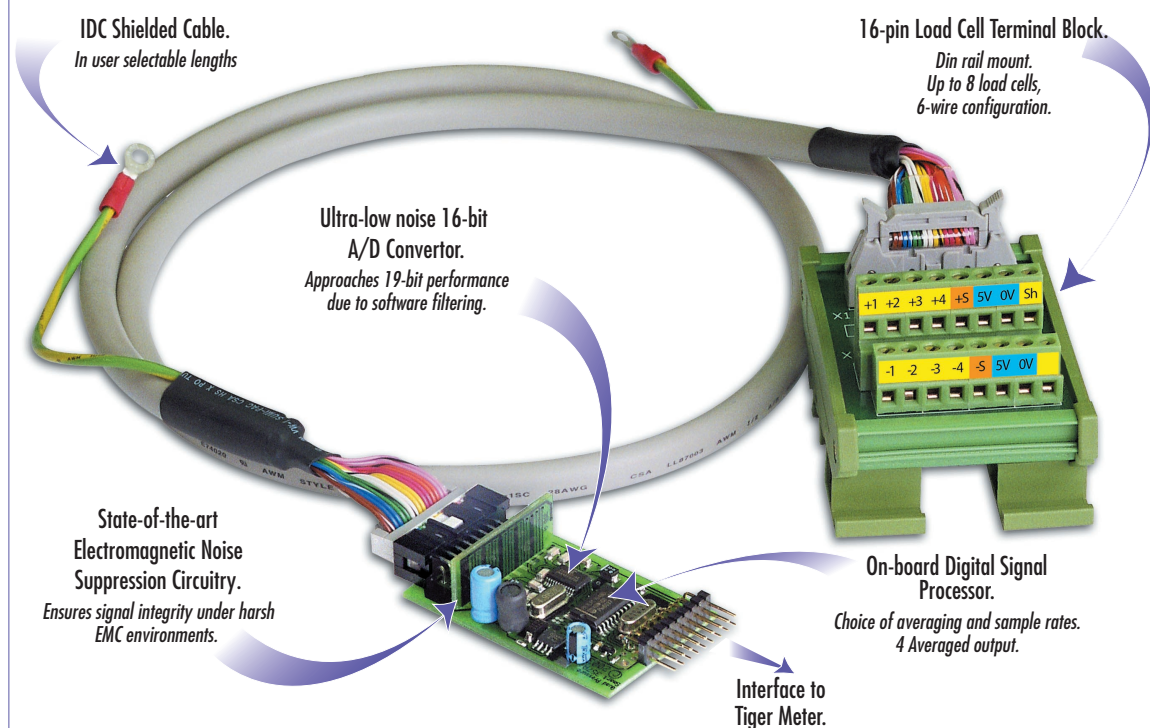


16-BIT SMART 4-CHANNEL LOAD CELL MODULE

16-BIT SMART 4-CH LOAD CELL MODULE



The cost effective solution to monitoring up to eight load cells on four individual channels.

This input module and terminal block interface can receive multiple load cell inputs normally found on hoppers, tanks, bins, and silos and is ideally suited for level and inventory monitoring in the heavy weighing industry. With four averaged load cell inputs from the terminal block to a 16-bit A/D converter in the input module, the ISS7 or ISS8 provides a diagnostic capability that allows damaged load cells to be quickly detected and repaired. In applications requiring weight measurement from different sources such as dry material handling, the input module can show how mass is distributed in a silo, or activate an alarm when wind loading exceeds a predetermined setting.

Input Module Order Code Suffix

ISS7 (50 Hz Rejection)

ISS8 (60 Hz Rejection)



Hardware Module Specifications

Excitation	5 V DC, 130 mA maximum.
Input Range	Software selectable for sensors from 1 mV/V to 20 mV/V.
Input Channels	Quad, independent gains. Zero X-talk between channels each having 19-bit effective resolution.
Input Sensitivity	0.08 μ V/Count maximum.
Zero Drift	± 40 nV/ $^{\circ}$ C typical.
Span Drift	± 5 ppm/ $^{\circ}$ C of full scale maximum.
Non-linearity	$\pm 0.003\%$ of full scale maximum.
Input Noise	160 nVp-p typical at 1 Hz output rate.
Signal Processing Rate	10 Hz maximum, 0.5 Hz minimum.

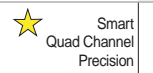
Software Module Features

Output Rates	A choice of average response outputs, 0.5-10 Hz.
Gain Select	Choice of industry standards, 1-20 mV/V.
Frequency Select	50 Hz (ISS7) / 60 Hz (ISS8) noise rejection.

Some Relevant Tiger 320 Series Operating System Features

Auto Zero Maintenance.
Set TARE, Reset TARE.
Setpoint Timer Functions.
Setpoint Register Reset and Trigger Functions.
On-demand Calibration.
BASIC Compiler for PLC Functions.
32-Point Linearization.
Totalizer and Serial Printing.

INPUTS



Quad Channel
Load-cell
Pressure

ISS7/8 is a 4-channel smart load cell input module that can provide excitation for a maximum of eight load cells. The input module can receive four independent sensor input signals through four channels from any combination of up to eight load cells.

Being a smart input module means that it can perform the following pre-processing functions on the input signals of all four channels, prior to processing in the Tiger 320 meter:

- Select the line frequency for all four inputs.
- Select the signal range for all four inputs.
- Select the averaged output rate for all four inputs.

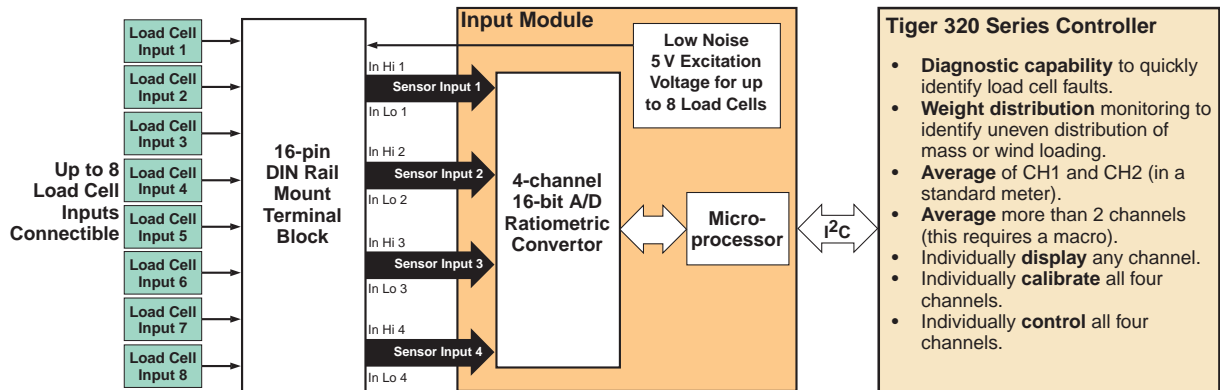


Figure 1 – Up to Eight Load Cell Sensor Inputs into Four Input Module Channels

The preferred method of connecting load cells to the ISS7/8 input module is via the DIN rail mount terminal block. Unlike simple junction boxes that combine all load cell input signals into one sensor input prior to processing in a controller, the load cell terminal block can interface eight load cells into as many as four independent sensor groups. For example, sensor input 1 could have four load cells, sensor input 2 could have two load cells, sensor input 3 could have one load cell, and sensor input 4 could also have one load cell. This provides four averaged signals for pre-processing via the four channels of the input module's 16-bit A/D convertor and built-in microprocessor.

Diagnostic Capability

Having four independent inputs provides a diagnostic capability to quickly detect which sensor input is faulty. Using the meter's view modes, all four input channel readings can be quickly viewed. This allows incorrectly installed, connected, or damaged load cells to be quickly identified and then repaired.

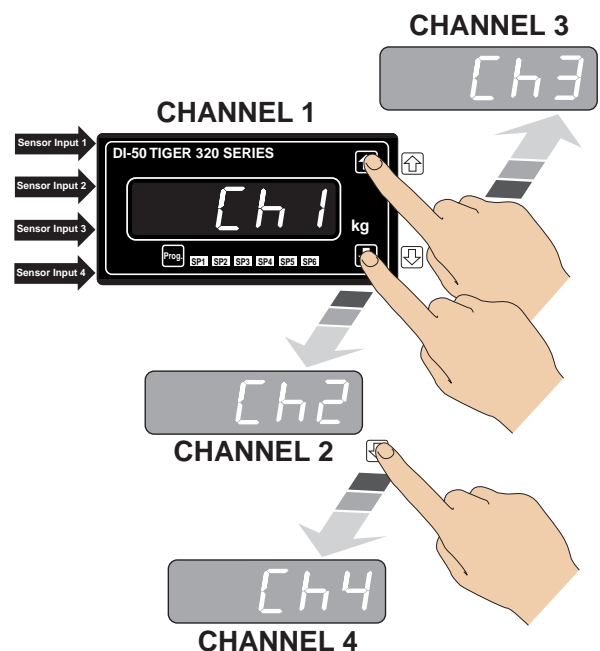


Figure 2 – Viewing all Four Channels

Weight Distribution Monitoring

Having four independent load cell inputs is also useful in the load distribution and wind loading areas of dry material handling. With individual inputs from each support on a silo, it is possible to detect uneven distribution of mass within the silo (See Figure 3). Wind loading is a potentially dangerous hazard with high silos, especially when empty. Setpoint alarms can be configured for each load cell to activate when the wind load exceeds a pre-set limit.

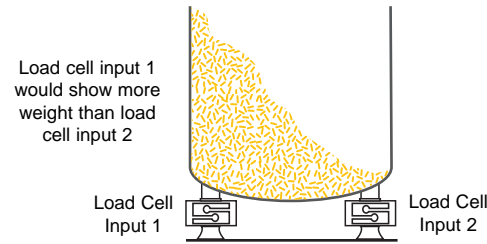


Figure 3 – Weight Distribution in Dry Material Silo

Component Layout

See
**Connecting Load Cells
to the Input Module**
for connection details

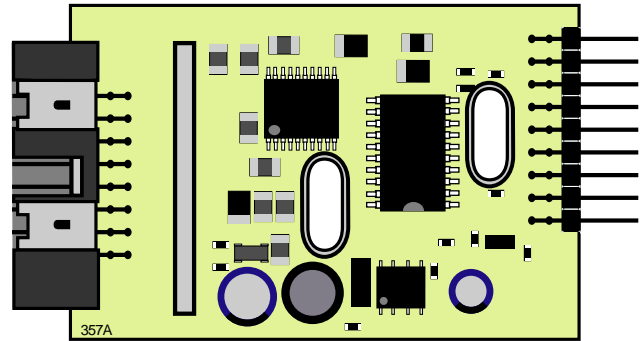


Figure 4 – ISS7/8 Input Module Component Layout

Connecting Load Cells to the Input Module

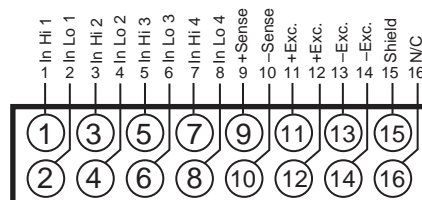
Connecting the load cells directly to the input module is an option, but means that a maximum of only four load cells can be connected and processed. In most cases connecting through the terminal block simplifies connections and allows for up to eight load cells to be connected (See Figure 5).

The external pinouts between the input module and the terminal block are shown in the table opposite:



The \pm sense connections are connected by jumper wires to the \pm excitation connections at the terminal block to minimize lead wire error. This is particularly important with multiple load cell operation.

Input Module Pin No.	Function	Junction Block Pin No.	Label
1	Input 1	15	+1
2		16	-1
3	Input 2	13	+2
4		14	-2
5	Input 3	11	+3
6		12	-3
7	Input 4	09	+4
8		10	-4
9	+Sense	07	+S
10		08	-S
11	+Exc	05	5 V
12		06	5 V
13	-Exc	03	0 V
14		04	0 V
15	Shield	01	Sh
16	n/c	02	-



See Figure 7 for details on connecting a single load cell to the terminal block

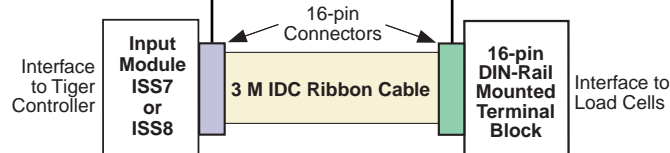


Figure 5 – Load Cell to Input Module Connections

Connection to the DIN rail mount terminal block and the input module is via a shielded 16-wire IDC cable available in user selectable lengths. For example, the Tiger 320 controller and input module could be sited about 5 meters from the load cells. In this case, the terminal block would be located close to the load cells and connected, by a 5 meter length of IDC cable, to the controller housed in an enclosure. Also, the controller could possibly be linked to a central control through a serial communications link (See Figure 6).

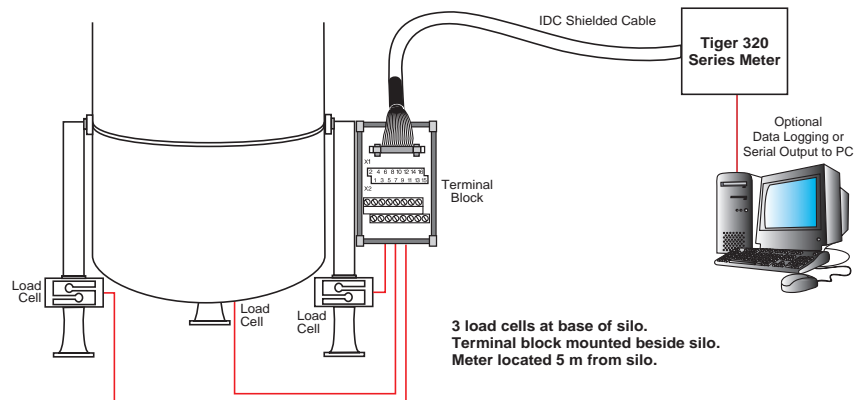


Figure 6 – Example of Three Load Cells Connected to the Meter via the Terminal Block

Alternatively, both the controller and the terminal block could be mounted on a DIN rail within an enclosure and connected using a standard short ribbon cable (See Figure 7).

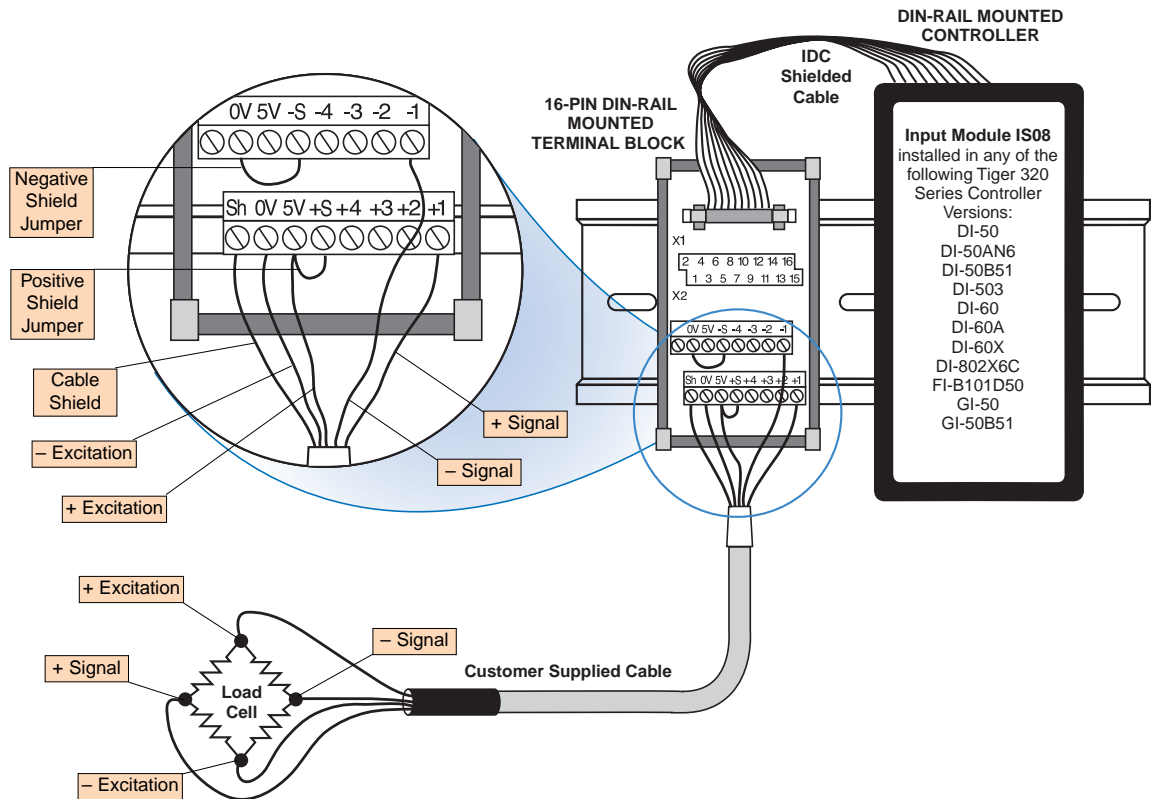


Figure 7 – Example of Single Load Cell Connected to the Meter via the Terminal Block

Smart Setup Registers

The meter uses three smart setup registers to configure smart input modules. ISS7 and ISS8 require **smart registers 1 and 2** to be set up.

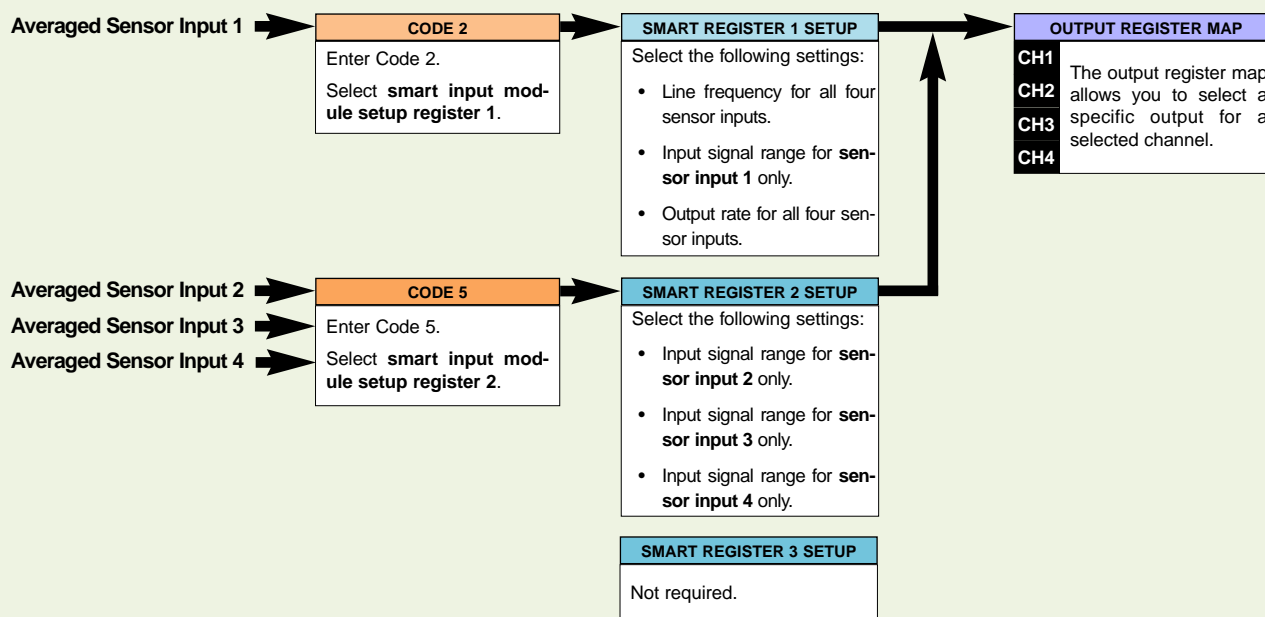
This input module produces four output registers, each being the averaged result of one or more input sensors. One of these registers can be transferred to CH1 via Code 2, the same or another register transferred to CH2 via Code 4, the same or another register transferred to CH3 via Code 5, and the same or another register transferred to CH4 via Code 6.

Smart register 1 allows you to select the following settings:

- A line frequency of 50 or 60 Hz for all four sensor inputs.
- The input signal range for sensor input 1 only from 1, 2, 3, or 20 mV/V.
- And the output rate for all four sensor inputs from 0.5, 1, 5, or 10 Hz (Note: If more than one type of load cell is installed, the output rate selected must correspond to the load cell requiring the fastest output rate).

Smart register 2 allows you to select the input signal range for sensor inputs 2, 3, and 4.

Smart Setup Register – Operational Flow Diagram



Programming Procedures

1 Press the **P** and **↑** buttons at the same time to enter the main programming mode.

2 Press the **P** button three times to enter Code 2. Set Code 2 to [X77].

Cod_2 [X77]

This setting enters the **smart register 1** code setup menu.

FIRST DIGIT
TIGER PROCESSING RATE
0 10 Hz
1 10 Hz
2 100 Hz
3 100 Hz

SECOND DIGIT
MEASUREMENT TASK
0 Voltage, Current
1 TC (3rd digit selects type of TC)
2 RTD 3-wire (3rd digit selects type of RTD)
3 RTD 2- or 4-wire (3rd digit selects type of RTD)
4 Frequency
5 Period
6 Counter
7 Smart Input Module

THIRD DIGIT
OUTPUT REGISTER MAP
0 Averaged signal SENSOR 1
1 Averaged signal SENSOR 2
2 Averaged signal SENSOR 3
3 Averaged signal SENSOR 4
4 -
5 -
6 -
7 Smart input module register 1 code setup

3 Press the **P** button.

SP7E1 [000]

This menu provides settings unique to **smart register 1** of input module ISS7/8.



FIRST DIGIT
LINE FREQUENCY
0 60 Hz rejection
1 -
2 50 Hz rejection
3 -



SECOND DIGIT
SENSOR 1 INPUT mV/V (5 V Exc.)
0 1 mV/V
1 2 mV/V
2 3 mV/V
3 20 mV/V
4 -
5 -
6 -
7 -



THIRD DIGIT
OUTPUT RATE
0 0.5 Hz averaged
1 1 Hz averaged
2 5 Hz averaged
3 10 Hz averaged
4 -
5 -
6 -
7 -



Note the output register map is different for each smart input module.

4 Using the   buttons, select the relevant **line frequency** rejection for all input sensors, the input range of **sensor 1**, and the **output rate** common to all sensor inputs.


5 Press the  button. The display returns to [Cod_2] [X77]. 

6 Using the   buttons, reset the 3rd digit in Code 2 to select an output register (sensor) from the output register map.

Note, **sensor 1** would normally be selected as the output register as this output is transferred to channel 1 in the meter.



Note the output register map is different for each smart input module.


7 Press the  button 3 times to enter Code 5. Set Code 5 to [X77].



FIRST DIGIT
CH3 POST PROCESSING
0 Direct Display of Input (no processing)
1 Square Root of Channel 3
2 Inverse of Channel 3
3 Meters with 4 kB memory NO Linearization
Meters with 32 kB memory 32-point Linearization of CH3 using Table 3
Note: All linearization tables are set up in the Calibration Mode [24X].

SECOND DIGIT
MEASUREMENT TASK
0 No function
1 Voltage, current
2 TC
3 RTD
4 Real time clock & timer
5 -
6 -
7 Smart input module

THIRD DIGIT
OUTPUT REGISTER MAP
0 Averaged signal SENSOR 1
1 Averaged signal SENSOR 2
2 Averaged signal SENSOR 3
3 Averaged signal SENSOR 4
4 -
5 -
6 -
7 Smart input module register 1 code setup

8 Press the  button.

This setting enters the **smart register 2** code setup menu.





Note the output registers in the 3rd digit are specific to ISS7/8. These registers vary for each different smart input module.



FIRST DIGIT
SENSOR 4 Input Range
0 1 mV
1 2 mV
2 3 mV
3 20 mV
4 -
5 -
6 -
7 -

SECOND DIGIT
SENSOR 3 Input Range
0 1 mV
1 2 mV
2 3 mV
3 20 mV
4 -
5 -
6 -
7 -


THIRD DIGIT
SENSOR 2 Input Range
0 1 mV
1 2 mV
2 3 mV
3 20 mV
4 -
5 -
6 -
7 -



9 Using the   buttons, select the **sensor 4 input** from the 1st digit, select the **sensor 3 input** from the 2nd digit, and select the **sensor 2 input** from the 3rd digit.

10 Press the  button to save the settings.

The display toggles between [Cod_5] and [X77].



11 Using the  button, reset the 3rd digit to 0 to leave the smart register 2 menu.

12 Press the  and  buttons at the same time to return to the operational display.

Select a Channel

Select the output register for the required channels

13 Press the **P** and **↑** button at the same time again to re-enter the main programming mode.

14 Press the **P** button three times to enter Code 2.

15 Set Code 2 to [X7X]. Select the required processing rate for **sensor 1** in the 1st digit and the required register map setting in the 3rd digit.



Note the output register map is different for each smart input module type.

CH1 [Cod_2] [X7X]

FIRST DIGIT
TIGER PROCESSING RATE
0 10 Hz
1 10 Hz
2 100 Hz
3 100Hz

SECOND DIGIT
MEASUREMENT TASK
0 Voltage, Current
1 TC (3rd digit selects type of TC)
2 RTD 3-wire (3rd digit selects type of RTD)
3 RTD 2- or 4-wire (3rd digit selects type of RTD)
4 Frequency
5 Period
6 Counter
7 Smart Input Module

THIRD DIGIT
OUTPUT REGISTER MAP
0 Averaged signal SENSOR 1
1 Averaged signal SENSOR 2
2 Averaged signal SENSOR 3
3 Averaged signal SENSOR 4
4 -
5 -
6 -
7 Smart input module register 1 code setup

16 If required enter Code 4 and select the required register map settings for **sensor 2** in the 2nd digit.

Note, the 1st and 3rd digits must be set to 0.

CH2 [Cod_4] [0X0]

FIRST DIGIT
MEASUREMENT TASK
0 Voltage, Current
1 TC (type as per 2nd digit)
2 RTD (type as per 2nd digit)
3 Second Digital Input Channel (type as per 2nd digit)

SECOND DIGIT
FOR VOLTAGE & CURRENT
0 Sensor 2 Input Disabled
1 Direct (no post processing)
2 Square Root of Sensor 2 Input
3 Inverse of Sensor 3 Input
4 Output Register 1 (smart module)*
5 Output Register 2 (smart module)*
6 Output Register 3 (smart module)*
7 Output Register 4 (smart module)*

**Note:*
The logic for **sensor 2** is not the same as **sensor 1**, **sensor 3**, or **sensor 4**. The 1st and 3rd digits must both be set to 0. Selecting 040 to 070 in the 2nd digit of Code 4 directly selects one of the following settings in the smart register 1 map (3rd digit):

2nd Digit	Output Register Map
4 selects	0 Averaged Signal 1
5 selects	1 Averaged Signal 2
6 selects	2 Averaged Signal 3
7 selects	3 Averaged Signal 4

17 If required enter Code 5 and select the required post processing settings for **sensor 3** in the 1st digit and the required register map setting in the 3rd digit.

CH3 [Cod_5] [X7X]

FIRST DIGIT
SENSOR 3 INPUT POST PROCESSING
0 Direct Display of Input (no processing)
1 Square Root of Sensor 3 Input
2 Inverse of Sensor 3 Input
3 Meters with 4 kB memory
NO Linearization
Meters with 32 kB memory
32-point Linearization of Sensor 3 Input using Table 3

Note:
All linearization tables are set up in the Calibration Mode [24X].

THIRD DIGIT
OUTPUT REGISTER MAP
0 Averaged signal SENSOR 1
1 Averaged signal SENSOR 2
2 Averaged signal SENSOR 3
3 Averaged signal SENSOR 4
4 -
5 -
6 -
7 Smart input module register 1 code setup

18 If required enter Code 6 and select the required post processing settings for **sensor 4** in the 1st digit and the required register map setting in the 3rd digit.

CH4 [Cod_6] [X7X]

Press the **P** button to save the settings.

FIRST DIGIT
SENSOR 4 INPUT POST PROCESSING
0 Direct Display of Input (no processing)
1 Square Root of Sensor 4 Input
2 Inverse of Sensor 4 Input
3 Meters with 4 kB memory
NO Linearization
Meters with 32 kB memory
32-point Linearization of Sensor 4 Input using Table 4

Note:
All linearization tables are set up in the Calibration Mode [24X].



Note the output register map is different for each smart input module type.

19 Press the **P** and **↑** buttons at the same time to return to the operational display.

Example Setup Procedure

Our customer requires to monitor the weight in a grain silo and also control dispensing the grain (See Figure 8).

Texmate installed an ISS7/8 input module connected to the load cells via a terminal block. Load cell sensors 2, 3, and 4 are installed below the silo legs and are used to monitor the silo weight. They are 20 tonne sensors with a 20 mV/V sensor signal. Load cell sensor 1 is used to control grain dispensing and is a 100 kg sensor with a 2 mV/V sensor signal.

All four load cells are configured with a 10 Hz output rate. This is necessary to keep up with the rate the grain is emptied from the silo.

1 Select 50 Hz input line frequency, with a 10 Hz averaged output rate for all sensors. Select a 2 mV/V sensor input for sensor 1:

In **CODE 2** select **X77** then press **P** button.

Display toggles between **SM11 000**

Set **SM11** to **213**

2 Select 20 mV/V voltage range for sensors 2, 3, and 4:

In **CODE 5** reset to **X77** then press **P** button.

Display toggles between **SM12 000**

Set **SM12** to **333**

3 Select sensor 1 as the dispensing weight for CH1:

In **CODE 2** select **X70**

4 Select the silo leg sensor 2 load cell for CH2:

In **CODE 4** select **X50**

5 Select the silo leg sensor 3 load cell for CH3:

In **CODE 5** select **X72**

6 Select the silo leg sensor 4 load cell for CH4:

In **CODE 6** select **X73**

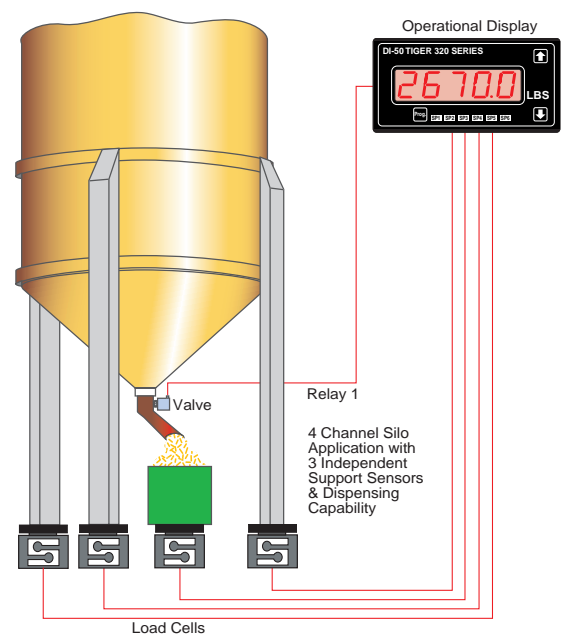


Figure 8 – Example 1: Monitoring Weight and Distribution

Customer Configuration Settings:

	1st Digit	2nd Digit	3rd Digit
57761			
57762			
CH1 Cod_2	1st Digit	2nd Digit	3rd Digit
		7	
CH2 Cod_4	1st Digit	2nd Digit	3rd Digit
	0		0
CH3 Cod_5	1st Digit	2nd Digit	3rd Digit
		7	
CH4 Cod_6	1st Digit	2nd Digit	3rd Digit
		7	

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