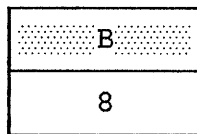


DESCRIPTION OF OPTION:

This option allows the user to preset the position of each transducer to a programmable value when there is a positive (0 to 1) transition on a remote input. There are two inputs available so that each transducer can be preset separately. The first input (IN1) is used to preset the position of Transducer A, and the second input (IN2) is used to preset the position of Transducer B. To avoid the possibility of EMI Noise triggering the inputs, each input is debounced for 50 mSecs. That means that each input must be active for 50 mSecs before the unit will initiate the position preset.

PROGRAMMING ADDITIONS AND CHANGES:

The following key is used to program and access the Remote Reset/Preset function.



This key is used to program the Preset Position value for each transducer. This key accesses the two Preset numbers sequentially. The maximum value of either Preset number is equal to the (Scale factor - 1).

PROGRAMMING EXAMPLE:

You want to program the Transducer A Preset number to 45 and the Transducer 2 Preset number to 000.

PRESS	DISPLAY	COMMENTS
*		Must be in Program Mode. See Section 12.1 of the Users Manual.
[FUNCTION]		Function LED "on".
[B]	"PRST, A xxx"	Preset number display for Transducer A. xxx = present Preset number.
[0,4,5], [ENTER]	"PRST, A 045"	Preset Number now equals 45. When IN1 is pulled high, Trans. A will be preset to 45.
[B]	"PRST, B xxx"	Preset number display for Transducer B. xxx = present Preset number.

(cont'd on next page)

PROGRAMMING EXAMPLE: (cont'd)

PRESS	DISPLAY	COMMENTS
[0,0,0], [ENTER]	"PRST, B 000"	Preset Number now equals 000. When IN2 is pulled high, Trans. B will be preset to 000.
	.	
	.	
	.	Complete Controller Programming.
	.	
	.	
	.	
[PROGRAM]	"A,ppp-T,xxxx"	Exit Program Mode.

HARDWARE CONNECTIONS:

An input will be considered active 50 mSecs after a positive (0 to 1) transition on the input pin. Input Logic Levels are defined as follows:

Logic "0" 0 to 1 Vdc.
 Logic "1" 3 to 15 Vdc.
 All input are referenced to GND.

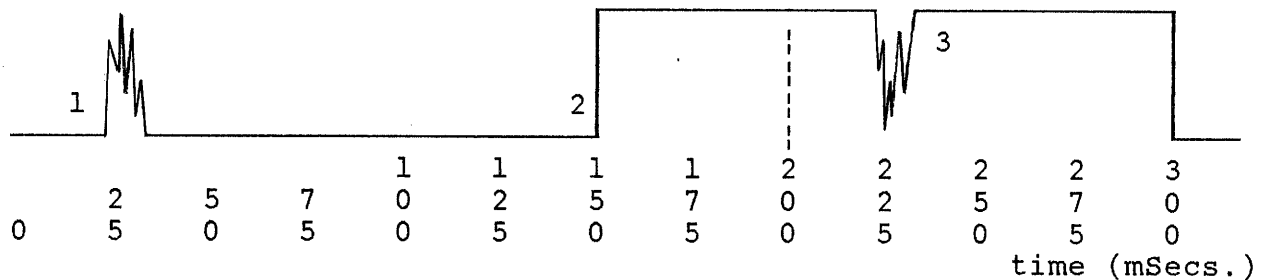
Isolation Relays should be used between the Controller and the external circuitry that activates the inputs. This will prevent Ground Loops in the system and protect the Controller if any high voltages are applied.

The following table lists the pinout assignments of the input pins and the voltage levels on various AMCI products.

	J1 CONN.	IM1	RB1	MRB
Input 1	Pin 3	Pin 3	Pin 1 - TB7	Pin 1 - TB8
Input 2	Pin 1	Pin 1	Pin 2 - TB7	Pin 2 - TB8
+12 Vdc	Pin 14	Pin 14	Pin 9 - TB7	Pin 9 - TB8
GND	Pin 16	Pin 16	Pin 10 - TB7	Pin 10 - TB8

TIMING DIAGRAM:

As stated earlier in this manual, both inputs are debounced for 50 mSecs to decrease the possibility of them being tripped by EMI Noise. Both the positive (0 to 1) and the negative (1 to 0) transitions are debounced. The timing diagram below shows this along with several noise conditions that show why the debounce time is used.



- 1) At 25 mSecs, a burst of EMI Noise is injected into the input. Because the burst is much less than 50 mSecs, the positive transition is ignored by the Controller.
- 2) At 150 mSecs, the external circuitry initiates an input. At 200 mSecs, the Controller accepts the input and initiates the preset. The input remains high.
- 3) At 225 mSecs, a second 5 mSec burst of EMI Noise is injected into the input. Because the burst is less than 50 mSecs in length, the Controller doesn't accept the last positive transition as a valid input and doesn't initiate a second preset at 280 mSecs.

MODEL NUMBER AND CHECKSUM:

The following key strokes will display the Model Number and Checksum of the iPLC-2 with an Option 0.

PRESS	DISPLAY	COMMENTS
[PROGRAM]	"PROGRAM x"	x = Number of running program.
[NEXT]	"IPLC2-0 -1"	Model and Revision Number
[NEXT]	"EPROM B64F"	Software Checksum