

## MODEL PAX-1/8 DIN PRESET TIMER (PAXTM) & REAL-TIME CLOCK (PAXCK)



- 6-DIGIT 0.56" RED SUNLIGHT READABLE DISPLAY
- 4 SEPARATE DISPLAYS (Timer, Counter, Real-Time Clock, and Date)
- CYCLE COUNTING CAPABILITY
- PROGRAMMABLE FUNCTION KEYS/USER INPUTS
- FOUR SETPOINT ALARM OUTPUTS (W/Plug-in card)
- COMMUNICATIONS AND BUS CAPABILITIES (W/Plug-in card)
- BUS CAPABILITIES: DEVICENET, MODBUS and PROFIBUS-DP
- CRIMSON® PROGRAMMING SOFTWARE
- NEMA 4X/IP65 SEALED FRONT BEZEL

### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The PAXTM (PAX® Timer) and PAXCK (PAX® Clock/Timer) offer many features and performance capabilities to suit a wide range of industrial applications. Both can function as an Elapsed Timer or Preset Timer, while the PAXCK also offers Real-Time Clock with Date capability. The Plug-in option cards allow the opportunity to configure the meter for the present application, while providing easy upgrades for future needs.

Both units can function as an Elapsed Time Indicator. By using two separate signal inputs and 23 selectable timer ranges, the meters can be programmed to meet most any timing application. With the addition of a Plug-in Setpoint card, they can easily become a dual or quad output preset timer.

The PAXCK can also operate as a Real-Time Clock (RTC), with the Real-Time Clock Card already installed. The meter is capable of displaying time in 12 or 24-hour time formats. The 12-hour format can be displayed in hours and minutes, with or without an AM/PM indication or in hours, minutes, and seconds. The 24-hour format can be displayed in hours and minutes or in hours, minutes, and seconds. The PAXCK is also capable of a calendar display in which the day, month and/or year can be displayed. The meter will recognize leap years, and can automatically adjust for Daylight Savings Time. The Real-Time Clock has the ability to externally synchronize with other PAXCK meters to provide a uniform display network throughout the plant.

If the application calls for both a Preset Timer and a Real-Time Clock at the same time, the PAXCK can handle this requirement as well. The meter provides up to four different displays, accessed via front panel push buttons or external inputs. The displays are Timer (TMR), which displays the current timer value; Count (CNT), which displays the current cycle counter value; Date (DAT), which displays the current programmed date; and Real-Time Clock, which displays the current time. A battery-backed Real-Time Clock plug-in card is provided with the PAXCK. This card, which includes a lithium coin-cell battery, will maintain the time and date when main power is removed.

The meters accept inputs from a variety of sources including switch contacts and outputs from CMOS or TTL circuits. The input can be configured to trigger on the edge or level of the incoming pulse. Internal jumpers are available to allow the selection for sinking inputs (active low) or sourcing inputs (active high).

The front panel keys and three user inputs are programmable to perform various meter functions. One of the functions includes exchanging parameter lists, allowing for two separate listings of setpoint values, timer start/stop values, counter start/stop values and RTC daily on and off values.

The meters can have up to four setpoint outputs, determined by the optional plug-in cards. The setpoint plug-in cards provide dual FORM-C relays (5A), quad FORM-A relays (3A) or either quad sinking or quad sourcing open collector logic outputs. The outputs can be assigned to the timer, counter, RTC date, and RTC time. The outputs can also be independently configured to suit a variety of control and alarm requirements.

Plug-in cards can also provide serial communications. These include RS232, RS485, Modbus, DeviceNet, and Profibus-DP. Display values, setpoint alarm values and setpoint states can be controlled through serial communications. With the RS232 or RS485 communication card installed, it is possible to configure the meter using a Windows® based program. The meter configuration data can be saved to a file for later recall.

Once the meters have been initially configured, the parameter list may be locked out from further modification entirely, or the setpoint, timer start/stop values, counter start/stop values, RTC time SET, and Display Intensity can be made accessible. This lockout is possible through a security code or user input.

The meters have been specifically designed for harsh industrial environments. With a NEMA 4X/IP65 sealed bezel and extensive testing to meet 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 unit to directly command motors, valves, or other actuators not equipped with safeguards. To do so can be potentially harmful to persons or equipment in the event of a fault to the unit.



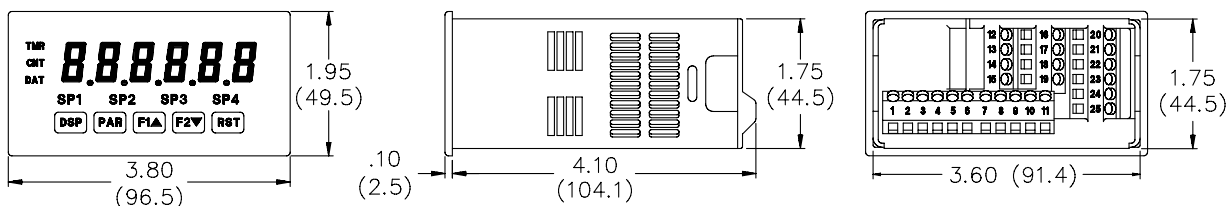
**CAUTION: Risk of Danger.**  
 Read complete instructions prior to installation and operation of the unit.



**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.

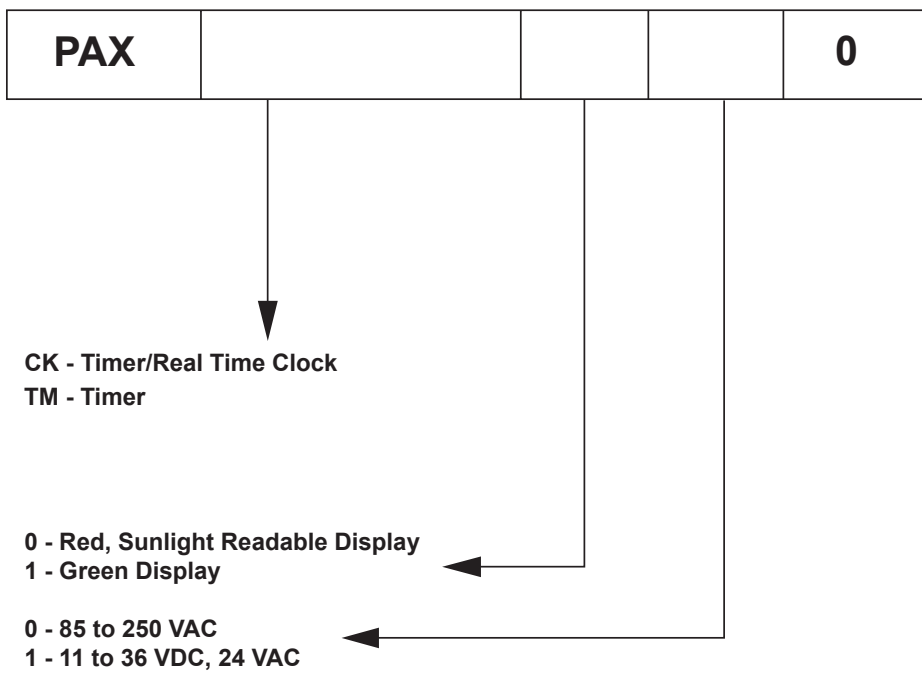


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# ORDERING INFORMATION

## 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 (Terminal Block)	PAXCDC30
		Modbus Communications Card	PAXCDC40
		Extended Modbus Communications Card with Dual RJ11 Connector	PAXCDC4C
	PAXRTC	Profibus-DP Communications Card	PAXCDC50
	Accessories	SFCRD*	Real-Time Clock Card (Replacement Only)
Crimson® 2 PC Configuration Software for Windows 98, ME, 2000 and XP			SFCRD200

\*Crimson® software is available for download from <http://www.redlion.net/>

# GENERAL METER SPECIFICATIONS

- DISPLAY:** 6 digit, 0.56" (14.2 mm) red sunlight readable or standard green LED
- POWER:**
  - AC Versions (PAXCK000, PAXTM000):
    - 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 (PAXCK010, PAXTM010):
    - DC Power: 11 to 36 VDC, 14 W
    - (Derate operating temperature to 40°C if operating <15 VDC and three Plug-in cards are installed)
    - AC Power: 24 VAC,  $\pm 10\%$ , 50/60 Hz, 15 VA
    - Isolation: 500 Vrms for 1 min. to all inputs and outputs (50 V working)
- SENSOR POWER:** 12 VDC,  $\pm 10\%$ , 100 mA max. Short circuit protected.
- ANNUNCIATORS:**

TMR - Timer Display	SP1 - Setpoint 1 Output
CNT - Cycle Counter Display	SP2 - Setpoint 2 Output
DAT - Real-Time Clock Date Display	SP3 - Setpoint 3 Output
- Real-Time Clock Time Display	SP4 - Setpoint 4 Output
- KEYPAD:** 3 programmable function keys, 5 keys total.
- TIMER DISPLAY:**
  - Timer Range: 23 Selectable Ranges
  - Timing Accuracy:  $\pm 0.01\%$
  - Minimum Digit Resolution: 0.001 Sec.
  - Maximum Least Significant Digit Resolution: 1 Hr.
  - Maximum Display: 999999
- CYCLE COUNTER DISPLAY:**
  - Counter Range: 0 to 999999
  - Digit Resolution: 1 cycle
  - Maximum Count Rate: 50 Hz
- REAL-TIME/DATE DISPLAY (PAXCK):**
  - Real-Time Display: 5 display formats
    - Hr/Min/Sec (12 or 24 Hr. format); Hr/Min (24 Hr.); Hr/Min (12 Hr. with or without AM/PM indication)
  - Date Display: 7 display formats
    - Month/Day or Day/Month (numeric or 3-letter Month format);
    - Month/Day/Year or Day/Month/Year (all numeric);
    - Day of Week/Day (3-letter Day of Week format)
- REAL-TIME CLOCK CARD:** Field replaceable plug-in card
  - Time Accuracy:  $\pm 5$  secs./Month (1 min./year) with end-user calibration
  - Battery: Lithium 2025 coin cell
  - Battery Life Expectancy: 10 yrs. typical
  - Synchronization Interface: Two-wire multi-drop network (RS485 hardware), 32 units max., operates up to 4000 ft.
  - Isolation To Timer & User Input Commons: 500 Vrms for 1 min.
  - Working Voltage: 50 V. Not isolated from all other commons.
- TIMER INPUTS A and B:**
  - Logic inputs configurable as Current Sinking (active low) or Current Sourcing (active high) via a single plug jumper.
  - Current Sinking (active low):  $V_{IL} = 0.9$  V max.,  $22K\Omega$  pull-up to +12 VDC.
  - Current Sourcing (active high):  $V_{IH} = 3.6$  V min.,  $22K\Omega$  pull-down, Max. Continuous Input: 30 VDC.
  - Timer Input Pulse Width: 1 msec min.
  - Timer Start/Stop Response Time: 1 msec max.
  - Filter: Software filtering provided for switch contact debounce. Filter enabled or disabled through programming.
  - If enabled, filter results in 50 msec start/stop response time for successive pulses on the same input terminal.
- USER INPUTS:** Three programmable user inputs
  - Logic inputs configurable as Current Sinking (active low) or Current Sourcing (active high) through a single plug jumper.
  - Current Sinking (active low):  $V_{IL} = 0.9$  V max.,  $22K\Omega$  pull-up to +12 VDC.
  - Current Sourcing (active high):  $V_{IH} = 3.6$  V min.,  $22K\Omega$  pull-down, Max. Continuous Input: 30 VDC.
  - Isolation To Timer Input Common: Not isolated
  - Response Time: 10 msec
- MEMORY:** Non-volatile E<sup>2</sup>PROM retains all programming parameters and display values.
- 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. RH non-condensing
  - Vibration According to IEC 68-2-6: Operational 5 to 150 Hz, in X, Y, Z direction for 1.5 hours, 2 g's.
  - Shock According to IEC 68-2-27: Operational 25 g (10g relay), 11 msec in 3 directions.
  - Altitude: Up to 2000 meters
- CERTIFICATIONS AND COMPLIANCE:**
  - SAFETY**
    - UL Recognized Component, File # E179259, UL61010A-1, CSA C22.2 No. 61010-1
    - 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/8843A/UL
    - CB Scheme Test Report # 04ME11209-20041018
    - Issued by Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.
    - IEC 61010-1, 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**

<b>Immunity to EN 50082-2</b>		
Electrostatic discharge	EN 61000-4-2	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
<b>Emissions to EN 50081-1</b>		
RF interference	EN 55022	Enclosure class B Power mains class B

Note:  
Refer to the EMC Installation Guidelines section for more information.

- CONNECTIONS:** High compression, cage-clamp terminal block
  - Wire Strip Length: 0.3" (7.5 mm)
  - Wire Gauge: 30-14 AWG copper wire
  - Torque: 4.5 inch-lbs (0.51 N-m) max.
- CONSTRUCTION:** This meter 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.
- WEIGHT:** 10.1 oz. (286 g)

# OPTIONAL PLUG-IN CARDS AND ACCESSORIES



**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 a time. The function types include Setpoint Alarms (PAXCDS), Communications (PAXCDC), and Real-Time Clock Card (PAXRTC). The plug-in cards can be installed initially or at a later date.

## 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<sup>®</sup> based program, the RS232 or RS485 Cards must be used.

PAXCDC10 - RS485 Serial (Terminal)    PAXCDC30 - DeviceNet  
PAXCDC1C - RS485 Serial (Connector)    PAXCDC40 - Modbus (Terminal)  
PAXCDC20 - RS232 Serial (Terminal)    PAXCDC4C - Modbus (Connector)  
PAXCDC2C - RS232 Serial (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:** 125 Kbaud, 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 38,400.  
**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 Crimson<sup>®</sup> software is a Windows<sup>®</sup> based program that allows configuration of the PAX<sup>®</sup> meter from a PC. Crimson offers standard drop-down menu commands, that make it easy to program the meter. The meter's program can then be saved in a PC file for future use. A PAX<sup>®</sup> 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 Timer & User Input Commons:** 2300 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  
**Timed Output Accuracy:** ±0.01% -10 msec.

### QUAD RELAY CARD

**Type:** Four FORM-A relays  
**Isolation To Timer & 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  
**Timed Output Accuracy:** ±0.01% -10 msec.

### QUAD SINKING OPEN COLLECTOR CARD

**Type:** Four isolated sinking NPN transistors.  
**Isolation To Timer & 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:** 400 µsec. nominal with 2 msec. nominal turnoff  
**Timed Output Accuracy:** ±0.01% -10 msec.

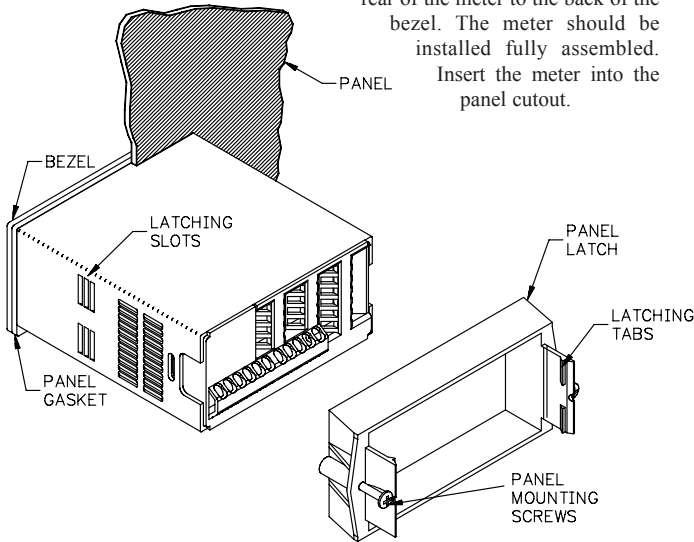
### QUAD SOURCING OPEN COLLECTOR CARD

**Type:** Four isolated sourcing PNP transistors.  
**Isolation To Timer & 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:** 400 µsec. nominal with 2 msec. nominal turnoff  
**Timed Output Accuracy:** ±0.01% -10 msec.

# 1.0 INSTALLING THE METER

## Installation

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



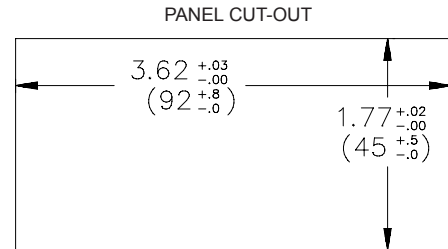
While holding the meter in place, push the panel latch over the rear of the meter so that the tabs of the panel latch engage in the slots on the case. The panel latch should be engaged in the farthest forward slot possible. To achieve a proper seal, tighten the latch screws evenly until the meter is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

## Installation Environment

The meter should be installed in a location that does not exceed the operating temperature and provides good air circulation. Placing the meter 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 meter.



# 2.0 SETTING THE JUMPERS

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



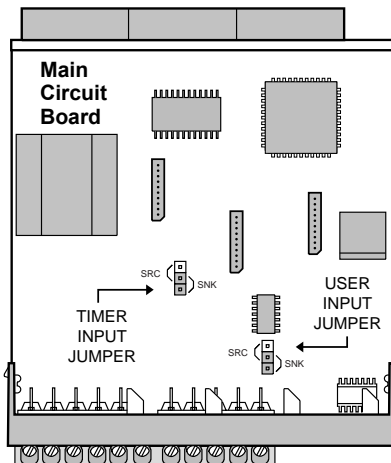
**Warning:** Exposed line voltage exists on the circuit boards. Remove all power to the meter and load circuits before accessing inside of the meter.

## Timer Input Logic Jumper

One jumper is used for the logic state of both timer inputs. Select the proper position to match the input being used.

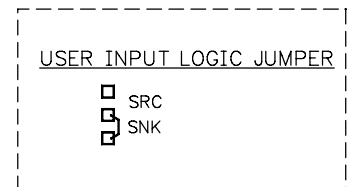
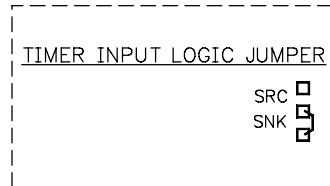
## User Input Logic Jumper

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



## JUMPER SELECTIONS

The  indicates factory setting.



↓ REAR TERMINALS ↓

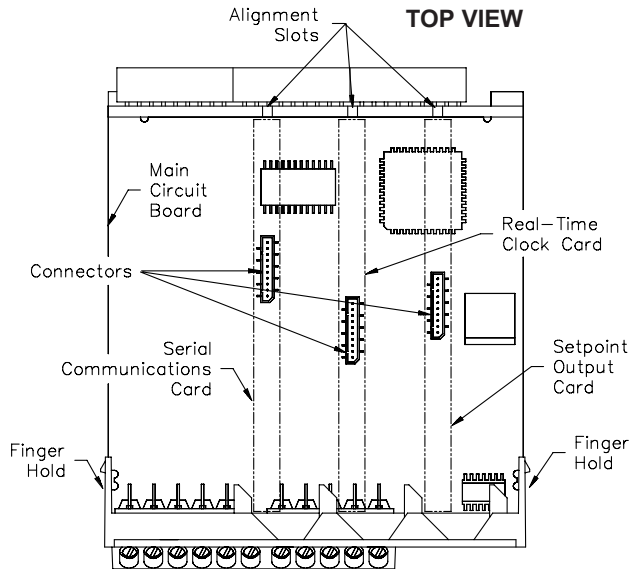


# 3.0 INSTALLING PLUG-IN CARDS

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 meters.



**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.

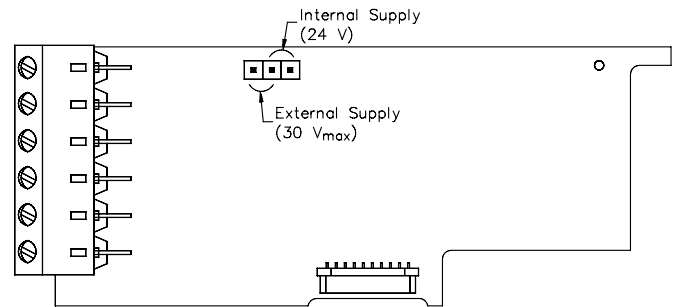


## To Install:

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. 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. Apply the label to the area designated by the large case label.

## 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.

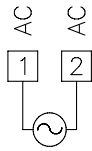
1. The meter should be mounted in a metal enclosure, which is properly connected to protective earth.
2. Use shielded (screened) cables for all Signal and Control inputs. The shield (screen) pigtail connection should be made as short as possible. The connection point for the shield depends somewhat upon 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

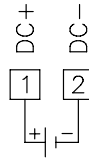
### AC Power

Terminal 1: VAC  
Terminal 2: VAC



### DC Power

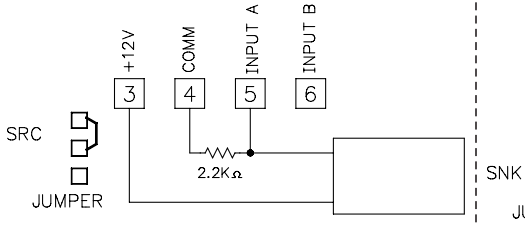
Terminal 1: +VDC  
Terminal 2: -VDC



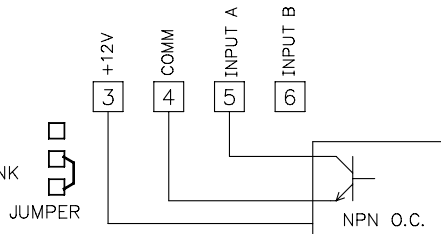
## 4.2 TIMER INPUT WIRING

Before connecting the wires, the Timer Input logic jumper should be verified for proper position.

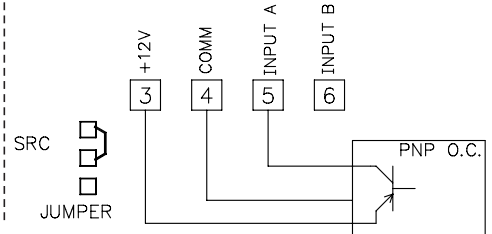
### Two Wire Proximity, Current Source



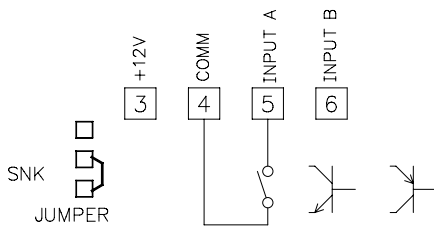
### Current Sinking Output



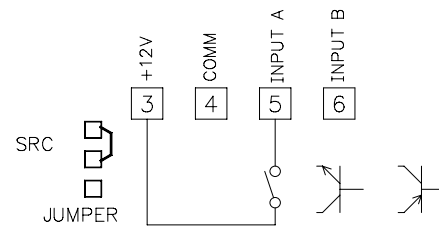
### Current Sourcing Output



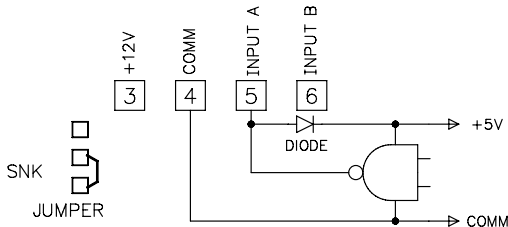
### Switch or Isolated Transistor; Current Sink



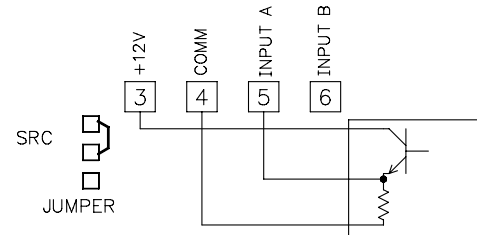
### Switch or Isolated Transistor; Current Source



### Interfacing With TTL



### Emitter Follower; Current Source



**CAUTION:** Timer Input common is NOT isolated from User Input common. In order to preserve the safety of the meter application, the timer 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.

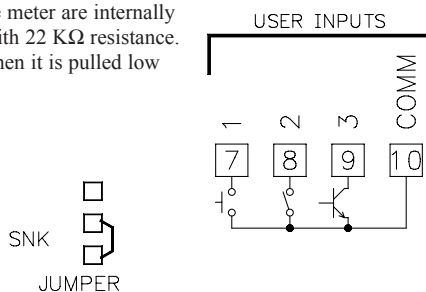
## 4.3 USER INPUT WIRING

Before connecting the wires, the Timer Input logic jumper should be verified for proper position. When the user input is configured for cycle count, in module 4, the count input should be wired between terminals 7 & 10.

### 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 22 KΩ resistance. The input is active when it is pulled low (<0.9 V).

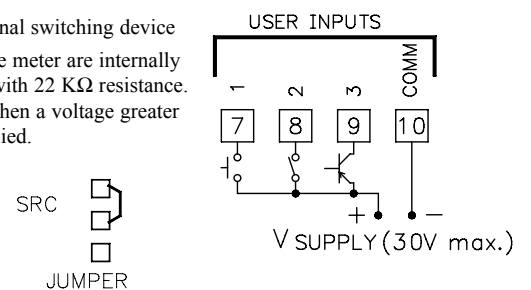


### Sourcing Logic

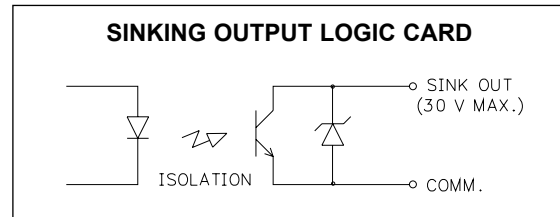
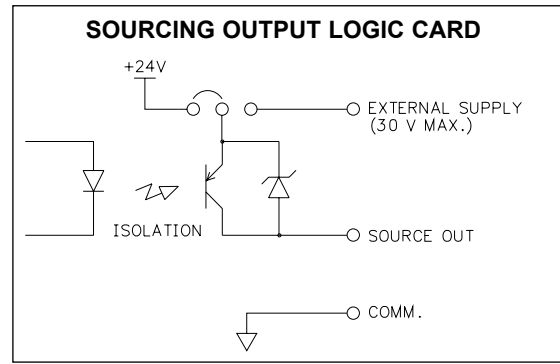
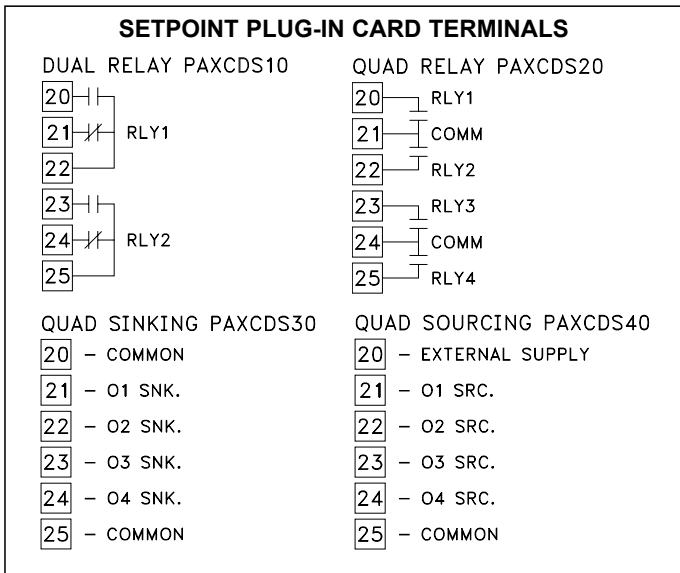
Terminals 7-9:  
+ VDC through external switching device

Terminal 10:  
-VDC through external switching device

The user inputs of the meter are internally pulled down to 0 V with 22 KΩ resistance. The input is active when a voltage greater than 3.6 VDC is applied.

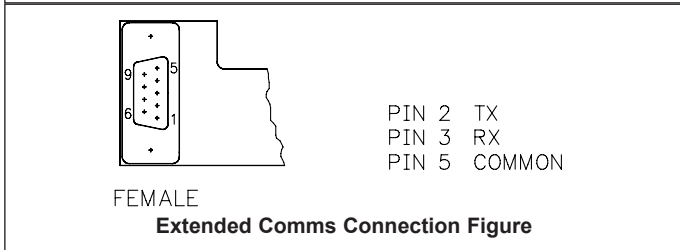
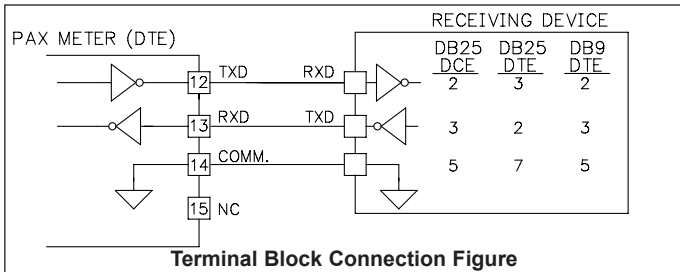


## 4.4 SETPOINT (ALARMS) WIRING



## 4.5 SERIAL COMMUNICATION WIRING

### RS232 Communications



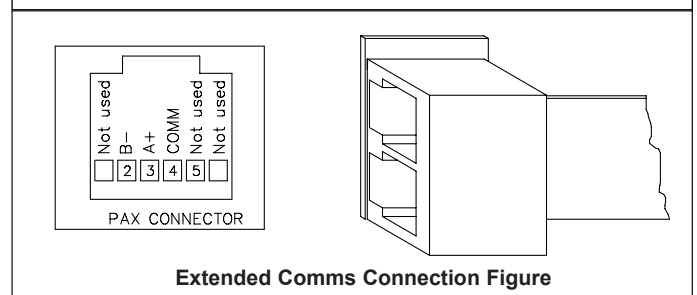
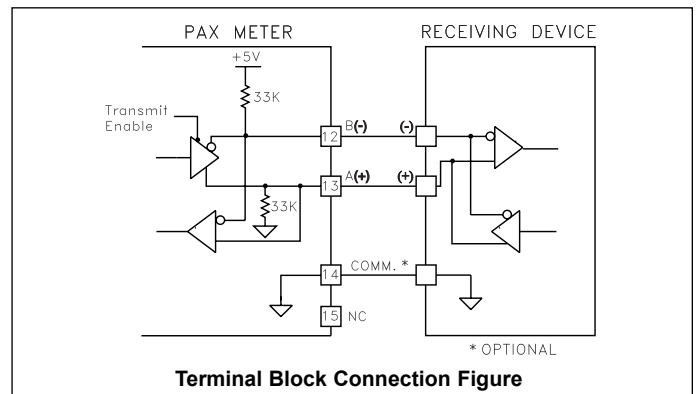
RS232 is intended to allow two devices to communicate over distances up to 50 feet. Data Terminal Equipment (DTE) transmits data on the Transmitted Data (TXD) line and receives data on the Received Data (RXD) line. Data Computer Equipment (DCE) receives data on the TXD line and transmits data on the 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.

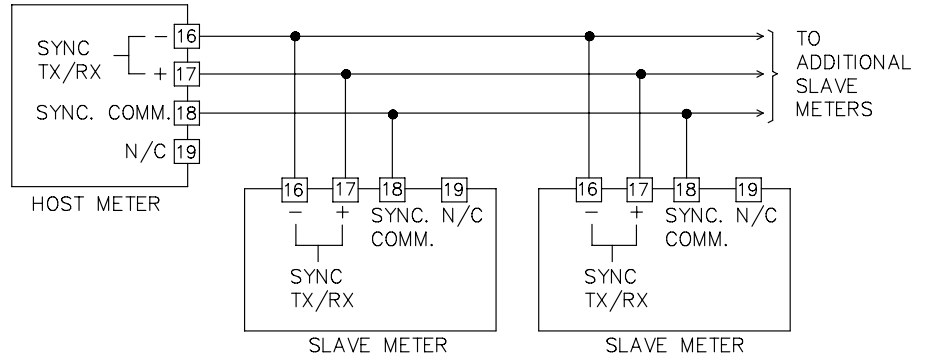




## 4.6 REAL-TIME CLOCK WIRING (PAXCK)

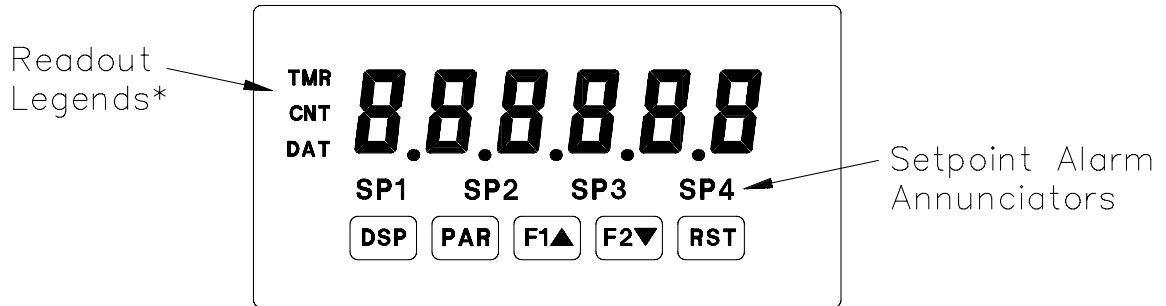
Time synchronization between multiple PAXCK meters can be accomplished through a hardware interface on the Real-Time Clock option card. This RS485 type interface allows connection of up to 32 PAXCK meters in a two-wire multidrop network, at distances up to 4000 ft.

In a synchronization network, one PAXCK meter is programmed as the Host, while all other meters are programmed as Slaves. Once every hour, the Host meter outputs a time synchronization pulse onto the network. Upon receiving the synchronization pulse, each Slave meter automatically adjusts the minutes and seconds of its RTC Time setting to synchronize with the Host.



Real-Time Clock Synchronization Figure

## 5.0 REVIEWING THE FRONT BUTTONS AND DISPLAY



### KEY DISPLAY MODE OPERATION

<b>DSP</b>	Index display through Timer, Cycle Counter, Date, and Time
<b>PAR</b>	Access Programming Mode
<b>F1▲</b>	Function key 1; hold for 3 seconds for Second Function 1 **
<b>F2▼</b>	Function key 2; hold for 3 seconds for Second Function 2 **
<b>RST</b>	Reset (Function key) ***

### PROGRAMMING MODE OPERATION

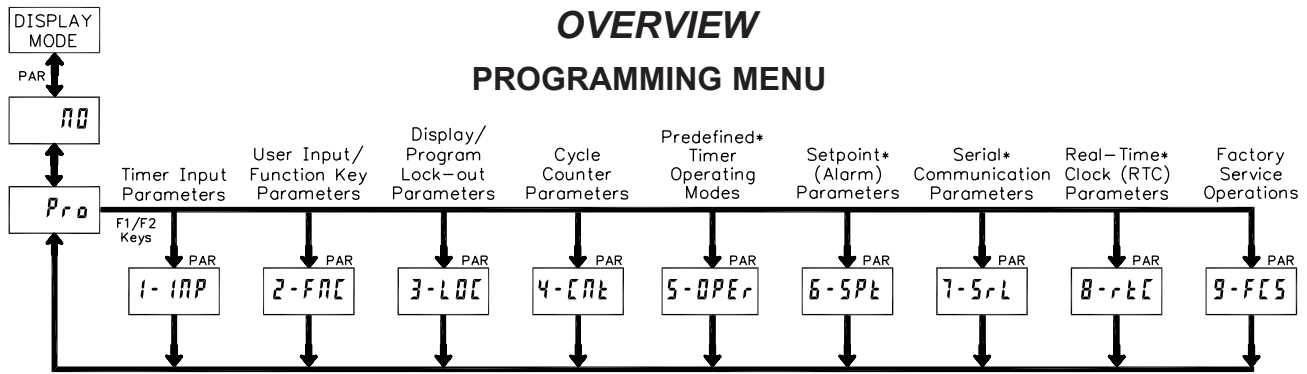
	Exit programming and return to Display Mode
	Store selected parameter and index to next parameter
	Increment selected parameter value or selections
	Decrement selected parameter value or selections
	Selects digit location in parameter values

\* Cycle counter and Real-Time Clock displays are locked out in Factory Settings.

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

\*\*\* Factory setting for the RST key is *dr 5t -E* (Reset Display)

# 6.0 PROGRAMMING THE METER



\* Only accessible with appropriate plug-in card.

## DISPLAY MODE

The meter normally operates in the Display Mode. In this mode, the meter displays can be viewed consecutively by pressing the **DSP** key. The annunciators to the left of the display indicate which display is currently shown; Timer (TMR), Cycle Counter (CNT), or Date (DAT). The Time Display for the Real-Time Clock is shown with no annunciator. Any of these displays can be locked from view through programming. (See Module 3.)

## PROGRAMMING MODE

Two programming modes are available.

**Full Programming Mode** permits all parameters to be viewed and modified.

Upon entering this mode, the front panel keys change to Programming Mode operations. This mode should not be entered while a process is running, since the meter timing functions and User Input response may not operate properly while in Full Programming Mode.

**Quick Programming Mode** permits only certain parameters to be viewed and/or modified. When entering this mode, the front panel keys change to Programming Mode operations, and all meter functions continue to operate properly. Quick Programming Mode is configured in Module 3. The Display Intensity Level "d-LEV" parameter is only available in the Quick Programming Mode when the security code is non-zero. For a description, see Module 9—Factory Service Operations. Throughout this document, Programming Mode (without Quick in front) always refers to "Full" Programming Mode.

## PROGRAMMING TIPS

The Programming Menu is organized into nine modules. (See above.) These modules group together parameters that are related in function. It is recommended to begin programming with Module 1 and proceed through each

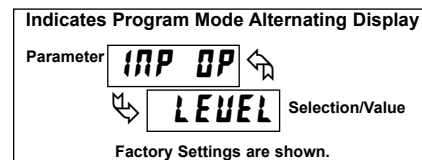
module in sequence. Note that Modules 5 through 8 are only accessible when the appropriate plug-in option card is installed. If lost or confused while programming, press the **DSP** key to exit programming mode and start over. When programming is complete, it is recommended to record the meter settings on the Parameter Value Chart and lock-out parameter programming with a User Input or lock-out code. (See Modules 2 and 3 for lock-out details.)

## FACTORY SETTINGS

Factory Settings may be completely restored in Module 9. This is a good starting point if encountering programming problems. Throughout the module description sections which follow, the factory setting for each parameter is shown below the parameter display. In addition, all factory settings are listed on the Parameter Value Chart following the programming section.

## ALTERNATING SELECTION DISPLAY

In the module description sections which follow, the dual display with arrows appears for each programming parameter. This is used to illustrate the display alternating between the parameter (top display) and the parameter's Factory Setting (bottom display). In most cases, selections or value ranges for the parameter will be listed on the right.



## STEP BY STEP PROGRAMMING INSTRUCTIONS:

### PROGRAMMING MODE ENTRY (PAR KEY)

The Programming Mode is entered by pressing the **PAR** key. If this mode is not accessible, then meter programming is locked by either a security code or a hardware lock. (See Modules 2 and 3 for programming lock-out details.)

### MODULE ENTRY (ARROW & PAR KEYS)

Upon entering the Programming Mode, the display alternates between **Pr0** and the present module (initially **n0**). The arrow keys (**F1▲** and **F2▼**) are used to select the desired module, which is then entered by pressing the **PAR** key.

### PARAMETER (MODULE) MENU (PAR KEY)

Each module has a separate parameter menu. These menus are shown at the start of each module description section which follows. 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 **Pr0 n0**. From this point, programming may continue by selecting and entering additional modules. (See **MODULE ENTRY** above.)

### PARAMETER SELECTION ENTRY (ARROW & PAR KEYS)

For each parameter, the display alternates between the parameter and the present selection or value for that parameter. For parameters which have a list of selections, the arrow keys (**F1▲** and **F2▼**) are used to sequence through the list until the desired selection is displayed. Pressing the **PAR** key stores and activates the displayed selection, and also advances the meter to the next parameter.

### NUMERICAL VALUE ENTRY (ARROW, RST & PAR KEYS)

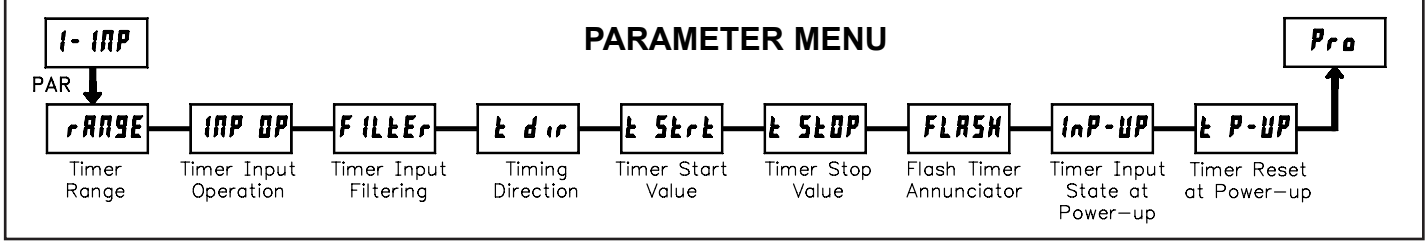
For parameters which require a numerical value entry, the arrow keys can be used to increment or decrement the display to the desired value. When an arrow key is pressed and held, the display automatically scrolls up or scrolls down. The longer the key is held, the faster the display scrolls.

In addition, the **RST** key can be used in combination with the arrow keys to enter numerical values. The **RST** key is pressed to select a specific digit to be changed, which blinks when selected. Once a digit is selected, the arrow keys are used to increment or decrement that digit to the desired number. The **RST** key is then pressed again to select the next digit to be changed. This "select and set" sequence is repeated until each digit is displaying the proper number. Pressing the **PAR** key stores and activates the displayed value, and also advances the meter to the next parameter.

### PROGRAMMING MODE EXIT (DSP KEY or PAR KEY at Pr0 n0)

The Programming Mode is exited by pressing the **DSP** key (from anywhere in the Programming Mode) or the **PAR** key (with **Pr0 n0** 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.)

# 6.1 MODULE 1 - TIMER INPUT PARAMETERS (1-1NP)



Module 1 is the programming module for the Timer Input Parameters. In the Display Mode, the TMR annunciator indicates the Timer display is currently being shown. An **EXCHANGE PARAMETER LISTS** feature, which includes the Timer Start and Timer Stop Values, is explained in Module 2.

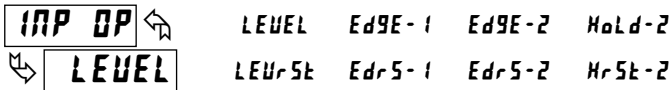
## TIMER RANGE



**23 TIMER RANGE SELECTIONS**  
(S = SEC; M = MIN; H = HR; d = DAY)

RANGE SELECTION	MAXIMUM DISPLAY	DISPLAY RESOLUTION	RANGE SELECTION	MAXIMUM DISPLAY	DISPLAY RESOLUTION
<b>SECONDS</b>					
555555	999999	1 SEC	MMMM55	999959	1 SEC
555555	999999	0.1 SEC	MMMM55	999959	0.1 SEC
555555	999999	0.01 SEC	MM5555	995999	0.01 SEC
555555	999999	0.001 SEC	M55555	959999	0.001 SEC
<b>MINUTES</b>					
MMMMMM	999999	1 MIN	MMMMMM	999959	1 MIN
MMMMMM	999999	0.1 MIN	MMMMMM	999959	0.1 MIN
MMMMMM	999999	0.01 MIN	MM55MM	995999	0.01 MIN
MMMMMM	999999	0.001 MIN	M555MM	959999	0.001 MIN
<b>HOURS</b>					
HHHHHH	999999	1 HR	HHMM55	995959	1 SEC
HHHHHH	999999	0.1 HR	HMM555	959599	0.1 SEC
HHHHHH	999999	0.01 HR	<b>DAYS/HOURS/MINUTES</b>		
HHHHHH	999999	0.001 HR	ddMMMM	992359	1 MIN

## TIMER INPUT OPERATION

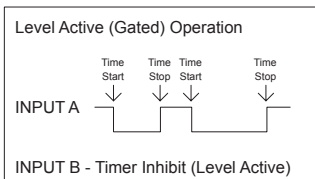


This parameter determines how the Timer Input Signals affect the "Run/Stop" status of the Timer. The timing diagrams below reflect a Sinking input setup (active low). A Sourcing input setup (active high) is available through plug jumper selection (see Section 2.0). In this case, the logic levels of the timing diagrams would be inverted.

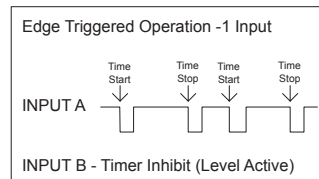
The Timer can also be stopped using a Timer Stop Value or a Setpoint. This type of Stop condition is cleared when a Timer Reset occurs, or another start edge is applied.

For **LEVEL** and **EdGE-1** operation, Input B provides a level active Timer Inhibit function. This function is also available through a User Input (see Module 2). Timing diagrams are shown below for "LEVEL" through "HoLd-2" modes. The "LEUrSt" through "HrSt-2" modes are identical except the timer display value is also reset at "Time Start" edges. In the "HoLd-2" and "HrSt-2" modes, the timer display value remains held and only updates when a Timer Start (Input A) or Timer Stop (Input B) edge occurs.

### LEVEL, LEUrSt \*

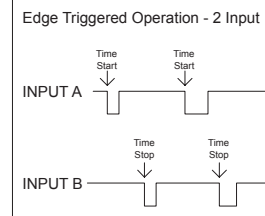


### EdGE-1, EdrS-1 \*

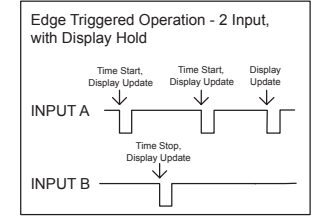


\* - Timer is reset at Time Start edge.

### EdGE-2, EdrS-2 \*

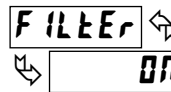


### HoLd-2, HrSt-2 \*



\* - Timer is reset at Time Start edge.

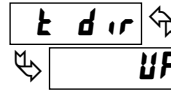
## TIMER INPUT FILTERING



ON OFF

Provides a 50 msec debounce for the Timer Inputs (A and B). Select **ON** when using relays or switch contacts as a signal source.

## TIMING DIRECTION



UP dn

Timing direction can be reversed through a User Input. (See Module 2.)

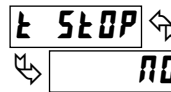
## TIMER START VALUE



000000 to 999999

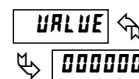
The Timer returns to this value whenever a Timer Reset occurs. The value is entered in the same display format as the Timer Range selected. Non-zero values are normally used for "timing down" applications, but they can also provide an "offset" value when timing up.

## TIMER STOP VALUE



NO YES

The Timer stops when this value is reached, regardless of the signal levels on the Timer Inputs. Selecting **YES** will display the **VALUE** sub-menu where the Stop Value can be set or changed. The Stop Value is entered in the same display format as the Timer Range selected. This Stop condition is cleared when a Timer Reset occurs. Select **NO** if a Stop Value is not being used.



000000 to 999999

### FLASH TIMER ANNUNCIATOR



This parameter allows the Timer annunciator (TMR) to flash when the Timer is running or stopped/inhibited. Select **NO** if a flashing indicator is not desired.

### TIMER RESET AT POWER-UP



The Timer can be programmed to Reset at each meter power-up.

### TIMER INPUT STATE AT POWER-UP

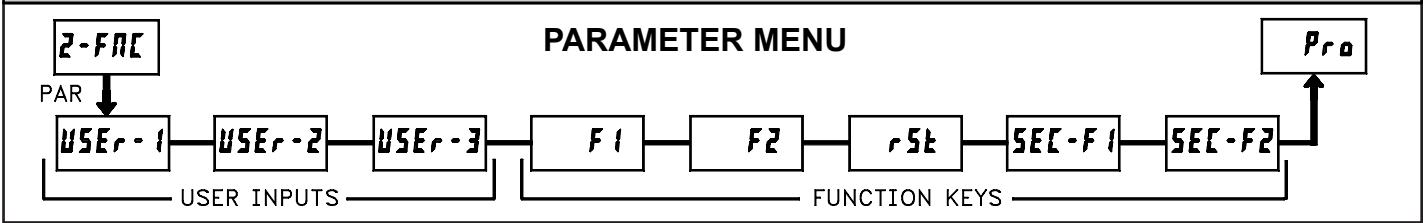


Determines the "Run/Stop" State of the Timer at Power-up. This parameter does not apply to **LEVEL** timer input operation.

**STOP** - Timer Stopped at power-up, regardless of prior run/stop state

**SAVE** - Timer assumes the same run/stop state it was in prior to power-down

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



Module 2 is the programming module for the rear terminal User Inputs and front panel Function Keys.

Three rear terminal User Inputs are individually programmable to perform specific meter control functions. While in the Display Mode, the function is executed when the User Input transitions to the active state. Refer to the User Input specifications for active state response times. Certain User Input functions are disabled in "Full" Programming Mode. User Inputs should be programmed while in the inactive state.

Three front panel Function Keys, **F1**, **F2** and **RST**, are also individually programmable to perform specific meter control functions. While in the Display Mode, the primary function is executed when the key is pressed. Holding the **F1** or **F2** Function Keys for three seconds executes a secondary function. It is possible to program a secondary function without a primary function. The front panel key functions are disabled in both Programming Modes.

In most cases, if more than one User Input and/or Function Key is programmed for the same function, the maintained (level active) functions will be performed while at least one of those User Inputs or Function Keys are activated. The momentary (edge triggered) functions are performed every time any of those User Inputs or Function Keys transition to the active state.

Some functions have a sublist of parameters, which appears when **PAR** is pressed at the listed function. A sublist provides yes/no selection for Display Values or Setpoints which pertain to the programmed function. The function will only be performed on the parameters entered as **YES** in the sublist. If a User Input or Function Key is configured for a function with a sublist, then that sublist will need to be scrolled through each time, in order to access any parameters for the User Inputs or Function Keys which follow.

### NO FUNCTION



With this selection, NO function is performed. This is the factory setting for all user inputs and function keys except the Reset (**RST**) Key.

### PROGRAMMING MODE LOCK-OUT



Programming Mode is locked-out, as long as activated (maintained action). In Module 3, certain parameters can be setup where they are still accessible during Programming Mode Lock-out. A security code can be configured to allow complete programming access during User Input lock-out. This parameter does not apply to the function keys. Program only one user input for this function.

### EXCHANGE PARAMETER LISTS



Two lists of parameter entries are available for the Timer/Counter Start and Stop Values; Setpoint On/Off and Time-Out Values; and Setpoint Daily On/Off Occurrence (for Real-Time Clock option). The two lists are named **L15E-A** and **L15E-B**. If a User Input is used to select the list, then **L15E-A** is selected when the User Input is in the inactive state and **L15E-B** is selected when the User Input is in the active state (maintained action). If a front panel Function Key is used to select the list, then the list will toggle for each key press (momentary action). The display will only indicate which list is active when the list is changed or when entering any Programming Mode.

To program the values for **L15E-A** and **L15E-B**, first complete the programming of all the parameters. Exit programming and switch to the other list. Re-enter programming and enter the Timer/Counter Start and Stop Values (**E STrt**, **E STrt**, **E STrt**, **E STrt**), and if applicable, the Setpoint On/Off and Time-Out Values (**SP-1**, **SP-2**, **SP-3**, **SP-4**, **SPDF-1**, **SPDF-2**, **SPDF-3**, **SPDF-4**, **EOUt-1**, **EOUt-2**, **EOUt-3**, **EOUt-4**), and the Setpoint Daily On/Off Occurrence (**d On-1**, **d On-2**, **d On-3**, **d On-4**, **dOFF-1**, **dOFF-2**, **dOFF-3**, **dOFF-4**). If any other parameters are changed, the other list values must be reprogrammed. Program only one user input for this function.

**Note:** When downloading the Crimson® program containing List A/B, make sure that both the software and meter have the same list active. The active list in the Crimson® program is the one being displayed in Input Setup and/or Setpoint Alarms category.

### DISPLAY SELECT (Level Active)

USER-1  
dSEL-L

When active (maintained action), the meter continuously scrolls through all displays that are not “locked-out” in the Display mode. (See Module 3 for Display Lock-out details.) A sub-menu provides Scrolling Speed selection.

SPEED  
25 SEC 5 SEC  
25 SEC

### DISPLAY SELECT (Edge Triggered)

USER-1  
dSEL-E

When activated (momentary action), the meter advances to the next display that is not “locked-out” in the Display mode. (See Module 3 for Display Lock-out details.)

### DISPLAY RESET (Level Active)

USER-1  
drSt-L

F1  
drSt-L

When active (maintained action), the meter continually resets only the currently shown display. If the RTC Time or Date is displayed, this function applies to the **Outputs** assigned to the RTC, and does not Reset the actual RTC Time or Date display. (See Module 6 for details on Output Assignment and Output Reset with Display Reset.)

### DISPLAY RESET (Edge Triggered)

USER-1  
drSt-E

F1  
drSt-E

When activated (momentary action), the meter resets **only** the currently shown display. This is the factory setting for the Reset (**RST**) key. If the RTC Time or Date is displayed, this function applies to the **Outputs** assigned to the RTC, and does not Reset the actual RTC Time or Date display. (See Module 6 for details on Output Assignment and Output Reset with Display Reset.)

### MAINTAINED RESET (Level Active)

USER-1  
rSt-L

F1  
rSt-L

When active (maintained action), the meter continually resets the displays entered as **YES** in the sublist. The sublist appears when the **PAR** key is pressed. This function does not apply to the RTC Time or Date displays.

DISPLAY	DESCRIPTION	FACTORY
t-dSP	Timer	NO
C-dSP	Cycle Counter	NO

### MOMENTARY RESET (Edge Triggered)

USER-1  
rSt-E

F1  
rSt-E

When activated (momentary action), the meter resets the displays entered as **YES** in the sublist. Function does not apply to RTC Time or Date displays.

DISPLAY	DESCRIPTION	FACTORY
t-dSP	Timer	NO
C-dSP	Cycle Counter	NO

### DISPLAY HOLD (Level Active)

USER-1  
d-HOLD

F1  
d-HOLD

When active (maintained action), the meter “freezes” the display values entered as **YES** in the sublist, while normal meter operation continues internally. Program only one user input for this function.

DISPLAY	DESCRIPTION	FACTORY
t-dSP	Timer	NO
C-dSP	Cycle Counter	NO
rEt-d	RTC Date	NO
rEt-t	RTC Time	NO

### DISPLAY HOLD and RESET (Level Active Reset)

USER-1  
HrSt-L

F1  
HrSt-L

When activated, the meter “freezes” the display values entered as **YES** in the sublist, before performing an internal **Maintained Reset** on the selected displays. This function does not apply to the RTC Time or Date displays.

DISPLAY	DESCRIPTION	FACTORY
t-dSP	Timer	NO
C-dSP	Cycle Counter	NO

### DISPLAY HOLD and RESET (Edge Triggered Reset)

USER-1  
HrSt-E

F1  
HrSt-E

When activated, the meter “freezes” the display values entered as **YES** in the sublist, before performing an internal **Momentary Reset** on the selected displays. This function does not apply to the RTC Time or Date displays. Program only one user input for this function.

DISPLAY	DESCRIPTION	FACTORY
t-dSP	Timer	NO
C-dSP	Cycle Counter	NO

### INHIBIT (Level Active)

USER-1  
INHibL

F1  
INHibL

When active (maintained action), timing and counting ceases for the displays entered as **YES** in the sublist. The inhibit function is not a **t StEt** or **C StEt** event in Setpoint programming. This function does not apply to RTC Time or Date displays. Program only one user input for this function.

DISPLAY	DESCRIPTION	FACTORY
t-dSP	Timer	NO
C-dSP	Cycle Counter	NO

### CHANGE DIRECTION (Level Active)

USER-1  
Ch-dir

F1  
Ch-dir

When active (maintained action), the timing or counting direction for the display entered as **YES** in the sublist, will be reversed from the direction set by the Timing Direction (**t-dir**) and/or Counting Direction (**C-dir**) parameters in Modules 1 and 4. (Program only one User Input per display for this function.) This function does not apply to RTC Time or Date displays.

DISPLAY	DESCRIPTION	FACTORY
t-dSP	Timer	NO
C-dSP	Cycle Counter	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 unit will power-up at the last saved intensity level.

*Note: The next two parameters only appear when an RS232 or RS485 Serial Communications Card is installed in the meter.*

### PRINT REQUEST



When activated, the meter issues a block print through the serial port. The specific values transmitted during a print request are selected with the Print Options parameter in Module 7. For User Inputs (level active), the meter transmits blocks repeatedly as long as the input is active. For Function Keys, (edge triggered) only one block is transmitted per key press.

### PRINT REQUEST and RESET (Edge Triggered)



When activated (momentary action), the meter first issues a block print through the serial port, and then performs a **Momentary Reset** on the displays entered as **YES** in the sublist. The specific values transmitted in the print block are selected with the Print Options parameter in Module 7. Only one transmit and reset occurs per User Input activation or Function Key press.

DISPLAY	DESCRIPTION	FACTORY
t-dSP	Timer	NO
C-dSP	Cycle Counter	NO

*Note: The remaining parameters only appear when a Setpoint Card is installed in the meter.*

### OUTPUT HOLD (Level Active)



When active (maintained action), the meter “holds” (maintains) the present output state for all Setpoints entered as **YES** in the sublist. Does not apply to Output Set and Reset User Inputs. Program only one user input for this function.

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

### OUTPUT SET (Level Active)



When activated (maintained action), the meter continually activates the output for all Setpoints entered as **YES** in the sublist.

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

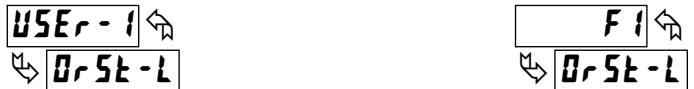
### OUTPUT SET (Edge Triggered)



When activated (momentary action), the meter activates the output for all Setpoints entered as **YES** in the sublist.

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

### OUTPUT RESET (Level Active)



When activated (maintained action), the meter continually deactivates the output for all Setpoints entered as **YES** in the sublist.

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

### OUTPUT RESET (Edge Triggered)

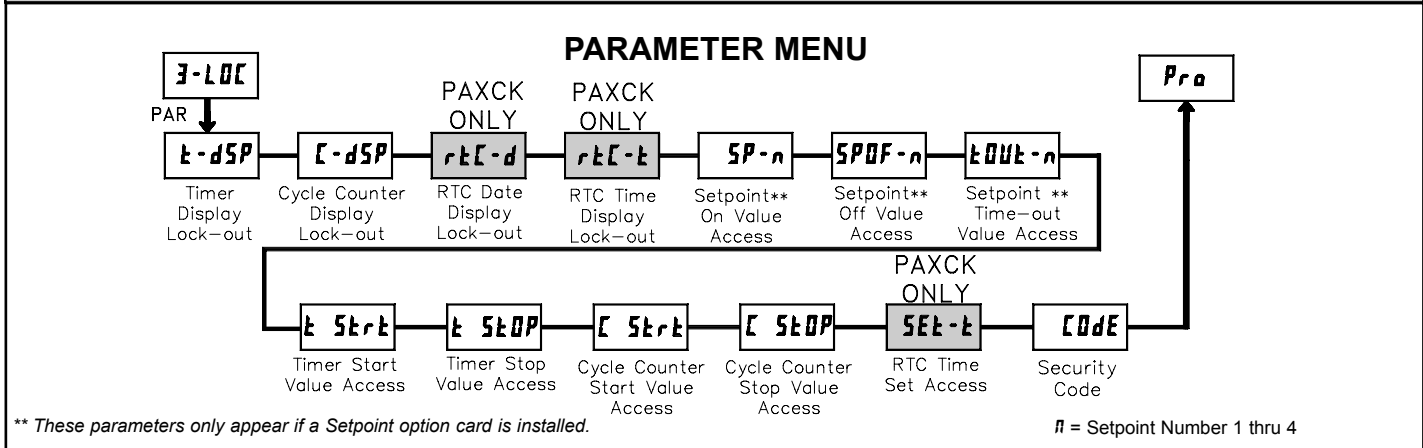


When activated (momentary action), the meter deactivates the output for all Setpoints entered as **YES** in the sublist.

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



# 6.3 MODULE 3 - DISPLAY AND PROGRAM LOCK-OUT PARAMETERS (P-L0C)



Module 3 is the programming module for setting the Display Lock-out Parameters and the “Quick Programming Mode” Value Access Parameters. In the Quick Programming mode, after the PROGRAM LOCKOUT PARAMETERS and before the Security Code (COdE), a Display Intensity Level (d-LEd) parameter is available when the security code is non-zero. It allows the display intensity to be set to 1 of 16 levels (0-15).

### DISPLAY LOCK-OUT PARAMETERS

When operating in the Display Mode, the meter displays can be viewed consecutively by repeatedly pressing the DSP key. The annunciators to the left of the display indicate which display is currently shown. Timer (TMR), Cycle Counter (CNT), or Date (DAT). The Time Display for the Real-Time Clock is shown with no annunciator. Any of these displays can be locked from view with the DISPLAY LOCK-OUT parameters. Using these parameters, each display can be programmed for “Read” or “Lock” defined as follows:

SELECTION	DISPLAY	DESCRIPTION
Read	rEd	Visible in Display Mode
Lock	L0C	Not visible in Display Mode

### TIMER DISPLAY LOCK-OUT CYCLE COUNTER DISPLAY LOCK-OUT

#### PAXCK: REAL-TIME CLOCK DATE/TIME DISPLAY LOCK-OUT



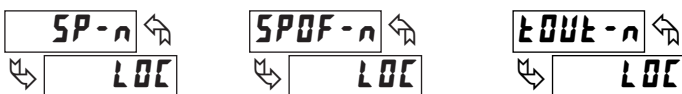
These displays can be programmed for rEd or L0C. When a particular meter function is not used, the Display Lock-out should be set to L0C for that display.

### PROGRAM LOCK-OUT PARAMETERS (VALUE ACCESS)

“Full” Programming Mode permits all parameters to be viewed and modified. This programming mode can be locked with a Security Code and/or a User Input. When locked, and the PAR key is pressed, the meter enters a Quick Programming Mode. In this mode, access to Setpoint Values, Timer & Cycle Counter Start/Stop Values, and Time Setting for the Real-Time Clock can be programmed for “Read”, “Enter”, or “Lock” defined as follows:

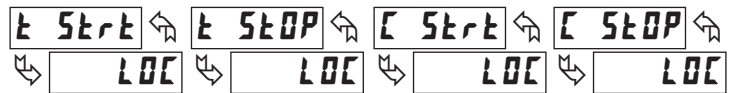
SELECTION	DISPLAY	DESCRIPTION
Read	rEd	Visible, not changeable, in Quick Programming Mode
Enter	ENt	Visible and changeable in Quick Programming Mode
Lock	L0C	Not visible in Quick Programming Mode

### SETPOINT 1 to 4 VALUE ACCESS \*\* (n = 1 thru 4)



Setpoint Values for SP1 thru SP4 can be programmed for rEd, ENt, or L0C. SPDF-n and tOUT-n are only displayed when they apply to the Setpoint Action (REt-n) programmed for that particular Setpoint. (See Module 6 for details.)

### TIMER & CYCLE COUNTER START/STOP VALUE ACCESS



Timer & Counter Start/Stop Values can be programmed for rEd, ENt, or L0C.

### PAXCK: REAL-TIME CLOCK TIME SETTING ACCESS



This parameter can be programmed for ENt or L0C. Selecting ENt allows setting or changing the RTC Time in Quick Programming mode.

### SECURITY CODE



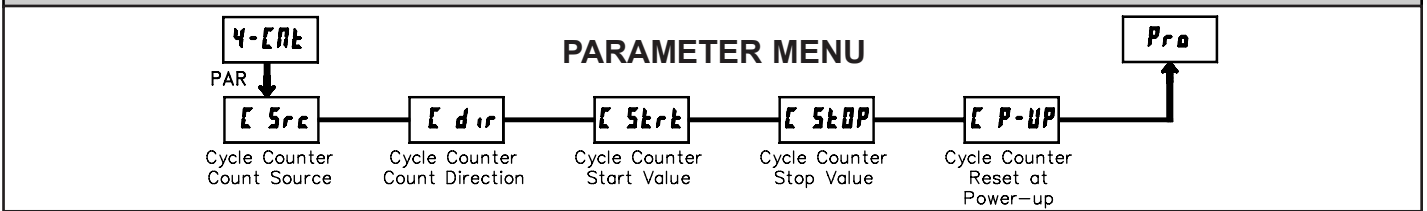
Entry of a non-zero value will cause the COdE prompt to appear when trying to access the “Full” Programming Mode. Access will only be allowed after entering a matching security code or the universal unlock code of 222. With this lock-out, a User Input would not have to be used for the Program Lock-out function. Note however, the Security Code lock-out is overridden when an User Input, configured for Program Lock-out (PL0C), is not active (See Chart.)

### PROGRAMMING MODE ACCESS

SECURITY CODE	USER INPUT SELECTION	USER INPUT STATE	MODE WHEN “PAR” KEY IS PRESSED	FULL PROGRAMMING MODE ACCESS
0	not PL0C	————	Full Programming	Immediate access
not 0	not PL0C	————	Quick Programming	After Quick Programming with correct Security code entry
not 0	PL0C	Active	Quick Programming	After Quick Programming with correct Security code entry
not 0	PL0C	Not Active	Full Programming	Immediate access
0	PL0C	Active	Quick Programming	No access
0	PL0C	Not Active	Full Programming	Immediate access

Throughout this bulletin, Programming Mode (without Quick in front) always refers to “Full” Programming.

## 6.4 MODULE 4 - CYCLE COUNTER PARAMETERS (4-ENT)



Module 4 is the programming module for the Cycle Counter Parameters. In the Display Mode, the CNT annunciator indicates the Cycle Counter display is currently being shown. An **EXCHANGE PARAMETER LISTS** feature, which includes the Cycle Counter Start and Stop Values, is explained in Module 2.

### CYCLE COUNTER COUNT SOURCE



This parameter selects the source from which a count is added to or subtracted from the Cycle Counter. Select **NONE** if the Cycle Counter is not being used, which will exit the module and bypass the remaining parameters.

When **USER-1** is selected, a count is generated each time the User 1 Input is activated. When selected as the count source, User Input 1 can still be programmed to perform a User Function described in Module 2, if desired. In this case, the Cycle Counter would be counting the number of times the particular User Function occurred.

The Timer Reset (**t-rst**) selection generates a count when either a manual or automatic reset occurs. (See Module 6 for programming Automatic Resets.)

The Output ON/OFF selections generate a count when the chosen output either activates or deactivates. These selections only appear when a Setpoint Card is installed. O3 and O4 selections only appear for Quad Setpoint cards.

### CYCLE COUNTER COUNTING DIRECTION



Counting direction can be reversed through a User Input. (See Module 2.)

### CYCLE COUNTER START VALUE



The Cycle Counter returns to this value whenever a Cycle Counter Reset occurs. Non-zero values are normally used for “down counting” applications, but they can also provide an “offset” value when counting up.

### CYCLE COUNTER STOP VALUE



The Cycle Counter stops counting when this value is reached, regardless of the operation of the Timer. Selecting **YES** will display the **VALUE** sub-menu where the Stop Value can be set or changed. The Stop condition is cleared when a Cycle Counter Reset occurs. Select **NO** if a Stop Value is not used.



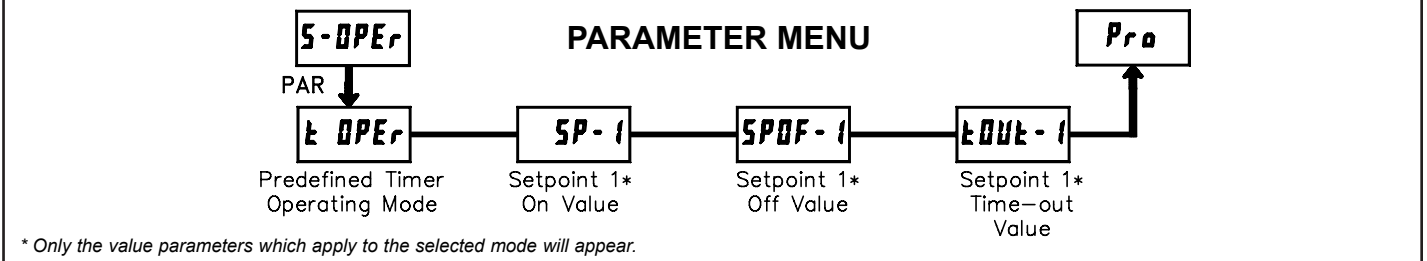
### CYCLE COUNTER RESET AT POWER-UP



The Cycle Counter can be programmed to Reset at each meter power-up.

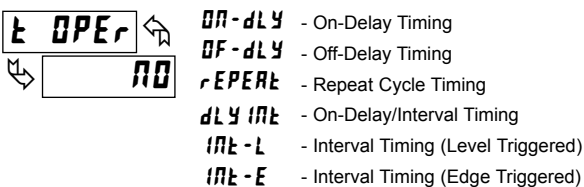
## 6.5 MODULE 5 - TIMER OPERATING MODES (5-OPER)

This module can only be accessed if a Setpoint Card is installed.



\* Only the value parameters which apply to the selected mode will appear.

### PREDEFINED TIMER OPERATING MODE



This parameter is used to select Predefined Operating Modes for the Timer. These modes cover a variety of timing applications frequently encountered in industrial control processes. When using a Predefined mode, the operator needs only to set the actual Setpoint On/Off or Time-out values for the particular application. However, each programming parameter will still be accessible, in order to make modifications to the predefined settings if desired.

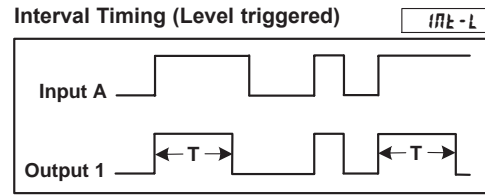
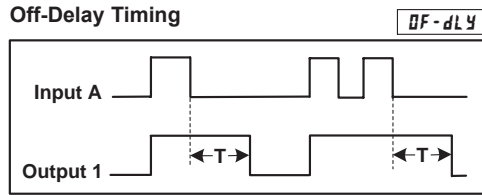
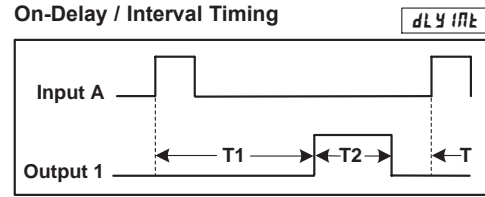
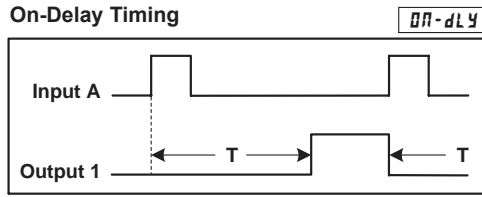
The Predefined modes control the activation and deactivation of Output 1, in relation to Start and Reset signals applied to the Timer inputs. (See timing diagrams which follow.) When a selection other than **NO** is chosen, the parameters for Setpoint 1 (**SP-1**) in Module 6 are automatically configured to implement the selected operating mode. For some modes, parameters in Modules 1 and 2 are also automatically configured to properly implement the predefined mode. Refer to the chart shown with the timing diagrams for the specific parameters loaded for each predefined mode. Also, note the specific external wiring or plug jumper settings required for some modes.

The Setpoint On/Off or Time-out values for the specific application should be entered directly in Module 5 after selecting the operating mode. Only the value parameters which apply to the selected mode are displayed. These values can also be entered through Module 6, Setpoint (Alarm) Parameters, if desired.

Select **NO** if not using a Predefined Operating Mode, in which case Setpoint parameters must all be individually programmed for the particular application.

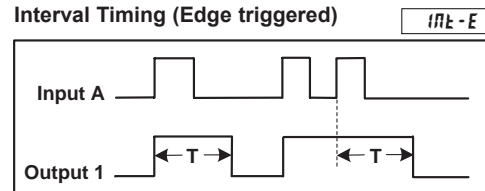
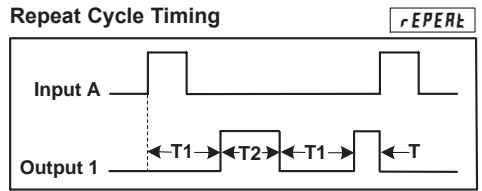
# Timing Diagrams for Predefined Timer Operating Modes

**NOTE:** Input A is shown as a Sourcing input (active high). If a Sinking input (active low) is used, the logic levels for Input A would be inverted.



The input signal must be wired to both the Input A and User Input 1 terminals. The Timer Input plug jumper and the User Input plug jumper must both be set to the same position (either both SNK or both SRC).

The input signal must be wired to both the Input A and User Input 1 terminals. The Timer Input plug jumper and the User Input plug jumper must be set to opposite positions (one SNK, one SRC) and the Input signal must be a current sinking type (i.e. pulls input to common).



## Parameter Settings for Predefined Timer Operating Modes

### MODULE 1 - Timer Input Parameters (1-INP)

DISPLAY	PARAMETER	<b>ON-dLY</b>	<b>OF-dLY</b>	<b>rEPEAt</b>	<b>dLY INt</b>	<b>INt-L</b>	<b>INt-E</b>
<b>INP OP</b>	Timer Input Operation	<b>Edr 5-2</b>	<b>Edr 5-2</b>	<b>Edr 5-2</b>	<b>Edr 5-2</b>	<b>LEUr 5t</b>	<b>Edr 5-2</b>

### MODULE 2 - User Input Parameters (2-FNC)

DISPLAY	PARAMETER	<b>ON-dLY</b>	<b>OF-dLY</b>	<b>rEPEAt</b>	<b>dLY INt</b>	<b>INt-L</b>	<b>INt-E</b>
<b>USEr-1</b>	User Input 1	N/A	<b>r 5t-L</b>	N/A	N/A	<b>Or 5t-E</b>	N/A
<b>r 5t</b>	Reset Key	<b>NO</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>(SP 1-YE5) NO</b>	<b>NO</b>

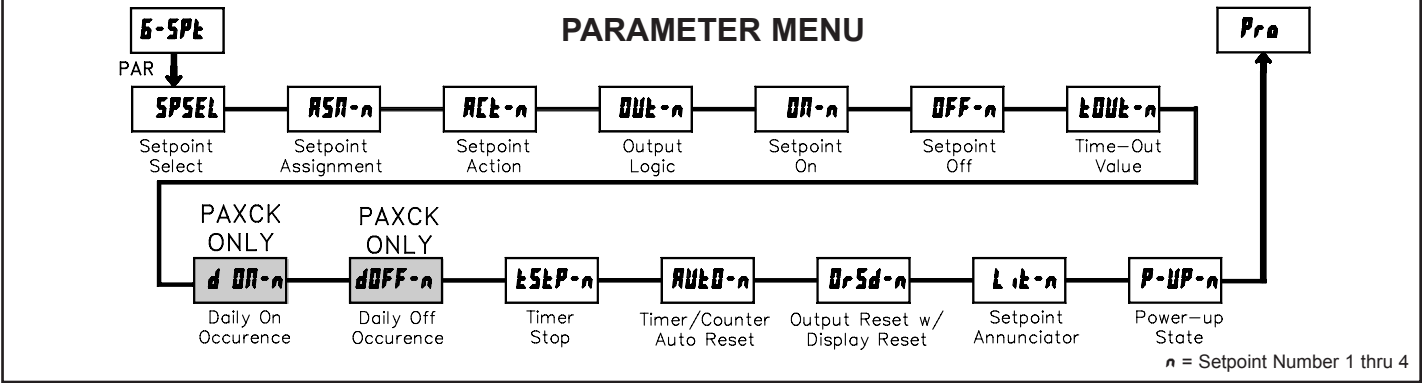
### MODULE 6 - Setpoint Parameters (6-SPt)

DISPLAY	PARAMETER	<b>ON-dLY</b>	<b>OF-dLY</b>	<b>rEPEAt</b>	<b>dLY INt</b>	<b>INt-L</b>	<b>INt-E</b>
<b>SPSEL</b>	Setpoint Select	<b>SP-1</b>	<b>SP-1</b>	<b>SP-1</b>	<b>SP-1</b>	<b>SP-1</b>	<b>SP-1</b>
<b>R5N-1</b>	Setpoint Assignment	<b>t-dSP</b>	<b>t-dSP</b>	<b>t-dSP</b>	<b>t-dSP</b>	<b>t-dSP</b>	<b>t-dSP</b>
<b>RCt-1</b>	Setpoint Action	<b>LRtCH</b>	<b>ON-OFF</b>	<b>ON-OFF</b>	<b>t-OUt</b>	<b>ON-OFF</b>	<b>t-OUt</b>
<b>OUt-1</b>	Output Logic	<b>NOr</b>	<b>NOr</b>	<b>NOr</b>	<b>NOr</b>	<b>NOr</b>	<b>NOr</b>
<b>ON-1</b>	Setpoint On	<b>URLUE</b>	<b>t-5t-rt</b>	<b>URLUE</b>	<b>URLUE</b>	<b>t-5t-rt</b>	<b>t-5t-rt</b>
<b>SP-1</b>	Setpoint On Value	<b>T*</b>	N/A	<b>T1*</b>	<b>T1*</b>	N/A	N/A
<b>OFF-1</b>	Setpoint Off	N/A	<b>URLUE</b>	<b>URLUE</b>	N/A	<b>URLUE</b>	N/A
<b>SPDF-1</b>	Setpoint Off Value	N/A	<b>T*</b>	<b>T2*</b>	N/A	<b>T*</b>	N/A
<b>tOUt-1</b>	Time-out Value	N/A	N/A	N/A	<b>T2*</b>	N/A	<b>T*</b>
<b>t5tP-1</b>	Timer Stop	<b>NO</b>	<b>0-OFF</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>0-OFF</b>	<b>0-OFF</b>	<b>0-OFF</b>
<b>RUt0-1</b>	Timer/Counter Auto Reset	<b>NO</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>0-OFF</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>Or 5d-1</b>	Output Reset w/display Reset	<b>NO</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>L t-1</b>	Setpoint Annunciator	<b>NOr</b>	<b>NOr</b>	<b>NOr</b>	<b>NOr</b>	<b>NOr</b>	<b>NOr</b>
<b>P-UP-1</b>	Power-up State	<b>OFF</b>	<b>OFF</b>	<b>OFF</b>	<b>OFF</b>	<b>OFF</b>	<b>OFF</b>

\* Refer to timing diagrams. These parameters are the actual Setpoint On/Off or Time-Out values set by the user for the specific application.

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

This module can only be accessed if a Setpoint Card is installed.



Module 6 is the programming module for the Setpoint (Alarm) Output Parameters. This programming module can only be accessed if a Setpoint card is installed. Depending on the card installed, there will be two or four Setpoint outputs available. The Setpoint Assignment and Setpoint Action parameters determine the applicable Setpoint features, and dictate which subsequent parameters will appear for the Setpoint being programmed.

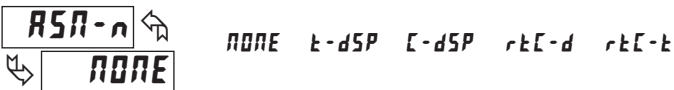
This section of the bulletin replaces the bulletin shipped with the Dual and Quad Setpoint plug-in cards. Discard the separate bulletin when using Setpoint plug-in cards with the PAXCK and PAXTM.

## SETPOINT SELECT



Select the Setpoint (alarm) output to be programmed. This provides access to the parameters for that particular Setpoint. The "n" in the following parameter displays, reflects the chosen Setpoint number (1 thru 4). After the chosen Setpoint is programmed, the display returns to SPSEL NO. Select the next Setpoint to be programmed and continue this sequence for each Setpoint. Select NO to exit the module. SP-3 and SP-4 apply to Quad Setpoint cards only.

## SETPOINT ASSIGNMENT



Select the meter display to which the Setpoint is assigned: Timer (t-dSP), Cycle Counter (l-dSP), Real-Time Clock Date display (rEt-d) or Real-Time Clock Time display (rEt-t). (The rEt-d and rEt-t selections only appear if a Real-Time Clock option card is installed.)

By selecting NONE, the Setpoint is not assigned to a specific display. However, the output can still be activated (set) and deactivated (reset) by various "events". Such events include the Timer starting or stopping, or another Setpoint output turning On or Off. The output can also be set and reset through a User Input function or through serial communications.

## SETPOINT ACTION



This parameter determines the mode for output deactivation as shown below. Output activation is controlled by the SETPOINT ON parameter setting.

DISPLAY	DESCRIPTION	OUTPUT DEACTIVATES
LAtCH	Latched Output Mode	At Reset (Manual or Automatic)
t-OUT	Timed Output Mode	After "Time-Out Value" Elapses
ON-OFF	On-Off Output Mode	Based on "Setpoint Off" Setting

The t-OUT and ON-OFF selections are not available when Setpoint is assigned to rEt-d.

## OUTPUT LOGIC



Normal Output Logic (NOR) turns the output "on" when activated and "off" when deactivated. Reverse Output Logic (REV) turns the output "off" when activated and "on" when deactivated.

## SETPOINT ON



This parameter determines when the Setpoint output will activate. Output activation can occur at a specific Setpoint Value (VALUE) or can be triggered by various "events", as shown in the parameter list. Such events include the Timer starting (t-StEt) or stopping (t-StOP), or by the action (event) that causes another Setpoint output to turn On or Off. When programmed for an event, the Setpoint must not be used as the Setpoint On event for another Setpoint.

Selecting VALUE displays a sub-menu where the Setpoint value is entered. The Setpoint value is based on the meter display to which the Setpoint is assigned (ASN-n). When assigned to the Timer or Cycle Counter, the Setpoint value is entered in the same format as the assigned display. When assigned to the Real-Time Clock Date Display (rEt-d), the date value is entered in month.day.year format (mddYY). When assigned to the Real-Time Clock Time Display (rEt-t), the Setpoint value is always entered in HH-MM format (Hours-Minutes with AM/PM selection). In Setpoint One-shot mode (See Daily On Occurrence), the One-shot Setpoint is enabled (armed) by scrolling the AM/PM digit until the 2nd digit decimal point is lit.



## SETPOINT OFF



The Setpoint Off parameter only appears when the Setpoint Action (ACT-n) is programmed for On-Off Output mode (ON-OFF). In this mode, this parameter determines when the Setpoint output will deactivate. Output deactivation can occur at a specific Setpoint Off Value (VALUE) or can be triggered by various "events", as shown in the parameter list. Such events include the Timer starting (t-StEt) or stopping (t-StOP), or by the action (event) that causes another Setpoint output to turn On or Off. When programmed for an event, the Setpoint must not be used as the Setpoint Off event for another Setpoint.

Selecting VALUE will display a sub-menu where the Setpoint Off value is entered. The Setpoint Off value is based on the meter display to which the Setpoint is assigned (ASN-n). When assigned to the Timer or Cycle Counter, the value is entered in the same format as the assigned display. When assigned to the Real-Time Clock Date Display (rEt-d), the date value is entered in month.day.year format (mddYY). When assigned to the Real-Time Clock Time Display (rEt-t), the value is always entered in HH-MM format (Hours-Minutes with AM/PM selection).



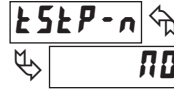
### TIME-OUT VALUE



000002 to 9959.99

The Time-Out Value only appears when the Setpoint Action (**ACT-n**) is programmed for Timed Output mode (**t-OUT**). In this mode, the Time-Out Value is the Setpoint Output time duration, from activation to deactivation. This value is always entered in minutes, seconds, and hundredths of seconds format. The maximum Time-Out Value is 99 minutes 59.99 seconds.

### TIMER STOP

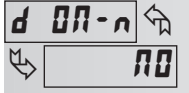


NO ON OFF

Timer stops when the Setpoint output activates (**ON**) or deactivates (**OFF**). Select **NO** if the output should not affect the Timer Run/Stop status.

Stopping the Timer as a result of this parameter does not constitute a **t-STOP** condition (event) for the Setpoint On or Setpoint Off parameters.

### PAXCK: DAILY ON OCCURRENCE



NO YES

This parameter only appears when the Setpoint is assigned (**ASP-n**) to the Real-Time Clock Time display (**rct-t**). This parameter determines the days of the week when the Setpoint output will activate.

Selecting **YES** displays a sublist for choosing the days of the week. On all days entered as **YES** in the sublist, the output will activate. On all days entered as **NO**, the output will not activate. The output activation is repetitive, and will occur every week on the chosen day(s).

DISPLAY	DESCRIPTION	FACTORY
Sun	Sunday	NO
Mon	Monday	YES
Tue	Tuesday	YES
Wed	Wednesday	YES
Thu	Thursday	YES
Fri	Friday	YES
Sat	Saturday	NO

#### Setpoint One-Shot Mode

If all days are set to **NO**, the Setpoint will operate in “One-shot” mode. When a One-shot setpoint is enabled (armed), the setpoint output will activate at the set time and disable itself from activating again. To enable or re-enable a one-shot alarm, go to the Setpoint value entry display and press the Up or Dn key repeatedly while the AM/PM digit is selected (flashing). When the 2nd digit decimal point is lit, the Setpoint is enabled. The Setpoint enable status is saved at power-down. The enable state of the Setpoint is not affected or changed when the Parameter List is exchanged.

The setpoint will turn off (de-activate) as programmed per the Setpoint Action selected. If **ON-OFF** mode is selected, program all the Daily Off days to **YES** to have the Setpoint turn off at the next Daily Off Occurrence. The One-shot status can also be viewed or set from the Setpoint Off value entry display.

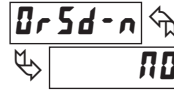
### TIMER/COUNTER AUTO RESET



NO ON OFF

When the Setpoint output activates (**ON**) or deactivates (**OFF**), the meter automatically resets the Setpoint Assignment display (**ASP-n**). Select **NO** if the Setpoint output should not cause the assigned display to reset. Does not apply to manual activations or deactivations by user input, function key, or serial communications.

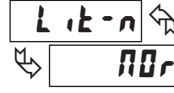
### OUTPUT RESET WITH DISPLAY RESET



NO YES

When **YES** is selected, the Setpoint output will reset when the Setpoint Assignment display (**ASP-n**) resets. Select **NO** if the Setpoint output should not reset when the assigned display resets.

### SETPOINT ANNUNCIATOR

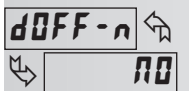


NOr rEU FLASH OFF

This parameter controls the illumination of the LED annunciator for the corresponding Setpoint output (**SPn**) as follows:

- Normal (**NOr**) – Annunciator displayed when output is “on” (activated)
- Reverse (**rEU**) – Annunciator displayed when output is “off” (deactivated)
- Flash (**FLASH**) – Annunciator and display flashes when output is “on” (activated)
- Off (**OFF**) – Annunciator disabled

### PAXCK: DAILY OFF OCCURRENCE



NO YES

This parameter only appears when the Setpoint is assigned (**ASP-n**) to the Real-Time Clock Time display (**rct-t**) and when the Setpoint Action (**ACT-n**) is programmed for On-Off Output mode (**ON-OFF**). In this mode, this parameter determines the days of the week when the Setpoint output will deactivate.

Selecting **YES** displays a sublist for choosing the days of the week. On all days entered as **YES** in the sublist, the output will deactivate. On all days entered as **NO**, the output will not deactivate. The output deactivation is repetitive, and will occur every week on the chosen day(s).

DISPLAY	DESCRIPTION	FACTORY
Sun	Sunday	NO
Mon	Monday	YES
Tue	Tuesday	YES
Wed	Wednesday	YES
Thu	Thursday	YES
Fri	Friday	YES
Sat	Saturday	NO

### SETPOINT POWER-UP STATE



OFF ON SAVE

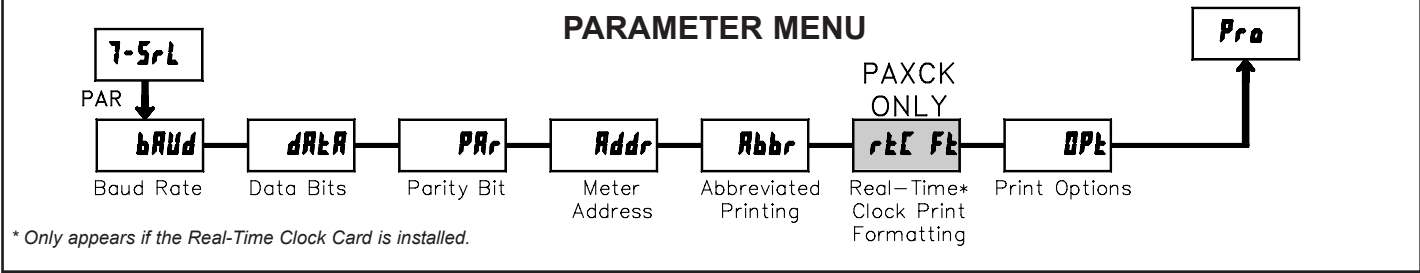
Determines the on/off state of the Setpoint output at power-up. Regardless of output logic setting (normal or reverse).

- OFF** – Deactivates the Setpoint output at power-up
- ON** – Activates the Setpoint output at power-up
- SAVE** – Restores the output to the state it was in prior to power-down



# 6.7 MODULE 7 - SERIAL COMMUNICATIONS PARAMETERS (7-5rL)

This module can only be accessed if a Serial Communications Card is installed.



Module 7 is the programming module for the Serial Communications Parameters. These parameters are used to match the serial settings of the PAX with those of the host computer or other serial device, such as a terminal or printer. This programming module can only be accessed if an RS232 or RS485 Serial Communications card is installed.

This section also includes an explanation of the commands and formatting required for communicating with the PAX. In order to establish serial communications, the user must have host software that can send and receive ASCII characters. Red Lion's Crimson® software can be used for configuring the PAX. (See ordering information.) For serial hardware and wiring details, refer to section 4.5 Serial Communication Wiring.

*This section of the PAXTM/CK bulletin replaces the bulletin shipped with the RS232 and RS485 serial communications plug-in cards. Discard the separate bulletin when using those serial plug-in cards with the PAXTM/CK. Also, this section does NOT apply to the DeviceNet, Modbus, or Profibus-DP communication cards. For details on the operation of the Fieldbus cards, refer to the bulletin shipped with each card.*

## BAUD RATE

bAUd ↕

↕ [ 9600 ]

300	600	1200	2400
4800	9600	19200	

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 at which all the serial equipment are capable of transmitting and receiving data.

## DATA BITS

dAtE ↕

↕ [ 7 ]

7      8

Select either 7- or 8-bit data word lengths. Set the word length to match the other serial communications equipment on the serial link.

## PARITY BIT

PARr ↕

↕ [ Odd ]

NO      Odd      Even

This parameter only appears when the Data Bits parameter is set to a 7-bit data word length. Set the parity bit to match that of the other serial communications equipment on the serial link. The meter ignores parity when receiving data and sets the parity bit for outgoing data. If parity is set to NO, an additional stop bit is used to force the frame size to 10 bits.

## METER ADDRESS

AAdr ↕

↕ [ 00 ]

00 to 99

Enter the serial meter (node) address. With a single meter, an address is not needed and a value of zero can be used. With multiple meters (RS485 applications), a unique 2 digit address number must be assigned to each meter.

Addresses 98 and 99 are reserved to configure a unit as a serial real-time clock master. See Serial Real-time Clock Master Addressing.

## ABBREVIATED PRINTING

Abbr ↕

↕ [ NO ]

NO      YES

This parameter determines the formatting of data transmitted from the meter in response to a Transmit Value (T) command or a Block Print Request (P) command. Select NO for a Full print transmission, which consists of the meter address, mnemonics, and parameter data. Select YES for abbreviated print transmissions, consisting of the parameter data only. This setting affects all the parameters selected in the PRINT OPTIONS. (Note: If the meter address is 00, the address will not be sent during a Full transmission.)

## PAXCK: REAL-TIME CLOCK PRINT FORMATTING

rEt FEt ↕

↕ [ YES ]

NO      YES

This parameter determines the formatting of the Real-Time Clock (RTC) values transmitted from the meter in response to a Transmit Value (T) command or a Block Print Request (P) command. This parameter appears only when a Real-Time Clock plug-in option card is installed.

When YES is selected, RTC values are formatted as per the RTC Time and Date Display Formats programmed in Module 8. The Day of Week value is sent as a character string.

When NO is selected, the meter sends the RTC values as numeric data only. This selection allows the RTC values to be recognized by the Red Lion HMI products. RTC Time/Date units are separated by a ".". The Day is sent as a single number as shown below.

- TIME - Hours (24-Hr. format), Minutes, Seconds (HHMMSS)
- DATE - Month, Day, Year (mmdyy)
- DAY - 1 = Sunday thru 7 = Saturday

## PRINT OPTIONS

OPt ↕

↕ [ NO ]

This parameter selects the meter values transmitted in response to a Print Request. A Print Request is sometimes referred to as a block print because more than one parameter can be sent to a printer or computer as a block.

Selecting YES displays a sublist for choosing the meter parameters to appear in the block print. All parameters entered as YES in the sublist will be transmitted during a block print. Parameters entered as NO will not be sent.

DISPLAY	PARAMETER	FACTORY	MNEMONIC
t-dSP	Timer	YES	TMR
C-dSP	Cycle Counter	NO	CNT
rEt-d	RTC Date*	NO	DAT
rEt-t	RTC Time*	NO	TIM
SPNt	Setpoint Values*	NO	SP1 SP2 SP3 SP4
SPNtOF	Setpoint Off/Time-Out Values*	NO	SO1 SO2 SO3 SO4
StP	Timer/Cnt Start & Stop Values	NO	TST TSP CST CSP

\* These values are plug-in card dependent.



## SERIAL RTC MASTER ADDRESSING

A meter, having software code version 2.3 or greater, with a Real Time Clock Card and an RS485 Serial Communication Card installed, can act as a Serial RTC Master, when programmed with meter address 98 or 99. With this feature, whenever the Master meter's time, date or day is changed, through quick or main programming, it will transmit and make the same change to the other PAXCK's on the RS485 bus. Only one meter should be configured as Master. This Master, with address 98 or 99, should also be programmed as the "Host" in module **B-rtc** under Clock Synchronization. With it programmed as Host, the other PAXCK Slaves will update hours, minutes and seconds to the Host once an hour and the Real-Time Clock Wiring (terminals 16-18) will not be necessary.

Meter addresses 98 and 99 are distinguished as follows: With address 98, the meter will transmit the change to all meters on the RS485 bus addressed as "0". This is useful when using both newer or older software code version meters, or when another master (computer, operator interface) is not being used.

With address 99, the meter will transmit the change to all, software code version 2.3 or greater, meters on the RS485 bus using a global broadcast address suffix. This is useful when it is necessary to have unique or other than 0 serial meter addresses or when having a computer or operator interface connected.

## 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 the command terminator character \* or \$.

### Command Chart

COMMAND	DESCRIPTION	NOTES
N	Node (Meter) Address Specifier	Address a specific meter. Must be followed by 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:

- The first characters consist of the Node Address Specifier (N) followed by a 1 or 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. The address suffix, "?" is the global broadcast address specifier. A command string that is sent with N? prefix will be accepted by all PAXCKs on the RS485 network (software code version 2.3 or greater). This is useful for setting all meters to the current time, date or day that may have unique meter addresses on a bus. It is important not to send (P)rint or (T)ransmit commands using N? prefix, as it will result in multiple meters responding at the same time. This is the only command that may be used in conjunction with other commands.
- After the optional address specifier, the next character is the command character.
- 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 the options. If constructing a value change command (writing data), the numeric data is sent next.
- All command strings must be terminated with the string termination characters \* or \$. The meter does not begin processing the command string until this character is received. See Timing Diagram figure for differences between terminating characters.

*Note: On a change value command (V), if the command string is terminated with the \* character, all values are stored in E<sup>2</sup>PROM memory. Values are not stored if the \$ terminator is used.*

## Register Identification Chart

ID	VALUE DESCRIPTION	REGISTER NAME <sup>1</sup>	COMMAND <sup>2</sup>	TRANSMIT DETAILS <sup>3</sup>
A	Timer Value	TMR	T, V, R	6 digit
B	Cycle Counter Value	CNT	T, V, R	6 digit
C	RTC Time Value	TIM	T, V	6 digit
D	RTC Date Value	DAT	T, V	6 digit
E	Setpoint 1	SP1	T, V, R	6 digit
F	Setpoint 2	SP2	T, V, R	6 digit
G	Setpoint 3	SP3	T, V, R	6 digit
H	Setpoint 4	SP4	T, V, R	6 digit
I	Setpoint 1 Off Value	SO1	T, V	6 digit
J	Setpoint 2 Off Value	SO2	T, V	5 digit
K	Setpoint 3 Off Value	SO3	T, V	6 digit
L	Setpoint 4 Off Value	SO4	T, V	6 digit
M	Timer Start Value	TST	T, V	6 digit
O	Cycle Counter Start Value	CST	T, V	6 digit
Q	Timer Stop Value	TSP	T, V	6 digit
S	Cycle Counter Stop Value	CSP	T, V	6 digit
U	Auto/Man Register	MMR	T, V	0 - auto, 1 - manual
W	Day of Week Value	DAY	T, V	1 = Sun...7 = Sat
X	Setpoint Register	SOR	T, V	0 - not active, 1 - active

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

### Command String Examples:

- Address = 17, Write 350 to Setpoint 1  
String: N17VE350\$
- Address = 5, Cycle Counter value, response time of 50 to 100 msec. min.  
String: N05TB\*
- Address = 0, Reset Timer value  
String: RA\*

### 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. 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).

### For RTC Time [C] and Date [D] Value:

Time - 24 Hours, Minutes, Seconds (HHMMSS)

Ex: 083000 = 8:30 AM, 144500 = 2:45 PM

Date - Month, Day, Year (mmdyy)

Ex: 123101 = December 31, 2001

Day - 1 = Sunday through 7 = Saturday

EX: 3 = Tuesday

### Notes:

- Since the meter does not issue a reply to value change commands, follow with a transmit value command for readback verification.
- The date and day must be set separately.

### 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 (Rbbr = #0)

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: 6 bytes for number, up to 3 for decimal points.
19	<CR> (Carriage return)
20	<LF> (Line feed)
21	<SP> (Space) <sup>*</sup>
22	<CR> (Carriage return) <sup>*</sup>
23	<LF> (Line feed) <sup>*</sup>

<sup>\*</sup> These characters only appear in the last line of a block print.

The first two characters transmitted are the unit address. If the address assigned is 0, two spaces are substituted. A space follows the unit address field. The next three characters are the register mnemonic.

The numeric data is transmitted next. The numeric field is 12 characters long (decimal points are loaded depending on timer range selected). The data is right-aligned with leading spaces for any unfilled positions.

The end of the response string is terminated with <CR> and <LF>. When a block print is finished, an extra <SP>, <CR>, and <LF> are used to provide separation between the transmissions.

## Abbreviated Transmission (Rbbr = YE5)

BYTE	DESCRIPTION
1-12	12 byte data field, 6 bytes for number, up to 3 bytes for decimal points.
13	<CR> (Carriage return)
14	<LF> (Line feed)
15	<SP> (Space) <sup>*</sup>
16	<CR> (Carriage return) <sup>*</sup>
17	<LF> (Line feed) <sup>*</sup>

<sup>\*</sup> 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.

**Note:** Transmissions are formatted to match the way the parameter is displayed. This includes setpoints.

**Example:** SP1 assigned to RTC. RTC format = 12:00 P.  
SP1 printout = 12:00 P.

**Note:** When communicating with a Red Lion Controls HMI unit, set **rLE Fk** in programming module 7 (serial) to **#0**. This formats the RTC parameters to:

Time - 24 Hours, Minutes, Seconds

Date - Month, Day, Year

Day - 1 = Sunday through 7 = Saturday

Decimal points are substituted for all punctuation.

## Meter Response Examples:

1. Address = 17, full field response, Cycle Counter = 875

17 CNT 875 <CR><LF>

2. Address = 0, full field response, Setpoint 2 = 250.5

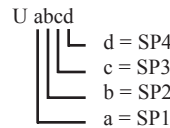
SP2 250.5<CR><LF>

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

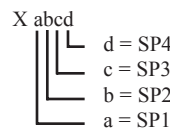
This register sets the controlling mode for the outputs. In Auto Mode (0) the meter controls the setpoint output. In Manual Mode (1) the outputs are defined by the registers SOR. When transferring from auto mode to manual mode, the meter holds the last output value (until the register is changed by a 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.



**Example:** VU0011 places SP3 and SP4 in manual.

## Setpoint Output Register (SOR) ID: X

This register is used to view or change 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 inactive and a "1" means the output is active. The output logic parameter in Module 6 will affect the active logic state.



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.

**Example:** VX10\* will result in output 1 active and output 2 inactive.

## 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.

Refer to the Timing Diagrams below. 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 (\*, \$) 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. 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 '\*' 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.

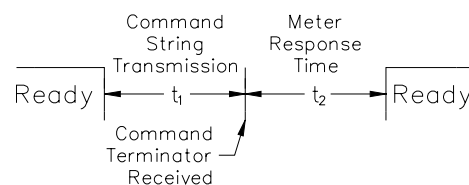
$$t_3 = (10 \text{ times the \# of characters}) / \text{baud rate}$$

## SERIAL TIMING

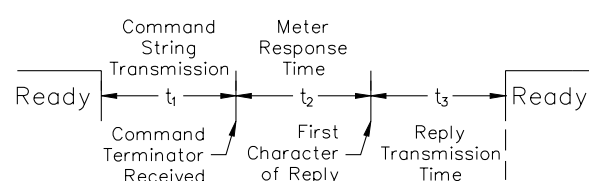
COMMAND	COMMENT	PROCESS TIME ( $t_2$ )
R	Reset	2-50 msec.
V	Write	100-200 msec.
T	Transmit	2-50 msec. for \$ 50-100 msec. for *
P	Print	2-50 msec. for \$ 50-100 msec. for *

### Timing Diagrams

#### NO REPLY FROM METER



#### RESPONSE FROM METER



## COMMUNICATION FORMAT

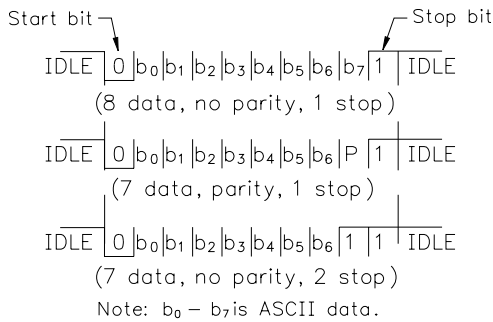
Data is transferred from the meter through a serial communication channel. In serial communications, the voltage is switched between a high and low level at a predetermined rate (baud rate) using ASCII encoding. The receiving device reads the voltage levels at the same intervals and then translates the 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 -25 V	a-b < -200 mV
0	space (active)	TXD,RXD; +3 to +25 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. 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.



Character Frame Figure

## 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.

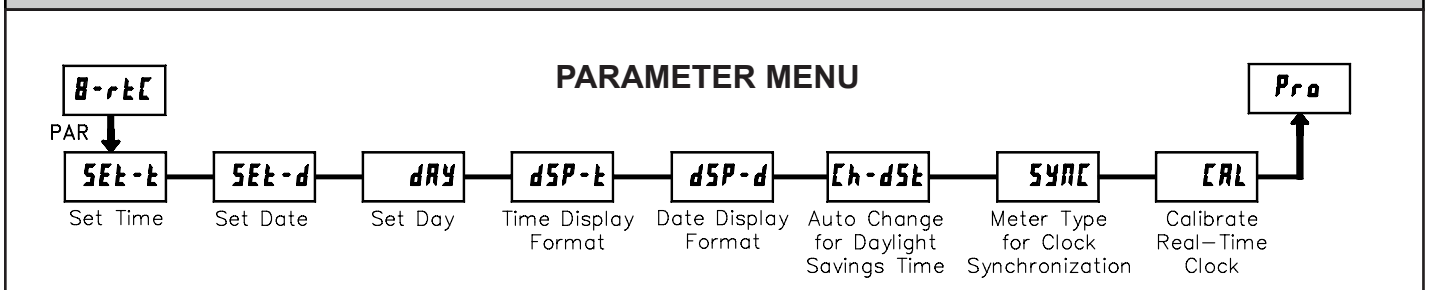
## Parity Bit

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 PAX.

## 6.8 MODULE 8 - REAL-TIME CLOCK PARAMETERS (B-rtC) - PAXCK



Module 8 is the programming module for the Real-Time Clock (RTC) Date and Time Parameters. In the Display Mode, the DAT annunciator indicates the RTC Date is currently being shown. The RTC Time display is shown with no annunciator. This programming module can only be accessed if a Real-Time Clock card is installed.

### SET TIME



This parameter sets the Time for the Real-Time Clock. Selecting YES will display the sub-menu where the Time can be set or changed. The RTC Time is entered in “Hours-Minutes”, 12-hour format, with AM/PM indication. When the PAR key is pressed, the new Time is entered and begins running. The “Seconds” always start from 00 when the Time is entered. Select NO to advance to the next parameter without changing the Time.



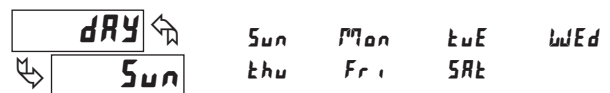
### SET DATE



This parameter sets the Date for the Real-Time Clock. Selecting YES will display the sub-menu where the Date can be set or changed. The RTC Date is entered in “Month.Day.Year” format (two-digit values). When the PAR key is pressed, the new Date is entered. Select NO to advance to the next parameter without changing the Date.

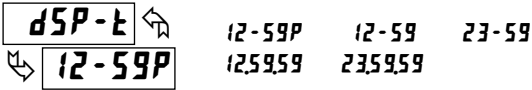


### SET DAY



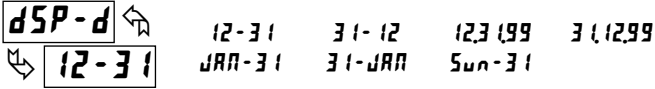
Set the Day of the week for the Real-Time Clock.

### TIME DISPLAY FORMAT



Select the format in which the Real-Time Clock Time will be displayed. The format selections depict the *range* for the RTC Time display, and DO NOT represent the *current* RTC Time. When the meter is operating in the Display Mode, the RTC Time display is shown with no annunciator.

### DATE DISPLAY FORMAT



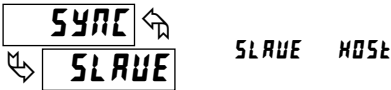
Select the format in which the Real-Time Clock Date will be displayed. The format selections depict the *range* for the RTC Date display, and DO NOT represent the *current* RTC Date. When the meter is operating in the Display Mode, the RTC Date display is indicated by the DAT annunciator.

### AUTO CHANGE FOR DAYLIGHT SAVINGS TIME



Selecting **YES** allows the meter to automatically adjust the RTC Time for Daylight Savings Time. (Adjustment dates are U.S.A. standard only.) Avoid setpoints that occur during adjustment (Sundays 1 to 3 AM).

### METER TYPE FOR CLOCK SYNCHRONIZATION

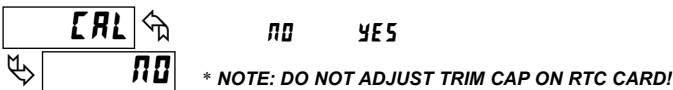


Time synchronization between multiple PAXCK meters can be accomplished through a hardware interface on the Real-Time Clock option card. This RS485 type interface allows connection of up to 32 PAXCK meters in a two-wire multidrop network, at distances up to 4000 ft. (See Section 4.6, Real-Time Clock Wiring).

In a Synchronization network, one PAXCK meter is programmed as the Host (**HOST**), while all other meters are programmed as Slaves (**SLAVE**). Once every hour (at 30 min. past the hour), the Host meter outputs a time synchronization pulse onto the network. Upon receiving the synchronization pulse, each Slave meter automatically adjusts the Minutes and Seconds of its RTC Time setting to synchronize with the Host. *Synchronization, using the Real-Time Clock Wiring, adjusts the Minutes and Seconds only, and does not change the Hours, AM/PM, Day or Date settings in the Slave meter's RTC.*

Full-time synchronization (hours, minutes and seconds) is possible for PAXCKs that are connected in an RS485 network (RS485 Serial Option cards required). In this configuration, one meter is designated as the Serial RTC Master by setting the meter's address as 98 or 99 (see Serial Real-time Clock Addressing in Master Module 7). Every hour (at 30 min past the hour), the Serial RTC Master / Host will transmit the full time (Hours, minutes, seconds) to all meters through the RS485 serial card wiring network. The time, date, or day will also be transmitted and updated in the Slaves when changed in the programming of the Serial RTC Master. Only one meter should be configured as Master and that meter should also be configured as the Host.

### CALIBRATE REAL-TIME CLOCK



The Real-Time Clock circuit uses a crystal controlled oscillator for high accuracy timekeeping. The oscillator is factory calibrated\* and optimized for 25°C ambient temperature operation. Since the PAXCK is designed to operate over a wide temperature range, and since the accuracy of a crystal oscillator varies with ambient temperature, some drift in the RTC time may be observed over an extended period. This is primarily seen in high or low temperature installations. To compensate for the wide operating temperature range, a calibration or "Offset" value can be entered, which effectively slows down or speeds up the clock to maintain accurate timekeeping.

To calibrate the RTC, install the meter in its normal operating environment, and set the time based on a known accurate reference (such as the WWV broadcast or the Atomic Clock reference which is available via the internet). After 30 days of normal operation, compare the RTC time to the reference, and note the amount of time gained or lost. Refer to the tables on the next page for the proper Offset value to enter, given the amount of time drift observed.



Selecting **YES** for the **cal** parameter displays the **offset** sub-menu where the present Offset value can be viewed or changed. The tables below show the value to enter, given the amount of time gained or lost in a 30-day period.

*Values 00 and 32 provide no Offset, and are not shown in the tables.*

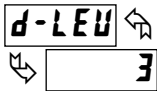
IF RTC CLOCK GAINED TIME: USE VALUE FROM THIS TABLE			
SECONDS GAINED IN 30 DAYS	ENTER THIS OFFSET VALUE	SECONDS GAINED IN 30 DAYS	ENTER THIS OFFSET VALUE
5	01	90	17
11	02	95	18
16	03	100	19
21	04	105	20
26	05	111	21
32	06	116	22
37	07	121	23
42	08	127	24
47	09	132	25
53	10	137	26
58	11	142	27
63	12	148	28
69	13	153	29
74	14	158	30
79	15	163	31
84	16		

IF RTC CLOCK LOST TIME: USE VALUE FROM THIS TABLE			
SECONDS LOST IN 30 DAYS	ENTER THIS OFFSET VALUE	SECONDS LOST IN 30 DAYS	ENTER THIS OFFSET VALUE
11	33	179	49
21	34	190	50
32	35	200	51
42	36	211	52
53	37	221	53
63	38	232	54
74	39	243	55
84	40	253	56
95	41	264	57
105	42	274	58
116	43	285	59
127	44	295	60
137	45	306	61
148	46	316	62
158	47	327	63
169	48		

## 6.9 MODULE 9 - FACTORY SERVICE OPERATIONS (9-FL5)

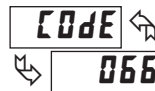


### DISPLAY INTENSITY LEVEL



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

### RESTORE FACTORY DEFAULTS



Use the **RST** and/or arrow keys to display **CODE 066** and press **PAR**. The meter will display **RESET** and then returns to **CODE 050**. Press **DSP** key to return to the Display Mode. This will overwrite all programmed user settings with the Factory Default Settings shown in the Parameter Value Chart. For the PAXCK, the Time and Date stored in the Real-Time Clock, as well as the RTC Calibration Offset value, are NOT overwritten by this parameter. However, the Time and Date Display Formats will revert back to the Factory Default Settings.

## TROUBLESHOOTING

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

PROBLEM	REMEDIES
NO DISPLAY	<b>CHECK:</b> Power level, power connections
PROGRAMMING LOCKED-OUT	<b>CHECK:</b> User input set for program lock-out function is in Active state <b>ENTER:</b> Security code requested
CERTAIN DISPLAYS ARE LOCKED-OUT	<b>CHECK:</b> Display Lock-out programming in Module 3
MODULES or PARAMETERS NOT ACCESSIBLE	<b>CHECK:</b> Corresponding plug-in card installation, Program Lock-out/ Value Access parameter programming in Module 3
TIMER NOT RUNNING	<b>CHECK:</b> Input wiring, Timer plug jumper setting, Timer input programming in Module 1, input signal level, Timer Inhibited by Input B or a user input
USER INPUT NOT WORKING PROPERLY	<b>CHECK:</b> User input wiring, user input plug jumper setting, user input signal level, user input programming in Module 2
OUTPUTS NOT WORKING PROPERLY	<b>CHECK:</b> Setpoint plug-in card installation, wiring, Setpoint programming in Module 6
REAL-TIME CLOCK NOT WORKING PROPERLY	<b>CHECK:</b> RTC plug-in card installation, RTC programming in Module 8, check for proper battery installation, replace battery. <b>DO NOT ADJUST TRIM CAP ON RTC CARD!</b>
SERIAL COMMUNICATIONS NOT WORKING	<b>CHECK:</b> Serial plug-in card installation, Serial wiring, Serial settings in Module 7, host settings
ERROR CODE ( <i>Err 1-4</i> )	<b>PRESS:</b> Reset key (If unable to clear, contact factory.)

Shaded areas are model dependent.

### LIMITED WARRANTY

The Company warrants the products it manufactures against defects in materials and workmanship for a period limited to two years from the date of shipment, provided the products have been stored, handled, installed, and used under proper conditions. The Company's liability under this limited warranty shall extend only to the repair or replacement of a defective product, at The Company's option. The Company disclaims all liability for any affirmation, promise or representation with respect to the products.

The customer agrees to hold Red Lion Controls harmless from, defend, and indemnify RLC against damages, claims, and expenses arising out of subsequent sales of RLC products or products containing components manufactured by RLC and based upon personal injuries, deaths, property damage, lost profits, and other matters which Buyer, its employees, or sub-contractors are or may be to any extent liable, including without limitation penalties imposed by the Consumer Product Safety Act (P.L. 92-573) and liability imposed upon any person pursuant to the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act (P.L. 93-637), as now in effect or as amended hereafter.

No warranties expressed or implied are created with respect to The Company's products except those expressly contained herein. The Customer acknowledges the disclaimers and limitations contained herein and relies on no other warranties or affirmations.

# PARAMETER VALUE CHART

## PAXCK Clock Timer

Programmer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Meter# \_\_\_\_\_ Security Code \_\_\_\_\_

### 1- INP Timer Input Parameters

DISPLAY	PARAMETER	FACTORY SETTING	USER SETTING
<b>rRNGE</b>	TIMER RANGE	555555	_____
<b>INP OP</b>	TIMER INPUT OPERATION	LEUEL	_____
<b>FltEr</b>	TIMER INPUT FILTERING	0N	_____
<b>t dir</b>	TIMING DIRECTION	UP	_____
<b>t Start</b>	TIMER START VALUE (A)	000000	_____
	TIMER START VALUE (B)*	000000	_____
<b>t StOP</b>	TIMER STOP (A & B*)	NO	_____
<b>URLUE</b>	TIMER STOP VALUE (A)	000000	_____
	TIMER STOP VALUE (B)*	000000	_____
<b>FLASH</b>	FLASH TIMER ANNUNCIATOR	NO	_____
<b>INP-UP</b>	TIMER INPUT STATE AT POWER-UP	StOP	_____
<b>t P-UP</b>	TIMER RESET AT POWER-UP	NO	_____

### 2-Fnc User Input and Function Key Parameters

DISPLAY	PARAMETER	FACTORY SETTING	USER SETTING
<b>USER-1</b>	USER INPUT 1	NO	_____
<b>USER-2</b>	USER INPUT 2	NO	_____
<b>USER-3</b>	USER INPUT 3	NO	_____
<b>F1</b>	FUNCTION KEY 1	NO	_____
<b>F2</b>	FUNCTION KEY 2	NO	_____
<b>rSt</b>	RESET KEY	drSt-E	_____
<b>SEc-F1</b>	SECONDARY FUNCTION KEY F1	NO	_____
<b>SEc-F2</b>	SECONDARY FUNCTION KEY F2	NO	_____

### 3-Lck Display and Program Lock-out Parameters

DISPLAY	PARAMETER	FACTORY SETTING	USER SETTING
<b>t-dSP</b>	TIMER DISPLAY LOCK-OUT	rEd	_____
<b>C-dSP</b>	CYCLE COUNT DISPLAY LOCK-OUT	L0C	_____
<b>rEt-d</b>	RTC DATE DISPLAY LOCK-OUT	L0C	_____
<b>rEt-t</b>	RTC TIME DISPLAY LOCK-OUT	L0C	_____
<b>SP-1</b>	SP1 ON VALUE ACCESS	L0C	_____
<b>SP0F-1</b>	SP1 OFF VALUE ACCESS	L0C	_____
<b>tOUt-1</b>	SP1 TIME-OUT VALUE ACCESS	L0C	_____
<b>SP-2</b>	SP2 ON VALUE ACCESS	L0C	_____
<b>SP0F-2</b>	SP2 OFF VALUE ACCESS	L0C	_____
<b>tOUt-2</b>	SP2 TIME-OUT VALUE ACCESS	L0C	_____
<b>SP-3</b>	SP3 ON VALUE ACCESS	L0C	_____
<b>SP0F-3</b>	SP3 OFF VALUE ACCESS	L0C	_____
<b>tOUt-3</b>	SP3 TIME-OUT VALUE ACCESS	L0C	_____
<b>SP-4</b>	SP4 ON VALUE ACCESS	L0C	_____
<b>SP0F-4</b>	SP4 OFF VALUE ACCESS	L0C	_____
<b>tOUt-4</b>	SP4 TIME-OUT VALUE ACCESS	L0C	_____
<b>t Start</b>	TIMER START VALUE ACCESS	L0C	_____
<b>t StOP</b>	TIMER STOP ACCESS	L0C	_____
<b>C Start</b>	COUNTER START VALUE ACCESS	L0C	_____
<b>C StOP</b>	COUNTER STOP VALUE ACCESS	L0C	_____
<b>SEt-t</b>	RTC TIME SETTING ACCESS	L0C	_____
<b>C0dE</b>	SECURITY CODE	000	_____

### 4-Cnt Cycle Counter Parameters

DISPLAY	PARAMETER	FACTORY SETTING	USER SETTING
<b>C Src</b>	CYCLE COUNTER COUNT SOURCE	NONE	_____
<b>C dir</b>	CYC. CNTR. COUNTING DIRECTION	UP	_____
<b>C Start</b>	CYCLE COUNTER START VALUE (A)	000000	_____
	CYCLE COUNTER START VALUE (B)*	000000	_____
<b>C StOP</b>	CYCLE COUNTER STOP (A & B*)	NO	_____
<b>URLUE</b>	CYCLE COUNTER STOP VALUE (A)	000000	_____
	CYCLE COUNTER STOP VALUE (B)*	000000	_____
<b>C P-UP</b>	CYC. CNTR. RESET AT POWER-UP	NO	_____

### 5-OPER Timer Operating Modes

DISPLAY	PARAMETER	FACTORY SETTING	USER SETTING
<b>t OPER</b>	PREDEFINED TIMER OPER. MODE	NO	_____
<b>SP-1</b>	SETPOINT 1 ON VALUE	000000	_____
<b>SP0F-1</b>	SETPOINT 1 OFF VALUE	000100	_____
<b>tOUt-1</b>	SETPOINT 1 TIME-OUT VALUE	000100	_____

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

Shaded areas are model dependent.



## 6-5P4 Setpoint (Alarm) Parameters

DISPLAY	PARAMETER	SP-1		SP-2		SP-3		SP-4	
		FACTORY SETTING	USER SETTING	FACTORY SETTING	USER SETTING	FACTORY SETTING	USER SETTING	FACTORY SETTING	USER SETTING
ASn-n	SETPOINT ASSIGNMENT	NONE	_____	NONE	_____	NONE	_____	NONE	_____
Act-n	SETPOINT ACTION	LATCH	_____	LATCH	_____	LATCH	_____	LATCH	_____
Out-n	OUTPUT LOGIC	NO	_____	NO	_____	NO	_____	NO	_____
On-n	SETPOINT ON (A)	VALUE	_____	VALUE	_____	VALUE	_____	VALUE	_____
	SETPOINT ON (B)*	VALUE	_____	VALUE	_____	VALUE	_____	VALUE	_____
SP-n	SETPOINT ON VALUE (A)	000000	_____	000000	_____	000000	_____	000000	_____
	SETPOINT ON VALUE (B)*	000000	_____	000000	_____	000000	_____	000000	_____
OFF-n	SETPOINT OFF (A)	VALUE	_____	VALUE	_____	VALUE	_____	VALUE	_____
	SETPOINT OFF (B)*	VALUE	_____	VALUE	_____	VALUE	_____	VALUE	_____
SPDF-n	SETPOINT OFF VALUE (A)	000 100	_____	000 100	_____	000 100	_____	000 100	_____
	SETPOINT OFF VALUE (B)*	000 100	_____	000 100	_____	000 100	_____	000 100	_____
tOut-n	TIME-OUT VALUE (A)	000 100	_____	000 100	_____	000 100	_____	000 100	_____
	TIME-OUT VALUE (B)*	000 100	_____	000 100	_____	000 100	_____	000 100	_____
d On-n	DAILY ON OCCURRENCE (A)	Mon-Fri	_____	Mon-Fri	_____	Mon-Fri	_____	Mon-Fri	_____
	DAILY ON OCCURRENCE (B)*	Mon-Fri	_____	Mon-Fri	_____	Mon-Fri	_____	Mon-Fri	_____
d OFF-n	DAILY OFF OCCURRENCE (A)	Mon-Fri	_____	Mon-Fri	_____	Mon-Fri	_____	Mon-Fri	_____
	DAILY OFF OCCURRENCE (B)*	Mon-Fri	_____	Mon-Fri	_____	Mon-Fri	_____	Mon-Fri	_____
tStP-n	TIMER STOP	NO	_____	NO	_____	NO	_____	NO	_____
RuR-n	TIMER/COUNTER AUTO RESET	NO	_____	NO	_____	NO	_____	NO	_____
OrSd-n	OUTPUT RESET W/DISPLAY RESET	NO	_____	NO	_____	NO	_____	NO	_____
L i-n	SETPOINT ANNUNCIATOR	NO	_____	NO	_____	NO	_____	NO	_____
P-UP-n	POWER-UP STATE	OFF	_____	OFF	_____	OFF	_____	OFF	_____

## 7-5rL Serial Communication Parameters

DISPLAY	PARAMETER	FACTORY SETTING	USER SETTING
bAud	BAUD RATE	9600	_____
dAR	DATA BITS	7	_____
PAR	PARITY BIT	Odd	_____
Raddr	METER UNIT ADDRESS	00	_____
Rbbr	ABBREVIATED PRINTING	NO	_____
rLC Fk	REAL-TIME CLOCK PRINT FORMAT	YES	_____
OPT	PRINT OPTIONS	_____	_____
t-dSP	TIMER DISPLAY	YES	_____
C-dSP	CYCLE COUNTER DISPLAY	NO	_____
rLC-d	RTC DATE DISPLAY	NO	_____
rLC-t	RTC TIME DISPLAY	NO	_____
SPnL	SETPOINT VALUES	NO	_____
SPnLOF	SETPOINT OFF/ TIME-OUT VALUES	NO	_____

## B-rkC Real-Time Clock Parameters

DISPLAY	PARAMETER	FACTORY SETTING	USER SETTING
dSP-t	TIME DISPLAY FORMAT	12-59P	_____
dSP-d	DATE DISPLAY FORMAT	12-31	_____
Ch-dSt	AUTO TIME CHANGE FOR D.S.T.	NO	_____
SYnL	SYNCHRONIZATION UNIT TYPE	SLAVE	_____
CRl	CALIBRATE REAL-TIME CLOCK	_____	_____
OFFSEt	RTC CALIBRATION OFFSET VALUE	00	_____

## 9-FCS Factory Service Parameters

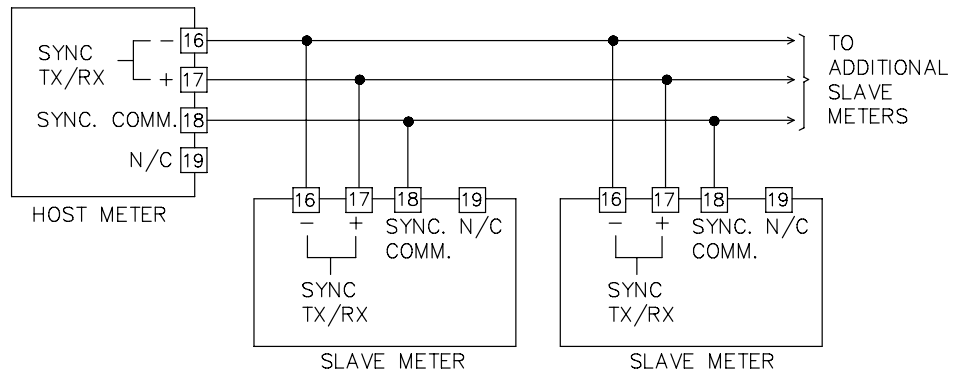
DISPLAY	PARAMETER	FACTORY SETTING	USER SETTING
d-LEU	DISPLAY INTENSITY LEVEL	3	_____

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

Shaded areas are model dependent.

## PAXCK Application

A big application request has always been for Real-Time Clocks to display time throughout the plant. The challenge has been to keep all the various clock locations synchronized with the right time. With the new PAXCK Timer/Real-Time Clock this problem is history. The clocks can be provided in three different sizes, the PAXCK (0.56 inch LEDs), the LPAXCK (1.5 inch LEDs), or the EPAX (4 inch LEDs). You can mix and match any number of the two versions, up to a maximum of 32 units. Simply select one of the units in the system as the host and the balance are programmed as slaves. The host will send out a synchronization pulse every hour to correct the time on any clock unit wired in the system.



Real-Time Clock Synchronization Network

# PAXTM/PAXCK PROGRAMMING QUICK OVERVIEW

