# SIEMENS

# SIREC DM / SIREC DH Display Recorder

User Manual

Edition 07/2003

# 7ND4420-xxx/7ND4460-xxx





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# **Chapter 1: Welcome**

This product is the industry leader in solid state process recorders and data acquisition systems. The recorders feature multi-channel display capability allowing one recorder to perform many functions and provide an intuitive set-up procedure for easy, rapid in plant configuration.

#### **SIEMENS Recorders -**

An advanced paperless recording system with the product range, performance and software capability to meet the most sophisticated operational requirements. The range of recorder products, in conjunction with our extensive suite of PC based software solutions, offer unrivalled functionality with easy intuitive configurations and graphical operator interface.

# Communications

**SIREC D - Server** is the most comprehensive level of software within the **SIREC D** - **Software**. **SIREC DM** and **SIREC DH** recorders are both available with comms card options.

• Ethernet/Trendbus RS485/RS232 card and Modbus TCP/IP using Ethernet (with Modbus X option), web browser and FTP capabilities.

Comms card 2 featuring Modbus RS485 (with Modbus X option) and Profibus protocols.

#### **Realtime data**

Realtime data can be transfered from the recorder to the **SIREC D** - Server software via RS485 Trendbus or Ethernet connections. Data can be stored, logged and graphed using the **SIREC D** - Server software.

A new Communications Server is used to manage the communications status between the recorder and the software. The Comms server can enable and disable ports, add recorders to a database for Realtime communications. Servers can be accessed on a local network, or by using a remote link via an Ethernet connection. The user can then access Realtime data on recorders on remote servers.



# Features

### New!

### **Circular Chart mode**

A *Circular chart* display is now available on the **SIREC DH**. The circular chart can be set up to display many different time durations from 1 hour to 96 weeks. Standard predefined chart durations have been set up for ease of use, plus a user defined option to create alternative chart durations to suit specific applications. Choose to overwrite the chart or create a new chart when each duration is complete. Display includes digital readings of all pens displayed on the chart plus events and mark on chart facility. *See "Circular Chart" on page 44*.

### Communications

There are two communications cards available, the first is the standard comms card, that provides Ethernet, Trendbus RS485, RS232, Modbus TCP/IP using Ethernet, (with Modbus X option), Web browser and FTP. The second is comms card 2 which can be used for Modbus RS485, with Modbus X option, or Profibus protocol.

Ethernet connection on the **SIREC DM** and the **SIREC DH** recorders also have Web, WAP and E-mail facility as an option. All communications are managed by a Communications server, only available with **SIREC D** - **Server** software option. *See "Ethernet / RS485 Trendbus / RS232" on page 63.* 

### Modbus X

Modbus X differs from standard Modbus only by the floating point 4 byte order being reversed for application compatibility. Modbus X runs on the Ethernet using the Modbus TCP/IP option, on the standard comms card or through Modbus RS485 on comms card 2

### Counters

Counters are a part of the Events system within the **SIREC D** - **Software**. Counters are split into four types:- Alarms, Digital, Events and User. The counter is set up in the **SIREC D** - **Software** as a 'Cause' with a specified value, when the counter reaches its set value the Events system will trigger an Effect. Counters can be reset manually from the recorders' main menu.

## Languages

Recorder firmware now includes Eastern European language variants.

- English (UK)
- English (US)
- Spanish
- German
- French
- Italian
- Portuguese (Braz)

- Polish
- Hungarian

Romanian

- Slovak
- Czech
- Turk
  - - -

#### Screen Designer

*Screen Designer* has been developed to enable customers to design fully configurable screen layouts for transfer on to the recorders screen. This design package is unique to **SIEMENS** and is totally compatible with the **SIREC DM** and **SIREC DH** recorders.

Customise displays can show plant mimics, plant diagrams, conventional charts, bargraphs and digital values of any size. For total design flexibility, investigate *Screen Designer*, a complete software tool developed to produce the ultimate in customised screen layouts. *See "Screen Designer" on page 127* 

#### **Password Protection**

A secure way to protect screen entry using a defined password, restricting access within the recorder and providing password protection at each level.

There are two levels of password security available; Standard Security System (SSS) and Extended Security System (ESS). The password security option must be stated when purchasing the recorder. The recorder will be configured with a code according to which level of password security is required before leaving the factory. To configure the password setup see "*Password Security System*" on page 57.

- Access to all levels/screens, successful or denied, logged to messages screen with the User name
- 10 user defined passwords, plus change password facility.
- 4 levels of access, Operator, Technician, Supervisor and Engineer
- Password alterations logged for identification
- Audit trail recorded.

#### Fuzzy Logging

A new secure data storage technique which allows:

- 10:1 data compression. Up to 10 times more data stored on the disk than any other paperless recorder.
- Automatic capture of process glitches.
- Self teaching data storage algorithm resulting in a variable rate to match the process being monitored.

#### Maths, Events and Totaliser options

Maths, Events and Totalisers are all firmware upgrade option that can be added to the recorder at any time by obtaining a new options code from your supplier.

Totalizers are used to measure a total value. Totalisers are purchased along with the Maths function, necessary for the operation of the Totalisers.

The Events System is fully configurable using **SIREC D - Manager & SIREC D - Server software.** Events are certain conditions or operations which can be setup and logged according to the time and date of the occurrence using Cause and Effect operations.

Basic Maths functions are available on the **SIREC DM** with an upgrade option for more Maths expressions. The **SIREC DH** has full Maths expression functionality.

#### **Hardware Options**

- 8 M to 1 Gbyte conforming to ATA flash card/hard disk/RAM card.
- Improved sampling time.
- Up to 8 analog outputs can be supplied (4 20 mA).
- 24 Vdc power supply output.

#### Software

**SIREC D - Software** has extensive on-line Help facilities. Help applies to both the PC software and the recorder and includes detailed application notes on recorder functions. Communications via Ethernet/RS485 Trendbus/RS232 card with Modbus TCP/IP capability or RS485 Modbus/Profbus card.

# Safety

The product range of instruments is compliant with the requirements of BS EN 61010-1:1993 "Safety Requirements for Electrical Equipment for Measurement, Control and Laboratory Use". If the equipment is used in a manner NOT specified, the protection provided by the equipment may be impaired.

#### Symbols

One or more of the following symbols may appear on the recorder labelling:

Symbol	Meaning
	Caution - refer to manual for instructions
	Caution - risk of electric shock
	Direct Current
	Protective conductor terminal
Ļ	Earth terminal

#### Static Electricity

All circuit boards and electronic modules associated with this recorder contain components which are susceptible to damage caused by electrostatic discharge. Should it be necessary to handle such components, appropriate precautions in accordance with BS CECC 00015 "Basic specification: protection of electrostatic sensitive devices" should be observed.

### Installation Category

Installation category - Installation category II, Pollution degree 2

For voltage, frequency and power see "Specifications" on page 8.

#### Fuses

There is one fuse situated on the power supply, this can not be replaced by the operator.

#### Cables

To fully comply with the requirements of the CE Mark, all cables connected to the rear of the unit should use screened cable terminated at both ends. Also a low impedance earth cable (<1 m $\Omega$ ) should be connected to the earthing stud on the rear of the recorder. For Electrical Installation see *"Installation" on page 19.* 

# WARNINGS AND SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

#### Do's and Don'ts

1. Before any other connections are made to the recorder, the protective earth terminal should be connected to a protective conductor.

# 

#### **IMPROPER INTERRUPTION OF CONNECTIONS**

Any interruption of the protective conductor outside the recorder, or disconnection of the protective earth terminal is likely to make the recorder dangerous under some fault conditions. Intentional interruption of the protective conductor is dangerous.

Failure to comply with these instructions will result in death or serious injury.

In order to comply with the requirements of safety standard EN61010, the recorder should have one of the following as a disconnecting device, located within easy reach of the operator, and be clearly labelled as the disconnecting safety device:

- A switch or circuit breaker which complies with the requirements of IEC947-1 and IEC947-3.
- A separable coupler which can be disconnected without the use of a tool.
- A separable plug, without a locking device, to mate with a socket outlet in the building.
- Whenever it is likely that protection has been impaired, the recorder should be made inoperative and secured against operation. The manufacturer's service centre should be contacted.
- **3.** Any adjustment, maintenance, and repair of the opened recorder in a powered condition is hazardous and should never be attempted.
- 4. Where conductive pollution such as condensation or conductive dust is present, adequate air conditioning, filtering and/or sealing must be installed.

- 5. This recorder contains several batteries which must be treated and disposed of with care. Batteries must not be short circuited. Batteries should be disposed of in accordance with local regulations, they must not be disposed of with normal refuse.
- 6.

# A WARNING

### IMPROPER SIGNAL AND SUPPLY WIRING

Signal and supply wiring should be kept separate. Where this is impractical, shielded cables should be used for the signal wiring. Where signal wiring is carrying, or could carry under fault conditions, hazardous voltage (defined as >30 V rms and 42.4 V peak, or >60 Vd.c.), double insulation must be used for all signal wiring.

Failure to comply with these instructions could result in death or serious injury.

- **7.** If the equipment is used in a manner not specified by the manufacturer, the protection provided by the equipment may be inadequate.
- 8. In the case of portable equipment, the protective earth terminal must remain connected (even if the recorder is isolated from the mains supply) if any of the measuring, communications, or relay terminals are connected to hazardous voltages.

## **Hazardous Voltage**

Hazardous Voltages are defined by EN61010-1 as follows:

WARNING

# HAZARDOUS VOLTAGE LEVELS

Voltage levels above 30V rms and 42.4V peak or 60V dc are deemed to be **"Hazardous Live"**.

Refer to *"Appendix B - Battery Safety Data Sheet" on page 131* for further information.

Failure to comply with these instructions could result in death or serious injury.

# **Chapter 2: Introduction**

The **SIREC D** 'Next Generation' of paperless chart recorders, is the latest development of the solid-state replacement for traditional paper chart recorders.

Several options are available to meet a wide range of requirements within the water, process, gas and petrochemical industries, as well as power and environmental monitoring.

The **SIREC DM** and the **SIREC DH** both use the latest high brightness industrial LCD technology for the class leading data display. Depending on the model, a range of up to 8 traces can be displayed in chart mode, for both the **SIREC DM** and the(custom screens can be created using the Screen Designer software, see *"Screen Designer" on page 127*). The displays show real time data in combinations of chart mode, bargraph displays and digital readouts - each input channel can also have a number alarms assigned to them.

**SIEMENS** recorders can be fully programmed and re-configured locally via the integral keypad, or remotely from a PC using **SIREC D** Software. Recorder setups and data can be transferred between PC and recorder on a 3.5", 1.44 Mbyte floppy disk or other media such as PCMCIA card or Zip disk (if fitted).

# Description

Model	Details
SIREC DM	A 4 to 16 channel recorder with 5.5" diagonal quarter VGA colour TFT LCD.
SIREC DH	An 8 to 32 channel recorder with 12.1" SVGA (800 x 600 mm) colour high brightness TFT LCD

# Storage Media

Media	Capacity
3.5" Floppy Disk (this is an option)	1.44 Mbyte
PCMCIA memory interface card (fitted as standard)	8 Mbyte to in excess of 5 Gbyte ATA Type 1, 2 or 3
Zip Drive* (fitted as an option on the <b>SIREC DH</b> )	100MB

# Specifications

	SIREC DM	SIREC DH	
Display Technology	5.5" TFT LCD	12.1" TFT LCD	
Dimensions (mm): Bezel Size (w x h) Panel Depth Panel cut out	144 x 144 mm 285 mm 138 x 138 mm	300 x 300 mm 285 mm 281 x 281 mm	
Number of Channels	4, 6, 8, 12, or 16	8, 12, 16, 24 or 32	
Power Supply	90 - 250 Vac 50/60 Hz	90 - 250 Vac 50/60 Hz	
Storage Data Internal Data Transfer	4 Mbyte battery backed RAM (option of 8 Mbytes RAM available) PCMCIA memory Interface* (8MB to >5GB) ATA Type 1, 2 or 3 cards or 1.44 MByte standard floppy	8 Mbyte battery backed RAM PCMCIA memory Interface* (8MB to >5GB) ATA Type 1, 2 or 3 cards or 100MB ZIP drive or 1.44 MByte standard floppy	
Power Consumption (max)	<50 VA (ac), <30 W (dc) Max.	<50 VA (ac), <50W (dc) Max.	
Alarms	4 relays or 8 relays 2 input/output - NO/NC 3 A 240 Vac (non inductive, internally suppressed) 8 or 16 input/output - 1 A 24 Vdc (non inductive)		
	Ethernet Protocol - Trendbus II™, Moo (Modbus	only card dbus TCP/IP through Ethernet X option)	
Communications	RS485 Trendbus only card Protocol - Trendbus II™		
Ethernet/RS485/RS232 Com Protocol - Trendbus II™, Modbus TCP/II (Modbus X option), RS232, Barcode		232 Comms card us TCP/IP through Ethernet Barcode (ASCII output).	
	RS485 Modbus/Profibus card Protocols - Modbus™ (Modbus X option) or Profibus		
DC Isol Fast Scanning Card DC Isol Universal card	<100V dc (channel to channel, channel to earth) 400V dc (channel to channel, channel to earth)		
Relative Humidity	10% to 90% RH		
Operating Temp	0 to 40 °C		
Storage Temp	-10 to 60 °C		

Panel depth measurements do not include the thickness of the panel

\*PCMCIA memory Interface card is fitted as standard to the  $\ensuremath{\,\text{SIREC DM}}$  and the  $\ensuremath{\text{SIREC DM}}$  and the  $\ensuremath{\text{SIREC DM}}$ 

# Analogue Input Cards

	Universal Card (UC)	Fast Scanning Card (FSC)	Linear Card (LC) (SIREC DM only)
Analogue Input Options	±100 mV, ±500 mV, ±1 V, ±10 V, 0-20 mA, 4-20 mA, R/T, T/C	±100 mV, ±200 mV, ±1 V, ±10 V,±10 mA,±20 mA, R/T, T/C	0-20mA, 4-20mA, 0-5V, 0- 10Vdc or specified sub ranges
Resolution of analogues	16 bit 0.0015%	16 bit 0.0015%	12 bit 0.025%
Accuracy of analogues			
Voltage range	±100 mV (±0.1%) ±500 mV (±0.1%) ±1 V (±0.1%) ±10 V (±0.1%)	±100 mV (±0.1%) ±200 mV (±0.1%) ±1 V (±0.1%) ±10 V (±0.1%),	0-5V (0.5%) 0-10V (0.5%)
Current range	0-20 mA ( $\pm$ 0.2%) 4–20 mA ( $\pm$ 0.2%) (with 250 $\Omega$ resistor fitted)	$\pm$ 10 mA ( $\pm$ 0.2%) $\pm$ 20 mA ( $\pm$ 0.2%) (internal 10 $\Omega$ resistor)	0-20mA (0.5%) 4-20mA (0.5%) (internal 10Ω resistor)
Resistance thermometer			-
Burn out indication	up, down or none	up or down scale	N/A
Minimum span	20 °C	20 °C	N/A
Accuracy	±0.2% of full span	±0.2% of full span	N/A
Ambient temperature effects			
Reference junction accuracy	±1 °C	±1 °C	N/A
Source resistance	-T/C mV 0.5 °C/100 $\Omega$ (1000 $\Omega$ max) approx.	-T/C mV 0.5 °C/100 Ω (1000 Ω max) approx.	N/A
	-RTD 0.1 °C/ Ω (40 Ω max) approx.	-RTD 0.1 °C/ Ω (40 Ω max) approx.	N/A
Temperature effect	-V, mV 0.005%/°C	-V, mV 0.005%/°C	0.02%/°C
	- mA 0.02%/°C	- mA 0.02%/°C	0.05%/°C
	-T/C 0.01%/°C	-T/C 0.01%/°C	N/A
	-RTD 0.035%/°C	-RTD 0.035%/°C	N/A
Cold junction effect	0.05 °C/°C	0.03 °C/°C	N/A
Long term stability	0.1%/year	0.1%/year	0.1%/year
Input Impedance	Current loop resistance dc:250 $\Omega \pm 5\%$ all other: >1M $\Omega$	Current loop resistance dc:10 $\Omega \pm 5\%$ all other: >1M $\Omega$	Current loop resistance dc:10 $\Omega \pm 5\%$ all other: >1M $\Omega$

# **Universal Card**

## Analogue Input ranges and Reference accuracy

Input Actuation (Linear)	Range		Reference	Accuracy**	Temp. Stability $\pm$ Degrees Error per 1 Degree $\Delta T$
Thermo couples	°C	°F	±°C	±°F	
В	100 to 260 260 to 538 538 to 1815	212 to 500 500 to 1000 1000 to 3300	16.7 4.5 2.3	30 8 4	0.13%/°C 0.13%/°C 0.13%/°C
C(W5)	0 to 316 316 to 1982 1982 to 2300	32 to 600 600 to 3600 3600 to 4172	2 1.7 2	3.5 3 3.5	0.06%/°C 0.06%/°C 0.06%/°C
E	-200 to -130 -130 to 1000	-328 to -202 -202 to 1832	14 1.3	25 2.3	0.06%/°C 0.06%/°C
J	-18 to 871	0 to 1600	0.6	1.2	0.03%/°C
к	-18 to 1316	0 to 2400	1.2	2	0.03%/°C
L	-200 to 900	-328 to 1652	2.75	5	0.03%/°C
N	-18 to 1300	0 to 2372	1.2	2	0.05%/°C
R	-18 to 260 260 to 1704	0 to 500 500 to 3100	2.8 1.2	5 2.2	0.1%/°C 0.1%/°C
S	-18 to 260 260 to 1704	0 to 500 500 to 3100	2.5 1.2	4.5 2.2	0.1%/°C 0.1%/°C
Т	-184 to 371	-300 to 700	1.2	2	0.08%/°C
G(W)	1000 to 2300	1832 to 4172	1.2	2	
Chromel/ Copel	-50 to 600	-58 to 1110	1.8	3.2	2.4
Nickel- Cobalt	-50 to 1360	-58 to 2480	1.4	2.4	0.05%/°C
RTD's	°C	°F	±°C	±°F	
100 Pt.RTD#	-184 to 649	-300 to 1200	0.8	1.4	0.05%/°C
200 Pt.RTD#	-184 to 649	-300 to 1200	0.5	0.9	0.05%/°C
100 Nickel	-60 to 180	-76 to 356	2.5	4.5	0.05%/°C
120 Nickel	-80 to 240	-112 to 464	2.5	4.5	0.05%/°C
Cu10	-20 to 250	-4 to 482	1.4	2.5	0.05%/°C
Cu53	0 to 150	32 to 302	0.8	1.7	0.05%/°C

Input Actuation (Linear)	Range	Reference Accuracy**	Temp. Stability $\pm$ Degrees Error per 1 Degree $\Delta T$
Milliamps*	4 to 20 mA do	± 0.2% F.S.*	0.01%/°C
	0 to 20 mA do	± 0.2% F.S.*	0.01%/°C
Millivolts	-100 to 100 mV do	± 0.1% F.S.	0.01%/°C
	-500 to 500 mV do	± 0.1% F.S.	0.01%/°C
Volts	-1 to 1 V do	± 0.1% F.S.	0.01%/°C
	-10 to 10 V do	± 0.1% F.S.	0.01%/°C

\* Tolerances include the external Current Sense Resistor.

\*\* Does not include reference junction calibration of  $\pm 1.0^{\circ}$ C using the standard "ice bath" method of calibration. factory accuracy can be improved by performing a field calibration.

# RTD Pt100 & Pt200 use ITS-90 resistance tables

Reference Temperature: 20°C Reference Humidity: 65% RH 15% CJC Temperature Effect: ±0.05°C/°C Reference Sample Rate:2Hz (500msec) Reference Junction Accuracy: ±1.0°C Long Term Stability: 0.2%/year

All accuracies are measured over the full scale (F.S.)

### **Universal Card**

#### **Calibration Values**

Input Type	Input Range		Range	e Value
Thermocouples	°C	°F	0%	100%
В	100 to 1815	212 to 3300	0.033 mV	13.769 mV
E	-200 to 1000	-328 to 1832	-8.825 mV	76.373 mV
J	-18 to 871	0 to 1600	-0.886 mV	50.060 mV
к	-18 to 1316	0 to 2400	0.692 mV	52.952 mV
L	-200 to 900	-328 to 1652	-8.150 mV	53.140 mV
N	-18 to 1300	0 to 2372	-0.461 mV	47.513 mV
R	-18 to 1704	0 to 3100	-0.090 mV	20.281 mV
S	-18 to 1704	0 to 3100	-0.092 mV	17.998 mV
т	-184 to 371	-300 to 700	-5.341 mV	19.097 mV
G (W)	1000 to 2300	1832 to 4172	14.392 mV	38.380 mV
C (W5)	0 to 2300	32 to 4172	0.000 mV	36.931 mV
Chromel-Copel	-50 to 600	-58 to 1110	-0.311 mV	49.020 mV
Nickel-Cobalt	-50 to 1360	-58 to 2480	-1.732 mV	71.109 mV

Input Type	Input	Input Range		> Value
RTD's IEC Alpha = 0.00385	°C	°F	0%	100%
100 Ohms	-184 to 649	-300 to 1200	25.18 Ohms	274.96 Ohms
200 Ohms	-184 to 649	-300 to 1200	50.36 Ohms	549.92 Ohms
100 Nickel RTD	-60 to 180	-76 to 356	69.50 Ohms	223.20 Ohms
120 Nickel RTD	-80 to 240	-112 to 464	66.60 Ohms	353.14 Ohms
10 Cu	-20 to 250	-4 to 482	8.265 Ohms	18.676 Ohms
53 Cu	0 to 150	32 to 302	53.00 Ohms	86.37 Ohms
Milliamperes 4-20 mA 0-20 mA			4.00 mA 0.00 mA	20.00 mA 20.00 mA
Millivolts -100 to 100 mVdc -500 to 500 mVdc			-100.00 mV -500.00 mV	100.00 500.00
Volts -1 to 1 Vdc -10 to 10 Vdc			-1.00 V -10.00 V	1.00 V 10.00 V

Thermocouple Voltages are for a Reference Junction Temperature of 0°C / 32°F.

# Fast Scanning Card

# Analogue Input ranges and Reference accuracy table

Input Type	Ra	nge	Reference	Accuracy*	Temp. Stability $\pm$
	°C	°F	±°c	±°F	Degrees Error per 1 Degree $\Delta T$
C(W5)	0 to 2300	32 to 4172	5.75	10.35	0.06%/°C
E	-200 to -130	-328 to -202	6	10.8	0.06%/°C
	-130 to 1000	-202 to 1832	3	5.4	0.06%/°C
J	-200 to 0	-328 to 32	4.5	8	0.03%/°C
	0 to 1190	32 to 2174	2.3	4	0.03%/°C
к	-200 to 0	-328 to 32	5	9	0.03%/°C
	0 to 1000	32 to 1832	2.5	4.5	0.03%/°C
	1000 to 1350	1832 to 2462	3	5.4	0.03%/°C
L	-200 to 900	-328 to 1652	2.75	5	0.03%/°C
N	-200 to 0	-328 to 32	1.5	2.7	0.05%/°C
	0 to 1300	32 to 2372	1.5	2.7	0.04%/°C
Т	-200 to 0	-328 to 32	4.5	8	0.08%/°C
	0 to 400	32 to 752	2	3.6	0.08%/°C

Input Type	Range		Reference	Accuracy*	Temp. Stability $\pm$
	°C	°F	±°c	±⁰F	Degrees Error per 1 Degree $\Delta T$
G(W)	1000 to 2300	1832 to 4172	3.25	5.9	0.15%/°C
Nickel Cobalt	-50 to 1300	-58 to 2372	1	1.8	0.05%/°C
Chromel/ Copel	-50 to 600	-58 to 1112	2	3.6	0.05%/°C
100 Pt.RTD	-200 to 650	-328 to 1202	1.7	3.1	0.05%/°C
200 Pt.RTD	-200 to 180	-328 to 356	4	7.2	0.05%/°C
100 Nickel	-60 to 180	-76 to 356	1.5	2.7	0.05%/°C
120 Nickel	-80 to 240	-112 to 464	1.75	3.2	0.05%/°C

Input	Range	Accuracy % of full span
Milliamps	-10 to 10 mA dc	±0.2%
	-20 to 20 mA dc	±0.2%
Millivolts	-100 to 100 mV dc	±0.1%
	-200 to 200 mV dc	±0.1%
Volts	-1 to 1 V dc	±0.1%
	-10 to 10 V dc	±0.1%

All accuracies are measured over the full scale (F.S.)

\* Does not include reference junction calibration of  $\pm 1.0^{\circ}$ C using the standard "ice bath" method of calibration. factory accuracy can be improved by performing a field calibration

Reference Temperature: 20°C Reference Humidity: 65% RH 15% CJC Temperature Effect: ±0.05°C/°C Reference Sample Rate:2Hz (500msec) Reference Junction Accuracy: ±1.0°C Long Term Stability: 0.2%/year

## Linear Input card

Linear card	SIREC DM SIREC DH
Input signals	0-20mA, 4-20mA, 0-5V, 0-10V dc. or specified sub ranges
	Voltage
d.c.	Input resistance > 1M $\Omega$
Range	0-5V, 0-10V
Resolution	0.025%
Accuracy	0.5%
Ambient temperature effect	0.02% / °C

Linear card	SIREC DM SIREC DH
(	Current
d.c.	Input resistance > 1M $\Omega$
Range	0-20mA, 4-20mA
Resolution	0.025%
Accuracy	0.5%
Ambient temperature effect	0.05% / °C

# Main Features

Recorder Function	Rationale		
Standard Comms card with Ethernet, Trend- bus, Modbus TCP/IP (Modbus X option) and	Access recorder data via an ethernet connection		
RS232 Comms card 2 - Modbus RS485 (Modbus X	Variable protocols for simpler, more reliable and faster communications.		
option) & Profibus protocols			
Password protection	Allows restricted access to recorder menus at specific levels		
Independent log rate on each pen.	Each input has specific logging response.		
Adjustable chart speeds.	Data view and collection optimised to the process variables.		
Independent logging criteria on each pen - Sample, Max/Min, Fuzzy.	Data collection optimised to the process variable.		
Programmable display of multicolour traces, digital instantaneous values and bargraphs with 250 ms display update.	Process window customised to application and user preference.		
Different pen colours for analog/waveforms.	Maximise user visibility.		
Visual indication of process maximums and minimums on bargraph displays.	Prompt indication of process excursions.		
Indication of alarm set-points and process over/under range on the bargraphs.	Timely indication of critical process deviations.		
Programmable chart divisions.	Simulated "paper" background easily changed.		
Programmable pen names, engineering units and tag descriptions (up to 20 characters).	Effective recorder and input identification.		
Pen programmable maths expression.	Process input manipulated at the recorder.		
Event marking and recording system using external switch inputs or keypad.	Specific event can be identified and recorded.		
Replay of historical and Realtime data using split screen format.	Stored data can be analysed on the recorder.		
Self diagnostics within the recorder.	Distinct identification of unit failures.		
Data replay, zoom, scroll and magnification/ reduction of time scales.	Clear review of long term trends and data analysis.		
Language sensitive firmware	Firmware available in 6 languages		
Screen designer option	Load layouts from customised screen designs		

# Default Start-up Condition Table

Listed below are the recorder default settings for initial power up.

Menu	Function	Default	
	Language	English (UK)	
General	Default Drive	Disk	
Set up	Password	SSS Disabled, ESS enabled (if operational)	
	Factory Drives	Disk	
	Inputs	Enabled	
Analogue In	Туре	Current (Linear and Fast Scanning card) Voltage (Universal card)	
Set up	Range	Range 4 - 20 mA (Linear and Fast Scanning card) +/- 10V (Universal card)	
	Sampling	Sampling 200 mS <5 Hz> (Linear and Fast Scanning card)   500mS <2Hz> (Universal card)	
	Pen	Enabled	
	Scale	0-100% (Auto format/Auto Divs)	
Pons Sot up	Totaliser	Disabled	
i ens set up	Logging	Disabled	
	Alarms	Disabled	
Recording	Recording	Disabled	
Set up	Log to disk	Disabled	
Layout	Screens 1 & 2	Enabled	
	Screens 3 to 10	Disabled	

# Real-time Visuals

## **Status Bar**

The Status bar depicts the various process states active in the recorder



## Bargraph



- Max/Min markers.
- Alarm level indication.
- Auto attach to trend.
- Over/under range indication.
- Major and Minor graduations.
- Variable screen position.
- Fully sizeable.
- Horizontal or vertical.

## Digital



- Variable screen position.
- Change colour on alarm.
- Auto attach to bar.
- Fully sizeable.
- Flashing display.
- Over/under range indication.

## **Alarm Indicators**



### **Pen Pointers**

- Provide pen pointers where bars are not required which move in real-time.
- Over/under range indication.



## Scale

- Auto or definable Horizontal or vertical. scale.
- Logarithmic

#### Trend

- Variable time per division. Text markers.
- Any combination of pens in tiled, conventional or waterfall mode.

### **Units and Scale**

 Programmable text length up to 20 characters.

LENGTH20	CHA	RACT	ERS.	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			<u> </u>	

#### **Mimic Page**

• A Mimic page is a "Backdrop" with a bitmap image overlaid. Including digital readings, trends and alarms.



### **Screen Designer**

Load layouts from the *Screen Designer* software directly on to the recorders screen. Design and customise the screen's display to individual requirements. Bitmaps can be used to associate activity, logos can be added and any combination of bars, charts or digital panel meters. *See "Screen Designer" on page 127.* 



# **Chapter 3: Installation**

# Unpacking

It is advisable to retain the packaging in which your recorder arrived, including the inner polythene foam packing, should the recorder need to be returned.

**NB:** Should the original packing be destroyed, then **ONLY** pack the recorder in polystyrene granules if the recorder is **FIRST** sealed in a strong plastic bag. Failing to do this will invalidate your warranty. For transportation information see *"Instrument Care" on page 123*.

# Battery Charging

# NOTICE

Ensure the internal battery is fully charged before use. To achieve this, power up the unit and leave running continuously for a minimum of 48 hours.

The backup time of the system is dependent on two main parts, the battery and the memory (DRAM). The battery being the source of the power and the DRAM being the power user, both these can vary by batch.

When the battery is fully charged and the recorder powered on the battery will not lose any charge, if the recorder is switched off the battery will slowly discharge whilst it is keeping the memory (DRAM) running.

You can expect the battery to loose data after 14 days in a **SIREC DH** but will hold the setup in the Flash memory. The **SIREC DM** will loose both the setup and data after 42 days with a fully charged battery.

If the recorder is switched on for short periods and then off for longer periods, charge will be used from the battery to power the memory (DRAM) during the time the recorder is powered off. Eventually the battery will be discharged completely and the memory will be lost. The battery can be recharged in 96 hours but if the battery has been left to discharge completely, (recorder in the power off state) permanent damage may be caused to the battery and can never be returned to its fully charged state.

For the best possible battery life, 10 years+, leave the recorder powered on. Or if the recorder is powered off regularly, re-charge the battery regularly. *See "Battery Isolation" on page 20.* 

#### **Battery Isolation**

## (SIREC DM only)

# WARNING

#### HAZARDOUS VOLTAGES

Disconnect all power to the recorder before removing the back panel and attempting any maintenance procedures.

Failure to comply with these instructions could result in death or serious injury

# 

#### **OBSERVE ANTI-STATIC PRECAUTIONS**

Refer to BS EN1000151:1992. Basic specification. Protection of electrostatic sensitive devices.

Full anti-static precautions MUST be observed when in contact with the electronics of your recorder.

Failure to comply with these instructions may result in product damage.

To save the life of the battery during prolonged storage times it is recommended a link is disconnected on the Power Supply card.

Locate Link 1 (LK1) on the Power Supply card, do not completely remove the link as it will have to be reconnected when the recorder is ready for use. Simply pull the link up, turn it 90° and refit leaving only one pin connected. This will disconnect the link and ensure the link does not get lost.

The shelf life 'un-powered' for NiMH batteries, is between 50 to 90 days, therefore its is always necessary ensure the minimum of 48 hour charge for the battery before it reaches working capacity.



Power Supply Card

# Mechanical

# SIREC DM

### Dimensions

These units are panel mounted as shown below. The recorder slides into the panel cut-out from the front and is held in place by two mounting clamps pressed against the rear of the panel by two M4 x 16 mm pan-head screw.

NB: For more information, see "Specifications" on page 8



## **Panel Cut-out**





#### CONTROL UNIT DAMAGE

DO NOT OVERTIGHTEN MOUNTING CLAMP SCREWS TORQUE SETTING 0.2 - 0.5 Nm/1.77 - 4.4 lbf-in

### SIREC DH

The **SIREC DH** mounting kit consists of two panel clamp assemblies to be fitted top and bottom of the unit. Place unit in the panel and push through the panel. From behind the panel, take each clamp and loosen by unscrewing the studding to accommodate the panel thickness. The orientation of the clamp should be with the protruding studding towards the rear of the unit. Position the mounting boss in the hole of the case with the lip of the boss inside the case. Ensure the front end of the studding locates in the hole at the front of the mounting clamp and the front of the clamp is up against the panel. Tighten by using a flat blade screwdriver to suit M6 studding.

**NB.** No mounting specification for recorders fitted with the PC card. Maximum mounting angle for LS120 is  $15^{\circ}$  from horizontal. Maximum mounting angle for 1.44 MB Floppy is  $25^{\circ}$  from horizontal

#### Dimensions



### **Panel Mounting**



**NB.** No mounting specification for recorders fitted with the PC card. There are no mounting specifications for the lomega Zip drive, but we would advise a mounting angle of no more than 15° Maximum mounting angle for LS120 is 15° from horizontal. Maximum mounting angle for 1.44 MB Floppy is 25° from horizontal



# Electrical

FIGURE 3.1

Before performing any Installation please read the section on "*Safety*" on page 4. All connections to the unit are made via the rear panel, the layout of which is shown in **Figure 3.1** for the **SIREC DM** and the **SIREC DH**.

### Cables

To comply with CE Mark, all signal wiring connected to the rear of the unit should use screened cable terminated at both ends. *See "Safety" on page 4.* 

### AC Power

AC supply is connected via the standard configuration IEC chassis plug on the rear panel, labelled 90 - 250 Vac, 50-60 Hz (50 VA).

#### NB. For the panel cut-out sizes, see "Specifications" on page 8.



SIREC DM AC rear panel

# WARNING

### ENSURE SAFETY EARTH CONNECTION

Always ensure the unit is connected to safety earth when connecting to a d.c. supply.

Failure to comply with these instructions could result in death or serious injury.

**NB.** The **SIEMENS** range is intended for panel-mount use and as such should be considered as permanently connected. Disconnection from the supply MUST be made possible by means of a switch, circuit breaker or other means of supply isolation. The disconnection device must be included in the panel installation, clearly marked, in close proximity to the **SIEMENS** equipment, and within easy reach of the operator. In the case of portable equipment, the protective earth terminal must remain connected (even if the recorder is isolated from the mains supply) if any of the analogue, communications, or relay terminals are connected to hazardous voltage.

**SIREC DH** AC rear panel

#### **DC Power**

### DC rear panel SIREC DM

Low voltage connection



Low voltage 12/24 or 48Vdc

High voltage 120-250 Vdc

Power to the low voltage d.c.variant is connected via a rectangular 3 pin plug in position shown above in Figure 3.1 for the SIREC DM and Figure 3.2 for the SIREC DH. The high voltage variant has a circular 3-way socket connector shown above in Figure 3.2a for the SIREC DM and Fig 3.3a for the SIREC DH.

# WARNING **ENSURE SAFETY EARTH CONNECTION** Always ensure the unit is connected to safety earth when connecting to a dc supply. Failure to comply with these instructions could result in death or serious injury. SIREC DH DC rear panel.



# Analogue Input Cards

There are three types of Analogue Input card available:

- Universal Card (UC)
- Fast Scanning Card (FSC)
- Linear Card (LC) (not available on this recorder)

The **SIREC DM** can have two analogue input cards fitted, slot positions are identified on the rear of the unit. Either slot can be used by all three cards, Universal, Fast Scanning or the Linear card. The top slot will have the Fast Scanning card (if fitted).

The **SIREC DH** has four positions for analogue inputs, the slot positions are identified on the rear panel, the top slot will have the Fast Scanning card (if fitted) and either other Fast Scanning cards or the Universal card will take up the other positions.

Both the Universal card and the Fast Scanning card are used for connecting a wider range of input signals to a unit, typically thermocouples or resistance thermometers. The Universal card has improved noise immunity and better stability for CJCs, Thermocouples and Resistance thermometers.

Recommended wire size for termination connector 22-12 AWG (22-14 SWG).

# Universal Card (option for SIREC DM/DH)

The **SIREC DM** and **SIREC DH** can both have the Universal card or the Fast Scanning card fitted. The **SIREC DH** has a channel range from 8 to 32, the **SIREC DM** can have 8 or 16 input channels.

The connections are made via a 24-way screw terminal plug which fits into the PCB header at the rear of the recorder. This connector will be orange in colour for identification purposes.

The **SIREC DM** can have two analogue input cards fitted, slot positions are identified on the rear of the unit. Either slot can be used by all three cards, Linear, Universal or the Fast Scanning card. The top slot will have the Fast Scanning card (if fitted).

The **SIREC DH** has four positions for analogue inputs, the slot positions are identified on the rear panel, the top slot will have the Fast Scanning card (if fitted) and either other Fast Scanning cards or the Universal card will take up the other positions.

Both the Universal card and the Fast Scanning card are used for connecting a wide range of input signals to a unit, typically thermocouples or resistance thermometers. The Universal card has improved noise immunity and better stability for CJCs, Thermocouples and Resistance thermometers.

Universal sample speed	RT/TC Sample speed	
500 ms (2 Hz) twice per sec	500 ms (2 Hz) twice per sec	
(@ 50Hz or 60Hz)	(@ 50Hz or 60Hz)	

#### **Connection details**

For millivolts (mV), Volts, milliamps (mA) and Thermocouples use the + and - pins for each channel. Recommended wire size for termination connector 22-12 AWG (22-14 SWG).

#### **Current Input**

For Current (mA) input fit a  $250\Omega$  resistor across the + and - pins of the 24-way mating half analogue connector. *Figure 3.4 on page 29* shows a  $250\Omega$  (±0.1%) resistor fitted to channel 5 for a current (mA) input.

#### Thermocouples

The Thermocouple ranges are different to the Fast Scanning card, so refer to the table for "Analogue Input Cards" on page 9.

A 24-way mating half analogue connector is used with two CJC temperature sensors fitted, one across pins 1 and 2 and the other across pins 23 and 24 for use with thermo-couples.

*Figure 3.3* shows the pin and channel numbers for the Universal card. Also shown are the CJC1 and 2 sensors fitted at the pins either end of the connector.



#### FIGURE 3.3

#### **Resistance Thermometers**

The Resistance Thermometer ranges are different to the Fast Scanning card, so refer to the table for "Analogue Input Cards" on page 9.

Each channel has + and - pins and shares the \* pin with the next channel for connecting R/Ts. This works in pairs: channels 1 and 2 share pin 5(\*), channels 3 and 4 share pin 10 (\*), channels 5 and 6 share pin 15(\*) and channels 7 and 8 share pin (20). See *Figure 3.4 on page 29*.


# Fast Scanning Card (standard for SIREC DM/DH)

The **SIREC DM** and **SIREC DH** can both have the Universal card or the Fast Scanning card fitted. The **SIREC DH** has a channel range from 8 to 32, the **SIREC DM** can have 8 or 16 input channels. The connections are made via a 24-way screw terminal plug which fits into the PCB header at the rear of the recorder.

The **SIREC DM** can have two analogue input cards fitted, slot positions are identified on the rear of the unit. Either slot can be used by all cards, Universal, Fast Scanning or the Linear card (not available on this recorder). The preferred card in the top slot position is the Fast Scanning card (if fitted), but the Universal card can use this slot. *Figure 3.6 on page 31* shows the dip switches on the side of the **SIREC DM**recorder for current and voltage settings.

The **SIREC DH** has four positions for analogue inputs, the slot positions are identified on the rear panel. The preferred card in the top slot position is the Fast Scanning card (if fitted), but the Universal card can use this slot. Either cards will take up the other positions. The Linear card is not available on this recorder

Both the Universal card and the Fast Scanning card are used for connecting a wider range of input signals to a unit, typically thermocouples or resistance thermometers. The Fast Scanning Card has a similar range of functions to the Universal card. The sampling times for this card is faster than the Universal card.

Fast Scanning sample speed	RT/TC Sample speed
20 ms (50 Hz) 50 times per sec	N/A
200 ms (5 Hz) 5 times per sec	200 ms (5 Hz) 5 times per sec
500 ms (2 Hz) twice per sec	500 ms (2 Hz) twice per sec

#### **Current Input switch settings**

*Figure 3.6 on page 31* shows the dip switches on the side of the recorder for current and voltage settings

#### Thermocouples

The Thermocouple and Resistance Thermometer ranges are different to the Universal card, so refer to the table for "Analogue Input Cards" on page 9. The **Thermocouple** is connected for internal compensation - details on how to connect thermocouples using other forms of compensation are given in "Appendix C -Thermocouple Connections" on page 133. Details on setting up thermocouple and resistance thermometer inputs see "Thermocouple" on page 81.

The *Fast Scanning* card can be used for connecting a range of input signals to a unit, typically thermocouples or resistance thermometers. These are connected as shown in the example below. For 24-way connector; torque setting 0.4 Nm/3.5 lbf-in. Do not over tighten. Recommended wire size for termination connector 22-12 AWG (22-14 SWG).



# Linear Card (not available on this recorder)

Linear card (not available on this recorder)

The number of channels that can be used depends on the model and the customer specification. Available channels start at channel 1 (CH1) and continue up to the number of channels specified. The **SIREC DM** has a range of channels available from 4 to 16.

*Figure 3.6 on page 31* shows the dip switches on the side of the recorder for current and voltage settings.



For 24-way connector; torque setting 0.4Nm/3.5lbf-in. Do not over tighten.

# Set Current or Voltage switches

These switch settings are for current and voltage positions on the *Linear card* and the *Fast Scanning card* only.

For current and voltage settings for the Universal card, see "Current Input" on page 28.



FIGURE 3.6



The ten ohm shunt resistors for mA input ranges are switched and the switches are located on the side of the recorder. Numbering from 1-8 corresponds to the pen of the same number.

- Down position = Resistor selected for mA input
- Up position = Resistor not selected for all voltage, T/C or R/T input.

*Figure 3.5 on page 31* shows a 0-5 Volt device connected to channel 1 and 4-20mA device connected to channel 3. Recommended wire size for termination connector 22-12 AWG (22-14 SWG).

# Transmitter Power Supply Card

The **SIREC DM** *Transmitter power supply* option is 24 V d.c. 200 mA and is fitted to the power supply card within the unit. Connection is made via a 2-way connector at the rear of the unit, the mating half is supplied with this option. For current and voltage outputs, see "Appendix E- Transmitter Power Supply" on page 145

The **SIREC DH** *Transmitter power supply* option is an additional PC card fitted within the unit, slot F position on the rear panel. It also is 24 Vdc but with 1 A. Connection is made via two 10-way connectors, see diag. below, mating halves supplied with this option. Recommended wire size for termination connector 22-12 AWG (22-14 SWG).



# **Re-transmission Card**

For the **SIREC DM** the *Re-transmission* card can be fitted into one of the two analogue slots, A or B, leaving room for only one analogue card with up to 8 inputs. For the **SIREC DH** the re-transmission card can be fitted into one or two analogue slots, A1 and/or B1 on, leaving room for two analogue cards with up to 8 inputs on each.

A re-transmission card can have 2 or 4 output channels for re-transmission of 4-20 mA driven by a pen. Analogue inputs can be combined and re-transmitted, these can be a total or average of several analogue inputs or any mathematical result.

For 24-way connector; torque setting 0.4 Nm/3.5 lbf-in. Do not over tighten. Recommended wire size for termination connector 22-12 AWG (22-14 SWG).

Re-transmission card identification				
Card position SIREC DM	Card position SIREC DH	2 channel Re-transmission card (output channel number)	4 channel Re-transmission card (output channel number)	
Slot A	Slot A1	1 & 2	1, 2, 3 & 4	
Slot B	Slot B1	5 & 6	5, 6, 7 & 8	

Output channel numbers refer to the recorder setup, for wiring use channels 1 to 4. The Re-transmission card 4-20 mA output connections are the same as these 4-20 mA inputs.

# Alarm Cards

#### For set up of Alarms, see "Relay/Digital" on page 101

The *Alarm Card* option is available on both recorders. The **SIREC DM** can have one card fitted, either a 4 or 8 channel relay alarm card or an 8 or 16 digital input output card, in slot D on the rear panel. The **SIREC DH** has the option of two alarm cards which can be fitted in any combination either a 4 or 8 channel relay alarm card and/or a 8 or 16 digital input/output card. The first relay card will be fitted in slot D, any additional relay cards will locate in position D2. For 24-way connector; torque setting 0.4 Nm/3.5 lbf-in. Do not over tighten.

#### 4 and 8 Relay Alarm Card

The 24-way connector on the rear panel labelled *Alarm Card*, Slot 'D' connects to 3 A, 240 Vac SPCO relays. The pin-outs for 4 and 8 relay alarm cards are numbered from left to right and they read as follows for each channel; NC (normally closed), C (common), NO (normally open). Devices driven by the relays are connected to a 24-way screw terminal plug as for the analogue inputs. Available alarm outputs start from alarm channel 1 up to the maximum number of alarms allocated. For 24-way connector; torque setting 0.4 Nm/3.5 lbf-in. Do not over tighten. Recommended wire size for termination connector 22-12 AWG (22-14 SWG).

A Form C dry contact relay is used for this type of card.

NB. For a 4 channel alarm card only channels 1, 2, 3 and 4 are available.



Where a device requires a voltage to operate it, such as a 12 Volt buzzer, connect it to the normally open (NO) contacts. The maximum voltage which may be used with the alarm relays is shown in the table, see "*Specifications*" on page 8

# 8 and 16 Input/Output Alarm Card

The *Alarm Input/Output Card* has 1A 24 Vdc rated relays connected via two 16-way connector, one connector for 8 channels, two connectors for 16 channels. The pin-outs for 8 and 16 I/O cards are labelled from left to right, 1 to 16 on the left side and 17 to 32 on the right. Each channel can be set up as an input or an output. For output the relay is normally open and closed on alarm. Recommended wire size for termination connector 28-14 AWG (29-16 SWG).



A Form A dry contacts relay is used for this type of card...



8 Channel Digital I/O Card



8 & 16 I/O connections viewed looking underneath the unit from the front

# **Digital Inputs**

On a standard 8 or 16 channel *Digital Input/Output* card, all channels may be used as *Digital Inputs*, if they are not in use as alarm outputs. A digital input is provided by a volt-free contact between the normally open (NO) and a common (C) terminals of an output relay as shown below. Recommended wire size for termination connector 28-14 AWG (29-16 SWG).

The 8 channel relay alarm card has 2 digital inputs at the right hand end I7 and I8.

4 Channel Relay Alarm Card	01	02	03	04				
8 Channel Relay Alarm Card (2 Digital Inputs on 7 & 8)	01	02	03	04	05	06	07/17	08/18
	CH1	CH2	СНЗ	CH4	CH5	CH6	СН7	
			AL	ARM IN	PUTS	_		
	1 2	3 4 5 6	6 789	10 11 12	13 14 15	16 17 18	19 20 21   2	2 23 24
	2	468	10 12	14 16	18 2	0 22 2	4 26 28	30 32
8 Channel Digital Input/Output Card (Digital Inputs on Ch.1-8)	CH. 1 2 I/O1 I/C	<b>2 3 4</b> 1/03 I/04	<b>5</b> 6 1/05 1/06	<b>7</b> 8 1/07 1/08				
16 Channel Digital Input/Output Card (Digital Inputs on Ch.1-16)	<b>CH. 1 2</b> I/O1 I/C	<b>34</b> 2 I/O3 I/O4	<b>5</b> 6 I/O5 I/O6	<b>7</b> 8 I/O7 I/O8	<b>9 10</b> 1/09 I/01	0 I/O11 I/O	2 13 14 12 I/O13 I/O14	<b>15 16</b> I/O15 I/O16

# **Communications Cards**

# Ethernet/RS485/RS232 Comms card

This card provides Ethernet, RS485 Trendbus and RS232 communications. Modbus TCP/IP (with Modbus X options) is available through Ethernet. *Figure 3.1* is a view of the standard *Communications* card as seen from the rear of the recorder. There is a simpler version of this card which just has RS485 connection enabled. Complete this chapter for full connection details.



#### Ethernet & Modbus TCP/IP Interface

This is an 8-way RJ45 socket Molex 95040-288" used for Ethernet connection, pcb position J5. Standard Ethernet connection. Recommended wire size for termination connector 22-12 AWG (22-14 SWG).



#### **RS232 Interface**

This is a 9-way D-type connector (mating half not supplied), pcb position P1.



### **RS485 Trendbus Interface**

This is a 5-way socket (mating half supplied), pcb position J1.



Pin 5 is to the right on the rear of the unit

### **RS485 Modbus/Profibus Comms Card**

*Figure 3.2* shows the connections for the *RS485 Modbus/Profibus* card. There is an RS232 9-way D type connector for Profibus and a 3-way klippon type connector for RS485 Modbus (with Modbus X option). Recommended wire size for termination connector 22-12 AWG (22-14 SWG).



# **Profibus Interface**

Profibus connector is a 9-way D type connector.



#### **RS485 Modbus Interface**

RS485 Modbus is a 3-way connector, also used for accessing the Modbus X option.



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# **Chapter 4: Quick Tour**

# The Keypad

MAINMENU SCREEN MESSAGES HELP ENTER



# **Buttons**

To select an option as displayed along the bottom of the screen, press the button immediately below the required option. The options displayed above the buttons change dependent upon the facilities available at that given time.

### Thumbwheel

The thumbwheel has two functions:

- 1. To navigate through a list of menu options
- 2. To select a specific option
- 3. Activating chart speed and replay mode (See "Replay Mode" on page 42.)

To choose an option from a drop down menu, rotate the thumbwheel until the option you want is highlighted and then press the wheel to select.

# The Screen

SIEMENS Recorder Setup	Recorder S	etup	
Menu General + Analogue In + Pens + Relay/Digital + Re-transmit +			
FINISH	BACK	MAINMENU	ENTER

On the **SIREC DM** the data is displayed on a 5.5" diagonal colour Quarter VGA Industrial LCD (TFT) with super wide viewing angles. The **SIREC DH** has a 12.1" colour high brightness SVGA Industrial LCD (TFT) with wide viewing angles. Inset menus appear after function selections have been made.

# **Status Bar**



The icons for the *Chip, Floppy Disk* and *PC card* icons are green in normal operating conditions. The chip relates to the amount of memory space used and goes orange when 80% full. The floppy disk icon represents the amount of space used on the floppy disk and goes red at 95% full. The PC icon displays the amount of space used on the PCMCIA card (if fitted), this icon goes red at 95% full. And finally the alarm bell icon which lights up red to indicate that an alarm has been triggered. Displayed on the left of the Status bar is the Recorder Name and the Screen number presently being displayed. On the far right, the Time and Date are displayed.

# **Screen Layouts**

These are the display formats available for viewing data, examples shown below. All information specified in the set-up for a particular pen will be consistent in all screen displays. This shows the recorder in graph mode. The *chart* shows up to 8 channels per screen. Selecting this item will cause all pens displayed on the screen in conventional mode to conform to the chart rate. If the wheel is then rotated whilst a chart is displayed a cursor arrow will appear. Rotate the thumbwheel when a chart is displayed, and a cursor will appear. Press the thumbwheel to produce a *context menu*, here the chart rate can be selected. The yellow area of the chart indicates its in an alarm state.



#### Chart with digitals

**Digital Panel:** This shows the data in a numeric format. The **digital panel** screen can show up to 8 digital readouts with associated pen information. Digital panels are available with circular and normal chart screens on the **SIREC DH**.See "Screen Displays" on page 43.



Digital displays shows 8 digital readouts per screen

**Bars:** This shows data displayed on a bargraph scale reading from left to right. The bargraph display shows information set up for that channel. This includes pen number or name, scale information on *Min/Max* levels and a digital display. Bars screens are displayed showing up to 4 bargraphs at any one time on the **SIREC DM** and up to 8 bargraph displays on the **SIREC DH**. Rotate the thumbwheel and a cursor arrow will appear. Use the wheel to move up and down the bars and select a channel. Press the thumbwheel in to produce context menu, here the bargraphs min/max levels can be reset.



Bargraph display with digital readout 4 bars shown per screen

#### **Replay Mode**

Replay mode is only available on a chart, chart/digitals (**SIREC DM**) or chart/bars (**SIREC DH**). Replay will display a replay of the screen memory. This is activated by rotating the thumbwheel to produce the cursor arrow, press the thumbwheel to generate the context menu. Select *Replay*, the chart will change to a grey background and the menu bar at the bottom of the screen will change. The right hand button of the menu bar will read *Normal*, this is the speed at which the chart will travel when the thumbwheel is rotated. Press the thumbwheel in to change to a *Fast* or *Slow* rate of travel. Rotate the thumbwheel anti clockwise to go back in time and clockwise to come forward to the present time. The chart pen pointers, bars and digitals stay in real time.



**MaxMin:** The minimum and maximum levels can be reset for bars only. Rotate and press the thumbwheel to display the Bar Graph menu and reset using **Reset MaxMin** or by resetting all the channels using **Reset All Max Mins**.

### Mark on chart

This will place a line across the full width of the chart with text identification, at the precise time and date of entry. Up to 80 characters can be entered, this will display across the full width of the **SIREC DH** screen. The **SIREC DM** can display 40 characters across the screen but the full text can be reviewed in the messages screen, shown as 2 lines of text. Mark on chart can be used to indicate, for example, operator change over or for batch recognition. Mark on chart can also be used to notify when alarms are switched on or off, if an alarm card is fitted.

With a chart displayed, rotate and press the thumbwheel to display the chart menu. Select *Mark on chart* and enter text required.

Pre-defined markers can be composed in the **SIREC D Software** and imported into the recorder as part of the setup. When mark on chart is selected a list of 20 pre-defined markers will be displayed. Use the thumbwheel to select a marker, these can be edited at any time.

See "Relay/Digital" on page 101. All activity is recorded in the messages screen, see "Messages" on page 47.

# **Screen Displays**

The screen display is *non-volatile*, which means the recorder will show the last screen displayed after a power down. Both the **SIREC DM** and the **SIREC DH** offer configurable display layouts. A display can be created by using digital panel meters, bargraphs and vertical and horizontal charts. Combinations of chart and digitals displays are available on both types of recorder and there is an extra option on the **SIREC DH** of a chart and bargraph display. *See "Layout" on page 115.* 

For customised screen layouts. See "Screen Designer" on page 127.

# SIREC DH

The example shown here is of a **SIREC DH** screen in *Chart+Bars* mode. The *Chart+Bars* mode is unique to the **SIREC DH** with room for up to 8 bargraphs and a full chart display.



### **Circular Chart**

One of the latest features unique to the **SIREC DH** is the circular chart. The circular chart starts at the top, in the 12 o'clock position, and moves round in a clockwise direction. All pens that have been enabled will display as a trend on the circular chart and as a digital reading. Full recorder status is displayed showing the screen and recorder names, time and date readings and memory, disk and alarm status indicators. Full replay facility is available to enable the user to scroll back through previous data.

The duration of the chart can be set from a pre-defined selection of chart duration times or the user defined option can be used to setup a specific time span for the length of the chart. Once the chart has completed its full  $360^{\circ}$  circuit, the chart can be set to either overwrite, by clearing the next section ahead, or a new chart can be created.

#### **Chart Divisions**

The chart divisions for the pen scale are taken from the first pen being displayed. The divisions for each scale have to be set up in the configuration for each individual pen, as with other chart modes. So if pen 1 is the first pen displayed with a scale of 0-50, with a major division at 25 and minor divisions every 5, then this is the scale that will be displayed for the whole chart. Each pen will have its own scale displayed next to the corresponding pen colour, see Pen Scale. The time divisions are automatically calculated depending on the full time duration of the chart.

#### Pen Identifier

Each enabled pen can be located on the circular chart by a small oblong of colour on the outer edge of the graph corresponding to the colour of that pen, this is the pen identifier. The first pen identifier is placed at the top of the chart and each subsequent pen is then placed equally around the chart in a clockwise direction.

#### Pen Scale

Each pen that is being displayed will have its own scale next to the corresponding pen identifier. The scale for each pen may be different, the chart can only display one set of divisions and that will be defined by the first pen being displayed.

#### Marker Identifier

The *Marker Identifier* is a letter that is placed on the outer edge of the circular chart when something has occurred, different markers indicate different things have happened.

- 'P' Power fail
- 'S' Set up change
- 'R' Reset chart
- 'E' Event list (including a triggered alarm)
- '?' Unknown
- 'a to t' User defined marker. This marker is used to indicate a user-defined event. As each user-defined mark is placed a letter will appear starting with the letter 'a' through to 't'



### Circular chart context menu

Rotate the thumbwheel to produce the cursor arrow then press the thumbwheel in to activate the context menu. The context menu contains options for the circular chart display:

#### Replay

Replay mode can easily be identified as the chart background becomes grey. Rotate the thumbwheel one click to scroll back through the previous chart data section by section (overwrite mode) or screen by screen (new chart mode).

#### Mark on chart

A mark can be placed on the chart manually by selecting this option and providing a suitable caption that will appear in the messages screen. A line will be placed onto the chart reaching to the outer edge where a marker identifier is placed. See 'Marker Identifier'

#### Overwrite when full

This is the default setting for the circular chart as opposed to the 'New chart' option. The chart is full when it has completed its  $360^{\circ}$  rotation, and the chart has returned to the top. With the overwrite option selected the first section of the chart will be cleared for the new data to write on. When the current data reaches the next section this in turn will be cleared for the new data. This process will continue for all subsequent sections continuing round the graph.

#### New chart when full

When the chart has completed its full 360° operation and returned to the top, the existing graph will clear and a new graph will be started from the 12 o'clock position.

#### Durations, pre-defined

For ease of setup, a selection of popular chart lengths have been pre-defined and set into this context menu: 1 hour, 4 hours, 8 hours and 12 hours: 1 day, 2 days, 5 days and 31 days: 1 week, 2 weeks, and 4 weeks. Select the user defined option to enter other chart lengths. The default chart duration is 1 hour.

#### Duration: user defined

A selection of pre-defined time periods for the length of the chart have been created and set into this context menu. The default chart duration is 1 hour. Should the user required a different chart length, then this option can be used. The duration refers to the length of time it takes for the chart to complete a full  $360^{\circ}$  revolution, starting and returning to the 12 o'clock position. Use the thumbwheel to highlight and select this option to produce the chart duration menu. Select from Weeks, Days or Hours.

Hours range from 2 to 36 hours (for 1, 4, 8 & 12 hours select pre-defined)

Days range from 3 to 30 days (for 1, 2, 5 & 31 days select pre-defined)

Weeks range from 3 to 96 weeks (for 1, 2 & 4 weeks select pre-defined)

#### Messages

MAINMENU SCREEN	MESSAGES	HELP	ENTER
-----------------	----------	------	-------

If a situation occurs where a warning message is indicated the MESSAGE button will flash amber. If an error occurs the MESSAGE button will flash red.

The messages screen records any setup activity that has been changed.

- Green indicates normal status.
- Amber indicates a warning message.
- Red indicates a problem has occurred.
- Blue indicates alarm on/digital on
- Magenta indicates alarm off/digital off
- Dark Green indicates user information e.g. mark on chart or password/user access

\$	iystem Info	)			
	System         In+c           15::52::19         15::52::05           15::52::05         15::51::55           15::51::43         15::51::43           15::51::43         15::51::25           15::51::25         15::51::25           15::51::25         15::51::25           15::51::25         15::51::25           15::51::25         15::51::25           15::51::21         15::51::25           15::51::18         15::51::18	08 Mar 01 08 Mar 01	Logging has been : PW: Denied Passwo Alarm OFF: Alarm Alarm ON: Alarm : PW: Accessed Pas: Alarm OFF: Alarm Alarm OFF: Alarm Alarm OFF: Alarm Alarm OFF: Alarm Alarm OFF: Alarm Init digital card 1 Card 2 Type(Uni) Slot 2 CJC cal = 3	SUSPENded ord setup by Bo 1 (1) 1 (1) 1 (1) 1 (1) 1 (1) 1 (1) 1 (1) 1 (1) 1 (1) 1 (1) 0 (0x6f=0x0000 Chan(8) Rate(1) .00 deg C (NC)	ob 9 Graham 0) 5Hz>
	15:51:18 15:51:18 15:51:17	08 Mar 01 08 Mar 01 08 Mar 01	Cand 1 Type(Stan New Setup – Comr Log data discard b	idand) Chan(8) nit 54 User	Rate(5Hz)
-	15:51:10 15:51:03 15:51:02	08 Mar 01 08 Mar 01 08 Mar 01	Diska No writable Alarm OFF: Alarm Alarm ON: Alarm	disk in drive 1 (1) 1 (1)	
F	EXIT	Date On/o	off UP	Down	Line

Press the *Review* button to reveal this menu bar

Press the **Back** button to return to the main screen. The **Review** button produces a different button bar at the bottom of the screen with the options of **Exit** which will return to the main messages screen and the **Date On/Off** facility which toggles on and off. **Up**, **Down** are for scrolling by page and the directional key will scroll by **Line** or **Page** selected by the thumbwheel. The **Enter** button will only become active when the thumbwheel is rotated and a cursor arrow appears, then press **Enter**. This activates the **Events list**.

For information on how to enter text into the messages screen, see "Mark on chart" on page 42. For information on how to view messages see "Messages" on page 47.

#### **Events List**



The **Events list** is activated by entering the Messages screen and rotating the thumbwheel to produce the cursor arrow. Then press the thumbwheel to reveal the events list. From this list the **Date** option can be turned on or off and the **Review** menu bar can be activated. The **Filter** option allows specific event types only to be displayed such as indicating

when an alarm has been triggered. *Reset* will clear all the messages that have been displayed up to that time and the *Exit* option will remove the events list menu.

# **Events System**

Events are certain conditions or operations which can be setup and logged according to the time and date of the occurrence, subsequently they can be reviewed in a list or represented on a graph. Events can be set up so when a condition occurs during recording it produces an outcome, this is known as '*Cause*' and '*Effect*'.

Events is a upgrade option that can be added to the recorder at any time by purchasing a new options code from your supplier. The Events System is only configurable using **SI-REC D - Manager & SIREC D - Server software.** 

## **Mimic Displays**

*Mimic* displays and *Custom Screen* designs are not standard to the recorders, they must be purchased as an option. For custom screen information see "*Screen Designer*" on page 127.

The **SIREC DM** and the **SIREC DH** can both accept detailed plant *Mimics*, these are stored as bitmaps in a separate part of the recorders memory. The mimics can have real-time digital and bargraphs inserted on to them, shown in the Figures below. The mimic screen shown below *Figure 4.1* has a menu for selecting the various data display formats.





Process View with inset menu FIGURE 4.1

Filter Bed FIGURE 4.1a



Map View FIGURE 4.1b



Tank Farm FIGURE 4.1c

# Power Up

The first screen displayed is the 'power up screen' shown below. This only appears for a short time before changing to the last screen selected before the unit is switched off or, on first power up, it will show the bars screen with any available pens. To change screen layout press the *Screen* button and use the wheel on the right of the keypad to scroll up and down the selection menu. When the screen required is highlighted, press the thumbwheel to select. If there are no other screens available, see "*Layout*" on page 115, to setup new screen layouts.

**NB.** The flag displayed in the top right corner of the screen indicates the initial default language.



#### **Non-Volatile Screen Display**

The **SIREC DM** and the **SIREC DH** feature a non-volatile display. This means the screen will display data continued from the last power down or reset. Below is an example demonstrating the non-volatile screen display. The first chart shows the data before the power is cut or the recorder is reset. The second chart shows what happens when the power is restored. No data has been lost, and the full chart history is retained, in the same format, during power interrupt. The recorder will always power up to the screen being displayed before any power interrupt.



Before power down or reset

After power up or reset

# Menu Selection

At the bottom of the screen is the 'on screen selection bar'. Press the button directly below each option to select. When an option from the menu bar has been selected the thumbwheel can be used to scroll through and highlight menu options. The thumbwheel can be rotated in both directions, anticlockwise to scroll down and clockwise to scroll up the menu. When the desired option is highlighted, press the thumbwheel in once to select the option. Pressing any of the buttons or the thumbwheel will cause the display to change or another *Menu* to appear.



Rotate the thumbwheel clockwise to move the cursor up. Rotate to the anti-clockwise for the cursor to move down. Press the thumbwheel to enter a selection.

# Text Entry

Text entry is required for configuring many of the options in the set-up menus. The principle for all text entry follows a similar format. When text entry is required a text entry box will appear on the screen, press the thumbwheel to produce the character selection block. Using the thumbwheel, rotate and highlight the specific row required, press the wheel to select the row. Rotate the thumbwheel again to select the character required, and press the wheel in to select. Continue until all characters are entered. To enter a space, move the cursor to a blank area within the character selection block and select.

Notice the on screen selection bar has changed. These are active and enable you to *Close Editor* and return to the menu, *Accept* the information entered, *Insert* characters into the text or numbers block, *Delete* any entry that may be incorrect and finally the thumbwheel function which when depressed will *Select* the row or character highlighted. Finally press *Accept* then *Finish* and *Apply* using the buttons on the keypad under the on-screen selection bar when complete to apply the changes.



# About

Select the Main Menu button and rotate the thumbwheel until *About* is highlighted, press the wheel to display the technical specifications relevant to your recorder including:

- •Firmware version (Loader)
- •Serial number, unique number per recorder
- •Session number (start and stop recording)

Options available; such as

Maths

Totals

•Events etc.

•ESS (where applicable)

•Custom screens

Mimics

•Web server

Communications facilities appertaining to your recorder; such as

- •E-mail
- Trendbus
- Modbus
- Profibus
- •Number of extra pens

To remove the display from the screen press the button immediately below **OK**.

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# **Chapter 5: General Setup**

# Setup

The setup for the **SIREC DM** and the **SIREC DH** has the same sequence of menus. The **SIREC DH** menus will only vary in the amount of pens and inputs available.

```
MAINMENU SCREEN MESSAGES HELP ENTER
```

To change the configuration of the recorder choose *MainMenu* from the onscreen selection bar displayed along the bottom of the screen by pressing the button immediately below. Rotate the thumbwheel to highlight *Setup* then depress the thumbwheel to select. The setup menu will appear showing three options. The *Edit* option is for configuring the setup of the recorder. The *Load* option is for importing setups from **SIREC D** - **Software** or another recorder. To load a setup, see "Load' on page 106. The **Save** option will save imported setup, see "Save' on page 106.

Menu	
Sehue	Setue
Recording 🔷 🗸 🕨	Edit 🕨
Totals 🕨 🕨	Load
Counters 🕨 🕨	Save
Change Password 🛛 👻	
Alarm Summary 💦 🕨 🕨	
Layout	
Help	
About	

#### **Extended Security System:**

Recorders that have ESS (Extended Security System) enabled, will be denied any further access from the main menu. A default User name and password will be required to proceed, the user name is 'Eng or Master' and the password is 'PASS'. This should only be done by the Administrator who can then enter other users onto the recorder. Please read the section on *Password Security System* to configure the password setup.

# Edit

Select Edit for recorder configuration. The following General menu will appear showing the options available. These options are detailed on the pages indicated below. A small black arrow to the right indicates a further menu. Options shown in grey are not available.



# General

# Language

General	Language
Language 👘 English (UK) 🕨	<ol> <li>English (UK)</li> </ol>
Name Pump S	<ol><li>English (US)</li></ol>
Desc Statio	3. Spanish
ID Number 4444	4. German
Default Drive Disk 🛛 🔹 🕨	5. Energh
Set Time 👻 👻	6. Italian
Screen 🕨 🕨	7 Dontuquece (Rnaz)
Options Code 🔹 🔻	8 Dolick
Password 🕨 🕨	0 Hundanian
Comms 🕨	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i
Factory 🕨	TO STOVAK
	11.Czech
	12. LUCK
	13.Romanian

The recorder will arrive from our factory with the language setup as per customer order. To change the language go to the General menu, select Language to activate the menu. Choose the language required and the reset window will appear, press the three buttons shown simultaneously to reset the recorder.

**NB.** User defined tags, eg. Name, do not automatically update when the recorder language is changed. The customer is responsible for changing the tags to meet their unique language needs.

# Name

#### Function: Recorder name

#### Type: 20 Character alpha/numeric

#### **Description: User programmable identification**

The second selection on the General menu is Name, this is a user defined label. Highlight and press the thumbwheel to show the recorder name at the bottom of the screen, (the cursor will be on the first character, see below) press again to display the character set available. To edit the text, navigate through the rows by rotating the wheel, press the wheel when the row containing the letter required is highlighted. Rotate the wheel once more to identify the specific character. Press the wheel to select the character. When the new name is complete, press the *Accept* button below the selection bar. *See "Setup complete" on page 105.* 



### Description

**Function: Recorder description** 

Type: 50 Character alpha/numeric

#### Description: User programmable identification

To display or change the description follow the instructions as for *Name* above.

# **ID Number**

#### Function: Identification number of the recorder

Type: 4 Character numeric

**Description: Address of recorder** 

#### Default: Individual ID number of the unit

Essential that recorders on communication networks have different ID numbers. To display or change the *ID Number* follow the instructions as for *Name*.

### **Default Drive**

This menu shows where the recorder setup and events data is going to be saved, either Disk or to the PCMCIA memory card (if fitted).



Password and Layout files are also saved to the default drive.

To save logged data on a pen, the pen must be set to logging. In the logging setup there is an option of which device the logged pen data is sent to. *See "Logging" on page 98.* 

### Set Time

Current Date & Time:

Function: Time and date display

Type: 6 Character numeric (time), 8 Character numeric (date)

17:10:34

Description: Time and date setup for the recorders real time clock.

#### Default: Linked to real time clock

From the **Set Time** option on the **General** menu as shown in "Setup' on page 53, press the thumbwheel to show the current date and time as shown here. To change the **Time** and/or **Date** follow the instructions as for **Name**. The time is shown in hours, minutes, and seconds with a colon in between to separate each pair of digits. The date is shown by day, month and then year using a forward slash in between. Provide a space in-between to define the time and the date.

27/03/20

**NB.** The date format is shown by *day / month / year*, using a forward slash in between. Provide a space between the time and the date to define them clearly.

# Screen

Function: Screen functions

Type: Menu select, Time-out 1 to 255 minutes

Description: Blanks the screen when there has been no activity for a specified time period

#### Default: Disabled

The *Screen* function is available on the **SIREC DM** from July 2000 and on the **SIREC DH** from June 2001. The user can adjust the brightness of the screen by highlighting and selecting the *Brightness* option, then rotate the thumbwheel to decrease or increase the screen brightness level.

The *Saver* function helps to reduce screen wear, highlight and toggle this option  $On \checkmark or$  Off **x**, by pressing the thumbwheel.

Set the screen saver *Time-out* from 1 to 255 minutes. Highlight and select to produce a text box, enter the time-out period required. *See "Text Entry" on page 50.* 

The *Chart paper* option changes the background of any chart on the recorder to black or white. default setting is a white background.

# **Option Codes**

Function: Serial number Identification and option availability

Type: 2 part 15 Character alpha/numeric.

Description: 6 character serial number, factory programmed for unit identification. Plus a 9 character option code, fully upgradeable with option enhancements.

#### Default: Individual factory set code

This *Option Code* is a unique serial number specific to your recorder which contains information enabling certain options. It can ONLY be changed when and if you purchase further options for this recorder. The first six digits of the code depicts the serial number of the recorder. The other nine digits are the coded options available. The whole code is CRC checked, invalid entries will not be accepted.



# Password

### **Password Security System**

Protects entry to the system at various levels

Type: Text entry

Description: Restricts access within the recorder, providing password protection at different levels.

#### Default: SSS disabled, ESS enabled.

There are two password security systems. Read through this section to understand the password system in your recorder. To find out which password system has been configured into the recorder go to the Main Menu and select *About*. If ESS has a  $\checkmark$  then this is the password security system that is set up. If ESS has a x against it, then SSS is the password security system that is set up

The ESS operates similarly to the SSS but with extra security features, these will be detailed during the setup procedure.

### **Password Lock-out**

It is possible that the life of the battery in the recorder may have expired by the time the recorder is put into use. If this is the case the User may become "locked out" of the recorder when trying to enter the initial password. If this happens please contact **Siemens** to obtain a new password to access the recorder and reset the passwords.

# Administrator:

### The term "Master" is for use in the United States only

It is advisable to allocate an Administrator who is responsible for the password set up and control. The Administrator will be able to create other users and allocate their access levels. The Administrator will also be responsible for removing any lockout situations should a user enter an incorrect password more than 3 times. The Administrator should also be the person who deals with any problems with the password system and will contact the supplier for help.

The Administrator will have the highest access level known as 'Eng or Master' status. 'Eng or Master' status can be allocated to any user, but it is advised only a limited number of users are given this status as this level has access to change the password system setup.

# Standard Security System (SSS) active:

Passwords will be disabled on start up for recorders with the SSS. The user can now access all areas of the recorder without a password except the password setup. Only the Administrator or an 'Eng or Master' status user with an initial default password can be entered at this point. When more users are created they will appear on this menu.

# Extended Security System (ESS) active:

On a recorder with ESS enabled, access will be denied from the main menu. When entering the recorder for the first time you will be prompted for the default user name and password. The default user name is 'Eng or Master', and the default password is 'PASS'. This should only be done be the Administrator who can then enter other users onto the recorder. The extended high security features for this option are listed in *"Extended Security System (ESS) features:" on page 58.* ESS access will always be denied from the main menu, and the password system cannot be disabled.

# Extended Security System (ESS) features:

ESS has extended high security features which include:

- Password retry Lock out: If the user enters the incorrect password more than 3 times, then the user will be "locked out" until a master reset is performed on the password. Contact your Administrator.
- No reuse for: User configurable, set the number of times the user will *not* be allowed to use the same password. Enter a number from 4 to 12 times.
- Expires in (days): User configurable, set up how long a password will be valid for, enter a number from 1 to 190 days.
- Time out in (mins): User configurable, this function returns the screen to a process screen if the recorder is unattended for a set period of time. Enter a number from 1 to 10 minutes.

Security System Features	ESS	SSS
Enable/disable password		1
Options features	✓	
Password re-entry lockout	✓	
No re-use for (4 to 12 times)	✓	
Expires in (days) 1 to 190 days	✓	
Time out in (mins) 1 to 10 minutes	1	
Number of users = 10		1
Number of users = 20	✓	
Enter user name from pick list		1
Type in user name	1	

#### **Table 1: Password Security**

# **Password User Level information:**

'Eng or Master' status, is the highest level of access. From here the Administrator, at 'Eng or Master' status, can allocate other users and their levels of access to screens within the recorder. Once a user has been entered into the recorder, by the Administrator, they will be required to provide a password of their choice when the user first logs in. The user can change their password at any time, see "Change Password' on page 113. Each user, including 'Eng or Master' status users are responsible for remembering their own password.

NB. The Administrator cannot access the passwords for other users.

If the user does forget the password the user must be deleted from the recorder and start again. If the Administrator forgets their password and no access is available, contact us at **SIEMENS** to issue an override password/user name, subject to prior arrangement. The on screen date (top right) will be required before an override password or user name can be supplied. In addition to this, for ESS only, the serial number will also be required, this can be found in the About menu.

- Maximum length of User name = 8 characters
- Maximum length of Password = 6 characters

Menu Setup Recording Totals Cou Selec Cha Eng	t User:
Lavout Help About	User Password: * * * * 123456789DABCDEFGH I JKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

### Password Enable (SSS only):

From the *General* menu select *Password* and tick to enable. Not available on recorders with ESS.

# **Options (ESS only):**

For recorders set up with SSS, this function will be greyed out.

#### No Reuse for

The user will *not* be allowed to use the same password as they have done for at least 4 previous changes, enter between 4 and 12 times.

#### Expires in (days)

Set up how long a password will be valid for. A set number of days between 1 and 190 can be entered after which a users password will expire. A new password will then be required, having provided the old one, before accessing any other functions. Enter the number of days before expiry 1 to 190 days.

#### Time out in (mins)

This function returns the screen to the previous process screen if the recorder is unattended for a set period of time. If a user logs on to perform a specific task and does not perform any action within a specified time, 1 to 10 minutes, then the recorder will return to a normal safe state (previous process screen) automatically logging the user off. If the user is configuring a setup in the recorder and does not finish within the time allowed, all changes for that log will be lost. Enter how many minutes between 1 and 10, before the process screen returns and log off is automatically executed



# Protect

These menus are only available to the Administrator and other 'Eng or Master' status users.

There are seven areas in the recorder which can be protected from users. Access to these areas can be assigned using the *Protect* and *Protect menu from* menus.

Select each of the seven areas, *Setup, Record, Layout, Screen, Totals, Counters* and \**Context menus*. Decide at which user level each area is to be protected from, user levels are: *Operator, Technician* or *Supervisor*. *Not Protected* will enable access to all areas except the password option.

\**Context menus* are hidden menus that have to be activated in order to appear on the screen. They are embedded in the main display chart, digital panel meters, bars and the messages screen. Rotate the thumbwheel and press enter on any of these to activate the *Context menu* 



There are four levels of user:

- Engineer (Eng) or Master Highest access level including Supervisor, Technician and Operator.
- Supervisor 2nd highest level including Technician and Operator access
- Technician 3rd level including Operator access
- Operator 4th and lowest level of access

Notice the menu is labelled '*Protect menus from*', this table shows how to assign access. *Protect menu from* includes the highest user specified. i.e. if *Setup* is protected from the *Supervisor*, neither the *Supervisor's, Technician's* or the *Operator's* passwords will work, so only the *Engineer or Master* has access.

The **Operator** is the default access to the recorder, this is the lowest level, anybody using the recorder will have this level of access.

The password system is based around the following priority hierarchy.

Priority table			
Top level	- Engineer or Master		
	- Supervisor		
	- Technician		
Bottom leve	el - Operator		

Access only	Protect From enter	No access to
Engineer or Master	Supervisor and below	Supervisor, Technician, Operator
Engineer or Master and Supervisor	Technician and below	Technician and Operator
Eng or Master, Super, Technician	Operator and below	Operator
Eng or Master, Super, Tech, Operator	Not protected	Access to all users

### **Password Entry**

Access for 'Eng or Master' status users only. For recorders with SSS, when entering this menu for the first time you will be required to provide the default password.

The Administrator or other 'Eng or Master' status users have access to these menus and can create up to 20 user names for ESS and 10 user names for SSS, *all User names must be different*. Maximum length of user name is 8 characters. Each user must have a level assigned to them, Technician, Supervisor or Engineer (or Master). Once the user is created they must provide a password of their choice when they first log on to the recorder, maximum length of password 6 characters.

#### Enter New User (Administrator use)

All new users have to be entered on to the recorder, and their access level set. This should be done by the Administrator as they have 'Eng or Master' status and access to this menu.

Select **User** from the Password menu and select a free (**No User**) from the menu, then select **Create User** to produce the User name entry box. The **User Details** menu appears, first enter the **User Name**, press the ACCEPT button for the menu to return. Maximum length of user name is 8 characters. Then select **Level**, highlight and select the level of access assigned to that user. When all the users are added and their protection level assigned, then press FINISH and APPLY.



#### **Delete User (Administrator use)**

Select the desired user from the list and press enter, highlight **Delete User** an press the enter button. The user is immediately deleted.

#### User entry

When the user logs on to the recorder for the first time, they will be prompted to enter a new password. New passwords must be re-entered to confirm, 6 characters max.

Once a users password is entered their allocated level will immediately apply and they will only be able to access the areas set up by the Administrator.

Each user, including the Administrator is responsible for remembering their own password. The Administrator or any other person with 'Eng or Master' status cannot access the passwords for other users. If the user does forget the password the user must be deleted and start again.

Users can change their password at any time, see Change Password

#### Change Password

To change a user password, go to the main menu and select *Change Password*. Enter the user and enter the users current password. Enter the new password, then reenter to confirm. This new password is now active.

#### **Password User Traceability**

Every time a *User*, entered into the recorder, enters any of the areas that are protected, it will be logged to the messages screen. The message will display the users name and which area they wish to access. It will show if the user *Accessed* or was *Denied* access according to their allocated user level. The messages screen will also show if a password setup *Failed*.

#### Load Passwords

Use this function to load the passwords setup's, including their levels, from a disk into other recorder setups. *See "Save Passwords" on page 62.* 

#### **Save Passwords**

The save function saves all the password setups, including the allocated levels, onto disk. This is useful when setting up other recorders that require the same password setup. *See "Load Passwords" on page 62.* 

#### **Reset Passwords**

*Reset* does exactly what it says. All passwords will be reset or cleared apart from the initial password for 'Eng or Master' fixed into the recorder.

# Communications (Comms)

There are a range of *Communications Cards* which can be fitted into both the **SIREC DM** and the **SIREC DH**. This section takes us through each card and the various menus required for setting up communications.

# Ethernet / RS485 Trendbus / RS232

This card can provide Ethernet, RS485 Trendbus and RS232 communications. Modbus TCP/IP is available through Ethernet and the Modbus X option.

#### Function: External communications facility

#### Type: Menu select

Description: Communication ports handling data transfer



#### Default: All disabled. Activate Comms port in factory menu to enable.

To activate this comms card in the recorder go to the *Factory* option in the *General Set* up menu. Select *Comms Ports* and activate the option. The recorder now knows that a standard comms card has been installed in the unit. *See "Comms Ports" on page 73.* 

Refer to the **SIEMENS** Communications manual (43-TV-25-24) for full details on recorder setup, system configuration, connection and installation requirements.

#### Ethernet

**Ethernet** is a local area network protocol used for connection and communication between computers and other devices. The Ethernet protocol option on the recorders allows the transfer of data between the recorder and a PC running the **SIREC D** - **Server**software. Ethernet connections can be setup to link between many recorders to various computers and other devices. Refer to the **SIEMENS** Communications Manual for more information.

General		Config	Config	IP Resolution
Language	English (UK) 🕨	Ethernet	IP Resolu	FIXED 🧹
Name	TV5 Re	RS232	IP Addre:	BOOTP
Desc	TV5 Re	RS485	Default (	DHCP
ID NUMBER	0200	RS232 (Front)	Subnet M	asn. 🔻
Default Driv	e Disk 🔹 🕨	-	"Protoco	I None ►
Set Time	<b>*</b>		Sockets	•
Screen			Email	•
Options Code	e 🔻			
Password	E State Sta			
Comms	•			
Factory	Þ			

#### **IP Resolution**

*IP Resolution* is a mechanism which maps the IP Address to an Ethernet address. IP Resolution uses different types of protocol to translate the IP Address. The default is FIXED with BOOTP and DHCP options. Please see your IT systems administrator for selecting the type of resolution required.

#### **IP Address**

This is an identification address for communications between two peripherals. The *IP Address* identifies a specific recorder or device. Please see your IT

IP Address 195.026.034.180

systems administrator for allocating IP Addresses. Refer to the **SIEMENS** Communications manual for the **SIREC DM** and the **SIREC DH**, for full details.

#### **Default Gateway**

This is a configuration parameter transmitted to each network device. Where an IP Address cannot be found in a local network, the *Default Gateway* sorts out getting traffic from one subnet to another. Please see your IT systems administrator for information on Default Gateways.

#### Subnet Mask

The *Subnet Mask* acts as a filter when identifying IP Addresses. A single IP network can be divided into many subnets by using some of the MS bits of the host address portion of the IP address as a subnet. A mask is simply a screen of numbers that tells you which number to look at underneath. Please see your IT systems administrator for setting up the mask.

#### **Protocol:**

'Protocols define the format in which the data is transferred from the recorder to a PC or transfer between other devices and peripherals. The protocol options for the standard comms card are *Ethernet*, *Trendbus RS485* or *Modbus TCP I/P*. Modbus TCP/IP is through the Ethernet connection with the *Modbus X* option. If neither are required select *None*. If None is selected, Ethernet can still be used for



FTP down load or HTTP web browser. The None option just de-selects Trendbus, Modbus or Modbus X without disabling the default options. See "Communications" on page 3'.

#### Sockets

The is a term given to a software object that connects an application to a network. It works by a using a program to open a socket and read and write data to and from the socket. Its a software object not a physical component.

Confis	Sockets
IP Resolution	HTTP 🔫
IP Address	FTP 🔫
Default Gatewa	MODBUS 👻
Subnet Mask	TRENDBUS 🛨
Protocol <sup>1</sup>	TRENDOOD P
Sockets	F
Email	F

**Socket** number should not need to change. This must only be changed for networking by advanced users. The socket numbers are set according to each type of socket.

*HTTP* is used for web browsing using the**SIREC D** - **Server** software via an Ethernet connection. *FTP* is used for importing data from the recorder using**SIREC D** - **Server** software via an Ethernet connection. Select 'Modbus' for Modbus X option.
### E-mail

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The *E-mail* facility is used in conjunction with the 'SIREC D - Software'. Set up E-mail information in the recorder and in the SIREC D - Software. E-mails can be sent on request e.g. the effect of an Event, from the recorder to a named PC. Use this menu option to set up an *E-mail Server Address* so that information being transmitted to the recorder can be directed effectively. Tick to enable



The recorder sends messages for distribution by a remote e-mail server. The e-mail server is located by its IP address as set-up in the communications set-up options. When the recorder sends an e-mail message, it locates the e-mail server you have configured and uses SMTP (Simple Message Transfer Protocol) to send the message to the e-mail server. SMTP allows the recorder to send messages to an e-mail server without having its own e-mail address; because of this the e-mail server will not be able to send any reply back to the recorder



### RS232

All configurations should be the same as the device being transmitted to or the device from which the data is being received.

*Data Rate* or **Baud Rate** is the speed at which data will be transferred.

*Data Bits*, referred to as a character, in this case an ASCII character.

**Parity** ensures data is transmitted accurately and correctly. The **Parity bit** is added to the end of the data unit that is being transmitted. Set the parity to None, Odd or Even. Both the transmitting and receiving device must be set up the same.

*Stop Bits* signify the end of the character.

**Protocols** define standardisation formats for data packets when transferring information. **ASCII** is a numeric standard code format for converting and transferring data. A **Barcode** Reader can be used using the RS232 ASCII output.

Serial data format usually consists of one start bit, between five and eight databits, and one stop bit. A parity bit and an additional stop may also be included

### **RS485**

The **RS485** menu has been set to default for use with **Trendbus**. None of these options need to be changed for RS485 interface. To enable go the the **Protocol** item and select Trendbus. The **None** option just de-selects Trendbus without disabling the default options.

### RS232 (Front)

Menus are the same as for RS232. This is a 5 V connection used mainly for upgrading software revisions. *See "RS232" on page 66.* 



### **RS485 Modbus / Profibus card**

### Function: External communications facility

Type: Menu select

### Description: Communication ports handling data transfer.

### **Default: None**

This communications card 2 provides *Modbus RS485* with *Modbus X* option or *Profibus* protocols or channels used for communications. Only one Protocol or channel can be operational at a time, either *Modbus RS485* or *Profibus*.

The *Comms Port*, in the Factory menu, does not need to be activated for this communications card.

Refer to the **SIEMENS** Communications manual for full details on recorder setup, system configuration, connection and installation requirements.

To activate the comms card in the recorder, select the **Set up** option from the main menu, then **Edit**. Select **General** followed by **Factory**. From the factory menu select **Comms Ports**, a menu will appear showing the available ports. Select a port, press Finish and Apply. Return to the general menu.

### Comms

Select **Comms** and activate the desired option. The recorder now knows that a comms card is installed in the recorder, and what comms options are available, see "Comms port".

Once returned to the General menu, select *Comms*. Choose either *None, Modbus* or *Profibus, Modbus X* is accessible through the Modbus option.



Refer to the Communications manual for Modbus memory map addresses.

### MODBUS

**'MODBUS RS485** protocol defines a message structure that controllers will recognise and use, regardless of the type of networks over which they can communicate. **Enable** to activate the menu.'

MODBUS	
Enable	Ś
Address < 1-247>	1 📼
Baud Rate	19200 ▶
Byte Format Option	8-N-1 🕨
Line Turn—around (x10ms)	2 🔫
MODBUS-X	¥

Address (1-247) This is a three digit slave address and must be unique for each recorder. This is a group of numbers on a RS485 loop. Enter an address number between the span shown.

**Baud Rate** is the speed, in bps, at which data will be transferred.

Byte Format Option consists of three digits comprising of

- 8 Data Bits, per character
- Parity set to *None*, *Even* or *Odd*. This ensures data is accurately transmitted. The parity bit is added to the end of a data unit to be transmitted. Both the transmitting and receiving devices must have their parity set the same.



Stop Bits, signifying the end of the character string, 1 or 2.

*Line Turn-around (x10ms)* This is for a 2-wire line type. Data has to be fully transmitted before the line can be turned-around and data can be received, or vice versa.

*Tx invalid Time (x10ms)* This is the amount of time allowed between data being transferred and data being read.

*Modbus X* differs from *Modbus RS485* only by the floating point 4 byte order being reversed for application compatibility.

### PROFIBUS

**PROFIBUS** can be used for both highspeed time critical applications and complex communication tasks. This system uses Profibus DP using Master and slave devices. The recorder is the slave device. There are two different modes of operation

PROFIBUS	
Enable	¥
Address (0–126)	$0 = \mathbf{\tau}$
Acyclic buffer (5–244)	100 🕶
Cyclic Input Buffer (0–244) –	244 🛨
Cyclic Output Buffer (0–244)	244 🛨

Acyclic and Cyclic, see below. *Enable* to activate the menu

*Address (3-126)* Select and address different to each recorder. Addresses 1 and 2 are for the master device(s). Enter an address number between the span shown. A different number must be used for each recorder.

Acyclic buffer (5-244) This is data that is sent on request. The buffer size is the amount of data the buffer can store and send. See "Buffer Setup" on page 68.

*Cyclic Input Buffer (0-244) and Cyclic Output Buffer (0-244)* This is about data being transmitted and received using a polling cycle. Transmission lines are scanned to check their status and ascertain when data is to be sent or received. The cycle time, in mS, can be reproducible and calculable. Output data from the slave is sent in a numeric string and is deciphered by the master device. *See "Buffer Setup" on page 68.* 

Pen data can be configured for selected pens to send data, on a polling cycle, to the master device. e.g. Pens 1, 2, 3 and 5 could be set up to send data on a timed cycle, cyclic data transfer. The remainder of pens setup to only send data on request, acyclic data transfer.

### **Buffer Setup**

The master and slave devices must have the same buffer size dictated by the application and master configuration

**NB.** The total buffer size for all three buffers must not add up to more than 448 bytes of data to be transferred.

### Factory

Function: Unit Calibration and Alarm card setup

Type: Menu selection

Description: Calibration for the Analogue Input cards and configuration of Relay/Digital.

### Default: N/A

From the *Factory* option on the *General* menu as shown in "Setup' on page 53, press the thumbwheel to generate the sub menus as shown below. Use this menu route to calibrate the Fast Scanning card and the Linear cards for input or output of analogue signal. The *Drives* option gives the choice of either 1.44 Mbyte Floppy disk, LS120/Zip, or PC card, check to see which is fitted in the unit and select. *Reset Setup* will reset to the factory settings when highlighted and the thumbwheel is pressed. Follow on-screen instructions during this procedure.

General			Factory	
General Language Name Desc ID Number Default Drive Set Time Screen Ortions Code	English (UK) Events oons 4444 Disk		nactory Calibrate Input Calibrate Output Drives Orives Comms Ports Debug Reset Setup	
Password Comms		F F		
Factory		į۴.		

### Calibrate Input (Fast Scanning and Linear cards only)

### See "Calibration for the Universal card" on page 70.

Depending on the type of analogue card(s) fitted in the unit, the following menu screens, within *Calibrate Input*, will identify the cards as either *Linear* or *Fast Card*. The number of channels available are also displayed. If both a Linear and Fast Scanning card fitted, the top slot will usually have the Fast Scanning card fitted. Inputs for each card are calibrated by scrolling down the menu, highlighting and selecting the desired input by use of the thumbwheel. Individual input channels can be switched on or off by selecting *Inputs* and entering a tick or a cross in the *Calibrate* option.

Select Analogue In 'All' to identify which channels require calibration using a  $\checkmark$ .

'F' indicates the input is calibrated to the factory setting. If any power loss should occur the unit will retain the calibration settings at the time of power loss.

Input channels can be calibrated individually, indicated by the disappearance of the 'F'. The other inputs are not effected and will calibrate to the factory settings.

See "CJC Calibration setup (Fast Scanning card only)" on page 71.



### Calibration for the Universal card

Calibration is accessed from the *Factory* item in the *General* menu. Select *Calibrate Input* to produce the *Calibrate* menu. The Universal card is identified as "*Universal*", this then takes you to a menu for that particular card.

The calibration range will defualt to  $\pm$ .10V, the calibration range shown here are determined by the Input range set. To change the calibration range, first change the Input range, go to the chapter on "Analogue In Setup' on page 75. If changing the Input ranges remember to Finish, Apply, and Discard to enter the changes into the recorder before calibrating. Once the range is correct, select the channel, and the options will appear to **Reset Factory Cal** or **Calibrate**, select **Calibrate**. Check the range is correct and follow the on screen instructions.



### CJC Calibration setup (Fast Scanning card only)

### **Function: CJC Calibration**

**Type: Menu selection** 

Description: Calibration of the Cold Junction Compensator on the Fast Scanning card

### Default: N/A

NB. Before attempting CJC calibration, ensure that you have the correct test fixtures as detailed in this procedure and you have saved both the recorder setups and layouts and any data for future reloading. Storage of the CJC constant in the memory location that allows it to be recalled if it is accidentally erased.

Each card must be calibrated individually in the recorder.

- 1. Ensure that the analogue card or cards, that are for calibration, have their input Dip Switches set to V. Refer to the User manual for details.
- 2. Setup the recorder input card(s) to the following configuration. From the Analogue In menu set up each of the following inputs as resistance thermometers (R/T). Use the first analogue channel on each card fitted.

A1 is the first input if one analogue card is fitted, A9 is the first input on card two, A17 and A25 will be the first analogue inputs for cards three and four. Analogue cards three and four would only be available on the 180 mm recorder.

- **3.** Setup the second inputs for each card as a thermocouple input, Type K. Analogue input A2 for card one, A10 for card two, A18 for card three and A26 for card four.
- 4. Enter the Pen menu, set up the first two pens of each card fitted to read 0-100°C. Pen 1 & Pen 2 for card one, Pen 9 & Pen 10 for card two, Pen 17 & Pen 18 for card three and Pen 25 & Pen 26 for card four.

When the recorder has been configured to the parameters laid out in items 1 to 4 the exit the setup, by using the Finish, Apply and Discard buttons.

### Wiring Details (Fast Scanning card only)

### Fast Scanning card only

Use a *Resistance Thermometer* sensor to measure the actual temperature of the Thermocouple connections at the rear of the unit. Deviation in temperature, between the measured T/C connections and the CJC, result in a calculated adjustment being made to the CJC temperature.

*Figure 1 on page 7* shows how to wire an R/T across the first channel to measure the temperature of the terminal. This must be done on the first channel of each Fast Scanning card fitted. For this calibration ensure channel 1 is enabled as a Resistance Thermometer and any other channel (2) for the Type K Thermocouple.



Once the recorder has been configured to these parameters check the pens displaying on the chart. Pen 1 for card one, Pen 9 for card two, Pen 17 for card three and Pen 25 for card four, should now be displaying the local ambient temperature. Pen 2 for card one, Pen 10 for card two, Pen 18 for card three and Pen 26 for card four, will show the CJC value for the recorder. Allow the recorder to stabilise for 45 minutes, once this has been archived calibrate the CJC.

### CJC Calibration (Fast Scanning card only)

Return to the first menu and select Setup, Edit, General, this will take you to the menu below. Select Factory. The Fast Scanning card will be identified on the menus as the "Fast Card".

General		Factory	
Language	English (UK) 🕨	Calibrate Input	۰.
Name	Recorden	Calibrate Output	
Desc	Reconden	Drives	- F
ID Number	0001	Comms Ports	- F
Default Drive	Disk 🗾 🕨	Filter	GCA ►
Set Time	<b>T</b>	Debua	
Screen		Reset Setup	
Options Code	<b>*</b>		
Password			
Comms			
Factory	+		

In the Calibrate Input menu, the type of card, its slot position and how many channels are displayed. Inputs for each card are calibrated by scrolling down the menu, highlighting and selecting the desired input by use of the thumbwheel. Individual input channels can be switched on or off by selecting *Inputs* and entering a tick or a cross in the *Calibrate* option.

The CJC option is at the bottom of the Fast Scanning menu, select and follow the on screen check list and instructions.

After calibration go back to the main menu and select the messages screen. Displayed here is the card slot position 1, 2, 3 or 4, and the temperature correction measurement, (C) identifies that the card in this slot position has been calibrated.

### Drives

Function: Disk drive selection

**Type: Menu selection** 

**Description: Choice of available drives** 

### **Default: Floppy**

Set up before leaving the factory, this menu will identify the type of drives fitted to the unit.

Either a 1.44 Mbyte *Floppy* or an *LS-120/Zip* drive both with the option of adding a *PC Card* (PCMCIA). The PC card can be used as a memory card interface or a hard drive, purchased as an option. It can be any size from 8 MByte flash card to a 1 GByte hard drive. The Zip option only applies to the **SIREC DH**. The default setting is for both recorders is for the Floppy drive.

### **Comms Ports**

Function: External communications facility

**Type: Menu selection** 



Drives.

PC Cand

5-120/ZiP

Factory Calibrate Input

ves

Comms Ports

Reset Setup

alibrate Output

Description: Communication ports handling data transfer.

### Default: N/A

Select which port(s) are to be used from Ethernet, RS485 and/or RS232. See "Ethernet / RS485 Trendbus / RS232" on page 63.

The *Ethernet* connection is an option available to only the **SIREC DM** and the **SIREC DH**. The standard comms card has the option to connect to *Web* and *E-mail (TCP/IP)* or *Trendbus RS485* or both. The default state is the Ethernet option enabled. The Ethernet Card is required if the user wishes to import data using the**SIREC D** - **Server** software package. The Ethernet option will also give access to recorder data on the Internet by use of a web browser.

'If the RS485 Modbus/Profibus card is fitted this menu will be disabled. The comms card 2 uses **RS485 Modbus**, with **Modbus X** option, and **Profibus** protocols, but only one is available at a time. See "RS485 Modbus / Profibus card" on page 67.

### Filter

**Function: Noise reduction** 

### **Type: Menu selection**

Description: Smoothing significant signal changes

### **Default: GCA**

Damping and GCA are both filters for noise reduction using different methods to smooth any significant or sudden change in the signal. Damping works by averaging sampled data over an allocated time. Whereas GCA looks at the previous and current readings, executes an algorithm depending on how large the difference is between the two readings and then calculates a new position immediately.

Damping/GCA is only enabled when a thermocouple or RT is selected. Damping is not available for the 20ms (50Hz) sample speed on the Fast Scanning card.

### **Reset Setup**

This will clear all user configuration from the recorder and layout as soon as this option is selected.

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# **Chapter 6: Analogue In Setup**

## Analogue In

Highlight the *Analogue In* option on the *Setup* menu and press the thumbwheel to generate the menu shown.

The Analogue In menu deals with the processing of analogue input signals and their conversion into a digital form, suitable for the later stages of the logging process such as *Maths*. Depending on the options available on the unit, differing numbers of analogue channels can be selected. Channels can be set to the same configuration or set up with individual configurations.

<b>Analogue</b>	In	
Input	A1	
Enabled	V	
Name	Ĥ1	
Units		
Туре	Current	Ŧ
Range	20mA	Ŧ
Inp Zero	4.00	١Þ.
Ine Sean	20.00	Þ
Condition	Off	Þ
SART Extr	X	
Eng Zeno	0	
Eng Span	100	
TZC -		Þ
R/T		Þ
Temp Cal.		Þ
Tie to	P1	
Sampling	200mS (5 Hz)	÷.

We will now follow through the *Analogue In* menu.

### Input

Function: Input channel identification

**Type: Preset choice** 

### Description: Identify and setup input channel configurations

### Default: A1 (analogue input channel 1)

The *Input* is selecting the analogue input. On the **SIREC DM** there are 4-16 inputs available and on the **SIREC DH** there are 8-32 input channels available. The first input will be shown on the menu i.e. "A1" as indicated here. To set up the other inputs channels, press the wheel to highlight, then rotate the wheel and press again when the relevant input is displayed.

### Enabled

### Function: To activate the analogue channels

Type: On/off switch

### Description: Enables each analogue channel.

### **Default: Enabled**

This enables the analogue input via a toggle switch, which shows as a  $\mathbf{x}$  when off, or  $\checkmark$  when active.

### Name

Function: Analogue channel identifier

Type: 20 Character alpha/numeric

### Description: User programmable identification

### Default: N/A

This is the *Name* of the active analogue input channel. When this option is highlighted and the thumbwheel is pressed for selection, the name will be displayed along the bottom of the screen. To edit the name follow the instructions in. *See "Text Entry" on page 50.* 

### Units

### Function: Unit of measurement

Type: 10 Character alpha/numeric

### Description: The measurement in units per input channel

### Default: N/A

This is the unit of measurement for that particular input, e.g.% or °C. When this option is highlighted and the thumbwheel pressed for selection, the name will be displayed along the bottom of the screen. Press again to show option screen. To edit the *Units* follow the instructions in *"Text Entry" on page 50* 

### Туре

Function: Type of Input signal

**Type: Menu Selection** 

Description: Setting the type of input signal per channel

#### Default: Depends on type of Analogue input card fitted.

To choose an option rotate the wheel until the one required is highlighted and press the wheel to select that option.

For setting up instructions on Thermocouples and Resistance Thermometers see "Thermocouple" on page 81.

For further information on Thermocouple connections see "Appendix C - Thermocouple Connections" on page 133.

### Range

Function: Specify the range for each input

**Type: Menu Selection** 

Description: Selecting the value of the range

### Default: 20 mA

This is dependent on the *Type* of input selected. For Thermocouple or Resistance thermometer input ranges see *"Thermocouple"* on page 81.

### Input Zero

Function: Value at the bottom of the range.

Type: 8 Character numeric

### Description: This is the input value that equates to the bottom of the scale.

### Default: 4 mA

When selecting *Input Zero* there are now two choices, either *Specify*, which will call up the relative prompt requiring a value to be entered see *"Text Entry" on page 50.* The other method of setting up an input is to apply *Sample* signals of known values to the input. These values are internally calibrated which means that the zero and span values selected are referenced to known values within the unit.

Analogue Input Enabled Name Units Type Range Inp Zero Inp Span Condition S&RT Extr	In A1 A1 Current 20mA 4.00 20.00 Off X		<mark>Range</mark> <mark>Specify ★</mark> Sample ★
Ens T/Input	Zero:		
R/1 Ter <b>4</b>			
Sar 123	<mark>45678</mark>	901	E

### Input Span

Function: Value at the top of the range.

Type: 7 Character numeric

Description: Input value that equates to the top of the scale.

### Default: 20 mA

Refer to Input Zero for setting up instructions.

**NB.** The input zero and span must be within the selected range for correct operation

Conditioning Function: Signal Conditioning

Type: Menu selection

Description: Damps noisy signals, filters transient anomalies

Default: Off

### Damping

Damping is not available for the 20ms (50Hz) sample speed on the Fast Scanning card. Damping is only enabled when a thermocouple or RT is selected.



The Damping option works by averaging sampled data over the allocated time. Signal damping can be set from 1 to 15 seconds.

### **Transient Filter**

Used to filter out any electrical interference from external influences.

The transient filter can be set up to ignore a momentary change in amplitude of a signal from its base line value to a higher or lower value, followed by a rapid return to the baseline value

Analosue In Input A1 Enabled ✓ Name A1 Units Type Current ▼ Ranse 20mA ▼ Inp Zero 4.00 ↓ Inp Span 20.00 ↓ Condition Transient Filter - 4s ↓ SQRT Extr ×	Condition Off Damping F Transient Filter 45 F	Transient Filter Width <del>v</del> Depth <del>v</del>
Eng: T/C R/T Temp Tie t Same 234567890E	entage of span:	

Set the *Transient filter* to disregard a specified type of pulse. The *Width* of the pulse, to be rejected, can be set from 1 to 15 seconds. The *Depth* of the pulse is entered as a percentage of the span. The span being defined by the Engineering span e.g. Eng Zero = -10, Eng Span = +10. Enter spike depth as a percentage of span = 20.

If the signal is within the percentage of span the point will be logged, if the signal is outside the percentage of the span the signal will be logged as the previous point.

See "Engineering Zero and Engineering Span" on page 80.

### **Square Root Extraction**

### Function: To activate square root extraction

### Type: On/off switch

### Description: Enables square root extraction on a specific channel

### **Default: Disabled**

This is a toggle switch which shows as a **x** when off, or a  $\checkmark$  when active. It is a method for converting a non-linear signal into a linear scale.

The Square root extraction in the analogue input is used to linearise certain sensors that have a non linear output - for example in the calculation of flow. So when you check the Square root extraction in the Analogue input section it carries out the following calculation.

It ratios the analogue input range that you set, to 0 to 1.

So any sensor input is represented by a number from 0 to 1.

We then take the square root.

We then re ratio the result back to the user set range.

The resultant linearisation carried out looks like this:

- · Series 1 Lineariser
- · Series 2 Raw field signal



### **Engineering Zero and Engineering Span**

Function: Setting of engineering units

Type: 7 Character numeric

Description: To allocate engineering units to the zero and span analogue inputs.

### Default: Engineering zero = 0, Engineering span = 100

This facility can be best described by utilising the **Setup** window in **SIREC D** - **Software** as shown below.



1. The input range is -10 to +10 V. The sub-range is set to -10 to 0 V 2. The input engineering scale is 0 to 150% but using span of -10 to 0 volts e.g. 50% of input range

3. The pen scale is 0 to 200 but the input engineering scale is only 75% of that

The input range, left scale, is -10 to +10 V, but data is only showing 50 % of the scale. The engineering scale, in the middle, is 0-150% but only uses 50 % of the data from the Input scale (-10 to 0). The effect is that of 'zooming in' on the signal i.e. the signal will appear bigger seeing 50% of the Input scale over the whole of the Engineering Input scale. The Pen scale, right scale, ranges from 0 to 200 but shows the Engineering Input scale reading only 75% of that. The effect will be 'zooming out' on the signal.

In this example -10 V on the input will read zero on the pen scale, 0 V on the input will read 150 on the pen scale. The top of the pen scale 150-200 will never be used.

### Thermocouple

**Function: Temperature measurement** 

Type: Menu selection

### **Description: Selects thermocouple settings**

### Default: Type K

A Thermocouple is an electrical circuit comprising of two dissimilar materials. A voltage is generated which is dependent on the temperatures at the junctions forming the limits of the dissimilar materials.

If the recorder has the *T/C (Thermocouple)* option, the *Analogue In* menu changes to allow the user to set up specific details. Follow the on screen menus for each different type of input. For thermocouples enter the type, which reference junction is to be set for thermocouples, unit of measurement and finally if upscale burn out is required.

Refer to *"Specifications" on page 8* for Analogue Input ranges available for each type if card, also Reference acuuray tables.



Туре	
В	100 - 1820°C
R	-50 - 1750°C
5	-50 - 1750°C
K	-200 - 1350°C
J	-200 - 1190°C
Т	-200 - 400°C
E	-200 - 1000°C
N	-200 - 1300°C
G(W)	1000 - 2300°C
C(W5)	0 - 2300°C
L	-200 - 900°C
Nickel Cobalt	-50 - 1300°C
C/Copel	-50 - 600

These ranges apply to the Fast Scanning card

For the Universal Card thermocouple ranges refer to *"Analogue Input ranges and Reference accuracy" on page 10*, for Analogue Input ranges and Reference accuracy.

### Туре

Function: Type of thermocouple input

### Type: Menu selection

### Description: Setting the type of input signal per channel

### Default: Type K

This is to specify the *Type* of thermocouple required. Different thermocouples are made from different materials which then measure over different ranges. Menu shown above.

### **Reference Junction**

**Function: Temperature reference** 

Type: Menu select

Description: Measures the temperature at the reference junction

### **Default: Int Auto**

Int auto - Uses the cold junction sensor in the recorder as a variable reference temperature.

Ext 0 °C - Assumes the cold junction is held at 0 °C to provide a 0 mV reference, external to the recorder.

Ext Spec. - Uses a Reference Junction held at a constant temperature. Specify the temperature that the cold junction sensor is to be set at.

Ext Input - Use a thermocouple or resistance thermometer from another channel to measure as the cold junction sensor.

### Units

**Function: Unit of measurement** 

Type: Menu selection

### Description: The measurement in units per input channel

### Default: °C

Select from the menu box the units of measurement required for either thermocouple or resistance thermometer inputs.

### **Upscale Burn**

Function: Takes the signal in a specified direction if there is a break in the T/C.

### Type: Menu selection

Description: Should the thermocouple break contact the signal will be driven in a specified direction if activated.

### **Default: Downscale**

This enables the signal to be directed **Upscale** in the event of a break in the thermocouple. These operate via a toggle switch, which shows as a x when off or a  $\checkmark$  when active.

On units fitted with release .EH firmware or newer, a Downscale option is also available which allows the signal to be directed downscale if there is a break in the thermocouple. There is also the Off option, to switch to no burn-out. To identify which release of firmware is in the recorder, press the Main Menu button and select the About option. The firmware release will be on the top line. e.g. Firmware = 01.ES (RELEASE).

Ref Junc

Spec

Inits



### **Resistance Thermometers**

**Function: Temperature measurement** 

Type: Menu selection

Description: Measurement of the resistance of the device produces its temperature

### Default: Type - PT100, Units - °C

For the *R/T* (*Resistance Thermometer*) option, the *Analogue In* menu changes to allow the user to set up specific details. The Fast Scanning card and the Linear card will access and work with all the R/T inputs except Cu10 (Copper 10) and Cu53.

For RTD Input ranges and reference accuracy see "Specifications" on page 8

Follow the on screen menus for each different type of input. For resistance thermometer settings, just the unit of measure from this menu will be required.

The resistance of an R/T increases with temperature.

### **Temperature Calibration**

### Function: Remove T/C and R/T inaccuracies

Type: Menu selection

### Description: To allow adjustment to T/C and R/T measurements

### **Default: None**

Both thermocouples and resistance thermometers may require additional *Temperature Calibration* to eliminate system measurement errors. A single point calibration can be set up for each input using *Set Cal Point*.

Select the Main Menu button then Setup, Edit, Analogue In. Providing the *Type* of input has been set to Thermocouple then the *Temp Cal.* option will become active. To enable a calibration point to be set, highlight and select *Use Cal.*, this displays another menu to enable the *Single Point Cal.* option.

Single Point Cal. allows the operator to calibrate the temperature readings of a particular channel if necessary. e.g. An oven has both a recorder and a controller reading the temperature. The recorder has a thermocouple reading 48°C and the controller is reading of 51°C, the recorder can be calibrated to the same as the controller by entering 51°C in the single point cal.

The will effect all readings on that particular input channel.

Calibration can be in °C, °F, or Kelvin.





Contact your supplier for further information on recorder calibration.

### Tie To

### Function: To tie the input engineering scale to pen scale

### **Type: Pen selection**

Description: To allow the Pen scale and the Engineering scale to be independent of each other or to be linked together

### Default: Tie to Pen (Defaults to None for TC and RT inputs)

This is an option to connect the information on this input to a particular pen. The default is *Tie to*, so if you do not wish the input scales to change together this must be set to *None*. When active, a connection is made between the pen scale, engineering scale and the input scale. So if the pen scale is changed, the engineering and input scales will change too. To change or edit a tie to, highlight tie to, press the thumbwheel to select the option. Rotate the wheel until the required pen ID is displayed, press the wheel to select that pen. Press *Finish* on the on-screen selection bar, then press *Apply*.

### Sampling

Function: Analogue input sample speed

Type: Menu selection

Description: Sets the sampling for the base input card

Default: Normal, Sampling speed defaults to 500 ms(2 Hz)



**NB.** Sampling speed is set per card not per input.

If selecting the 500 ms (2 Hz) option on either RT/TC or Normal, a *Filter* menu will appear. Select either 50 or 60 Hz, this is a mains ripple filter to cut down on noise at the frequency selected.

### Linear card and Fast Scanning card

Analogue input sampling 'Normal' refers to the speed at which the card will run if voltage or current inputs are used. 'RT/TC' sampling refers to the speed at which the card will run if any one or more of the inputs are set to RT/TC. *Table 6.1 on page 85*.

### **Universal Card**

This card has one sampling speed of 500ms (2Hz) twice per second for Normal of RT/TC sampling. The Filter function is available for better noise immunity. 50Hz is the default filter value



### **Table 6.1: Analogue Input Sample Speeds**

Linear card sample speed	Fast Scanning card Normal sample speed	Fast Scanning card RT/TC Sample speed	Universal card Normal sample speed	Universal card RT/TC Sample speed
	20 ms (50 Hz) 50 times per sec	N/A		
200 ms (5 Hz) 5 times per sec	200 ms (5 Hz) 5 times per sec	200 ms (5 Hz) 5 times per sec		
500 ms (2 Hz) twice per sec	500 ms (2 Hz) twice per sec	500 ms (2 Hz) twice per sec	500 ms (2 Hz) twice per sec	500 ms (2 Hz) twice per sec
2 Sec (1/2 Hz) every 2 seconds				

Pen speeds are not affected and the pen logging rate can be set higher than the sample speed for any input. The sample speed of 500 ms (2 Hz) will enable 50/60 Hz *Digital filter* which will cut down external noise giving a more stable reading.

Figure 1 shows two analogue cards with 8 inputs on each. Card 1 has current inputs, A1 to A8, with a sampling speed set to 500 ms (2 Hz). Card 2 has 8 thermocouple inputs, A9 to A16, with the sample speed set to 500 ms (2 Hz). The pens logging rate for both cards, A1 to A16, are set to a rate of 1 log per second.



# **Chapter 7: Pens Setup**

### Pens

All available pens may be displayed as either a trend on a chart, a bargraph or as a digital panel meter. Pens can be displayed in groups using the Layout menu and assigning pens to a screen. *See "Layout" on page 115.* A pen can be assigned to show engineering units or display a maths expression.

Please note that each pen can only be logged to one of the drives. If you require the same pen to be logged to both drives, use an extra pen. The extra pen can be named to identify it as a duplicate. The **SIREC DM**, that has the Maths option fitted, comes with 16 extra pens, 32 extra pens are standard on a **SIREC DH**. More pens are available upon request.

### **Recorder Performance**

Be aware that when configuring multiple recorder functions with the maximum number of extra pens eg. Complex maths, Totalisers, Fast Scanning, as this can effect the overall performance of the recorder.

### To Setup the Pen details:

From the MAIN MENU button select **Setup** and highlight the **Pens** option, then press the thumbwheel to generate the menu shown here.

### Pen

**Function: Pen identification** 

### **Type: Preset choice**

### Description: Identify and setup pen configurations

### Default: P1 (pen1)

The first pen will be shown on the menu ie. P1. To set up alternative pens, highlight the Pen option and press the wheel to select then rotate the wheel. The available pens will scroll incrementally. Press the wheel to select relevant pen.

### Enabled

Function: Enables the pen

Type: Thumbwheel activated on/off

**Description: Activates each pen** 

### **Default: Enabled**

This is a toggle switch which shows as a **x** when off, or a  $\checkmark$  when active. Each pen can then be setup with information specific only to that pen.



### Tag

Function: Active pen identifier

### Type: 18 Character alpha/numeric

### Description: A short name tag or identification for individual pens

### Default: Pen 1

The *Tag* will be the identifier on any subsequent graph screens. When this option is highlighted and the thumbwheel pressed for selection, the pen tag will be displayed along the bottom of the screen. To edit the tag follow the instructions in *"Text Entry" on page 50.* 

### Description

**Function: Pen function** 

Type: 18 Character alpha/numeric

**Description: For additional Pen information** 

### Default: N/A

When this option is highlighted and the thumbwheel pressed for selection, the pen *Description* will be displayed along the bottom of the screen. To edit the name follow the instructions in *"Text Entry" on page 50.* 

### Maths

**Function: Maths calculations** 

Type: 256 character alpha/numeric

Description: The maths expression allocated to this particular pen.

### Default: A1 (for pen1)

Analogue signals may have a mathematical function performed on them before they are represented as a pen. When this option is highlighted and the thumbwheel pressed for selection, the maths expression will be displayed along the bottom of the screen. For more information on maths see "*Appendix D- Maths Expressions*" on page 137 To edit the maths expression follow the instructions in "*Text Entry*" on page 50.

### Scale

Function: Pen scale configuration

Type: Menu selection

Description: Information required to set up the pen scales

### Default: N/A

Selecting **Scale** brings up a sub menu from which a further option menus appear, shown here. Highlight and select your entry using the thumbwheel. To edit the scale units follow the instructions in *"Text Entry" on page 50.* 





### Units

Function: Scale measurement units

### Type: 10 Characters alpha/numeric

### Description: The units which the pen is measured in.

### Default: %

Enter here the *Units* required for the scale measurement. When this option is highlighted and the thumbwheel pressed for selection, the units will be displayed along the bottom of the screen. To edit the units follow the instructions for *"Text Entry" on page 50.* 

### Тор

### Function: Top scale value

Type: 7 Character alpha/numeric

### Description: Reading shown at the top of the scale

### Default: 100

The **Top** value allows the user to set the numerical value at the top of the graph display for a pen. To change or edit these values follow the instructions for "*Text Entry*" on page 50.

### Bottom

### Function: Bottom scale value

Type: 7 Character alpha/numeric

### Description: Reading shown at the bottom of the scale

### Default: 0

This value allows the user to set the numerical value at the **Bottom** of the graph display. To change or edit these values follow the instructions for "*Text Entry*" on page 50.

### **Scale Factor**

### Function: Scale value multiplier

Type: 8 Character alpha/numeric

### Description: Reference scaling factor for representational use.

### Default: None

To avoid having large numbers displayed on the graph, a factor by which the values on the scale can be multiplied to give the actual value being represented, is shown at the bottom of the graph. The *Scale Factor* has no effect on the value being displayed- it is only for the user's reference. To change or edit these values follow the instructions for *"Text Entry" on page 50.* 

### Format

Function: Number of decimal places on the pen scale

Type: Single numeric character

### Description: Pen scale format for up to 6 decimal places

### Default: Auto = Automatic enabled

Automatic formatting for the pen scale defaults to 3 decimal places. Deselect *Automatic* to allow entry to manually set the number of decimal places.

### **Decimal places**

See table for automatic decimal place settings

Span of scale less than	Number of decimal places
10	4
100	3
1000	2
10,000	1

### Divs

Function: Set up for chart major and minor divisions

Type: Major and minor 10 character numeric

Description: Allows the display to be divided into major and minor divisions

### **Default: Auto enabled**

The chart background is divided in to major and minor divisions represented by thin blue lines. The major divisions are also marked numerically on the bargraph. To change or edit these values follow the instructions for *"Text Entry" on page 50.* 

### Log Scale

Function: Enables a logarithmic scale to be in operation for a pen

Type: Toggle to enable on or off, set numeric ranges for log scale

Description: Displays a logarithmic scale according to ranges set, per pen.

**Default: Disabled** 



### Enabled

To activate the log scale operation, first select the *Log Scale* option form the *Scale* menu, highlight *Enabled* on the Log scale menu and press the thumbwheel toggle the  $\mathbf{x}$  to a  $\checkmark$ . This will now operate a log scale for this pen.

### Starting power of 10 (example)

Enter a numeric value of the lowest power of 10 for the log scale in the Text Entry box.

For example with a Log scale ranging from  $10^4$  to  $10^{10}$ :

Enter the lowest figure for the starting power of 10 = 4

### Number of decades

Enter a numeric value for the number of decades for the log scale in the Text Entry box.

For example with a Log scale ranging from  $10^4$  to  $10^{10}$ :

Enter the number of decades = 6 (the difference between  $10^4$  and  $10^{10}$  is 6 decades).

### **Pen Scales**

Pens scales are determined by which one appears first on the Screen Configuration Layout list, see "*Pen Scale displayed on screen*" on page 116. The Pen at the top of this list will be the one displayed on the screen.

In this example shown in *Figure 7.1 on page 91*, Pen 4 scale is displayed, Pen 4 is a Log scale.

On a screen with a *Chart* displayed a Log scale is labelled with its power of ten in the Format En. *Figure 7.1 on page 91* shows a vertical log scale for Pen 4 extending from 10<sup>4</sup>, labelled E4, to 10<sup>10</sup>, labelled E10. Within each decade are major and minor divisions.



FIGURE 7.1

Log scales displayed as *Bars* will show the same scale format En, as for the chart log scale, E4 to E10 plus the major and minor divisions in between.

The *Digital* value, max., and min. are displayed in floating point format. x.yE±nn.

### Alarms

Function: Pen specific alarm setup

Type: Menu select

Description: Configures alarms to a specific pen

Default: 0

Pens		Alarms
Pen F	21	Edit Alarm
Enabled y	/	Delete Alarm
Tag I	Pen 1	New Alarm
Desc		
Maths 🤇	(P 1+0	
Scale	E F	
Alarms	1 🕨	
Totaliser	) -	
Logging	) i k	
Display	E F	

Relay output cards	Digital input/output cards
4 relay output (3 A 240 Vac rated)	8 digital input/output (24 Vdc 1 A rated)
8 relay output / 2 digital inputs (3 A 240 Vac rated)	16 digital input/output (24 Vdc 1 A rated)

There are a total of up to 64 alarms available and each pen can be allocated any number of *Alarms*. So for example pen 1 could be allocated two alarms, pen 2 could have four alarms and pen 3 eight alarms, a total of 14 alarms out of a possible 64 alarms have been used. Pen 1 will use alarm numbers 1 & 2, pen 2 will use alarm numbers 3 to 6 and pen 3 will use alarm numbers 7 to 14. The procedure for setting each alarm is the same. Alarms can be configured to trigger at a specified levels and respond in various ways.

From the *Pens* menu, highlight and select *Alarms*, this will produce the *Alarms Menu*. An alarm can be allocated and configured to a pen using *New Alarm*, see "*New Alarm*" *on page 92*. From here existing alarms can be edited by selecting *Edit Alarm*, see "*Edit Alarm*" *on page 93*. Alarms can be deleted from specific pens using *Delete Alarm*, see "*Delete Alarms*" *on page 93*.

### **New Alarm**

Function: Create a new alarm

Type: Menu select

Description: To setup one or more new alarms per pen

### Default: Alarm 1

- New Alarm Alarm 2 Create Alarm Enabled → Tag → Type → Level → Log Alarm Relay Enable Relays → Hysteresis → Damping →
- Alarm The alarm number defaults to 1, of a possible 8 or 16 depending on the alarm card fitted.
- Create Alarm Activates the complete menu for the setup of that alarm. For full menu details see "*Edit Alarm*" on page 93.

Log Alarm - This is an on/off toggle  $\checkmark$  to enable x to disable. When activated, alarm activity will be logged in the system events screen, which can be located by pressing

**Relay Enable** - Depending on the type of alarm card fitted there may be from 4 to 16 relays available. This menu shows the Relay state, each relay can be individually enabled on  $(\checkmark)$  or off (x). Select which relays are to be closed in the event of an alarm being triggered.

**Relays** - Only operative when **Relay Enable** is activated. This will show the relay number currently being edited, switch enable on or off using the toggle mode ( $\checkmark$ ) on or (x) off.

### **Delete Alarms**

Function: To delete an existing alarm

Type: Menu select

Description: Deletes existing alarm and setup

Default: First active alarm for that pen

- Alarm select alarm for deletion by highlighting Alarm and pressing the thumbwheel to select. Rotate the thumbwheel to highlight the correct number of the alarm and press to select.
- Delete Highlight and press to delete.

### **Edit Alarm**

Function: Edit alarm features

Type: Menu select

Description: View and modify existing alarms

### Default: First active alarm for that pen

Use this menu to configure the alarm specifications for each pen.

Alarm - Select alarm number by highlighting and selecting *Alarm*, rotate the thumbwheel to scroll through the available alarms for that pen, press to select.

Enabled - The menu option is either Always or Disabled activated by rotating the thumbwheel to highlight *Enabled*, press to select, from the next menu highlight the selection which will toggle from on  $(\checkmark)$  or off (x).

**Tag** - Or name by which each alarm can be identified. Highlight this option and press the thumbwheel twice. To edit the Tag follow the instructions in "Text Entry" on page 50.

**Type** - Specify whether the alarm is to be set high or low. Highlight **Type** and select, from the next menu select either *High* or *Low*.

Level - The Level is the engineering units value and must be set within the Scale set for that particular pen. Highlight and select level, press the thumbwheel twice and follow the instructions. See "Text Entry" on page 50.

MESSAGES, found on the main screen selection bar during normal recording.

Delete Enabled тая. Туре 0.00 Level Log Alarm Relay Enable 🗴 Relays Hysteresis Damping

Delete Alarm



**Hysteresis** - This is effectively a tolerance level for an alarm level. When enabled, the *Adjust Level* can be set. This allows a specific percentage value of the engineering span to be added on to an alarm level.



In this example, if a *Low* alarm is selected with a hysteresis value of 10%, a logged reading will have to be below the alarm level by at least 10% of the overall scale before an alarm is triggered. Enable - this is a toggle on ( $\checkmark$ ) off (**x**) switch

Symmetrical - When the hysteresis value is set for symetrical the percent of span is both above and beloiw the setpoint. So, the hysteresis value is the same both sides of the alarm level. In this example the adjust level is still the same, 10%, but if hysteresis is selected as *Symmetrical* then the logged reading would only have to drop as much as 10% of the full scale value below the alarm level to trigger the alarm. For the alarm condition to cease the logged reading would have to rise to over 10% of the full scale value above the alarm.



• Adjust Level - Highlight and select this option using the thumbwheel, press the thumbwheel twice more to display the numeric bars for entering the adjustment level. To enter a value see *"Text Entry" on page 50.* 

**Damping** - With this facility enabled, an alarm level must be breached for a specific period of time before an alarm is triggered.



For example, if a *High* alarm with *Damping* time of 3 minutes is set, the input signal must stay above the alarm level continuously for three minutes for the unit to activate an alarm. If the input signal drops below the alarm level before 3 minutes is up, the *Damping* timer will be reset and start again the next time the alarm level is breached.

### Totaliser

Totalisers is a firmware upgrade option that can be added to the recorder at any time by obtaining a new options code from your supplier. Totalisers are purchased along with the Maths function, necessary for the operation of the Totalisers. Totalisers are fully configurable using **SIREC D - Manager & SIREC D - Server software**.

Totalizers are used to measure a total value. Each Pen has the totaliser function available and has a *Factor* which it uses to calculate a measurement such as gallons per second into gallons per day, month or year, or any other value required.

The maths function gives us the ability to input the information, to display the totals and it gives us extra/virtual pens. Virtual pens are ones labeled P33 and higher and are used with math equations.

**NB.** Do not assume that since P33 will display the totalized value that the totalizer must be enabled in that pen. This is not correct, we are only using P33 to display the Totalizer value, but that value is coming from Pen 1 (or whatever pen is to have its total value calculated).

A Pen can be used to display the total value of another pen using a maths expression. See "Displaying Totals" on page 98.

Totalisers can be set up from the recorder and in the Trend Manager software. There are two types of "Totaliser"

•Generic Totaliser - used for measuring a total value.

•F sub 0 (sterilisation) - user to display a total value measured by temperature.

**NB.** F sub 0 is not available on the **SIREC D** software, this can only be setup from the recorder.

### F sub 0 (sterilisation)

For more information see "Appendix G - F sub 0 Sterilisation" on page 153.

When items are subjected to sterilisation by heating, the rate at which the microorganisms are killed is dependant on the temperature. Please refer to the User manual for more information.

### Function: Totalises the value of a pen

### Type: Menu selection

### Description: A total value measured by temperature

### **Default: Disabled**

- **Enabled:** toggle switch on  $(\checkmark)$  or off (**x**), enables the F<sub>0</sub> totaliser for that pen.
- F<sub>0</sub> total for completion: Enter F<sub>0</sub> value required for completion run.
- Start temperature: Enter the temperature at which summation is started.
- **z Factor:** Enter the temperature z factor.
- Include cooling phase: Toggles summing of cooling phase on or off.

Pens		Totalisen	F sub 0 (sterilisation)	
Pen	P1	F sub 0 (sterili:	Enabled	<u> </u>
Enabled	<ul> <li>Image: A set of the set of the</li></ul>	Generic totalise	F0 total for completion	15
Tag	Pen 1		Start temperature	100
Desc			z factor	10
Maths	<p1+0< th=""><th></th><th>Include cooling phase</th><th>×</th></p1+0<>		Include cooling phase	×
Scale	F.			
Alarms	0 🕨			
Totaliser	X E			
Logging	F.			
Display	- F			

### To turn on F<sub>0</sub> summation for a pen:

- 1. Select Main Menu |Setup | Edit | Pens, and select the required pen number from the Pens menu.
- 2. Select Totaliser | F sub 0 (sterilisation), and then highlight the Enabled menu option in the F sub 0 (sterilisation) menu and press the Enter key.
- **3.** Select the F0 total for completion menu item, press Enter, and in the edit box enter the required value in the edit box and Accept it.
- 4. Select the Start temperature menu item, press Enter, and in the edit box enter the required start temperature in degrees Celsius and Accept it.
- 5. Select the z factor menu item, press Enter, and in the edit box enter the required value of the z factor in degrees Celsius and Accept it.
- 6. Select the Include cooling phase menu item and toggle the value on or off, as appropriate, by pressing the Enter key
- 7. Press Back, or Finish, then Apply, etc. in the usual way to commit the changes.

### **Generic Totaliser**

### Function: Totalises the value of a pen

### Type: Menu selection

### Description: A total value measured over a timed period

### **Default: Disabled**

The *Generic Totaliser* function is normally associated with flow monitoring applications, where the input to the recorder would be a measure of flow rate (ie. in litres per second) and the total amount that has flowed over a certain time period (ie.cubic metres). Totals can be assigned to individual pens. To setup the totals for a pen select *Totaliser* from the Pens setup menu, this will generate the totaliser sub-menu, select Generic Totaliser to produce the following menu.

Pens		Totalisen	Generic totaliser	
Pen	P4	F sub 0 (sterilisat	Enabled	✓
Enabled	U	Generic totaliser	Ignore Back Flow	J
Tag	Pen 4		Standard Form	×
Desc			Format	- F
Maths	ABSECC		Units	1/5
Scale			Factor	1
Alarms	1		Limit Range	V
Totalisen	×	•	Min	10
Logging			Max	2e+06
Display			Carry On Rollover	×

- **Enabled:** toggle switch on  $(\checkmark)$  or off  $(\mathbf{x})$ , enables the totaliser for that pen.
- Ignore Back Flow: If the flow reading should go into a negative value, e.g. the flow meter has been switched off, and the *Ignore Back Flow* option is non activate (x) the totaliser will start to subtract from the total value. When enabled (✓) any negative values are ignored and the total value will be held while the flow meter is off.
- **Standard Form:** With this function enabled the total values will always be displayed in standard form (eg.2.76823e+09) regardless of the length of the number.



- Units: This is the units of measure for the totaliser.
- **Factor:** This is the totalising Factor for the conversion from pen input units to totaliser value.
- Limit Range: Toggle switch ( $\checkmark$ ) to activate the minimum and maximum ranges.
- **Min:** Activated by enabling the Limit Range. Set the minimum limit for the totals to range from.
- **Max:** Activated by enabling the Limit Range. Set the maximum limit for the totals to range to.

• **Carry On Rollover:** Activated by enabling the Limit range. When the total exceeds the maximum scale limit the total will reset to the minimum limit. When activated it will carry over any amount in excess of the maximum scale limit.



This example has a scale range set from 100 to 10000 with increments every 500. When the reading reaches the maximum scale of 10000 it will be over range by 100 (starting at 100, 20 increments of 500 will equal 10100), with Carry On Rollover activated the residual of 100 is added to the next minimum scale limit.

### **Displaying Totals**

Choose a spare pen to display the total of another pen using the Maths expression. For more information on Maths expressions, please refer to your User manual.

In this example P33 is being used to display the *Total* of pen 1. Pen 1 is shown here with a divisor of 10. The divisor may be necessary to divide the *Total* so that it does not to exceed the pen scale limit of 1,000,000. eg. T[1,10] will show totaliser 1 divided by 10

P33 = T[1,10]

To enter the Maths expression, only enter T[1,10].

**NB.** Do not omit the divisor, a divisor must be added even if it is 1. Divisors are used so that very large totals can be used within the math block.

### Logging

Function: Pen specific logging set up.

**Type: Menu selection** 

Description: Storing data to disk by specifying relevant information

### **Default: Disabled**

Pens		Logging		Normal		
Pen	P3	Normal	•	Enabled	1 V	
Enabled	<ul> <li>Image: A set of the set of the</li></ul>	Alarm	- Þ	Туре	Continue	0U.S 🔻
Tag	Pen 3	Totaliser	- Þ	Method	Sample	- <b>-</b>
Desc		Device Dis	sk 🔻	Rate		F
Maths	50+30×			Align		- F
Scale						
Alarms	0					
Totaliser 🕨 🕨						
Logging						
Display	- F					

Selecting *logging* brings up sub menus from which further options appear. These will now be listed in detail.

**NB.** Please note that each pen can only be logged to one of the drives. If you require the same pen to be logged to both drives, use an extra pen. The extra pen can be named to identify it as a duplicate.

### Normal

Function: Normal log mode set up.

Type: Menu selection

**Description: Specific pen during operation** 

### Default: N/A

This takes you to further setup menus. When the unit has *logging* enabled it is then necessary to state the *Type*, *Method* and *Rate* of logging.

### Enabled

Function: Activate logging

Type: Thumbwheel activated on/off

Description: Enables logging for each pen

### **Default: Disabled**

This is a toggle switch which shows as a **x** when off, or a  $\checkmark$  when active. Each Pen can then be setup with individual logging information for that pen.

### Туре

Function: Type of logging

**Type: Menu selection** 

Description: The format in which data is logged



Type Continuous Events Fuzzy

Once enabled the *Type* of logging can be *Continuous*, only logging when an *Event* occurs or *Fuzzy*.

For continuous logging highlight and select, then go to "Method" on page 100

Fuzzy logging is unique to the SIREC DM and the SIREC DH.

Fuzzy Logging has been developed as a secure data storage technique which has self teaching data storage algorithm so the recorder stores data at a variable rate to match the process being monitored. *See "Appendix F- Fuzzy Logging" on page 149.* 

Fuzzy Logging has intelligent resources to enable the most effective and efficient way of using the Scan rate, Disk capacity and Recording time.

Select Fuzzy to produce this menu.

**Enable** Fuzzy logging with a  $\checkmark$  and select the **Rate** option.

This will reveal two items, the *Value* and the *Units*, set these to the desired rate for logging.

*AutoFit* ensures that the last sampled data point is logged before the signal goes out of the tolerance set in Band A or Band B. When displayed on a graph, the input signal will automatically fit to this last logged point.



**Band A%** is where the tolerance is set for the input signal. Specify, as a percentage, the tolerance band allowed above and below the input signal.

**Use Band B** to enable a second tolerance to be set,  $\checkmark$  to activate.

**Band B%** This is where a tighter tolerance can be specified which must be set within the limits of Band A. Specify, as a percentage, the tolerance band allowed above and below the input signal.

### Method

Function: Style of logging

**Type: Menu selection** 

Description: The way in which the logged data is collected.

### Default: Sample

The *Continuous* logging option will require a *Method* of how the data is to be logged.

- Sample logs the last sampled reading.
- Average logs the average of all the samples taken since last log.
- Max/Min logs the highest and the lowest of the sampled readings since last log.

Rate

Inits

Value 10

SP

Rate

### Rate

Function: Logging rate, speed

**Type: Menu selection** 

Description: Set this to how often data is logged

### Default: Value = 10, Units = Secs

Rate of logging is determined by first entering the *units* of measurement then setting their *value*. To change or edit these values follow the instructions in *"Text Entry" on page 50.* 

If the units required are 'msec' the value screen will

appear as shown here. This measures the value in Hertz (Hz), this measurement is then converted into the value in 'msec' i.e.: 5 Hz = 200 ms.

### Device

Function: Store logged data

**Type: Menu selection** 

Description: Down load logged data to disk or PC card

### **Default: Disk**

Selecting *Device* gives you the option to save logged data on to *Disk* or to the *PC Card*, where available.







аши

Jnits

Sec Min Hour

Day

<mark>Value 200</mark> UnitsmSec

Method

MaxMin.

5ample Average
# **Chapter 8: Relay/Digital**

**Relay/Digital** can only be obtained on the recorder if the alarm card fitted is capable of both inputs and outputs. There are four alarm card options available, all inputs contact only.

Relay Alarm Cards	Ratings
4 Channel relay alarm card (Output only)	3A 240 Vac
8 Channel relay alarm card (8 Outputs/2 Inputs)	3A 240 Vac
8 Channel Input/Output card (8 Inputs/8 Outputs)	1A 24 Vdc
16 Channel Input/Output card (16 Inputs/16 Outputs)	1A 24 Vdc

### Relay/Digital

Function: Specify relay/digital I/O

### Type: Menu select

Description: To configure relay/digital input or output status

Default: Channel 1, Label D1, On state On, Off state Off, As Input x, As Output  $\checkmark$ , Fail Safe x, Log digital Off.



Select each item required on the *Relay/Digital* menu:

**Channel:** Press the thumbwheel and rotate to select channel number required for configuration as a relay/digital input or output channel.

### Label: 15 character alpha/numeric.

Press the thumbwheel twice to activate the label block and the character display block. Allocate a name by which the relay/digital can be identified.

### On State: 11 character alpha/numeric

Press the thumbwheel twice to activate the Digital On State and character display block. This is what will be displayed in the messages list when an relay/digital is in its 'On State'.

### Off State: 11 character alpha/numeric

Press the thumbwheel twice to activate the Digital Off State and the character display block. This is what will be displayed in the messages list when an relay/digital is in its 'Off State'.

As Input: Toggle this as an Input channel  $\checkmark$  On or x Off.

**As Output:** Toggle this as an Output channel ✓ On or **x** Off.

**Fail Safe:** Toggle fail safe ✓ On or **x** Off.

A *Fail safe* operation can be activated on the *Output* on a channel by channel basis. Fail safe, when enabled, holds the relay in an energised state until triggered by an alarm when the relay is de-energised. Any power failure will cause the same result.

### NB. Fail Safe and Maths

However, when using output relays in a maths expression be aware the maths is reporting the literal state of the relay.

An example of this would be:-

If Pen 1 (P1) equals output channel 4 (O4) and fail safe is On with no alarm triggered, the relay will be energised and P1 will return 1.



#### Log Digital:

Setup each Digital individually. Default is set to *Off*, so no logging of any relay/digital events will be recorder on the Messages list or on any chart.

Use this box if digital activity is required to be logged to either *List*, which is the Messages list, or to *List & Chart* which is recorded on both the chart and in the messages list. Repeat for each channel. *See "Messages" on page 47.* 

Relay/Digital	Log Digital
Channel 1	Off 🧹
Label D1	List 🗙
On State On	List & Chart 🗙
Off State Off	
As Input 🗙	
As Output 🗸 🔰	
Fail Safe 😠	
Log Digital Off 🕨	

## **Chapter 9: Re-transmission**

### **Re-transmission**

For connection details see "Re-transmission Card" on page 32.

Menu	Re-transmit
General 🕨 🕨	Output 5
Analogue In 🕨	Pen 1
Pens 🕨	Enabled 🧹
Relay∕Di9ital 🕨	Overnange 🗙
<mark>Re—transmit →</mark>	Rate 200mS (5 Hz) ▶

### Output

Function: Channel output number

Type: Menu select

#### Description: Identify which output channel is for re-transmission

#### Default: First available channel

There are two types of *Re-transmission* card, 2 channel and 4 channel, depending on which slot the re-transmission card has been fitted into will decide the output channel numbers.

#### Pen

**Function: Pen identification** 

**Type: Preset choice** 

#### Description: Identify and setup pen configurations

#### Default: Pen 1

The first pen will be shown on the menu i.e. P1. To set up alternative pens, highlight the Pen option and press the wheel to select then rotate the wheel. The available pens will scroll incrementally. Press the wheel to select relevant pen option.

#### Enable

Function: Enables the pen

Type: Thumbwheel activated on/off

**Description: Activates each pen** 

#### **Default: Disabled**

This is a toggle switch which shows as a **x** when off, or a  $\checkmark$  when active. Each pen can then be setup with information individual to that pen.

### Overrange

Function: Activate overrange

Type: Thumbwheel activated on/off

#### Description: To allow re-transmission to go overrange

#### Default: Disabled (x)

If a pen goes over the range of the preset scale, by having Overrange enabled, the retransmission will also be allowed to go overrange. This is a percentage of 4% both top and bottom of the scale.

#### Rate

Function: Re-transmission rate, speed

**Type: Menu selection** 



Description: Set this to the output rate of re-transmission

#### Default: Value = 200 ms (5 Hz)

There are two choices of re-transmission rate as shown. Highlight and select using the thumbwheel.

## **Chapter 10: Setup Complete**

### Setup complete

Whilst making alterations to the recorder setup through the *Edit, Setup* menus, the recorder has still been recording data with the previous setup. When the new setup is complete select *APPLY* and the recorder will ask if you wish to save the previously logged data and setup to disk. If the data logged whilst creating the new setup is not required select *DISCARD*.

When the setup is complete, select the *FINISH* button from the on screen selection bar at the bottom of the screen. The options are to *APPLY* the changes, *CAN-CEL* the changes and return to the main menu or go *BACK* to the previous menu.

**APPLY** - From here the options are to **SAVE** the log data, **DISCARD** the log data or **EJECT** the current disk for possible replacement. During **SAVE** an hourglass symbol will appear and the drive can be heard logging the data.



### Load

Function: Import setup to the recorder

Type: Button activated

Description: To Import a setup from **SIREC D** - **Software** or other recorder Default: N/A

Use this option to import data setups from disk when:

- 1. Setups have been exported to disk in **SIREC D Software** previously.
- 2. Setup of one recorder is very similar to another, therefore only a minimal change would be required.
- **3.** One recorder may be used to monitor several functions and may need more than one setup to do so.

## Importing setups will interrupt logging and will cause the existing setup to be shutdown and saved, then the new setup will be executed.

Select setup from the *Main Menu*, rotate the thumbwheel to highlight the *Load* option, press the thumbwheel to select. The *Import* screen will appear, there are two options available. Follow the on screen instructions to complete importing or to cancel this operation.

### Save

### Function: Save setup only (no data)

Type: Menu Selection

### Description: To save the recorder setup for transfer on disk to **SIREC D - Software** or to another recorder

### Default: N/A

After completing a new setup either through editing the menus or importing one select **Save** to store. Use this option to export the setup only to disk under the same circumstances as importing setups. Rotate the thumbwheel until **Save** is highlighted, press the wheel to execute the action. Always check there is a disk in the drive prior to using this function.

## **Chapter 11: Recording**

### Recording



### Enabled

Function: To activate recording

Type: On/off switch

Description: Enables the recording of data

#### **Default: Disabled**

This is a toggle switch which shows as a **x** when off, or a  $\checkmark$  to activate recording. The Floppy drive is the default drive for recording, allocate alternate drives for logging in the Logging setup.

### Log to Disk

Function: To activate logging to disk

Type: On/off switch

**Description: Enables logging to disk** 

#### **Default: Disabled**

This is a toggle switch which shows as a **x** when off, or a  $\checkmark$  when the disk drive is accessible.

### **Eject Disk**

Function: Ejects Disk for replacement

Type: Thumbwheel activated

#### Description: Allows Disk to be accessed from the drive.

#### Default: N/A

This allows the disk to be ejected from the disk drive. To eject disk with the latest data always use "Save Data and Eject Disk" option. To just remove the disk without saving the latest data, rotate the thumbwheel to highlight *Eject Disk* and press the wheel to action. Please note the LS120 and Zip **cannot** be ejected manually except in the case of powering up.

### Save Data and Eject Disk

### Function: Down load sampled data Type: Thumbwheel activated Description: Allows data to be stored to disk at any time. Default: N/A

This option allows stored data and the recorder setup to be copied to disk at any time, you do not have to wait for the recorder to make a timed dump of recorded data to disk. It is only available when a disk is loaded in the recorder. When *Log To Disk* is not enabled *Save Data and Eject Disk* is displayed in grey text, thereby indicating the option is unavailable. Always check there is a disk in the drive prior to using this function and use the *Validate Disk* function before saving to disk. *See "Validate Disk" on page 108.* Use this option to store blocks of recorded data to disk which may be in a queue awaiting automatic transfer to disk. Rotate the thumbwheel until *Save Data and Eject Disk* is highlighted, press the wheel to execute the action.

### Load to PC Card

#### Function: To activate logging to the PCMCIA card

Type: On/off switch

#### Description: Enables logging to the PCMCIA card

#### **Default: Enabled**

This is a toggle switch which shows as a **x** when off, or a  $\checkmark$  when the PCMCIA card is accessible.

### Prepare to Remove PC Card

#### Function: Down load sampled data Type: Thumbwheel activated Description: Allows data to be stored to the PCMCIA card at any time Default: N/A

This option allows stored data and the recorder setup to be copied to the PCMCIA at any time, you do not have to wait for the recorder to make a timed dump of recorded data to disk. The down loading of data can be interrupted or cancelled and the PCMCIA card removed at any time during the data transfer. Rotate the thumbwheel until *Prepare to Remove PC Card* is highlighted, press the wheel to execute the action.

### Validate Disk

Function: Check disk

#### Type: Thumbwheel activated

#### Description: Initiates and verifies disk status

#### Default: N/A

Before saving to disk, use the *Validate Disk* function to instruct the recorder that a disk is present. The busy egg timer will appear while the function initiates the disk and checks for any corruption.

This function does not erase or change anything existing on the disk, it mearly performs a "houskeeping" task. It will check to see if the media is installed, is it formatted, is it write protected, how much space is used, etc. The function also scans the PC card.

# **Chapter 12: Totals**



*Totals* will not be active from this menu until the *Totaliser* is enabled. For setting up totalisers in the Pen Setup Menu see *"Totaliser" on page 95*.

### **Start All Totals**

Select the *Start Totals* option and activate by pressing the thumbwheel. This takes immediate effect.

### **Stop All Totals**

Select the *Stop Totals* option and activate by pressing the thumbwheel. This takes immediate effect.

### **Reset All Totals**

Select the *Reset Totals* option and activate by pressing the thumbwheel. This takes immediate effect.

# **Chapter 13: Counters**



**Counters** are part of the **Events** system available on the **SIREC DM** and the **SIREC DH**. The Events system is set up and configured using **SIREC D - Software**. Events are certain conditions or operations which can be setup and logged according to the time and date of occurrence, subsequently they can be reviewed on the recorders messages screen. Events can be setup so when a condition occurs during recording it produces an outcome, this is known as '**Cause**' and '**Effect**'.

Counters are a 'Cause' of an event, they are set up to count an occurrence to a specified value and then trigger an Effect.

This menu purely resets the counters. The counters are split into different categories to match the **SIREC D - Software**.

### All Alarms

To activate press the thumbwheel, this will automatically reset all the alarm counters.

### All Digitals

To activate press the thumbwheel, this will automatically reset all the Digital counters.

### All Events

To activate press the thumbwheel, this will automatically reset all the Event counters. For information on Events go to "Events System" on page 48

#### All User

To activate press the thumbwheel, this will automatically reset all the User counters

# **Chapter 14: Change Password**

### Changing an Existing User Password



This is where the user can change their password, at any time.

The User must already be entered on to the recorder and have an existing password. Users can only be entered on to the recorder by someone at 'Eng' level. The 'Eng' level user enters all the users and assigns their user level of access. *See "Password" on page 57.* 

Select *Change Password* followed by the *User* name. Enter the current password, then enter the new password. This has to be re-entered to confirm the new password.

The new password is in the now in the system and will be required when the user logs on.

## **Chapter 15: Layout**

### Layout Configuration



### Selecting and Re-naming Screens

From the *Layout Configuration* menu select a screen, e.g. *Screen 1*, the screen must be *Enabled* by placing a  $\checkmark$  against it.

The *Label* is the name given to a screen and can be renamed, as shown above, by highlighting and selecting *Label*, pressing the thumbwheel twice to activate the character boxes, rotate the thumbwheel and select the text, see *"Text Entry" on page 50.* 

The *Method* in which the screen is presented depends on whether you have a **SIREC DM** or a **SIREC DH**, both units use *Bars*, *Chart*, or *Digital Panel Meters*. The **SIREC DM** has a *Chart+Digitals* option and the **SIREC DH** has a *Chart+Bars* option. For examples of these styles of screen see *"Screen Displays" on page 43.* Finally enter each channel, and pens, required to be present on the screen. These are user configurable screens numbered from Screen 1-10. Each screen can be setup following the menus. Charts, charts+digitals and charts+bars, can be displayed in horizontal or vertical orientation.

This configuration of screens enables the user to group pens on to the same screen i.e. a chart showing four pens all used for logging Thermocouple activity within a certain area.

### Pen Scale displayed on screen

The pen scale that is displayed on the screen is determined by the Pen which appears at the top of the list for each screen. In the graphics displayed in this section Pen 1 is ate the top of the list so this is scale set for this pen is the one that will be displayed on the screen. To change this simply scroll down to the first pen on channel 1 and select by using the thumbwheel. Rotate the thumbwheel to change the pen number. The Pen number now placed at the top of this list will have its corresponding scale displayed on the screen.

### Load Layout from Screen Designer

Layouts can be loaded from *Screen Designer* package via floppy, LS120 or Zip disk, or by PCMCIA card. To load a layout, first ensure that the disk loaded in the unit has the desired screen layout on it. Choose *Layout* from the main menu followed by the *Load Layout* option at the bottom of the *Layout Configuration* menu. A list of layouts will appear for selection.

There is the facility within *Screen Designer* to allocate which layouts go to which screen on the recorder e.g. Big DPM's layout is allocated to Screen 1 and Vertical bars layout goes into Screen 2.

With a layout that has been loaded from *Screen Designer* the term *Method* means the same as the *Template* on *Screen Designer*. For more about the *Screen Designer* package. *See "Screen Designer" on page 127.* 

Layout Configuration         Big DPMs         Vertical Bars         Screen 3         Screen 4         Screen 5         Screen 6         Screen 7         Screen 7         Screen 8         Screen 9         Screen 10         Screen 10	Layout Configuration Big DPMs Vertical Bars Screen 3 Screen 4 Screen 5 Screen 6 Screen 7 Screen 7 Screen 8 Screen 9 Screen 9 Screen 10 Screen 10 Save Layout Save Layout Reset layout Screen 10 Sore Sout Save So	Layout Configuration Big DPMs  Vertical Bars  Screen 3  Screen 4  Screen 5  Screen 6  Screen 7  Screen 7  Screen 8  Screen 9  Screen 10  Screen 10  Save Layout  Reset layout  Save Layout	Layout Configuration Previous Enabled ✓ Label Big DPMs Method Bevel ► Channel 1 P1 Channel 2 P2 Channel 3 P3 Channel 3 P3 Channel 5 P5 Channel 6 P6 Channel 7 P7 Channel 8 P8	Screen Type Chart + Digitals Chart Digital Panel Bars Bevel
---	---	--	---	--

### Save Layout

Use this function to save the recorders screen layout to disk for transfer to other recorders or back into *Screen Designer*.

### **Reset Layout**

**Reset Layout** will clear all layouts loaded on to the recorder.

### Data display evaluation

These charts shows the chart speed in millimetres per hour against the amount of time shown on the screen and the amount of time stored in the buffer. The charts show times for both **SIREC DM** and **SIREC DH**.

SIREC DM chart speeds

	SIREC DM 4 MBytes Ram						
Chart speed	Screen display time			Buffered time available for replay			
mm per hour	Days	Hours	Mins	Secs	Days	Hours	Mins
1	2.71	65.00	3900.00	23400.00	59.29	1423.00	85380.00
5	0.00	13.00	780.00	46800.00	11.86	284.60	17076.00
20		3.25	195.00	11700.00	2.96	71.15	4269.00
30		2.17	130.00	780.00	1.98	47.43	2845.8
60		1.08	65.00	3900.00	1.00	23.72	1423.20
120			32.50	1950.00		11.86	711.60
600			6.50	390.00		2.37	142.20
1200			3.25	195.00		1.19	71.40
6000				39.0			14.24
12000				19.50			7.10

### **SIREC DH** chart speeds

	SIREC DH 8 MBytes Ram						
Chart speed	Screen display time			Buffer	ed time ava replay	ilable for	
mm per hour	Days	Hours	Mins	Secs	Days	Hours	Mins
1	6.92	166.00	9960.00	597600.00	127.22	3053.23	183193.80
5	1.38	33.20	1992.00	119520.00	25.44	610.65	36639.00
20		8.30	498.00	29880.00	6.36	152.66	9159.60
30		5.53	332.00	19920.00	4.24	101.77	6106.20
60		2.77	166.00	9960.00	2.12	50.89	3053.40
120		1.38	83.00	4980.00	1.06	25.44	1526.40
600			16.60	996.00		5.09	305.40
1200			8.30	498.00		2.54	152.40
6000			1.66	99.6			30.6
12000				49.8			15.0

## **Chapter 16: Software**

### **Software Features**

- 1. Conflict free graphing of the same recorder or real-time data source by several users simultaneously.
- 2. *Time Bar* indicating the time of the data displayed in units of: year, month, day, hours, minutes, seconds, tenths, hundreths and milliseconds.
- 3. Data from recorders in a different database can be graphed on the same graph.
- 4. Data Locator now optionally displayed on the graph screen.
- 5. Seamless graphing of data on local and remote databases.
- 6. Full client server implementation.
- 7. Compatibility with the *Screen Designer* software package.
- FTP (File Transfer Protocol) used for transferring data files over the Internet providing access to down load and import data through remote Ethernet connection to one or many recorders.
- Fuzzy logging Self teaching storage rates recording data at a variable rate matching the process being monitored. 10:1 data compression, saving more data to disk and saving disk space.
- **10.** Events system based on a 'cause' and 'effect' method with up to 24 possible causes triggering up to 15 different effects.
- 11. Windows<sup>™</sup> 98SE, 2000, ME, XP and NT4# compliant.
- **12.** Password protection protects screen entry, restricting access within the recorder and providing password protection at different level.
- 13. Web browse a recorder with an IP Address (network use).
- 14. Upload a setup from a PC to a recorder with an IP Address via Ethernet.
- **15.** Event system now includes sending E-mails when an event is triggered and Counters for counting Alarms, Digitals, Events and User events.
- **16.** Event View Filter allows the events displayed on the graph to be cut down to a specific type of event e.g. Alarm, Digital, System, User or Marker.
- 17. Audit Manager enables the user to setup an audit trail which records who's logging on and off, when and what they did.
- 18. Realtime data transfer to SIREC D Server for display, graphing and logging
- 19. RS485 Modbus and Profibus (with Modbus X option) protocol connections.
- **20.** A Communications Server to manage the communication status of the recorder on a serial or Ethernet connection.
- 21. Remote Server and Database access via an Ethernet link
- 22. Ethernet/RS485 Trendbus/RS232 card has Modbus TCP/IP capabilities through Ethernet, with Modbus X option.

Items 5, 6, 8, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22 apply to SIREC D - Server only.

Features	SIREC D - Viewer	SIREC D - Manager	SIREC D Server
Full Configuration of any recorders on PC		<b>√</b>	✓
Import data from disk	✓	✓	✓
Print all graph data and recorder configurations	<ul> <li>✓ graph data only</li> </ul>	*	✓
Archive data on integral secure database		✓	✓
E-mail recorder configurations and data on www		✓	✓
Export using CSV format files		✓	✓
Export using OPC links			✓
Up to 256 units on RS485			✓
On Ethernet using TCP/IP			✓
Distribute all recorder data over LAN plant-wide			✓
FTP via Ethernet			✓
Enable Fuzzy logging		✓	✓
Events system		✓	✓
Operates in Windows™ 98SE, 2000, ME, XP and NT4#	✓	✓	<b>√</b> #
Password protection			✓
Web browse a recorder			✓
Send setup to recorder via ethernet			✓
Audit trail manager			✓
Replay of historical and Realtime data using a split screen for- mat.			*
Realtime data retrieval used for graphing and logging			✓
Ethernet/RS485 Trendbus communications			✓
Enable RS485Modbus (with Modbus X) or Profibus comms			✓
Comms Server to manage the communications status of each recorder.			*
Remote links via Ethernet to access other servers.			✓

•

**# SIREC D - Server** only runs on Windows<sup>™</sup> NT ver 4.0 with service pack 6 onwards for TMP version 5.\*.3.6 or later and firmware version \*\*.GM or later.

### System Requirements

### SIREC D - Viewer and SIREC D - Manager require the following minimum specification:-



- 200 MHz Pentium processor
- 3.5" floppy disk drive
- LS120/Zip drive
- CD ROM drive
- Monitor recommended screen resolution 1024x768 minimum requirement, high colour.
- Windows<sup>™</sup>, 98SE, 2000, ME, XP, NT ver. 4.0 with Service pack 6(onwards)
- 32 Mbyte or more of RAM (64 Mbyte recommended)
- 10 Mbyte free hard disk space
- a Mouse

### For SIREC D - Server the following minimum specifications apply:-



- 450 MHz Pentium processor
- CD ROM
- LS120/Zip drive
- Monitor recommended screen resolution 1024x768 minimum requirement, high colour.
- 2 Gbyte Hard-drive
- Windows<sup>™</sup> 98SE, 2000, ME, XP, NT ver.4.0 with Service pack 6(onwards)
- 128 Mbyte RAM (256 Mbyte recommended)
- TCP IP installed
- a mouse

**TCP/IP = Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol** is the main transport protocol used on the Internet for connectivity and transmission of data across heterogeneous systems.

With all of the **SIREC D** - **Software** performance improves with more RAM, faster CPU's, and faster and larger hard disk drives.

**NB:** It is recommended that at least 100 Mbytes of free hard disk space is available for archiving data. Please note the more logging and data being stored, the more free space on the hard disk is required. This is not required with **SIREC D - Viewer**.

# **Chapter 17: Instrument Care**

Your recorder is designed and manufactured to ISO9000 quality procedures and will give a long and trouble free life.

The **SIEMENS** range of recorders contains no parts serviceable by the user. In the event of a unit failure contact your nearest Service Department (or an authorised agent) to arrange for the return of the unit for repair.

### **Cleaning Instructions**

#### Switch recorder off prior to cleaning.

Cleaning the unit should be done with a soft lint cloth and warm soapy water. Solvents and prolonged exposure to detergents can cause damage to the front panel. It is recommended that any cloth used for cleaning is damp but NOT wet, to avoid water collecting in the unit.

### Disk Drive

DO NOT insert any object, other than the correct diskette into the disk drives for 3.5" floppy, LS120, Zip or PCMCIA (as fitted). Disks should be removed gently on a parallel plane to the opening of the disk drive. Avoid tilting the disk side to side during removal as it may damage the drive.

If the disk is impeded during ejection from the disk drive, it may jam. DO NOT pull the disk out if there is any resistance. To remove the disk, push it gently back into the drive, using the thumbwheel select *Recording* from the main menu, highlight *Eject Disk* and depress the thumbwheel to release the disk, ensuring the original cause of impediment to the disk is removed. Repeat as necessary.

If the disk is still caught in the drive, DO NOT attempt to force it. Contact **SIEMENS** or an authorised agent.

### 

### AVOID DISK DAMAGE

To avoid damage to disk drive heads, ensure diskette is removed prior to moving or transporting the recorder.

Failure to comply with these instructions may result in product damage.

### Disk Drive Cleaning

The disk drive in your recorder is a highly reliable component that will give many years of trouble free operation if the following precautions are observed:-

- Use only high quality diskettes. We recommend pre-formatted 1.44 MByte diskettes from Verbatim, Maxell, Fuji, and Sony, pre-formatted 120 MByte "Super Disks" from Imation and Maxell.
- 2. Never use bulk supply "unbranded" diskettes, or diskettes "badged" by a component wholesale organization. Experience has shown that "unbranded" and "badged" diskettes, whilst often meeting ISO, ECMA, or ANSI standards, do not exhibit the longevity, or performance at temperature, available from diskettes sourced from reputable manufacturers.
- **3.** Every six months (or more often in dusty or harsh environments), use a suitable cleaning diskette on the recording heads.
  - 1.44 Mbyte floppy disk drives use a "dry" cleaning diskette. The recomended cleaning disk kit is MIPOX FCD-R0I-35

### **CAUTION**

### **USE CORRECT DISK CLEANING MATERIALS**

Refer to TEAC FD-235HF-7291 Micro Floppy Disk Drive Specification Never use "wet" cleaning diskettes on these drives. These are not suitable.

Failure to comply with these instructions may result in product damage.

- 120 Mbyte LS120 Super Disk Drive use a suitable "wet" cleaning diskette. We recomend dry cleaning kit IMATION 41066-1PK.
- 4. For critical applications, do not continually re-use the same diskette.
- 5. To minimise the risk of damaged or worn media, replace with new disks every 4 months.
- 6. Insert and remove diskette only when the "In Use" warning light is off.
- 7. Only touch the diskette on its cover **NEVER** touch the recording media.
- 8. Do not place magnets near diskette.
- **9.** Store diskette in a secure area, your data is valuable and you must protect the diskette from extremes of temperature, moisture and dust.
- 10. Never leave a diskette in the drive for a more than 2 months if not recording.
- 11. Turn off 'Auto Sensing', in the disk menu, when not logging to disk.

### **Cleaning Procedure**

### LS120 disk drives.

Wet cleaning disk surface with 2 to 3 drops of cleaning fluid, follow instructions on the packet. (Dry cleaning only available for U.S.).

Insert the disk, wait for the disk drive light to go out, remove and repeat three times.

### Floppy drives

The Mipox cleaning disk comes complete with a cleaning instruction sheet.

#### Zip drives

lomega Zip drive heads are manufactured to maintain their quality without the use of any cleaning device or cleaning service. The use of head cleaning disks or kits will dammage your Zip drive.

#### PC Card drives

Flash cards are all solid state and require no cleaning, but always follow manufacturers instructions. Hard drives are sealed and require no cleaning, but always follow manufacturers instructions.

### Backlights

1. At room temperature the backlight MTTF is 22,000 hrs. The MTTFL is 10,000 hrs,

MTTF is defined as the time at which 50% of a batch of backlights remain in excess of half their original brightness i.e. a display has a greater than 50% chance of being half its original brightness at 22,000 hrs old.

MTTFL is defined as the time at which 90% of a batch of backlights remain in excess of half their original brightness i.e. a display has greater than 90% chance of being half its original brightness at 10,000 hrs old

- 2. At extended temperatures these times are reduced.
- 3. The backlight is a consumable item, and will NOT live forever.
- 4. A maintenance schedule of exchanging backlights every 12 months, is recommended for customers who are particularly keen to keep displays at best brightness.
- Brightness control is available on the SIREC DM and SIREC DH. This is set to approximately 75% of full brightness when leaving the factory, which approximately doubles backlight life. (Square law applies).

### **Operating Temperature**

Operating temperatures are described in *"Specifications" on page 8*. Prolonged operation at temperatures over 50 °C will cause degradation of the display and may lead to other damage.

If the unit has been moved from a cold environment into a warm one, ensure that the unit has reached a minimum temperature of 12 °C or is left to stand for 1 hour at room temperature before applying power, to ensure no condensation remains in the unit.

### Front Panel

Care should be taken with the front panel when handling the unit. Sharp and hard objects may pierce the front panel and damage the display. Abrasive materials will damage the front panel.

### Calibration

It is recommended that Recorder calibration is checked at least every year, or in accordance with your industry regulations, to ensure maximum accuracy. *See "Calibrate Input (Fast Scanning and Linear cards only)" on page 69.* 

## **Screen Designer**

### - The Power of Ultimate Design -

Welcome to *Screen Designer* for **SIREC DM** and **SIREC DH** recorders. A complete software tool with total design flexibility to produce the ultimate in customised display layouts.

*Screen Designer* enables the customer to design unique display for transfer on to the recorder screen. Screen layouts can be created using any combination of indicators such as trending Charts, Digital Panel Meters (DPM), Bargraphs, Bitmaps, Digital pictures and Plant diagrams. Flexibility allows each type of indicator to have elements of its appearance changed to create an individual presentation.

The *Screen Designer* software design package is compatible with both **SIREC DM** and **SIREC DH** recorders so layouts can be transferred on to single or multiple recorders giving continuity and standardisation of process data.

This software can be used in conjunction with the SIREC D - Software.



### Why do you need Screen Designer?

*Screen Designer* has been developed to meet the ever increasing demand for instant information which is customised for efficient operator interpretation. This software tool enables the user to quickly develop totally customised screens displaying easy to read data.

The recorders screen can become a complex display of information, monitoring readings and acquiring data. Use *Screen Designer* to display data for clear and precise presentation of process data.

### How does it work?

Graphical devices, called *Widgets*, are positioned on to a blank template representing the recorders screen. The widgets are made up from individual objects which can be modified to suit the users requirements. Each widget displays data in different formats e.g. Chart, Bargraph, or Digital readouts. These can be used in conjunction with Bitmaps to create an exclusive screen design. A widget interprets the different ways to display data activity on the recorders screen. The custom screen layouts will be stored in the Flash Memory of the recorder for those having the 8MByte processor card as well as the battery backed memory.

Contact your supplier for more details on the new *Screen Designer* package and updating your recorder with custom screen and mimic capabilities.



### Examples of screen designs on a SIREC DM.





## Appendix A - Quality Approvals

### CE Mark

**SIEMENS** recorders are compliant with Low Voltage Directive 72/23/EEC and amended by 93/68/EEC, and the Electromagnetic Capability Directive 89/336/EEC and amended by 91/263/EEC, 92/31/EEC, 93/68/EEC and 93/97/EEC.

## Appendix B - Battery Safety Data Sheet

### Location: Power Supply

Туре	3/V150H
Chemical System	NiOOH   KOH   MH - Rechargeable
Voltage	3.6 V

Cell Type	Typical Capacity (mAh)	Weight
V150H	150	19

		Approx Percentage (%) of total weight
	Nickel hydroxide - Ni(OH)2	10
Active Materials*	Hydrogen storage mischmetal alloy	10 - 11
	Potassium hydroxide - KOH	8
	Steel	40 -50
Passive Materials*	Metallic nickel	20 -25
	Plastic	3

\* All cell types are sealed button cells, no chemical hazard will be posed as long as the cell remains in sealed condition.

### NB. See "Battery Charging" on page 19.

### **Safety Guideline**

- Keep out of the reach of children. If swallowed, contact a doctor at once.
- Do not incinerate or mutilate, may burst or release toxic materials.
- Do not short circuit, may cause burns.
- · Do not solder the battery directly.
- Observe charging temperature: 0 to +65°C.
- Either battery compartment or battery connector should have a design that makes it impossible to place the battery in reverse polarity.
- Battery of different electrochemical system, grades, or brands should not be mixed.
- Battery disposal method should be in accordance with local and state regulations.

V150H is UL recognised component: category BBET2, file no. MH13664.

### Location: Processor Board

Туре	6032
IEC	CR2032
System	Li/MnO2 /org.elyt.
Voltage	3.0 V

Cell Type	Typical Capacity (mAh)	Weight
6032	18 mAh	3 gms

		Approx Percentage (%) of total weight
Active Materials	Maganese dioxide (mnO2)	29
	Propylen carbonate (PC)	4.3
	1,2 Dimethoxiethan (DME)	2.1
	Lithium metal (Li)	2
	Carbon (C)	0.9
	Lithium perchlorate (LiCIO)	0.3
Passive Materials	Stainless steel	57.6
	Plastic	3.8

### **Safety Guideline**

- Keep batteries out of the reach of children, especially those batteries fitting within the limits of the truncated cylinder as defined in ISO/DP 8124/2.2 page 17.
- In the case of ingestion of a cell or battery the person involved should seek medical assistance promptly.
- It is of extreme importance that batteries are inserted into equipment correctly with regard to polarity (+ and -).
- Do not attempt to revive used batteries by heating, charging or other means.
- Do not dispose of batteries in fire.
- Do not dismantle batteries.
- Newly purchased batteries should not be mixed with partially exhausted ones. Batteries of different electrochemical systems, grades or brands should not be mixed. Failure to observe these precautions may result in some batteries in a set being driven beyond their normal exhaustion point and thus increase the possibility of leakage.
- Do not short circuit batteries.

## Appendix C -Thermocouple Connections

The different methods for connecting thermocouples according to the type of reference are shown below.

### Internal Reference



**Internal Reference** is the reference junction where the thermocouple is connected to the input terminals of the recorder, and the temperature at this junction is being measured by a temperature sensor on the rear panel of the recorder. The reading from this sensor is read off against a value taken from the thermocouple table, which corresponds to the type of thermocouple being used. The corresponding reading in volts for the temperature measured by the sensor is then used as a reference for the reading from the thermocouple.

### External Reference @ 0°C



**External Reference @ 0^{\circ}C is maintainted by keeping the reference junction at 0 °C then the negative input is acting as a 0 Volt reference so the voltage reading from the thermocouple can be passed directly to the polynomial where the corresponding temperature reading can be found.** 

### External Reference @ Specified Temperature



**External Reference @ specified temperature** is the reference junction can be kept at a constant known temperature other than 0°C this temperature can be specified in the setup menus. This reference temperature is then used in the same way as the reading from the temperature sensor using the **Internal Reference** method.

### **External Input Reference**



*External Input Reference* is the reference temperature reading in this method is provided by a separate temperature measuring device connected to another input. This input is processed in the normal way and then passed back into the thermocouple signal processing system as a temperature reading.
# Appendix D- Maths Expressions

All **SIREC DH** recorders are shipped with Full Maths functionallity. The **SIREC DM** has only limited Maths functions as standard. The full Maths expression package can be purchased for the **SIREC DM** as an option/upgrade at any time.

**NB.** All the Maths Functions are listed in this section, those marked with an <sup>\*</sup> are fitted as standard to the **SIREC DM**.

A Maths expression is made up of a number of terms. A term is the smallest valid component in a maths expression and can be a variable, operator or function. Certain operators and functions have the same effect in a maths expression - for example, **\$** or **SQRT** will both perform the square root of an operand.

An operand may be a constant (i.e. a fixed number) or a *variable*. The variables that can be used are described below.

In the following examples P1 (Pen 1) equals the result of the maths expression shown in the shaded area. A pen number (P1) will be automatically entered when a pen is selected.

•*An* - The letter 'A' followed by a number causes the reading taken from an analogue input (denoted by the number) to be inserted in the maths expression. In this example, the readings from Analogue Input 1 are being displayed on Pen 1.

•*In* - The letter 'I' followed by a number causes the reading taken from a digital input (denoted by the number) to be inserted in the maths expression. In

this example, the result of digital input 1 multiplied by digital input 2 is displayed on Pen 9. As digital inputs are read as either 1 or 0, the result of this maths expression will effectively be an AND function (i.e. digital inputs 1 and 2 must both be 1 for the value displayed on Pen 9 to be 1 - see *"Boolean Expressions" on page 142*).

•*On* - The letter 'O' followed by a number causes the state of a Relay output (denoted by the number) to be inserted in the maths expression. A Relay output is read as 1 when active and 0 when inactive.

•Operators - can be either unary or binary. A unary operator requires one operand after it to make a valid expression, whereas a binary operator requires an operand on either side. For example # is a unary operator, as in #2 (2 squared), whereas \* is a binary operator, as in 2\*3 (2 multiplied by 3).

•A new feature on the **SIREC DM** and the **SIREC DH** is MU (Memory use) DU, (Disk use) and PU (PC card use) gives a percentage reading of disk or memory space used.

NB. When entering the MU and DU feature using **SIREC D** - **Software**, ensure the Complex Variables box is ticked.



P1= MI



P1= 11\*12

The available functions and operators for maths expressions are described below. Where a function and operator have the same effect they are listed together. A U after the operator denotes a unary operator and a B denotes a binary operator.

Std	FUNCTION	EXPRESSION	EXAMPLE	DISPLAY
*	+	Add Operator + (B)	Analogue Input 1 added to Analogue Input 4 displayed on Pen 1	P1 = A1+A4
*	-	Subtract. Operator - (B)	Analogue Input 1 subtracted from Analogue 2 displayed on Pen 1	P1 = A2 - A1
*	-	Negate. Operator - (U)	The sign of the value Analogue Input 1is reversed. A reading of 6 would be displayed as -6 and vice versa	P1 = -A1
*	*	Multiply. Operator * (B)	The value of Analogue Input 2 multiplied by two	P1 = <mark>A2*2</mark>
*	1	Divide. Operator: / (B)	Analogue Input 1 divided by Analogue Input 3	P1 = A1/A3
	SQRT	Square Root. Function: SQRT Operator: \$(U)	Pen 1 displaying the square root of Input 3 added to Input 4	P1 = <mark>SQRT[A3+A4]</mark>
	SQ	Square. Function SQ Operator: # (U)	The value of Input 3 squared and displayed on Pen 1	P1 = <mark>SQ[A3]</mark>
	ROUND	Round. Function ROUND	The value of Analogue Input 2 divided by four and rounded to the nearest whole number	P1 = ROUND[A2/4]
	RECIPROCAL	Reciprocal. Operator! (U)	The reciprocal of the value of Analogue Input 2 is displayed on Pen 1. (An alternative way of writing this expression would be 1 / A2).	P1 = <mark>! A2</mark>

.

Std	FUNCTION	EXPRESSION	EXAMPLE	DISPLAY
	ABS	Absolute. Function ABS Operator: & (U)	The result of Input 4 subtracted from Input 1 is always considered as positive. If A1 = 2, and A4 = 3.5, the value displayed on Pen 1 would be 1.5 not -1.5.	P1 = <mark>ABS[A1-A4]</mark>
	т	Assigns the Totalised value of a Pen	Pen 1 displays the Total of Pen 2 divided by 10 NB:Do not omit the divider (10), even if it is 1	P1 = T[2,10]
	LOG	Logarithm to base 10. Function: LOG Operator: @ (U)	Logarithmic value (LOG10) of Input 1 displayed on Pen 1.	P1 = LOG[A1]
	LN	Natural logarithm. Function: LN	Natural logarithmic value (loge) of Input 2 displayed on Pen 1.	P1 = LN[A2]
	LO	Low value. Function: LO	Pen 1 displays whichever is the lowest value out of Input 1 and Input 3. Note the inputs being compared are separated by a comma.	P1 = LO[A1,A3]
	HI	High value. Function: HI	Pen 1 displays the highest value out of Input 1 and Input 3.	P1 = <mark>HI[A1,A3]</mark>
	ROOT	Root. Operator: ~ (B)	The third root value of Input 1 displayed on Pen 1.	P1 = <mark>A1~ 3</mark>
	POWER	Power. Operator: ^ (B)	The value of Input 2 to the power of 3 (or cubed) displayed on Pen 1.	P1 = A2^ 3
	MODULUS	Modulus Operator: <b>%</b> (B)	The value of Input 2 (A2) is divided by 20 and the remainder ONLY is displayed on Pen 1. The signal will be within 0-19.	P1 = <mark>A2%2O</mark>
	OVER	Over	If the analogue input 'A1' is greater than '10' then P1 will return the value of A1. Returns '0' if less than'10'.	P1 = OVER[A1,10]
	UNDER	Under	If the analogue input 'A1' is less than '10' P1 will return the value of A1. Returns '0' if greater than'10'.	P1 = UNDER[A1,10]

Std	FUNCTION	EXPRESSION	EXAMPLE DISPLAY	
	INSIDE	Inside range	P1 will equal 'X' when 'x' stays within the ranges of 'y' and 'z'. P1 will return '0' if 'x' is not within the ranges of 'y' and 'z'.	P1 = INSIDE[x,y,z]
	OUTSIDE	Outside range	P1 will equal 'X' when 'x' goes outside the ranges of 'y' and 'z'. P1 will return '0' if 'x' is not outside the ranges of 'y' and 'z'.	P1 = OUTSIDE[x,y,z]
	SIN	Sine	The value of P1 equals the Sin of A1 A1 is in radians (2pi radians = 360 <sup>o</sup> C)	P1 = <mark>SIN[A1]</mark>
	COS	Cosine	The value of P1 equals the cosine of A1 A1 is in radians (2pi radians = 360 <sup>o</sup> C)	P1 = <mark>COS[A1]</mark>
	TAN	Tangent	The value of P1 equals the tangent of A1 A1 is in radians (2pi radians = 360 <sup>o</sup> C)	P1 = TAN[A1]
	F2C	F2C	Converts Fahrenheit to Celsius	P1 = F2C[P2]
	C2F	C2F	Converts Celsius to Fahrenheit	P1 = C2F[P2]
*	Α	Indexed analogue	P1 is equal to the indexed analogue input 1+I1 (If I1 = 1, P1 = A2) (If I1= O, P1 = A1)	P1 = <mark>A[1+I1]</mark>
	Ι	Indexed digital input	P1 is equal to the indexed digital input of 1 + O1 (If O1 is 1, P1 = I2)	P1 = <mark>I[1+O1]</mark>
	0	Indexed relay output	P1 is equal to the indexed relay output of 1-A1 (If A1 = O, P1 = O1)	P1 = <mark>0[1-A1]</mark>
	EVAL	Evaluate	Returns 0 if x = O, otherwise returns 1	P1 = <mark>EVAL[x]</mark>
	RAV	Rolling Average. Function: R	P1 displays the rolling average of: x = analogue input eg. A1 y = number of samples, Max 500 z = sample interval (ms)	P1 = <mark>RAV[x,y,z]</mark>

Std	FUNCTION	EXPRESSION	EXAMPLE DISPLAY	
	DELAY	Delayed value	P1 equals the 'Delay' of input A1, number of samples (10), every second (1000 ms)	P1 = DELAY[A1,10,1000]
	EXP	Expotential	Calculates the value of the exponentional. (P1 = 7.389056)	P1 = EXP [2]
	FL	Floor	Rounds down to the nearest whole number	P1 = <mark>FL[x]</mark>
	CE	Ceiling	Rounds up to the nearest whole number	P1 = <mark>CE[x]</mark>
*	CJC	Cold Junction Compensator	P1 displays the value of the CJC 'x' is the board number from 1 to 4	P1 = CJC[x]
	CA	Alarm counter	Where 'x' is the Alarm number, P1 will return the alarm count value	P1 = CAx
	CD	Digital counter	Where 'x' is the Digital input number, P1 will return the Digital count value	P1 = CDx
	CE	Event counter	Where 'x' is the Event number, P1 will return the Event count value	P1 = CEx
	CU	User counter	Where 'x' is the User counter number, P1 will return the User count value	P1 = <mark>CUx</mark>
	ASIN	Inverse of SIN	The value of P1 equals the inverse SIN of A1. A1 is in radians (2pi radians = 360 <sup>0</sup> C)	P1 = <mark>ASIN[A1]</mark>
	ACOS	Inverse of COS	The value of P1 equals the inverse COS of A1. A1 is in radians (2pi radians = 360 <sup>o</sup> C)	P1 = ACOS[A1]
	ATAN	Inverse of TAN	The value of P1 equals the inverse TAN of A1. A1 is in radians (2pi radians = 360 <sup>0</sup> C)	P1 = <mark>ATAN[A1]</mark>
	SINH	Hyperbolic SIN of 'x'	The value of P1 equals the hyperbolic SIN of A1. A1 is in radians (2pi radians = 360 <sup>o</sup> C)	P1 = SINH[A1]
	COSH	Hyperbolic COS of 'x'	The value of P1 equals the hyperbolic COS of A1. A1 is in radians (2pi radians = 360 <sup>o</sup> C)	P1 = COSH[A1]

Std	FUNCTION	EXPRESSION	EXAMPLE	DISPLAY
	TANH	Hyperbolic TAN of 'x'	The value of P1 equals the hyperbolic TAN of A1. A1 is in radians (2pi radians = 360 <sup>o</sup> C)	P1 = TANH[A1]
	ASINH	Inverse hyperbolic SIN of 'x'	The value of P1 equals the inverse hyperbolic SIN of A1. A1 is in radians (2pi radians = 360 <sup>o</sup> C)	P1 = ASINH[A1]
	ACOSH	Inverse hyperbolic COS of 'x'	The value of P1 equals the inverse hyperbolic COS of A1. A1 is in radians (2pi radians = 360 <sup>o</sup> C)	P1 = ACOSH[A1]
	ATANH	Inverse hyperbolic TAN of 'x'	The value of P1 equals the inverse hyperbolic TAN of A1. A1 is in radians (2pi radians = 360 <sup>o</sup> C)	P1 = <mark>ATANH[A1]</mark>
	AL	Alarm Status	P1 displays the Alarm status for AL1. 64 alarms available, AL1 to AL64 Returns '1' for an active alarm and '0' for an inactive alarm	P1 = AL1

### **Complex Expressions**

There is a limit of 20 operators and 20 values that can be processed as well as a maximum nesting of 10 for all maths expressions. Therefore more complex maths expressions must be split over two or more pens.

Nesting example:

### Constants

A **Constant** can be added anywhere in the Maths equation ony using **SIREC D** - **Software**.

Here are 2 examples of constants that can be entered as follows:

For **PI** enter 3.14159 For **g** (gravity) enter 9.80665

### **Boolean Expressions**

Boolean expressions can be performed using Relay output (**O**) and Digital input (**I**) variables. At a basic level *AND* and *OR* functions can be performed by using the \* and + operators respectively between the above variables. More significantly, these variables and operators can be used to enable or disable certain segments of a maths expression, as illustrated in the following example.

If Pen 1 (P1) equals output channel 4 (O4) and fail safe is On with no alarm triggered, the relay will be energised and P1 will return 1.

When using output relays in a maths expression be aware the maths is reporting the literal state of the relay.

Maths and Fail Safe

P1 = #(SQRT[A3])

$$P1 = #(\$(A3))$$

(an example: if 
$$P1 = 2(A1) + 6(A2) / 2 * 5 (A3)$$
 this would equate to  $6 / 2 * 5 + 2 = 17$ ).  
Ensure the order of operations are followed, Brackets, Exponent, Division, Multiplication, Addition then Subtraction last, from left to right.

where 'r' is the result of the calculation performed on the preceding line. Use round brackets to change the order of precedence - e.g. P1 = A1 + (A2/2) \* A3 would give a dif-

ferent result from the above example as A2 is divided by 2 before it is added to A1.

Spaces are not recognised in maths expressions and the expression can be written anywhere within the 250 character text field.

2% increase is ignored?

More than one set of brackets can be used in a maths expression. For example, if you wanted the value of the square root of Analogue Input 3 to be rounded to the nearest whole number the expression would be written in one of three ways as shown opposite.

In the first and third example the round brackets surrounding A3 can be omitted they are included to make the expression easier to understand.

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2. Set the maths expression for Analogue Input 2 as P2 = A2 - ((A1/50) \* O1). This means that when the temperature of Kiln 1 is below  $750^{\circ}$ C, O1 = 0 so the above expression will be P2 = A2.

1. A high alarm on Analogue Input 1 is set so that when the temperature reaches above

Example:- The temperatures of two adjacent kilns are being monitored. Kiln 1 is being monitored on Analogue Input 1 of a recorder, and Kiln 2 on Analogue Input 2. It is noticeable that when Kiln 1 reaches a temperature above 750 °C, the Kiln 2 temperature increases by 2% of the Kiln 1 temperature. How can the recorder be set up so that this

When the temperature is above 75 0°C, O1 = 1 so the term A1/50 (which is 2% of the value of A1) will be subtracted from the value of A2. This will give the temperature of Kiln 2 as it would be without the effect of Kiln 1.

for the expression 
$$P1 = A1 + A2/2 * A3$$
, the sequence of calculations would run as fol-  
lows:-  
r/2, then r\*A3, then A1 + A2

Calculations are performed in the order in which they are written from left to right. So





### **Extra / Virtual Pens**

Extra, maths or Virtual mean all the same thing, a spare pen to use for dispalying a Maths expression, whether it be a totaliser or a simple expression, storing data or dispalying duplicat pen information. Up to 16 extra/virtual pens are available with the **SIREC DM** and 32 extra/virtual pens with the **SIREC DH** when the maths option is purchased.

The maths option gives us the ability to input the information we need to display the totals and it gives us extra/virtual pens. Virtual pens are ones labeled P33 and higher and are used with math equations.

A Virtual or Extra pen can be used to display the total value of another pen using a maths expression. See "Totaliser" on page 95.

#### Storing redundant data

Each real pen can only be logged to one of the drives. If you require the same pen to be logged to both drives, use an extra pen. The extra pen can be named to identify it as a duplicate. Virtual or extra pens can be used for redundant data storage by setting up a virtual pen to record data to a different storage media, eg. PC card or floppy disk.

# Appendix E- Transmitter Power Supply

# Current Output Transmitters

The *Transmitter Power Supply* is intended to power transmitters or transducers whose output signal is then fed back into the recorder for measuring.

### SIREC DM

The **SIREC DM** has a transmitter power supply that will supply a maximum of 200 mA @ 24 V+/- 1 V.

Connections to transmitters are shown below: See "Transmitter Power Supply Card" on page 32.



If more than one transmitter is connected then the measuring inputs for those channels will no longer be isolated from each other.

# Voltage Output Transducers

### SIREC DM

Voltage transducers may also be powered from this supply. Maximum current is 200 mA total @ 24 V.

Connections to transducers are shown below. See "Transmitter Power Supply Card" on page 32.



# **Current Output Transmitters**

### SIREC DH

The **SIREC DH** has the same system but is capable of supplying a total of 1 A @ 24 V and has 10-ve and 10+ve connections on the rear of the unit. *See "Transmitter Power Supply Card" on page 32.* 



# Voltage Output Transducers

### SIREC DH

Connections to transmitters are shown below: See "Transmitter Power Supply Card" on page 32.



# Appendix F- Fuzzy Logging

## What is Fuzzy Logging?

*Fuzzy Logging* is a real time Data Compression technique. *Patent no. US 6,405,155 B2*, developed at **SIEMENS** as an alternative to the more standard methods of recording data.

Paperless Recorders are primarily used for exception recording. They spend most of their life trending and recording straight lines. Fuzzy Logging has been developed to improve the efficiency of data storage, and is particularly effective in exception recording examples where normal operation consists of generally static inputs.

Fuzzy Logging looks for straight lines in the data stream, in real time, whether they are horizontal, climbing or descending. A straight line made up of say 10 points can be equally well represented by 2 points, one at either end, the other 8 points are redundant. Fuzzy logging works by creating straight lines in the data and discarding redundant points.

### What's it for?

..... To help the user in the trade off between Scan Rate, Disk capacity and Recording Time, after all the 'Pie' is only so big.

Fuzzy Logging has been developed to help maximise all three sections, in effect increasing the size of the 'Pie'.



The result is a technique that deliv-

ers a host of real world benefits over the more traditional recording methods.

- 1. Disks take longer to fill changed less frequently, less site visits.
- Faster scan rates can be used for any given disk size giving greater resolution on the process.
- 3. Recording time can be extended.
- 4. Less hard disk memory required for archiving on the PC.
- 5. Quicker graphing of data.
- 6. Smaller data files for remote collection.

# OK. How does it work?

Fuzzy Logging does not log data points that form part of a straight line. The technique is best illustrated by the diagram below:



#### Diagram 1

Points marked: O are **NOT** logged, as they lie on an 'imaginary' straight line between points marked:

The graph of the Fuzzy Logged data, looks identical to the graph of the sampled data, but has taken *less than half the points* to build it.

## Sounds Great! But what about 'Spikes' on my trend line? Won't it miss them?

**NO**, you will not miss any 'Spikes', 'Glitches' or 'Transients' – these are what you need to see!

As Fuzzy Logging is an adaptive technique, it will log as fast as it needs to in order to capture everything.

Although not all points are logged, the base 'Scan Rate' of the input is the same as if you were using a standard logging technique.

## OK, but what about slowly drifting inputs?

Again – **No Problem**. The algorithm is processed in 'Real Time', i.e. as the reading is taken. As it already knows the previous logged readings it can calculate where the next point should be (assuming it's on a straight line) – if the measured value does not equal the predicted value, the point is logged as it no longer forms part of the straight line.

Fuzzy Logging, looks for straight lines - at any angle. Not just on the horizontal.

## I'm convinced. Do you have any examples?

Example 1.) Flow & Pressure Measurement of Mains Water Pressure

A recorder was installed, to monitor the flow of a mains water supply. At peak demand the mains pressure had been subject to sharp drops in pressure and flow rate, and it was necessary to find the cause of the problem.

- The recorder had to have a fast scan rate, in order to capture the 'glitches'.
- The recording period would be over many days if not weeks, so storage capacity was at a premium.

A fast scan rate using the standard sampling method would result in a disk life of about a day, which was not acceptable.

As this application consists of long periods of little activity (relatively constant flow rate), and short periods of high activity (rapidly changing flow rate), it is ideally suited to Fuzzy Logging.

During the hours of stable flow where the flow rate remained more or less constant, the Fuzzy Logging technique would give compression ratios up to 100 times. However, as soon as a glitch appeared the fast sampling rate was able to capture and store all the points.

Example 2.) Cold Storage Temperature Measurement

A recorder was required to help track random and rapid temperature changes within the cold storage rooms. Conventional sample recording had shown that temperature variations were present, but was not of high enough resolution to pinpoint the cause.

Again as in example 1), the measured inputs would show long periods of stable constant readings, interspersed with small sharp increases in temperature. In order to track the cause of these variations, it was necessary to maximise the time resolution of the data. This application was ideally suited to the Fuzzy Logging data storage technique, as the periods of inactivity would result in compression rates of over 50 times.

#### Example 3.) Logged Data Example

The diagram below is a sample of actual logged data in both the Fuzzy Logging method (top) and Sample Logging method (bottom), derived from the same analogue input.

It provides an excellent illustration of how less data points can be used to construct an identical trace.



#### Diagram 2.

Note. This data extract was taken from a 56 hour temperature run, which resulted in approximately 1 Mbyte of sample data, and approximately 40 Kbyte of Fuzzy Logged data.

A compression ratio of 25 times!!

## Anything else it can do?

Yes! Fuzzy Logging can be used as a 'One Hit' recording button.

In applications where the measured process is new or the ideal scan rate is unknown Fuzzy Logging is ideal, as it adapts the log rate to the input signal, and can therefore find the optimum logging rate for you.

# Appendix G - F sub 0 Sterilisation

### The significance of F0

The F0 value is used in the pharmaceutical and related industries in the sterilisation of items. A paper on the method is available at http://www.fedegari.com/protech/protech.htm, but a brief summary is included here to give the essence of the meaning of the terms used.

When items are subjected to sterilisation by heating, the rate at which microorganisms are killed is dependent on the temperature.

Traditionally items were sterilised by holding them at 250 °F (= 121.11 °C), and the F0 value for a sterilisation is simply the equivalent time at this temperature that would produce the same effect. For many "average" micro-organisms each minute at 121.11 °C reduces the number present by a factor of 10, so a 15-minute hold at this temperature would reduce the number by a factor of 1^15.



If it were possible to heat a sample from ambient to 121.11 °C in 1 second, hold it there for 15 minutes, and then cool it back to ambient in 1 second, the temperature / time profile would look something like the trace in *Figure 1 on page 153* and the F0 value would be 15, representing 15 minutes at 121.11 °C.

In practice, of course, to reach this temperature the object would have to be subject to an initial heating period up to that temperature, and later a cooling period back down again to ambient temperature, more like the profile shown in *Figure 2 on page 153*. During all this heating up, holding at temperature, and subsequent cooling, micro-organisms will be being killed at different rates, and the F0 value is calculated by summing the effect at each temperature (provided it is over some defined starting temperature - see below).

This calculation is performed by using the expression,

where T is the temperature in °C and  $\Delta t$  is the time spent at that temperature. The z factor that appears in this equation is the temperature coefficient for the destruction of micro-organisms, and is the increase in tempera-

ture, in °C, that produces a 10-fold increase in sterilisation rate.  $F 0 = \Delta t \sum 10^{\frac{T-121.11}{z}}$ 

This summation is only performed once the sample temperature has reached some specified starting temperature. For example in *Figure 2 on page 153* if this starting temperature has been set to 100 °C (a common value) then the  $F_0$  summation would begin at t = 8 minutes when the temperature first reaches this value.

Because of this small, but increasing contribution to F0 once T reaches 100 °C, and the fact that in this trace the temperature exceeds 121.1 °C, the F0 value reaches 15 at time t = 20 minutes, at which point the sterilisation is complete, and cooling begins.

For some applications it is allowed to report the  $F_0$  value that is finally achieved as the sample cools back to the start temperature, in this example 100 °C, and so the contribution under the curve up to t = 22 minutes would be included in the reported F0. The final  $F_0$  value might then be 16.1, say, with 15 having been achieved up to t = 20 minutes, and the extra 1.1 having accumulated during the cooling back to 100 °C between t = 20 minutes and t = 22 minutes.

The terms used in setting up the F0 totaliser, together with their default values, are summarised in this table.

Term	Definition	Default values	Allowed Range
F0	The equivalent time in minutes at 121.11 °C that would produce the same degree of sterilisation	15	1 - 999
z factor	The temperature increase in °C that will produce a 10-fold increase in the rate of sterilisation	10	5 - 20
Start temperature	The temperature in °C above which the contributions to F0 can be counted	100	90 - 120
Include cooling phase	If TRUE, contributions to F0 can be included after the target value has been reached and while the tempera- ture is still above the start temperature. If FALSE, these contributions are not included	FALSE	-

# Application Notes

App. note no.	V5 Application Note	Number	lssue	Release date
1	Setting Up and Calibrating T/C	43-TV-07-01	3	Aug-02
2	Fuzzy logging	43-TV-07-02	2	Aug-02
3	Firmware upgrade	43-TV-07-03	3	Aug-02
4	Ethernet & E-mail (TMP)	43-TV-07-04	2	Aug-02
5	Database Management (TMP)	43-TV-07-05	3	Jan-03
6	Trendbus over Comms	43-TV-07-06	1	Aug-02
7	Ethernet via Modbus/TCP (TMP)	43-TV-07-07	2	Oct-02
8	OPC Overview (TMP)	43-TV-07-08	2	Oct-02
9	DCOM Configuration (TMP)	43-TV-07-09	1	Jan-03
10	Gaps in Trend Server Pro data	43-TV-07-10	1	Jan-03
11	Totalisers, Generic	43-TV-07-11	1	May-03
12	Barcode Reader	43-TV-07-12	1	July-03

### Application Notes for SIREC DH and SIREC DH recorders

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