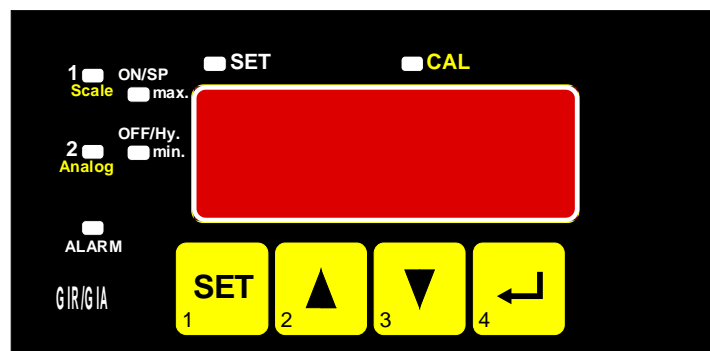


Connecting and Operating Manual

GIR1002 FR

GIA1000 FR

Version: 4.03



In accordance with
EN50081-1 and EN50082-2
for unrestricted use in
housing and industrial areas

This connecting and operating manual may be subject to technical alternations.

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Introduction

The following manual gives a description for the connection and operation of the devices GIA1000 FR and GIR1002 FR. Please note that in this manual the GIR1002 FR control device only will be mentioned from now on to facilitate matters. The GIA 1000 FR is to be connected and operated in the same way with functions relating to relay outputs not being valid.

The GIR1002 FR is a micro-processor controlled signal controller for frequency signals. It can be used for 4 different input levels (30mVss, 300mVss, 2Vss and TTL).

The large 4-digit numeric LED as well as seven additional LEDs ensure a clear and well legible display of all measuring values and operating parameters.

The GIR1002 FR is designed for direct connection of a frequency source. The controller range is adapted to the source by directly entering the output range for 0Hz and 3000Hz, i. e. no external devices being necessary.

All parameters and limit values can be entered via four buttons located at the front side of the device.

The front side of the controller is splash water proof and wipe resistant fulfilling all requirements of the IP65 rating.

All programmable parameters of the GIR1002 FR are stored in an EEPROM and in case of a current failure they will be safe for at least ten years.

The GIR1002 FR is equipped with a self-diagnosis function constantly monitoring the essential parts of the controller for their trouble-free operation. Together with the self-diagnosis function the monitoring functions for "breaking of the measuring sensor" and "sensor short-circuit" as well as values falling below or exceeding the limited range ensure optimum operational reliability.


We will supply the GIR1002 FR factory tested and completely calibrated.

Before you can actually use it, make sure to configure your GIR1002 FR for your special application. Please also refer to the chapter "Configuration".

Safety Regulations

In order to exclude any risk whatever for the operator the following points have to be observed:

- Immediately switch off the device in case of visible damage or obvious malfunctions.
- Make it a rule to always disconnect voltage source and device before opening it up. The entire device and its connection have to be protected against touching electrical contacts after installation.
- Standard regulations for operation and safety for electrical, light and heavy current equipment have to be observed, with particular attention having to be paid to national safety regulations (e.g. VDE 0100).
- When connecting the GIR 1002 FR to other devices (e.g. PC), the interconnection has to be designed most thoroughly as internal. Connections in third-party devices (e.g. connection GND with protective earth) may lead to undesired voltage potentials.



Attention: When running electric devices parts of these devices will always be highly energised. Unless the warnings are observed serious personal injuries or damage to property may result. Skilled personnel only should be allowed to work with this device. For trouble-free and safe operation of the device, please ensure professional transport, storage, installation and connection as well as proper operation and maintenance.

Skilled personnel

are persons familiar with installation, connection, commissioning and operation of the product and have a professional qualification relating to their job.

For example:

- Training or instruction and qualification to switch on/off, isolate, ground and mark electric circuits and devices/systems.
- Training or instruction according to the state of the art of safety technology to maintain and operate adequate safety equipment.
- First-aid training.

Electric Connection

All connections for the GIR1002 FR are located at the back side of the device.

Connections are made via screw-type/plug-in terminals.

Make it a rule to mount screw-type/plug-in terminals while they are still loose and to put them on only afterwards. When mounting terminals already put on there is a risk that soldering eyelets may be pulled out. Please use suitable screw driver and do not tighten screws by force.

Supply Voltage : 230V AC, 50/60Hz or instruction on the device

Please make sure that the mains voltage applied corresponds to the supply voltage stated at the device nameplate

Switching output: 1 potential-free relay (changeover contact)
1 potential-free relay (make-contact)

Switching capacity: 10A, 250V AC (ohmic load)

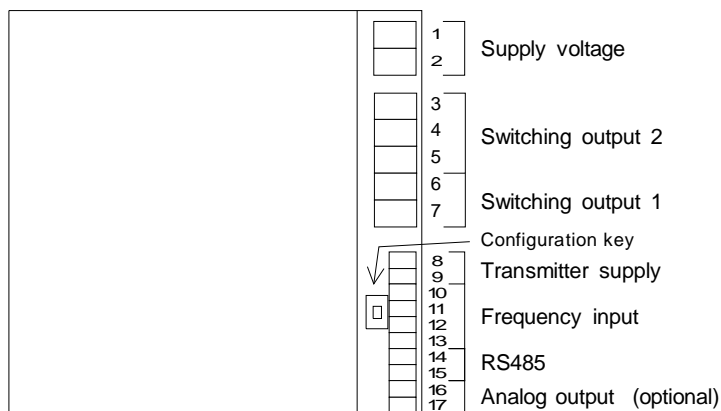
When using inductive loads the contact has to be connected to a suitable RC-element (for example 'RC220').

Electric connection and commissioning of the device must be carried out by trained and skilled personnel. Wrong connection may lead to the destruction of the controller, in which case we cannot assume any warranty.

Terminal Assignment

Terminal number	Max. terminal range	Assignment	Notes
1 2	2,5 mm ²	Supply voltage Supply voltage	230 V AC 50/60 Hz or as specified on device housing
3 4 5	2,5 mm ²	Relay, normally-closed Relay, input Relay, normally-open	Switching output or alarm output
6 7	2,5 mm ²	Relay, input Relay, normally-open	Switching output 1
8 9	1,5 mm ²	Transmitter supply + Transmitter supply -	18 V DC / 25mA
10 11 12 13	1,5 mm ²	GND signal	frequency input
14 15	1,5 mm ²	Connection B Connection A	RS485
16 17	1,5 mm ²	Analog output + Analog output -	only for devices with optional analog output

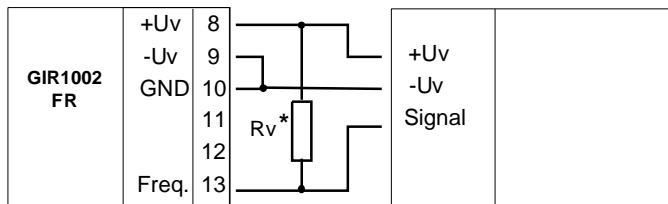
Assignment Diagram



GIR1002FR (view of top)

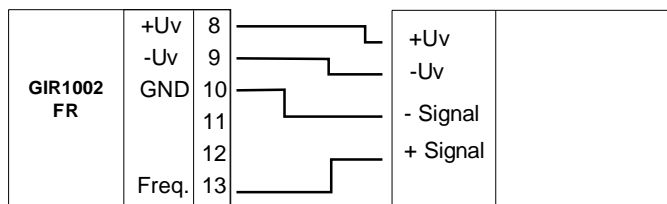
Transmitter Connection

Connection of a frequency transmitter in 3-wire technologie



* = only necessary for transmitter with NPN open collector output.
Suggested value (e.g. 10k) please refer to user manual of the transmitter

Connection of a frequency transmitter in 4-wire technologie



Technical Specifications

Frequency input:	0 to 9999Hz 0 to 3000Hz (input level 30mVss)
Frequency level:	30mVss, 300mVss, 2Vss or TTL
Output voltage for sensors:	18Volt DC / 25mA, electrically isolated
Display range:	lowest and highest value to be selected individually
Max. display value:	9999 digit
Min. display value:	-1999 digit
Decimal point :	position to be selected individually
Measuring accuracy:	0.1% ± 1 Digit
Control function:	2-level controller 3-level controller 2-level controller with alarm 3-level controller with alarm [only option: alarm output]
Analog output: [optional]	4-20mA resp. 0-10V, scale to be selected individually
permissible load: (for 0-10V)	≥ 3 kOhm
permissible impedance: (for 4-20mA)	≤ 100 Ohm
Alarm delay: [optional]	0 - 99 min, selectable
Interface:	RS485
Power supply:	230VAC or as specified on device housing
Power consumption	5W (230VAC), 3W (24VDC), 1,5W (12VDC)
Relay switching power:	10A, 250V AC (ohmic load) use RC-element when switching inductive loads
alarm output:	0.5A, 40VDC
Nominal temperature:	25° C
Ambient temperature:	0 to 50° C
Atmospheric humidity:	0 to 80% (not condensing)
Electromagnetic compatibility:	In accordance with EN50081-1 and EN50082-2 for unrestricted use in housing and industrial areas additional error: <1%
Housing:	standard rack housing, 48 x 96 x 100 mm (H x W x D)
Control panel cutout:	43 x 90.5 mm (H x W)
Connecting terminal:	screw-type/plug-in terminals

Operation

Start-up

As soon as the supply voltage has been applied the GIR1002 FR will carry out a system test for approx. 8s. Then the current measuring value will be displayed.

Table of Functions

The various functions are called up/input by means of the 4 buttons located at the front side of the device. We would like to point out that depending on the output configuration (also refer to chapter 'configuration') only a certain number of functions will be available.

The following table shows all the functions of the GIR1002 FR. The right hand column indicates the controller configuration for the various functions.

Functions	To be called up by	Output configuration
display of current measuring value:	briefly pressing button 4	0 .. 8
set tara function:	briefly pressing button 4	optional
alarm reset:	pressing button 4 for 4 s	2,3,5,6
tara function reset:	pressing button 4 for 4 s	optional
display of max. value:	briefly pressing button 2	0 .. 8
max. value reset:	pressing button 2 for 4 s	0 .. 8
display of min. value:	briefly pressing button 3	0 .. 8
min. value reset:	pressing button 3 for 4 s	0 .. 8
Switching point output 1		
display/setting of making point:	button 1 .. 4	1,2,3,7
display/setting of switching point:	button 1 .. 4	4,5,6,8
display/setting of breaking point:	button 1 .. 4	1,2,3,7
display/setting of hysteresis:	button 1 .. 4	4,5,6,8
Switching point output 2		
display/setting of making point:	button 1 .. 4	1
display/setting of switching point:	button 1 .. 4	8
display/setting of breaking point:	button 1 .. 4	1
display/setting of hysteresis:	button 1 .. 4	8
Alarm		
display/setting of max. alarm limit:	button 1 .. 4	2,3,5,6
display/setting of min. alarm limit:	button 1 .. 4	2,3,5,6
display/setting of alarm delay:	button 1 .. 4	optional (2,3,5,6)

Display of current measuring value or activate tara function

To be called up by: briefly pressing button 4

Note: If the controller is set to the function "display of max. value" respectively "display of min. value", pressing of button 4 will result in the display switching over to show the current measuring value. If the current measuring value is already on display, pressing of button 4 results in a reset of the tara function.

Display: the current measuring value is shown on the 7-segment display

LED "1": gives status of relay 1

LED "2": gives status of relay 2

LED flashing: relay contact made

LED not flashing: relay contact broken

LED "ALARM": LED flashing in case of alarm.

LED "min": LED flashing in case of MIN alarm.

LED "max.": LED flashing in case of MAX alarm.

LED "CAL": LED flashing in case of tara function being active

Alarm reset and deactivate tara function

To be called up by: pressing button 4 for approx. 4s
 Display: please refer to "display of current measuring value"

Display of max. value

To be called up by: briefly pressing button 2
 Display: The 7-segment display shows the max. value
 LED "1": gives status of relay 1
 LED "2": gives status of relay
 LED flashing: relay contact made
 LED not flashing: relay contact broken
 LED "ALARM": LED flashing in case of alarm.
 LED "max.": LED flashing

Max. value reset

To be called up by: pressing button 2 for approx. 4s
 Display: please refer to "display of max. value"

Display of min. value

To be called up by: briefly pressing button 3
 Display: The 7-segment display shows the min. value
 LED "1": gives status of relay 1
 LED "2": gives status of relay 2
 LED flashing: relay contact made
 LED not flashing: relay contact broken
 LED "ALARM": LED flashing in case of alarm.
 LED "min.": LED flashing

Min. value reset

To be called up by: pressing button 3 for approx. 4s
 Display: please refer to "display of min. value"

Display/setting of making point/switching point for switching output 1 or 2

To be called up by: pressing button 1 till LEDs "SET", "1" or "2" and "ON/SP" are illuminated.
 Display: The 7-segment display shows the making point/switching point for switching output 1 or 2.

Setting: Set making point/switching point by means of buttons 2 and 3. LEDs "1" or "2" and "ON/SP" will start flashing.

Buttons 2 and 3 are equipped with a scrolling function, i.e. the making point will be increased respectively decreased by 1 digit when button 2 respectively button 3 is pressed briefly (no more than 1 s). When pressing these buttons for a longer time (over 1 s) the values will start "scrolling" upwards respectively downwards. After "scrolling" of approx. 150 digits the "scrolling speed" will be increased by a factor of 10.

Use button 4 to acknowledge new making point/switching point.

LEDs "1" or "2" and "ON/SP" will stop flashing.

Switch over to display of current measuring value by pressing button 4 once again.

Display/setting of breaking point/hysteresis for switching output 1 or 2

- To be called up by: pressing button 1 till LEDs "SET", "1" or "2" and "OFF/Hy" are illuminated.
- Display: The 7-segment display shows the breaking point/hysteresis for switching output 1 or 2.
- Setting: Set breaking point/hysteresis by means of buttons 2 and 3. LEDs "1" or "2" and "ON/Hy" will start flashing.
- Buttons 2 and 3 are equipped with a scrolling function, i.e. the making point will be increased respectively decreased by 1 digit when button 2 respectively button 3 is pressed briefly (no more than 1 s). When pressing these buttons for a longer time (over 1 s) the values will start "scrolling" upwards respectively downwards. After "scrolling" of approx. 150 digits the "scrolling speed" will be increased by a factor of 10.*
- Use button 4 to acknowledge new breaking point/hysteresis.
LEDs "1" or "2" and "ON/Hy" will stop flashing.
Switch over to display of current measuring value by pressing button 4 once again.

Display/setting of max. alarm limit

- To be called up by: pressing button 1 till LEDs "SET", "ALARM" and "max." are illuminated.
- Display: The 7-segment display shows the max. alarm limit.
- Setting: Set max. alarm limit by means of buttons 2 and 3.
LEDs "ALARM" and "max." will start flashing.
- Buttons 2 and 3 are equipped with a scrolling function, i.e. the making point will be increased respectively decreased by 1 digit when button 2 respectively button 3 is pressed briefly (no more than 1 s). When pressing these buttons for a longer time (over 1 s) the values will start "scrolling" upwards respectively downwards. After "scrolling" of approx. 150 digits the "scrolling speed" will be increased by a factor of 10.*
- Use button 4 to acknowledge new max. alarm limit
LEDs "ALARM" and "max." will stop flashing.
Switch over to display of current measuring value by pressing button 4 once again.

Display/setting of min. alarm limit

- To be called up by: pressing button 1 till LEDs "SET", "ALARM" and "min." are flashing
- Display: The 7-segment display shows the min. alarm limit.
- Setting: Set min. alarm limit by means of buttons 2 and 3. LEDs "ALARM" and "min." will start flashing.
- Buttons 2 and 3 are equipped with a scrolling function, i.e. the making point will be increased respectively decreased by 1 digit when button 2 respectively button 3 is pressed briefly (no more than 1 s). When pressing these buttons for a longer time (over 1 s) the values will start "scrolling" upwards respectively downwards. After "scrolling" of approx. 150 digits the "scrolling speed" will be increased by a factor of 10.*
- Use button 4 to acknowledge new min. alarm limit.
LEDs "ALARM" and "min." will stop flashing.
Switch over to display of current measuring value by pressing button 4 once again.

Display/setting of alarm delay [optional]

- To be called up by: Push the button at the rear of the GIR1002 till the LED "SET" is illuminated. Pressing button 1 till LEDs "SET", "ALARM" are illuminated.
- Display: The 7-segment display shows "d." and the alarm delay.
- Setting: Set alarm delay by means of buttons 2 and 3.
Use button 4 to acknowledge new min. alarm limit.
Switch over to display of current measuring value by pressing button 4 once again.

Configuration

For the configuration of the device for the use with flow transducers please refer to the notes of page 11.

1) Press button 1 (front side).

Press miniature push button on the back side of the GIR1002 FR (located behind the sensor connection terminal) **in addition** (for approx. 1 s) till LED "CAL" (on front side) is flashing.

2) LED "CAL" is illuminated.

The display will show "In.0", ..., "In.11".

Use buttons 2 and 3 to select input mode desired (point will start flashing).

display	input level	scale (refer point 4)	measurement
"In. 0"	2Vss	display at 1000Hz	frequency
"In. 1"	300mVss	display at 1000Hz	frequency
"In. 2"	30mVss	display at 1000Hz	frequency
"In. 3"	TTL	display at 1000Hz	frequency
"In. 4"	2Vss	display at 100Hz	frequency
"In. 5"	300mVss	display at 100Hz	frequency
"In. 6"	30mVss	display at 100Hz	frequency
"In. 7"	TTL	display at 100Hz	frequency
"In. 8"	2Vss	pulses / rotation	rpm
"In. 9"	300mVss	pulses / rotation	rpm
"In.10"	30mVss	pulses / rotation	rpm
"In.11"	TTL	pulses / rotation	rpm

Acknowledge input signal selected by pressing button 4.

3) LED "CAL" is illuminated.

The display will show four dashes as well as the decimal point on the position where they are stored.

Use button 2 (shift decimal point to the left) or button 3 (shift decimal point to the right) to set desired decimal point position; acknowledge position by pressing button 4.

If decimal point is positioned to the right of the lowest digit position displayed, this means that no decimal point will be shown as soon as the controller is back in the control mode.

4) LEDs "Scale", "max." and LED "CAL" are illuminated.

The display will show the "scale value" of the measuring range (value displayed at ...) stored in the GIR1002 FR.

- 1000 Hz: for input mode "In. 0" ... "In. 3"

- 100 Hz: for input mode "In. 4" ... "In. 7"

- pulses per rotation of transmitter: for input mode "In. 8" ... "In. 11"

Use buttons 2 and 3 to set new scale value (LED "max." will start flashing);

acknowledge by pressing button 4.

Buttons 2 and 3 are equipped with a scrolling function, i.e. the value will be increased/decreased by 1 digit when button 2 / button 3 is pressed briefly (no more than 1 s). When pressing these buttons for a longer time (over 1 s) the values will start "scrolling" upwards/downwards. After "scrolling" of approx. 150 digits the "scrolling speed" will be increased by a factor of 10.

Notes for the scale adjustment:

Display at 1000Hz: Please enter the value to be displayed at 1000Hz.

Display at 100Hz: Please enter the value to be displayed at 100Hz.

Pulses / revolution: Please enter the count of pulses per minute, which have to occur for the device to display "1". The decimal point position is considered.

(e.g.: DP = ---.; scale = 100; display at 100 pulses./min. = 1.0)

5) LED "CAL" is illuminated.

The display will show "FIL.0", "FIL.1", "FIL.2" or "FIL.3".

Use buttons 2 and 3 to select filter desired (point will start flashing).

"FIL.0":	no filter
"FIL.1":	filter 1 active
"FIL.2":	filter 2 active
"FIL.3":	filter 1 and filter 2 active

Filter1: for filtering short pikes occurring when relays and contactors are switched. Make sure to always activate filter 1 if high loads are switched in the vicinity of the controller, wires or sensor or if large pikes are to be expected.

Additional display delay: approx. 0.5s

Filter 2: prevents "jumping" of the last figure, a phenomenon often found with digital displays and controllers. Make sure to always activate filter 2 if the display range exceeds 2000 digits.

Additional display delay: approx. 1s

Acknowledge filter selected by pressing button 4

6) LED "CAL" is illuminated.

The display shows the letter combination "nr." followed by the interface address set (0 .. 15).

Use buttons 2 and 3 to set new interface address (point will start flashing) and acknowledge by pressing button 4.

If the RS485 interface is not used, this setting will not have any meaning (please also refer to description of interface).

7) LEDs "Analog", "max." and LED "CAL" are illuminated.

The display will show the measuring value stored in the GIR1002 FR for which a 20mA signal will be given at the analog output.

(This function is only available for devices equipped with the option "analog output".)

Use buttons 2 and 3 to set new display value for an output current of 20mA (LED "max." will start flashing); acknowledge by pressing button 4.

8) LEDs "Analog", "min." and LED "CAL" are illuminated.

The display will show the measuring value stored in the GIR1002 FR for which a 4mA signal will be given at the analog output.

(This function is only available for devices equipped with the option "analog output".)

Use buttons 2 and 3 to set new display value for an output current of 4mA (LED "min." will start flashing); acknowledge by pressing button 4.

9) LED "CAL" is illuminated.

The display shows the letter combination "out." followed by the controller type set (0 .. 8).

(This function is not available for GIA1000 FR devices).

Use buttons 2 and 3 to set desired controller type (point will start flashing).

"out.0":	display only
"out.1":	3-level controller
"out.2":	2-level controller with alarm, self-extinguishing
"out.3":	2-level controller with alarm, with hand-shake
"out.4":	2-level controller with hysteresis preselectable
"out.5":	2-level controller with hysteresis preselectable, and alarm with interacting set-point value, self-extinguishing
"out.6":	2-level controller with hysteresis preselectable, and alarm with interacting set-point value, with hand-shake
"out.7":	2-level controller
"out.8":	3-level controller with hysteresis preselectable

Acknowledge controller type selected by pressing button 4.

The display will show the current measuring value again.

The configuration of the GIR1002 FR has now been completed.

Steps 1 to 10 can be repeated any number of times to either correct a setting error or to input a new setting.

Unless a button is pressed at least approx. every 2 minutes during the setting process, the GIR1002FR will stop the setting process. Then, "CAL" will stop flashing. In such a case we recommend to repeat the setting process.

Additional Configuration Notes For Flow Transducers:

If a GIR1002FR is used with one of the flow transducers mentioned below, we suggest the following settings:

- configuration point 2: choose input mode "In.11".
 configuration point 3: enter the referring decimal point position of the table shown below.
 configuration point 4: for a flow display of [l/min] the flow transducer's value for pulses/man. has to be entered. A selection of the values of several transducers is shown below.

<u>flow transducer</u>	<u>suggested d.p. position</u>	<u>scale value (pulse count)</u>
VISION 2008	--.---	1000
FFG 60 (2mm nozzle)	--.---	1000
FH-Messing (1mm nozzle)	--.---	2350
FHKK-PVDF (1mm nozzle)	--.---	2350
(3mm nozzle)	--.---	570
VZB (1mm nozzle)	--.---	1300
FMFG (8mm nozzle)	--.---	300
FHKSC (1.2mm nozzle)	-.---	1800
VTH 25 MS - 180	---.-	67

Fault Codes

In case of unacceptable conditions in the system a fault code will be displayed.

Fault codes have been defined as follows:

FE 1: Measuring range has been exceeded

This fault code indicates that the measuring range has been exceeded.

Possible fault cause: the input frequency is too high

Remedies: FE 1 will be reset as soon as the frequency is back within its permissible range.

FE 2: Measuring values have fallen below permissible range

This fault code indicates that the measuring values have fallen below the permissible range.

FE 3: Display range has been exceeded

This fault code indicates that the max. display value of 9999 digits has been exceeded.

Remedies: FE 3 will be reset as soon as the measuring values are back within their permissible range.

FE 4: Values on the display have fallen below permissible range

This fault code indicates that the min. display value of -1999 digits has fallen below.

Remedies: FE 4 will be reset as soon as the values on the display are back within their permissible range.

Please Attention:

If fault codes are displayed or device has malfunction, please check first configuration of GIR1002FR. Please refer to chapter "Configuration"

RS485 interface

The serial interface of the GIR1002 FR allows communication of the device with a host computer. Data polling and transfer is done in the master/slave mode, i.e. the GIR1002 FR will only transmit data upon request. A separate device address can be attributed to each GIR1002 FR. Addresses 0 to 15 are implemented. The GIR1002 FR will respond when requested to do so by the host, provided the device number of the request string corresponds to the one set (response of GIR1002 FR 20 to 60ms after request has been completed). This method as well as the fact that the interface operates in the half-duplex mode ensure that up to 16 devices can be called via only one 2-wire line.

Interface configuration

Type	RS485
Transfer mode	half-duplex
Connection	2-pin screw/plug-in connection
Connecting cable	2-pin, twisted.

Data transfer format:

2400 Baud
1 start bit
7 data bits
no parity bit
1 stop bit

Communication is entirely achieved by means of printable ASCII code.

Data transfer processing protocol

Request data from GIR1002 FR

Request string to GIR1002 FR:

	!	Nr.	Nr.	F1	F2	/
Byte	1	2	3	4	5	6

Response from GIR1002 FR:

	#	F1	F2	\$	D1	D2	D3	D4	/
Byte	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Send data to GIR1002 FR:

Send string to GIR 1002 FR:

	!	Nr.	Nr.	#	F1	F2	\$	D1	D2	D3	D4	/
Byte	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Response from GIR1002 FR:

	#	a	/	if data have been successfully taken over
Byte	1	2	3	

Description of characters used:

- ! : ASCII-Code: 21H
This character interrupts a connection, if any is existing, and resets all GIR1002 FR devices connected to their original state thus initialising a check to ensure that the following two characters correspond to their respective device numbers.
- Nr.: Permissible range "0" to "9" and "A" to "F"
(corresponding to ASCII code 30H to 39H and 41H to 46H)
As a precaution device number will be transmitted twice.
Data will not be processed by the GIR1002 FR unless the device number transmitted is identical to the one set in the respective GIR1002 FR. If numbers are not identical the device will only check if the data stream contains another "!" character thus indicating a new data circuit.
- F1,F2: Permissible range see table 1
Functional codes, specifying the parameter and/or value to be processed. For assignments please refer to table 1 of chapter 'functional code'.
- /: ASCII-Code: 2FH
Indicates the end of a data transfer process. Each data transfer process, either from host to GIR1002 FR or from GIR1002 FR to host is completed by putting "/".
- # : ASCII-Code: 23H
Indicates the beginning of a data transfer process.
'#' is issued by the GIR1002 FR prior to starting transfer of data to the host. If the character '#' is transferred by the host after issuing of the device number, the GIR1002 FR device will know that data are to be transferred from the host to the GIR1002 FR (programming of GIR1002 FR).
- \$: ASCII-Code: 24H
Signals that the data following will be transferred in hexadecimal code.
- D1..D4: Permissible range '0' to '9' and 'A' to 'F'.
(corresponding to ASCII code 30H to 39H and 41H to 46H)
Data will be presented in the hexadecimal mode. For more detailed information please refer to chapter 'Data formats'.
- a : ASCII-Code: 61H
Transferred as hand-shake signal by the GIR1002 FR after successful data input to the memory.
-

Functional code

The value (parameter) to be read respectively re-programmed is specified by two bytes, designed F1 and F2 in the data transfer protocol.

Table 1 illustrates the assignment of functional code and value (parameter) as well as of the valid data format.

It is vital to ensure that only those functional codes and their permissible data as stated in table 1 are transmitted to the GIR1002 FR as otherwise internal settings of the device could be changed.

Parameter resp. value		ASCII character		ASCII code		Data forma
		F1	F2	F1	F2	
Display value		0	0	30H	30H	1
Max. value		0	1	30H	31H	1
Min. value		0	2	30H	32H	1
System state		0	3	30H	33H	2
Switching output 1	Making point Switching point	0	4	30H	34H	1
Switching output 1	Breaking point Hysteresis	0	5	30H	35H	1
Switching output 2	Making point Switching point	0	9	30H	39H	1
Switching output 2	Breaking point Hysteresis	0	A	30H	41H	1
Max. alarm limit		0	B	30H	42H	1
Min. alarm limit		0	C	30H	43H	1
Input signal		1	5	31H	35H	3
Position of decimal point		0	E	30H	45H	4
Display value for 20mA / 1V / 10V		0	F	30H	46H	1
Display value for 0mA / 4mA / 0V		1	0	31H	30H	1
Filter		1	1	31H	31H	5
Display value for 20mA/10V signal of the analog output		1	3	31H	33H	1
Display value for 4mA/0V signal of the analog output		1	4	31H	34H	1
Interface adresse		1	2	31H	32H	6

table 1

Dataformat

General information

The four bytes termed D1 to D4 in the data transfer protocol represent the parameter value specified by F1 and F2.

The value is represented in hexadecimal printable ASCII characters.

The GIR1002 FR treats all values as 16 bit words, which means that a range of values from -32768 to +32767 and correspondingly a range from 8000H to 7FFFH can be displayed.

The following 4 data bytes contain the 16 bits mentioned above:

D1	equalising	Bit	15	to	12
D2	equalising	Bit	11	to	8
D3	equalising	Bit	7	to	4
D4	equalising	Bit	3	to	0

Examples:

Value		ASCII-character				ASCII-code			
dezimal	hex	D1	D2	D3	D4	D1	D2	D3	D4
0	0000H	0	0	0	0	30H	30H	30H	30H
-1	FFFFH	F	F	F	F	46H	46H	46H	46H
-1999	F831H	F	8	3	1	46H	38H	33H	31H
9999	270FH	2	7	0	F	32H	37H	30H	46H

Data format 1:

Data format 1 corresponds to the general data format. It is only the range of values that is limited to the display range of -1999 to +9999 equalising F831H to 270FH.

The decimal point will not be considered. The decimal point position can be called up separately.

Data format 2:

This format is used to call up and reset the system state. Data bytes D1 to D4 contain information regarding the alarm and fault state of the GIR1002 FR.

The assignment is as follows:

Data byte D2:	Bit 0 = 1:	Fault FE1 active
	Bit 1 = 1:	Fault FE2 active
	Bit 2 = 1:	Fault FE3 active
	Bit 3 = 1:	Fault FE4 active
Data byte D4:	Bit 0 = 1:	max. alarm
	Bit 1 = 1:	min. alarm
	Bit 3 = 1:	alarm

Data format 3:

This format is used to call up and program the input level.

The assignment is as follows:

0 :	2Vss
1 :	300mVss
2 :	30mVss
3 :	TTL

Data format 4:

This format is used to call up and/or program the position of the decimal point.

The assignment is as follows:

0 :	no decimal point
1 :	decimal point after 2 digits (10)
2 :	decimal point after 3 digits (100)
3 :	decimal point after 4 digits (1000)

Data format 5:

This format is used to call up and program the filter.

The assignment is as follows:

0 :	filter off (FILt = 0)
1 :	filter 1 on (FILt = 1)
2 :	filter 2 on (FILt = 2)
3 :	filter 1 and filter 2 on (FILt = 3)

Data format 6:

This format is used to program the device address. Permissible device addresses range from 0 to 15.

Data format 6 corresponds to the general data format. It is only the range of values that is limited to the permissible device addresses 0 to 15, respectively 0000H to 000FH.