

E-FT-10 device control units are designed for rail mounting and should be used in an industrial environment.

- The package of E-FT-10 device contains;
 - Device
 - User manual
 - Guarantee certificate
- After opening the package, please check the contents with the above list. If the delivered product is wrong type, any item is missing or there are visible defects, contact the vendor from which you purchased the product.
- Before installing and operating the device, please read the user manual thoroughly.
- The installation and configuration of the controller must only be performed by a person qualified in instrumentation.
- Keep the unit away from feamable gases, that could cause explosion.
- Do not use alcohol or other solvents to clean the device. Use a clean cloth soaked in water tightly squeezed to gently wipe the outer surface of the device.
- It's not used in medical applications.



1. INTRODUCTION



Figure 1.1 FT-10 Front Panel

E-FT-10 is a programmable timer which has pressure control unit, is used in filter cleaning system. Device contains a control unit and output units, that are controlled by control unit. Control unit controls the output units on communication line. Operating and solenoid voltages of output units are supplied from control unit. Control unit has 8 outputs, each output unit has up to 16 outputs. Outputs can switch maximum 250 VAC, 1A. Device has 2 alarm relays. These relays can give an alarm to user, if any problem exists on output solenoids. RS-485 communication line on the device works according to Modbus protocol. Configuration parameters and error messages can also be viewed using Modbus. Outputs scanning order is configured by communication line. Device has 2 different kind of pressure input according to device type code, that is explained in **1.1 TYPE CODING**. If U (TYPE CODING) is selected as "1", pressure inputs are connected on quick connect, that is shown as LO and HI on the front panel. In this case, differential pressure is measured by internal pressure sensor. If U (TYPE CODING) is selected as "2", an analog signal (current or voltage) is connected to analog input of device. In these two different situation, pressure value is shown on display, retransmitted on analog output. Device can perform ON/OFF or proportional control according to pressure value. These control methods are explained in **4.1 CONTROL TYPES**.

1.1. TYPE CODING

E - FT - 10 - T - U - V - W - X - Y - Z

Operating Voltage

0: 85-265 VAC / 85-375 VDC
1: 20-60 VAC / 20-85 VDC

Panel

0: None 1: Panel

Solenoid Voltage

0: None
1: Yes
(220 VAC, 24 VAC, 24 VDC) ⁽²⁾

Communication

0: None 1: RS-485

Analog Output

0: None
1: 1 Analog Output

Number of Output

8: 8 relays 72: 72 relays
16: 16 relays 80: 80 relays
24: 24 relays 88: 88 relays
32: 32 relays 96: 96 relays
40: 40 relays 104: 104 relays
48: 48 relays 112: 112 relays
56: 56 relays 120: 120 relays
64: 64 relays 128: 128 relays

Pressure Control ⁽¹⁾

0: None
1: Pressure Sensor
2: Analog Input (4 - 20 mA)
3: Analog Input (0 - 10 V DC)

⁽¹⁾ Pressure sensor of device works in $\pm 7\text{kPa}$ range.

If pressure control is selected as analog input, input type and input range must be defined on order.

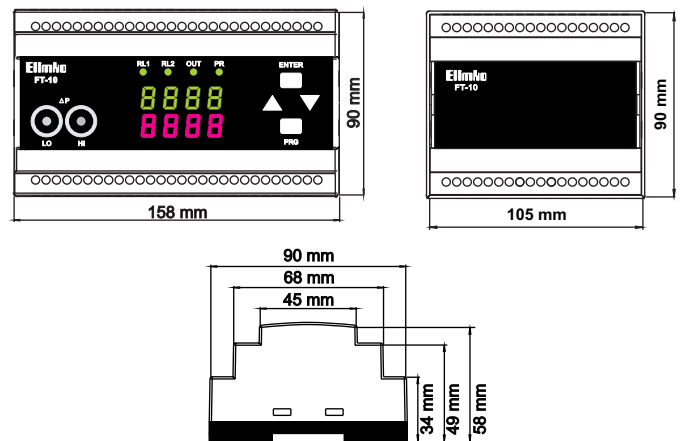
⁽²⁾ When X is selected as "1" (Solenoid Voltage Yes) than Y must be selected as "1".

When X is selected as "1" factory default is 24 VDC.

1.2. TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

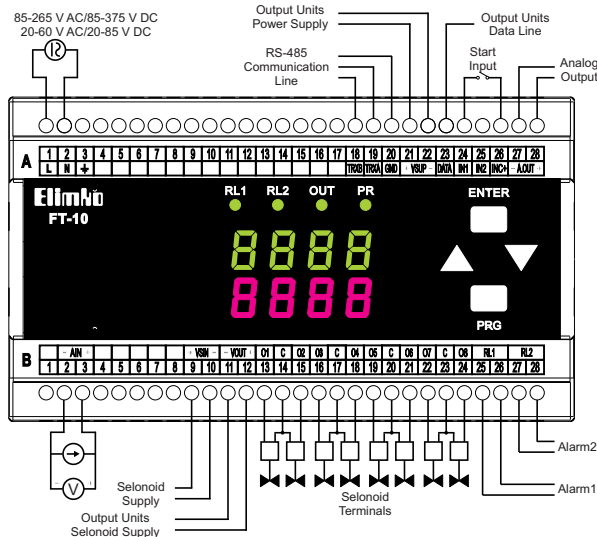
Operating Voltage	85-265 V AC / 85-375 V DC 20-60 V AC / 20-85 V DC
Display Type	2x4 digit 10 mm 7 segment display
Alarm Outputs	Relay: SPST-NO 250 V AC, 3 A
Retransmission Output	Current: 0-20 mA, 4-20 mA (isolated)
Relay Outputs	Minimum 8 Relays, maximum 128 Relays SPST-NO 250 V AC, 1 A
Relay Mechanical Life	10 000 000 operation
Relay Electrical Life	Almost same as mechanical life, because the switching is made with semiconductor.
Control Type	On/Off, Proportional(P)
Power Consumption	7W (10 VA)
Operating Temperature	0 °C, +55 °C (With no condensation or icing)
Storage Temperature	-25 °C, +55 °C (With no condensation or icing)
Memory	EEPROM max. 10000 writing
Weight	400 g

1.3. DIMENSIONS



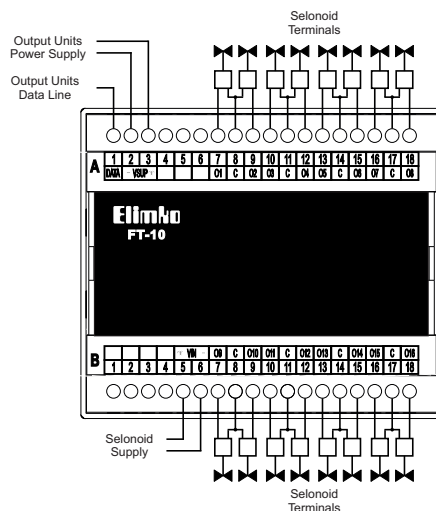
2. CONNECTION DIAGRAMS

2.1. CONTROL UNIT CONNECTION DIAGRAM



- A21 and A22 (+VSUP-) terminals are power supply of output units and are connected to A2 and A3 terminals of output units. A23 (DATA) terminal is data line of output units, and are connected to A1 terminal of output units. These terminals must be connected in order to power output units.
- Solenoids supply voltage must be connected B9 and B10 (+VSIN-) terminals.
- B11 and B12 (-VOUT+) terminals must be connected to B5 and B6 (+VIN-) terminals of output units for solenoid supply voltage on output units. If these terminals are not connected, all of solenoids on output units are open circuit, so device gives alarm and solenoids are not powered.
- Alarm1 and Alarm2 give alarm according to different alarm source, that is explained **4.2 ALARM RELAYS**.

2.2. OUTPUT UNIT CONNECTION DIAGRAM



- Control Unit A1-A3, B9-B28, output unit A7-A18, B5-B18 terminals have dangerous voltage. While device is powered, never touch to these terminals.
- Before operating the device, ensure that the device is correctly configured. Incorrect configuration could result malfunction.



3. USAGE

E-FT-10 front panel image is shown in **1.INTRODUCTION** part. **RL1** led lights when Relay1 (RL1) is powered, **RL2** led lights when Relay2 (RL2) is powered, **OUT** led lights when any solenoid output is powered, and **PR** led lights during configuration mode.

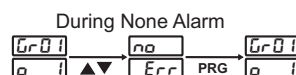
During normal operation page, active group number (XX) is shown on the top display like as (GrXX), and active output number (YYY) is shown on the bottom display like as (oYYY).

During normal operation page, **ENTER** button is used for displaying differential pressure and set values and changing set values. While **SEtL** and **SEtH** parameters are shown, **▲** and **▼** buttons change the set values and **PRG** button reverts to the normal operation page. During normal operation page, if **▲** and **▼** buttons are pressed together, error message display is opened. During error message display, **ENTER** button is used for scanning outputs that have an error, **PRG** button reverts to the normal operation page.

Except the normal operation page, if any button isn't pressed for more than 25 seconds, device reverts to normal operation page automatically. Configuration page is opened to configure other parameters of device.

- Pressing **PRG** button for more over 2 seconds enters the configuration page.
- When the configuration page is entered, **Err** message is shown on the top display and **0** is shown on the bottom display. Security code must be entered correctly to configure the parameters. If the security code is entered incorrectly, parameters are showned, but parameters can not be changed.
- Factory setting of the security code is "10". The security code can be changed with **SEtC** parameter. If the security code is forgotten, repower the device and pressing **ENTER**, **▲** and **▼** buttons together with in 1 minute after start up. After that security code control isn't made one time to enter configuration page, so the security code can be changed with **SEtC** parameter.
- When the security code is entered correctly, pressing **ENTER** button enters the configuration pages.
- During configuration pages, **▲** and **▼** buttons select pages, **ENTER** button enters to the selected page, **PRG** button reverts to normal operation page.
- While in configuration pages, **ENTER** button selects parameters, **▲** and **▼** buttons change the value of parameters, **ENTER** button is pressed for more over 1 second for revert to configuration pages display, **PRG** button reverts to normal operation page.

NOTE : Error Message Display (see **3.2 DISPLAY FIGURES**)



Parameters of ζLbr Page (continuation)

SPRn: This parameter determines pressure value of high calibration of pressure input. Parameter can be set between -1999 and 9999.

SPL: Span calibration value of differential pressure. This parameter isn't advised to change. **SPRn** value differential pressure is applied to differential pressure input of device. ▲ and ▼ buttons press together, in order to save value.

RaL: Analog output 4 mA calibration value. This parameter isn't advised to change. Connect an ampermeter A27(-) and A28(+) terminals. While the parameter is selected, adjust the parameter with ▲ and ▼ buttons value until the meter reading is equal to 4 mA.

RaH: Analog output 20 mA calibration value. This parameter isn't advised to change. Connect an ampermeter A27(-) and A28(+) terminals. While the parameter is selected, adjust the parameter with ▲ and ▼ buttons value until the meter reading is equal to 20 mA.

Scod: Security code.

Parameters of $\alpha \zeta nF$ Page

The parameters between $\alpha \zeta 1$ and $\alpha \zeta 15$ are used to determine the count of output on the connected output cards. The output cards are produced 8 or 16 outputs in manufacturing period. These parameters are used to define the count of outputs to device. These parameters are set to $\alpha 8$ or $\alpha 16$.

3.2. DISPLAY FIGURES

Normal Operating Display	Error Messages Display
$\zeta r 01$ $\alpha 15$ 1. Group 15. Output	no $volt$ No Solenoid Voltage
$\zeta r 03$ $\alpha 8$ 3. Group 8. Output	$\alpha 2$ $SHrt$ Solenoid on Output 2 Short Circuit
$\zeta r 03$ --- 3. Group Break Time	$\alpha 13$ $oPEn$ Solenoid on Output 13 Open Circuit
--- --- Waiting Time	$HIGH$ $PrSS$ High Pressure Alarm
ζtoP --- Wait Start Input	no Err No Alarm

4. WORKING PRINCIPLES

When $n\zeta rP$ parameter is equal to "1", Starting of scanning solenoids, device waits for ζR break time, after that O1 output is activated. This output is active for ζP pulse time, after that O1 output is deactivated. Device waits ζR break time and same process repeats with the next solenoid. This process continues until number of outputs reach to $n\alpha \zeta t$ parameter. When last output is deactivated at the end of ζP pulse time, device starts to ζb waiting time. After waiting that time, ζR break time is started and O1 output is activated at the end of ζR break time and repeats same process.

If start input of device is active, this process continues. After deactivation of start input, the device repeats this process for $n\zeta Lr$ times and stop the process.

First of 8 outputs is used on the control unit. Output units must be used for more than 8 outputs.

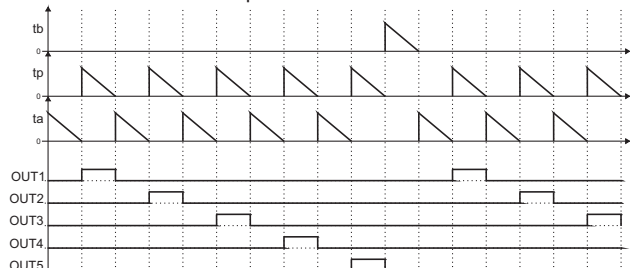


Figure 4.1: Working diagram ($n\zeta rP = 1$, $n\alpha \zeta t = 5$)

In case the device $n\zeta rP$ parameter is greater than 1, 2 different operating type is available. This operating type is determined by the $\zeta \zeta P$ parameter. In applications where the number of groups is greater than 1, the group 1 output card is used as the selection card.

When the $\zeta \zeta P$ parameter is set to $\zeta 1 P 1$, the device works as shown in **Figure 4.2**. When scanning starts, O1 output of group card is energized and 1st Group is selected. ζR break time is started. O1 output of the device is energized at the end of the break time period and the ζP pulse time is started. At the end of the pulse time period, O1 is de-energized and ζR break time is started again and the same operation is repeated until the number of output reaches the value of $n\alpha \zeta t$ parameter. When the last output is de-energized, O1 output of the group card is de-energized togetherly. ζb group waiting time is started. At the end of the group waiting time period, the O2 output of the group card is energized and the 2nd Group is selected. The operations in the 1st group are repeated exactly. this group operations is repeated until the number of group reaches the value of $n\zeta rP$ parameter. At the end of the last group operation, ζb waiting time period starts. After the waiting time period, 1st group is selected again and same operations are repeated.

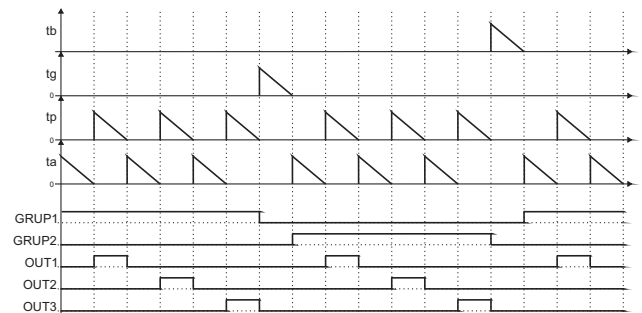


Figure 4.2: Working Diagram ($n\zeta rP = 2$, $n\alpha \zeta t = 3$ and $\zeta \zeta P = \zeta 1 P 1$)

When the $\zeta \zeta P$ parameter is set to $\zeta 1 P 2$, the device works as shown in **Figure 4.3**. When scanning starts, O1 output of group card is energized and 1st group is selected. ζR break time is started. O1 output of the device is energized at the end of the break time period and the ζP pulse time is started. At the end of the pulse time period, O1 is de-energized and ζR break time is started again and the same operation is repeated until the number of output reaches the value of $n\alpha \zeta t$ parameter. When the last output is de-energized, O1 output of the group card is de-energized togetherly. ζb group waiting time is started. At the end of the group waiting time period, the O2 output of the group card is energized and the 2nd group is selected. The outputs of 2nd group starts from where the last output of 1st group, and scanning operation is repeated until the number of output reaches the value of $n\alpha \zeta t$ parameter. As seen in the example, the last output of 1st group is energized O3 output, and the first output of 2nd group is energized O4 output. This group operations is repeated until the number of group reaches the value of $n\zeta rP$ parameter. At the end of the last group operation, ζb waiting time period starts. After the waiting time period, 1st group is selected again and same operations are repeated.

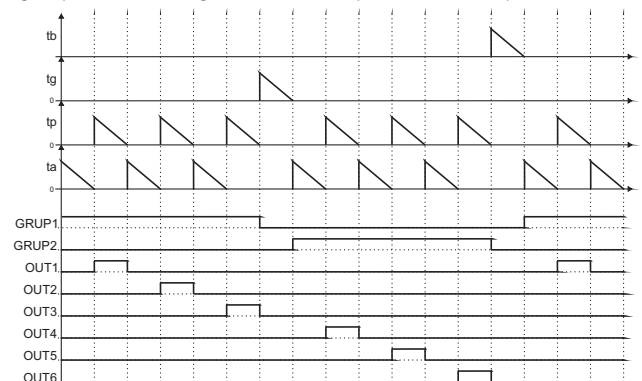


Figure 4.3: Working Diagram ($n\zeta rP = 2$, $n\alpha \zeta t = 3$ and $\zeta \zeta P = \zeta 1 P 2$)

If start input of device is active, this process continues. After deactivation of start input, device repeats this process for $n\zeta Lr$ times and stop the process.

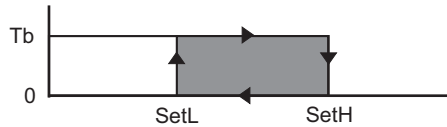
First of 8 outputs is used on control unit. Output units must be used for more than 8 outputs.

One output unit is used to group selection unit. Solenoid supply of group selection unit (+VIN-) is connected to control unit (+VSIN-) terminal.

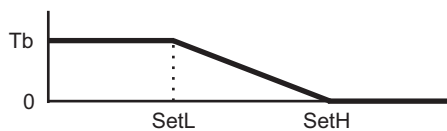
4.1. CONTROL TYPES

$\mathcal{E}tYP$ parameter determines control type of the device, is selected as $\mathcal{n}o\mathcal{n}E$, $\mathcal{o}n\mathcal{o}F$ or $P\mathcal{r}oP$.

If $\mathcal{E}tYP$ parameter is selected as $\mathcal{n}o\mathcal{n}E$, device doesn't do any control during t_b waiting times. Entire of t_b waiting time is waited. If $\mathcal{E}tYP$ parameter is selected as $\mathcal{o}n\mathcal{o}F$, if differential pressure value is higher than $SEtH$ parameter, t_b waiting time is skipped during the process. If differential pressure value is lower than $SEtL$ parameter, Entire of t_b waiting time is waited during the process. If differential pressure value is between $SEtL$ and $SEtH$ parameters, device does the same as previous scanning.



If $\mathcal{E}tYP$ parameter is selected as $P\mathcal{r}oP$, if differential pressure value is higher than $SEtH$ parameter, t_b waiting time is skipped during the process. If differential pressure value is lower than $SEtL$ parameter, Entire of t_b waiting time is waited during the process. If differential pressure value is between $SEtL$ and $SEtH$ parameters, t_b waiting time is set between 0 and t_b proportionally.



4.2. ALARM RELAYS

R11 and RL2 are alarm relays, that give alarm according to one or more than one alarm source. Alarm type of these relays are adjusted as normally open or normally closed.

Device gives alarm in case of break selonoid supply, open or short selonoids and high differential pressure value. These alarm sources are adjusted for both of the relays with $rIF\mathcal{N}$ and $rZF\mathcal{N}$ parameters, like as **Table 4.2**. Alarm types of relays, that is $\mathcal{n}o$ normally open and $\mathcal{n}\mathcal{C}$ normally closed are adjusted for both of the relays with $rItP$ and $rZtP$ parameters, like as **Table 4.1**.

When alarm relays are powered, user can acknowledge the alarm and deactivate the alarm relay according to $rItb$ and $rZtb$ parameters. If these parameters are selected $\mathcal{o}n$, user open error message page and deactivates relay, but led of relay continues to light. In this situation, error message of alarm is shown in error message page. Led of relay fades after alarm state. If these parameters are selected $\mathcal{o}FF$, relay and led deactivates after the alarm state ends.

$rXtP$	
$\mathcal{n}o$ (Normally Open)	$\mathcal{n}\mathcal{C}$ (Normally Closed)

Table 4.1. Alarm Types

$rXF\mathcal{N}$	Explanations (SC: Short Circuit, OC: Open Circuit, HP: High Pressure, NSS: No Selonoid Supply, SA: Scan Active)	$rXF\mathcal{N}$	Explanations (SC: Short Circuit, OC: Open Circuit, HP: High Pressure, NSS: No Selonoid Supply, SA: Scan Active)
0	No Alarm	16	SA
1	SC	17	SA / SC
2	OC	18	SA / OC
3	SC / OC	19	SA / OC / SC
4	HP	20	SA / HP
5	HP / SC	21	SA / HP / SC
6	HP / OC	22	SA / HP / OC
7	HP / OC / SC	23	SA / HP / OC / SC
8	NSS	24	SA / NSS
9	NSS / SC	25	SA / NSS / SC
10	NSS / OC	26	SA / NSS / OC
11	NSS / OC / SC	27	SA / NSS / OC / SC
12	NSS / HP	28	SA / NSS / HP
13	NSS / HP / SC	29	SA / NSS / HP / SC
14	NSS / HP / OC	30	SA / NSS / HP / OC
15	NSS / HP / OC / SC	31	SA / NSS / HP / OC / SC

Table 4.2. Alarm Sources

4.2.1. OPEN / SHORT CIRCUIT ALARM

Device can give alarm, while short or open circuit happen on selonoids. Device measures the selonoid line and controls any error on the selonoid line, before device powers the selonoids. If any error is occurred on selonoid, device doesn't power the selonoid and gives alarm, so that outputs of device don't need any fuses. In the selonoids scanning, while the selonoid has any problem, device works differently according to $tRtP$ parameter. If parameter is selected $\mathcal{o}n$, device waits tR and tP timing for that selonoid, but output doesn't powered. If the parameter is selected $\mathcal{o}FF$, device doesn't wait tR and tP timing, and continues next output. $\mathcal{o}UtH$ parameter determines open circuit state, $\mathcal{o}UtL$ parameter determines short circuit state. $\mathcal{o}UtL$ parameter should be set to half of the nominal resistance of the selonoids, $\mathcal{o}UtH$ parameter should be set to two times of the nominal resistance of the selonoids.

4.2.2. HIGH PRESSURE ALARM

Device, that has pressure control gives high pressure alarm according to $R5P$ and $H45$ parameters. If differential pressure is higher than $R5P$ parameter, device gives high pressure alarm. The alarm condition ends when the differential pressure reading decrease to $R5P - H45$.

4.2.3. NO SELONOID SUPPLY ALARM

If Selonoid supply of device, that is connected (+VSIN-) terminals is broken, device gives no selonoid supply alarm.

4.2.4. SCAN ACTIVE ALARM

When Start input of device that is in A24 (IN1) terminal is active, the device gives scan active alarm.

All of these alarms is shown on display to user. In addition, if device has RS-485 communication, the alarms can be read from Modbus protocol.

4.3. SCANNING ORDER OF OUTPUTS

Scanning order of the device starts with 1, and ends with 128 in factory settings. The scanning order can be configured using Modbus protocol. Register addresses of these order parameters are shown in **Table 4.3**.

Address	Parameter	Property	Address	Parameter	Property
100	OUT 1-2	R/W	132	OUT 65-66	R/W
101	OUT 3-4	R/W	133	OUT 67-68	R/W
102	OUT 5-6	R/W	134	OUT 69-70	R/W
103	OUT 7-8	R/W	135	OUT 71-72	R/W
104	OUT 9-10	R/W	136	OUT 73-74	R/W
105	OUT 11-12	R/W	137	OUT 75-76	R/W
106	OUT 13-14	R/W	138	OUT 77-78	R/W
107	OUT 15-16	R/W	139	OUT 79-80	R/W
108	OUT 17-18	R/W	140	OUT 81-82	R/W
109	OUT 19-20	R/W	141	OUT 83-84	R/W
110	OUT 21-22	R/W	142	OUT 85-86	R/W
111	OUT 23-24	R/W	143	OUT 87-88	R/W
112	OUT 25-26	R/W	144	OUT 89-90	R/W
113	OUT 27-28	R/W	145	OUT 91-92	R/W
114	OUT 29-30	R/W	146	OUT 93-94	R/W
115	OUT 31-32	R/W	147	OUT 95-96	R/W
116	OUT 33-34	R/W	148	OUT 97-98	R/W
117	OUT 35-36	R/W	149	OUT 99-100	R/W
118	OUT 37-38	R/W	150	OUT 101-102	R/W
119	OUT 39-40	R/W	151	OUT 103-104	R/W
120	OUT 41-42	R/W	152	OUT 105-106	R/W
121	OUT 43-44	R/W	153	OUT 107-108	R/W
122	OUT 45-46	R/W	154	OUT 109-110	R/W
123	OUT 47-48	R/W	155	OUT 111-112	R/W
124	OUT 49-50	R/W	156	OUT 113-114	R/W
125	OUT 51-52	R/W	157	OUT 115-116	R/W
126	OUT 53-54	R/W	158	OUT 117-118	R/W
127	OUT 55-56	R/W	159	OUT 119-120	R/W
128	OUT 57-58	R/W	160	OUT 121-122	R/W
129	OUT 59-60	R/W	161	OUT 123-124	R/W
130	OUT 61-62	R/W	162	OUT 125-126	R/W
131	OUT 63-64	R/W	163	OUT 127-128	R/W

Tablo 4.3. Output Configuration Parameters Modbus Address Table

NOTE1: Parameters, that shown in Table 4.3 are 16-bits. For example low 8-bits of OUT1-2 parameter shows first output, high 8-bit of OUT1-2 parameter shows second output. In below example, output 5 is powered firstly, output3 is powered secondly according to OUT1-2 parameter. Other parameters are configured the same method.

OUT1-2 = 773	
son 8-bit = 3	ilk 8-bit = 5

NOTE2: Low and High 8-bits of parameters must be set between 1 and 128. Otherwise, sent values of these parameters aren't saved according to protocol.

5. OUTPUT UNITS

Each output unit has 16 outputs. Output units communicate with control unit over DATA terminal. If this connection breaks, output unit doesn't work. Power supply of output units are supplied with (+VSUP-) terminals. Each output unit, that is connected to control unit has an address. These addresses are configured via jumpers on output unit cards. More than one unit mustn't have same addresses. Jumper configuration of addresses are shown in **Table 5.1**.

(+VIN-) terminals of output units must be connected to (-VOUT+) terminals of control unit. If any problem on that connection occurs, all of the solenoids are measured open circuit and any output isn't powered. If filtering system has more than one group, one output unit must be used for group selection unit. Solenoid supply of this unit must be connected (+VSIN-) terminals of control unit.

Jumper	Explanations	Jumper	Explanations
	1. Output Card		9. Output Card
	2. Output Card		10. Output Card
	3. Output Card		11. Output Card
	4. Output Card		12. Output Card
	5. Output Card		13. Output Card
	6. Output Card		14. Output Card
	7. Output Card		15. Output Card
	8. Çıkış Kartı		Group Selection Card

Table 5.1. Configurations of Jumper

6. COMMUNICATION ADDRESSES

Address	Parameter	Explanation	Property	Min.	Max.
0	Alarm Data 1	See Table1	R		
1	Alarm Data 2	See Table1	R		
2	Alarm Data 3	See Table1	R		
3	Alarm Data 4	See Table1	R		
4	Alarm Data 5	See Table1	R		
5	Alarm Data 6	See Table1	R		
6	Alarm Data 7	See Table1	R		
7	Alarm Data 8	See Table1	R		
8	Alarm Data 9	See Table1	R		
9	Alarm Data 10	See Table1	R		
10	Alarm Data 11	See Table1	R		
11	Alarm Data 12	See Table1	R		
12	Alarm Data 13	See Table1	R		
13	Alarm Data 14	See Table1	R		
14	Alarm Data 15	See Table1	R		
15	Alarm Data 16	See Table1	R		
16	Alarm Data 17	See NOTE2	R		
17	Pr55		R		
18	5EtL		R/W	-1999	5EtH
19	5EtH		R/W	5EtL	9999
20	R5P		R/W	-1999	9999
21	EtYP	0:nonE, 1:anoF, 2:ProP	R/W	0	2
22	dP		R/W	0	3
23	rEtL		R/W	-1999	9999
24	rEtH		R/W	-1999	9999
25	nRr	0:0-20, 1:20-0, 2:4-20, 3:20-4	R/W	0	3
26	in5		R/W	-1999	9999
27	H45		R/W	0	9999
28	rItP	0:na, 1:nE	R/W	0	1
29	rIfn		R/W	0	15
30	rItb	0:an, 1:aFF	R/W	0	1
31	r2tP	0:na, 1:nE	R/W	0	1
32	r2Fn		R/W	0	15
33	r2tb	0:an, 1:aFF	R/W	0	1
34	tR		R/W	1	9999
35	tP		R/W	1	1000
36	tG		R/W	1	9999
37	tB		R/W	1	9999
38	noUt		R/W	1	128
39	nUrP		R/W	1	16
40	ntUr		R/W	0	50
41	oUtL		R/W	0	oUtH
42	oUtH		R/W	oUtL	3000
43	tRtP	0:an, 1:aFF	R/W	0	1
44	bRUd	0:40, 1:96, 2:192, 3:384	R/W	0	3
45	PrEtY	0:nonE, 1:odd, 2:EUn	R/W	0	2
46	Rdr5		R/W	1	127
47	FLtr		R/W	1	16

NOTE1: Device supports 03, 06 and 16 number function of modbus protocol. 03 Read Holding Registers, 06 Write Single Register and 16 Write Multiple Registers.

NOTE2: No Solenoid Voltage alarm is saved in first bit of Alarm Data 17, high pressure alarm is saved in second bit of Alarm Data 17.

NOTE3: In table, parameters, whose address is between 17 and 47 is explained in 3.1 PARAMETERS EXPLANATION.

7. TABLES

Table1: Bits of Alarm Data

	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	O
Bit Number	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Alarm Data 1	O8	O7	O6	O5	O4	O3	O2	O1								
Alarm Data 2	O16	O15	O14	O13	O12	O11	O10	O9								
Alarm Data 3	O24	O23	O22	O21	O20	O19	O18	O17								
Alarm Data 4	O32	O31	O30	O29	O28	O27	O26	O25								
Alarm Data 5	O40	O39	O38	O37	O36	O35	O34	O33								
Alarm Data 6	O48	O47	O46	O45	O44	O43	O42	O41								
Alarm Data 7	O56	O55	O54	O53	O52	O51	O50	O49								
Alarm Data 8	O64	O63	O62	O61	O60	O59	O58	O57								
Alarm Data 9	O72	O71	O70	O69	O68	O67	O66	O65								
Alarm Data 10	O80	O79	O78	O77	O76	O75	O74	O73								
Alarm Data 11	O88	O87	O86	O85	O84	O83	O82	O81								
Alarm Data 12	O96	O95	O94	O93	O92	O91	O90	O89								
Alarm Data 13	O104	O103	O102	O101	O100	O99	O98	O97								
Alarm Data 14	O112	O111	O110	O109	O108	O107	O106	O105								
Alarm Data 15	O120	O119	O118	O117	O116	O115	O114	O113								
Alarm Data 16	O128	O127	O126	O125	O124	O123	O122	O121								

NOTE: In table, S letter is shown short circuit state, O letter is shown open circuit state.

Table2: EtYP

nonE	No Control
anoF	ON/OFF Control
ProP	Proportional Control

Table3: nRr

0-20	0-20 mA
20-0	20-0 mA
4-20	4-20 mA
20-4	20-4 mA

Table4: rXtP

na	Normally open
nE	Normally closed

Table5: rXtb

an	Acknowledge alarm is active
aFF	Acknowledge alarm isn't active

Table6: tRtP

an	Wait break and pulse time
aFF	Not wait break and pulse time

Table7: PrEtY

nonE	No parity
odd	Odd parity
EUn	Even parity