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Printed in U.S.A.
GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Durant Model 5883 is a versatile, five-digit, dual preset, bi-directional count control with both relay and transistor outputs. The control functions either as a "Reset to Preset" control with outputs occurring when the count reaches zero or a preset, or as a "Reset to Zero" control with outputs occurring when the count is equal to one or the other of the two preset numbers.

The 5883-1400 Model also features the ability to scale incoming counts. This means that for each pulse received on the count inputs, a fraction or multiple of that pulse is indicated on the display. Scaling is useful to make conversions between different units of measure (inches to centimeters, for example) or to totalize parts produced from multiple part manufacturing processing (such as six parts produced for each operation of a press).

The scale factor can be a number from 0.0001 to 9.9999. This number becomes a factor by which incoming count pulses are multiplied. The result of the multiplication is shown on the front panel display.

A non-volatile memory insures that the setup instructions will not be lost if power is interrupted. Count values will also be retained if a power loss interrupts a process or machine cycle.

The front panel of the control, Figure 1, is framed by a bezel that seals the panel to the mounting surface. A large, five-digit high visibility red LED display with a programmable decimal point position is located in the upper left portion of the panel. The keyboard has a polycarbonate Lexan front face and consists of ten data keys (0 through 9), "COUNT" key, "RESET" key, "FUNCTION" key and "ENTER" key. The "1" data key also serves as the "PRESET 1" key and the "2" key also serves as the "PRESET 2" key. The upper right portion of the front panel contains three yellow LED indicators for Count, Preset 1 and Preset 2 operation.

The rear panel, Figure 2, contains screw terminals for use with stripped wire, either solid or stranded, from 28 to 14 gauge. The rear panel also contains two plug-in type replaceable relays with "form-C" contacts.

The counter provides two-way serial communication with remote devices using standard ASCII code and three selectable Baud rates. Count and preset data can be sent and preset data and print request command can be received by the control via two 20-milliampere current loops. On Model 5883-1400 the Scale Factor may also be transmitted and received. Optional accessories are available to

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**Figure 1.** 5883 Dual Preset 5-Digit Electronic Control

- **5 DIGITS OF 0.56" HIGH RED LED DISPLAY WITH PROGRAMMABLE DECIMAL POINT**
- **FUNCTION KEY PERMITS PROGRAMMING OF OPERATING FUNCTIONS**
- **YELLOW LIGHT BARS INDICATE IF DISPLAY IS SHOWING COUNT VALUE, PRESET 1 VALUE OR PRESET 2 VALUE**
- **KEYBOARD PROGRAMMING OF PRESET DATA**
- **SEATED TOUCH SWITCH KEYBOARD**
- **NON-VOLATILE MEMORY**
- **BEZEL SEALS TO PANEL SURFACE WHEN MOUNTED WITH SUPPLIED GASKET**
convert the communication loop to RS232, parallel BCD and multiplexed BCD formats.

The relay and transistor outputs can be timed from 0.01 to 99.99 seconds inclusive, latched until reset complete, unlatched at reset, remain latched until an unlatch input occurs or unlatch when the counter reaches the alternate preset. Outputs can also be operated in the Reverse mode.

The count input circuit provides the user with several options:

1. Separate add and subtract inputs.
2. Count input with up/down control input.
3. Quadrature input.
4. Count doubling in any of the three above configurations.
5. Count up input with count inhibit input.
6. High or low speed operation. Low speed operation provides maximum immunity to contact bounce and noise.

The control is equipped with self-diagnostics that test the internal memories for faults. Should a fault be detected, an indication is given on the display. Displays and indicators are turned on in a patterned sequence for visual examination.
SPECIFICATIONS

POWER REQUIREMENTS:
AC Operation:
115/230 VAC (+10%, -20%) 47-63 Hz

DC Operation:
11-28 VDC

Power:
18 watts

DC POWER OUTPUT:
15 VDC (+1, -2).
150 mA if powered from AC or less than 24 VDC
100 mA if powered from 24 VDC or greater

NOTE: DC power output is only regulated if unit is powered by AC or greater than 18.5 VDC.

ENVIRONMENT:
Operating Temperature:
32 to 130° F (0 to 55° C)

Storage Temperature:
-40 to 160° F (-40 to 70° C)

Operating Humidity:
85% non-condensing relative

PHYSICAL:
Case Dimensions:
5.28" W x 2.62" H x 5.91" D
(136.7mm W x 66.5mm H x 150.1mm D)

Bezel Dimensions:
5.80" W x 3.04" H x 0.17" D
(147.3mm W x 77.2mm H x 4.3mmD)

LIP:
0.2 (5mm)

Panel Cut-out Dimensions:
5.43" W x 2.68" H
(138mm W x 68mm H, DIN)

Mounting Panel Thickness:
0.58" (14.7mm) maximum
(without optional spacer provided)
0.077" (1.96mm) maximum
(with optional spacer provided)
Front panel will provide watertight seal with gasket provided.

Case Material:
Cadon FRX plastic case with Lexan front face overlay

Weight:
2.2 lbs. (1.0Kg)

Display Size:
5 digits, 0.56" (14.2mm) H
(with programmable decimal point location)

Memory Types:
PROM, RAM, Non-volatile NVRAM

Power Output:
15 VDC, (+1, -2), 100 milliamps
(Output power is available only when the control is powered by AC line.)

COUNTER:
Count Range:
5 digits (0 to 99,999) with rollover

Preset Range:
5 digits (0 to 99,999) (2 Preset Ranges)

Count Modes:
Count with Add and Subtract inputs
Count with Up/Down direction input
(Hardware doubling for above modes is provided.)
Count with Count Inhibit input
Quadrature
Doubled Quadrature

Count Speed (Model 5883-0400):
0 to 10,000 counts per second (CPS) with Durant Shaft Encoders or solid state sensors with internal pull-up resistor.
0 to 7,500 CPS minimum for sensors with open collector transistor output
0 to 5,000 CPS when hardware doubling is implemented
0 to 150 CPS when Low Frequency jumpers are installed.

Count Speeds for Model 5883-1400 are shown on page 32.
SPECIFICATIONS

COUNT INPUT RATINGS:
The count inputs are designed to work with current sinking sensors (open-collector NPN transistor output with or without passive pull-up resistor) or contact closures to DC Common.

Input Voltage:
High state (Logical "1", sensor off or contact open):
- 10.5 to 24.5 VDC when control is powered by AC line
- 7.0 to 24.5 VDC when control is powered by 11 VDC
- 11.0 to 24.5 VDC when control is powered by 16 VDC

Low state (Logical "0", sensor on or contact closed):
- 0 to 4.5 VDC when control is powered by AC line
- 0 to 3.0 VDC when control is powered by DC supply

Input Impedance:
- 6800 ohms to 15 VDC when control is powered by AC line
- 6800 ohms to 10 VDC when control is powered by DC supply

Input Current:
- 20 mA peak, 3 mA steady state

Input Response:
High State (Logical "1", sensor off or contact open):
- High Speed (Low Speed jumpers not connected):
  - 110μsec minimum at 15 VDC (6,800 ohms to +DC)
  - 160μsec minimum at 13.5 VDC (50,000 ohms to +DC)

High State (Logical "1", sensor off or contact open):
Low Speed (Low Speed jumpers connected):
- 5.5 msec minimum at 15 VDC (6,800 ohms to +DC)
- 7.5 msec minimum at 13.5 VDC (50,000 ohms to +DC)

Low State (Logical "0", sensor on or contact closed):
High Speed (Low Speed jumpers not connected):
- 20 μsec minimum at 0.1 VDC (0 ohms to DC Common)

45 μsec minimum at 1.5 VDC (500 ohms to DC Common)

Low State (Logical "0", sensor on or contact closed):
Low Speed (Low Speed jumpers connected):
- 1.0 msec minimum at 0.1 VDC (0 ohms to DC Common)
- 2.0 msec minimum at 1.5 VDC (500 ohms to DC Common)

CONTROL INPUTS:
Impedance:
- 4.75K ohms to +5 VDC.

Threshold:
- High +3.5 to +22 VDC.
- Low +0.0 to +1.0 VDC.

Response Time:
- Min. High 5.3 mS.
- Min. Low 3.9 mS.

NOTE: The reset and unlatch signals will both occur in less than 200 microseconds after the input signal is detected. The start of the print will occur within 2 milliseconds after the input is detected if the unit is not counting.

OUTPUT RATINGS:

Relay Contacts
Type: Form C (SPDT)
U.L./C.S.A. Contact Ratings:
- 10 amps, resistive, @ 24 VDC or 230 VAC
- 1/3 HP @ 115 VAC or 230 VAC
- 150 VDC maximum switched voltage
Mechanical Life: 5,000,000 operations
Electrical Life: 100,000 operations at resistive rating

Transistor Outputs
Type: Open collector NPN transistor with Zener diode transient surge protection.
Load Voltage: 30 VDC maximum
Load Current: 300 milliamps maximum per transistor, 480 milliamps total for all transistors.

Rev. 50-59:
Use 90 milliamps per relay coil when calculating total transistor current.
SPECIFICATIONS

Rev. 60 - up:
Use 5 milliamps per relay coil when calculating total transistor current.

OUTPUT OPERATING MODES:

Turn On:
At preset value (Reset mode) (Both outputs)
At preset value (Preset mode) (Transistor output 1 and Relay K1 only)
At zero (Preset mode) (Transistor output 2 and Relay K2 only)

Turn Off:
After timeout (Both outputs)
At unlatch input signal (Both outputs)
When reset energized (Unlatch at reset) (Both outputs)
When reset deenergized (Latch until reset complete) (Both outputs)
At alternate preset (Both outputs)

Reverse:
Reversed operation of transistors and relays (Both outputs)

COUNTER OPERATING MODES:

Reset:
Reset to zero and count to preset 2

Preset:
Reset to preset 2 and count to zero

Auto Recycle
Maintained Reset
Momentary Reset

DIAGNOSTIC MODES:

ROM Checksum
RAM Bit Test
NVRAM Read/Write Test
NVRAM Store Test
NVRAM Checksum
Watchdog Timer
Display and LED Indicator Test

COMMUNICATIONS:

Interface Type:
Dual port 20 milliamp current loop

Speed:
110, 300 and 1200 Baud, user selectable

Data Type:
Standard ASCII code

Format:
Start bit, 7 ASCII data bits, Parity bit, one or two Stop bits
(Even parity for Serial Data Output, no parity for Serial Data Input)

Information Transmitted:
Count value
Preset 1 value
Preset 2 value
Scale Factor (Model 5883-1400 only)

Information Received:
Print request
Preset 1 value
Preset 2 value
Scale Factor (Model 5883-1400 only)

SCALE FACTOR (Model 5883-1400 only):
Range:
5 digits (0.0001 to 9.9999)
DESCRIPTION OF OPERATING MODES

COUNT MODES
The control has five count modes, which are: Count with separate add and subtract inputs, Count with direction control input, Count up with inhibit control input, Quadrature, and Doubled Quadrature.

Add and Subtract Inputs
The add and subtract mode allows separate signals to simultaneously add and subtract counts. It can be used to indicate material stretch, subtract defective parts from total parts produced, etc.

Count with Directional Control
Count with direction control mode uses one input for incoming count pulses and the other to inform the control whether the pulses should be used to add or subtract counts. Count with direction may be used when an item must be measured or positioned. Many types of sensors or control systems utilize counts signals of this nature.

In both of the above count modes, the counter will normally increment or decrement on the falling edge of the incoming count pulse. (The falling edge is defined as the moment in time when the pulse changes state from +DC to DC Common potential.) Doubling allows the counter to increment or decrement on both the falling and the rising edges of the pulse. (The rising edge is defined as the moment when the pulse changes state from DC Common to +DC potential.)

Count with Inhibit Control
The count up with inhibit control mode provides an input which increments the control and an input which causes incoming count pulses to be ignored. This mode can be used when defective material must be ignored or when inspection samples are taken without incrementing the counter. The count up with inhibit control mode may not be doubled.

Quadrature Inputs
Quadrature counting makes use of two count signals that are phase shifted by 90 degrees. The detection of which signal is rising first allows the counter to know in what direction the shaft is turning. When Quadrature count sources are being used, the Double Input must always be connected to DC Common to allow the quadrature signals to be decoded.

Quadrature Input Doubled
Doubled Quadrature is implemented by programming. This mode allows the counter to count on both the rising and falling edges of the incoming count pulses. The number of pulses per revolution of the shaft encoder is effectively doubled, increasing the resolution without any loss of accuracy.

COUNT SCALING
When the 5883-1400 receives a count pulse in any count mode, the 1 pulse is multiplied by the Scale Factor. The 5883-1400 adds the scaled value to the result for count-up pulses and subtracts the scaled value from the result for count-down pulses. The display shows the accumulated total in whole increments.

DECIMAL POINT LOCATION
The location of the decimal point on the display is programmed and may be located between any two digits on the display, or omitted. When a printer is connected to the serial communication output, the decimal point is printed.

The decimal point remains on the display whenever the actual value of the counter or the preset value is being displayed. It is not lit when function codes or other function entries are being displayed. The timeout function automatically displays the decimal point to indicate 0.01-second increments.

COUNTER OPERATING MODES
Reset Mode vs. Preset Mode
Reset mode is used when the counter should start at zero and count up to the preset values. Reset mode implies that when the "RESET" key is pressed or the Reset input is energized, the counter is reset to zero. In most cases when the Reset mode is programmed, the counter is initialized to zero before the process being controlled is started. When the control is in the Reset mode, the Transistor Output 2 and Relay K2 turn on when the counter reaches the preset 2 value (assuming Normal Output mode of operation).

Preset mode is used when the control must start at a preset value and count down to zero. Preset mode implies that when the "RESET" key is pressed or the Reset input is energized, the control is reset to preset 2; that is, forced to have a value equal to the
DESCRIPTION OF OPERATING MODES

preset 2 value. In most cases when the Preset mode is programmed, the counter is initialized to the preset 2 value before the process is started. When the control is in the Preset mode, the transistor output 2 and relay K2 turn on when the counter reaches zero (assuming Normal Output mode operation).

Automatic Recycle Operation
It may be desirable to have the control automatically reset itself for repeated cycles. Programming the Auto Recycle mode causes the control to automatically reset when it reaches Preset 1, Preset 2 or either, as the user desires. When in the Reset mode and the control reaches coincidence with the selected preset value, the transistor output and relay for that preset turn on and the counter is automatically reset to zero.

When in the Preset mode and the control reaches Preset 1 or zero, the transistor output and relay for that preset turn on and the counter is automatically reset to the Preset 2 value.

OUTPUT AND RELAY OPERATION
The relay and transistor outputs of the control are operated in parallel. Whenever Transistor Output 1 is on, relay K1 is on. Whenever Transistor Output 2 is on, relay K2 is on. For example, when the counter is in the Reset mode and the actual value of the counter reaches the Preset 2 value, Transistor Output 2 turns on (conducting to DC Common) and relay K2 energizes. When the counter is in the Preset mode and the actual value of the counter reaches zero, Transistor Output 2 turns on and relay K2 energizes.

Several of the user-programmed functions affect the operation of the transistor outputs and relays. Figure 3 provides a table showing the various functions and their effects on the transistor outputs and relays. The functions shown are:

- Output and Relay Status Operation (NORMAL/REVERSE)
- Latch Until Reset Complete (LURC)
- Unlatch at Reset (UAR)
- Reset or Preset mode select (RESET/PRESET)

Note that if a transistor output and relay are already off when the event specified occurs and the table indicates that they should be turned on, they remain off. Likewise, if they are on and the table shows that they should turn off, they remain on.

WARNING
A POWER OUTAGE CAUSES THE OUTPUTS AND RELAYS TO TURN OFF REGARDLESS OF THE OPERATING MODE SELECTED. BE SURE THAT THIS EFFECT IS NOT HAZARDOUS TO THE OPERATOR.

Once a transistor output and relay are energized, they remain on until unlatched by energizing the

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EVENT</th>
<th>NORMAL OUTPUTS</th>
<th>REVERSE OUTPUTS</th>
<th>NORMAL OUTPUTS</th>
<th>REVERSE OUTPUTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Counter reaches a Preset value</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>OFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counter reaches zero</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;RESET&quot; key pressed or Reset input energized</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>OFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;RESET&quot; key released or Reset input deenergized</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>ON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unlatch input energized</td>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>ON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timeout function (if used) times out</td>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>OFF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"ON" indicates that the Transistor output and relay turn on
"OFF" indicates that the Transistor output and relay turn off
"--" indicates that there is no change

*Transistor output 1 and relay K1 only
**Transistor output 2 and relay K2 only

Figure 3. Output and Relay Operation Table
associated Output Unlatch input. Un latch 1 input unlatches Transistor Output 1 and relay K1. Un latch
2 input unlatches Transistor Output 2 and relay K2.

The Timeout function allows a transistor output and relay to remain on for a time period which is user adjustable. The range of time allowable is from 0.01 to 99.99 seconds. At the end of the time duration specified, the transistor output and relay automatically turn off. As the table in Figure 3 shows, the operation is reversed if the Reverse Operation of a transistor output and relay has been programmed. A value of 0.00 causes the Timeout function to be inhibited. In this case, the transistor output and relay remain on until the Unlatch input is energized. Outputs 1 and 2 may be set to different timeout values.

The "RESET" key or the Reset Input may also be used to turn the transistor outputs and relays off if the Latch Until Reset Complete function or the Un latch At Reset function has also been programmed. Un latch at Reset turns them off when the "RESET" key is pressed or the Reset input is energized. Latch Until Reset Complete turns them off when the "RESET" key is released or the Reset input is deenergized. Outputs 1 and 2 may be Unlatched at Reset or Latched Until Reset Complete independently.

If either the Unlatch at Reset or Latch Until Reset Complete mode is selected, the "RESET" key or input, the Unlatch input, or the Timeout function will unlatch the associated relay and transistor output. In this case the relay and transistor are unlatched by whichever occurs first.
GENERAL
When mounting, the location selected must provide for adequate air circulation space around the unit.
Avoid locating the unit near instruments and/or equipment that generate excessive heat.
Figure 4 shows recommended cutout and product details as well as mounting details.

GENERAL WIRING PRACTICES
1. Disconnect all power before wiring terminals. A safety hazard exists if this precaution is not observed. Treat all control and count inputs as hazardous since they may carry line voltage.

NOTE: USE OF OPTIONAL SPACER AND GASKET REDUCES UNIT DEPTH FROM 5.81" (150.1mm) TO 5.38" (137.3mm)

Figure 4. Panel Mounting Dimensions
2. Use shielded cables for count signals, control input and communications signals. Connect shield to common (terminal 2, 3, or 4) of counter to terminate properly.

3. Keep all signal lines as short as possible.

4. Do NOT bundle or route signal lines with power or machine control wiring. Use separate conduit for power and signal wires.

5. Provide “clean” power to the counter. In severe cases, power may have to be filtered or a separate power source used. Do not use the same power source that is supplying the loads.

6. Use 18 ga. minimum (1mm², 600V) and 14 ga. maximum (2.1mm², 600V) wire for AC power wiring.

7. See Figure 8 for the correct fuse to be used in the power input wiring.

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**TERMINAL IDENTIFICATION**

**NOTE:** Terminals not listed are unidentified and must remain unconnected.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>19</th>
<th>11-16V DC SUPPLY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15V DC POWER OUTPUT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>DC COMMON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>RELAY CONTACT NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>RELAY CONTACT COM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>RELAY CONTACT NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>AC POWER INPUT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>AC POWER INPUT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>AC POWER INPUT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>AC POWER INPUT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>RELAY CONTACT NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>RELAY CONTACT COM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>RELAY CONTACT NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>CHASSIS GROUND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>SERIAL DATA INPUT -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>SERIAL DATA INPUT +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>SERIAL DATA OUTPUT +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>SERIAL DATA OUTPUT -</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Figure 5. Terminal Designations
INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

TERMINAL ASSIGNMENTS AND FUNCTION

#1 - BYPASS PRESET 1 INPUT
Connecting this terminal to DC Common causes the counter to ignore preset 1, regardless of the value entered. As the counter is counting and reaches Preset 1, relay K1 and Transistor Output 1 remain unenergized, effectively bypassing Preset 1 operation.

#2 - RELAY K1 AND TRANSISTOR OUTPUT 1 UNLATCH INPUT
When this input terminal is connected to DC Common through a contact closure or current sinking solid state sensor, relay K1 and Transistor Output 1 unlatch. If the relay and transistor output are not energized, connection to this terminal has no effect. If the relay and transistor outputs have been programmed to time out and the time out period has begun, energization of this input will turn the output "OFF" prematurely. If the Reverse-Outputs mode is selected, this input Latches rather than Unlatches the output and relay.

#3 - RELAY K2 AND TRANSISTOR OUTPUT 2 UNLATCH
This input operates the same as #2 above except it applies to relay K2 and Transistor Output 2.

#5 - TRANSISTOR OUTPUT 1
This output is an open collector NPN transistor with built-in transient overvoltage protection in the form of zener diode clamping. The transistor is rated at 30 VDC maximum and can sink up to 300 milliamps.

This output is energized whenever the counter reaches the Preset 1 value.

#6 - TRANSISTOR OUTPUT 2
This output operates the same as #5 above except that it energizes whenever the counter reaches the Preset 2 value in the Reset mode or zero in the Preset mode.

#8, 9, 12 and 21 - DC COMMON
These terminals are internally connected to the negative side of the DC power supply.

#10 and 14 - COUNT INPUTS
These two count inputs are used to increment or decrement the counter. Terminal #14 is labeled "COUNT INPUT 1" and terminal #10 is "COUNT INPUT 2". The table shown in Figure 6 lists the operation of the two count inputs as related to the count function, and indicates how each input causes the counter to operate when a DC Common signal is applied.

#11 and 13 - LOW FREQUENCY SELECT INPUTS
When contact closures are used for count sources, it must be remembered that the contacts will bounce slightly each time they close. This slight bounce can cause extra counts to be entered into the counter. Limiting the allowable frequency response at the count inputs can eliminate this effect. The low frequency select terminals reduce the count input frequency response from 7500 PPS to 150 PPS when they are connected to DC Common. Terminal #13 is LOW FREQUENCY SELECT for COUNT INPUT 1 (terminal #14) and terminal #11 is LOW FREQUENCY SELECT for COUNT INPUT 2 (terminal #10). Low frequency is selected by placing a jumper between terminal #11 and/or terminal #13 and DC Common. Use the Low Frequency inputs whenever possible to guard against electrical noise and interference.

#15 - PROGRAM INHIBIT INPUT
The PROGRAM INHIBIT terminal, when connected to DC Common through the use of a jumper, prevents all of the programming functions from being changed. Modification of the Preset values can also be prevented with this jumper if Function Code 41, Preset Lock, is set to a "1".

#16 - PRINT REQUEST/DISPLAY LATCH
When the PRINT REQUEST terminal is connected to DC Common, the current count value or the current preset value or both are immediately transmitted through the SERIAL DATA OUTPUT terminals, #35 and #36. The data is transmitted once each time the Print Request input is energized. The input must be deenergized and energized again for each transmission. The type of information transmitted is controlled by the Send Data function.

This terminal also serves to latch the value on the display while the control continues counting. When this terminal is energized, the count value being displayed is stored on the display and remains latched while the input is energized. The display returns to showing the value of the counter when the input is deenergized.
INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNT MODE</th>
<th>INPUT 1 (Term. #14)</th>
<th>INPUT 2 (Term. #10)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Separate add and subtract</td>
<td>Subtract counts</td>
<td>Add counts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count up with inhibit control</td>
<td>Add counts</td>
<td>Inhibit counts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quadrature *</td>
<td>Input A</td>
<td>Input B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count with up/down control</td>
<td>Count input</td>
<td>Up/Down control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doubled quadrature</td>
<td>Input A</td>
<td>Input B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*NOTE: For both Quadrature modes, the wires to inputs #1 and #2 may be interchanged to reverse count direction. Terminal #18 must also be tied to DC Common (terminal #8 or #12) for proper quadrature operation.

Figure 6. Count Input Operating Modes

#17 - RESET INPUT
When terminal #17 is connected to DC Common through an external switch, relay, or sensor, the counter is remotely reset. If the counter is programmed to be in the Reset mode, energizing this input returns the counter value to zero. If the counter is programmed to be in the Preset mode, the counter value is changed to the preset value. In either case, if the Unlatch At Reset or Latch Until Reset Complete mode of operation is selected, for either Output 1 or 2 or both, the input unlatches the selected combination of transistor outputs and relays, in addition to resetting the control. The Reset input has the same function as the front panel "RESET" key.

#18 - DOUBLE INPUT
Connecting the DOUBLE INPUT to DC Common selects count doubling for either the Add and Subtract or the Count With Direction Control count modes. When either Quadrature or Doubled Quadrature count mode is selected, the Double Input must be connected to DC Common for proper operation.

#19 - BATTERY OR EXTERNAL 11-16 VDC SUPPLY
The power source can be either an external battery (11 to 16 volts) or a 15 VDC power supply. Connect this terminal to the positive side of the external low voltage supply and a DC Common terminal to the negative side.

#20 - 15 VDC POWER OUTPUT
This terminal may be used to power external devices such as sensors, a shaft encoder, or indicator lamps. The terminal supplies a regulated 15 VDC (+1V, -2V) to the loads at a maximum of 100 milliamps. The 15 VDC supply is generated only when the unit is powered by 115 or 230 VAC.

#22 through 24 and #29 through 31 - RELAY CONTACTS
Each of the 2 internal relays provides a set of 5 amp resistive dry form "C" contacts (SPDT) rated at 115 or 230 VAC. For K1 terminal #23 is common to terminal #22 (NC) and terminal #24 (NO). For K2 terminal #30 is common to terminal #29 (NC) and terminal #31 (NO).

#25 through 28 - AC POWER INPUT
For 115 VAC operation, jumper terminal #25 to #28, and #26 to #27. Connect the AC line power to #25 and #26.
For 230 VAC operation, jumper #26 to #28. Connect the AC line power to #25 and #27.

#32 - CHASSIS GROUND
This terminal must be connected to earth ground to provide proper noise immunity. When shielded cable is used for sensors or communications wiring, connect the shields to this terminal.

When the unit is being used in a mobile, battery power application, this terminal MUST be connected to CHASSIS GROUND.
A factory installed green wire connects this terminal to DC Common. This is done to provide added immunity to static discharge and electrical interference. In control systems incorporating several electronic devices, it is accepted practice to provide one SYSTEM grounding point. In this case the green wire as provided may be removed and SEPARATE green wires attached to both Chassis Ground and DC Common for connection to the common system grounding point.

For applications which require isolated DC Common and Chassis Ground, the green jumper may be removed entirely. However, extra care must be taken to route current carrying wires away from the counter as much as possible. Shields in transducer cables should be connected to Chassis Ground wherever possible.

#33 and 34 - SERIAL DATA INPUT
The serial communications inputs are used to receive new preset values and print requests. The interface utilized is a standard 20 milliamp current loop with a user selectable Baud rate.

Terminal #33 is the negative side of the current loop and #34 is the positive side. When connecting serial communications between the unit and any other device, note that SERIAL DATA OUT PLUS (SDO+) from the transmitting device is wired to the SERIAL DATA IN MINUS (SDI-) of the counter. Likewise, SDO- from the transmitting device is wired to SDI+ of the counter.

#35 and 36 - SERIAL DATA OUTPUT
The counter has serial communications output which may be used to transmit the current count value, the preset 1 value, the preset 2 value or any combination. The Baud rate of the 20 milliamp current loop is user selectable. However, the Baud rate selected is the same for serial input and serial output communications.

Terminal #36 is the negative side of the output current loop and terminal #35 is the positive side. When connecting serial communications between the counter and any other device, note that SERIAL DATA OUT PLUS (SDO+) from the counter is wired to SERIAL DATA IN MINUS (SDI-) of the device receiving the data. Likewise, SDO- from the counter is wired to SDI+ of the receiving device.

INTERCONNECTION
After determining the desired operating mode, select the appropriate figure 7 through 20 for connection diagrams for the application.
INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS/WIRING

PANEL MOUNTING
The panel mounting kit includes: (1) mounting gasket, (2) mounting clips and (2) screws.

Refer to the dimension diagram in Figure 4 for a drawing of the correct installation of these parts.

The mounting gasket is coated on one side with a contact adhesive and a paper backing. Care should be taken during the gasket installation that the gasket be correctly positioned on the panel at the first attempt. Attempting to re-position the gasket once the adhesive has come in contact with the panel is likely to deform or tear the gasket. This may result in an improper seal. For best results, follow these directions:

1. Stand the counter on a desk or table with its display down, screw terminals up.
2. Remove and discard the center square of the gasket at the scribe marks in the gasket and paper backing. Do not remove the backing from the remaining outer rim.
3. Slide the gasket down the unit until it is in position at the rear of the unit’s front bezel. The paper backing side should be up.
4. Insert the tip of a knife between the paper and the gasket and, while holding the gasket down to the unit with the knife, peel off the paper backing.
5. Slide the unit through the panel cutout until the gasket firmly adheres to the panel.
6. Install the mounting clips and screws as shown in the diagram above. Do not overtighten the mounting screws. The screws should be tight enough to firmly hold the unit in place, but not so tight as to squeeze the gasket out from behind the front bezel.
7. A switch shall be included in the building installation:
   - It shall be in close proximity to the equipment and within easy reach of the operator.
   - It shall be marked as the disconnecting device for the equipment.
   - Switches and circuit breakers in Europe must comply with IEC 947.

---

Figure 7. 115 VAC 47/63 Hz Power Connection
INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS/WIRING

Fuse Size

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AC Power In</th>
<th>U.S.</th>
<th>European</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>115 V, 60 Hz</td>
<td>1/8 amp</td>
<td>T125mA, 250 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115 V, 50 Hz</td>
<td>1/4 amp</td>
<td>T250 mA, 250 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>230 V, 60 Hz</td>
<td>1/16 amp</td>
<td>T60 mA, 250 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>230 V, 50 Hz</td>
<td>1/8 amp</td>
<td>T125 mA, 250 V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

U.S. | EUROPE
GREEN | GREEN/YELLOW
BLACK | BLUE
RED | BROWN

CHASSIS GROUND

230 VAC

THIS GREEN WIRE CONNECTS DC COMMON AND CHASSIS GROUND. (See Text for Terminal #32)

Figure 8. 230 VAC 47/63 Hz Power Connection

12 VDC POWER SUPPLY OR BATTERY +12 V @ 1 AMP

CHASSIS GROUND

COMMON

Figure 9. 12 VDC Power Connection
Figure 10. Count Input Wiring

Figure 11. Quadrature Encoder Count Input Wiring
Figure 12. Encoder with Directional Control Count Input Wiring

Figure 13. Add and Subtract Count Input Wiring

NOTE: INSTALL LOW FREQUENCY JUMPER(S) WHEN COUNT SOURCE IS A CONTACT CLOSURE.
Figure 14. Remote Reset Wiring

Figure 15. Latch Until Contact Closure Wiring

Figure 16. Bypass Preset 1 Input Wiring
Figure 17. Using Transistor Outputs to Drive Loads

Figure 18. Program Inhibit Wiring

NOTE: JUMPER MAY BE INSTALLED FOR PERMANENT PROGRAM INHIBIT.

KEYLOCK SWITCH

SWITCH MUST BE CLOSED TO PREVENT PROGRAM FROM BEING CHANGED.
Figure 19. Serial Communications to Durant Communications Convertor
OPERATION

DISPLAY
The five-digit numeric display normally indicates the counter value. When presets or functions are being programmed, the display indicates either the function code or the data being programmed. When power is applied to the counter, the display flashes at 1/2 second intervals for 4 seconds. The counter will accept counts during this period.

INDICATORS
Three yellow LED indicators in the form of "light bars" are located to the right of the display. These light bars indicate what is being displayed, the count value, preset 1 value or preset 2 value. All three are off when functions are being interrogated or modified.

KEYBOARD
Data Entry Keys (0 through 9)
The data entry keys are used to enter preset values, function codes and parameters.

"PRESET 1" Key (1)
The "1" key also serves as the "PRESET 1" key. The "PRESET 1" key is used to select the Preset 1 value for interrogation or modification.

"PRESET 2" Key (2)
The "2" key also serves as the "PRESET 2" key. The "PRESET 2" key is used to select the Preset 2 value for interrogation or modification.

"COUNT" Key
The use of this key after an interrogation or modification of an operating function will cause the count to display.

"FUNCTION" Key
The "FUNCTION" key is used to change the programmable functions. When this key is pressed and followed by 2 digit code, the function to be interrogated or modified is selected.

The "FUNCTION" key permits the programming of all functions except preset.

"RESET" Key
The "RESET" key is used to reset the counter. If the "Unlatch At Reset" or the "Latch Until Reset Complete" function is programmed, the "RESET"
key may be used to unlatch the transistor output and relay.

"ENTER" Key
When the "FUNCTION" key is pressed and a code is specified, the "ENTER" key is used to terminate and enter the code. The "ENTER" key is also used to terminate and enter a programmed value or a preset value.

FUNCTION CODES
The control has many different programmable operating modes and selectable options. The user must select which of these functions will be used and how they should operate by specifying a Function Code on the keyboard and entering the correct value choice to select the desired mode. The functions may be reprogrammed at any time if the Program Inhibit terminal (terminal #15) is not connected to DC Common.

While the user is programming the various functions and their entry choices, the counter continues to operate normally, even though the display does not indicate the current value of the counter. This allows the operating parameters to be changed while the process being controlled is running. See Figure 20 for a complete table of the functions and their allowable entry choices.

!! WARNING

CHANGING FUNCTION CODE VALUES WHILE THE PROCESS IS OPERATING MAY BE HAZARDOUS TO THE OPERATOR AND/OR THE MACHINERY. USE EXTREME CAUTION. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE PROCESS BE STOPPED BEFORE FUNCTION CODE VALUES ARE MODIFIED WHenever POSSIBLE.

If an invalid Function Code is specified, the control ignores the selection and displays the current count value. An invalid Function Code is any code not listed in Figure 20.

If an invalid value is entered in a Function Code, the control ignores the entry and retains the previous setting. An invalid value is any value other than those allowable values listed in Figure 20.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FUNCTION</th>
<th>FUNCTION CODE</th>
<th>ENTRY CHOICES</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CURRENT COUNT VALUE</td>
<td>COUNT KEY</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>Shows current count value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRESET 1</td>
<td>PRESET 1</td>
<td>*0 to 99,999</td>
<td>Defines Preset 1 value. (Factory set value is zero.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRESET 2</td>
<td>PRESET 2</td>
<td>*0 to 99,999</td>
<td>Defines Preset 2 value. (Factory set value is zero.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCALE FACTOR</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.0001 to 9.9999 *1.0000</td>
<td>Defines scale factor value. (Factory set value is 1.0000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUNT OPERATION MODE</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>*0</td>
<td>Count with separate add (Input 2) and subtract (Input 1).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Count up (Input 1) with Inhibit control (Input 2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>NOTE: This mode cannot be doubled with double input.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Quadrature. NOTE: Double input MUST be connected to DC Common.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Count (Input 1) with up/down control (Input 2).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Doubled Quadrature. NOTE: Double Input MUST be connected to DC Common.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DECIMAL POINT DISPLAY LOCATION</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>*0</td>
<td>No decimal points are displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0000.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>00.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RELAY K1 AND TRANSISTOR OUTPUT 1</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>.00</td>
<td>No timeout. Relay remains closed and transistor output remains on until unlatched via Unlatch input.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIMEOUT OPERATION</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>Seconds of delay before relay and transistor output unlatch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>to 99.99</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*10.00</td>
<td>Factory set value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RELAY K2 AND TRANSISTOR OUTPUT 2</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>.00</td>
<td>No timeout. Relay remains closed and transistor output remains on until unlatched via Unlatch input.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIMEOUT OPERATION</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>Seconds of delay before relay and transistor output unlatch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>to 99.99</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*10.00</td>
<td>Factory set value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RELAY AND TRANSISTOR OUTPUT OPERATION</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>*0</td>
<td>Normal outputs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Reverse Output 1 only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Reverse Output 2 only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Reverse both outputs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Choices shown with asterisks are the factory set values.

Figure 20. Function Code Programming Table
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FUNCTION</th>
<th>FUNCTION CODE</th>
<th>ENTRY CHOICES</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNLATCH AT ALTERNATE PRESET</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>*0</td>
<td>No unlatch at alternate presets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Unlatch Output 1 at Preset 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Unlatch Output 2 at Preset 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Unlatch Output 1 at Preset 2 and Output 2 at Preset 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RELAY AND TRANSISTOR OUTPUT LATCH UNTIL RESET COMPLETE</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>*0</td>
<td>See Figure 3 for description.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>No LURC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>LURC Output 1 only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>LURC Output 2 only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RELAY AND TRANSISTOR OUTPUT UNLATCH AT RESET</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>*0</td>
<td>See Figure 3 for description.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>No UAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>UAR Output 1 only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>UAR Output 2 only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRESET LOCK</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>*0</td>
<td>Presets Unlocked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Presets Locked when Program Inhibit (terminal 15) is connected to DC Common.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RESET/PRESET MODE SELECT</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>*0</td>
<td>Reset mode. Counter is reset to zero when the &quot;RESET&quot; key is pressed or the reset input (terminal #17) is energized. Relay K1 and Transistor Output 1 change state when the value of the counter reaches the Preset 1 number. Relay K2 and Transistor Output 2 change state when the counter reaches the Preset 2 number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Reset mode. Counter is reset to the Preset 2 number when the &quot;RESET&quot; key is pressed or the reset input (terminal #17) is energized. Relay K1 and Transistor Output 1 change state when the value of the counter reaches the Preset 1 number. Relay K2 and Transistor Output 2 change state when the value of the counter reaches zero.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUTO RECYCLE</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>*0</td>
<td>No Auto Recycle. Counter continues to count after either preset coincidence is reached.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Auto Recycle. Counter automatically resets (Reset mode) or presets (Preset mode) at Preset 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Counter automatically resets (Reset mode) or presets (Preset mode) at Preset 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Counter automatically resets (Reset mode) or presets (Preset mode) at either Preset 1 or Preset 2.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Choices shown with asterisks are the factory set values.

Figure 20. Function Code Programming Table (Continued)
## OPERATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FUNCTION</th>
<th>FUNCTION CODE</th>
<th>ENTRY CHOICES</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RESET INPUT OPERATING MODE</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>*0</td>
<td>Maintained. Counter remains reset until the Reset input is deenergized or the &quot;RESET&quot; key is released.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Momentary. Instantaneously reset when input is energized or when &quot;RESET&quot; key is pressed. Then allows counter to operate normally regardless of whether reset input is held energized or &quot;RESET&quot; key is continuously being pressed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCALER RESET</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Reset Scaler when &quot;RESET&quot; key is pressed or when Reset Input is energized.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Model 5883-1400 only)</td>
<td></td>
<td>*1</td>
<td>Reset Scaler as above or when Counter performs Auto Recycle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMUNICATIONS SPEED</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>110 Baud (Send and receive data at 110 bits per second.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*1</td>
<td>300 Baud.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1200 Baud.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMUNICATING TYPE</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>*0</td>
<td>Transmit count and both preset values when Print Request input is energized or a Print Request incoming communication (ASCII &quot;?&quot;) is received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Model 5883-0400 only)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Transmit count and Preset 2 only as above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Transmit Preset 1 and Preset 2 only as above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Transmit Preset 2 only as above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Transmit count and Preset 1 only as above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Transmit count only as above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Transmit Preset 1 only as above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Allow no transmission (CR &amp; LF only).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMUNICATING TYPE</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>&quot;Y&quot; Value</td>
<td>Transmit count and both preset values when Print Request input is energized or a Print Request incoming communication (ASCII &quot;?&quot;) is received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proper selection of two digits, &quot;XY&quot;, determines combination of values to be transmitted.</td>
<td></td>
<td>*0</td>
<td>Transmit count and Preset 2 only as above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Transmit Preset 1 and Preset 2 only as above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;00&quot; transmits all values, &quot;17&quot; transmits no values.</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Transmit Preset 2 only as above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Model 5883-1400 only)</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Transmit count and Preset 1 only as above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Transmit count only as above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Transmit Preset 1 only as above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Allow no transmission (CR &amp; LF only).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Allow no transmission of Scale Factor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;X&quot; Value</td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Y&quot; Value</td>
<td>Transmit Scale Factor as above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*0</td>
<td>Allow no transmission of Scale Factor.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Choices shown with asterisks are the factory set values.

Figure 20. Function Code Programming Table (Continued)
## OPERATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FUNCTION</th>
<th>FUNCTION CODE</th>
<th>ENTRY CHOICES</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PRINT ON RESET</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>*0</td>
<td>No Print on Reset. Print when Print Request input is energized or Print Request communication (ASCII &quot;?&quot;) is received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Print on Reset. Print when Reset input is energized. Then automatically reset. No counts are lost with the Print on Reset option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SELF-DIAGNOSTIC MODE</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>*0</td>
<td>Return to normal operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Perform self-diagnostics. Returns to &quot;0&quot; upon successful completion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SELECT FACTORY-SET PARAMETERS</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Return to normal operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Reset all function codes to the factory set values.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Choices shown with asterisks are the factory set values.

Figure 20. Function Code Programming Table (continued)
When shipped from the factory, the control is programmed with the Function Codes set as indicated in Figure 20 with asterisks (*). When the user changes the values for any or all of the functions, the new values are stored in the non-volatile memory of the counter. This means that the new values are permanently stored until reprogrammed, even if power fails.

If it is desired to return the control to the factory set values after being reprogrammed, enter a value of "1" in function 43.

CHANGING THE PRESET VALUE
The preset values may be changed at any time regardless of whether the Program Inhibit jumper is installed or not. However, if FUNCTION CODE 41, Preset Lock, is set to "1" and the PROGRAM INHIBIT jumper is installed, the presets are "locked" and cannot be changed unless the Program Inhibit jumper is first removed.

To change the value of Preset 1 or Preset 2, follow these steps:

1. Press the "PRESET 1" or "PRESET 2" key. The display will show the current value for that preset. If the value displayed is the same as the desired value, proceed to step 4.

2. Key in the new preset value. Upon pressing the first key, the current preset value disappears and the digit which was pressed appears. Each successive digit displays as it is pressed.

3. Press the "ENTER" key. The display blanks for a moment and then redispays the new preset. This confirms that the new value has been entered.

4. Press the "COUNT" key. The display returns to showing the current count value.

5. If both presets must be entered, return to step 1.

PREVENTING PRESET MODIFICATION
To avoid accidental change to the preset values, it is recommended that the ability to change the presets be inhibited whenever possible.

To allow the presets to be inhibited, Function Code 41, Preset Lock, must be set to a "1". In the mode, Preset 1 and Preset 2, values cannot be changed when the Program Inhibit input is energized (see "Inhibiting Program Modifications" below).

DISABLING THE FRONT PANEL RESET KEY
Select the Momentary Reset mode (enter "1" in function 82) and install a jumper from the reset input (terminal #17) to DC Common. This disables the Front Panel Reset key and prevents the operator from accidentally resetting the counter.

The jumper may be replaced by a normally closed contact. In this case the counter is reset externally by opening and closing this contact.

If power is interrupted, the counter is not reset when power is reapplied.

INHIBITING PROGRAMMING MODIFICATIONS
The function codes and their values may be accessed and modified whenever the control has power applied, including times when the process being controlled is running.

WARNING

CHANGING FUNCTION CODE VALUES WHILE THE PROCESS IS OPERATING MAY BE HAZARDOUS TO THE OPERATOR AND/OR THE MACHINERY. USE EXTREME CAUTION. WHENEVER POSSIBLE, STOP THE PROCESS BEFORE ATTEMPTING TO MODIFY FUNCTION CODE VALUES.

To avoid accidental change to the function code values, it is recommended that the ability to change them be removed by installing a jumper between the PROGRAM INHIBIT terminal and DC Common on the rear of the control. When installed, all of the functions may be interrogated but not modified.
PROGRAMMING PROCEDURES

GENERAL
This section deals with the selection and entry of the function codes and their values. The step-by-step procedure is given for entry of function codes followed by a discussion of the procedure used to determine which combination of features is needed to satisfy a specific application of the control. Once a decision has been made, certain parts of this section may be skipped as indicated.

PROGRAMMING FUNCTION CODES
Function codes may be programmed or interrogated at any time while the control is operating.

⚠️ WARNING
CHANGING FUNCTION CODE VALUES WHILE THE PROCESS IS RUNNING MAY BE HAZARDOUS TO THE OPERATOR AND/OR MACHINERY. USE EXTREME CAUTION. WHenever possible, stop the process before attempting to modify function code values.

All functions including the preset values can be protected from accidental change by installing a jumper between the PROGRAM INHIBIT input (terminal #15) and DC Common. Modification to the Preset values is also inhibited in this mode if Function Code 41 is set to a "1". All functions may be interrogated but not changed with the jumper installed.

To change the operation of a function with the PROGRAM INHIBIT jumper removed, follow these steps:

1. Press the "FUNCTION" key. The display blanks indicating that the key has been pressed.
2. Select the two digit function code for the desired function. For example, press "30" to select the relay and transistor timeout value. The display indicates the two digits pressed for the function code. If more than two digits are pressed, the display only retains the last two digit entries.
3. Press the "ENTER" key. The current value for the specified function is displayed. If the value does not need to be changed, a new function may be chosen by returning to step 1. The "COUNT" key may also be pressed to return to the count value.
4. Press the digit keys for the desired entry. Using the above example, a value of 100 could be entered to select 1.00 second of timeout. The display shows the value as the keys are pressed.
5. Press the “ENTER” key to store the new data. The display blanks temporarily as the control stores the information. If the entry is out of range for the selected function, the control ignores the entry and the previous value is retained.
6. The next function to be interrogated or modified may be specified. If no additional functions need to be selected, the control can be returned to displaying the current count value by pressing the "COUNT" key.

SELECTING MODES OF OPERATION

Count Input Mode
Depending on the configuration of the count sensors, the manner in which the counter operates must be selected. If two discrete sensors or contact closures are utilized, the counter should use the Separate Add and Subtract count mode, the Count with Direction Control mode or the Count Up with Inhibit Control mode. If a single channel shaft encoder is being used, the Count with Direction Control mode or Count Up with Inhibit mode can be selected. If the count source is a quadrature shaft encoder, either of the two Quadrature count modes should be used. Program Function 60 according to Figure 20 to select the count mode.

Reset Mode or Preset Mode
When the "RESET" key is pressed or the Reset input is energized, should the control start at zero and count to a preset value or start at a preset value and count to zero? If the former is desired, select the Reset mode with Function 80 (enter "0") and proceed with the "Reset Mode Operation" section following. If the latter, select the Preset mode (enter "1") and proceed on to the "Preset Mode Operation" section skipping the "Reset Mode Operation" section following.
PROGRAMMING PROCEDURES

Reset Mode Operation

Normal Output/Reverse Output

When in the Reset mode, and the counter value reaches the value of a preset, the related relay and transistor output turn on. This is considered Normal Output operation. If the relay and transistor output are reversed, they turn off when the counter value reaches the preset value.

The relay outputs have both normally open and normally closed contacts. When the control is in the Normal Output mode, each relay is deenergized until its associated preset is reached. If the Reverse Output mode is selected, the relay operates so the normally closed contacts are held open and the normally open contacts are held closed until the preset is reached.

WARNING

A POWER OUTAGE CAUSES THE RELAYS AND TRANSISTOR OUTPUTS TO TURN OFF REGARDLESS OF THE OPERATING MODE SELECTED. BE SURE THAT THIS EFFECT IS NOT HAZARDOUS TO THE OPERATOR.

To select Normal or Reverse output operation, specify Function 33 and enter "0", "1", "2" or "3" for the desired combination of Normal and Reversed outputs. See Figure 20.

NOTE

For ease of understanding, the following paragraphs presume normal output operation and show Reverse operation within brackets. For example, stating that relay K1 and Transistor Output 1 turn ON [OFF] at the preset 1 value indicates that they turn ON in the Normal mode and OFF in the Reverse mode.

Turning The Outputs OFF [ON]

Next, determine what should cause each relay and transistor output to turn OFF [ON] after reaching the related preset value. Several choices exist:

1. Timeout Function

First, the Timeout Function may be utilized. If the relay and transistor output should turn OFF [ON] after a time delay, specify the length of the time delay for the Timeout Function. Use Function 30 for relay K1 and Transistor Output 1 and Function 31 for relay K2 and Transistor Output 2. If a timeout is NOT to be utilized, ensure that the value programmed for Function 30 and/or Function 31 is 0.00, which disables the Timeout Function for each output.

2. Unlatch Input

Second, each relay and transistor output may be turned OFF [ON] by energizing an Unlatch Input. Typically, this is the result of an operator action. There are separate unlatch inputs for outputs 1 and 2. For either output, the Timeout and the Unlatch Input may both be used. In this case, whichever occurs first causes the relay and transistor output to turn OFF [ON].

3. Unlatch At Reset

The third choice is the Unlatch At Reset operation mode. When this mode is enabled by entering a value in Function 39, either or both of the relays and transistor outputs turn OFF [ON] whenever the RESET key is pressed or the reset input is energized. A value of "1" in Function 39 allows output 1 to UAR, "2" allows output 2 to UAR and "3" allows both. "0" disables the UAR mode.

4. Latch Until Reset Complete

The fourth choice for turning OFF [ON] the relay and transistor output is the Latch Until Reset Complete operation mode. If this mode is enabled by entering a value in Function 36, either or both of the relays and transistor outputs turn OFF [ON] whenever the "RESET" key is released or the Reset Input is deenergized. A value of "1" in Function 36 allows output 1 to LURC, a value of "2" allows output 2 to LURC, and "3" allows both. "0" disables the LURC mode.

5. Unlatch at Alternate Preset

Fifth, each relay and transistor output may be turned OFF [ON] at the moment the counter reaches the other preset. That is; relay K1 and Transistor Output 1 automatically unlatch when Preset 2 is reached and/or relay K2 and Transistor Output 2 automatically unlatch when Preset 1 is reached. A value of "1" entered in Function 35 causes the counter to unlatch Output 1 at Preset 2. A value of "2" causes Output 2 to unlatch at Preset 1. "3" causes both Output 1
PROGRAMMING PROCEDURES

to unlatch at Preset 2 and Output 2 to unlatch at Preset 1. A value of "0" disables the unlatch at alternate Preset mode.

If the Unlatch At Reset, the Latch Until Reset Complete, or the Unlatch at Alternate Preset mode is selected, it usually implies that the Timeout Functions are not utilized. However, the Unlatch Inputs may still be used to turn OFF [ON] the related relays and transistor outputs without resetting the counter.

Auto Recycle

Should the control automatically reset to zero when one or the other of the preset values is reached? If so, Function 81 allows selection of which preset(s) causes Auto Recycle. A value of "1" allows Auto Recycle whenever the counter reaches Preset 1, "2" allows Auto Recycle for Preset 2, and "3" allows auto recycle to occur in either case. "0" disables the Auto Recycle mode.

Note that the Auto Recycle mode has no effect on the relays and transistor outputs. To turn the relays and transistor outputs OFF [ON] when the Auto Recycle mode is selected, the Timeout Function must be programmed, the Unlatch Inputs must be energized or (if either the Unlatch At Reset or the Latch Until Reset Complete mode is selected) the "RESET" key pressed or Reset Input energized.

Reset Input Operating Mode

The next decision involves the manner in which the control responds to the "RESET" key being pressed or the Reset Input being energized. If the Maintained mode is selected (entering "0" in Function 82), the counter is held at zero as long as the key is pressed or the input energized. When the key is released or the input deenergized, the counter is allowed to accumulate counts normally. If the Unlatch At Reset mode is selected, the specified combination of relays and transistor outputs turn OFF [ON] when the "RESET" key is pressed or the Reset Input is energized. If the Latch Until Reset Complete mode is selected, the specified combination of relays and transistor outputs turn OFF [ON] when the key is released or the input deenergized.

If the Momentary mode is selected (entering "1" in Function 82), the counter is instantaneously reset to zero when the "RESET" key is pressed or the Reset Input is energized. Then the counter can accumulate counts normally regardless of whether the key or input is maintained or not. The counter is not reset again until the key is released and pressed again or the input is deenergized and energized again. If the Unlatch At Reset mode or the Latch Until Reset Complete mode is selected, the specified combination of relays and transistor outputs turn OFF [ON] at the moment the key is pressed or the input is energized.

Disabling the Front Panel Reset Key

Select the Momentary Reset mode (enter "1" in function 82) and install a jumper from the reset input (terminal #17) to DC Common. This disables the Front Panel Reset key and prevents the operator from accidentally resetting the counter.

The jumper may be replaced by a normally closed contact. In this case the counter is reset externally by opening and closing this contact.

If power is interrupted, the counter is not reset when power is reapplied.

To continue programming, skip "PRESET MODE OPERATION", following, and proceed on to the "SCALE FACTORS" section on page ??.

 Preset Mode Operation

Normal Output/Reverse Output

When in the Preset mode and the counter value reaches either Preset 1 or the value of zero, the related relay and transistor output turn on. This is considered Normal Output operation. If the relay and transistor outputs are reversed, they turn off when the counter value respectively reaches Preset 1 or zero.

The relay outputs have both normally open and normally closed contacts. When the control is in the Normal Output mode, each relay is deenergized until Preset 1 for Output 1 or zero for output is reached. If the Reverse Output mode is selected, the relay operates such that the normally closed contacts are held open and the normally open contacts are held closed until Preset 1 or zero is reached.
3. Unlatch At Reset

The third choice is the Unlatch At Reset operation mode. When this mode is enabled by entering a value in Function 39, either or both of the relays and transistor outputs turn OFF [ON] whenever the "RESET" key is pressed or the Reset input is energized. A value of "1" in Function 39 allows output 1 to UAR, "2" allows output 2 to UAR and "3" allows both. "0" disables the UAR mode.

4. Latch Until Reset Complete

The fourth choice for turning OFF [ON] the relay and transistor output is the Latch Until Reset Complete operation mode. If this mode is enabled by entering a value in Function 36, the relay and transistor output turn OFF [ON] whenever the "RESET" key is released or the Reset input is deenergized. A value of "1" in Function 36 allows output 1 to LURC, "2" allows output 2 to LURC and "3" allows both. "0" disables the LURC mode.

5. Unlatch At Alternate Preset

Fifth, each relay and transistor output may be turned OFF [ON] at the moment the counter reaches the other preset. That is, relay K1 and Transistor Output 1 automatically un latch when zero is reached and/or relay K2 and Transistor Output 2 un latch when Preset 1 is reached. A value of "1" entered in Function 35 causes the counter to un latch Output 1 at zero. A value of "2" causes Output 2 to unlatch at Preset 1. "3" causes both Output 1 to unlatch at zero and Output 2 to unlatch at Preset 1. A value of "0" disables the Unlatch at Alternate Preset mode.

If the Unlatch At Reset, the Latch Until Reset Complete, or the Unlatch At Alternate Preset mode is selected, it usually implies that the timeout functions are not utilized. However, the Unlatch inputs may still be used to turn OFF [ON] the related relays and transistor outputs without resetting the counter.

Auto Recycle

Should the control automatically reset to preset 2 when zero or Preset 1 is reached? If so, Function 81 allows selection of which event causes Auto Recycle.

A value of "1" allows Auto Recycle whenever the counter reaches Preset 1, "2" allows Auto Recycle when the counter reaches zero, and "3" allows auto
PROGRAMMING PROCEDURES

recycle in either case. "0" disables the Auto Recycle mode.

Note that the Auto Recycle mode has no effect on the relays and transistor outputs. In order to turn the relays and transistor outputs OFF [ON], the Timeout Function must be programmed, the Unlatch input must be energized or (if the Unlatch At Reset mode or the Latch Until Reset Complete mode is selected) the "RESET" key pressed or Reset Input energized.

Reset Input Operating Mode

The next decision involves the manner in which the control responds to the "RESET" key being pressed or the Reset Input being energized. If the Maintained mode is selected (entering "0" in Function 82), the counter is held at the Preset 2 value as long as the key is pressed or the input is energized. When the key is released or the Input deenergized, the counter is allowed to operate normally. If the Unlatch At Reset mode is selected, the specified combination of relays and transistor outputs turn OFF [ON] when the "RESET" key is pressed. If the Latch Until Reset Complete mode is selected, the specified combination of relays and transistor outputs turn OFF [ON] when the key is released or the input deenergized.

If the Momentary mode is selected (entering "1" in Function 82), the counter is instantaneously reset to the Preset 2 value when the "RESET" key is pressed or the Reset input is energized. Then the counter is allowed to operate normally regardless of whether the key or input is maintained or not. The counter is not preset again until either the key is released and pressed again or the input is deenergized and energized again. If either the Unlatch At Reset mode or the Latch Until Reset Complete mode is selected, the specified combination of relays and transistor outputs turn OFF [ON] at the moment the key is pressed or the input is energized.

Disabling the Front Panel Reset Key

Select the Momentary Reset mode (enter "1" in function 82) and install a jumper from the reset input (terminal #17) to DC Common. This disables the Front Panel Reset key and prevents the operator from accidentally resetting the counter.

The jumper may be replaced by a normally closed contact. In this case the counter is reset externally by opening and closing this contact.

If power is interrupted, the counter is not reset when power is reapplied.
**SCALE FACTORS**

**NOTICE:** This section applies only to Model 5883-1400, which has the Scaling ability. For Model 5883-0400, which does not have Scaling, this section should be ignored.

The Model 5883-1400 Control includes the ability to scale incoming counts. This means that for each pulse received on the count inputs, a fraction or multiple of that pulse is counted. Scaling can be used to compensate for wear on measuring wheels, consistent material slippage or material stretch, to make conversions between different units of measure (inches to centimeters, for example) or to totalize parts produced from multiple piece manufacturing processes (such as 6 parts produced for each operation of a press).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCALE FACTOR</th>
<th>COUNT SPEED (PULSES PER SECOND)</th>
<th>Normal Count</th>
<th>Quadrature and/or Doubled Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.0001 to 0.9999</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0000</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0001 to 1.9999</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0001 to 2.9999</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.0000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.0001 to 3.9999</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.0000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.0001 to 4.9999</td>
<td>2,750</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.0000</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.0001 to 5.9999</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.0000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.0001 to 6.9999</td>
<td>2,250</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.0000</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.0001 to 7.9999</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0000</td>
<td>2,250</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0001 to 8.9999</td>
<td>1,750</td>
<td></td>
<td>875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.0000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.0001 to 9.9999</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td></td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Figure 21. Table of Scale Factors versus Count Speed*
SCALE FACTORS

The scale factor can be a number from 0.0001 to 9.9999. This number becomes a factor by which incoming count pulses are multiplied. The sum of the scaled count pulses is shown on the front panel display.

ENTERING A SCALE FACTOR

Function 5 selects the Scale Factor. Note that any jumper connected to the Program Inhibit terminal on the rear panel of the counter must first be disconnected before the Scale Factor may be modified. To change the Scale Factor, follow these steps:

1. Press the "FUNCTION" key. The display blanks to indicate that the key has been pressed.

2. Press the "5" key. The display indicates this digit.

3. Press the "ENTER" key. The current value for the Scale Factor is displayed. If the value does not need to be changed, proceed on to step 6 below.

4. Press the digit keys for the desired entry. Note that for a Scale Factor of 1 the entry of 10000 must be made since the scale factor is displayed in the X.XXXX format. The display shows the value as each key is pressed.

5. Press the "ENTER" key to store the new data. The display blanks momentarily as the control stores the information. If a zero is entered as the Scale Factor, the counter defaults to the value of 1.0000.

6. The next function to be interrogated or modified may be specified. If no additional functions need to be selected, the counter may be returned to displaying the current count value by pressing the "COUNT" key.

COUNT SPEED VERSUS SCALE FACTOR

The scale factor entered into the counter has a direct effect on the maximum rate at which the counter can receive count pulses. Generally, the larger the scale factor the slower the counter can receive pulses. A table indicating count speed versus scale factor values is given in Figure 21.

In this table, the Normal Count columns represent the speed at which the counter can receive pulses when it is operating in the Add/Subtract, Count with Direction Control or Count Up with Inhibit Control modes. The Quadrature and Doubled Count columns indicate speed whenever the hardware doubling (jumper installed between the Double Input and DC Common) is utilized.

OPERATION OF THE SCALER

When the counter receives a count pulse, the scaler recognizes that fact and multiplies the 1 pulse by the scale factor. The scaled value, which will be a number from 0.0001 to 9.9999 since this is the range of the scale factor, is added to a resultant total. This resultant is shown on the display. However, the result can have up to four decimal places of value. The display only shows whole increments of counts.

For example, a scale factor of 1.2000 is entered into the counter. For each pulse received 1.2000 is added to the result. But since the display only indicates whole numbers, after the first pulse it shows "1". After 5 pulses it shows "6". This is shown in Figure 22.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PULSES RECEIVED</th>
<th>RESULT CALCULATED</th>
<th>DISPLAY VALUE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.2000</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.4000</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.6000</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.8000</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>6.0000</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>7.2000</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>8.4000</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>9.6000</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>10.8000</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>12.0000</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 22. Pulses Received versus Displayed Value Using Scale Factor of 1.2000

The scaler stores any remaining partial count and adds that to the next scaled pulse value when it is received. This allows accumulation of scaled partial counts.

When a Preset is established on a control with scaling, the control activates the related output when the displayed count value reaches the preset value. But when scaling is used, the count value is not necessarily a whole number. The partial count remainder can affect when the output(s) change state.
SCALE FACTORS

With the example of Figure 22, a Preset of 11 is entered into the control. After the first pulse the display shows 1 and after the ninth pulse it shows 10. But, the next pulse changes the display to show 12, bypassing the preset of 11. The counter, during the process of adding the scaled result to the total, actually counts from 10 through 11 to 12. This occurs so swiftly that the value of 11 cannot be seen on the display. However, the counter does recognize coincidence at the value of 11 and changes the state of the output.

As a second example, a Scale Factor of 0.5000 is entered into the control. Figure 23 gives a table of pulses received versus displayed value for this example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PULSES RECEIVED</th>
<th>RESULT CALCULATED</th>
<th>DISPLAY VALUE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.5000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.0000</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.5000</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2.0000</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.5000</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>3.0000</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>3.5000</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>4.0000</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>4.5000</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>5.0000</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>5.5000</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>6.0000</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>6.5000</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>7.0000</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>7.5000</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>8.0000</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 23. Pulses Received versus Displayed Value Using Scale Factor of 0.5000

A Preset of 5 is entered into the control. From Figure 23, it is evident that the output will turn on when the 10th pulse is received on the count input. It is when the 10th pulse is received that the display changes from 4 to 5. However, if the counter is used in the Reset to Preset mode, the display shows 5 when the Reset key is pressed. The first pulse received changes the display to show 4, and the ninth pulse changes the display to 0. But, it is the TENTH pulse that causes the output to change state. This is because after the ninth pulse, there is a remainder of 0.5000 counts in the counter and, therefore, the value in the counter is not actually zero until after the next pulse.

HOW SCALE FACTORS AFFECT PROCESSES

When the use of Scale Factors results in partial count remainders, those remainders can affect the manner in which the process being controlled will function. For example, if a Scale Factor of 1.3000 is entered into a control and a Preset of 15 is utilized, a table as shown in Figure 24 results.

The control is used in the Reset mode. When reset, the counter starts at zero and counts to the Preset value. If the Auto Recycle mode is implemented, the counter recycles when the Preset value is reached. But, with a Preset of 15, the counter has actually accumulated 15.6000 counts. Thus, when it recycles, a value of 0.6000 counts remains. When the next pulse is received, 1.3000 counts is added and the count value is 1.9000. The "Second Cycle Display" column shows the displayed value for the second cycle.

It is obvious from the last column that slightly more counts are accumulated for the second part than were accumulated for the first. If this table were carried out for the third part, we would find that the third part is cut off one pulse too early. Clearly, the carryover of the remaining partial count causes problems in these types of applications.

As a solution, a function code has been provided which allows the choice of whether the remaining partial count is carried over into the next cycle or not. Function 83, Scaler Reset on Recycle, allows selection of this option. If function 83 has a value of "0" entered, the scaler is not reset when an Auto Recycle occurs. If a value of "1" is entered, the scaler is reset each time an Auto Recycle occurs. This forces any remaining partial count to be reset to zero, eliminating the problem described above. The unit is shipped from the factory with the Scaler Reset on Recycle Mode enabled (Function 83 has a value of "1").

It should be noted that the remaining partial count is typically an extremely small part of the total length of the part being produced (typically less than 1%). In those applications where the measurement system may be chosen, the rule of thumb is that the measurement device should have a minimum of twice the resolution (generate at least twice as many
pulses per unit of measure) as the desired part accuracy.

For example, if a 10.00 inch part is to be made and the tolerance of the part may be plus or minus 0.02 inches, the measurement system should generate at least one pulse for each 0.01 inches of material being measured. Thus, after the display shows 10.00 inches (1000 counts), there may be a remaining partial count of 0.400 due to the use of a Scale Factor. The percentage of error is calculated by $0.400/1000$. This yields 0.04% error.

Even though the error is so small, compensation should still be made for the extra partial count at the end of a part by entering a "1" in Function 83. This is because the error is cumulative; that is, each successive part grows longer by 0.004 inches. Eventually, this cumulative error will cause the part to be out of tolerance.

Typically, those applications which require Function 83 to have a value of "1" are cut-to-length applications. When the application is performing a repetitive process such as punching equally spaced holes in a single part, the scaler should retain partial counts for the next measurement. In these cases, Function 83 should be set to "0".

Whenever the Reset key is pressed or the Reset Input is energized, the scaler is always reset, eliminating any remaining partial counts. This is regardless of the value entered in Function 83.

### CALCULATING THE SCALE FACTOR

There are four general categories of applications which require scaling. The method of calculating the scale factor differs for each. The categories are:

1. **Allowances for wear of measurement devices and material stretch applications.**
2. **Unit conversions** (Typically when the measurement system is set up for measuring in one unit and the part must be made in another; i.e., inches versus millimeters.
3. **Scaling of pulses received from flowmeters or other sensors which produce a non-standard number of pulses per unit of measure.**
4. **Allowing multiple parts to be made for each operation of a machine.**

A discussion of the means of calculating the scale factor for each category and special problems involved follows.

### Allowances for Wear or Stretch

Over a period of time a measuring wheel will begin to wear. The wheel allows accurate measurement only when its circumference is a known, fixed value. Thus, as the wheel wears, the error in the measurement increases because the circumference of the wheel becomes less and less. Scaling provides a means to compensate for the decreasing wheel circumference. This allows the useful life of the measuring wheel to be extended, decreasing cost.
SCALE FACTORS

In applications where the material stretches or shrinks by a fixed amount, scaling allows compensation for gained or lost material. These applications required that the amount of stretch or shrinkage be known, measurable or calculable and that it be consistent from machine cycle to machine cycle.

In either case, the scale factor is calculated by using the formula:

\[
\text{Scale Factor} = \frac{\text{Measured or Calculated Distance}}{\text{Theoretical Distance}}
\]

In the above formula, the Theoretical Distance is the distance that would be measured if the measuring wheel were new or within design tolerance of new. For stretch or shrinkage applications, it is the amount of material fed into the process before the stretching or shrinkage occurs.

The Measured or Calculated Distance is the length which results upon completion of the part or process.

For example, if the counter is intended to produce 12.00 inch parts but the parts come out of the machine only 11.93 inches long, the Measure distance is 11.93 inches. (The Theoretical Distance in this example is 12.00 inches.) Figure 25 shows graphically what takes place in this application.

The shaft encoder in Figure 25 produces 600 pulses per revolution. Doubling is used in the counter to result in 1200 pulses per revolution. The measurement wheel is intended to have a 12.00 inch circumference. This should result in 1 pulse per 0.01 inches. Since a 12.00 inch is desired, a Preset of 1200 is entered into the counter with a scale factor of 1.0000.

However, when the process is run, the parts consistently come out of the machine only 11.93 inches long. The counter is counting 1200 pulses and the output of the counter is energized at that time. Obviously, the wheel is not the 12.00 inch circumference which it should be. Rather than replacing the measurement wheel, a scale factor can be entered to compensate for the discrepancy. Using the formula on the previous page, the scale factor is calculated by:

\[
11.93'' \text{(Measured)}
\]

\[
\text{Scale Factor} = \frac{12.00'' \text{(Theoretical)}}{11.93''} = 0.9942
\]

Figure 25. Wheel Wear Correction Application
SCALE FACTORS

With this scale factor entered, the display still shows 12.00 counts for each part, but each pulse received is worth only 0.9942 counts. Thus, more than 1200 pulses are received by the counter for each part being produced and the part is made to the correct length.

For applications where the material is stretched or shrunk, the measurement device may be located on the front end of the process where the unaffected material is fed in. Yet the counter can have a scale factor entered which allows it to measure the finished parts. Figure 26 shows a typical process which results in material stretch.

Again, a 12.00 inch part is desired. A Preset of 12.00 is entered into the control with a scale factor of 1.0000 and a sample part is produced. When it is measured, it is found to be 12.37 inches long. The scale factor needed to produce a 12.00 inch part is calculated by plugging these values into the formula:

\[
\text{Scale Factor} = \frac{12.37\text{" (Measured)}}{12.00\text{" (Desired)}} = 1.0308
\]

When the scale factor of 1.0308 is entered into the control, parts are produced at 12.00 inches as desired. Since the material is stretched in the process, each pulse received by the counter is worth 1.0308 counts. Thus, less than 1200 pulses need to be received to produce each 12.00 inch finished part and display 1200 counts.

Unit Conversions

In some cases, the measurement system is set up to measure in one engineering unit but the parts made are produced in a different engineering unit. This may be the difference between ounces and gallons, inches and feet, feet and yards, inches and millimeters, quarts and liters or any other combination. In these applications, the scale factor may be chosen from the table given in Figure 27 or calculated using any standard conversion factor carried out to four decimal places.

Scaling Pulses Received from Flowmeters or Other Sensors

Typically, flowmeters generate large numbers of pulses for each unit of measure. Additionally, the number of pulses per unit is usually not easily divisible or massaged to allow a standard counter to increment in a common engineering unit.

The scale factor to be entered into the counter is easily calculated by using the formula:

\[
\text{Scale Factor} = \frac{1 \text{ (Unit of Measure)}}{\text{Pulses Produced per Unit of Measure}}
\]

Figure 26. Material Stretch Application
For example, a flowmeter might produce 146 pulses per gallon of flow. If the counter is to count gallons of flow, the incoming pulses must be divided by 146. If the display should indicate whole gallons of flow accumulated, the scale factor is determined by:

\[
\text{Scale Factor} = \frac{1}{146} = 0.0068
\]

If the display should rather show gallons and tenths of gallons, the scale factor may be multiplied by 10 to yield 0.0685. (Note that in this case the decimal point on the counter should be placed between the first and second digits for proper indication of units.)

When the output from other sensors must be scaled, the same formula can be used to calculate the scale factor. It is sometimes easier to change the definition of the terms in order to find the scale factor, however. For example, a quadrature shaft encoder which produces 600 pulses per revolution is used to indicate rotation of a shaft. Usually, rotation is given in degrees with 360 degrees per revolution. If the doubled Quadrature count mode is used, 1200 pulses per revolution are received by the counter. This results in 3.3333 pulses per degree of rotation.

Given this information, finding the scale factor necessary for proper operation can be confusing. But if the terms of the formula are changed as:

\[
\text{Desired Display Value} \\
\text{Scale Factor} = \text{Actual Pulses Received}
\]

Filling in the terms the scale factor is found by:

\[
360 \text{ (Counts Per Revolution)} \\
\text{Scale Factor} = 1200 \text{ (Pulses Per Revolution)} = 0.3000
\]

With the Scale Factor of 0.3000, the display will indicate 360 degrees per revolution from a 1200 PPR encoder.

**Allowing Multiple Parts per Machine Operation**

If a single machine operation causes one pulse to be received by the counter and that single machine operation produces several parts simultaneously, the scale factor is simply the number of parts produced per pulse. For example, if six parts are produced per cycle of the machine, a scale factor of 6.0000 should be entered into the control.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEASUREMENT SYSTEM MEASURES</th>
<th>DISPLAY MUST SHOW QUANTITY IN:</th>
<th>SCALE FACTOR TO BE USED:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inches</td>
<td>Centimeters</td>
<td>2.5400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centimeters</td>
<td>Feet</td>
<td>0.3937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feet</td>
<td>Yards</td>
<td>0.3333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yards</td>
<td>Feet</td>
<td>3.0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feet</td>
<td>Meters</td>
<td>0.3048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meters</td>
<td>Meters</td>
<td>0.9144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meters</td>
<td>Feet</td>
<td>3.2808</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feet</td>
<td>Yards</td>
<td>1.0836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gallons (US)</td>
<td>Liters</td>
<td>3.7854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galons (Imp.)</td>
<td>Liters</td>
<td>4.5428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liters</td>
<td>Gallons (US)</td>
<td>0.2642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarts (US)</td>
<td>Liters</td>
<td>0.2201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liters</td>
<td>Quarts (US)</td>
<td>0.9463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarts (US)</td>
<td>Quarts (US)</td>
<td>1.0567</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 27. Unit Conversion Scale Factors**

In this example, if one of the six cavities requires repair and is not producing parts, the scale factor may be reduced from 6.0000 to 5.0000. This adjustment can be made without resetting the counter. The machine must be stopped, the Program Inhibit jumper removed if installed and the Scale Factor changed. Then the Program Inhibit jumper may be reinstalled and the process started up again. This allows in-process service and adjustment of machine malfunctions without losing track of how many parts have been produced so far.

It may be desirable in this type of application to have the Program Inhibit terminal wired to a key-lock switch, allowing easier adjustment when needed.

An additional consideration in this application is that even if the Preset is set as a multiple of six and only five parts are made per cycle, the Preset does not need to be adjusted. This is true because the counter checks the preset for each of the five increments per cycle individually and will energize the output when coincidence is established. However, in this example, up to four extra parts may be produced when the output is energized.
Several types of information may be transmitted or received by the control. The serial communications capability allows the count value, either preset value or any combination to be printed, remotely displayed, or sent to a host computer or other peripheral device for processing. The characteristics of the communication are controlled by function codes.

**COMMUNICATION FORMAT**

The control uses a 20 milliamp current loop type of electrical interface for serial communications. The control has a separate **20 milliamp current loop** for incoming communications and another loop for outgoing communications.

Since serial communication (either in or out) is done through only two wires, each character transmitted or received must be generated by a series of on and off states called bits. Each character has its own unique code or sequence of bits that allows the receiving device to understand what character it is receiving. The character "5", for example, has a series of bits that are different from the series of bits for the character "6". In fact, eight individual bits are needed to express a single character. **Seven bits** identify the character itself and the eighth is used for error checking to allow the receiving device to make sure that the previous seven are correct when they are received. This eighth bit is called the parity bit and shows **even parity** to the receiving device when transmitting data. When the counter receives serial data, it ignores the parity bit.

There are several different standard rates at which serial communications occur. Each is a function of the number of bits transmitted per second. The term that defines transmission rate is "Baud", which is understood to mean "bits per second".

The standard transmission rates the control can be set up to use are **110 Baud**, **300 Baud**, and **1200 Baud**.

While each character requires eight individual bits to be uniquely expressed, a few additional bits must be sent between characters. These are called "start" and "stop" bits. The "start" bit signifies that this is the beginning of the character and the next eight bits are the character itself. After the character is transmitted, either **one or two "stop" bits** are sent to indicate that the character has been completely transmitted. When the control is operating at 110 Baud, two "stop" bits are sent and at 300 or 1200 Baud, one is sent. Thus, at 300 Baud, for example, each character requires ten bits to be transmitted: one "start" bit, eight data bits and one "stop" bit. If information is being communicated at 300 Baud, 30 characters per second are communicated since a total of ten bits per character are required.

The standard set of codes used by the control for communicating information serially is called the **ASCII character table**. **ASCII** stands for American Standard Code for Information Interchange. The control uses ASCII codes for all its communications.

A typical character transmitted or received is shown in Figure 28. In this figure, the character is shown with the "start" bit, seven data bits, the even parity bit, and one "stop" bit.

**SENDING DATA**

Data transmission can be initiated by either of two methods. The first is by connecting the PRINT REQUEST terminal (terminal #16) to DC Common. The second is by a special code transmitted to the control via the serial communications.

Once a transmission has been initiated, the counter will first transmit the "Carriage Return" and "Line Feed" characters (described in the following paragraphs and illustrated in Figure 28) followed by the numeric information selected for printing. The "Carriage Return" and "Line Feed" characters cause the printer to provide spacing between printouts.

When the control transmits the actual value or either preset value through the SERIAL DATA OUTPUT (SDO) terminals, it sends the characters "0" through "9" as necessary to express the value. It transmits the most significant digit (MSD) first. For example, if the current value of the counter is 1357, the control sends the ASCII code for "0" since the most significant digit is blank and has a value of zero, then the code for "1", then the code for "3", then "5", and finally "7".

After the entire value has been transmitted, the control sends two more characters. These are called "Carriage Return" (CR) and "Line Feed" (LF). A printer, host computer or other peripheral uses these characters to identify when a transmission is complete. In the case of the printer, the "CR" instructs it to return the printing carriage and the
"LF" tells it to advance the paper one line. The "CR" and "LF" are transmitted after each value the control sends.

By selecting the associated value for the Communications Type function (Function 91) the control can transmit the counter value, either preset value or any combination. Before the value(s) are sent, the control sends an identifier which indicates what information is to follow. When the control is connected to a printer, these identifiers are also printed. The label "CNT" is printed before the value of the counter, "PS1" is printed before the Preset 1 value and "PS2" is printed before the Preset 2 value. If a decimal point has been specified by the programming Function 62, the decimal point is inserted into the printout at the appropriate place.

Figure 29 shows graphically how a typical value is transmitted. Each block shown consists of the bit organization as indicated in Figure 28.
SERIAL COMMUNICATIONS

Figure 30 shows sample printout when the control has been set up to print both the counter and the preset values with a decimal point before the second digit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CNT</th>
<th>123.45</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PS1</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS2</td>
<td>973.81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 30. Typical Printout of Transmitted Values**

If the count value and both preset values are to be transmitted, the count value is always transmitted first, Preset 1 second, and Preset 2 last.

The control can be programmed to automatically transmit its values when reset. This mode is selected by entering a "1" in Function 92. Upon pressing the "RESET" key or having the Reset input energized, the control internally stores the count value, then resets the counter. Once the control is reset, the stored count value is transmitted. This allows the count value to be recorded while the process is running without losing any counts. For proper operation, the count value must be allowed to be transmitted by entering a value of "0", "1", "4" or "5" in Function 91.

When the Print on Reset mode is selected, the Print Request input may be energized or the ASCII "?" received through serial communication to cause a printout without resetting the counter.

**RECEIVING DATA**

The control can receive a command through the serial communications input which instructs it to automatically transmit the information of the counter or presets (depending on Function 91). This command has the same effect as energizing the Print Request input. The ASCII character "?" asks the control to send its data.

In addition, the value of either preset can be changed through the serial communication input when a new value is received from a remote preset peripheral, a host computer or another compatible peripheral. The new Preset 1 value must be preceded by the ASCII character "A" which informs the control that the new Preset 1 value is forthcoming. The ASCII character "B" must precede the new Preset 2 value. After the 1 to 5 digits for the new preset are received, the ASCII character "*" must be received to tell the control that the end of the preset value has been received. When the "*" is received, the new preset is automatically entered.

Sample commands to change both Preset 1 and Preset 2 via serial communications is shown in Figure 31. Note that each block shown contains the bit organization as indicated in Figure 29. A minimum of 100 milliseconds must be allowed between transmissions for proper operation.

The Baud rate of the incoming serial communications is the same rate as set for the outgoing communications. Any serial data the control receives is ignored if it is not either preceded by an "A", "B" or a "?". The control ignores any decimal points which are received during a transmission of a new preset, but inserts the decimal point automatically after the new preset has been entered upon receipt of the "*".

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>START FIRST TRANSMISSION</th>
<th>STOP FIRST TRANSMISSION</th>
<th>START SECOND TRANSMISSION</th>
<th>STOP SECOND TRANSMISSION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;A&quot; &quot;2&quot; &quot;5&quot; &quot;*&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;B&quot; &quot;6&quot; &quot;2&quot; &quot;1&quot; &quot;*&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tc0a tc1a tc2a tc3a tc4a</td>
<td>tc0b tc1b tc2b tc3b tc4b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100 MILLISECONDS MINIMUM</td>
<td>TIME</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 31. Typical Preset Change Serially Communicated**
SERIAL COMMUNICATIONS

SERIAL COMMUNICATIONS SET-UP
Communications Speed
If the control is to communicate to or from another device, it must be set up to do so. The first question is: what speed of communication is required by the other device? There are three possible answers acceptable: 110 Baud, 300 Baud, and 1200 Baud. One of these three speeds should be chosen based on the capabilities of the other transmitting or receiving device. For example, if the Durant President printer is to be receiving information from the control, 1200 Baud should be selected by entering a value of "2" in Function 90. Note that the President printer must also be set up to receive at this rate.

If one of the several standard 5880 series peripherals is connected, see the Installation/Operation manuals for these devices to determine the necessary communication speed setting.

Communication Type
If the control is to transmit information to a receiving device, the second question is: what information does the receiving device need to know? The control allows one of seven answers. The current count value, either preset value, or any combination may be transmitted. Enter a value in Function 91 to select according to the following table in Figure 32.

Transmitting Scale Factors
For Model 5883-1400, the Scale Factor can be transmitted with the other values when a printout is generated. Function 91, Communicating Type is enhanced in the 5883-1400 to provide transmission control of the Scale Factor. Figure 33 shows the selection values for Function 91 in Model 5883-1400. Use this table to select which of the values will be transmitted.

When the Scale Factor is printed, the value is preceded by the identifying label "SCA", indicating Scale Factor. A sample printout of all values from a model 5883-1400 control is given in Figure 34.

Receiving Scale Factors
A Scale Factor can also be sent to one of these controls through serial communications. In this case, the Scale Factor must be preceded by an ASCII "S". The scale factor itself can be up to five digits long in ASCII characters and followed by an ASCII "*". For example, a scale factor of 5.0000 is transmitted as "S50000*".

Print on Reset
The third question concerning serial communication is: When the control is reset, should it also print? If the control should automatically print when reset, enter a value of "1" in Function 92 to select the Print on Reset mode.

If a printout is not desired when the control is reset, enter a "0" in Function 92.
APPLICATION EXAMPLES

GENERAL
This section provides several typical applications for the control. Each gives a description of the process, details how the process works, and indicates which features are utilized to satisfy the requirements. Where necessary, a sketch and/or wiring diagram is also provided.

Application examples utilizing the Durant series 5883 counter are given as a means of illustrating control applications. Consequently, complete information sufficient for installation and operation purposes is not necessarily given. The information has been checked and is believed to be entirely reliable. However, no responsibility is assumed for inaccuracies.

MATERIAL CUT-TO-LENGTH APPLICATION

Description
Material dispensed from a continuous roll must be cut to a length adjustable by the operator. The material is dispensed and stopped before it is cut. In order to make the length of the part accurate, the material is dispensed at two speeds. The fast speed is used to feed most of the length in as short a time as possible. The slow speed allows the material to be slowed down and creep up to the stopping point. This prevents over travel of the material and insures that it is cut at the desired dimension.

Operation
Due to inertia of the material and drive motor, a certain amount of material is dispensed whenever a changeover is made from high to low speed. This is a function of the mechanical devices involved and cannot be controlled by the counter. Thus, when a desired length of part is to be produced, the motor must be switched from high to low speed at least this amount before the material should come to rest in order to prevent the part from becoming too long. The point at which the speed must change is called the "slow-down" point.

The material is measured with a shaft encoder generating 600 pulses per revolution and a measurement wheel with a 12-inch circumference. This combination results in 1 pulse per .02" of material. Since the material starts and stops, a quadrature encoder is used. This prevents the counter from receiving false counts due to material jitter or vibration when it is at rest.

In this application, the slow-down point must occur at least 2 inches before the stopping point. The shear requires a signal with a duration of at least 500 milliseconds to complete its operation. The counter must be reset at the same time the shear is energized to allow the next part to be measured accurately.

A sketch of this application is given in Figure 35.

Figure 35. Cut-to-Length Application
APPLICATION EXAMPLES

Set-up
Since a Quadrature encoder is used and the incoming counts must be doubled, the Doubled Quadrature count mode is used. This is selected by entering a value of “3” in Function 60. The decimal point should be located to allow the display to show increments of .01 inches. Thus, a value of 2 is entered in Function 62.

The length of the part changes but the slow-down point is always 2 inches less. In this case, it may be easier for the operator to change only the total length desired and allow the control to have a constant number entered for the slow-down point. If the Reset to Preset mode is selected, the counter can be reset to Preset 2 upon the completion of a part. Then the counter can count down toward zero as the material is dispensed. Preset 1 is programmed to have a value of 2.00 or 2 inches. When the counter reaches the preset 1 value, Output 1 turns on, slowing down the motor, and dispensing the final two inches at low speed. Reset to Preset operation is selected by entering a value of “1” in Function 80.

Output 2 turns on when the counter reaches zero. This output should timeout to fire the shear. The time value is set to 500 milliseconds by entering a value of “50” in Function 31, Output 2 Timeout Operation. Output 1 should turn on when the counter reaches the Preset 1 value and turn off when the counter reaches zero. This means that the Unlatch at Alternate Preset mode is required for Output 1. Entering a value of “1” in Function 35 allows Output 1 to unlatch when the counter reaches zero (effectively the Preset 2 value when the counter is in the Reset to Preset mode). Both outputs should operate normally (not reversed), so a value of “0” is entered in Function 33 (Output Status Operation). No timeout is desired for Output 1 so a value of “0” is entered in Function 30. Neither Unlatch at Reset nor Latch Until Reset Complete mode is needed so a value of “0” is entered in both Functions 36 and 39 to disable these options.

When the counter reaches zero, it should automatically reset to preset to start the next part. Thus, the Auto Recycle operation is selected by

Figure 36. Schematic for Cut-to-Length Application
entering a value of "2" in Function 81. This allows the counter to recycle when the value of zero is reached (effectively Preset 2 in Reset to Preset mode). The Reset key or input may be used to reset the counter and either Maintained or Momentary mode may be selected. Therefore, Function 82 (Reset Input Operating Mode) is left unchanged.

No serial communication is necessary so Functions 90, 91 and 92 are left unchanged.

Wiring for this application is shown in Figure 36.

WINDING ROLLS OF PAPER
Description
Paper that has been manufactured is wound on rolls for use in adding machines and cash registers. The end of the paper is attached to an empty spool and the first five feet of paper on the roll are sprayed with a red dye. The dye informs the user of the paper that the roll is almost gone and a new roll must be installed. A total of 300 feet of paper is wound on a roll. The operator cuts the paper when the roll is full.

Operation
The operator attaches the paper to the spool and presses a Start switch which resets the counter, turns on the winding motor and energizes the dye dispensation valve. The dye sprays for the first five feet and then turns off. Preset 1 on the counter is set to five feet. When Preset 1 is reached, the valve turns off. The motor runs until the counter reaches Preset 2, at which time the output of the counter stops the motor by turning it off. The operator cuts the paper and secures it on the finished roll, then removes the full roll and replaces it with another empty spool.

A Quadrature shaft encoder is used to measure the paper since the winder starts and stops. This prevents false counting due to machine vibration when the paper is at rest. The encoder and measurement wheel combination yield 10 pulses per foot of paper.

A sketch of this process is given in Figure 37.

Set-up
Since the encoder is quadrature and doubling is not required, the Count Operation mode is selected as Quadrature by entering a value of "1" in Function 60. Note that the Doubling jumper MUST be installed on terminal 18 of the counter in order to allow proper operation of the Quadrature count mode. Since 10 pulses per foot of material are received from the encoder, the decimal point should be located to the left of the least significant digit. This is done by entering a value of "1" in Function 62.

The counter starts at zero and counts up to Preset 2. This is the Reset mode and is selected by entering "0" in Function 80. The outputs of the counter should turn on at zero and turn off when the associated Presets are reached. This is the Reverse mode of operation. Since both outputs must be reversed, a value of "3" is entered in Function 33. (The normally closed contacts on the relay outputs could be used with Normal output mode, but in the case of a power outage, both relays are deenergized. This means that both the dye sprayer and the motor would be on when power is reapplied. Thus, the Reverse mode of outputs is used to eliminate this problem.)

The reset input is used to reset the counter and energize the outputs. It is wired to the Start switch on the operator console. The Reset Input Operating mode should be made Momentary by entering a value of "1" in Function 82. This allows the counter to instantaneously reset and start counting as the motor is turned on, even if the Start switch is held pressed by the operator for a period of time. Since the output should turn on when the Reset Input is energized, the Unlatch At Reset mode is selected for both outputs by entering a value of "3" in Function 39. This turns the outputs ON because they have been programmed to operate in the Reverse Mode.

No timeout is needed for either output, nor are the Unlatch at Alternate Preset or the Latch Until Reset Complete modes required. Thus, a value of "0" is entered for Functions 30, 31, 35 and 36. The counter is reset when the Start button is pressed, eliminating the need for Auto Recycle. This is disabled by entering a "0" in Function 81.

No serial communication is needed so Functions 90, 91 and 92 are left unchanged.

A schematic of the wiring for this application is given in Figure 38.
Figure 37. Paper Winding Application

Figure 38. Schematic for Paper Winding Application
APPLICATION EXAMPLES

DISPENSATION OF BULK FLUID

Description

Bulk fluid must be dispensed into shipping containers. The liquid is dispensed at two speeds to allow production to be at its maximum. Most of the fluid is measured into the container at a high volume and the rest is allowed to trickle to top off the container.

The containers are brought under the dispensation spout on a conveyor. When a container has been completely filled, the conveyor is indexed. As the next empty container is moved under the spout, it blocks a photosensor which starts the dispensation.

Operation

The counter is reset when the container is located under the spout via the photoelectric sensor. Then both outputs turn on, energizing two solenoid valves, allowing the fluid to be dispensed. The fluid is measured by a flowmeter which is calibrated to provide 1 pulse for each ounce of liquid. Typical containers are one gallon cans (128 ounces). With these cans, the dispensation is slowed by turning off one of the valves for the last eight ounces. When 128 ounces have been dispensed, both valves are turned off and the counter waits until the next container is located before reopening the valves.

A sketch of this process is given in Figure 39.

Figure 39. Fluid Dispensing Application
APPLICATION EXAMPLES

Set-up
Since 128 ounces of fluid must be dispensed, a value of 128 is entered as Preset 2. The free-flow valve must be turned off 8 ounces before that, thus a value of 120 is entered as Preset 1.

The flowmeter produces pulses when the valves are energized. The output of the flowmeter is connected to Count Input 2 of the counter. The Add/Subtract count mode is selected by entering a "0" in Function 60. Since measurement takes place in one ounce increments, no decimal point is needed so a "0" is entered in Function 62. The Reset mode is selected to allow the counter to start at zero and count up to Preset 2 by entering a "0" in Function 80. No Auto Recycle is needed since the photoelectric sensor serves to reset the counter. Function 81 is programmed with a value of "0" to disable Auto Recycle.

Output 1 of the counter controls the free-flow valve and Output 2 controls the constricted flow valve. When the counter is reset, both outputs should turn on, allowing full flow of the fluid. This is Reverse Output operation and is selected by entering a "3" in Function 33. The outputs are individually turned off when the associated Presets are reached. To turn on the outputs when the Reset Input is energized by the photo sensor, the Latch Until Reset Complete mode is selected for both outputs by entering a "3" in Function 36. No timeout is required nor is Unlatch At Reset or Unlatch at Alternate Preset needed. "0" is entered in Functions 30, 31, 35 and 39 to disable these functions.

The photoelectric sensor will be blocked at all times when a container is sitting before it. This means that the Reset Input is always energized during this time. To allow the counter to count the pulses coming from the flowmeter, the Momentary mode is needed for the Reset Input. This is selected by entering a value of "1" in Function 82.

No communication is needed so Functions 90, 91 and 92 are left unchanged.

A schematic of the wiring for this application is given in Figure 40.

![Schematic Diagram](image-url)

Figure 40. Schematic for Fluid Dispensing Application

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### TROUBLESHOOTING

#### GENERAL
Most problems encountered when applying the control are due to wiring errors, improperly set Function codes, and sensors which are not correctly installed. This section provides guidelines for the detection and correction of these types of problems. Additionally, a description of the diagnostic program included in the control is discussed.

---

#### CAUTION
BEFORE APPLYING POWER TO THE EQUIPMENT, RECHECK ALL WIRING TO INSURE PROPER CONNECTIONS. MAKE SURE THE AC LINE VOLTAGE IS CONNECTED ONLY TO SCREW TERMINALS #25, #26, #27 AND #28. CONNECTING AC POWER TO ANY OTHER SIGNAL TERMINALS WILL CAUSE SEVERE DAMAGE TO THE CONTROL.

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROBLEM</th>
<th>POSSIBLE CAUSES</th>
<th>REMEDIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Display does not light when AC power is turned on. | 1. No power applied on terminals #25, #26, #27 and #28.  
2. Terminals #25, #26, #27 and #28 are improperly jumpered.  
3. Short between terminals #19 or #20 and DC Common. | 1. Check wiring, fuses and primary AC power source.  
2. Check jumper installation.  
3. Immediately disconnect AC power supply, check wiring. |
| Counter does not increment or decrement when sensor is activated. | 1. Sensor malfunction, improperly installed or connected.  
2. Incorrect count mode selected for type of sensor being used.  
3. Reset input (terminal #17) connected to DC Common.  
4. Low frequency select terminals (terminals #11 and #13) connected to DC Common when sensor generates count pulses less than 1 msec long. | 1. Check sensor wiring, installation and operation.  
2. Check function code diagram (Fig. 20) for proper value selection for Function 60.  
3. Check wiring.  
4. Disconnect low frequency terminals. |

Figure 41. Troubleshooting
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROBLEM</th>
<th>POSSIBLE CAUSES</th>
<th>REMEDIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Counter counts in wrong direction.</td>
<td>1. Quadrature shaft encoder outputs A and B reversed.</td>
<td>1. Reverse wiring on inputs 1 and 2 (terminals #14 and #10).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Add and Subtract signals reversed.</td>
<td>2. Reverse wiring on inputs 1 and 2 (terminals #14 and #10).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Improper count mode selected for sensor configuration utilized.</td>
<td>3. Check Function Code diagram (Fig. 20) for proper value selection for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Polarity of up/down control signal reversed when Count With Direction Control</td>
<td>Function 60.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>model is selected.</td>
<td>4. Invert up/down control signal on terminal #10 with an external relay or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>transistor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counter accumulates too many counts.</td>
<td>1. Electrical noise causing extra counts.</td>
<td>1a. Check sensor lead installation to insure they are not bundled with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>other power wiring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Loose wires between sensors and count inputs.</td>
<td>1b. Connect low frequency select terminals (terminals #11 and #13) to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DC Common if pulses from the sensor are longer than 1 msec.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1c. Use shielded cable for wiring sensors to Count Inputs (terminals #10 and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>#14) and connect the shield to terminal #32.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Check external sensor wiring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Sensor generating extra pulses due to vibration, oscillation, chatter or jitter.</td>
<td>3. Check sensor mounting and motion of machine to determine if these</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>characteristics cause extra count. Use Quadrature encoders where</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>applicable.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 41. Troubleshooting (continued)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROBLEM</th>
<th>POSSIBLE CAUSES</th>
<th>REMEDIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Counter misses preset 1.</td>
<td>Bypass preset 1 input is connected to DC Common.</td>
<td>Check wiring on terminal #1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counter counts to preset 1 and recycles.</td>
<td>Auto recycle mode is selected to auto recycle at preset 1.</td>
<td>Check entry at Function 81.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relays and transistor outputs energize but do not deenergize.</td>
<td>No option selected to unlatch outputs.</td>
<td>Utilize unlatch inputs, Unlatch At Reset Mode, Latch Until Reset Complete mode, Unlatch At Alternate Preset mode, or Timeout mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No printout or incorrect printout is generated when the control is connected to a printer.</td>
<td>1. No AC power applied to printer. 2. Printer improperly set up. 3. Serial communications output incorrectly wired to printer. 4. Baud rates of control and printer not setup to the same value.</td>
<td>1. Check AC power connections and fuse in printer. 2. Check printer DIP switches for correct setup. (See Printer Installation Manual) 3. Check that SDO+ (terminal #35) on control is connected to SDI+ on printer and SDO- (terminal #36) is connected to SDI-. 4. Check that the Baud rates of the control and the printer are the same.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 41. Troubleshooting (continued)
TROUBLESHOOTING

CHECK-OUT PROCEDURE
If the control does not perform satisfactorily, check all connections, proceed through the troubleshooting chart on the previous pages, and check all function codes for proper set-up according to the table given in Figure 20. If these tests proceed correctly and the control is still not properly functioning, remove ALL wiring from the back of the counter and proceed through the following steps. If the contrail fails to function in any of the steps, return it to Cutler-Hammer Eaton Corporation, Durant Products, 901 South 12th Street, Watertown, WI 53094, Attention: Repair Department. Enclose a letter describing the malfunction.

Power Input
Connect 115 VAC between terminals #25 and #26. Jumper terminal #25 to terminal #28 and jumper terminal #26 to terminal #27. The display should flash for a short period of time and then remain lit. Place electrical tape over terminals #25 through #28 to prevent electrical shock during the next tests.

Keyboard
Press the "FUNCTION" key, the display should blank. Press "43" which the display should indicate. Press ENTER, the display should show "0". Press "1" which the display should indicate. Press "ENTER", the display should flash "0" and the "COUNT" indicator for a short period of time then remain lit.

Count Up
Make a momentary connection between terminals #10 and #12. The display should increment several counts. Make a connection with a short piece of wire between terminals #11 and #12 and repeat the count test between terminals #10 and #12. Retain the connection between terminals #11 and #12.

Count Down
Make a momentary connection between terminals #14 and #12. The display should decrement several counts. Make a connection with a short piece of wire between terminals #13 and #12 and repeat the count test between terminals #14 and #12. Retain the connection between terminals #13 and #12. Decrement the counter until the display indicates less than "5".

Preset
Press the "PRESET 1" key and the display should show "0". Press the "5" key, which the display should indicate. Press the "ENTER" key. The display should blank for one half second then remain lit. Press the "COUNT" key, the display should indicate the previous count value. Make a momentary connection between terminals #10 and #12 at least five times. You should hear the output relay actuate.

Relay Timeout
Ten seconds after relay K1 actuates, you should hear it release.

Reset
Press the "RESET" key. The display should show "0".

Unlatch
Again make a momentary connection between terminals #10 and #12 at least five times. Before the ten-second timeout elapses, make a momentary connection between terminals #2 and #8. You should hear output relay K1 release. Press the "RESET" key again.

Latch Until Reset Complete
Press the "FUNCTION" key, press "36", then press "ENTER". The display should indicate "0". Press the "1" key, then "ENTER". The display should show "1", blank for one half second then remain lit. Press the "FUNCTION" key, press 30, then press "ENTER". The display should show "10.00", press the "0" key, then "ENTER". The display should show "0.00", blank for one half second then remain lit. Press the "COUNT" key, the display should indicate "0" and the COUNT indicator lit. Make a momentary connection between terminals #10 and #12 at least five times. You should hear the output relay activate. Press the "RESET" key. The display should display "0" and you should hear the relay release.

Auto Recycle
Press the "FUNCTION" key, press "81", then press "ENTER". The display should indicate "0". Press the "1" key, then "ENTER". The display should show "1", blank for one-half second, then remain lit. Press the "COUNT" key, the display should indicate "0" and the COUNT indicator lit. Make a momentary
connection between terminals #10 and #12 five times. You should hear output relay K1 activate and the display should show "0".

Power Outage
Disconnect the AC power. You should hear relay K1 release.

INTERNAL DIAGNOSTICS
The control has several internal diagnostic routines which allow it to self-test various operational characteristics. When power is applied, the control tests its memory to determine if it has retained all of the values and function code parameters previously entered. It also tests to insure that all of the internal memory is functional. During these self-tests, the display is blanked. Since the tests are performed very quickly, the user usually does not notice the short delay on power-up.

The user also has the ability to initiate the control self-test diagnostics at any time. Function code 40 is used to initiate the diagnostics. If the control fails any of the diagnostic routines, either on power-up or upon manual command, the display will flash a number indicating which of the six self-tests failed. If no failures are found, the control returns automatically to normal operation.

NOTE
The self-diagnostics should not be performed while the process being controlled is running. The control responds to count pulses but ignores any incoming control signals while the diagnostics are operating.

Description of the Diagnostics
The diagnostics which are included and their related test numbers are as follows:

#1 - ROM (Read Only Memory) 16 bit Checksum
#2 - Internal RAM (Random Access Memory) Bit Test
#3 - Non-Volatile RAM Read/Write Bit Test
#4 - Non-Volatile RAM Store Test
#5 - Non-Volatile RAM 8 Bit Checksum
#6 - Watch Dog Timer (1.3 Seconds) Timeout

ROM (Read Only Memory) 16 Bit Checksum - Test #1
This test determines if the permanent memory which controls how the control operates is good.

Internal RAM (Random Access Memory) Bit Test - Test #2
This routine tests the temporary workspace memory used for normal operation and communication. If a failure occurs, the counter may change or lose values or operating characteristics unexpectedly.

Non-Volatile RAM Read/Write Bit Test - Test #3
This test checks the memory which permanently stores the operating characteristics and values when a power outage occurs.

Non-Volatile RAM Store Test - Test #4
This test insures that the non-volatile memory accurately stores and retrieves the programmed operating characteristics and values upon a power outage. If a failure of this type occurs, the counter will operate correctly but could changes its values or operating characteristics upon a power failure or power drop-out.

CAUTION
TO INSURE PROPER OPERATION, CHECK ALL FUNCTION CODE VALUES BEFORE STARTING THE PROCESS. NOTE THAT A TEMPORARY POWER INTERRUPTION MAY CHANGE THE VALUES OF FUNCTION CODES DURING THE PROCESS IF TEST #4 HAS FAILED.

Non-Volatile RAM 8 Bit Checksum Test - Test #5
A checksum test is performed on the non-volatile memory to insure that none of the information stored was changed while the control was unpowered. If this test fails, check all function code values and the values of the counter and preset to insure they are correct. Then disconnect and reconnect power to perform this test again. If the test fails the second time, return the counter for repair.
TROUBLESHOOTING

Watch Dog Timer (1.3 Seconds) - Test #6
While the control is operating, an internal Watch Dog Timer is incremented every millisecond. Under normal operation, the control automatically resets the Watch Dog Timer at least once per second. If the control would malfunction during operation, the Watch Dog Timer may time out (depending on the type of malfunction) and an error code of "6" flashes on the display. If this type of failure occurs, run the diagnostics using Function 40. Excessive electrical interference may cause this type of failure without damage to the control or the operating characteristics. If the diagnostics find no other fault, it is reasonable to assume that the control is fully operational, unless this failure is recurring.

OPERATION OF DIAGNOSTICS
When power is applied, the control begins by performing tests #1, #2, #3 and #5. If all of these pass, the counter is ready to operate as indicated by flashing the count value on the display at one-half second intervals for four seconds, then remaining lit.

To select the self-diagnostic mode, specify Function code 40 and enter a value of "1". The control immediately turns on all display segments and LED indicators for 2 seconds. Then the display blanks and the control steps through all five tests. If all five pass, the control begins a display and LED test routine. This routine sequences through flashing the numbers "0" through "9" on the displays, alternates the Preset 1, Preset 2 and Count LED indicators and moving the decimal point from digit to digit. When the display sequence is finished, the control shows the count value and the Count indicator is lit.

NOTE
The self-diagnostics should not be performed while the process being controlled is running. The control responds to count pulses but ignores any incoming control signals while the diagnostics are operating.

Performing the diagnostic routines does not affect the Function code parameters. Thus, when the diagnostics are finished, the control retains all of the operational characteristics previously programmed.

WHAT TO DO IF THE CONTROL FAILS A DIAGNOSTIC TEST
If the control flashes a single digit number continuously on power-up or when the self-diagnostics are performed, it indicates which one of the tests has failed. When the number displayed is "4", "5", or "6", the control can be allowed to operate by pressing the FUNCTION key to clear the display.

WARNING
RUNNING THE COUNTER AFTER A FAILURE HAS BEEN DETECTED CREATES A SERIOUS RISK TO THE OPERATOR AND/OR MACHINERY.

As a minimum safety precaution, the Function code Default mode (Function 43) should be selected (enter a value of "1") and the Function codes reprogrammed. This will insure that the failure has not altered any of the operating characteristics of the counter. Selecting the default parameters with Function 43 also performs the power-up self-test, which could give another failure indication (for tests #1, #2 or #3). If this occurs return the control for repair immediately.

Address units to be repaired to:

Durant Products
901 South 12th Street
Watertown, WI 53094
ATTENTION: REPAIR DEPARTMENT
## ACCESSORIES AND REPLACEMENT PARTS LISTS

### TRANSDUCERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medium Duty Shaft Encoder</th>
<th>Heavy Duty Shaft Encoder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single Channel--381500-XXX</td>
<td>Single Channel--48370-XXX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quadrature -- 38151-XXX</td>
<td>Quadrature--48371-XXX</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

60, 100, 120 and 600 PPR are stocked ratios for encoders. Any number from 001 to 600 is available. Substitute the desired PPR for “XXX” in the part numbers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>12” Measuring Wheels with 3/8” Bore</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum Rimmed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20156-301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubber Rimmed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20154-301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urethane Rimmed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20144-301</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Connector for Encoder</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>29729-300</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Connector with 10 Foot Cable</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29665-300</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rotary &amp; Lineal Contactor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ES-9513-RS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mounting Bracket for ES-9513-RS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40460-400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Shown with ES-9513-RS and 12” measuring wheel.
Serial to Parallel BCD Communications Converter 58801-410

The Serial to Parallel BCD Communications Converter (SPCC) is a serial to parallel BCD adaptor which provides a means of interfacing a Durant counter to a ladder logic based Programmable Control. The SPCC converts the serial data from the counter’s 20ma current loop to eight digits of binary coded decimal data for use by the Programmable Control. The BCD output is connected to the I/O structure of the PC. Several options, conveniently selected by a four position DIP switch, eliminates the need for a special configuration for each different application. The SPCC has a self contained power supply which requires 120VAC power.

Parallel BCD To Serial Communications Converter 58801-411

The Parallel BCD to Serial Communications Converter (PSCC) is a parallel BCD to serial adaptor which provides a means of interfacing a Durant counter with a ladder logic based Programmable Control. The PSCC converts eight digits of binary coded decimal data from a PC to serial data to be input to the Durant counter through the counter’s 20ma current loop. The BCD input is connected from the I/O structure of the PC. Several options, conveniently selected by a four position DIP switch, eliminates the need for a special configuration for each different application. The PSCC has a self contained power supply which requires 120VAC power.

Simultaneous Input Processor

The Simultaneous Input Processor (SIP) is used as an accessory with Durant counters to insure that all counts are recorded when multiple sources of count signal are required (counts can occur simultaneously).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input</th>
<th>Catalog Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>49990-408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>49990-416</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Timer Module 48160-440

The Durant Timer Module, 48160-440, provides a series of timed output pulses at a rate selectable by the user. The selection is made by setting a DIP switch located on the side of the module. A variety of pulse rates, from 1,000 pulses per second to 10 pulses per minute, can be set on the switch. The timer module will convert any Durant electronic counter or count control with a high speed (5000 Hertz) input into a timer.

Divider Module 48160-420

The Durant Divider Module, 48160-420, makes it possible for two counters which would ordinarily require two different encoder ratios to be driven from the same encoders.
ACCESSORIES AND REPLACEMENT PARTS LISTS

Input Signal Conditioner

The Model 48160-400 Signal Conditioner converts a wide range of input signals to a level that is compatible with Durant Electronic Controls. It will accept differential inputs from 50 millivolts to 400 volts and ground referenced inputs from 2.4 volts to 100 volts.

Relay Module

This unit has two relays that may be operated by transistors that are rated to carry at least .075A in a 12-volt circuit. Each relay has DPDT contacts for controlling external loads. The relays are plug-in type for easy replacement. The 12-volt power for the relays is provided from the AC input.

- 115 VAC input power: 51611-400
- 230 VAC input power: 51611-401

Desk Mounting Kits

These attractive desk mounting kits fit the Durant Series 5880 count controls for installation on any flat surface. The convenient two piece "snap together" design requires no tools for assembly. Four non-skid rubber feet prevent the control from sliding on the mounting surface. Standard conduit knockouts are provided on the rear of the kit for wiring to the process. The 58802-410 kit fits the 58810-400 Totalizer. The 58802-420 kit fits all other 5880 series count controls.

- 58802-410
- 58802-420

REPLACEMENT PARTS

Replacement Relay
Revision 60 - up

- Eaton No.: 38133-202
- Aromat No.: JW1FEN-B-DC5V

Front Panel Spacer

- Adapter to JIC enclosures
- All Controls 38820-400
- Totalizer (58810-400) 38810-400

Front Panel Gaskets

- All Controls 28720-216
- Totalizer (58810-400) 28720-215

Mounting Clip

- 48433-200

Screw

- 29801-187