



TIGER FAMILY

## DI-50E & DI-50T

**Programmable Meter Controllers  
Tiger 320 Series PMCs  
5 Digit 0.56" LEDs  
in a 1/8 DIN Case**

**A powerful, intelligent, 5-digit Programmable Meter Controller (PMC) with modular outputs, input signal conditioning and advanced software features for monitoring, measurement, control and communication applications.**

### General Features

- The Tiger 320 Operating System supports an easy to use PC based Configuration Utility Program, which can be downloaded FREE from the web, and programming from front panel buttons.
- The T Version supports custom macro programs that can be easily produced with the Tiger 320 Macro Development System (available FREE on the web). The Development System enables programs to be written in BASIC, which can utilize any combination of the hundreds of functions and thousands of registers embedded in the Tiger 320 Operating System.
- Red, green, or superbright red 7-segment, 0.56" high LEDs with full support for seven segment alphanumeric text.
- Brightness control of LED display from front panel buttons.
- Modular construction with more than 120 interchangeable input signal conditioners and more than 25 interchangeable I/O modules.
- Up to 4 input channels with cross channel math for multi-channel processing.
- For applications where sensor excitation is required, modules are provided with 5V, 10V or 24 V DC voltage outputs.
- On demand tare, calibration and compensation can be initiated by the front panel program button.
- Autozero maintenance for super stable zero reading is provided for use in weighing applications.
- Programmable input averaging and smart digital filtering for quick response to input signal changes.
- Display text editing. Customize display text for OEM applications.
- Scrolling display text messaging on T meters with macros.
- Auto-sensing high voltage or optional low voltage AC / DC power supply.
- Serial output options include RS-232, RS-485, ModBus,

Ethernet, DeviceNet or direct meter-to-meter communications.

- Single or dual 16-bit Isolated Analog Outputs. Programmable 0~4 to 20mA or 0 to 10V for retransmission, 4-20mA loops to drive valve actuators, remote controllers & displays, multi-loop feedback and PID output. Scalable from 1 count to full scale.
- Dual independent totalizers to integrate input signals.
- 6 super smart, independently programmable setpoints with 8 selectable functions, including latching, deviation, hysteresis, register resetting, tracking and dual PID. Plus 7 programmable timer modes on all 6 setpoints.
- Setpoint tracking, setpoint latching and manual relay reset.
- Setpoints activated from any input, any register in the meter or from any digital input.
- Plug-in I/O modules include electromechanical or solid state relays, logic outputs or open collector outputs. 6 inputs & 16 outputs of opto-isolated I/O can be connected to an external DIN Rail terminal block module.
- Internal program safety lockout switch to prevent tampering.
- Peak & valley (max & min) with front panel recall and reset.
- Real time clock with 15 year Lithium battery backup.
- Data logging within the meter (up to 4000 samples with date/time stamp).
- Optional NEMA-4 front cover.

### Input Module Compatibility

**TIGER FAMILY:** More than 120 different Plug-in I-Series Input Signal Conditioners are approved for the Tiger Family of meters.

See *I-Series Input Signal Conditioning Modules Guide (Z87)* for an up-to-date list.





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# Specifications

## Display

- Digital Display:** 7-segment, 0.56" (14.2 mm) LEDs.
- Display Color:** Red (std). Green or Super-Bright Red (optional).
- Digital Display Range:** -19999 to 99999
- Update Rate:** 3 to 10 times per second
- Display Dimming:** 8 brightness levels. Front Panel selectable
- Scrolling Display Text Messaging:** Full alphanumeric, 7-segment text characters supported on T Version with macros.
- Polarity:** Assumed positive. Displays - negative
- Decimal Point:** Front panel, user selectable to five positions.
- Annunciators:** 6 red LEDs on front panel; one per setpoint.
- Overrange Indication:** 
- Underrange Indication:** 
- Front Panel Controls:** PROGRAM, UP and DOWN.

## Operating System (Tiger 320)

- Processor:** 32 bit with floating point maths (18.4 MHz).
- Flash Memory:** 64k, 4k for use by custom macros.
- RAM:** 1.25k and FeRAM 4k.
- EEPROM:** E Version 4k standard, T Version 32k standard. Memory upgrades available to 32k for LIN Tables and 1MB for Data Logging and custom macros.
- Registers:** 6144 registers comprised of 8, 16 or 32 bit signed, unsigned or floating point registers, implemented in a combination of RAM, FeRAM, Flash and EEPROM.
- Internal communication BUS:** 32 bit I<sup>2</sup>C BUS
- Real Time Clock (option):** Year:Month:Date:Hour:Minute:Second with 15 yr Lithium battery backup.
- Configuration:** Supports Front Panel Programming Codes and a PC-based Configuration Utility Program, which may be downloaded free from the web. T Version also supports custom macros.

## Development System for Custom Macros

The Tiger 320 Macro Development System, which may be downloaded free from the web, can be used to create powerful macro software that allows Tiger 320 T Versions to be easily customized to suit any proprietary OEM application (see page 11).

## Installed Application Software Includes

- Counter Functions:** Two built-in counters. UP counters, DOWN counters, UP/DOWN counters and high speed quadrature counters.
- Data Logging:** Logging with a date/time stamp, initiated at timed intervals, by activation of a setpoint, or manually. Data stored in internal 1MB EEPROM or in a removable 4 to 128M Flash Card Memory Module. Endless loop recording is supported.
- Input Compensation:** Provides compensation to the primary input channel (CH1) via channels 2, 3 or 4.
- Linearization:** 4 selectable 32 point or one 125 point flexible linearization tables are provided.
- Logic I/O:** 28 Macro programmable I/O ports supported.
- Manual Loader:** Front panel adjustable, 4 to 20mA or 0 to 10V isolated analog output.
- Math Functions:** Cross channel math functions to calculate the sum, difference, ratio or the product of two inputs.
- On Demand Functions:** Tare, compensation and calibration.
- Peak and Valley:** The meter can retain peak and valley (min/max) information and recall this on the front panel.
- Remote Setpoint Input:** Remote setpoint input via channel 2.
- Serial Output Protocols:** Selectable communication modes include ASCII, Modbus (RTU), Master Mode (for meter to meter communication) and an Epson compatible printer driver. DeviceNet and Ethernet optional output carrier boards are also supported.
- Setpoint Functions:** Six super smart setpoints with fully configurable hysteresis, on and off delays, one shot, pulse and repeat timers, latching, dual PID, setpoint tracking, resetting of registers, initiating of logging and printing.
- Signal Conditioning Functions:** Averaging, smart filter, rounding, square root, auto zero maintenance.
- Timer:** Timer functions supported in either time-up, time-down, or real-time clock modes.
- Totalizer:** Two totalizers for running total and batch totals of a process signal that can be accumulated over time.

## Inputs

- Inputs Available:** More than 120 single, dual, triple and quad input signal conditioners available covering all types of analog, digital and mixed input signals (see page 49).
- Accuracy:** Tiger 320 PMCs enable the user to establish any degree of system accuracy required. Built-in compensation and linearization functions enable system accuracies of the order of  $\pm 0.0001\%$  of reading for analog inputs. Stop -Start time resolution from  $\pm 1$ sec to  $\pm 0.7$ nsec. Digital input and pulse counts  $\pm 1$  count.
- A/D Convertors:** A Dual Slope, bipolar 17 bit A/D is provided as standard on the main board. SMART modules can have 24 bit or 16 bit Delta-Sigma A/D convertors that utilize the internal I<sup>2</sup>C BUS.
- Temperature Coefficient:** Typically 30ppm/<sup>o</sup>C. Compensation can be utilized to achieve system temperature coefficients of 1ppm.
- Warm Up Time:** Up to 10 minutes, depending on input module.
- Conversion Rate:** Typically 10 samples per second. However, SMART input modules are available that can convert at 60, 240, 480 or 960 samples per second.
- Control Output Rate:** Can be selected for 100msec or 10msec. Some SMART modules have SSR outputs that react within 1.2msec.
- Excitation Voltage:** Depends on input module selected. Typically, 5V, 10V or 24VDC is provided.

## Outputs (See pages 46-47 for pinouts and details of modular construction)

- Three Optional Plug-in Carrier Boards:** Provide four different serial outputs or no serial output, support single or dual analog outputs, and accept any one of seven different plug-in I/O modules.
- 1. Standard Carrier Board:** Is available without a serial output, or with either an isolated RS-232 or an isolated RS-485 (RJ-6 socket).
  - 2. DeviceNet Carrier Board:** 5 pin 3.5mm screw terminal.
  - 3. Ethernet Carrier Board:** 10/100Base-T Ethernet (RJ-45 socket).
- Two Isolated Analog Output Options:** Mounted on any carrier board.
- 1. Single Analog Output:** Fully scalable from 4 to 20mA or 0 to 20mA (or reverse) and selectable for 0 to 10VDC (or reverse).
  - 2. Dual Analog Output:** Fully scalable from 0 to 10VDC (or reverse).

**Analog Output Specifications:** Accuracy: 0.02% FS. Resolution: 16-bit Delta-Sigma D/A provides 0.4 $\mu$ A on current scaling, 250 $\mu$ V on voltage scaling. Compliance: 500 $\Omega$  maximum for current output. 500 $\Omega$  minimum for voltage output. Update Rate: Typical 7 per second. Step Response: Typical 6msec to a display change. Scalable: From 1 count to full scale.

## Seven I/O Modules: Plug into any carrier board from rear.

- 1. Four Relay Module:** Available in six combinations from one relay up to a total of two 10A Form C Relays\* and two 5A Form A Relays\*\*.
- 2. Four Relay Module:** Available with one to four 5A Form A Relays\*\*.
- 3. Six Relay Module:** Available with five or six 5A Form A Relays\*\*.  
\*Form C Relay Specifications: 10A 240VAC~1/2 HP, 8A 24VDC. Isolation 3000V. UL and CSA listed.  
\*\*Form A Relay Specifications: 5A 240VAC, 4A 24VDC. Isolation 3000V. UL and CSA listed.
- 4. Four Solid State Relay (SSR) Module:** Available with one to four independent (210mA DC only) or (140mA AC/DC) SSRs (400V max).
- 5. Six Output 5VDC / TTL or Open Collector:** Available with 0 to 5V or 0 to V<sub>+</sub> (40VDC max).
- 6. Opto Isolated I/O Module:** Available in either 6 Outputs & 6 Inputs, or 16 Outputs and 6 Inputs. For connection to an external breakout box.
- 7. Flash Card Memory Module:** Available with 8 or 16 MB memory.

## Power Supplies

- Auto sensing AC/DC (DC to 400Hz) hi volts std, low volts optional.
- PS1 (standard):** 85-265VAC / 95-370VDC @ 4W max 5W.
- PS2 (optional):** 14-48VAC / 10-72 VDC @ 4W max 5W.

## Environmental (See Rear page for IP-65 & NEMA-4 options)

- Operating Temperature:** 0 to 50 <sup>o</sup>C (32 <sup>o</sup>F to 122 <sup>o</sup>F).
- Storage Temperature:** -20 <sup>o</sup>C to 70 <sup>o</sup>C (-4 <sup>o</sup>F to 158 <sup>o</sup>F).
- Relative Humidity:** 95% (non-condensing) at 40 <sup>o</sup>C (104 <sup>o</sup>F).

## Mechanical (See Rear page for more details)

- Case Dimensions:** 1/8 DIN, 96x48mm (3.78" x 1.89")
- Case Material:** 94V-0 UL rated self-extinguishing polycarbonate.
- Weight:** 11.5 oz (0.79 lbs), 14 oz (0.96 lbs) when packed.

## Approvals

CE: As per EN-61000-3/4/6 and EN-61010-1.

# Tiger 320 Series Modular Literature Overview

► The Tiger 320 Series, Modular Literature system, makes it easy to select detailed information about those specific functions required for your application and the Configuration of the Tiger 320 you intend using.

Copies of all Data Sheets / User Manuals and Supplements can be viewed page-by-page and/or downloaded from the document server on our website.

## Programming Code Sheet

Generic to all Tiger 320 Series models, the Programming Code Sheet is a quick reference document that allows you to quickly view the meter's manual programming codes.



Shipped with each product ordered, copies are also available on request, or can be viewed and downloaded from the document server on our website.

## Model Specific Data Sheet / User Manual



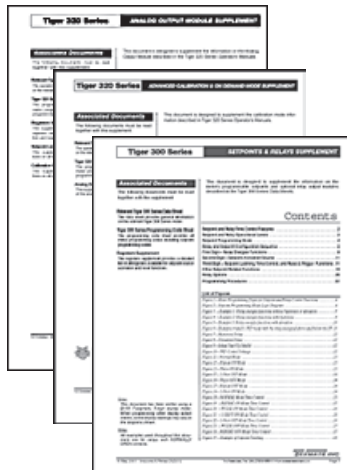
Specific to each 320 Series meter model, the data sheet / user manual describes the basic functions of the meter and how to configure the meter for these functions.

Shipped with each product ordered, copies are also available on request, or can be viewed and downloaded from the document server on our website.

The model specific data sheet / user manual contains:

- Technical Specifications
- Overview of Tiger 320 Series Software and Hardware
- Planning Guide
- Block Diagram of the Tiger 320 Software and Hardware
- Configuration Utility Program
- Custom Macro Programming
- Front and Rear Panel Controls
- Front Panel Button Manual Programming Codes Overview
- Programming Procedures
- Functional Diagram and Pinouts
- Hardware Layout and Available Input and Output Modules
- Meter Options, and Custom Faceplates
- Ordering Information

## Supplements to Data Sheet / User Manual are Generic to all Tiger 320 Models



Generic to all Tiger 320 Series models, each supplement provides in-depth technical and procedural information on all individual meter modules, functions, or applications.

Listed are the supplements which are currently available:

Specific supplements are shipped with each product ordered to suit our customer's application. Copies are also available on request, or can be viewed and downloaded from the document server on our website.

- Advanced Calibration and On DEMAND Mode
- Analog Output Modules
- BASIC to Tiger 320 MACRO-Language Program Development System, Compiler and Tutorial
- Configuration Utility Program (Runs on PC)
- Linearizing Functions
- Meter Registers (for Macro Programming)
- Serial Communications Output Modules
- Setpoints & Relays
- Totalizing & Batching Functions

## Other Tiger 320 Series Related Literature

### Tiger 320 Functional Overview



A Quick Overview of the Awesome Power of the Tiger 320 Series

### Tiger 320 Application Examples



Describes a Selection of Tiger 320 Applications

### I-Series Input Signal Conditioning Modules



Includes all Available Input and Output Modules for the Tiger, Leopard and Lynx Families of Meters

### Meters By the Case Size



Shows all Cases and Lists all Available Meters by Each Case Size and Type

# An Overview of the Awesome Power of the Tiger 320 Series

The Tiger 320 Series of 32-bit Programmable Meter Controllers incorporates, in one instrument, all the different functions required by today's automation and process control applications.

## 1 Tiger 320 32-Bit Operating System

A virtual toolbox of selectable and programmable application software functions are embedded in the Tiger 320 Operating System. They integrate seamlessly with a truly vast array of modular input and output hardware options.

*Embedded Application Software Includes:*

- Multi-channel Inputs In Many Combinations
- Full Floating-point Maths
- Cross Channel Math (A+B, A-B, AxB, A/B)
- Square Root, Inverse and Log of Input
- 4 x 32 Point Or 1 x 125 Point Linearization Table
- Smart Auto Zero with Programmable Capture Band, Rate of Change and Aperture Window for Weighing Applications
- Set Tare Reset Tare for Batching
- Smart Quick Response Averaging
- Smart Timer and Time Integration Functions
- Time and Event-based Sequencing
- Polynomial Calculations
- Remote Reset of Any Function
- Dual Totalizers
- Dual PID

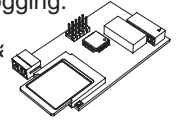
## 2 Data Logging and Memory Options

Up to 1MB of non-volatile on-board memory can be installed for (Black Box) endless loop recording. Up to 4000 data records can be continuously stored to provide before and after analysis of any process fault condition.

- Data log from 4 channels.
- Data log from 2 channels with date & time stamp.
- Log / print from setpoint or timer.

A Plug-in I/O Module is available with removable Flash Card Memory for high-capacity or long-term data logging.

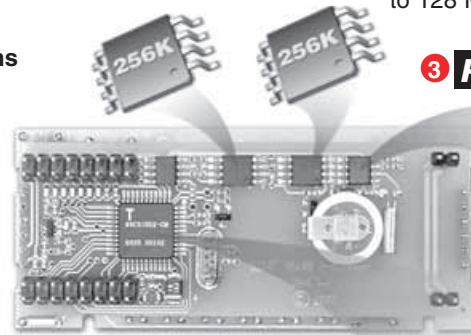
Flash Cards are up to 128 Meg.



## 3 Real-time Clock



Optional Real-time clock with date and time stamp. 15 year lithium battery.



## 4 Powerful Custom Macro Programming Capability

Texmate's BASIC to Tiger 320 Macro-language Compiler can quickly Convert your special metering, control and automation ideas into reality.

This powerful easy to use development system enables programs to be written in BASIC utilizing any combination of the hundreds of functions and thousands of registers embedded in the Tiger 320 Operating System. When your BASIC program is compiled into the Tiger 320 Macro-language it is error checked and optimized. There are also numerous off-the-shelf application specific programs available. Many only need the blanks to be filled in to use them and this does not require any knowledge of BASIC.



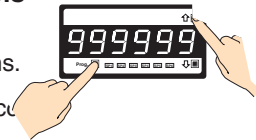
Scrolling annunciator messages can be programmed to appear with any setpoint activation, selected events or logic inputs.

## 5 Programmable Front Panel Controls

Programmable Front Panel Controls

The front panel buttons can be used to control or program any standard functions.

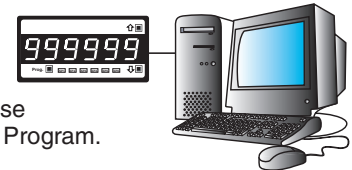
They can also be programmed to only access specifically designated functions, such as Tare, Auto-Cal or Print on Demand.



## 6 Configuration & Programming from a PC

PC Programming

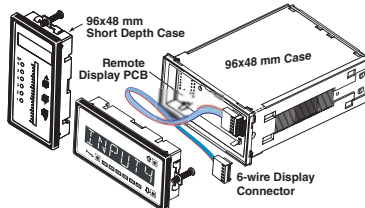
Program the meter from a PC with Texmate's easy to use Tiger 320 Configuration Utility Program.



## 7 A Wide Selection of Display Formats & 8 Case Sizes to Suit any Application

Single or multiple LED or LCD displays  
Numeric, Alpha Numeric and Bargraph

144x72mm 9/32 DIN



96x48mm 1/8 DIN



48x96mm 1/8 DIN



36x144mm 9/64 DIN



648x144mm 4" LED Remote Display 5 or 6 digit Driven by RS485 from any Tiger 320

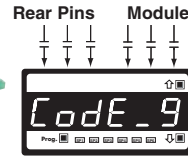


## 8 22 Opto-Isolated I/Os on Plug-in Module & 6 Onboard Programmable I/O Logic Ports

- 6 Inputs & 16 Outputs or 6 Inputs & 6 Outputs
- Fully Programmable

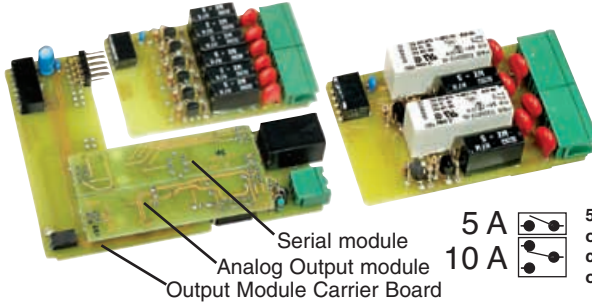


Connects to DIN Rail terminal block module with 3M IDC cable

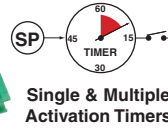


Three logic level inputs are provided on the module input header and three rear input pins are provided that can be programmed to STOP/START/RESET almost any function including: set tare, reset tare, relays, totalizers, print output, data logging, peak, valley, or any register from an external contact closure.

## 9 6 Super Smart Setpoints - 8 Selectable Functions - 7 Programmable Timer Modes



Serial module  
Analog Output module  
Output Module Carrier Board

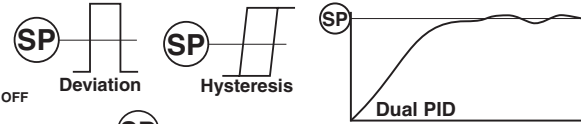


Single & Multiple Activation Timers

5 A  
10 A  
5 Amp and 10 Amp Relays or optional SSR Outputs can be energized above or below setpoints.

### 7 Multi Function Interval Timers on all 6 setpoints

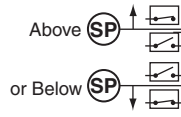
- Normal.....Adjustable Delay On Make / Adjustable Delay On Break
- 1-Shot ON.....Adjustable Delay On Make / Adjustable Min ON-Time
- 1-Shot OFF.....Adjustable Delay On Break / Adjustable Min OFF-Time
- Pulse ON.....Adjustable Delay On Make / Adjustable Max ON-Time
- Pulse OFF.....Adjustable Delay On Break / Adjustable Max OFF-Time
- Repeat ON.....Adjustable ON-Time / Adjustable OFF-Time
- Repeat OFF.....Adjustable OFF-Time / Adjustable ON-Time



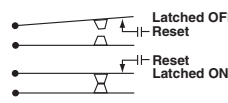
Dual PID

## 10 Scrolling Annunciator

Scrolling Annunciator up to 99 Characters long is available on all 6 setpoints for Alphanumeric Displays with Fill-in-the-blanks Macro.



Activation



Relay Latching

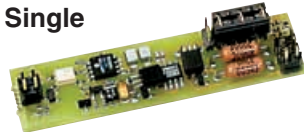


\*99 CHARACTER SCROLLING DISPLAY ON ALL SETPOINTS



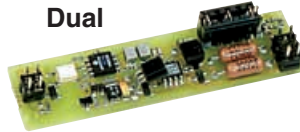
## 12 16-bit Isolated Analog Outputs

Single



0 ~ 4-20mA or 0-10V

Dual

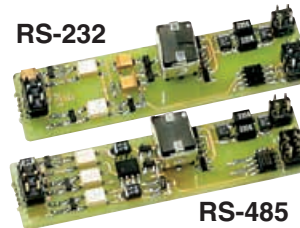


0-10V & 0-10V

Programmable 0~4 to 20 mA or 0 to 10 V for retransmission, 4-20 mA loops to drive valve actuators, remote controllers & displays, multi-loop feedback and PID output.

## 11 Serial Communications & Printer Output

RS-232



RS-485

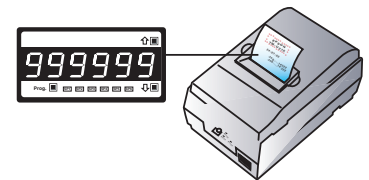
Selectable Communication Modes include:

- ASCII
- Modbus
- Ethernet (TCP/IP)
- DeviceNet (with optional carrier board installed)

Interface directly with PCs (using Window's terminal program), PLCs, or any Epson compatible serial printer.

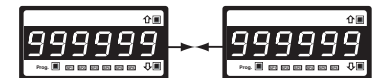
Serial Printer Output

Smart printer driver makes simple serial printers look intelligent.



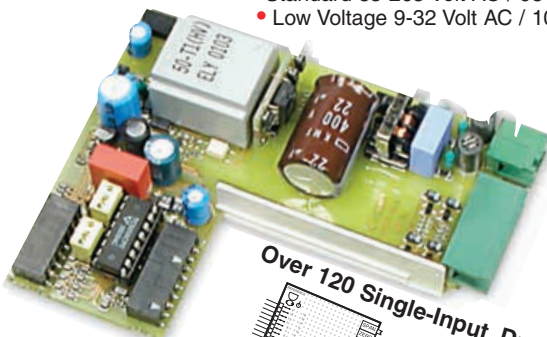
Meter to Meter Communication.

Direct meter to meter communication enables two meters to share data and resources.



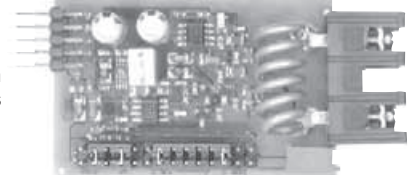
## 13 Auto-sensing AC/DC Power Supply

- High Efficiency CE tested Auto Sensing AC/DC power supplies
  - Standard 85-265 Volt AC / 95-370 Volt DC
  - Low Voltage 9-32 Volt AC / 10-60 Volt DC



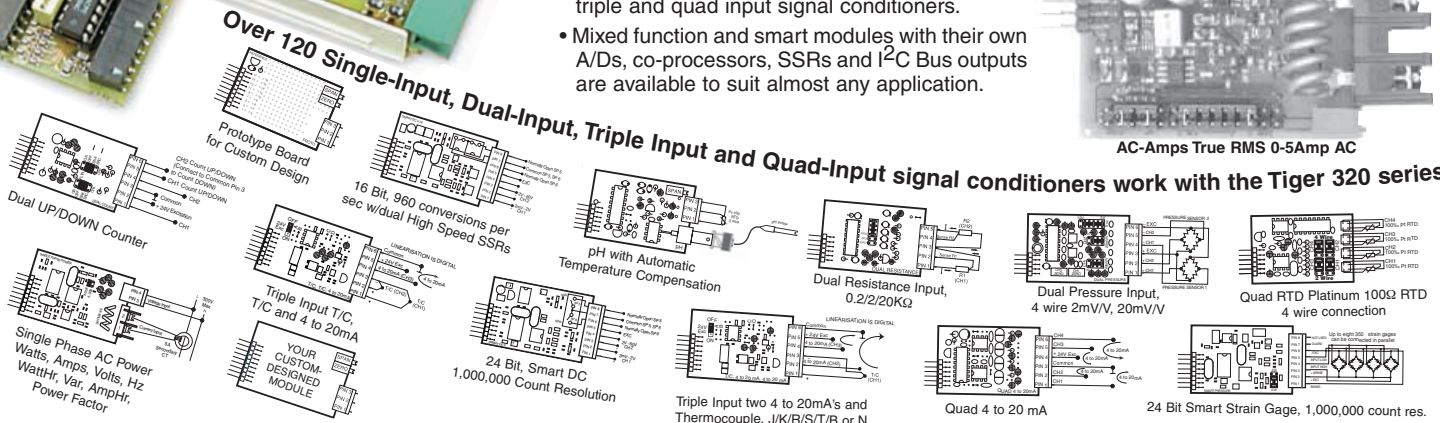
## 14 Over 120 Different Input Signal Conditioning Modules

- Choose from over 120 different single, dual, triple and quad input signal conditioners.
- Mixed function and smart modules with their own A/Ds, co-processors, SSRs and I<sup>2</sup>C Bus outputs are available to suit almost any application.



AC-Amps True RMS 0-5Amp AC

16 Bit, 960 conversions per sec w/dual High Speed SSRs



A combination of modular hardware and software resources enable Tiger 320 Series Programmable Meter Controllers (PMCs) to be easily configured as a cost effective solution for the most simple or the most complex of applications.

A review of your Project's objectives, its physical layout, the proposed sensors and control outputs will enable you to select the optimum configuration of the Tiger 320 PMC's unique hardware and software capabilities.

## Input Signals & Sensors

### 4-20 mA or Sensor Direct

Unless sensors are located at a far distance, the greatest accuracy and best performance is usually obtained by connecting sensors directly to the Tiger 320, which will then function as the primary measurement device.

**PLANNING TIP** There are more than 120 Tiger compatible input signal conditioning modules, with the appropriate excitation outputs, to suit almost any type of sensor or combinations of up to 4 sensors.

In most cases, sensors with a 4-20 mA output are more costly, and when a separate 4-20 mA transmitter is used, signal conversion, drift, and calibration inaccuracies are introduced.

**PLANNING TIP** Some Tiger input modules combine direct sensor inputs with 4-20 mA inputs, enabling both local and far distant sensor inputs to be combined.

### Sensor Linearization or Compensation

The performance of many sensors can be greatly enhanced or expanded with linearization and or compensation. Sensors may be compensated for temperature, frequency, altitude, humidity and mechanical position, to name just a few parameters.

**PLANNING TIP** Tiger PMCs with 32 kilobits or more of memory provide up to four 32-point user defined linearization tables or one combined 125-point table.

**PLANNING TIP** Many compensation methods can be implemented with the standard cross channel math capabilities of the Tiger's 32-bit operating system. Complex three-dimensional compensation can also be implemented using the powerful macro programming capability.

**PLANNING TIP** The serial number and calibration date of a sensor can be loaded into the meter. The serial number, linearization tables, and compensation factors of a newly calibrated sensor can then be saved for future reloading, either serially through a PC or directly through the web via an Ethernet port.

**PLANNING TIP** Although there are numerous input modules with combinations of various input signals, some inputs such as watts or pH are provided on input modules dedicated to a single function. Combining these inputs with each other signals two or more Tiger meters can serially communicate, and be configured to share their data and processing resources.

## Display Options

Tiger PMCs have a large range of display options, including digital and alphanumeric LCDs, LEDs and Touch Panel HMIs.



### LED or LCD Displays

**DECISION** LED displays are a lower cost and popular display option. They operate over the largest temperature range, have better viewing angles and viewing distances, and have the longest operational life. However, red LEDs are difficult to read in direct sunlight without a shade hood and consume more power. Green LEDs and backlit LCD displays can be more easily read in direct sunlight.

**PLANNING TIP** The Tiger range can be ordered with red or green LEDs. LCD displays are also available, with or without backlighting.

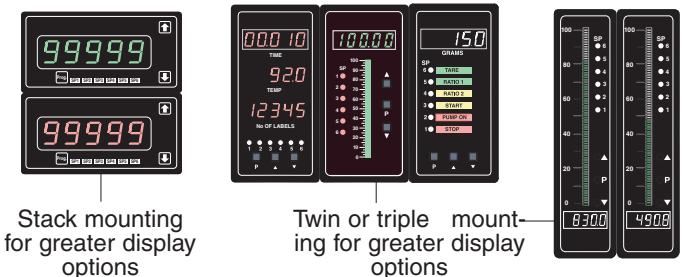
### Numeric or Alphanumeric Displays

**DECISION** Generally, numeric displays are a lower cost option than alphanumeric displays. The Tiger range supports a full 7-segment numeric and 14-segment alphanumeric alphabet of English letters and Arabic numerals. Where complex text messaging or alarm annunciation is required, we recommend using the 14-segment alphanumeric option.

### Single or Multiple Display

**DECISION** The Tiger meter has four input channels and can be configured to display many different inputs or results. These can be viewed constantly on the operational display, or on demand in one of the view modes by pressing a button. Some applications require multiple values to be displayed simultaneously. With single, dual, or triple displays, and single displays with 51 or 101-segment bargraph combinations, we have a large range of display options to choose from.

**PLANNING TIP** Tiger meters can communicate with each other to share their data and processing resources and be stack or twin mounted to provide a wider range of display options.



### Push Button or Membrane Touch Pads

**DECISION** Tiger PMCs are shipped as standard with high usage hard plastic push buttons. An optional clear lens cover that opens on a cam hinge with a key lock can provide full NEMA 4 or IP65 dust and water proofing. Alternatively, an optional membrane touch pad faceplate can be ordered.

**PLANNING TIP** Faceplates can be customized to suit any OEM application, and be quickly produced in large or small quantities for push buttons or membrane touch pads.

## Control Outputs & I/O Logic

### Electromechanical Relays or Solid State Control Outputs

**DECISION** Tiger PMCs have a wide selection of control outputs to choose from. The decision on which control output to choose depends on the current and the switching frequency.

Electromechanical relays are a popular choice for most control outputs. Tiger output modules are available with combinations of two 10 amp form C and two to six 5 amp form A relays that can be used to directly drive fractional HP motors or actuators.

**PLANNING TIP** The limitation of electromechanical relays is switching speed. If a relay needs to operate in less than 30 mS, or be cycled faster than .5 cpm, it is advisable to select an output module with solid state relays (SSR) or open collector outputs (OC), that can drive external high current SSRs.

**DECISION** **PID or On/Off Control**

Depending on the process to be controlled, either PID or on/off control should be selected. If the process variables are reasonably consistent, then the on/off control is generally more than adequate and easier to implement. Super smart setpoint control software supports many selectable functions, such as Hi or Lo activation, Latching, Hysteresis, Tracking, Register Resetting and 7 Multi-function internal Timers on all setpoints.

**PLANNING TIP** Control systems with large lag and lead times are not suitable for on/off control and tend to overshoot and undershoot. PID is needed to stabilize and control these systems. One of the many powerful setpoint functions provided by the Tiger 320 Operating System is single or dual PID.

**DECISION** **Retransmission 0-10V or 4-20mA**

Tiger PMCs can have an optional single (0-10 V or 0/4-20 mA) or dual (0-10 V) analog output module installed. The isolated 16-bit output is fully scalable and highly accurate. With a compliance of up to 500Ω at 20mA, the 4-20 mA output can be used over very long distances and still drive more than one output device, such as a PID controlled valve positioner.

**PLANNING TIP** The analog outputs can be reversed to output 20mA to 4/0 or 10 to 0VDC. They can be scaled across any portion of the digital range, up to full scale. The output can be programmed to swing 0 to 20mA or 0 to 10V in one digital count to drive external logic or SSRs as additional setpoints. Under Macro Program Control, the analog outputs can be programmed to produce pulses or even sinewaves.

**DECISION** **I/O Logic, Rear Panel or Breakout Box**

The Tiger Operating System has many built-in logic functions that can be used to develop sophisticated control systems. The Tiger PMC has three logic inputs/outputs available via the LOCK, HOLD, and CAPTURE pins, and three logic I/Os are available for input module use via pins D1, D2 and D3.

**PLANNING TIP** More complex I/O intensive applications require an opto-isolated I/O plug-in module, which supports six inputs and up to 16 outputs. This module can connect to an external Breakout Box that is DIN Rail mountable with screw terminal blocks. There are also compatible DIN Rail mounting electromechanical relays and SSR modules.

- 6 Inputs & 16 Outputs or 6 Inputs & 6 Outputs
- Fully Programmable

Connects to DIN Rail terminal block module with 3M IDC cable



**Serial Communication**

The easiest way to configure or program a Tiger PMC is with the free user-friendly Configuration or Macro Development Software. Serial I/O is provided via an optional Plug-in output carrier board, which supports RS-232 or RS-485 output modules. If serial I/O is not required by the application, the serial carrier board can be removed for reuse. The Tiger 320 Operating System supports several serial protocols, including ASCII, Modbus RTU and Print Mode (which includes a printer driver and support for direct meter to meter communications). Also supported is DeviceNet, which requires a special dedicated carrier board, and Ethernet (TCP/IP), which requires an external converter box.

**DECISION** **RS-232 or RS-485**

Except for DeviceNet, all serial communication modes supported by the Tiger can function with either RS-232 or RS-485. The limitations of RS-232 are that only one meter at a time can be connected to the serial port of a computer, and the distance from the computer to the meter is limited in practical

terms to around 30 meters (100 feet).



Up to 32 meters can be connected on an RS-485 bus. The differential current drive of the RS-485 bus ensures signal integrity in the most harsh environments to distances up to 1230 meters (4000 feet). However, RS-485 generally requires a special RS-485 output card to be installed in the computer or an external RS-232 to RS-485 converter has to be used.



**Select the Communication Mode Best Suited to Your Application:**

**Modbus (RTU)**

Modbus is widely used in industry. It has a large base, and most SCADA and HMI software packages support it. See also Modbus Wrapped in Ethernet (Modbus/TCP) below.



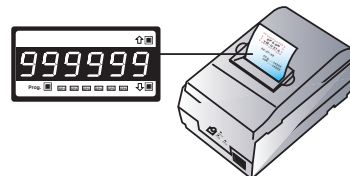
There are 100s of HMI Touch Panel Screens that are compatible with the Tiger 320 Modbus interface.

**ASCII**

The meter configuration utility program and the development software use the ASCII protocol. The ASCII protocol allows you to write your own driver for your own application via the development software and should provide the quickest development time.

**Print Mode**

This is an ASCII based printer driver output that enables the serial port to be directly connected to any serial printer with Epson compatibility. Printer output can be configured to occur from a setpoint or on demand, and can be date or time stamped.



The print mode can also be used for computer data logging applications. The meter can be connected directly to a computer, set up in Microsoft Hypertext mode, with the meter programmed to output directly into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet format. (Also see Data Logging).

**Print Mode for Meter to Meter Communication**

Two or more Tiger PMCs can be connected together allowing data to be transferred from the master meter (in print mode) to the slave meter (in ASCII mode). This enables the meters to share input data and control output functions.

**Master Mode**

This mode is for use with macro programming to expand the meter to meter communication capability to multiples of Tiger PMCs. This is useful for building an entire system of Tiger PMCs, sharing information and control output resources.



**Ethernet**

Ethernet has become a popular automation and control protocol. We supply an ethernet output option and several external ethernet converters that are compatible with the serial outputs of Tiger PMCs.



**Ethernet ASCII Wrap** - The ethernet output carrier board option wraps the ASCII output into the Ethernet protocol, and provides a T-base 10/100 Ethernet output socket. This allows the Configuration Utility Program or the Macro Development Software to run over a standard Ethernet network. This enables the Tiger meter to be configured or macro programmed from anywhere in the world via the web.



Up to 32 Tiger PMCs can be connected by RS-485 to a single Ethernet Converter, which will support up to 32 separate IP addresses.



**Ethernet Modbus Wrap** - This converter accepts the Tiger PMC's modbus protocol and outputs Modbus/TCP through an Ethernet T-base 10 port. This has become a standard for Ethernet on the factory floor. Many SCADA and HMI software packages connect directly to Modbus/TCP.

**DeviceNet**

DeviceNet was originally developed by Allen Bradley to connect sensors from the factory floor to PLCs. It is a deterministic real-time system, typically used to connect to networks using Allen Bradley PLCs. An optional carrier board is required for DeviceNet which replaces the standard serial output with a dedicated DeviceNet output connector.

**Data Logging**

The Tiger 320 Operating System has built-in, sophisticated data logging software. Data logging can be triggered from the PROGRAM button, digital inputs, time or alarm functions. Up to 1MB of optional extra on-board memory provides a powerful, multichannel data capture and acquisition system.

Tiger PMCs can be configured to log in an endless loop, overwriting the oldest data first and utilizing the maximum amount of memory available. Similar to the Black Box on an aircraft, the data can be downloaded for analysis after a problem event occurs.

Data logging can be combined with an Ethernet converter to provide an individual Web Page with data that can be accessed by a browser over the internet.

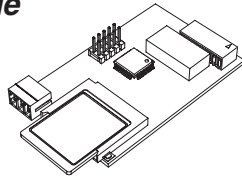
**Real-time Clock**

The Tiger meter has an optional real-time clock with a 15 year lithium battery backup, ensuring that time information is not lost in the event of a power failure. It can be configured in 12 or 24-hour modes for printing and data logging applications.

Other applications of the real-time clock include activating a setpoint or control action at fixed times of the hour, day, week, month or year.

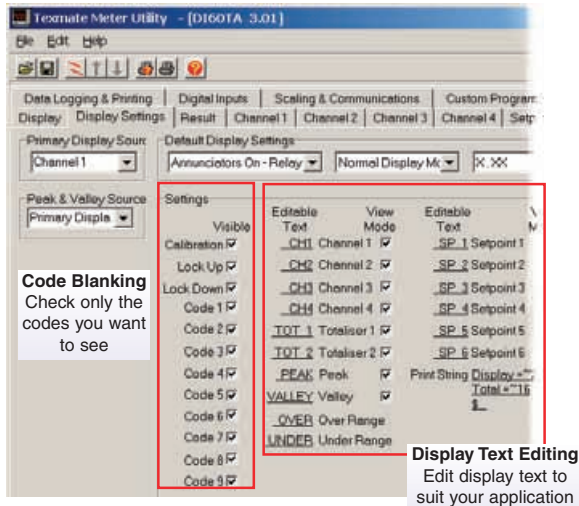
**Flash Card Memory Module**

For long term data logging, a Flash Card Memory Module that plugs in to the carrier board output socket is available. Flash Cards are available from 4 to 128 meg. They can be removed and read by a standard card reader, or the data can be downloaded through the serial port or over the internet with an Ethernet converter. The module also has an SSR setpoint output to trigger an external event.



**Configuration and Programming with a PC**

With a serial output module installed, Tiger 320 PMCs are most easily configured using the Tiger 320 Configuration Utility, which can be downloaded free from the web and run on any Windows-based PC. The utility also enables the user to access some special capabilities of the Tiger 320 which cannot be programmed manually by the front panel buttons.



The Configuration Utility requires that an RS-232 interface board be installed in a Tiger 320 for programming. However, if the final application does not require a serial output, the RS-232 board can be easily removed, after programming is completed, and kept for future use.

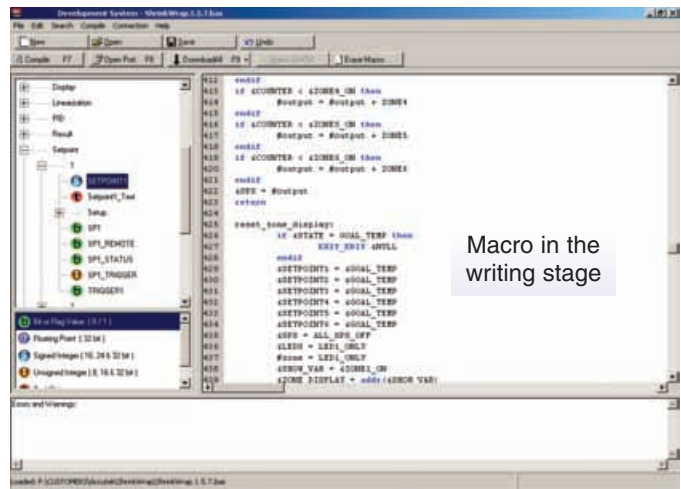
When a Tiger 320 is to be used in a custom application, the utility enables all or any of the front panel programming functions to be disabled (code blanking). Customized descriptive text can also be entered to appear with any setpoint action or event.

Different configurations can be stored in a PC for fast downloading into a meter by the user. Custom configurations can also be issued a serial number and preloaded at the factory.

**Development Software**

**Custom Macro Programming**

This powerful, easy to use development system enables programs to be written in BASIC, utilizing any combination of the hundreds of functions and thousands of registers embedded in the Tiger 320 Operating System. When your Basic program is compiled into the Tiger 320 Macro-language it is error checked and optimized. There are also numerous off-the-shelf application specific programs available. Many only need the blanks to be filled in to use them and do not require any knowledge of BASIC programming.



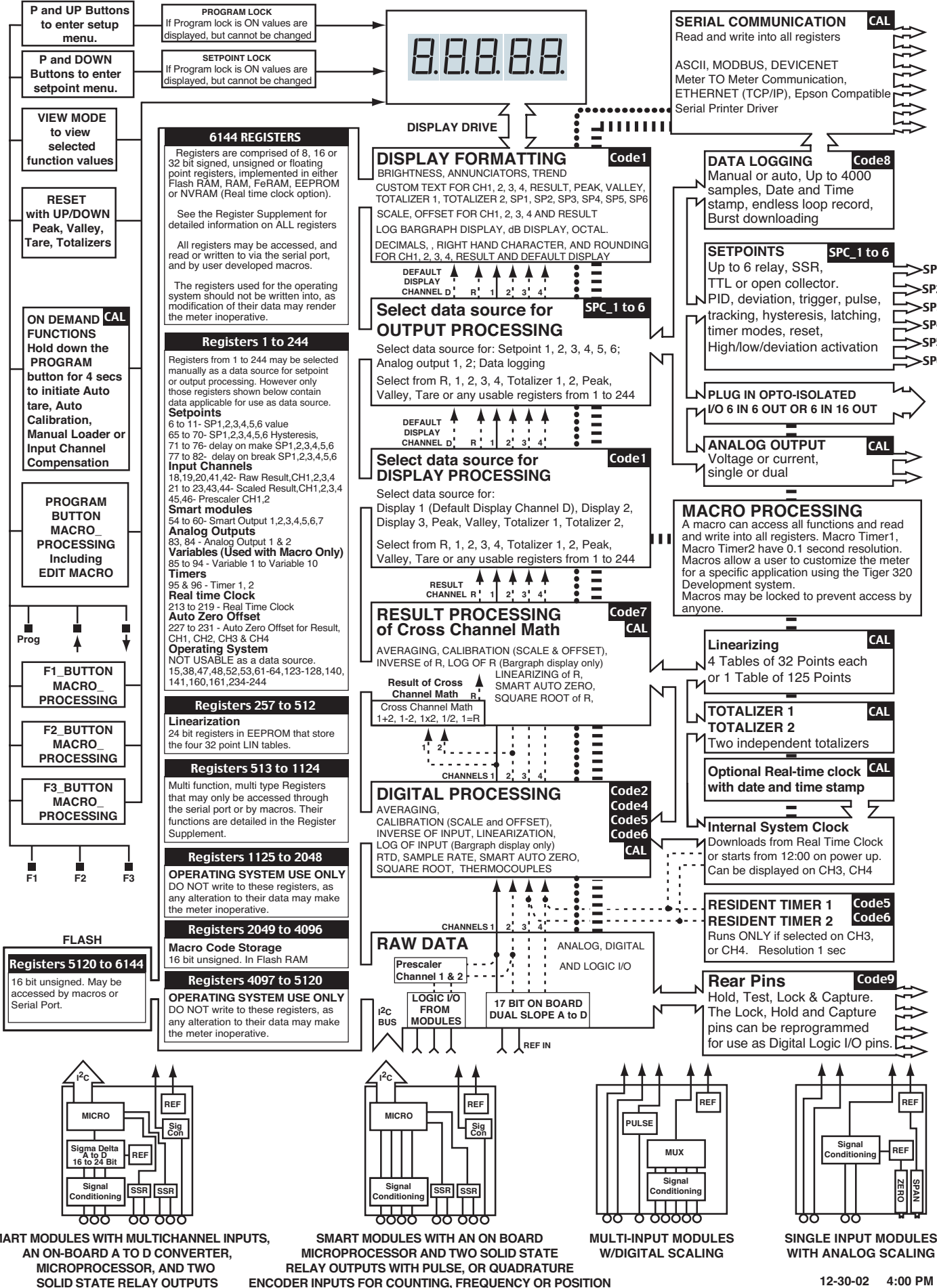
Macros are useful when implementing any specialized control system that cannot be achieved by the standard configuration capability of the Tiger 320 Operating System. Using the development software, functions can be altered or added in a standard meter to perform the required job. This may typically include logic sequencing functions and mathematical functions.

Developing a Macro is much easier and quicker than programming a PLC, because the basic code required to customize the Tiger meter is considerably less than the ladder logic programming required for PLCs. This is due to the hundreds of functions built into the Tiger meter that can be manipulated or invoked by a macro, to fulfill the requirements of almost any application.

Scrolling annunciator messages can be programmed to appear with any setpoint activation, selected events or logic inputs. Easy to read, plain text prompts can be programmed to replace the manual programming codes and provide a user-friendly interface for any custom application.



# Block Diagram of the Tiger 320 Software and Hardware Structure



SMART MODULES WITH MULTICHANNEL INPUTS, AN ON-BOARD A TO D CONVERTER, MICROPROCESSOR, AND TWO SOLID STATE RELAY OUTPUTS

SMART MODULES WITH AN ON BOARD MICROPROCESSOR AND TWO SOLID STATE RELAY OUTPUTS WITH PULSE, OR QUADRATURE ENCODER INPUTS FOR COUNTING, FREQUENCY OR POSITION

MULTI-INPUT MODULES W/DIGITAL SCALING

SINGLE INPUT MODULES WITH ANALOG SCALING

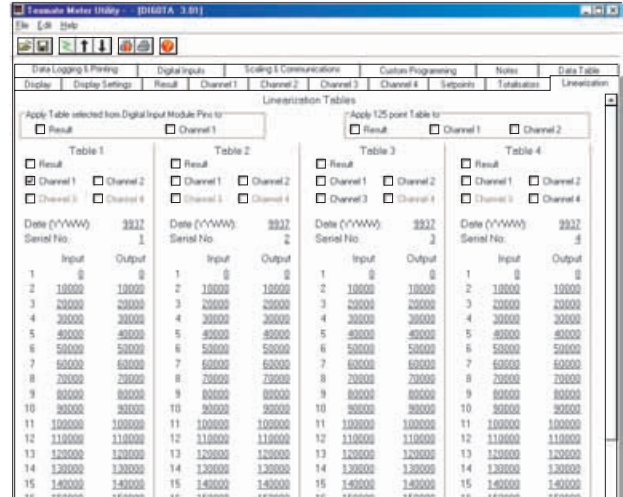
# The Easiest and Fastest Way to Configure the Tiger 320 is to Use a PC with the Free Downloadable Configuration Utility Program

The diagrams and instructions provided in this data sheet / user manual are intended to enable the Tiger meter to be configured and programmed manually using the front panel buttons. A system of Programming Codes is required to facilitate this type of manual programming and these are explained in detail with diagrams and examples.

However, when the Tiger meter is configured and programmed via the optional RS-232 serial port and a PC using the Configuration Utility, the system of Programming Codes is bypassed. The Configuration Utility enables all the programming options to be clearly identified by their functions for direct on-screen selection. The Configuration Utility requires that an RS-232 interface board be installed in a Tiger 320 for programming. However, if the final application does not require a serial output, the RS-232 board can be easily removed, after programming is completed, and kept for future use.

The Configuration Utility Program (which may be freely downloaded from the web) is designed to simplify and speed up the configuration and programming of any Tiger 320. Pull down menus facilitate the selection of different options and the assignment of values. A "Help" explanation is provided just by holding the cursor over any function box.

The configuration utility enables the user to access some special capabilities of the Tiger 320 which cannot be selected manually by the front panel buttons.



## Easy Installation of Linearization Tables

The configuration utility facilitates the storage and downloading of complex linearization tables. Tables can be created in any mathematical or spreadsheet program, and copied into the utility. Linearization tables can be created to precisely match a particular sensor so that they can be installed and downloaded as part of an annual calibration procedure.

## Code Blanking

When a custom configuration is created for any specialized application, the Tiger 320 can be programmed to blank out and disable all or any manual programming codes that you do not wish the user to be able to view or access by de-selecting them in the appropriate check box.

## Display Text Editing

The meter can be programmed to display customized text to appear for any setpoint or event to suit any application requirements.

## Easy Setpoint Configuration

The Tiger 320 supports an incredible range of setpoint options and functions. The utility makes it quick and easy to select and download any combination you may require.

## Configuration Data Copying and Loading

The configuration utility program allows you to store a record of a meter's configuration for later referral, or for the restoration of a desired configuration. Macros can be combined with a configuration file so they can be downloaded together and locked at the same time. When a file is locked after downloading, it cannot be copied. It can only be erased and reloaded from a master file.

Also included is the ability for the user to make notes about the configuration that can be stored as part of the file.

# Never Before has the Customization of such a Powerful Measurement, Control and Automation Product been Made so Fast, Free and Easy

The Tiger 320 Macro Development System is so power packed and feature rich that you can build a completely custom designed controller in 1/50th of the time it would take to program a microprocessor or a PC, and 1/20th of the time it can take to program a PLC.

Quickly convert any special metering or control and automation idea into your own proprietary product, CE approved and ready to ship in days, with custom multicolor faceplates, labels, shipping boxes and instruction manuals.

This powerful, easy to use Development System can be downloaded free from the web. It enables programs to be written in BASIC, which can utilize any combination of the hundreds of functions and thousands of registers embedded in the Tiger 320 Operating System.

When your BASIC program is compiled into the Tiger 320 Macro-language it is error checked and optimized. When your Macro is downloaded into a Tiger 320 and locked, it is locked forever. It cannot be read or duplicated, it can only be erased. There is no back-door access. A Tiger 320 running your Macro will remain your exclusive proprietary product.

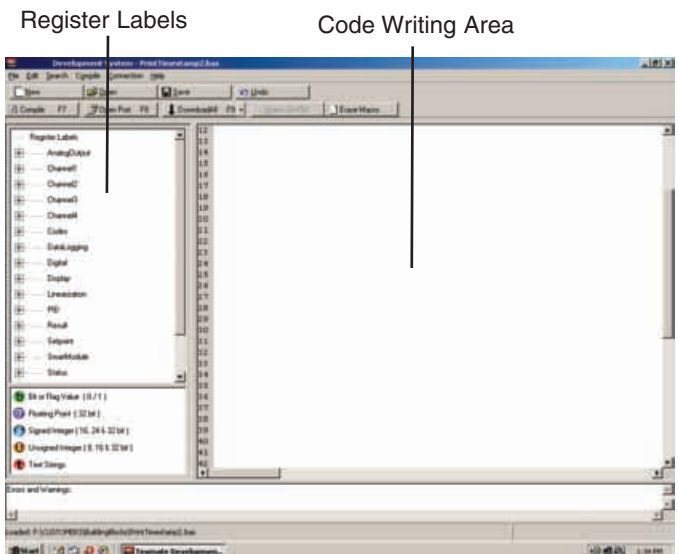
There is also a growing library of off-the-shelf application specific macro programs available. Many only need the blanks to be filled in to use them and this does not require any knowledge of BASIC. The source code is provided with these programs so they can easily be customized and/or integrated into any proprietary application-specific Macro.

On request, any custom Macro can be issued a serial number and pre-installed at the factory to operate on power-up.

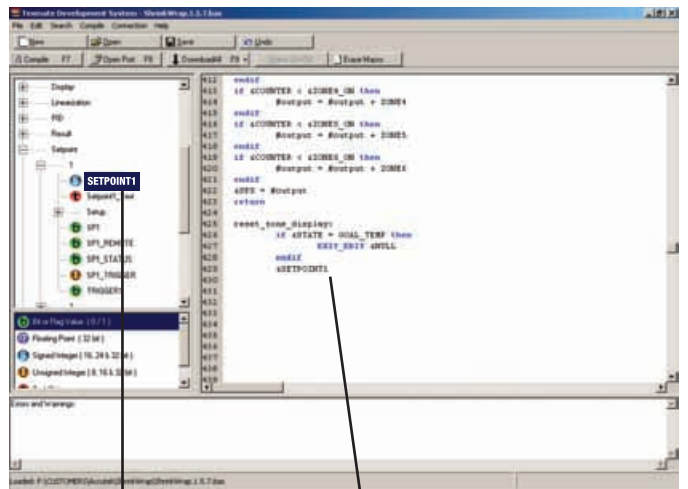


Scrolling annunciator messages can be programmed to appear with any setpoint activation, selected events or logic inputs. Easy to read, plain text prompts can be programmed to replace the manual programming codes and provide a user-friendly interface for any custom application.

### Tiger Development System - Code Writing Screen

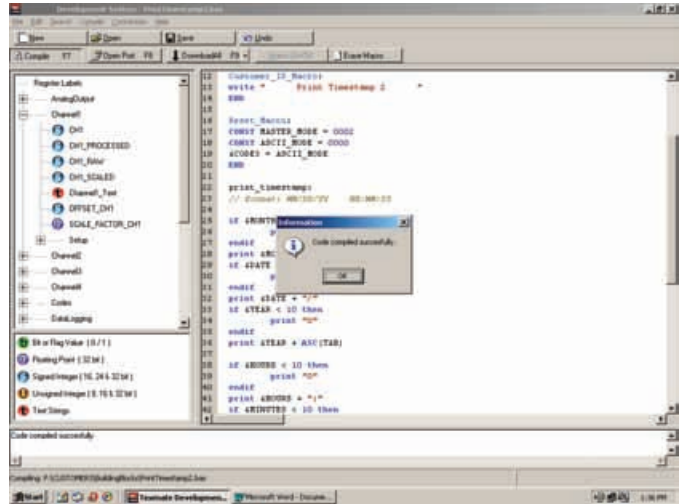


Tiger Development System screen showing Macro being written.

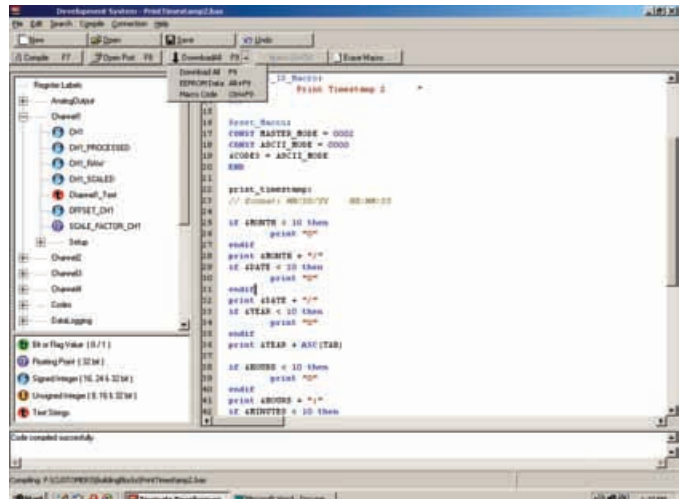


Double clicking on register label in the left hand side frame automatically inserts the function in the code window at the cursor insertion point.

Tiger Development System screen showing the Macro code being compiled successfully.



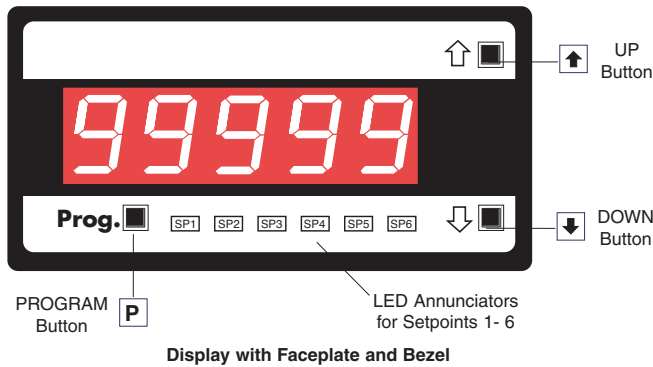
Tiger Development System screen showing the compiled Macro being downloaded into a Tiger 320 Series PMC.



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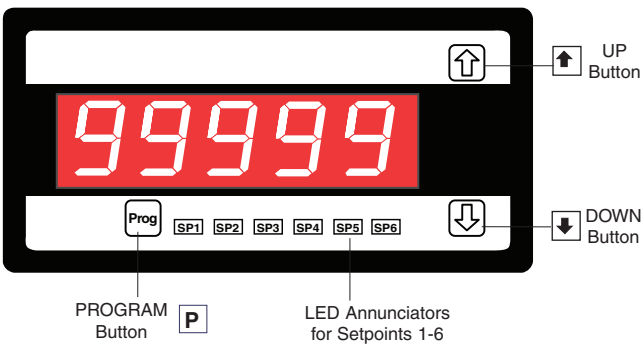
## Front Panel Controls and Indicators



Display with Faceplate and Bezel

### Optional Membrane Touch Pad Faceplate

P.N.: 76-DI50EG-N4 for green display & 76-DI50ER-N4 for red display



Display with Faceplate and Bezel

### Program Button

While programming, pressing the **P** button saves the current programming settings and moves to the next programming step.

You can move through the programming codes using the program button. The codes you pass are not affected, unless you stop and make changes using the **↑** or **↓** buttons.

Pressing the **P** and **↑** button at the same time initiates the **main programming mode**. To save a new configuration setting and return to the operational display, press the **P** button once and then press the **P** and **↑** button at the same time.

Pressing the **P** and **↓** button at the same time initiates the **setpoint programming mode**. To save a new configuration setting and return to the operational display, press the **P** button once and then press the **P** and **↓** button at the same time.

See *Display with Faceplate and Bezel* diagram.

### Up Button

When setting a displayed parameter during programming, press the **↑** button to increase the value of the displayed parameter.

When in the operational display, pressing the **↑** button initiates a viewing mode that allows you to view the readings on **channels 1 and 3, setpoints 1, 3, and 5, peak, and total 1**. Once into the viewing routine, pressing the **↑** button moves through each displayed parameter.

See *Display with Faceplate and Bezel* diagram.

### Down Button

When setting a displayed parameter during programming, press the **↓** button to decrease the value of the displayed parameter.

When in the operational display, pressing the **↓** button initiates a viewing mode that allows you to view the readings on **channels 2 and 4, setpoints 2, 4, and 6, valley, and total 2**.

Once into the viewing routine, pressing the **↓** button moves through each displayed parameter.

See *Display with Faceplate and Bezel* diagram.

### Annunciator LEDs

The annunciator LEDs can be programmed to indicate the alarm status.

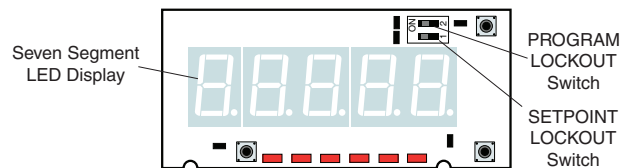
Setpoint 1 can be configured to indicate the **rising** signal trend. Setpoint 2 can be configured to indicate the **falling** signal trend. They are labeled from left to right: SP1, SP2, SP3, SP4, SP5, SP6.

See *Display with Faceplate and Bezel* diagram.

### Seven Segment LED Displays

The six, seven segment LED displays are used to display the meter input signal readings.

They also display the programming codes and settings during programming. The display is available in red, green, or super bright red LEDs.



Display PCB without Faceplate and Bezel

### LED Display

The meter has a 5-digit, 7-segment, 0.56" (14.2 mm) standard red, or optional green or superbright red LED numeric display. The LED displays are used to display the meter input signal readings. They also display the programming codes and settings during meter programming.

### Display Text Editing with 7 Segment Alphanumeric Display Characters

Display text, such as setpoints, can be easily edited to suit your application, by connecting the meter to a PC running the free downloadable Configuration Utility program.

#### For Example:

Instead of [SP\_1]



could be used for TANK LOW

Instead of [SP\_2]



could be used for BRAKE OFF

### Scrolling Display Text Messaging

Scrolling display text messaging can be configured to run with a simple macro.



### Display Text Characters

The following text characters are used with the 7-segment display.

#### 7-SEGMENT DISPLAY CHARACTERS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
A	b	c	d	E	F	G	h	i	J
k	L	m	n	o	P	q	r	S	
t	u	U	V	v	y	Y	Z		

## Program Lockout Switch

When the PROGRAM LOCKOUT switch is set to position 2, all programmable meter functions can be changed.

When set to the ON position, the PROGRAM LOCKOUT switch prevents any programming changes being made to the meter. If programming is attempted, the meter displays 'LOC'. The ON position allows programming parameters to be viewed but not changed.

See *Display without Faceplate and Bezel* diagram.

## Setpoint Lockout Switch

When the SETPOINT LOCKOUT switch is set to position 1, the setpoints can be programmed. Once the setpoint values have been entered and the SETPOINT LOCKOUT switch set to the ON position, the setpoints can be viewed but not changed.

See *Display without Faceplate and Bezel* diagram.

## Error Message [Err]

Error messages usually occur during calibration procedures. The three most likely causes of an error message are:



Display Showing [Err] Message

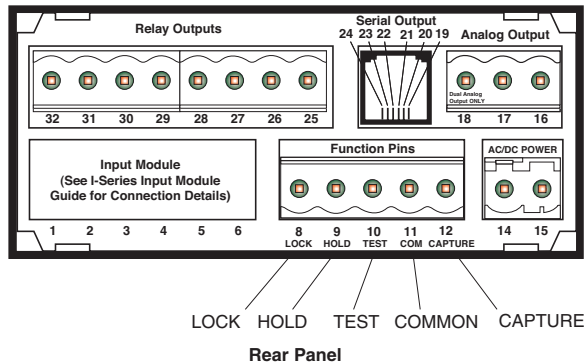
1) The full scale and zero signals were too similar.

Note, the high input (full scale) signal must be at least 1000 counts greater than the low input (zero) signal (positive and negative values are allowed).

2) The scaling requirement exceeded the capability of the meter (-199999 to +999999).

3) No input signal present, or incorrect connections.

## Rear Panel External Switched Inputs

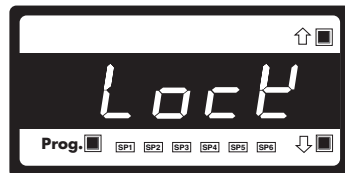


Rear Panel

## Lock Pin

By configuring Code 9 to [XX0], connecting the LOCK pin (pin 8 on the main PCB) to the COMMON pin (pin 11 on the main PCB), both the main and setpoint programming modes are locked out. All meter programming codes and setpoints can be viewed but not changed.

The main programming mode can be entered, but only the brightness setting adjusted. After adjusting the brightness setting, pressing the button displays [Lock].



Display Showing [Lock] Message

The LOCK pin can also be configured in Code 9 to carry out the following functions (see *Front Panel Programming Codes* on Page 17):

- Reset channel 1 [XX1].
- Reset channel 2 [XX2].
- Reset channel 3 [XX3].
- Reset channel 4 [XX4].
- Reset tare [XX5].
- Reset total 1 [XX6].
- Unlatch (de-energize) all setpoints [XX7].

## Hold Pin

Configure Code 9 to [X0X]. When the HOLD pin (pin 9) is connected to the COMMON pin (pin 11) the displayed reading is frozen. However, A/D conversions and all control functions continue and as soon as pin 9 is disconnected from pin 11 by the switch, the updated reading is instantly displayed.

The HOLD pin can also be configured in Code 9 to carry out the following functions (see *Front Panel Programming Codes* on Page 17):

- Reset channel 1 [X1X].
- Reset total 1 and total 2 [X2X].
- Reset total 2 [X3X].
- Reset peak and valley [X4X].
- Reset tare [X5X].
- Set tare [X6X].
- Unlatch (de-energize) all setpoints [X7X].

## Test Pin

Configure Code 9 to [0XX]. When the TEST pin (pin 10) is connected briefly to the COMMON pin (pin 11) all segments of the display and setpoint annunciators light up. Five eights and five decimal points (8.8.8.8.8.) are displayed for a short period. The microprocessor is also reset during this time, losing all RAM settings such as peak and valley, and any digital input pin settings set up in Code 9.

The TEST pin can also be configured in Code 9 to carry out the following (see *Front Panel Programming Codes* on Page 17):

- Reset counter channel 1 and total 2 at power-up [1XX].
- Reset counters, CH1, CH2, CH3, CH4, total 1, and total 2 at power-up [2XX].
- Reset total 1 and total 2 at power-up [3XX].

## Capture Pin

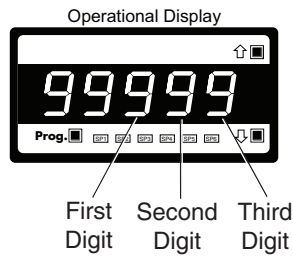
The CAPTURE pin (pin 12) can be activated by a very short logic low input or by connecting to the COMMON pin (pin 11). The CAPTURE pin can be programmed as a setpoint/relay activation source for any selected setpoint to trigger any designed setpoint function or for macro control applications. See Setpoint Control Settings on page 42 in the Setpoint Programming Mode second digit [X2X].

## Common Pin

To activate the LOCK, HOLD, TEST and CAPTURE pins from the rear of the meter, the respective pins have to be connected to the COMMON pin (pin 11).

# Front Panel Push Button Configuration and Setup for Programming Conventions

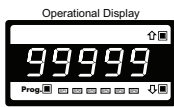
The meter uses a set of intuitive software codes to allow maximum user flexibility while maintaining an easy programming process. To configure the meter's programming codes, the meter uses the three right-hand side display digits. These are known as the first, second, and third digits and can be seen in the diagram opposite.



To explain software programming procedures, diagrams are used to visually describe the programming steps. The following conventions are used throughout the range of Tiger 320 Series document diagrams to represent the buttons and indicators on the meter, and the actions involved in programming the meter:

## Symbol

## Explanation

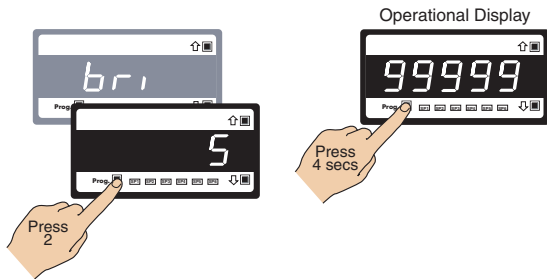


This symbol represents the **OPERATIONAL DISPLAY**. After the meter has been powered up, the display settles and indicates the calibrated input signal. This is known as the operational mode and is generally referred to as the operational display throughout the documentation.

All programming modes are entered from this level.



This symbol represents the **PROGRAM** button. In a procedure, pressing the program button is always indicated by a **left hand**. A number indicates how many times it must be pressed and released, or for how long it must be pressed before releasing.



This symbol represents the **UP** button. Shown in a diagram, pressing the UP button is always indicated by a **right hand**.



This symbol represents the **DOWN** button. Shown in a diagram, pressing the DOWN button is always indicated by a **right hand**.

Where two right hands are shown on the same diagram with the word **OR** between them, this indicates that both the **UP** and **DOWN** buttons can be used to adjust the display: UP for increase, DOWN for decrease.

## [Span]

[10000]

Text or numbers shown between square brackets in a description or procedure indicate the programming code name of the function or the value displayed on the meter display.

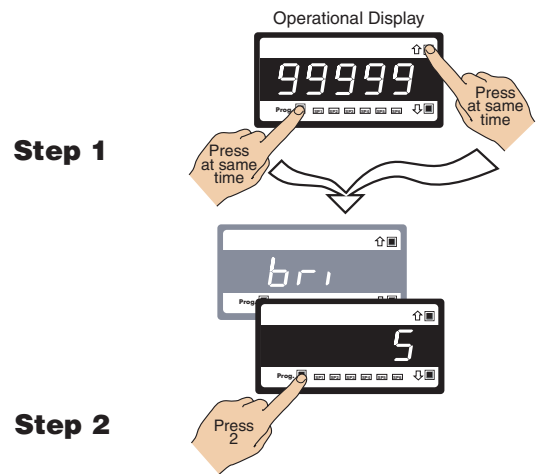
Programming procedures are graphic based with little descriptive text.

Each procedure shows a number of meter panel displays running in procedural steps from the top to the bottom of the page.

If need be, the procedure may run into two columns with the left column running down the page and continuing at the top of the right-hand column. Each action performed by the user is shown as a numbered step.

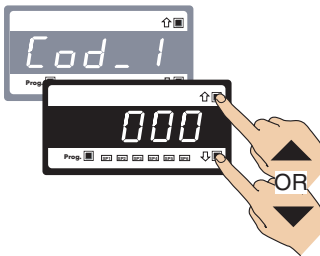
Each procedural step shows the meter display as it looks before an action is performed. The hand or hands in the procedural step indicate the action to be performed and also how many times, or for how long, the button is to be pressed.

For example, the diagram below shows the meter in the operational display. With a left hand pressing the **P** button and a right hand pressing the **UP** button, the user is entering the **main programming mode**. This is indicated by the next diagram displaying [bri] and [5]. This is the display brightness mode and is the first sub-menu of the main programming mode.



Where a left and right hand are shown on separate buttons on the same diagram, this indicates that the buttons must be pressed at the same time.

The exceptions to this rule are when carrying out the *Model and Software Code Version Check*, or the *Code Blanking and Macro Check*.



When two displays are shown together as black on grey, this indicates that the display is toggling (flashing) between the name of the function and the value or configuration setting.

Where a number is not definable, the default setting [000] is shown.



If an X appears in the description of a 3-digit programming code or in a configuration procedure, this means that any number displayed in that digit is not relevant to the function being explained, or more than one choice can be made.

# Front Panel Programming Codes

The meter's manual programming codes are divided into two modes: the **main programming mode**, and the **setpoint programming mode** (See diagram below). Each mode is accessible from the operational display.



## Programming Tip

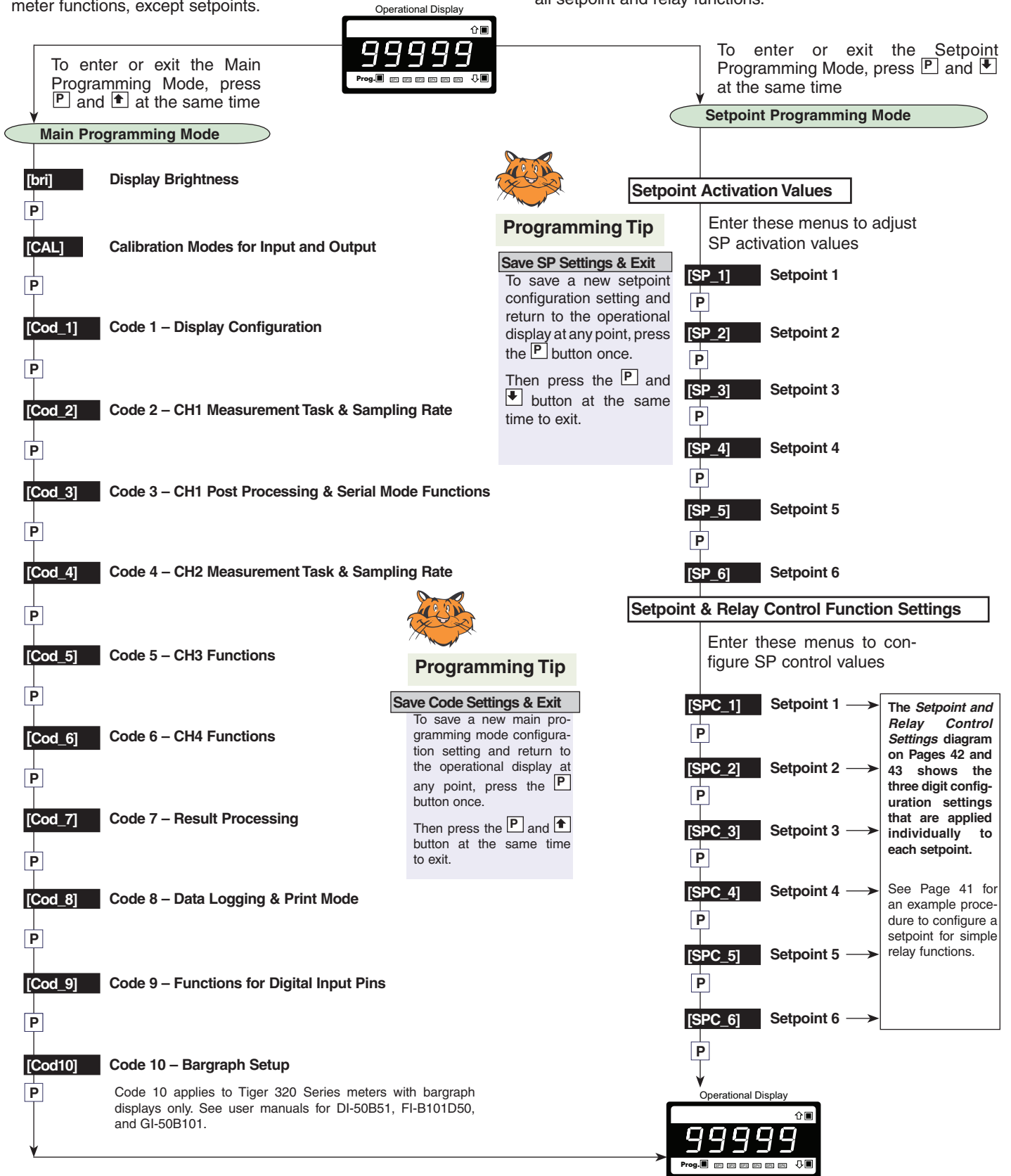
The easiest and fastest way to configure the Tiger 320 is to use a PC with the free downloadable configuration utility program. (see page 10)

## Main Programming Mode


The main programming mode provides access to program all meter functions, except setpoints.

## Setpoint Programming Mode


The setpoint programming mode provides access to program all setpoint and relay functions.



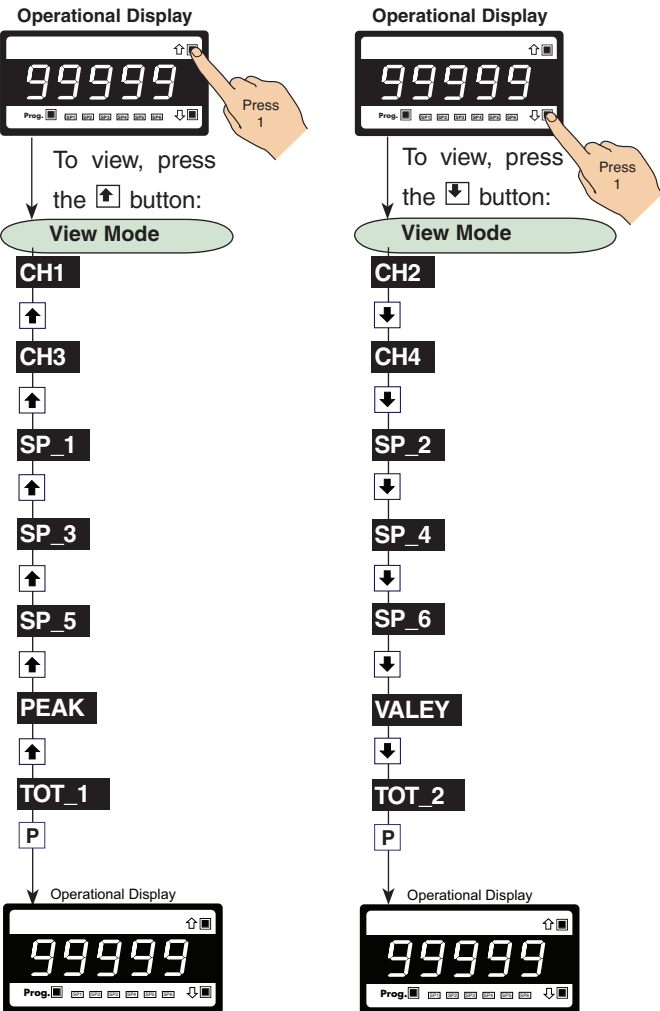
**View Modes**

While in the operational display, pressing the  button allows you to view but not change the following parameters:


- Channel 1.
- Channel 3.
- Setpoint 1.
- Setpoint 3.
- Setpoint 5.
- Peak (of CH1).
- Total 1 (total of CH1).

While in the operational display, pressing the  button allows you to view but not change the following parameters:

- Channel 2.
- Channel 4.
- Setpoint 2.
- Setpoint 4.
- Setpoint 6.
- Valley (of CH1).
- Total 2 (total of CH2).

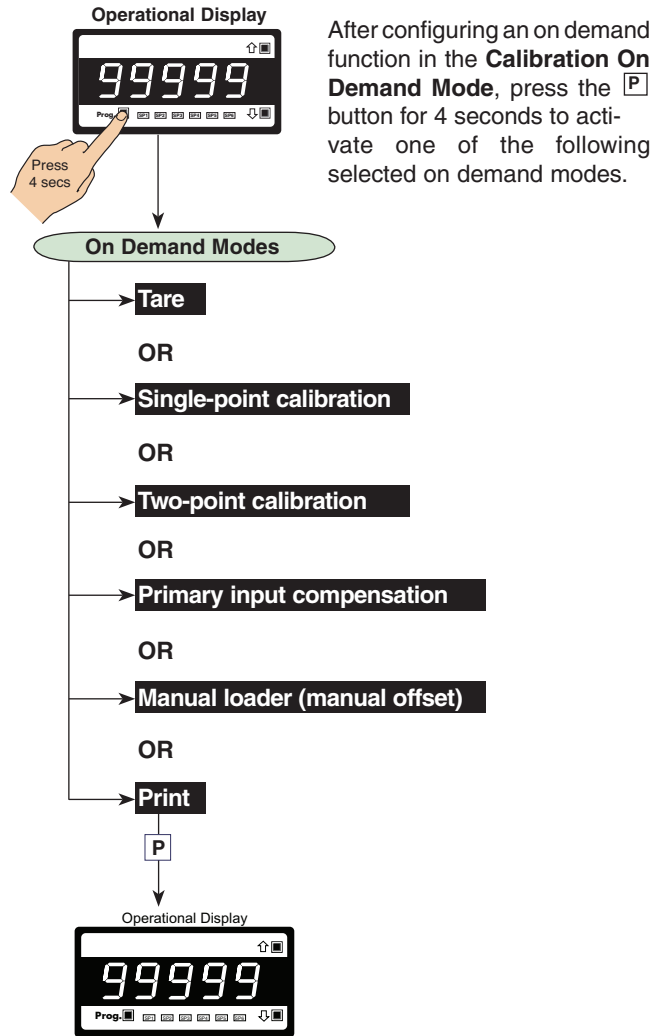



**On Demand Modes**

The meter can be programmed to activate the following functions on demand by pressing the  button for 4 seconds:

- Tare.
- Single-point calibration.
- Two-point calibration.
- Primary input compensation.
- Manual loader (manual offset).
- Print.

The on demand function is selected in the calibration mode.



After configuring an on demand function in the **Calibration On Demand Mode**, press the  button for 4 seconds to activate one of the following selected on demand modes.

For a full breakdown of all programming codes, see the *Tiger 320 Series Programming Code Sheet (NZ101)*. See page 3 for more information.

## Initial Setup Procedures

Before configuring the meter, carry out the following meter configuration checks:

- Model and software code version check.
- Code blanking and macro check.

After powering-up the meter, check the model and software code version number and note this in your user manual.

### Model and Software Code Version Check

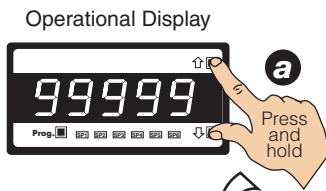
The meter model and software code version number can be checked at any time while in the operational display using the following procedure.

**START HERE**

#### MODEL & SOFTWARE CODE VERSION CHECK

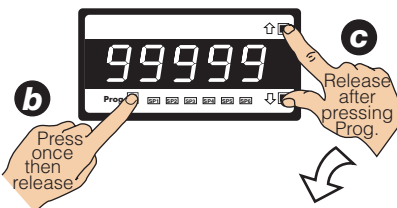
##### Step 1

Press and hold the and buttons



##### Step 2

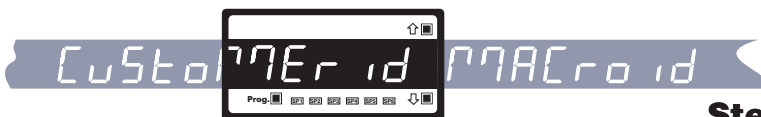
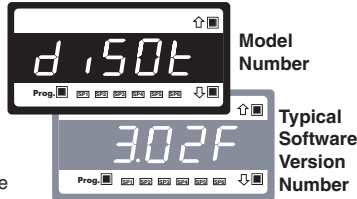
While holding both buttons, press the Prog. button then release all three buttons



##### Step 3

The displays toggle three times. If a macro is installed and turned on, the customer ID and the macro ID scroll across the display before returning to the operational display.

Example



Model No:.....  
 Software Version No:.....  
 Customer ID:.....  
 Macro ID:.....



#### Programming Tip

The *Model and Software Code Version* checking procedure can be performed at any time without interfering with other configuration settings.

### Code Blanking and Macro Check

Tiger 320 Series meters have the ability to hide (blank out) all or some programming codes, making them tamper-proof. This can only be done using the Meter Configuration program.

With code blanking turned ON, all main and setpoint codes that have been blanked out during factory programming are hidden, preventing them from being reprogrammed. Any codes that have not been blanked out are still visible and can be reprogrammed.

Turning code blanking OFF means all meter programming codes are visible when you enter the programming modes and can be reprogrammed.

A macro is a set of commands that run automatically when the meter is powered up. We have a growing library of macros to suit a wide range of standard customer applications.

Macros can be installed in the meter at the factory during initial programming or by the customer at some later date. Macros are written and compiled using the BASIC Compiler program, and loaded into the meter using either the BASIC Compiler program or the Meter Configuration program.

Turning the macro OFF means that the meter will not perform the automatic commands pre-programmed to run with the macro.

Unless requested to blank out all or some programming codes and/or run a macro, we will program the meter in the code blanking OFF and macro OFF (default) setting.

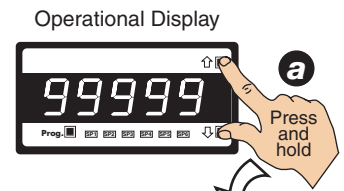
To turn the code blanking and macro settings from ON to OFF:

**START HERE**

#### CODE BLANKING & MACRO CHECK PROCEDURE

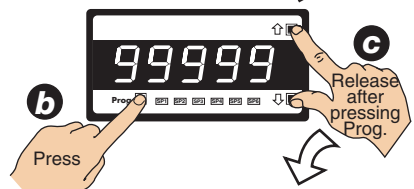
##### Step 1

Press and hold the and buttons



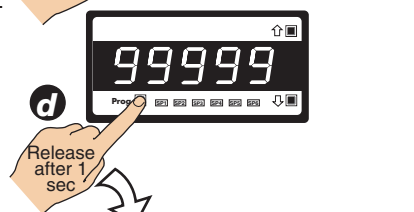
##### Step 2

While holding both buttons, press the Prog. button.



##### Step 3

Release the and buttons and hold the Prog. button for approx. 1 sec then release



Example

NOTE: Unless otherwise requested, the factory default setting is OFF



##### Step 4

Press the button to switch code blanking OFF

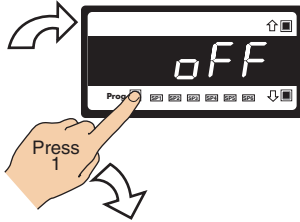
#### Code Blanking & Macro Check Procedure

continued on next page (Step 5)



## Initial Setup Procedures continued

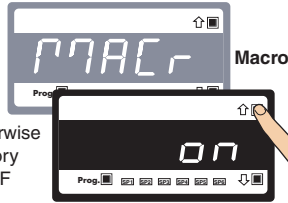
continued from Step 4



### Step 5

Press the Prog. button.

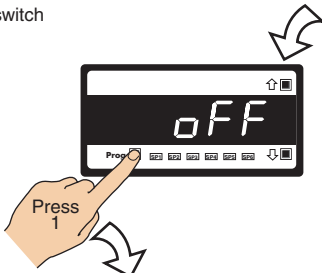
Example



NOTE: Unless otherwise requested, the factory default setting is OFF

### Step 6

Press the  button to switch the macro OFF



### Step 7

Press the Prog. button.



#### Programming Tip

Code Blanking and Macro ON/OFF settings revert to the meter's original configuration settings when the meter is powered off and on.

## [bri] - Display Brightness

The **display brightness mode** is accessed when entering the main programming mode. It allows you to adjust the brightness of the display LEDs and setpoint annunciators without interfering with other configuration settings. It is always available, even with the PROGRAM LOCK switch set to ON, or the external LOCK pin connected to the COMMON pin, locking out the programming modes.

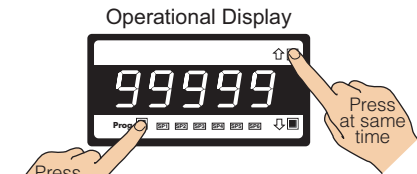
The display brightness can be set between 0 and 7, with 0 being dull and 7 being bright. 5 is the default setting.

#### Example Procedure:

Configure the display brightness setting to 7 (bright).

#### START HERE

#### DISPLAY BRIGHTNESS MODE



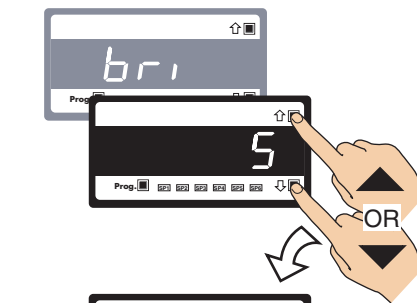
### Step 1

Enter Brightness Mode

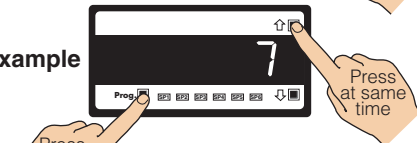


### Step 2

Adjust brightness to 7



Example



### Step 3

Save brightness setting. Exit Brightness Mode. Return to Operational Display



#### Programming Tip

The *Display Brightness* setting procedure can be performed at any time without interfering with other configuration settings by entering the main programming mode.

# [CAL] - Calibration Modes for Input and Output

The Tiger 320 Series meter has an extremely powerful set of input and output calibration modes. See diagram below.

## ON DEMAND Functions

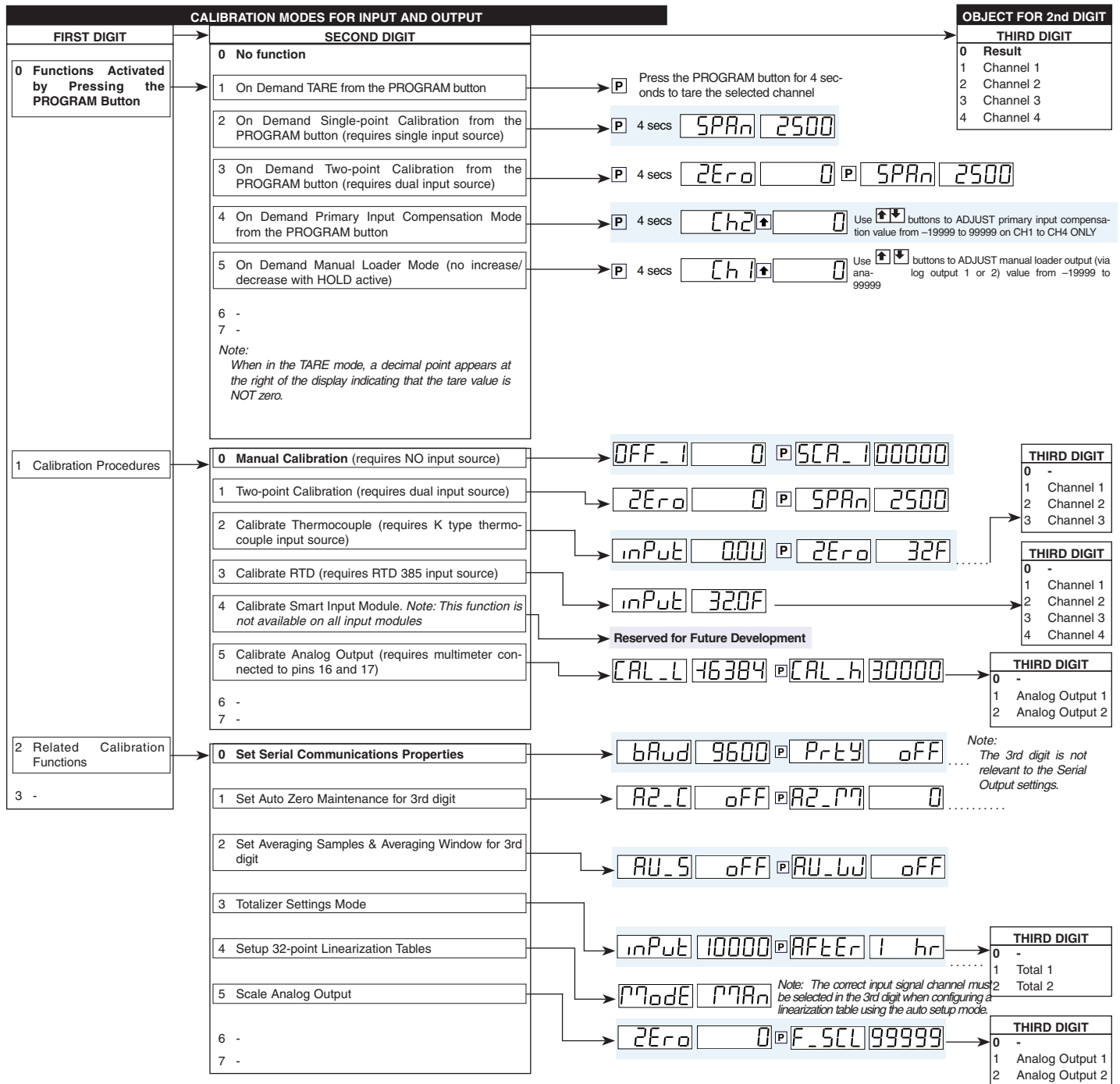
In this mode the meter can be programmed to activate one of the following on demand functions by pressing the **[P]** button while in the operational display:

- On Demand TARE.
- On Demand Single-point Calibration (requires single input source).
- On Demand Two-point Calibration (requires dual input source).
- On Demand Primary Input Compensation Mode.
- On Demand Manual Loader Mode.

## Calibration Modes

The following calibration modes are available:

- Manual Calibration (requires NO input source).
- **Two-point Calibration (requires dual input source).**  
This is the calibration mode generally used to calibrate the meter for most applications. An example procedure has been included.
- Calibrate Thermocouple (requires K type thermocouple input source).
- Calibrate RTD (requires RTD 385 input source).
- Calibrate Smart Input Module (not available on all input modules).
- Calibrate Analog Output (requires multimeter connected to pins 16 and 17).



## Related Calibration Functions

The following functions are also configured in the calibration mode. See *Advanced Calibration and On Demand Mode Supplement (NZ203)* for further calibration details. (See page 3 for more information).

### Serial Communications Properties

Selecting [CAL][20X] enters the Serial Communications Properties Mode.

This mode allows you to configure the serial communications output module baud rate, parity, time delay, and address settings.

See the **calibration modes** diagram on Page 21 showing a breakdown of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd digits.

Also see the *Serial Communications Module Supplement (NZ202)* for further details on the serial communications module. (See page 3 for more information).

### Set Auto Zero Maintenance

Selecting [CAL][21X] enters the Set Auto Zero Maintenance Mode.

This mode allows you to configure auto zero maintenance settings for weighing applications applied to the channel selected in the 3rd digit.

See the **calibration modes** diagram on Page 21 showing a breakdown of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd digits.

### Set Averaging Samples & Averaging Window

Selecting [CAL][22X] enters the Set Averaging Samples and Averaging Windows Mode.

This mode allows you to configure the number of input signal samples to average over, and the size of the averaging window in display counts applied to the channel selected in the 3rd digit.

Selecting [CAL][22X] enters the Set Averaging Samples and Averaging Windows Mode. When in this mode, the [AV\_S] menu allows you to select the number of input signal samples to average over. After setting the number of samples, moving to the [AV\_W] menu allows you to configure the size of the averaging window in displayed counts.

The meter averages the input samples over the selected number of input samples (selected in the [AV\_S] menu). This carries on in a continual process provided the input signal stays within the averaging window (set in the [AV\_W] menu). If the sample moves out of the averaging window, the meter responds quickly to the change by displaying the non-averaged signal value. When the signal stabilizes, a new averaging window is established and averaging resumes.

You can program the number of samples you want to average the input signal over from 1 to 255 samples. The averaging window can be set to between 1 and 65535 counts.

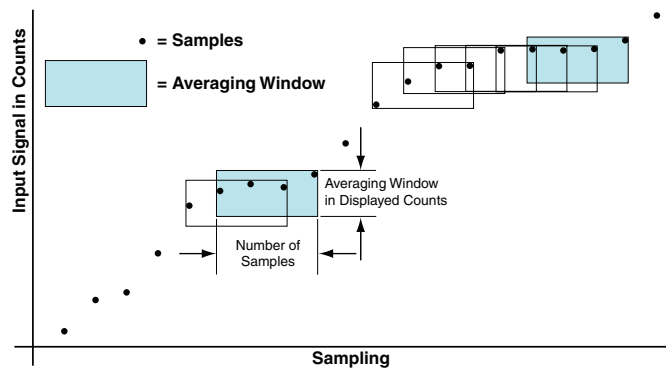
See the **calibration modes** diagram on Page 21 showing a breakdown of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd digits.

See *Input Signal Sampling Showing Averaging Window* diagram opposite.

### Example Procedure

The example procedure on Page 24 shows how to configure channel 1 (CH1) with an averaging sample rate of 10 counts and an averaging window of 1000 counts.

### Totalizer Settings



Input Signal Sampling Showing Averaging Window

Selecting [CAL][23X] enters the Totalizer Settings Mode.

This mode allows you to configure the settings for the totalizer selected in the 3rd digit. An input value of 10000 counts is applied to a selectable time period to produce the required total value.

The cutoff is a programmable limit below which the input is not totalized.

See the **calibration modes** diagram on Page 21 showing a breakdown of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd digits.

Also see the *Totalizing and Batching Supplement (NZ208)* for further details on K factor and totalizer cutoff parameters. (See page 3 for more information).

### Setup 32-point Linearization Tables

Selecting [CAL][24X] enters the Setup 32-point Linearization Tables Mode.

This mode allows you to set up the linearization table or tables using the manual or auto setup modes. The table or tables can then be selected to linearize the signals on channels 1 to 4.

See **Linearization Table Notes** on Page 36 for a description of memory related issues with linearization.

See the **calibration modes** diagram on Page 21 showing a breakdown of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd digits.

Also see the *Linearizing Supplement (NZ207)* for further details on linearization table setup and use. (See page 3 for more information).

### Scale Analog Output

Selecting [CAL][25X] enters the Scale Analog Output Mode.

This mode allows you to calibrate and scale the analog output signal. Before calibrating the analog output in the calibration mode, the data source for the analog output must be configured in Code 1.

See the **calibration modes** diagram on Page 21 showing a breakdown of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd digits.

Also see the *Analog Output Module Supplement (NZ200)* for further details on the analog output module. (See page 3 for more information).

Also see *Configure Data Source Procedure* on Page 27 for an example of setting the analog output data source.

## Calibration Mode Procedures Supplement

The *Advanced Calibration and On Demand Mode Procedures Supplement (NZ203)* describes in detail all Tiger 320 Series meter related calibration procedures configured in the calibration mode.

## Two-point Calibration

Two-point calibration is the most commonly used method of calibrating Tiger 320 Series meters when a low and high input source is available.

### Example Calibration Procedure

Calibrate channel 1 (CH1) using the two-point calibration method. Set the calibration mode display to [111].

The low input source is applied to the meter when setting the zero value.



The high input source is applied to the meter when setting the span value.

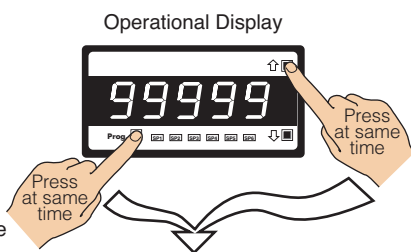


**START HERE**

### TWO POINT CALIBRATION

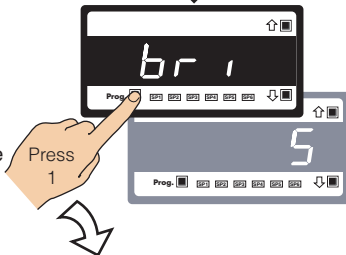
#### Step 1

Enter Brightness Mode



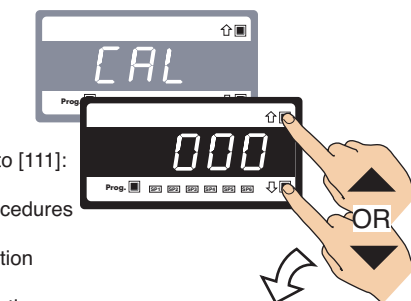
#### Step 2

Pass Brightness Mode and enter Calibration Mode



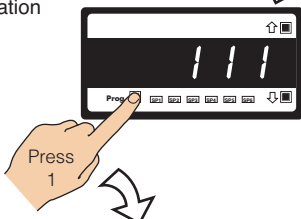
#### Step 3

Set Calibration Mode to [111]:  
 1st Digit = 1  
 Selects calibration procedures  
 2nd Digit = 1  
 Selects 2-point calibration  
 3rd Digit = 1  
 Selects CH1 for calibration



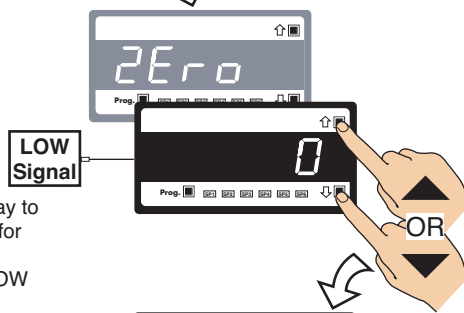
#### Step 4

Enter Cal Mode [111]  
 For 2-point calibration of CH1



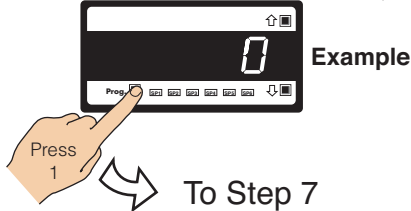
#### Step 5

5.1. Adjust display to desired reading for zero input  
 5.2. Apply the LOW input signal



#### Step 6

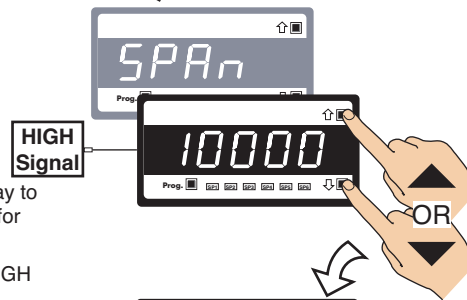
Set reading for zero load into meter and enter Span Mode



From Step 6

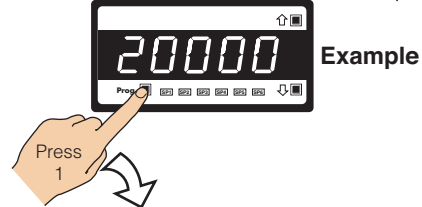
#### Step 7

7.1. Adjust display to desired reading for span input  
 7.2. Apply the HIGH input signal



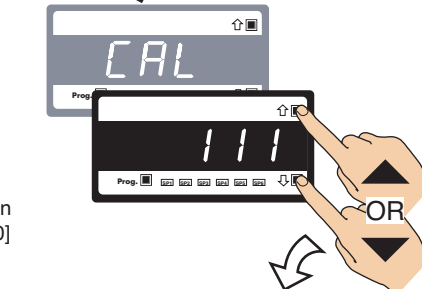
#### Step 8

Save zero and span settings and re-enter Calibration Mode



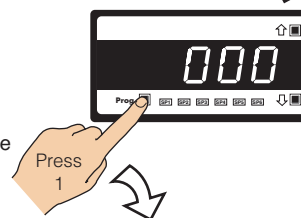
#### Step 9

Select the No Function Calibration Mode [000]



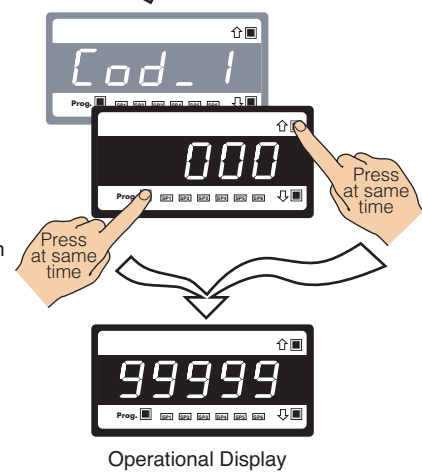
#### Step 10

Save Calibration Mode [000] setting and enter Code 1



#### Step 11

Exit code 1 and return to operational display



## Input Signal Filtering and Averaging

Input signal filtering and averaging is configured in the calibration mode. Programmable averaging allows you to program the number of samples you want to average the input signal over (from 1 to 255 samples).

A programmable averaging window provides a quick response time to large input signal changes. The averaging window can be set to between 1 and 65535 counts.

### Example Procedure:

Select an averaging sampling rate of 10 samples and an averaging window of 1000 counts for Channel 1 by setting [CAL] to [221].

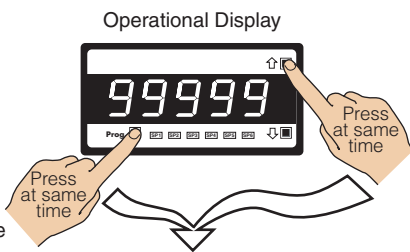
**See *Advanced Calibration & On Demand Mode Supplement (NZ203)* for further calibration procedures. (See page 3 for more information).**

**START HERE**

### INPUT SIGNAL FILTERING & AVERAGING

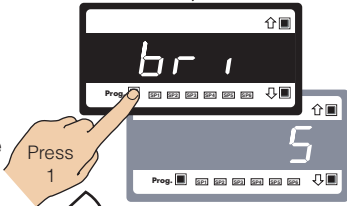
#### Step 1

Enter Brightness Mode



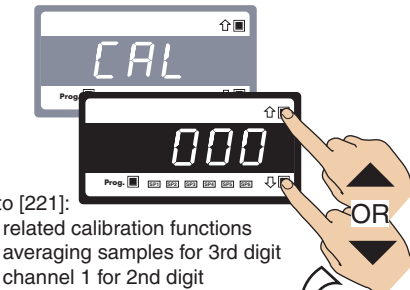
#### Step 2

Pass Brightness Mode and enter Calibration Mode



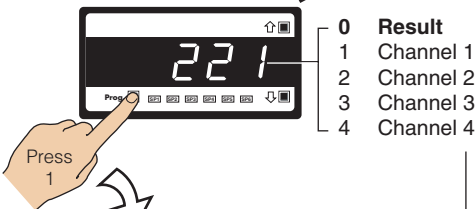
#### Step 3

Set Calibration Mode to [221]:  
 1st Digit = 2 Selects related calibration functions  
 2nd Digit = 2 Selects averaging samples for 3rd digit  
 3rd Digit = 1 Selects channel 1 for 2nd digit



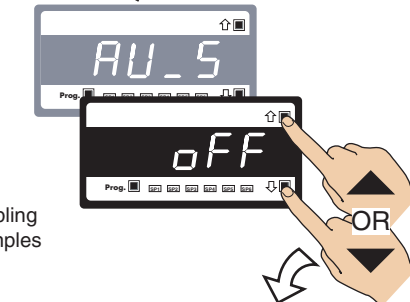
#### Step 4

Save settings



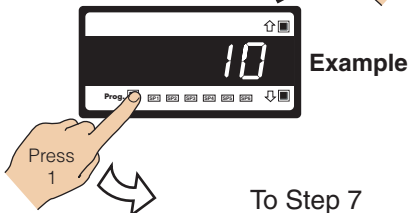
#### Step 5

Select averaging sampling rate from 1 to 255 samples



#### Step 6

Save averaging sampling rate setting

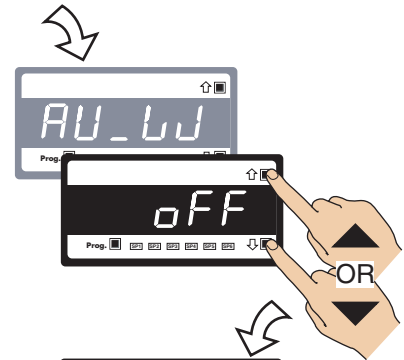


To Step 7

From Step 6

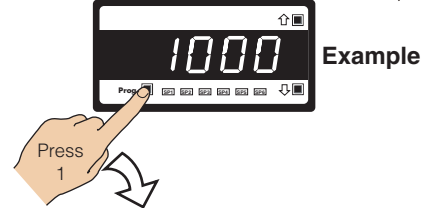
#### Step 7

Select averaging window between 1 and 65535 counts



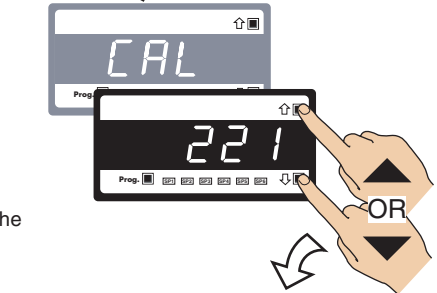
#### Step 8

Save averaging window settings



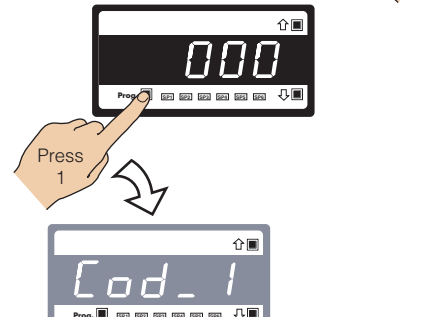
#### Step 9

Select [000] to leave the Calibration Mode



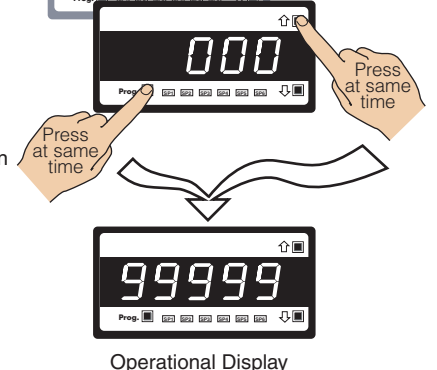
#### Step 10

Save settings



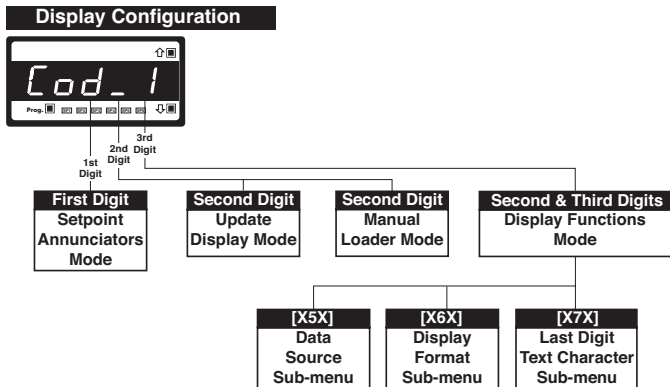
#### Step 11

Exit Code 1 and return to operational display



## CODE 1 – Display Configuration Modes

All meter display modes, except the display brightness mode, are configured in Code 1 (See diagram below). See Code 1 diagram on Page 26 for a breakdown of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd digits settings.



### Setpoint Annunciators Mode

The setpoint annunciators mode is configured by changing the 1st digit in Code 1. The setpoint annunciators can be configured to operate as follows:

- On when the setpoint activates.
- All annunciators are permanently on and each one only goes off when its setpoint activates.
- All annunciators are always off (See Note 1 on Code 1 diagram on Page 26).
- Setpoint **1** annunciator comes **on** indicating a **rising signal**. Setpoint **2** annunciator comes **on** indicating a **falling signal**.

The example procedure on Page 30 shows how to select the setpoint annunciators to come ON when the setpoints are OFF (not active).

### Update Display at Selected Sample Rate

The meter's default display update rate is 0.5 seconds and is set in the 2nd digit of Code 1 as [X0X].

The display can be configured to update at the analog sample rate selected in Code 2. The example procedure on Page 30 shows how to configure the display to update at typically 10 samples per second by setting Code 1 to [X2X].

For these settings to take effect, the analog sample rate must be set at [2XX] in Code 2.

See Code 2 – Channel 1 Measurement Task and Sampling Rate on Page 31 for an example.

### Manual Loader Mode

The meter can be configured to function exclusively as a manual loader by setting Code 1 to [X1X].

See Analog Output Module Supplement (NZ200) for full details on manual loader mode functions. (See page 3 for more information).

### Display Functions Mode

The display functions mode is configured by changing the 2nd and 3rd digits in Code 1:

- Selecting [X5X] enters the **Data Source** sub-menu.
- Selecting [X6X] enters the **Display Format** sub-menu.
- Selecting [X7X] enters the **Last Digit Text Character** sub-menu.

### Data Source – 2nd Digit [X5X]

The data source for the primary display is configured by selecting **5** in the 2nd digit and the **0** in the 3rd digit:

Note:

[XX1] Second Display is the bargraph display on models DI-50B51, FI-B101D50, and GI-50B101. The [XX1] Second Display and [XX2] Third Display only apply to DI-503 meters with three displays.

The 2nd digit in Code 1 can also be used to configure the data source for the remaining functions in the 3rd digit:

- [X53] = Peak and Valley.
- [X54] = Analog Output 1.
- [X55] = Analog Output 2.
- [X56] = Totalizer 1.
- [X57] = Totalizer 2.

Selecting **5** in the 2nd digit enters a sub-menu and allows you to select the data from one of a number of meter registers as the data source for the displays or functions selected in the 3rd digit.

The example procedure on Page 27 shows how to select the data source for the **primary** display. The three digits are set to [X50].

### Display Format – 2nd Digit [X6X]

Selecting **6** in the 2nd digit enters the Display Format sub-menu where the following display format settings can all be configured:

- Last digit rounding.
- Display units (decimal, octal, or optional 12 or 24-hour clock).
- Decimal point placement.

The example procedure on Page 28 shows how to configure the three display format modes for the 3rd digit selection.

### Text Character – 2nd Digit [X7X]

Selecting **7** in the 2nd digit allows you to select one of 54 characters and apply it to the last digit when the meter is in the operational display.

For example, if the meter was measuring a temperature, the display could be configured to display the reading with a C or an F in the last digit for °C or °F.

The example procedure on Page 29 shows how to configure the last digit text character as "C" for centigrade (°C) for the 3rd digit selection.

Note:

After setting any or all the above three modes [X5X], [X6X], [X7X], the Code 1 display must be set back to [X0X] to leave Code 1 and carry on programming.

# [Code 1] - Display Configuration continued

FIRST DIGIT	SECOND DIGIT	THIRD DIGIT
<b>CODE 1 – DISPLAY CONFIGURATION</b>		
<b>FRONT PANEL ANNUCIATORS</b>	<b>DISPLAY FUNCTIONS</b>	<b>SELECT DATA SOURCE FOR</b>
<b>0 ON when Setpoints are ON (relay energized)</b> 1 ON when Setpoints are OFF (relay de-energized) 2 Always OFF. See Note 1 3 LED SP1 ON indicates RISING signal trend. LED SP2 ON indicates FALLING signal trend.	<b>0 Normal Display Mode (i.e. operational display shows selected register) updates every 0.5 seconds</b> 1 Manual Loader Mode (Direct Display). See Note* 2 Update at controlled output rate selected in Code 2 3 - 4 - 5 Select data source as per 3rd digit. See Note 4 6 Select display format as per 3rd digit. See Note 4 7 Select text character as per 3rd digit. See Note 4	<b>0 Primary Display</b> 1 Second Display. See Note 2 2 Third Display. See Note 2 3 Peak/Valley 4 Analog Output 1 5 Analog Output 2 6 Totalizer 1 7 Totalizer 2
		<b>SELECT DISPLAY FORMAT FOR</b>
		<b>0 Result</b> 1 Channel 1 2 Channel 2 3 Channel 3 4 Channel 4 5 Default Display 6 Total 1 7 Total 2
		<b>SELECT TEXT CHARACTER FOR</b>
		<b>0 Result</b> 1 Channel 1 2 Channel 2 3 Channel 3 4 Channel 4 5 Default Display 6 Total 1 7 Total 2

**Select Data Source**  
See diagram below

**Select Display Format**  
See diagram below

**Select Last Digit Text Character**  
See diagram below

**Note\*:**  
For the Manual Loader Mode (Direct Display) to work, with Code 1 set to [X54] the data source for the analog output (1 or 2) must be set to [diSP].

Operating range upper and lower limits can be set for the manual loader mode.

The setpoint activation values for setpoint 5 becomes the upper limit and setpoint 6 becomes the lower limit.

When either the direct display or on demand manual loader mode is programmed into the meter, the values for setpoint 5 and setpoint 6 are activated as upper and lower limits.

See Analog Output Supplement for further details.

**Note 1:**

LED annunciators are always off, except when the meter is in single channel VOLTAGE or CURRENT mode and Code 3 = [X6X], or Code 7 = [X6X] in which case the LEDs indicate which 32-point table has been selected from the rear pins (SP1 = Table 1, SP2 = Table 2, SP3 = Table 3, SP4 = Table 4).

**Note 2:**

These options are only for use with meters that have more than one display. With bargraph meters the PRIMARY display is the digital display, and the SECONDARY display is the bargraph display.

## Select Data Source

**P** SourC off

[100] [10] [1] ← [diSP] [rESL] [Ch1]  
 [200] [Ch2]  
 [244] [Ch3]  
 [tArE] [VALEY] [PEAK] [tot\_2] [tot\_1] [Ch4]

Use the [↑] [↓] buttons to cycle through the Registers Menu and Registers (1 to 244) to select data source for displays, peak and valley, totalizers and analog output (also see page 44).

## Display Format Mode

**P** diSP 000 Program the three digits to the required display function mode

FIRST DIGIT	SECOND DIGIT	THIRD DIGIT
<b>LAST DIGIT ROUNDING</b>	<b>DISPLAY UNITS</b>	<b>DECIMAL POINT PLACEMENT</b>
<b>0 No rounding</b> 1 Rounding by 2's 2 Rounding by 5's 3 Rounding by 10's	<b>0 Decimal</b> 1 24-hour clock mode Hours: Minutes: Seconds (6-digit version only) 2 12-hour clock mode (12:30 am is displayed as 12:30A. 12:30 pm is displayed as 12:30P) 3 24-hour clock mode Days: Hours:Minutes (6-digit version only) 4 - 5 - 6 - 7 Octal	<b>0 No decimal point</b> 1 - 2 - 3 X.XXXX 4 X.XXX 5 X.XX 6 X.X 7 Decimal Point set from the rear (X.XXXX to XXXXX) See Note 3. Also See Note 4.

**Note:**  
Selecting 1, 2, or 3 in the 2nd digit of this mode configures the display of the selected channel as a clock.

**Note 3:**  
These functions are only available on selected input modules.

**Note 4:**  
If Code 1's display modes have been entered (second digit set to 5, 6, or 7), the display will cycle between Code 1 and the display functions mode each time the PROGRAM button is pressed. To leave the cycle, the Code 1 digits must be reset to any relevant function between [X00] to [X20]. This takes you into Code 2.

## Select Last Digit Text Character

tE3t off

Use the [↑] button to cycle through the menu, and the [↓] button to cycle back.

Press the Up or Down button 4 times as the next 4 characters are blank.

## Configure Data Source Procedure

The following example procedure describes how to select the source of the data to be displayed for the third digit selection.

### Example Procedure:

Configure the Primary Display with the display [diSP] as the data source by setting Code 1 to [X50]. See diagram at the bottom of the page for data source selection options.



#### Programming Tip

To enter the Main Programming Mode press the **P** and **↑** buttons at the same time. To exit and return to the operational display, press the **P** and **↓** buttons again at the same time.

At the end of any procedure (Step 8 in this procedure) the **P** must be pressed before the **↑** and **↓** buttons are pressed, otherwise the meter returns to the operational display without saving the new settings.

#### Select Data Source

**P** SourC off

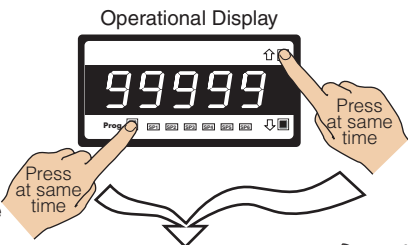
- |           |           |           |            |            |          |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|----------|
| [100] ↑↓  | [ 10] ↑↓  | [ 1] ←    | [diSP] ↑↓  | [rESL] ↑↓  | [Ch1] ↑↓ |
| ↑↓        |           |           |            |            | [Ch2] ↑↓ |
| [200] ↑↓  |           |           |            |            | [Ch3] ↑↓ |
| ↑↓        |           |           |            |            | [Ch4] ↑↓ |
| [244] ↑↓  |           |           |            |            |          |
| ↑↓        |           |           |            |            |          |
| [tArE] ↑↓ | [VALE] ↑↓ | [PEAK] ↑↓ | [tot_2] ↑↓ | [tot_1] ↑↓ |          |

Use the **↑** **↓** buttons to cycle through the Registers Menu and Registers (1 to 244) to select data source for displays (also see page 44).

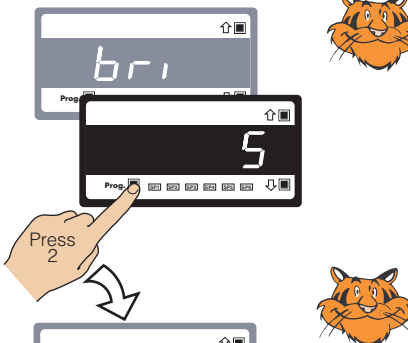
#### START HERE

#### CONFIGURE DATA SOURCE

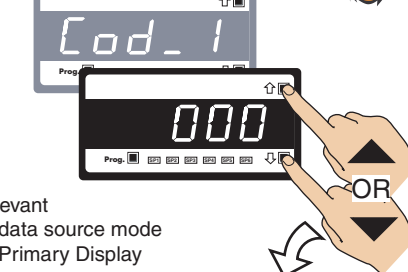
**Step 1**  
Enter Brightness Mode



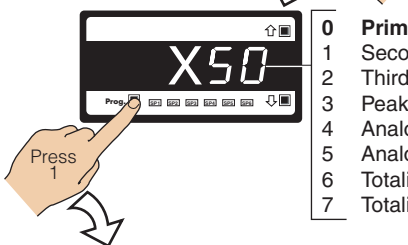
**Step 2**  
Pass Brightness and Calibration Modes and enter Code 1



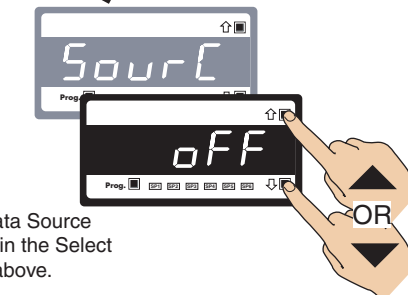
**Step 3**  
Set Code 1 to [X50]:  
1st Digit = X Note relevant  
2nd Digit = 5 Selects data source mode  
3rd Digit = 0 Selects Primary Display



**Step 4**



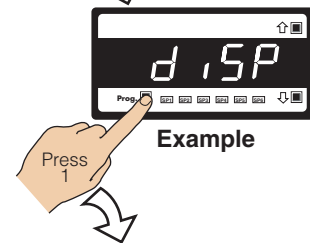
**Step 5**  
Select [diSP] as the Data Source from the options listed in the Select Data Source diagram above.



From Step 5

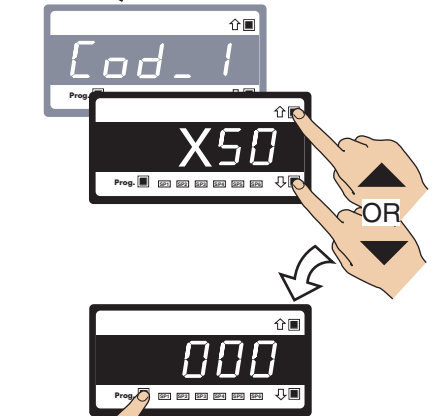
**Step 6**

**Programming Tip**  
Pressing the **↓** button reaches [000] faster.

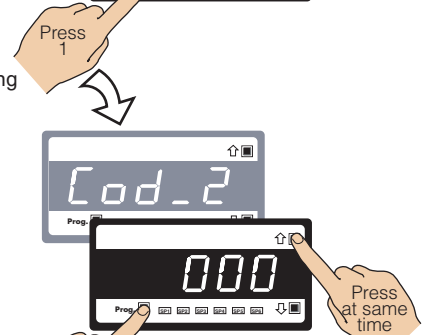


**Step 7**  
Select [000] to leave Code 1

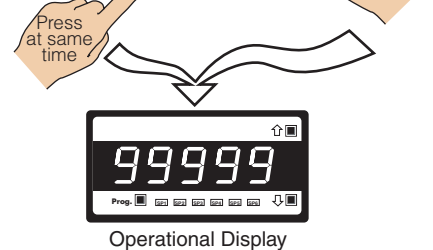
**Programming Tip**  
Pressing the **↑** and **↓** buttons at the same time increases the displayed parameter in increments of 100 counts.



**Step 8**  
Save Data Source setting



**Step 9**  
Exit Code 2. Return to Operational Display



- 0 Primary Display
- 1 Second Display (See Note)
- 2 Third Display (See Note)
- 3 Peak/Valley
- 4 Analog Output 1
- 5 Analog Output 2
- 6 Totalizer 1
- 7 Totalizer 2

**Note:**

Options 1 and 2 listed for the 3rd digit in Step 3 above are only for use with meters that have more than one display. With bargraph meters the PRIMARY display is the digital display, and the SECONDARY display is the bargraph display.

## Configure Display Format Mode Procedure

The following example procedure describes how to configure the display format mode for the third digit selection and covers:

- Last Digit Rounding.
- Display Units.
- Decimal Point Placement.

### Example Procedure:

Configure the display format mode for channel 1 with rounding by 2's, decimal display units, and the decimal point placed between display digits 4 and 5 by setting Code 1 to [X61] to enter the Display Format Mode.

### Display Format Mode

**P** **d . 5 P** **000** Program the three digits to the required display format mode

FIRST DIGIT
<b>LAST DIGIT ROUNDING</b>
0 No rounding
1 Rounding by 2's
2 Rounding by 5's
3 Rounding by 10's

SECOND DIGIT
<b>DISPLAY UNITS</b>
0 Decimal
1 24-hour clock mode Hours: Minutes: Seconds (6-digit version only)
2 12-hour clock mode (12:30 am is displayed as 12:30A. 12:30 pm is displayed as 12:30P)
3 24-hour clock mode Days: Hours:Minutes (6-digit version only)
4 -
5 -
6 -
7 Octal

THIRD DIGIT
<b>DECIMAL POINT PLACEMENT</b>
0 No decimal point
1 -
2 -
3 X.XXXXX
4 X.XXXX
5 X.XX
6 X.X
7 Decimal Point set from the rear (X.XXXX to XXXXX) See Note 3. Also See Note 4.

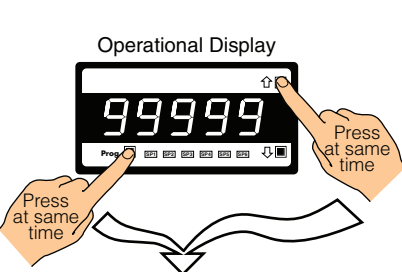
Note:  
Selecting 1, 2, or 3 in the second digit of the Display Format Mode configures the display of the selected channel (see Step 4) as a clock.

### START HERE

### CONFIGURE DISPLAY FORMAT

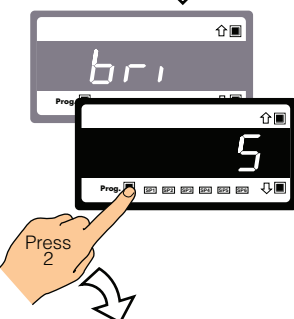
#### Step 1

Enter Brightness Mode



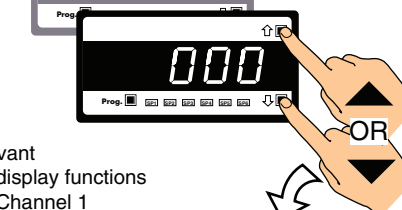
#### Step 2

Pass Brightness and Calibration Modes and enter Code 1

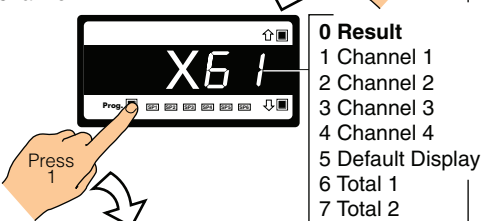


#### Step 3

Set Code 1 to [X61]:  
1st Digit = X Not relevant  
2nd Digit = 6 Selects display functions  
3rd Digit = 1 Selects Channel 1



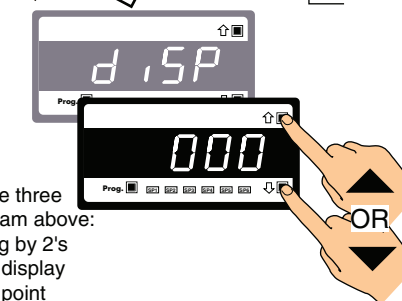
#### Step 4



0 Result
1 Channel 1
2 Channel 2
3 Channel 3
4 Channel 4
5 Default Display
6 Total 1
7 Total 2

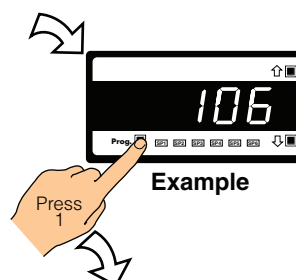
#### Step 5

Select the following Display Format from the three digits listed in the diagram above:  
1st Digit = 1 Rounding by 2's  
2nd Digit = 0 Decimal display  
3rd Digit = 6 Decimal point



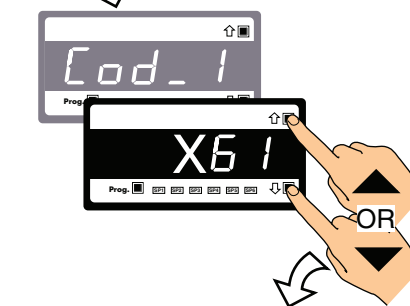
From Step 5

#### Step 6



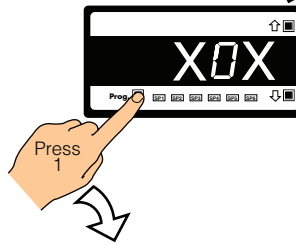
#### Step 7

Select [X0X] to leave Code 1



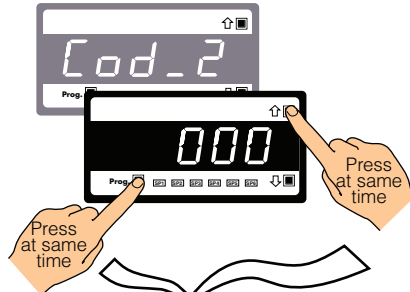
#### Step 8

Save Display Functions setting



#### Step 9

Exit Code 2. Return to Operational Display



Operational Display



## Configure Setpoint Annunciators Procedure

The following example procedure describes how to configure setpoint annunciators.

### Example Procedure:

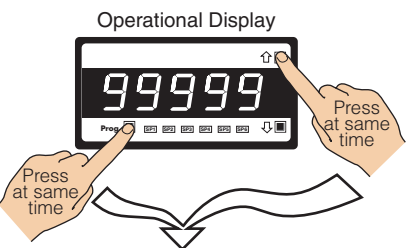
Configure the setpoint annunciators to come ON when the setpoints are OFF (not active) by setting Code 1 to [1XX].

#### START HERE

### CONFIGURE SETPOINT ANNUNCIATORS

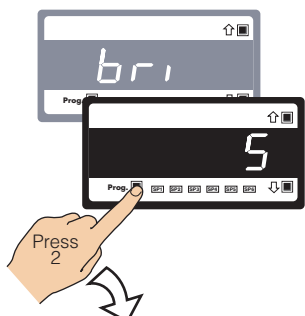
#### Step 1

Enter Brightness Mode



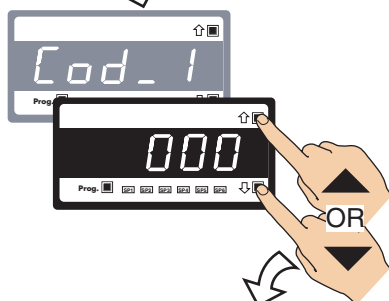
#### Step 2

Pass Brightness and Calibration Modes and enter Code 1



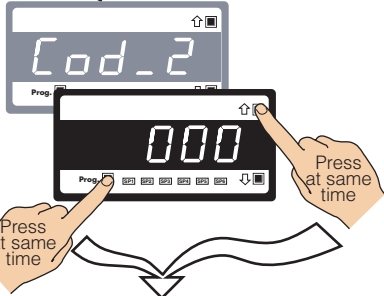
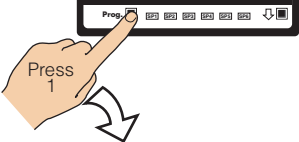
#### Step 3

Select SP Annunciators setting [1XX]



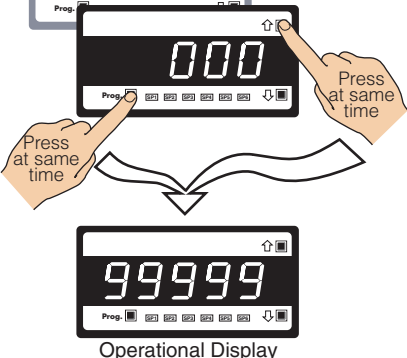
#### Step 4

Save setting and enter Code 2



#### Step 5

Exit Code 2. Return to Operational Display



## Configure Update at Sample Rate Procedure

The following example procedure describes how to configure the display to update at the sample rate selected in Code 2.

### Example Procedure:

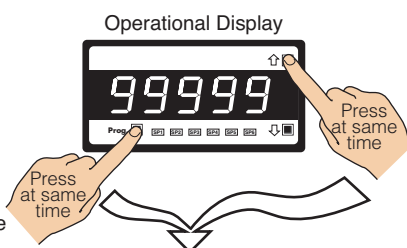
Update the display at the sample rate selected in Code 2 by setting Code 1 to [X2X].

#### START HERE

### CONFIGURE UPDATE AT SAMPLE RATE

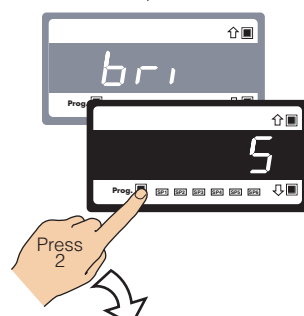
#### Step 1

Enter Brightness Mode



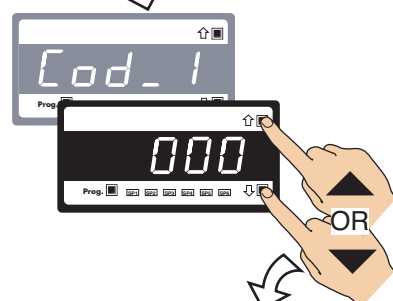
#### Step 2

Pass Brightness and Calibration Modes and enter Code 1



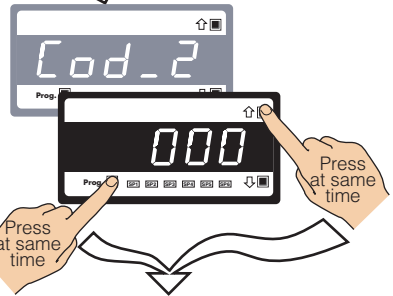
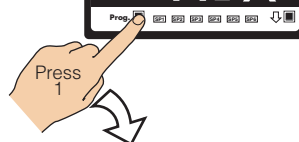
#### Step 3

Select update at sample rate setting [X2X]



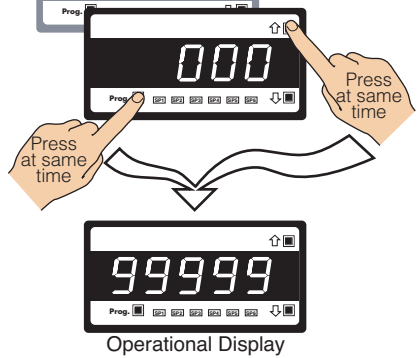
#### Step 4

Save setting and enter Code 2



#### Step 5

Exit Code 2. Return to Operational Display



### Programming Tip

The *Configuring Setpoint Annunciators* and the *Update at Sample Rate* procedures can be combined so that Code 1 could be set to [12X] (for the above examples) in a single procedure.

# [Code\_2] - Channel 1 Measurement Task & Sampling Rate

The Tiger 320 Series DI-50 meter can be configured to measure almost any input signal. The measurement task and sampling rate for Channel 1 (CH1) is configured in the three digits of Code 2. The diagram below lists the available configuration selections in Code 2.

## Example Procedure:

Configure CH1 for a voltage input with 10 samples/second (60 Hz) sampling rate and output rate of 0.1 seconds by setting Code 2 to [000].

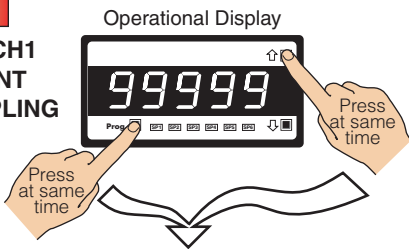
FIRST DIGIT	SECOND DIGIT	THIRD DIGIT
<b>CODE 2 – CHANNEL 1 MEASUREMENT TASK AND SAMPLING RATE</b>		
<b>ANALOG SAMPLE RATE</b> <b>0</b> Sample Rate: Typically 10 samples/second (60 Hz) — Output Rate: 0.1 seconds See Example  <b>1</b> Sample Rate: Typically 10 samples/second (50 Hz) — Output Rate: 0.1 seconds See Example  <b>2</b> Sample Rate: Typically 10 samples/second (60 Hz) — Output Rate: 10 milliseconds See Example  <b>3</b> Sample Rate: Typically 10 samples/second (50 Hz) — Output Rate: 10 milliseconds See Example  <i>Note:</i> Output Rate refers to setpoint and macro outputs, and input rates from smart input modules.  <i>Note:</i> All above sample rates are quoted for single channel operation. Where more than one channel is available, sample rates are divided by the number of active channels. See Example.	<b>MEASUREMENT TASK</b> <b>0</b> Voltage, Current  <b>1</b> TC (3rd digit selects type of TC)  <b>2</b> RTD 3-wire (3rd digit selects type of RTD)  <b>3</b> RTD 2- or 4-wire (3rd digit selects type of RTD)  <b>4</b> Frequency  <b>5</b> Period  <b>6</b> Counter  <b>7</b> Smart Input Module  <b>Example: 10 Samples/Second</b> 1 Channel = 10 samples/second 2 Channels = 5 samples/second 3 Channels = 3.33 samples/second 4 Channels = 2.5 samples/second	<b>FOR VOLTAGE</b> <b>0</b> No function 1 Peak detector 2 Pressure with Auto-cal  <b>FOR THERMOCOUPLE</b> <b>0</b> Type J 1 Type K 2 Type R 3 Type S 4 Type T 5 Type B 6 Type N 7 Select user defined table set up in CAL [24X]  <b>FOR RTD TYPE (2-, 3-, 4- WIRE)</b> <b>0</b> Resistance 1 RTD 385 2 RTD 392 3 RTD 120 4 Cn 10  <b>FREQUENCY RANGE</b> <b>0</b> 99.999 Hz range from 0.010 Hz 1 99.999 Hz range from 2.000 Hz 2 999.99 Hz range from 0.01 Hz 3 999.99 Hz range from 2.00 Hz 4 9999.9 Hz range from 0.1 Hz 5 9999.9 kHz range from 2.0 Hz 6 99 kHz range from 1 Hz (1 s gate) 7 655.35 kHz range from 10 Hz (0.1 s gate)  <b>PERIOD MEASUREMENT</b> <b>0</b> 99.999 s 1 9.9999 s 2 999.99 ms 3 99.999 ms  <b>COUNTER/RESIDENT TIMER/CLOCK</b> <b>0</b> Counter input with 16 bit Pre-scaler 1 Setting of 16-bit Pre-scaler 2 Debounced Counter with Pre-scaler 3 Up/Down Counter with Pre-scaler 4 0.1 sec Timer with Pre-scaler 5 — 6 External 24-hour clock 7 Internal 24-hour clock  <b>SMART INPUT MODULE</b> <b>0</b> Output Register 1 1 Output Register 2 2 Output Register 3 3 Output Register 4 4 Output Register 5 5 Output Register 6 6 Output Register 7 7 Smart Input Module Setup.

### START HERE

## CONFIGURE CH1 MEASUREMENT TASK & SAMPLING RATE

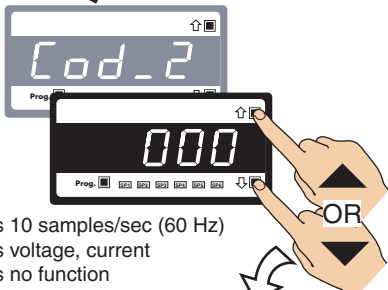
### Step 1

Enter Brightness Mode



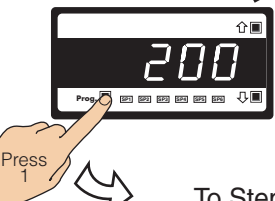
### Step 2

Pass Brightness Mode, Calibration Mode, Code 1, and enter Code 2



### Step 3

Set Code 2 to [000]:  
 1st Digit = 2 Selects 10 samples/sec (60 Hz)  
 2nd Digit = 0 Selects voltage, current  
 3rd Digit = 0 Selects no function



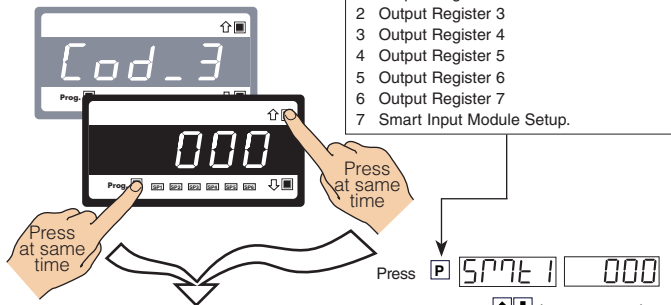
### Step 4

Save setting and enter Code 3

To Step 5

### Step 5

Exit Code 3. Return to Operational Display



Use the buttons to set the required smart input module code (0 to 377). See I-Series Input Module Guide (Z87) for code details.

X61 Sets Prescaler	
1 =	0.1 second
10 =	1 second
600 =	1 minute
36000 =	1 Hour***

\*\*\*Note: For the 1 hour setting, the scale factor for CH1 must be set to 0.1 in the calibration mode setting [111].

Use buttons to set pre-scale values

# [Code 3] - Channel 1 Post Processing & Serial Mode Functions

Post processing functions refer to functions that occur to the input after it has been configured and scaled.

Post processing for Channel 1 (CH1) is configured in the first digit of Code 3. The diagram below lists the available post processing configuration selections in Code 3 (1st digit only).

FIRST DIGIT	SECOND DIGIT	THIRD DIGIT
<b>CODE 3 – CHANNEL 1 FUNCTIONS (POST PROCESSING &amp; SERIAL MODE)</b>		
<b>CH1 POST PROCESSING</b>	<b>32-POINT LINEARIZATION FOR CHANNEL 1</b>	
<b>0</b> Direct Display of Input (no processing) <b>1</b> Square Root of Channel 1 <b>2</b> Inverse of Channel 1 <b>3</b> -	<b>0</b> No Linearization on CH1 <b>1</b> 32-point Linearization on CH1 using Table 1 <b>2</b> 32-point Linearization on CH1 using Table 2. <i>See Note 5</i> <b>3</b> 32-point Linearization on CH1 using Table 3. <i>See Note 5</i> <b>4</b> 32-point Linearization on CH1 using Table 4. <i>See Note 5</i> <b>5</b> 125-point Linearization on CH1 (Tables 1 to 4 cascaded). <i>See Note 5</i> <b>6</b> 32-point Linearization on CH1 (Tables 1 to 4 selected from the rear pins of selected input modules). The selected table is not available if CH2, CH3, or CH4 is operating in the analog output mode. CH1 must be set to Voltage, Current in Code 2 [X0X]. <i>See Note 5</i> <b>7</b> - <i>Note:</i> All linearization tables are set up in the Calibration Mode [24X].	<b>SERIAL MODE</b> <b>0</b> ASCII Mode <b>1</b> Modbus Mode <b>2</b> Master mode (used to customize print mode protocols via macro) <b>3</b> Print Mode <b>4</b> Ethernet Mode. <i>See Note 6</i> <b>5</b> DeviceNet Mode (requires DeviceNet hardware module). <i>See Note 6</i>

*Note 5:*  
If only 4 kB memory installed, functions 2 to 6 are not available in:

- Code 3 second digit.
- Code 4 third digit.
- Code 7 second digit.

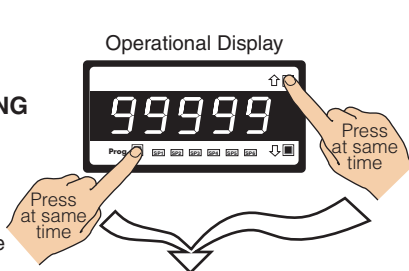
*Note 6:*  
These functions are not available on all models and in some cases require additional hardware.

## START HERE

### CONFIGURE CH1 POST PROCESSING FUNCTIONS

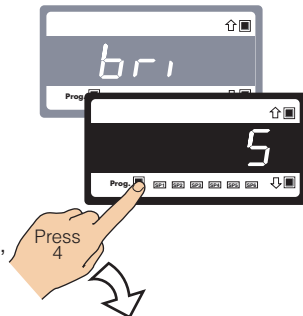
#### Step 1

Enter Brightness Mode



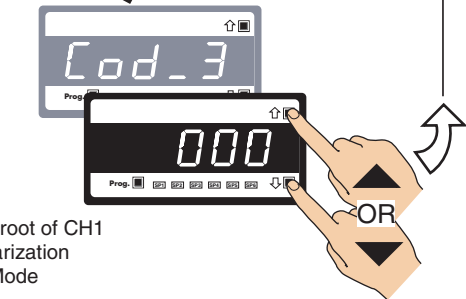
#### Step 2

Pass Brightness Mode, Calibration Mode, Codes 1 and 2, and enter Code 3



#### Step 3

Set Code 3 to [100]:  
 1st Digit = 1 Square root of CH1  
 2nd Digit = 0 No linearization  
 3rd Digit = 0 ASCII Mode



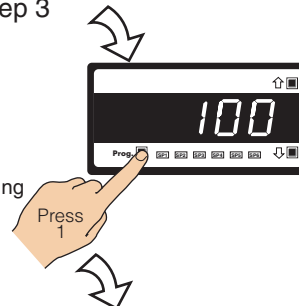
#### Example Procedure:

Configure the meter to apply square root to the CH1 signal by setting Code 3 to [100].

From Step 3

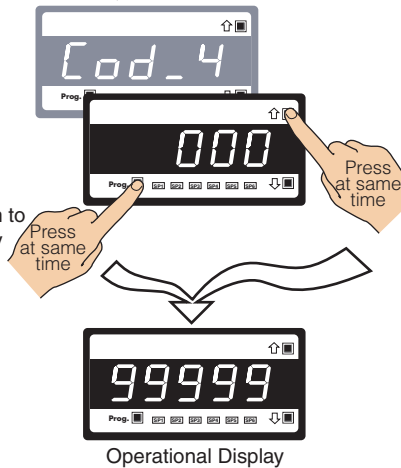
#### Step 4

Save Post Processing setting



#### Step 5

Exit Code 4. Return to Operational Display



#### Programming tip

For full details on the Serial Mode, see *Serial Communications Output Module* supplement.

#### Print Mode – Data Printing Direct to Serial Printer

Print mode data logging is a simple method of capturing data using the meter's print mode. The data can be printed directly to a serial printer from the meter.

The print mode uses the meter's serial communications port to connect to a remote serial printer. The data can be printed with or without a Day: Month: Year or Hours: Minutes: Seconds time stamp.

Time stamp settings are configured in Code 8.

#### Print Mode – Data Printing Direct to PC

The print mode can also be used to print data to a PC where it is logged in a Windows Terminal program.

The print mode uses the meter's serial communications port to connect to the PC. The data can be logged with or without a Day: Month: Year or Hours: Minutes: Seconds time stamp.

Time stamp settings are configured in Code 8.

# [Code 4] - Channel 2 Measurement Task & Sampling Rate

Code 4 is a single code that combines all the configuration and post processing functions available for Channel 2.

When a dual input signal conditioner is installed, the second input signal is processed and displayed on CH2.

Measurement task and 32-point linearization for CH2 is configured in the 1st and 2nd digits of Code 4. The diagram opposite lists the available configuration selections in Code 4.

FIRST DIGIT	SECOND DIGIT	THIRD DIGIT
<b>CODE 4 – CHANNEL 2 MEASUREMENT TASK AND 32-POINT LINEARIZATION</b>		
<b>MEASUREMENT TASK</b>	<b>FOR VOLTAGE &amp; CURRENT</b>	<b>32-POINT LINEARIZATION FOR CH2</b>
0 Voltage, Current	0 Channel 2 Disabled	0 No user defined Linearization on CH2
1 TC (type as per 2nd digit)	1 Direct (no post processing)	1 32-point Linearization on CH2 using Table 1
2 RTD (type as per 2nd digit)	2 Square Root of Channel 2	2 32-point Linearization on CH2 using Table 2. See Note 5
3 Second Digital Input Channel (type as per 2nd digit)	3 Inverse of Channel 2	3 32-point Linearization on CH2 using Table 3. See Note 5
	4 Output Register 1 (smart module)	4 32-point Linearization on CH2 using Table 4. See Note 5
	5 Output Register 2 (smart module)	5 125-point Linearization on CH2 (Tables 1 to 4 cascaded). See Note 5
	6 Output Register 3 (smart module)	6 -
	7 Output Register 4 (smart module)	7 -
	<b>FOR THERMOCOUPLE</b>	
	0 Type J	
	1 Type K	
	2 Type R	
	3 Type S	
	4 Type T	
	5 Type B	
	6 Type N	
	7 Select user defined table set up in CAL [24X]	
	<b>FOR RTD TYPE (3-WIRE)</b>	
	0 Resistance	
	1 RTD 385	
	2 RTD 392	
	3 RTD 120	
	4 Cn10	
	<b>DIGITAL INPUT</b>	
	0 Frequency - 99.999 Hz range from 0.01 Hz	
	1 Frequency - 999.99 Hz range from 0.01 Hz	
	2 Frequency - 99.999 kHz range from 1 Hz (1 s gate)	
	3 Frequency - 500 kHz range from 10 Hz (0.1 s gate)	
	4 Period - 9.9999 s (100 µs resolution)	
	5 Period - 999.99 ms (10 µs resolution)	
	6 Up/Down Counter with Prescaler	
	7 Set Prescaler	

Note 5:  
If only 4 kB memory installed, functions 2 to 6 are not available in:

- Code 3 second digit.
- Code 4 third digit.
- Code 7 second digit.

### Example Procedure:

Configure CH2 for a direct voltage input with no linearization by setting Code 4 to [010].

See I-Series Input Modules Guide (Z87) for procedures to set up a dual input module.

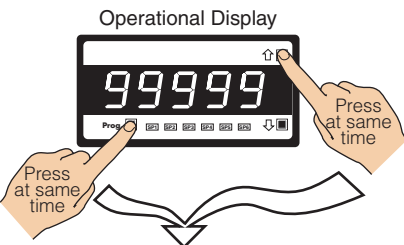
PrE\_5

Use buttons to set prescale values from 1 to 65535 counts

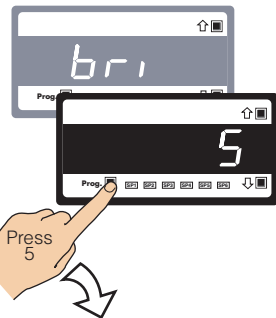
## START HERE

### CONFIGURE CH2 MEASUREMENT TASK

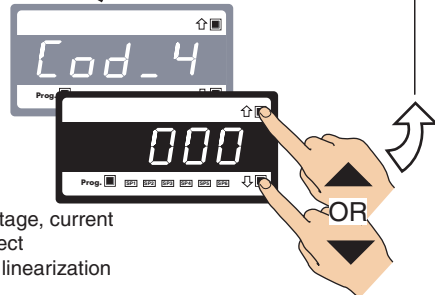
**Step 1**  
Enter Brightness Mode



**Step 2**  
Pass Brightness Mode, Calibration Mode, and Codes 1 to 3, and enter Code 4

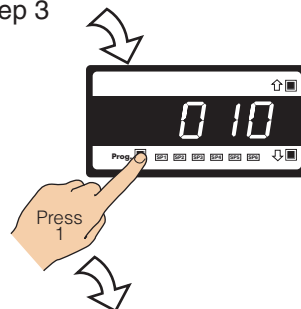


**Step 3**  
Set Code 4 to [010]:  
1st Digit = 0 Selects voltage, current  
2nd Digit = 1 Selects direct  
3rd Digit = 0 Selects no linearization

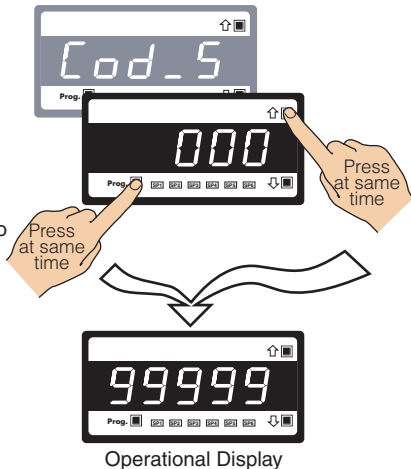


From Step 3

**Step 4**  
Save CH2 Measurement Task setting



**Step 5**  
Exit Code 5. Return to Operational Display



# [CodE\_5] - Channel 3 Functions

Code 5 is a single code that combines all the configuration and post processing functions available for Channel 3.

When a **triple input** signal conditioner is installed, the third input signal is processed and displayed on CH3.

Post processing and measurement task functions for CH3 are configured in the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd digits of Code 5. The diagram opposite lists the available configuration selections in Code 5.

FIRST DIGIT	SECOND DIGIT	THIRD DIGIT
<b>CODE 5 - CHANNEL 3 FUNCTIONS</b>		
<b>CH3 POST PROCESSING</b>	<b>MEASUREMENT TASK</b>	<b>FOR THERMOCOUPLE</b>
0 Direct Display of Input (no processing)	0 No Function	0 Type J
1 Square Root of Channel 3	1 Voltage / current	1 Type K
2 Inverse of Channel 3	2 TC (3rd digit selects type of TC)	2 Type R
3 4 kB Meters	3 RTD (3rd digit selects type of RTD)	3 Type S
4 32 kB Meters	4 Real Time Clock & Timer (3rd digit selects type)	4 Type T
5 32-point Linearization of CH3 using Table 1	5 -	5 Type B
6 32 kB Meters	6 -	6 Type N
7 32-point Linearization of CH3 using Table 3	7 Smart Input Module (3rd digit selects register)	7 Select user defined linearization table (Table 1) set up in CAL [24X]
<i>Note: All linearization tables are set up in the Calibration Mode [24X].</i>		
		<b>FOR RTD TYPE (2-, 3-, 4- WIRE)</b>
		0 Resistance
		1 RTD 385
		2 RTD 392
		3 RTD 120
		4 Cn 10
		<b>FOR REAL-TIME CLOCK &amp; TIMER</b>
		0 HRS:MIN:SEC
		1 HRS:MIN
		2 -
		3 -
		4 1 Second Count UP Timer
		5 1 Second Count DOWN Timer
		6 -
		7 -
		<b>FOR SMART INPUT MODULE</b>
		0 Output Register 1
		1 Output Register 2
		2 Output Register 3
		3 Output Register 4
		4 Output Register 5
		5 Output Register 6
		6 Output Register 7
		7 Smart Input Module Register 2 Code Setup

## Example Procedure:

Configure CH3 to display the square root of a voltage input by setting Code 5 to [11X].

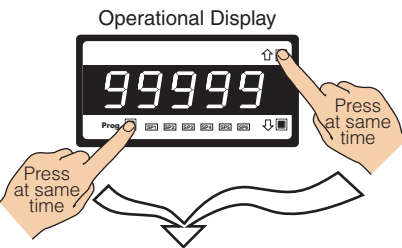
See *I-Series Input Modules Guide (Z87)* for procedures to set up a triple input module.

## START HERE

### CONFIGURE CH3 FUNCTIONS

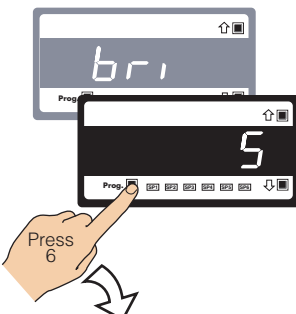
#### Step 1

Enter Brightness Mode



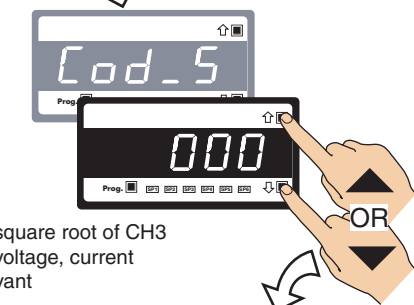
#### Step 2

Pass Brightness Mode, Calibration Mode, and Codes 1 to 4 and enter Code 5



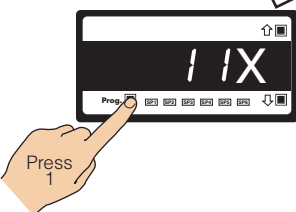
#### Step 3

Set Code 5 to [11X]:  
 1st Digit = 1 Selects square root of CH3  
 2nd Digit = 1 Selects voltage, current  
 3rd Digit = X Not relevant



#### Step 4

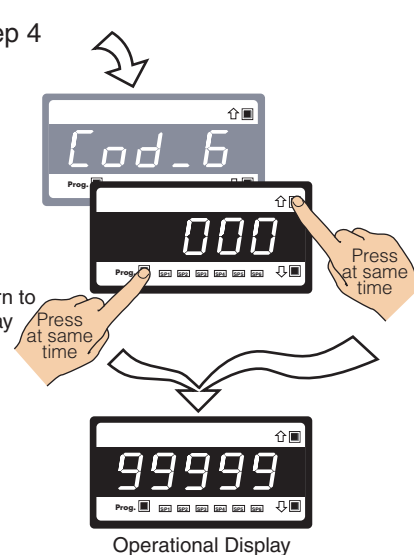
Save CH3 setting



Press **P** 577E2 000 Use the **↑**/**↓** buttons to set the required smart input module code (0 to 377). See *I-Series Input Module Guide (Z87)* for code details.

#### Step 5

Exit Code 6. Return to Operational Display



# [Code\_6] - Channel 4 Functions

Code 6 is a single code that combines all the configuration and post processing functions available for Channel 4.

When a **quad input** signal conditioner is installed, the fourth input signal is processed and displayed on CH4.

Post processing and measurement task functions for CH4 are configured in the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd digits of Code 6. The diagram opposite lists the available configuration selections in Code 6.

### Example Procedure:

Configure CH4 for a direct display of voltage input by setting Code 6 to [01X].

FIRST DIGIT	SECOND DIGIT	THIRD DIGIT
<b>CODE 6 – CHANNEL 4 FUNCTIONS</b>		
<b>CH4 POST PROCESSING</b>	<b>MEASUREMENT TASK</b>	<b>FOR THERMOCOUPLE</b>
0 Direct Display of Input (no processing)	0 No Function	0 Type J
1 Square Root of Channel 4	1 Voltage / Current	1 Type K
2 Inverse of Channel 4	2 TC (3rd digit selects type of TC). See Note 7	2 Type R
3 <b>4 kB Meters</b> 32-point Linearization of CH4 using Table 1	3 RTD (3rd digit selects type of RTD). See Note 7	3 Type S
3 <b>32 kB Meters</b> 32-point Linearization of CH4 using Table 4	4 Real Time Clock and Timer (3rd digit selects type)	4 Type T
<i>Note: All linearization tables are set up in the Calibration Mode [24X].</i>	5 -	5 Type B
	6 -	6 Type N
	7 Smart Input Module (3rd digit selects register)	7 Select user defined linearization table (Table 1) set up in CAL [24X]
		<b>FOR RTD TYPE (2-, 3-, 4- WIRE)</b>
		0 Resistance
		1 RTD 385
		2 RTD 392
		3 RTD 120
		4 Cn 10
		<b>FOR REAL-TIME CLOCK &amp; TIMER</b>
		0 HRS:MIN:SEC
		1 HRS:MIN
		2 -
		3 -
		4 1 Second Count UP Timer
		5 1 Second Count DOWN Timer
		6 -
		7 -
		<b>FOR SMART INPUT MODULE</b>
		0 Output Register 1
		1 Output Register 2
		2 Output Register 3
		3 Output Register 4
		4 Output Register 5
		5 Output Register 6
		6 Output Register 7
		7 Smart Input Module Register 3 Code Setup

Note 7:  
For future development.

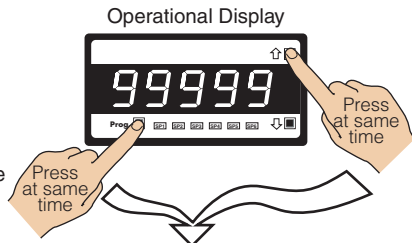
See *I-Series Input Modules Guide (Z87)* for procedures to set up a quad input module.

### START HERE

### CONFIGURE CH4 FUNCTIONS

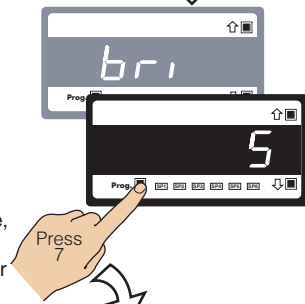
#### Step 1

Enter Brightness Mode



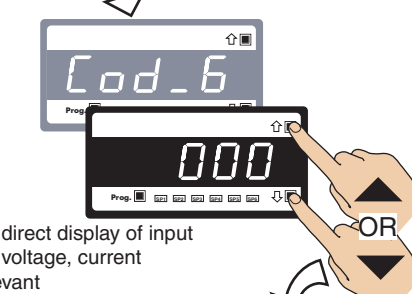
#### Step 2

Pass Brightness Mode, Calibration Mode, and Codes 1 to 5 and enter Code 6



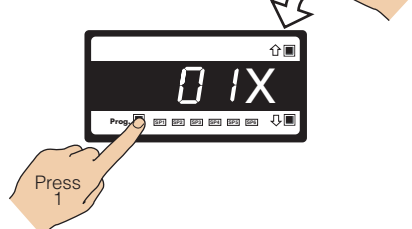
#### Step 3

Set Code 6 to [01X]:  
1st Digit = 0 Selects direct display of input  
2nd Digit = 1 Selects voltage, current  
3rd Digit = X Not relevant



#### Step 4

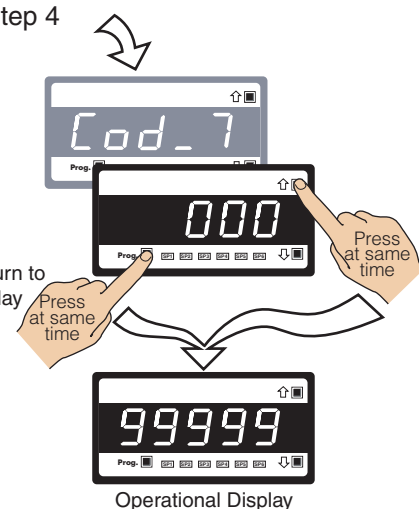
Save CH4 setting



From Step 4

#### Step 5

Exit Code 7. Return to Operational Display



Use the buttons to set the required smart input module code (0 to 377). See *I-Series Input Module Guide (Z87)* for code details.

# [Code 7] - Result Processing

The third digit of Code 7 performs various math functions between channel 1 and channel 2 and stores this data in the result register.

The data in the result register can then be further processed by the selections made in the 1st and 2nd digits.

FIRST DIGIT	SECOND DIGIT	THIRD DIGIT
<b>CODE 7 – RESULT PROCESSING</b>		
<b>RESULT PROCESSING</b>	<b>32-POINT LINEARIZATION FOR RESULT</b>	<b>MATHS FUNCTIONS FOR RESULT</b>
0 Direct Display of Result as per processing performed in 2nd or 3rd digit	0 No Linearization on Result	0 Result Register not Updated
1 Square Root of Result	1 32-point Linearization on Result using Table 1	1 pH Meter (CH1 = Tbuff, CH2 = pH)
2 Inverse of Result	2 32-point Linearization on Result using Table 2. <i>See Note 5</i>	2 Result = CH1, Setpoint 2 = CH2
3 -	3 32-point Linearization on Result using Table 3. <i>See Note 5</i>	3 Result = CH1 + CH2
	4 32-point Linearization on Result using Table 4. <i>See Note 5</i>	4 Result = CH1 - CH2
	5 125-point Linearization on Result (Tables 1 to 4 cascaded). <i>See Note 5</i>	5 Result = (CH1 x 20 000)/CH2
	6 32-point Linearization on Result (Tables 1 to 4 selected from the rear of the meter). The selected table is not available if CH2, CH3, or CH4 is operating in the analog mode. CH1 must be set to Voltage, Current in Code 2 [X0X]. <i>See Note 5</i>	6 Result = CH1 x CH2/10 000
	7 -	7 Result = CH1

### Example Procedure:

Configure Code 7 to add the input of CH1 and CH2 and directly display the result by setting Code 7 to [003].

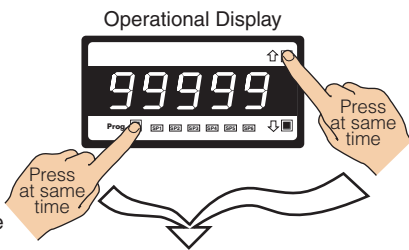
**See I-Series Input Modules Guide (Z87) for procedures to set up a dual, triple, or quad input module.**

## START HERE

### CONFIGURE RESULT PROCESSING

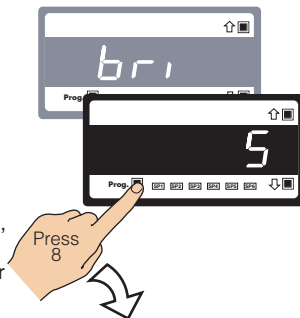
#### Step 1

Enter Brightness Mode



#### Step 2

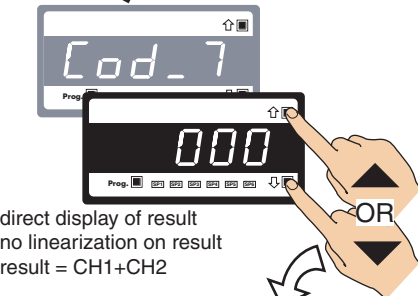
Pass Brightness Mode, Calibration Mode, and Codes 1 to 6 and enter Code 7



#### Step 3

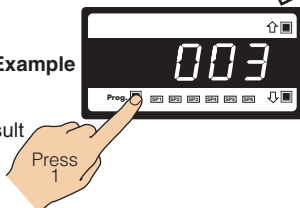
Set Code to [003]:

- 1st Digit = 0 Selects direct display of result
- 2nd Digit = 0 Selects no linearization on result
- 3rd Digit = 3 Selects result = CH1+CH2



#### Step 4

Save CH1 & CH2 Result Processing setting



### Linearization Table Notes

A base meter with 4 kB memory installed has a single 32-point programmable linearization table available.

For four 32-point programmable linearization tables to be available, the meter requires at least 32 kB of memory to be installed.

#### Meters with 4 kB Memory

In base meters with 4 kB memory, set up Table 1 in the Calibration Mode to [24X]. This means that Table 1 is available to be applied to:

- CH1 – Selected in Code 3.
- CH2 – Selected in Code 4.
- CH3 – Selected in Code 5.
- CH4 – Selected in Code 6.

#### Meters with 32 kB Memory

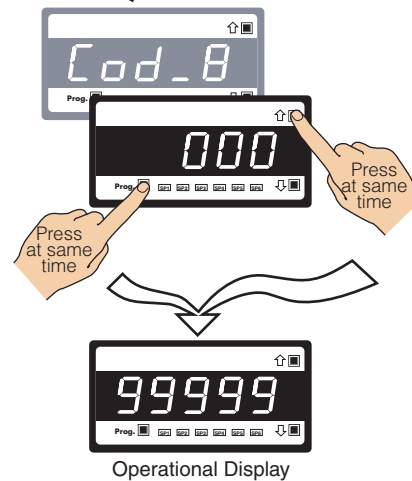
In base meters with 32 kB or more memory, each of the four tables (Tables 1 to 4) are set up in [24X] of the Calibration Mode by selecting the appropriate table number. This means that the four tables are available for the four channels as follows:

- CH1 – All four tables selected in Code 3.
- CH2 – All four tables selected in Code 4.
- CH3 – Table 3 selected in Code 5.
- CH4 – Table 4 selected in Code 6.

From Step 4

#### Step 5

Exit Code 8. Return to Operational Display



## [Code\_8] - Data Logging & Print Mode

Up to 4000 samples can be logged within the meter in the cyclic or linear FIFO mode and saved for later downloading to a PC, using a terminal evaluation program, or printing directly to a serial printer.

Data logging can be triggered (activated) from a setpoint, the program button, or from an external switch. See the 3rd digit in the diagram below.

Data from up to four selectable registers can be logged with one of the following printer or spreadsheet style time and date stamps. All time and date stamps are generated from an optional real-time clock (see the 2nd digit in the diagram below):

- No time stamp.
- Month - Day - Year. Hours:Minutes:Seconds.
- Day - Month - Year. Hours:Minutes:Seconds.
- Hours:Minutes:Seconds.

Printer style time and date stamps have a carriage return and line feed. Spreadsheet style time and date stamps are continuous on a single line.

**See *Serial Communications Module Supplement (NZ202)* for full details on the Data Logging and Print Mode Options.**

FIRST DIGIT	SECOND DIGIT	THIRD DIGIT
<b>CODE 8 – DATA LOGGING AND PRINT MODE OPTIONS</b>		
<b>DATA LOG BUFFER TYPE</b>	<b>DATE &amp; TIME STAMP OPTIONS</b>	<b>LOG OR PRINT TRIGGER</b>
<b>0 No Data Logging</b> 1 Cyclic Buffer 2 Linear FIFO Buffer. 3 Reset Buffer Number to 0.  <i>Note:</i> <i>Setting Code 8 to [3XX] resets the data log buffer to 0. Once reset, Code 8 must be set back to the required data log buffer setting.</i>	<b>0 Printer Format – No time stamp with print/log</b> 1 Printer Format – Time stamp format 1 [Mth-Day-Yr Hrs:Min:Sec] (with <CR><LF>) 2 Printer Format – Time stamp format 2 [Day-Mth-Yr Hrs:Min:Sec] (with <CR><LF>) 3 Printer Format – Time stamp format 3 [Hrs:Min:Sec] (with <CR><LF>) 4 Spreadsheet Format – No time stamp with print/log 5 Spreadsheet Format – Time stamp format 1 [Mth-Day-Yr Hrs:Min:Sec] 6 Spreadsheet Format – Time stamp format 2 [Day-Mth-Yr Hrs:Min:Sec] 7 Spreadsheet Format – Time stamp format 3 [Hrs:Min:Sec]  <b>ALL ABOVE ARE REAL-TIME CLOCK OPTIONS</b>	<b>0 No trigger</b> 1 Trigger on Demand from PROGRAM Button 2 Trigger on Demand from F1 Button 3 Trigger on Demand from F2 Button 4 Trigger on Demand from HOLD Pin 5 Trigger on Demand from LOCK Pin 6 - 7 -  <i>Note:</i> <i>Log and/or print will only trigger if enabled.</i>

## [Code\_9] - Functions for Digital Input Pins

The TEST, HOLD, and LOCK pins are located at the rear of the meter to accommodate external switched digital inputs. When switched to the COMMON pin, they can be programmed in Code 9 to perform remote resetting functions to add to the functionality of the meter.

*Note:*

*CAPTURE, HOLD, and LOCK pins can be a setpoint activation source. See Setpoint Programming mode.*

FIRST DIGIT	SECOND DIGIT	THIRD DIGIT
<b>CODE 9 – FUNCTIONS FOR DIGITAL INPUT PINS</b>		
<b>DISPLAY TEST PIN</b>	<b>HOLD PIN</b>	<b>LOCK PIN</b>
<b>0 Display test only</b> 1 Reset Counter Channel 1 and Sub-total at Power-up 2 Reset Counters Channel 1, 2, 3, 4, Total 1, and Total 2 at Power-up 3 Reset Total 1, and Total 2 at Power -up	<b>0 Display Hold</b> 1 Reset Channel 1 2 Reset Total 1 and Total 2 3 Reset Total 2 4 Reset Peak, Valley 5 Reset Tare 6 Set Tare 7 Unlatch (de-energize) all Setpoints	<b>0 Key Lock</b> 1 Reset Channel 1 2 Reset Channel 2 3 Reset Channel 3 4 Reset Channel 4 5 Reset Tare 6 Reset Total 7 Unlatch (de-energize) all Setpoints

# Setpoint Programming Mode

All setpoint activation and control settings are selected and configured using the front panel buttons in the **setpoint programming mode**. Or, software configured via the **meter configuration utility program** if the meter is connected to a PC through the serial port. The meter has six software driven setpoints, independently configured to operate within the total span range of the meter and the selected input module.

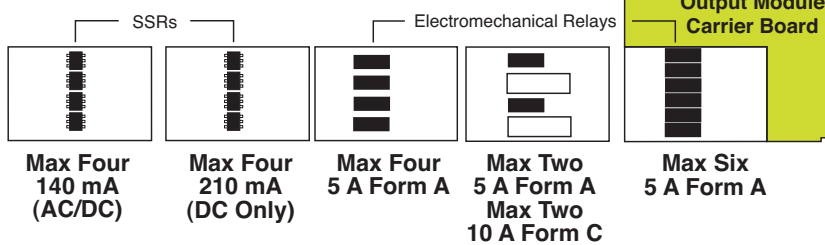
## Relay Output Modules

Five standard relay output module options provide a selection of 20 relay configuration options for DI-50 meters.

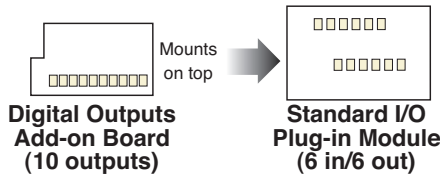
Three electromechanical relay output modules support a combination of 5 A Form A and 10 A Form C relays providing 12 configuration options. A solid state relay (SSR) output module supports 400 V, 210 mA DC SSRs and another SSR output module supports 400 V, 140 mA AC / DC SSRs providing a further eight configuration options.

A 22 opto-isolated I/O plug-in module can support six inputs and up to 16 outputs. The standard plug-in module has six inputs and six outputs that can be extended to 16 outputs with a 10 output add-on board.

### 320 Series Relay Output Module Options



### Optional Opto-isolated 22 I/O Plug-in Module



## Setpoint Programming Mode

See the *Setpoint Programming Mode Logic Diagram* opposite.

The setpoint programming mode is entered by pressing the meter's **P** and **↓** buttons at the same time.

### Setpoint Activation Values

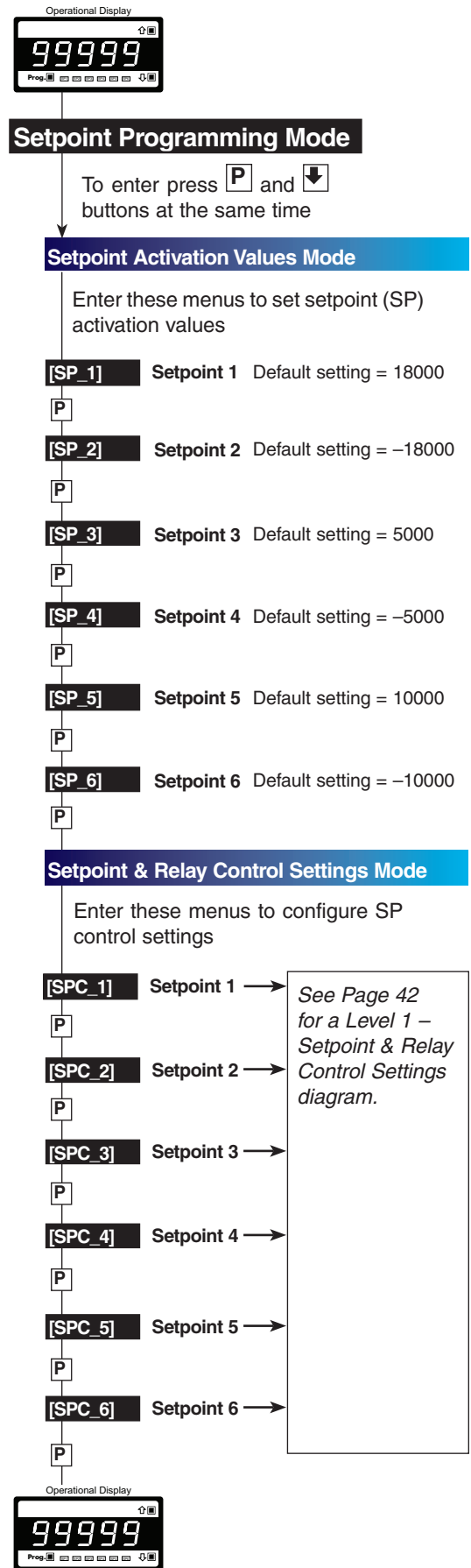
Each setpoint activation value is individually programmed. Setpoint activation values can be set within the total span range of the meter and the selected input module.

### Setpoint and Relay Control Settings

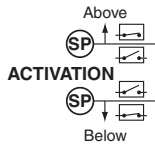
See the *Setpoint and Relay Control Settings* diagram on Pages 42 and 43.

The control settings provide access to the following setpoint and relay functions for configuration using the meter's 1st, 2nd, and 3rd digits:

- **1st Digit** – Relay Energize Functions.
- **2nd Digit** – Setpoint Activation Source.
- **3rd Digit** – Setpoint Delay, Timer, and Reset and Trigger Functions.

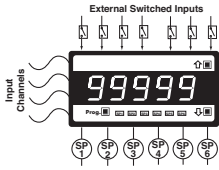


Setpoint Mode Logic Diagram



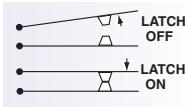
**Relay Energize Functions**

All setpoints activate at the setpoint value. All relays/setpoints are programmable to energize above or below the setpoint value.



**Setpoint Activation Source**

Setpoints activate from any input channel, selected meter register, or external switched inputs (digital input pins).



**Setpoint Latching**

Setpoints can be programmed in relay latching modes.



**Setpoint Reset & Trigger**

Setpoints can be programmed to reset selected registers, or be manually reset. They can also trigger a data print or a data log.



**Setpoint Tracking**

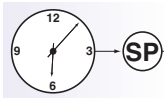
Setpoint tracking can be applied to setpoints configured in the hysteresis, deviation, or PID modes.



**Display Flashing**

Display flashing can be applied to setpoints configured in the hysteresis or deviation modes.

Each setpoint can be programmed to make the display flash on and off while the setpoint is active, and keep it flashing until the setpoint de-activates.



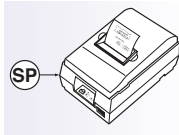
**Real-time Clock Option**

Any setpoint can be programmed to operate from the real-time clock option.



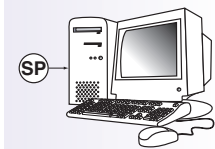
**Data Logging**

Any setpoint can be programmed to log data within the meter (up to 4000 samples).



**Data Printing to Serial Printer**

Any setpoint can be programmed to send data directly to a serial printer.



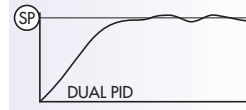
**Data Printing to PC**

Any setpoint can be programmed to send data directly to a connected PC.



**Hysteresis or Deviation**

Each relay can operate in a hysteresis or deviation mode.



**PID Control Settings**

The PID (proportional, integral, derivative) control function provides exceptional control stability during control process applica-

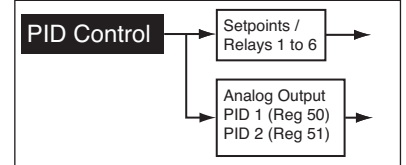
tions. PID control is available from the following outputs:

- Setpoint / relay output.
- Analog output.
- Relay and analog output at the same time.

PID control from the setpoint / relay output is available from SP1 and SP2 only.

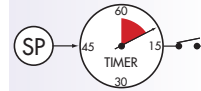
There are two PID control outputs available via the analog output:

- PID1 – stored in register 50.
- PID2 – stored in register 51.



**Timer Modes**

Each setpoint can be programmed to operate the relay in one of the following seven resident timer modes:



**Normal Mode Timer**

Single actuation, delay-on-make (DOM) and delay-on-break (DOB).

**Normally OFF/Pulsed ON Timers**

**Repeat ON Mode Timer** – multiple actuation, programmable off- and on-time.

**Pulse ON Mode Timer** – single actuation, programmable DOM and maximum on-time.

**1-Shot ON Mode Timer** – single actuation, programmable DOM and minimum on-time.

**Normally ON/Pulsed OFF Timers**

**Repeat OFF Mode Timer** – multiple actuation, programmable off- and on-time.

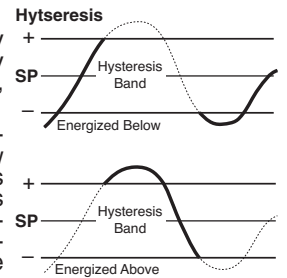
**Pulse OFF Mode Timer** – single actuation, programmable DOB and maximum off-time.

**1-Shot OFF Mode Timer** – single actuation, programmable DOB and minimum off-time.

**Hysteresis or Deviation**

Each setpoint can be individually programmed to energize the relay in the hysteresis or deviation mode, with or without initial startup inhibit.

**Hysteresis** (deadband) is the programmable band above and below the setpoint value that determines when and for how long the relay is energized or de-energized. The setpoint can be programmed to energize the relay above or below the setpoint value.



The hysteresis setting can be any value between 0 and 65535 counts. The number of counts selected act both positively and negatively on the setpoint, forming a hysteresis band around the setpoint.

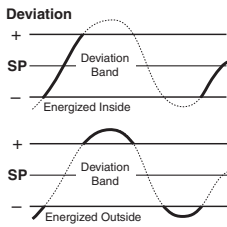
For example, if the setpoint setting is 500 counts and the hysteresis setting is 10 counts, the hysteresis band around the setpoint setting is 20 counts, starting at 490 counts and ending at 510 counts.

*Note:*

*If hysteresis is set with ZERO counts, the relay energizes AT or ABOVE the setpoint value.*

## Setpoint Programming Mode continued

**Deviation** (passband) is the programmable band around the setpoint in which the setpoint can be programmed to energize the relay inside or outside the deviation band.

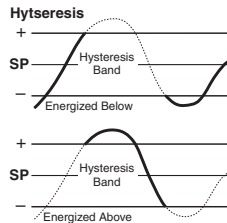


The deviation setting can be any value between 1 and 65535 counts. The number of counts selected act both positively and negatively on the setpoint, forming a deviation band around the setpoint.

For example, if the setpoint setting is 1000 counts and the deviation setting is 35 counts, the deviation band around the setpoint setting is 70 counts starting at 965 counts and ending at 1035 counts.

### Initial Start-up Inhibit.

On power-on, start-up inhibit prevents the relay from energizing on the first setpoint activation cycle. Depending on how the meter has been programmed, initial start-up inhibit either functions during a falling input signal, or during a rising input signal.



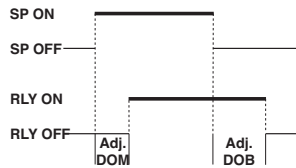
### Relay Time Control Modes

The following time control mode settings can cover almost every relay timer application.

All setpoints can be individually programmed to operate a relay in one of the following time control modes above or below the setpoint value.

#### Normal Mode

This mode individually programs a relay's setpoint with delay-on-make (DOM) and delay-on-break (DOB) settings.

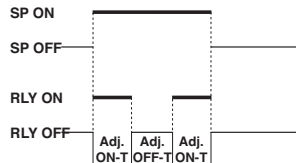


#### Normally OFF / Pulsed ON Modes

These are delay modes where the relay is normally off and pulses on when the setpoint activates.

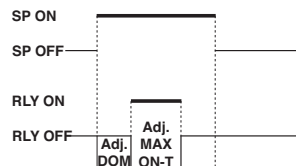
#### Repeat ON Mode

Multiple actuation, programmable on and off time settings.



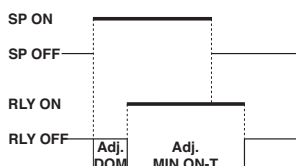
#### Pulse ON mode (Programmable ON-time)

Single actuation, programmable DOM and on time settings.



#### 1-Shot ON mode (Programmable Minimum ON-time)

Single actuation, programmable DOM and minimum on time settings.

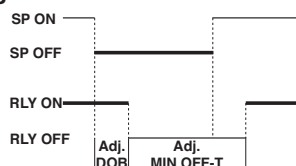


#### Normally ON / Pulsed OFF Modes

These are delay modes where the relay is normally on and pulses off when the setpoint activates.

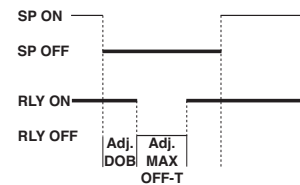
#### 1-Shot OFF mode (Programmable Minimum OFF-time)

Single actuation, programmable minimum off time and DOB settings.



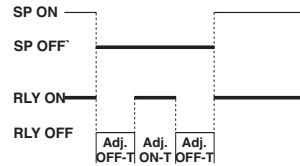
#### Pulse OFF mode (Programmable OFF-time)

Single actuation, programmable off time and DOB.



#### Repeat OFF Mode

Multiple actuation, programmable off and on time settings.



Each setpoint can be individually configured for basic to advanced operations in the following three levels. Each operational level is designed to provide only the required relevant setpoint and relay functions.

The modes at Level 2 and Level 3 can be set to OFF for each individual setpoint, ensuring that no other functions are programmed to influence the setup.

### Level 1 Setpoint & Relay Basic Mode

This is an easily programmable mode for users who require the following basic setpoint and relay functions:

#### First Digit – Relay Energize Functions

Relays programmed to energize above or below the setpoint value.

#### Second Digit – SP Activation Source

Setpoints programmed to activate from selectable meter registers or one of six external switched inputs.

#### Third Digit – Setpoint Latching

Relays programmed with latching and manual reset options.

### Level 2 Setpoint & Relay Intermediate Mode

Level 2 uses all Level 1 functions and is further extended by the following programmable modes. The functionality of the relay energize functions are extended by allowing the relays to be programmed with or without initial start-up inhibit.

#### Hysteresis, Deviation & PID Mode

This mode adds extra functionality to the basic mode by providing programmable hysteresis or deviation settings for all setpoints, or PID control from setpoints SP1 and SP2.

#### Timer Modes

These modes add even more functionality to the basic and intermediate mode by providing each setpoint with a choice of one of seven resident programmable timers.

### Level 3 Setpoint & Relay Advanced Mode

Level 3 uses all Level 1 and Level 2 functions combined with reset and trigger functions to provide an extremely powerful advanced mode.

Level 3 enables you to program all setpoints individually for operations normally requiring sophisticated controllers.

**Level 1 - Basic Mode - Programming Procedures**

**Example Procedure:**

The following procedure describes how to program setpoint 1 (SP1) for the following **Level 1** setpoint and relay functions:

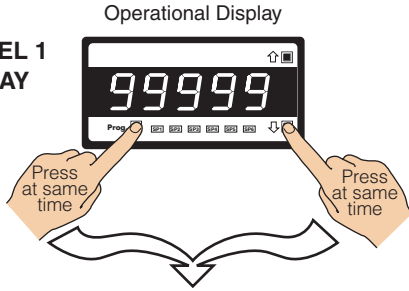
- SP1 to activate from Channel 1 (CH1).
- Relay to energize above or below SP1 value.
- Relay to latch with manual relay reset.

See *Setpoints and Relays Supplement (NZ201)* for procedures to program all setpoint and relay operational levels (Level 1 to Level 3). (See page 3 for more information).

**START HERE**  
**CONFIGURE LEVEL 1 SETPOINT & RELAY FUNCTIONS**

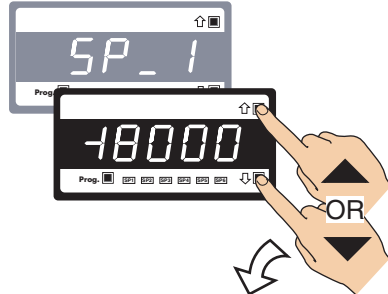
**Step 1**

Enter Setpoint Programming Mode



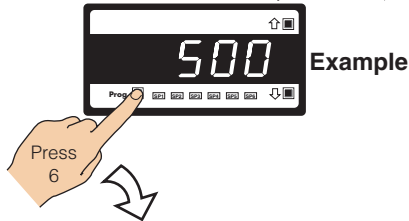
**Step 2**

Adjust setpoint 1 (SP1) activation value to e.g. 500 counts



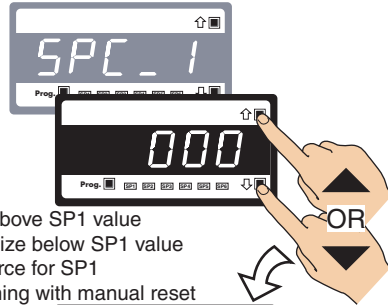
**Step 3**

Save SP1 activation value setting



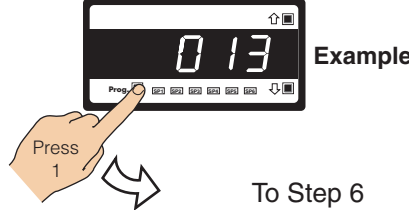
**Step 4**

Set SPC\_1 to [013]:  
 1st Digit = 0 Energize above SP1 value  
 or 1 to energize below SP1 value  
 2nd Digit = 1 Select source for SP1  
 3rd Digit = 3 Relay latching with manual reset



**Step 5**

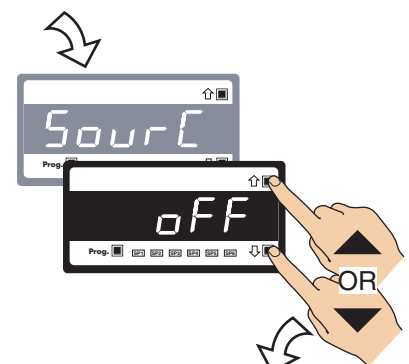
Enter SP1 source sub-menu



From Step 5

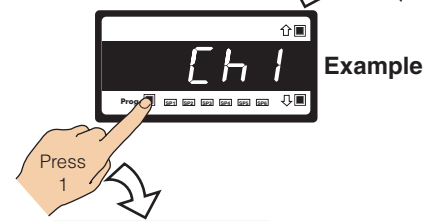
**Step 6**

Select [CH1] as the SP1 activation source. See diagram on Pages 36 and 37



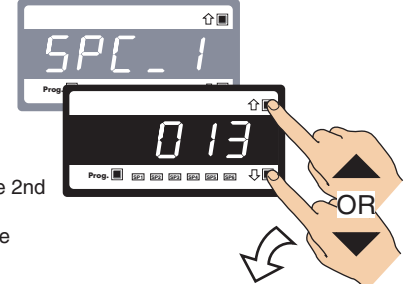
**Step 7**

Save SP1 control settings



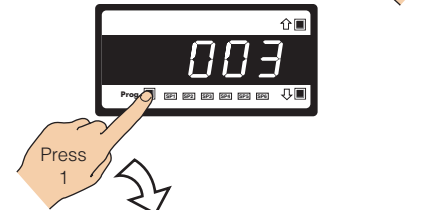
**Step 8**

Reset 2nd digit to 0. If the 2nd digit is not reset to 0, the meter will constantly cycle thru SPC\_1



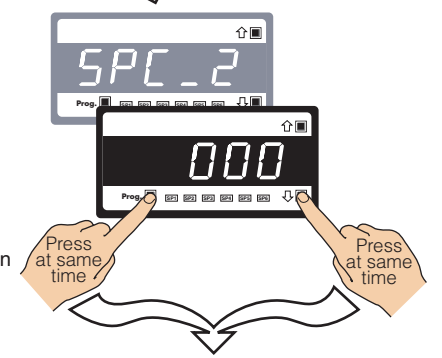
**Step 9**

Save SP1 control settings



**Step 10**

Exit SPC\_2 and return to operational display



Operational Display

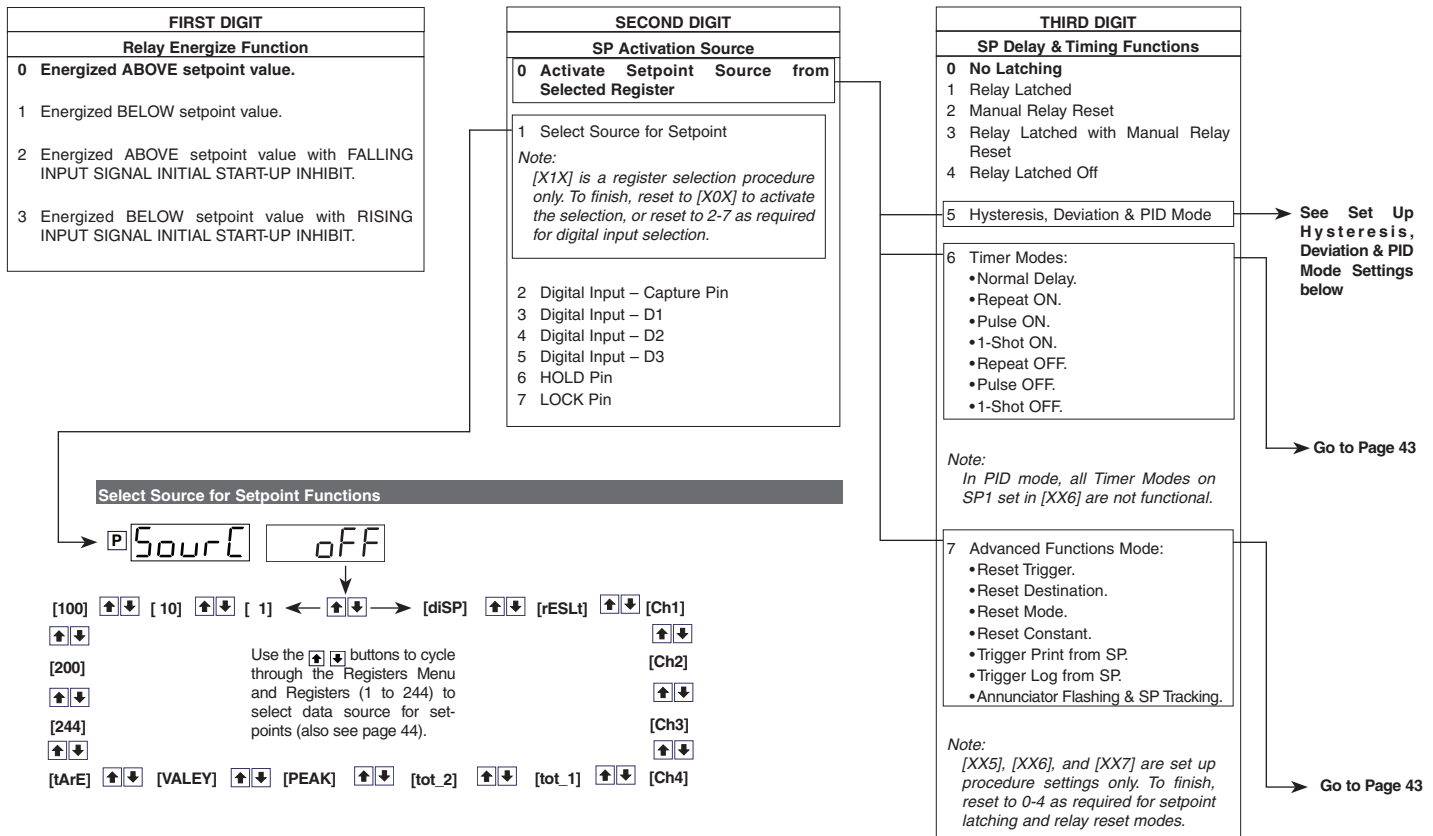


**Programming tip**


All required setpoint activation values (SP1 to SP6) can be adjusted before programming setpoint and relay control function settings. See *Setpoint Mode Logic Diagram* on Page 42.

## Setpoint & Relay Control Settings Diagram

The diagram below and continued on Page 43 shows the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd digit control settings for the setpoints and relays.



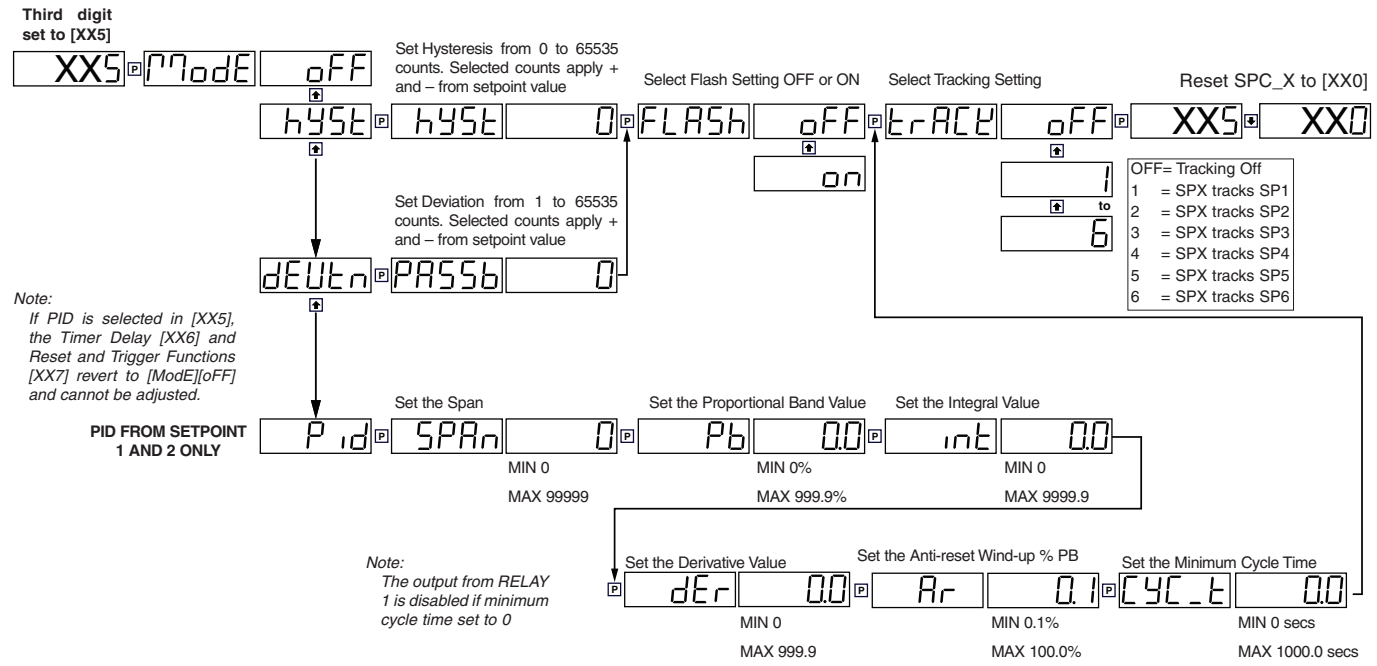
### Set Up Hysteresis, Deviation & PID Mode Settings



**Programming Tip**

If you do not require any of the functions in this mode, ensure it is set to:

[Mode] [ off ]



# Setpoint Programming Mode continued

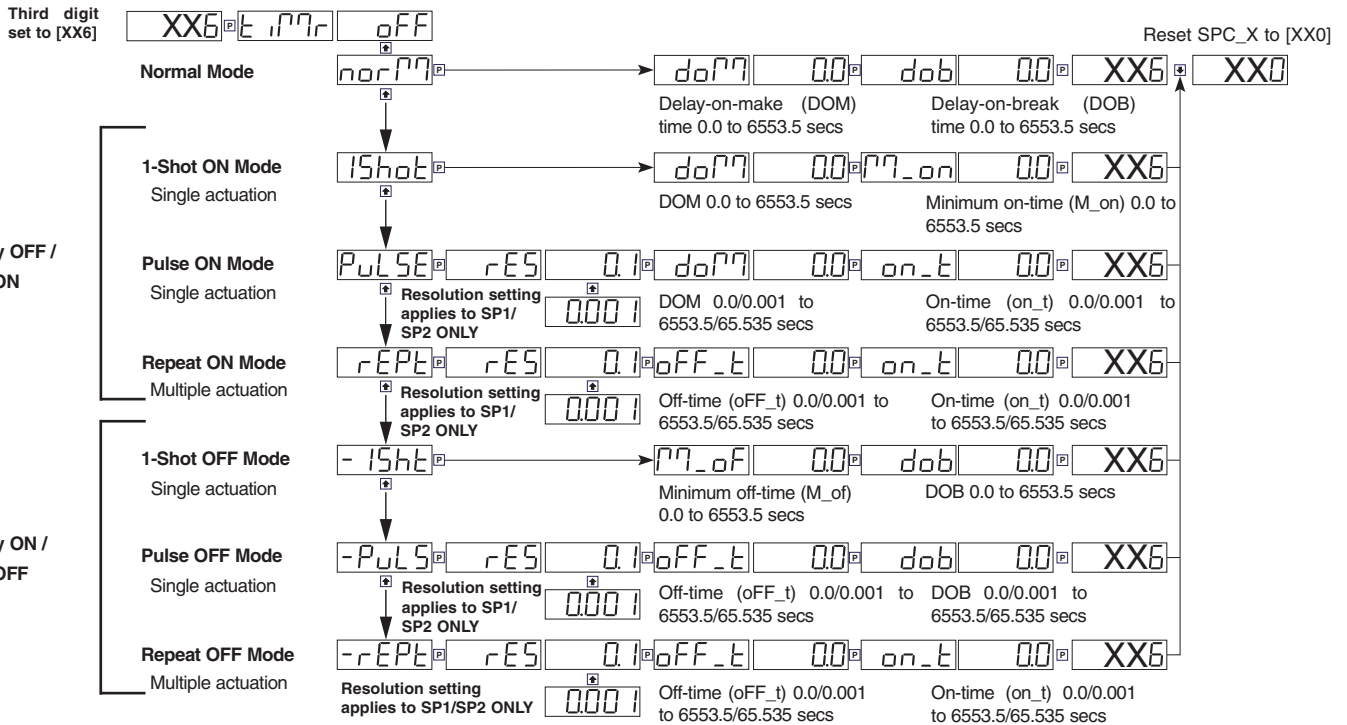
## Set Up Timer Delay Settings



### Programming Tip

If you do not require any of the functions in this mode, ensure it is set to:

trig OFF



## Set Up Register Reset and Setpoint Trigger Functions

Third digit set to [XX7]

Select Trigger Setting

trig OFF

Select Reset Destination Register: [brAKE] [244 to 1] [diSP]

Selecting [oFF] in the Destination Register  
 Reset Setup takes you to Setpoint Print Trigger Setup

Select Print Triggered by Setpoint: [Pr int] OFF

Select Log Triggered by Setpoint: [LoG] OFF

Reset SPC\_X to [XX0]

- [brAKE] [244 to 1] [diSP]
  - [both] [tArE]
  - [LEVEL] [VALEy]
  - [PEAK] [Ch1]
  - [tot\_2] [Ch2]
  - [tot\_1] [Ch3]
  - [Ch4]
- Use the [up] and [down] buttons to cycle through the Registers Menu and Registers (1 to 244) to select which destination register is to be reset by a setpoint (also see page 44).
- Use the [left] and [right] buttons to cycle through the options

Select Reset Mode: [Mode] [Const]

Select Reset Constant: [RES\_C] 0

Selecting any destination register takes you to Mode Reset

- [I-S+C]
- [d+C]
- [rEG]

Sets from 0 to -19999  
 Sets from 0 to 99999

Select [rEG] to access the source parameter to select the number of the Modbus register in the meter to be copied to the reset destination register

SourC OFF

- [244 to 1] [diSP]
  - [tArE] [rESL1]
  - [VALEy] [Ch1]
  - [PEAK] [Ch2]
  - [tot\_2] [Ch3]
  - [tot\_1] [Ch4]
- Use the [up] and [down] buttons to cycle through the Registers Menu and Registers (1 to 244) to select which register's contents are to be copied into the destination register by a setpoint (also see page 44).



### Programming Tip

If you do not require any of the functions in this mode, ensure it is set to:

trig OFF

# Registers That Can Be Selected By Front Panel Push Button Programming

A Tiger 320 Series meter has 6,144 registers which are provided for use by the operating system and the powerful Custom Macro Programming system (see page 11).

## 40 Manually Selectable Registers

Using the front panel buttons, there are 40 registers that may be selected for use within the following functions:

- **[CodE\_1] - Display Configuration [X50]**. Selection of a register as the data source for displays, peak and valley, totalizers and analog outputs. (See pages 26 & 27)
- **Setpoint Control Settings [X1X]**. Selection of a register as the data source for a setpoint. (See Page 42)
- **Setpoint Control Settings [XX7]**. Selection of a destination register that is to be reset by a setpoint with the contents of a selected source register. (See Page 43)
- **Setpoint Control Settings [XX7]**. Select which register's contents are to be copied into the destination register by a setpoint. (See Page 43)

The 40 registers that can be selected as a data source, a reset source or a reset destination for the functions above are shown in the table on the right.

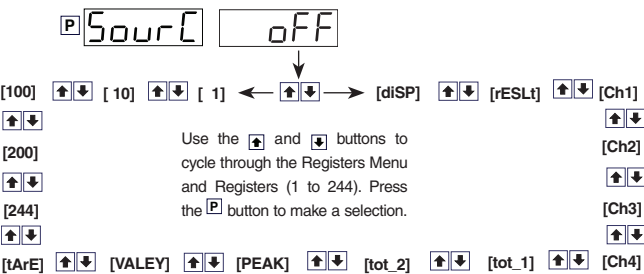
The table shows, in seven columns, the functions where these registers can be used.

Where a register is more likely to be used in a particular function, a closed circle ● is shown in the column. For those functions where a register is less likely to be used, an open circle ○ is shown.

No register number is shown for the first 11 functions, because these 11 functions are identified in the display menu for direct selection by their code names.

When cycling through the Registers Menu and then Registers 1 to 244, the numerical Register Set will increment through each decade in turn, from 1 to 0, while the button is held down. When [200] is reached, [oFF] or [tArE] will be displayed. To select a specific number set, the button should be released and pressed again each time the left most decade displays the desired number for that decade.

To quickly exit the numerical 1 to 244 Register Set, hold the button down while cycling through the decades, and release it when [oFF] or [tArE] appears.



### Registers that Should Not be Used

The following registers are contained within the selectable 1 to 244 Register Set, but they should not be selected because they are either reserved for future use, or for use by the operating system only:

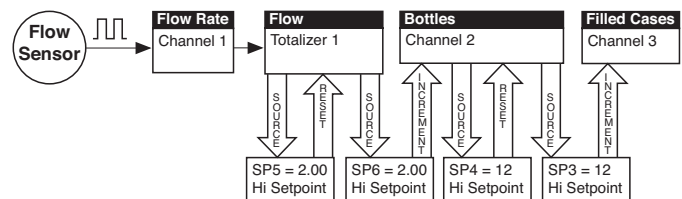
**15, 38, 47-48, 52-53, 61-64, 123-128, 140-141, 234-244**

**Any selection of these Registers may cause a malfunction.**

Register Functions	Register Numbers	Data Source for Displays	Data Source for Peak & Valley	Data Source for Analog Outputs 1 & 2	Data Source for Totalizers 1 & 2	Data Source for Setpoints	Reset Source	Reset Dest.
Display [diSP]	-	●	●	●	●	●		
Result [rESLt]	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
CH1 [Ch1]	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
CH2 [Ch2]	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
CH3 [Ch3]	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
CH4 [Ch4]	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Total 1 [tot_1]	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Total 2 [tot_2]	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Peak [PEAK]	-	○				●	○	●
Valley [VALEY]	-	○				●	○	●
Tare [tArE]	-	○	○	○		●	○	●
PID Output 1	50	○	○	○		○		
PID Output 2	51	○	○	○		○		
Smart Result 1	54	○	○	○				○
Smart Result 2	55	○	○	○				○
Smart Result 3	56	○	○	○				○
Smart Result 4	57	○	○	○				○
Smart Result 5	58							○
Smart Result 6	59							○
Smart Result 7	60							○
Analog Output 1	83	○				○	○	○
Analog Output 2	84	○				○	○	○
Timer 1	95	○				○	○	○
Timer 2	96	○				○	○	○
Smart Reset Offset 1	121							●
Smart Reset Offset 2	122							●
Clock - Seconds	213					○		
Clock - Minutes	214					○		
Clock - Hours	215					○		
Clock - Days	216					○		
Clock - Date	217					○		
Clock - Month	218					○		
Clock - Year	219					○		
Setpoint Latch	221							●
Relay De-energize	222							●
Zero Offset - Result	227					○		
Zero Offset - CH1	228					○		
Zero Offset - CH2	229					○		
Zero Offset - CH3	230					○		
Zero Offset - CH4	231					○		

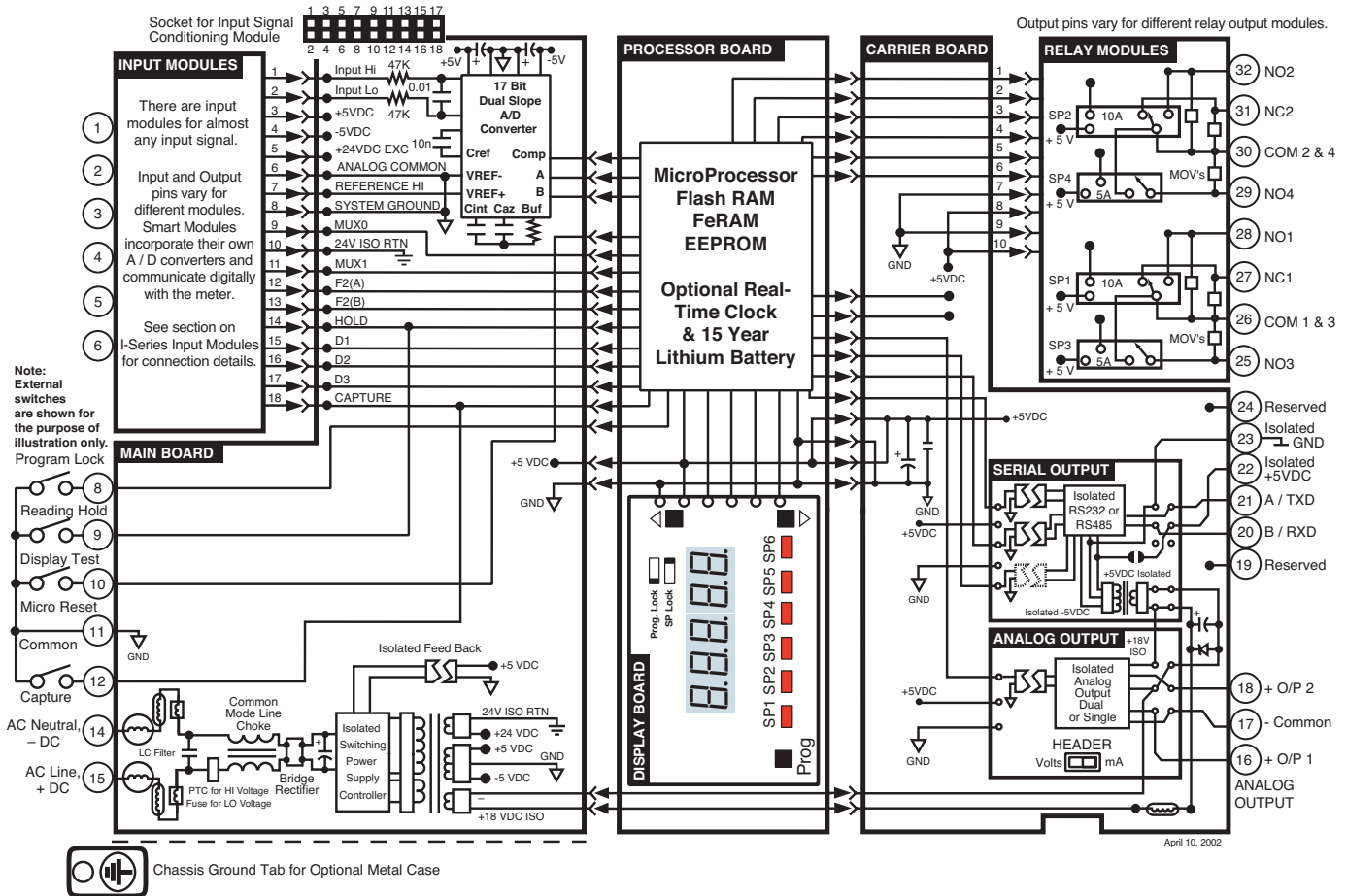
### Resetting and Incrementing Using Setpoints

Setpoints may be used to reset and/or increment registers. In the example shown on the right, 2 liter soft drink bottles are being filled and packed 12 to a case. Using the setpoint reset and increment feature, the number of bottles and the total number of filled cases is easily calculated and displayed. Totalizer 1 counts from 0 to 2, resets, and repeats. CH 2 counts from 0 to 12, resets, and repeats.



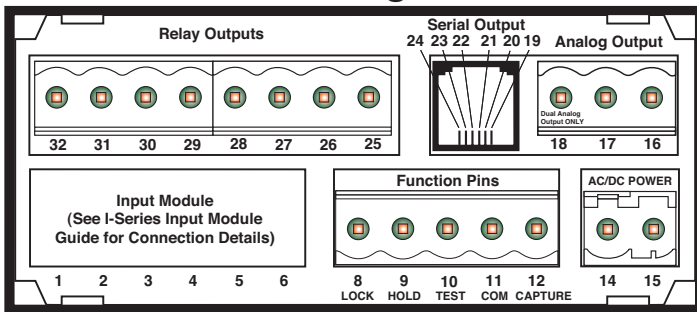
### USING SETPOINTS TO INCREMENT AND RESET REGISTERS

# Functional Diagram



# Connector Pinouts

## Rear Panel Pinout Diagram



**WARNING:** AC and DC input signals and power supply voltages can be hazardous. Do Not connect live wires to screw terminal plugs, and do not insert, remove or handle screw terminal plugs with live wires connected.

## Input Signal – Pins 1 to 6

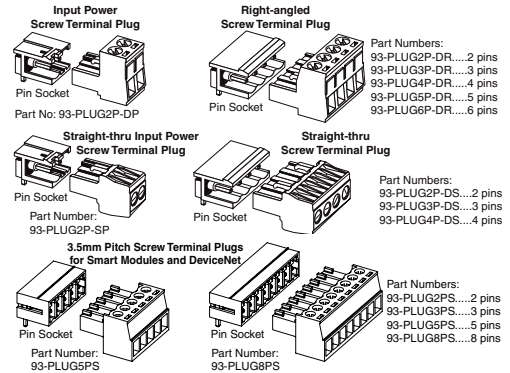
See the *I-Series Input Modules Guide (Z87)* for connection details of all input modules. On most single input signal conditioners, usually Pin 1 is the signal high pin (Hi +) and Pin 3 is the signal low pin (Lo -).

## Function Pins – Pins 8 to 15

**Pin 8 – Program Lock.** By connecting the PROGRAM LOCK pin to the COMMON pin (pin 11 on the main PCB), the PROGRAM LOCK pin allows the meter's programmed parameters to be viewed but not changed.

**Pin 9 – Hold Reading.** By connecting the HOLD READING pin to the COMMON pin (pin 11), the HOLD READING pin allows the meter's display to be frozen. However, A/D conversions continue and as soon as pin 9 is disconnected from pin 11 the updated reading is instantly displayed.

**NOTE:** The meter uses plug-in type screw terminal connectors for most input and output connections and an RJ-6 phone connector for the optional RS-232 or RS-485 serial outputs.



**Pin 10 – Display Test and Reset.** The DISPLAY TEST and RESET pin provides a test of the meter's display and resets the microprocessor when the DISPLAY TEST and RESET pin is connected to the COMMON pin (pin 11).

**Pin 12 – Capture.** The CAPTURE pin (pin 12) can be activated by a very short logic low input or by connecting to the COMMON pin (pin 11). The CAPTURE pin can be programmed as a setpoint/relay activation source for any selected setpoint to trigger any designed setpoint function or for macro control applications. See Setpoint Control Settings on page 42 in the Setpoint Programming Mode second digit [X2X].

**Pin 11 – Common.** To activate the HOLD, TEST and RESET, or LOCKOUT pins from the rear of the meter, the respective pins have to be connected to the COMMON pin.

**Pins 14/15 – AC/DC Power Input.** These are the pins that supply power to the meter. See Power Supply for details of the standard and optional low voltage power supply.

**Chassis Ground Tab.** Only on versions with metal sheath casing.

## Carrier Board Output Pins

### Analog Outputs

Pin 16 – Positive (+) analog output 1.

Pin 17 – Negative (-) analog output 1 and 2.

Pin 18 – Positive (+) analog output 2.

### Serial Outputs RS-232 or RS-485

Pin No.	RS-232	RS-485
19	Reserved for future use	Reserved for future use
20	RXD. Received Serial	B (Low)
21	TXD. Transmitted Serial	A (High)
22	+5 VDC to power external converters	+5 VDC to power external converters
23	Isolated Ground	Isolated Ground
24	Reserved for future use	Reserved for future use



**Ethernet** – The Ethernet carrier board has the same analog output pins, with 10/100Base-T Ethernet (RJ-45 Socket).

**DeviceNet** – The DeviceNet carrier board has the same analog pinouts, but with a 3.5mm Pitch Socket. The serial output pins are replaced with DeviceNet pins, as follows:

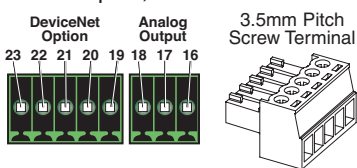
Pin 19 - Positive (+) 24V.

Pin 20 - Can + (positive).

Pin 21 - N/C.

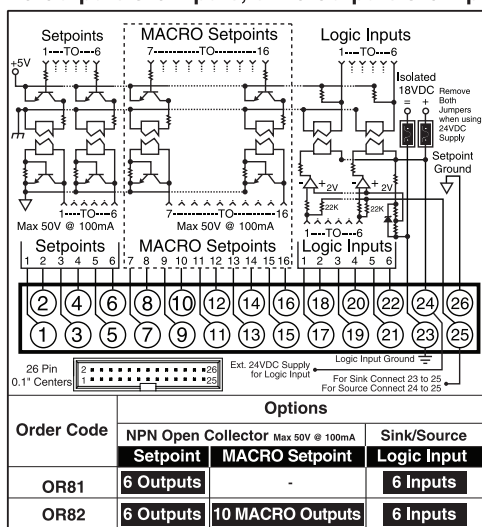
Pin 22 - Can - (negative).

Pin 23 - Negative (-) 24V.

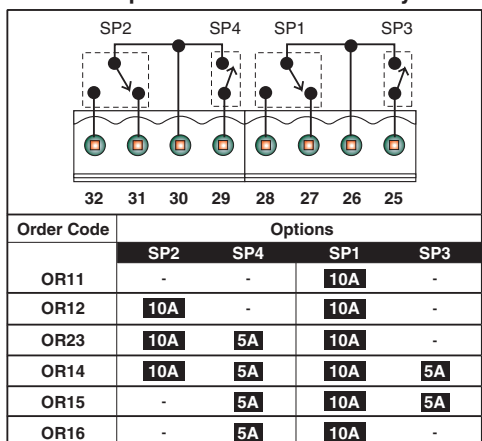


## Relay and Logic I/O Modules

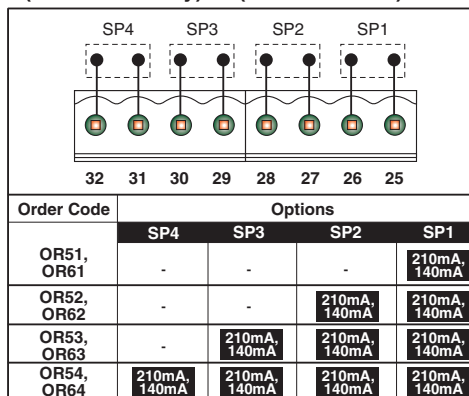
Opto Isolated I/O Module for External Breakout Box with 6 Outputs & 6 Inputs, or 16 Outputs & 6 Inputs



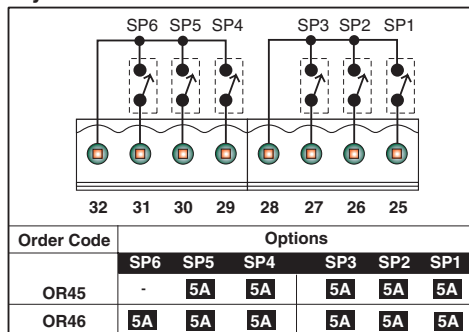
Relay Modules with up to two 5A Form A Relays, and up to two 10A Form C Relays



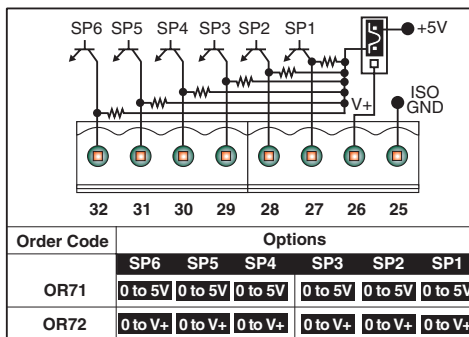
Relay Modules with up to 4 Independent 400V (210mA DC only) or (140mA AC/DC) SSRs



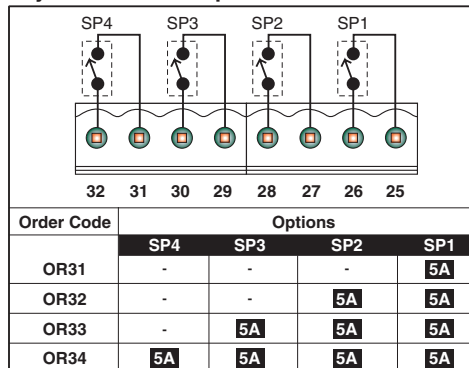
Relay Modules with five or six 5A Form A Relays



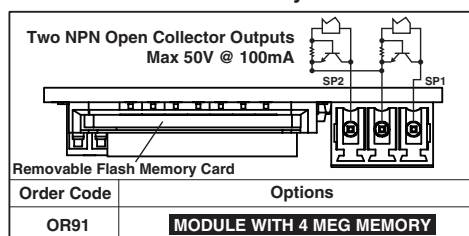
Open Collector / TTL / 5V Output



Relay Modules with up to four 5A Form A Relays



Flash Card Memory Module



## Modular Construction

The Tiger 320 Series of 32-bit Programmable Meter Controllers incorporates, in one instrument, all the different functions required by today's automation and process control applications. This is made possible by modular construction, around standard case sizes, built to American, European, and Japanese standards.

The range comes with a wide variety of display options, including 5 or 6-digit numeric or alphanumeric displays, 6-digit LCD displays, and 51 or 101-segment red, green, or tri-color straight and circular bargraphs.

All meters are housed in one of three DIN case sizes, or the popular 4" ANSI case, and provide the ideal solution for your measurement and process control applications.

Modular construction ensures you don't have to pay for unnecessary hardware. Simply order the input and output options to suit your application.

**320 Series Base Meter**

- Power Supply – standard or optional low voltage.
- Processor.
- Display – red, green, or super bright red LEDs

**Input Signal Conditioning Modules**

Select from over 120 single, dual, triple, or quad inputs covering almost every input signal type.

**Standard Serial Output Carrier Board or Optional DeviceNet Carrier Board**

**Relay Modules**

**Electromechanical Relays**

- Max 6 Form A
- Max 2 Form A, 2 Form C
- Max 4 Form A

**Solid State Relays**

- DC only
- AC / DC

**Opto Isolated I/O Module**

- 6 Outputs, 6 Inputs
- 16 Outputs, 6 Inputs

**Open Collector / TTL / 5V Output**

- 0 to 5V
- 0 to V+

**Flash Card Memory Module**

- Module with 8 Meg Memory
- Module with 16 Meg Memory

**Serial Output Modules**

- RS-232 Module\*
- RS-485 Module\*

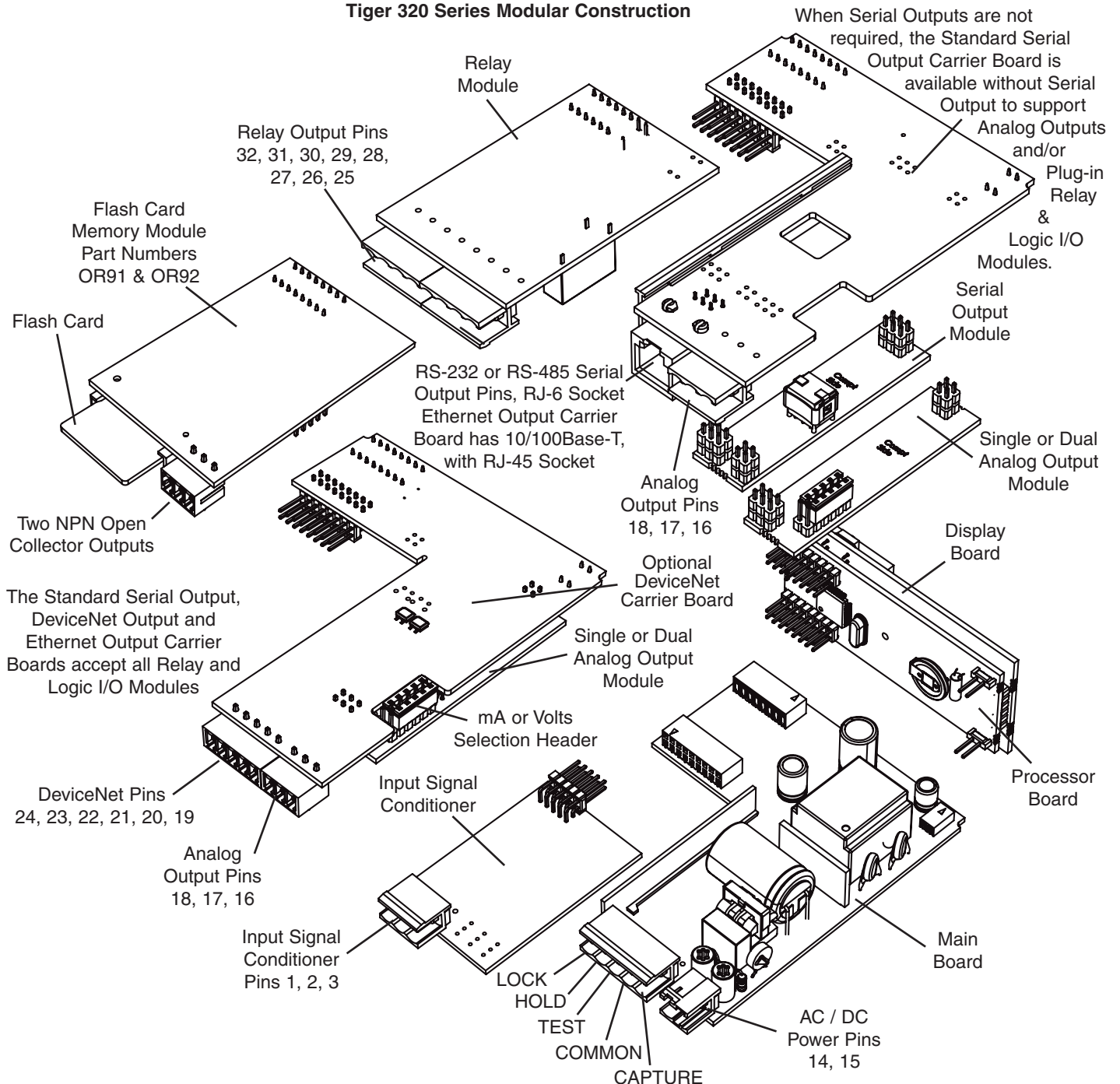
Mount on a standard carrier board.

\*RS-232 and RS-485 modules cannot be used with the optional DeviceNet or Ethernet Carrier Boards.

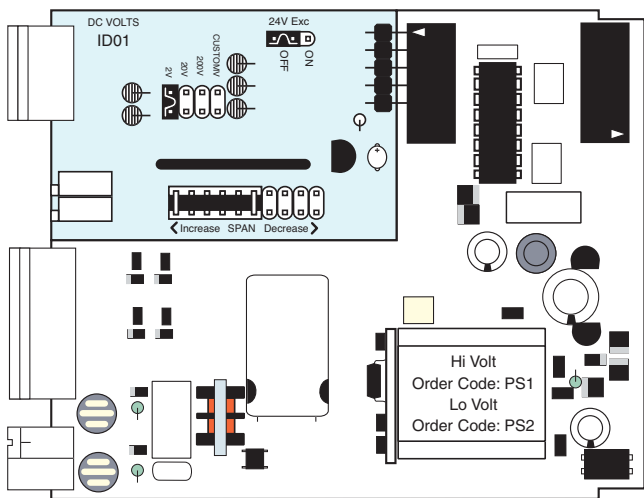
**Analog Output Modules**

- 0-20 mA
- 0-10 VDC
- Dual 0-10 VDC

**Tiger 320 Series Modular Construction**

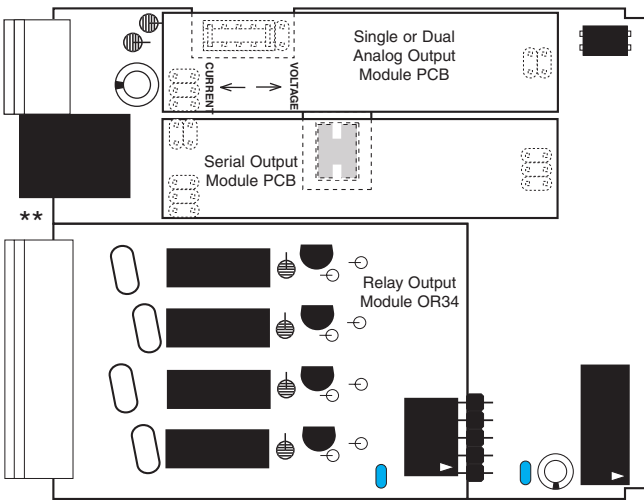


**Input Signal Conditioner**



**Main PCB\***

\*Shown with optional Input Signal Conditioning Module (Ordered Separately)

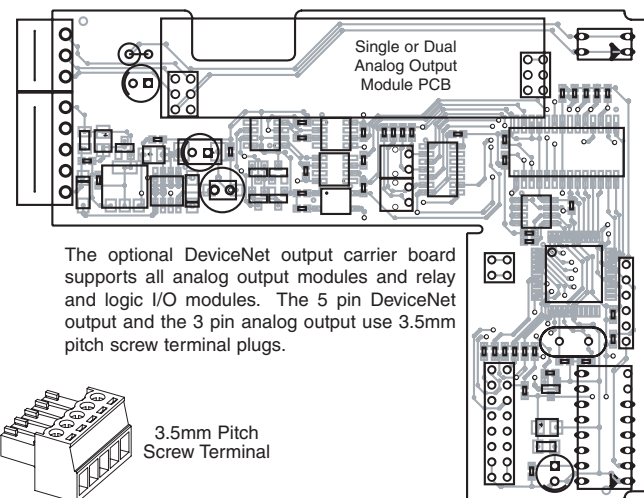


**Standard Output Carrier Board\***

\*Shown with optional Analog Output Module, optional Relay Output Module and a Serial Output Module (RS-232, RS-485 or No Serial Output)

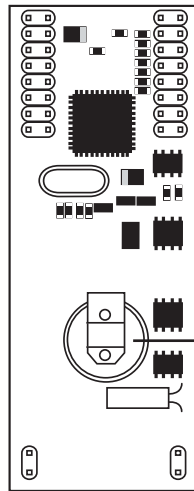
**Ethernet Output Carrier Board\*\***

\*\*Is similar to the Standard Output Module Carrier Board, except that the RJ-6 socket is replaced with a 10/100Base-T RJ-45 Socket

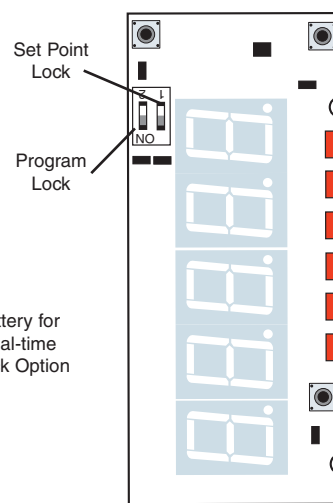


The optional DeviceNet output carrier board supports all analog output modules and relay and logic I/O modules. The 5 pin DeviceNet output and the 3 pin analog output use 3.5mm pitch screw terminal plugs.

**Optional DeviceNet Carrier Board**

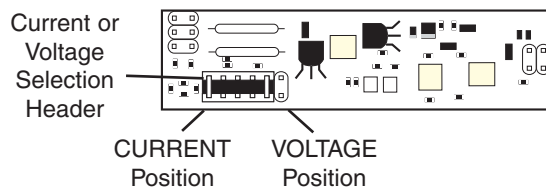


**Processor Board**



**Display Board**

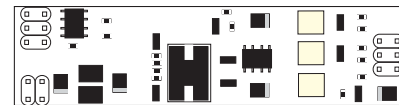
**Analog Output Module PCB**



Available in Single (0-4-20mA or 0-10V) or Dual (0-10V & 0-10V)

**Standard Serial Output Modules RS-232 or RS-485**

*Note:*  
Externally mounted Ethernet compatible communication output modules are available that connect directly to the standard (RS-232 / RS-485) serial module outputs.

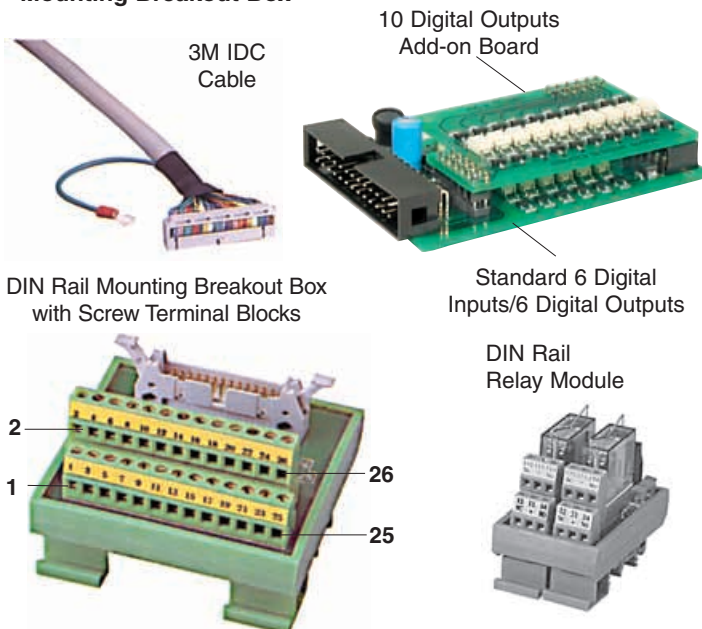


**RS-485 Output Module PCB**



**RS-232 Output Module PCB**

**Opto Isolated I/O Modules Connect to External DIN Rail Mounting Breakout Box**



# I-SERIES INPUT SIGNAL CONDITIONING MODULES

Over 120 plug-in signal conditioning modules are available to suit almost any input signal, control, or data output. Modules can be easily inserted through the rear of the meter without disassembly of the case or removal from the panel. Many modules are exclusively designed for the Tiger 320 Series, and some can also be used with the Leopard and Lynx Family panel meters and bargraphs.

Function	Module Page	Function	Module Page	Function	Module Page
<b>AC</b>		• Process Loop, 4 to 20mA w/24V DC Exc. and AutoCal	IP06... 52	<b>SMART MODULES</b>	
• AC Amps. Scaled RMS	IA04... 50	• Process Loop, 4 to 20mA with 24V DC Exc.	IP02... 52	• Dual Smart Pressure/Load Cell, 16 bit	ISS5*... 52
• AC Amps. Scaled RMS	IA05... 50	• Quad 4 to 20mA	IP01... 52	• Dual Smart Pressure/Load Cell, 16 bit	ISS6*... 52
• AC Amps. True RMS	IA09... 50	• Smart Dual Input, Load Cell and Process (4-20mA)	ISS9... 53	• Smart DC Volts, 16 bit, 1 to 800 Hz update rates	ISD1*... 53
• AC Amps. True RMS	IA11... 50	• Triple 4 to 20mA	ITP1... 54	• Smart DC Volts, 16 bit, 1 to 960 Hz update rates	ISD2*... 53
• AC Milliamps. Scaled RMS	IA03... 50	• Triple - T/C, 4 to 20mA and 4 to 20mA	ITTR... 54	• Smart DC Volts, 16 bit, 1 to 800 Hz w/dual SSRs	ISD3*... 53
• AC Milliamps. True RMS	IA08... 50	• Triple - T/C, 4 to 20mA and Counter	ITTF... 54	• Smart DC Volts, 16 bit, 1 to 960 Hz w/dual SSRs	ISD4*... 53
• AC Milliamps. Scaled RMS	IA10... 50	• Triple - T/C, 4 to 20mA and DC mV	ITTA... 54	• Smart DC Volts, High Res & Acc, 24 bit 1-400Hz	ISD5*... 53
• AC Millivolts. True RMS	IA12... 50	• Triple - T/C, 4 to 20mA and DC Volts	ITTB... 54	• Smart DC Volts, High Res & Acc, 24 bit 1-480Hz	ISD6*... 53
• AC Volts. Scaled RMS	IA01... 50	• Triple - T/C, T/C and 4 to 20mA	ITTA... 54	• Smart DC V, High Res & Acc, 1-400Hz w/dual SSRs	ISD7*... 53
• AC Volts. Scaled RMS	IA02... 50			• Smart DC V, High Res & Acc, 1-480Hz w/dual SSRs	ISD8*... 53
• AC Volts. True RMS	IA06... 50	<b>FREQUENCY / RPM</b>		• Smart Dual 3-wire Potentiometer (50 Hz)	ISR3*... 53
• AC Volts. True RMS	IA07... 50	• Dual - Strain Gage and Frequency	IDS3... 51	• Smart Dual 3-wire Potentiometer (60 Hz)	ISR4*... 53
<b>COUNTER</b>		• Dual Frequency	IDF2... 51	• Smart Dual Photo Diode Input	ISSE... 53
• Dual - UP/DOWN Counter	IDC1... 51	• Line Frequency	IF06... 51	• Smart Single 3-wire Potentiometer (50 Hz)	ISR1*... 53
• Quadrature Counter	IDC2... 50	• Triple RTD / RTD / Frequency	ITTE... 54	• Smart Single 3-wire Potentiometer (60 Hz)	ISR2*... 53
• Quadrature Counter w/dual SSRs	IDC3... 50	• Triple - T/C, Volts and Frequency	ITTG... 54	• Smart Dual Input, Load Cell and Process (4-20mA)	ISS9... 53
• Smart Triple Input, Pressure Direct & Dual Counter	ISP1... 53	• Universal Freq./ RPM / Up Down Counter	IF10... 51	• Smart Dual Input, Load Cell and RTD	ISSB... 54
• Triple - T/C, 4 to 20mA and Counter	ITTF... 54			• Smart Dual Input DC Volts, 16 bit, 1-20Hz update	ISDA*... 53
• Universal Freq./ RPM / Up Down Counter	IF10... 51	<b>LVDT</b>		• Smart Dual Input DC Volts, 16 bit, 1-20Hz update	ISDB*... 53
<b>DC</b>		• Smart Dual LVDT (50 Hz)	ISL1*... 53	• Smart Dual LVDT (50 Hz)	ISL1*... 53
• DC Amps.	ID04... 50	• Smart Dual LVDT (60 Hz)	ISL2*... 53	• Smart Dual LVDT (60 Hz)	ISL2*... 53
• DC Amps.	ID09... 51	<b>OXIDATION REDUCTION POTENTIAL</b>		• Smart Dual Photo Diode Input	ISSE... 53
• DC Milliamps	ID03... 50	• Oxidation Reduction Potential (ORP)	IOR1... 52	• Smart Dual RTD (50 Hz)	IST5*... 54
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• Dual DC Milliamps	IDD3... 51	• Smart Single 3-wire Potentiometer (50 Hz)	ISR1*... 53	• Smart Quad Pressure/Load Cell (60 Hz)	ISS8*... 53
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• Dual - DC mV and 4 to 20mA	IDD6... 51	<b>PRESSURE</b>		• Smart Quad Thermocouple (60 Hz)	IST4*... 54
• Dual - DC V and 4 to 20mA	IDD5... 51	• Direct Pressure with 2 Digital Inputs	IGYX... 52	• Smart 6 Input - 3 RTD, 2 Process, 1 Digital Input	IST1*... 54
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• Smart DC Volts, 16 bit, 1 to 800 Hz w/dual SSRs	ISD3*... 53	• Smart Pressure/Load Cell, Standard Res 16 bit	ISS2*... 53	<b>THERMOCOUPLE</b>	
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• Smart DC Volts, High Res & Acc, 24 bit 1-400Hz	ISD5*... 53	• Smart Pressure/Load Cell, High Res & Acc 24 bit	ISS4*... 53	• Dual - Thermocouple and 4 to 20mA	IDP3... 51
• Smart DC Volts, High Res & Acc, 24 bit 1-480Hz	ISD6*... 53	• Smart Quad Pressure/Load Cell (50 Hz)	ISS7*... 53	• Dual - Thermocouple and DC mV	IDT5... 51
• Smart DC V, High Res & Acc, 1-400Hz w/dual SSRs	ISD7*... 53	• Smart Quad Pressure/Load Cell (60 Hz)	ISS8*... 53	• Dual - Thermocouple and DC V	IDT4... 51
• Smart DC V, High Res & Acc, 1-480Hz w/dual SSRs	ISD8*... 53	• Smart Triple Input, Pressure Direct & Dual Counter	ISP1... 53	• Dual - Thermocouple and Load Cell	IDT6... 51
• Smart Dual Input DC Volts, 16 bit, 1-20Hz update	ISDA*... 53	• Universal Direct Pressure	IGYZ... 52	• Quad - Thermocouple / DC V / DC V / Frequency	IQT5... 52
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• Triple - T/C, T/C and DC mV	ITTS... 54	• Process Loop, 4 to 20mA w/24V DC Exc. and AutoCal	IP06... 52	• Triple - T/C, 4 to 20mA and DC Volts	ITTB... 54
• Triple - T/C, T/C and DC V	ITTT... 54	• Process Loop, 4 to 20mA with 24V DC Exc.	IP02... 52	• Triple - T/C, DC mV and DC mV	ITTV... 54
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• Dual - 3-wire RTD and DC V	IDT3... 51	• Quad DC Volts	IQD1... 52	• Triple - T/C, Volts and Frequency	ITTG... 54
• Dual - 3-Wire RTD and 4 to 20mA	IDP2... 50	• Quad RTD Platinum 2 wire connection	IQT2... 52	• Triple Thermocouple	ITT1... 54
• Dual DC Milliamps	IDD3... 51	• Quad RTD Platinum 4 wire connection	IQT4... 52	<b>TRIPLE INPUTS</b>	
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• Dual - DC mV and 4 to 20mA	IDD6... 51	• Smart Quad Potentiometer/Resistance	ISSA... 53	• Smart Triple Input, Load Cell and Two Digital Inputs	ISSD*... 53
• Dual - DC V and 4 to 20mA	IDD5... 51	• Smart Quad Pressure/Load Cell (50 Hz)	ISS7*... 53	• Smart Triple Input, Load Cell and Two Digital Inputs	ISSC... 54
• Dual - DC V and DC mV	IDD4... 51	• Smart Quad Pressure/Load Cell (60 Hz)	ISS8*... 53	• Smart Triple Input, Pressure Direct & Dual Counter	ISP1... 53
• Dual DC Volts	IDD1... 51	• Smart Quad Thermocouple (50 Hz)	IST3*... 54	• Triple 4 to 20mA	ITP1... 54
• Dual Direct Pressure (Absolute or Differential/Gage)	IGYX... 52	• Smart Quad Thermocouple (60 Hz)	IST4*... 54	• Triple - DC mV, 2V DC	IDT2... 54
• Dual Frequency	IDF2... 51	<b>RESISTANCE</b>		• Triple - DC Volts, 2V DC	IDT1... 54
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• Dual Resistance Input	IDR1... 51	• Smart Quad Potentiometer/Resistance	ISSA... 53	• Triple - RTD / RTD / Frequency	ITTE... 54
• Dual RTD Input	IDT2... 51	<b>RTD</b>		• Triple - T/C, 4 to 20mA and 4 to 20mA	ITTR... 54
• Dual Smart Pressure/Load Cell, 16 bit	ISS5*... 52	• Dual - 3-wire RTD and DC V	IDT3... 51	• Triple - T/C, 4 to 20mA and Counter	ITTF... 54
• Dual Smart Pressure/Load Cell, 16 bit	ISS6*... 52	• Dual - 3-Wire RTD and 4 to 20mA	IDP2... 50	• Triple - T/C, 4 to 20mA and DC mV	ITTA... 54
• Dual Strain Gage Input	IDS1... 51	• Dual RTD Input	IDT2... 51	• Triple - T/C, 4 to 20mA and DC Volts	ITTB... 54
• Dual - Strain Gage and Frequency	IDS3... 51	• Quad RTD Platinum 2 wire connection	IQT2... 52	• Triple - T/C, DC mV and DC mV	ITTV... 54
• Dual Thermocouple	IDT1... 51	• Quad RTD Platinum 4 wire connection	IQT4... 52	• Triple - T/C, DC Volts and DC mV	ITTR... 54
• Dual - Thermocouple and 4 to 20mA	IDP3... 51	• RTD, 100Ω Pt. 2/3/4-wire	IT02... 54	• Triple - T/C, T/C and DC mV	ITTT... 54
• Dual - Thermocouple and DC mV	IDT5... 51	• RTD, 100Ω Pt. 2/3/4-wire (-200 to 800°C)	IT03... 54	• Triple - T/C, T/C and DC V	ITTS... 54
• Dual - Thermocouple and DC V	IDT4... 51	• RTD, 100Ω Pt. 2/3/4-wire (-200 to 1470°F)	IT04... 54	• Triple - T/C, T/C and DC V	ITTT... 54
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• Smart Dual Input, Load Cell and RTD	ISSB... 54	• Smart Dual Input, Load Cell and RTD	ISSB... 54		
• Smart Dual Input DC Volts, 16 bit, 1-20Hz update	ISDA*... 53	• Smart Dual RTD (50 Hz)	IST5*... 54		
• Smart Dual Input DC Volts, 16 bit, 1-20Hz update	ISDB*... 53	• Smart Dual RTD (60 Hz)	IST6*... 54		
• Smart Dual LVDT (50 Hz)	ISL1*... 53	• Smart 6 Input - 3 RTD, 2 Process, 1 Digital Input	IST1*... 54		
• Smart Dual LVDT (60 Hz)	ISL2*... 53	• Smart 6 Input - 3 RTD, 2 Process, 1 Digital Input	IST2*... 54		
• Smart Dual Photo Diode Input	ISSE... 53	• Triple RTD Platinum 100Ω RTD 4-wire connection	ITTC... 54		
• Smart Dual RTD (50 Hz)	IST5*... 54	• Triple RTD Platinum 100Ω RTD 2-wire connection	ITTD... 54		
• Smart Dual RTD (60 Hz)	IST6*... 54	• Triple - RTD / RTD / Frequency	ITTE... 54		
<b>4 TO 20mA</b>		<b>SINGLE PHASE POWER</b>			
• Dual - 3-Wire RTD and 4 to 20mA	IDP2... 50	• Single Phase Power, 300V/1A	IW01... 54		
• Dual - DC mV and 4 to 20mA	IDD6... 51	• Single Phase Power, 300V/5A	IW02... 54		
• Dual - DC V and 4 to 20mA	IDD5... 51	• Single Phase Power, 600V/1A	IW04... 54		
• Dual Process Loop	IDP1... 51	• Single Phase Power, 600V/5A	IW05... 54		
• Dual - Thermocouple and 4 to 20mA	IDP3... 51				
• Process Loop, 4 to 20mA	IP01... 52				
• Process Loop, 4 to 20mA (0-100.00) w/ Ext. Lin Table	IP09... 52				










\*Optimized for 50 Hz rejection.  
\*\*Optimized for 60 Hz rejection.

# I-Series Input Signal Conditioning Modules continued

Many additional input modules are available and others are constantly being developed. Check with your local distributor or see Texmate's web site at: [www.texmate.com](http://www.texmate.com) for updated information. Pre calibrated **I-Series Input Modules**, that have span or zero potentiometers, **can be interchanged between any I-Series compatible meter**, without recalibration, because all of the analog scaling and reference circuitry is self-contained within the module. Where appropriate, all the standard ranges are designed to be header selectable by the user, and our unique **SPAN ADJUST** Header facilitates **scaling to almost any required engineering unit**. See Input Module Component Glossary for more information.

Unless otherwise specified, we will ship all modules pre calibrated with factory preselected ranges and/or scaling as shown in **BOLD** type. Other pre calibrated standard ranges or custom ranges may be ordered. Factory installed custom scaling and other custom options are also available.

## Symbols Indicate Module Compatibility Within Meter Families

 TIGER Family	 TIGER Family	 TIGER Family
 LEOPARD Family	 LEOPARD Family	 LEOPARD Family
 LYNX Family	 LYNX Family	 LYNX Family
<b>ALL MODELS</b>	<b>SOME MODELS</b>	<b>MODEL SPECIFIC</b>



\*A module code shown below a compatibility symbol indicates another module is available, similar in function, which may be more suited for use with that family.

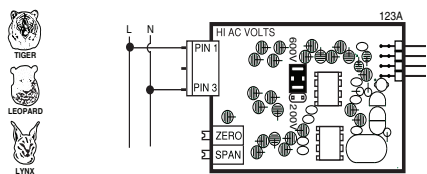


\*\*Modules which are compatible are listed below the Model Specific Symbol.

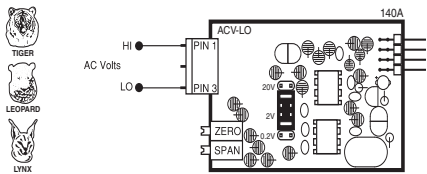


Indicates a SMART MODULE. Smart Modules incorporate their own microprocessor and A/D converter. They communicate digitally with the Tiger 320 Operating System. Some also have their own SSR outputs.

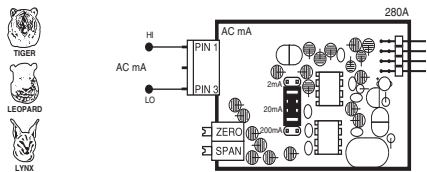
**IA01:** AC Volts Scaled RMS, 200/600V AC



**IA02:** AC Volts Scaled RMS, 200mV/2V/20V AC

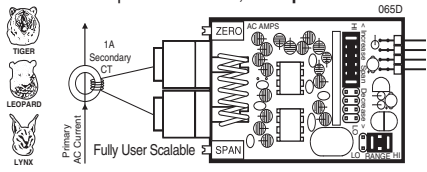


**IA03:** AC Milliamps Scaled RMS, 2/20/200mA AC

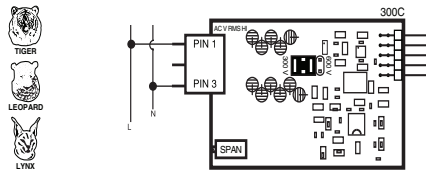


**IA04:** AC Amps Scaled RMS, 1 Amp AC

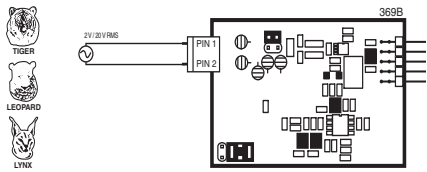
**IA05:** AC Amps Scaled RMS, 5 Amp AC



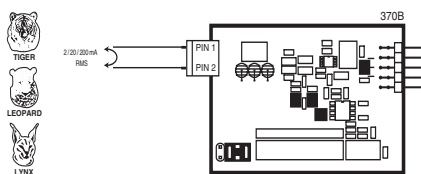
**IA06:** AC Volts True RMS, 300/600V AC



**IA07:** AC Volts True RMS, 200mV/2V/20V AC

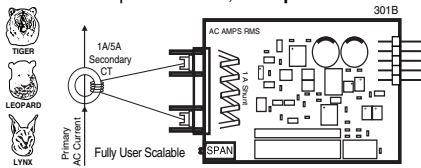


**IA08:** AC Milliamps True RMS, 2/20/200mA AC

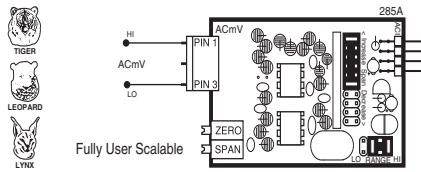


**IA09:** AC Amps True RMS, 1 Amp AC

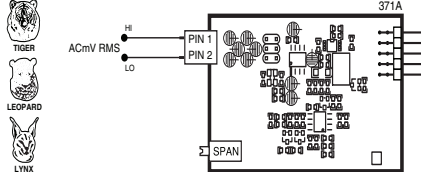
**IA11:** AC Amps True RMS, 5 Amp AC



**IA10:** AC Millivolts, Scaled RMS, 100mV AC

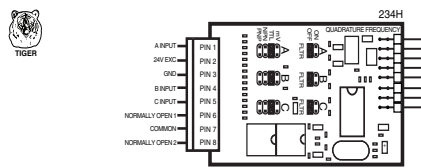


**IA12:** AC Millivolt RMS Sigma Delta

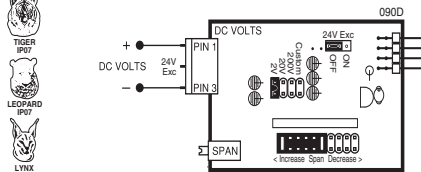


**IC02:** Quadrature Counter

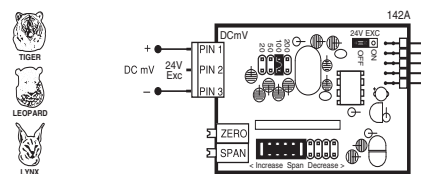
**IC03:** Quadrature Counter w/dual SSRs



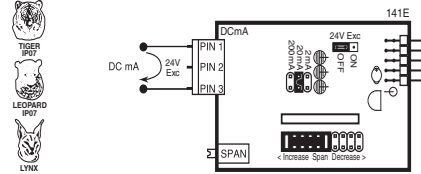
**ID01:** DC Volts, 2/20/200V/Custom w/24V DC Exc



**ID02:** DC Millivolts, 20/50/100/200mV DC w/24V DC Exc

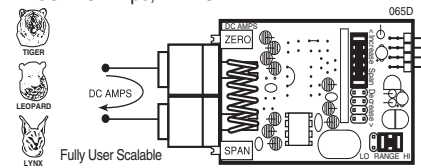


**ID03:** DC Milliamps, 2/20/200mA DC w/24V DC Exc

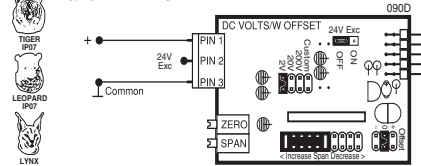


**ID04:** DC Amps, 5A DC

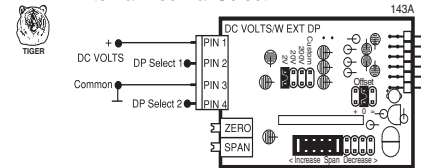
**ID09:** DC Amps, 1A DC



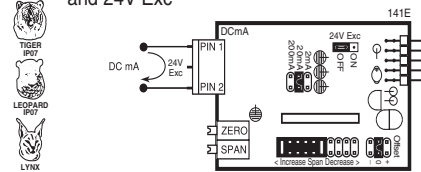
**ID05:** DC Volts 2/20/200/Custom V DC with Offset and 24V Exc.



**ID06:** DC Volts 2/20/200/Custom V DC with External Decimal Select

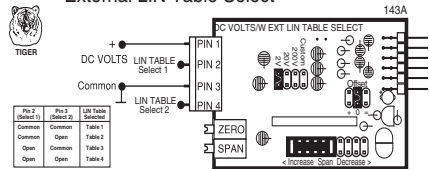


**ID07:** DC Milliamps, 2/20/200mA DC with Offset and 24V Exc

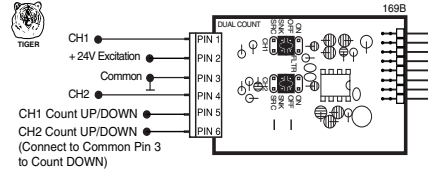


# I-Series Input Signal Conditioning Modules continued

**ID08:** DC Volts, 2/20/200/Custom V DC with External LIN Table Select

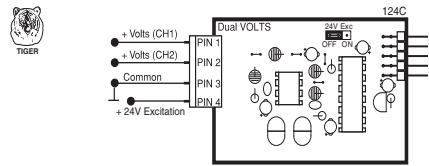


**IDC1:** Dual UP/DOWN Counter

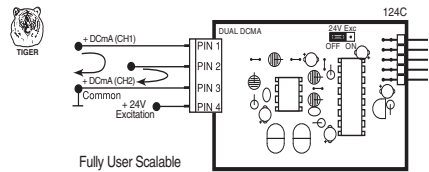


**IDD1:** Dual DC Volts, 2V DC

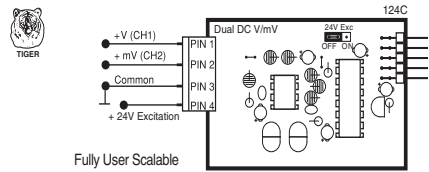
**IDD2:** Dual DC Millivolts, 50mV DC



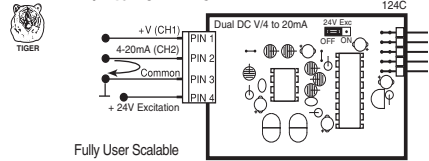
**IDD3:** Dual DC Milliamps, 2mA DC



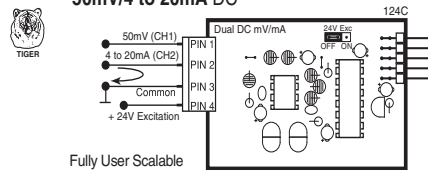
**IDD4:** Dual Input, DCV and DCmV 2V/50mV DC



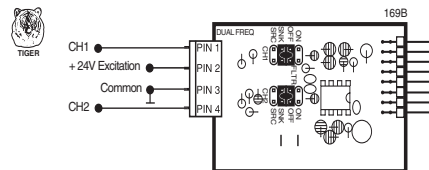
**IDD5:** Dual Input, DCV and 4 to 20mA 2V/4 to 20mA DC



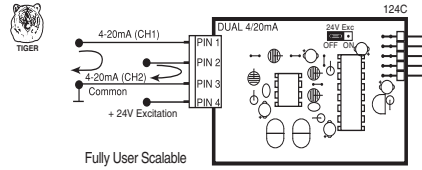
**IDD6:** Dual Input, DC mV and 4 to 20mA 50mV/4 to 20mA DC



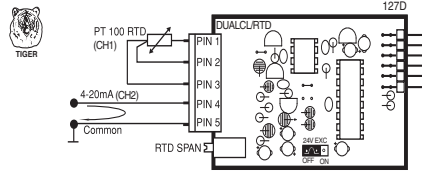
**IDF2:** Dual Frequency



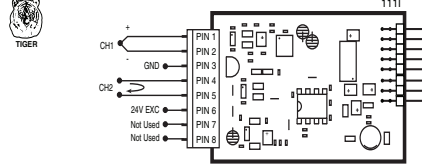
**IDP1:** Dual Process Loop, 4-20mA



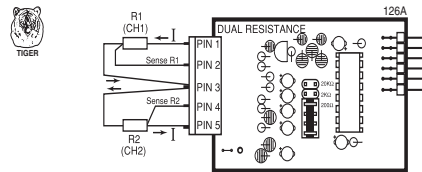
**IDP2:** Dual Input, 3-wire RTD and 4-20mA



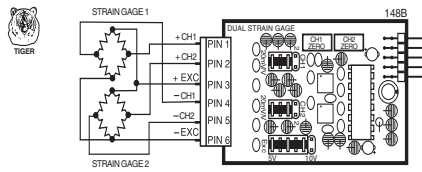
**IDP3:** Dual Input- Thermocouple (J/K/R/S/T/B/N) and 4 to 20mA



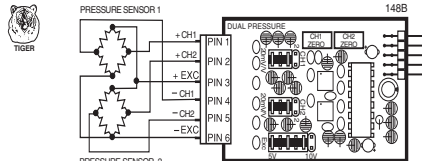
**IDR1:** Dual Resistance Input, 0.2/2/20KΩ



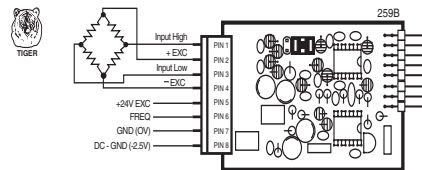
**IDS1:** Dual Strain Gage Input, 4 wire 2mV/V, 20mV/V



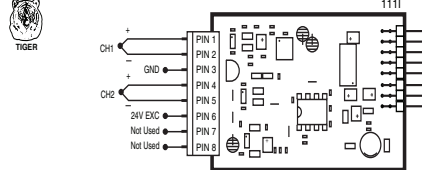
**IDS2:** Dual Pressure Input, 4 wire 2mV/V, 20mV/V



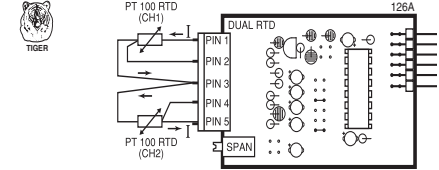
**IDS3:** Dual Input, Strain Gage and Frequency



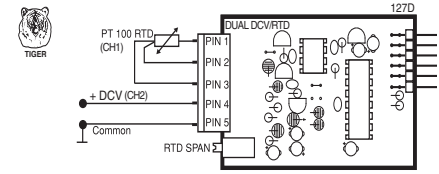
**IDT1:** Dual Thermocouple (J/K/R/S/T/B/N)



**IDT2:** Dual RTD Input, 2/3-wire, 100Ω Pt

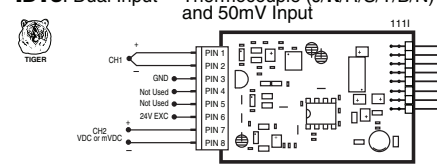


**IDT3:** Dual Input, 3-wire RTD and DCV

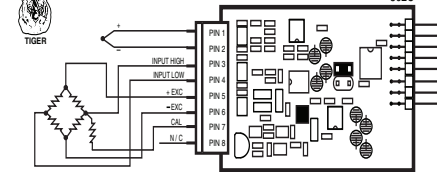


**IDT4:** Dual Input- Thermocouple (J/K/R/S/T/B/N) and 2VDC Input

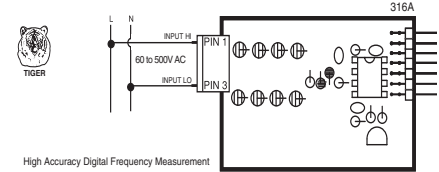
**IDT5:** Dual Input- Thermocouple (J/K/R/S/T/B/N) and 50mV Input



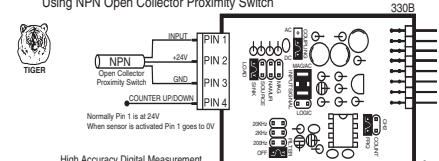
**IDT6:** Dual Input - Thermocouple and Load Cell



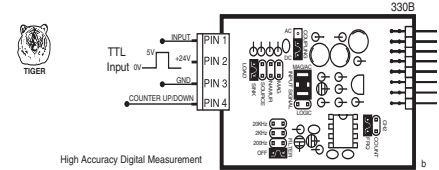
**IF06:** Line Frequency



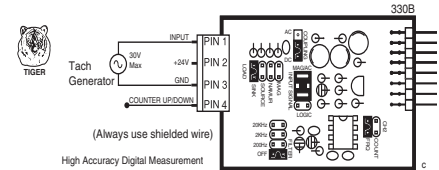
**IF10:** Univ. Freq. / RPM / UP DOWN Counter



TTL Input Connected to IF10

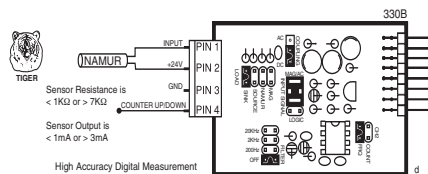


Tach Generator Connected to IF10

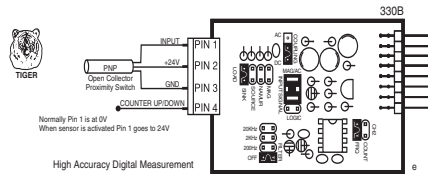


# I-Series Input Signal Conditioning Modules continued

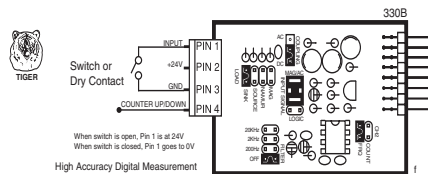
## NAMUR Sensor Connected to IF10



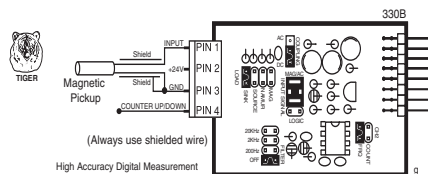
## PNP Open Collector Proximity Switch Connected to IF10



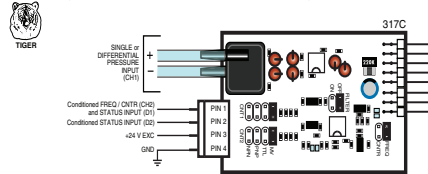
## Switch or Dry Contact Connected to IF10



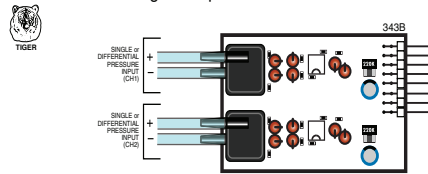
## Magnetic Pickup Connected to IF10



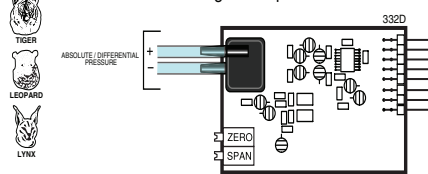
## IGYX: Direct Pressure (Absolute or Differential/Gage) with 2 Digital Inputs. See below for ordering code options



## IGYV: Dual Direct Pressure (Absolute or Differential/Gage) see below for ordering code options



## IGYZ: Universal Direct Pressure (Absolute or Differential/Gage) See below for ordering code options



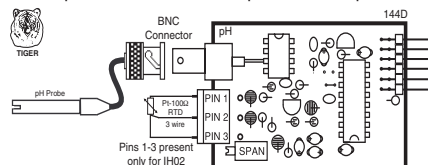
### Direct Pressure (IGYX, IGYV & IGYZ) Ordering Code Options

Sensor Range	CH1 Order Code	CH2 Order Code
1 psi Absolute	A	A
1 psi Differential	B	B
5 psi Absolute	C	C
5 psi Differential	D	D
15 psi Absolute	E	E
15 psi Differential	F	F
30 psi Absolute	G	G
30 psi Differential	H	H
100 psi Absolute	J	J
100 psi Differential	K	K

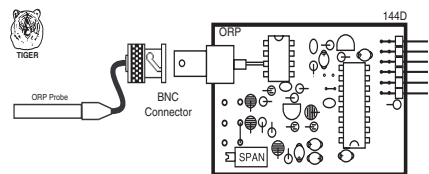
For Single Channel IGYX with two digital inputs, the last digit of order code is always X.

For Universal Direct Pressure IGYZ, the last digit of order code is always Z.

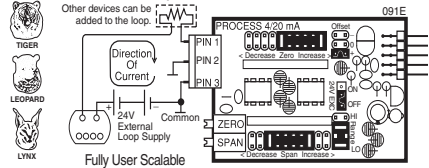
## IHO1: pH IHO2: pH with Automatic Temperature Compensator



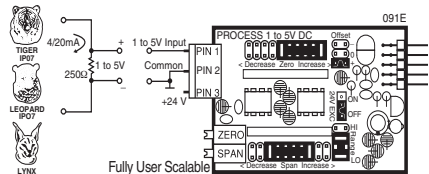
## IOR1: ORP (Oxidation Reduction Potential)



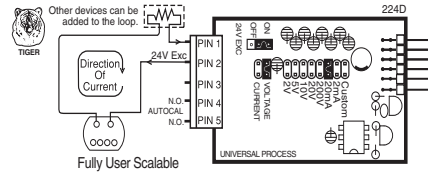
## IP01: Process Loop, 4-20mA IP02: Process Loop, 4-20mA with 24VDC EXC



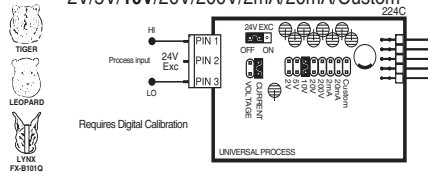
## IP03: Process Input, 1-5V DC with Offset, 24V Exc



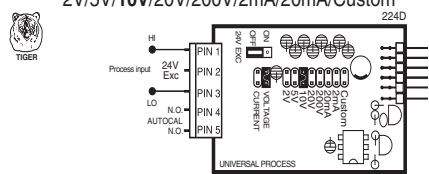
## IP06: Process Loop, 4-20mA w/24VDC Exc and Autocal



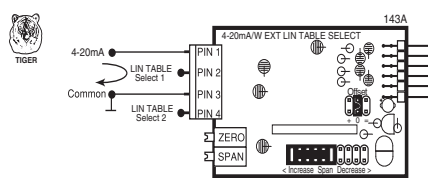
## IP07: Universal Process Input 2V/5V/10V/20V/200V/2mA/20mA/Custom



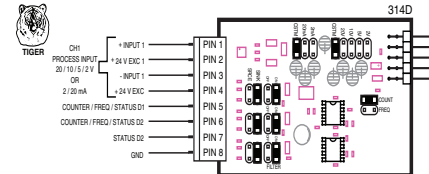
## IP08: Universal Process Input with Autocal 2V/5V/10V/20V/200V/2mA/20mA/Custom



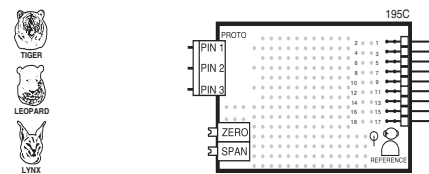
## IP09: 4-20mA with External LIN Table Select



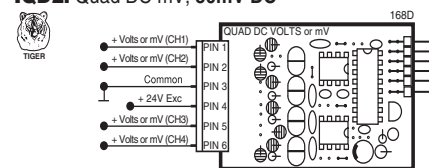
## IP10: Process + 3 Digital Inputs



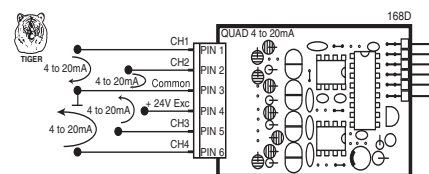
## IPT1: Prototype Board for Custom Design



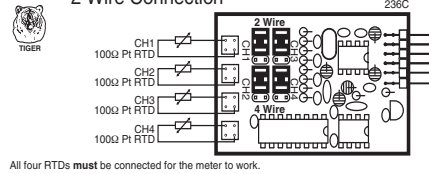
## IQD1: Quad DC Volts, 2V DC IQD2: Quad DC mV, 50mV DC



## IQP1: Quad 4 to 20mA

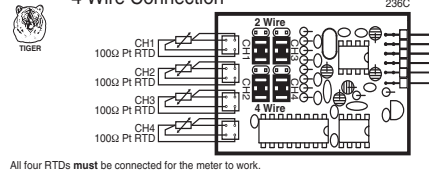


## IQT2: Quad RTD Platinum 100 $\Omega$ RTD 2 Wire Connection



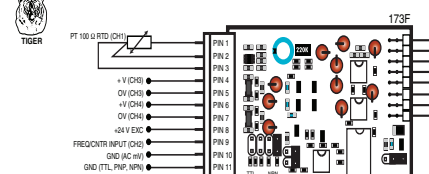
All four RTDs must be connected for the meter to work.

## IQT4: Quad RTD Platinum 100 $\Omega$ RTD 4 Wire Connection

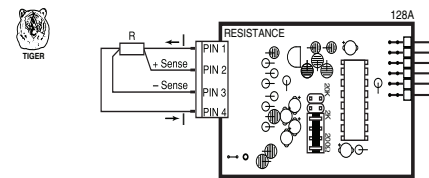


All four RTDs must be connected for the meter to work.

## IQT5: Quad RTD / V / V / FREQ

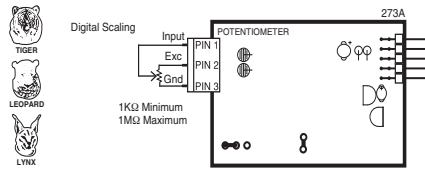


## IR01: Resistance, 2/3/4-Wire, 200 $\Omega$ /2K $\Omega$ /20K $\Omega$

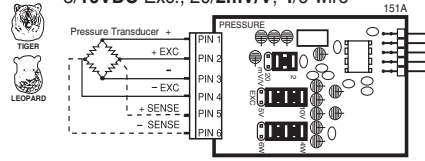


# I-Series Input Signal Conditioning Modules continued

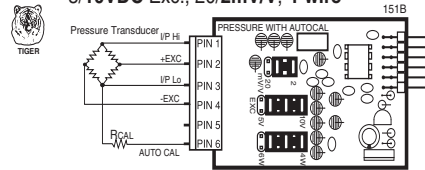
**IR03:** Linear Potentiometer 1KΩ min



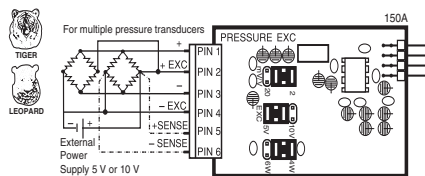
**IS01:** Strain Gage 5/10VDC Exc., 20/2mV/V, 4/6-wire  
**IS02:** Pressure/Load Cell 5/10VDC Exc., 20/2mV/V, 4/6-wire



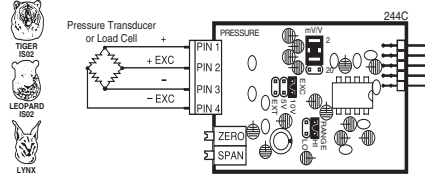
**IS03:** Pressure/Load Cell with AutoCal 5/10VDC Exc., 20/2mV/V, 4-wire



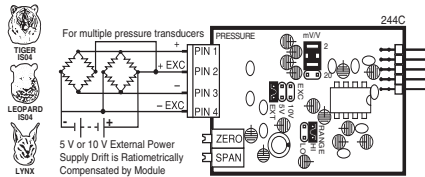
**IS04:** Pressure/Load Cell Ext Exc., 20/2mV/V, 4/6-wire



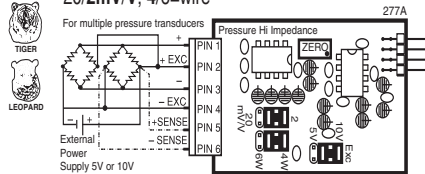
**IS05:** Pressure/Load Cell 20/2mV/V, 5/10V Exc 4-wire



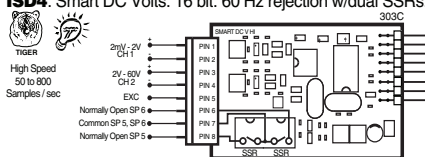
**IS06:** Pressure/Load Cell Ext Exc., 20/2mV/V, 4-wire



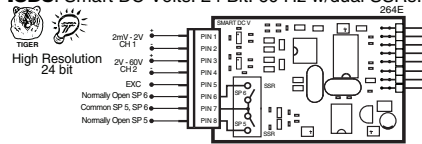
**IS07:** Pressure/Load Cell Ext Exc. High Impedance, 20/2mV/V, 4/6-wire



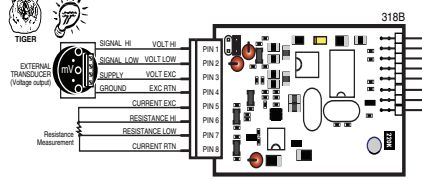
**ISD1:** Smart DC Volts. 16 bit. Optimized for 50 Hz rejection  
**ISD2:** Smart DC Volts. 16 bit. Optimized for 60 Hz rejection  
**ISD3:** Smart DC Volts. 16 bit. 50 Hz rejection w/dual SSRs.  
**ISD4:** Smart DC Volts. 16 bit. 60 Hz rejection w/dual SSRs.



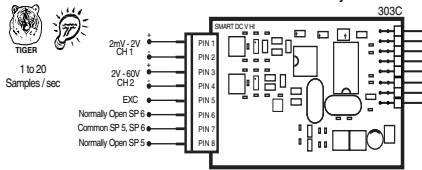
**ISD5:** Smart DC Volts. 24 Bit. 50 Hz rejection.  
**ISD6:** Smart DC Volts. 24 Bit. 60 Hz rejection.  
**ISD7:** Smart DC Volts. 24 Bit. 50 Hz w/dual SSRs.  
**ISD8:** Smart DC Volts. 24 Bit. 60 Hz w/dual SSRs.



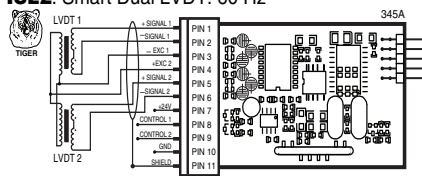
**ISD9:** Smart Voltage and Resistance Input



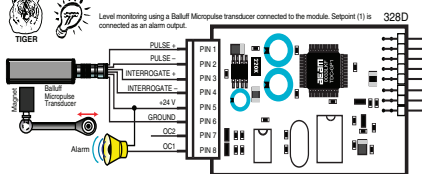
**ISDA:** Smart Dual DC Volts. 16 bit. 50 Hz rejection.  
**ISDB:** Smart Dual DC Volts. 16 bit. 60 Hz rejection.



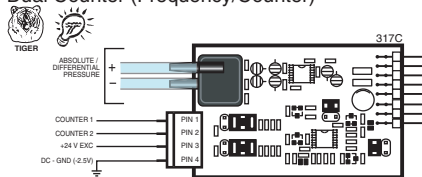
**ISL1:** Smart Dual LVDT. 50 Hz  
**ISL2:** Smart Dual LVDT. 60 Hz



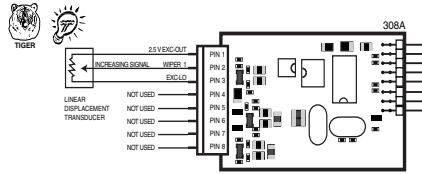
**ISM1:** Smart Magnetostrictive Input



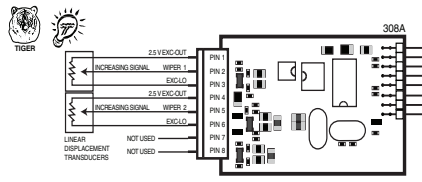
**ISP1:** Smart Triple Input, Pressure Direct and Dual Counter (Frequency/Counter)



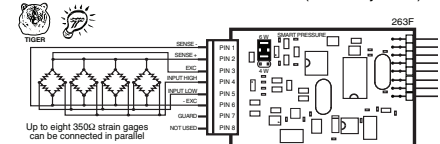
**ISR1:** Smart Single 3-Wire Potentiometer. 24 bit. 50 Hz  
**ISR2:** Smart Single 3-Wire Potentiometer. 24 bit. 60 Hz



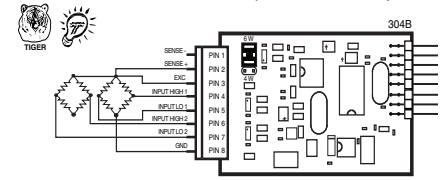
**ISR3:** Smart Dual 3-Wire Potentiometer. 16 bit. 50 Hz  
**ISR4:** Smart Dual 3-Wire Potentiometer. 16 bit. 60 Hz



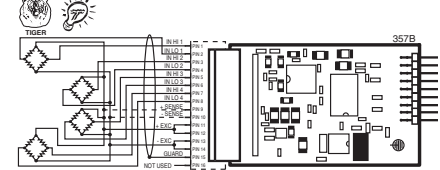
**ISS1:** Smart Pressure/Load Cell. 16 bit (50 Hz rejection)  
**ISS2:** Smart Pressure/Load Cell. 16 bit (60 Hz rejection)  
**ISS3:** Smart Pressure/Load Cell. 24 bit (50 Hz rejection)  
**ISS4:** Smart Pressure/Load Cell. 24 bit (60 Hz rejection)



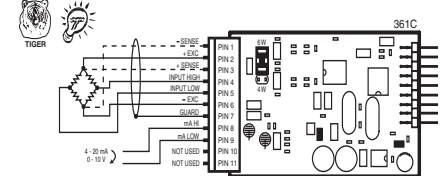
**ISS5:** Dual Smart Pressure. 16 bit. Optimized for 50 Hz rejection.  
**ISS6:** Dual Smart Pressure. 16 bit. Optimized for 60 Hz rejection.



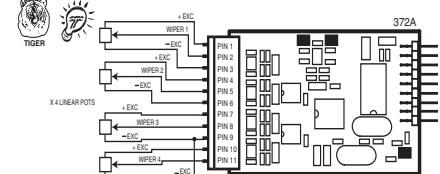
**ISS7:** Smart Quad Pressure/Load Cell. 16 bit. 50 Hz  
**ISS8:** Smart Quad Pressure/Load Cell. 16 bit. 60 Hz



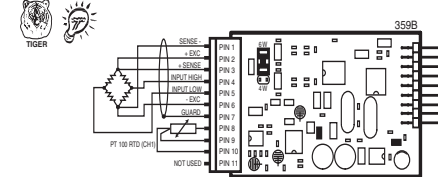
**ISS9:** Smart Dual Input, LC and Process (4-20mA)



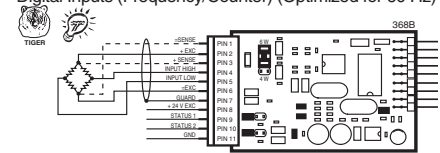
**ISSA:** Smart Quad Potentiometer/Resistance



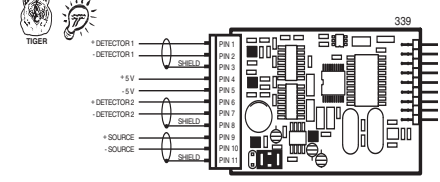
**ISSB:** Smart Dual Input, Load Cell and RTD



**ISSC:** Smart Triple Input, 16 bit, Load Cell and two Digital Inputs (Frequency/Counter) (Optimized for 50 Hz)  
**ISSD:** Smart Triple Input, 16 bit, Load Cell and two Digital Inputs (Frequency/Counter) (Optimized for 60 Hz)

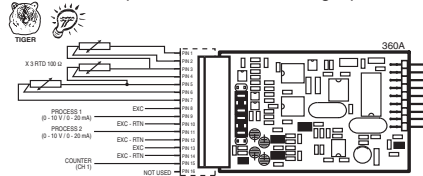


**ISSE:** Smart Dual Photo Diode Input

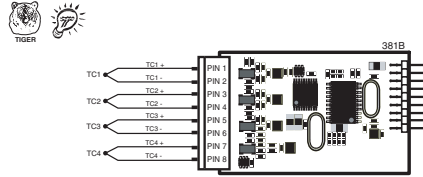


# I-Series Input Signal Conditioning Modules continued

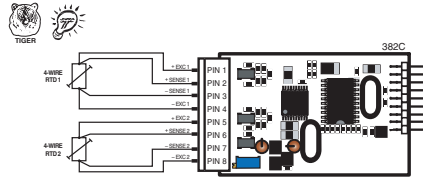
**IST1:** Smart 6 Inputs-3 RTDs, 2 Proc. & 1 Dig. Input. 50 Hz  
**IST2:** Smart 6 Inputs-3 RTDs, 2 Proc. & 1 Dig. Input. 60 Hz



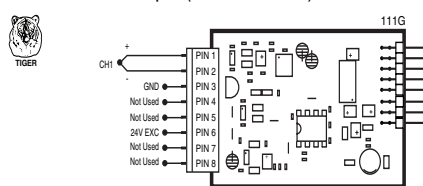
**IST3:** Smart Quad Thermocouple. 50 Hz  
**IST4:** Smart Quad Thermocouple. 60 Hz



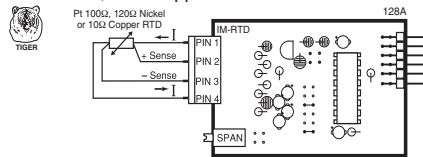
**IST5:** Smart Dual RTD with 0.01" Res. 50 Hz  
**IST6:** Smart Dual RTD with 0.01" Res. 60 Hz



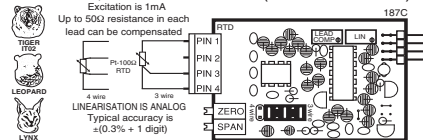
**IT01:** Thermocouple (J/K/R/S/T/B/N)



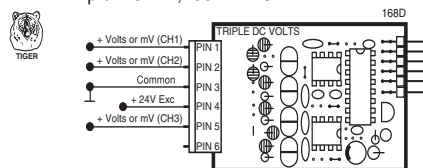
**IT02:** RTD, 100Ω Pt. 2/3/4-wire  
**IT12:** RTD, 120Ω Nickel 2/3/4-wire  
**IT13:** RTD, 10Ω Copper 2/3/4-wire



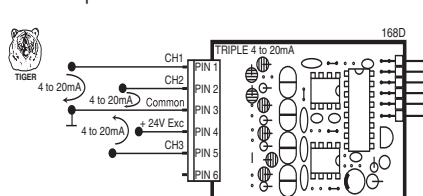
**IT03:** RTD, 100Ω Pt. 2/3/4-wire (-200 to 800°C)  
**IT04:** RTD, 100Ω Pt. 2/3/4-wire (-200 to 1470°F)  
**IT05:** RTD, 100Ω Pt. 2/3/4-wire (-199.9 to 199.9°F)  
**IT14:** RTD, 100Ω Pt. 2/3/4-wire (-199.9 to 199.9°C)



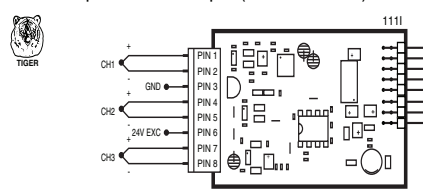
**ITD1:** Triple DC Volts, 2V DC  
**ITD2:** Triple DC mV, 50mV DC



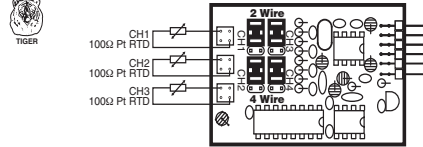
**ITP1:** Triple 4 to 20mA



**ITT1:** Triple Thermocouple (J/K/R/S/T/B/N)

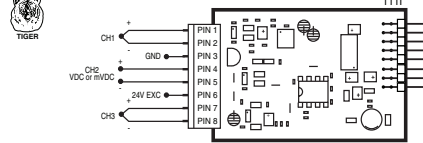


**ITT2:** Triple RTD Platinum 100Ω RTD  
 2 Wire Connection

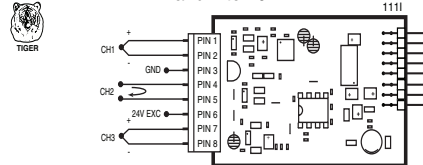


All three RTDs **must** be connected for the meter to work.

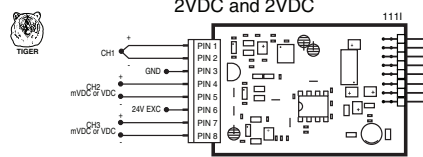
**ITT3:** Triple Input- T/C, T/C (J/K/R/S/T/B/N) and 2VDC Input  
**ITT5:** Triple Input- T/C, T/C (J/K/R/S/T/B/N) and 50mV DC



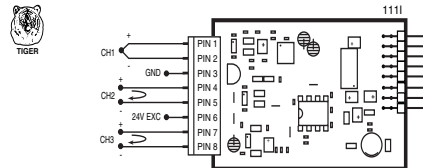
**ITT4:** Triple Input- T/C, T/C (J/K/R/S/T/B/N) and 4 to 20mA



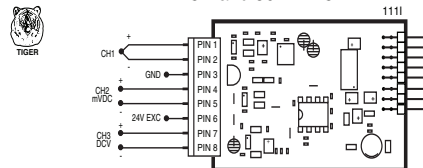
**ITT6:** Triple Input- T/C (J/K/R/S/T/B/N), 50mV DC and 50mV DC  
**ITT7:** Triple Input- T/C (J/K/R/S/T/B/N), 2VDC and 2VDC



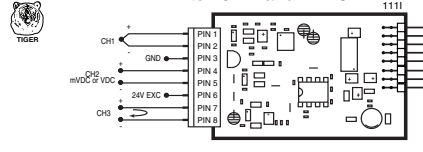
**ITT8:** Triple Input- T/C (J/K/R/S/T/B/N), 4 to 20mA and 4 to 20mA



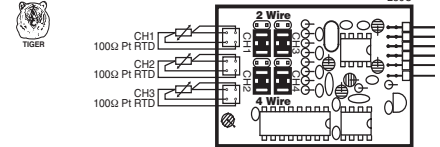
**ITT9:** Triple Input- T/C (J/K/R/S/T/B/N), DCV and 50mV DC



**ITTA:** Triple Input- T/C (J/K/R/S/T/B/N), 4 to 20mA and 50mV DC  
**ITTB:** Triple Input- T/C (J/K/R/S/T/B/N), 4 to 20mA and 2VDC

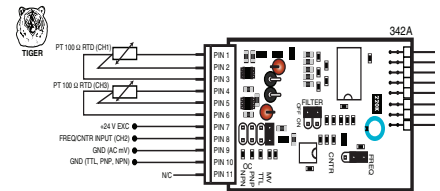


**ITTC:** Triple RTD Platinum 100Ω RTD  
 4 Wire Connection

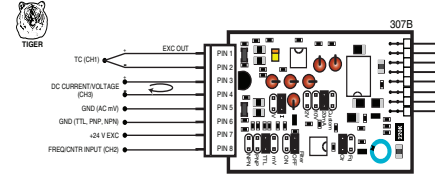


All three RTDs **must** be connected for the meter to work.

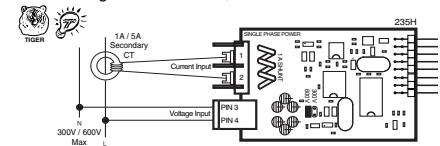
**ITTE:** Triple Input- RTD / RTD / FREQ



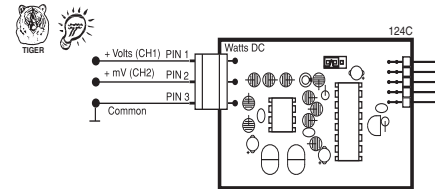
**ITTF:** Triple Input - Thermocouple / 4-20mA / Frequency  
**ITTG:** Triple Input - Thermocouple / V / Frequency



**IWO1:** Single Phase Power, 300V/1A  
**IWO2:** Single Phase Power, 300V/5A  
**IWO4:** Single Phase Power, 600V/1A  
**IWO5:** Single Phase Power, 600V/5A

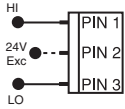


**IWO3:** DC-Watts, 10V/50mV DC



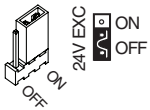
# INPUT MODULE COMPONENT GLOSSARY

Dual input modules, and those modules exclusively compatible with the Leopard or Tiger Families, do not have zero and span adjustments. These modules are scaled and calibrated using the internal software functions of each individual meter.



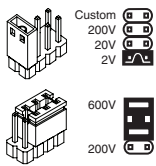
### Input and Output Pins

On most modules Pin 1 is the Signal High input and Pin 3 is the Signal Low input. Typically Pin 2 is used for Excitation Voltage output.



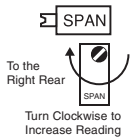
### 24 V DC Output for 4-20 mA Header

On some modules this header enables a 24 V DC 25 mA (max) Excitation/Auxiliary output to be connected to Pin 2 that can power most 4-20 mA transmitters.



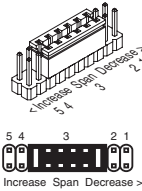
### INPUT RANGE Headers

Range values are marked on the PCB. Typically two to eight positions are provided, which are selected with either a single or multiple jumper clip. When provided, a custom range position is only functional when the option has been factory installed.



### SPAN Potentiometer (Pot)

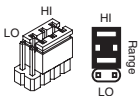
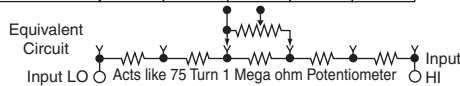
If provided, the 15 turn SPAN pot is always on the right side (as viewed from the rear of the meter). Typical adjustment is 20% of the input signal range.



### SPAN ADJUST Header

This unique five-position header expands the adjustment range of the SPAN pot into five equal 20% steps, across 100% of the input Signal Span. Any input Signal Span can then be precisely scaled down to provide any required Display span from full scale to the smallest viewable unit.

SPAN Adjust Header position	1	2	3	4	5
SPAN Pot %	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%
Signal Span %	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%

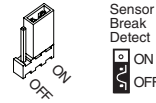
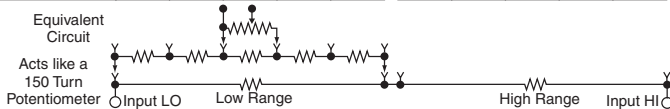


### SPAN RANGE Header

When this header is provided it works in conjunction with the SPAN ADJUST Header by splitting its adjustment range into a Hi and a Lo range. This has the effect of dividing the adjustment range of the SPAN pot into ten equal 10% steps across 100% of the input Signal Span.

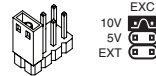
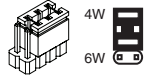


SPAN Adjust Header position	Span Adjust Header					Span Range Header				
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
SPAN Pot %	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
Signal Span %	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%



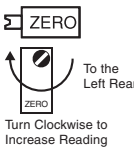
### Function Select Headers

On some modules various functions such as Amps and Volts, 4 wire and 6 wire, or cold junction compensation are selected by header positions that are marked on the PCB.



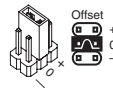
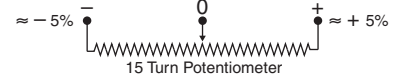
### Excitation Output Select Headers

When excitation outputs are provided, they are typically 5 V DC max 30 mA, 10 V DC max 30 mA (300Ω or higher resistance) or external supply. They are selected by either a single or multiple jumper clip.



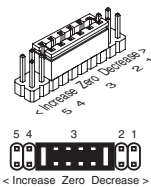
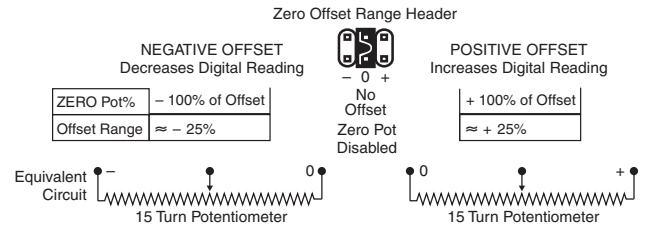
### ZERO Potentiometer (Pot)

If provided, the ZERO pot is always to the left of the SPAN pot (as viewed from the rear of the meter). Typically it enables the input signal to be offset ±5% of the full scale display span.



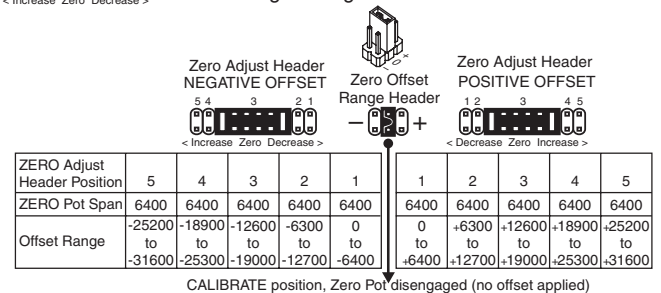
### ZERO OFFSET RANGE Header

When provided, this three position header increases the ZERO pot's capability to offset the input signal, by ±25% of the full scale display span. For example a Negative offset enables a 1 to 5 V input to display 0 to full scale. The user can select negative offset, positive offset, or no offset (ZERO pot disabled for two step non-interactive span and offset calibration).



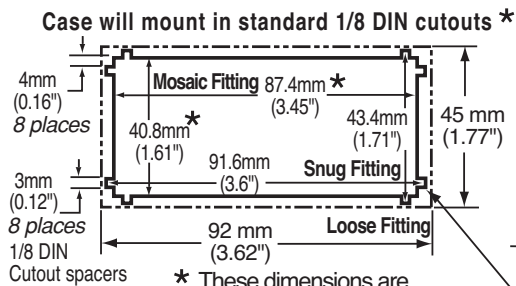
### ZERO ADJUST Header

When this header is provided, it works in conjunction with the ZERO OFFSET RANGE Header, and expands the ZERO pot's offset capability into five equal positive steps. This enables virtually any degree of input signal offset required to display any desired engineering unit of measure.



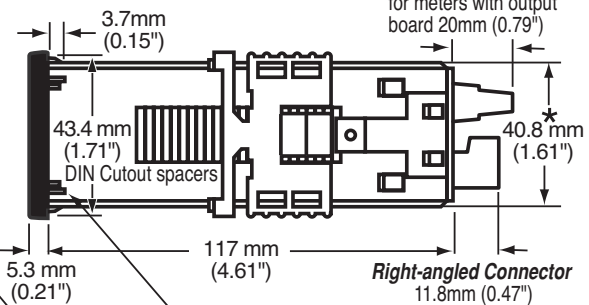
# Case Dimensions

## PANEL CUTOUT

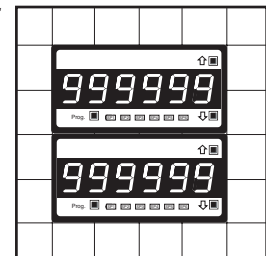


\* These dimensions are increased by 1.6mm (0.06") when the **metal surround case** is installed.

## SIDE VIEW



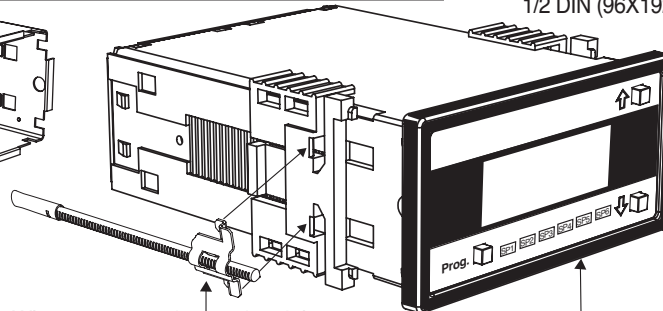
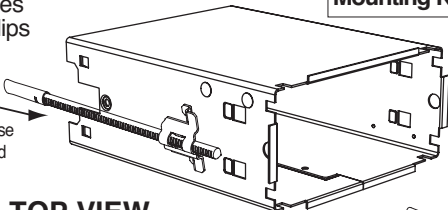
For extra strength in portable applications, the 8 DIN spacers should be snipped off and the **Mosaic fitting** cutout used. Alternatively, the **High Strength Panel Mounting Kit** (Part # OP-PMA96X48) can be used.



The 96x48mm case is particularly suitable for mounting in mosaic panels or insulative panels up to 2" thick. They can also stack mount, 2 up in existing cutouts for 1/4 DIN (96x96mm) or 4 up in 1/2 DIN (96X192mm).

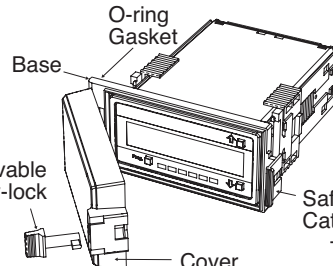
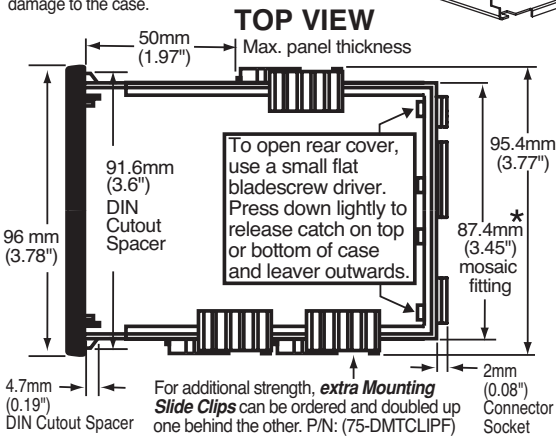
**Metal Surround Case**  
P/N:(OP-MTL96X48) uses Metal Screw Mount Clips and has a max. panel thickness mounting of 15.5 mm (0.61").

NOTE: The Metal Surround Case is pre-installed at the factory and cannot be removed without damage to the case.

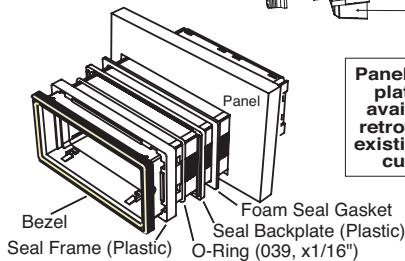
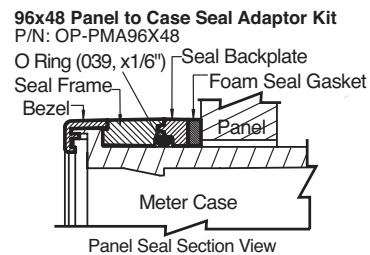


When extra panel mounting tightness is required, order the optional **screw mount clip**. P/N:(OP-MTLCLIP)

Various bezel colors are available. Black is standard.

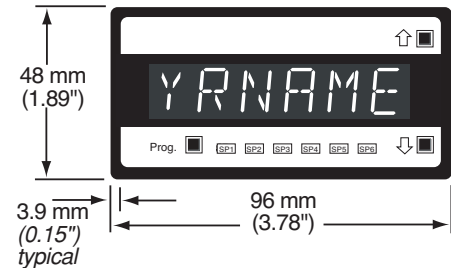


**Clear Lockable NEMA 4X Splash Proof Cover**  
P/N:(OP-N4/96x48)



## FRONT VIEW

1/8 DIN 96x48mm



### WARRANTY

Textmate warrants that its products are free from defects in material and workmanship under normal use and service for a period of one year from date of shipment. Textmate's obligations under this warranty are limited to replacement or repair, at its option, at its factory, of any of the products which shall, within the applicable period after shipment, be returned to Textmate's facility, transportation charges pre-paid, and which are, after examination, disclosed to the satisfaction of Textmate to be thus defective. The warranty shall not apply to any equipment which shall have been repaired or altered, except by Textmate, or which shall have been subjected to misuse, negligence, or accident. In no case shall Textmate's liability exceed the original purchase price. The aforementioned provisions do not extend the original warranty period of any product which has been either repaired or replaced by Textmate.

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