

FUNCTION MODULE (PC programmable)

MODEL **M6SXF1**

BEFORE USE

Thank you for choosing us. Before use, please check contents of the package you received as outlined below.

If you have any problems or questions with the product, please contact our sales office or representatives.

■ PACKAGE INCLUDES:

Signal conditioner(1)

■ MODEL NO.

Confirm Model No. marking on the product to be exactly what you ordered.

■ INSTRUCTION MANUAL

This manual describes necessary points of caution when you use this product, including installation, connection and basic maintenance procedures.

The M6SXF1 is programmable using the PC Configurator Software. For detailed information on the PC configuration, refer to the M6CFG users manual. The M6CFG PC Configurator Software is downloadable at our web site.

POINTS OF CAUTION

■ CONFORMITY WITH EU DIRECTIVES

- The equipment must be mounted inside a panel.
- Insert a noise filter for the power source, input and output connected to the unit. COSEL Noise Filter Model NAC-04-472, TDK Noise Filter Model ZCAT 3035-1330 or equivalent is recommended.
- The actual installation environments such as panel configurations, connected devices, connected wires, may affect the protection level of this unit when it is integrated in a panel system. The user may have to review the CE requirements in regard to the whole system and employ additional protective measures to ensure the CE conformity.
- Install lightning surge protectors for those wires connected to remote locations.

■ POWER INPUT RATING & OPERATIONAL RANGE

- Locate the power input rating marked on the product and confirm its operational range as indicated below:
24V DC rating: 24V \pm 10%, approx. 0.5W

■ GENERAL PRECAUTIONS

- Before you remove the unit or mount it, turn off the power supply and input signal for safety.

■ ENVIRONMENT

- Indoor use.
- When heavy dust or metal particles are present in the air, install the unit inside proper housing with sufficient ventilation.
- Do not install the unit where it is subjected to continuous vibration. Do not subject the unit to physical impact.
- Environmental temperature must be within -20 to +55°C (-4 to +131°F) with relative humidity within 30 to 90% RH in order to ensure adequate life span and operation.

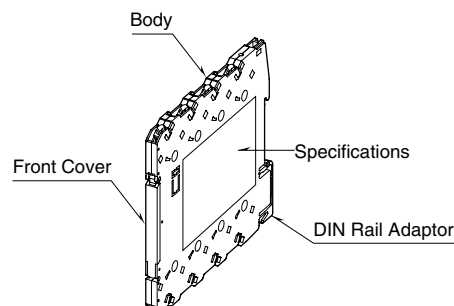
■ WIRING

- Do not install cables close to noise sources (relay drive cable, high frequency line, etc.).
- Do not bind these cables together with those in which noises are present. Do not install them in the same duct.

■ AND

- The unit is designed to function as soon as power is supplied, however, a warm up for 10 minutes is required for satisfying complete performance described in the data sheet.

COMPONENT IDENTIFICATION

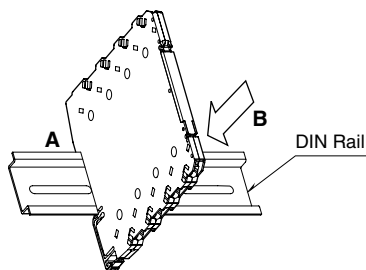


INSTALLATION

Set the unit so that its DIN rail adapter is at the bottom. When the unit is installed to an Installation Base (model M6SBS), refer to its instruction manual.

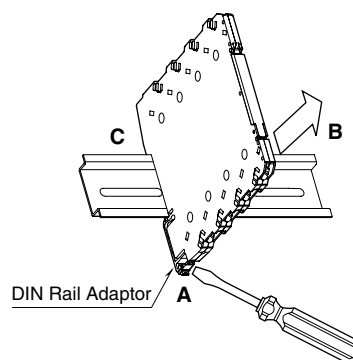
■ MOUNTING THE UNIT ON A DIN RAIL

- Hang the upper hook at the rear side of unit on the DIN rail.
- Push in the lower in keeping pressing the unit to the DIN rail.



■ REMOVING THE UNIT

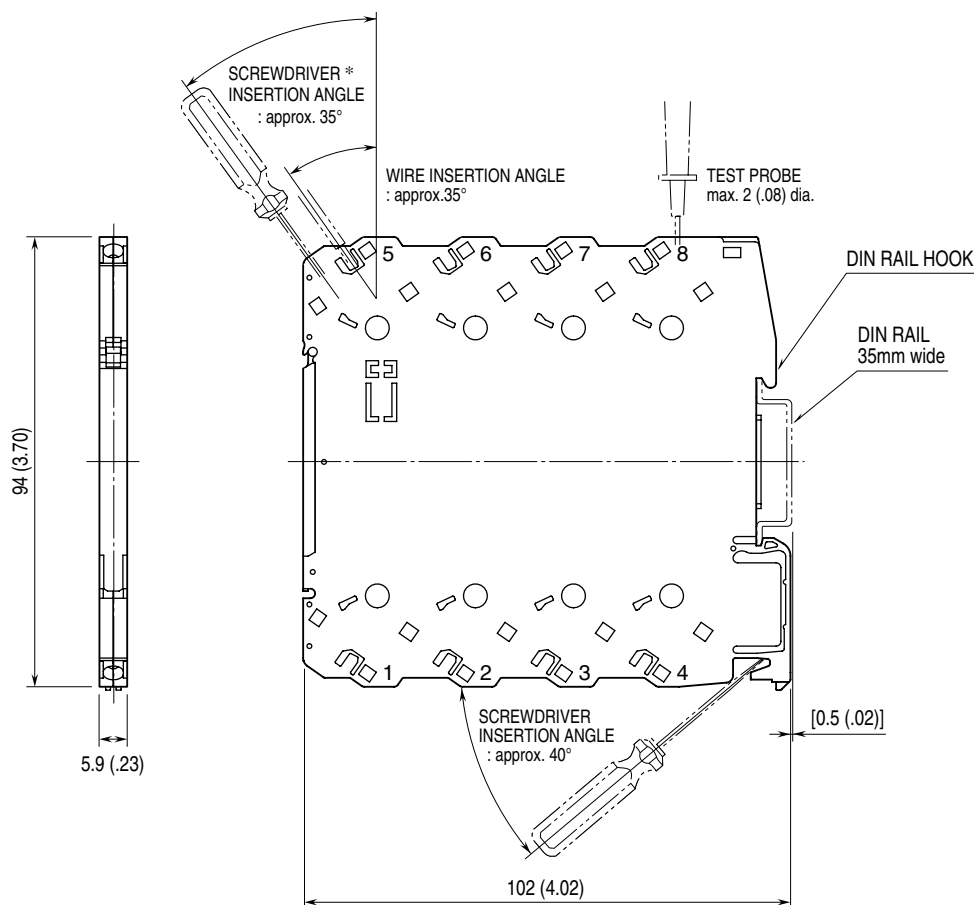
- Pull down the DIN rail adaptor using a minus screwdriver.
- Pull out the lower part of the unit.
- Remove the upper part from the DIN rail.



TERMINAL CONNECTIONS

Connect the unit as in the diagram below or refer to the connection diagram on the side of the unit.

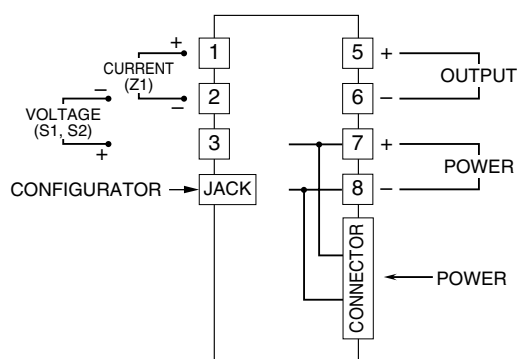
■ EXTERNAL DIMENSIONS unit: mm (inch)



• When mounting, no extra space is needed between units.

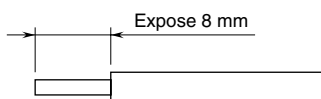
*Use a minus screwdriver: tip width 3.8 mm max., tip thickness 0.5 to 0.6 mm

■ CONNECTION DIAGRAM

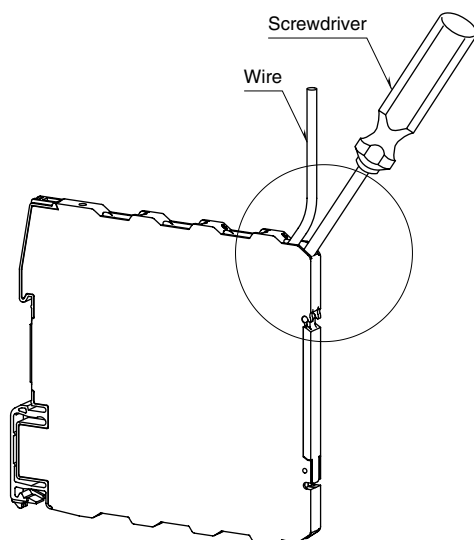


■ WIRING INSTRUCTIONS

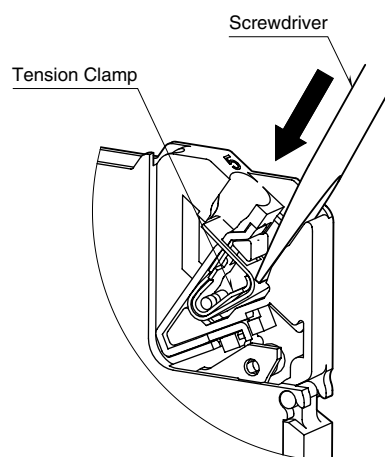
- Applicable wire size
 Solid: 0.2 to 2.5 mm² (0.55 to 1.75 dia.)
 Stranded: 0.2 to 2.5 mm² (Tinning wire ends may cause contact failure and therefore is not recommended.)
 Ferruled: 0.2 to 1.5 mm² (0.55 to 1.35 dia.)
- Expose wire conductors by 8 mm (0.31").



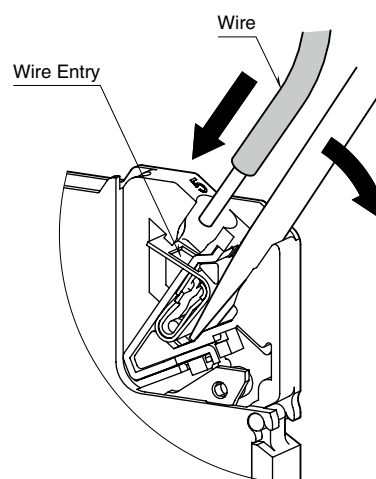
• How to Connect Wires



- 1) Insert a minus screwdriver into the wire entry opening, between the clamp and the housing, until its tip hits the bottom where it is firmly held.

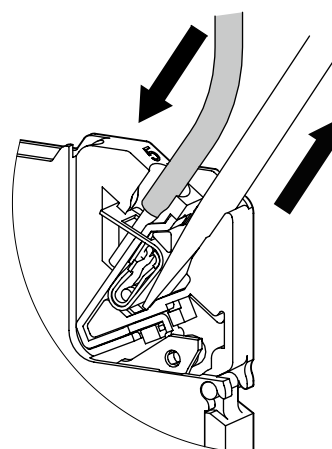


- 2) Insert a wire. Push the screwdriver toward the direction indicated with the arrow in the figure below to widen the opening if necessary.



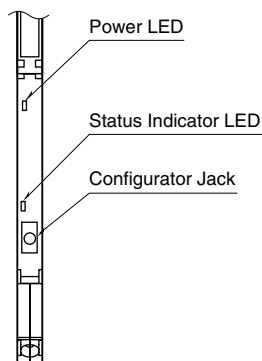
- 3) Confirm that the wire tip hits the bottom and pull out the screwdriver in holding it in position.

Confirm that the wire's insulation tube is not caught in the clamp.

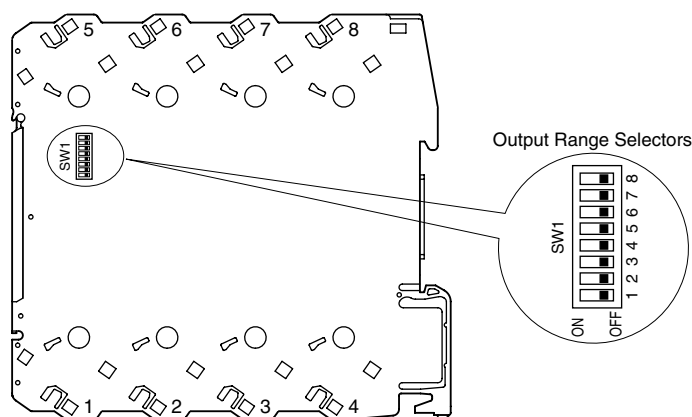


EXTERNAL VIEWS

■ FRONT VIEW (with the cover open)



■ SIDE VIEW



OUTPUT RANGING

The internal DIP switch setting is required to select output types before setting a precise output range using PC Configurator Software (model: M6CFG).

For detailed information on the PC configuration, refer to the M6CFG users manual.

Table 1. DIP switch setting: Output type

| Output Type | SW | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 0 – 20 mA*1 | ON | ON | OFF | OFF | OFF | OFF | ON | OFF |
| -5 – +5 V | OFF | OFF | ON | OFF | ON | OFF | OFF | ON |
| -10 – +10 V | OFF | OFF | ON | OFF | OFF | ON | OFF | ON |

*1. For 0 – 1 mA range, set switches as in the table below.

| Output Range | SW | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 0 – 1 mA | OFF | OFF | ON | OFF | OFF | OFF | ON | OFF |

CHECKING

- 1) Terminal wiring: Check that all cables are correctly connected according to the connection diagram.
- 2) Confirm that the wire insulation tubes are not caught in the clamp.
- 3) Check DIP switch setting.
- 4) Power input voltage: Check voltage across the terminal 7 – 8 with a multimeter.
- 5) Input: Check that the input signal is within 0 – 100% of the full-scale.
- 6) Output: Check that the load resistance meets the described specifications.

STATUS INDICATOR LED

The transmitter is provided with a status indicator LED which blinks in different patterns indicating various operating status.

The following figure indicates typical patterns.

| TRANSMITTER STATUS | LED ON-OFF PATTERNS |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Normal operating mode | |
| Abnormal operating mode | |

80 milliseconds ON OFF

MAINTENANCE

Regular calibration procedure is explained below:

■ CALIBRATION

Warm up the unit for at least 10 minutes. Apply 0%, 25%, 50%, 75% and 100% input signal. Check that the output signal for the respective input signal remains within accuracy described in the data sheet. When the output is out of tolerance, recalibrate the unit using the PC Configurator Software (model: M6CFG).

LIGHTNING SURGE PROTECTION

We offer a series of lightning surge protector for protection against induced lightning surges. Please contact us to choose appropriate models.

FUNCTIONS

■ MOVING AVERAGE OUTPUT

The module samples input signals every H seconds and, excluding U numbers of highest-value samples and L numbers of lowest-value samples, outputs proportionally to the average of the rest $[N - (U + L)]$ of sampled data. When a new input is sampled after another H seconds, it gives up the oldest sample and calculates a new average including the latest sample and outputs proportionally.

When the number of samples to be calculated equals 0 or less, it outputs an error.

Parameters

H : Sampling cycle

(0.1000 to 100.0000 seconds)

N : Number of samples to be calculated

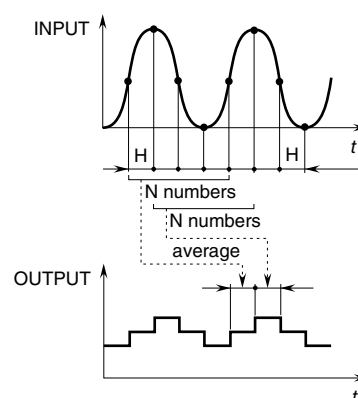
(1 to 128)

U : Number of highest-value samples to be cut off

(0 to 127)

L : Number of lowest-value samples to be cut off

(0 to 127)



■ DEAD-TIME COMPUTING

The module does not respond to an input signal for a preset dead-time* duration.

In addition, with adjusting a time constant T, it generates a first order lag output after the dead-time.

$$X_0(s) = \frac{e^{-HNs}}{1 + Ts} X_1(s)$$

where X_1 : Input
 X_0 : Output

Dead time = $H \times N$ (s)

Parameters

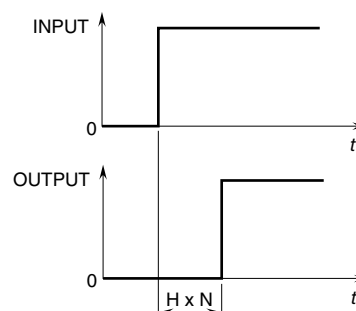
H : Sampling cycle (0.1000 to 100.0000 seconds)

N : Numbers of samples to be calculated (1 to 128)

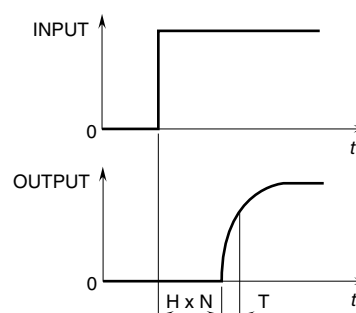
T : Time constant (0.0000 or 0.5000 to 100.0000 seconds)

*Output is refreshed every sampling cycle. The response time may be delayed by 1 cycle at the maximum.

• Step input with dead-time



• Step input with dead-time plus time constant



■ DELAY BUFFER

The module generates a first order lag output.

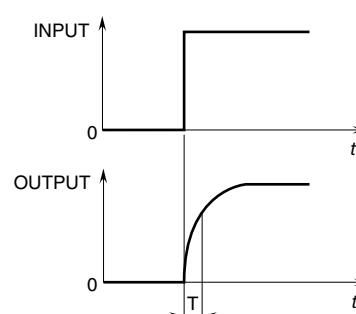
$$X_0(s) = \frac{1}{1 + Ts} X_1(s)$$

where X_1 : Input
 X_0 : Output

Parameters

T : Time constant (0.5000 to 100.0000 seconds)

• Step input with time constant



■ LEAD-TIME COMPUTING

The module operates a lead-time equation.

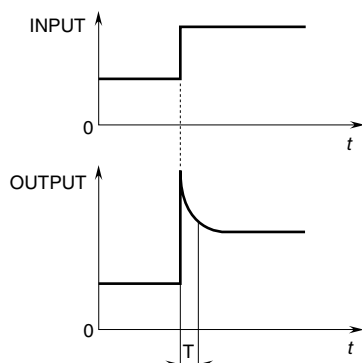
$$X_0(s) = (1 + Ts) X_1(s)$$

where X_1 : Input
 X_0 : Output

Parameters

T : Lead-time constant (0.5000 to 100.0000 seconds)

• Step input with lead-time constant



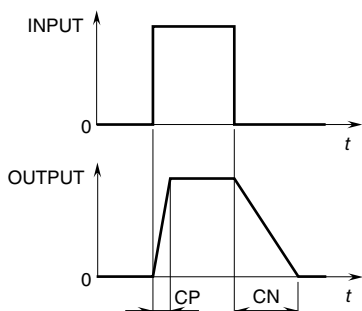
■ RAMP BUFFER

The module's output does not change faster than a preset maximum rate, positive CP and negative CN, no matter how fast its input changes.

CP : Maximum rate of positive output change
 (0.0000 to 200.0000%/second)

CN : Maximum rate of negative output change
 (0.0000 to 200.0000%/second)

• Step input with rate-of-change limits



■ HIGH / LOW LIMIT

The output does not go above the preset high limit or below the preset low limit.

High and Low limits are independently selectable.

■ USER'S TABLE LINEARIZATION

The input is converted into a linearized output according to the user specified segment data table, defined with pairs of X (input) and Y (output) values.

2 to 101 segment points can be specified.

■ INVERTED OUTPUT

The output is inversely proportional to the input.

$$X_0 = 100 - X_1$$

where X_1 : Input (%)
 X_0 : Output (%)

■ SQUARE ROOT EXTRACTION (orifice, venturi)

The output is inversely proportional to the input.

$$X_0 = 10 \sqrt{X_1}$$

where X_1 : Input (%)
 X_0 : Output (%)

■ X² OUTPUT (Palmer-Bowlus flume, Parshall flume)

$$X_0 = X_1^2 / 100$$

where X_1 : Input (%)
 X_0 : Output (%)

■ X^{5/2} OUTPUT (triangular or V-notch weir)

$$X_0 = X_1^{5/2} / 1000$$

where X_1 : Input (%)
 X_0 : Output (%)

■ X^{3/2} OUTPUT (rectangular weir)

$$X_0 = X_1^{3/2} / 10$$

where X_1 : Input (%)
 X_0 : Output (%)

■ OTHER FUNCTIONS

The low-end cutout point can be set within 0.0000 – 99.9999% of input signal.