

# USER MANUAL for meter with Pt100/500/1000 input

type: **PAC-94TX**

firmware version: 5.14 or higher



Read the user's manual carefully before starting to use the unit.  
Producer reserves the right to implement changes without prior notice.

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**Explanation of symbols used in the manual:**



- This symbol denotes especially important guidelines concerning the installation and operation of the device. Not complying with the guidelines denoted by this symbol may cause an accident, damage or equipment destruction.

**IF THE DEVICE IS NOT USED ACCORDING TO THE MANUAL THE USER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR POSSIBLE DAMAGES.**



- This symbol denotes especially important characteristics of the unit. Read any information regarding this symbol carefully

**1. BASIC REQUIREMENTS AND USER SAFETY**



**- The manufacturer is not responsible for any damages caused by inappropriate installation, not maintaining the proper technical condition and using the unit against its destination.**

- Installation should be conducted by qualified personnel. During installation all available safety requirements should be considered. The fitter is responsible for executing the installation according to this manual, local safety and EMC regulations.

- The unit must be properly set-up, according to the application. Incorrect configuration can cause defective operation, which can lead to unit damage or an accident.

**- If in the case of a defect of unit operation there is a risk of a serious threat to the safety of people or property additional, independent systems and solutions to prevent such a threat must be used.**

**- The unit uses dangerous voltage that can cause a lethal accident. The unit must be switched off and disconnected from the power supply prior to starting installation of troubleshooting (in the case of malfunction).**

- Neighbouring and mating equipment must meet the requirements of appropriate standards and regulations concerning safety and be equipped with adequate anti-overvoltage and anti-interference filters.

**- Do not attempt to disassemble, repair or modify the unit yourself. The unit has no user serviceable parts. Units, in which a defect was stated must be disconnected and submitted for repairs at an authorized service centre.**



- In order to minimize fire or electric shock hazard, the unit must be protected against atmospheric precipitation and excessive humidity.

- Do not use the unit in areas threatened with excessive shocks, vibrations, dust, humidity, corrosive gasses and oils.

- Do not use the unit in explosion hazard areas.



- Do not use the unit in areas with significant temperature variations, exposed to condensation or icing.
- Do not use the unit in areas exposed to direct sunlight.
- Make sure that the ambient temperature (e.g. inside the control box) does not exceed the recommended values. In such cases forced cooling of the unit must be considered (e.g. by using a ventilator).



**The unit is designed for operation in an industrial environment and must not be used in a household environment or similar.**

## 2. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

The **PAC-94TX** meter is equipped with Pt 100/Pt 500/Pt 1000 type input, with automatic connection recognition (three or four wire sensor). The measurement range spans from -99 °C to +600 °C, and input is fully linearised accordingly to PN-EN60751+A2:1999 standard. Result is showed on 3-digit LED display.

The device is equipped with one relay output. Device **PAC-94TX** is equipped with RS-485 / Modbus RTU communication interface and sensor supply output. The meter can be ordered in two power supply versions.

**PAC-94TX** can be used for controlling and regulation of processes need proportional and threshold control like: temperature processes (heating or cooling), valves controlling or other.

## 3. TECHNICAL DATA

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Power supply voltage<br>(depending on version) | 85... <b>230</b> ...260 V <sub>AC/DC</sub> ; 50 ÷ 60 Hz<br>or 19... <b>24</b> ...50 V <sub>DC</sub> ; 16... <b>24</b> ...35 V <sub>AC</sub> |
| External fuse (required)                       | T - type, max. 2 A  |
| Power consumption                              | max. 4.5 VA @ 85 ÷ 260 V <sub>AC/DC</sub><br>max. 4.5 VA @ 16 V ÷ 35 V <sub>AC</sub><br>max. 4.5 W @ 19 V ÷ 50 V <sub>DC</sub>              |
| Measurement input                              | Pt 100/ Pt 500/Pt 1000 type with automatic connection recognition (3 or 4-wires)  |
| Measurement range                              | -99 °C ÷ +600 °C  |
| Measurement accuracy                           | ± 0.25 % ± one digit  |
| Measurement wires resistance                   | max. 20 Ω (every wire)  |
| Outputs  |   |
| relay:   | 1 NO, 1 A/250 V <sub>AC</sub> (cos φ = 1)   |
| sensor power supply:                           | 24 V +5 %, -10 % / max. 100 mA, stabilized  |
| Communication interface                        | RS-485, 8N1 and 8N2, Modbus RTU, not separated  |
| Baud rate                                      | 1200 bit/sec ÷ 115200 bit/sec   |

|                                |                      |   |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|---|
| Display                        | result:<br>settings: | LED, 3 digit, 13 mm height, red<br>LED, 3 digit, 13 mm height, green  |
| Data memory                    |                      | non-volatile memory, EEPROM type  |
| Protection level               |                      | IP 65 (from front, after using waterproof cover)<br>IP 40 (from front)<br>IP 20 (housing and connection clips)  |
| Housing type                   |                      | panel   |
| Housing material               |                      | NORYL - GFN2S E1  |
| Housing dimensions             |                      | 96 x 48 x 100 mm  |
| Mounting hole                  |                      | 90.5 x 43 mm  |
| Assembly depth                 |                      | 102 mm  |
| Panel thickness                |                      | max. 5 mm   |
| Operating temperature          |                      | 0 °C to +50 °C  |
| Storage temperature            |                      | -10 °C to +70 °C  |
| Humidity                       |                      | 5 to 90 % no condensation   |
| Altitude                       |                      | up to 2000 meters above sea level   |
| Screws tightening max. torque  |                      | 0.5 Nm  |
| Max. connection leads diameter |                      | 2.5 mm <sup>2</sup>   |
| Safety requirements            |                      | according to: PN-EN 61010-1<br>installation category: II<br>pollution degree: 2<br>voltage in relation to ground: 300 V <sub>AC</sub><br><br>insulation resistance: >20 MΩ<br>insulation strength between power supply and<br>input/output terminal: 1min. @ 2300 V<br>insulation strength between relays terminal:<br>1min. @ 1350 V |
| EMC                            |                      | according to: PN-EN 61326   |



**This is a class A unit. In housing or a similar area it can cause radio frequency interference. In such cases the user can be requested to use appropriate preventive measures.**

## **4. DEVICE INSTALLATION**

The unit has been designed and manufactured in a way assuring a high level of user safety and resistance to interference occurring in a typical industrial environment. In order to take full advantage of these characteristics installation of the unit must be conducted correctly and according to the local regulations.



- Read the basic safety requirements on page 3 prior to starting the installation.
- Ensure that the power supply network voltage corresponds to the nominal voltage stated on the unit's identification label.
- The load must correspond to the requirements listed in the technical data.
- All installation works must be conducted with a disconnected power supply.
- Protecting the power supply clamps against unauthorized persons must be taken into consideration.

### **4.1. UNPACKING**

After removing the unit from the protective packaging, check for transportation damage. Any transportation damage must be immediately reported to the carrier. Also, write down the unit serial number on the housing and report the damage to the manufacturer.

Attached with the unit please find:

- user's manual,
- warranty,
- assembly brackets - 2 pieces.

### **4.2. ASSEMBLY**



- The unit is designed for mounting indoor inside housings (control panel, switchboard) assuring appropriate protection against electric impulse waves. Metal housing must be connected to the grounding in a way complying with the governing regulations.
- Disconnect the power supply prior to starting assembly.
- Check the correctness of the performed connections prior to switching the unit on.



In order to assemble the unit, a 90.5 mm x 43 mm mounting hole (Figure 4.1) must be prepared. The thickness of the material of which the panel is made must not exceed 5 mm. When preparing the mounting hole take the grooves for catches located on both sides of the housing into consideration (Figure 4.1). Place the unit in the mounting hole inserting it from the front side of the panel, and then fix it using the brackets (Figure 4.2). The minimum distances between assembly holes' axes - due to the thermal and mechanical conditions of operation - are 115 mm x 67 mm (Figure 4.3).

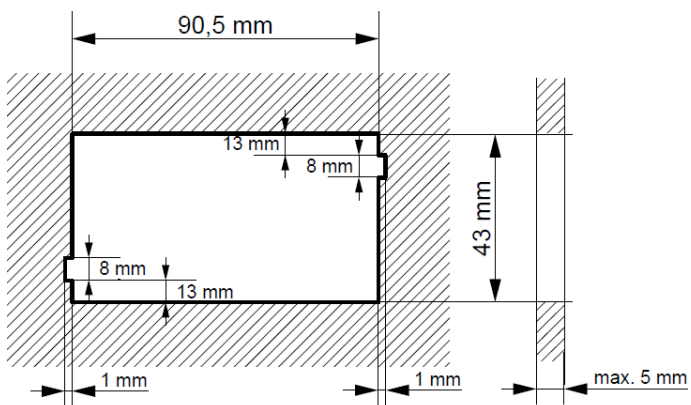


Figure 4.1. Mounting hole dimensions

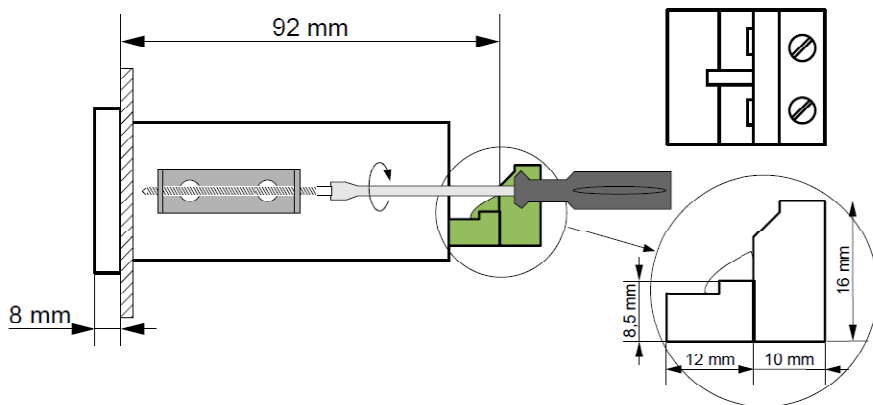


Figure 4.2. Installing of brackets, and dimensions of connectors.

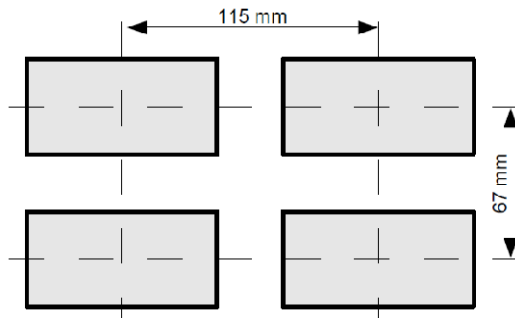


Figure 4.3. Minimum distances when assembly of a number of units

### 4.3. CONNECTION METHOD

#### Caution



- Installation should be conducted by qualified personnel. During installation all available safety requirements should be considered. The fitter is responsible for executing the installation according to this manual, local safety and EMC regulations.
- The unit is not equipped with an internal fuse or power supply circuit breaker. Because of this an external time-delay cut-out fuse with minimal possible nominal current value must be used (recommended bipolar, max. 2 A) and a power supply circuit-breaker located near the unit. In the case of using a monopolar fuse it must be mounted on the phase cable (L).
- The power supply network cable diameter must be selected in such a way that in the case of a short circuit of the cable from the side of the unit the cable shall be protected against destruction with an electrical installation fuse.
- Wiring must meet appropriate standards and local regulations and laws.
- In order to secure against accidental short circuit the connection cables must be terminated with appropriate insulated cable tips.
- Tighten the clamping screws. The recommended tightening torque is 0.5 Nm. Loose screws can cause fire or defective operation. Over tightening can lead to damaging the connections inside the units and breaking the thread.
- In the case of the unit being fitted with separable clamps they should be inserted into appropriate connectors in the unit, even if they are not used for any connections.
- **Unused clamps (marked as n.c.) must not be used for connecting any connecting cables (e.g. as bridges), because this can cause damage to the equipment or electric shock.**





If the unit is equipped with housing, covers and sealing packing, protecting against water intrusion, pay special attention to their correct tightening or clamping. In the case of any doubt consider using additional preventive measures (covers, roofing, seals, etc.). Carelessly executed assembly can increase the risk of electric shock.

- After the installation is completed do not touch the unit's connections when it is switched on, because it carries the risk of electrical shock.

**Due to possible significant interference in industrial installations appropriate measures assuring correct operation of the unit must be applied. To avoid the unit of improper indications keep recommendations listed below.**

- Avoid common (parallel) leading of signal cables and transmission cables together with power supply cables and cables controlling induction loads (e.g. contactors). Such cables should cross at a right angle.
- Contactor coils and induction loads should be equipped with anti-interference protection systems, e.g. RC-type.
- Use of screened signal cables is recommended. Signal cable screens should be connected to the earthing only at one of the ends of the screened cable.
- In the case of magnetically induced interference the use of twisted couples of signal cables (so-called "spirals") is recommended. The spiral (best if shielded) must be used with RS-485 serial transmission connections.
- In the case of interference from the power supply side the use of appropriate anti-interference filters is recommended. Bear in mind that the connection between the filter and the unit should be as short as possible and the metal housing of the filter must be connected to the earthing with largest possible surface. The cables connected to the filter output must not run in parallel with cables with interference (e.g. circuits controlling relays or contactors).

Connections of power supply voltage and measurement signals are executed using the screw connections on the back of the unit's housing.

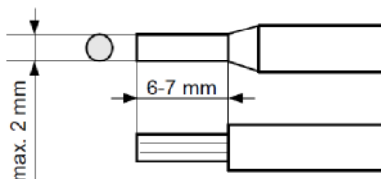


Figure 4.4. Method of cable insulation replacing and cable terminals



**All connections must be made while power supply is disconnected!**

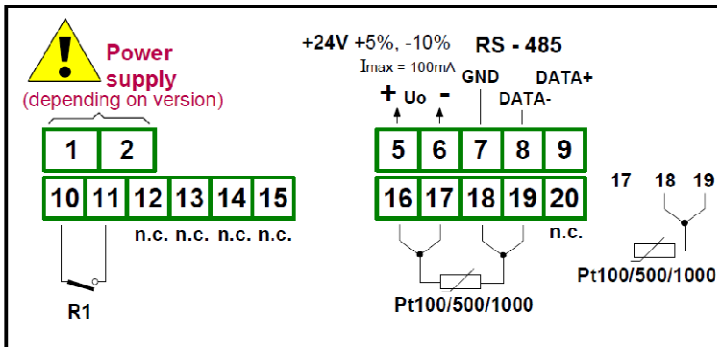


Figure 4.5. Terminals description (relay outputs, no current output version)

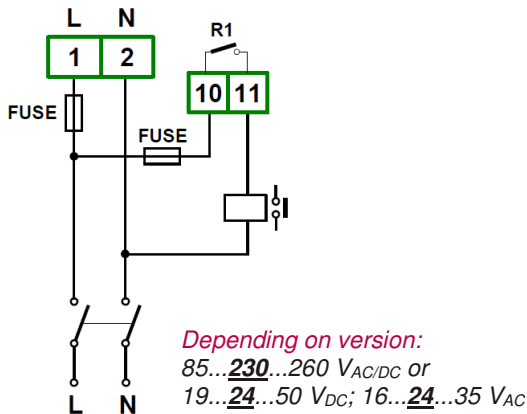


Figure 4.6. Terminals description (relay outputs, device with current output)



Contacts of relay outputs are not equipped with spark suppressors. While use the relay outputs for switching of inductive loads (coils, contactors, power relays, electromagnets, motors etc.) it is required to use additional suppression circuit (typically capacitor 47 nF/min. 250 V<sub>AC</sub> in series with 100R/5 W resistor), connected in parallel to relay terminals or (better) directly on the load. In consequence of using the suppression circuit, the level of generated electromagnetic disturbances is lower, and the life of relay contacts rises.

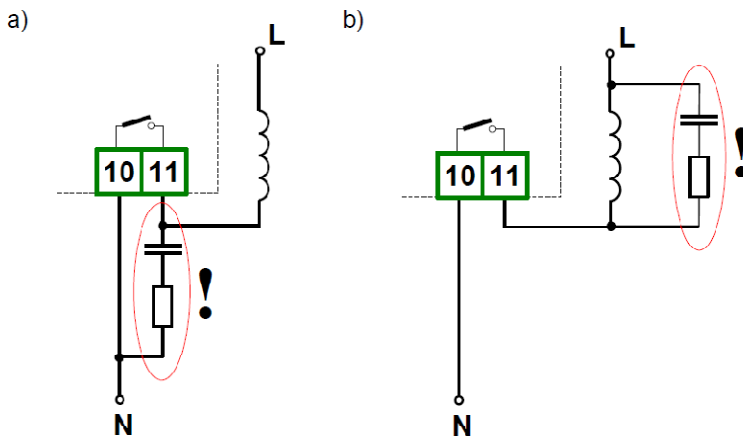


Figure 4.7. Examples of suppression circuit connection:  
a) to relay terminals; b) to the inductive load

Temperature sensor can be connected to the device in typical 4-wire circuit (Figure 4.8a) or 3-wire circuit (Figure 4.8b). Due to precision of measurement 4-wire circuit is recommended.



If 2 wire circuit is used it is recommended to connect sensor accordingly to Figure 4.8c (4-wires circuit with shorted pins 16+17 and 18+19). In this case, the resistance of wires should be as small as possible, to avoid of measurement errors. Measured value can be corrected (constant correction) using “OFS” parameter from menu “inP”. Due to low precision 2-wire connection is not recommended.

When 4-wires or 2-wires connection is used, the resistance of particular wires ( $R_a \div R_d$ ) **CAN BE DIFFERENT**. When 3-wires connection is used, the resistance of particular wires ( $R_a \div R_d$ ) **MUST BE IDENTICAL** to enable proper compensation of it's resistance. The resistance of particular wire **should not be greater than 20  $\Omega$** .

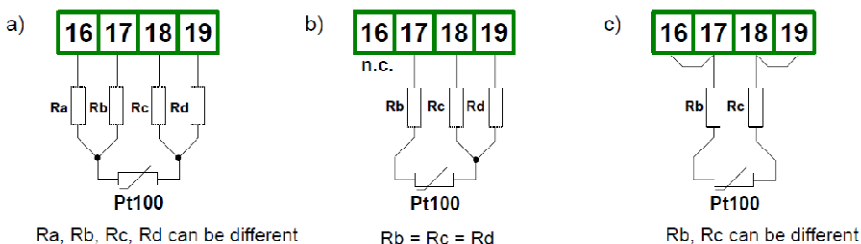


Figure 4.8. Connection of sensors:  
a) 4-wires circuit; b) 3-wires circuit; c) 2-wires circuit;



The connection circuit should not be changed while unit is powered. Every change of connection while the unit is powered causes measurement errors by several seconds after change.

#### 4.4. MAINTENANCE

The unit does not have any internal replaceable or adjustable components available to the user. Pay attention to the ambient temperature in the room where the unit is operating. Excessively high temperatures cause faster ageing of the internal components and shorten the fault-free time of unit operation.

In cases where the unit gets dirty do not clean with solvents. For cleaning use warm water with small amount of detergent or in the case of more significant contamination ethyl or isopropyl alcohol.

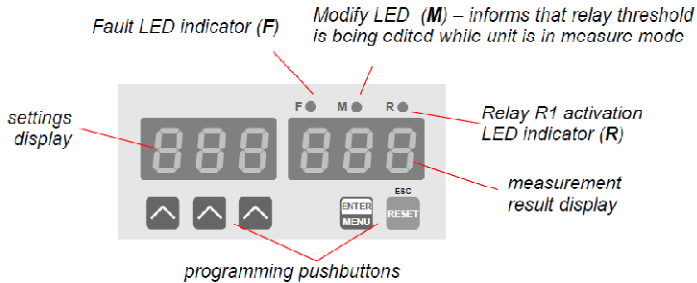


Using any other agents can cause permanent damage to the housing.



Product marked with this symbol should not be placed in municipal waste. Please check local regulations for disposal and electronic products.

## 5. FRONT PANEL DESCRIPTION



### **Symbols and functions of push-buttons:**



Symbol used in the manual: **[ENTER/MENU]**

Functions:

- Enter to main menu (press and hold by at least 2 sec.)
- Start to edit the parameter
- Enter to the sub-menu
- Confirmation of changes made in parameter being edited



Symbol used in the manual: **[^]**

Functions:

- Change of the present menu
- Modification of the parameter value
- Start of relay threshold edition being in measure mode



Symbol used in the manual: **[ESC/RESET]**

Functions:

- Exit the current level and Enter to previous menu (or measure mode)
- Cancel the changes made in parameter being edited
- Cancel of relay threshold edition being in measure mode

## 6. PRINCIPLE OF OPERATION

After turning the power supply on, device ID and software version are showed on the display, next the controller goes to the measurement mode.

### 6.1. MEASUREMENT MODE

In the measure mode, current measurement result is displayed on the right (red) display. In this mode, left (green) display shows first threshold of relay **R1** (“**SEP**” parameter). The LED named “**R**” signalises activation of relay.

If the result of measurement exceeds the **permissible measurement range**, “**F**” (fault) diode lights and warning “**Hi**” or “**Lo**” is displayed rather than calculated result, depends on exceeded value. The warning can be effect of measurement circuit malfunction. In that case “**Lo**” means shortcut and “**Hi**” means break of measurement circuit.



If precision of measurement is set to 0.1 °C and value of current measurement is located in **permissible measurement range**, but exceeds range  $-9.9 \div 99.9$ , then warning “**Ov**” is displayed in place of current measurement value.

If a **free access** is enabled (see description of “**SEc**” menu), user can change the value of particular threshold showed on left (green) display pressing buttons [^]. If any of [^] buttons is pressed, then instantaneous edition of threshold is being started (see: **PARAMETERS EDITION**). Start of threshold edition is signalised by LED named “**M**” (Modify). This LED, stops flashes after accepting of new value ([ENTER/MENU] button) or after cancellation of changes ([ESC/RESET] button).

All accessible parameters can be changed by entering the menu (see: **DEVICE PROGRAMMING**). Use the local keyboard or the remote controller to do it. (Note: all parameters can be remote changed via RS-485 interface).



Configuration of the device (via menu or RS-485 interface) **do not stops measures.**

## **6.2. DETECTION OF THE PEAK VALUES**

The **PAC-94TX** controller is equipped with peaks detection function. It can detect a peaks of the input signal and display their values. Presets connected with this function are placed in “**HLd**” menu (see description of “**HLd**” menu). The detection of the peak can be done if the measured signal raises and drops of value at least equal to parameter “**PEA**”. Detected peaks are displayed during the time defined by parameter “**tim**”. If a new peak will be detected while one is displayed, this new peak will be displayed and display time counter will be cleared (Figure 6.1). If no peaks are detected while time “**tim**” elapses, device starts to show the current value of input signal again.

The relay R1 (LED “**R**”) can be controlled depend on the current value of input signal or the peak value (see “**HLd**” menu).

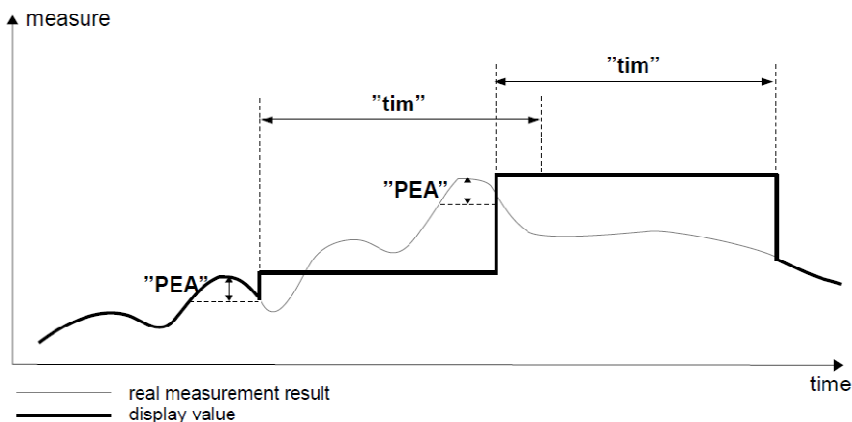


Figure 6.1. Process of peaks detection

### 6.3. CONTROL OF THE RELAY OUTPUTS

The control of the object (measured signal) is realized via relay outputs. Front panel LED named "**R**" indicates the state of relay **R1** output.

Modes of the control can be changed depend on the values of parameters "**SEP**", "**SP2**", "**HYS**", "**mod**", "**ton**", "**toF**", "**uni**" and "**AL**". Depend on "**mod**" parameter, relays can be not used or controlled over one or two thresholds values.

If one threshold is used (Figure 6.2) the relay can be turned on ("**mod**" = "**on**") or off ("**mod**" = "**oFF**") when the input signal value is contained in **zone A**. If two thresholds are used (Figure 6.3) the relay will be turned on when value of input signal is contained in **zone A** ("**mod**" = "**in**") or **zone B** ("**mod**" = "**out**") and turned off if the signal is contained in the second one.

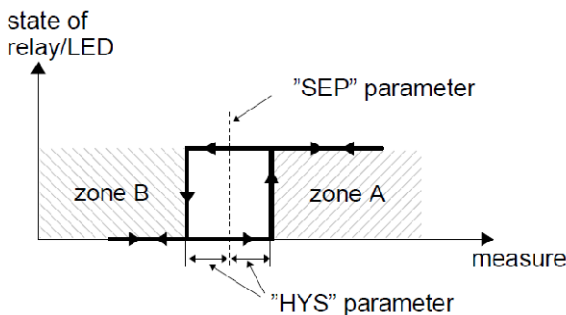


Figure 6.2. One threshold control of the relay/LED outputs

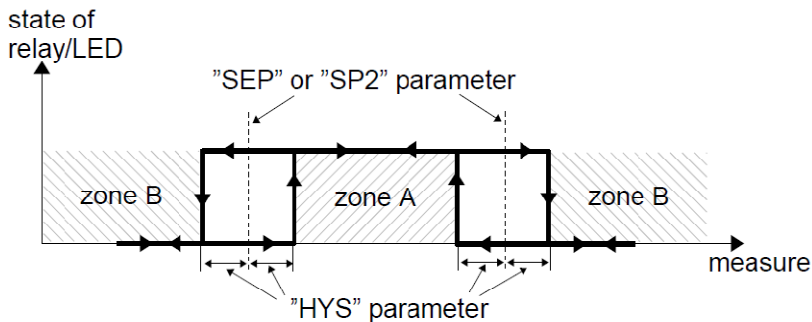


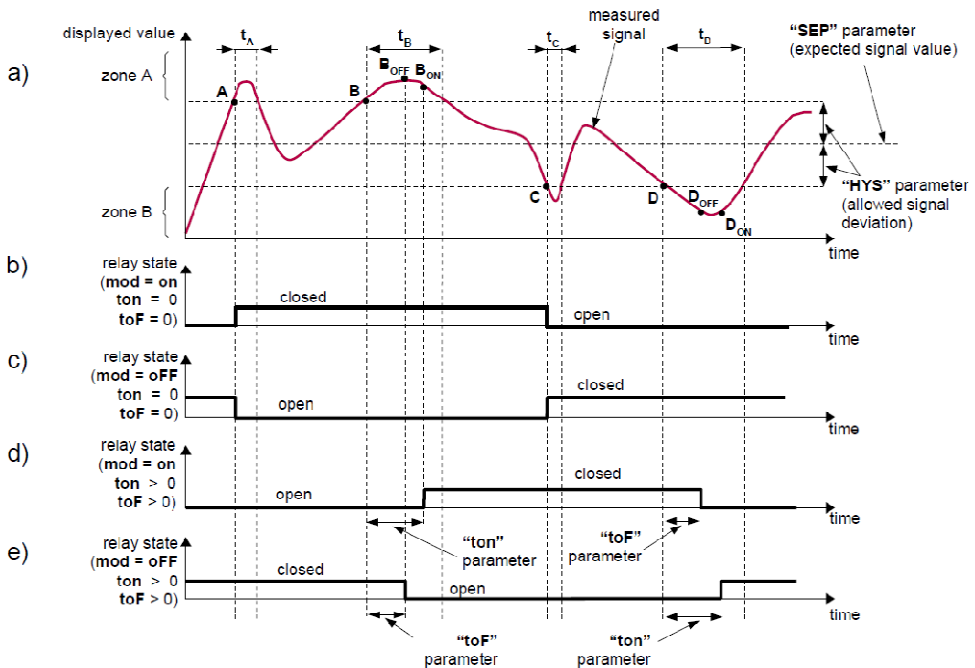
Figure 6.3. Two thresholds control of the relay/LED outputs



The relay outputs and LEDs (named **R**) can be controlled depend on both - the current value and the peak value (when peak detection is active) of the input signal.

### 6.3.1. One threshold mode

Figure 6.4 presents the principle of relay outputs operation for one threshold mode, and an example values of other parameters.



Description:

- A, B, C, D** - points where measured signal exceeds border values (expected value  $\pm$  allowed deviation)
- B<sub>ON</sub>, B<sub>OFF</sub>, D<sub>ON</sub>, D<sub>OFF</sub>** - relays state changes moments: (for "ton" > 0, "toF" > 0)
- t<sub>A</sub>, t<sub>B</sub>, t<sub>C</sub>, t<sub>D</sub>** - time periods while input signal is in zone A or zone B

Figure 6.4. Principle of LED/relay output operation for one threshold mode

Parameter "SEP" sets a **threshold** of the relay, and parameter "HYS" sets a **hysteresis** of the relay (Figure 6.4 a). The relay can change his state **only** when input value exceeds (over or under) **border value** and  $t_A, t_B, t_C, t_D$  times (Figure 6.4) are bigger than the time defined by parameters "ton", "toF" and "unit". **Border values** means values equal **threshold+hysteresis** and **threshold-hysteresis** respectively.

If "ton" and "toF" parameters are set to "0", then the relay state will be changed **as soon** as input value exceeds any of the **border values** (see points A and C, Figure 6.4 a, b, c).

If values of "ton" or/and "toF" are positive, then relay state will be turned on if the input value exceeds the **border values** and stay bigger (or lower) during at least

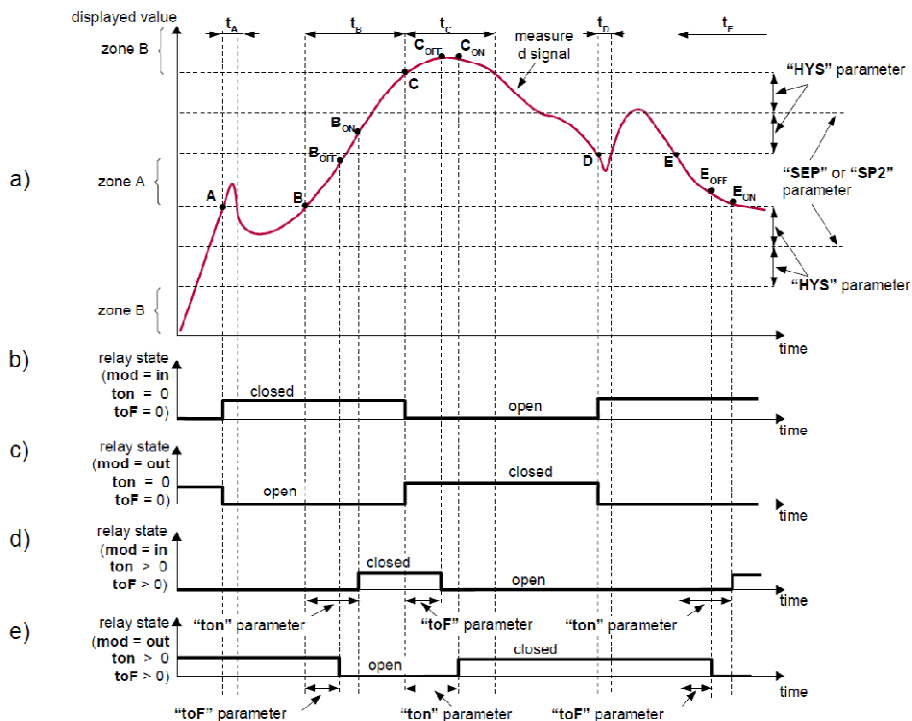
"ton" (see points B<sub>ON</sub>, D<sub>ON</sub>, Figure 6.4 a, d, e). Similarly, the relay will be turned off if time "toF" elapse since the input signal value exceeds any of the **border values** (see points B<sub>OFF</sub>, D<sub>OFF</sub>, Figure 6.4 a, d, e).



If  $t_A$ ,  $t_B$ ,  $t_C$  or  $t_D$  (when input signal stay in **zone A** or **zone B**) are lower than parameters “**ton**” or “**toF**”, the relay will not change his state (see points A and C, Figure 6.4 a, d, e). The state of relay output while the input value exceeds the **border values** (points A, B, C, D) is described by parameter “**mod**”. The relay can be turned on (“**mod**” = “**on**”), or turned off (“**mod**” = “**oFF**”) when input signal value is contained in **zone A** (Figure 6.4 a). The parameter “**AL**” allow user to set the relay output behaviour in critical situations (e.g. Input values exceeds **permissible measurement range**). User can select that the relays will be turned on, turned off, or not changed in critical situations.

All parameters connected with relay outputs are described in paragraph “**rEL**” menu.

### 6.3.2. Two thresholds mode



Description:

- A, B, C, D, E** - points where measured signal exceeds border values (expected value  $\pm$  allowed deviation)
- B<sub>ON</sub>, B<sub>OFF</sub>, C<sub>ON</sub>, C<sub>OFF</sub>** , - relays state changes moments: (for “**ton**” > 0, “**toF**” > 0)
- E<sub>ON</sub>, E<sub>OFF</sub>**
- t<sub>A</sub>, t<sub>B</sub>, t<sub>C</sub>, t<sub>D</sub>, t<sub>E</sub>** - time periods while input signal is in zone A or zone B

Figure 6.5. Principle of LED/relay output operation for two thresholds mode

Figure 6.5 presents the principle of relay outputs operation for two thresholds mode, and an example values of other parameters. In this mode parameter “**SP2**” is accessible in common with “**SEP**”, this parameter describes a second threshold of the relay output. The parameters “**HYS**”, “**mod**”, “**ton**”, “**toF**”, “**uni**” and “**AL**” are connected with both “**SEP**” and “**SP2**” thresholds. While the controlling process, the relay output changes his state depends of both “**SEP**” and “**SP2**” thresholds in similar way as it was described in one threshold mode. If two threshold mode is used, “**mod**” parameter defines state of the relay output when the input value occurs in a particular zone defined by **border values** of both **thresholds**. The relay can be turned on if the input value is contained in **zone A** (“**mod**” = “**in**”) or **zone B** (“**mod**” = “**out**”) and turned off if it is contained in the second one (Figure 6.5).



The sequence of thresholds “**SEP**” and “**SP2**” can be set in any order, due to the control of relay outputs is done depend on difference between thresholds values (**zone A**) and outside of threshold values (**zone B**).

## **7. DEVICE PROGRAMMING**

The device menu allow user to set all parameters connected to operation of measurement input, control modes, critical situations behaviour, communication via RS-485 and access settings. The meaning of the particular parameters is described in paragraph **MENU DESCRIPTION**.

If a **free access** is enabled (see description of “**SEc**” menu), user can change the value of particular threshold showed on left (green) display pressing buttons [^]. If any of [^] buttons is pressed, then instantaneous edition of threshold is being started (see: **PARAMETERS EDITION**). Start of threshold edition is signalised by LED named “**M**” (Modify). This LED, stops flashes after accepting of new value ([ENTER/MENU] button) or after cancellation of changes ([ESC/RESET] button).

### **7.1. PROGRAMMING MENU**

To enter main menu (being in the measurement mode) operator must to press and hold at least 2 sec. [ENTER/MENU] button.

If the user password is defined (see parameter “**Cod**“, menu “**SEc**”), operator have to enter correct one before proceeding to menu options. Entering of the passwords is similar to the edition of numeric parameters (see: **PARAMETERS EDITION**), however presently editing digit is showed only on the display, other digits are replaced by “-” sign.

After entering of last digit of the password first menu position will be displayed (if the password is correct) or warning “**Err**” in other case.



Pay attention when device parameters are being changed. If it is possible, turn off controlled installation (machine).

### **Functions of the buttons while sub-menu and parameters choice:**



Buttons signed [^] are used to change value of particular digit (digit above particular button) and change of current menu position. The name of selected option is displayed on the left (green) display. The right (red) display shows current menu name or is dimmed.



Operation of [ENTER/MENU] button depend on present menu position:

- if the name of some sub-menu is displayed - enter this sub-menu; name of the first parameter (or next level sub-menu) is displayed.
- if the name of some parameter is displayed - enter the edition of this parameter; present value of the parameter is displayed.



[ESC/RESET] button allow user to exit present menu level and goes to upper level menu (or measurement mode).



After about 1 min. since last use of the buttons, device exits the menu mode and returns to the measurement mode (only if no parameters are in editing mode).

## **7.2. PARAMETERS EDITION**

To start edition of any parameter user should select name of desired one using [^] buttons and then [ENTER/MENU].

Presently edited numerical value, or list-type value flashes on the left (green) display. The right (red) display shows the name of edited parameter at the same time.

### **7.2.1. Numeric parameters**

Numeric parameters constitute a series of digits that form a number in decimal format. Entering a new parameter value consists of changing the values of selected digits within the allowable range (using the [^] keys). Some numeric parameters can take negative values). In such cases the “-“ mark can be selected on the first decimal position of the parameter.

### **7.2.2. Switch parameters (“LIST” type)**

Switch parameters can be described as a sets of values (a lists) out of which only one of the options available on the list can be selected for the given parameter. Options of switching parameter are selected using [^] keys.

### **Functions of buttons when editing numeric and switching parameters:**



Change of digit value referred to particular [^] key (numerical values e.g.: parameter “HyS”) or state of list-type parameters (e.g.: parameter “bri”). For numerical parameters first press of any [^] button do not changes digits, but starts edition process (digit starts to flash).



Press of [ENTER/MENU] button causes of display a “SEt?” ask, which allow user to make sure if change of the parameter value is correct. When [ENTER/MENU] button is pressed again (while “SEt?” is displayed) the new value of the parameter is stored in EEPROM memory. Next, present parameter value is displayed and edition stops.



Pressing this button operator can cancel the changes done up to now (if they were not approved by [ENTER/MENU] button after the “SEt?” ask), and device come back to menu.

### **7.3. MENU DESCRIPTION**

“- . - . -” - password checking. If some password different from “0000” is set, then every enter to main menu follows the entering of password. If entered password is correct then first menu position will be displayed else warning “Err”, and unit returns to measurement mode.



Due to problem with direct displaying of “m” letter, it is exchanged with special signs “ñ”. Independently in user manual letters “m” is used to make it more readable (example: “mod”).

#### **7.3.1. “rEL” menu**

This menu allows to configure the operation mode of relays and LEDs marked “R” (e.g. “R1”). Principle of the relays operation is described in paragraph **CONTROL OF THE RELAY OUTPUTS**



The relay outputs and LEDs (named **R**) can be controlled depend on both - the current value and the peak value (when peak detection is active) of the input signal.

“SEP” - first threshold of the relay (range -99 ÷ 999). Negative values can be input by selecting a “-” sign on first digit (to change value use [^] buttons). **Threshold is the medium value of relay hysteresis.**

“SP2” - second threshold of the relay (range -99 ÷ 999). Negative values can be input by selecting a “-” sign on first digit (to change value use [^] buttons). This threshold is accessible when “mod” parameter is set to “in” or “out” value. **Threshold is the medium value of relay hysteresis.**

“HYS” - hysteresis of relay (range 0 ÷ 999). Full hysteresis of the relay is equal to 2x “HYS” parameter. The relay state can change when an input signal is out of **threshold-hysteresis** to **threshold+hysteresis** zone.



Presented parameters should be set to ensure that “SEP” + “HYS”, “SP2” + “HYS”, “SEP” – “HYS” or “SP2” – “HYS” do not exceeds the measure range. Additionally, in two threshold mode (“mod”= “in” or “out”), the hysteresis for both thresholds must not cover each other (in other case relay can't change his state).

“mod” - relay operation mode:

“noA” - the relay is not active (permanent turned off)

“on” - one threshold mode, the relay is turned **ON** when input signal exceeds **SEP + HYS** value, and is turned off back when the input signal became lower than **SEP – HYS**,

“oFF” - one threshold mode, the relay is turned **OFF** when input signal exceeds **SEP + HYS** value, and is turned on back when the input signal became lower than **SEP – HYS**,

“in” - two threshold mode, the relay is turned **ON** when the input signal is bigger than “**lower threshold + HYS**” and lower than “**bigger threshold – HYS**”, and turned off when the input signal is contained in the second zone. The **bigger threshold** means bigger one of “SEP” and “SP2” thresholds, the **lower threshold** means lower one of “SEP” and “SP2” thresholds.

“out” - two threshold mode, relay is turned **OFF** when the input value is bigger than “**bigger threshold + HYS**” and lower than “**lower threshold – HYS**”, and turned on when the input signal is contained in the second zone. The **bigger threshold** means bigger one of “SEP” and “SP2” thresholds, the **lower threshold** means lower one of “SEP” and “SP2” thresholds.

“mb” - the relay is controlled via RS-485 interface, independently on the input signal.



- **LED “R” lights when relay is closed**, independently of relays' mode.
- When power supply fail, unit do not store relays state selected by RS-485 interface.

“ton” - turn on delay time, the relay is turned on with delay equal “ton” if the input value exceeds appropriate **border value** (defined with **threshold** and **hysteresis**), at least “ton” time. “ton” range 0 ÷ 99.9, defined with 0.1 sec. resolution. Unit of this parameter is set by “uni” parameter.

**“toF”** - turn off delay time, the relay is turned off with delay equal **“toF”** if the input value exceeds appropriate **border value** (defined with **threshold** and **hysteresis**), at least **“toF”** time. **“toF”** range 0 ÷ 99.9, defined with 0.1 sec. resolution. Unit of this parameter is set by **“uni”** parameter.



If time when the input signal exceeds some border value is shorter than **“ton”** or **“toF”** time, the relay do not change his state (see paragraph: **CONTROL OF THE RELAY OUTPUTS**).

**“uni”** - unit of time for **“ton”** i **“toF”** parameters. Can be set on one of two values:

**“min”** - minutes,  
**“SEC”** - seconds.

**“AL”** - this parameter defines the relay reaction when some critical situations occurs:

**“noC”** - relay do not change his state,  
**“on”** - relay will be turned on,  
**“oFF”** - relay will be turned off.

If parameter **“mod”** is set to **“on”**, **“oFF”**, **“in”** or **“Out”** the **“critical situation”** means that allowable measurement range is exceeded.

If parameter **“mod”** is set to **“mb”**, the **“critical situation”** means communication delay (when no data is received) longer than **“mbt”** parameter (see description: **“rS” menu**).



- If option **“noC”** is selected for **“AL”** parameter, behaviour of the relay may depend on **“Fil”** parameter in some cases. If **“Fil”** is set to big value and the input signal drops, result value of the measure will change slow, causes of turning on or off relay due to thresholds values. The critical situation is slowly detected, so it is impossible to predict the relay state in that situations.
- If parameter **“AL”** = **“on”**, the relay will be turned on in the critical situations, even if his parameter **“mod”** = **“noA”**

### 7.3.2. “bEP” menu

This menu contains options connected with acoustic signal:

**“AL”** - if this parameter is set to **“on”**, any critical situation causes by acoustic signal  
**“r1”** - if this parameter is set to **“on”**, activation of relay **R1** causes by acoustic signal



Acoustic signal (turned on by e.g. relay) can be turned off by pressing of any button

### **7.3.3. “inP” menu**

This menu presets the measurement input:

“**Fil**” - this parameter sets filtration rate. It can be set to values from 0 (no filtration ) to 5 (strongest filtration – time window about 2 sec).

“**Pnt**” - decimal point position of parameters “**SEP**”, “**SP2**”, “**HYS**”, and current measurement. It can be set to values:

“ **0**” - results with resolution of 1 °C

“ **0.0**” - results with resolution of 0.1 °C

Position of decimal point is selected by [**^**] buttons.



After change of decimal point position, parameters “**SEP**”, “**SP2**” and “**HYS**” should be corrected, to make them adequate to selected precision.

“**OFS**” - offset (expressed in 0.1 °C, range  $\pm 9.9$  °C.). This parameter allows shifting of measurement scale, and express value added to calculated (measured) result.

### **7.3.4. “bri” parameter**

This parameter allows user to set bright of the LED display, bright can be set to conventional values from 1 to 8.

### **7.3.5. “HLd” menu**

This menu contains parameters connected with peak detection function. See also full description of the peak detection function in paragraph: ***DETECTION OF THE PEAK VALUES***

“**mod**” - the type of detected changes of the input signal, can be set to values:

“**nor**” - peaks, peak and next drop of the input signal of value equal at least “**PEA**”,

“**inv**” - drops, drop and next peak of the input signal of value equal at least “**PEA**”.

“**PEA**” - minimal detected signal change classified as peak or drop (see Figure 6.1)

“**tim**” - maximum time of displaying of the peak (drop) value, can be set from 0.1 to 19.9 sec, with 0.1 sec. resolution

“**Hdi**” - type of displayed values:

“**rAL**” - current value is displayed,

“**HLd**” - peak (drop) value is displayed.

“**Hr1**” - relay/LED output (R) operation mode:

“**rAL**” - relay/LED operates depend on the current value,

“**HLd**” - relay/LED operates depend on the peak (drop) value.

### 7.3.6. “SEC” menu

This menu contains presets connected with availability of other parameters:

“Cod” - user password (4-digits number). If this parameter is set at value “0000”, user password is turned off.

**If the user do not remember his password, the access to the menu is possible by the “one-use password”. To get this password please contact with Marketing Division. “Single use password” can be used only one time, after that it is destroyed. Entering this password causes in clearing of user password, it means sets the user password to “0000”.**



The “one-use password” can be used **ONE TIME ONLY**, it is impossible to use it again! The “one-use password” can be restored by Service Division only.

“Acc” - this option permits user (“on”) or prohibits (“oFF”) to modify the thresholds of the relay/LED R without knowledge about user password.

### 7.3.7. “rS” menu

This menu is connected with RS-485 interface, and sets his properties:

“Adr” - this parameter defines the address of the device, accordingly to Modbus protocol. It can be set in range from 0 to 199. If the value 0 is set then device, responds to frames with address 255 (FFh).

“bAu” - this parameter determines RS-485 interface baud rate. It can be set to one of 8 possible values: “1.2”, “2.4”, “4.8”, “9.6”, “19.2”, “38.4”, “57.6”, “115.2”, which respond to the baud rates of 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600 and 115200 bit/sec respectively.

“mbA” - this parameter sets the access to the configuration registers of the device. Possible values:

- “on” - configuration registers can be set via RS-485 interface,
- “oFF” - configuration registers cannot be set via RS-485 interface.



The access to registers no 04h i 05h can't be denied by “mbA” parameter (see: **LIST OF REGISTERS**).

“mbt” - this parameter defines maximal time (sec) between following frames received by the device. If the delay will be greater than the value of “mbt” parameter, the relays which are controlled via RS-485 interface, will set to alert state (see “rEL” menu description). Parameter “mbt” can be set to values from 0 to 99 seconds. The value 0 means that the time will be not controlled.



**“rEd”** - this parameter defines minimal (additional) delay between the Modbus message and the answer of the device (received and sent via RS-485 interface). This additional delay allows the device to work with poor RS-converters which do not works properly on baud rates higher than 19200. This parameter can be set to one of values:

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| <b>“Std”</b> | - answer as quick as possible, no additional delay  |
| <b>“10c”</b> | } - answer delayed of 10, 20, 50, 100 of 200 chars respectively, where one character time depends on selected baud rate |
| <b>“20c”</b> |   |
| <b>“50c”</b> |   |
| <b>“100”</b> |   |
| <b>“200”</b> |   |



In the most cases parameter **“rEd”** should be set to **“Std”** (no additional delay). Unfortunately for some third party RS-converters **“rEd”** should be adjusted experimentally. Table 7.1 contains most frequently used values.

|                        |        |        |         |
|------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| <b>“bAu” parameter</b> | “38.4” | “57.6” | “115.2” |
| <b>“rEd” parameter</b> | “10c”  | “20c”  | “50c”   |

Tab.7.1. Settings of **“rEd”** parameter

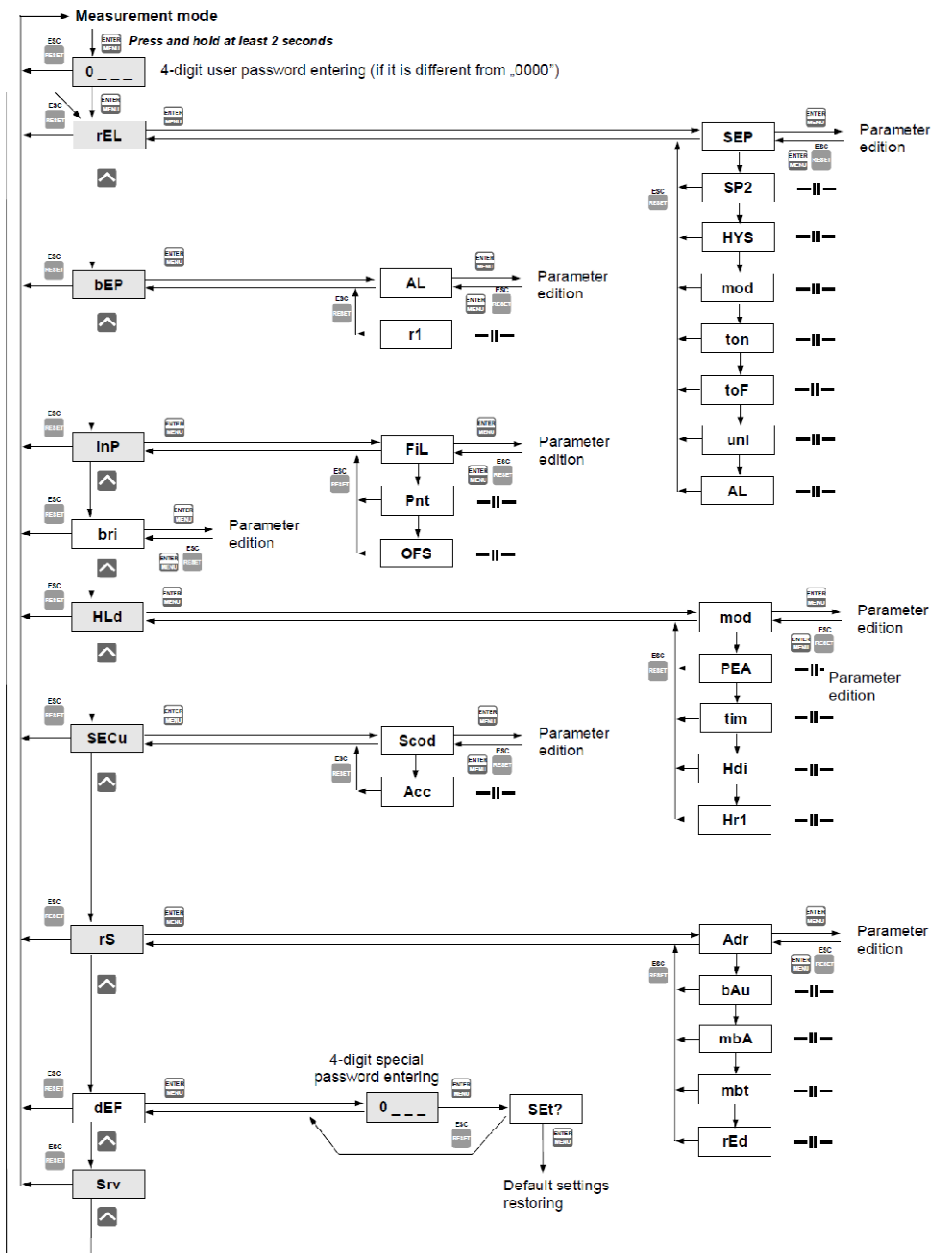
### 7.3.8. “dEF” parameter

This setting allows to restore the factory settings of the device. To get the access to this option special password is required: “5465”, next the device displays acknowledge question **“SEt?”**. Press **[ENTER]** to acknowledge the restoring of factory settings or **[ESC]** to cancel.

### 7.3.9. “Srv” menu

This menu contains the parameters for authorized service only. To enter this menu proper service password must be entered. Improper settings can causes of damage of the device.

## 7.4. MENU STRUCTURE



## **8. THE ALARM LED**

Alarm LED (F) lights in cases:

- exceeding of **permissible measurement range**
- detection of sensor malfunction (shortcut or break of measurement circuit)

## **9. THE MODBUS PROTOCOL HANDLING**

Transmission parameters: 1 start bit, 8 data bits, 1 or 2 stop bit (2 bits are send, 1 and 2 bits are accepted when receive), no parity control

Baud rate: selectable from: 1200 to 115200 bits/sec

Transmission protocol: MODBUS RTU compatible

The device parameters and display value are available via RS-485 interface, as HOLDING-type registers (numeric values are given in U2 code) of Modbus RTU protocol. The registers (or groups of the registers) can be read by 03h function, and wrote by 06h (single registers) or 10h (group of the registers) accordingly to Modbus RTU specification. Maximum group size for 03h and 10h functions cannot exceeds 16 registers (for single frame).



The device interprets the broadcast messages, but then do not sends the answers.

### **9.1. LIST OF REGISTERS**

| <b>Register</b>  | <b>Write</b> | <b>Range</b> | <b>Register description</b>   |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|---|
| 01h              | No           | -99 ÷ 999    | Measurement value (no decimal point)  |
| 02h              | No           | 0h, A0h, 60h | The status of the current measurement; <b>0h</b> - data valid; <b>A0h</b> - top border of the measurement range is exceeded; <b>60h</b> - bottom border of the measurement range is exceeded;   |
| 03h              | No           | 0 ÷ 1        | "Pnt" parameter in "InP" menu (decimal point position)<br><b>0</b> - " 0"; <b>1</b> - " 0.0"  |
| 04h              | Yes          | see descr.   | State of the relays and alarm LED (binary format)<br>(1 - on, 0 - off): <b>00000000 000e000a</b><br><b>a</b> - relay R1; <b>e</b> - alarm LED;<br>If written, only <b>a</b> bit is important (others are ignored) these bits allows user to control the relays via RS-485 interface |
| 06h              | No           | -99 ÷ 999    | Peak (drop) value (no decimal point)  |
| 12h              | Yes          | 0 ÷ 5        | "FiLt" parameter in "InP" menu (measurement filtering rate)   |
| 18h              | Yes          | -99 ÷ 99     | "OFS" parameter in "InP" menu (shift of measurement scale), expressed by 0.1 °C   |
| 20h <sup>2</sup> | Yes          | 0 ÷ 199      | Device address  |
| 21h              | No           | 20B6h        | Device identification code (ID)   |
| 22h <sup>3</sup> | Yes          | 0 ÷ 7        | "bAu" parameter in "rS" menu (baud rate);<br><b>0</b> - 1200 baud; <b>1</b> - 2400 baud; <b>2</b> - 4800 baud; <b>3</b> - 9600 baud;<br><b>4</b> - 19200 baud; <b>5</b> - 38400 baud; <b>6</b> - 57600 baud; <b>7</b> - 115200 baud   |
| 23h <sup>4</sup> | Yes          | 0 ÷ 1        | "mbA" parameter in "rS" menu (permission to write registers via RS-485 interface); <b>0</b> - write denied ; <b>1</b> - write allowed   |

| Register | Write | Range      | Register description  |
|----------|-------|------------|---|
| 24h      | Yes   | see descr. | Parameters of “ <b>SEc</b> ” menu (binary format (0 - „ <b>oFF</b> ”, 1 - „ <b>oN</b> ”):<br><b>bit 0</b> - “ <b>Acc</b> ” parameter;   |
| 25h      | Yes   | 0 ÷ 5      | “ <b>rEd</b> ” parameter in “ <b>rS</b> ” menu (additional response delay);<br><b>0</b> - no additional delay; <b>1</b> - “ <b>10c</b> ” option; <b>2</b> - “ <b>20c</b> ” option;<br><b>3</b> - “ <b>50c</b> ” option; <b>4</b> - “ <b>100</b> ” option; <b>5</b> - “ <b>200</b> ” option; |
| 27h      | Yes   | 0 ÷ 99     | “ <b>mbt</b> ” parameter in “ <b>rS</b> ” menu (maximum delay between received frames); <b>0</b> - no delay checking;<br><b>1 ÷ 99</b> - maximum delay expressed in seconds   |
| 28h      | Yes   | 0 ÷ 1      | “ <b>AL</b> ” parameter in “ <b>bEP</b> ” menu: <b>0</b> - off; <b>1</b> - on   |
| 29h      | Yes   | 0 ÷ 1      | “ <b>R1</b> ” parameter in “ <b>bEP</b> ” menu: <b>0</b> - off; <b>1</b> - on   |
| 2Dh      | Yes   | 1 ÷ 8      | “ <b>bri</b> ” parameter (display brightness);<br><b>1</b> - the lowest brightness; <b>8</b> - the highest brightness   |
| 30h      | Yes   | -99 ÷ 999  | “ <b>SEP</b> ” parameter in “ <b>rEL</b> ” menu, no decimal point included  |
| 31h      | Yes   | 0 ÷ 999    | “ <b>HyS</b> ” parameter in “ <b>rEL</b> ” menu, no decimal point included  |
| 32h      | Yes   | 0 ÷ 3      | “ <b>mod</b> ” parameter in “ <b>rEL</b> ” menu:<br><b>0</b> - “ <b>noA</b> ” mode; <b>1</b> - “ <b>oN</b> ” mode; <b>2</b> - “ <b>oFF</b> ” mode; <b>3</b> - “ <b>in</b> ” mode;<br><b>4</b> - “ <b>out</b> ” mode; <b>5</b> - “ <b>mb</b> ” mode  |
| 33h      | Yes   | 0 ÷ 999    | “ <b>ton</b> ” parameter in “ <b>rEL</b> ” menu, expressed in tenth of seconds or tenth of minutes depend on “ <b>uni</b> ” parameter - register no. 35h)   |
| 34h      | Yes   | 0 ÷ 999    | “ <b>toF</b> ” parameter in “ <b>rEL</b> ” menu, expressed in tenth of seconds or tenth of minutes depend on “ <b>uni</b> ” parameter - register no. 35h)   |
| 35h      | Yes   | 0 ÷ 1      | “ <b>uni</b> ” parameter in “ <b>rEL</b> ” menu:<br><b>0</b> - seconds; <b>1</b> - minutes  |
| 36h      | Yes   | 0 ÷ 2      | “ <b>AL</b> ” parameter in “ <b>rEL</b> ” menu:<br><b>0</b> - no changes; <b>1</b> - on; <b>2</b> - off   |
| 37h      | Yes   | -99 ÷ 999  | “ <b>SP2</b> ” parameter in “ <b>rEL</b> ” menu, no decimal point included  |
| 50h      | Yes   | 0 ÷ 1      | “ <b>mod</b> ” parameter in “ <b>HLd</b> ” menu (type of detected changes):<br><b>0</b> - peaks; <b>1</b> - drops   |
| 51h      | Yes   | 0 ÷ 999    | “ <b>PEA</b> ” parameter in “ <b>HLd</b> ” menu (minimum detectable change, no decimal point included)  |
| 52h      | Yes   | 1 ÷ 199    | “ <b>tim</b> ” parameter in “ <b>HLd</b> ” menu, maximum peaks' (or drops') display time expressed in seconds   |
| 53h      | Yes   | 0 ÷ 1      | “ <b>Hdi</b> ” parameter in “ <b>HLd</b> ” menu:<br><b>0</b> - “ <b>rAL</b> ” mode ; <b>1</b> - “ <b>HLd</b> ” mode   |
| 54h      | Yes   | 0 ÷ 1      | “ <b>H r1</b> ” parameter in “ <b>HLd</b> ” menu :<br><b>0</b> - “ <b>rAL</b> ” mode ; <b>1</b> - “ <b>HLd</b> ” mode   |

<sup>2</sup> - after writing to register no 20h the device responds with an “old” address in the message.

<sup>3</sup> - after writing to register no 22h the device responds with the new baud rate.

<sup>4</sup> - the value of the “**mbA**” parameter is also connected to write to this register, so it is possible to block a writes, but impossible to unblock writes via RS-485 interface, The unblocking of the writes is possible from menu level only.

## **9.2. TRANSMISSION ERRORS DESCRIPTION**

If an error occurs while write or read of single register, then the device sends an error code according to Modbus RTU specifications (example message no 1).

Error codes:

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| <b>01h</b> | - illegal function (only functions 03h, 06h and 10h are available), |
| <b>02h</b> | - illegal register address  |
| <b>03h</b> | - illegal data value  |
| <b>08h</b> | - no write permission (see: "mbA" parameter)                        |
| <b>A0h</b> | - exceed of upper border of input range                             |
| <b>60h</b> | - exceed of lower border of input range                             |

A0h and 60h codes can appear only during reg. 01h is reading by 03h function (read of a single register).

## **10.3. EXAMPLES OF QUERY/ANSWER FRAMES**

Examples apply for device with address 1. All values are represent hexadecimal.

**Field description:**

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| <b>ADDR</b>      | Device address on modbus network   |
| <b>FUNC</b>      | Function code  |
| <b>REG H,L</b>   | Starting address (address of first register to read/write, Hi and Lo byte) |
| <b>COUNT H,L</b> | No. of registers to read/write (Hi and Lo byte)                            |
| <b>BYTE C</b>    | Data byte count in answer frame  |
| <b>DATA H,L</b>  | Data byte (Hi and Lo byte)   |
| <b>CRC L,H</b>   | CRC error check (Hi and Lo byte)   |

### **1. Read of the displayed value (measurement), PAC-94TX device address = 01h:**

| ADDR | FUNC | REG H,L |    | COUNT H,L |    | CRC L,H |    |
|------|------|---------|----|-----------|----|---------|----|
| 01   | 03   | 00      | 01 | 00        | 01 | D5      | CA |

a) The answer (we assume that the measure result is not out of range):

| ADDR | FUNC | BYTE C | DATA H,L |    | CRC L,H |    |
|------|------|--------|----------|----|---------|----|
| 01   | 03   | 02     | 00       | FF | F8      | 04 |

DATA H, L - displayed value = 255, no decimal point.  
 Decimal point position can be read from reg. 03h.

The answer (if an error occur):

| ADDR | FUNC | ERROR | CRC L,H |    |
|------|------|-------|---------|----|
| 01   | 83   | 60    | 41      | 18 |

ERROR - error code = 60h, bottom border of the measurement range is exceeded

## 2. Read of device ID code

| ADDR | FUNC | REG H,L |    | COUNT H,L |    | CRC L,H |    |
|------|------|---------|----|-----------|----|---------|----|
| 01   | 03   | 00      | 21 | 00        | 01 | D4      | 00 |

The answer:

| ADDR | FUNC | BYTE C | DATA H,L |    | CRC L,H |    |
|------|------|--------|----------|----|---------|----|
| 01   | 03   | 02     | 20       | B6 | 20      | 32 |

DATA - identification code (20B6h)

## 3. Change of the device address from 1 to 2 (write to reg. 20h)

| ADDR | FUNC | REG H,L |    | DATA H,L |    | CRC L,H |    |
|------|------|---------|----|----------|----|---------|----|
| 01   | 06   | 00      | 20 | 00       | 02 | 09      | C1 |

DATA H - 0

DATA L - new device address (2)

The answer (the same as the message):

| ADDR | FUNC | REG H,L |    | DATA H,L |    | CRC L,H |    |
|------|------|---------|----|----------|----|---------|----|
| 01   | 06   | 00      | 20 | 00       | 02 | 09      | C1 |

## 4. Change of baud rate of all devices connected to the net (BROADCAST message).

| ADDR | FUNC | REG H,L |    | COUNT H,L |    | CRC L,H |    |
|------|------|---------|----|-----------|----|---------|----|
| 00   | 06   | 00      | 22 | 00        | 04 | 29      | D2 |

DATA H - 0

DATA L - 4, new baud rate 19200 baud



Device do not reply to BROADCAST-type messages.

**5. Read of the registers 1, 2 and 3 in one message (example of reading a number of registries in one frame):**

| ADDR | FUNC | REG H,L |    | COUNT H,L |    | CRC L,H |    |
|------|------|---------|----|-----------|----|---------|----|
| 01   | 03   | 00      | 01 | 00        | 03 | 54      | 0B |

COUNT L - the count of being read registers (max.16)

The answer:

| ADDR | FUNC | BYTE C | DATA H1,L1 |    | DATA H2,L2 |    | DATA H3,L3 |    | CRC L,H |    |
|------|------|--------|------------|----|------------|----|------------|----|---------|----|
| 01   | 03   | 06     | 00         | 0A | 00         | 00 | 00         | 01 | 78      | B4 |

DATA H1, L1 - reg. 01h (10 - displayed value "1.0"),

DATA H2, L2 - reg. 02h (0 - no errors),

DATA H3, L3 - reg. 03h (1 - decimal point position "0.0").



**There is no full implementation of the Modbus Protocol in the device. The functions presented above are available only.**

**10. DEFAULT AND USER'S SETTINGS LIST**

| Parameter  | Description   | Default value | User's value | Desc. page |
|--|---|---------------|--------------|------------|
| <b>Parameters of relay R1 operation ("rEL" menu)</b>   |   |               |              |            |
| SEP  | Relay R1 threshold                                  | 2.0           |              | 20         |
| SP2  | Relay R1 second threshold                           | 3.0           |              | 20         |
| HYS  | Hysteresis of relay R1                              | 0.0           |              | 21         |
| mod  | Operation mode of relay R1                          | In            |              | 21         |
| ton  | Turn on delay of relay R1                           | 0.0           |              | 21         |
| toF  | Turn off delay of relay R1                          | 0.0           |              | 22         |
| uni  | Unit of "ton", "toF" parameters of relay R1         | SEC           |              | 22         |
| AL   | Reaction for critical situation of relay R1         | oFF           |              | 22         |
| <b>Activation of acoustic signal (menu "bEP")</b>      |   |               |              |            |
| AL   | Activation of acoustic signal by critical situation | oFF           |              | 22         |
| r1   | Activation of acoustic signal by relay R1           | oFF           |              | 22         |
| <b>Configuration of measurement input ("bEP" menu)</b> |   |               |              |            |
| FiL  | Filtering ratio                                     | 0             |              | 23         |
| Pnt  | Decimal point position                              | 0.0           |              | 23         |

| <i>Parameter</i>   | <i>Description</i>   | <i>Default value</i> | <i>User's value</i> | <i>Desc. page</i> |
|--|--|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| OFS  | Shifting of measurement scale  | 0.0                  |                     | 23                |
| <b>Display parameters</b>  |  |                      |                     |                   |
| bri  | Display brightness   | bri6                 |                     | 23                |
| <b>Configuration of peaks detection function ("HLd" menu)</b>          |  |                      |                     |                   |
| mod  | Kind of detected changes   | nor                  |                     | 23                |
| PEA  | Minimum detected change  | 0.0                  |                     | 23                |
| tim  | Maximum time of peak displaying  | 0.0                  |                     | 23                |
| Hdi  | The type of displayed value  | HLd                  |                     | 23                |
| Hr1  | Source of relay R1, and LED R control  | rAL                  |                     | 23                |
| <b>Settings of access to the configuration parameters ("SEc" menu)</b> |  |                      |                     |                   |
| Acc  | Permission to changes of relay R1 threshold without of the user password knowledge | on                   |                     | 23                |
| <b>RS-485 interface configuration (menu "rS")</b>                      |  |                      |                     |                   |
| Adr  | Device address   | 0                    |                     | 24                |
| bAu  | Baud rate  | 9.6                  |                     | 24                |
| mbA  | Permission to changes of configuration registers                                   | on                   |                     | 24                |
| mbt  | Maximum delay between received messages  | 0                    |                     | 24                |
| rEd  | Additional delay of answer transmission  | Std                  |                     | 25                |











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