



TELEDYNE
OLDHAM SIMTRONICS
Everywhereyoulook™

USER MANUAL

CPS_CPS 10 SYSTEM



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<https://teledynegasandflamedetection.com>



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GUARANTEE

- 2 years guarantee in normal conditions of use on parts and technical labour, return in our workshops, excluding consumables (sensors, filters, etc.).

General Information

Please read the following notice carefully before installation and start-up, paying particular attention to the end-user material safety instructions. This user's guide should be distributed to every individual involved in the installation, operation, maintenance or repair of the CPS system.

The information contained in this manual, the data and technical drawings are correct as of the date of publication. Should questions arise, please contact TELEDYNE OLDHAM SIMTRONICS for additional information.






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This manual is a translation of the French original. In case of discrepancy between the French version and any translated version, the French version shall take precedence and shall prevail in all matters pertaining to any relationship between the parties.

Safety Warnings

Pictogram labels have been placed on the central controller to call attention to general use safety precautions. These labels are an integral component of the central controller. Replace any label that has peeled off or become illegible. The meanings of these labels are explained below.

Icon	Significance
	This symbol indicates useful additional information.
	This symbol indicates: Earth ground connection.
	This symbol denotes: Protective earth terminal. A cable of the adequate diameter must be connected to ground and to the terminal having this symbol.
	This symbol denotes: Attention! In the present mode of use, failure to adhere to the instructions preceded by this symbol can result in a risk of electric shock and/or death.
	This symbol indicates: You must refer to the instructions.



European Union (and EEA) only. This symbol indicates that this product must not be discarded with household waste, as per the EEA directive (2002/96/EC) and your own national regulations.

This product must be disposed of at a collection point that is reserved for this purpose, for example, an official site for the collection of electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) in view of their recycling, or a point of exchange for authorized products that is accessible when you acquire a new product of the same type.

Any deviation as regards these recommendations for the disposal of this type of waste can have negative effects on the environment and public health, as these electric and electronic products generally contain substances that can be dangerous. Your full cooperation in the proper disposal of this product promotes a better use of natural resources.

Important Information

The modification of any piece of equipment or the use of any third party parts will automatically void all guarantees.

The central controller is intended to be used for precise applications of a technical nature. Exceeding the indicated values is strictly prohibited.

The use of the *CPS10* unit has been projected for the applications specified in the technical characteristics. Exceeding the indicated values cannot in any case be authorized.

Poisoning may result from exposure to substances as:

- silicones (e.g. waterproofing, adhesives, release agents, special oils and greases, certain medical products, commercial cleaning agents).
- tetraethyl lead (e.g. leaded petrol, particularly aviation petrol 'Avgas').
- sulfur compounds (sulfur dioxide, hydrogen sulfide).
- halogenated compounds (R134a, HFO, etc.).
- organo-phosphorus compounds (e.g. herbicides, insecticides, and phosphate esters in fireproof hydraulic fluids).

TELEDYNE OLDHAM SIMTRONICS recommends regular testing of fixed gas detection installations (read 6.4).



The installation of this product and all electrical connections should be performed by a qualified professional, in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and with the standards of authorities in the field.

Failure to observe these warnings may result in serious injury. Exercise great caution, particularly when working with electricity during installation (couplings, network connections).

CPS_CPS 10 SYSTEM

USER MANUAL



Table of Contents

1	Overview of the CPS System	1
1.1	The CPS central controller.....	3
1.2	Digital addressable modules	4
1.3	Digital linking	4
1.4	The COM_CPS software application	6
1.5	Architecture du système	7
2	Assembly / Installation	9
2.1	Installation of the CPS central controller.....	9
2.2	Installing digital modules	9
2.3	Connection of modules in a line.....	10
3	The CPS Central Measuring Controller	11
3.1	View of wall-mounted CPS	11
3.2	Overview of the Motherboard.....	12
3.3	Central controller electrical connections.....	13
3.4	The front panel circuit.....	19
3.5	COM_CPS Alarm thresholds.....	21
3.6	COM_CPS Alarm acknowledgement.....	22
4	Digital Modules	23
4.1	View of Digital Modules	23
4.2	Connecting Digital Modules	25
4.3	Configuring the communication settings.....	27
4.4	CPS 10 Detector Module	28
4.5	External relay module.....	29
4.6	COM_CPS Logic Input Module.....	33
4.7	COM_CPS Analog Outputs Module.....	34
5	Detailed Menus	37
5.1	Menu Tree.....	37
5.2	Start-up Phase.....	38

5.3	Control Menu	39
5.4	Acces code	43
5.5	System Menu	43
5.6	Maintenance Menu	46
6	Maintenance	53
6.1	Program transfer.....	53
6.2	Error messages.....	54
6.3	Checksum error.....	55
6.4	Testing and calibration of fixed installations.....	56
6.5	Central controller maintenance.....	60
7	Technical Specifications	61
7.1	CPS Central Controller.....	61
7.2	CPS 10 Sensor Module.....	62
7.3	CPS RM4 or RM8 Relay Module.....	63
7.4	CPS DI16 Logic Inputs Module.....	64
7.5	Module sorties analogiques CPS AO4.....	64
8	Annexes	65

1 Overview of the CPS System

The CPS (CAR PARK SYSTEM) system is designed to measure and monitor pollutants in underground parking facilities and tunnels.

The system consists of:

- a central controller for collecting readings and managing alarms;
- various addressable digital modules (sensor modules, relay modules, analog output modules, logic input modules);
- instruments and accessories to process alarms and actions

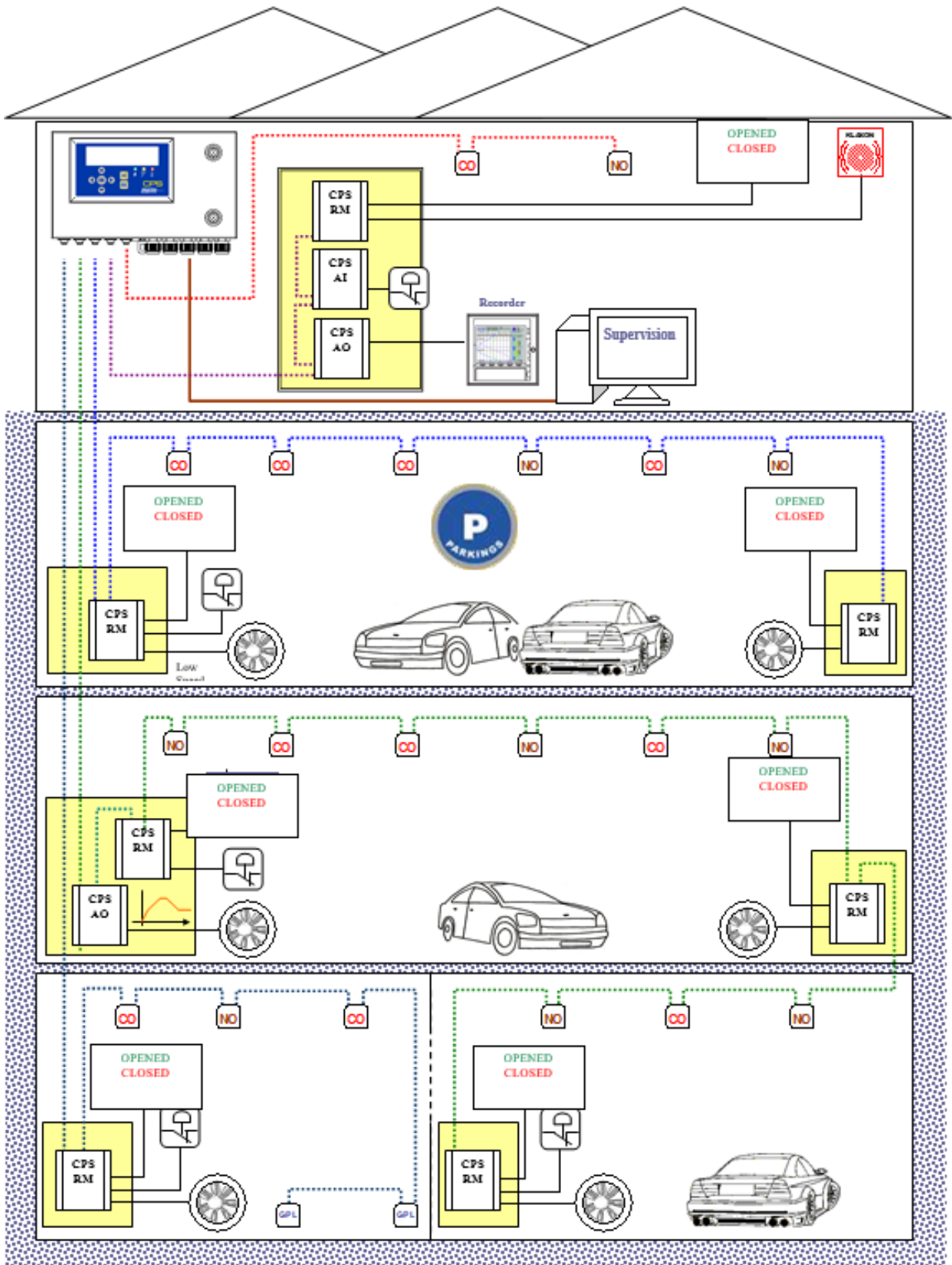
The CPS system can manage the detection of **10 different gases**, and all detectors are clearly localized and identified.

Data from each sensor is collected in the central controller in less than one second. If gas levels exceed the programmed limits, an audiovisual alarm is triggered and can activate the ventilation system in the affected area of the parking facility.

Use the **COM_CPS software** to program the central controller.

The system status can be quickly verified with semi-automatic calibration for various sensors.

Example of application « parking »



1.1 The CPS central controller



Figure 1: CPS

The central controller is available in a wall-mount version. It is designed to control:

- **256 digital modules** distributed over 8 lines, with a maximum of 32 modules per line;
- **256 addressable relays** max. distributed across all relay modules;
- **224 logic inputs** max. distributed across all logic input modules and relay modules.
- **256 analog outputs** max. distributed across 4 analog outputs modules.

Modules are connected through a digital RS-485 network using JBUS/MODBUS protocol.

The central controller connects to 256 toxic sensors, and **runs on only 24 Watts**.

The central controller can be connected to a supervision system via an RS-485 output interface using ModBus protocol.


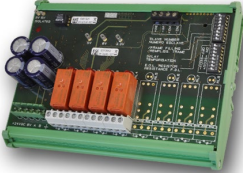
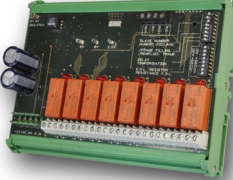
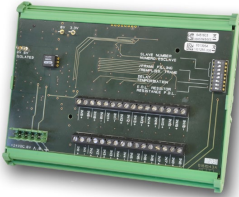

Optional features include:

- **a battery back-up**, ensuring continual operation in case of a power outage (approx. 1 hour for 50 TOX-type sensors);
- **an integrated printer** (rack-mounted version only) for recording alarms and events;
- **an external printer** (for both rack- and wall-mounted versions).



1.2 Digital addressable modules

Various digital addressable modules can be positioned on the same line.

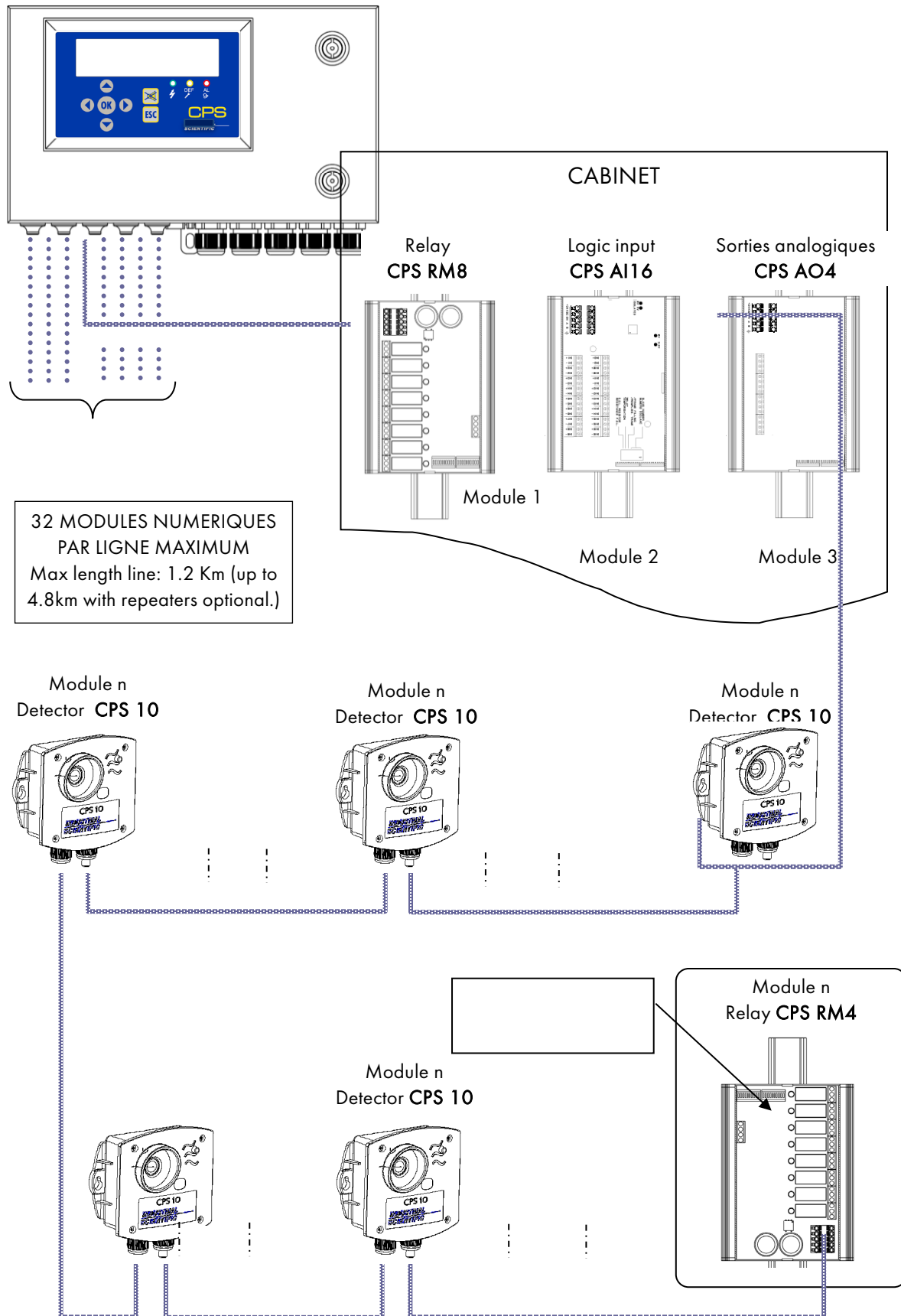
	<p>CPS 10</p>	<p>SENSOR MODULE CO, NO, NO2, CH4, LPG, ...</p>
<p>CPS RM4</p> 	<p>CPS RM8</p> 	<p>RELAY MODULE 4 relays + 2 LI* 8 relays + 2 LI* (*): LI = Logic Input</p>
	<p>CPS AI16</p>	<p>LOGIC INPUT MODULE 16 Logic Inputs</p>
	<p>CPS AO4</p>	<p>ANALOG OUTPUT MODULE 4 opto-isolated 4-20 mA outputs + 2 LI*</p>

1.3 Digital linking

Modules are linked in-line via an MPI 22 or equivalent RS-485 double twisted pair cable, at least 0.22 mm² in diameter. One pair supplies power to the module, the second pair is used for the digital RS-485 link.

TELEDYNE OLDHAM Simtronics – personnel should verify that the correct cable has been used in terms of type and capacity.

Figure 2



1.4 The *COM_CPS* software application

The *COM_CPS* software application is designed to help configure the CPS central measuring controller on a PC. *COM_CPS* software operations are addressed in a separate manual.

1.4.1 System and Hardware Requirements:

COM_CPS must be installed on a PC running Windows 2000 or Windows XP.

The minimum requirements to install *COM_CPS* are:

- Windows 98 SE, Windows NT, Windows 2000, Windows XP with 256 MB RAM, Windows VISTA.
- A CD-ROM drive
- At least 10 MB of free hard drive space
- A USB connection (cable not included) or a free RS-232 port (specific cable provided) to link the CPS central measuring controller to the PC.

Refer to the *COM_CPS* software instructions before installing or using the software, and before programming the central controller.

The *COM_CPS* software allows you to:

- configure one or more central controller(s) via PC;
- save settings and upload them later to the CPS central controller(s).
- view or modify central controller configuration data within the application.

The *COM_CPS* software can be used to modify the following main configuration settings:

- STEL and TWA calculations
- Predefined status tables printing times
- Conditions that would activate an internal buzzer
- Communication speed for the RS-485 series connection with a master device
- Settings for various sensors and alarm values
- Personalized sensor add-on options
- Delay settings
- Rising edge or falling edge triggers
- Average alarm integration time
- Verification of explosive gasses
- Creation of installation architecture: sensors/relays

COMCPS

Whenever this sign appears in front of a chapter, the functions described in that chapter are configured with the *COM_CPS* software.

1.5 Architecture du système

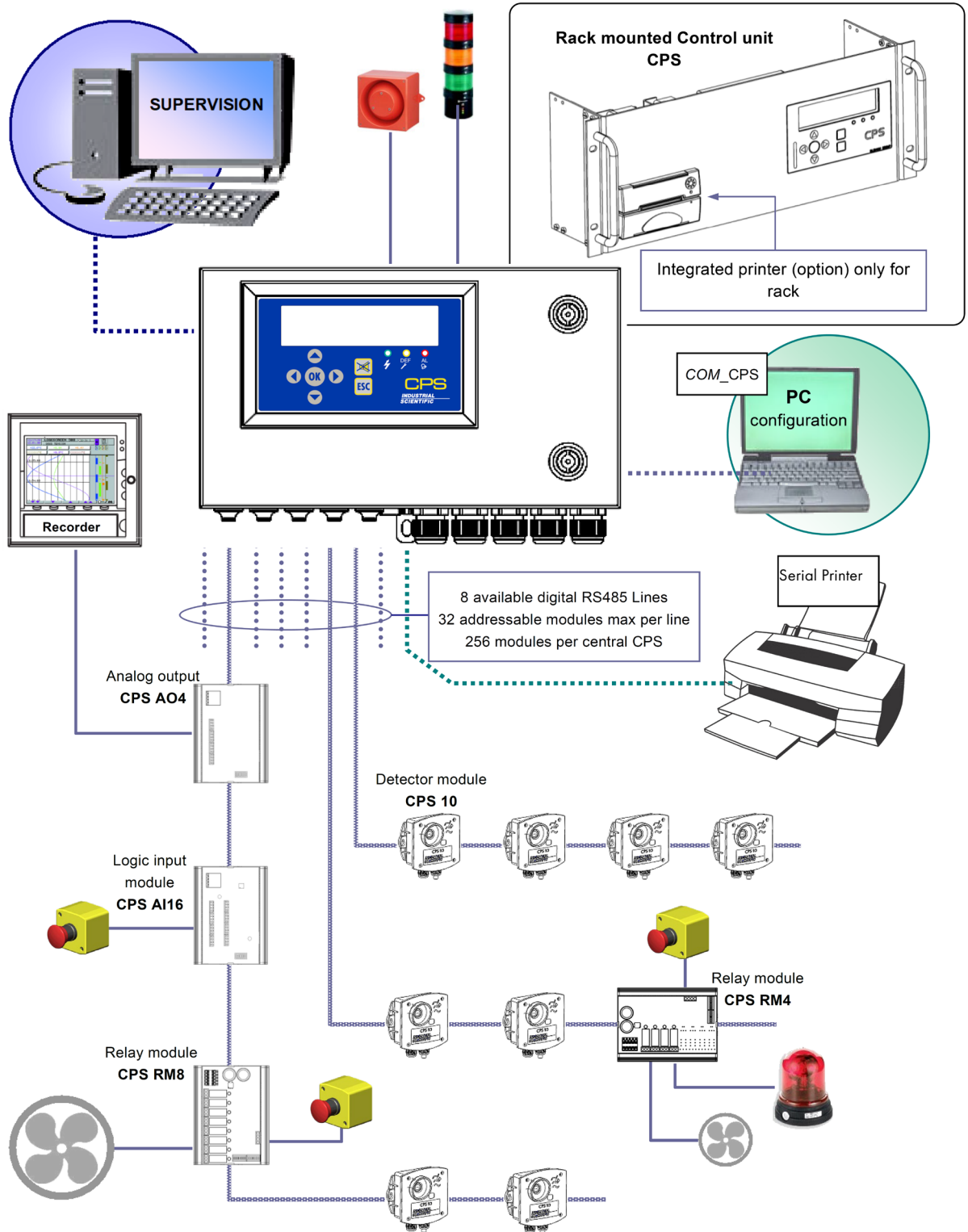


Figure 3

CPS_CPS 10 SYSTEM

USER MANUAL



2 Assembly / Installation

2.1 Installation of the CPS central controller

The CPS central controller should be installed in a dry, climate-controlled area protected from explosive gases and dust. Ideally, the station should be located in a secure, accessible location under surveillance (security office, control room, equipment room ...).

2.1.1 Mounting the metal wall casing

For the wall-mounted CPS in a metal case: The central controller cover opens at a 90° angle to the left. Make sure to leave adequate space to completely open the cover once the central controller is mounted.

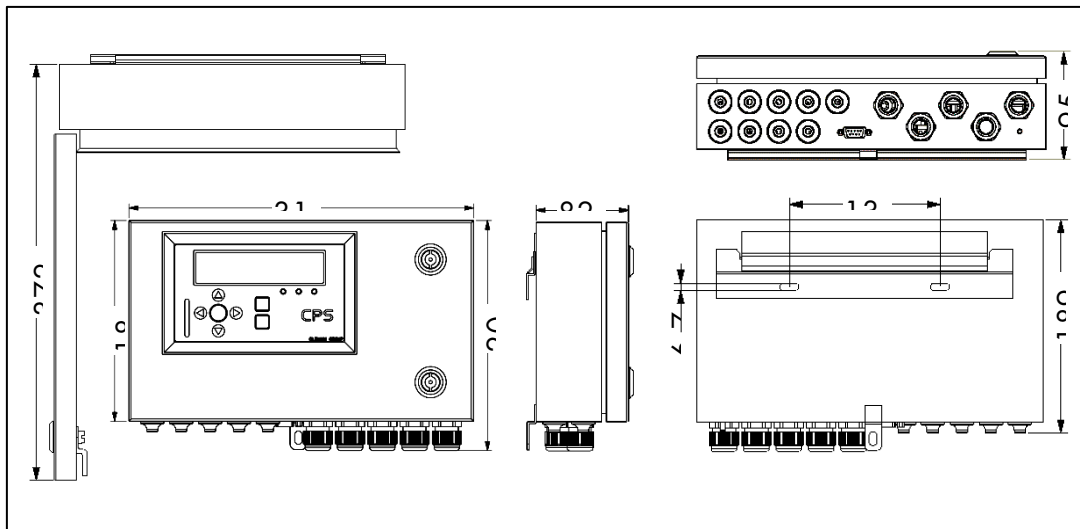


Figure 4

2.2 Installing digital modules

2.2.1 Mounting the CPS 10 sensor module

Mount the sensor modules on a flat surface using two screws (Figure 4)

The modules should be placed in an accessible area, so that maintenance and inspection operations can be conducted as easily and as safely as possible. Nothing in the area should prevent the sensors from obtaining measurements of the ambient environment.

When mounting the sensor module on a vertical surface, position the cable glands on the underside of the module to ensure proper calibration.

2.2.2 Mounting the other modules

The other modules (relay, logic input, analog output) should be mounted on a DIN rail inside of a cabinet or an electric box (Figure 2).

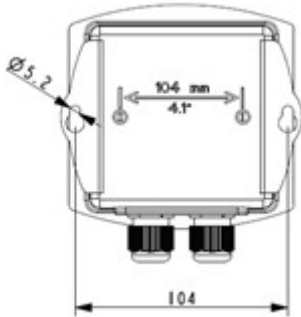


Figure 5: Detector module OLCT 10N



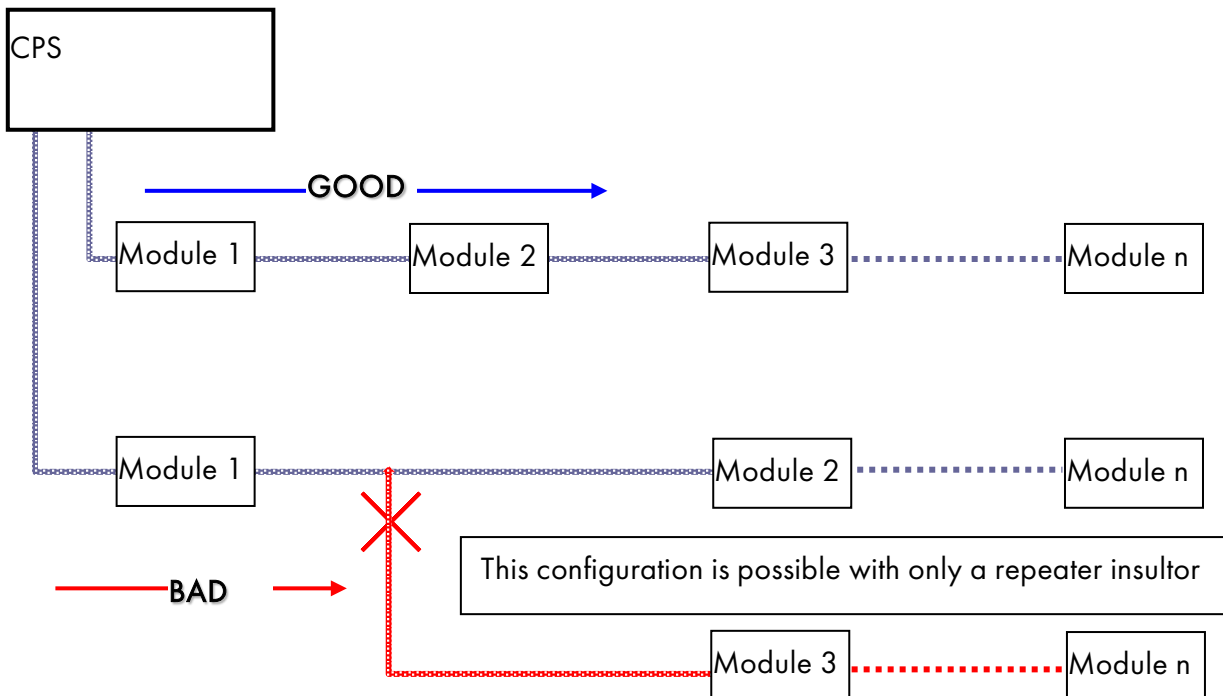
DIN Rail

Figure 6: Addressable digital module

2.3 Connection of modules in a line



All modules in a line should be wired in-line from the controller, not in a hub and spoke model.



3 The CPS Central Measuring Controller

3.1 View of wall-mounted CPS

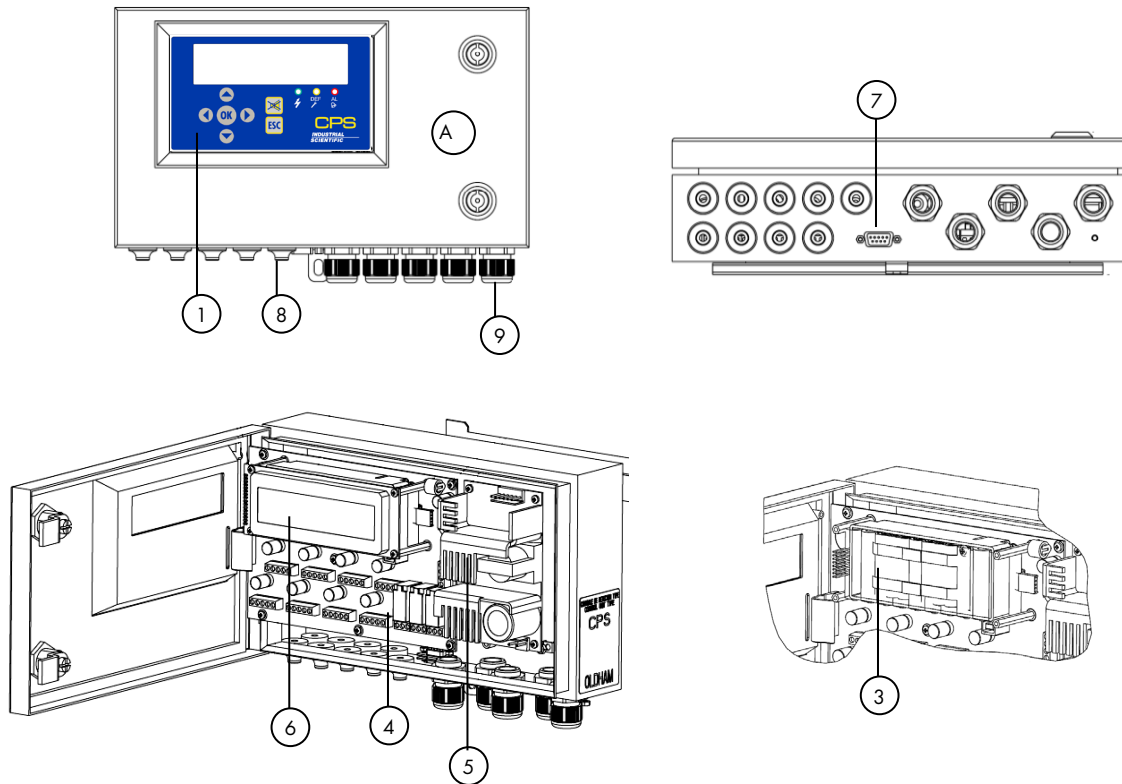


Figure 7

PART	DESIGNATION	PART NUMBER
A	CPS Wall casing	6514868
1	CPS Front panel	6122477
3	Battery pack (optional)	6311098
4	CPS Mother board	6451596
5	24V 60W Power supply	6111308
6	MX 256 Controller display	6314610
7	RS232 SUB D9 Connector	6116263
8	M16 Grommet: D5 to D7mm	6131166
9	M20 Cable gland : D6 to D12 mm	6143577
	Plastic screw	6143578

3.2 Overview of the Motherboard

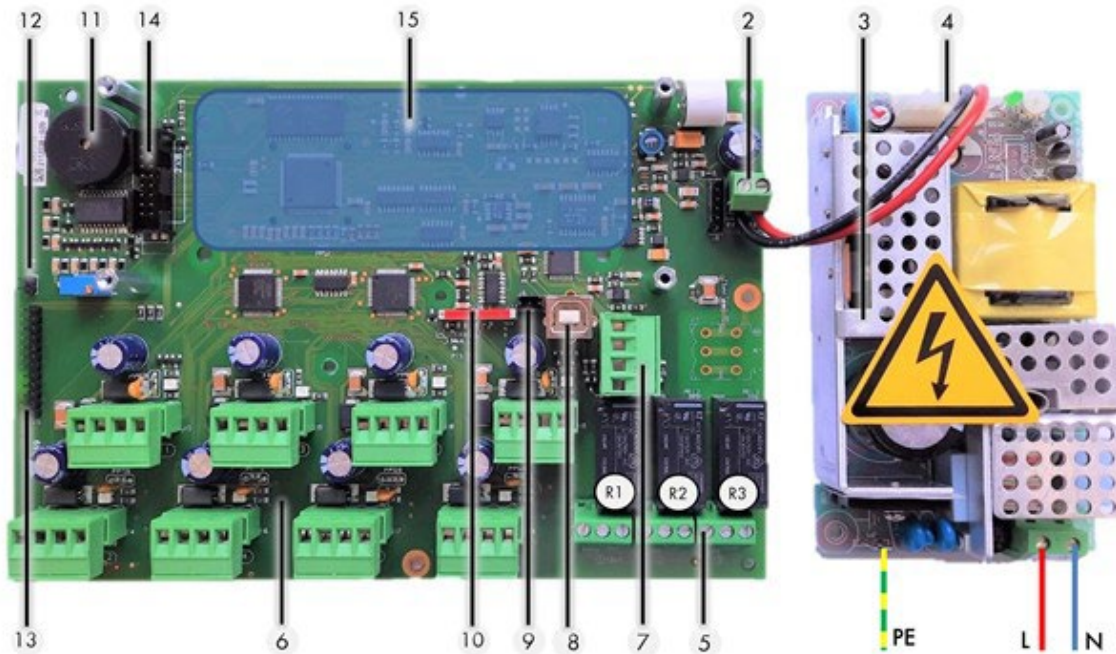


Figure 8


Part	Connector function
2	24 VDC external power supply connection
3	1 110-240VCA power supply for (wall-mount) power supply module
4	24 VDC power supply output for power supply module motherboard power
5	Internal contact relay outputs (RTC) dry contacts, potential free
6	Digital addressable modules 8 line connectors for connecting digital modules (CPS 10 – CPSRM – CPS DI16 – CPS AO4)
7	RS-485 digital output links to a supervision system
8	USB serial interface (PC/COMCPS connection for configuration)
9	RS-232 serial interface link PC/COMCPS connection for configuration, External serial printer connection
10	Mini-switches
11	Buzzer
12	Jumper (Buzzer Activation)


Part	Connector function
13	Front Panel connector
14	Display connector
15	Battery Pack (optional)
R1, R2, R3: controller shared internal relays	

3.3 Central controller electrical connections

Electrical connections are wired through the central controller MOTHERBOARD and the power supply 24V. For the CPS central controller (wall-mounted version), you must open the casing door to access the electrical panel.

Electrical connections must be done by a qualified professional. Observe all current Directives, notably the European Low Voltage Directive. Customers in France must observe standard NF C 15-100.

 WARNING
Contact with voltage may result in serious injury or death.
Install all equipment and complete all wiring work before turning on the power.

 WARNING
Improper installation can result in incorrect gas level readings or system failure.
Carefully follow all instructions to ensure proper system operation.

3.3.1 Main power supply

Test the current and voltage running through a network before making any connections. Never connect the device without first disconnecting the power supply. The central controller does not have an on/off switch.

Protect the central controller from upstream current with a 4A bipolar differential circuit breaker with a type D response curve. This circuit breaker must be included in the electrical installation of the building and must be placed near of the device and must be available for the operator. On the circuit breaker will be indicated that it is the circuit breaker of the device.

Main power supply 100-240VCA: connector terminals L, N, and PE of the power supply 24V (Fig 3) for wall-mounted version or see connector picture 4 for rack version..


Pre-cabled wires are used to connect to the 24 VDC power supply module. The transformer output connector is also hardwired to link to the 24 VDC central controller connector and to the (optional) integrated printer for the rack-mounted version.

3.3.2 Grounding the central controller

The central controller is intended for use in areas that meet the Class II requirements for overvoltage and degree of pollution as per EN IEC 60947-1. In order to comply with the standard, the internal ground terminal *must* be grounded (Fig 3).

3.3.3 Digital lines

The various digital modules are connected with "Bus" connectors (Fig. 5). Recommended cable: RS-485: 2 shielded twisted pairs, 100 Ω .

One pair is used to power the module, and the other is used for communication. The cable shield or tress should be connected to the terminal: 



Data wires and the shield wires should be cut as short as possible.

3.3.4 Internal relay dry contacts

The RCT dry contacts for the 3 internal relays R1, R2, and R3 are available on the CPS central controller motherboard on connectors J23, J24, and J25 (Fig. 7).

Working load: 2 A at 250 VAC, 24 VCC.

Associated alarm type: R1 (alarm/fault), R2 (alarm), R3 (alarm).

3.3.5 RS-485 serial link out

Recommended cable: RS-485 cable: 1 shielded twisted pair, 100 Ω.

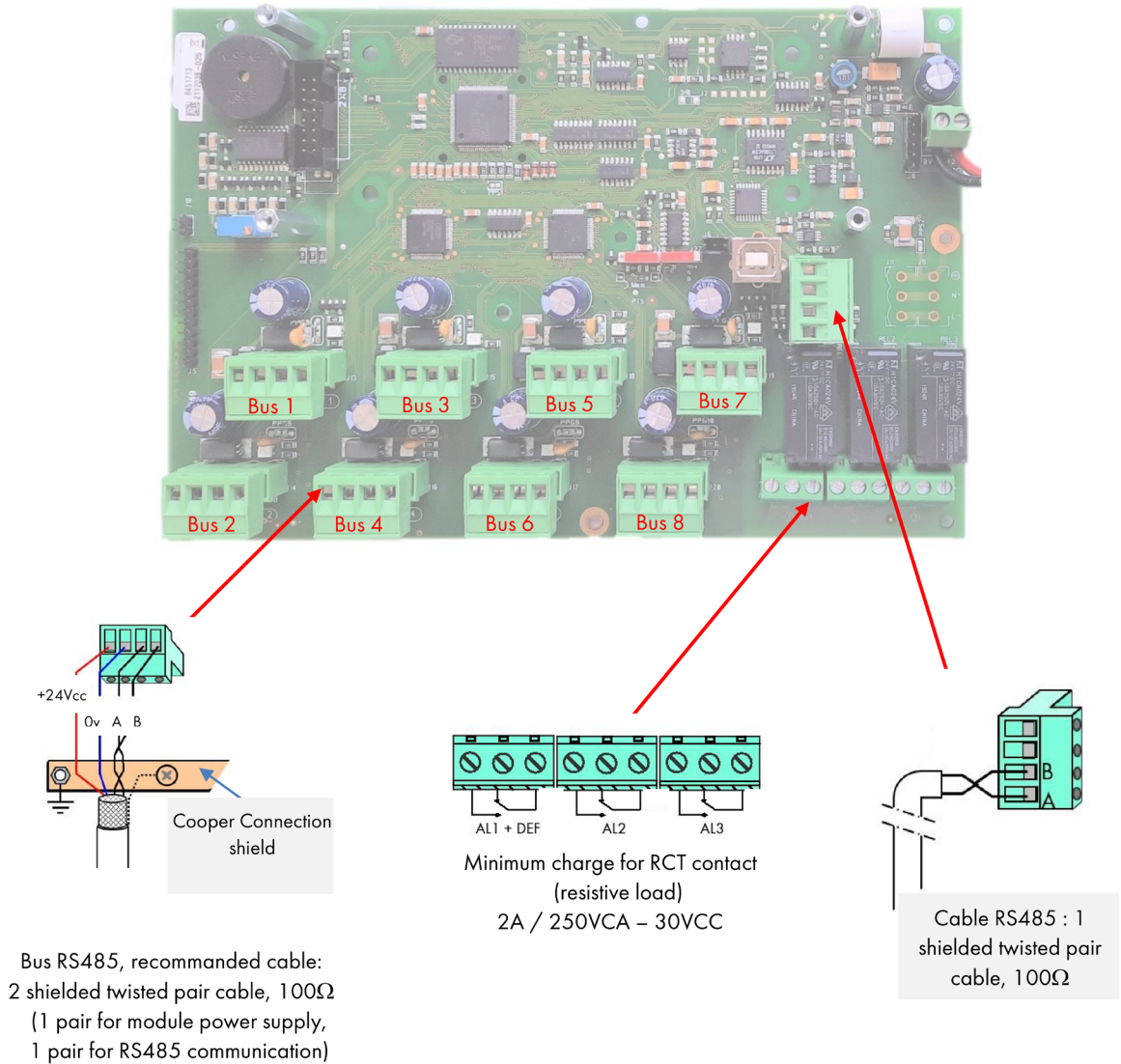


Figure 9

3.3.6 Inspecting the digital buses

Bicolor (red/green) LEDs located above each line start, on the motherboard, allows for inspection of the bus links as follows :

LED appearance	Status
Red + Green LEDs lit (LEDs blink rapidly, almost imperceptibly) Orange in appearance	Normal operation. Red LED → question Green LED ← response
Red LED blinks once per second (green LED is off) Red in appearance	Communication fault. Missing or faulting module.
Irregular blinking	Poor communication quality
Both LEDs off.	No active modules

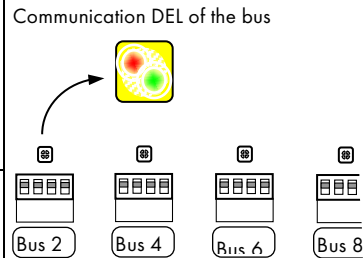


Figure 10

3.3.7 Mini-switches

Mini-switch A allows the CPS controller to download and read the user program. When the switch is in the “MEM” position (open padlock), the user program memory is accessible and the message “switch open” is displayed on screen. The CPS central controller waits to download the program from the *COM_CPS* software. The CPS central controller goes into “shut-down” mode when mini switch A is in the “MEM” position.

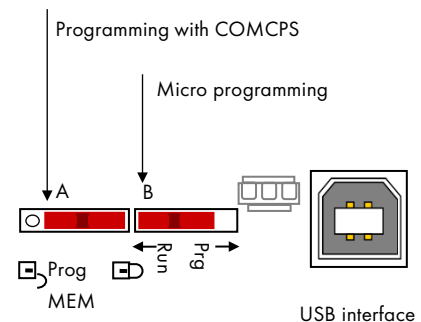


Figure 11

When the *COM_CPS* software programming is complete, the mini switch should be flipped back to the “Prog” position (closed padlock), and the central controller should be rebooted to initialize all of the newly loaded settings.

Mini-switch B only used for the central controller’s internal microprocessor. It should always be in the “Run” position.

3.3.8 **COM_CPS** Internal relay and buzzer

The CPS central controller is equipped with **3** internal **relays [R1, R2, R3]** and a shared **Buzzer**. The operating settings for the relays and the buzzer can be set with the *COM_CPS* software (see table below).

The internal buzzer is activated when a specific program-defined event occurs (fault or alarm). All lines share relays R1, R2, and R3.

The buzzer’s pitch will vary according to the alarm threshold. Alarms 1 and 2 have the same frequency. Alarms 3 and 4 have a different pitch, allowing the operator to distinguish between alarm levels.

The buzzer can be disconnected by removing the “buzzer activation strap” (J10) located on the motherboard next to the buzzer (cf -: Overview of the Motherboard).

Function / Component	Relay R1	Relay R2	Relay R3	Buzzer
AL 1	X	X	X	X
AL 2	X	X	X	X
AL 3	X	X	X	X
AL 4	X	X	X	X
Module error		X	X	X
System fault*		X	X	X
Out of Range and Fault	X	X	X	X
Positive security		X	X	

* : (System fault) alarm is triggered if there is a communication fault between modules, a short-circuit in a power supply line, or a module inversion.

X: Function can be activated or deactivated

■ : Default configuration setting, cannot be changed by user.

3.3.9 USB / RS-232 serial connectors

The CPS central controller is equipped with a serial port which are used to:

- download the user software (see COM_CPS instructions);
- program the integrated micro application according to the position of mini switches on the board (factory setting).



The serial port has 2 interfaces: USB and RS-232. Only one can be used at a time.

The settings for the central controller can be modified after the program has been created. (Use either the USB or RS-232 adapter to connect the PC to the CPS central controller (See Chapter 6.1)).

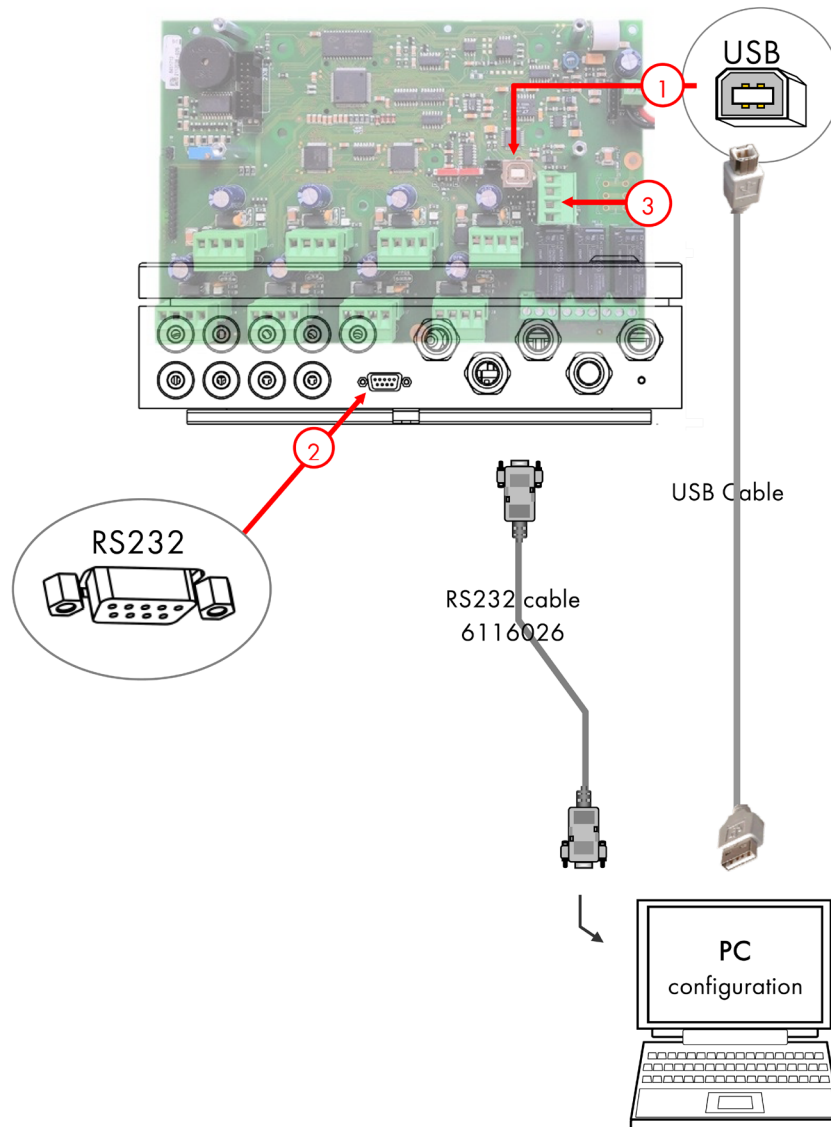


Figure 12

USB Interface (Rep 1, Figure 12)

Use a USB cable to connect the PC to the CPS central controller running the *COM_CPS* application.

The USB interface emulates a serial port and is preferable to an RS-232 serial connection.

The corresponding USB driver must be installed before the PC is connected to the central measuring station (see *COM_CPS* instructions).

SUBD9 RS232 Interface (Rep 2, Figure 12)

Use a cross-over RS-232 serial cable to load the user software.

RS-232 cable series reference number: **6 116 026**

A serial printer can be permanently connected.

This would allow you to load the software via the USB interface without disconnecting the printer.

3.3.10 RS-485 serial connection

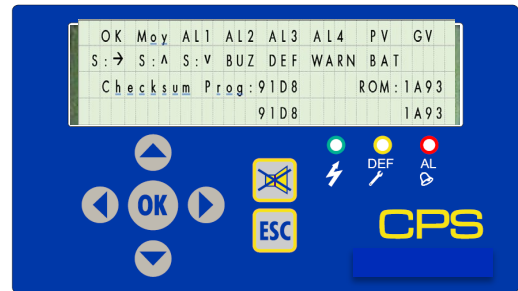
The RS-485 serial port (3) is reserved for the supervision system and is composed of an RS-485 interface using JBUS/MODBUS protocol.

A table containing all of the important information pertaining to the central controller can be found in the **corresponding annex of Chapter 8**.

3.4 The front panel circuit

The central controller front panel circuit is equipped with:

1 LCD display: backlit, 2 lines by 32 characters and a pictogram line for viewing sensor readings and the zone in question, various test point data, settings, events, etc.




3 lights on the front panel of the central controller (green for power, yellow for errors, and red for exceeding thresholds) serve as constant system status indicators.

7 keys to select on-screen information and/or validate certain operations via menus. The menus are available in English, French, German, Spanish and Dutch.


Display Screen	
OK	No alarms or errors
Moy	Icon associated with one or more alarm icons indicates (by blinking) that the associated alarm is an averaged alarm.
AL1	SOLID = instantaneous alarm 1 BLINKING = averaged alarm 1 (takes priority over solid state)
AL2	SOLID = instantaneous alarm 2 BLINKING = averaged alarm 2 (takes priority over solid state)

Keys	
	Keys primarily used to modify values (ex: line number)
	Keys primarily used to navigate menus or to change variable current (ex: go from line number to sensor number)
	Key used to validate a menu or an input that would alter system operation. (ex: activation of a relay)
	Key used to return to a previous menu screen or to cancel a selected value before it has been validated.

Display Screen	
AL3	SOLID = instantaneous alarm 3 BLINKING = averaged alarm 3 (takes priority over solid state)
AL4	SOLID = instantaneous alarm 4 BLINKING = averaged alarm 4 (takes priority over solid state)
S:→	SOLID = stable signal in hysteresis interval (calculated over 1 minute)
S:∧	SOLID = signal increased in relation to the minute before BLINKING = Exceeding the scale (takes priority over solid state)

Keys	
	Key used to acknowledge a locked alarm (programmed for manual acknowledgement) or to dismiss a buzzer relay after its holding time, even if an alarm is still active.

Display Screen	
S:v	SOLID = signal decreased in relation to the minute before BLINKING = Negative fault (takes priority over solid state)
BUZ	SOLID = buzzer on
WARN	SOLID = Error
PV	SOLID = LS (low speed) relay control active
GV	SOLID = HS (high speed) relay control active
DEF	SOLID = calibration underway
BAT	SOLID = mains power supply OK BLINKING = battery or mains power supply problem

Lights	
	
Green LED:	power supply status indicator SOLID = OK BLINKING = power supply problem (no power to main or problem with the battery pack)
Orange LED :	indicates the presence of one or more faults.
Red LED:	signals the presence of one or more alarms.

3.5 **COM_CPS** Alarm thresholds

Six alarm thresholds can be programmed and adjusted for each sensor:

Alarm 1, Alarm 2, Alarm 3, Alarm 4, Out of Range and Fault.

Alarms 1 – 4 can be:

- **Instantaneous;**
- **delayed** (0 to 3,600 seconds);
- **averaged** (period of 1 to 480 minutes).

This makes it possible to calculate STEL and TWA values.

So, for example, you could choose to activate Alarm 1 if the average calculated levels over a period of *8 consecutive hours* exceeded *50 ppm*, and Alarm 2 if average levels over a period of *10 minutes* exceeded *100 ppm*, and Alarm 3 if the *instantaneous reading* exceeded *200 ppm*.

Averaged alarms are only triggered at the end of a complete time interval.

If the line or the detector module stops, average value calculations are halted and will only begin again once the line or the detector module has been reactivated.

Both the instantaneous and averaged alarms can be set to trigger on an increasing value (rising edge) or on a decreasing value (falling edge).

- **Rising edge:** alarm is activated when levels increase. Use this option for sensors measuring Explo, CO, H2S, etc.
- **Falling edge:** alarm is activated when levels decrease. Use this option for O2 sensors, for example.

Out of Range alarm: can activate an alarm, a relay, or an LED.

“Verification” option: this option is activated for explosive gases. When a “verification” alarm occurs, the level displayed will be frozen at the maximum value until it is acknowledged (manually or automatically) and on the condition that the gas levels have fallen under the alarm threshold.

Example of ventilator command functionality for CO/NO detection

Alarm threshold	CO (ppm)	NO (ppm)	RESPONSE
Alarm 1	50	25	Ventilators start on low speed
Alarm 2	100	50	Ventilators go to high speed
Alarm 3	150	75	Max speed ventilation + alarm lights in the surveillance area
Alarm 4	200	100	Visual & audible alarms + restricted area access + evacuation orders for individuals in the area

3.6 **COM_CPS** Alarm acknowledgement

Alarms can be rearmed in two ways:



Manual acknowledgement: the audible alarm can only be dismissed after the “Acknowledge” button on the CPS central measuring controller has been pushed; or

Automatic acknowledgement: the audible alarm will be automatically dismissed once the alarm condition has ended.

If an alarm is triggered, a corresponding message will appear on the screen, an audible alarm (BUZZER) is activated, and the red LED on the front panel is illuminated.

Touching the “Acknowledge” button once will remove the message from the screen and will turn off the BUZZER.

Touching the “Acknowledge” button a second time will re-arm the programmed alarms. These alarms will not turn off until the concentration of gas falls below the threshold.

Hysteresis (0 à 1%) : the hysteresis corresponds to the value, in% relative to the measurement range, below which the alarm can be cleared (automatically or manually).

4 Digital Modules

4.1 View of Digital Modules

4.1.1 SENSOR MODULE CPS 10

Part	DESIGNATION	CO	NO	NO2	EXPLO
A	CPS 10 SENSOR MODULE	6 513 591	6 513 592	6 513 593	6 513 594
1	CPS 10 SENSOR	6 798 301	6 113 331	6 113 332	
2	CPS 10 BOARD	6 451 597	6 451 598	6 451 599	6 451 600
3	SENSOR WASHER	6 136 243	6 136 243	6 136 243	
Part					
DESIGNATION					
4	Power supply & network connector				
5	Configuration switches (Adresses)				
6	Calibraton LED				
7	Button [sensor replacement]				
8	Measurement connector [sensor replacement]				
9	Sensitivity adjustment [sensor replacement]				
10	Zero adjustment [sensor replacement]				
11	6153046	CPS 10 Magnetic switch			
12	6136052	D2 line washer (qty : 0.316)			

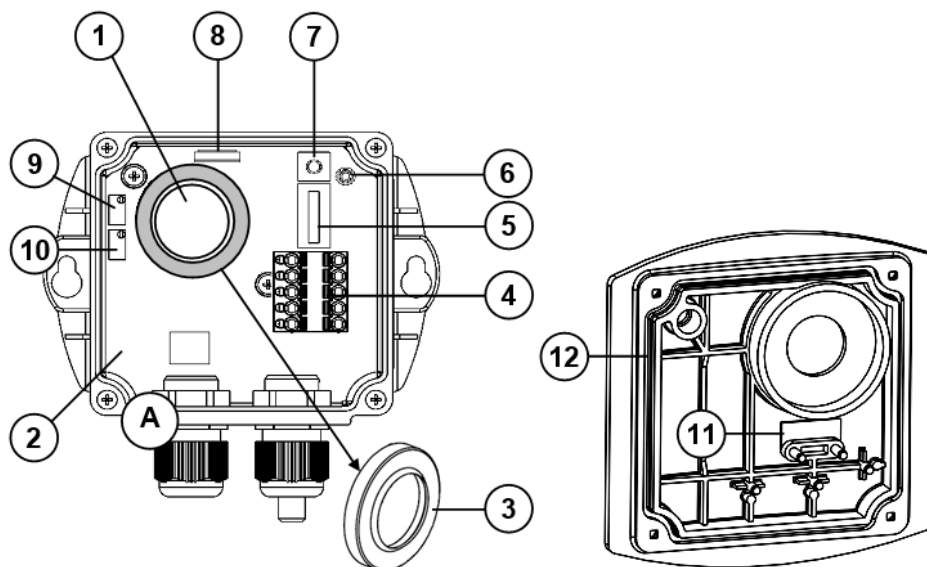


Figure 13

4.1.2 RELAY MODULES CPSRM4-CPSRM8

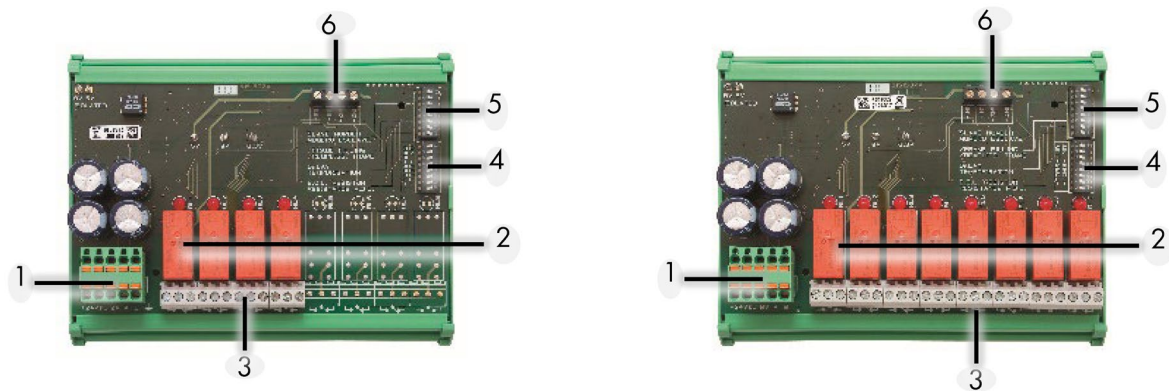


Figure 14

Designation	CPS RM4	CPS RM8
P/N	6313962	6313963
Par	Designation	
1	Power supply & network connector	
2	Programmable relays (8 or 4)	
3	potential free RTC output contact	
4	Safety switch + or - relays	
5	Configuration switches (Adresses)	
6	Logic Input terminals (2 Inputs)	

4.1.3 LOGIC INPUT MODULE

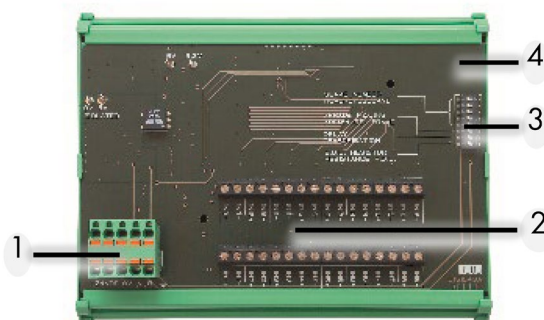


Figure 15

Designation	16 Logic input module
P/N	6313964
Part	Designation
1	Power supply & network connector
2	Logic input terminal (16 Inputs)
3	Configuration switches (Adresses)
4	Module board

4.1.4 ANALOG OUTPUT MODULE

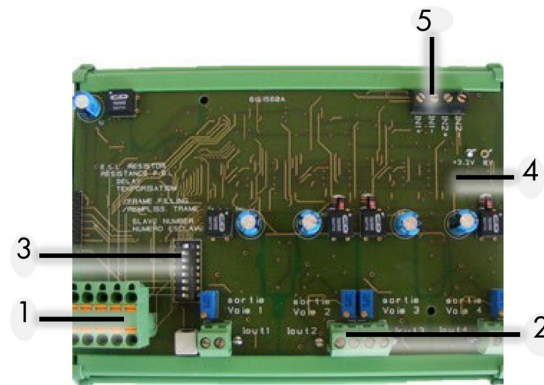


Figure 16

Designation		4 analog output module
P/N		6313980
Part	Designation	
1	Power supply & network connector	
2	Analog output terminal (4 outputs)	
3	Configuration switches (Adresses)	
4	Module board	
5	Logic Input terminals (2 Inputs)	

4.2 Connecting Digital Modules

4.2.1 General topology of the RS-485 network

Modules are connected in “parallel” in the RS-485 network, comprised of a 1 twisted pair cable for signals, 1 or more pairs to supply power to the modules, and 1 shield wire.

A 120 Ω end of line resistor (EOL RESISTOR) should be placed at the last module in the line, at the end of the bus (see § **Erreur ! Source du renvoi introuvable.**).

The modules are equipped with a double connector, which can be split to easily connect conductors and also allows you to isolate the module while maintaining line continuity.

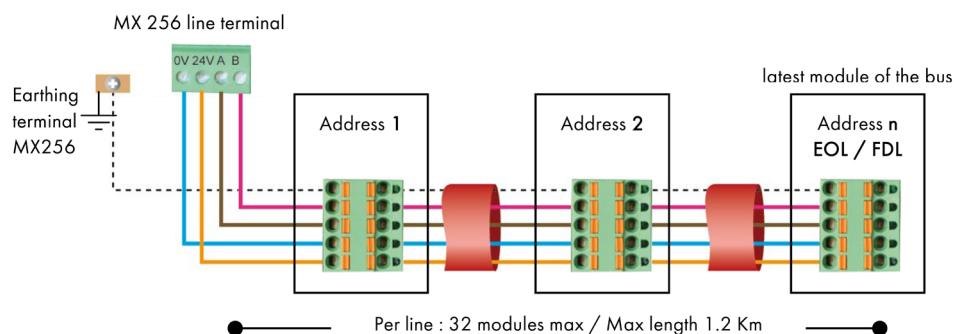


Figure 17: NETWORK RS485

4.2.2 Wiring the digital network




An improper installation can cause incorrect gas level readings or system failure.


Do not run cable near equipment such as motors, transformers, or any lines generating a large magnetic field.

Always check to ensure that the cables are completely separated from other circuits.

The sensor module has two cable glands. One connects to the input wire, and the other connects to the output wire which is routed to the next module.

The modules should be wired with RS-485 shielded twisted pair cable, with a normal impedance of 100 Ω , of at least 0.22mm² in diameter. +24VDC, 0V A and B terminals are linked to +24VDC, 0V terminals A and B in other modules in the line, and then linked to the connector corresponding to the central controller. The cable shield should be connected to a ground terminal marked with the following symbol:  (Figure 17).



Do not leave any stripped wire ends exposed. To guard against electromagnetic disturbances, the data cables and the screen (tress) cables  should be cut as short as possible.

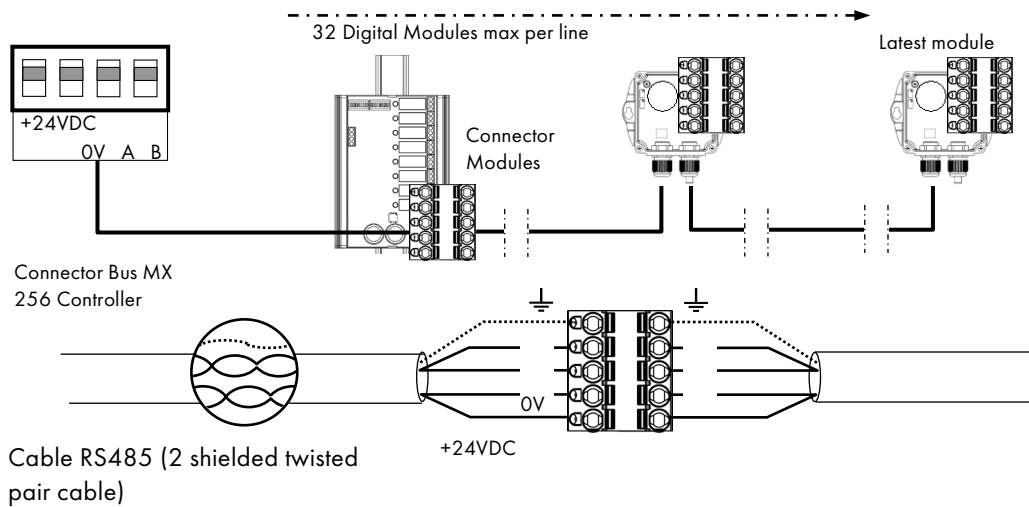


Figure 18: Digital line wiring

4.3 Configuring the communication settings

4.3.1 Slave address

All modules in a line should be identified with a unique slave number. Switches 1-5 on the Configuration Switches unit (Figure 19) contained in each module, allow you to set a binary numerical address (1...32)..

In the illustration to the right, the address 9 (10010) has been defined.

Possible combinations are listed in the address table below.

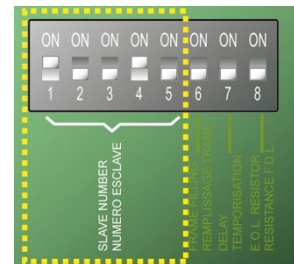


Figure 19 : interrupteurs de configuration

Address Table

Slave Address	SWITCHES ON = 1 ; OFF = 0				
	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	0	0	0	0
2	0	1	0	0	0
3	1	1	0	0	0
4	0	0	1	0	0
5	1	0	1	0	0
6	0	1	1	0	0
7	1	1	1	0	0
8	0	0	0	1	0
9	1	0	0	1	0
10	0	1	0	1	0
11	1	1	0	1	0
12	0	0	1	1	0
13	1	0	1	1	0
14	0	1	1	1	0
15	1	1	1	1	0
16	0	0	0	0	1

Slave Address	SWITCHES ON = 1 ; OFF = 0				
	1	2	3	4	5
17	1	0	0	0	1
18	0	1	0	0	1
19	1	1	0	0	1
20	0	0	1	0	1
21	1	0	1	0	1
22	0	1	1	0	1
23	1	1	1	0	1
24	0	0	0	1	1
25	1	0	0	1	1
26	0	1	0	1	1
27	1	1	0	1	1
28	0	0	1	1	1
29	1	0	1	1	1
30	0	1	1	1	1
31	1	1	1	1	1
32	0	0	0	0	0

Notes:

The physical address of a module (1...32) should be identical to the address recorded in the controller configuration program with *COM256*.

When replacing a module, set the configuration switches in the new module to the same position as those of the module being replaced.



Switches 6 (FRAME FILLING) and 7 (DELAY) should be in the OFF position (unused options)

4.3.2 End of line resistor

The last module in each line should be equipped with an end of line resistor. To connect the resistor, flip the number 8 configuration switch (EOL RESISTOR) of the last module into the ON position.

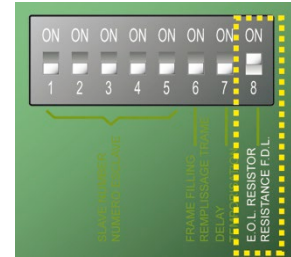


Figure 20: Configuration switch



This switch should be in the OFF position for all other modules in the line

4.4 CPS 10 Detector Module

The CPS central controller accepts 10 types (or 10 different configurations) of sensors. The type of sensor used in the module depends on the gas being monitored. Electrochemical sensors are used to measure CO, NO, NO₂, for example, while catalytic sensors measure gases such as GPL, CH₄, and H₂).

Available Detector Types

Sensor		Measurement range	Sensor life expectancy
Carbon monoxide	CO	: 0 ... 300 ppm	36 months
Nitric oxide	NO	: 0 ... 100 ppm	24 months
Nitrogen dioxide	NO ₂	: 0 ... 30.0 ppm	24 months
Methane	CH ₄	: 0 ... 100 % LEL	48 months
Liquefied petroleum gas	LPG	: 0 ... 100 % LEL	48 months
Hydrogen	H ₂	: 0 ... 100 % LEL	48 months

Sensor module fault

In the event of a sensor module fault, gas levels are no longer taken into account, and all alarms are cancelled, except for the negative threshold (or fault) which is activated. Average values are no longer taken into consideration and the calculation of average values is paused.

If a sensor faults, it can be replaced while the central controller is still running (hot swap) without replacing the detector.

4.4.1 Detector settings

The following settings apply to each type of detector:

- **The abbreviated name** to be displayed on the central controller: NO, CO, CO₂...

- **The name of the gas:** Carbon monoxide, Nitric oxide, Oxygen, Methane ...
- **Unit:** ppm, LEL, %v/v ...
- **Range with display format:** 100, 10.0, 1.00, ...
- **Actionable thresholds:**
 - 4 instantaneous thresholds: 0-100% measuring range,
 - 4 averaged thresholds: 0-100% measuring range, (time interval programmable from 1 to 480 minutes).

If the operating time is inferior to the averaging time interval, the averaging time interval is ignored.

An instantaneous threshold is associated with an averaged threshold to generate an alarm. These two thresholds can be set to trigger on the rising edge (increasing alarm) or the falling edge (decreasing alarm).

- **Alarm delays (0s to 60 min):**

Each of the 4 alarm thresholds can be delayed. If gas levels are in excess of an alarm threshold for an amount of time inferior to the programmed delay, the alarm will not activate.

The alarms can be acknowledged automatically once the alarm is turned off, or manually when the gas levels are once again under the threshold.

- **Fault thresholds:**
 - **“underscale”** negative signal (exceeding the lower threshold): - 10% of the range.
 - **“SUP”** out of range (exceeding the upper threshold): +120% of the range.
 - **“Verification”** for all explosive gas sensors, in case an LEL threshold is passed, the SUP alarm remains on even after levels fall under the threshold. The fault alarm is also triggered

- **Hysteresis :**

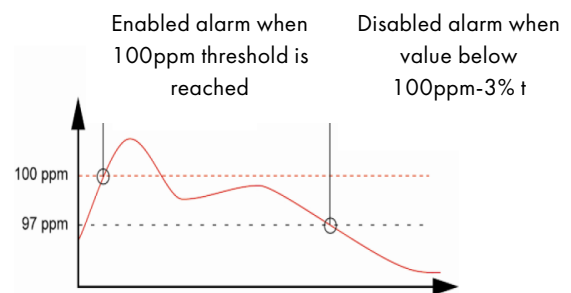
Max. 1% of range. Default value= 0%.

Example (see opposite page):

Measurement range = 300 ppm; Alarm = 100 ppm

Hysteresis (1% of range) = 3 ppm

Level at which alarm can be dismissed = 97



4.5 External relay module

The relay module is available in two versions: CPS RM4 (with 4 relays) and CPS RM8 (with 8 relays). It also has two logic inputs (LI) which can be activated.

In maximum configuration, the CPS can manage 256 relays (ex: 32 modules with 8 relays each). For more information about the logic inputs: see: Logic inputs module.

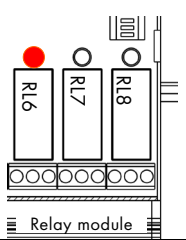
The relays are individually programmable. The operation of each relay depends on its configuration and its function.

Each of the 6 sensor alarms [AL1 - AL2 - AL3 - AL4 - Out of Range - Fault] can control one or more of the 256 relays. Several events can be linked to one relay.

In case of a module relay fault, all relays of this module are restarted.

The CPS central controller will change the relay status unless they belong to a different module type. Restarting will resolve the problem.

4.5.1 Relay status lights

Each relay has a red LED to indicate its status		
Red LED appearance	Status	
DEL lit	Activated relay (alarm condition exists)	
DEL off	Non-activated relay (no alarm condition)	

4.5.2 "Positive/negative" relay security

In addition to switches of CONFIGURATION, RELAY MODULES INCLUDE SWITCHES OF POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE SECURITY CONFIGURATION. Flip the switch to **ON (positive security)** or **OFF (negative security)** as desired. Each switch acts on its corresponding relay (switch 1 → relay RL1, switch 2 → relay RL2, etc.). (Fig. 11).

Note: Only switches 1-4 are active in the CPSRM4 module.

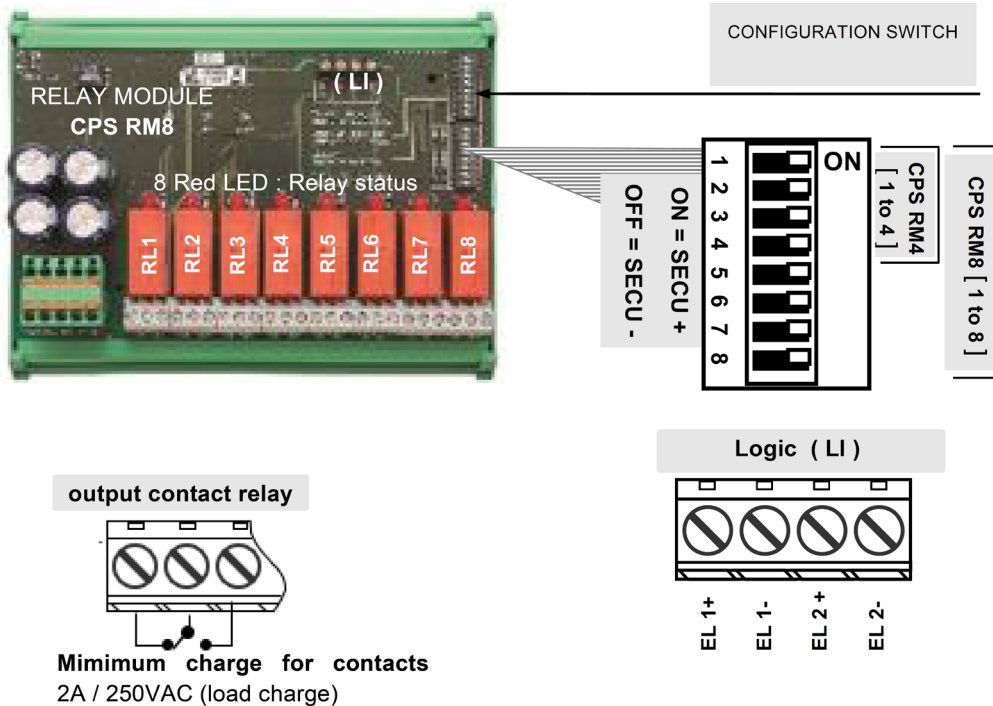


Figure 21: positive / Negative relay Security

4.5.3 **COM_CPS** Configuration des relais

“Normal” relays

The relay is activated when an alarm occurs and is deactivated when the alarm condition ends.

The variables acting on a relay in alarm status are:

- Alarm delay
- Automatic / Manual acknowledgement
- Forced state change via the CPS menu
- Forced state change via a logic input command

“Buzzer” relays

The “Buzzer” relay is used to control an audible alarm.

It can be re-armed with the [**Acknowledge**] key on the central controller, even if the alarm condition has not changed.

The occurrence of a new alarm will reactivate the relay and reset the delays.

The “Buzzer” relay can be automatically dismissed before the end of the alarm with a 15 to 900 second delay (standard setting for “Buzzer” relays) or manually, even if the alarm condition has not changed. It can be configured with a minimum operating time of 1 sec. to 5 min.

The variables acting on a relay after an alarm has occurred are:

- Alarm delay
- Automatic / Manual acknowledgement
- Forced state change via the CPS menu
- Forced state change via a logic input command

Alarm and/or “Buzzer” relay delays

Alarm delays		Relay delays
Instantaneous Alarms	Averaged Alarms	“Buzzer modes”
1 ... 3600 seconds	1 ... 480 minutes	Min. activation time: 0 ... 300 seconds
		Acknowledgement time: 15 ... 900 seconds
Standard settings for each sensor type		Standard settings for all “Buzzer relays”

“LS/HS” Relays

Low speed (LS) relays and high speed (HS) relays are always used together, allowing you to control a parking facility ventilation system at two speeds.

LS (low speed) : The relays are designed to control slow ventilator speed (star-triangle configuration for a two-speed ventilator).

HS (high speed) : The relays are designed to control high speed ventilator speed (star-triangle configuration for a two-speed ventilator).

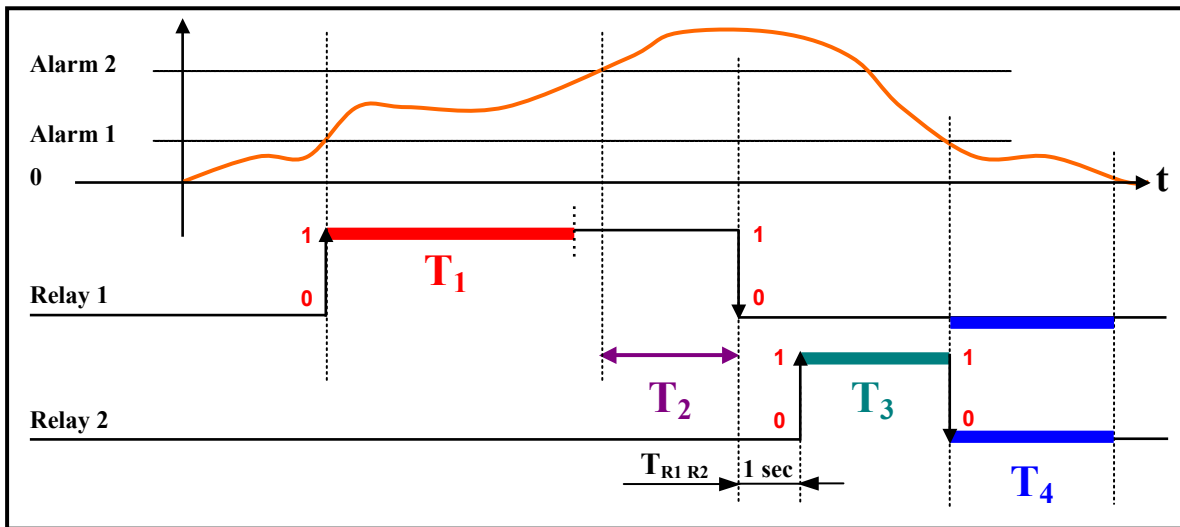
The working logic of the relays defined hereafter, takes into consideration the start-up and shut-down intervals during which very high levels of current may occur, capable of damaging motor windings if phases occur in the incorrect sequence.

“LS / HS” Operation

Requirements: Alarm level 1 < Alarm level 2

The LS relay is activated by Alarm 1

The HS relay is activated by Alarm 2



Phases		Action operation	Default Delay*
T ₁	Min. duration LS operation Adjustment(s): [1 ... 32767]	Minimum duration, in seconds, during which the ventilator operates at low speed	5 min.
T ₂	HS operation delay Adjustment(s): [2 ... 32767]	Minimum duration for Alarm 2, after which the ventilator switches to high speed	15 min.
T _{R1 R2}	LS/HS transition time 1 second (cannot be changed)	Transition time between Relay 1 and Relay 2 is 1 second (standardized throughout the central controller)	1 sec.
T ₃	Min. duration HS operation Adjustment(s): [1 ... 32767]	Minimum duration, in seconds, for the ventilator to operate at high speed. HS relay deactivated if Alarm 1 condition ends	10 min.

Phases		Action operation	Default Delay*
T ₄	LS-HS stop delay Adjustment(s): [1 ... 32767]	Duration, in seconds, after low or high speed ventilator operation has been stopped, before the ventilator can be restarted at low speed.	10 min.

Time values T₁, T₂, T₃ and T₄ can be modified. When the “**Sensor simulation**” menu is used (see the chapter on the maintenance menu/simulation on page 43) the times are decreased, by default, to 12 seconds, 24 seconds, 36 seconds, and 24 seconds, respectively.

Note: An underscale alarm (= fault) activating a LS or HS relay will force the relay into HS position (with respect to the defined time).

“Forced ventilation” function

This is a forced relay state change via the CPS menu. This function allows you to block or release the HS (high speed) command at specified times.

Forced relay state change via a logic input command

In both cases the response is immediate and priority safety settings are maintained: HS takes precedence over LS, and both relays are shut-down if there are contradicting signals.

4.6 **COM_CPS** Logic Input Module

This module contains 16 logic inputs, linking priority commands, such as fire extinguishers directly to the central controller.

A maximum of 224 total logic inputs across all modules can be activated.

Example 1: 112 modules having 8 relays each, with activated inputs.

Example 2: 7 modules with 16 logic inputs with activated inputs.

Each input can override all other commands to activate or block up to 256 relays.

Priority inputs

Two levels of input priority can be managed on each module with the *COM_CPS* software.

Priority inputs have control of the other inputs (all of the non-priority inputs are “blocked” when a priority input is activated).

In the event that two different inputs of the same priority level send contradicting orders, the relay is shut-down.

In the event of a fault, the inputs are set to zero.

However, other logic input priority levels are added to them. Here is the list of entries, from the highest priority to the lowest priority :

- Supervision remote screen Input
- Priority logic Input
- Logic Input
- Control from the control unit keypad or forcing relays via supervision
- Module alarm / fault

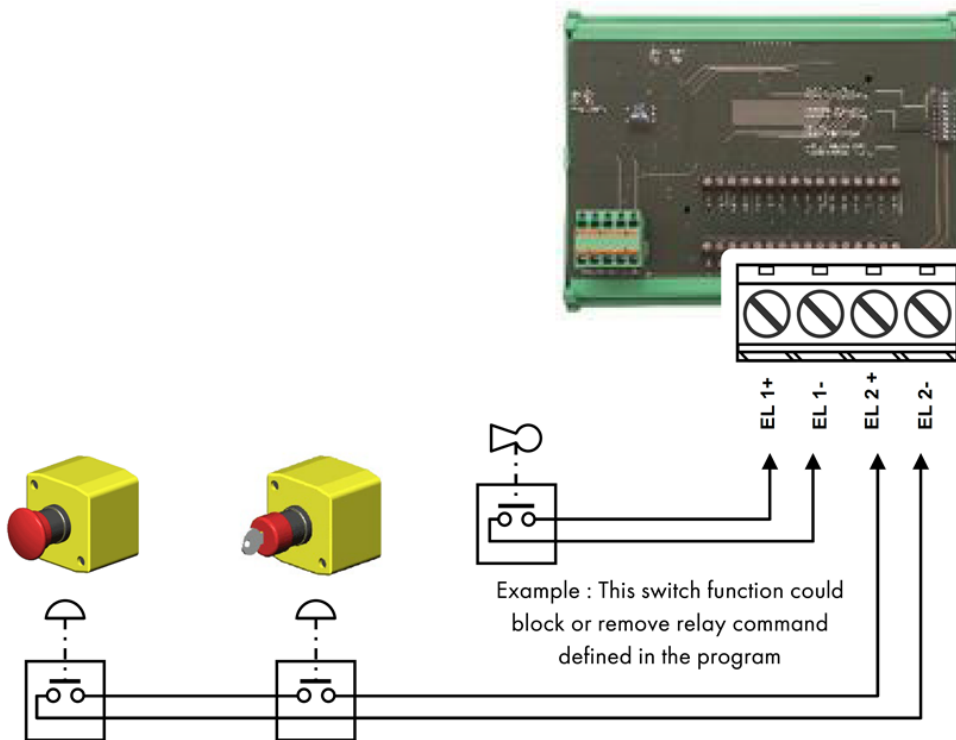


Figure 22: Logic Input Module

4.7 COM_CPS Analog Outputs Module

This module is comprised of 4 opto-isolated 4-20 mA analog outputs which can be individually activated or deactivated.

Activated: the output analog signal (4-20 mA) varies, according to the input

Deactivated: the analog output signal will be frozen at 0mA, regardless of the input signal.

Several events can be linked to one output. In this case, the largest analog value will be recopied onto the analog output.

The output module also has two logic inputs (LI), identical to those on the "Logic input" module.

A "slave address" for the module can be set with the "DIP" switch (DIP1).

An analog output OFF command from the central controller corresponds to 4 mA.

An analog output ON command from the central controller corresponds to 20 mA.

Example of use with analog output module

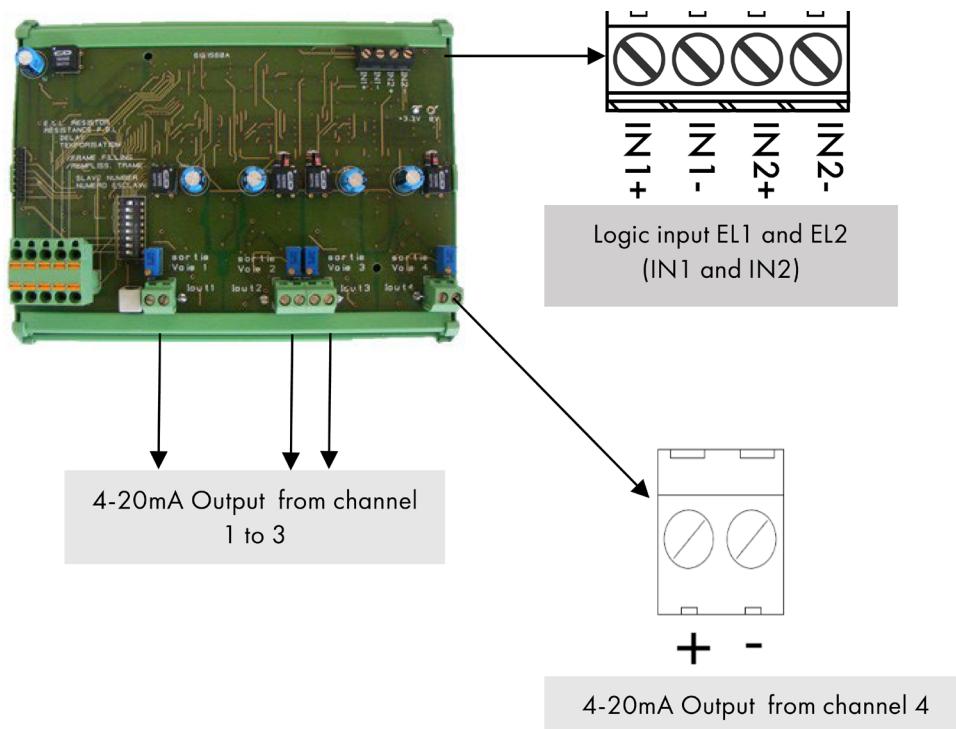


Figure 23 : Analog output module

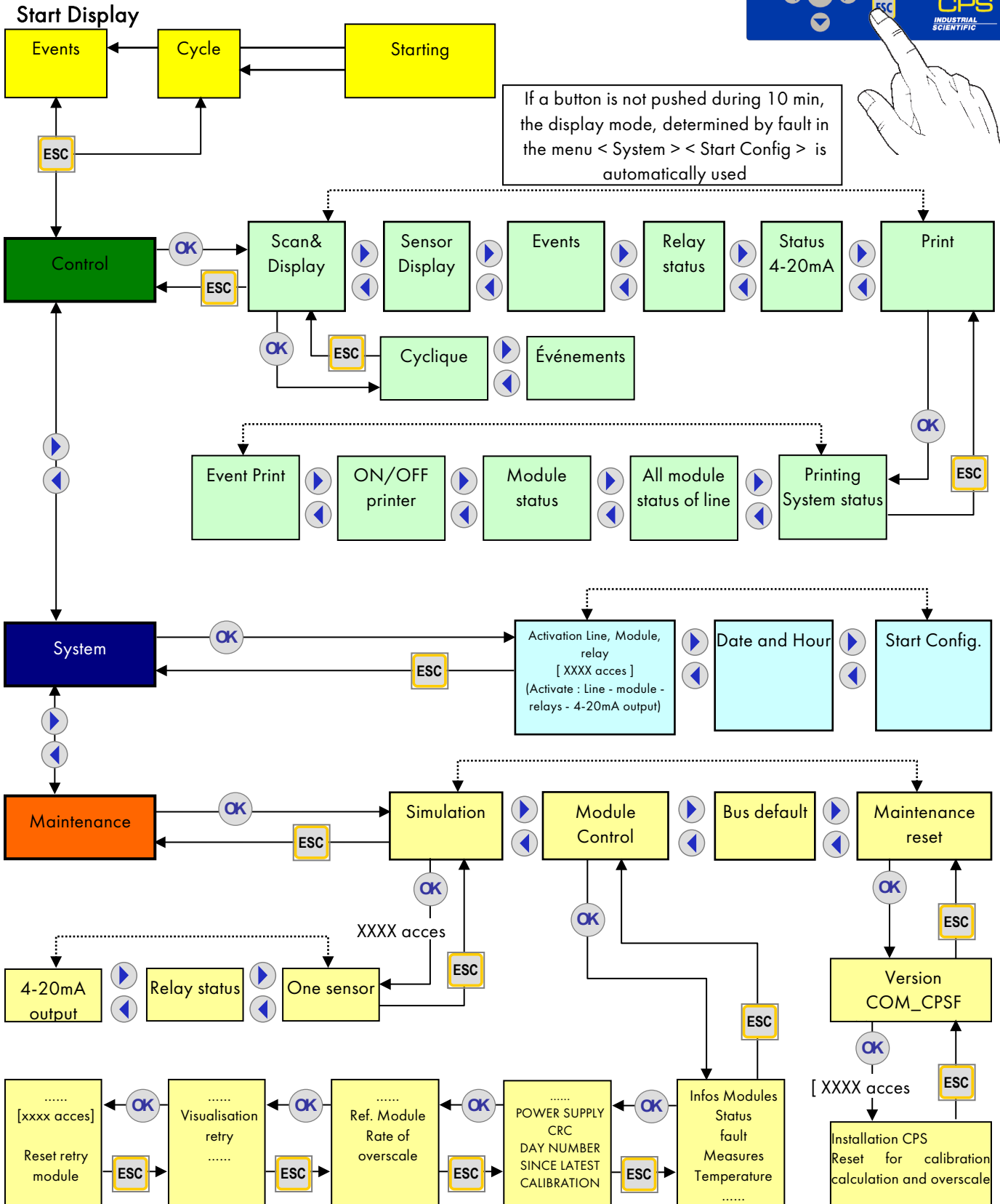
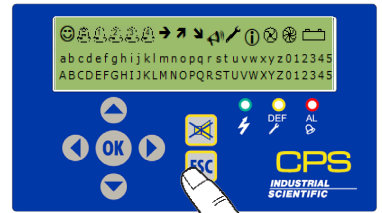
CPS_CPS 10 SYSTEM

USER MANUAL



5 Detailed Menus

5.1 Menu Tree



5.2 Start-up Phase

No faults or alarms are processed during the first minute after start-up. During this phase, the controller runs a Checksum test (1), a RAM test (2), a line start-up (3) and a module mapping test

with a program stored in its memory

Voltage builds progressively in the lines. Progress bars show the overall progress for line power-up.

Only the power-up of activated lines is shown (identified by a diamond "◇" during the initial power-up phase, and by a black square "■" at the end.)

An exclamation point "!" indicates a short-circuit line fault. The line can be reactivated through the menu system

Next, a sensor stabilization phase occurs (4) during which time, the alarms are deactivated

An inspection phase immediately follows in order to verify that the configuration program set with the **COMCPS** software correctly maps to the modules installed and activated.

If no errors are found, the program runs normally. If errors are detected, the modules in question will be flagged as faulting

After the start-up phase, the screen will display information pertaining to the selected mode: events (a) or cyclic (b). The controller begins to process data coming in from the various modules

In cyclic display mode, when no alarms are triggered the levels from each sensor are displayed on the first line of the display screen.

```
(1)
OK Moy AL1 AL2 AL3 AL4 PV GV
S:→ S:A S:V BUZ DEF WARN BAT
Checksum Prog: 91D8 ROM: 1A93
                91D8          1A93
```

```
(2)
OK Moy AL1 AL2 AL3 AL4 PV GV
S:→ S:A S:V BUZ DEF WARN BAT
CNTRL VER: 2.03.00
Demarrage: TEST RAM
```

```
(3)
Supply Bus
1=0 2=0 3=0 4=0 5=0 6=0 7=0 8=0
```

```
Supply Bus
1=■ 2=■ 3=■ 4=/ 5=/ 6=/ 7=/ 8=/
```

```
(4)
OK
S:→
L:1, MOD: 1 = Stab CO
```

```
(a)
OK
CNTRL Processing + 16:20
Chemical Laboratory
```

```
(b)
S:→
L:1, Mod: 1 = 0 ppm CO
OLCT10N CO zone 45
```

In case of a power outage, the program configuration will be saved. When the controller is turned on, the last program installed by *COM256* will be loaded.

If a sensor faults, the message "Def" will replace the reading value. If the power supply is interrupted within a line, the two points in front of that line will blink. Identify the problem by touching the [ESC] key to display the error message.

```

DEF
L:1, Mod: 1 = Def CO
OLCT10N CO zone 45
    
```



```

DEF
OLCT10N CO zone 45
ERR 11 : COM. 1 0 1
    
```

If the gas level exceeds a high or low threshold, "Ovs" will appear on the display screen where the value for that sensor would normally appear. This message will display simultaneously with a blinking arrow (pointing up or down, depending on the situation).

5.3 Control Menu

5.3.1 Normal Display

Alarm pictograms will appear and disappear in along with the alarm conditions detected by a given sensor. The display shows gas level readings, which may not always be identical to the status of a relay. Under normal conditions, alarm pictograms reflect relay status.

Example: LS and HS relays are configured to run on a delayed trigger. Pictograms do not take this delay interval into consideration. So it is possible that the LS or HS relay is on, while the alarm pictogram does not display on screen, due to the alarm delay.

```

OK
Control <>
11:52:26
    
```

```

OK
Control
Scan & Display <>
    
```

Cyclical display

This menu allows you to view all of the activated sensors on screen, at a display rate of one sensor every two seconds.

```

Scan & Display
Cyclic Display <>
    
```

Event display

This menu allows you to view the status of all sensors in alarm mode, faulting, or in calibration, at a rate of one sensor every two seconds.

```

Scan & Display
Display On Events <>
    
```

5.3.2 Sensor Display

This menu allows you to freeze the display on a specific sensor by selecting the line and the module number (The program automatically selects active sensor modules).

Touching the [OK] key once will bring up the sensor name, the abbreviated gas name, the gas level and unit of measure (ppm, % LEL, \$v/v).

If the sensor is faulting, "Def" will display in place of the level reading.

Select the line or the sensor (if applicable) using the [◀] [▶] (horizontal) keys.

Select the line number or the sensor number (if applicable) using the [▲] [▼] (vertical) keys.

Press [OK] to select the sensor.

Press [OK] a second time to display both the gas reading level and the 4 averaged readings if average readings were activated. If averaging was not activated, < *** > will display on screen.

If a communication fault occurs, the value will be replaced by < *** > and the averages will stop on the last calculated value.

For all other faults, the gas level will be displayed in order to help the user identify the problem.

```
OK
Control
Sensor Display <>
```

```
OK
LINE : 1 SENSOR : 1
OLCT10n CO ZONE 45
```

```
OK
S:→
L:1, Mod: 1 = 0 ppm CO
OLCT10N CO ZONE 45
```

```
OK
S:→
L1 S 1 Avrg 1: *** 2: ***
0 ppm 3: *** 4: ***
```

```
OK
DEF
L1 S 1 Avrg 1: *** 2: ***
*** ppm 3: *** 4: ***
```

```
OK
S:v
L1 C 1 Avrg 1: *** 2: ***
-14 ppm 3: *** 4: ***
```

5.3.3 Events

This menu can be used to search through a history of the most recent 1,200 events. State changes are recorded in the history.

If Alarm 1 ends and Alarm 2 is triggered, AL2 ON will be recorded

Examples:

- (a) The shut-down of a line causes the shut-down of alarms and relays for that line.
- (b) The "fault" alarm is triggered for module 3, line 1.

Other examples:

Module 2, line 8 turned on
 30/06/06 (day/month/year) 14:40:36 L:8,
 Mod:02
 Module ON

```
Control
Events <>
```


Alarm 2 triggered

30/06/06 14:49:37 L:8, Mod:02

Alarm 2, OFF ⇒ ON

State change for Relay 2 (command relay)

30/06/06 14:49:37 L:8, Mod:29

Relay 2 Normal ON

Conditions for Alarm 2 end

30/06/06 14:51:03 L:8, Mod:02

Alarm 2, ON ⇒ OFF

Acknowledgement action

30/06/06 14:55:21

ACKNOWL

State change for Relay 2 (relay shut-down)

30/06/06 14:55:21 L:8, Mod:29

Relay 2 Normal OFF

```

OK
30/06/07 14:06:02
LINE 2 OFF
    
```

```

BUZ
26/06/07 17:07:01 (1) Hydrogen
A1D H2
    
```

5.3.4 Relay Status

This menu displays the status of a relay in a given module. Increments for the preceding and following modules in the line are automatically calculated.

Display the status for the selected relay by pressing the [OK] button. This screen will show the module, its mode of operation (Normal, Buzzer, LS, HS,...) and its status (ON, OFF).

(a) : (LS / HS) - Delays

(a) : (Buzzer Relay) - Acknowledgement time

(b) : (Buzzer Relay) - Min. activation

```

OK
Control
Relays status <>
    
```

```

Line : 2 Module: 1
Relay module level-1
    
```

```

Relay Nb 1 OFF (a)0
2-1-1 PV (b)0
    
```

5.3.5 4-20 mA Output Status

This menu displays the outputs for the selected module. The value is displayed in mA.

Multiple inputs can be linked to one output. In this case, the largest analog value will be recopied onto the analog output.

Activated analog output: the 4-20 mA output signal varies according to the input.

Deactivated analog output: the 4-20 mA output signal will be frozen at 0mA, regardless of the input signal. The output current for each channel will vary between 0 and 24.5 mA.

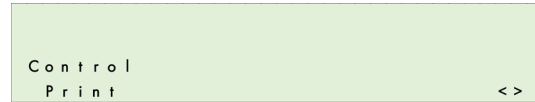
```

Control
4-20mA status <>
    
```

5.3.6 Printing

“System status” Report

This menu is used to initiate the printing of system status reports. The second part indicates the fault status for all of the modules in each line. Each hexadecimal number corresponds to a module, with Module 1 being on the left, and Module 32 on the right.



0 = OK

1 = Communication error

2 = Module recognition error

4 = Fault triggered by a module fault word

x = (no programmed module)

If the system detects an abnormality in either the name or the range of a gas, the letter N will blink on the screen

“Status for all line modules” Report

Sensor module: the printed reports will contain both the reading and the averages if averages are activated.

Relay module: the printed reports will contain the status of each relay and of each relay's logic inputs.

Logic inputs module: the printed reports will contain the status of all logic inputs.

“Module status” Report

Prints the status of every module in the selected line. See previous paragraph.

“Printer On/Off” Report

Use the [▲] and [▼] keys to activate or deactivate the printer.

When the printer is activated, the **COMCPS** cannot be used to for reading or configuration. The configuration mini-switch (A) must be placed in the open padlock position to enable communication between the serial port and the **COMCPS** software (cf “Programming mini-switches”).

“Event” Report

This feature allows you to print all of the most recent events stored in memory (up to 1,200).

Calibration Report: The calibration data for a sensor is only printed at the end of the calibration process. The record will consist of a title, the line number and module number and 6 readings if a complete calibration has take place:

Calibration 1

Capteur 4 01 CO

Xo1 = 00004 Zero value before starting procedure

Xo2 = 00000 Zero value

Xo3 = 00000 Zero value after procedure

Xf1 = 00095 Value of the concentration of calibration gas

Xf2 = 00100 Value of the response to the gas

Xf3 = 00100 Value of the reading at the end of the procedure

5.4 Acces code

An access code is required to access certain menus. The access code is made up of 4 hexadecimal numbers. If the wrong code is entered three consecutive times, the code will be deactivated until all menus have been exited or until after 10 minutes of inactivity. The *COMCPS* software can be used to modify the access code.

The default access code is : 1 0 0 0

5.5 System Menu

5.5.1 Line, Module, Relay Action

Enter the access code by using the [▲] [▼] and [◀] [▶] keys.

Line activation

The selected line is displayed along with its number and name.

To go to a different line, use the

[▲] [▼]. Change the status by pressing the [OK] key, and then pressing the [◀] [▶] keys, followed by [OK].

If the line is shut-down, the line number will flash intermittently with a cross sign. If the module does not correspond with the *MX 256* controller *COM256*-created program, its status is reported as faulting.

Notes : If the line is shut down by the *COM256* software, it is impossible to turn it on.

A line is fully activated approximately 5 seconds after start-up.

```
System <>
12:13:27
```

```
OK
System
Activation line, Module, rela<>
```

```
OK
0000 acces
```

```
Activate Line <>
```

```
Line : 1 OFF
Zone 1
```

A thermal fuse protects the line's power supply from short-circuits. Should a short-circuit occur, a fault word will appear in the menu and an error message will be recorded in the event log. After the short-circuit, the line must be reactivated via the menu.

```
Activate Module <>
```

```
Line : 1 Module: 1 OFF  
OLCT10N CO zone21
```

5.5.2 Relay activation

Use the same "Relay Status" menu to select a relay. After pressing [OK] to select the relay, you have three options :

- < Normal > = Relay functions normally (triggered by alarms)
- < ON > = Relay in forced operation (can only be shut-down by a logic input)
- < OFF > = Relay in forced shut-down (can only be turned on by a logic input)

Special case: LS and HS relays

For safety reasons, deactivating a LS or HS relay via the *MX 256* controller shuts down of the two relays and restarts their timing devices.

If a logic input or a command from the *MX 256* controller activates a LS or HS relay, the relay will be activated. The relay's activation time is set to the maximum value. In other words, the forced relay shut down ends when logic inputs no longer command the relay or after the end of an alarm condition which could control the relay.

Similarly, if an alarm triggers a HS relay, a LS relay cannot be activated.

The forced activation of a HS relay takes priority over scheduled HS freezes.

```
Activate Relay <>
```

```
Line : 2 Module: 1  
Relay module level+1
```

```
Relay Nb 1 OFF PV 0  
2 - 1 - 1
```

5.5.3 Activating analog outputs

Choose the 4-20 mA output for the selected module. Pressing [OK] will force a start-up or shut-down for the 4-20 mA output.

- The shut-down freezes the output at 4 mA
- The start-up freezes the output at 20 mA

```
4 - 20mA Output <>
```

5.5.4 Date and Time

Δ Changing the time settings will reinitialize LS and HS delays !

Example : If the HS relay is activated and the time is changed, the HS relay will stop so that the LS relay can operate according to the predetermined delays.

```
System
Date and Hour <>
```

```
Date ? <>
```

```
Date (DD:MM:YY)
03 / 07 / 22
```

```
Hour ? <>
```

```
Hour :
09 H 36 <>
```

5.5.5 Start-up Configuration

This menu is used to select which menu will display by default upon start-up and after 10 minutes of keyboard inactivity.

The two menu options are:

Cyclical Display and Event Display.

```
System
Start config <>
```

```
Start config
Cyclic Display ? <>
```

```
Start config
Display On Events ? <>
```

5.6 Maintenance Menu

5.6.1 Simulation

This menu is used to simulate the alarms for a particular sensor module or to temporarily activate one or more relays (or outputs). After exiting the simulation menu, the sensors and relays (excluding LS and HS relays) revert to their prior state.

Enter the access code by using the [▲] [▼] and [◀] [▶] keys.

Sensor simulation

Select the sensor module you wish to test. Next, select the delay between each of the alarms to be activated (1-59 sec.). Validate your selections by pressing [OK],

The controller will increase reading levels until they exceed the thresholds for all activated alarms in ascending order +/- hysteresis. During the simulation, the theoretical values are displayed on screen.

During this phase, the other sensors are shut down. However, forced-state lines, modules and relays remain active.

Relay Status Simulation

Select the relay module for the relay you wish to test, then the relay you wish to activate.

Use the same "Relay Status" menu to select a relay. After pressing [OK] to select the relay, you have three options :

< Normal > = Relay functions normally (triggered by alarms)

< ON > = Relay in forced operation (can only be shut down by a logic input)

< OFF > = Relay in forced shut-down

```
Maintenance <>
09:54:16
```

```
Maintenance
Simulation <>
```

```
0000 acces
```

```
Simulation
One sensor <>
```

```
Simulation
! Stop All Sensors !
```

```
Affichage capteur
Line : 1 Sensor : 1
```

```
S: ->
Step alarm during 05 Sec.
0
```

```
OK
Simulation
Relay status <>
```

```
OK
Line : 2 MODULE: 2
Relay module level+1
```

```
Relay Nb 1 : OFF 0
2-1-1 PV 0
```

(can only be shut down by a logic input)

After exiting this menu, the relay will revert to its original state.

Analog Output Simulation

5.6.2 Module Verification

Inspection of all of the parameters relating to a module with a *communication fault*.

E = Status word

D = Fault word

C = Start-up config. word.

M = Level for sensor modules or State for logic inputs

T = Temperature

Cal (Value) = Concentration of gas used for calibration

ID = Module fault

```
Maintenance
Module control <>
```

```
S:→
Line : 2 Module: 1 ON
OLCT10N CO level +1
```

```
S:→
1 E 8000 D 0000 C 0003 iD 0000
01 M 0 T 33 C Cal 300
```

Displays useful variables and operating time according to the module type :

(Value) = line voltage

R = Relay status (en hexadecimal)

(Valeur) J = Number of days since last calibration.

0 = X0 for sensor modules.

f = Xf for sensor modules.

U = Wear rate for sensor modules.

CRC = (Cyclic Redundancy Check)

Software version for the module program.

```
S:→
1 01 23.37V CRC=EAA5 9280J
0= 0.00% f=100.00% U= 0.00%
```

Dep. (valeur) H = Time (in hours) during which the sensor exceeded the scale.

Ref : (Valeur) = Sensor reference.

```
S:→
1 01 Dep. 0.0 H Ty 0
Ref=6514000 2290 021 1.0
```

Retry: (plural form, *retries*) – attempt(s) at retransmission. Used to control the quality of communication with the modules.

(a) : represents successful transmission attempts. This number increases continually and should be as large as possible.

(b), (c), (d) : represents next 3 successive retransmission attempts, if necessary, following a failed attempt. In the event that the 1st attempt (1) fails, a 2nd attempt (b) will occur, then a 3rd (c), and 4th (d). The number and the level of saved attempts is indicative of the transmission quality. A large number, on level 3 or 4 is due to poor transmission.

Reinitialize "retries" by selecting the "Reset retry" menu».

```
S : →
1      5 8 1 3 9 3 9(a)      2(b)
0 1      3(c)      0(d)
```

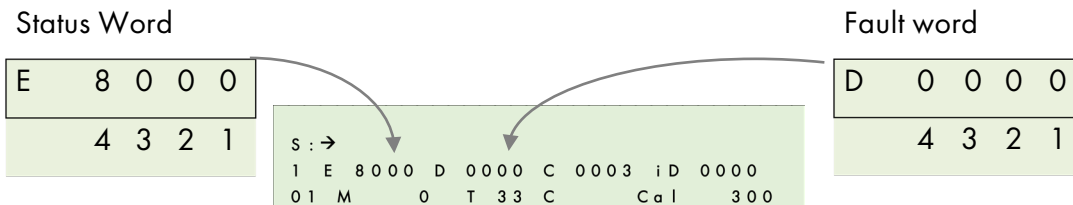
```
S : →
R e t r y   r e s e t
0 0 0 0   a c c e s
```

```
S : →
R e s e t   r e t r y
M o d u l e 1 - 0 1   L i n e 1   C P S
```

```
S : →
1      0      0
0 1      0      0
```

Any module fault generates an event, which is identified by a number (hexadecimal coding) corresponding to the fault type. The number at the end of the second line displays the module error.

The [◀] [▶] keys can be used to change the scroll mode: in **normal** mode, all events saved to memory are displayed; in **default** mode, only the faults saved to memory are displayed.



Fault word

4	3	2	1
1 = Def Flash	1 = Def Temp. Min	1 = Def Zero calibration	1 = Def ROM main memory
2 = Def sensor	2 = Def Temp. Max	2 = Def Sens. calibration	2 = Def RAM
4 = Low line power	4 = Def Meas. Min	4 = Def Zero Sensor replacement	4 = Def Battery
8 = high line power	8 = Def Meas. Max	8 = Def Sensitivity. Sensor replacement	8 = module parameter does not correspond to the module card

Sample fault word: 00A0 = Def Sens. calibration + Def Sensitivity. Sensor replacement (A = 10 in hexadecimal = 8 + 2)

Status word

4	3	2 *	1
1 = BitEtatLiss	1 = BitEtatChg	1 = BitEtat0	1 = BitMod0
2 = BitJbFill	2 = BitEtatPar	2 = BitEtat1	2 = BitMod1
4 = BitJbDelay	4 = BitJbWait	4 = BitEtat2	4 = BitMod2
8 = BitEtatCell **	8 = BitJbCar	8 = BitEtat3	8 = BitMod3

** : only for sensor module (indicates presence of a sensor)

2 *	status
0 (EtatMes)	Normal measure
BitEtat0 (EtatStab)	Stabilization
BitEtat1 (EtatZInit)	Zero init
BitEtat0 + BitEtat1 (EtatStab)	Zero Stabilization
BitEtat2 (EtatZVal)	Zero validation
BitEtat0 + BitEtat2 (EtatSWait)	Sensitivity waiting
BitEtat1 + BitEtat2 (EtatSInit)	Sensitivity init
BitEtat0 + BitEtat1 + BitEtat3 (EtatSStab)	Sensitivity stabilization
BitEtat3 (EtatSVal)	Sensitivity validation
BitEtat0 + BitEtat3 (EtatChg)	Button replace pushed

Module Designation		Type
1	Sensor CO	0
2	sensorNO	1
3	Sensor NO ₂	2
4	Sensor EXPLO	3
5	Sensor O ₂	4
6	Free	5
7	Free	6
8	Other	7
9	4 relay mod	8
10	8 relay module	9
11	Free	A
12	Free	B
13	4ana output mod	C
14	16 log input mod	D
15	Analog input mod	E
16	Free	F



5.6.3 Bus Faults

This menu displays the faults from all modules in a line. Each hexadecimal number corresponds to a module, with Module 1 being on the left, and Module 32 on the right.

- 0 = OK
- 1 = Communication error
- 2 = Module recognition error
- 4 = Fault triggered by a module fault word.
- x = module missing or unrecognized due to a conflict with another module

```

OK
Maintenance
Bus Default <>

```

```

OK
. Line : 1
0 2 1 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
  ↑                               ↑
Module 1                         Module 32

```

Line : 1 Module : 1 = OK
 Line : 1 Module : 2 = module recognition error
 Line : 1 Module : 3 = communication error

5.6.4 Reset maintenance



Reserved for TELEDYNE OLDHAM SIMTRONICS - maintenance personnel only.

```

OK
Maintenance
Reset Maintenance <>

```

CPS / COMCPS Version – Available memory level

Displays the CPS controller version as well as the COMCPS programming software version.

Displays the microcontroller availability (time) rate (in %). This value will vary somewhat in relation to the program but can detect if a microprocessor is being overtaxed.

```

OK
COM256 2.01 JBUS = 1
CNTRL 2.03.00 87.3% Free

```

Enter the access code by using the [▲] [▼] and [◀] [▶] keys.

```

OK
0000 Acces

```

Next, press the [OK] key to reinitialize all counters to zero and to refresh the date.

CPS Installation

This menu is used to zero the following two settings across all modules: Last zero date

Operating Time

Each module logs its operation time in days. For the sensors, this time is equal to the time since the last calibration or the last zero.

Exceeding the scale

Each sensor logs the amount of time that levels exceed the scale in seconds. Go to the “Module Verification” menu to see this time.

CPS_CPS 10 SYSTEM

USER MANUAL



6 Maintenance

6.1 Program transfer

This chapter describes the transfer of data from the *COM_CPS* application to the CPS, and vice versa (see the *COM_CPS* user's guide). After launching the software, you will see a welcome window.

6.1.1 PC → CPS transfer

Once the program has been created, the central controller should receive new settings..

Step 1: establish a physical connection

- 1) Use either the USB or RS-232 adapter to connect the PC to the CPS central measuring controller.
- 2) Ensure that the CPS central measuring controller is connected to a power source.
- 3) **On the central controller:** flip the programming switch to the "MEM" position. The message "Switch open – Program..." will appear on the display screen. Communication with the central controller is authorized during this phase..

Step 2: link configuration

- 1) In the menu bar, select [Communication > Port].
- 2) Select the port [COM x] to use on the PC.



communication speed is selected automatically.

Step 3: data transfer

- 1) In the menu bar, select [Transfer > from PC to CPS].The message "Flip switch to MEM position in order to reprogram the central controller" refers to the <MEM> position on the CPS central controller commutator before starting the transfer procedClick [OK] once verification has ended.
- 2) During the transfer, a progress bar will indicate transfer progress.
- 3) Once the transfer is complete, the message "Operation complete" will appear on screen. Click [OK]. The configuration program has been transferred from the PC to the CPS central controller.
- 4) **On the central controller:** The message "Switch open – Complete" will appear on the display screen. Flip the programming switch to the "Prog" position.
- 5) The central controller will perform a "Start-up" procedure.

6.1.2 CPS → PC transfer

Step 1: establish a connection

- 1) Use either the USB or RS-232 adapter to connect the PC to the CPS central controller.
- 2) Ensure that the CPS central measuring controller is connected to a power source.
- 3) **On the central controller:** flip the programming switch to the "MEM" position. The message "Switch open – Program..." will appear on the display screen. Communication with the central controller is authorized during this phase. Or, use the "Control" menu to set the printer to "OFF."

Step 2: link configuration

- 1) In the menu bar, select [Communication > Port].
- 2) Select the port [COM x] to use on the PC.

Note: communication speed is selected automatically.

Step 3: data transfer

- 1) In the menu bar, select [Transfer > from CPS to PC].
- 2) The message, "Do you want to read the CPS central controller configuration?" will appear onscreen. Click [OK]. If the message, "Check port configuration and ensure printer set to OFF position and try again" appears, verify that the CPS printer is in the OFF position.
- 3) Select the folder where you want to download the file, and create a file name (a default name is suggested).
- 4) During the transfer, a progress bar will indicate transfer progress.
- 5) Once the transfer is complete, the message "Operation complete" will appear on screen. Click [OK]. The data has been transferred from the CPS central controller to the PC.
- 6) **On the central controller:** The message "Switch open – Complete" will appear on the display screen. Flip the programming switch to the "Prog" position.
- 7) The central controller will perform a "Start-up" procedure.

6.2 Error messages

Error messages will appear in the following scenarios:

ERR 01: Module fault relating to the program.

The test runs systematically on start-up and periodically when a module is activated by the menu if the module does not correspond to the loaded program. The error remains until the problem is corrected or until the module is shut down.

ERR 02: Fault word reading for a module. Name displayed on the 1st line of the screen.

ERR 04: Power line error.

ERR 08: I2C (real-time clock) or EEPROM error.

ERR 10: Module communication error.

ERR 20: Problem originating at printer. Printer shut-down or lack of paper.

6.3 Checksum error

When the central controller starts up, checksum values appear briefly on screen after the display test. The value calculated by the central controller is displayed on the first line, and the checksum calculated by the PC with the *COM_CPS* software is displayed on the 2nd line.

If these two values are different, this screen will remain on the display screen, indicating that there is a problem (example: depleted battery.) The user program protection switch must be flipped, and a new *COM_CPS* program must be transferred.

Flip the switch back into the "closed padlock" position before restarting the central controller.

Example of an error

Operation before event

```

OK
CNTRL Processing +      13:20
Chemical Laboratory
    
```

```

          BUZ DEF
CNTRL Processing +      13:22
Chemical Laboratory
    
```

Technical alarm triggered (fault).
 buzzer engaged (if activated),
 Front panel yellow LED illuminated.
 Two pictograms appear: the blinking "maintenance key" and the "siren."



Action on the front panel "acknowl" button.
 Audible alarm (buzzer) is off.

"Siren" pictogram disappears.
 "Maintenance key" pictogram remains on screen.
 Front panel yellow LED illuminated.

```

          DEF
CNTRL Processing +      13:25
Chemical Laboratory
    
```



Action on the "acknowl" button.
 Direct access to the "ERRORS" data page.

ERR 11 = ERR 10 + ERR 1

```

          DEF
Relay module level+1
ERR 11 : COM. 2 01
    
```

Communication fault for Module 1, Line 2. Check the line and/or the module. The fault will disappear when the problem is resolved.

If multiple errors occur, all of the error codes will be displayed one after another. The faulting modules for each error will be displayed one at a time by their line number and module number.

For all faults except for communication faults, the gas level will be displayed in order to help the user identify the problem

```

          BUZ DEF
SENSOR CO 1, LEVEL +1
ERR 01 : Type 2 01 Mes=X.X
    
```

6.4 Testing and calibration of fixed installations

Warning : The setting of this section are reserved for authorized persons formed because they might call into question the reliability of detection.

The site responsible is required to establish security procedures on its site. TELEDYNE OLDHAM SIMTRONICS may be not responsible for their implementation.

Gas detectors are above all safety instruments. In consideration of this, *TELEDYNE OLDHAM SIMTRONICS* recommends regular planned testing of fixed gas detection installations.

A functional test involves injecting a sufficient concentration of gas at the sensor level to trigger pre-set alarms. This test does not replace a full sensor calibration under any circumstances.

The frequency of gas tests depends on the industrial application in which the detector is in use. Frequent inspections should be made in the months following the commissioning of the installation, and then become more widely spaced provided that no significant deviation is observed.

If a detector should fail to react when in contact with the gas, calibration is essential. The frequency of calibrations is a function of the results of the tests (humidity, temperature, dust, etc.). However, it must not exceed one year. It is also advisable to calibrate the sensor after exposure to high concentrations of gas.

Gas concentration which must be used during manual or semi automatic calibration:

- CPS 10 CH₄ = 2,5% CH₄/air
- CPS 10 H₂ = 2% H₂/air
- CPS 10 C₄H₁₀ = 0,9% C₄H₁₀/air
- CPS 10 CO = 100ppm CO
- CPS 10 NO = 50ppm NO
- CPS 10 NO₂ = 10ppm NO₂

6.4.1 Sensor replacement

Sensors should be replaced as a part of regular preventative maintenance or following a failed calibration test.

After replacing a sensor, a calibration test must be conducted (see the chapter on semi-automatic calibration).

To replace a sensor:

- Remove the sensor cover.
- Hold down the sensor replacement button (1) for 5 seconds, until the solid green LED (2) is on.
- Release the button.
- Replace the sensor and conduct a calibration test (mandatory) according to the semi-automatic procedure.

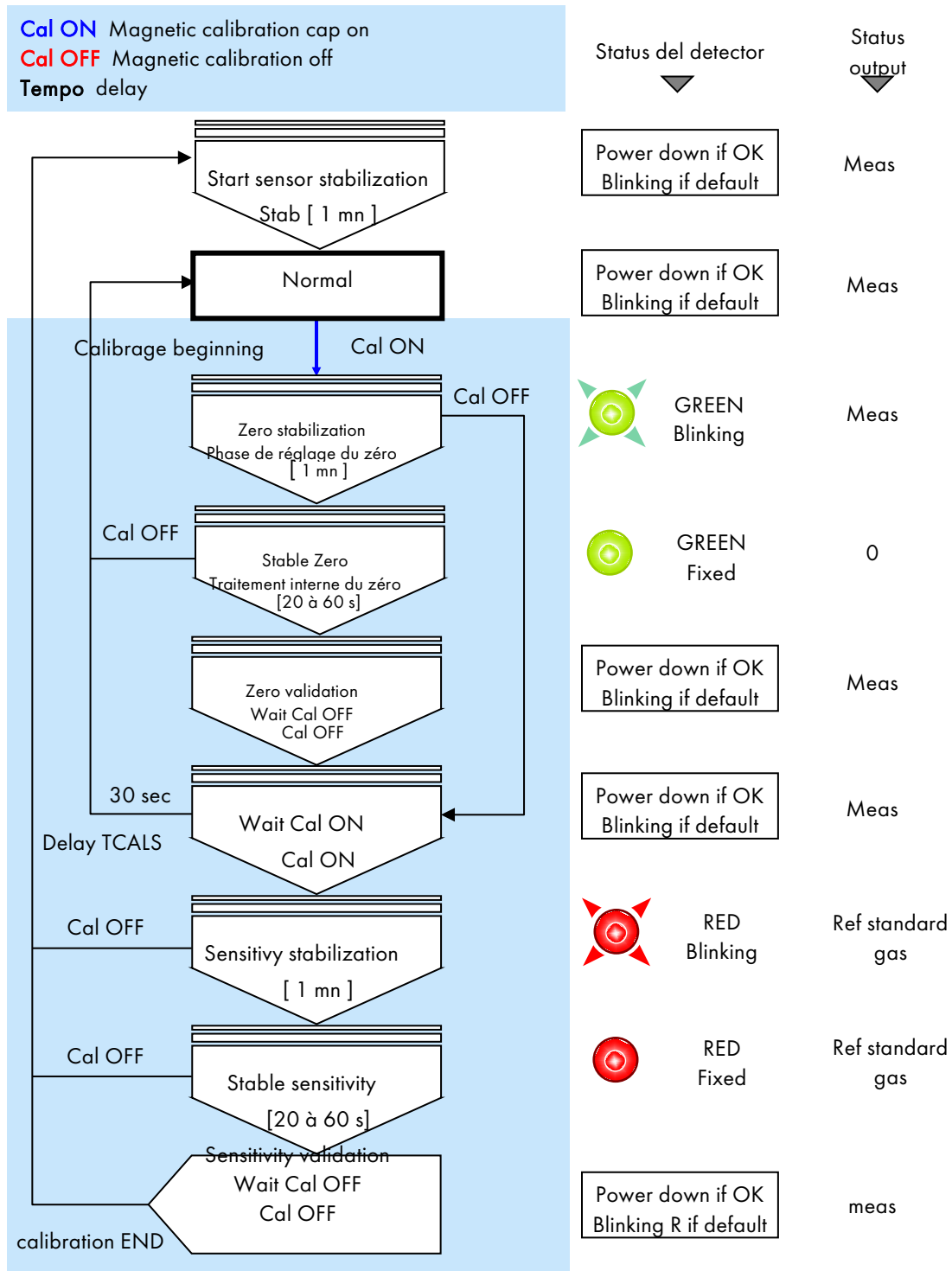
6.4.2 Semi-automatic calibration

During a sensor module calibration, the central controller blocks the alarms from the module in question and displays a maintenance key on the screen. Up to 10 sensors can be calibrated at the same time. The concentration level for the calibration gas is stored in the sensor's memory.

Each calibration start and stop is logged as an event.

The printer records a state after the calibration of each sensor (cf : Printing).

If the calibration is failed, the sensor is listed as faulting and an event is logged with a fault code (0010 – calibration zero fault, 0020 = calibration sensitivity fault).



6.4.3 Manual calibration

The calibration kit provided by TELEDYNE OLDHAM Simtronics must be used (Ref. 6 116 291 female connector / wires / voltmeter connection files).

- Remove the sensor cover.
- Connect the cable (strand) to the circuit's male connector.

Zero adjustment

Ensure that the sensor is in clean air. If not, inject air into the sensor at a flow rate of 60 l/h, then wait for voltmeter levels to stabilize (use the gas injection device: bottle of synthetic air, calibration pipe, tube).

- Adjust the zero with the potentiometer's "ZERO" until the voltmeter reads **0 mV**.

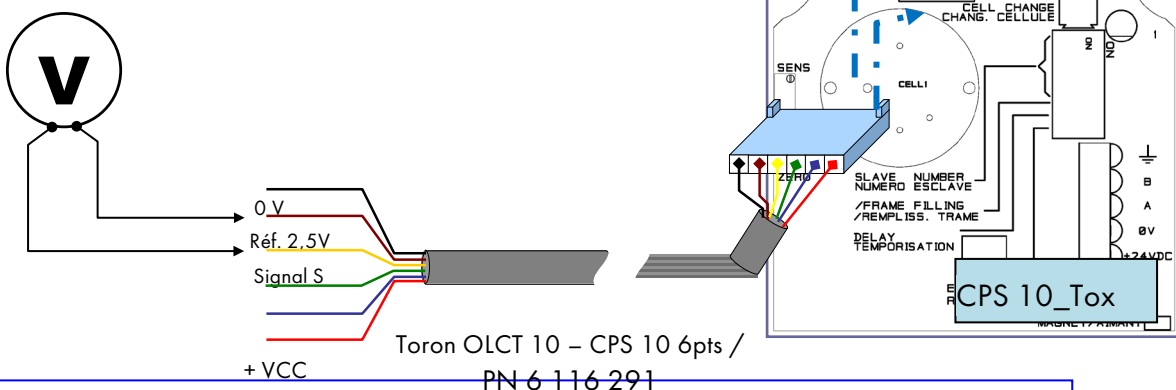
Sensitivity adjustments

- Now inject the known gas (60 l/h) into the sensor, and wait for the voltmeter signal to stabilize.
- Adjust the sensitivity if necessary with the potentiometer "SENS" until the signal value (in mV) corresponds to the amount of reference gas used. **Use the following formula to calculate the correct value for the signal.**
- Stop injecting gas (remove the calibration pipe from the sensor).
- Wait for the voltmeter to "return to zero."

Version CPS 10 for explosive gas

The CPS central controller has a "verification" function: if the sensor measures a concentration of gas higher than 100% LEL, the signal will be dismissed by disconnecting its power supply.

$$V(mV) = \frac{1600 \times \text{reference gas value}}{\text{Measuring range}}$$



MAINTENANCE WIRES :

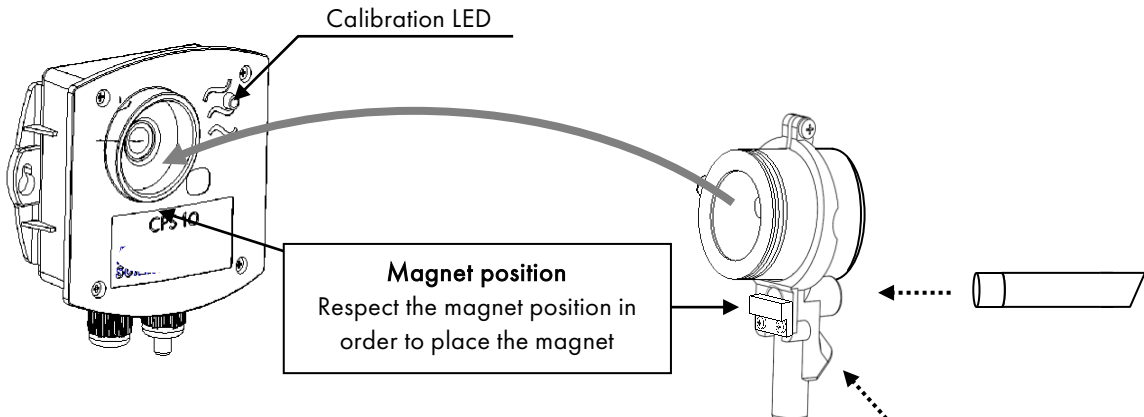
+VCC (red) = + power supply

Signal S (yellow) = signal from 0 mV to 1600 mV for zero and sensitivity measure

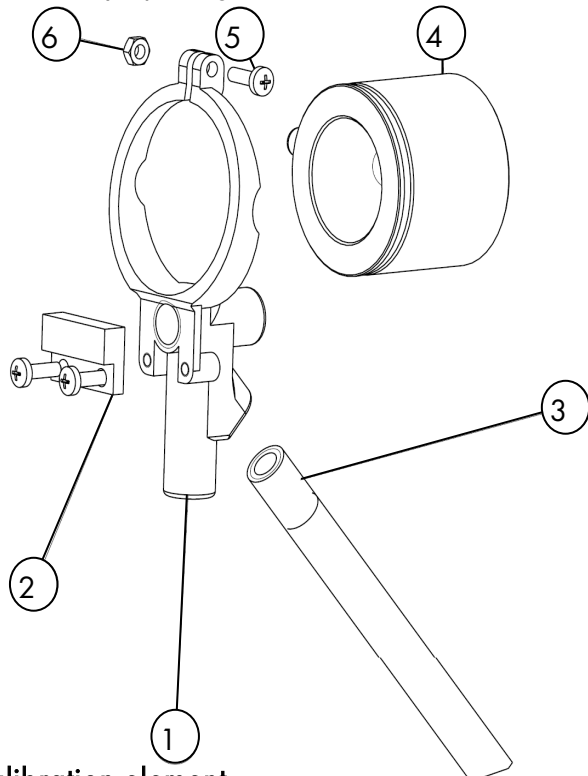
Réf 2,5V (brown) = zero reference for signal reading from 0 mV to 1600 mV

GND (black) = electronic circuit ground.

6.4.4 Semi-automatic calibration device



Magnet position
Respect the magnet position in order to place the magnet



Semi-automatic calibration

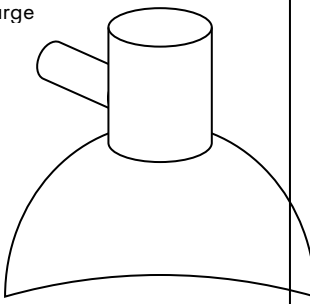
The magnetic calibration allows for one-man and non-intrusive calibration to **save considerable time**.

Manual calibration with zero and span potentiometers is possible by opening the CPS 10

Calibration element

Rep	Part number	Nr	Description
1	6128972	1	SUPPORT
2	6155771	1	MAGNET MEDER CPS
3	6325161	1	HANDLE
4	6331141	1	CALIBRATION CAP
5	6902406	3	SCREW PCL TZ M3*10
6	6903305	1	SWIVEL H M3

Slug the gas with a 60L/H discharge



6.5 Central controller maintenance

Do not use alcohol- or ammonia-based liquids to clean the central controller. If necessary, clean the exterior of the central controller with a damp cloth.

6.5.1 Lithium battery

If the central controller configuration settings are lost, the lithium battery soldered to the display card must be replaced. This operation should be performed by a qualified professional.

Lithium battery characteristics: VARTA CR1/3N or equivalent.

6.5.2 Back-up battery pack

When the back-up battery power drops, the battery should be replaced. This operation should only be performed by a qualified professional.

The battery pack is located underneath the display screen on the wall-mounted version. Take off the display screen to access the battery pack. Unplug the connector linking the battery pack to the motherboard. Remove the 4 mounting screws. Attach the new battery pack. Plug in the connectors before reassembling the display.

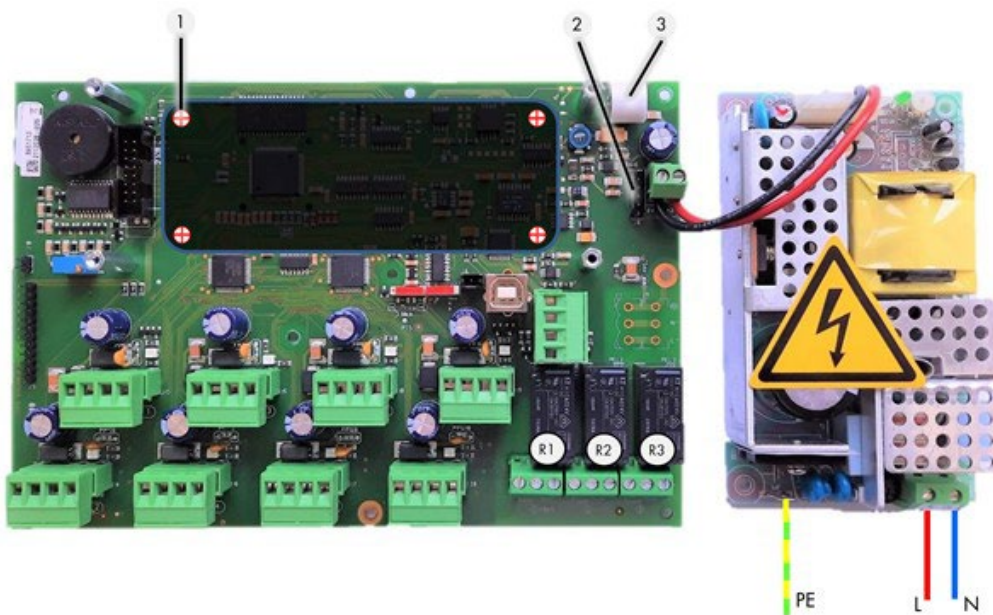


Figure 24

7 Technical Specifications

7.1 CPS Central Controller

CPS w/ metal wall-mounted casing	Dimensions (mm) : 320 * 180 * 95 Degree of protection: IP 54
Cable entries	5 M20 cable glands Diameter 5-12 mm power / local relays. - 9 PG9 1 D-SUB 9 Pin RS-232 cable
CPS rack version	Dimensions: Length: 19" ; Height: 4 U (176 mm) IP class: IP 31
Operating conditions	
Ambient temperature:	-10°C to 40°C
Storage temperature:	-20°C to 85°C
Humidity:	5 to 95% noncondensing
Power supply	
Mains power supply:	Voltage: 110-240VCA
Battery back-up:	Optional – Capacity: 600 mAh
24 V Consumption:	140 mA + 12 mA per measurement line (240 mA max.)
Measuring lines	
Number:	8 RS-485 digital measuring lines
Line capacity:	32 digital CPS modules (CPS 10, CPS RM, CPS DI16, CPS AO4) ModBus Protocol
Cable type:	2 twisted pairs shielded RS-485 4Xawg22 (diameter 0.67mm) cable, 100
Transmission speed:	9600 Bauds (trial with 0.35 mm ²)
Module power supply:	12 to 30 VCC via the CPS central controller and if necessary via a 24VCC external additional power supply
Digital module network:	RS-485 ModBus, addresses 1 to 32, set with mini switches
Isolation:	Power supply / Digital network: 1500 V
Display	Backlit LCD display [2 lines, 32 characters per line - 1 line for pictograms - 3 electroluminescence diodes to indicate operating status: OK, Fault, Alarms]

Keyboard	Membrane keyboard, 7 intuitive keys
Local buzzer	Alarm and fault signaling
Integrated printer	Optional for rack version (no integrated printer option for the metallic wall casing)
Alarms	
Number of alarms:	6 alarms per sensor (AL1, AL2, AL3, AL4, Out of Range, Fault + Validation for Explo gas)
Programmable thresholds:	For instantaneous or averaged values, increasing or decreasing values, or for manual or automatic rearming.
3 Internal local relays	Relay: R1 (alarm/fault) – R2 (alarm) – R3 (alarm). Minimum charge for RCT contacts: 2A / 250 VAC – 30 Vcc (resistive charge) Relays settings are configured with the <i>COM_CPS</i> configuration software. Torque : 0.5-0.6 Nm
Centralized supervision system digital output connections.	
RS-485	ModBus Protocol (connection with a centralized supervision device)
RS-232 or USB	USB protocol priority (permanent connection to system configuration)
Approvals	
Low Voltage Directive:	This device is in compliance with the security requirements of Directive 73/23/EEC, modified by Directive 93/68/EEC, based on standard 61010-1 and its second amendment.
Metrology:	Underground parking facilities: according to VDI 2053
EMC Electromagnetic compatibility:	according to EN 50270

7.2 CPS 10 Sensor Module

Dimensions (mm):	118 x 110 x 60
Degree of protection:	IP 65
Cable entries:	2 M16 cable glands 4-8 mm diameter
Consumption:	Toxic gas sensor: 2.5 mA in normal operation Explo gas sensor: 50 mA in normal operation
Status indication after calibration	Red/Green electroluminescent diode

Calibration:	Automatic, no need to open the sensor due to a gas introduction device equipped with a magnetic switch, or with a potentiometer inside of the case.
Sensor replacement:	Sensor replacement switch on the interior of the CPS 10 case. Detection of sensor

7.3 CPS RM4 or RM8 Relay Module

Dimensions (mm):	125 x 165 x 60
Mounting:	Ratchets into DIN rail
Number of relays:	4 relays (CPS RM4); 8 relays (CPS RM8) Contact type: RCT
Minimum charge for contacts:	2 A / 250 V over resistive charge
Connection:	Screw posts (cable: 2.5 mm ² max.) Torque : 0.5-0.6 Nm
Consumption:	3.5 mA in normal operation

Bistable Relays.

Configuration of positive or negative relay security with mini switches.

Relay modules have 2 logic inputs.

Configuration via the *COM_CPS* configuration software.



7.4 CPS DI16 Logic Inputs Module

Dimensions (mm):	125 x 165 x 60
Mounting:	Ratchets into DIN rail
Number of All or Nothing Inputs:	16
Connection:	Screw posts (cable: 1.5 mm ² max.) Torque : 0.5-0.6 Nm
Consumption:	2 mA in normal operation

7.5 Module sorties analogiques CPS AO4

Dimensions (mm):	125 x 165 x 60
Mounting:	Ratchets into DIN rail
Number of analog outputs:	4-20 mA output, max. resistance 500 Ω Isolation galvanique individuelle + 2 entrées logiques
Connection:	Screw posts (cable: 1.5 mm ² max.) Torque : 0.5-0.6 Nm
Consumption under 24V at module input	I < 5 mA if the 4 channels are shut down I < 36 mA if only one channel is activated I < 130 mA if all 4 channels are activated

113	3071	Module Fault	line fault1	module 1	line fault1	module 2	Fault type for the both modules	BT 7	BT 6	BT 5	BT 4	BT 3	BT 2	BT 1	BT 0	
113	3071	line fault1	module 1	line fault1	module 2	idem					Starting line L1, M2	Alarm line L1, M2	Intermodule L1, M2	Module type L1, M2	Communicatio	
114	3072	line fault1	module 3	line fault1	module 4	idem										
115	3073	line fault1	module 5	line fault1	module 6	idem										
116	3074	line fault1	module 7	line fault1	module 8	idem										
117	3075	line fault1	module 9	line fault1	module 10	idem										
128	3080	line fault1	module 31	line fault1	module 32	idem										
129	3081	line fault2	module 1	line fault2	module 2	idem										
145	3091	line fault3	module 1	line fault3	module 2	idem										
161	30A1	line fault4	module 1	line fault4	module 2	idem										
177	30B1	line fault5	module 1	line fault5	module 2	idem										
193	30C1	line fault6	module 1	line fault6	module 2	idem										
209	30D1	line fault7	module 1	line fault7	module 2	idem										
225	30E1	line fault8	module 1	line fault8	module 2	idem										
240	30F0	line fault8	module 31	line fault8	module 32	idem										
241	30F1	if bit = 0 relay OFF, if bit = 1 relay ON														

241	30F1	forced operating	relay 1-8	relay 9-16	2 bytes	BT 7	BT 6	BT 5	BT 4	BT 3	BT 2	BT 1	BT 0
241	30F1	relay 1-8	relay 9-16		2 bytes	relay8	relay7	relay6	relay5	relay4	relay3	relay2	relay1
242	30F2	relay 17-24	relay 25-32		2 bytes	relay8	relay7	relay6	relay5	relay4	relay3	relay2	relay1
243	30F3	relay 33-40	relay 41-48		2 bytes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
244	30F4	relay 49-56	relay 57-64		2 bytes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
245	30F5	relay ...	relay ...		2 bytes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
256	3100	relay 240-248	relay 249-256		2 bytes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
257	3101	if bit = 0 relay under normal operating, if bit = 1 relay in forced operating					...	...	...	...	...	...	...

278	0116	Fixed looms (if 1 , Ibead loom ON)	Word	Bit 15	?
279	0117	Blinking loom (if 1 , blinking loom ON)	Word	Bit 14	Aberration
				Bit 13	High Speed
				Bit 12	9 ticks signal
				Bit 11	Low speed
				Bit 10	Alarm 4
				Bit 9	Maintenance
				Bit 8	Alarm 3
				Bit 7	Fault
				Bit 6	Alarm 2
				Bit 5	Buzzer
				Bit 4	Alarm 1
				Bit 3	Diagnosis
				Bit 2	Averaged Alarm
				Bit 1	Interase
				Bit 0	OK

Access read only

30001	7531	overscale delay	Line 1	Module 1	4 bytes (32 bits not signed)	2 bytes	16 bits de poids fort du long	Bit 15	
30001	7531	overscale delay	Line 1	Module 1	4 bytes (32 bits not signed)	2 bytes	16 bits de poids faible du long	Bit 14	
30002	7532	overscale delay	Line 1	Module 2		2 bytes		Bit 13	
30003	7533	overscale delay	Line 1	Module 3		2 bytes		Bit 12	
30005	7535	overscale delay	Line 1	Module 4		2 bytes		Bit 11	
30007	7537	overscale delay	Line 1	Module 4		2 bytes		Bit 10	
30009	7539	overscale delay	Line 1	Module 5		2 bytes		Bit 9	
30009	7539	overscale delay	Line 1	Module 5		2 bytes		Bit 8	
30065	7571	overscale delay	Line 2	Module 1		2 bytes		Bit 7	
30129	7581	overscale delay	Line 3	Module 1		2 bytes		Bit 6	
30193	75F1	overscale delay	Line 4	Module 1		2 bytes		Bit 5	
30257	7631	overscale delay	Line 5	Module 1		2 bytes		Bit 4	
30321	7671	overscale delay	Line 6	Module 1		2 bytes		Bit 3	
30385	76B1	overscale delay	Line 7	Module 1		2 bytes		Bit 2	
30449	76F1	overscale delay	Line 8	Module 1		2 bytes		Bit 1	
30511	772F	overscale delay	Line 8	Module 32		2 bytes		Bit 0	
30512	7730	overscale delay	Line 8	Module 32		2 bytes			

		BIT 15	BIT 14	BIT 13	BIT 12	BIT 11	BIT 10	BIT 9	BIT 8	BIT 7	BIT 6	BIT 5	BIT 4	BIT 3	BIT 2	BIT 1	BIT 0
JBUS																	
40613	Detector measures																
40613	Averaged measure 1	line 1	Module 1														
40614	Averaged measure 2	line 1	Module 1														
40615	Averaged measure 3	line 1	Module 1														
40616	Averaged measure 4	line 1	Module 1														
40617	Averaged measure 1	line 1	Module 2														
...	...																
40641	Averaged measure 1	line 2	Module 1														
40642	Averaged measure 2	line 2	Module 1														
...	...																
40769	Averaged measure 1	line 3	Module 1														
...	...																
40897	Averaged measure 1	line 4	Module 1														
...	...																
41025	Averaged measure 1	line 5	Module 1														
...	...																
41153	Averaged measure 1	line 6	Module 1														
41281	Averaged measure 1	line 7	Module 1														
...	...																
41409	Averaged measure 1	line 8	Module 1														
...	...																
41536	Averaged measure 1	line 8	Module 32														
41537	Averaged measure 1	line 8	Module 32														

		BIT 15	BIT 14	BIT 13	BIT 12	BIT 11	BIT 10	BIT 9	BIT 8	BIT 7	BIT 6	BIT 5	BIT 4	BIT 3	BIT 2	BIT 1	BIT 0
JBUS																	
Detector measures																	
41537	Maximum measure	line 1	Module 1														
41538	Maximum measure	line 1	Module 2														
41539	Maximum measure	line 1	Module 3														
41540	Maximum measure	line 1	Module 4														
41541	Maximum measure	line 1	Module 5														
...	...																
41564	Maximum measure	line 1	Module 28														
41565	Maximum measure	line 1	Module 29														
41566	Maximum measure	line 1	Module 30														
41567	Maximum measure	line 1	Module 31														
41568	Maximum measure	line 1	Module 32														
41569	Maximum measure	line 2	Module 1														
41570	Maximum measure	line 2	Module 2														
...	...																
41601	Maximum measure	line 3	Module 1														
...	...																
41633	Maximum measure	line 4	Module 1														
...	...																
41665	Maximum measure	line 5	Module 1														
41697	Maximum measure	line 6	Module 1														
...	...																
41729	Maximum measure	line 7	Module 1														
...	...																
41761	Maximum measure	line 8	Module 1														
...	...																
41792	Maximum measure	line 8	Module 32														
41793	Maximum measure	line 8	Module 32														

JBUS																		
41793	A341	Detector measures	Bit 15	Bit 14	Bit 13	Bit 12	Bit 11	Bit 10	Bit 9	Bit 8	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
41793	A341	Sentence1	Byte1								Byte2							
41794	A342	Sentence1	Byte3								Byte4							
41795	A343	Sentence1	Byte5								Byte6							
41796	A344	Sentence1	Byte7								Byte8							
41797	A345	Sentence1	Byte9								Byte10							
41797	A345	Sentence1	Byte11								Byte12							
41798	A346	Sentence1	Byte13								Byte14							
41799	A347	Sentence1	Byte15								Byte16							
41800	A348	Sentence1	Byte17								Byte18							
41801	A349	Sentence1	Byte19								Byte20							
41801	A349	Sentence1	Byte21								Byte22							
41802	A34A	Sentence1	Byte23								Byte24							
41803	A34B	Sentence1	Byte25								Byte26							
41804	A34C	Sentence1	Byte27								Byte28							
41805	A34D	Sentence1	Byte29								Byte30							
41806	A34E	Sentence1	Byte31								Byte32							
41807	A34F	Sentence1	Byte33 / term at the end of the sentence															
41808	A350	Sentence1	Byte34 / empty															

JBUS																		
41808	A350	Detector measures	Bit 15	Bit 14	Bit 13	Bit 12	Bit 11	Bit 10	Bit 9	Bit 8	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
41808	A350	Sentence2	Byte1								Byte2							
41809	A351	Sentence2	Byte3								Byte4							
41810	A352	Sentence2	Byte5								Byte6							
41811	A353	Sentence2	Byte7								Byte8							
41812	A354	Sentence2	Byte9								Byte10							
41812	A354	Sentence2	Byte11								Byte12							
41813	A355	Sentence2	Byte13								Byte14							
41814	A356	Sentence2	Byte15								Byte16							
41815	A357	Sentence2	Byte17								Byte18							
41816	A358	Sentence2	Byte19								Byte20							
41816	A358	Sentence2	Byte21								Byte22							
41817	A359	Sentence2	Byte23								Byte24							
41818	A35A	Sentence2	Byte25								Byte26							
41819	A35B	Sentence2	Byte27								Byte28							
41820	A35C	Sentence2	Byte29								Byte30							
41821	A35D	Sentence2	Byte31								Byte32							
41822	A35E	Sentence2	Byte33 / term at the end of the sentence															
41823	A35F	Sentence2	Byte34 / empty															

Word																		
41823	A35F	Remitted keyboard																
41824	A360	Blank 32bytes																
41855	A37F																	

JBUS		BIT 15	BIT 14	BIT 13	BIT 12	BIT 11	BIT 10	BIT 9	BIT 8	BIT 7	BIT 6	BIT 5	BIT 4	BIT 3	BIT 2	BIT 1	BIT 0
30537	Averaged alarm 1 threshold																
30537	Averaged alarm 1 threshold	Word															
30538	Averaged alarm 1 threshold	Type 1 2 bytes (16 bits not signed)															
30539	Averaged alarm 1 threshold	Type 2 2 bytes (16 bits not signed)															
	...	Type 3 2 bytes (16 bits not signed)															
30546	Averaged alarm 1 threshold	...															
30547	Averaged alarm 2 threshold	Type 10 2 bytes (16 bits not signed)															
30548	Averaged alarm 2 threshold	Type 1 2 bytes (16 bits not signed)															
30549	Averaged alarm 2 threshold	Type 2 2 bytes (16 bits not signed)															
	...	Type 3 2 bytes (16 bits not signed)															
30556	Averaged alarm 2 threshold	...															
	...	Type 10 2 bytes (16 bits not signed)															
30576	Averaged alarm 4 threshold	...															
	...	Type 10 2 bytes (16 bits not signed)															

JBUS		BIT 15	BIT 14	BIT 13	BIT 12	BIT 11	BIT 10	BIT 9	BIT 8	BIT 7	BIT 6	BIT 5	BIT 4	BIT 3	BIT 2	BIT 1	BIT 0
30677	Fault Alarm Threshold																
30677	Alarm threshold	Word															
30678	Alarm threshold	Type 1 2 bytes (16 bits not signed)															
30679	Alarm threshold	Type 2 2 bytes (16 bits not signed)															
	...	Type 3 2 bytes (16 bits not signed)															
30686	Alarm threshold	...															
	...	Type 10 2 bytes (16 bits not signed)															

JBUS		BIT 15	BIT 14	BIT 13	BIT 12	BIT 11	BIT 10	BIT 9	BIT 8	BIT 7	BIT 6	BIT 5	BIT 4	BIT 3	BIT 2	BIT 1	BIT 0
30687	Overscale Alarm threshold																
30687	alarm value	Word															
30688	alarm value	Type 1 2 bytes (16 bits not signed)															
30689	alarm value	Type 2 2 bytes (16 bits not signed)															
	...	Type 3 2 bytes (16 bits not signed)															
30696	alarm value	...															
	...	Type 10 2 bytes (16 bits not signed)															

JBUS		BIT 0	BIT 1	BIT 2	BIT 3	BIT 4	BIT 5	BIT 6	BIT 7	BIT 8	BIT 9	BIT 10	BIT 11	BIT 12	BIT 13	BIT 14	BIT 15
30697	Averaged alarm delay																
30697	averaged alarm 1 delay	Word															
30698	averaged alarm 1 delay	Type 1															
30699	averaged alarm 1 delay	Type 2															
30699	averaged alarm 1 delay	Type 3															
30699	...	...													
30699	averaged alarm 1 delay	Type 10															
30697	averaged alarm 2 delay	Word															
30698	averaged alarm 2 delay	Type 1															
30698	averaged alarm 2 delay	Type 2															
30698	averaged alarm 2 delay	Type 3															
30699	...	...													
30699	averaged alarm 2 delay	Type 10															
30616	averaged alarm 2 delay	Word															
30636	averaged alarm 4 delay	Word															

JBUS		BIT 0	BIT 1	BIT 2	BIT 3	BIT 4	BIT 5	BIT 6	BIT 7	BIT 8	BIT 9	BIT 10	BIT 11	BIT 12	BIT 13	BIT 14	BIT 15
30637	Hysteresis Value																
30637	Hysteresis	Word															
30638	Hysteresis	Type 1															
30639	Hysteresis	Type 2															
30639	Hysteresis	Type 3															
30646	...	...													
30646	Hysteresis	Type 10															

JBUS		BIT 0	BIT 1	BIT 2	BIT 3	BIT 4	BIT 5	BIT 6	BIT 7	BIT 8	BIT 9	BIT 10	BIT 11	BIT 12	BIT 13	BIT 14	BIT 15
30647	RESERVE COMPS																
30647	RESERVE COMPS	Word															
30648	RESERVE COMPS	Type 1															
30649	RESERVE COMPS	Type 2															
30649	RESERVE COMPS	Type 3															
30656	...	...													
30656	RESERVE COMPS	Type 10															

JBUS		BIT 0	BIT 1	BIT 2	BIT 3	BIT 4	BIT 5	BIT 6	BIT 7	BIT 8	BIT 9	BIT 10	BIT 11	BIT 12	BIT 13	BIT 14	BIT 15
30657	Enable or disable Alarms																
30657	Enable or disable Alarms	2 bytes															
30657	Enable or disable Alarms	Type 2 (1 byte)															
30658	Enable or disable Alarms	2 bytes															
30658	Enable or disable Alarms	Type 4 (1 byte)															
30661	Enable or disable Alarms	2 bytes															
30661	Enable or disable Alarms	Type 10 (1 byte)															

// bit 1 enable alarm

JBUS		BIT 15	BIT 14	BIT 13	BIT 12	BIT 11	BIT 10	BIT 9	BIT 8	BIT 7	BIT 6	BIT 5	BIT 4	BIT 3	BIT 2	BIT 1	BIT 0
800692	ECF6	Checking of the type of connected detector															
	ECF6	Type 1 (1 byte)															
	ECF7	Type 3 (1 byte)	Type 2 (1 byte)														
	ECF8	...	Type 4 (1 byte)														
	ECF9	Type 9 (1 byte)	Type 10 (1 byte)														
	ECFA	Type 9 (1 byte)	Type 10 (1 byte)														
	ECFB	Type 9 (1 byte)	Type 10 (1 byte)														

JBUS		BIT 15	BIT 14	BIT 13	BIT 12	BIT 11	BIT 10	BIT 9	BIT 8	BIT 7	BIT 6	BIT 5	BIT 4	BIT 3	BIT 2	BIT 1	BIT 0
800697	ECFB	Gas name															
	ECFB	Gas name for type 1 (5 bytes)															
	ECFC	...															
	ECFD	Gas name for type 1 and 2 (5 bytes)															
	ECFE	Gas name for type 2 (5 bytes)															
	ECFF	Gas name for type 2 (5 bytes)															
	ECFA	...															
	ECFB	Gas name for type 10 (5 bytes)															

JBUS		BIT 15	BIT 14	BIT 13	BIT 12	BIT 11	BIT 10	BIT 9	BIT 8	BIT 7	BIT 6	BIT 5	BIT 4	BIT 3	BIT 2	BIT 1	BIT 0
800692	ED14	Gas shortened name															
	ED14	Gas name for type 1 (16 bytes)															
	ED15	...															
	ED16	Gas name for type 2 (16 bytes)															
	ED17	...															
	ED18	Gas name for type 10 (16 bytes)															

JBUS		BIT 15	BIT 14	BIT 13	BIT 12	BIT 11	BIT 10	BIT 9	BIT 8	BIT 7	BIT 6	BIT 5	BIT 4	BIT 3	BIT 2	BIT 1	BIT 0
80072	ED64	Display format															
	ED64	Type 1 (1 byte)	Display format code type 1														
	ED65	Type 3 (1 byte)	Type 2 (1 byte)	Display format code type 2													
	ED66	...	Type 4 (1 byte)	Display format code type 4													
	ED67	Type 9 (1 byte)	Type 10 (1 byte)	Display format code type 9													

0 = Integer; 1 = 1digit after the point (0.0); 2 = 2 digits after the point (0.00)

CPS_CPS 10 SYSTEM

USER MANUAL



Table de transfert pour les versions de CPS 2.00 et sup.



Warning, for use by authorized personnel

Table de transfert JBUS pour la CPS

Note : Les relais et les entrées sont numérotés de 1 à 256 et de 1 à 224 afin d'optimiser l'occupation mémoire dans la CPS
 La numérotation se fait automatiquement par le COMCPS dans l'ordre croissant des relais puis des modules puis des lignes.
 De même pour les entrées logiques

ADRESSE JBUS	ADRESSE EN HEXA
1	1

ACCES LECTURE SEUL PAR BIT FONCTION (1 ; 2)

OCJET 1

OCJET 2

ADRESSE JBUS	ADRESSE EN HEXA	Etat d'alarme de tout les modules capteurs	Etat d'alarme 1 de chaque modules capteurs	Etat d'alarme 2 de chaque modules capteurs	Etat d'alarme 3 de chaque modules capteurs	Etat d'alarme 4 de chaque modules capteurs	Etat d'alarme overcaie de chaque modules capteurs	Etat d'alarme défaut de chaque modules capteurs
1	0001							
1	0001		1/2 LONG					
2	0002		1/2 LONG					
3	0003		1/2 LONG					
4	0004		1/2 LONG					
...	...		1/2 LONG					
15	000F		1/2 LONG					
16	0010		1/2 LONG					
17	0011		1/2 LONG					
...	...		1/2 LONG					
33	0021	idem						
49	0031	idem						
65	0041	idem						
81	0051	idem						
96	0060							

Chaque bit représente 1 alarme pour 1 capteur d'une ligne
 Les alarmes sont regroupées par niveau(alarmes: 1,2,3,4,Sup,Inf ou efaul)
 Puis par ligne : noté L1aL8
 Puis par capteur : noté M1 aM32
 Note : La gestion interne de la CPS pour les alarme se fait sur 32bits.
 Donc le 1er bit indiquant l'alarme 1 du capteur 1 de la ligne 1 se trouve dans le 2eme mot Modbus

Chaque bit représente 1 relais ou sortie 4-20mA
 Les relais sont regroupées dans l'ordre des modules en partant de la ligne1 module1 relais1 jusqu'à la ligne8 module 32. Cette liste est continue comptant N relais. N étant le nombre de relais de l'installation.
 Au delà les bit resto à 0
 Un 1 indique que le relais est commandé, sinon il est relâché
 Note : La gestion interne de la CPS pour les alarme se fait sur 32bits.
 Donc le 1er bit indiquant l'état du 1er relais se trouve dans le 1er mot Modbus(poid fort)

ADRESSE JBUS	ADRESSE EN HEXA	Relais 1-8	Relais 9-16	Relais 17-24	Relais 25-32	Relais 33-40	Relais 41-48	Relais 49-56	Relais 57-64	Relais ...	Relais 240-248	Relais 249-256
97	0061											
97	0061		2 octets									
98	0062											
99	0063											
100	0064											
101	0065											
112	0070											
113	0071											

Si bit = 0 alors relais arrêté, si Bit = 1 relais en marche

30769	7831	Pointeur sur prochain événement à enregistrer (Modulo 1200)	Word	Bit 15 Bit 14 Bit 13 Bit 12 Bit 11 Bit 10 Bit 9 Bit 8 Bit 7 Bit 6 Bit 5 Bit 4 Bit 3 Bit 2 Bit 1 Bit 0	<p>Enregistreur d'événement (1200)</p> <p>Permet de recomposer la liste des événements affichée dans le menu Contrôle-événements.</p> <p>Le codage ne sera pas expliqué dans ce fichier</p>
30770	7832	Pointeur sur l'événement le plus ancien (-1 si le système n'a pas encore reçu ses 1200 événements)	Word	Bit 15 Bit 14 Bit 13 Bit 12 Bit 11 Bit 10 Bit 9 Bit 8 Bit 7 Bit 6 Bit 5 Bit 4 Bit 3 Bit 2 Bit 1 Bit 0	
30771	7833	Pointeur sur l'événement à imprimer	Word	Bit 15 Bit 14 Bit 13 Bit 12 Bit 11 Bit 10 Bit 9 Bit 8 Bit 7 Bit 6 Bit 5 Bit 4 Bit 3 Bit 2 Bit 1 Bit 0	
30772	7834	VIDE		Bit 15 Bit 14 Bit 13 Bit 12 Bit 11 Bit 10 Bit 9 Bit 8 Bit 7 Bit 6 Bit 5 Bit 4 Bit 3 Bit 2 Bit 1 Bit 0	
30809	7859	Evénement		Bit 15 Bit 14 Bit 13 Bit 12 Bit 11 Bit 10 Bit 9 Bit 8 Bit 7 Bit 6 Bit 5 Bit 4 Bit 3 Bit 2 Bit 1 Bit 0	
30809	7859	Evénement N		Bit 15 Bit 14 Bit 13 Bit 12 Bit 11 Bit 10 Bit 9 Bit 8 Bit 7 Bit 6 Bit 5 Bit 4 Bit 3 Bit 2 Bit 1 Bit 0	
30810	785A	Evénement N		Bit 15 Bit 14 Bit 13 Bit 12 Bit 11 Bit 10 Bit 9 Bit 8 Bit 7 Bit 6 Bit 5 Bit 4 Bit 3 Bit 2 Bit 1 Bit 0	Jour
30811	785B	Evénement N		Bit 15 Bit 14 Bit 13 Bit 12 Bit 11 Bit 10 Bit 9 Bit 8 Bit 7 Bit 6 Bit 5 Bit 4 Bit 3 Bit 2 Bit 1 Bit 0	Année
30812	785C	Evénement N		Bit 15 Bit 14 Bit 13 Bit 12 Bit 11 Bit 10 Bit 9 Bit 8 Bit 7 Bit 6 Bit 5 Bit 4 Bit 3 Bit 2 Bit 1 Bit 0	Mois
30813	785D	Evénement N		Bit 15 Bit 14 Bit 13 Bit 12 Bit 11 Bit 10 Bit 9 Bit 8 Bit 7 Bit 6 Bit 5 Bit 4 Bit 3 Bit 2 Bit 1 Bit 0	Heure
30814	785E	Evénement N+1		Bit 15 Bit 14 Bit 13 Bit 12 Bit 11 Bit 10 Bit 9 Bit 8 Bit 7 Bit 6 Bit 5 Bit 4 Bit 3 Bit 2 Bit 1 Bit 0	seconde
30815	785F	Evénement N+1		Bit 15 Bit 14 Bit 13 Bit 12 Bit 11 Bit 10 Bit 9 Bit 8 Bit 7 Bit 6 Bit 5 Bit 4 Bit 3 Bit 2 Bit 1 Bit 0	No d'événement
30816	7860	Evénement N+1		Bit 15 Bit 14 Bit 13 Bit 12 Bit 11 Bit 10 Bit 9 Bit 8 Bit 7 Bit 6 Bit 5 Bit 4 Bit 3 Bit 2 Bit 1 Bit 0	Information supplémentaire
30817	7861	Evénement N+1		Bit 15 Bit 14 Bit 13 Bit 12 Bit 11 Bit 10 Bit 9 Bit 8 Bit 7 Bit 6 Bit 5 Bit 4 Bit 3 Bit 2 Bit 1 Bit 0	Information supplémentaire
30818	7862	Evénement N+1		Bit 15 Bit 14 Bit 13 Bit 12 Bit 11 Bit 10 Bit 9 Bit 8 Bit 7 Bit 6 Bit 5 Bit 4 Bit 3 Bit 2 Bit 1 Bit 0	Information supplémentaire
36807	8FC7	Evénement N+1199		Bit 15 Bit 14 Bit 13 Bit 12 Bit 11 Bit 10 Bit 9 Bit 8 Bit 7 Bit 6 Bit 5 Bit 4 Bit 3 Bit 2 Bit 1 Bit 0	Jour
36808	8FC8	Evénement N+1199		Bit 15 Bit 14 Bit 13 Bit 12 Bit 11 Bit 10 Bit 9 Bit 8 Bit 7 Bit 6 Bit 5 Bit 4 Bit 3 Bit 2 Bit 1 Bit 0	Année
36809	8FC9	Pointeur sur le dernier texte imprimé (Modulo 4)	Word	Bit 15 Bit 14 Bit 13 Bit 12 Bit 11 Bit 10 Bit 9 Bit 8 Bit 7 Bit 6 Bit 5 Bit 4 Bit 3 Bit 2 Bit 1 Bit 0	Mois
36810	8FCA	Texte M		Bit 15 Bit 14 Bit 13 Bit 12 Bit 11 Bit 10 Bit 9 Bit 8 Bit 7 Bit 6 Bit 5 Bit 4 Bit 3 Bit 2 Bit 1 Bit 0	Heure
36850	8FF2	Texte M + 1		Bit 15 Bit 14 Bit 13 Bit 12 Bit 11 Bit 10 Bit 9 Bit 8 Bit 7 Bit 6 Bit 5 Bit 4 Bit 3 Bit 2 Bit 1 Bit 0	seconde
36890	901A	Texte M + 2		Bit 15 Bit 14 Bit 13 Bit 12 Bit 11 Bit 10 Bit 9 Bit 8 Bit 7 Bit 6 Bit 5 Bit 4 Bit 3 Bit 2 Bit 1 Bit 0	No d'événement
36930	9042	Texte M + 3		Bit 15 Bit 14 Bit 13 Bit 12 Bit 11 Bit 10 Bit 9 Bit 8 Bit 7 Bit 6 Bit 5 Bit 4 Bit 3 Bit 2 Bit 1 Bit 0	Information supplémentaire

Ici, on stock les 4 derniers événements envoyés à l'imprimante en ASCII avec un pointeur pour connaître le dernier événement (buffer tournant).

Valeur des 4 moyennes de chaque capteur.
 Valeur rangée par numéro de ligne puis de capteur puis de moyenne pour les alarmes 1,2,3,4.
 Note : Mot sur 16 bits. Il faut aller relire le coefficient multiplicateur table 60772 (format d'affichage) pour avoir la vrai valeur

40513	JBUS	Mesure de chaque capteurs	Ligne 1	Module 1	Word	16 bits signés
40513	9E41	Mesure moyennée 1	Ligne 1	Module 1	Word	(16 bits signés)
40514	9E42	Mesure moyennée 2	Ligne 1	Module 1	Word	(16 bits signés)
40515	9E43	Mesure moyennée 3	Ligne 1	Module 1	Word	(16 bits signés)
40516	9E44	Mesure moyennée 4	Ligne 1	Module 1	Word	(16 bits signés)
40517	9E45	Mesure moyennée 1	Ligne 1	Module 2	Word	(16 bits signés)
40641	9EC1	Mesure moyennée 1	Ligne 2	Module 1	Word	(16 bits signés)
40642	9EC2	Mesure moyennée 2	Ligne 2	Module 1	Word	(16 bits signés)
40769	9F41	Mesure moyennée 1	Ligne 3	Module 1	Word	(16 bits signés)
40887	9FC1	Mesure moyennée 1	Ligne 4	Module 1	Word	(16 bits signés)
41025	A041	Mesure moyennée 1	Ligne 5	Module 1	Word	(16 bits signés)
41153	A0C1	Mesure moyennée 1	Ligne 6	Module 1	Word	(16 bits signés)
41281	A141	Mesure moyennée 1	Ligne 7	Module 1	Word	(16 bits signés)
41409	A1C1	Mesure moyennée 1	Ligne 8	Module 1	Word	(16 bits signés)
41536	A240	Mesure moyennée 1	Ligne 8	Module 32	Word	(16 bits signés)
41537	A241	Mesure moyennée 1	Ligne 8	Module 32	Word	(16 bits signés)

JBUS		Mesuro de chaques capteurs	Phrase de la deuxieme ligne de texte de l'afficheur
41808	A350		
41810	A352	Phrase2	OCTET 2
41811	A353	Phrase2	OCTET 4
41812	A354	Phrase2	OCTET 6
41813	A355	Phrase2	OCTET 8
41814	A356	Phrase2	OCTET 10
41814	A356	Phrase2	OCTET 12
41815	A357	Phrase2	OCTET 14
41816	A358	Phrase2	OCTET 16
41817	A359	Phrase2	OCTET 18
41818	A35A	Phrase2	OCTET 20
41818	A35A	Phrase2	OCTET 22
41819	A35B	Phrase2	OCTET 24
41820	A35C	Phrase2	OCTET 26
41821	A35D	Phrase2	OCTET 28
41822	A35E	Phrase2	OCTET 30
41823	A35F	Phrase2	OCTET 32
41824	A360	Phrase2	OCTET 34 / vide
41825	A361		

		Une écriture d'un bit = une action Clavier Note: Le traitement peut prendre 1s																		
41827	A363	Word																		
41828	A364	Clavier déportatif/aire une écriture)																		
41859	A363	Tou 32octets																		
41860	A364	Fin trou																		
41861	A365	forçage supervision activé																		
Pour activer les entrées pompiers écrire code 0xABCD																				
Attention ! Ne jamais commander des relais inexistant dans le programme!																				
41861	A385	Forçage des relais, par un écran déportif, en marche forcée																		
41861	A385	Relais 1-8	Relais 9-16	2 octets	Relais 9-16	2 octets	Relais 17-24	2 octets	Relais 25-32	2 octets	Relais 33-40	2 octets	Relais 41-48	2 octets	Relais 49-56	2 octets	Relais 57-64	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets
41862	A386	Relais 17-24	Relais 25-32	2 octets	Relais 33-40	2 octets	Relais 41-48	2 octets	Relais 49-56	2 octets	Relais 57-64	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets
41863	A387	Relais 33-40	Relais 41-48	2 octets	Relais 49-56	2 octets	Relais 57-64	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets
41864	A388	Relais 49-56	Relais 57-64	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets
41865	A388	Relais 57-64	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets
41876	A394	Relais 240-248	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets
41877	A395	Forçage des relais, par un écran déportif, à l'arrêt forcée (nullis, la commande pompiers met à l'arrêt toutes les commandes)	Relais 9-16	2 octets	Relais 9-16	2 octets	Relais 17-24	2 octets	Relais 25-32	2 octets	Relais 33-40	2 octets	Relais 41-48	2 octets	Relais 49-56	2 octets	Relais 57-64	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets
41877	A395	Relais 1-8	Relais 9-16	2 octets	Relais 17-24	2 octets	Relais 25-32	2 octets	Relais 33-40	2 octets	Relais 41-48	2 octets	Relais 49-56	2 octets	Relais 57-64	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets
41878	A396	Relais 17-24	Relais 25-32	2 octets	Relais 33-40	2 octets	Relais 41-48	2 octets	Relais 49-56	2 octets	Relais 57-64	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets
41879	A397	Relais 33-40	Relais 41-48	2 octets	Relais 49-56	2 octets	Relais 57-64	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets
41880	A398	Relais 49-56	Relais 57-64	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets
41882	0000	Relais 57-64	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets
41882	A3A4	Relais 240-248	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets
Si bit = 0 alors relais en fonctionnement normal, si bit = 1 relais en arrêt forcé																				
41893	A3A5	Forçage des relais, par la centrale ou supervision, à la marche forcée																		
41893	A3A5	Relais 1-8	Relais 9-16	2 octets	Relais 9-16	2 octets	Relais 17-24	2 octets	Relais 25-32	2 octets	Relais 33-40	2 octets	Relais 41-48	2 octets	Relais 49-56	2 octets	Relais 57-64	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets
41894	A3A6	Relais 17-24	Relais 25-32	2 octets	Relais 33-40	2 octets	Relais 41-48	2 octets	Relais 49-56	2 octets	Relais 57-64	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets
41895	A3A7	Relais 33-40	Relais 41-48	2 octets	Relais 49-56	2 octets	Relais 57-64	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets
41896	A3A8	Relais 49-56	Relais 57-64	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets
41897	A3A9	Relais 57-64	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets
41908	A3B4	Relais 240-248	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets
41909	A3B5	Relais 249-256	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets	Relais 249-256	2 octets
Si bit = 0 alors relais en fonctionnement normal, si bit = 1 relais en marche forcée																				

Une écriture d'un bit = une action
Clavier
Note: Le traitement peut prendre 1s

Action Pompiers (priorité maximum)
Pour activer la commande pompiers à distance et pouvoir forcer les relais en marche, il faut écrire 0xABCD à l'adresse indiquée.

Dans ce cas, par défaut, toutes commandes de relais sont coupées, Ensuite on active la marche forcée à l'aide de la table 41861

Commande CP-S/déporté
Ne fonctionne pas comme la fonction pompiers ci-dessus, on envoie pour chaque relais l'état souhaité en forçant le mise en marche ou à l'arrêt des relais.
Les entrées logiques sont prioritaires sur cette commande.

ACCES EN ECRITURE

JBUS		Seuils des alarmes moyennées		Bit 0	Bit 1	Bit 2	Bit 3	Bit 4	Bit 5	Bit 6	Bit 7	Bit 8	Bit 9	Bit 10	Bit 11	Bit 12	Bit 13	Bit 14	Bit 15
60537	EC79	Seuil alarme 1 Moyenné	Type 1																
60537	EC79	Seuil alarme 1 Moyenné	Type 2																
60538	EC7A	Seuil alarme 1 Moyenné	Type 3																
60539	EC7B	Seuil alarme 1 Moyenné	...																
60546	EC82	Seuil alarme 2 Moyenné	Type 10																
60547	EC83	Seuil alarme 2 Moyenné	Type 1																
60548	EC84	Seuil alarme 2 Moyenné	Type 2																
60549	EC85	Seuil alarme 2 Moyenné	Type 3																
60556	EC8C	Seuil alarme 2 Moyenné	...																
60576	ECA0	Seuil alarme 4 Moyenné	Type 10																

JBUS		Seuils des alarmes de défauts		Bit 0	Bit 1	Bit 2	Bit 3	Bit 4	Bit 5	Bit 6	Bit 7	Bit 8	Bit 9	Bit 10	Bit 11	Bit 12	Bit 13	Bit 14	Bit 15
60577	ECA1	Seuil alarme	Type 1																
60578	ECA2	Seuil alarme	Type 2																
60579	ECA3	Seuil alarme	Type 3																
60586	ECAA	Seuil alarme	...																
60586	ECAA	Seuil alarme	Type 10																

JBUS		Seuils des alarmes de dépassement d'échelle		Bit 0	Bit 1	Bit 2	Bit 3	Bit 4	Bit 5	Bit 6	Bit 7	Bit 8	Bit 9	Bit 10	Bit 11	Bit 12	Bit 13	Bit 14	Bit 15
60587	ECAB	Seuil alarme	Type 1																
60588	ECAC	Seuil alarme	Type 2																
60589	ECAD	Seuil alarme	Type 3																
60596	ECB4	Seuil alarme	...																
60596	ECB4	Seuil alarme	Type 10																

60657	JBUS ECF1	Alarmes activées ou non			Bit 0 Bit 1 Bit 2 Bit 3 Bit 4 Bit 5 Bit 6 Bit 7 Bit 8 Bit 9 Bit 10 Bit 11 Bit 12 Bit 13 Bit 14 Bit 15
60657	ECF1	Type 1 (1 octet)	Type 2 (1 octet)	2 octets	A11 inst active A12 inst active A13 inst active A14 inst active A11 moy active A12 moy active A13 moy active A14 moy active A11 inst active A12 inst active A13 inst active A14 inst active A11 moy active A12 moy active A13 moy active A14 moy active
60658	ECF2	Type 3 (1 octet)	Type 4 (1 octet)	2 octets	A11 inst active A12 inst active A13 inst active A14 inst active A11 moy active A12 moy active A13 moy active A14 moy active A11 inst active A12 inst active A13 inst active A14 inst active A11 moy active A12 moy active A13 moy active A14 moy active
60661	ECF5	Type 9 (1 octet)	Type 10 (1 octet)	2 octets	A11 inst active A12 inst active A13 inst active A14 inst active A11 moy active A12 moy active A13 moy active A14 moy active A11 inst active A12 inst active A13 inst active A14 inst active A11 moy active A12 moy active A13 moy active A14 moy active

Si bit à 1 alarme active

60662	JBUS ECF6	Valeur pour vérification du type de capteur connecté			Bit 0 Bit 1 Bit 2 Bit 3 Bit 4 Bit 5 Bit 6 Bit 7 Bit 8 Bit 9 Bit 10 Bit 11 Bit 12 Bit 13 Bit 14 Bit 15
60662	ECF6	Type 1 (1 octet)	Type 2 (1 octet)	2 octets	Code capteur type 2
60663	ECF7	Type 3 (1 octet)	Type 4 (1 octet)	2 octets	Code capteur type 4
60666	ECFA	Type 9 (1 octet)	Type 10 (1 octet)	2 octets	Code capteur type 10

60667	JBUS ECFB	Nom du gaz abrégé			Bit 0 Bit 1 Bit 2 Bit 3 Bit 4 Bit 5 Bit 6 Bit 7 Bit 8 Bit 9 Bit 10 Bit 11 Bit 12 Bit 13 Bit 14 Bit 15
60667	ECFB	Nom du gaz pour le type 1 (5 octets)			Norm 1 octet 2
60669	ECFD	Nom du gaz pour le type 1 et 2 (5 octets)			Norm 2 octet 1
60670	ECFE	Nom du gaz pour le type 2 (5 octets)			Norm 2 octet 3
60671	ECFF	Nom du gaz pour le type 2 (5 octets)			Norm 2 octet 5
60691	ED13	Nom du gaz pour le type 10 (5 octets)			Norm 10 octet 5

60792	JBUS	ED78	Temps de retard de chaque alarme		Word	BT 5
60792	ED78	Temps alarme 1	Type 1	Word	(16 bits signés)	BT 6
60793	ED79	Temps alarme 1	Type 2	Word	(16 bits signés)	BT 7
60794	ED7A	Temps alarme 1	Type 3	Word	(16 bits signés)	BT 8
		...	...			BT 9
60801	ED81	Temps alarme 1	Type 10	Word	(16 bits signés)	BT 10
60802	ED82	Temps alarme 2	Type 1	Word	(16 bits signés)	BT 11
60803	ED83	Temps alarme 2	Type 2	Word	(16 bits signés)	BT 12
60804	ED84	Temps alarme 2	Type 3	Word	(16 bits signés)	BT 13
		...	...			BT 14
60811	ED8B	Temps alarme 2	Type 10	Word	(16 bits signés)	BT 15
				
60831	ED9F	Temps alarme 4	Type 10	Word	(16 bits signés)	

60832	JBUS	EDA0	Echelles des dix types de capteurs		Word	BT 5
60832	EDA0 <td>Echelle</td> <td>Type 1</td> <td>Word</td> <td>(16 bits signés)</td> <td>BT 6</td>	Echelle	Type 1	Word	(16 bits signés)	BT 6
60833	EDA1 <td>Echelle</td> <td>Type 2</td> <td>Word</td> <td>(16 bits signés)</td> <td>BT 7</td>	Echelle	Type 2	Word	(16 bits signés)	BT 7
60834	EDA2 <td>Echelle</td> <td>Type 3</td> <td>Word</td> <td>(16 bits signés)</td> <td>BT 8</td>	Echelle	Type 3	Word	(16 bits signés)	BT 8
				BT 9
60841	EDAB <td>Echelle</td> <td>Type 10</td> <td>Word</td> <td>(16 bits signés)</td> <td>BT 10</td>	Echelle	Type 10	Word	(16 bits signés)	BT 10





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