Input Commons: 500 Vrms for 1 min.  
 Working Voltage: 50 V  
 Not Isolated from all other commons.  
 Rating: Internal supply: 24 VDC ± 10%, 30 mA max. total all four outputs  
 External supply: 30 VDC max., 100 mA max. each output

5.20. Memory

Nonvolatile E2PROM retains all programmable parameters and display values.

5.21. Certifications and compliances

*UL Recognized Component, File #E179259*  
 Recognized to U.S. and Canadian requirements under the Component Recognition Program of Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.  
*Safety*  
 EN 61010-1, IEC 1010-1  
 Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use, Part I.  
*Electromagnetic compatibility*  
Immunity to EN 50082-2  

Electrostatic discharge	EN 61000-4-2	Level 3; 8 Kv air
Electromagnetic RF fields	EN 61000-4-3	Level 3; 10 V/m <sup>1</sup> 80 MHz - 1 GHz
Fast transients (burst)	EN 61000-4-4	Level 4; 2 Kv I/O Level 3; 2 Kv power
RF conducted interference	EN 61000-4-6	Level 3; 10 V/rms 150 KHz - 80 MHz
Simulation of cordless telephones	ENV 50204	Level 3; 10 V/m 900 MHz ± 5 MHz 200 Hz, 50% duty cycle

  
Emissions to EN 50081-2  

RF interference	EN 55011	Enclosure class A Power mains class A
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**Notes:**

<sup>1</sup> Self-recoverable loss of performance during EMI disturbance at 10 V/m:

Measurement error exceeds unit specifications

For operation without loss of performance:

Mount unit in a metal enclosure (Buckeye SM7013-0 or equivalent)

Route power and I/O cables in metal conduit connected to earth ground.

**5.22. Environmental conditions**

Operating Temperature Range: 0 to 50°C (0 to 45°C with all three plug-in cards installed)

Storage Temperature Range: -40 to 60°C

Operating and Storage Humidity: 0 to 85% max. non-condensing

Altitude: Up to 2000 meters

**5.23. Connections**

High compression cage-clamp terminal block

Wire Strip Length: 0.35" (9 mm)

Wire Gauge Capacity: One 14 AWG solid or Two 18 AWG

**5.24. Construction**

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

**5.25. Weight**

10.4 oz. (295 g)

**6. ORDERING INFORMATION**

TYPE	MODEL NO.	DESCRIPTION	PART NUMBERS
Meter	INDI PAXS	Strain Bridge Input Panel Meter, Upgradeable, AC Powered	INDI PAXS0000
		Strain Bridge Input Panel Meter, Upgradeable, DC/24 VAC Powered	INDI PAXS0010
Optional Plug-in Cards	PAXCDS	Dual Setpoint Relay Output Card	PAXCDS10
		Quad Setpoint Relay Output Card	PAXCDS20
		Quad Setpoint Sinking Open Collector Output Card	PAXCDS30
		Quad Setpoint Sourcing Open Collector Output Card	PAXCDS40
	PAXCDC	RS485 Serial Communications Card	PAXCDC10
		RS232 Serial Communications Card	PAXCDC20
		MODBUS Communications Card	PAXCDC40
PAXCDL	Analog Output Card	PAXCDL10	
Accessories	PAXLBK	Units Label Kit Accessory	PAXLBK10
	SFPAX	PC Configuration Software for Windows 3.x and 95/98 (3.5" disk)	SFPAX

**7. OPTIONAL PLUG-IN CARDS AND ACCESSORIES**

The PAX series meters can be fitted with up to three optional plug-in cards. However, only one card from each function type can be installed at a time. The function types include Setpoint Alarms (PAXCDS), Communications (PAXCDC), and Analog Output (PAXCDL). The cards can be installed initially or at a later date. Each optional plug-in card is shipped with installation and programming instructions.

**7.1. Setpoint alarms plug-in cards (PAXCDS)**

The PAX series has four setpoint alarm output plug-in cards. Only one of these cards can be installed at a time. (Logic state of the outputs can be reversed in the programming.) These plug-in cards include

- Dual relay, FORM-C, Normally open & closed
- Quad relay, FORM-A, Normally open only
- Isolated quad sinking NPN open collector
- Isolated quad sourcing PNP open collector

**7.2. Serial rs485 plug-in card (PAXCDC)**

An RS485 communication port can be installed with the serial RS485 plugin card. The RS485 option allows the connection of up to 32 meters or other devices (such as a printer, PLC, HMI, or a host computer) on a single pair of wires not longer than 4,000 feet. The address number of each meter on the line can be programmed from 0-99. Data from the meter(s) can be interrogated or changed and alarm outputs can be reset by sending the proper command string. The function keys and user inputs can be programmed to send data to a printer or other device via serial communications.

**7.3. Serial rs232 plug-in card (PAXCDC)**

An RS232 communication port can be installed with the serial RS232 plugin card. The RS232 is intended to allow only 2 devices, not more than 50 feet apart, to communicate to each other (such as a printer, PLC, HMI, or host computer). Data from the meter(s) can be interrogated or changed and alarm outputs can be reset by sending the proper command string. The function keys and user inputs can be programmed to send data to a printer or device via serial communication.

#### 7.4. Modbus plug-in card (PAXCDC)

A MODBUS communication port can be installed with the MODBUS plugin card. The MODBUS card uses standard MODBUS protocol, which allows the integration of devices of different types and manufacturers within a common communication framework.

#### 7.5. Analog output plug-in card (PAXCDL)

Either a 0(4)-20 mA or 0-10 V retransmitted linear DC output is available from the analog output plug-in card. The programmable output low and high scaling can be based on the input max, min, or total display value. Reverse acting output is possible by reversing the scaling point positions.

#### 7.6. Units label kit (PAXLBK)

Each meter has a units indicator with backlighting that can be customized using the Units Label Kit. The backlight is controlled in the programming.

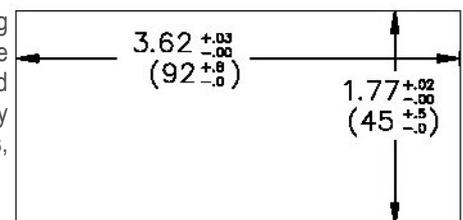
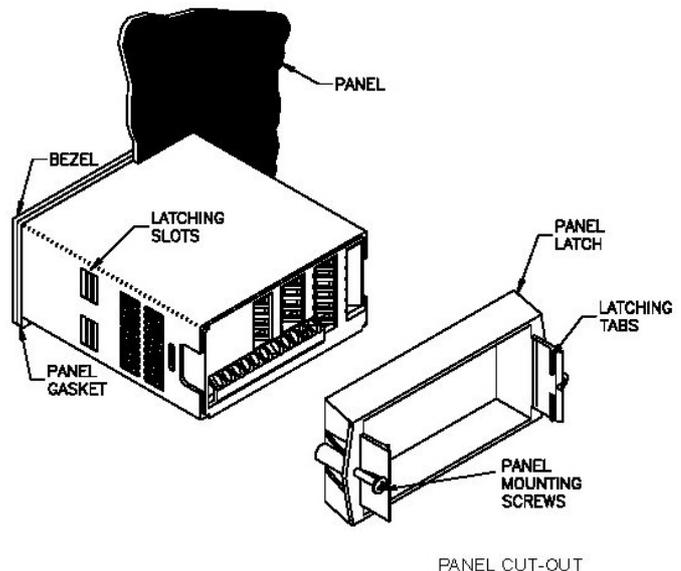
#### 7.7. PC software (SFPAX)

The SFPAX is a Windows based program that allows configuration of the PAX meter from a PC. Using SFPAX makes it easier to program the PAX meter and allows saving the PAX program in a PC file for future use. On-line help is available within the software. A PAX serial plug-in card is required to program the meter using the software.

### 8. INSTALLING THE METER

#### 8.1. Installation

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



#### 8.2. Installation Environment

The unit should be installed in a location that does not exceed the maximum operating temperature and provides good air circulation. Placing the unit near devices that generate excessive heat should be avoided. The bezel should be cleaned only with a soft cloth and neutral soap product. Do NOT use solvents. Continuous exposure to direct sunlight may accelerate the aging process of the bezel. Do not use tools of any kind (screwdrivers, pens, pencils, etc.) to operate the keypad of the unit.

### 9. SETTING THE JUMPERS

The meter has three jumpers that must be set prior to applying power. The three jumpers are Bridge Excitation, Input Range, and User Input Logic. The Jumper Selections Figure is an enlargement of the jumper area shown below. To access the jumpers, remove the meter base from the meter case by firmly squeezing and pulling back on the side rear finger tabs. This should lower the latch below the case slot (which is located just in front of the finger tabs). It is recommended to release the latch on one side, then start the other side latch.

#### 9.1. Bridge Excitation

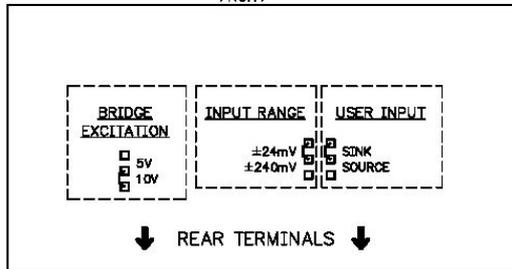
One jumper is used to select bridge excitation to allow use of the higher sensitivity 24 mV input range. Use the 5 V excitation with high output (3 mV/V) bridges. The 5V excitation also reduces bridge power compared to 10V excitation. A maximum of four 350 ohm load cells can be driven by the internal bridge excitation voltage.

#### 9.2. Input Range

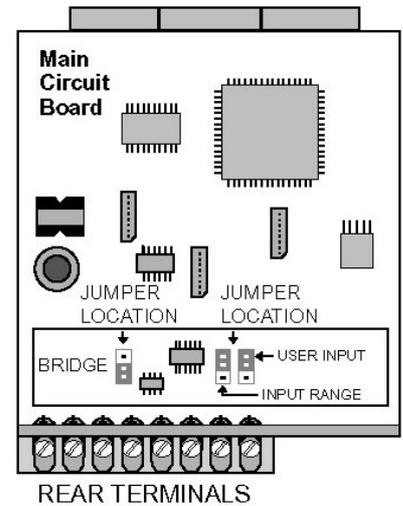
One jumper is used to select input range. The value selected in programming must match the jumper setting. Select a range that is high enough to accommodate the bridge output to avoid overload.

**JUMPER SELECTIONS**  
The □ indicates factory setting.

FRONT



FRONT DISPLAY



9.3. User Input Logic Jumper

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

**10. WIRING THE METER**

10.1. Wiring overview

Electrical connections are made via screw-clamp terminals located on the back of the meter. All conductors should conform to the meter's voltage and current ratings. All cabling should conform to appropriate standards of good installation, local codes and regulations. It is recommended that power supplied to the meter (DC or AC) be protected by a fuse or circuit breaker. When wiring the meter, compare the numbers embossed on the back of the meter case against those shown in wiring drawings for proper wire position.

Strip the wire, leaving approximately 0.3" (7.5 mm) bare lead exposed (stranded wires should be tinned with solder). Insert the lead under the correct screwclamp terminal and tighten until the wire is secure. (Pull wire to verify tightness.) Each terminal can accept up to one #14 AWG (2.55 mm) wire, two #18 AWG (1.02 mm), or four #20 AWG (0.61 mm).

10.2. EMC installation guidelines

Although this meter is designed with a high degree of immunity to ElectroMagnetic Interference (EMI), proper installation and wiring methods must be followed to ensure compatibility in each application. The type of the electrical noise, source or coupling method into the unit may be different for various installations. The unit becomes more immune to EMI with fewer I/O connections. Cable length, routing and shield termination are very important and can mean the difference between a successful or a troublesome installation.

Listed below are some EMC guidelines for successful installation in an industrial environment.

1. The meter should be mounted in a metal enclosure, which is properly connected to protective earth.
2. Use shielded (screened) cables for all Signal and Control inputs. The shield (screen) pigtail connection should be made as short as possible. The connection point for the shield depends somewhat upon the application. Listed below are the recommended methods of connecting the shield, in order of their effectiveness.
  - a. Connect the shield only at the panel where the unit is mounted to earth ground (protective earth).
  - b. Connect the shield to earth ground at both ends of the cable, usually when the noise source frequency is above 1 MHz.
  - c. Connect the shield to common of the unit and leave the other end of the shield unconnected and insulated from earth ground.
3. Never run Signal or Control cables in the same conduit or raceway with AC power lines, conductors feeding motors, solenoids, SCR controls, and heaters, etc. The cables should be run in metal conduit that is properly grounded. This is especially useful in applications where cable runs are long and portable two-way radios are used in close proximity or if the installation is near a commercial radio transmitter.
4. Signal or Control cables within an enclosure should be routed as far away as possible from contactors, control relays, transformers, and other noisy components.
5. In extremely high EMI environments, the use of external EMI suppression devices, such as ferrite suppression cores, is effective. Install them on Signal and Control cables as close to the unit as possible. Loop the cable through the core several times or use multiple cores on each cable for additional protection. Install line filters on the power input cable to the unit to suppress power line interference. Install them near the power entry point of the enclosure. The following EMI suppression devices (or equivalent) are recommended:

Ferrite Suppression Cores for signal and control cables:

- Fair-Rite # 0443167251 (RLC #FCOR0000)
- TDK # ZCAT3035-1330A
- Steward #28B2029-0A0

Line Filters for input power cables:

- Schaffner # FN610-1/07 (RLC #LFIL0000)
- Schaffner # FN670-1.8/07
- Corcom #1VR3

*Note: Reference manufacturer's instructions when installing a line filter.*

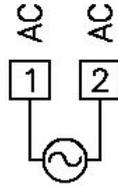
6. Long cable runs are more susceptible to EMI pickup than short cable runs. Therefore, keep cable runs as short as possible.
7. Switching of inductive loads produces high EMI. Use of snubbers across inductive loads suppresses EMI. Snubber: RLC#SNUB0000.

10.3. Power wiring

AC Power

Terminal 1: VAC

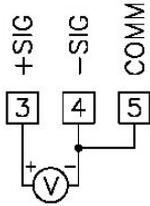
Terminal 2: VAC



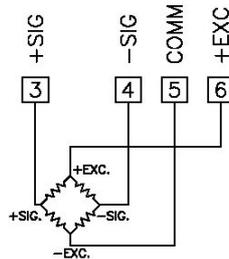
10.4. Input signal wiring

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

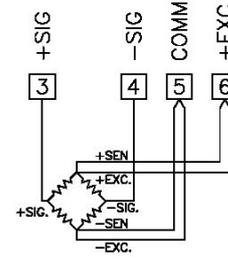
2-Wire Single Ended Input



4-Wire Bridge Input



6-Wire Bridge Input



10.5. Deadload compensation

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

10.6. Bridge completion resistors

For single strain gage applications, bridge completion resistors must be employed externally to the meter. Only use metal film resistors with a low temperature coefficient of resistance. Load cells and pressure transducers are normally implemented as full resistance bridges and do not require bridge completion resistors.

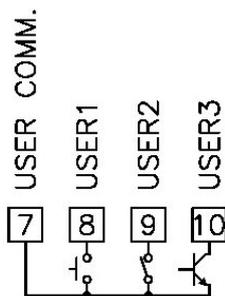
10.7. User input wiring

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

**Sinking Logic**

Terminals 8-10 } Connect external switching device  
Terminal 7 } between appropriate User Input terminal and User Comm.

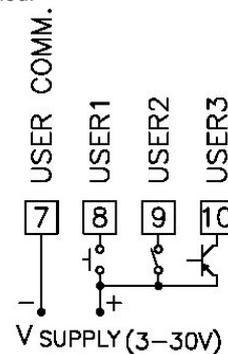
In this logic, the user inputs of the meter are internally pulled up to +5 V with 22 K resistance. The input is active when it is pulled low (<0.7 V).



**Sourcing Logic**

Terminals 8-10: + VDC through external switching device  
Terminal 7: -VDC through external switching device

In this logic, the user inputs of the meter are internally pulled down with 22 K resistance. The input is active when a voltage greater than 2.5 VDC is applied.



10.8. Setpoint (alarms) wiring

10.9. Serial communication wiring

10.10. Analog output wiring

See appropriate plug-in card bulletin for details

## 11. REVIEWING THE FRONT BUTTONS AND DISPLAY

FRONT PANEL

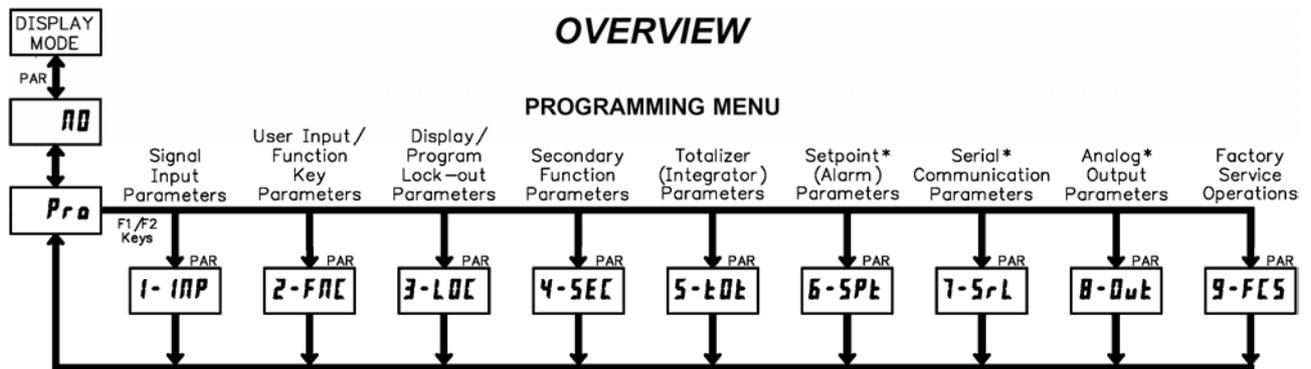


Key	Display mode operation	Programming mode operation
DSP	Index display through max/min/total/input readouts	Quit programming and return to display mode
PAR	Access parameter list	Store selected parameter and index to next parameter
F1▲	Function key 1; hold for 3 seconds for Second Function 1**	Increment selected parameter value
F2▼	Function key 2; hold for 3 seconds for Second Function 2**	Decrement selected parameter value
RST	Reset (function key)**	Hold with F1▲, F2▼ to scroll value by x1000

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

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

## 12. PROGRAMMING THE METER



### 12.1. Programming mode entry (PAR KEY)

The Display Mode is the normal operating mode of the meter. The Programming Mode is entered by pressing the PAR key. If it is not accessible, then it is locked by either a security code or hardware lock.

### 12.2. Parameter module entry (ARROW & PAR KEYS)

The Programming Menu is organized into modules. These modules group together parameters which are related in function. The display alternates between Pro and the current parameter module. The arrow keys (F1 and F2) are used to select the desired parameter module. The displayed module is entered by pressing the PAR key.

### 12.3. Parameter menu movement (PAR KEY)

Each parameter module has a separate module menu (which is shown at the start of each parameter module discussion). The PAR key is pressed to advance to a particular parameter without changing the programming of preceding parameters. After completing a module, the display will return to Pro NO.

Programming may continue by accessing additional parameter modules.

12.4. Selection/value entry (ARROW & PAR KEYS)

In the parameter module, the display will alternate between the current parameter and the selections/values for that parameter. The arrow keys (F1 and F2) are used to move through the selections/values for that parameter. By pressing the PAR key, the displayed selection is stored and activated. This will also advance the meter to the next parameter.

12.5. Programming mode exit (DSP KEY or at Pro NO PAR KEY)

The Programming Mode is exited by pressing the DSP key (from anywhere in the Programming Mode) or the PAR key (with Pro NO displayed). This will commit any stored parameter changes to memory and return the meter to the Display Mode. If a parameter was just changed, the PAR key should be pressed to store the change before pressing the DSP key.

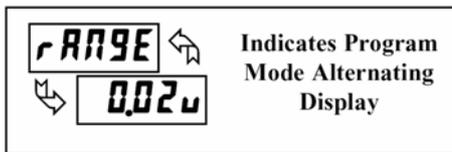
12.6. Programming tips

It is recommended to start with Parameter Module 1. If lost or confused while programming, press the DSP key and start over. When programming is complete, it is recommended to record the parameter programming on the Parameter User Chart and lock-out parameter programming with a user input or lock-out code.

12.7. Factory settings

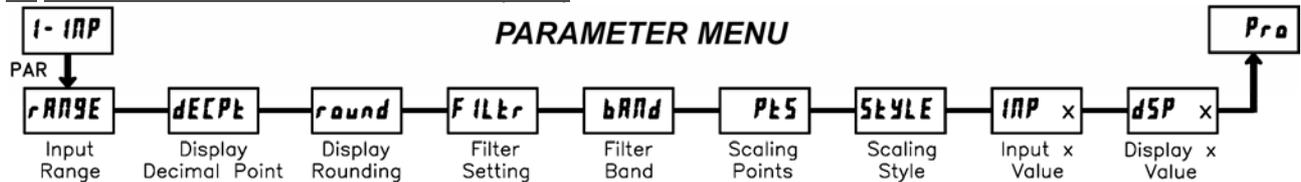
Factory Settings may be completely restored in Parameter Module 9. This is a good starting point when experiencing programming problems. Some parameters can be left at their Factory Settings without affecting basic start-up. These parameters are identified throughout the Module explanations. Try the Factory Settings for these parameters unless a specific selection or value is known.

12.8. Alternating selection display



In the explanation of the parameter modules, the following dual display with arrows will appear. It is to illustrate the display alternating between the parameter on top, and the parameter's factory setting on the bottom. In most cases, selections and values for the parameter will be listed on the right.

13. MODULE 1 - SIGNAL INPUT PARAMETERS (1-INP)



13.1. Input range



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

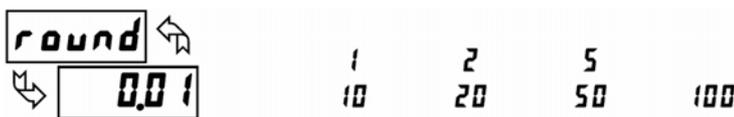
13.2. Display decimal point



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

and dSPx parameters and setpoint values.

13.3. Display rounding\*



Rounding selections other than one cause the Input Display to 'round' to the nearest rounding increment selected (ie. rounding of '5' causes 122 to round to 120 and 123 to round to 125).

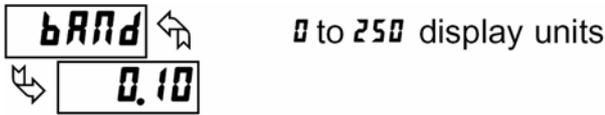
Rounding starts at the least significant digit of the Input Display. Remaining parameter entries (scaling point values, setpoint values, etc.) are not automatically adjusted to this display rounding selection.

13.4. Filter setting\*



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

### 13.5. Filter band\*



The digital filter adapts to variations in the input signal. When the variation exceeds the input filter band value, the digital filter disengages. When the variation becomes less than the band value, the filter engages again. This allows for a stable readout, but permits the display to settle rapidly after a large process change. The value of the band is in display

units, independent of the Display Decimal Point position. A band setting of '0' keeps the digital filter permanently engaged.

\* Factory Setting can be used without affecting basic start-up.

### 13.6. Scaling points\*



#### 13.6.1. Linear - Scaling Points (2)

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

#### 13.6.2. Nonlinear - Scaling Points (Greater than 2)

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

In the SFPAX software, several linearization equations are available.

### 13.7. Scaling style



If Input Values and corresponding Display Values are known, the Key-in (KEY) scaling style can be used. This allows scaling without the presence of a live input signal. If Input Values have to be derived from the actual input signal source or simulator, the Apply (APLY) scaling style must be

used.

### 13.8. Input value for scaling point 1



For Key-in (KEY), enter the known first Input Value by using the arrow keys. (The Input Range selection sets up the decimal location for the Input Value).

For Apply (APLY), apply the input signal to the meter, adjust the signal source externally until the desired Input Value appears. In either method, press the PAR

key to enter the value being displayed. The DSP key can be pressed without changing the previously stored INP 1 value in the APLY style.

### 13.9. Display value for scaling point 1



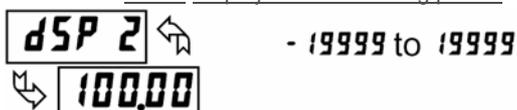
Enter the first coordinating Display Value by using the arrow keys. This is the same for KEY and APLY scaling styles. The decimal point follows the dECPt selection.

### 13.10. Input value for scaling point 2



For Key-in (KEY), enter the known second Input Value by using the arrow keys. For Apply (APLY), adjust the signal source externally until the next desired Input Value appears. (Follow the same procedure if using more than 2 scaling points.)

### 13.11. Display value for scaling point 2

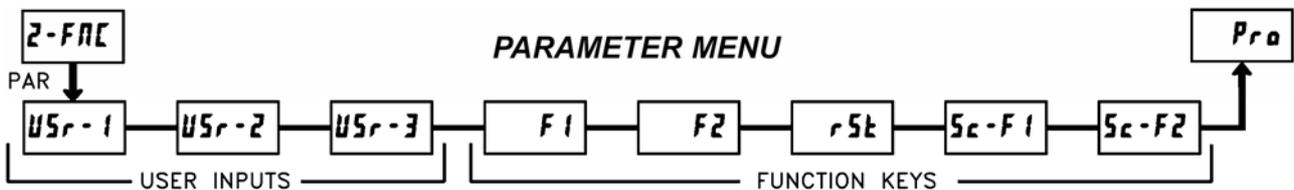


Enter the second coordinating Display Value by using the arrow keys. This is the same for KEY and APLY scaling styles. (Follow the same procedure if using more than 2 scaling points.)

### 13.12. General Notes on Scaling

1. Input Values for scaling points should be confined to the limits of the Input Range Jumper position.
2. The same Input Value should not correspond to more than one Display Value. (Example: 20 mA can not equal a display of 0 and 10.) This is referred to as readout jumps (vertical scaled segments).
3. The same Display Value can correspond to more than one Input Value. (Example: 0 mA and 20 mA can equal a display of 10.) This is referred to as readout dead zones (horizontal scaled segments).
4. For input levels beyond the first programmed Input Value, the meter extends the Display Value by calculating the slope from the first two coordinate pairs (INP1/dSP1 & INP2/dSP2) If INP1= 4 mA and dSP1 = 0, then 0 mA would be some negative Display Value. This could be prevented by making INP1 = 0 mA / dSP1 = 0, INP2 = 4 mA / dSP2 = 0, with IMP3 = 20 mA / dSP3 = the desired high Display Value. The calculations stop at the limits of the Input Range Jumper position.
5. For input levels beyond the last programmed Input Value, the meter extends the Display Value by calculating the slope from the last two sequential coordinate pairs. If three coordinate pair scaling points were entered, then the Display Value calculation would be between INP2/dSP2 & INP3/dSP3. The calculations stop at the limits of the Input Range Jumper position.

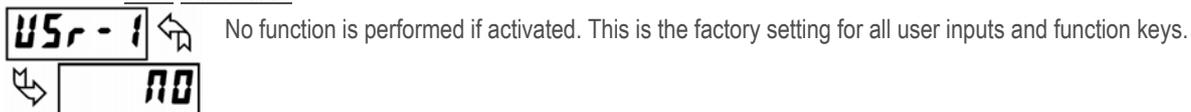
### 14. MODULE 2 - USER INPUT AND FRONT PANEL FUNCTION KEY PARAMETERS (2-FNC)



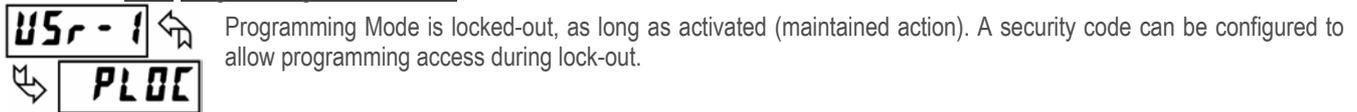
The three user inputs are individually programmable to perform specific meter control functions. While in the Display Mode or Program Mode, the function is executed the instant the user input transitions to the active state. The front panel function keys are also individually programmable to perform specific meter control functions. While in the Display Mode, the primary function is executed the instant the key is pressed. Holding the function key for three seconds executes a secondary function. It is possible to program a secondary function without a primary function. In most cases, if more than one user input and/or function key is programmed for the same function, the maintained (level trigger) actions will be performed while at least one of those user inputs or function keys are activated. The momentary (edge trigger) actions will be performed every time any of those user inputs or function keys transition to the active state.

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

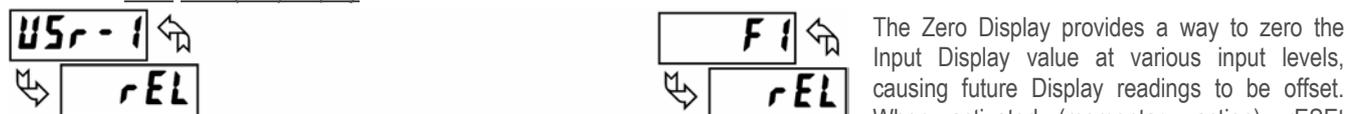
#### 14.1. No function



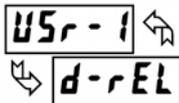
#### 14.2. Programming mode lock-out



#### 14.3. Zero (tare) display



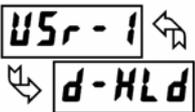
#### 14.4. Relative/absolute display



This function switches the Input Display between Relative and Absolute. The Relative is a net value that includes the Display Offset Value. The Input Display will normally show the Relative unless

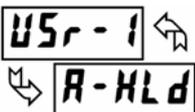
switched by this function. Regardless of the display selected, all meter functions continue to operate based on relative values. The Absolute is a gross value (based on Module 1 DSP and INP entries) without the Display Offset Value. The Absolute display is selected as long as the user input is activated (maintained action) or at the transition of the function key (momentary action). When the user input is released, or the function key is pressed again, the input display switches back to Relative display. AbS (absolute) or rEL (relative) is momentarily displayed at transition to indicate which display is active.

#### 14.5. Hold display



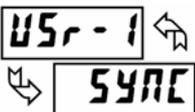
The display is held but all other meter functions continue as long as activated (maintained action).

#### 14.6. Hold all functions



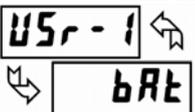
The meter disables processing the input, holds the display, and locks the state of all outputs as long as activated (maintained action). The serial port continues data transfer.

#### 14.7. Synchronize meter reading



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

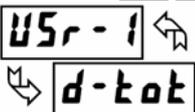
#### 14.8. Store batch reading in totalizer



The Input Display value is one time added (batched) to the Totalizer at transition to activate (momentary action). The Totalizer retains a running sum of each batch operation

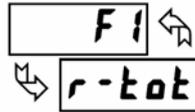
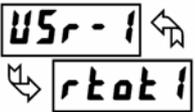
until the Totalizer is reset. When this function is selected, the normal operation of the Totalizer is overridden.

#### 14.9. Select totalizer display



The Totalizer display is selected as long as activated (maintained action). When the user input is released, the Input Display is returned. The DSP key overrides the active user input. The Totalizer continues to function including associated outputs independent of being displayed.

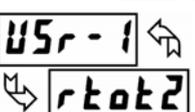
#### 14.10. Reset totalizer



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

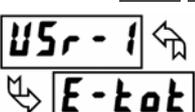
independent of the selected display.

#### 14.11. Reset and enable totalizer



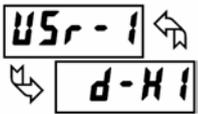
When activated (momentary action), "-1-2 flashes and the Totalizer resets to zero. The Totalizer continues to operate while active (maintained action). When the user input is released, the Totalizer stops and holds its value. This selection functions independent of the selected display.

#### 14.12. Enable totalizer



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

14.13. Select maximum display



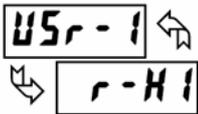
The Maximum display is selected as long as activated (maintained action). When the user input is released, the Input Display returns. The DSP key overrides the active user input. The Maximum continues to function independent of being displayed.

14.14. Reset maximum



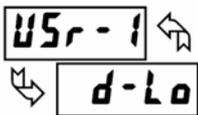
When activated (momentary action), rESEt flashes and the Maximum reading is set to the present Input Display value. The Maximum function then continues from that value. This selection functions independent of the selected display.

14.15. Reset, select, enable maximum display



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

14.16. Select minimum display



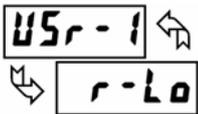
The Minimum display is selected as long as activated (maintained action). When the user input is released, the Input Display returns. The DSP key overrides the active user input. The Minimum continues to function independent of being displayed.

14.17. Reset minimum



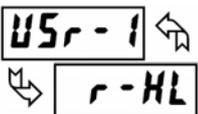
When activated (momentary action), rESEt flashes and the Minimum reading is set to the present Input Display value. The Minimum function then continues from that value. This selection functions independent of the selected display.

14.18. Reset, select, enable minimum display



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

14.19. Reset maximum and minimum



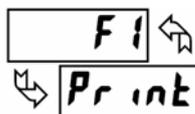
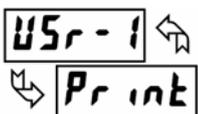
When activated (momentary action), rESEt flashes and the Maximum and Minimum readings are set to the present Input Display value. The Maximum and Minimum function then continues from that value. This selection functions independent of the selected display.

14.20. Setpoint selections

The following selections are accessible only with the Setpoint plug-in card installed. Refer to the Setpoint Card Bulletin shipped with the Setpoint plug-in card for an explanation of their operation.

Setpoint Card Only	}	L 15t	Select main or alternate setpoints
		r-1	Reset Setpoint 1 (Alarm 1)
		r-2	Reset Setpoint 2 (Alarm 2)
		r-3	Reset Setpoint 3 (Alarm 3)
		r-4	Reset Setpoint 4 (Alarm 4)
		r-34	Reset Setpoint 3 & 4 (Alarm 3 & 4)
		r-234	Reset Setpoint 2, 3 & 4 (Alarm 2, 3 & 4)
r-ALL	Reset Setpoint All (Alarm All)		

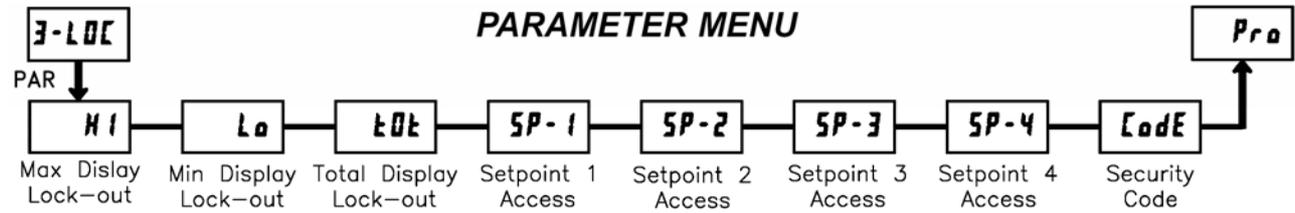
14.21. Print request



The meter issues a block print through the serial port when activated. The data transmitted during a print request is programmed in Module 7. If the user input is

still active after the transmission is complete (about 100 msec), an additional transmission occurs. As long as the user input is held active, continuous transmissions occur.

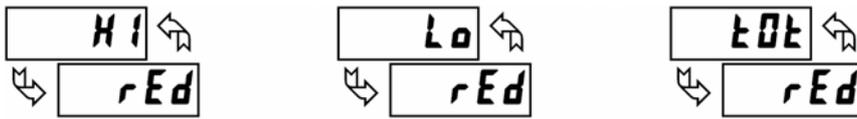
### 15. MODULE 3 - DISPLAY AND PROGRAM LOCK-OUT PARAMETERS (3-LOC)



#### 15.1.

SELECTION	DESCRIPTION
LOC	Not selectable in Display Mode.
rEd	Selectable, but not changeable in Display Mode during Program Lock-out.
Ent	Selectable and changeable in Display Mode during Program Lock-out.

#### 15.2. Maximum display lock-out\* / minimum display lock-out\* / totalizer display lock-out\*



These displays can be programmed for LOC or rEd. When programmed for LOC, the display will not be shown when selected by the DSP key. It is suggested to lock-out the display if it is not needed. The associated function will continue to operate even if its display is locked-out.

#### 15.3. Sp-1 sp-2 sp-3 sp-4 setpoint access\*



The setpoint displays can be programmed for LOC, rEd or Ent (See following table). Accessible only with the Setpoint plug-in card installed.

#### 15.4. Program mode security code\*

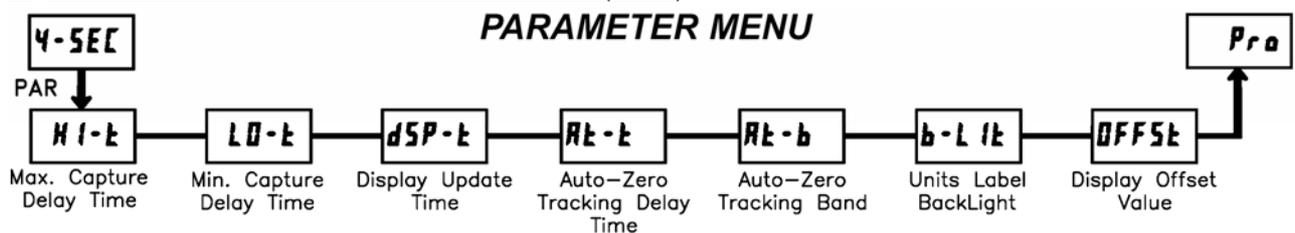


By entering any non-zero value, the prompt Code 0 appears when trying to access the Program Mode. Access is only allowed after entering a matching security code or universal code of 222. With this lock-out, a user input would not have to be configured for Program Lock-out. However, this lock-out is overridden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

Lock-out.

\* Factory Setting can be used without affecting basic start-up.

### 16. MODULE 4 - SECONDARY FUNCTION PARAMETERS (4-SEC)



#### 16.1. Max capture delay time\*



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

16.2. Min capture delay time\*

LO-t   0.0 00 to 3275.0 sec.

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

16.3. Display update rate\*

dSP-t   2 1 2 5 10 20 updates/sec.

This parameter determines the rate of display update. A value of 20 updates per second disables the internal correction and allows for the fastest possible output response.

16.4. Auto-Zero Tracking/ Auto-Zero Band

At-t   0 0 to 250 sec. At-b   0.02 1 to 4095

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

Auto-zero tracking operates when the readout remains within the tracking band for a period of time equal to the tracking delay time. When these conditions are met, the meter re-zeroes the readout. After the re-zero operation, the meter resets and continues to auto-zero track. The auto-zero tracking band should be set large enough to track normal zero drift, but small enough to not interfere with small process inputs. For filling operations, the fill rate must exceed the auto-zero tracking rate. This avoids false tracking at the start of the filling operation.

$$\text{Fill Rate} \geq \frac{\text{tracking band}}{\text{tracking time}}$$

Auto-zero tracking is disabled by setting the tracking band parameter = 0.

16.5. Units label backlight\*

b-L 1E   OFF ON OFF

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

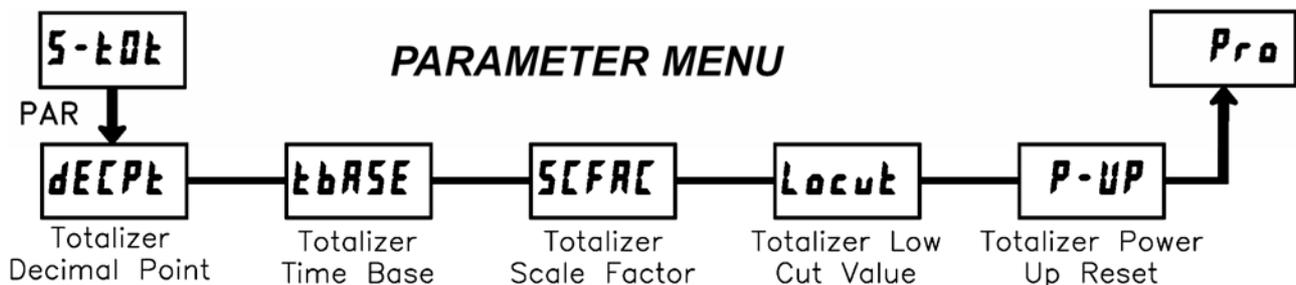
16.6. Display offset value\*

OFFSEt   0.00 - 19999 to 19999

The Display Offset Value is the difference from the Absolute (gross) Display value to the Relative (net) Display value for the same input level. The meter will automatically update this Display Offset Value after each Zero Display. The Display Offset Value can be directly keyed-in to intentionally add or remove display offset. See Relative / Absolute Display and Zero Display explanations in Module 2.

\* Factory Setting can be used without affecting basic start-up.

17. MODULE 5 - TOTALIZER (INTEGRATOR) PARAMETERS (5-TOT)



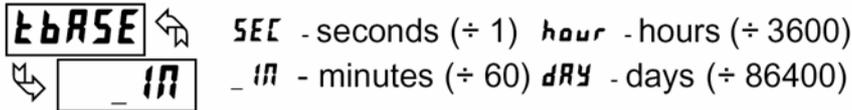
The Totalizer accumulates (integrates) the Input Display value using one of two modes. The first is using a time base. This can be used to provide an indication of total flow, usage or consumption over time. The second is through a user input or function key programmed for Batch (one time add on demand); where accumulation is based on a completed event. If the Totalizer is not needed, its display can be locked-out and this module can be skipped during programming.

17.1. Totalizer decimal point\*



For most applications, this matches the Input Display Decimal Point (dECPt). If a different location is desired, refer to Totalizer Scale Factor.

17.2. Totalizer time base



For most applications, this matches the process rate the Input Display value represents. If the Totalizer is being accumulated through a user input programmed for Batch, then this parameter does not apply.

17.3. Totalizer scale factor\*



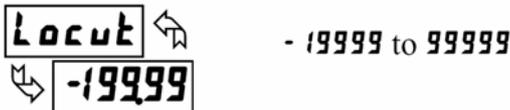
For most applications, the Totalizer reflects the same decimal point location and engineering units as the Input Display. In these cases, the Totalizer Scale Factor is 1.000. The Totalizer Scale Factor can be used to scale the Totalizer to a different value than the Input Display. Common possibilities are:

1. Changing decimal point location (example tenths to whole)
2. Changing engineering units (example inches to meters)
3. Changing both decimal point location and engineering units.
4. Average over a controlled time frame.

Details on calculating the scale factor are shown later.

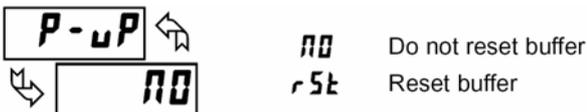
If the Totalizer is being accumulated through a user input programmed for Batch, then this parameter does not apply.

17.4. Totalizer low cut value\*



A low cut value disables Totalizer when the Input Display value falls below the value programmed.

17.5. Totalizer power up reset\*



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

\* Factory Setting can be used without affecting basic start-up.

17.6. Totalizer high order display

When the total exceeds 5 digits, the front panel annunciator TOT flashes. In this case, the meter continues to totalize up to a 9-digit value. The high order 4 digits and the low order 5 digits of the total are displayed alternately. The letter "h" denotes the high order display.

17.7. Totalizer batching

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

17.8. Totalizer using time base

Totalizer accumulates as defined by: 
$$\frac{\text{Input Display} \times \text{Totalizer Scale Factor}}{\text{Totalizer Time Base}}$$

Where:

- Input Display - the present input reading
- Totalizer Scale Factor - 0.001 to 65.000
- Totalizer Time Base - (the division factor of tBASE)

Example: The input reading is at a constant rate of 10.0 gallons per minute. The Totalizer is used to determine how many gallons in tenths has flowed. Because the Input Display and Totalizer are both in tenths of gallons, the Totalizer Scale Factor is 1. With gallons

per minute, the Totalizer Time Base is minutes (60). By placing these values in the equation, the Totalizer will accumulate every second as follows:  $\frac{10.0 \times 1,000}{60} = 1667$  gallon accumulates each second

This results in:

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

**17.9. Totalizer scale factor calculation examples**

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

Example:

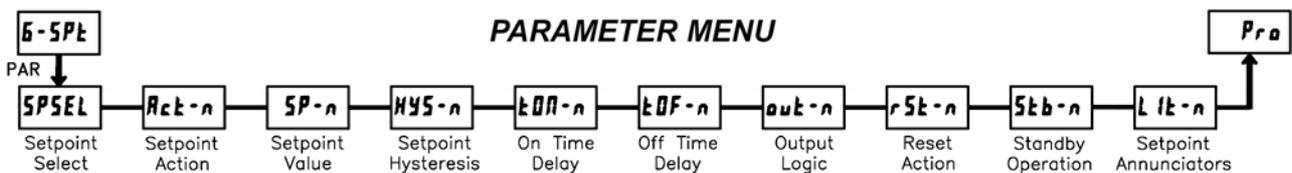
Input (dECPt)=0.0		Input (dECPt)= 0.00	
Totalizer dECPt	Scale Factor	Totalizer dECPt	Scale Factor
0.00	10	0.000	10
0.0	1	0.00	1
0	.1	0.0	.1
x10	.01	0	.01
x100	.001	x10	.001

(x = Totalizer display is round by tens or hundreds)

2. When changing the Totalizer engineering units, the Totalizer Scale Factor is the known conversion multiplier from Input Display units to Totalizer units. Example: If Input Display is feet and the Totalizer needs to be in yards, the conversion multiplier from feet to yards is 0.333. Enter 0.333 as the Totalizer scale factor.
3. When changing both the Totalizer engineering units and Totalizer Decimal Point, the two calculations are multiplied together. Example: Input Display = feet in tenths (0.0) with Totalizer = whole yards (0), the scale factor would be 0.033.
4. To obtain an average reading within a controlled time frame, the selected Totalizer Time Base is divided by the given time period expressed in the same timing units. Example: Average temperature per hour in 4 hour period, the scale factor would be 0.250. To achieve a controlled time frame, connect an external timer to a user input programmed for rot2. The timer will control the start (reset) and the stopping (hold) of the Totalizer.

Modules 6, 7, and 8 are accessible only with the appropriate plug-in cards installed. A quick overview of each Module is listed below. Refer to the corresponding plug-in card bulletin for a more detailed explanation of each parameter selection.

**18. MODULE 6 - SETPOINT (ALARM) PARAMETERS (6-SPT)**

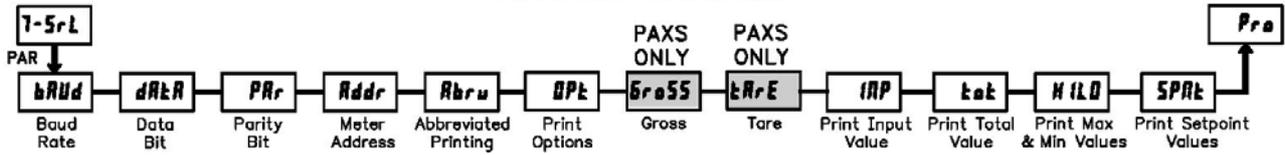


SPSEL	Select setpoint to configure	NO SP-1 SP-2	SP-3 SP-4
Act-n	Setpoint action	OFF Ab-HI Ab-LO AU-HI AU-LO	dE- HI dE-LO bAND totLo totHI
SP-n	Setpoint value	-19999 to 99999	
HYS-n	Setpoint hysteresis	1 to 65000	

tON-n	On time delay	0.0 to 3275.0 sec	
tOF-n	Off time delay	0.0 to 3275.0 sec	
out-n	Output logic	nor	rEu
rSt-n	Reset action	Auto LATC1	LATC2
Stb-n	Standby operation	NO	YES
Llt-n	Setpoint annunciators	OFF nor	rEu FLASH

**19. MODULE 7 - SERIAL COMMUNICATIONS PARAMETERS (7-SrL)**

**PARAMETER MENU**



This module is for RS232 and RS485.

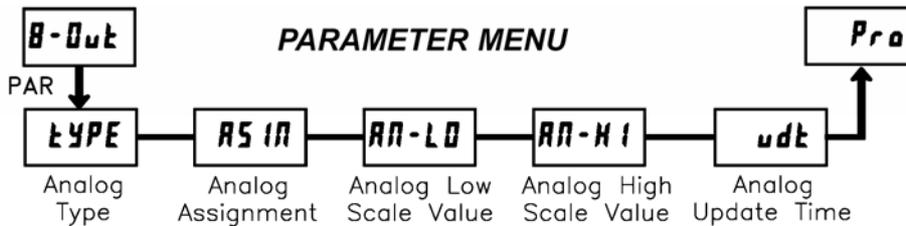
baud	Baud rate	300	4800
		600	9600
		1200	19200
		2400	
dAtA	Data bits	7	8
PAr	Parity bit	Odd	NO
		EUEN	

Addr	Meter address	0 to 99	
Abru	Abbreviated printing	NO	YES
OPt	Print options	NO	
		YES	GroSS
			tArE
			INP
			tot
			SPt

These two options are for the PAXS ONLY: GroSS: Print Gross value, tArE: Print Tares value

**20. MODULE 8 - ANALOG OUTPUT PARAMETERS (8-Out)**

**PARAMETER MENU**

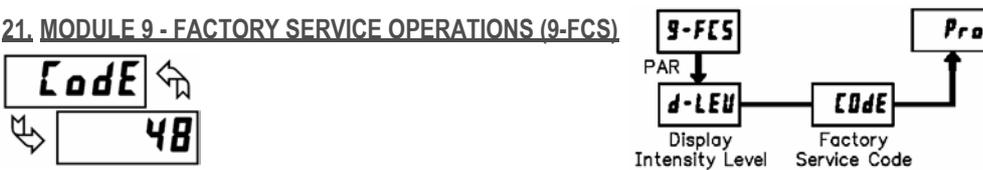


tYPE	Analog type	0-20mA 4-20mA	0-10 v
ASIN	Source of the signal transmitted to the analog exit	INP (input) HI (max)	LO (min) tot ( Totalizer)

AN-LO	Analog low scale value	0 mA / 4 mA / 0 v
AN-HI	Analog high scale value	20 mA / 10 v
udt	Analog update time	0,0 to 10,0 sec.

**21. MODULE 9 - FACTORY SERVICE OPERATIONS (9-FCS)**

**PARAMETER MENU**

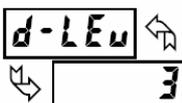


**21.1. Calibration**

The meter has been fully calibrated at the factory. Scaling to convert the input signal to a desired display value is performed in Module 1. If the meter appears to be indicating incorrectly or inaccurately, refer to Troubleshooting before attempting to calibrate the meter. When recalibration is required (generally every 2 years), it should only be performed by qualified technicians using appropriate equipment. Calibration does not change any user programmed parameters. However, it may affect the accuracy of the input signal values previously stored using the Apply (APLY) Scaling Style. Calibration may be aborted by disconnecting power to the meter before exiting Module 9. In this case, the existing calibration settings remain in effect.

Note: Allow a 30 minute warm up period.

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



**21.2. Display intensity level**

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

**21.3. Input Calibration**

Before starting, connect -SIG (rear terminal 4) to COMM (rear Terminal 5).

This allows a single ended signal to be used for calibration. Connect the calibration signal to +SIG (rear terminal 3) and -SIG (rear terminal 4). Verify the Input Range jumper is in the desired position. (Refer to product literature for jumper positions.) Perform the following procedure:

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

**21.4. Analog Output Option Card Calibration**

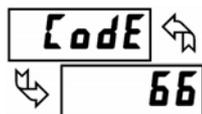
Before starting, verify that the precision voltmeter (voltage output) or current meter (current output) is connected and ready. Allow a 30 minute warm up period. Then perform the following procedure:

1. Use the arrow keys to display COdE 48 and press PAR.
2. Use the arrow keys to choose OUT and press PAR.
3. Using the chart below, step through the five selections to be calibrated. At each prompt, use the INDI PAXS arrow keys to adjust the external meter display to match the selection being calibrated. When the external reading matches, or if this range is not being calibrated, press PAR.

SELECTION	EXTERNAL METER	ACTION
0.0A	0.00	Adjust if necessary, press PAR
4.0A	4.00	Adjust if necessary, press PAR
20.0A	20.00	Adjust if necessary, press PAR
0.0u	0.00	Adjust if necessary, press PAR
10.0u	10.00	Adjust if necessary, press PAR

4. When NO appears remove the external meters and press PAR twice.

**21.5. Restore factory defaults**



Use the arrow keys to display COdE 66 and press PAR. The meter will display rESEt and then return to COdE 50. Press DSP key to return to Display Mode. This will overwrite all user settings with the factory settings.

**22. TROUBLESHOOTING**

PROBLEM	REMEDIES
NO DISPLAY	CHECK: Power level, power connections
PROGRAM LOCKED-OUT	CHECK: Active (lock-out) user input / ENTER: Security code requested
MAX, MIN, TOT LOCKED-OUT	CHECK: Module 3 programming
INCORRECT INPUT DISPLAY VALUE	CHECK: Module 1 programming, Input Range Jumper position, input connections, input signal level, Module 4 Display Offset is zero, DSP is on Input Display PERFORM: Calibration (If the above does not correct the problem.)
“OLOL” in DISPLAY (SIGNAL LOW)	CHECK: Module 1 programming, Input Range Jumper position, input connections, input signal level
“ULUL” in DISPLAY (SIGNAL HIGH)	CHECK: Module 1 programming, Input Range Jumper position, input connections, input signal level
JITTERY DISPLAY	INCREASE: Module 1 filtering, rounding, input range CHECK: Wiring is per EMC installation guidelines
MODULES or PARAMETERS NOT ACCESSIBLE	CHECK: Corresponding plug-in card installation
ERROR CODE (Err 1-4)	PRESS: RST Key (If unable to clear, contact the factory.)

For further assistance, contact technical support.



**23. PARAMETER VALUE CHART : INDI PAXS STRAIN GAGE METER**

Programmer  Date  Meter#  Security Code

1-INP Signal Input Parameters				3-LOC Display and Program Lockout Parameters			
Display	Parameter	Factory Setting	User setting	Display	Parameter	Factory Setting	User setting
rANGE	INPUT RANGE	0.02u	-----	HI	MAX DISPLAY LOCK-OUT	rEd	-----
dECPt	DISPLAY DECIMAL POINT	0.00	-----	LO	MIN DISPLAY LOCK-OUT	rEd	-----
round	DISPLAY ROUNDING	0.01	-----	tOt	TOTAL DISPLAY LOCK-OUT	rEd	-----
FILtr	FILTER SETTING	1.0	-----	SP-1	SETPOINT 1 ACCESS	LOC	-----
bAND	FILTER BAND	0.10	-----	SP-2	SETPOINT 2 ACCESS	LOC	-----
PTS	SCALING POINTS	2	-----	SP-3	SETPOINT 3 ACCESS	LOC	-----
StyLE	SCALING STYLE	KEY	-----	SP-4	SETPOINT 4 ACCESS	LOC	-----
INP 1	INPUT VALUE 1	0.000	-----	CodE	SECURITY CODE	0	-----
dSP 1	DISPLAY VALUE 1	0.00	-----	<b>4-SEC Secondary Function Parameters</b>			
INP 2	INPUT VALUE 2	20.000	-----	Display	Parameter	Factory setting	User setting
dSP 2	DISPLAY VALUE 2	100.00	-----	HI-t	MAX CAPTURE DELAY TIME	0.0	-----
INP 3	INPUT VALUE 3	0.000	-----	LO-t	MIN CAPTURE DELAY TIME	0.0	-----
dSP 3	DISPLAY VALUE 3	0.00	-----	dSP-t	DISPLAY UPDATE TIME	2	-----
INP 4	INPUT VALUE 4	0.000	-----	At-t	AUTO-ZERO TRACK DELAY	0	-----
dSP 4	DISPLAY VALUE 4	0.00	-----	At-b	AUTO-ZERO TRACK BAND	0.02	-----
INP 5	INPUT VALUE 5	0.000	-----	b-Lit	UNITS LABEL BACKLIGHT	OFF	-----
dSP 5	DISPLAY VALUE 5	0.00	-----	OFFSt	DISPLAY OFFSET VALUE	0.00	-----
INP 6	INPUT VALUE 6	0.000	-----	<b>5-tOt Totalizer (Integrator) Parameters</b>			
dSP 6	DISPLAY VALUE 6	0.00	-----	Display	Parameter	Factory setting	User setting
INP 7	INPUT VALUE 7	0.000	-----	dECPt	TOTALIZER DECIMAL POINT	0.00	-----
dSP 7	DISPLAY VALUE 7	0.00	-----	tBASE	TOTALIZER TIME BASE	_IN	-----
INP 8	INPUT VALUE 8	0.000	-----	SCFAC	TOTALIZER SCALE FACTOR	1.000	-----
dSP 8	DISPLAY VALUE 8	0.00	-----	Locut	TOTALIZER LOW CUT VALUE	-199.99	-----
INP 9	INPUT VALUE 9	0.000	-----	P-UP	TOTALIZER POWER UP RESET	NO	-----
dSP 9	DISPLAY VALUE 9	0.00	-----	<b>7-SrL Serial Communication Parameters</b>			
INP 10	INPUT VALUE 10	0.000	-----	Display	Parameter	Factory setting	User setting
dSP 10	DISPLAY VALUE 10	0.00	-----	bAUd	BAUD RATE	9600	-----
INP 11	INPUT VALUE 11	0.000	-----	dAtA	DATA BIT	7	-----
dSP 11	DISPLAY VALUE 11	0.00	-----	PAr	PARITY BIT	Odd	-----
INP 12	INPUT VALUE 12	0.000	-----	Addr	METER ADDRESS	0	-----
dSP 12	DISPLAY VALUE 12	0.00	-----	Abrv	ABBREVIATED PRINTING	YES	-----
INP 13	INPUT VALUE 13	0.000	-----	INP	PRINT INPUT VALUE	YES	-----
dSP 13	DISPLAY VALUE 13	0.00	-----	tot	PRINT TOTAL VALUE	YES	-----
INP 14	INPUT VALUE 14	0.000	-----	HILO	PRINT MAX & MIN VALUES	YES	-----
dSP 14	DISPLAY VALUE 14	0.00	-----	SPnt	PRINT SETPOINT VALUES	NO	-----
INP 15	INPUT VALUE 15	0.000	-----	<b>8-Out Analog Output Parameters</b>			
dSP 15	DISPLAY VALUE 15	0.00	-----	Display	Parameter	Factory setting	User setting
INP 16	INPUT VALUE 16	0.000	-----	tYPE	ANALOG TYPE	4-20	-----
dSP 16	DISPLAY VALUE 16	0.00	-----	ASIN	ANALOG ASSIGNMENT	INP	-----
<b>2-FNC User Input and Function Key Parameters</b>				AN-LO	ANALOG LOW SCALE VALUE	0.00	-----
Display	Parameter	Factory Setting	User setting	AN-HI	ANALOG HIGH SCALE VALUE	100.00	-----
USr-1	USER INPUT 1	NO	-----	udt	ANALOG UPDATE TIME	0.0	-----
USr-2	USER INPUT 2	NO	-----	* Select alternate list to program these values.			
USr-3	USER INPUT 3	NO	-----				
F1	FUNCTION KEY 1	NO	-----				
F2	FUNCTION KEY 2	NO	-----				
rSt	RESET KEY	NO	-----				
Sc-F1	2nd FUNCTION KEY 1	NO	-----				
Sc-F2	2nd FUNCTION KEY 2	NO	-----				
<b>6-SPt Setpoint (Alarm) Parameters</b>				SP-1	SP-2	SP-3	SP-4
Display	Parameter	Factory Setting	User setting	Factory setting	User setting	Factory setting	User setting
ACT-n	SETPOINT ACTION	OFF	-----	OFF	-----	OFF	-----
SP-n	SETPOINT VALUE (main)	10.00	-----	20.00	-----	30.00	-----
	SETPOINT VALUE (alternate)*	10.00	-----	20.00	-----	30.00	-----
HYS-n	SETPOINT HYSTERESIS	0.02	-----	0.02	-----	0.02	-----
tON-n	ON TIME DELAY	0.0	-----	0.0	-----	0.0	-----
tOF-n	OFF TIME DELAY	0.0	-----	0.0	-----	0.0	-----
out-n	OUTPUT LOGIC	nor	-----	nor	-----	nor	-----
rSt-n	RESET ACTION	AUto	-----	AUto	-----	AUto	-----
Stb-n	STANDBY OPERATION	NO	-----	NO	-----	NO	-----
Lit-n	SETPOINT ANNUNCIATORS	nor	-----	nor	-----	nor	-----

