4.1 Channel (Analog input, Digital input, Analog output, Math input)

Analog input

After entering the Configuration mode, select **Channel** and press the **Enter** key to get into Channel mode. It displays the Analog input **AI** first. Press directional keys 〈 〉 at the bottom to select the channel. Afterwards, press directional keys ↑ ↓ ← → on the left hand side to select the column. ***After Configuration 4.1 to 4.8, press* Back *key to return to real-time display, all configurations will be memorized.***

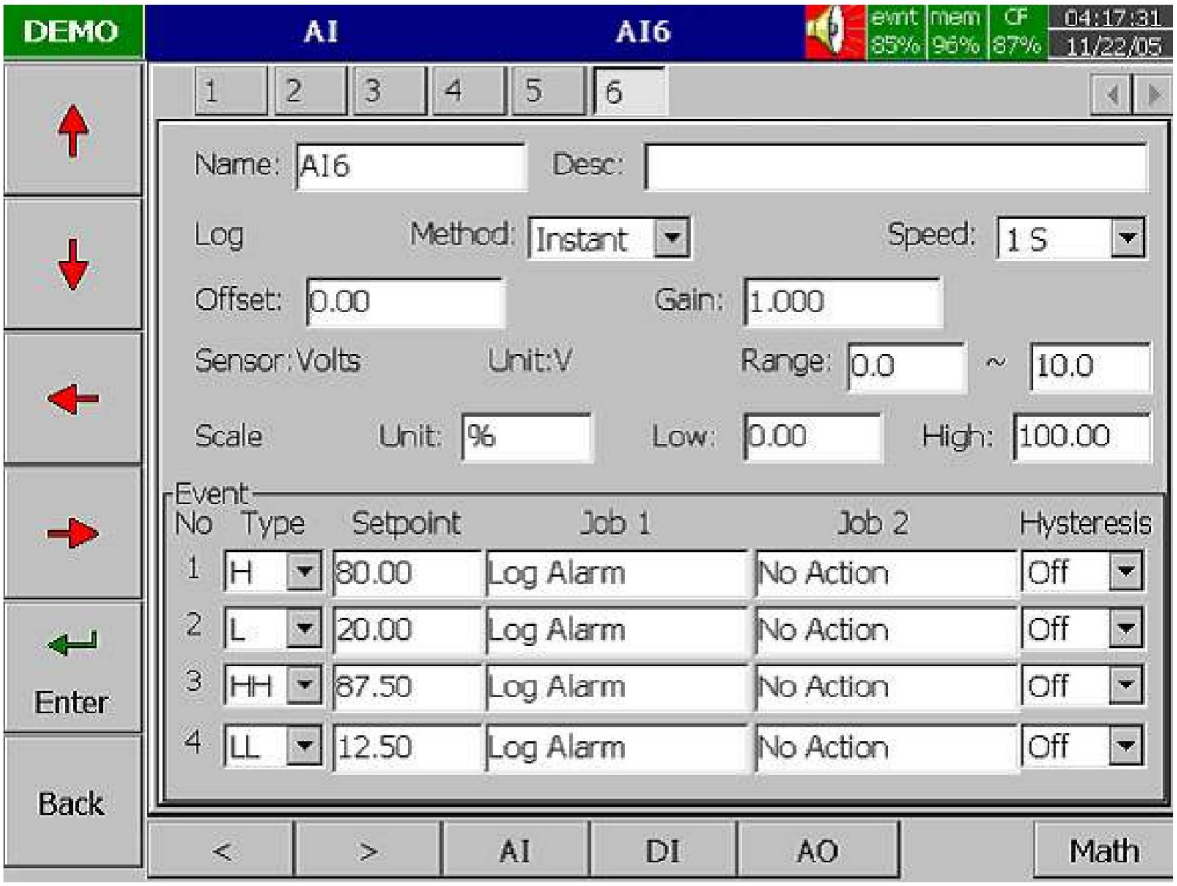

Figure 4 – 2

Name: It is to define the name for each channel in maximum 6 characters. Press **Enter**, a keyboard and several keys appear. **BackSP** key means backspace, **Select** key means to select a character or number, **Caps on** means characters in capital, and **Caps off** means characters not in capital.

Desc: The description about a specific channel on the display.

Log Method: The method of logging measured data. Select the column, and then choose the Log method of Instant, Average, Minimum or Maximum data.

Disable: ***Select* Disable *while a specific channel is not required at this time.***
Instant: logging in the last measured data at the sampling interval
Average: logging in averaged measured data at the sampling interval
Minimum: logging in minimum measured data at the sampling interval
Maximum: logging in maximum measured data at the sampling interval

Log Speed: It is the logging speed (recording speed) of measured data. Select Log Speed column, then choose 1, 2, 5, 10, 30, 60 or 120 seconds.

Offset: It is offset value to correct the sensor error.

Gain: It is a multiplier to correct the sensor error.
The correct value = (the process value + offset) x gain

Sensor: It displays automatically the setup input of V, mV, mA, T/C (J, K, T, E, B, R, S, N, and L), PT100, and JPT100. The default setting is 4-20mA if no other input specified.

Unit: The engineering unit of input.

Range: Various input ranges can be set for voltage and current. Normally, it sets 0-1, 1-5, 0-5 or 0-10 V for the voltage, and set 0-20 or 4-20mA for the current.

Scale Unit: Defines the scale unit.

Scale Low: Defines the low scale ***with decimal if necessary***. For instance, input 0-10 V, the Scale Low can be set up with value 0.00 to be correspondent to low range 0 V.

Scale High: Defines the high scale ***with decimal if necessary***. For instance input 0-10 V, the Scale High can be set up with value 100.00 to be correspondent to high range 10 V.

Event

The Event is frequently used for **Alarm** purpose. Event can also be used for digital output DO, Timer, Totalizer, Counter or Report.

Type: There are various types of H, L, HH, LL, R or r to be selected for **job or Alarm** purpose.

H: High limit. When the process is over high limit, the alarm or job is actuated.

L: Low limit. Any the process is lower than low limit, the alarm or job is actuated

HH: High high limit, to set up another limit higher than high limit for double warning.

LL: Low low limit, to set up another limit lower than low limit for double warning.

R: Increasing rate of change. The job or alarm is actuated when the rate of increasing process value is greater than the specified rate time interval. For example, when the Setpoint is set to 100_1S, if the process is increasing greater than the value 100 in 1 second, then job or alarm will be actuated.

r: Decreasing rate of change. The job or alarm is actuated when the rate of decreasing process value is greater than the specified rate time interval. For example, when the Setpoint is set to 50_2S if the process is decreasing greater than the value 50 in 2 seconds, then job or alarm is actuated.

Setpoint: To set up the process value for actuating Job1 and /or Job2

Job1, Job2: When an event occurs, the task to be performed is called the job. A typical example is to trigger **an alarm buzzer** in event of high temperature. Each pen can accept four events (or alarms) and each event can create two jobs. Please note that a job under Event is different from a job by pressing the