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Bulletin No. PAXICR-E
Drawing No. LP0548
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MODEL PAX - 1/8 DIN DIGITAL INPUT PANEL METERS

- *COUNT, RATE AND SLAVE DISPLAY*
- *0.56" RED SUNLIGHT READABLE DISPLAY*
- *VARIABLE INTENSITY DISPLAY*
- *10 POINT SCALING FOR NON-LINEAR PROCESSES (PAXI)*
- *FOUR SETPOINT ALARM OUTPUTS (W/Option Card)*
- *RETRANSMITTED ANALOG OUTPUT (W/Option Card) (PAXI)*
- *COMMUNICATION AND BUS CAPABILITIES (W/Option Card) (PAXI)*
- *BUS CAPABILITIES; DEVICENET, MODBUS, AND PROFIBUS-DP*
- *PC SOFTWARE AVAILABLE FOR METER CONFIGURATION (PAXI)*
- *NEMA 4X/IP65 SEALED FRONT BEZEL*

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The PAX Digital Input Panel Meters offer many features and performance capabilities to suit a wide range of industrial applications. Available in three different models, PAXC Counter, PAXR Rate Meter and the PAXI which offers both counting and rate in the same package. Refer to pages 4 - 5 for the details on the specific models. The PAXC and PAXR offer only the Setpoint Option, while the PAXI is the fully featured version offering all the capabilities as outlined in this bulletin. The optional plug-in output cards allow the opportunity to configure the meter for present applications, while providing easy upgrades for future needs.

The meters employ a bright 0.56" LED display. The unit is available with a red sunlight readable or standard green LED display. The intensity of the display can be adjusted from dark room applications up to sunlight readable, making it ideal for viewing in bright light applications.

The meters accept digital inputs from a variety of sources including switch contacts, outputs from CMOS or TTL circuits, magnetic pickups and all standard RLC sensors. The meter can accept directional, uni-directional or Quadrature signals simultaneously. The maximum input signal varies up to 34 KHz depending on the count mode and function configurations programmed. Each input signal can be independently scaled to various process values.

The Rate Meters provide a MAX and MIN reading memory with programmable capture time. The capture time is used to prevent detection of false max or min readings which may occur during start-up or unusual process events.

The meters have four setpoint outputs, implemented on Plug-in option cards. The Plug-in cards provide dual FORM-C relays (5A), quad FORM-A (3A), or either quad sinking or quad sourcing open collector logic outputs. The setpoint alarms can be configured to suit a variety of control and alarm requirements.

Communication and Bus Capabilities are also available as option cards for the PAXI only. These include RS232, RS485, Modbus, DeviceNet, and Profibus-DP. Readout values and setpoint alarm values can be controlled through the bus. Additionally, the meters have a feature that allows a remote computer to directly control the outputs of the meter. With an RS232 or RS485 card installed, it is possible to configure the meter using a Windows® based program. The configuration data can be saved to a file for later recall.

A linear DC output signal is available as an optional Plug-in card for the PAXI only. The card provides either 20 mA or 10 V signals. The output can be scaled independent of the input range and can track any of the counter or rate displays.

Once the meters have been initially configured, the parameter list may be locked out from further modification in its entirety or only the setpoint values can be made accessible.

The meters have been specifically designed for harsh industrial environments. With NEMA 4X/IP65 sealed bezel and extensive testing of noise effects to CE requirements, the meter provides a tough yet reliable application solution.

SAFETY SUMMARY

All safety related regulations, local codes and instructions that appear in this literature or on equipment must be observed to ensure personal safety and to prevent damage to either the instrument or equipment connected to it. If equipment is used in a manner not specified by the manufacturer, the protection provided by the equipment may be impaired.

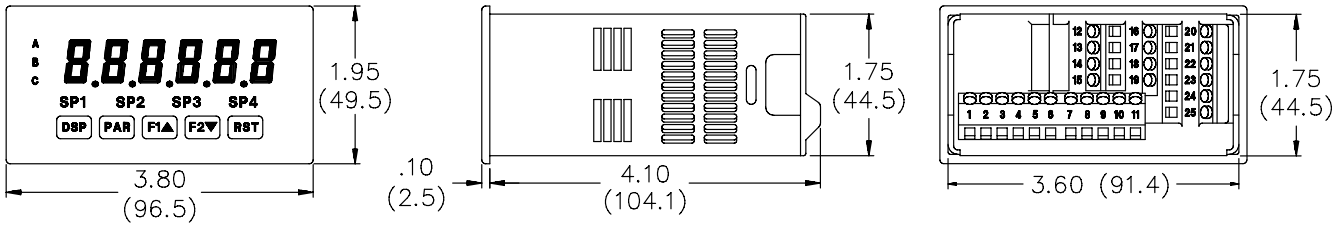
Do not use this meter to directly command motors, valves, or other actuators not equipped with safeguards. To do so can be potentially harmful to persons or equipment in the event of a fault to the meter.

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

CAUTION: Risk of electric shock.

DIMENSIONS In inches (mm)

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



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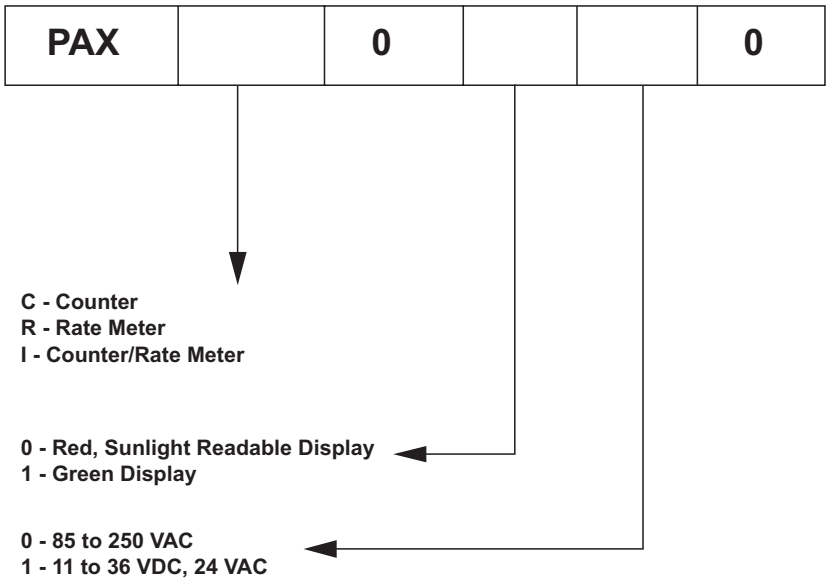
Ordering Information

Meter Part Numbers



Option Card and Accessories Part Numbers

TYPE	MODEL NO.	DESCRIPTION	PART NUMBERS
Optional Plug-In Cards	PAXCDS	Dual Setpoint Relay Output Card	PAXCDS10
		Quad Setpoint Relay Output Card	PAXCDS20
		Quad Setpoint Sinking Open Collector Output Card	PAXCDS30
		Quad Setpoint Sourcing Open Collector Output Card	PAXCDS40
	PAXCDC	RS485 Serial Communications Output Card with Terminal Block	PAXCDC10
		Extended RS485 Serial Communications Output Card with Dual RJ11 Connector	PAXCDC1C
		RS232 Serial Communications Output Card with Terminal Block	PAXCDC20
		Extended RS232 Serial Communications Output Card with 9 Pin D Connector	PAXCDC2C
		DeviceNet Communications Card	PAXCDC30
		Modbus Communications Card	PAXCDC40
		Extended Modbus Communications Card with Dual RJ11 Connector	PAXCDC4C
		Profibus-DP Communications Card	PAXCDC50
		Analog Output Card	PAXCDL10
Accessories	SFPAX*	PC Configuration Software for Windows 3.x and 95 (3.5" disk)	SFPAX

*Software can be downloaded from www.redlion.net

Shaded areas are only available for the PAXI

General Meter Specifications

1. **DISPLAY:** 6 digit, 0.56" (14.2 mm) red sunlight readable or standard green LED
2. **POWER:**
   AC Versions:
   AC Power: 85 to 250 VAC, 50/60 Hz, 18 VA
   Isolation: 2300 Vrms for 1 min. to all inputs and outputs. (300 V working)
   DC Versions:
   DC Power: 11 to 36 VDC, 14 W
   (derate operating temperature to 40° C if operating <15 VDC and three plug-in option cards are installed)
   AC Power: 24 VAC, ± 10%, 50/60 Hz, 15 VA
   Isolation: 500 Vrms for 1 min. to all inputs and outputs (50 V working).
3. **SENSOR POWER:** 12 VDC, ±10%, 100 mA max. Short circuit protected
4. **KEYPAD:** 3 programmable function keys, 5 keys total
5. **USER INPUTS:** Three programmable user inputs
   Max. Continuous Input: 30 VDC
   Isolation To Sensor Input Commons: Not isolated
   Logic State: Jumper selectable for sink/source logic

INPUT STATE	SINKING INPUTS 5.1 KΩ pull-up to +12 V	SOURCING INPUTS 5.1 KΩ pull-down
Active	V_{IN} < 0.9 VDC	V_{IN} > 3.6 VDC
Inactive	V_{IN} > 3.6 VDC	V_{IN} < 0.9 VDC

   Response Time: 6 msec. typical; function dependent. Certain resets, stores and inhibits respond within 25 µsec if an edge occurs with the associated counter or within 6 msec if no count edge occurs with the associated counter. These functions include CtrStL, CtrStE, MLrStL, MLrStE, tMH tbt, StOrE, and PrMrSt. Once activated, all functions are latched for 50 msec min. to 100 msec max. After that period, another edge/level may be recognized.
6. **MEMORY:** Nonvolatile E^2PROM retains all programmable parameters and display values.
7. **CERTIFICATIONS AND COMPLIANCES:**
   SAFETY
   UL Recognized Component, File #E179259, UL3101-1, CSA C22.2 No. 1010-1
   Recognized to U.S. and Canadian requirements under the Component Recognition Program of Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.
   UL Listed, File #E137808, UL508, CSA C22.2 No. 14-M95
   LISTED by Und. Lab. Inc. to U.S. and Canadian safety standards
   Type 4X Enclosure rating (Face only), UL50
   IECEE CB Scheme Test Certificate #US/7470B/UL
   CB Scheme Test Report #03ME09282-08292003
   Issued by Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.
   IEC 1010-1, EN 61010-1: Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use, Part 1.
   IP65 Enclosure rating (Face only), IEC 529
   IP20 Enclosure rating (Rear of unit), IEC 529

ELECTROMAGNETIC COMPATIBILITY

Immunity to EN 50082-2		
Electrostatic discharge	EN 61000-4-2	Level 2; 4 Kv contact Level 3; 8 Kv air
Electromagnetic RF fields	EN 61000-4-3	Level 3; 10 V/m 80 MHz - 1 GHz
Fast transients (burst)	EN 61000-4-4	Level 4; 2 Kv I/O Level 3; 2 Kv power
RF conducted interference	EN 61000-4-6	Level 3; 10 V/rms 150 KHz - 80 MHz
Simulation of cordless telephones	ENV 50204	Level 3; 10 V/m 900 MHz ±5 MHz 200 Hz, 50% duty cycle
Emissions to EN 50081-2		
RF interference	EN 55011	Enclosure class A Power mains class A

Note:
Refer to EMC Installation Guidelines section of the bulletin for additional information.

8. **ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS:**
   Operating Temperature Range: 0 to 50°C (0 to 45°C with all three plug-in cards installed)
   Storage Temperature Range: -40 to 60°C
   Operating and Storage Humidity: 0 to 85% max. relative humidity non-condensing
   Altitude: Up to 2000 meters
9. **CONNECTIONS:** High compression cage-clamp terminal block
   Wire Strip Length: 0.3" (7.5 mm)
   Wire Gage: 30-14 AWG copper wire
   Torque: 4.5 inch-lbs (0.51 N-m) max.
10. **CONSTRUCTION:** This unit is rated for NEMA 4X/IP65 outdoor use. IP20 Touch safe. Installation Category II, Pollution Degree 2. One piece bezel/case. Flame resistant. Synthetic rubber keypad. Panel gasket and mounting clip included.
11. **WEIGHT:** 10.1 oz. (286 g)

MODEL PAXC - 1/8 DIN COUNTER

- *6-DIGIT LED DISPLAY (Alternating 8 digits for counting)*
- *DUAL COUNT QUAD INPUTS*
- *UP TO 3 COUNT DISPLAYS*
- *SETPOINT ALARM OUTPUTS (W/Plug-in card)*

PAXC SPECIFICATIONS

MAXIMUM SIGNAL FREQUENCIES:

To determine the maximum frequency for the input(s), first answer the questions with a yes (Y) or no (N). Next determine the Count Mode to be used for the counter(s). If dual counters are used with different Count Modes, then the lowest frequency applies to both counters.

FUNCTION QUESTIONS	**Single**: Counter A or B				**Dual**: Counter A & B			
Are any setpoints used?	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Is Counter C used?	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
COUNT MODE	(Values are in KHz)				(Values are in KHz)			
Count x1	34	25	18	15	13	12	9	7.5
Count x2	17	13	9	7	9	7	5	4
Quadrature x1	22	19	12	10	7	6	4	3.5
Quadrature x2	17	13	9	7	7	6	4	3.5
Quadrature x4	8	6	4	3				

Notes:

1. Counter Modes are explained in the Module 1 programming section.
2. Listed values are with frequency DIP switch set on HI frequency.

ANNUNCIATORS:

A - Counter A
B - Counter B
C - Counter C
OF - Upper significant digit display of counter
SP1 - setpoint 1 output state
SP2 - setpoint 2 output state
SP3 - setpoint 3 output state
SP4 - setpoint 4 output state

COUNTER DISPLAYS:

Maximum display: 8 digits: ± 99999999 (greater than 6 digits display Alternates between high order and low order.)

INPUTS A and B:

DIP switch selectable to accept pulses from a variety of sources including switch contacts, TTL outputs, magnetic pickups and all standard RLC sensors.

LOGIC: Input trigger levels V_{IL} = 1.5 V max.; V_{IH} = 3.75 V min.
Current sinking: Internal 7.8 KΩ pull-up to +12 VDC, I_{MAX} = 1.9 mA.
Current sourcing: Internal 3.9 KΩ pull-down, 7.3 mA max. @ 28 VDC, V_{MAX} = 30 VDC.
Filter: Damping capacitor provided for switch contact bounce. Limits input frequency to 50 Hz and input pulse widths to 10 msec. minimum.

DUAL COUNT MODES:

When any dual count mode is used, then User Inputs 1 and/or 2 will accept the second signal of each signal pair. The user inputs do not have the Logic/Mag, HI/LO Freq, and Sink/Source input setup switches. The user inputs are inherently a logic input with no low frequency filtering. Any mechanical contacts used for these inputs in a dual count mode must be debounced externally. The user input may only be selected for sink/source by the User Jumper placement.

MODEL PAXR - 1/8 DIN RATE METER

- *5-DIGIT LED DISPLAY*
- *RATE INDICATION*
- *MINIMUM/MAXIMUM RATE DISPLAYS*
- *SETPOINT ALARM OUTPUTS (W/Plug-in card)*

PAXR SPECIFICATIONS

ANNUNCIATORS:

□ - Rate
□ - Maximum (High) Rate
□ - Minimum (Low) Rate
SP1 - setpoint 1 output state
SP2 - setpoint 2 output state
SP3 - setpoint 3 output state
SP4 - setpoint 4 output state

RATE DISPLAY:

Accuracy: ±0.01%
Minimum Frequency: 0.01 Hz
Maximum Frequency: 34 KHz
Maximum Display: 5 Digits: 99999
Adjustable Display (low) Update: 0.1 to 99.9 seconds
Over Range Display: "r OLOL"

INPUT A:

DIP switch selectable to accept pulses from a variety of sources including TTL outputs, magnetic pickups and all standard RLC sensors.

LOGIC: Input trigger levels V_{IL} = 1.5 V max.; V_{IH} = 3.75 V min.
Current sinking: Internal 7.8 KΩ pull-up to +12 VDC, I_{MAX} = 1.9 mA.
Current sourcing: Internal 3.9 KΩ pull-down, 7.3 mA max. @ 28 VDC, V_{MAX} = 30 VDC.

MAGNETIC PICKUP:
Sensitivity: 200 mV peak
Hysteresis: 100 mV
Input impedance: 3.9 KΩ @ 60 Hz
Maximum input voltage: ±40 V peak, 30 Vrms

MODEL PAXI - 1/8 DIN COUNTER/RATE METER

- *COUNT, RATE AND SLAVE DISPLAY*
- *6-DIGIT 0.56" RED SUNLIGHT READABLE DISPLAY*
- *VARIABLE INTENSITY DISPLAY*
- *10 POINT SCALING (FOR NON-LINEAR PROCESSES)*
- *FOUR SETPOINT ALARM OUTPUTS (W/OPTION CARD)*
- *RETRANSMITTED ANALOG OUTPUT (W/OPTION CARD)*
- *COMMUNICATION AND BUS CAPABILITIES (W/OPTION CARD)*
- *BUS CAPABILITIES; DEVICENET, MODBUS, AND PROFIBUS-DP*
- *PC SOFTWARE AVAILABLE FOR METER CONFIGURATION*

PAXI SPECIFICATIONS

MAXIMUM SIGNAL FREQUENCIES TABLE

To determine the maximum frequency for the input(s), first answer the questions with a yes (Y) or no (N). Next determine the Count Mode to be used for the counter(s). If dual counters are used with different Count Modes, then the lowest frequency applies to both counters.

																	Y	Y
Is Prescaler Output used?	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y		
Is Counter C used?	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y		
COUNT MODE	(Values are in KHz)				(Values are in KHz)				(Values are in KHz)					(Values are in KHz)				
Count x1	34	25	21	17	18	15	13	11	13	12	13	11	9	7.5	9	7		
Count x2	17	13	16	12	9	7	8	7	9 *	7 *	9 *	7 *	5 *	4 *	5 *	4 *		
Quadrature x1	22	19	20	17	12	10	11	10	7 *	6 *	6 *	5 *	4 *	3.5 *	3.5 *	3 *		
Quadrature x2	17	13	16	12	9	7	8	6	7 *	6 *	6 *	5 *	4 *	3.5 *	3.5 *	3 *		
Quadrature x4	8	6	8	6	4	3	4	3										
Rate Only	34	N/A	21	N/A	34	N/A	21	N/A										

Notes:

1. Counter Modes are explained in the Module 1 programming section.
2. If using Rate with single counter with direction or quadrature, assign it to Input A for the listed frequency.
3. * Double the listed value for Rate frequency.
4. Listed values are with frequency DIP switch set on HI frequency.
5. Derate listed frequencies by 20% during serial communications. (Placing a 5 msec. delay between serial characters will eliminate the derating.)

ANNUNCIATORS:

A - Counter A
B - Counter B
C - Counter C
□ - Rate
□ - Maximum (High) Rate
□ - Minimum (Low) Rate
OF - Upper significant digit display of counter
SP1 - setpoint 1 output state
SP2 - setpoint 2 output state
SP3 - setpoint 3 output state
SP4 - setpoint 4 output state

RATE DISPLAY:

Accuracy: ±0.01%
Minimum Frequency: 0.01 Hz
Maximum Frequency: see Max Signal Frequencies Table.
Maximum Display: 5 Digits: 99999
Adjustable Display (low) Update: 0.1 to 99.9 seconds
Over Range Display: "r OLOL"

COUNTER DISPLAYS:

Maximum display: 8 digits: ± 99999999 (greater than 6 digits display Alternates between high order and low order.)

INPUTS A and B:

DIP switch selectable to accept pulses from a variety of sources including switch contacts, TTL outputs, magnetic pickups and all standard RLC sensors.

LOGIC: Input trigger levels V_{IL} = 1.5 V max.; V_{IH} = 3.75 V min.
Current sinking: Internal 7.8 KΩ pull-up to +12 VDC, I_{MAX} = 1.9 mA.
Current sourcing: Internal 3.9 KΩ pull-down, 7.3 mA max. @ 28 VDC, V_{MAX} = 30 VDC.
Filter: Damping capacitor provided for switch contact bounce. Limits input frequency to 50 Hz and input pulse widths to 10 msec. minimum.

MAGNETIC PICKUP:
Sensitivity: 200 mV peak
Hysteresis: 100 mV
Input impedance: 3.9 KΩ @ 60 Hz
Maximum input voltage: ±40 V peak, 30 Vrms

DUAL COUNT MODES:

When any dual count mode is used, then User Inputs 1 and/or 2 will accept the second signal of each signal pair. The user inputs do not have the Logic/Mag, HI/LO Freq, and Sink/Source input setup switches. The user inputs are inherently a logic input with no low frequency filtering. Any mechanical contacts used for these inputs in a dual count mode must be debounced externally. The user input may only be selected for sink/source by the User Jumper placement.

PRESCALER OUTPUT:

NPN Open Collector: I_{SNK} = 100 mA max. @ V_{OL} = 1 VDC max. V_{OH} = 30 VDC max. With duty cycle of 25% min. and 50 % max.

OPTIONAL PLUG-IN OUTPUT CARDS

WARNING: Disconnect all power to the unit before installing Plug-in cards.

Adding Option Cards

The PAX and MPAX series meters can be fitted with up to three optional plug-in cards. The details for each plug-in card can be reviewed in the specification section below. Only one card from each function type can be installed at one time. The function types include Setpoint Alarms (PAXCDS), Communications (PAXCDC), and Analog Output (PAXCDL). The plug-in cards can be installed initially or at a later date.

PAXI COMMUNICATION CARDS (PAXCDC)

A variety of communication protocols are available for the PAX and MPAX series. Only one of these cards can be installed at a time. When programming the unit via RLCPro, a Windows® based program, the RS232 or RS485 Cards must be used.

PAXCDC10 - RS485 Serial (Terminal)
PAXCDC1C - RS485 Serial (Connector)
PAXCDC20 - RS232 Serial (Terminal)
PAXCDC2C - RS232 Serial (Connector)
PAXCDC30 - DeviceNet
PAXCDC40 - Modbus (Terminal)
PAXCDC4C - Modbus (Connector)
PAXCDC50 - Profibus-DP

SERIAL COMMUNICATIONS CARD

Type: RS485 or RS232
Isolation To Sensor & User Input Commons: 500 Vrms for 1 min.
Working Voltage: 50 V. Not Isolated from all other commons.
Data: 7/8 bits
Baud: 300 to 19,200
Parity: no, odd or even
Bus Address: Selectable 0 to 99, Max. 32 meters per line (RS485)
Transmit Delay: Selectable for 2 to 50 msec or 50 to 100 msec (RS485)

DEVICENET™ CARD

Compatibility: Group 2 Server Only, not UCMM capable
Baud Rates: 12 5Kbaud, 250 Kbaud, and 500 Kbaud
Bus Interface: Phillips 82C250 or equivalent with MIS wiring protection per DeviceNet™ Volume I Section 10.2.2.
Node Isolation: Bus powered, isolated node
Host Isolation: 500 Vrms for 1 minute (50 V working) between DeviceNet™ and meter input common.

MODBUS CARD

Type: RS485; RTU and ASCII MODBUS modes
Isolation To Sensor & User Input Commons: 500 Vrms for 1 minute. Working Voltage: 50 V. Not isolated from all other commons.
Baud Rates: 300 to 38400.
Data: 7/8 bits
Parity: No, Odd, or Even
Addresses: 1 to 247.
Transmit Delay: Programmable; See Transmit Delay explanation.

PROFIBUS-DP CARD

Fieldbus Type: Profibus-DP as per EN 50170, implemented with Siemens SPC3 ASIC
Conformance: PNO Certified Profibus-DP Slave Device
Baud Rates: Automatic baud rate detection in the range 9.6 Kbaud to 12 Mbaud
Station Address: 0 to 126, set by the master over the network. Address stored in non-volatile memory.
Connection: 9-pin Female D-Sub connector
Network Isolation: 500 Vrms for 1 minute (50 V working) between Profibus network and sensor and user input commons. Not isolated from all other commons.

PROGRAMMING SOFTWARE

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

SETPOINT CARDS (PAXCDS)

The PAX and MPAX series has 4 available setpoint alarm output plug-in cards. Only one of these cards can be installed at a time. (Logic state of the outputs can be reversed in the programming.) These plug-in cards include:

PAXCDS10 - Dual Relay, FORM-C, Normally open & closed
PAXCDS20 - Quad Relay, FORM-A, Normally open only
PAXCDS30 - Isolated quad sinking NPN open collector
PAXCDS40 - Isolated quad sourcing PNP open collector

DUAL RELAY CARD

Type: Two FORM-C relays
Isolation To Sensor & User Input Commons: 2000 Vrms for 1 min.
Working Voltage: 240 Vrms
Contact Rating:
One Relay Energized: 5 amps @ 120/240 VAC or 28 VDC (resistive load), 1/8 HP @120 VAC, inductive load
Total current with both relays energized not to exceed 5 amps
Life Expectancy: 100 K cycles min. at full load rating. External RC snubber extends relay life for operation with inductive loads
Response Time: 5 msec. nominal with 3 msec. nominal release
Time Accuracy: Counter = ± 0.01% + 10 msec.
Rate = ± 0.01% + 20 msec.

QUAD RELAY CARD

Type: Four FORM-A relays
Isolation To Sensor & User Input Commons: 2300 Vrms for 1 min.
Working Voltage: 250 Vrms
Contact Rating:
One Relay Energized: 3 amps @ 250 VAC or 30 VDC (resistive load), 1/10 HP @120 VAC, inductive load
Total current with all four relays energized not to exceed 4 amps
Life Expectancy: 100K cycles min. at full load rating. External RC snubber extends relay life for operation with inductive loads
Response Time: 5 msec. nominal with 3 msec. nominal release
Time Accuracy: Counter = ± 0.01% + 10 msec.
Rate = ± 0.01% + 20 msec.

QUAD SINKING OPEN COLLECTOR CARD

Type: Four isolated sinking NPN transistors.
Isolation To Sensor & User Input Commons: 500 Vrms for 1 min.
Working Voltage: 50 V. Not Isolated from all other commons.
Rating: 100 mA max @ V_{SAT} = 0.7 V max. V_{MAX} = 30 V
Response Time: Counter = 25 µsec; Rate = Low Update time
Time Accuracy: Counter = ± 0.01% + 10 msec.
Rate = ± 0.01% + 20 msec.

QUAD SOURCING OPEN COLLECTOR CARD

Type: Four isolated sourcing PNP transistors.
Isolation To Sensor & User Input Commons: 500 Vrms for 1 min.
Working Voltage: 50 V. Not Isolated from all other commons.
Rating: Internal supply: 24 VDC ± 10% , 30 mA max. total
External supply: 30 VDC max., 100 mA max. each output
Response Time: Counter = 25 µsec; Rate = Low Update time
Time Accuracy: Counter = ± 0.01% + 10 msec.
Rate = ± 0.01% + 20 msec.

PAXI LINEAR DC OUTPUT (PAXCDL)

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

PAXCDL10 - Retransmitted Analog Output Card

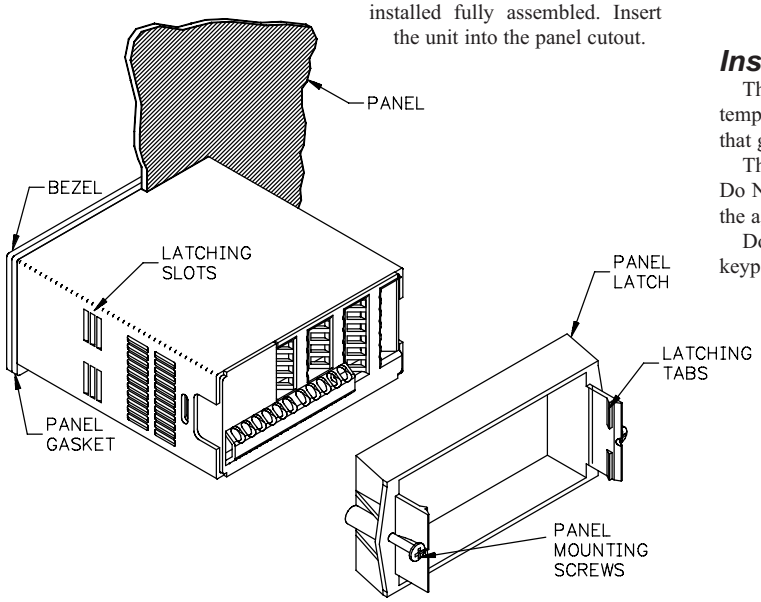
ANALOG OUTPUT CARD

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

1.0 Installing the Meter

Installation

The PAX meets NEMA 4X/IP65 requirements when properly installed. The unit is intended to be mounted into an enclosed panel. Prepare the panel cutout to the dimensions shown. Remove the panel latch from the unit. Slide the panel gasket over the rear of the unit to the back of the bezel. The unit should be installed fully assembled. Insert the unit into the panel cutout.



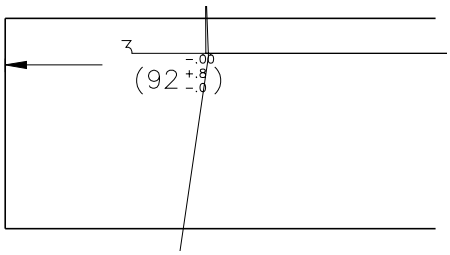
While holding the unit in place, push the panel latch over the rear of the unit so that the tabs of the panel latch engage in the slots on the case. The panel latch should be engaged in the farthest forward slot possible. To achieve a proper seal, tighten the latch screws evenly until the unit is snug in the panel (Torque to approximately 7 in-lbs [79N-cm]). Do not over-tighten the screws.

Installation Environment

The unit should be installed in a location that does not exceed the operating temperature and provides good air circulation. Placing the unit near devices that generate excessive heat should be avoided.

The bezel should only be cleaned with a soft cloth and neutral soap product. Do NOT use solvents. Continuous exposure to direct sunlight may accelerate the aging process of the bezel.

Do not use tools of any kind (screwdrivers, pens, pencils, etc.) to operate the keypad of the unit.



2.0 Setting the Jumper and DIP Switches

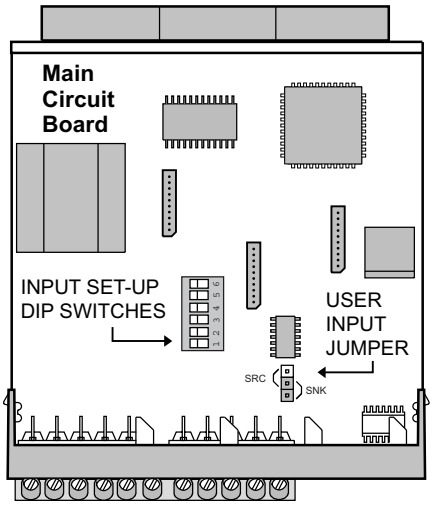
To access the jumper and switches, remove the meter base from the meter case by firmly squeezing and pulling back on the side rear finger tabs. This should lower the latch below the case slot (which is located just in front of the finger tabs). It is recommended to release the latch on one side, then start the other side latch.

Warning: Exposed line voltage exists on the circuit boards. Remove all power to the meter and load circuits before accessing inside of the meter.

2.1 SETTING THE JUMPER

The meter has one jumper for user input logic. When using the user inputs this jumper must be set before applying power. The Main Circuit Board figure shows the location of the jumper and DIP switch.

The user input jumper determines signal logic for the user inputs, when they are used with user functions or for input signal direction. All user inputs are set by this jumper.



2.2 SETTING THE INPUT DIP SWITCHES

The meter has six DIP switches for Input A and Input B terminal set-up that must be set before applying power. NOTE: The PAXR only uses switches 1-3.

SWITCHES 3 and 6

HI Frequency: Removes damping capacitor and allows max. frequency.

LO Frequency: Adds a damping capacitor for switch contact bounce. Also limits input frequency to 50 Hz and input pulse widths to 10 msec.

SWITCHES 2 and 5

SRC.: Adds internal 3.9 KΩ pull-down resistor, 7.3 mA max. @ 28 VDC, V_{MAX} = 30 VDC.

SNK.: Adds internal 7.8 KΩ pull-up resistor to +12 VDC, I_{MAX} = 1.9 mA.

SWITCHES 1 and 4

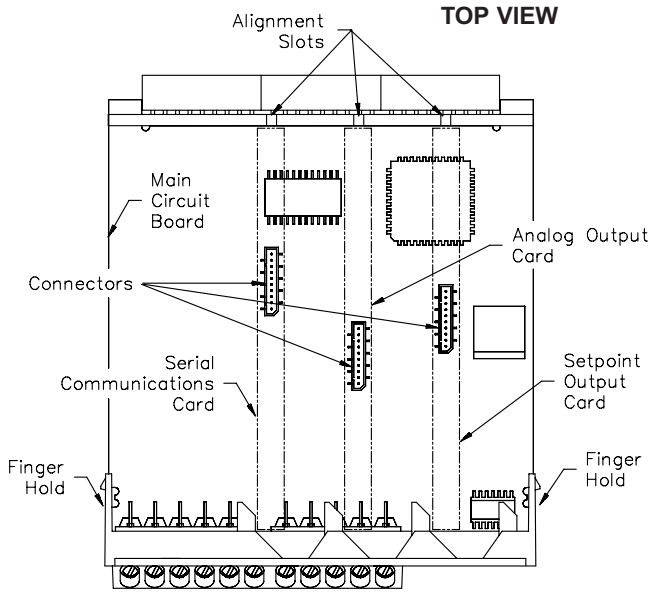
LOGIC: Input trigger levels V_{IL} = 1.5 V max.; V_{IH} = 3.75 V min.

MAG: 200 mV peak input (must also have SRC on). Not recommended with counting applications.

3.0 Installing Plug-In Cards

The Plug-in cards are separately purchased optional cards that perform specific functions. These cards plug into the main circuit board of the meter. The Plug-in cards have many unique functions when used with the PAX. The literature that comes with these cards should be discarded, unless it specifically states in the Plug-in Card literature that the information applies to the PAX. ***Note: The PAXC and PAXR only use the setpoint option card.***

CAUTION: The Plug-in card and main circuit board contain static sensitive components. Before handling the cards, discharge static charges from your body by touching a grounded bare metal object. Ideally, handle the cards at a static controlled clean workstation. Also, only handle the cards by the edges. Dirt, oil or other contaminants that may contact the cards can adversely affect circuit operation.

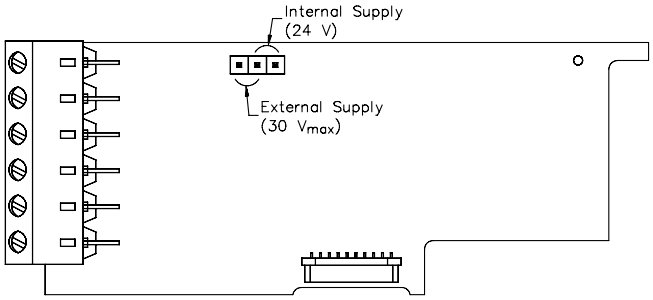


To Install:

1. With the case open, locate the Plug-in card connector for the card type to be installed. The types are keyed by position with different main circuit board connector locations. When installing the card, hold the meter by the rear terminals and not by the front display board.*
2. Install the Plug-in card by aligning the card terminals with the slot bay in the rear cover. Be sure the connector is fully engaged and the tab on the Plug-in card rests in the alignment slot on the display board.
3. Slide the meter base back into the case. Be sure the rear cover latches fully into the case.
4. Apply the Plug-in card label to the bottom side of the meter in the designated area. Do Not Cover the vents on the top surface of the meter. The surface of the case must be clean for the label to adhere properly.

Quad Sourcing Open Collector Output Card Supply Select

* If installing the Quad sourcing Plug-in Card (PAXCDS40), set the jumper for internal or external supply operation before continuing.



4.0 WIRING THE METER

WIRING OVERVIEW

Electrical connections are made via screw-clamp terminals located on the back of the meter. All conductors should conform to the meter's voltage and current ratings. All cabling should conform to appropriate standards of good installation, local codes and regulations. It is recommended that the power supplied to the meter (DC or AC) be protected by a fuse or circuit breaker.

When wiring the meter, compare the numbers embossed on the back of the meter case against those shown in wiring drawings for proper wire position. Strip the wire, leaving approximately 0.3" (7.5 mm) bare lead exposed (stranded wires should be tinned with solder.) Insert the lead under the correct screw-clamp terminal and tighten until the wire is secure. (Pull wire to verify tightness.) Each terminal can accept up to one #14 AWG (2.55 mm) wire, two #18 AWG (1.02 mm), or four #20 AWG (0.61 mm).

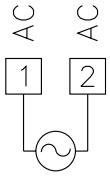
EMC INSTALLATION GUIDELINES

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

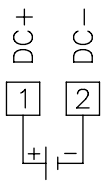
1. The meter should be mounted in a metal enclosure, which is properly connected to protective earth.
2. Use shielded (screened) cables for all Signal and Control inputs. The shield (screen) pigtail connection should be made as short as possible. The connection point for the shield depends somewhat upon the application. Listed below are the recommended methods of connecting the shield, in order of their effectiveness.
   a. Connect the shield only at the panel where the unit is mounted to earth ground (protective earth).
   b. Connect the shield to earth ground at both ends of the cable, usually when the noise source frequency is above 1 MHz.
   c. Connect the shield to common of the meter and leave the other end of the shield unconnected and insulated from earth ground.
3. Never run Signal or Control cables in the same conduit or raceway with AC power lines, conductors feeding motors, solenoids, SCR controls, and heaters, etc. The cables should be ran in metal conduit that is properly grounded. This is especially useful in applications where cable runs are long and portable two-way radios are used in close proximity or if the installation is near a commercial radio transmitter.
4. Signal or Control cables within an enclosure should be routed as far as possible from contactors, control relays, transformers, and other noisy components.
5. In extremely high EMI environments, the use of external EMI suppression devices, such as ferrite suppression cores, is effective. Install them on Signal and Control cables as close to the unit as possible. Loop the cable through the core several times or use multiple cores on each cable for additional protection. Install line filters on the power input cable to the unit to suppress power line interference. Install them near the power entry point of the enclosure. The following EMI suppression devices (or equivalent) are recommended:
   Ferrite Suppression Cores for signal and control cables:
   Fair-Rite # 0443167251 (RLC# FCOR0000)
   TDK # ZCAT3035-1330A
   Steward # 28B2029-0A0
   Line Filters for input power cables:
   Schaffner # FN610-1/07 (RLC# LFIL0000)
   Schaffner # FN670-1.8/07
   Corcom # 1 VR3
   Note: Reference manufacturer's instructions when installing a line filter.
6. Long cable runs are more susceptible to EMI pickup than short cable runs. Therefore, keep cable runs as short as possible.
7. Switching of inductive loads produces high EMI. Use of snubbers across inductive loads suppresses EMI.
   Snubber: RLC# SNUB0000.

4.1 POWER WIRING

AC Power
Terminal 1: VAC
Terminal 2: VAC



DC Power
Terminal 1: +VDC
Terminal 2: -VDC



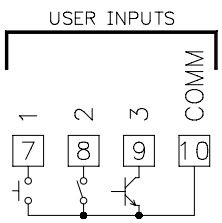
4.2 USER INPUT WIRING

Before connecting the wires, the User Input Logic Jumper should be verified for proper position. If User Input 1 and/or 2 are wired for quadrature or directional counting, an additional switching device should not be connected to that User Input terminal. Only the appropriate User Input terminal has to be wired.

Sinking Logic

Terminals 7-9 Connect external switching device between the
Terminal 10 appropriate User Input terminal and User Comm.

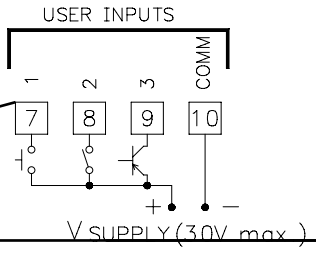
The user inputs of the meter are internally pulled up to +12 V with 5.1 K resistance. The input is active when it is pulled low (<0 .9 V).



Sourcing Logic

Terminals 7-9:
+ VDC through external switching device
Terminal 10:
-VDC through external switching device

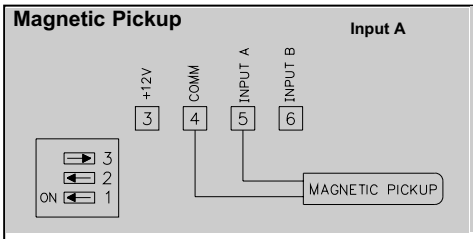
The user inputs of the meter are internally pulled down to 0 V with 5.1 K resistance. The input is active when a voltage greater than 3.6 VDC is applied.



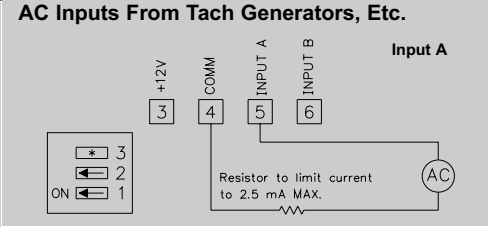
4.3 INPUT WIRING

CAUTION: Sensor input common is NOT isolated from user input common. In order to preserve the safety of the meter application, the sensor input common must be suitably isolated from hazardous live earth referenced voltage; or input common must be at protective earth ground potential. If not, hazardous voltage may be present at the User Inputs and User Input Common terminals. Appropriate considerations must then be given to the potential of the user input common with respect to earth ground; and the common of the isolated plug-in cards with respect to input common.

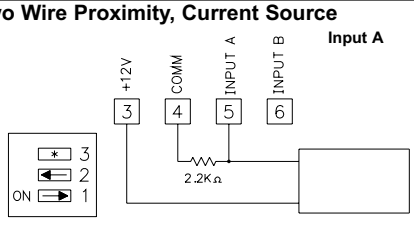
Magnetic Pickup



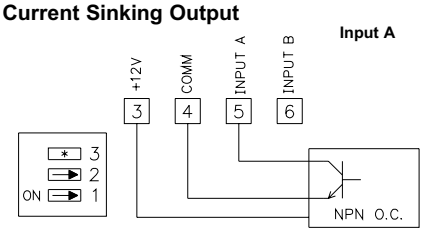
AC Inputs From Tach Generators, Etc.



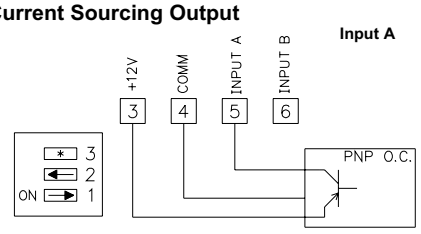
Two Wire Proximity, Current Source



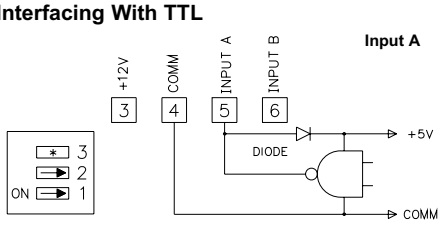
Current Sinking Output



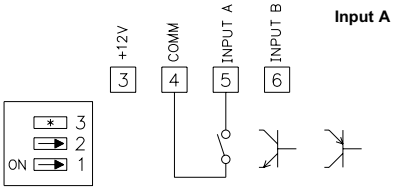
Current Sourcing Output

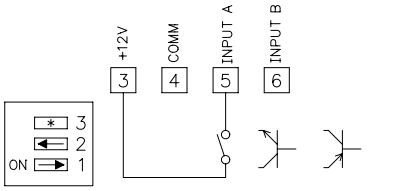


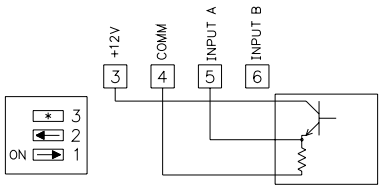
Interfacing With TTL



Switch or Isolated Transistor; Current Sink



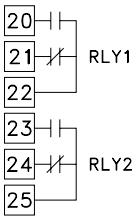




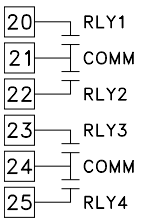
4.4 SETPOINT (ALARMS) WIRING

SETPOINT PLUG-IN CARD TERMINALS

DUAL RELAY PAXCDS10



QUAD RELAY PAXCDS20



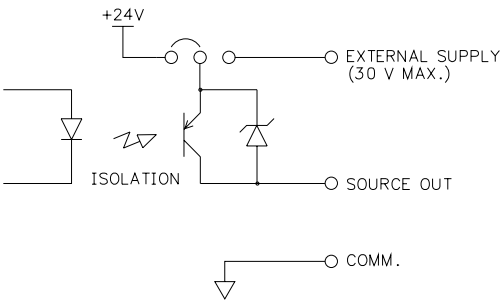
QUAD SINKING PAXCDS30

20	– COMMON
21	– O1 SNK.
22	– O2 SNK.
23	– O3 SNK.
24	– O4 SNK.
25	– COMMON

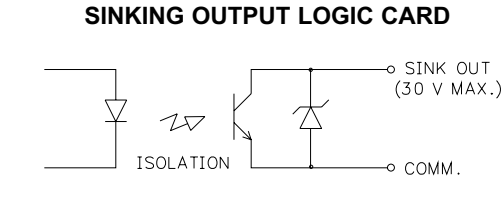
QUAD SOURCING PAXCDS40

20	– EXTERNAL SUPPLY
21	– O1 SRC.
22	– O2 SRC.
23	– O3 SRC.
24	– O4 SRC.
25	– COMMON

SOURCING OUTPUT LOGIC CARD

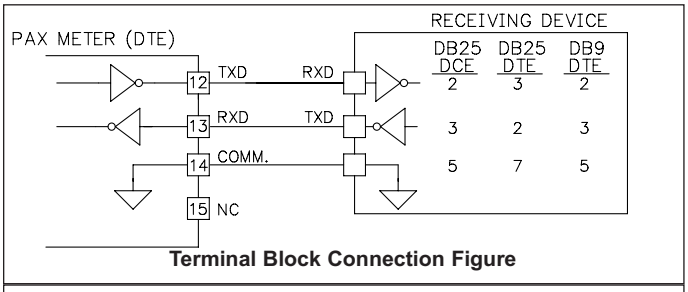


SINKING OUTPUT LOGIC CARD

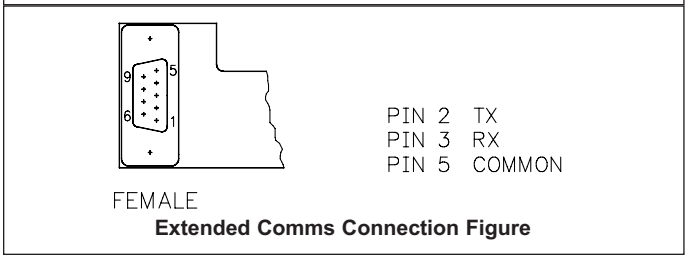


4.5 PAXI SERIAL COMMUNICATION WIRING

RS232 Communications



Terminal Block Connection Figure



Extended Comms Connection Figure

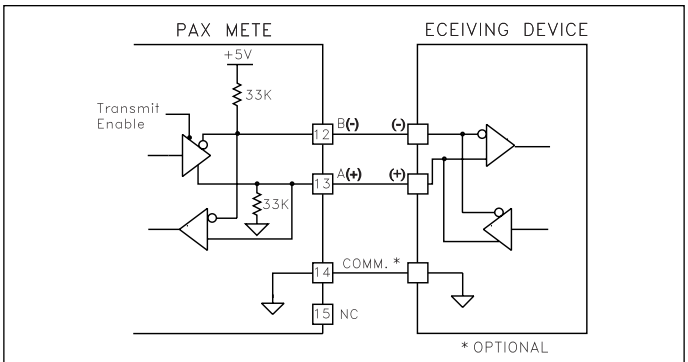
RS232 is intended to allow two devices to communicate over distances up to 50 feet. Data Terminal Equipment (DTE) transmits data on the Transmitted Data (TXD) line and receives data on the Received Data (RXD) line. Data Computer Equipment (DCE) receives data on the TXD line and transmits data on the RXD line. The PAX emulates a DTE. If the other device connected to the meter also emulates a DTE, the TXD and RXD lines must be interchanged for communications to take place. This is known as a null modem connection. Most printers emulate a DCE device while most computers emulate a DTE device.

Some devices cannot accept more than two or three characters in succession without a pause in between. In these cases, the meter employs a busy function.

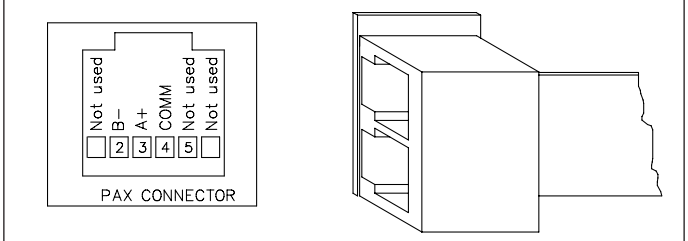
As the meter begins to transmit data, the RXD line (RS232) is monitored to determine if the receiving device is "busy". The receiving device asserts that it is busy by setting the RXD line to a space condition (logic 0). The meter then suspends transmission until the RXD line is released by the receiving device.

RS485 Communications

The RS485 communication standard allows the connection of up to 32 devices on a single pair of wires, distances up to 4,000 ft. and data rates as high as 10M baud (the PAX is limited to 19.2k baud). The same pair of wires is used to both transmit and receive data. RS485 is therefore always half-duplex, that is, data cannot be received and transmitted simultaneously.



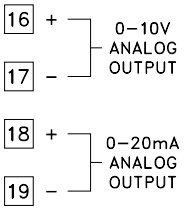
Terminal Block Connection Figure



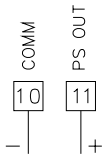
Extended Comms Connection Figure

4.6 PAXI ANALOG OUTPUT WIRING

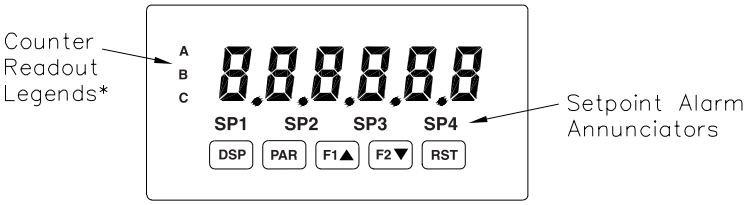
ANALOG OPTION CARD FIELD TERMINALS



4.7 PAXI PRESCALER OUTPUT WIRING



5.0 REVIEWING THE FRONT BUTTONS AND DISPLAY

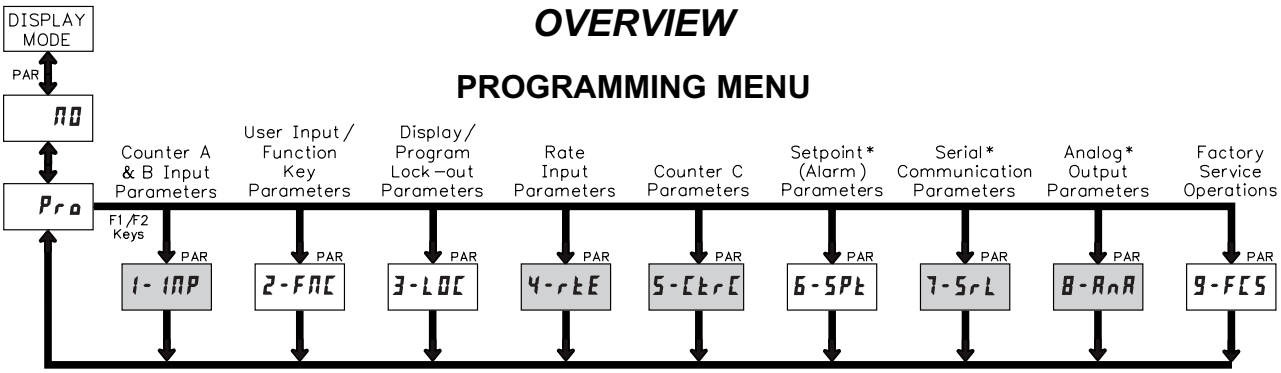


KEY	DISPLAY MODE OPERATION	PROGRAMMING MODE OPERATION
DSP	Index display through the selected displays.	Quit programming and return to Display Mode
PAR	Access Programming Mode	Store selected parameter and index to next parameter
F1▲	Function key 1; hold for 3 seconds for Second Function 1 **	Increment selected parameter value or selections
F2▼	Function key 2; hold for 3 seconds for Second Function 2 **	Decrement selected parameter value or selections
RST	Reset (Function key) ***	Advances digit location in parameter values

* Counters B, and C are locked out in Factory Settings (PAXC and PAXI only).
** Factory setting for the F1, and F2 keys is NO mode.
*** Factory setting for the RST key is □□□□□□ (Reset Display).

6.0 PROGRAMMING THE METER

OVERVIEW



Shaded areas represent program access that is model dependent.

* Only accessible with appropriate plug-in card.

PROGRAMMING MODE ENTRY (PAR KEY)

The meter normally operates in the Display Mode. No parameters can be programmed in this mode. The Programming Mode is entered by pressing the **PAR** key. If it is not accessible then it is locked by either a security code, or a hardware lock.

Two types of programming modes are available. Quick Programming Mode permits only certain parameters to be viewed and/or modified. All meter functions continue to operate except the front panel keys change to Programming Mode Operations. Quick Programming Mode is configured in Module 3. Full Programming Mode permits all parameters to be viewed and modified. In this mode, incoming counts may not be recognized correctly, the front panel keys change to Programming Mode Operations and certain user input functions are disabled. Throughout this document, Programming Mode (without Quick in front) always refers to "Full" Programming.

MODULE ENTRY (ARROW & PAR KEYS)

The Programming Menu is organized into nine modules. These modules group together parameters that are related in function. The display will alternate between □□□ and the present module. The arrow keys (**F1▲** and **F2▼**) are used to select the desired module. The displayed module is entered by pressing the **PAR** key.

MODULE MENU (PAR KEY)

Each module has a separate module menu (which is shown at the start of each module discussion). The **PAR** key is pressed to advance to a particular parameter to be changed, without changing the programming of preceding parameters. After completing a module, the display will return to □□□ □□. Programming may continue by accessing additional modules.

SELECTION / VALUE ENTRY (ARROW & PAR KEYS)

For each parameter, the display alternates between the present parameter and the selections/value for that parameter. The arrow keys (**F1▲** and **F2▼**) are used to move through the selections/values for that parameter. Pressing the **PAR** key, stores and activates the displayed selection/value. This also advances the meter to the next parameter.

For numeric values, the **RST** key may be used to select a specific digit to be changed. Once a digit is selected, the arrow keys are used to increment or decrement that digit to the desired number.

PROGRAMMING MODE EXIT (DSP KEY or at □□□ □□ PAR KEY)

The Programming Mode is exited by pressing the **DSP** key (from anywhere in the Programming Mode) or the **PAR** key (with □□□ □□ displayed). This will commit any stored parameter changes to memory and return the meter to the Display Mode. If a parameter was just changed, the **PAR** key should be pressed to store the change before pressing the **DSP** key. (If power loss occurs before returning to the Display Mode, verify recent parameter changes.)

PROGRAMMING TIPS

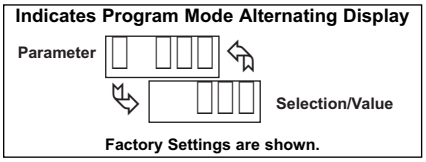
It is recommended to start with Module 1 for counting and Module 4 for rate. If lost or confused while programming, press the **DSP** key and start over. When programming is complete, it is recommended to record the parameter programming on the Parameter User Chart and lock out parameter programming with a user input or lock-out code.

FACTORY SETTINGS

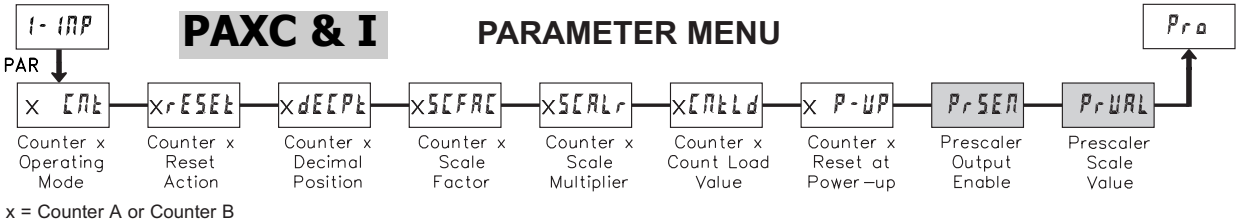
Factory Settings may be completely restored in Module 9. This is a good starting point for programming problems. Most parameters can be left at their Factory Settings without affecting basic start-up. These parameters are identified throughout the module explanations.

ALTERNATING SELECTION DISPLAY

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

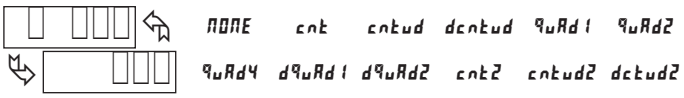


6.1 MODULE 1 - COUNT A & B INPUT PARAMETERS (1-INP)



Module 1 is the programming for Counter A, Counter B and the Prescaler Output. Counter B parameters follow the Prescaler parameters. For maximum input frequency, the counters should be set to mode NONE and the Prescaler to NO when they are not in use. When set to NONE or NO, the remaining related parameters are not accessible. A corresponding annunciator indicates the counter being shown in the Display Mode. An Exchange Parameter Lists feature for scale factors and count load values is explained in Module 2.

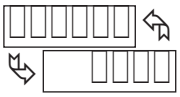
COUNTER A OPERATING MODE



Select the operating mode for Counter A.

SELECTION	MODE	DESCRIPTION
NONE		Does not count.
cnt	Count X1	Adds Input A falling edge.
cntud	Count X1 w/direction	Adds Input A falling edge if Input B is high. Subtracts Input A falling edge if Input B is low.
dcntud	Count X1 w/direction	Adds Input A falling edge if User 1 is high. Subtracts Input A falling edge if User 1 is low.
9uRd1	Quad X1	Adds Input A rising edge when Input B is high. Subtracts Input A falling edge when Input B is high.
9uRd2	Quad X2	Adds Input A rising edge when Input B is high and Input A falling edge when Input B is low. Subtracts Input A falling edge when Input B is high and Input A rising edge when Input B is low.
9uRd4	Quad X4	Adds Input A rising edge when Input B is high, Input A falling edge when Input B is low, Input B rising edge when Input A is low, and Input B falling edge when Input A is high. Subtracts Input A falling edge when Input B is high, Input A rising edge when Input B is low, Input B rising edge when Input A is high, and Input B falling edge when Input A is low.
d9uRd1	Quad X1	Adds Input A rising edge when User 1 is high. Subtracts Input A falling edge when User 1 is high.
d9uRd2	Quad X2	Adds Input A rising edge when User 1 is high and Input A falling edge when User 1 is low. Subtracts Input A falling edge when User 1 is high and Input A rising edge when User 1 is low.
cnt2	Count X2	Adds Input A rising and falling edges.
cntud2	Count X2 w/direction	Adds Input A rising and falling edges if Input B is high. Subtracts Input A rising and falling edge if Input B is low.
dctud2	Count X2 w/direction	Adds Input A rising and falling edges if User 1 is high. Subtracts Input A rising and falling edge if User 1 is low.

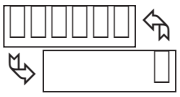
COUNTER A RESET ACTION



□□□□ □□□□□

When Counter A is reset, it returns to zero or Counter A count load value. This reset action affects all Counter A resets, except the Setpoint Counter Auto Reset in Module 6.

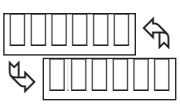
COUNTER A DECIMAL POSITION



□ □□□ □□□□□
□□ □□□□ □□□□□□

This selects the decimal point position for Counter A and any setpoint value assigned to Counter A. The selection will also affect Counter A scale factor calculations.

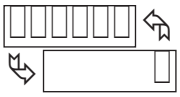
COUNTER A SCALE FACTOR



□□□□□□ to □□□□□□

The number of input counts is multiplied by the scale factor and the scale multiplier to obtain the desired process value. A scale factor of 1.00000 will result in the display of the actual number of input counts. (Details on scaling calculations are explained at the end of this section.)

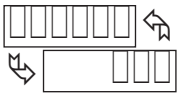
COUNTER A SCALE MULTIPLIER *



□ □□ □□□

The number of input counts is multiplied by the scale multiplier and the scale factor to obtain the desired process value. A scale multiplier of 1 will result in only the scale factor affecting the display. (Details on scaling calculations are explained at the end of this section.)

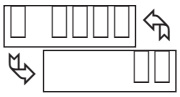
COUNTER A COUNT LOAD VALUE *



□□□□□□ to □□□□□□

When reset to count load action is selected, Counter A will reset to this value.

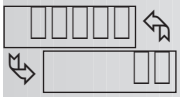
COUNTER A RESET POWER-UP *



□□□ □□

Counter A may be programmed to reset at each meter power-up.

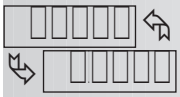
PAXI: PRESCALER OUTPUT ENABLE *



□□□ □□

This enables the prescaler output. The prescaler output is useful for providing a lower frequency scaled pulse train to a PLC or another external counter. On each falling edge of Input A, the prescaler output register increments by the prescaler scale value (□□□□□). When the register equals or exceeds 1.0000, a pulse is output and the register is lowered by 1.0000. The prescaler register is reset to zero whenever Counter A is reset (except for Setpoint Counter Auto Reset). (See Prescaler Output Figure.)

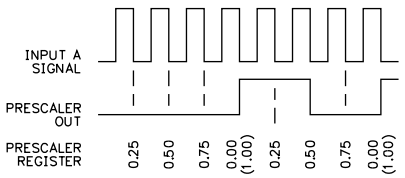
PAXI: PRESCALER SCALE VALUE *



□□□□□ to □□□□□

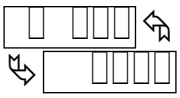
The prescaler output frequency is the Input A frequency times the prescaler scale value.

PRESCALER OUTPUT VALUE = 0.25



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

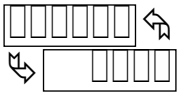
COUNTER B OPERATING MODE



Select the operating mode for Counter B.

SELECTION	MODE	DESCRIPTION
nONE		Does not count.
cnt	Count X1	Adds Input B falling edge.
dcntud	Count X1 w/direction	Adds Input B falling edge if User 2 is high. Subtracts Input B falling edge if User 2 is low.
dquRd1	Quad X1	Adds Input B rising edge when User 2 is high. Subtracts Input B falling edge when User 2 is high.
dquRd2	Quad X2	Adds Input B rising edge when User 2 is high and Input B falling edge when User 2 is low. Subtracts Input B falling edge when User 2 is high and Input B rising edge when User 2 is low.
cnt2	Count X2	Adds Input B rising and falling edges.
dctud2	Count X2 w/direction	Adds Input B rising and falling edges if User 2 is high. Subtracts Input B rising and falling edge if User 2 is low.

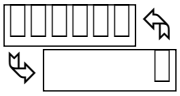
COUNTER B RESET ACTION



□□□□ □□□□□

When Counter B is reset, it returns to zero or Counter B count load value. This reset action affects all Counter B resets, except the Setpoint Counter Auto Reset Action in Module 6.

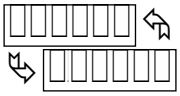
COUNTER B DECIMAL POSITION



□ □□□ □□□□□
□□ □□□□ □□□□□□

This selects the decimal point position for Counter B and any setpoint value assigned to Counter B. The selection will also affect Counter B scale factor calculations.

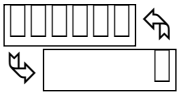
COUNTER B SCALE FACTOR



□□□□□□ to □□□□□□

The number of input counts is multiplied by the scale factor and the scale multiplier to obtain the desired process value. A scale factor of 1.00000 will result in the display of the actual number of input counts. (Details on scaling calculations are explained at the end of this section.)

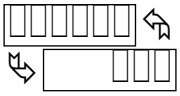
COUNTER B SCALE MULTIPLIER *



□ □□ □□□

The number of input counts is multiplied by the scale multiplier and the scale factor to obtain the desired process value. A scale multiplier of 1 will result in only the scale factor affecting the display. (Details on scaling calculations are explained at the end of this section.)

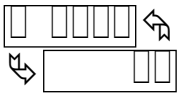
COUNTER B COUNT LOAD VALUE *



□□□□□□ to □□□□□□

When reset to count load action is selected, Counter B will reset to this value.

COUNTER B RESET POWER-UP *



□□□ □□

Counter B may be programmed to reset at each meter power-up.

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

8 DIGIT COUNT VALUES

Any counter display value below -99999 or above 999999 (less decimal point) will consist of a two part display. This display alternates between the least 6 significant digits and the remaining most significant digits beginning with "□□" in the display. If the display exceeds ± 99999999 the display will roll to zero and continue counting. Outputs cannot be set to counter values above 6 digits. The annunciator, indicating the counter being displayed, will flash when the value is above 6 digits.

SCALING CALCULATIONS

Each counter has the ability to scale an input signal to a desired display value. This is accomplished by the counter mode (x-□□□), scale factor (x□□□□□), scale multiplier (x□□□□□) and decimal point (x□□□□□). The scale factor is calculated using:

$$SF\ (x\square\square\square\square\square) = \frac{\text{Desired Display Decimal DDD}}{\text{(Number of pulses per 'single' unit x CM x SM)}}$$

Where:

Desired Display Decimal DDD	x□□□□□	Counter Decimal Selection
1	0	None
10	0.0	Tenths
100	0.00	Hundredths
1000	0.000	Thousandths
10000	0.0000	Ten Thousandths
100000	0.00000	Hundred Thousandths

Number of pulses per 'single' unit: pulses per unit generated by the process (i.e. # of pulses per foot)
CM: Counter Mode(x-□□□) times factor of the mode 1,2 or 4.
SM: Scale Multiplier (x□□□□□) selection of 1, 0.1 or 0.01.

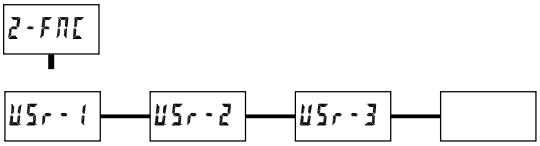
Example:

1. Show feet to the hundredths (0.00) with 100 pulses per foot:
   Scale Factor would be 100 / (100 x 1 x 1) = 1
   (In this case, the scale multiplier and counter mode factor are 1)
2. Show feet with 120 pulses per foot: Scale Factor would be 1 / (120 x 1 x 1) = 0.0083333. (In this case, the scale multiplier of 0.01 could be used: 1 / (120 x 1 x 0.01) = 0.83333 or show to hundredths (0.00): 100 / (120 x 1 x 1) = 0.8333.)

General Rules on Scaling

1. It is recommended that, the scale factor be as close as possible to, but not exceeding 1.00000. This can be accomplished by increasing or decreasing the counter decimal point position, using the scale multiplier, or selecting a different count mode.
2. To double the number of pulses per unit, use counter modes direction X2 or quad X2. To increase it by four times, use counter mode quad X4. Using these modes will decrease the maximum input frequency.
3. A scale factor greater than 1.00000 will cause Counter display rounding. In this case, digit jumps could be caused by the internal count register rounding the display. The precision of a counter application cannot be improved by using a scale factor greater than 1. 00000.
4. The number of pulses per single unit must be greater than or equal to the DDD value for the scale factor to be less than or equal to one.
5. Lowering the scale factor can be accomplished by lowering the counter decimal position. (Example: 100 (Hundredths)/10 pulses = 10.000 lowering to 10 (Tenths)/10 = 1.000.)

6.2 MODULE 2 - USER INPUT AND FRONT PANEL FUNCTION KEY PARAMETERS (2-FNC)



PAXI: PRINT REQUEST

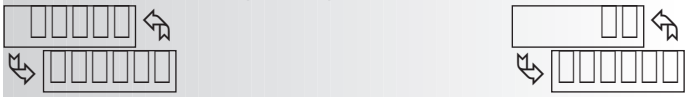
PAXI: PRINT REQUEST AND RESET DISPLAYS

MAINTAINED (LEVEL) RESET AND INHIBIT

The meter performs a reset and inhibits the displays configured as □□□, as long as activated (maintained action).

DISPLAY	DESCRIPTION	FACTORY
A CNt	Counter A	NO
b CNt	Counter B	NO
C CNt	Counter C	NO
HI	Maximum	NO
LO	Minimum	NO

PAXR: MAINTAINED (LEVEL) RESET AND INHIBIT



The meter performs a reset and inhibits the displays configured as □□□, as long as activated (maintained action).

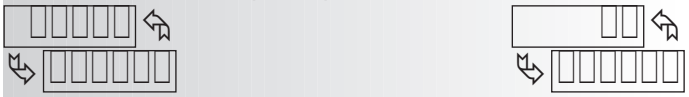
DISPLAY	DESCRIPTION	FACTORY
HI	Maximum	NO
LO	Minimum	NO

MOMENTARY (EDGE) RESET

When activated (momentary action), the meter resets the displays configured as □□□. (Momentary resets improve max. input frequencies over maintained resets.)

DISPLAY	DESCRIPTION	FACTORY
A CNt	Counter A	NO
b CNt	Counter B	NO
C CNt	Counter C	NO
HI	Maximum	NO
LO	Minimum	NO

PAXR: MOMENTARY (EDGE) RESET



When activated (momentary action), the meter resets the displays configured as □□□. (Momentary resets improve max. input frequencies over maintained resets.)

DISPLAY	DESCRIPTION	FACTORY
HI	Maximum	NO
LO	Minimum	NO

INHIBIT

The meter inhibits the displays configured as □□□, as long as activated (maintained action).

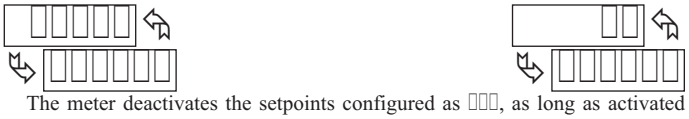
DISPLAY	DESCRIPTION	FACTORY
A CNt	Counter A	NO
b CNt	Counter B	NO
C CNt	Counter C	NO
HI	Maximum	NO
LO	Minimum	NO

STORE DISPLAY

The meter holds (freeze) the displays configured as □□□, as long as activated (maintained action). Internally the counters and max. and min. values continue to update.

DISPLAY	DESCRIPTION	FACTORY
A CNt	Counter A	NO
b CNt	Counter B	NO
C CNt	Counter C	NO
HI	Maximum	NO
LO	Minimum	NO

DEACTIVATE SETPOINT MAINTAINED (LEVEL)



The meter deactivates the setpoints configured as □□□, as long as activated (maintained action). This action only functions with a Setpoint card installed.

DISPLAY	DESCRIPTION	FACTORY
SP-1	Setpoint 1	NO
SP-2	Setpoint 2	NO
SP-3	Setpoint 3	NO
SP-4	Setpoint 4	NO

DEACTIVATE SETPOINT MOMENTARY (EDGE)

When activated (momentary action), the meter deactivates the setpoints configured as □□□. This action only functions with a Setpoint card installed.

DISPLAY	DESCRIPTION	FACTORY
SP-1	Setpoint 1	NO
SP-2	Setpoint 2	NO
SP-3	Setpoint 3	NO
SP-4	Setpoint 4	NO

HOLD SETPOINT STATE

The meter holds the state of the setpoints configured as □□□, as long as activated (maintained action). This action only functions with a Setpoint plug-in card installed.

DISPLAY	DESCRIPTION	FACTORY
SP-1	Setpoint 1	NO
SP-2	Setpoint 2	NO
SP-3	Setpoint 3	NO
SP-4	Setpoint 4	NO

ACTIVATE SETPOINT MAINTAINED (LEVEL)

The meter activates the setpoints configured as □□□, as long as activated (maintained action). This action only functions with a Setpoint card installed.

DISPLAY	DESCRIPTION	FACTORY
SP-1	Setpoint 1	NO
SP-2	Setpoint 2	NO
SP-3	Setpoint 3	NO
SP-4	Setpoint 4	NO

ACTIVATE SETPOINT MOMENTARY (EDGE)

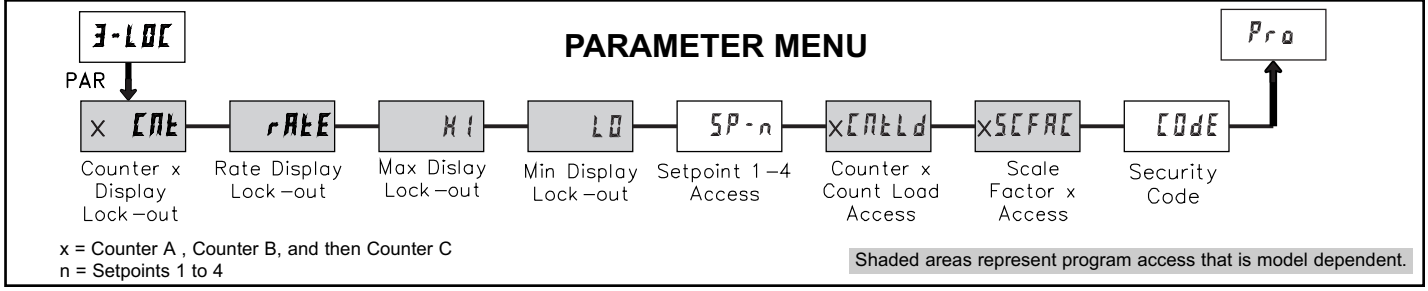
When activated (momentary action), the meter activates the setpoints configured as □□□. This action only functions with a Setpoint card installed.

DISPLAY	DESCRIPTION	FACTORY
SP-1	Setpoint 1	NO
SP-2	Setpoint 2	NO
SP-3	Setpoint 3	NO
SP-4	Setpoint 4	NO

CHANGE DISPLAY INTENSITY LEVEL

When activated (momentary action), the display intensity changes to the next intensity level (of 4). The four levels correspond to Display Intensity Level (d-LEU) settings of 0, 3, 8 & 15. The intensity level, when changed via the User Input/ Function Key, is not retained at power-down, unless Quick Programming or Full Programming mode is entered and exited. The meter will power-up at the last saved intensity level.

6.3 MODULE 3 - DISPLAY AND PROGRAM LOCK-OUT PARAMETERS (3-LOC)



Module 3 is the programming for Display lock-out and "Full" and "Quick" Program lock-out.

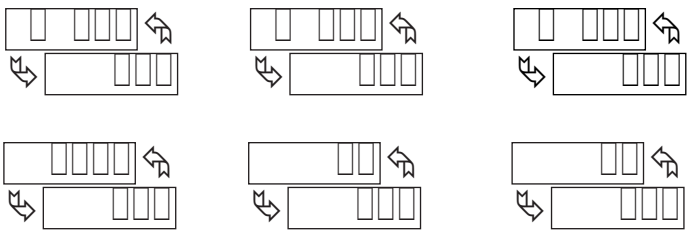
When in the Display Mode, the available displays can be read consecutively by repeatedly pressing the **DSP** key. An annunciator indicates the display being shown. These displays can be locked from being visible. It is recommended that the display be set to □□□ when the corresponding function is not used.

SELECTION	DESCRIPTION
□□□	Visible in Display Mode
□□□	Not visible in Display Mode

"Full" Programming Mode permits all parameters to be viewed and modified. This Programming Mode can be locked with a security code and/or user input. When locked and the **PAR** key is pressed, the meter enters a Quick Programming Mode. In this mode, setpoint, count load and scale factor values can still be read and/or changed per the selections below. The Display Intensity Level (□□□□□) parameter also appears whenever Quick Programming Mode is enabled, and the security code is greater than zero.

SELECTION	DESCRIPTION
□□□	Visible but not changeable in Quick Programming Mode
□□□	Visible and changeable in Quick Programming Mode
□□□	Not visible in Quick Programming Mode

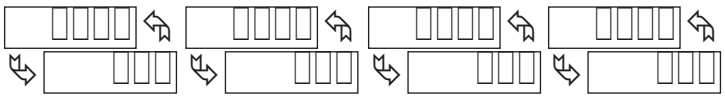
COUNTER A B C DISPLAY LOCK-OUT *
RATE DISPLAY LOCK-OUT *
MAX. MIN. DISPLAY LOCK-OUT *



These displays can be programmed for □□□ or □□□.

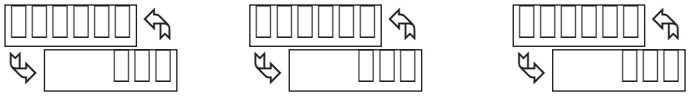
Shaded areas are model dependent.

SETPOINT 1 to 4 ACCESS LOCK-OUT *



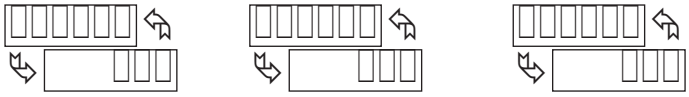
The setpoint displays can be programmed for □□□, □□□, or □□□ (See the following table). Accessible only with the Setpoint Plug-in card installed.

COUNT LOAD A B C ACCESS LOCK-OUT *



These displays can be programmed for □□□, □□□, or □□□.

SCALE FACTOR A B C ACCESS LOCK-OUT *



The Scale Factor values can be programmed for □□□, □□□, or □□□.

SECURITY CODE *

□ to □□□

Entry of a non-zero value will cause the prompt □□□□ to appear when trying to access the "Full" Programming Mode. Access will only be allowed after entering a matching security code or universal code of □□□. With this lock-out, a user input would not have to be configured for Program Lock-out. However, this lock-out is overridden by an inactive user input configured for Program Lock-out.

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

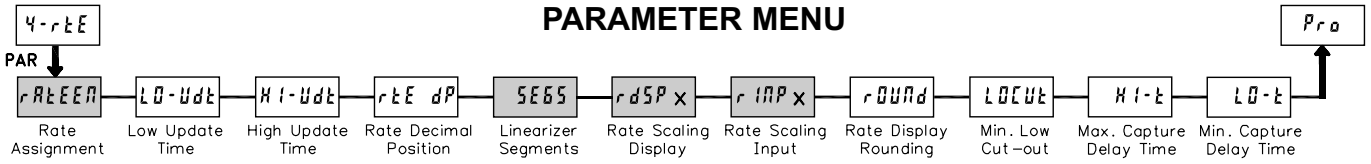
PROGRAMMING MODE ACCESS

SECURITY CODE	USER INPUT CONFIGURED	USER INPUT STATE	WHEN PAR KEY IS PRESSED	"FULL" PROGRAMMING MODE ACCESS
0	not □□□□	————	"Full" Programming	Immediate access.
>0	not □□□□	————	Quick Programming w/Display Intensity	After Quick Programming with correct code # at □□□□ prompt.
>0	□□□□	Active	Quick Programming w/Display Intensity	After Quick Programming with correct code # at □□□□ prompt.
>0	□□□□	Not Active	"Full" Programming	Immediate access.
0	□□□□	Active	Quick Programming	No access
0	□□□□	Not Active	"Full" Programming	Immediate access.

Throughout this document, Programming Mode (without Quick in front) always refers to "Full" Programming (all meter parameters are accessible).

6.4 MODULE 4 - RATE INPUT PARAMETERS (4-rtE) - PAXR & I

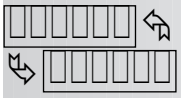
PARAMETER MENU



Module 4 is the programming for the Rate parameters. For maximum input frequency, Rate assignment should be set to □□ when not in use. When set to □□, the remaining related parameters are not accessible. The Rate value is shown with an annunciator of '□' in the Display Mode.

Note: For PAXR, □□□□ is actually □□□□□□ on the unit's display and □□□□ is actually □□□□□□ on the unit's display.

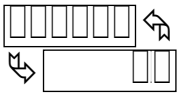
PAXI: RATE ASSIGNMENT



□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□

For measuring the rate (speed) of pulses on Input A, select □□□□□□. For Input B select □□□□□□. This assignment is independent of the counting modes.

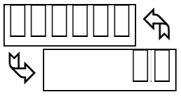
LOW UPDATE TIME (DISPLAY UPDATE) *



□□ to □□□ seconds

The Low Update Time is the minimum amount of time between display updates for the Rate display. Values of 0.1 and 0.2 seconds will update the display correctly but may cause the display to appear unsteady. The factory setting of 1.0 will update the display every second minimum.

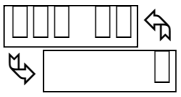
HIGH UPDATE TIME (DISPLAY ZERO) *



□□ to □□□ seconds

The High Update Time is the maximum amount of time before the Rate display is forced to zero. (For more explanation, refer to Input Frequency Calculation.) The High Update Time **must** be higher than the Low Update Time and higher than the desired slowest readable speed (one divided by pulses per second). The factory setting of 2.0, will force the display to zero for speeds below 0.5 Hz or a pulse every 2 seconds.

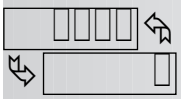
RATE DECIMAL POSITION



□ □□□ □□□□□
□□ □□□□

This selects the decimal point position for Rate, Minimum and Maximum rate displays and any setpoint value assigned to these displays. This parameter does not affect rate scaling calculations.

PAXI: LINEARIZER SEGMENTS



□ to □

This parameter specifies the number of linear segments used for the Rate Scaling function. Each linear segment has two scaling points which define the upper and lower endpoints of the segment. The number of segments used depends on the linearity of the process and the display accuracy required as described below.

Linear Application – 2 Scaling Points

Linear processes use a single segment (two scaling points) to provide a linear Rate display from 0 up to the maximum input frequency. For typical zero based frequency measurements (0 Hz = 0 on display), leave □□□□□□ (factory setting). For non-zero based 2 scaling point applications, set □□□□□□, to enter both the zero segment (□□□□ □ & □□□□ □) and segment 1 (□□□□ □ & □□□□ □).

Non-linear Application – Up to 10 Scaling Points

Non-linear processes may utilize up to nine segments (ten scaling points) to provide a piece-wise linear approximation representing the non-linear function. The Rate display will be linear throughout each individual segment (i.e. between sequential scaling points). Thus, the greater the number of segments, the greater the conformity accuracy. Several linearization equations are available in the SFPAX software.

About Scaling Points

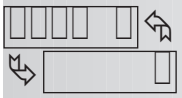
Each Scaling Point is specified by two programmable parameters: A desired Rate Display Value (□□□□) and a corresponding Rate Input Value (□□□□). Scaling points are entered sequentially in ascending order of Rate Input Value.

Two scaling points must be programmed to define the upper and lower endpoints of the first linear segment. Setting □□□□□□, automatically factory sets the first scaling point to 0.0 for typical single segment, zero based applications. When multiple segments are used, the upper scaling point for a given segment becomes the lower scaling point for the next sequential segment. Thus, for each additional segment used, only one additional scaling point must be programmed.

The following chart shows the Scaling Points, the corresponding Parameter mnemonics, and the Factory Default Settings for each point.

SEGMENT	SCALING POINT	DISPLAY PARAMETER	DISPLAY DEFAULT	INPUT PARAMETER	INPUT DEFAULT
	1	□□□□ □	000000	□□□□ □	00000.0
1	2	□□□□ □	001000	□□□□ □	01000.0
2	3	□□□□ □	002000	□□□□ □	02000.0
3	4	□□□□ □	003000	□□□□ □	03000.0
4	5	□□□□ □	004000	□□□□ □	04000.0
5	6	□□□□ □	005000	□□□□ □	05000.0
6	7	□□□□ □	006000	□□□□ □	06000.0
7	8	□□□□ □	007000	□□□□ □	07000.0
8	9	□□□□ □	008000	□□□□ □	08000.0
9	10	□□□□ □	009000	□□□□ □	09000.0

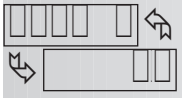
PAXI: RATE DISPLAY VALUE FOR SCALING POINT 1



□ to □□□□□□

Confirm the Rate Display Value for the first Scaling Point is 0. This parameter is automatically set to 0 and does not appear when □□□□□□. *(See Note)*

PAXI: RATE INPUT VALUE FOR SCALING POINT 1

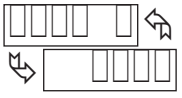


□ to □□□□□□

Confirm the Rate Input Value for the first Scaling Point is 0.0. *(See Note)*

Note: For all linear and most non-linear applications, the Scaling Point 1 parameters (□□□□ □ and □□□□ □) should be set to 0 and 0.0 respectively. Consult the factory before using any non-zero values for Scaling Point 1. These parameters are automatically set to 0 and do not appear when □□SEGS□□.

RATE DISPLAY VALUE FOR SCALING POINT 2

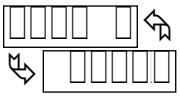


□ to □□□□□□

Enter the desired Rate Display Value for the second Scaling Point by using the arrow keys.

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

RATE INPUT VALUE FOR SCALING POINT 2



□ to □□□□□□

Enter the corresponding Rate Input Value for the second Scaling Point by using the arrow keys. Rate Input values for scaling points can be entered by using the Key-in or the Applied method described below.

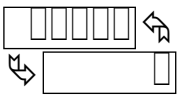
Key-in Method:

Enter the Rate Input value (□□□□) that corresponds to the entered Rate Display value (□□□□) by pressing the **F1** or **F2** keys. This value is always in pulses per second (Hz).

Applied Method:

Apply an external rate signal to the appropriate input terminals. At the Rate Input Value (□□□□) press and hold the **F1** and **F2** keys at the same time. The applied input frequency (in Hz) will appear on the display. (To verify correct reading wait for at least the length of the Low Update Time. Then press and hold the **F1** and **F2** keys at the same time again. The new value should be ± 0.1% of the previous entered value.) Press **PAR** to enter the displayed frequency as the Rate Input value. To prevent the displayed value from being entered, press **DSP**. This will take the meter out of Programming Mode and the previous Rate Input value will remain.

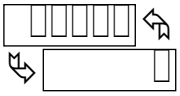
RATE DISPLAY ROUND *



□ □ □□ □□□
□ □□ □□

Rounding values other than one round the Rate display to the nearest increment selected (e.g. rounding of '5' causes 122 to round to 120 and 123 to round to 125). Rounding starts at the least significant digit of the Rate display.

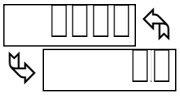
LOW CUT OUT *



□ to □□□□□□

The Low Cut Out value forces the Rate display to zero when the Rate display falls below the value entered.

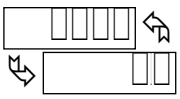
MAXIMUM CAPTURE DELAY TIME *



□□ to □□□□ seconds

When the Rate value is above the present Maximum rate value for the entered amount of time, the meter will capture that Rate value as the new Maximum value. A delay time helps to avoid false captures of sudden short spikes. Maximum detection will only function if Rate is assigned to Input A or B. The Maximum rate value is shown with an annunciator of '□' in the display and will continue to function independent of being displayed.

MINIMUM CAPTURE DELAY TIME *



□□ to □□□□ seconds

When the Rate value is below the present Minimum rate value for the entered amount of time, the meter will capture that Rate value as the new Minimum value. A delay time helps to avoid false captures of sudden short spikes. Minimum detection will only function if Rate is assigned to Input A or B. The Minimum rate value is shown with an annunciator of '□' in the display and will continue to function independent of being displayed.

RATE DISPLAY EXCEEDED

If the rate of the input signal causes a display that exceeds the capacity of the Rate display (5 digits, 99999), then the display will indicate an overflow condition by showing "□ □□□□". During this overflow condition, the Minimum and Maximum rate values will stay at their values even during resets.

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

RATE SCALING

To scale the Rate, enter a Scaling Display value with a corresponding Scaling Input value. (The Display and Input values can be entered by Key-in or Applied Methods.) These values are internally plotted to a Display value of 0 and Input value of 0 Hz. A linear relationship is formed between these points to yield a rate display value that corresponds to the incoming input signal rate. The PAXI and PAXR are capable of showing a rate display value for any linear process.

KEY-IN SCALING METHOD CALCULATION

If a display value versus input signal (in pulses per second) is known, then those values can be entered into Scaling Display (□□□□x) and Scaling Input (□□□□x). No further calculations are needed.

If only the number of pulses per 'single' unit (i.e. # of pulses per foot) is known, then it can be entered as the Scaling Input value and the Scaling Display value will be entered as the following:

RATE PER	DISPLAY (□□□□x)	INPUT (□□□□x)
Second	1	# of pulses per unit
Minute	60	# of pulses per unit
Hour	3600	# of pulses per unit

NOTES:

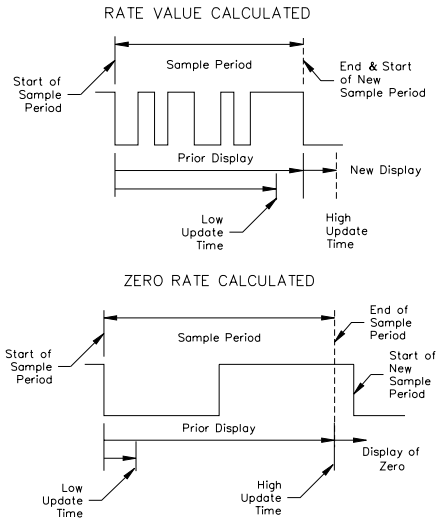
1. If # of pulse per unit is less than 10, then multiply both Input and Display values by 10.
2. If # of pulse per unit is less than 1, then multiply both Input and Display values by 100.
3. If the Display value is raised or lowered, then Input value must be raised or lowered by the same proportion (i.e. Display value for per hour is entered by a third less (1200) then Input value is a third less of # of pulses per unit). The same is true if the Input value is raised or lowered, then Display value must be raised or lowered by the same proportion.
4. Both values must be greater than 0.0.

EXAMPLE:

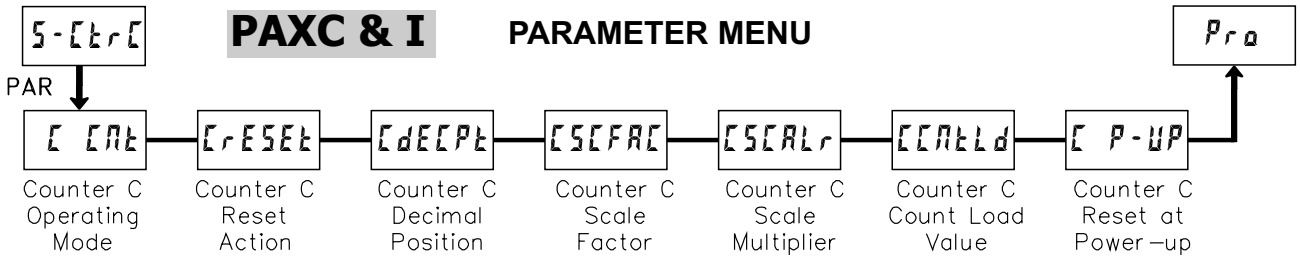
1. With 15.1 pulses per foot, show feet per minute in tenths. Scaling Display = 60.0 Scaling Input = 15.1.
2. With 0.25 pulses per gallon, show whole gallons per hour. (To have greater accuracy, multiply both Input and Display values by 10.) Scaling Display = 36000 Scaling Input = 2.5.

INPUT FREQUENCY CALCULATION

The meter determines the input frequency by summing the number of falling edges received during a sample period of time. The sample period begins on the first falling edge. At this falling edge, the meter starts accumulating time towards Low Update and High Update values. Also, the meter starts accumulating the number of falling edges. When the time reaches the Low Update Time value, the meter looks for one more falling edge to end the sample period. If a falling edge occurs (before the High Update Time value is reached), the Rate display will update to the new value and the next sample period will start on the same edge. If the High Update Time value is reached (without receiving a falling edge after reaching Low Update Time), then the sample period will end but the Rate display will be forced to zero. The High Update Time value must be greater than the Low Update Time value. Both values must be greater than 0.0. The input frequency calculated during the sample period, is then shown as a Rate value determined by either scaling method.

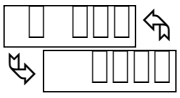


6.5 MODULE 5 - COUNTER C INPUT PARAMETERS (5-CtrC)



Module 5 is the programming for Counter C. For maximum input frequency, the counter operating mode should be set to □□□□ when not in use. When set to □□□□ the remaining related parameters are not accessible. The C annunciator indicates that Counter C is being shown in the Display Mode. An Exchange Parameter List feature for scale factor and count load values is explained in Module 2.

COUNTER C OPERATING MODE *



□□□□ □ □□□ □□
□□□ □□ □□□□□

Select the operating mode for Counter C.

NONE Does not count.

A Counter C counts the incoming pulses from Counter A input as per Counter A mode of operation. The signal is scaled only according to Counter C parameters.

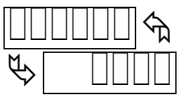
Add Ab Counter C counts the incoming pulses from Counter A and B inputs as per Counter A and B modes of operation. The result is scaled only according to Counter C parameters. (Example: If Counter A is set for Count X1 mode and Counter B is set for Count X2 mode, then Counter C will increment by 1 for each pulse received on Input A and increment by 2 for each pulse received on Input B less any effects of scaling.)

Sub Ab Counter C counts the incoming pulses from Counter A and B inputs as per Counter A and B modes of operation and subtracts the B counts from the A counts. The result is scaled only according to Counter C parameters. (Example: If Counter A is set for Count X1 mode and Counter B is set for Count X2 mode, then Counter C will increment by 1 for each pulse received on Input A and decrement by 2 for each pulse received on Input B less any effects of scaling.)

Note: When using Add Ab or Sub Ab, Counter A, B and C must all be reset at the same time for the math to be performed on the display values.

SLAVE See Serial Communications for details.
(PAXI only)

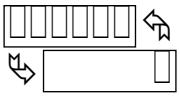
COUNTER C RESET ACTION



□□□□ □□□□□

When Counter C is reset, it returns to zero or Counter C count load value. This reset action affects all Counter C resets, except the Setpoint Counter Auto Reset Action in Module 6.

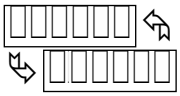
COUNTER C DECIMAL POSITION



□ □□□ □□□□□
□□ □□□□ □□□□□□

This selects the decimal point position for Counter C and any setpoint value assigned to Counter C. The selection will also affect Counter C scale factor calculations.

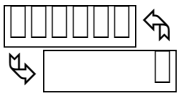
COUNTER C SCALE FACTOR



□□□□□□ to □□□□□□

The number of input counts is multiplied by the scale factor and the scale multiplier to obtain the desired process value. A scale factor of 1.00000 will result in the display of the actual number of input counts. For □ (Numeric transmissions) modes of operation, the input signal is scaled directly. For □□□ □□ and □□□ □□ modes of operation, the math is performed on the input signals and then the result is scaled. To achieve correct results, both Input A and Input B must provide the same amount of pulses per unit of measurement. (Details on scaling calculations are explained at the end of Module 1 section.)

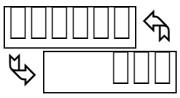
COUNTER C SCALE MULTIPLIER



□ □□ □□□

The number of input counts is multiplied by the scale multiplier and the scale factor to obtain the desired process value. A scale multiplier of 1 will result in only the scale factor affecting the display. (Details on scaling calculations are explained at the end of Module 1 section.)

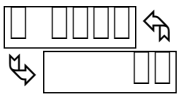
COUNTER C COUNT LOAD VALUE



□□□□□□ to □□□□□□

When reset to count load action is selected, Counter C will reset to this value.

COUNTER C RESET POWER-UP *

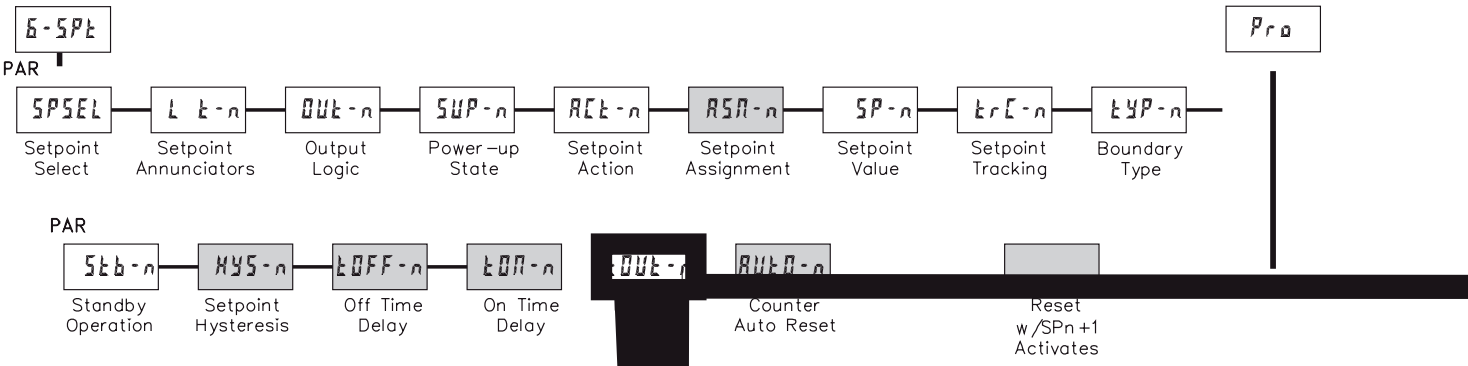


□□□ □□

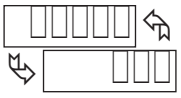
Counter C may be programmed to reset at each meter power-up.

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

6.6 MODULE 6 - SETPOINT (ALARM) PARAMETERS (6-SPt)



SETPOINT ACTION



□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□

□□□: When not using a setpoint, it should be set to □□□ (no action).

For Counter Assignments:

LAtCH With Latch action, the setpoint output activates when the count value equals the setpoint value. The output remains active until reset. This action is not associated with Boundary types.

bOUNd With boundary action, the setpoint output activates when the count value is greater than or equal to (for □□□ = □□) or less than or equal to (for □□□ = □□) the setpoint value. The setpoint output will deactivate when the count value is less than (for □□□ = □□) or greater than (for □□□ = □□) the setpoint value.

tOUt With Timed Out action, the setpoint output activates when the count value equals the setpoint value and deactivates after the Time Out value. This action is not associated with Boundary types.

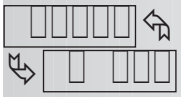
For Rate Assignments:

LAtCH With Latch action, the setpoint output activates when the rate value is equal to the setpoint value. The setpoint output remains active until reset. If after reset, the rate value is greater than or equal to (for □□□ = □□) or less than or equal to (for □□□ = □□) the setpoint value, the output will reactivate.

bOUNd With Boundary action, the setpoint output activates when the rate value is greater than or equal to (for □□□ = □□) or less than or equal to (for □□□ = □□) the setpoint value. The setpoint output will deactivate (Auto reset) as determined by the hysteresis value.

tOUt With Timed Out action, the setpoint output cycles when the rate value is greater than or equal to (for □□□ = □□) or less than or equal to (for □□□ = □□) the setpoint value. The Setpoint Time Out (□□□□□□) and Setpoint On Delay (□□□□□) values determine the cycling times.

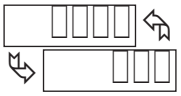
PAXC & I: SETPOINT ASSIGNMENT



□ □□□ □ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□

Select the display that the setpoint is to be assigned.

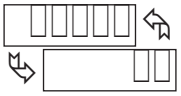
SETPOINT VALUE



□□□□□□ to □□□□□□

Enter the desired setpoint value. Setpoint values can also be entered in the Quick Programming Mode when the setpoint is configured as □□□ in Module 3. (See Module 2 for Exchange Parameter Lists explanation.)

SETPOINT TRACKING *

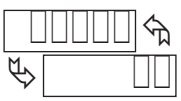


□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□

□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□□□

If a selection other than NO is chosen, then the value of the setpoint being programmed ("n") will track the entered selection's value. Tracking means that when the selection's value is changed (in the Quick Programming Mode), the "n" setpoint value will also change (or follow) by the same amount.

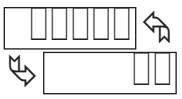
SETPOINT BOUNDARY TYPE



□□ □□

□□ activates the output when the assigned display value (□□□□□) equals or exceeds the setpoint value. □□ activates the setpoint when the assigned display value is less than or equal to the setpoint.

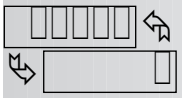
SETPOINT STANDBY OPERATION *



□□□ □□

Selecting □□□ will disable low acting setpoints at a power up until the display value crosses into the alarm "off" area. Once in the alarm "off" area, the setpoint will function according to the configured setpoint parameters.

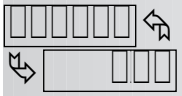
PAXI & R: SETPOINT HYSTERESIS *



□ to □□□□

The hysteresis value is added to (for □□□ = □□), or subtracted from (for □□□ = □□), the setpoint value to determine at what value to deactivate the associated setpoint output. Hysteresis is only available for setpoints assigned to the Rate with boundary action.

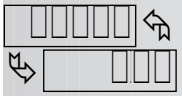
PAXI & R: SETPOINT OFF DELAY *



□□□ to □□□□ seconds

This is the amount of time the Rate display must meet the setpoint deactivation requirements (below hysteresis for high acting and above hysteresis for low acting) before the setpoint's output deactivates.

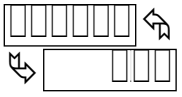
PAXI & R: SETPOINT ON DELAY *



□□□ to □□□□ seconds

This is the amount of time the Rate display must meet the setpoint activation requirements (below setpoint for □□□ = □□ and above setpoint for □□□ = □□) before the setpoint's output activates. If the Rate Setpoint Action is Timed Out, this is the amount of time the output is off during the on / off output cycling.

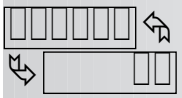
SETPOINT TIME OUT *



□□□ to □□□□ seconds

If the setpoint action is Timed Out and the setpoint is assigned to Rate, then this is the amount of time the output is on during the on / off output cycling. If the setpoint action is Timed Out and the setpoint is assigned to Count, then this is the amount of time the output will activate once the count value equals the setpoint value.

PAXC & I: COUNTER AUTO RESET *



□□ 2Er0AS CLdAS

2Er0AE CLdAE

This automatically resets the display value of the Setpoint Assignment (□□□□ □) counter each time the setpoint value is reached. This reset may be different than the Counter's Reset Action (x□□□□□) in Module 1 or 5.

SELECTION	ACTION
nO	No auto reset.
2Er0AS	Reset to zero at the start of output activation.
CLdAS	Reset to count load value at the start of output activation.
2Er0AE	Reset to zero at the end of output activation. (□□□□ action only).
CLdAE	Reset to count load value at the end of output activation. (□□□□ action only).

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

PAXC & I: SETPOINT RESET WITH DISPLAY RESET *

Select □□□, so the setpoint output will deactivate (reset) when the Setpoint Assignment (□□□□□) counter display resets. The only exception is if the assigned counter is reset by a Counter Auto reset generated by another setpoint.

PAXC & I: SETPOINT RESET WHEN SPn+1 ACTIVATES *

Select □□□, so the setpoint output will deactivate (reset) when SPn +1 activates. (Example: SP1 deactivates when SP2 activates and SP4 when SP1 activates.) The last setpoint will wrap around to the first.

PAXC & I: SETPOINT RESET WHEN SPn+1 DEACTIVATES *

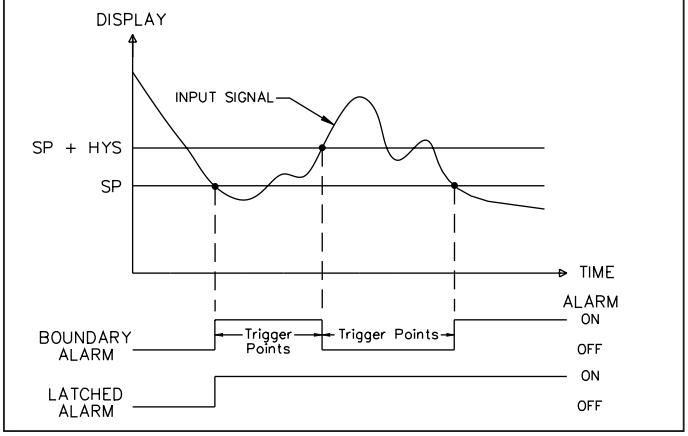
Select □□□, so the setpoint output will deactivate (reset) when SPn +1 activates and then times out (deactivates). This function may only be used if the SPn+1 is programmed for Setpoint Action of □□□□. (Example SP1 deactivates when SP2 is activated and then times out.) The last setpoint will wrap around to the first.

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

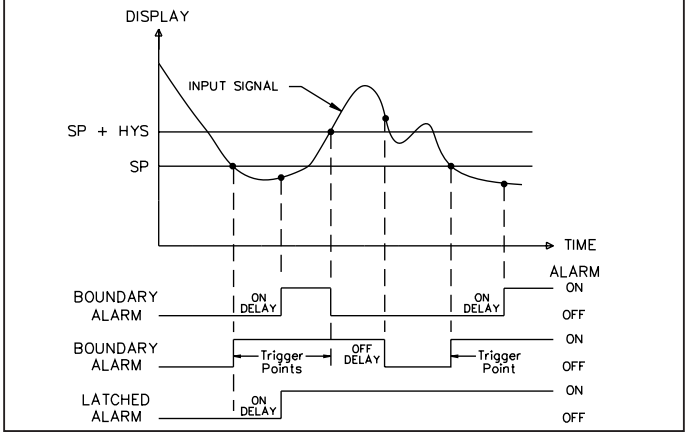
PAXR & I: SETPOINT (ALARM) FIGURES FOR RATE

(For Reverse Action, The Alarm state is opposite.)

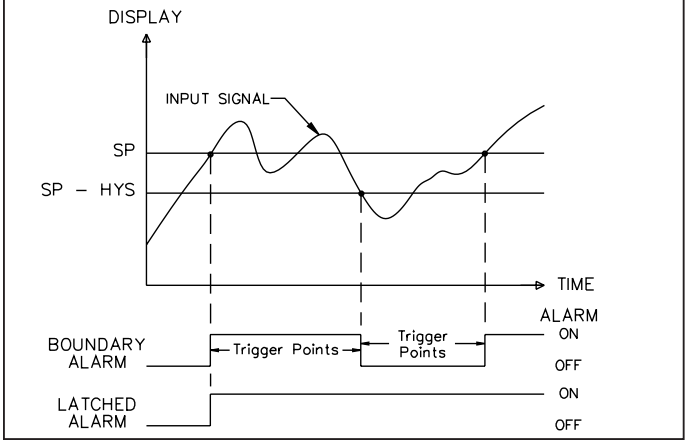
LOW ACTING WITH NO DELAY



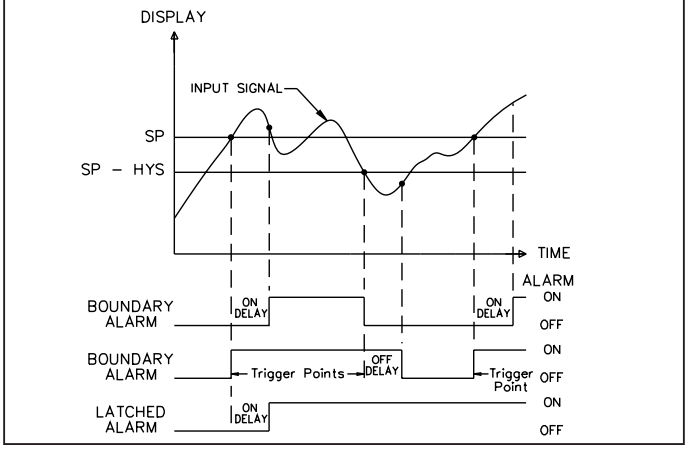
LOW ACTING WITH DELAY



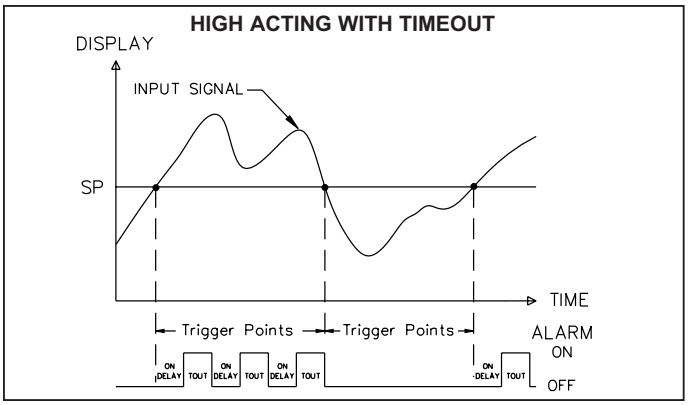
HIGH ACTING WITH NO DELAY



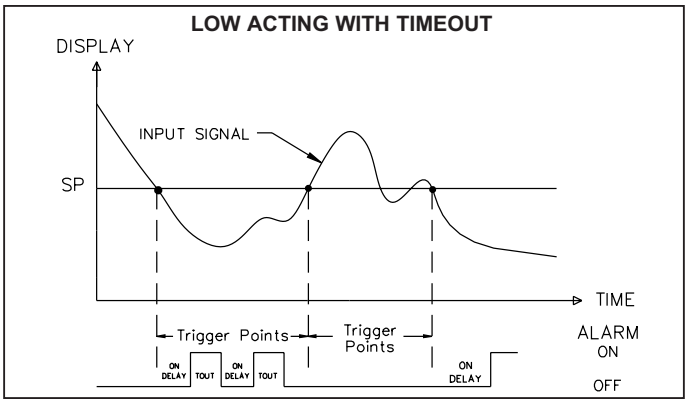
HIGH ACTING WITH DELAY



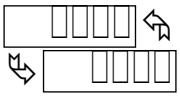
HIGH ACTING WITH TIMEOUT



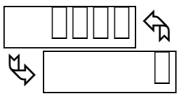
LOW ACTING WITH TIMEOUT



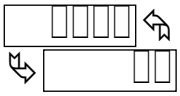
BAUD RATE



Set the baud rate to match the other serial communications equipment on the serial link. Normally, the baud rate is set to the highest value that all the serial equipment are capable of transmitting and receiving.

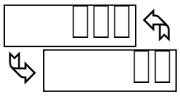


ABBREVIATED PRINTING



Select □□ for full print or Command T transmissions (meter address, parameter data and mnemonics) or □□□ for abbreviated print transmissions (parameter data only). This will affect all the parameters selected in the print options. (If the meter address is 00, it will not be sent during a full transmission.)

PRINT OPTIONS



□□□ - Enters the sub-menu to select the meter parameters to appear during a print request. For each parameter in the sub-menu, select □□□ for that parameter information to be sent during a print request or □□ for that parameter information not to be sent. A print request is sometimes referred to as a block print because more than one parameter information (meter address, parameter data and mnemonics) can be sent to a printer or computer as a block.

SENDING SERIAL COMMANDS AND DATA

When sending commands to the meter, a string containing at least one command character must be constructed. A command string consists of a command character, a value identifier, numerical data (if writing data to the meter) followed by a the command terminator character * or $. The <CR> is also available as a terminator when Counter C is in the SLAVE mode.

Command Chart

Command	Description	Notes
N	Node (Meter) Address Specifier	Address a specific meter. Must be followed by **two digit** node address. Not required when address = 00.
T	Transmit Value (read)	Read a register from the meter. Must be followed by register ID character.
V	Value change (write)	Write to register of the meter. Must be followed by register ID character and numeric data.
R	Reset	Reset a register or output. Must be followed by register ID character
P	Block Print Request (read)	Initiates a block print output. Registers are defined in programming.

Command String Construction

The command string must be constructed in a specific sequence. The meter does not respond with an error message to invalid commands. The following procedure details construction of a command string:

1. The first characters consist of the Node Address Specifier (N) followed by a 2 character address number. The address number of the meter is programmable. If the node address is 0, this command and the node address itself may be omitted. This is the only command that may be used in conjunction with other commands.
2. After the optional address specifier, the next character is the command character.
3. The next character is the Register ID. This identifies the register that the command affects. The P command does not require a Register ID character. It prints according to the selections made in print options.
4. If constructing a value change command (writing data), the numeric data is sent next.
5. All command strings must be terminated with the string termination characters *, $ or when Counter C is set for slave mode <CR>. The meter does not begin processing the command string until this character is received. See Timing Diagram figure for differences between terminating characters.

Register Identification Chart

ID	VALUE DESCRIPTION	REGISTER NAME [1]	COMMAND [2]	TRANSMIT DETAILS [3]
A	Count A	CTA	T, V, R	6 digit (V), 8 digit (T)
B	Count B	CTB	T, V, R	6 digit (V), 8 digit (T)
C	Count C	CTC	T, V, R	6 digit (V), 8 digit (T)
D	Rate	RTE	T, V	5 digit, positive only
E	Min	MIN	T, V, R	5 digit, positive only
F	Max	MAX	T, V, R	5 digit, positive only
G	Scale Factor A	SFA	T, V	6 digit, positive only
H	Scale Factor B	SFB	T, V	6 digit, positive only
I	Scale Factor C	SFC	T, V	6 digit, positive only
J	Count Load A	LDA	T, V	5 negative / 6 positive
K	Count Load B	LDB	T, V	5 negative / 6 positive
L	Count Load C	LDC	T, V	5 negative / 6 positive
M	Setpoint 1	SP1	T, V, R	5 negative / 6 positive
O	Setpoint 2	SP2	T, V, R	5 negative / 6 positive
Q	Setpoint 3	SP3	T, V, R	5 negative / 6 positive
S	Setpoint 4	SP4	T, V, R	5 negative / 6 positive
U	Auto/Manual Register	MMR	T, V	0 - auto, 1 - manual
W	Analog Output Register	AOR	T, V	0 - 4095 normalized
X	Setpoint Register	SOR	T, V	0 - not active, 1 - active

1. Register Names are also used as Register Mnemonics during full transmission.
2. The registers associated with the P command are set up in Print Options (Module 7).
3. Unless otherwise specified, the Transmit Details apply to both T and V Commands.

Command String Examples:

1. Address = 17, Write 350 to Setpoint 1
   String: N17VM350$
2. Address = 5, Read Count A value, response time of 50 - 100 msec. min.
   String: N05TA*
3. Address = 0, Reset Setpoint 4 output
   String: RS*

Transmitting Data To the Meter

Numeric data sent to the meter must be limited to Transmit Details listed in the Register Identification Chart. Leading zeros are ignored. Negative numbers must have a minus sign. The meter ignores any decimal point and conforms the number to the scaled resolution. (ie. The meter's scaled decimal point position is set for 0.0 and 25 is written to a register. The value of the register is now 2.5. In this case, write a value of 250 to equal 25.0).

Note: Since the meter does not issue a reply to value change commands, follow with a transmit value command for readback verification.

Transmitting Data From the Meter

Data is transmitted from the meter in response to either a transmit command (T), a print block command (P) or User Function print request. The response from the meter is either a full field transmission or an abbreviated transmission. The meter response is established in Module 7.

Full Transmission

Byte	Description
1, 2	2 byte Node (Meter) Address field [00-99]
3	<SP> (Space)
4-6	3 byte Register Mnemonic field
7-18	12 byte numeric data field: 10 bytes for number, one byte for sign, one byte for decimal point
19	<CR> (Carriage return)
20	<LF> (Line feed)
21	<SP> (Space)✯
22	<CR> (Carriage return)✯
23	<LF> (Line feed)✯

✯ *These characters only appear in the last line of a block print.*

The first two characters transmitted (bytes 1 and 2) are the unit address. If the address assigned is 00, two spaces are substituted. A space (byte 3) follows the unit address field. The next three characters (bytes 4 to 6) are the register mnemonic. The numeric data is transmitted next.

The numeric field (bytes 7 to 18) is 12 characters long. When the requested value exceeds eight digits for count values or five digits for rate values, an * (used as an overflow character) replaces the space in byte 7. Byte 8 is always a space. The remaining ten positions of this field (bytes 9 to 18) consist of a minus sign (for negative values), a floating decimal point (if applicable), and eight positions for the requested value. The data within bytes 9 to 18 is right-aligned with leading spaces for any unfilled positions.

The end of the response string is terminated with <CR> (byte 19), and <LF> (byte 20). When a block print is finished, an extra <SP> (byte 21), <CR> (byte 22), and <LF> (byte 23) are used to provide separation between the transmissions.

Abbreviated Transmission

Byte	Description
1-12	12 byte data field, 10 bytes for number, one byte for sign, one byte for decimal point
13	<CR> (Carriage return)
14	<LF> (Line feed)
15	<SP> (Space)✯
16	<CR> (Carriage return)✯
17	<LF> (Line feed)✯

✯ *These characters only appear in the last line of a block print.*

The abbreviated response suppresses the address and register mnemonics, leaving only the numeric part of the response.

Meter Response Examples:

1. Address = 17, full field response, Count A = 875
   17 CTA 875 <CR><LF>
2. Address = 0, full field response, Setpoint 2 = -250.5
   SP2 -250.5<CR><LF>
3. Address = 0, abbreviated response, Setpoint 2 = 250, last line of block print
   250<CR><LF><SP><CR><LF>

Auto/Manual Mode Register (MMR) ID: U

This register sets the controlling mode for the outputs. In Auto Mode (0) the meter controls the setpoint and analog output. In Manual Mode (1) the outputs are defined by the registers SOR and AOR. When transferring from auto mode to manual mode, the meter holds the last output value (until the register is changed by a write). Each output may be independently changed to auto or manual. In a write command string (VU), any character besides 0 or 1 in a field will not change the corresponding output mode.

U abcde
- e = Analog Output
- d = SP4
- c = SP3
- b = SP2
- a = SP1

Example: VU00011 places SP4 and Analog in manual.

Analog Output Register (AOR) ID: W

This register stores the present signal value of the analog output. The range of values of this register is 0 to 4095, which corresponds to the analog output range per the following chart:

Register Value	Output Signal*		
	0-20 mA	4-20 mA	0-10V
0	0.000	4.000	0.000
1	0.005	4.004	0.0025
2047	10.000	12.000	5.000
4094	19.995	19.996	9.9975
4095	20.000	20.000	10.000

**Due to the absolute accuracy rating and resolution of the output card, the actual output signal may differ 0.15% FS from the table values. The output signal corresponds to the range selected (0-20 mA, 4-20 mA or 0-10 V).*

Writing to this register (VW) while the analog output is in the Manual Mode causes the output signal level to update immediately to the value sent. While in the Automatic Mode, this register may be written to, but it has no effect until the analog output is placed in the manual mode. When in the Automatic Mode, the meter controls the analog output signal level. Reading from this register (TW) will show the present value of the analog output signal.

Example: VW2047 will result in an output of 10.000 mA, 12.000 mA or 5.000V depending on the range selected.

Setpoint Output Register (SOR) ID: X

This register stores the states of the setpoint outputs. Reading from this register (TX) will show the present state of all the setpoint outputs. A “0” in the setpoint location means the output is off and a “1” means the output is on.

X abcd
- d = SP4
- c = SP3
- b = SP2
- a = SP1

In Automatic Mode, the meter controls the setpoint output state. In Manual Mode, writing to this register (VX) will change the output state. Sending any character besides 0 or 1 in a field or if the corresponding output was not first in manual mode, the corresponding output value will not change. (It is not necessary to send least significant 0s.)

Example: VX10 will result in output 1 on and output 2 off.

COUNTER C SLAVE COMMUNICATIONS

Counter C may be programmed for □□□□□, to act as a serial slave display. By doing this, the carriage return <CR> is added as a valid command terminator character for all serial command strings. The <CR> as a terminator may be very useful for standard serial commands, even if Counter C is never displayed or sent a slave message. The $ terminator should not be used in the slave mode. If numeric values are not to be saved to EPROM then send the value as a literal transmission with <CR> terminator.

The Counter C slave display is right aligned. It has a capacity of displaying six characters. When less than six characters are received, blank spaces will be placed in front of the characters. If more than six characters are sent, then only the last six are displayed. The meter has a 192 character buffer for the slave display. If more than 192 characters are sent, the additional characters are discarded until a terminator is received. Counter C processes numeric and literal transmissions differently.

Numeric Transmissions

When a string that does not begin with #, T, V, P or R is received, the meter processes it as a Numeric transmission. In this case, only the recognized numbers and punctuation are displayed. All other characters in the string are discarded. If a negative sign appears anywhere in the string the resulting number will be negative. Only the most significant decimal point is retained. If no numerical characters are received, then the numeric value will be zero. The numeric display can be used for setpoint (boundary action only) and analog output functions. When using this display for setpoint and analog output values, the decimal point position must match the programming entered through the front panel. The numeric value is retained in Counter C memory until another Numeric transmission is received.

Recognized Numbers = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
Recognized Punctuation = period, comma, minus

Literal Transmissions

When a string that begins with # is received, the meter processes it as a Literal transmission. In this case, any unrecognized characters will be replaced with a space. A Literal display will replace a Numeric value in the Counter C display. However, it will not remove a previous Numeric value from Counter C memory or prevent the Counter C outputs from functioning with the Numeric value. Literal transmissions are only possible when using RS232 or RS485 cards.

Recognized Characters = a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, l, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, y, z (in upper or lower case)
Recognized Numbers = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
Recognized Punctuation = period, comma, minus, blank

COMMAND RESPONSE TIME

The meter can only receive data or transmit data at any one time (half-duplex operation). During RS232 transmissions, the meter ignores commands while transmitting data, but instead uses RXD as a busy signal. When sending commands and data to the meter, a delay must be imposed before sending another command. This allows enough time for the meter to process the command and prepare for the next command.

At the start of the time interval t_1, the computer program prints or writes the string to the com port, thus initiating a transmission. During t_1, the command characters are under transmission and at the end of this period, the command terminating character (*, $ or slave only <CR>) is received by the meter. The time duration of t_1 is dependent on the number of characters and baud rate of the channel.

$$t_1 = (10 \text{ times the \# of characters}) / \text{baud rate}$$

At the start of time interval t_2, the meter starts the interpretation of the command and when complete, performs the command function. This time interval t_2 varies (See Timing Diagrams). If no response from the meter is expected, the meter is ready to accept another command.

If the meter is to reply with data, the time interval t_2 is controlled by the use of the command terminating character. The '*' or '<CR>' terminating character results in a response time window of 50 msec. minimum and 100 msec. maximum. This allows sufficient time for the release of the sending driver on the RS485 bus. Terminating the command line with '$' results in a response time window (t_2) of 2 msec. minimum and 50 msec. maximum. The faster response time of this terminating character requires that sending drivers release within 2 msec. after the terminating character is received.

At the beginning of time interval t_3, the meter responds with the first character of the reply. As with t_1, the time duration of t_3 is dependent on the number of characters and baud rate of the channel. At the end of t_3, the meter is ready to receive the next command.

$$t_3 = (10 \text{ times the \# of characters}) / \text{baud rate}$$

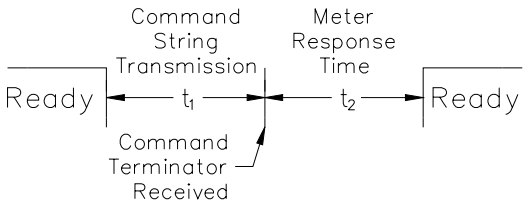
The maximum serial throughput of the meter is limited to the sum of the times t_1, t_2 and t_3.

SERIAL TIMING

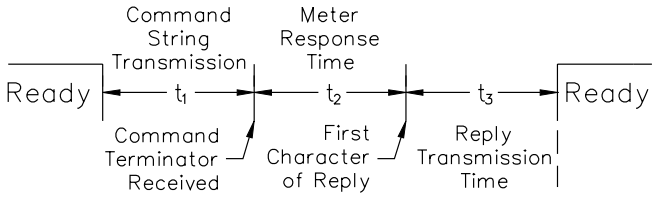
COMMAND	COMMENT	PROCESS TIME (t_2)
	Numeric Slave	2-50 msec.
R	Reset	2-50 msec.
#	Literal	2-50 msec.
V	Write	100-200 msec.
T	Transmit	2-50 msec. for $
		50-100 msec. for * and <CR>
P	Print	2-50 msec. for $
		50-100 msec. for * and <CR>

Timing Diagrams

NO REPLY FROM METER



RESPONSE FROM METER



COMMUNICATION FORMAT

Data is transferred from the meter through a serial communication channel. In serial communications, the voltage is switched between a high and low level at a predetermined rate (baud rate) using ASCII encoding. The receiving device reads the voltage levels at the same intervals and then translates the switched levels back to a character.

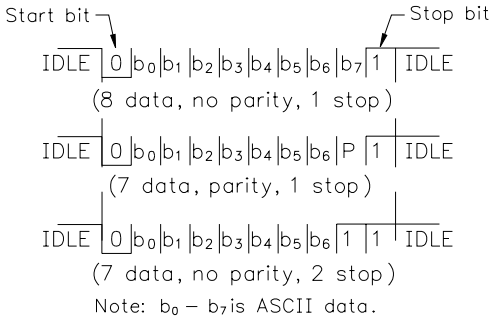
The voltage level conventions depend on the interface standard. The table lists the voltage levels for each standard.

LOGIC	INTERFACE STATE	RS232*	RS485*
1	mark (idle)	TXD,RXD; -3 to -15 V	a-b < -200 mV
0	space (active)	TXD,RXD; +3 to +15 V	a-b > +200 mV
* Voltage levels at the Receiver			

Data is transmitted one byte at a time with a variable idle period between characters (0 to ∞). Each ASCII character is "framed" with a beginning start bit, an optional parity bit and one or more ending stop bits. The data format and baud rate must match that of other equipment in order for communication to take place. The figures list the data formats employed by the meter.

Start bit and Data bits

Data transmission always begins with the start bit. The start bit signals the receiving device to prepare for reception of data. One bit period later, the least significant bit of the ASCII encoded character is transmitted, followed by the remaining data bits. The receiving device then reads each bit position as they are transmitted.



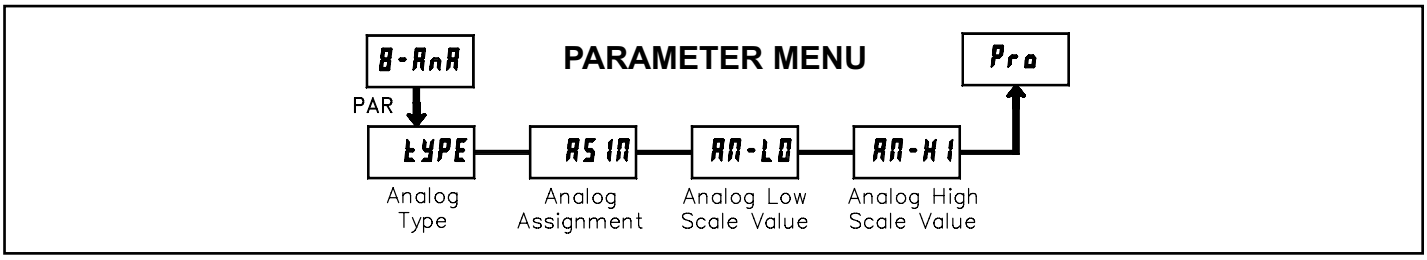
Character Frame Figure

Parity bit

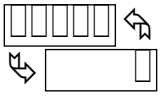
After the data bits, the parity bit is sent. The transmitter sets the parity bit to a zero or a one, so that the total number of ones contained in the transmission (including the parity bit) is either even or odd. This bit is used by the receiver to detect errors that may occur to an odd number of bits in the transmission. However, a single parity bit cannot detect errors that may occur to an even number of bits. Given this limitation, the parity bit is often ignored by the receiving device. The PAX meter ignores the parity bit of incoming data and sets the parity bit to odd, even or none (mark parity) for outgoing data.

Stop bit

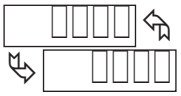
The last character transmitted is the stop bit. The stop bit provides a single bit period pause to allow the receiver to prepare to re-synchronize to the start of a new transmission (start bit of next byte). The receiver then continuously looks for the occurrence of the start bit. If 7 data bits and no parity is selected, then 2 stop bits are sent from the PAXI.



ANALOG LOW SCALE VALUE

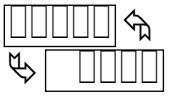


ANALOG TYPE

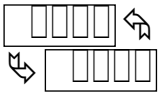


Enter the analog output type. For voltage output use terminals 16 and 17. For

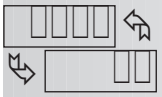
ANALOG HIGH SCALE VALUE



ANALOG ASSIGNMENT



PAXI: CALIBRATION



The only item in the PAXI meter that can be calibrated is the Analog Output. The Count A and B values are scaled using the parameters in Module 1, Counter C value is scaled using Module 5 and the Rate value is scaled using Module 4. If the meter appears to be indicating incorrectly or inaccurately, refer to the Troubleshooting section.

When Analog Out recalibration is required (generally every 2 years), it should be performed by qualified technicians using appropriate equipment. Calibration does not change any user programmed parameters.

Calibration may be aborted by disconnecting power to the meter before exiting Module 9. In this case, the existing calibration settings remain in effect.

***Note**: Allow a 30 minute warm-up period before staring calibration.*

Analog Output Card Calibration

Before starting, verify that a precision meter with an accuracy of 0.05% or better (voltmeter for voltage output and/or current meter for current output) is connected and ready. Then perform the following procedure:

1. Use the arrow keys to display □□□□ □□ and press **PAR**.
2. □□□□□□ is displayed. Use the arrow keys to select □□□ and press **PAR**.
3. Using the chart below, step through the five selections to be calibrated. At each prompt, use the PAXI arrow keys to adjust the output so that the external meter display matches the selection being calibrated. When the external reading matches, or if the range is not being calibrated, press **PAR**.

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

4. When □□□□ □□ appears, press **PAR** twice and remove the external meters .

TROUBLESHOOTING

For further assistance, contact technical support at the appropriate company numbers listed.

PROBLEM	REMEDIES
NO DISPLAY	**CHECK**: Power level, power connections
PROGRAM LOCKED-OUT	**CHECK**: Active (lock-out) user input **ENTER**: Security code requested
CERTAIN DISPLAYS ARE LOCKED OUT	**CHECK**: Module 3 programming
INCORRECT DISPLAY VALUE or NOT COUNTING	**CHECK**: Input wiring, DIP switch setting, input programming, scale factor calculation, input signal level, user input jumper, lower input signal frequency
USER INPUT NOT WORKING CORRECTLY	**CHECK**: User input wiring, user input jumper, user input being used for signal, Module 2
OUTPUT DOES NOT WORK	**CHECK**: Corresponding plug-in card installation, output configuration, output wiring
JITTERY DISPLAY	**CHECK**: Wiring is per EMC installation guidelines, input signal frequency, signal quality, scaling, update time, DIP switch setting
"□ □□□□" **RATE**	**CHECK**: Lower input signal frequency, reduce rate scaling
MODULES or PARAMETERS NOT ACCESSIBLE	**CHECK**: Corresponding plug-in card installation, related controlling parameter selected
ERROR CODE (□□□ □□□)	**PRESS**: Reset key (if unable to clear contact factory.)
SERIAL COMMUNICATIONS	**CHECK**: Wiring, connections, meter and host settings

Shaded areas are model dependent.

PARAMETER VALUE CHART

Programmer _____ **Date** _____

PAX Model Number _____ **Meter#** _____ **Security Code** _____

1-INP Counter A & B Input Parameters - PAXC & I only

DISPLAY	PARAMETER	FACTORY SETTING	USER SETTING
A CNt	COUNTER A OPERATING MODE	cnt	
ArESEt	COUNTER A RESET ACTION	2Er0	
AdECPt	COUNTER A DECIMAL POSITION	0	
ASCFAC	COUNTER A SCALE FACTOR (A)	000000	
	COUNTER A SCALE FACTOR (B) *	000000	
ASCALr	COUNTER A SCALE MULTIPLIER	0	
ACNtLd	COUNTER A COUNT LOAD VALUE (A)	500	
	COUNTER A COUNT LOAD VALUE (B)*	000	
A P-UP	COUNTER A RESET POWER-UP	00	
PrSEn	PRESCALER OUTPUT ENABLE	00	
PrVAL	PRESCALER SCALE VALUE	00000	
b CNt	COUNTER B OPERATING MODE	0000	
brESEt	COUNTER B RESET ACTION	0000	
bdECPt	COUNTER B DECIMAL POSITION	0	
bSCFAC	COUNTER B SCALE FACTOR (A)	000000	
	COUNTER B SCALE FACTOR (B)*	000000	
bSCALr	COUNTER B SCALE MULTIPLIER	0	
bCNtLd	COUNTER B COUNT LOAD VALUE (A)	000	
	COUNTER B COUNT LOAD VALUE (B)*	000	
b P-UP	COUNTER B RESET POWER-UP	00	

** See Module 2, Exchanging Parameter Lists, for details on programming this value.*

Shaded areas are model dependent.

2-FNC User Input and Function Key Parameters

DISPLAY	PARAMETER	FACTORY SETTING	USER SETTING
USr-1	USER INPUT 1	no	
USr-2	USER INPUT 2	no	
USr-3	USER INPUT 3	no	
F1	FUNCTION KEY 1	no	
F2	FUNCTION KEY 2	no	
rSt	RESET KEY	dSPrSt	
Sc-F1	2nd FUNCTION KEY 1	no	
Sc-F2	2nd FUNCTION KEY 2	no	

3-LOC Display and Program Lockout Parameters

DISPLAY	PARAMETER	FACTORY SETTING	USER SETTING
A CNt	COUNTER A DISPLAY LOCK-OUT	rEd	
b CNt	COUNTER B DISPLAY LOCK-OUT	LOC	
C CNt	COUNTER C DISPLAY LOCK-OUT	LOC	
rATE	RATE DISPLAY LOCK-OUT	rEd	
HI	MAX DISPLAY LOCK-OUT	LOC	
LO	MIN DISPLAY LOCK-OUT	LOC	
SP-1	SETPOINT 1 ACCESS LOCK-OUT	LOC	
SP-2	SETPOINT 2 ACCESS LOCK-OUT	LOC	
SP-3	SETPOINT 3 ACCESS LOCK-OUT	LOC	
SP-4	SETPOINT 4 ACCESS LOCK-OUT	LOC	
ACNtLd	COUNT LOAD A ACCESS	LOC	
bCNtLd	COUNT LOAD B ACCESS	LOC	
CCNtLd	COUNT LOAD C ACCESS	LOC	
ASCFAC	SCALE FACTOR A ACCESS	ENt	
bSCFAC	SCALE FACTOR B ACCESS	LOC	
CSCFAC	SCALE FACTOR C ACCESS	LOC	
CodE	SECURITY CODE	0	

Shaded areas are model dependent.

4-rtE Rate Input Parameters - PAXI & R only

DISPLAY	PARAMETER	FACTORY SETTING	USER SETTING
rAtEEn	RATE ASSIGNMENT	rAtE-A	
LO-Udt	LOW UPDATE TIME	1.0	
HI-Udt	HIGH UPDATE TIME	2.0	
rtE dP	RATE DECIMAL POINT	0	
SEGS	LINEARIZER SEGMENTS	0	
rdSP 0	SCALING PT. 1 - DISPLAY VALUE	0	
r INP 0	SCALING PT. 1 - INPUT VALUE	0.0	
rdSP 1	SCALING PT. 2 - DISPLAY VALUE	1000	
r INP 1	SCALING PT. 2 - INPUT VALUE	1000.0	
rdSP 2	SCALING PT. 3 - DISPLAY VALUE	2000	
r INP 2	SCALING PT. 3 - INPUT VALUE	2000.0	
rdSP 3	SCALING PT. 4 - DISPLAY VALUE	3000	
r INP 3	SCALING PT. 4 - INPUT VALUE	3000.0	
rdSP 4	SCALING PT. 5 - DISPLAY VALUE	4000	
r INP 4	SCALING PT. 5 - INPUT VALUE	4000.0	
rdSP 5	SCALING PT. 6 - DISPLAY VALUE	5000	
r INP 5	SCALING PT. 6 - INPUT VALUE	5000.0	
rdSP 6	SCALING PT. 7 - DISPLAY VALUE	6000	
r INP 6	SCALING PT. 7 - INPUT VALUE	6000.0	
rdSP 7	SCALING PT. 8 - DISPLAY VALUE	7000	
r INP 7	SCALING PT. 8 - INPUT VALUE	7000.0	
rdSP 8	SCALING PT. 9 - DISPLAY VALUE	8000	
r INP 8	SCALING PT. 9 - INPUT VALUE	8000.0	
rdSP 9	SCALING PT. 10 - DISPLAY VALUE	9000	
r INP 9	SCALING PT. 10 - INPUT VALUE	9000.0	
rOUNd	RATE DISPLAY ROUNDING	1	
LOCUt	MINIMUM LOW CUT OUT	0	
HI-t	MAX CAPTURE DELAY TIME	2.0	
LO-t	MIN CAPTURE DELAY TIME	2.0	

Shaded areas are model dependent.

5-CtrC Counter C Input Parameters - PAXC & I only

DISPLAY	PARAMETER	FACTORY SETTING	USER SETTING
C CNt	COUNTER C OPERATING MODE	nonE	
CrESEt	COUNTER C RESET ACTION	2Er0	
CdECPt	COUNTER C DECIMAL POSITION	0	
CSCFAC	COUNTER C SCALE FACTOR (A)	000000	
	COUNTER C SCALE FACTOR (B)*	000000	
CSCALr	COUNTER C SCALE MULTIPLIER	0	
CCNtLd	COUNTER C COUNT LOAD VALUE (A)	500	
	COUNTER C COUNT LOAD VALUE (B)*	000	
C P-UP	COUNTER C RESET POWER-UP	00	

** See Module 2, Exchanging Parameter Lists, for details on programming this value.*

6-SPt Setpoint (Alarm) Parameters

DISPLAY	PARAMETER	SP-1 FACTORY SETTING	SP-1 USER SETTING	SP-2 FACTORY SETTING	SP-2 USER SETTING	SP-3 FACTORY SETTING	SP-3 USER SETTING	SP-4 FACTORY SETTING	SP-4 USER SETTING
LIt-n	SETPOINT ANNUNCIATORS	nor		nor		nor		nor	
Out-n	SETPOINT OUTPUT LOGIC	nor		nor		nor		nor	
SUP-n	SETPOINT POWER UP STATE	OFF		OFF		OFF		OFF	
Act-n	SETPOINT ACTION	OFF		OFF		OFF		OFF	
ASn-n	SETPOINT ASSIGNMENT	A Cnt		A Cnt		A Cnt		A Cnt	
SP-n	SETPOINT VALUE (A)	100		100		100		100	
	SETPOINT VALUE (B)*	100		100		100		100	
trC-n	SETPOINT TRACKING	no		no		no		no	
tyP-n	SETPOINT BOUNDARY TYPE	Hi		Hi		Hi		Hi	
Stb-n	STANDBY OPERATION	no		no		no		no	
HyS-n	SETPOINT HYSTERESIS (rate)	0		0		0		0	
tOFF-n	SETPOINT OFF DELAY	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
tOn-n	SETPOINT ON DELAY	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
tOut-n	SETPOINT TIME OUT	1.00		1.00		1.00		1.00	
AUtO-n	COUNTER AUTO RESET ACTION	no		no		no		no	
rSd-n	SETPOINT RESET WITH DISPLAY	no		no		no		no	
rSAS-n	RESET WHEN SPn+1 ACTIVATES	no		no		no		no	
rSAE-n	RESET WHEN SPn+1 DEACTIVATES	no		no		no		no	

** See Module 2, Exchanging Parameter Lists, for details on programming this value.*

Shaded areas are model dependent.

7-SrL Serial Communication Parameters - PAXI only

DISPLAY	PARAMETER	FACTORY SETTING	USER SETTING
bAUd	BAUD RATE	9600	
dAtA	DATA BIT	7	
PAr	PARITY BIT	Odd	
Addr	METER ADDRESS	00	
AbrU	ABBREVIATED PRINTING	no	
A Cnt	PRINT COUNTER A	YES	
b Cnt	PRINT COUNTER B	no	
C Cnt	PRINT COUNTER C	no	
rAtE	PRINT RATE	no	
HiLO	PRINT MAX & MIN	no	
SCFAC	PRINT SCALE FACTORS	no	
CntLd	PRINT COUNT LOAD VALUES	no	
SPnt	PRINT SETPOINT VALUES	no	

8-AnA Analog Output Parameters - PAXI only

DISPLAY	PARAMETER	FACTORY SETTING	USER SETTING
tYPE	ANALOG TYPE	4-20	
AS in	ANALOG ASSIGNMENT	rAtE	
An-LO	ANALOG LOW SCALE VALUE	0	
An-Hi	ANALOG HIGH SCALE VALUE	1000	

9-FCS Factory Service Parameters

DISPLAY	PARAMETER	FACTORY SETTING	USER SETTING
d-LEU	DISPLAY INTENSITY LEVEL	3	

PROGRAMMING QUICK OVERVIEW