

Model 515 Flow Computer

Operation Manual

Application LM02

Single Tank Level Monitor
for
Analog Level Sensors



8 September 2021

Model 515 Level Monitor - Operation Manual

© Contrec Ltd 2021

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

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

Contrec Ltd will not accept any liability for either direct or consequential damages resulting from the use or misapplication of the contents of this manual.

Part of the software embedded in this product is eCos - Embedded Configurable Operating System, a trademark of Red Hat. Portions created by Red Hat are Copyright © 1998, 1999, 2000 Red Hat, Inc. (<http://www.redhat.com>). All rights reserved

The software in this product was in part provided by Red Hat and any express or implied warranties, including, but not limited to, the implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose are disclaimed. In no event shall the author be liable for any direct, indirect, incidental, special, exemplary, or consequential damages (including, but not limited to, procurement of substitute goods or services; loss of use, data, or profits; or business interruption) however caused and on any theory of liability, whether in contract, strict liability, or tort (including negligence or otherwise) arising in any way out of the use of this software, even if advised of the possibility of such damage.

Contrec Ltd

Riverside, Canal Road, Sowerby Bridge,
West Yorkshire HX6 2AY UNITED KINGDOM
Tel: +44 1422 829944
Email: sales@contrec.co.uk

Website: www.contrec.co.uk

Contrec Systems Pty Ltd

5 Norfolk Avenue Ringwood, Melbourne 3134 AUSTRALIA
Tel: +61 4 413 505 114
Email: info@contrec.com.au

Contrec - USA, LLC

916 Belcher Drive Pelham AL 35124 USA
Tel: +1 (205) 685 3000 Fax: +1 (205) 685 3001
Email: contrec@contrec-usa.com




Publication No: 515-LM02-OM - 8 September 2021



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.

This document must be consulted in all cases where the following “Caution” safety symbol is used : 

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. Refer to section 3 for further information regarding permitted maintenance operations. The safety of any system incorporating the equipment is the responsibility of the assembler of the system.

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. Operate only in a clean, dry and pollutant-free environment.

Operating & Storage Temperature

Operating: If a heater is being used, **DO NOT** isolate the instrument in temperatures below -20°C.

Storage: **DO NOT** store the equipment below -20°C.

Disconnection Device

When powered from a mains supply this unit requires the provision of a suitable mains isolation device, capable of interrupting both poles of the supply and meeting your local wiring regulations, to be suitably located and easily accessible near to the installed instrument. It must be marked as the disconnecting device for the equipment. It must be suitably rated with respect to the cross sectional area of the supply conductors.

Instrument Disposal

Contrec instrumentation should not be thrown into the general waste system.

If within EU member states, this instrument should be disposed of according to the guidelines set by the WEEE (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment) directive 2012/19/EU. If outside of the EU, this equipment should be responsibly disposed of according to local and national regulations for EEE (Electrical and Electronic Equipment).



By not discarding of this product along with other house hold waste you are preserving natural resources and reducing waste sent to landfill and incinerators.

Remove batteries and dispose of separately (see *Disposal of Batteries*) before disposal of Contrec instrumentation.

Disposal of Batteries

Batteries have an environmental impact. Safe and responsible disposal should be undertaken.

In all EU member states, as per Directive 2006/66/EC, batteries must not be thrown away with general waste. Contact your local environmental authority for information regarding disposal or recycling of used batteries, alternatively they can be returned directly to Contrec Ltd. for disposal.



Please Contact Contrec Ltd before returning batteries for disposal.

Explanation of IEC Symbols Used

You should familiarise yourself with the following symbols which are used both within this manual and on the instrument itself.



This document must be consulted in all cases where the following “Caution” safety symbol is used.



DC Input (DC).



AC Input (AC).



Protective Earth Terminal.

Contents

1 Introduction

Overview	1
Calculations	2
Displayed Information	2
Main Menu Variables	2
Communications	3
Isolated Outputs	3
Relay Outputs	3
Software Configuration	4
Analog Input Types	4
Approvals	5

2 Specifications

Specification Table	7
---------------------	---

3 Installation & Maintenance

Installation Instructions	9
Cleaning and Decontamination	9
Panel Mounting	9
Electrical Connection	10
Rear Panel Connections	10
Terminal Designations	11
Terminal Wiring Insulation	12
Relay Wiring	12
Mains Power Wiring	12
Inputs	13
Analog Input Connections	13
Logic Input Connection	13
Outputs	14
Logic Output Connection	14
4-20mA Output Connection	15
Control Relays (Alarms)	16
RC Network for Interference Suppression	17
Communications	18
COM-1 RS-232 Port	18
COM-2 RS-485 Port Option	18
COM-2 Ethernet Port Option	19
Mains Connection	19
Earthing and Shielding	19
Disconnection Device	19
Maintenance Instructions	19
Battery Replacement	20
Battery Type	20

4 Operation	
Normal Operation Mode	21
Default Variable	21
Status LEDs	21
Front Panel Keys	22
Main Menu Items	23
Detail and Basic Menu	23
Data Logs	24
Model Information	26
Alarms Menu	27
Operation of Alarms	28
5 Instrument Calibration	
Calibration View Mode	30
Calibration Set Mode	30
Changing the Instrument Settings	32
Program Backup & Reports	33
Backup via 500 Series Program Manager	33
Printing Configuration Report	33
Upload and Clone of Application Software	33
Calibration Menu Tree	34
Instrument Settings	36
Units of Measurement	36
Parameters	37
Inputs	38
Outputs	42
Alarms	43
Communications	45
Time Settings and Data Logging	46
General Setup Parameters	48
Test Menu	50
System Messages	51
Error Messages	51
Warning Messages	52
Alarm Messages	52
6 Communications	
Overview	53
Hardware Interconnection	53
Protocols	55
Simple ASCII Protocol	56
Requests Format	56
Instrument Responses	57
Corrupted or Invalid Requests	60
Modbus RTU Protocol	61
List of Data Registers	63
Printer Protocol	67
Types of Printouts	68
Printer Data Control	71

Appendix A Glossary	
Glossary	73
Appendix B Model Numbers	
Product Codes	75
Custom Version Codes	76
Application Information Code	76
Appendix C Ethernet Port & Setup	
Ethernet Port	78
Connecting 515 Ethernet to Networks/Routers	78
Connecting DataMod via Ethernet	79
Index	81

List of Figures

1	Typical Application Diagram	4
2	500 Series Instrument Panel Mounting	9
3	Rear Panel Connections - Original	10
4	Rear Panel Connections - New RS-485 Version	10
5	Rear Panel Connections - New Ethernet Version	11
6	Externally Powered Current Loop	13
7	Internally Powered Current Loops	13
8	Logic Input Connection Diagram	14
9	Output Logic Connection Diagram	14
10	Output 4-20mA Connection Diagram	15
11	Relay Connection Diagram	16
12	RS-485 Interface Connections	18
13	Logged Data Display Methods	25
14	Calibration Menu Tree Sheet 1	34
15	Calibration Menu Tree Sheet 2	35
16	RS-232 Cable Connections to a Computer	53
17	RS-485 Connections	54
18	DataMod - Modbus Connection Settings	79

Chapter 1

Introduction

Features

- 20 point level to volume strapping table
- Level control output
- Accepts level and pressure (product head) sensors
- Density correction available for pressure level sensors
- Provides volume to mass conversion via density value
- Freely assignable alarms for high or low levels
- Selection of Detail or Basic main menu to suit operator and application
- Selection of second language and user tags
- RTC logging with over 1000 entries
- 4-20mA retransmission
- RS232 and RS485 or Ethernet (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 LM02 application monitors and measures the level of product in a single tank. The instrument uses the 4-20mA signal from a wide range of level sensors, including pressure transmitters, ultrasonic sensors and capacitance probes.

The level monitor provides a 20 point strapping table and product density for level to volume and volume to mass conversions. The instrument can display Volume, Percentage Full and Mass as well as Level. Relay alarms are freely assignable as high or low alarms and an open collector output is provided for programmable level control.

A sub-menu gives full details of alarm status and can offer direct access to change the alarm setpoints. The instrument also has density correction available for pressure level sensors to cater for a deviation in product density.

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.

Calculations are based on the analog input signal representing the product level in the tank.

$$level = (Lmax - Lmin) \times A + Lmin$$

$$volume = (Vmax - Vmin) \times A^* + Vmin$$

$$mass = volume \times density$$

where:

A = normalised input signal with density correction.

A^* = A for linear tanks.

A^* = $f(A)$ for non-linear tanks.

$f(A)$ = level to volume normalised strapping 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
Product Volume	m ³	Rate
Product Level	m	Rate
Volume Full %	%	Rate
Product Mass	kg	Rate

Units of Measurement

In the 500 Series instruments there is a wide range of available units of measurement to be selected from. These can be viewed and selected either during initial Software Configuration via the 500 Series Program Manager (see below) or from within the instrument's calibration settings (if access has been granted) as per **Units of Measurement** on page 36.

Communications

There are two communication ports available as follows:

- COM-1 RS-232 port
- COM-2 RS-485 port (optional) or Ethernet (optional)

All types of ports can be used for remote data reading, while RS-232 and RS-485 serial ports can be used for printouts and for uploading and downloading of the application software to the instrument.

Isolated Outputs

The instrument can re-transmit any main menu variable. The digital output on OUT1 can be used as logic level to control the level in a tank. If the instrument has the advanced option, OUT2 outputs the assigned variable as a 4-20 mA signal.

Relay Outputs

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

Software Configuration

The instrument can be programmed to suit the particular application needs and the flexible I/O can be assigned as required. Program settings can be changed either via the front panel (depending on assigned access levels) or via the 500 Series Program Manager (500-PM software).

The 500-PM software is a free comprehensive configuration tool and resource centre that can be used to further tailor an instrument to suit specific application needs including units of measurement, custom tags and text, access levels and more.

The software is a Windows based program that is freely available from the download section of the Contrec website. The program can be used to create a custom version of an existing application to be saved for backup purposes and/or to generate a PDF of configuration report for record keeping.

The instrument stores all set-up parameters and logged data in non-volatile memory with at least 30 years retention.

Analog Input Types

The analog input for this application is fixed to accept a 4-20mA signal.

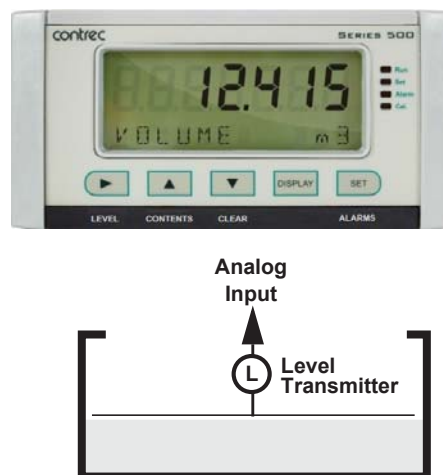


Figure 1 Typical Application Diagram

Approvals

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

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

In order to comply with these standards, the wiring instructions in **Chapter 3 - Installation & Maintenance** 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>Operating Environment</p> <p>Temperature +5°C to +40°C (standard - no coating) -20°C to +60°C (with conformal coating) -30°C to +60°C (ExD housing with heater)</p> <p>Humidity 0 to 95% non condensing (conformal coating) 5% to 85% non condensing (no coating)</p> <p>Power Supply 100-240 V AC (+/-10%) 50-60 Hz (+/-10%) or 12-28 V DC</p> <p>Consumption 10W (max) Overvoltage category II</p> <p>Protection Sealed to IP65 (Nema 4X) when panel mounted</p> <p>Dimensions (panel option) 147mm (5.8") width 74mm (2.9") height 170mm (6.6") depth (behind the panel)</p>	<p>Real Time Clock (Optional)</p> <p>Battery Type 3 volts Lithium button cell - For Issue 7 option card, type CR2450N manufactured by Renata only - For conformal coated 'C' version, type BR2032 manufactured by Panasonic only - For non-conformal coated versions, type BR2032 and CR2032 manufactured by Panasonic or Sony</p> <p>Battery Life 5 years (typical)</p>
<p>Display</p> <p>Type Backlit LCD with 7-digit numeric display and 11-character alphanumeric display</p> <p>Digits 15.5mm (0.6") high</p> <p>Characters 6mm (0.24") high</p> <p>LCD Backup Last data visible for 15min after power down</p> <p>Update Rate 0.3 second</p>	<p>Analog Input (General)</p> <p>Overcurrent 100mA absolute maximum rating (30mA for 4-20mA inputs)</p> <p>Update Time < 1.0 sec</p> <p>Configuration 4-20mA</p>
<p>Non-volatile Memory</p> <p>Retention > 30 years</p> <p>Data Stored Setup and Logs</p>	<p>4-20mA Input</p> <p>Impedance 100 Ohms (to common signal ground)</p> <p>Accuracy 0.05% full scale (20°C) 0.1% (full temperature range, typical)</p>
<p>Approvals </p> <p>Electrical & Interference UKCA, CE, CSA compliance</p> <p>Enclosure Ex d Enclosure - ATEX & IECEx available for hazardous area (CSA Pending). Field Mount Enclosure - UKCA, CE, CSA safe area weather proof enclosure. Other - RoHS compliant</p>	<p>Logic Inputs</p> <p>Signal Type CMOS, TTL, open collector, reed switch</p> <p>Overvoltage 30V maximum</p>
	<p>Relay Output</p> <p>No. of Outputs 2 relays plus 2 optional relays</p> <p>Voltage 250 volts AC, 30 volts DC maximum (solid state relays use AC only)</p> <p>Current 3A maximum - mechanical relays 1.5A maximum - solid state relays</p>
	<p>Communication Ports</p> <p>Ports COM-1 RS-232 port COM-2 RS-485 or Ethernet port (optional)</p> <p>Baud Rate 2400 to 19200 baud</p> <p>Parity Odd, even or none</p> <p>Stop Bits 1 or 2</p> <p>Data Bits 8</p> <p>Protocols Modbus RTU, Modbus TCP/IP (Ethernet Port), Printer</p>

Transducer Supply

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

Isolated Output

No. of Outputs	2 outputs
Configuration	Outputs configuration is fixed: OUT1 to Digital (on/off), OUT2 to 4-20mA

Digital Output

Signal Type	Open collector
Switching	200mA, 30 volts DC maximum
Saturation	0.8 volts maximum

4-20mA Output

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

Important: Specifications are subject to change without notice.

Chapter 3

Installation & Maintenance



Installation Instructions

The safety of any system incorporating the equipment is the responsibility of the assembler of the system and should be installed such that there is no risk of impact damage.

This instrument is intended for fixed installation only, e.g. within a panel or cabinet, and is not intended for desktop use. It is not suitable for outdoor use unless fitted into an appropriate outdoor enclosure with a minimum type 3, IP54, rating. The instrument has a 'Pollution degree II' rating.

Cleaning and Decontamination

For general maintenance or to clean an instrument suitable for return to a service centre for repair or inspection, use only a damp cloth and mild detergent. Do not use abrasive cleaners or high pressure water jets. An instrument must be decontaminated before returning. The marking label can be cleaned with 35% Isopropanol or mild detergent.

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.

Figure 2 shows the panel mounting requirements for the 515 instrument.

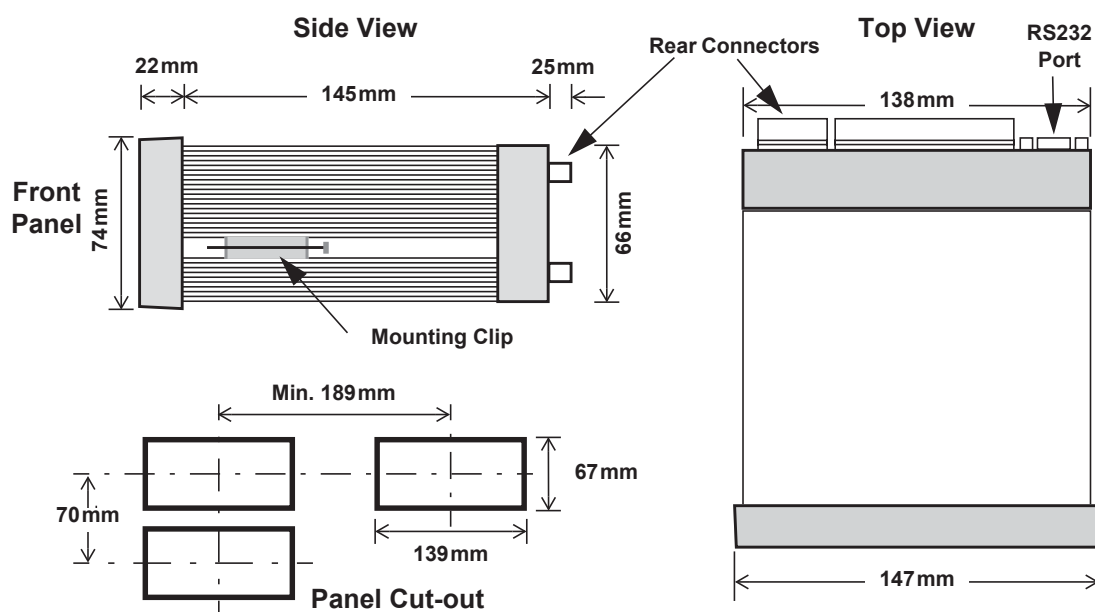


Figure 2 500 Series Instrument Panel Mounting

Electrical Connection

Rear Panel Connections



Note: Depending on the specification and age of the instrument, there are different versions of the upper option card. Ensure the instrument is wired as per the correct terminal designation printed on the rear of the instrument bezel and below.

Figure 3 shows the connections on the original rear panel of the instrument where relays 1 to 4 (terminals 32-35) share a single Relay Common (terminal 31). Note: The 5 way relay terminal block is GREEN.

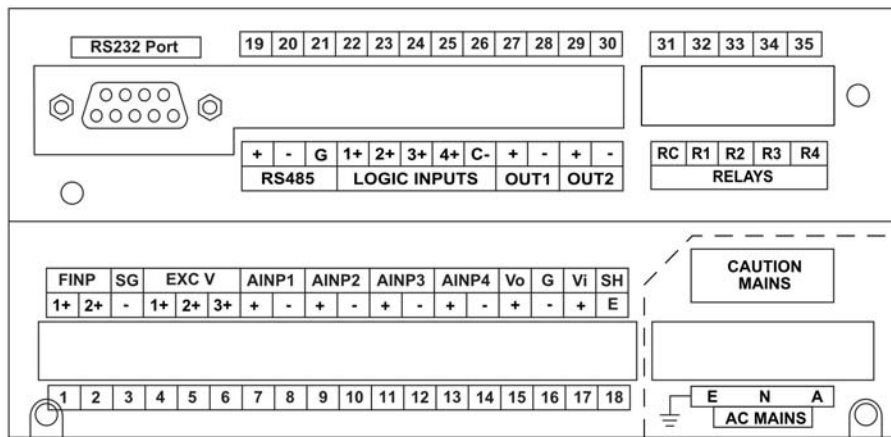


Figure 3 Rear Panel Connections - Original

On the newer rear panel option cards the instrument relays 1 and 2 (terminals 32-33) share Relay Common 1-2 (terminal 31) and relays 3 and 4 (terminals 34-35) share Relay Common 3-4 (terminal 36). Note: On these option cards the 6 way relay terminal block is ORANGE.

Figure 5 shows the new option card with the RS-485 port (terminals 19-21).

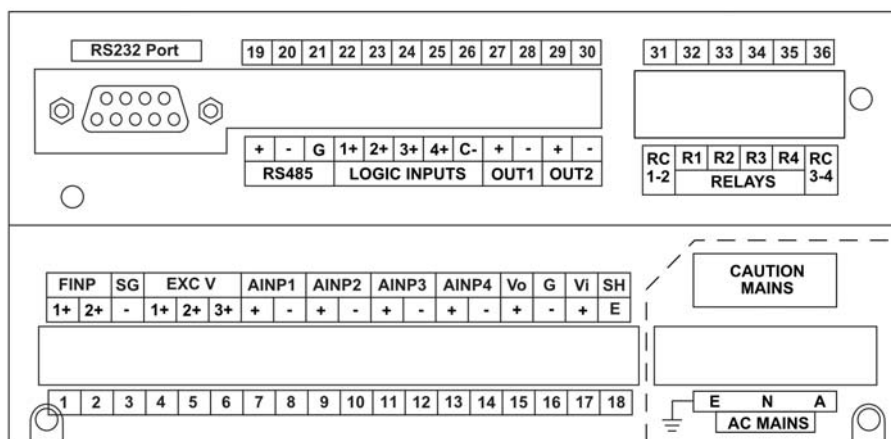


Figure 4 Rear Panel Connections - New RS-485 Version

Figure 5 shows the new option card with the optional Ethernet port in place of RS-485 port (terminals 19-21).

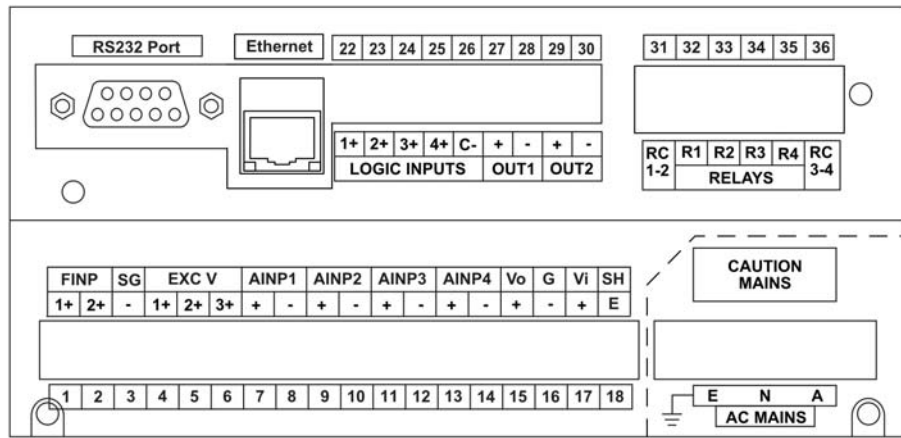


Figure 5 Rear Panel Connections - New Ethernet Version

Terminal Designations

Terminal Label	Designation	Comment	Terminal Label	Designation	Comment	
1	FINP 1+	Frequency Input 1+	Not used	19	RS485 +	RS485 (+)
2	FINP 2+	Frequency Input 2+	Not used	20	COM-2 -	RS485 (-)
3	SG -	Signal ground	Not used	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 (+)	Level Input	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 (+)	Not used	29	OUT2 +	Output ch 2 (+)
12	AINP3 -	Analog Input ch 3 (-)	Not used	30	OUT2 -	Output ch 2 (-)
13	AINP4 +	Analog Input ch 4 (+)	Not used	31	RC	Relay Common 1-2
14	AINP4 -	Analog Input ch 4 (-)	Not used	32	R1	Relay 1
15	Vo +	8-24 volts DC output	Overload protected	33	R2	Relay 2
16	G -	DC Ground	DC power in 12-28V	34	R3	Relay 3
17	Vi +	DC power input		35	R4	Relay 4
18	SH E	Shield terminal		36	RC	Relay common 3-4
E	AC MAINS E	Mains ground	AC power in 100-240VAC			
N	AC MAINS N	Mains neutral				
A	AC MAINS A	Mains active				
				RS232 COM-1 port		9-pin serial port

Terminal Wiring Insulation



Terminal 1-30 are all rated at <35Vdc and wiring with basic insulation is adequate.

Use copper conductors only.

Relay Wiring



Relay terminals are 31-35 or 31-36 depending on the version of option card fitted. When controlling circuits powered by mains, or voltages >35Vdc, it is necessary to use UL/CSA approved cabling with supplementary insulation and a current capacity suitable for the connected circuit. (0.75mm², 6A current capacity is sufficient).

Use copper conductors only. The maximum current must be <5A as stated in the Specifications.

Mains Power Wiring



Only use UL/CSA approved cabling with supplementary insulation and copper conductors. A minimum cable cross section area of 0.75mm² (18 AWG) is required. However, this must be selected with respect to the installed overcurrent protection device and in accordance with the local relevant Electrical Code of Practice as dictated by the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ).

The terminal designations (L/N/E) are clearly indicated just above the mains input connector on the rear panel of the instrument.

Inputs

Analog Input Connections

The analog input on this instrument is configured to only accept current signals from 4 to 20mA.

CAUTION

Applying levels of input current above the absolute maximum rating (100mA or 30mA for 4-20mA inputs) may cause permanent damage to the input circuitry.

4-20mA Inputs

For an externally powered current loops, connect the transmitter to the a pair of input terminals as shown in Figure 6. Refer to [Terminal Designations](#) on page 11 for specific terminal numbers for this application.

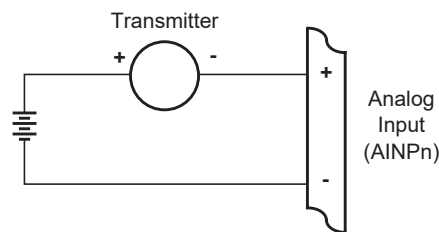


Figure 6 Externally Powered Current Loop

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 7.

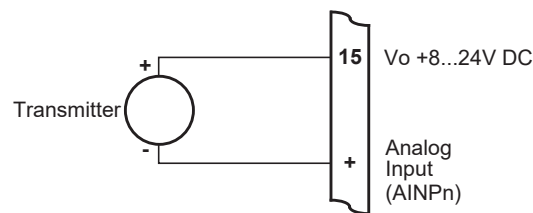


Figure 7 Internally Powered Current Loops

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.

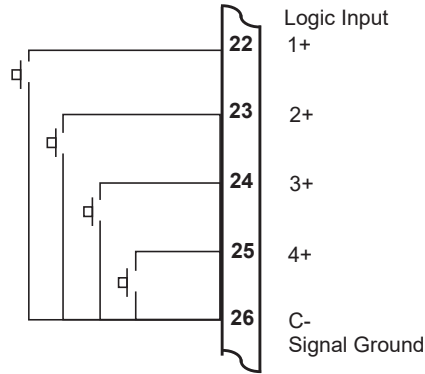


Figure 8 Logic Input Connection Diagram

Outputs

The advanced option for the instrument provides two opto-isolated output ports. For this application the type of outputs are fixed. OUT1 = Digital (on-off) signal and OUT2 = Analog (4-20mA) signal.

CAUTION

Due to the different nature of the two outputs, take care not to have incorrect connections, as damage may occur if an open collector (on-off) output signal is connected to a 4-20mA loop circuit.

Logic Output Connection

Figure 9 shows a connection example for a logic control output. Output channel 1 uses terminals 27 (+) and 28 (-).

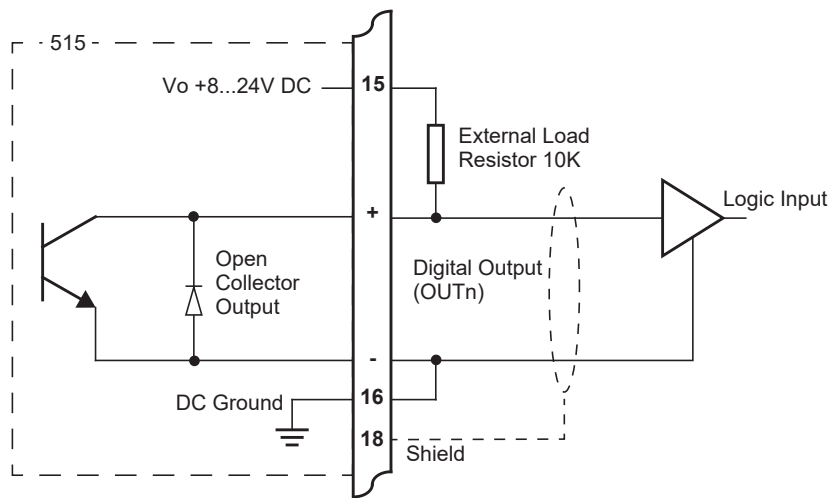


Figure 9 Output Logic Connection Diagram

4-20mA Output Connection

Figure 10 shows the connections for a 4-20mA output. Output channel 2 uses terminals 29 (+) and 30 (-).

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

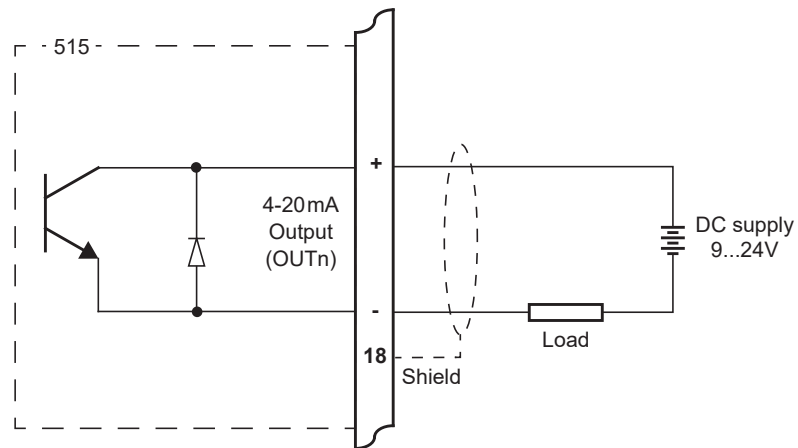


Figure 10 Output 4-20mA Connection Diagram

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 alarm relay(s) can be set to various modes as described in **Alarms** on page 43. On the newer option card the separate common terminal for relays 1 and 2 and another common terminal for relays 3 and 4 allow for different signal or supply types to be connected to the control or alarm devices, as shown in Figure 11.

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 51, 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 for EMR, 1.5A for SSR

Note: Solid state relays (SSR) use AC voltage only.

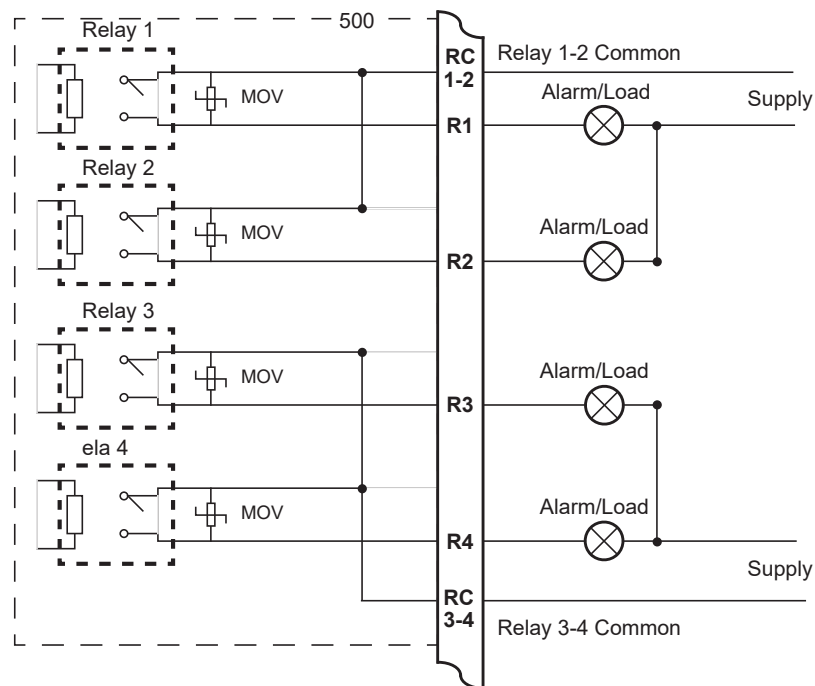


Figure 11 Relay Connection Diagram

RC Network for Interference Suppression

When driving inductive loads with the relay outputs, it is recommended to use RC suppression networks (often called “Snubbers”), fitted at the load end, 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 or cause other unwanted interference with connected signals.
- To protect the relay contacts against premature wear through pitting or SSR (where specified) against premature failure.

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 100Ω will usually suffice. Note that only UL and mains approved RC suppression networks should be used.

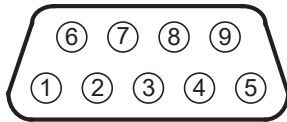
The basic principle of the operation is that the capacitor prevents a series of sparks arcing across the contact as the contact breaks. The series resistor limits the current through the contact when the contact first makes.

Communications

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

COM-1 RS-232 Port

The COM-1 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 53 for cable termination requirements.

COM-2 RS-485 Port Option

Up to 32 units can be connected to a common RS-485 bus. Each unit has a unique address that the host computer uses to identify each instrument. Figure 12 shows the connection of several instruments to a computer using the RS-485 port.

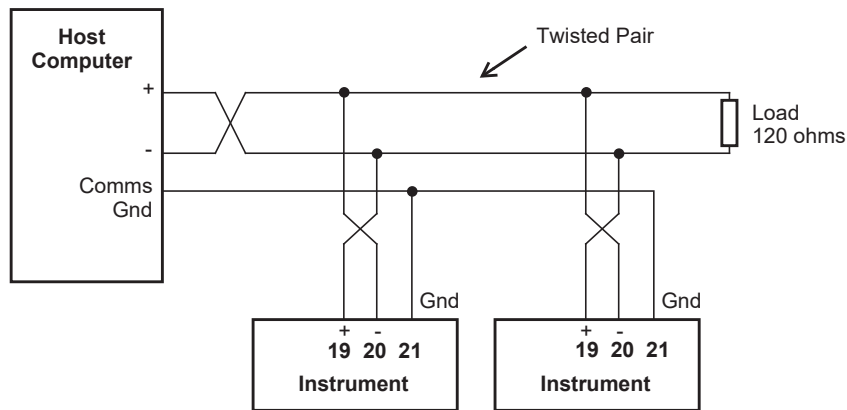


Figure 12 RS-485 Interface Connections

COM-2 Ethernet Port Option

An Ethernet module is an available option, in place of the RS-485 port, if Modbus TCP/IP connection is required. In the programming communication settings, COM-2 should be set to RTU (Modbus), 19200 Baud rate, even parity and 1 stop bit.

Mains Connection

Earthing and Shielding

A case earthing point is provided via the mains inlet. Note that this earthing point is for the case only and there is electrical isolation between this point and all electronic circuits. For EMC purposes, or when the instrument is connected to mains, this point must be connected to a good earth.

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.

Disconnection Device

When powered from a mains supply this unit requires the provision of a suitable mains isolation device, capable of interrupting both poles of the supply and meeting your local wiring regulations, to be suitably located and easily accessible near to the installed instrument. It must be marked as the disconnecting device for the equipment. It must be suitably rated with respect to the cross sectional area of the supply conductors.

Maintenance Instructions

Occasionally it may be necessary to open the unit in order to change the Real Time Clock battery. No other service operations are permitted. In order to perform these operations and maintain safety it is essential to follow the instructions below. If mounted in an ExD enclosure, before proceeding, refer to the ExD manual for further information. This work may need to be scheduled and carried out in accordance with the local electrical Code of Practice.

Battery Replacement



INSTRUMENT MUST BE POWERED DOWN

1. Remove the top row of terminal blocks (19-36) and any communication cables if applicable.
2. Remove the two pan head machine screws on each side of the rear panel.
3. Withdraw the option card from the instrument.
4. Firmly press the battery holder tab to release the coin cell battery.
5. Identify the part number of the coin cell which is clearly marked on one side of the cell.
6. Firmly press the replacement coin cell into the holder
7. Reverse steps 1-3 for re assembly.

Battery Type



Only the battery type and manufacturer stated below should be used.

1. Instruments manufactured with issue 7 option card – CR2450N, Manufacturer RENATA ONLY*
2. Conformal coated “C” version - Type BR2032, manufacturer Panasonic ONLY.
3. Non Conformally coated versions :- BR2032, CR2032, Sony or Panasonic ONLY.

*Issue 7 option card can be identified with 6 way (31-36) ORANGE relay connector.

Chapter 4

Operation

Normal Operation Mode

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:

- Level variables
- Contents variables
- Alarm setpoints
- Instrument settings

Default Variable

In some applications, a particular variable is of more interest than others, and for this reason a default variable can be assigned during instrument calibration. The default is used in the following way:

- The default variable determines what the display returns to if the display timeout option is enabled and no buttons are pressed for the selected period (usually 30 seconds). It also determines what is displayed on power up.

Status LEDs

The status LEDs illuminate to show the following conditions:



Run An instrument operation is in progress.

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.

LEVEL Press the **LEVEL** key to display the current tank level. If there is more than one level variable, press or hold the **LEVEL** key to display the other level variables in turn.

CONTENTS Press the **CONTENTS** key to display the current tank contents. When a contents variable is displayed, press or hold the **CONTENTS** key to display the other contents variables in turn.

CLEAR Use the **CLEAR** key to clear and acknowledge relay alarms or to initiate a printout if the printer option has been selected. The printout is activated with a single press and gives two beeps while the Clear Alarms Key parameter in calibration can be enabled or disabled during instrument calibration and functions as follows:

- DISABLE - The user cannot clear or acknowledge any relay alarms.
- ENABLE - Holding the **CLEAR** key for two seconds will acknowledge and clear all active relays, while individual alarm relays can be cleared in the Alarms Menu with a single press of the clear key.

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

ALARMS Press the **ALARMS** key, while viewing any main menu variable, to enter the alarms menu. For full details see **Alarms Menu** on page 27.

Main Menu Items

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

DISPLAY ↓	Description	Options
VOLUME	Product volume	Press the ALARMS key to enter the Alarms menu
LEVEL	Product level	Press the ALARMS key to enter the Alarms menu
% FULL	Volume full percentage	Press the ALARMS key to enter the Alarms menu
MASS	Product mass	Press the ALARMS key to enter the Alarms menu
REPORT PRINT	Only shown in Detail Menu if a printer protocol is used	Hold the SET key to print log report as defined in the TM/LOG section of calibration.
LOGGED DATA	Only shown in Detail Menu if real-time clock option is installed	Hold the SET key to display data logs as described in Data Logs on page 24.
MODEL INFO	Only shown in Detail Menu	Hold the SET key to display the Model information as described in Model Information on page 26.
CAL MENU	Only shown in Detail Menu	Hold the SET key to enter Calibration View mode as described in Calibration View Mode on page 30.

Detail and Basic Menu

The 515 instrument has the option to switch the main menu from the full Detail menu to a Basic menu. The Detail menu includes all of the main menu variables and the HOLD SET sub menu items as listed above. In the Basic menu only the application or operator essential main menu variables are shown. The main menu variables to be shown in the basic menu need to be selected in the 500 Series Program Manager prior to the application software being downloaded to the instrument. The 500 Series Program Manager (500-PM) is Windows based configuration and resource tool for the 500 Series and is freely available from the www.contrec.co.uk website.

To switch between the Detail and Basic menu, while in the main menu, press and hold the **DISPLAY** and **SET** keys together for 5 seconds. When switching to the Detail menu the display will briefly show:

d I S P L A Y DETAIL MENU.

When switching to the Basic menu the display will briefly show:

d I S P L A Y BASIC MENU.

When the application software is first installed, the default is the Detail menu. From that point, the menu type is saved and restored on power cycle. The menu type will need to be Detail to access the **CAL MENU**

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 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.

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 **CLEAR** 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 2021. The day and month alternate with the year in the bottom right hand corner.



Figure 13 shows how to display the logged data.

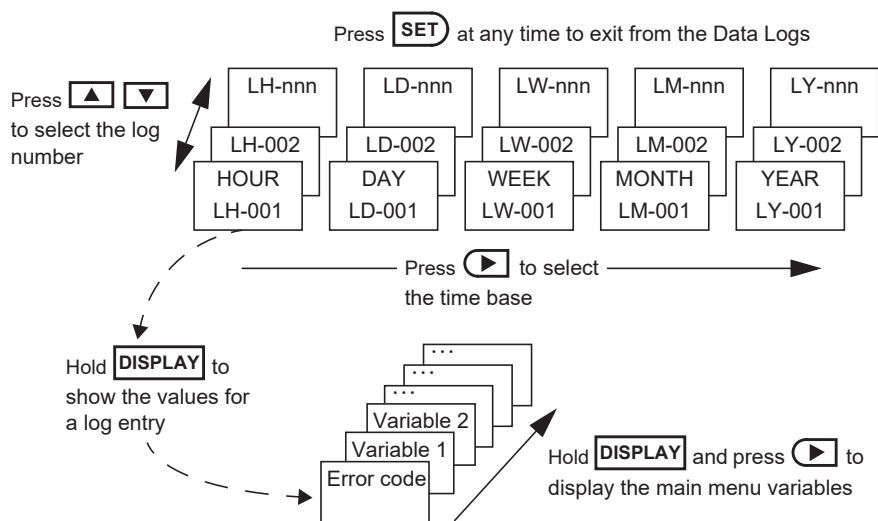


Figure 13 Logged Data Display Methods

Model Information

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

<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">DISPLAY</div> ↓	Description
2-1--5- 515 MODEL	The hardware model code. Refer to Product Codes on page 75 for more information.
--L--- LM02 INPUT	The Application number and the assignment of the inputs. Refer to Application Information Code on page 76 for more information.
3.0.000 500-PM 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 Custom Version Codes on page 76 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, LUNIT, will be used.
16-15 EDITED 27/08 2020	<p>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 2020.</p> <p>This function is available only if the instrument has the real time clock option.</p>
CLASS-1 FLASH V-019	The instrument Class and Flash (bootloader) version.
5 POWER CYCLE	The number of power cycles that have occurred since the application software was installed.
1 WDT RESET	The number of 'watchdog timer' (WDT) resets that have occurred since the application software was installed. The WDT Reset count is only shown if a WDT Reset has occurred.
HOLD.RESET CONFIG PRINT	If the printer protocol is assigned to one of the communication ports, the prompt to print the full program configuration report will be shown. Hold Reset to start the printing of the configuration report. The report will be in a similar format to the report generated by the 500 Program Manager.

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

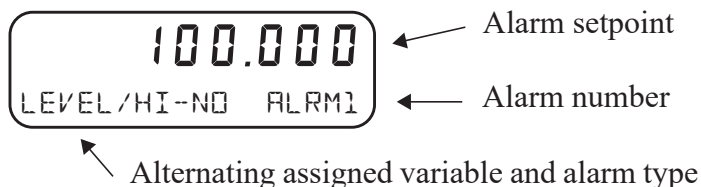
Alarms Menu

The alarms menu allows information about individual alarms to be viewed. If multiple alarms are active at one time it can allow the alarms to be individually acknowledged.

On entering the alarms menu with the **ALARMS** key the **Cal** indicator will illuminate and the first item, ALARM 1, will be displayed.

DISPLAY Press the **DISPLAY** key to step or scroll around through the other alarms in the order of the alarm number. The instrument will exit the alarms menu whenever the **LEVEL** or **CONTENTS** keys are pressed or a timeout of 30 seconds, with no key presses, expires.

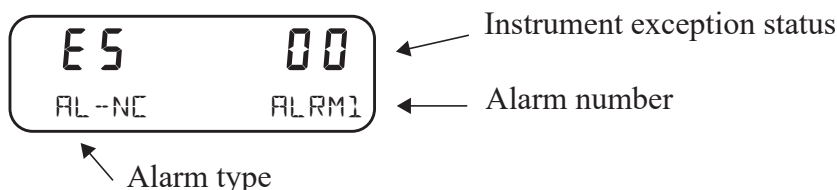
An alarm menu item consists of the alarm number, type, assignment and setpoint as shown in the following example:



The **Alarm** led indicates the status of the alarm being viewed.

- Led flashing = Alarm ACTIVE
- Led solid = Alarm ACKNOWLEDGED
- Led off = Alarm IDLE.

If the alarm being viewed has been assigned as an Equipment Alarm (AL-NC) it will be displayed in the following form. An Equipment Alarm relay can not be cleared and pressing the **CLEAR** key will have no effect.



The exception status code is the same as that used for communications. For a full list see [Instrument Exception Status](#) on page 65.

Changing Alarm Setpoints

SET An alarm setpoint can only be edited if the Direct Edit Access parameter was enabled during instrument calibration. Hold the **SET** key, the display of the setpoint will change from view mode to edit mode after two seconds. Once in edit mode the **Set** indicator will illuminate and the setpoint values are changed in exactly the same way as in calibration set mode. Press the **SET** key again to exit edit mode and return to the alarm item.

Operation of Alarms

The alarms can be freely assigned to any of the main menu variables as high or low alarms and can also be assigned to be an equipment alarm.

When a high or low alarm condition is detected the relay will activate, the **Alarm** led will flash and the message for that alarm will be scrolled across the display. The alarm will remain active until the alarm condition is no longer true at which point it is automatically cleared and the relay will deactivate, the led will turn off and the message will stop being displayed.

When Clear Alarms Key is enabled the alarm can be acknowledged and the relay cleared from the main menu by pressing the **CLEAR** key for two seconds. This will acknowledge all active alarms, the instrument will sound three beeps, the relays will be deactivated, the **Alarm** led will go from a flashing to solid state and the relevant alarm message will continue to scroll. When the alarm condition is no longer present the led will turn off, the message will stop being displayed and the alarm will be re-armed to activate when the condition is detected again.

If there are multiple alarms present at the same time only the highest priority alarm message will be displayed in the main menu (relays operate regardless of priority). The alarms menu can be used to view the status of all alarms and acknowledge them individually with a short press of the **CLEAR** key (or, like above, acknowledge all active alarms by holding the **CLEAR** key for two seconds). Any acknowledged alarm takes a lower priority than a non-acknowledged alarm. Hence the priority list of alarms on this instrument is as follows:

Alarm 1 Active	Highest priority
Alarm 2 Active	Alarm led flashing, Relay activated
Alarm 3 Active	Alarm led flashing, Relay activated
Alarm 4 Active	Alarm led flashing, Relay activated
Alarm 1 Acknowledged	Alarm led solid, Relay deactivated
Alarm 2 Acknowledged	Alarm led solid, Relay deactivated
Alarm 3 Acknowledged	Alarm led solid, Relay deactivated
Alarm 4 Acknowledged	Lowest priority

The key indication that the alarm being scrolled on the display is acknowledged or not is the status of the **Alarm** led.

Chapter 5

Instrument Calibration

The 500 Series instrument calibration settings can be programmed via the front panel, according to program access levels explained below, or via the 500 Series Program Manager - a freely available Windows based configuration and resource tool.

After an instrument has been configured by either means to suit the application requirements, the settings can be recorded or application software backups or instrument clones created as explained further in .

You can view or change the settings of the instrument according to the access level for each parameter, as set by the 500 Series Program Manager. There are different types 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.
- **CAL switch protected** - you can change the setting of the parameter in Calibration Set mode only if you enter by using the CAL switch on Logic Input 4.

Note: When you enter Calibration Set mode, the instrument prompts to enter a password only if the password setup via the 500 Series Program Manager is non-zero (000000 is the factory default value). Entering any value at the password prompt will allow to change the settings of the “programmable” parameters, but the correct password must be entered to change the password-protected parameters. Likewise, the CAL switch (Logic Input 4) must be used to enter Calibration Set mode to change the CAL switch protected parameters.

Calibration View Mode

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

1. Press **DISPLAY** to scroll to the **CAL MENU** prompt.
2. Hold the **SET** key.



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

- Press **▶** to scroll through the flashing menu headings.
 - Press **SET** to scroll through submenu items.
 - Press **DISPLAY** to return to the main calibration menu.
3. To exit from the Calibration View mode, press **▶** to scroll to the **END** option and press **SET**.

The instrument returns to Normal Operation mode.

Calibration Set Mode

In Calibration Set mode, you can change the settings of the “programmable” parameters. You must enter the system password to change the setting of the “password-protected” parameters and you must use the CAL switch on Logic Input 4 to access the “Cal switch protected” parameters.

Use the following procedure to enter Calibration Set mode:

1. Press **DISPLAY** to scroll to the **CAL MENU** prompt.
2. Hold the **SET** key.



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

3. Press **▶** to select any flashing menu heading except **END**.
4. Hold the **SET** key for two seconds, or if “Cal switch protected” items exist the CAL switch can be closed for two seconds.

The instrument prompts for a password to be entered if the password is non-zero, otherwise the password prompt is skipped.

5. If the password prompt is shown, press **▲** or **▼** to change the value of the current digit. To select the next digit, press **▶**.
6. Press **SET** or use the CAL switch on Logic Input 4 (if “Cal switch protected” items exist) to accept the password and proceed.
7. Proceed and observe the access confirmations.

- If the CAL switch is used and the password is correct, the instrument makes two beeps and displays message:
- *E d i t* - C S _ P W M O D E
and enables you to change “programmable”, “password protected” and “CAL switch protected” parameters.
- If the CAL switch is used but the password has been skipped or is incorrect, the instrument makes one beep and displays message:
- *E d i t* - C A L _ S W M O D E
and enables you to change “programmable” and “CAL switch protected” parameters.
- If the **SET** key is pressed and the password is correct the instrument makes two beeps and displays the message:
- *E d i t* - P A S S W M O D E
and enables you to change the “programmable” and “password-protected” parameters.
- If the **SET** key is pressed but the password has been skipped or is incorrect, the instrument makes one beep and displays the message:
- *E d i t* - P R O G M O D E
and enables you to change only the “programmable” parameters.



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

8. 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.
9. Press **SET** to accept the currently displayed value and proceed to the next parameter. You can press **DISPLAY** to briefly view the current edit mode:
- *E d i t* - X X X X X X M O D E, as described in step 6 above.
Continue to hold the **DISPLAY** key to return to the main calibration menu.
10. To exit from Calibrate Set mode, press **▶** to scroll through the main calibration menu to **END**, then press **SET**. Otherwise, to quick exit from any menu, you can press and hold **SET** for two seconds or, if “Cal switch protected” items exist, the CAL switch can be closed for two seconds.





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

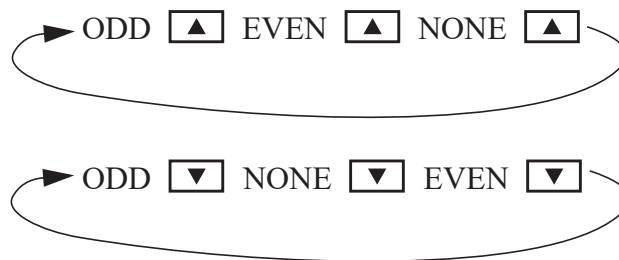
Changing the Instrument Settings

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 Instrument Settings section below.

Program Backup & Reports

Backup via 500 Series Program Manager

As well as programming the 500 Series instruments via the front panel (according to program access levels), the 500 Series Program Manager (500-PM) can be used to create a custom version of the application software and program parameters preset prior to downloading the application software. Backups of customised applications can be saved as downloadable APX or APL files and the full configuration reports printed or saved as PDF. The 500-PM is a Windows based programming tool and resource centre and is freely available from the Contrec www.contrec.co.uk website.

Instruments are often supplied from the factory with the default application software, but it is by using 500-PM software that program access levels are set, USER text and messages customised and print headers and footers entered.

Printing Configuration Report

To assist in keeping an audit trail of the program settings and changes made via the front panel, the 515 instrument provides the ability to print the configuration to a local printer if one has been connected and assigned to one of the 515 communication ports.

The prompt to hold the Reset key to print the configuration report

```
HOLD RESET CONFIG PRINT
```

is found at the end of the Model Info menu, described in [Model Information](#) on page 26. The report can be lengthy and adequate printer paper must be available. Note: This feature is available in versions 3.0.377 and later.

Upload and Clone of Application Software

To assist in maintaining a backup for important applications and installations, the 500-Series Program Utility software (500-LT, version 3.0.377 or higher) can be used to upload the instruments application software with all of the current program settings.

The 500-LT (PM Lite) program is a Windows based computer program which can be downloaded for free from the Contrec www.contrec.co.uk website and is part of the package when the Contrec 500 Series Program Manager is installed. The 500-LT provides the option to 'Upload Application' or 'Upload Report Only'.

Once uploaded to the 500-LT, the report can be viewed or printed. The application upload is automatically saved as an APX or APL file. The file can be used then or reopened later to download to another 515 instrument (of the same or higher class) to create a clone of the original instrument.

Calibration Menu Tree

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

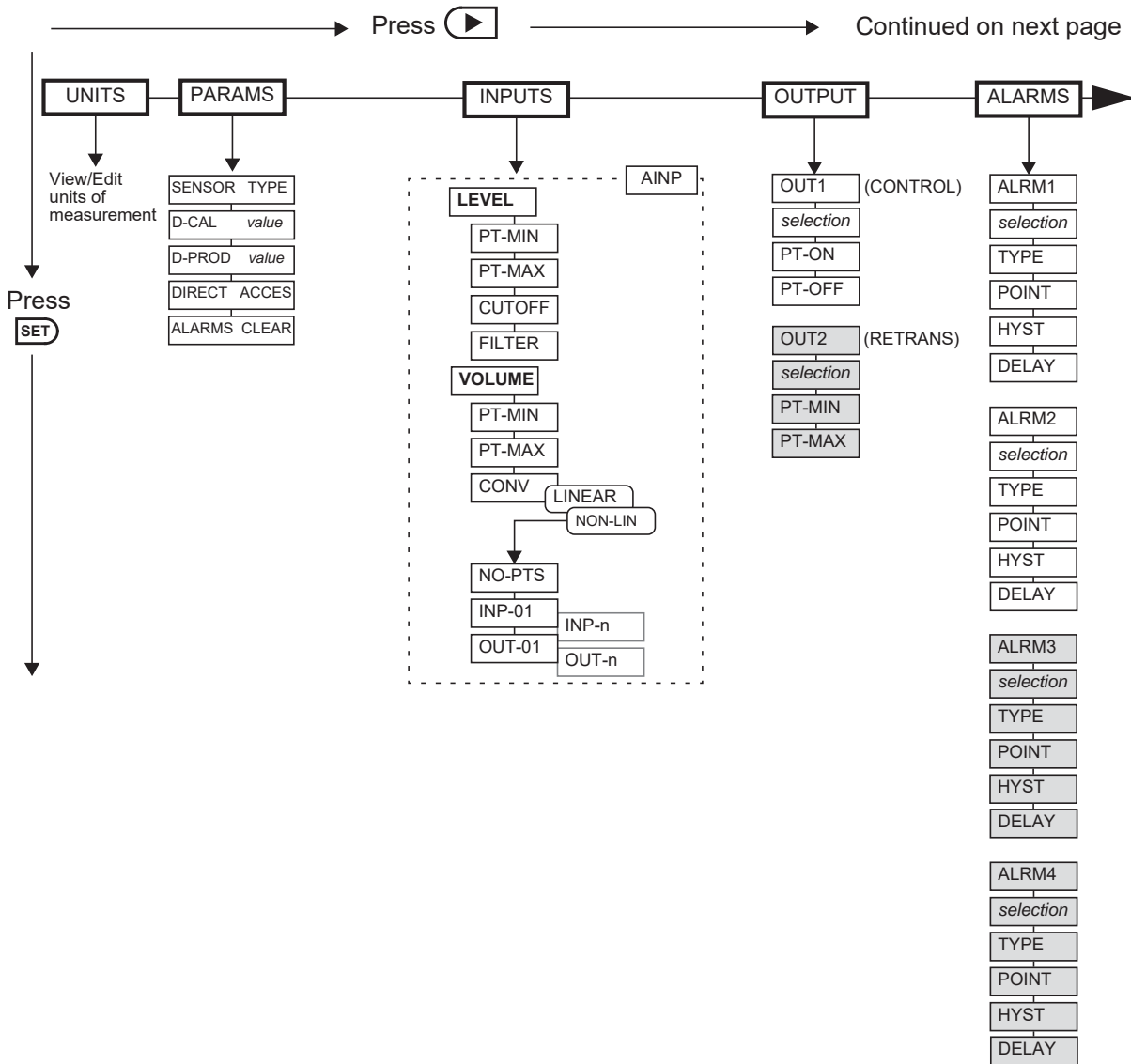
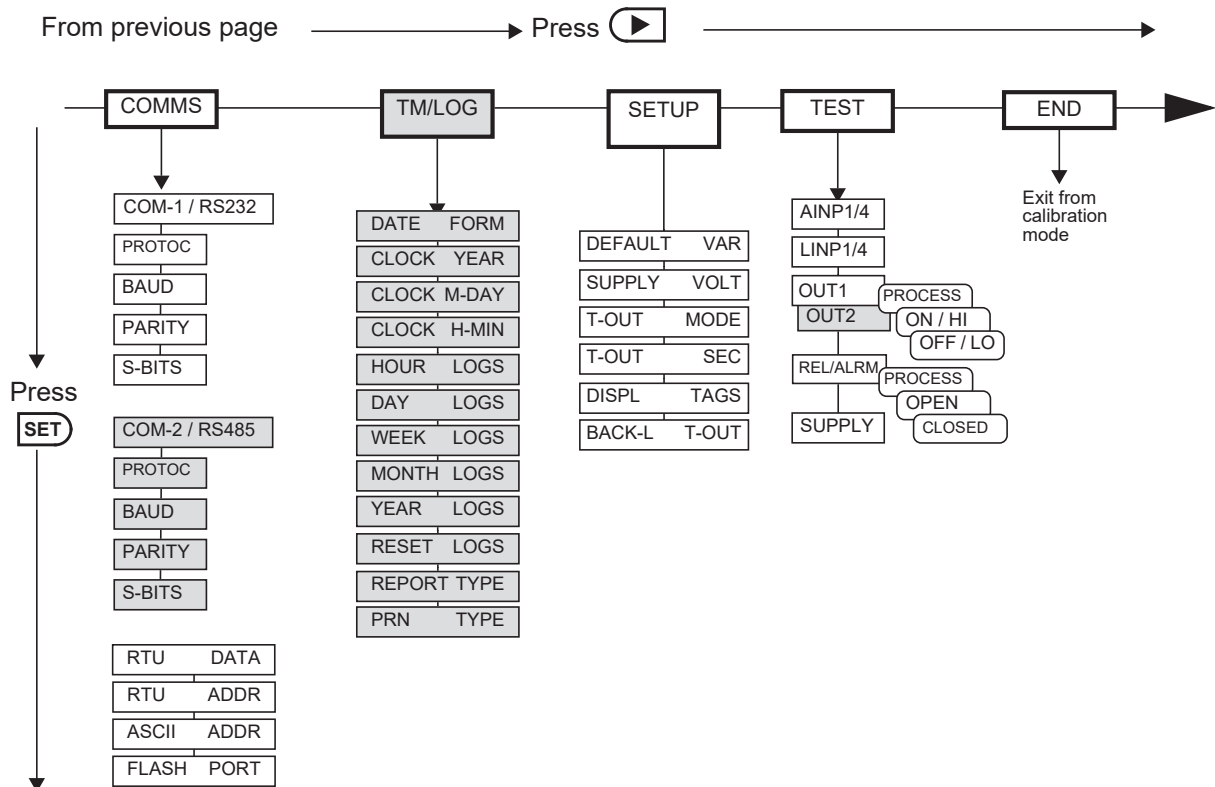


Figure 14 Calibration Menu Tree Sheet 1



 The shaded boxes indicate hardware options

Hold **DISPLAY** at any point to return to the main calibration menu.



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

Figure 15 Calibration Menu Tree Sheet 2

Instrument Settings

Units of Measurement



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



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

Parameters

SET ↓	▶ → UNITS PARAMS INPUTS OUTPUTS ALARMS COMMS TM/LOG SETUP TEST END
SENSOR TYPE	<p>Select the type of sensor being used. A pressure sensor (measuring product head) or a level sensor can be selected.</p> <p>Press ▲ or ▼ to select LEVEL or PRESSUR.</p>
D-CAL <i>unit</i>	<p>The calibration density is the density of the product at the time of the tank calibration. This parameter is required only when a pressure sensor is selected.</p>
D-PROD <i>unit</i>	<p>The product density is used to provide the product mass based on the calculated volume of product.</p>
DIRECT ACCES	<p>If the alarm setpoint direct access is enabled then the operator is able to enter edit mode for the setpoint directly from the alarm menu by holding the SET key while viewing the setpoint. If disabled the setpoint can only be changed from within calibration set mode. Select the direct access mode as required.</p> <p>Press ▲ or ▼ to select ENABLE or DISABLE.</p>
ALARMS CLEAR	<p>If the “clear alarms key” is enabled then the operator is able to acknowledge and deactivate the relay of an active alarm by pressing the CLEAR key.</p> <p>Holding the clear key for two seconds will acknowledge and clear all active relays, while individual alarm relays can be cleared in the Alarms Menu with a single press of the clear key.</p> <p>Press ▲ or ▼ to select ENABLE or DISABLE.</p>

Inputs

 ↓		 → UNITS PARAMS INPUTS OUTPUTS ALARMS COMMS TM/LOG SETUP TEST END	
Analog Input			
INPUT LEVEL AINP1	For this application, the Analog Input is assigned to level.		
PT-MIN LEVEL PT-MAX	<p>Enter the value of the level (in the defined engineering units) that corresponds to the minimum input signal (level at 4mA).</p> <p>Enter the value of the level (in the defined engineering units) that corresponds to the maximum input signal (level at 20mA).</p> <p>For example, if the source signal is 4mA at a minimum level of 2m, enter 2 as the minimum point. If the source signal is 20mA at a maximum level of 5m, enter 5 as the maximum point.</p> <p>If the sensor is inverted the value entered for the minimum point will be greater than the value entered for the maximum point</p>		
CUTOFF AINP1	<p>The Cut-off is the lowest value that the instrument reads from the input sensor. The cut-off setting is the percentage of the span of the input values.</p> <p>All inputs at or below the cut-off value are considered negligible to the instrument and are ignored. In this case, the instrument uses the minimum value (set at PT-MIN).</p>		
FILTER AINP1	<p>Input fluctuations caused by pulsating signal tend to create distortion in the input readings of the level. 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>		

		 → UNITS PARAMS INPUTS OUTPUTS ALARMS COMMS TM/LOG SETUP TEST END	
	Filter setting A	Seconds to reach 90% of full swing	Seconds to reach 99% of full swing
	0	0	0
	2	2	4
	4	4	8
	6	5	10
	10	8	15
	15	12	23
	20	14	27
	25	18	34
	35	25	48
	45	32	62
	60	42	82
	75	52	102
	90	62	122
	99	68	134
	The input filter range is from 0 to 99. A setting of 0 (zero) means that there is no filtering.		
PT-MIN PT-MAX	VOL	<p>Enter the value of the tank volume (in the defined engineering units) that corresponds to the level minimum input signal (volume at 4mA).</p> <p>Enter the value of the tank volume (in the defined engineering units) that corresponds to the level maximum input signal (volume at 20mA). The maximum point is the same as the base value (set at the minimum point) plus the span value.</p> <p>For example, if the source signal is 4 mA at a minimum volume of 10m³, enter 10 as the minimum point. If the source signal is 20mA at a maximum volume of 100m³, enter 100 as the maximum point.</p>	

<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">SET</div> ↓	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">▶</div> → UNITS PARAMS INPUTS OUTPUTS ALARMS COMMS TM/LOG SETUP TEST END
CONV VOL	<p>The instrument can be programmed to correct for the non-linearities in irregular shaped tanks. These tanks have a non-linear relationship between the level and volume of liquid which can be corrected with a normalised strapping table.</p> <p>Tank volume conversion type can be selected as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LINEAR level to volume relationship, strapping table not required. • NON-LINEAR level to volume relationship, normalised strapping table used for level to volume conversion. <p>Use ▲ or ▼ to select LINEAR or NON-LINEAR.</p>
NO-PTS VOL	<p><i>This parameter is available for viewing and editing only when the conversion type is set to Non-linear.</i></p> <p>Enter the number of conversion points required for the normalised level to volume tank strapping table.</p> <p>Press ▲ or ▼ to select a number between 1 and 20 for the number of conversion points.</p>
INP-01 TABLE to INP-n	<p><i>This parameter is available for viewing and editing only when the conversion type is set to Non-linear.</i></p> <p>Enter the normalised input value for the conversion point.</p> <p>Data on tank non-linearity is usually supplied by the tank manufacturer, in the form of strapping tables. If this data is not available, the user will need to determine the relationship between level and volume. This can be done mathematically by equations, or experimentally, by conducting physical measurements. In either case, the data must be entered as normalised values.</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>You can press the DISPLAY key to skip the non-linear points and go to the next item.</p>

SET ↓	▶ → UNITS PARAMS INPUTS OUTPUTS ALARMS COMMS TM/LOG SETUP TEST END				
	<p>Example. A spherical tank has a diameter of 10m. The level at the minimum input signal (PT-MIN) is 0.5m and the level at the maximum input signal (PT-MAX) is 10.0m. The corresponding minimum and maximum volume points have been calculated as PT-MIN = 3.796m³ and PT-MAX = 523.599m³. The following 15 point relationship has been determined:</p>				
	Correction Points Example	Level (m)	Input	Volume (m ³)	Output
	min	0.500	0.000	3.796	0.000
	1	1.094	0.063	17.421	0.026
	2	1.688	0.125	39.699	0.069
	3	2.281	0.188	69.314	0.126
	4	2.875	0.250	104.951	0.195
	5	3.469	0.313	145.295	0.272
	6	4.063	0.375	189.031	0.356
	7	4.656	0.438	234.844	0.444
	8	5.250	0.500	281.418	0.534
	9	5.844	0.563	327.438	0.623
	10	6.438	0.625	371.590	0.708
	11	7.031	0.688	412.557	0.786
	12	7.625	0.750	449.025	0.857
	13	8.219	0.813	479.678	0.916
	14	8.813	0.875	503.202	0.961
	15	9.406	0.938	518.280	0.990
	max	10.000	1.000	523.599	1.000
OUT-01 TABLE to OUT-n	<p><i>This parameter is available for viewing and editing only when the correction type is set to Non-linear.</i></p> <p>Enter the normalised output value for the correction point.</p>				

Outputs

SET ↓	▶ → UNITS PARAMS INPUTS OUTPUTS ALARMS COMMS TM/LOG SETUP TEST END
LOGIC COUT1	<p>You can assign any of the main menu variables to the logic control output. It can be used to control the amount of product in a tank by activating a pump or valve for refilling the tank.</p> <p>Press ▲ or ▼ to select the variable that is required as an output.</p>
PT-ON COUT1 PT-OFF COUT1	<p>The digital output control ON point determines the value at which the output is activated. The control OFF point determines the value at which the output is deactivated.</p> <p>The control ON point should be lower than the control OFF point.</p> <p>For example, if the “% FULL” variable is assigned to the control output and it is desired to keep the product in the tank between 30 and 70% full, the PT-ON should be set to 30.0 and the PT-OFF should be set to 70.0.</p> <p>If the product level falls below 30% FULL the output will activate and will remain ON until the product reaches 70% FULL. At which point the output will deactivate and remain OFF until the product once again falls below 30%.</p>
4-20 AOUT2	<p>You can assign any of the “rate” main menu variables to the 4-20mA output.</p> <p>Press ▲ or ▼ to select the variable that is required as an output.</p>
PT-MIN AOUT2 PT-MAX AOUT2	<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 the minimum point is set to 30% and the maximum point is set to 100%, the 4 to 20mA range would reflect the product level range of 30 to 100%. At level above the maximum and below the minimum points, the output remains at 20mA and 4mA respectively.</p>

Alarms

The alarm relay(s) can be assigned to rate variables such as level, 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. For further details, refer to [Operation of Alarms](#) on page 28.

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 51.

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

SET ↓		▶ → UNITS PARAMS INPUTS OUTPUTS ALARMS COMMS TM/LOG SETUP TEST END
POINT	ALRMn	<p><i>The Alarm Setpoint is available for viewing and editing for any alarm type except 'equipment alarms'.</i></p> <p>The Alarm Setpoint is the value (in engineering units of assigned variable) at which the alarm condition occurs and therefore the alarm is on.</p> <p>Each alarm is completely independent, e.g. a High alarm does NOT need to have a higher setpoint than the a Low alarm.</p>
HYST	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:

- **COM-1 RS-232 Port** - A 9-pin female connector on the rear panel of the instrument.
- **COM-2 RS-485 or Ethernet Port (optional)** - Terminals or socket on the rear panel. Ethernet connection requires COM-2 setting to be: RTU (Modbus), 19200 Baud rate, even parity and 1 stop bit.
- **COM-3 Port**- A special communications port that is only applicable to some applications.

SET ↓	▶ → UNITS PARAMS INPUTS OUTPUTS ALARMS COMMS <small>TM/LOG SETUP TEST END</small>
PROTOC COM--n	<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"> • ASCII - Simple ASCII available for all ports • RTU - Modbus RTU available for all ports • PRN - Printer Protocol available for COM-1 and COM-2 • NONE - If a port is not being used, set the protocol to NONE. <p>Printer Protocol (PRN) is only available if the option with Real Time Clock is installed.</p> <p>For the selected port, press ▲ or ▼ to select the desired protocol.</p>
BAUD COM--n	<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 ▲ or ▼ to select 2400, 4800, 9600 or 19200 baud.</p>
PARITY COM--n	<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 ▲ or ▼ to select EVEN, ODD, or NONE.</p>
S-BITS COM--n	<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 ▲ or ▼ to select 1 or 2 stop bits.</p>

<input type="button" value="SET"/> ↓		<input type="button" value="▶"/> → UNITS PARAMS INPUTS OUTPUTS ALARMS COMMS <small>TM/LOG SETUP TEST END</small>
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>
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>Note: 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 (COM-1), RS-485 (COM-2) or NONE.</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 can store over 1000 log entries of the main-menu variables. There are 800 hourly, 400 daily, 200 weekly, 100 monthly and 30 yearly logs. The log parameters (below) for each timebase are used to determine the number of records to be included in a report print out if the printing option is used.

SET ↓	▶ → UNITS PARAMS INPUTS OUTPUTS ALARMS COMMS TM/LOG 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>
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>

SET ↓	▶ → UNITS PARAMS INPUTS OUTPUTS ALARMS COMMS TM/LOG SETUP TEST END
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 ▲ or ▼ to select YES, then press the SET 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"> • REP-01 Hourly Logs Report • REP-02 Daily Logs Report • REP-03 Weekly Logs Report • REP-04 Monthly Logs Report • REP-05 Yearly Logs Report • REP-06 Previous Day's 24 Hour Report (0Hr – 23Hr, minimum 48 hourly logs required) <p>Press ▲ or ▼ 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"> • PRN-01 Generic computer printer • PRN-02 Generic roll printer (prints first line first) • PRN-03 Slip printer TM295 • PRN-04 Label (roll) printer - Citizen CMP30L <p>Press ▲ or ▼ to select Printer Type.</p>

General Setup Parameters

SET ↓	▶ → UNITS PARAMS INPUTS OUTPUTS ALARMS COMMS TM/LOG SETUP TEST END
DEFAULT VAR	<p>Select the main menu variable to display on power up or when the display timeout period has elapsed if it is enabled.</p> <p>Press ▲ or ▼ to select the default variable 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>

 ↓	 → UNITS PARAMS INPUTS OUTPUTS ALARMS COMMS TM/LOG SETUP TEST END
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"> • to return the display to a preferred variable after the user has finished reading other information, • to cancel the calibration mode and return to the default display if the user does not exit from the calibration mode for any reason. <p>Press  or  to select the display timeout function as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DISABLE - Timeout is completely disabled. • EN DISP - Timeout is enabled during Normal mode and Calibration View mode. • EN EDIT - Timeout is enabled during Calibration Set mode. • EN ALL - Timeout is enabled for all modes.
T-OUT SEC	<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>
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>Note: 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"> • DEFAULT - the instrument displays the default (English) tags • USER - the instrument displays the user-defined tags.
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>

Test Menu

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

In Calibration Set mode, you can control the outputs and the alarms as described in the table below.

[SET] ↓	▶ → UNITS PARAMS INPUTS OUTPUTS ALARMS COMMS TM/LOG SETUP TEST END
AINP _n units	The units are displayed according to the calibration setup for the analog input. If unused or set to Default the input is 4-20mA and displayed in mA.
LINP _n STATE	You can view the state of the logic inputs. If the input is an open contact or inactive it will display HI . If the input is a closed contact or active it will display LO .
OUT _n STATE	<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"> • PROCESS - the output depends on the current values of the inputs and the calculations that the instrument performs. <p>For a control output, such as a level, the output produces a logic output as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ON - a control logic output is activated. • OFF - no output. <p>For a 4-20mA output, such as a volume, the output is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HI - the output is set to 20mA. • LO - the output is set to 4mA.
ALRM _n STATE or REL -n	<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"> • PROCESS - the relay operates according to the current values of the inputs and the relay settings as programmed. • OPEN - the relay output contacts are set to “open”. • CLOSED - the relay output contacts are set to “closed”.
SUPPLY V	<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 General Setup Parameters on page 48) 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

Failure of Analog Input Sensor

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

The instrument also sets the results of calculations that depend on the failed input(s) to 0. For example, if the level sensor fails, the instrument displays a level reading of 0 and the calculated volume and mass as 0.

Override Error Condition

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

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

Error Messages	Error Codes	Description
CPU Card Failure	20	There are failed components on the CPU card and technical support is required.
Power Supply is Low	21	The input and/or output power supply voltage is too low, ensure that: (a) input power supply voltage is within the specified range (b) output power supply is not overloaded.

Error Messages	Error Codes	Description
New/Failed Battery - Set Time	22	The real-time clock has lost the correct time because the battery has failed, or there is a new battery. Set the current time and date (in the TM/LOG menu) to clear the error message and to continue data logging at the correct times. Note: The instrument can continue operating with a failed battery, but the correct time will be lost if there are interruptions to the power supply.
Analog Input Signal Failure	01	The level sensor (analog input) has failed. It is not possible to override this error condition. The instrument cannot operate without a level input.

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.

Alarm Messages

The instrument displays alarm messages as described in the following table:

Alarm Messages	Description
Alarm 1 is Active	The alarm condition, as defined for relay alarm 1 in the ALARMS section of calibration, is present.
Alarm 2 is Active	The alarm condition, as defined for relay alarm 2 in the ALARMS section of calibration, is present.
Alarm 3 is Active	The alarm condition, as defined for relay alarm 3 in the ALARMS section of calibration, is present.
Alarm 4 is Active	The alarm condition, as defined for relay alarm 4 in the ALARMS section of calibration, is present.

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 two communication ports:

- COM-1 RS-232 port on the rear panel (DB9 female connector)
- COM-2 RS-485 port on the rear panel (optional) or Ethernet (optional)

The appropriate interface and protocols are selected during calibration.

COM-1 RS-232 Port

The COM-1 RS-232 port provides communication between the instrument and one other device such as a host computer or a printer.

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

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

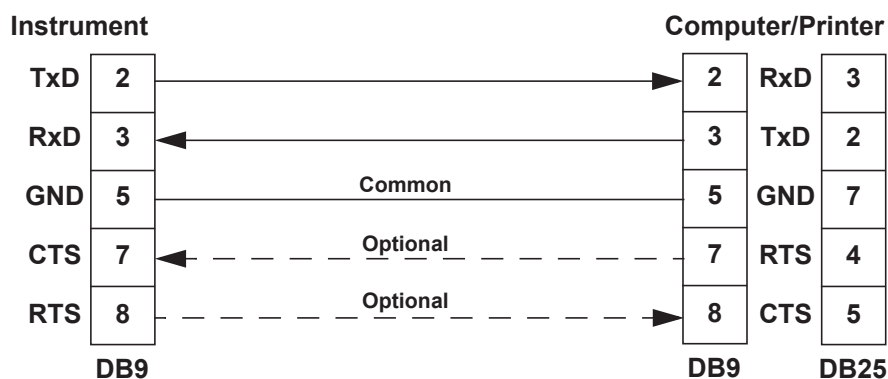


Figure 16 RS-232 Cable Connections to a Computer

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

COM-2 RS-485 Port Option

The COM-2 RS-485 port enables communication with multiple devices. Each device has a unique address so that the “master” device can communicate with specific “slave” devices.

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

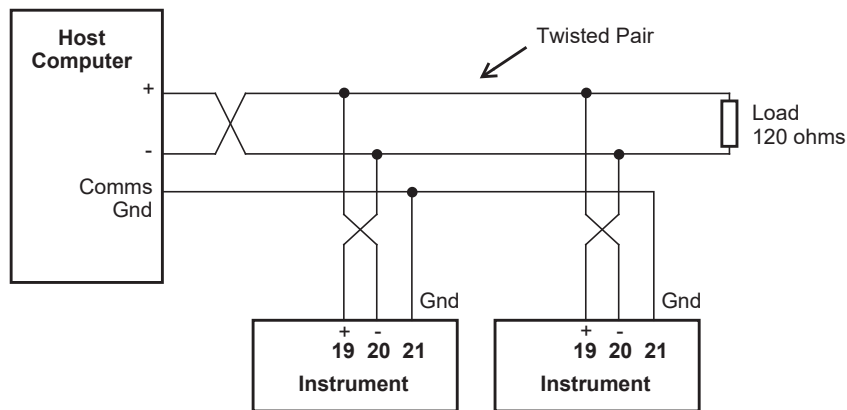


Figure 17 RS-485 Connections

COM-2 Ethernet Port Option

An Ethernet module is an available option, in place of the RS-485 port, if Modbus TCP/IP connection is required. In the programming communication settings, COM-2 should be set to RTU (Modbus), 19200 Baud rate, even parity and 1 stop bit.

For further advice and example of Ethernet port usage and setup, refer to [Ethernet Port & Setup](#) on page 78 in the Appendix.

Protocols

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

- **ASCII** - Simple ASCII
- **RTU** - Modbus RTU
- **PRN** - Printer Protocol
- **NONE** - If a port is not being used, set the protocol to NONE.

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

- **ASCII** - In this ASCII protocol each command and response is a string of ASCII characters. This proprietary protocol is developed by Contrec to allow for simple information interchange. The main advantages of this mode are that it allows extended time intervals to occur between characters without causing a timeout error and that messages can be sent and monitored easily with a simple ASCII terminal.
- **Modbus RTU** - Modbus RTU is an industry-standard protocol which allows the instrument to be easily connected to computers running supervisory software systems. The main advantage of this mode is that its greater character density allows better data throughput than ASCII mode, however each message must be transmitted in a continuous stream.
- **Printer** - In the Printer protocol there is a selection of printer types. Please refer to the **Printer Protocol** on page 67 for full details.

Simple ASCII Protocol

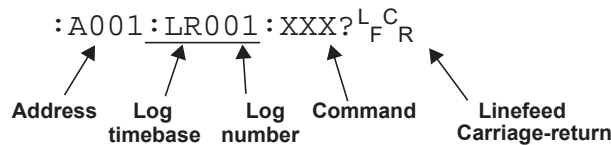
Note: Not all ASCII commands are applicable for Batch Controller applications.

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 58 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 the existing logs or from the current process variables.

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, therefore it also ignores any log number included in that request.

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

Log Type
LE - last edit log
LR - logged records (non-timebased logging)

The number of the log entry is the same as shown on the front panel of the instrument. For example, a request for LR003 would return the data for the log entry two batches prior to the most recent batch log entry.

Instrument Responses

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

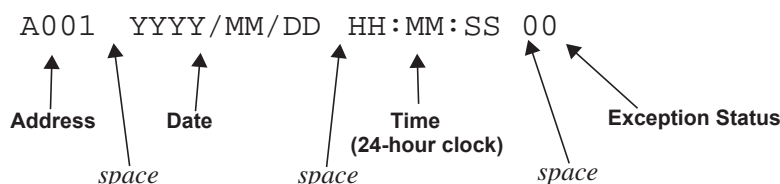
```

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 65.

Data

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

			8	9	1	2	3	.	4	5	6		M	3					V	O	L	U	M	E	
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)												space	Unit (aligned left)						space	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.

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

Variables Request and Response Example

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

: A 0 0 1 : R V A ? ^{L_F} ^{C_R}

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

```

A 0 0 1   2 0 2 0 / 0 3 / 1 4   1 8 : 2 5 : 0 0   0 0 LF CR
          9 . 1 1 6   m 3           V O L U M E   LF CR
          4 . 5 7 3   m           L E V E L     LF CR
          6 5 . 2 3 0   %           % F U L L   LF CR
          8 6 2 7 . 1 0 0   K G       M A S S     LF CR
LF CR
    
```

The following message to an instrument, requests the current value for the default variable:

: A 0 0 1 : R V D ? ^{L_F} ^{C_R}

The instrument response would be similar to the following:

```
A 0 0 1    2 0 2 0 / 0 3 / 1 4    1 8 : 2 5 : 0 0    0 0 LF CR
          9 . 4 5 5    m 3          V O L U M E    LF CR
LF CR
```

Log Request

The log request asks the instrument how many logs will be included in a printed log report. These are the values described in [Time Settings and Data Logging](#) on page 59.

Command	Description
: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 2 0 / 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
: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 2 0 / 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 2 0 / 0 3 / 1 4   1 8 : 2 5 : 0 0   0 0 LF CR
5 1 5           M O D E L   2 - 1 - - S - LF CR
L M 0 2       I N P U T     - - L - - - LF CR
L M 0 2       V E R S       3 . 0 . 0 0 0 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 tables describe the addresses and meaning of the data registers in the instrument. The registers are grouped in blocks that relate to a particular function of the instrument. The data values are expressed in the engineering units that were selected for the variables when the instrument settings were configured.

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

The data registers represent different data types as specified in the tables:

- I - Integer, 2 bytes (Holding Register)
- L - Long Integer, 4 bytes (2 registers)
- P - Programmable Format, 4 bytes (2 registers)

The “Programmable Format” data type for 4-byte (2 registers) data values can be set as either Floating Point or Long Integer via the “Data Type” program item as described in **Communications** on page 45.

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.

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 timebase 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	Product Volume	Process Variables	R	P
3	Product Level		R	P
5	Volume Full Percentage		R	P
7	Product Mass		R	P
9			R	P
11			R	P
13			R	P
15			R	P
17			R	P
19			R	P
21			R	P
23			R	P
25			R	P
27			R	P
29		R	P	
31	Year	Current Date/Time or Logged Date/Time Stamp (see register 38 Log Number). Only current Date/Time can be edited	R/W	I
32	Month		R/W	I
33	Date		R/W	I
34	Hour		R/W	I
35	Minute		R/W	I
36	Second		R	I
37	Log Type	00 - hourly or log records 01 - daily 02 - weekly 03 - monthly 04 - yearly 05 - last edit of calibration	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	W	I
40	Reserved			I

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

Instrument Configuration, Control and I/O

This block of registers is available in some applications to give access to important information in the instrument.

Register	Name	Comments	Read Only or Read/Write	Type
42	Reserved			I
43	Logic Inputs	0 to 15 Binary representation of logic inputs B0 = 0/1 (LSB)input 1 activated/deactivated B1 = 0/1input 2 activated/deactivated B2 = 0/1input 3 activated/deactivated B3 = 0/1input 4 activated/deactivated	R	I
44	Operation Mode	Representation of operation mode 0 = Idle/Local Idle state	R	I
45	Relay State	0 to 15 Binary representation of relay status. 0 = open; 1 = closed. B0 = relay 1 (LSB) B1 = relay 2 B2 = relay 3 B3 = relay 4	R	I

Register	Name	Comments	Read Only or Read/Write	Type
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 to 50	Reserved			
51 to 99	Reserved			P
101	Analog Inp.1	Raw analog input data.	R	P
103	Analog Inp.2	4-20mA inputs are read in Amperes.	R	P
105	Analog Inp.3	0-5V or 1-5V inputs are read in Volts	R	P
107	Analog Inp.4	RTD inputs are read in degrees Kelvin. Unused inputs are configured as 4-20mA.	R	P

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 are determined by the values programmed for each timebase 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 CLEAR 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
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.

Instrument Serial Number and Unit Tag

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

Individual Log Data

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

Reports such as “All Hourly Logs” 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
Variable unit value
etc.

----- <separation line>

Log No. Data Not Available

----- <separation line>

Log No. Date & Time & Status
Variable unit value
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

500-PM Software	The 500 Series Program Manager (500-PM software) is a Windows based program that is freely available from the download section of the Contrec website. The program is a comprehensive configuration tool and resource centre that can be used to tailor an instrument to suit specific application needs including program settings, units of measurement, custom tags/text, access levels and more. Custom versions can be saved and configuration reports generated as a PDF.
ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Interchange. For the ASCII protocol, the instrument receives and transmits messages in ASCII, with all command strings to the instrument terminated by a carriage return. Replies from the instrument are terminated with a line-feed and a carriage-return.
Modbus RTU	The Modbus protocol is a message structure for communications between controllers and devices regardless of the type of network. In RTU (remote terminal unit) mode, each 8-bit byte in a message contains two 4-bit hexadecimal characters. This mode has greater character density than ASCII and allows better data throughput than ASCII for the same baud rate.
Normalised Input	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.
Passive Output Signal	Requires an external power supply.
Watchdog Timer (WTD)	The WDT is used to monitor the activity of the micro processor and will force a reboot if the micro processor stops, while power is applied, due to any internal or external influences.

Appendix B

Model Numbers

Product Codes

Model	Supplementary Code	Description
515	- LM02	
Enclosure	1	Panel mount enclosure
	2/7	Field mount enclosure (NEMA 4X / IP66) (7 specifies heater included)
	3/5	Explosion proof Ex d (IECEX/ATEX), metric glands (5 specifies heater included)
	4/6	Explosion proof Ex d (CSA), NPT glands (6 specifies heater included)
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	4 logic inputs, 2 isolated outputs, 4 relays, real-time clock data logging, RS-232 (DB9) and Ethernet communication ports
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 (Previous Models: A = 110/120 VAC, E = 220/240 VAC)
	D	Input for 12-28VDC power only
Display Panel Options	S	Standard option (now with backlight & LCD backup) (original Full option: F, with Infra-Red comms, no longer available)
PCB Protection	C	Conformal coating - required for maximum environmental operating range. Recommended to avoid damage from moisture and corrosion.
	N	None - suitable for IEC standard 654-1 Climatic Conditions up to Class B2 (Heated and/or cooled enclosed locations)
Application Pack Number	LM02	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.		

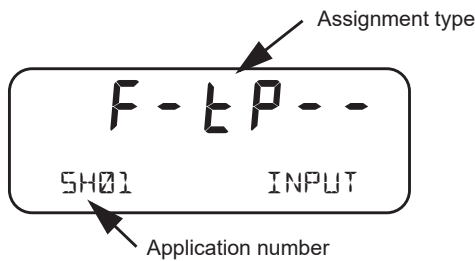
Note: Example full product part number is 515.111USC-LM02 (This is the number used for placing orders).

Custom Version Codes

	Code		Description
Origin Code Identifies Distributor	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.		
User Language	0		English (Default)
	1		German
	2		Dutch
	3		French
	4		Spanish
	5		
	etc.		
Distributor's Code	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:			023 157 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:

- SH01 - superheated steam flow computer for frequency flow meter
- ST03 - saturated steam flow computer for analog flow meter and temperature input

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

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

The codes are as follows:

- - - not used in this application
- *A* - indicates a generic analog input such as for density or level etc.
- *L* - indicates a user code input
- *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 or for a dedicated level input
- *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

Ethernet Port & Setup

Ethernet Port

The optional Ethernet port simplifies the communication network and avoids the need for an external 3rd party Serial to Ethernet converter. It allows communications via an existing Ethernet network. In some installations you will need to speak with your network (IT) administrator in order to correctly set up your network. Applications, such as DataMod (available via Contrec), can communicate over the Ethernet network to perform remote monitoring and Data Logging operations.

Within the instrument's calibration menus the Ethernet port uses the settings for the RS-485 port that need to match a supplied Ethernet unit as follows:

- Protocol: RTU
- Baud Rate: 19200
- Data Bits: 8
- Parity: Even
- Stop Bits: 1

Data mapping follows the same convention applied to Modbus registers.

Connecting 515 Ethernet to Networks/Routers

Ethernet 515s are set as default to DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol), which should allow your network/router to automatically find and assign an IP address to the instrument (providing there are addresses available). If your network cannot locate the instrument you may need to run the 'Digi Discovery' tool (Contrec guide available on request) or enter the Ethernet module's MAC address within your router settings. If required, the instrument can also be set to a static IP address, however it is strongly advised that only IT competent persons access and edit site network and 515 Ethernet settings. All Ethernet instruments are supplied with the Ethernet module MAC address printed on the outside of the enclosure and also printed directly onto the Ethernet Module itself (the Option card would need to be removed to view the physical Digi Ethernet module).

Contrec Limited will not be held responsible for any changes made to customer router and network settings. Further guides on how to access the module settings and discovering IP address' can be supplied upon request.

Connecting DataMod via Ethernet

Using the IP address that you or the network/router has assigned to the 515 instrument, enter this into the **Host Name / IPv4 Address** tab within DataMod's Modbus Connection Settings as per Figure 18.

Ensure all other settings are correct as per the **Datamod User Guide** and the **515 Ethernet Guide - Establishing a Connection to Datamod**. Both of these documents are available from Contrec on request.

The image shows a 'Modbus Connection Settings' dialog box with the following configuration:

- Transmission Mode:** TCP/IP
- RTU Serial Settings:**
 - Serial Port: COM1
 - Baud Rate (bps): 19200
 - Data Bits: 8 bits
 - Parity: Even
 - Stop Bits: 1 bit
- TCP/IP Settings:**
 - Host Name / IPv4 Address: 192.168.0.7
 - Port: 502
 - Receive Timeout (sec): 2
 - Maximum Retries: 2
 - Slave Unit Address: 1

Buttons: OK, Cancel

Figure 18 DataMod - Modbus Connection Settings

Index

Numerics

- 4-20mA
 - input 13
 - output 14
- 500 Series Program Manager 4
- 500-PM software 4, 73

A

- address, instrument 56
- alarm
 - connection 16
 - equipment failure 43
 - hysteresis 44
 - relays 43
 - setpoint 44
- alarms
 - menu 27
 - messages 52
 - setpoints 27
- ALARMS key 22
- alarms menu 43
- analog input
 - connections 13
 - failure 51
- application code 76
- approvals 5
 - FCC Declaration 5
- ASCII protocol 56

B

- back panel 10
- backup
 - program 33
 - Program Manager 33
- basic menu 23
- battery
 - failed 52
 - life 46
 - new 52
- battery replacement 20
- battery type 20
- baud rate 45

C

- CAL switch-protected parameter 29
- calibration
 - backup, reports 33
 - menu 34
 - set mode 30
 - view mode 30
- cleaning 9
- CLEAR key 22
- clock
 - battery 46
 - date format 47
 - real-time 46
- codes
 - application information 76
 - customer version 76
 - exception 65
 - product number 75
- comm port
 - COM-1 RS-232 53
 - COM-2 RS-485 54
- communication
 - connections 18
 - protocols 55
- communications 3, 53
 - menu 45
- connections
 - alarm 16
 - communication 53
 - communications 18
 - electrical 10
 - input 13
 - mains 19
 - output 14
- CONTENTS key 22
- control modes 28
- customer version codes 76
- customizing a printout 67

D

- daily logging 47

data log
 viewing 24

data logging
 daily 47
 hourly 47
 monthly 47
 weekly 47
 yearly 47

date format 47

declaration FCC 5

decontamination 9

default variable 21

detail menu 23

disconnection device 19

display
 timeout mode 49
 timeout time 49

DISPLAY key 22, 27

display-only parameter 29

E

earthing 19

electrical connections 10

equipment failure alarm 43

error condition, override 51

error messages 51

Ethernet COM-2 port 19, 54

exception codes 65

Exception Status 57

F

failure of input 51

features 1

flash driver port assignment 46

format, date 47

front panel
 keys 22
 LEDs 21

G

glossary 73

H

hardware connections 53

hourly logging 47

hysteresis, alarm 44

I

input
 4-20mA 13
 connections 13
 analog 13
 failure 51
 sensor failure 51
 types 4

inputs menu 38

installation 9

instrument
 address 56
 request format 56
 responses 57
 settings 36

interconnections, communication 53

interference suppression 17

isolated outputs 3

K

key
 ALARMS 22
 CLEAR 22
 CONTENTS 22
 DISPLAY 22, 27
 LEVEL 22

keys, front panel 22

L

LEDs, status 21

LEVEL key 22

logged data 24
 viewing 24

logging
 daily 47
 hourly 47
 monthly 47
 weekly 47
 yearly 47

M

main menu
 basic and detailed 23

main menu items 23

mains connections 19

maintenance 19

menu
 alarms 43
 calibration 34
 comms 45
 inputs 38
 outputs 42
 params 37
 setup 48
 test 50
 tm/log 46
 units 36

messages
 alarms 52
 error 51
 system 51
 warning 52

Modbus data format 46
 Modbus RTU protocol 61

mode
 display timeout 49
 normal operation 21
 process control 28
 set calibration 30
 view calibration 30

model numbers 75
 monthly logging 47
 mounting 9

N
 normal mode 21

number
 model 75
 serial 26

O
 operation, control modes 28
 operation, normal mode 21

output
 connections 14
 4-20mA 14
 pulse 14

outputs menu 42
 override error condition 51

P
 panel
 LEDs 21
 mounting 9
 rear 10

parameter
 CAL switch-protected 29
 display-only 29
 not visible 29
 password-protected 29
 programmable 29

parameters menu 37

parity bits 45

password-protected parameter 29

port
 assignment, flash driver 46
 COM-1 RS-232 18, 45
 COM-2 Ethernet 19, 54
 COM-2 RS-485 18, 45
 COM-3 45
 flash driver assignment 46

power supply interruption 46

printer
 data control 71
 error messages 71
 protocol 67
 report types 67

printer types 67

printout
 configuration report 33

printouts
 individual logs 68
 live data 68
 log report 69
 types 68

product number codes 75

Program Manager 33

programmable parameter 29

protocol
 ASCII 56
 communication 55
 Modbus RTU 61
 printer 67

pulse output 14

R
 real-time clock 46
 rear panel 10
 relay outputs 3
 relays, alarm 43
 responses, instrument 57
 RS-232 COM-1 port 18, 45
 RS-485 COM-2 port 18, 45

RTU protocol 61

S

serial number 26

setpoint, alarm 44

setpoints

alarms 27

settings

instrument 36

setup menu 48

shielding 19

snubber 17

software configuration tool 4

specifications 7

standards 5

status LEDs 21

stop bits 45

suppression, interference 17

system

errors 51

messages 51

warnings 52

T

terminal designations 11

test menu 50

timeout

mode 49

time 49

tm/log menu 46

U

unit tag 26

units

menu 36

units of measurement 3

upload application software 33

V

variable, default 21

version, customer 76

view data logs 24

W

warnings 52

watchdog timer (WDT) 26

weekly logging 47

wiring

insulation 12

mains power 12

relays 12

Y

yearly logging 47