Operating Instructions

for

Digital Indicating Unit

Frequency input: 0,01 Hz to 999,99 Hz

Connection for Namur-, NPN-, PNP- and TTL-sensors

Model: DAG-M4F…, 96 x 48 mm

We don’t accept warranty and liability claims neither upon this publication nor in case of improper treatment of the described products.

The document may contain technical inaccuracies and typographical errors. The content will be revised on a regular basis. These changes will be implemented in later versions. The described products can be improved and changed at any time without prior notice.

1. Contents

Manufactured and sold by:

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D-65719 Hofheim
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2. Note

Please read these operating instructions before unpacking and putting the unit into operation. Follow the instructions precisely as described herein.
The instruction manuals on our website www.kobold.com are always for currently manufactured version of our products. Due to technical changes, the instruction manuals available online may not always correspond to the product version you have purchased. If you need an instruction manual that corresponds to the purchased product version, you can request it from us free of charge by email (info.de@kobold.com) in PDF format, specifying the relevant invoice number and serial number. If you wish, the operating instructions can also be sent to you by post in paper form against an applicable postage fee.

Operating instructions, data sheet, approvals and further information via the QR code on the device or via www.kobold.com

The devices are only to be used, maintained and serviced by persons familiar with these operating instructions and in accordance with local regulations applying to Health & Safety and prevention of accidents.

When used in machines, the measuring unit should be used only when the machines fulfil the EC machinery directive.

3. Instrument Inspection

Instruments are inspected before shipping and sent out in perfect condition.
Should damage to a device be visible, we recommend a thorough inspection of the delivery packaging. In case of damage, please inform your parcel service / forwarding agent immediately, since they are responsible for damages during transit.

Scope of delivery:
The standard delivery includes:

- Digital Indicating Unit model: DAG-M4F

4. Regulation Use

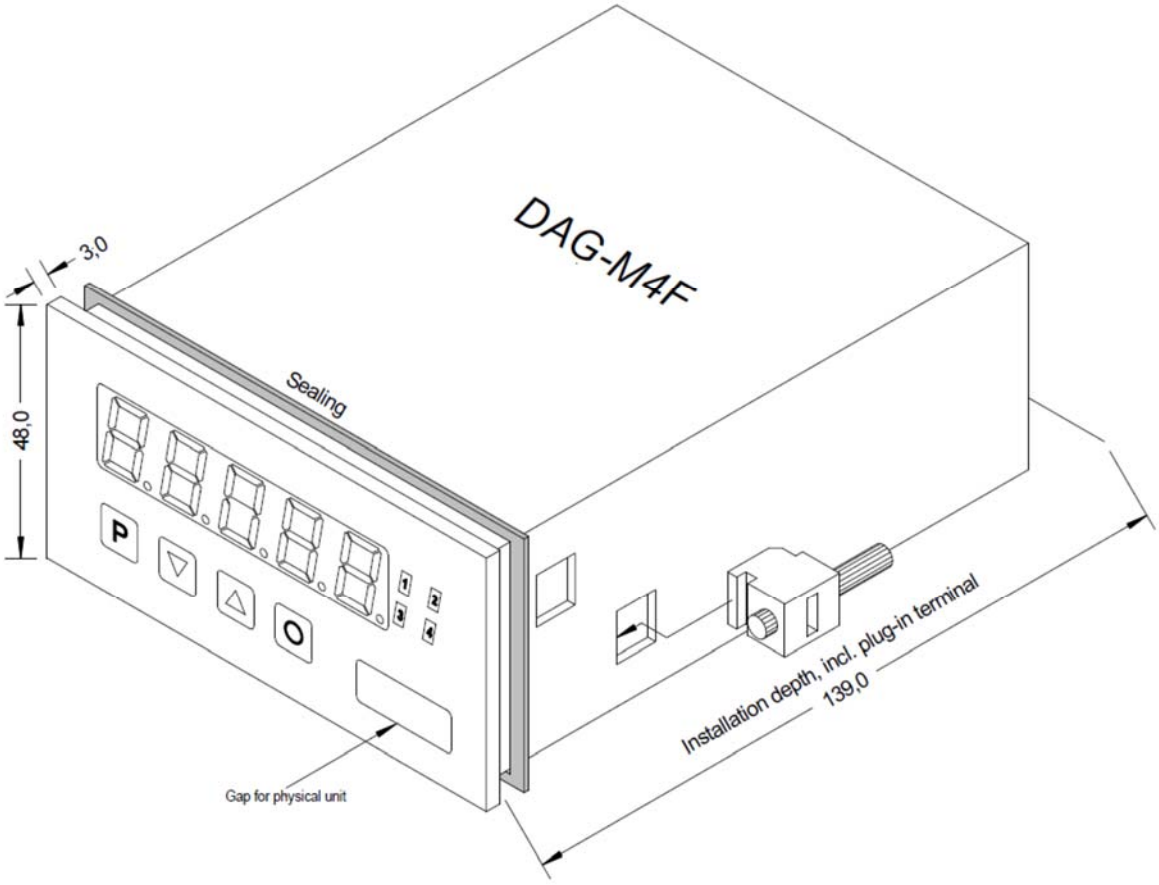
Any use of the device, which exceeds the manufacturer's specification, may invalidate its warranty. Therefore, any resulting damage is not the responsibility of the manufacturer. The user assumes all risk for such usage.

5. Brief description

The panel meter **DAG-M4F** evaluates pulses in many different ways and shows the result in the 5-digit LED-display. Available options are: frequency coverage with optional filters, summate of pulses or display values via time, detection of a rotational speed or collection of a position via an incremental encoder. The results can be monitored via alarm conditions and can be displayed onto the optional switching point. Furthermore, the results can be freely scaled on an optional analog output and relayed to a control system. The device can be operated directly by Namur sensors, 3-wire sensors, switching/slider contacts, incremental encoders (HTL-/TTL-output) or TTL-signals. Via the 4 navigation keys on the front, the device can be adjusted onto different kind of applications and later on different functions of the device can be controlled. Numerous applications can be realized with this device, like e.g. tachometer, revolution counter, flowmeter, dosing equipment, filling capacity meter, baking time meter of a baking oven, flying knife, position evaluation, position surveillance, flow rate surveillance, acoustic discharge measurements and so on. By use of the integrated, configurable functions like permanent min/max-recording, averaging, frequency filter, setpoint setting, threshold value recording via alarm system, 30-points-linearisation, mathematic charging and many more, you receive a universal applicable modern system for your demands in measuring and control technique.

6. Assembly

Please read the following Safety advices on page 25 before installation and keep this user manual for future reference.



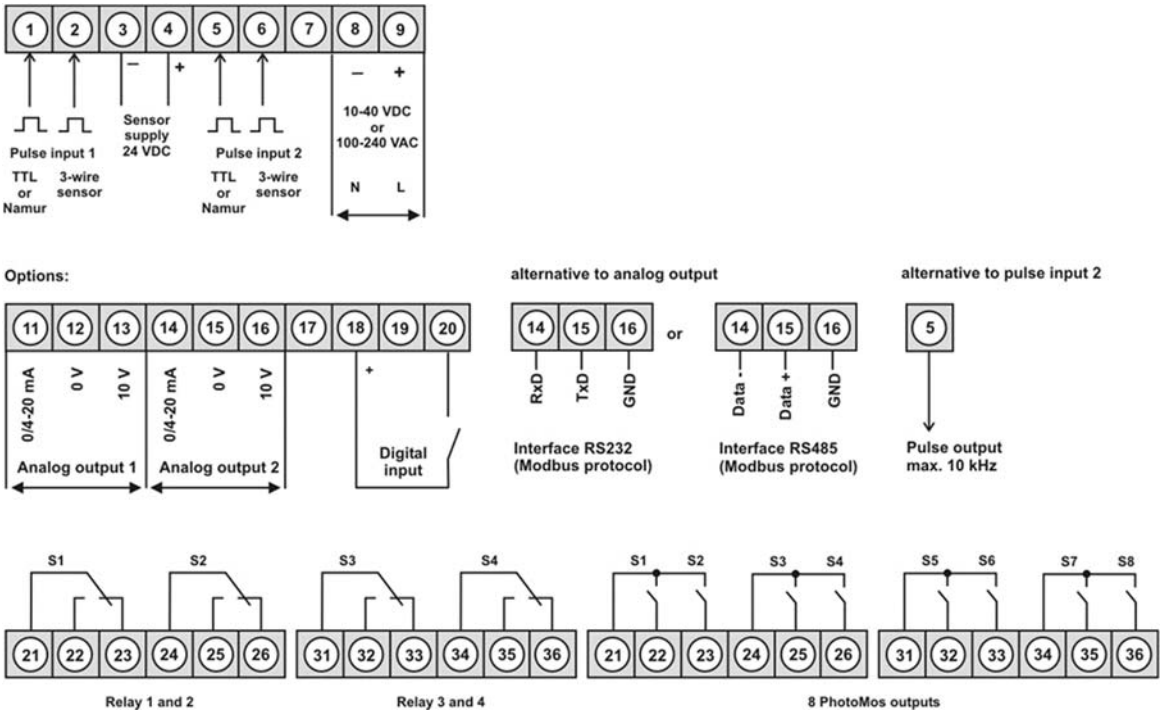
1. After removing the fixing elements, insert the device.
2. Check the seal to make sure it fits securely.
3. Click the fixing elements back into place and tighten the clamping screws by hand. Then use a screwdriver to tighten them another half a turn.

CAUTION! Tor torque should not exceed 0.1 Nm!

The dimension symbols can be exchanged before installation via a channel on the side!

7. Electrical connection

Type DAG-M4F8 supply 100-240 VAC, DC ± 10%
Type DAG-M4F7 supply 10-40 VDC, galv. Isolated, 18-30 VAC



Advice

If Namur sensors with a nominal voltage of approx. 8 V are used, then a sensor supply of 12 VDC is needed. For devices with a sensor supply terminals 4 and 18, as well as terminals 3 and 19 need to be galvanically connected in the device.

Connection examples

Below you find some connection examples with practical applications:

Bild

8. Function and operation description

Operation
The operation is divided into three different levels.

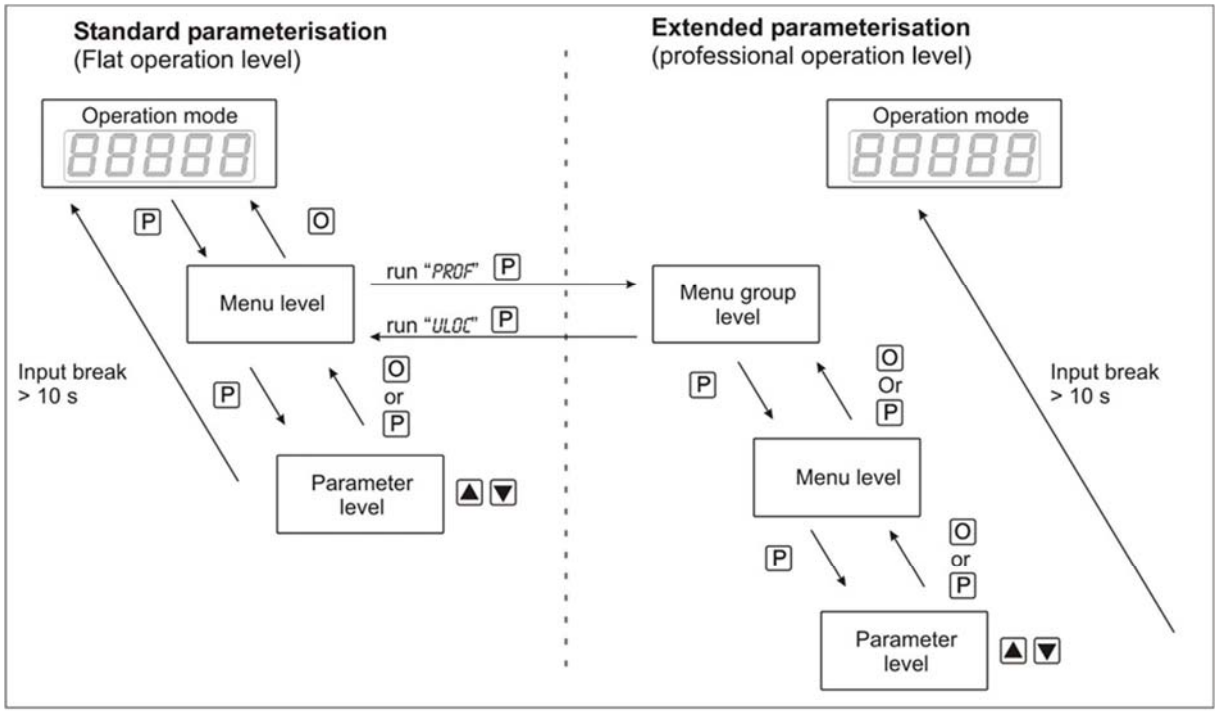
Menu level (delivery status)
This level was designed for the standard settings of the device. Only menu items which are sufficent to set the device into operation are displayed. To get into the professional level, run through the menu level and parameterize **prof** under menu item **RUN.**

Menu group level (complete function volume)
Suited for complex applications as e.g. linkage of alarms, setpoint treatment, totalizer function etc. In this level function groups which allow an extended parameterization of the standard settings are available. To leave the menu group level, run through this level and parameterize **uloc** under menu item **RUN.**

Parameterization level
Parameter deposited in the menu item can be parameterized here. Functions, that can be changed or adjusted, are always signalized by a flashing of the display. Settings that are made in the parameterization level are confirmed with **[P]** and thus saved. Pressing the **[O]-key** („zero-key“) leads to a break-off of the value input and to a change into the menu level. All adjustments are saved automatically by the device and changes into operating mode, if no further key operation is done within the next 10 seconds.

Level	Key	Description
Menu level	P	Change to parameterisation level and deposited values.
	▲ ▼	Keys for up and down navigation in the menu level.
	O	Change into operation mode.
Parameterisation level	P	To confirm the changes made at the parameterization level.
	▲ ▼	Adjustment of the value / the setting.
	O	Change into menu level or break-off in value input.
Menu group level	P	Change to menu level.
	▲ ▼	Keys for up and down navigation in the menu group level.
	O	Change into operation mode or back into menu level.

Function chart



Underline:

P **Takeover** ▲ **Value selection (+)**

O **Stop** ▼ **Value selection (-)**

9. Setting up the device

9.1 Switching-on

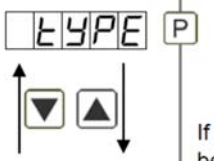
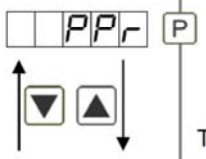
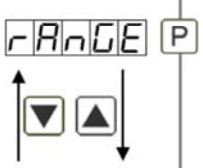
Once the installation is complete, start the device by applying the voltage supply. Before, check once again that all electrical connections are correct.

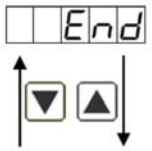
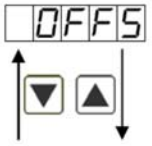
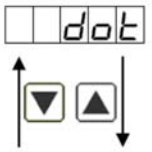
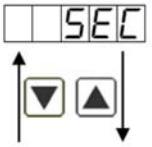
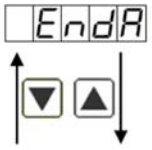
Starting sequence

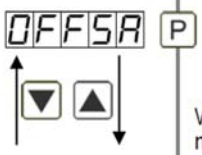
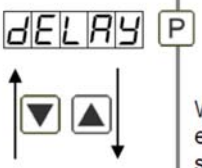
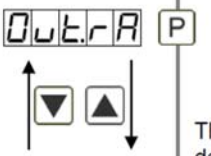
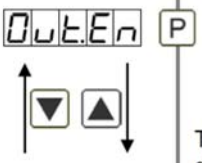
For 1 second during the switching-on process, the segment test (**8 8 8 8 8**) is displayed, followed by an indication of the software type and, after that, also for 1 second, the software version. After the starting sequence, the device switches to operation/display mode.

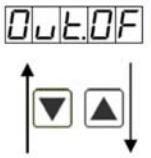
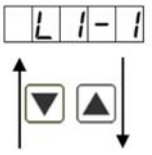
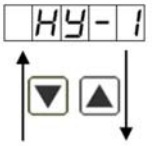
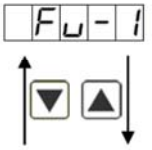
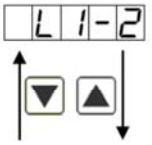
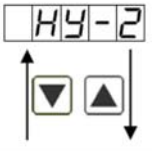
9.2 **Standard parameterization** (Flat operation level)

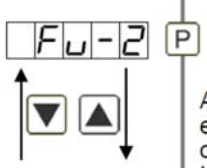
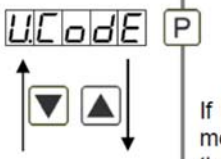
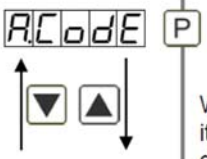
To parameterize the display, press the **[P]-key** in operating mode for 1 second. The display then changes to the menu level with the first menu item **TYPE**.

Menu level	Parameterisation level
	**Selection of the input signal,** *TYPE*: Default: *FREQU*  If the scaling of the device is done via *SENS.F* (Sensor calibration), the frequency range needs to be preset under *RANGE* and is adjusted by application of the final value/initial value. If *FREQU* (Factory calibration) is preferred, the final value needs to be entered under *END* and the final frequency needs to be entered under *ENDA*. Under *OFFS* the initial value needs to be entered and under *OFFSA* the initial frequency. There is no application of the measuring signal. *ROTAR* is the rotation in r.p.m. up to 10 kHz input frequency. *POSIT* is the position recognition per incremental encoder. Confirm the selection with **[P]** and the display switches back to menu level.
	**Adjustment of pulses per rotation,** *PPR*: Default: *1* This parameter is only important if *TYPE* = *ROTAR* or = *POSIT* have been selected. Generally it shows the number of pulses per rotation.
	**Setting the frequency range,** *RANGE*: Default: *100E3*  Choose between six different frequency ranges. Confirm the selection with **[P]** and the display switches back to menu level.

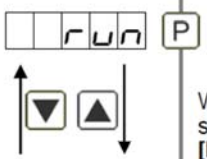
Menu level	Parameterisation level
	**Setting the upper range value, *END*:** Default: *10000* Set the final value from the smallest to the highest digit with **[▲] [▼]** and confirm each digit with **[P]**. A minus sign can only be parameterized on the leftmost digit. After the last digit, the display switches back to the menu level. If *SENS* was selected as input option, one can only select between *NOCA* and *CAL*. With *NOCA*, only the previously set display value is taken over, and with *CAL*, the device takes over both the display value and the analogue input value.
	**Setting the lower range value, *OFFS*:** Default: *0* Enter the start/offset value from the smallest to the highest digit **[▲] [▼]** and confirm each digit with **[P]**. After the last digit the display switches back to the menu level. If *SENS.F* was selected as the input option, one can only select between *NOCA* and *CAL*. With *NOCA*, only the previously set display value is taken over, and with *CAL*, the device takes over both the display value and the analogue input value.
	**Setting the comma/decimal point, *DOT*:** Default: *0* The decimal point on the display can be moved with **[▲] [▼]** and confirmed with **[P]**. The display then switches back to the menu level again.
	**Setting up the display time, *SEC*:** Default: *1.0*  The display time is set with **[▲] [▼]**. The display moves up in increments of 0.1 up to 1 second and in increments of 1.0 up to 10.0 second. Confirm the selection by pressing the **[P]** button. The display then switches back to the menu level again.
	**Rescale the input frequency, *ENDA*:** Default: *10000* With this function, one can rescale the input value of **e.g. 8.000 Hz** (works setting) without applying a measuring signal. If sensor calibration has been selected, these parameters are not available.

Menu level	Parameterisation level
	**Rescale the input frequency,** *OFFSA:* Default: *0* With this function, rescale the input value of **e.g. 100 Hz** (works setting) without applying a measuring signal. If sensor calibration has been selected, these parameters are not available.
	**Setting of the pulse delay,** *DELAY:* Default: *0*  With the pulse delay of 0–250 seconds (maximum), frequencies can be collected, which are even smaller than by the predetermined measuring time of the device. If e.g. a delay of 250 seconds is set, this means that the device waits up to 250 seconds for an edge, before it assumes a 0 Hz frequency. Thus frequencies up to 0.004Hz can be collected.
	**Adjustment of the optimum digital frequency filter,** *FI.FRQ:* Default: *NO* If the optional filter is not activated by the adjustment *NO*, frequencies are ignored by the adjusted frequency filter. Act on the assumption that the pulse-duty factor is 1:1. Accordingly the minimal pulse duration is derived from half of the time of oscillation. Use a filter of 10Hz or 20Hz for contact bounce suppression.
	**Selection of analog output,** *OUT.RA:* Default: *4-20*  Three output signals are available: 0-10 VDC, 0-20 mA and 4-20 mA, with this function, the demanded signal is selected.
	**Setting the upper value of the analog output,** *OUT.EN:* Default: *10000*  The final value is adjusted from the smallest digit to the highest digit with **[▲] [▼]** and digit by digit confirmed with **[P]**. A minus sign can only be parameterised on the highest digit. After the last digit, the device changes back into menu level.

Menu level	Parameterisation level
	**Setting the lower value of the analog output,** *OUT.OF:* Default: *00000*  The final value is adjusted from the smallest digit to the highest digit with **[▲] [▼]** and digit by digit confirmed with **[P]**. A minus sign can only be parameterised on the highest digit. After the last digit, the device changes back into menu level.
	**Threshold values / limit values,** *LI-1:* Default: *2000*  For both limit values, two different values can be parameterized. With this, the parameters for each limit value are called up one after another.
	**Hysteresis for limit values,** *HY-1:* Default: *00000* For all limit values exists a hysteresis function, that reacts according to the settings (threshold exceedance / threshold undercut).
	**Function for threshold value exceedance/undercut,** *FU-1:* Default: *HIGH*  The limit value undercut can be selected with *LOUU* (LOW = lower limit value) and limit value exceedance can be selected with *HIGH* (HIGH = upper limit value). If e.g. limit value 1 is on a switching threshold of 100 and occupied with function *HIGH*, the alarm will be activated by reaching the threshold. If the limit value is allocated to *LOW*, an alarm will be activated by undercut of the threshold. See page 29.
	**Threshold values / limit values,** *LI-2:* Default: *3000*  This value defines the threshold, that activates/deactivates an alarm.
	**Hysteresis for limit values,** *HY-2:* Default: *00000*  The delayed reaction of the alarm is the difference to the threshold value, which is defined by the hysteresis.

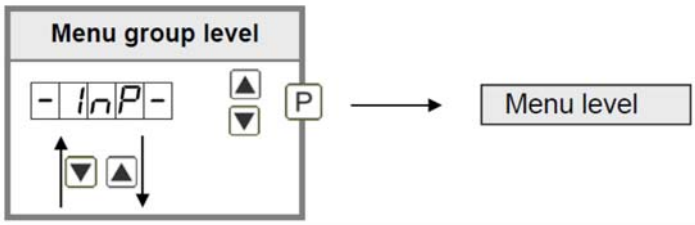
Menu level	Parameterisation level
	**Function for threshold value exceedance/undercut,** *FU-2*: Default: *HIGH*  A limit value undercut is selected with *LOUU* (for LOW = lower limit value), a limit value exceedance with *HIGH* (for HIGH = higher limit value). If e.g. limit value 1 is on a threshold level of 100 and allocated with function *HIGH*, an alarm is activated by reaching of the threshold level. If the threshold value was allocated to *LOW*, an alarm will be activated by undercutting the threshold value, as long as the hysteresis is zero.
	**User code (4-digit number-combination, free available),** *U.CODE*: Default: *0000* If this code is set (>0000), all parameters are locked, if *LOC* has been selected before under menu item *RUN*. By pushing **[P]** during operation mode for approx. 3 seconds, *CODE* appears in the display. To get to the unlocked reduced parameter, the user needs to enter the preset *U.CODE*. This code has to be entered before each parameterisation, until the *A.CODE* (master code) unlocks all parameters again.
	**Master code (4-digit number-combination free available),** *A.CODE*: Default: *1234* With this code, all parameters can be unlocked, if *LOC* has been activated before under menu item *RUN*. By pushing **[P]** during operation mode for approx. 3 seconds, *CODE* appears in the display. The user can now reach all parameters by entering *A.CODE*. Leaving the parameterisation, under menu item *RUN*, the user can release them permanently by choosing *ULOC* or *PROF*. So, there is no need for anew code entering, even by pushing **[P]** during operation mode again.

9.3 Programming interlock RUN

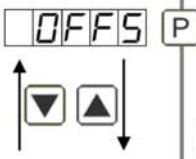
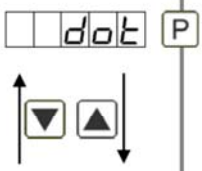
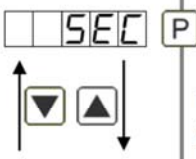
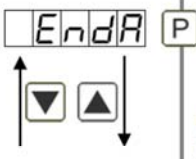
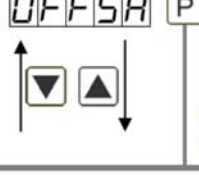
	**Activation / deactivation of the programming lock or completion of the standard parameterization with change into menu group level (complete function range),** *RUN*: Default: *ULOC*  With the navigation keys **[▲] [▼]**, choose between the deactivated key lock *ULOC* (works setting) and the activated key lock *LOC*, or the menu group level *PROF*. Confirm the selection with **[P]**. After this, the display confirms the settings with "- - - - -", and automatically switches to operating mode. If *LOC* was selected, the keyboard is locked. To get back into the menu level, press **[P]** for 3 seconds in operating mode. Now enter the *CODE* (works setting *1 2 3 4*) that appears using **[▲] [▼]** plus **[P]** to unlock the keyboard. *FAIL* appears if the input is wrong. To parameterise further functions *PROF* needs to be set. The device confirms this setting with „- - - - -„ and changes automatically into operation mode. By pressing **[P]** for approx. 3 seconds in operation mode, the first menu group *INP* is shown in the display and thus confirms the change into the extended parameterisation. It stays activated as long as *ULOC* is entered in menu group *RUN* , thus the display is set back in standard parameterisation again.

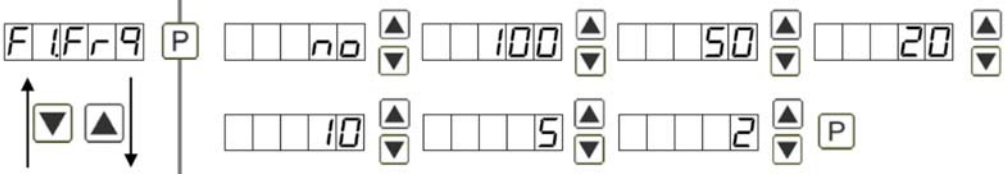
9.4 **Extended parameterization** (Professional operation level)

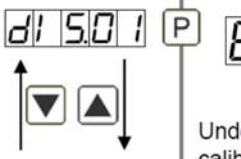
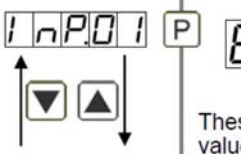
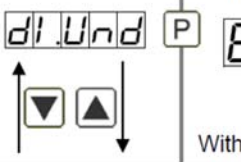
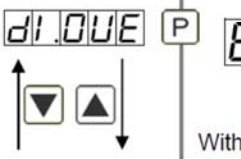
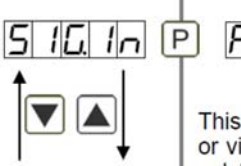
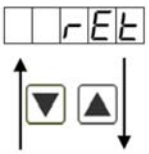
9.4.1 Signal input parameters



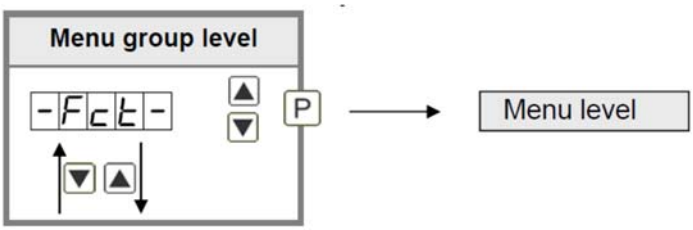
Menu level	Parameterisation level
tYPE P	**Selection of the input signal, *TYPE*:** Default: *FREQU* SENS.F ▲▼ FrEqU ▲▼ rotAr ▲▼ PoS It ▲▼ P If the scaling of the device is done via *SENS.F* (Sensor calibration), the frequency range needs to be preset under *RANGE* and is adjusted by application of the final value/initial value. If *FREQU* (Factory calibration) is preferred, the final value needs to be entered under *END* and the final frequency needs to be entered under *ENDR*. Under *OFFS* the initial value needs to be entered and under *OFFSR* the initial frequency. There is no application of the measuring signal. *ROTAR* is the rotation in r.p.m. up to 10 kHz input frequency. *POSIT* is the position recognition per incremental encoder. Confirm the selection with **[P]** and the display switches back to menu level.
PPr P	**Adjustment of pulses per rotation, *PPR*:** Default: *1* 8 P 8 P 8 P 8 P 8 ▲▼ P This parameter is only important if *TYPE* = *ROTAR* or = *POSIT* have been selected. Generally it shows the number of pulses per rotation.
rAnGE P	**Setting the frequency range, *RANGE*:** Default: *100E3* 1E0 ▲▼ 10E0 ▲▼ 100E0 ▲▼ 1E3 ▲▼ 9.9999 Hz 99.999 Hz 999.99 Hz 9.9999 kHz 10E3 ▲▼ 100E3 ▲▼ P 99.999 kHz 999.99 kHz Choose between six different frequency ranges. Confirm the selection with **[P]** and the display switches back to menu level.
End P	**Setting the upper range value, *END*:** Default: *10000* 8 P 8 P 8 P 8 P 8 ▲▼ | nOCA / CAL ▲▼ P Set the final value from the smallest to the largest digit with **[▲] [▼]** and confirm each digit with **[P]**. A minus sign can only be parameterized on the leftmost digit. After the last digit, the display switches back to the menu level. If *SENS* was selected as input option, one can only select between *NOCA* and *CAL*. With *NOCA*, only the previously set display value is taken over, and with *CAL*, the device takes over both the display value and the analogue input value.

Menu level	Parameterisation level
	**Setting the lower range value,** *OFFS:* Default: *0* Enter the start/offset value from the smallest to the highest digit **[▲] [▼]** and confirm each digit with **[P]**. After the last digit the display switches back to the menu level. If *SENS.F* was selected as the input option, one can only select between *NOCA* and *CAL*. With *NOCA*, only the previously set display value is taken over, and with *CAL*, the device takes over both the display value and the analogue input value.
	**Setting the comma/decimal point,** *DOT:* Default: *0* The decimal point on the display can be moved with **[▲] [▼]** and confirmed with **[P]**. The display then switches back to the menu level again.
	**Setting up the display time,** *SEC:* Default: *1.0*  The display time is set with **[▲] [▼]**. The display moves up in increments of 0.1 up to 1 second and in increments of 1.0 up to 10.0 seconds. Confirm the selection by pressing the **[P]** button. The display then switches back to the menu level again.
	**Rescale the input frequency,** *ENDA:* Default: *10000* With this function, rescale the input value of **e.g. 8.000 Hz** (works setting) without applying a measuring signal. If sensor calibration has been selected, these parameters are not available.
	**Rescaling the input frequency,** *OFFA:* Default: *0*  With this function, rescale the input value of **e.g. 100 Hz** (works setting) without applying a measuring signal.

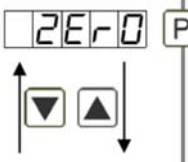
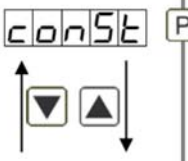
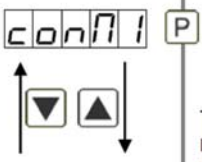
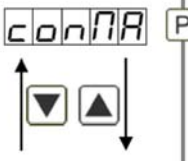
Menu level	Parameterisation level
dELAY P	**Setting up the pulse delay, *DELAY*:** Default: *0*  With the pulse delay of 0–250 seconds (maximum), frequencies can be collected, which are even smaller than by the predetermined measuring time of the device. If e.g. a delay of 250 seconds was set, this means that the device waits up to 250 seconds for an edge, before it assumes a 0Hz frequency. Thus frequencies up to 0.004Hz can be collected.
FiFrq P	**Adjustment of the optimum digital frequency filter, *FI.FRQ*:** Default: *NO*  If the optional filter is not activated by the adjustment *NO*, frequenices are ignored by the adjusted frequency filter. Act on the assumption that the pulse-duty factor is 1:1. Accordingly the minimal pulse duration is derived from half of the time of oscillation. Use a filter of 10Hz or 20Hz for contact bounce suppression.
FirAt P	**Adjustment of the pulse-duty factor at activated digital filter, *FI.RAT*:** Default: *1-1*  Adjustment of the desired pulse-duty factor for pulse duration and pulse interruption. Like this, a special pulse behaviour can be adjusted.
tArA P	**Setting up the tare/offset value, *TARA*:** Default: *0*  The given value is added to the linerarized value. This way, the characteristic line can be shifted by the selected amount.
SPCt P	**Number of additional supporting points, *SPCT*:** Default: *00*  30 additional supporting points can be defined to the initial value and final value, so linear sensor values are not linearised. Only activated supporting point parameters are displayed.

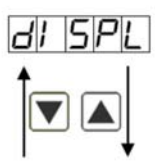
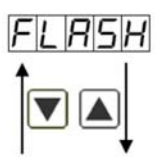
Menu level	Parameterisation level
	**Display values for supporting points,** *DIS.01 ... DIS.30:* Under this parameter supporting points are defined according to their value. At the sensor calibration, like at final value/offset, one is asked at the end if a calibration shall be activated.
	**Analog values for supporting points,** *INP.01 ... INP.30:* These supporting points are displayed at works setting (4-20 mA) only. Here, demanded analog values can be choosen freely. The input of steadily rising analog values needs to be done self-contained.
	**Display underflow,** *DI.UND:* Default: *-19999*  With this function the device undercut (_ _ _ _ _) can be defined on a definite value.
	**Display overflow,** *DI.OUE:* Default: *-19999*  With this function the device overflow (- - - - -) can be defined on a definite value.
	Input variable of process value, *SIG.IN:* **Default:** *A.MEAS*  This parameter controls the device via the analog input signals *A.MEAS* = *SENS.F* repectively *FREQU* or via the digital signals of the interface *M.BUS* = RS232/RS485 (Modbus protocol). Confirm the selction with **[P]** and the device changes back into menu level.
	**Back to menu group level,** *RET:* With **[P]** the selection is confirmed and the device changes into menu group level „-*INP*-".

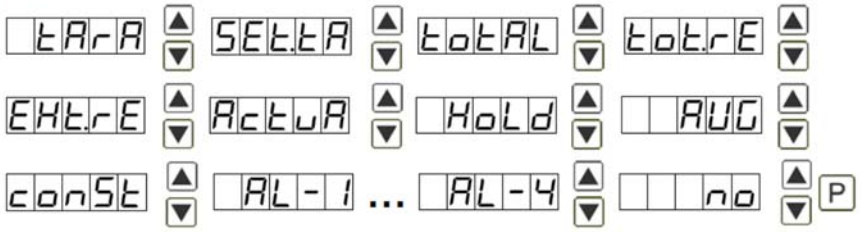
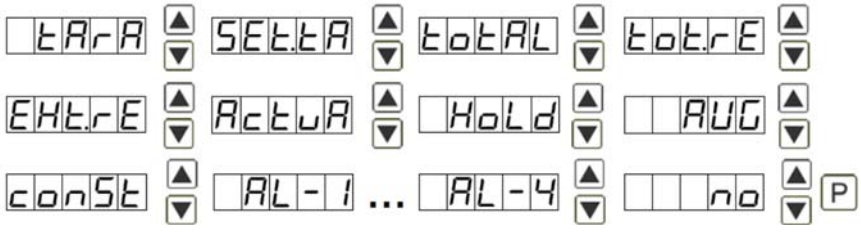
9.4.2 General parameters



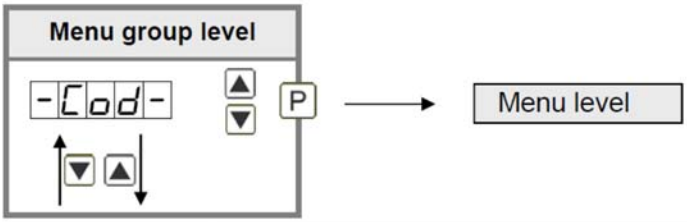
Menu level	Parameterisation level
dI.SEC P	**Display time,** *DISEC:* Default: *01.0* 0.01 0.09 then 01.0 10.0 P The display is set up with **[▲] [▼]**. Thereby on switches until 1 second in 0.1 steps and until 10.0 seconds in 1.0-steps. With **[P]** the selection is confirmed and the device changes into menu level.
round P	**Rounding of display values,** *ROUND:* Default: *00001* 00001 00005 00010 00050 P This function is for instable display values, where the display value is changed in increments of 1, 5, 10 or 50. This does not affect the resolution of the optional outputs. With **[P]** the selection is confirmed and the device changes into menu level.
ArIth P	**Arithmetic,** *ARITH:* Default: *no* no rEZIP (Reciprocal) rAdIC (Root extraction) SqUAr (Square) P With this function the calculated value, not the measurand, is shown in the display. Calculation types rEZIP = (Final value*Final value)/Display value rAdiC = Root(Display value*Final value) SqUAr = (Display value)²/Final value **Advice:** The denominator of fractions should not be 0 because a division by 0 is not possible. It creates an undefined state and the display goes into the overflow. With *no*, no calculation is deposited. With **[P]** the selection is confirmed and the device changes into menu level.
AVG P	**Sliding average determination,** *AVG:* Default: *10* 001 100 P Here, the number of the meterings that need to be averaged is preset. The time of averaging results of the product of measuring time *SEC* and the averaged metering *AVG*. With the selection of *AVG* in the menu level *DISPL*, the result will be shown in the display and evaluated via the alarms.

Menu level	Parameterisation level
	**Dynamic for the sliding average determination,** *STEP*: Default: *no*  With *STEP* the sliding average determination can be adjusted dynamically. If 6pro or 12pro is selected, a frequency value with a variance of 6% or 12% of the current display value is taken over directly for the sliding averaging. The display appears to be more dynamic at a fast frequency change, without appearing disturbed by a slightly unsteady frequency.
	**Zero point slowdown,** *ZERO*: Default: *00* At the zero point slowdown, a value range around the zero point can be preset, so the display shows a zero. If e.g. a 10 is set, the display would show a zero in the value range from -10 to +10; below continue with -11 and beyond with +11.
	**Definite contstant value,** *CONST*: Default: *0* The constant value can be evaluated via the alarms or via the analog output, like the current measurand. The decimal place cannot be changed for this value and is taken over by the current measurand. This way, a setpoint generator can be realised via the analog output by this value. Furthermore it can be used for calculating the difference. At this the constant value is substracted from the current measurand and the difference is evaluated in the alerting or by the analog output. Thus regulations can be displayed quite easily.
	**Minimum constant value,** *CON.MI*: Default: *-19999*  The minimum constant value is adjusted from the smallest to the highest digit with the navigation keys **[▲] [▼]** and confirmed digit per digit with **[P]**. A minus sign can only be adjusted on the highest digit. After the last digit the display changes back into menu level.
	**Maximum constant value,** *CON.MA*: Default: *99999*  The maximum constant value is adjusted from the smallest to the highest digit with the navigation keys **[▲] [▼]** and confirmed digit per digit with **[P]**. A minus sign can only be adjusted on the highest digit. After the last digit the display changes back into menu level.

Menu level	Parameterisation level
	**Display,** *DISPL:* Default: *ACTUA* With this function the current measurand, min/max value, totaliser value, the process-controlled Hold-value, the sliding average value, the constant value or the difference between constant value and current value can be allocated to the display. With **[P]** the selection is confirmed and the device changes into menu level.
	**Brightness control,** *LIGHT*: Default: *15*  The brightness of the display can be adjusted in 16 levels from 00 = very dark to 15 = very bright via this parameter or alternatively via the navigation keys from the outside. During the start of the device the level that is deposited under this parameter will always be used, even though the brightness has been changed via the navigation keys in the meantime.
	**Display flashing,** *FLASH:* Default: *NO* A display flashing can be added as additional alarm function either to single or to a combination of off-limit condition. With *NO*, no flashing is allocated.
	**Assignment (deposit) of key functions,** *TAST:* Default: *NO* For the operation mode, special functions can be deposited on the navigation keys **[▲] [▼]**, in particular this function is made for devices in housing size 48x24mm which do not have a 4th key (**[O]-key**). If the min/max-memory is activated with *EHTR*, all measured min/max-values are saved during operation and can be recalled via the navigation keys. The values get lost by restart of the device. If the threshold value correction *LI.12* or *LI.34* is choosen, the values of the threshold can be changed during operation without disturbing the operating procedure. With *TARA* the device is tared to zero and saved permanently as offset. The device confirms the correct taring by showing *00000* in the display. *SET.TA* switches into the offset value and can be changed via the navigation keys **[▲] [▼]**.

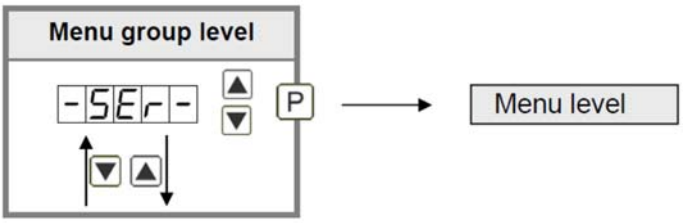
Menu level	Parameterisation level
Continuation	Via *TOTAL* the current value of the totaliser can be displayed, after this the device changes back onto the parameterised display value. If *TOT.RE* is deposited, the totaliser can be set back by pressing the navigation keys **[▲] [▼]**, the device acknowledges this with showing *00000* in the display. The configuration of *EHT.RE* deletes the min/max-memory. Under *ACTUA* the measurand is shown, after this the display returns to the parameterised display value. The brightness can be adjusted with *LIGHT*. This adjustment is not saved and gets lost at a restart of the device. If *NO* is selected, the navigation keys are without any function in the operation mode.
tAST.4 P 	**Special function [O]-key,** *TAST.4*: Default: *NO*  For the operation mode, special functions can be deposited on the **[O]-key**. This function is activated by pressing the key. With *TARA* the device is set temporarily on a parameterised value. The device acknowledges the correct taring with *00000* in the display. *SET.TA* adds a defined value on to the currently displayed value. Via *TOTAL* the current value of the totaliser can be displayed, after this the device switches back on the parameterised display value. If *TOT.RE* was deposited, the totaliser can be set back by pressing of the navigation keys **[▲] [▼]**, the device acknowledges this with *00000* in the display. *EHT.RE* deletes the min/max-memory. If *HOLD* has been selected, the moment can be hold constant by pressing the **[O]-key**, and is updated by releasing the key. **Advice:** *HOLD* is activated only, if *HOLD* was selected under parameter *DISPL*. *ACTUA* shows the measuring value, after this the device switches back on the parameterised display value. The same goes for *AVG*, here the sliding average values will be displayed. The constant value *CONST* can be recalled via the digital input, or changed digit per digit. At *AL-1...AL-4* an output can be set and therewith e.g. a setpoint adjustment can be done. If *NO* is selected, the **[O]-key** is without any function in the operation mode.
dIGIn P 	**Special function digital input,** *DIG.IN*: Default: *NO*  In operation mode, the above shown parameter can be laid on the optional digital input, too. Function description see *TAST.4*.
	**Back to menu group level,** *RET*: With **[P]** the selection is confirmed and the device changes into menu group level „*-FCT-*".

9.4.3 Safety parameters



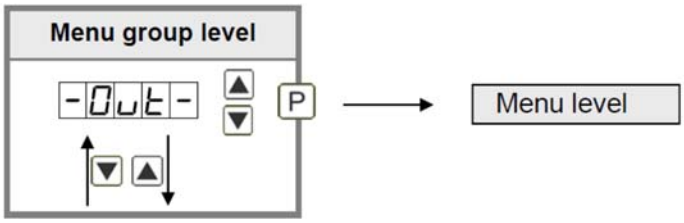
Menu level	Parameterisation level
U.CodE P	**User code,** *U.CODE:* Default: *0000* 0 P 0 P 0 P 0 P P Via this code reduced sets of parameters can released. A change of the *U.CODE* can be done via the correct input of the *A.CODE* (master code).
A.CodE P	**Master code,** *A.CODE:* Default: *1234* 1 P 2 P 3 P 4 P P By entering *A.CODE* the device will be unlocked and all parameters are released.
OuT.LE P	**Release/lock analog output parameters,** *OUT.LE:* Default: *ALL* no En-OF OuT.EO ALL P Analog output parameter can be locked or released for the user: - *EN-OF:* the initial or final value can be changed in operation mode - *OUT.EO:* the output signal can be changed from e.g. 0-20 mA to 4-20 mA or 0-10 VDC - *ALL:* analog output parameters are released - *NO:* all analog output parameters are locked
AL.LEU P	**Release/lock alarm parameters,** *AL.LEU:* Default: *ALL* no LIMIt ALrM.L ALL P This parameter describes the user release/user lock of the alarm: - *LIMIT*: here only the range of value of the threshold values 1-4 can be changed - *ALRM.L*: here the range of value and the alarm trigger can be changed - *ALL:* all alarm parameters are released - *NO:* all alarm parameters are locked
rEt	**Back to menu group level,** *RET*: With **[P]** the selection is confirmed and the device changes into menu group level „*-COD-*".

9.4.4 Serial parameters

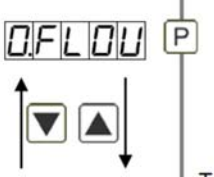


Menu level	Parameterisation level
Addr P 001 250 P	**Device address,** *ADDR*: Default: *001* The address of the device can be adjusted from the smallest to the highest digit with the up- and down-keys **[▲] [▼]** and needs to be approved digit per digit with **[P]**. An address up to max. 250 is available. Interface data: Baudrate 9600 bit/s, 8 databyte, 1 stopbit, no parity (8n1).
bMOdE P ASCII rtu P	**ModBus operating modes,** *B.MODE*: Default: *ASCII* There are two different types of operating modes: *ASCII* and *RTU*. Modbus transfers no binary cycle, but the **ASCII**-Code. Thus it is directly readable, however the data throughput is smaller in comparison to the **RTU**. Modbus **RTU** (**RTU** = **R**emote **T**erminal **U**nit) transfers the data in binary-coded. This leads to a good data troughput, even though the data cannot be evaluated directly, as they first need to be transfered into a readable format.
tI.out P 000 100 P	**Timeout,** *TIOUT*: Default: *000* The monitoring of the data transfer is parameterised in seconds, up to max. 100 seconds. By entering *000*, no monitoring takes place. The timeout can be adjusted vom the smallest to the highest digit with the up- and down-keys **[▲] [▼]** and needs to be approved digit per digit with **[P]**. After the last digit, the display changes back into menu level.
rEt	**Back to menu group level,** *RET*: With **[P]** the selection is confirmed and the device changes into menu group level „*-SER-*".

9.4.5 Analogue output parameters 1

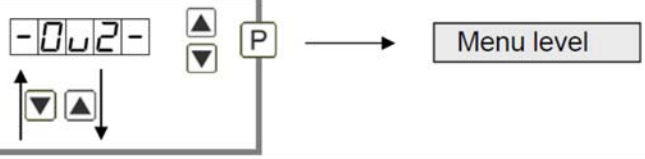


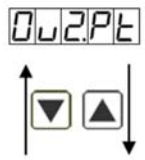
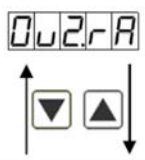
Menu level	Parameterisation level
OUtPt P	**Selection reference of analog output,** *OUTPT:* Default: *ACTUR* ACtuA · MI nUA · MAXUA · totAL · HoLd · AUG · conSt · d IFF P The analog output signal can refer to different functions, in detail these are the current measurand, the min-value, the max-value, the totaliser/sum function, the constant value or the difference between current measurand and constant value. If *HOLD* was selected, the signal of the analog output will be kept. It can be continued processing after a deactivation of *HOLD*. With **[P]** the selection is confirmed and the device changes into menu level.
Out.rA P	**Selection analog output,** *OUT.RA:* Default: *4-20* 0- 10 · 0-20 · 4-20 P Three output signals are available 0-10 VDC, 0-20 mA and 4-20 mA. Select the desired signal with this function.
Out.En P	**Setting the upper value of the analog output,** *OUT.EN:* Default: *10000* 8 P 8 P 8 P 8 P 8 P The final value is adjusted from the smallest to the highest digit with **[▲] [▼]** and confirmed digit per digit with **[P]**. A minus sign can only be parameterised on the leftmost digit. After the last digit the device changes back into menu level.
Out.0F P	**Setting the lower value of the analog output,** *OUT.0F:* Default: *00000* 8 P 8 P 8 P 8 P 8 P The initial value is adjusted from the smallest to the highest digit with **[▲] [▼]** and confirmed digit per digit with **[P]**. A minus sign can only be parameterised on the leftmost digit. After the last digit the device changes back into menu level.

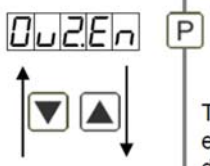
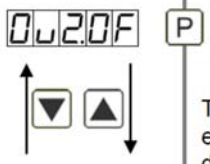
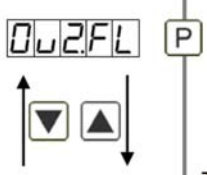
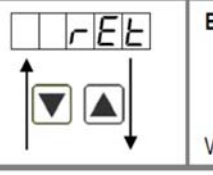
Menu level	Parameterisation level
	**Overflow behaviour,** *O.FLOU:* Default: *EDGE* To recognise and evaluate faulty signals, e.g. by a controller, the overflow behaviour of the analog output can be defined. As overflow can be seen either *EDGE*, that means the analog output runs on the set limits e.g. 4 and 20 mA, or *TO.OFF* (input value smaller than initial value, analog output switches on e.g. 4 mA), *TO.END* (higher than final value, analog output switchess on e.g. 20 mA). If *TO.MIN* or *TO.MAX* is set, the analog output switches onto the smallest or highest possible binary value. This means that values of e.g. 0 mA, 0 VDC or values higher than 20 mA or 10 VDC can be reached. With **[P]** the selection is confirmed and the device changes into menu level.
	**Back to menu group level,** *RET:* With **[P]** the selection is confirmed and the device changes into menu group level „*-OUT-*".

9.4.6 Analogue output parameters 2

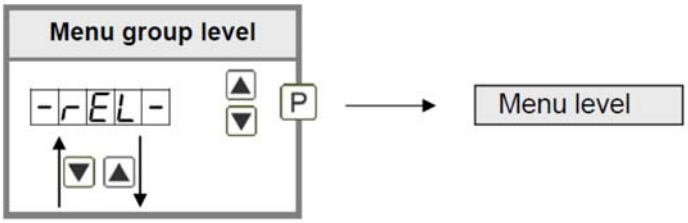
Menu group level



Menu level	Parameterisation level
	**Selection reference analog output,** *OU2.PT:* Default: *ACTUR* The analog output signal can refer to different functions, in detail this are the current measurand, min-value, max-value, totaliser/sum-function, the sliding average value, the constant value or the difference between the current measurand and the constant value. If *HOLD* is selected the signal of the analog output will be hold and processed just after deactivation of *HOLD*. With **[P]** the selection is confirmed and the device changes into menu level.
	**Selection analog output,** *OU2.RA:* Default: *4-20*  There are 3 output signals availabe: 0-10 VDC, 0-20 mA and 4-20 mA. With this function the demanded signal can be selected.

Menu level	Parameterisation level
	**Setting up the upper value of the analog output,** *OU2.EN:* Default: *001*  The final value can be adjusted from the smallest to the highest digit with **[▲] [▼]**. Confirm each digit with **[P]**. A minus sign can only be parameterized on the leftmost digit. After the last digit, the display switches back to the menu level.
	**Setting up the lower value of the analog output,** *OU2.OF:* Default: *00000*  The initial value can be adjusted from the smallest to the highest digit with **[▲] [▼]**. Confirm each digit with **[P]**. A minus sign can only be parameterized on the leftmost digit. After the last digit, the display switches back to the menu level.
	**Overflow behaviour,** *OU2.FL:* Default: *EDGE* To recognise and evaluate faulty signals, e.g. by a controller, the overflow behaviour of the analog output can be defined. As overflow can be seen either *EDGE*, that means the analog output runs on the set limits e.g. 4 and 20 mA, or *TO.OFF* (input value smaller than initial value, analog output switches on e.g. 4 mA), *TO.END* (higher than final value, analog output switches on e.g. 20 mA). If *TO.MIN* or *TO.MAX* is set, the analog output switches on the smallest or highest possible binary value. This means that values of e.g. 0 mA, 0 VDC or values higher than 20 mA or 10 VDC can be reached. With **[P]** the selection is confirmed and the device changes into menu level.
	**Back to menu group level,** *RET:* With **[P]** the selection is confirmed and the device changes into menu group level „*-OU2-*".

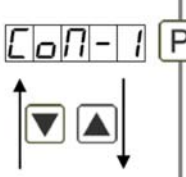
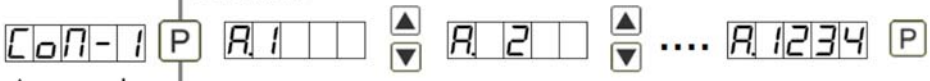
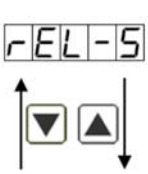
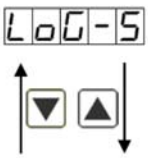
9.4.7 Relay functions



Menu level	Parameterisation level
rEL-1 P	**Alarm relay 1,** *REL-1*: Default: *AL-1* **The same applies for relay 2-4** AL-1 .... AL-4 AL-n1 .... AL-n4 LoGIC OFF On P Each setpoint (optional) can be linked up via 4 alarms (by default). This can either be inserted at activated alarms *AL1/4* or deactivated alarms *ALN1/4*. If *LOGIC* was selected, logical links are available in the menu level *LOG-1* and *COM-1*. Access to these two menu levels is via *LOGIC*, at all other selected functions, these two parameters are overleaped. Via *ON/OFF* the setpoints can be activated/deactivated, in this case the output and the setpoint display are set/not set on the front of the device. With **[P]** the selection is confirmed and the device changes into menu level.
LoG-1 P	**Logic relay 1,** *LOG-1*: Default: *OR* or nor And nAnd P Here, the switching behaviour of the relay is defined via a logic link, the following schema describes these functions with inclusion of *AL-1* and *AL-2*:

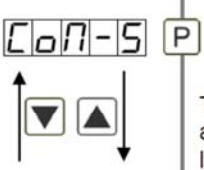
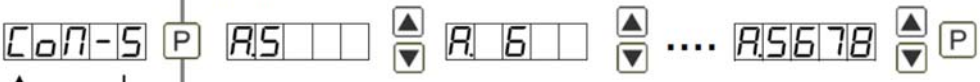
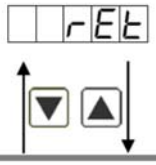
or	$A1 \vee A2$	As soon as a selected alarm is activated, the relay operates. Equates to operating current principle.
nor	$\overline{A1 \vee A2} = \overline{A1} \wedge \overline{A2}$	The relay operates only, if no selected alarm is active. Equates to quiescent current principle.
And	$A1 \wedge a2$	The relay operates only, if all selected alarms are active.
nAnd	$\overline{A1 \wedge A2} = \overline{A1} \vee \overline{A2}$	As soon as a selected alarm is not activated, the relay operates.

With **[P]** the selection is confirmed and the device changes into menu level.

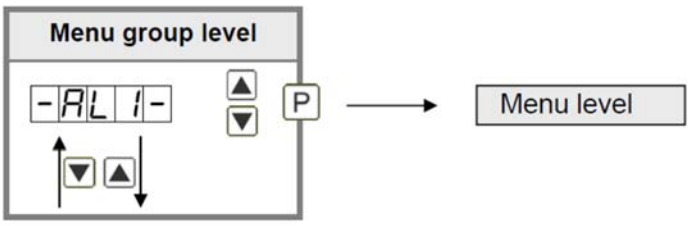
Menu level	Parameterisation level
	**Alarms for relay 1,** *COM-1:* Default: *A.1*  The allocation of the alarms to relay 1 happens via this parameter, one alarm or a group of alarms can be chosen. With **[P]** the selection is confirmed and the device changes into menu level.
	**Alarm relay 5,** *REL-5:* **The same applies for relays 6-8** Default: *AL-5* Each setpoint (optional) can be linked up via 4 alarms (by default). This can either be inserted at activated alarms *AL5/8* or deactivated alarms *ALN5/8*. If *LOGIC* is selected, logical links are available in the menu level *LOG-1* and *COM-1*. Access to these two menu levels is via *LOGIC*, at all other selected functions, these two parameters are overleaped. Via *ON/OFF* the setpoints can be activated/deactivated, in this case the output and the setpoint display are set/not set on the front of the device. With **[P]** the selection is confirmed and the device changes into menu level.
	**Logic relay 5,** *LOG-5:* Default: *OR*  Here, the switching behaviour of the relay is defined via a logic link, the following schema describes these functions with inclusion of *AL-1* and *AL-2*:

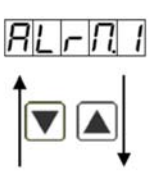
or	$A1 \vee A2$	As soon as a selected alarm is activated, the relay operates. Equates to operating current principle.
nor	$\overline{A1 \vee A2} = \overline{A1} \wedge \overline{A2}$	The relay operates only, if no selected alarm is active. Equates to quiescent current principle.
And	$A1 \wedge a2$	The relay operates only, if all selected alarms are active.
nAnd	$\overline{A1 \wedge A2} = \overline{A1} \vee \overline{A2}$	As soon as a selected alarm is not activated, the relay operates.

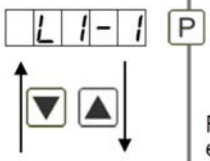
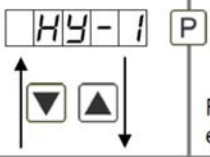
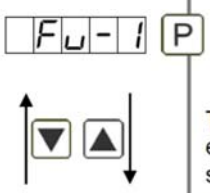
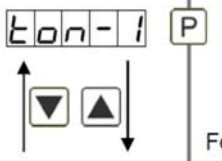
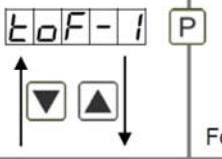
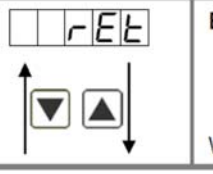
With **[P]** the selection is confirmed and the device changes into menu level.

Menu level	Parameterisation level
	**Alarms for relay 5,** *COM-5:* Default: *A. 5*  The allocation of the alarms for relay 5 happens via this parameter, one alarm or a group of alarms can be chosen. With **[P]** the selection is confirmed and the device changes into menu level.
	**Back to menu group level,** *RET*: With **[P]** the selection is confirmed and the device changes into menu group level „*-REL-*".

9.4.8 Alarm parameters

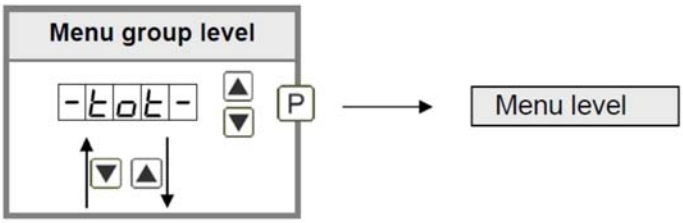


Menu level	Parameterisation level
	**Dependency alarm 1,** *ALRM.1:* Default: *ACTUA* The dependency of alarm 1 can be related to special functions, in detail these are the current measurand, the min-value, the max-value, the totaliser value/sum value, the constant value or the difference between the current measurand and the constant value. If *HOLD* was selected, then the alarm is held and processed just after deactivation of *HOLD*. *EHTER* causes the dependency either by pressing the **[O]-key** on the front of the housing or by an external signal via the digital input. With **[P]** the selection is confirmed and the device changes into menu level. **Example:** By using the maximum value *ALARM.1* = *MAX.VA* in combination with a threshold monitoring *FU-1* = *HIGH*, an alarm confirmation can be realised. Use the navigation keys, the 4th key or the digital input for confirmation.

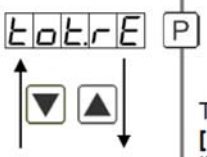
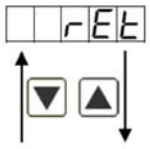
Menu level	Parameterisation level
	**Threshold values / limit values,** *LI-1:* Default: *2000*  For both limit values, two different values can be parameterized. Like this, the parameters for each limit value are called up one after another.
	**Hysteresis for limit values,** *HY-1:* Default: *00000*  For all limit values exists a hysteresis function, that reacts according to the settings (threshold exceedance / threshold undercut).
	**Function for threshold value exceedance/undercut,** *FU-1:* Default: *HIGH*  The limit value undercut can be selected with *LOUU* (LOW = lower limit value) and limit value exceedance can be selected with *HIGH* (HIGH = upper limit value). If e.g. limit value 1 is on a switching threshold of 100 and occupied with function „*HIGH*", the alarm will be activated by reaching the threshold. If the limit value is allocated to „*LOW*", an alarm will be activated by undercut of the threshold.
	**Switching-on delay,** *TON-1:* Default: *000*  For limit value 1 one can preset a delayed switching-on of 0-100 seconds.
	**Switching-off delay,** *TOF-1:* Default: *000*  For limit value 1 one can preset a delayed switching-off of 0-100 seconds.
	**Back to menu group level,** *RET:* With **[P]** the selection is confirmed and the device changes into menu group level „*-AL1-*".

The same applies to *-AL2-* to *-AL8-*.

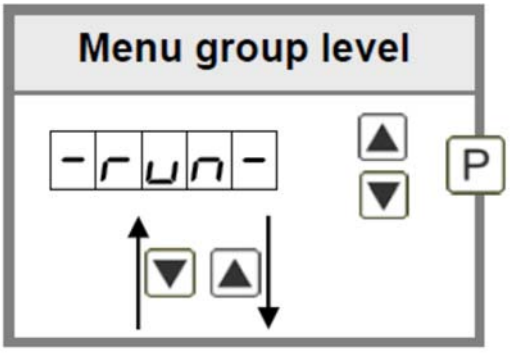
9.4.9 Totalizer (Volume measurement)



Menu level	Parameterisation level
totAL P OFF STEAd tEMP P	**Totaliser state,** *TOTAL:* Default: *OFF* The totaliser makes measurements on a time base of e.g. l/h possible, at this the scaled input signal is integrated by a time and steadily (select *STEAD*) or temporarily (select *TEMP*) safed. If *OFF* is selected, the function is deactivated. With **[P]** the selection is confirmed and the device changes into menu level.
t.bASE P SEC Min hour P	**Time base,** *T.BASE:* Default: *SEC* Under this parameter the time base of the measurement can be preset in seconds, minutes or hours.
FActo P 1 0^0 ... 1 0^6 P	**Totaliser factor,** *FACTO:* Default: $10^{1}0$ At this the factor (10^0…10^6) respectively the divisor for the internal calculation of the measuring value is assigned.
tot.dt P 0 0.0 0.00 0.000 0.0000 P	**Setting up the decimal point for the totaliser,** *TOT.DT:* Default: *0* The decimal point of the device can be adjusted with the navigation keys **[▲] [▼]**. With **[P]** the selection is confirmed and the device changes into menu level.

Menu level	Parameterisation level
	**Totaliser reset,** *TOT.RE:* Default: *00000*  The reset value is adjusted from the smallest to the highest digit with the navigation keys **[▲] [▼]** and digit per digit confirmed with **[P]**. After the last digit, the display switches back to the menu level. The activator for the reset is parameter driven via the 4th key or via the optional digital input.
	**Back to menu group level,** *RET:* With **[P]** the selection is confirmed and the device changes into menu group level „-TOT-".

Programming interlock RUN



Description see page 12, menu level RUN

10. Reset to factory settings

To return the unit to a defined basic state, a reset can be carried out to the default values.

The following procedure should be used:

- Switch off the power supply
- Press button **[P]**
- Switch on voltage supply and press **[P]** button until **"- - - - -"** appears in the display

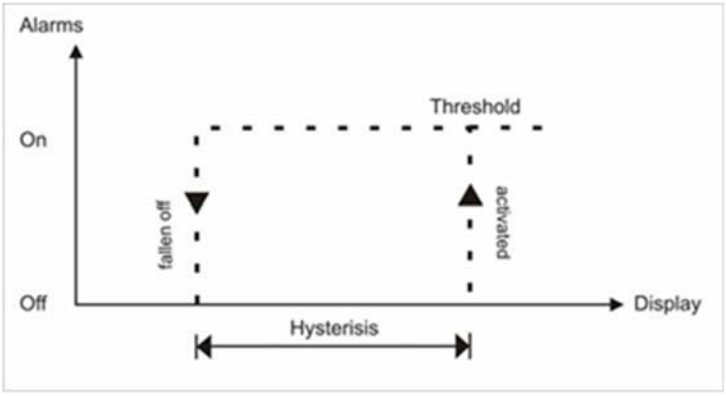
With reset, the default values of the program table are loaded and used for subsequent operation. This puts the device back to the state in which it was supplied.

Caution! All application-related data are lost.

11. Alarms / Relays

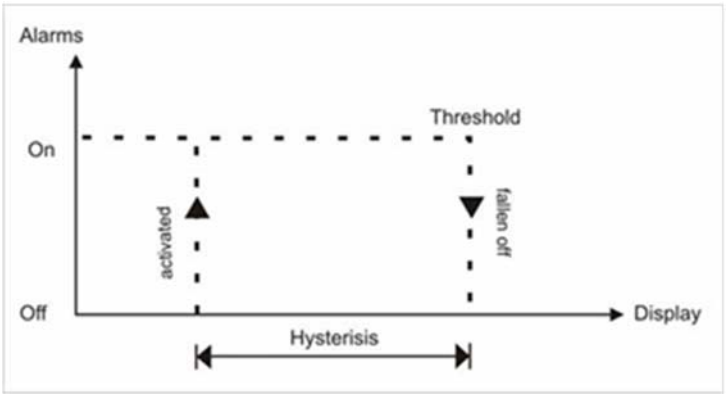
This device has 4 virtual alarms that can monitor one limit value in regard of an undercut or exceedance. Each alarm can be allocated to an optional relay output S1-S4; furthermore, alarms can be controlled by events like e.g. hold or min/max-value.

Function principle of alarms / relays	
Alarm / Relay x	Deactivated, instantaneous value, min/max-value, hold-value, totaliser value, sliding average value, constant value, difference between instantaneous value and constant value or an activation via the digital input or via the **[O]-key**.
Switching threshold	Threshold / limit value of the change-over
Hysteresis	Broadness of the window between the switching thresholds
Working principle	Operating current / Quiescent current



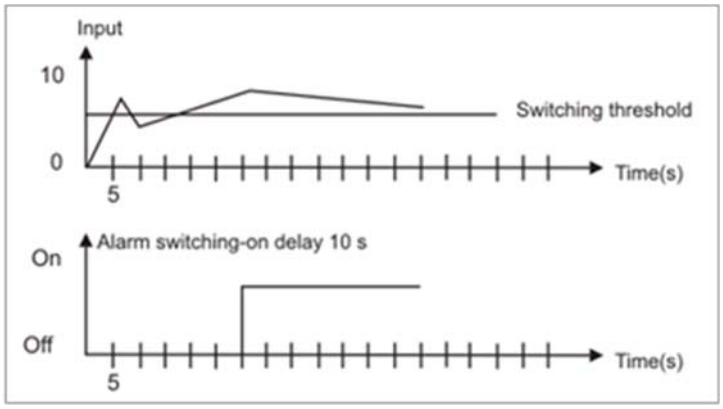
Operating current

By operating current, the alarm S1-S2 is off below the threshold and on on reaching the threshold.



Quiescent current

By quiescent current the alarm S1-S2 is on below the threshold and switched off on reaching the threshold.

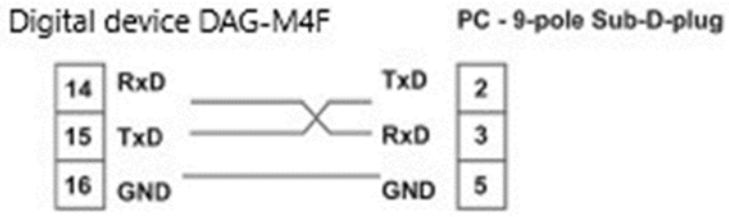


Switching-on delay

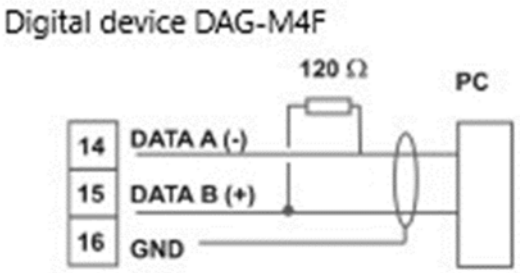
The switching-on delay is activated via an alarm and e.g. switched 10 seconds after reaching the switching threshold, a short-term exceedance of the switching value does not cause an alarm, respectively does not cause a switching operation of the relay. The switching-off delay operates in the same way, keeps the alarm / the relay switched longer for the parameterized time.

12. Interfaces RS232 and RS485

Connection RS232



Connection RS485



The interface **RS485** is connected via a screened data line with twisted wires (Twisted-Pair). On each end of the bus segment a termination of the bus lines needs to be connected. This is necessary to ensure a secure data transfer to the bus. For this a resistance (120 Ohm) is interposed between the lines Data B (+) and Data A (–).

13. Programmer examples

Example for the rotation speed adjustment

In this application the rotation speed of an axis shall be collected via a toothed wheel with 30 sprockets, per Namur sensor. It is then displayed with one position after decimal point and the dimension rpm.

Parameter	Settings	Description
tYPE	rotAr	Rotation – rotation speed measurement up to 10 kHz
PPr	30	Number of sprockets
dot	0.0	1 position after decimal point

Advice: The input frequency may be maximum 9.999 kHz in this operating module. So, a rotation speed parameterization via the frequency adjustment is rarely necessary.

Example for the position coverage:

A measuring system for length works via an incremental encoder with two dephased output signals (typically A and B) and 100 pulse/rotation. The axis perimeter was calculated in a way that the measuring section can be extracted by a rotation of 6 cm = 60 mm. The display shall show the relative position in millimeter. There is a zero point position with a limit switch, that can zero the display if required.

Parameter	Settings	Description
tYPE	PoSItt	Positioning – rotary encoder
PPr	100	Pulse number per rotation
End	60	Change of length per rotation
dIG.In	tArA	Display zero

Advice: The display starts always on position zero. The parameter **dig.in** can be found under parameter group **–fct–** in the extended parameterisation **Prof**.

Example for angle coverage:

On a manually operated bender for sheet metal the bending angle shall be displayed in degree. The device is in zero state (0°) during switching on of the display. An incremental encoder with 360 pulses/rotation is used.

Parameter	Settings	Description
tYPE	PoSIt	Positioning – rotary encoder
PPr	360	Pulse number per rotation
End	360	Angle sum per rotation

Examples: Adjustment according to number of sprockets at unknown rotation speed.

- nearly 100% of the rotation speeds are in the range of 0 to 30.000 r.p.m.
- the number of sprockets varies (without gearing) between 1 and 100
- in automation, the frequency supply never exceeds 10 kHz (rather 3 kHz)

Assume a rotation speed of 60 r.p.m. at 1 Hz, whereat the real frequency value will not be considered.

Our example complies with a number of sprockets of 64.

Setting up the advice

Based on the default settings of the display, the following parameters need to be changed:

Parameter	Settings	Description
tYPE	FrEqU	Applying of the measuring signal is not applicable.
rAnGE	1E3	Complies with 9.9999 Hz
End	6	Assumed final value
EndA	0.0064	Complies with 64 sprockets

If the frequency needs to be displayed with a position after decimal point, then a 60 has to be selected as final value for this adjustment.

Parameter	Settings	Description
tYPE	FrEqU	Applying of the measuring signal is not applicable.
rAnGE	1E3	Complies with 9.9999 Hz
End	60	Assumed final value
dot	0.0	1 position after decimal point
EndA	0.0064	Complies with 64 sprockets

Example: Rotation speed of a machine shaft

There are 4 sprockets on one machine shaft. Applied in an angle of 90° to each other and to the rotation speed measurement. The sprockets are collected via a proximity switch and evaluated by the frequency device, which shall display the rotation speed in U/min.
0…3600 U/min is preset as rotation speed range of the machine.

Calculation of the input frequency

Number of sprockets = 4

Rotation speed = 3600 U/min

$$\text{Final frequency [Hz]} = \frac{\text{Final rotation speed } [\frac{U}{\text{min}}]}{60\ [\frac{s}{\text{min}}] \times 1U} \times \text{Number of sprockets}$$

$$\text{Final frequency [Hz]} = \frac{3600\ \frac{U}{\text{min}}}{60\ \frac{s}{\text{min}} \times 1U} \times 4 = 240\ Hz$$

Setting up the device

Based on the default settings of the device, following parameters need to be changed

Parameter	Settings	Description
tYPE	FrEqU	As the input frequency is known, the device does not need to be applied to the measuring section.
rAnGE	100E0	The final frequency is in the range of 100.00 to 999.99 Hz.
End	3600	A rotation speed of 3600 shall be displayed as final value.
EndA	240.00	The final frequency for display value 3600 is 24.00 Hz.

14. Technical Information

Operating instructions, data sheet, approvals and further information via the QR code on the device or via www.kobold.com

15. Order Codes

Operating instructions, data sheet, approvals and further information via the QR code on the device or via www.kobold.com

16. Dimensions

Operating instructions, data sheet, approvals and further information via the QR code on the device or via www.kobold.com

17. Safety advices

Please read the following safety advices and the assembly *chapter 6* before installation and keep it for future reference.

Proper use

The **DAG-M4F device** is designed for the evaluation and display of sensor signals.

DANGER! Careless use or improper operation can result injury personal injury and / or can damage the equipment.

Control of the device

The panel meters are checked before dispatch and sent out in perfect condition. Should there be any visible damage, we recommend close examination of the packaging. Please inform the supplier immediately of any damage.

Installation

The **DAG-M4F device** must be installed by a suitably **qualified specialist** (e.g. with a qualification in industrial electronics).

Notes on installation

- There must be no magnetic or electric fields in the vicinity of the device, e.g. due to transformers, mobile phones or electrostatic discharge.
- The fuse rating of the voltage supply should not exceed a value of **0.5 A N.B** fuse!
- Do not install **inductive consumers** (relays, solenoid valves etc.) near the device and **suppress** any interference with the aid of RC spark extinguishing combinations or free-wheeling diodes
- Keep input, output and supply lines separate from one another and do not lay them parallel with each other. Position “go” and “return” lines next to one another. Where possible use twisted pair. This way best measuring results can be received.

- Screen off and twist sensor lines. Do not lay current-carrying lines in the vicinity. Connect the **screening on one side** on a suitable potential equalizer (normally signal ground).

- The device is not suitable for installation in areas where there is a risk of explosion.

- Any electrical connection deviating from the connection diagram can endanger human life and / or can destroy the equipment.

- The terminal area of the device is part of the service. Herer electrostatic discharge needs to be avoided. Attention! High voltages can cause dangerous body currents.

- Galvanic isolated potentials within one complex need to be placed on an appropriate point (normally earth or machines ground). So, a lower disturbance sensibility against impacted energy can be reached and dangerous potentials, that can occur on long lines or due faulty wiring, can be avoided.

18. Error elimination

	Error description	Measures
1.	The device shows a permanent overflow 	• The input frequency is too high for the selected frequency range. Correct *RANGE* according to this. • Disturbing pulses lead to an increased input frequency, activate *FI.FRQ* at smaller frequencies or shield the senor line. • A mechanic switching contact chatters. Activate the frequency filter *FI.FRQ* with 10 or 20 kHz. • The display was taught faulty under *TYPE* = *SENS.F*. Error elimination see below.
2.	The device shows a permanent underflow. 	• An offset frequency *OFFSA* bigger than 0 Hz respectively a „Living zero" was selected, in which no frequency is aligned. Check the sensor lines or set the *OFFSA* onto 0 Hz. • The display underflow *DL.UND* was selected too high. The according parameter needs to be adapted. • The device was taught faulty under *TYPE* = *SENS.F*. Error elimination see below.
3.	The displayed values switches sporadical.	• Disturbances lead to short-term display switches. For smaller frequences use the frequency filter *FI.FRQ*, select a higher measuring time or use the sliding averaging. • The sprockets that needs to be collected are not evenly spread on a shaft or are not measured accurately. Use the sliding averaging „*AVG*" if necessary with the dynamic function *STEP*. The displayed value *DISPL* needs to be set on *AVG*.
4.	The display remains on zero.	• The sensor was not connected properly. Check the connection lines and if necessary the sensor supply. Best directly on the screw terminals of the device! • A PNP- respectively NPN-output does not reach the required threshold. Check the voltage between terminal 2 and 3 with a multimeter. Depending on signal form it generally shoud be between 4 V and 15 V. The thresholds can be checked more savely with an oscilloscope. If necessary include an external pull-up or pull-down. • A Namur-sensor does not react. Check the distance between the sensor and the sprocket / survey mark and if necessary measure the voltage between 1 & 3. In open condition the input voltage needs to be smaller than 2.2 V and in active condition bigger than 4.6 V. • The selected range of the input frequency is too high. Reduce the frequency range *RANGE* to a smaller value. • The activated frequency filter *FI.FRQ* suppresses the relevant pulses. Increase the filter frequency *FI.FRQ* or use the adaption of the key proportion *FI.RAT*. If this should not work, temporarily deactivate the frequency filter with *FI.FRQ* = *NO*. • The device was taught faulty under *TYPE* = *SENS.F*. Change into *TYPE* / *FREQU* and preset the assumed frequency range *RANGE* and the according initial and final values *END*, *OFFS*, *ENDA*, and *OFFSA*. Check this way, if a frequency signal was connected to the input.
5.	The device shows *HELP* in the 7-segment display	• The device located an error in the configuration memory, excecute a reset to the default values and set up the device according to your application.
6.	Program numbers for the parameterisation of the input are not available	• The programming interlock is activated. • Enter correct code.
7.	The device shows *ERR1* in the 7-segment display	• Contact the manufacturer if errors of this kind occur.
8.	The device does not react as expected.	• If you are not sure, if the device has been parameterised before, restore the state of delivery as described in *chapter 6*.

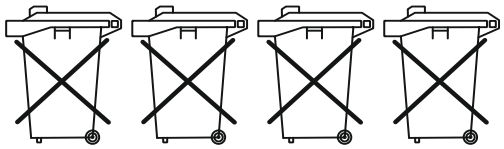
19. Disposal

Note!

- Avoid environmental damage caused by media-contaminated parts
- Dispose of the device and packaging in an environmentally friendly manner
- Comply with applicable national and international disposal regulations and environmental regulations.

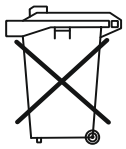
Batteries

Batteries containing pollutants are marked with a sign consisting of a crossed-out garbage can and the chemical symbol (Cd, Hg, Li or Pb) of the heavy metal that is decisive for the classification as containing pollutants:



1. „Cd" stands for cadmium
2. „Hg" stands for mercury
3. „Pb" stands for lead
4. „Li" stands for lithium

Electrical and electronic equipment



20. EU Declaration of Conformance

We, KOBOLD Messring GmbH, Hofheim-Ts, Germany, declare under our sole responsibility that the product:

Digital Indicator and Controller **Model: DAG-M4F**

to which this declaration relates is in conformity with the standards noted below:

EN 61010-1:2010+A1:2019+A1:2019/AC:2019
Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use - Part 1: General requirements

EN 61326-1:2013
Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use - EMC requirements - Part 1: General requirements

EN IEC 63000:2018 Technical documentation for the assessment of electrical and electronic products with respect to the restriction of hazardous substances

Also, the following EC guidelines are fulfilled:

2014/30/EU	**EMC Directive**
2014/35/EU	**Low Voltage Directive**
2011/65/EU	**RoHS** (category 9)
2015/863/EU	Delegated Directive (RoHS III)

Hofheim, 27 April 2023

H. Volz
General Manager

M. Wenzel
Proxy Holder

21. UK Declaration of Conformity

We, KOBOLD Messring GmbH, Hofheim-Ts, Germany, declare under our sole responsibility that the product:

Digital Indicator and Controller **Model: DAG-M4F**

to which this declaration relates is in conformity with the standards noted below:

BS EN 61010-1:2010+A1:2019
Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use. General requirements

BS EN 61326-1:2013
Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use. EMC requirements. General requirements

BS EN IEC 63000:2018
Technical documentation for the assessment of electrical and electronic products with respect to the restriction of hazardous substances.

Also, the following UK guidelines are fulfilled:

S.I. 2016/1091	**Electromagnetic Compatibility Regulations 2016**
S.I. 2016/1101	**Electrical Equipment (Safety) Regulations 2016**
S.I. 2012/3032	The Restriction of the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2012

Hofheim, 05 June 2023

H. Volz
General Manager

M. Wenzel
Proxy Holder

22. Appendix MODBUS Device Interface

MODBUS Device Interface for M-Line

interface parameters: 1 Start-, 8 Daten-, 1 Stopbit, no parity, 9600 baud

Compatibility – The interface is compatible with the Modicon Modbus protocol. That is, all the registers have a size of 16-bits. Larger data types are then occupied by several registers in a row. It also supports a non-Modicon compatible mode. In this mode, each data type is only one register corresponding to the data type size (minimum is always 16-bits).

Info: Modicon - company that has produced the first PLC, now Schneider Electric

Note: Access to data types must prove the plurality of registers always be in a read-write and must not be distributed to several write accesses!

Device address: Device address as a value between 1 and 247 can be used. To address 0 multiple devices can simultaneously achieve (broadcast), if the corresponding function is supported (no reception is possible, for example device reset).

Transfer Mode: The devices support the RTU mode (binary data, default) and ASCII mode (alphanumeric characters - hexadecimal). The RTU mode is faster because fewer bytes but must be trans-mitted this critical time. The ASCII mode is more suitable for communication with PC based systems, since they often can not meet the time-critical conditions for the RTU mode.

Note: The device configuration with the PM tool is possible only in ASCII mode.

Supported data types

Name	Number range	Size	Register count Modicon mode	Register count not Modicon mode
INT08	-128..127	2 Byte	1	1
UINT08	0..255	2 Byte	1	1
INT16	–32768..32767	2 Byte	1	1
UINT16	0..65535	2 Byte	1	1
INT32	-2147843648.. 2147843647	4 Byte	2	1
UIN32	0..4294967295	4 Byte	2	1
INT64	-9223372036854775808.. 9223372036854775807	8 Byte	4	1
FLOAT	-/+3.402823466e-/+38	4 Byte	2	1

Adress range

Range hex	dec	Comment
0x0000 .. 0x3FFF	0 .. 16383	Reservated (not Modicon mode)
0x4000 .. 0x4FFF	16383 .. 20497	16-Bit Integer without decimal place
0x5000 .. 0x5FFF	20480 .. 24575	Reservated
0x6000 .. 0x6FFF	24576 .. 28671	32-Bit Integer without decimal place
0x7000 .. 0x7FFF	28672 .. 32767	32-Bit Float
0x8000 .. 0xFFFF	32768 .. 65535	Reservated

Supported function codes

Code (hex)	Function	Comment
0x03	READ HOLDING REGISTERS	For example measuring values or alarms
0x04	READ INPUT REGISTER	Same function like 0x03
0x08	DIAGNOSTIC	Diagnose informations
0x10	WRITE MULTIPLE REGISTERS	For example measuring values or alarms

Register description

Adress range 0x4000 .. 0x4FFF - 16 bit Register					
Name	**Index**	**Access mode**	**Min/Max- value data type**	**Comment**	
Measuring channel	0x4400	r/w	0..65535 UNIT16	User defined identification	
Alarm status	0x4500	r/w	0..65535 UNIT16	**Bit**	**Funktion**
				0	Alarm 1 active
				1	Alarm 2 active
				2	Alarm 3 active
				3	Alarm 4 active
				4	Alarm 5active
				5	Alarm 6 active
				6	Alarm 7 active
				7	Alarm 8 active
				8..15	Reservated
Relay status	0x4600	r/-	0..65535 UNIT16	**Bit**	**Funktion**
				0	Relay 1 active
				1	Relay 2 active
				2	Relay 3 active
				3	Relay 4 active
				4	Relay 5 active
				5	Relay 6 active
				6	Relay 7 active
				7	Relay 8 active
				8..15	reserviert
Display brightness	0x4700	r/w	0..15	0 = dark (lowest level) 15 = bright (highest level)	

Note: 4-digit display is the minimum value and the maximum value -2000 10,000.

The display area is limited to 4-digit displays from -1999 to 9999 and on 5-digit -19999 to 99999. A measured value of -20000 or 100000 (or -2000 to 10000 or 4-digit display) signalisert an underflow or overflow of the measuring range. The same is also valid if on the last digit of the display, a symbol of a unit of measurement is displayed.

Adress range 0x6000 .. 0x6FFF - 32 bit Register				
Name	**Index**	**Access mode**	**Min/Max- value data type**	**Comment**
Time stamp Low-Word	0x6000	r/w	0..35999 UINT32	10ms Stepps. Reset after 1 hour.
Time stamp I High-Word	0x6001			
Fieldvalue Low-Word	0x6002	r/-	0..4294967295 UINT32	Field value of ADC
Fieldvalue High-Word	0x6003			
Prozessvalue Low-Word	0x6004	r/w	-20000..100000 INT32	Process value
Prozessvalue High-Word	0x6005			
Prozessvalue-Min Low-Word	0x6006	r/w	-20000..100000 INT32	Minimum value
Prozessvalue-Min High-Word	0x6007			
Prozessvalue-Max Low-Word	0x6008	r/w	-20000..100000 INT32	Maximum value
Prozessvalue-Max High-Word	0x6009			
Prozessvalue-Tot Low-Word	0x600A	r/w	-20000..100000 INT32	Totalizer (displayed value)
Prozessvalue-Tot High-Word	0x600B			
Prozessvalue-Hld Low-Word	0x600C	r/-	-20000..100000 INT32	Hold value
Prozessvalue-Hld High-Word	0x600D			
Prozessvalue-Avg Low-Word	0x600E	r/-	-20000..100000 INT32	Average value (averaging function)
Prozessvalue-Avg High-Word	0x600F			
Prozessvalue-Abs Low-Word	0x6010	r/-	-20000..100000 INT32	Absolute value
Prozessvalue-Abs High-Word	0x6011			
Prozessvalue-Nom Low-Word	0x6012	r/w	-20000..100000 INT32	Nominal value, Set value
Prozessvalue-Nom High-Word	0x6013			
Prozessvalue-Diff Low-Word	0x6014	r/-	-20000..100000 INT32	Difference value
Prozessvalue-Diff High-Word	0x6015			
Limit alarm 1 Low-Word	0x6500	r/w	-19999..99999 INT32	
Limit alarm 1 High-Word	0x6501			
Limit alarm 2 Low-Word	0x6502	r/w	-19999..99999 INT32	
Limit alarm 2 High-Word	0x6503			
Limit alarm 3 Low-Word	0x6504	r/w	-19999..99999 INT32	
Limit alarm 3 High-Word	0x6505			
Limit alarm 4 Low-Word	0x6506	r/w	-19999..99999 INT32	
Limit alarm 4 High-Word	0x6507			
Limit alarm 5 Low-Word	0x6508	r/w	-19999..99999 INT32	
Limit alarm 5 High-Word	0x6509			
Limit alarm 6 Low-Word	0x650A	r/w	-19999..99999 INT32	
Limit alarm 6 High-Word	0x650B			
Limit alarm 7 Low-Word	0x650C	r/w	-19999..99999 INT32	
Limit alarm 7 High-Word	0x650D			
Limit alarm 8 Low-Word	0x650E	r/w	-19999..99999	

Grenzwert Alarm 8 High-Word	0x650F		INT32	

Adressbereich 0x7000 .. 0x7FFF - 32 bit float Register				
Name	**Index**	**Zugriffs-modus**	**Min/Max-Wert Datentyp**	**Bemerkung**
Zeitstempel Low-Word	0x7000	r/-	0..35999 FLOAT	10ms Stepps. Reset after 1 hour.
Zeitstempel High-Word	0x7001			
Prozessvalue Low-Word	0x7004	r/-	-20000..100000 FLOAT	Field value of ADC
Prozessvalue High-Word	0x7005			
Prozessvalue-Min Low-Word	0x7006	r/-	-20000..100000 FLOAT	Process value
Prozessvalue-Min High-Word	0x7007			
Prozessvalue-Max Low-Word	0x7008	r/-	-20000..100000 FLOAT	Minimum value
Prozessvalue-Max High-Word	0x7009			
Prozessvalue-Tot Low-Word	0x700A	r/-	-20000..100000 FLOAT	Maximum value
Prozessvalue-Tot High-Word	0x700B			
Prozessvalue-Hld Low-Word	0x700C	r/-	-20000..100000 FLOAT	Totalizer (displayed value)
Prozessvalue-Hld High-Word	0x700D			
Prozessvalue-Avg Low-Word	0x700E	r/-	-20000..100000 FLOAT	Hold value
Prozessvalue-Avg High-Word	0x700F			
Prozessvalue-Abs Low-Word	0x7010	r/-	-20000..100000 FLOAT	Average value
Prozessvalue-Abs High-Word	0x7011			
Prozessvalue-Nom Low-Word	0x6012	r/-	-20000..100000 FLOAT	Absolute value
Prozessvalue-Nom High-Word	0x6013			
Prozessvalue-Diff Low-Word	0x6014	r/-	-20000..100000 FLOAT	Nominal value, Set value
Prozessvalue-Diff High-Word	0x6015			

Protocol

Standard form of message:

MODBUS-RTU

Device address	Function	Data	CRC
1 Byte	1Byte	n Bytes	2 Bytes

MODBUS-ASCII

Start	Device address	Function	Data	LRC-Wert	Ende
':'	2 Zeichen	2 Zeichen	n x 2 Zeichen	2 Zeichen	'\r\n'

Note: In ASCII mode, we presented one byte with two characters in hexadecimal code ('00 .. FF ').

Massage Format:

Function 0x03 (Register read) - Requirements

Adresse	Funktion	Daten				Check sum	
		Start address		Count of registers			
		High-Byte	Low-Byte	High-Byte	Low-Byte	Low-Byte	High-Byte
0xnn	0x03	0xnn	0xnn	0xnn	0xnn	0xnn	0xnn

Function 0x03 (Register read) - Reply

Adresse	Funktion	Daten							Check sum	
		Count of bytes nn = count register x 2	Register n + 0		...	Register n + X				
			High-Byte	Low-Byte	...	High-Byte	Low-Byte		Low-Byte	High-Byte
0xnn	0x03	0xnn	0xnn	0xnn	...	0xnn	0xnn		0xnn	0xnn

Function 0x10 (Register write) - Requirements

Adresse	Funk-tion	Data										Check sum	
		Start address		Count of registers		Anzahl Bytes = Anzahl Register x 2	Register n + 0		...	Register n + X			
		High-Byte	Low-Byte	High-Byte	Low-Byte		High-Byte	Low-Byte	...	High-Byte	Low-Byte	Low-Byte	High-Byte
0xnn	0x10	0xnn	0xnn	0xnn	0xnn	0xnn	0xnn	0xnn	...	0xnn	0xnn	0xnn	0xnn

Function 0x10 (Register write) - Reply

Adresse	Funktion	Data				Check sum	
		Start address		Count of registers			
		High-Byte	Low-Byte	High-Byte	Low-Byte	Low-Byte	High-Byte
0xnn	0x10	0xnn	0xnn	0xnn	0xnn	0xnn	0xnn

Examples

Read a 32-Bit value

MODBUS Device address 1, Index 0x6004, Register count 2, Reply value 93350 (0x00016CA6)

Telegram: MODBUS-RTU

Anforderung (Request)

Adresse	**Funktion**	**Data**				**Check sum**	
		Start address		Count of registers			
		High-Byte	Low-Byte	High-Byte	Low-Byte	Low-Byte	High-Byte
0x01	0x03	0x60	0x04	0x00	0x02	0xnn	0xnn

Antwort (Response)

Adresse	**Function**	**Data**					**Check sum**	
		Count bytes	Low-Word		High-Word			
			High-Byte	Low-Byte	High-Byte	Low-Byte	Low-Byte	High-Byte
0x01	0x03	0x04	0x6C	0xA6	0x00	0x01	0xnn	0xnn

Telegram: MODBUS-ASCII

Request

Start	**Function**		**Data**								**Check sum**		**End**	
			Start address				Count of registers							
			High-Byte		Low-Byte		High-Byte		Low-Byte					
':'	'0'	'3'	'6'	'0'	'0'	'4'	'0'	'0'	'0'	'2'	'n'	'n'	CR	LF
0x3A	0x30	0x33	0x36	0x30	0x30	0x30	0x30	0x30	0x30	0x32	0xnn	0xnn	0x0D	0x0A

Response

Start	**Function**		**Data**										**Check sum**		**End**	
			Anzahl Bytes		Low-Word				High-Word							
					High-Byte		Low-Byte		High-Byte		Low-Byte					
':'	'0'	'3'	'0'	'4'	'6'	'C'	'A'	'6'	'0'	'0'	'0'	'1'	'n'	'n'	CR	LF
0x3A	0x30	0x33	0x30	0x34	0x36	0x43	0x41	0x36	0x30	0x30	0x30	0x31	0xnn	0xnn	0x0D	0x0A

Write a 32-Bit Wertes

MODBUS Device address 1, Register index 0x6004, Count of registers 2, value 91696 (0x00016630)

Protokoll: MODBUS-RTU

Request

Address	Function	Data									Check sum	
		Startadresse		Anzahl Register		Count Bytes	Low-Word		High-Word			
		High-Byte	Low-Byte	High-Byte	Low-Byte		High-Byte	Low-Byte	High-Byte	Low-Byte	Low-Byte	High-Byte
0x01	0x10	0x60	0x04	0x00	0x02	0x04	0x66	0x30	0x00	0x01	0xnn	0xnn

Response

Address	Function	Data				Check sum	
		Start address		Count of registers			
		High-Byte	Low-Byte	High-Byte	Low-Byte	Low-Byte	High-Byte
0x01	0x10	0x60	0x02	0x00	0x02	0xnn	0xnn

Note: Note that the Modicon compatible mode, with the 16-bit value of the register address (index), number of registers and register contents, always the high byte is first passported. In contrast, the low word is transmitted first with 32-bit values. This is handled for the FLOAT data type as.

Error codes

Modbus – The Modbus protocol provides for the transmission of error code in some cases.

Fehlercode	Beschreibung
0x01	Error code is not supported
0x02	Register address or index is not supported
0x03	Data error
0x04	General device error

If the checksum is faulty, the device sends no response to the request. This behavior is to generate a timeout on the opposite side.

Response

Address	Function	Error Number	Check sum	
			Low-Byte	High-Byte
0x01	0x83	0x04	0xnn	0xnn

An error is indicated by a set bit 7 in the function code in the response.

Device diagnostics

Diagnostic functions

Sub function	Data	Comment
0x0000	0x0000	Echo connection test
0x0001	0x0000	Start device initialization
	0x0001	Reset device
0x0002	0x0000	Request diagnostic register (see below)
0x000A	0x0000	Reset all diagnostic registers
0x000B	0x0000	Request count of communications
0x000C	0x0000	Request count of check sum errors
0x000D	0x0000	Request count of request errors
0x000E	0x0000	Request the total count of request messages
0x000F	0x0000	Request the count of broadcast request messages
0x0010	0x0000	like 0x000D
0x0012	0x0000	Request count of check sum overruns
0x0014	0x0000	Reset count of check sum overruns

Request / Antwort Response – Diagnostic functions

Address	Function	Data				Check sum	
		Sub function		Data			
		High-Byte	Low-Byte	High-Byte	Low-Byte	Low-Byte	High-Byte
0x01	0x08	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0xnn	0xnn

Diagnostic register

Bit number	Comment
0	Time out during data request message
1	Measure range overrun
2 .. 15	Reserved

Note: The bits in the Diagnostic register remain set until they are by sending the subfunction 0x000A reset.