

MODEL PAXLR - PAX® LITE RATE METER



- RATE INDICATION
- 6-DIGIT, 0.56" (14.2 mm) HIGH RED LED DISPLAYS
- INPUT RATES UP TO 25 KHZ
- ACCEPTS A WIDE VARIETY OF SENSORS
- PROGRAMMABLE SCALING
- PROGRAMMABLE UPDATE TIME
- PROGRAMMABLE DECIMAL POINTS
- NEMA 4X/IP65 SEALED FRONT BEZEL



GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The PAX® Lite Rate Meter, Model PAXLR, provides the versatility and flexibility needed to accommodate virtually any rate measuring application. The meter has the ability to scale for direct readout in terms of the units being measured. Whether a machine produces bottles, cloth, wire, or beverage mix, operation is enhanced when the rate readout is expressed directly in bottles/min., feet/min., gallons/min., or whatever units are needed in plant applications.

The PAXLR can accommodate magnetic pickups, logic sensors, and NPN open collector sensors. The pulses are received and scaled, so the desired display can be achieved. The meter is programmed through both the front panel buttons and DIP switches. Once the programming is complete, the front panel buttons can be disabled by a DIP switch setting.

The meter has been specifically designed for harsh industrial environments. With NEMA 4X/IP65 sealed bezel and extensive testing to meet CE requirements, the meter provides a tough, yet reliable application solution.

SAFETY SUMMARY

All safety related regulations, local codes and instructions that appear in the literature or on equipment must be observed to ensure personal safety and to prevent damage to either the instrument or equipment connected to it. If equipment is used in a manner not specified by the manufacturer, the protection provided by the equipment may be impaired.



CAUTION: Risk of Danger.
 Read complete instructions prior to installation and operation of the unit.



CAUTION: Risk of electric shock.

DIMENSIONS In inches (mm)

Note: Recommended minimum clearance (behind the panel) for mounting clip installation is 2.1" (53.4) H x 5" (127) W.

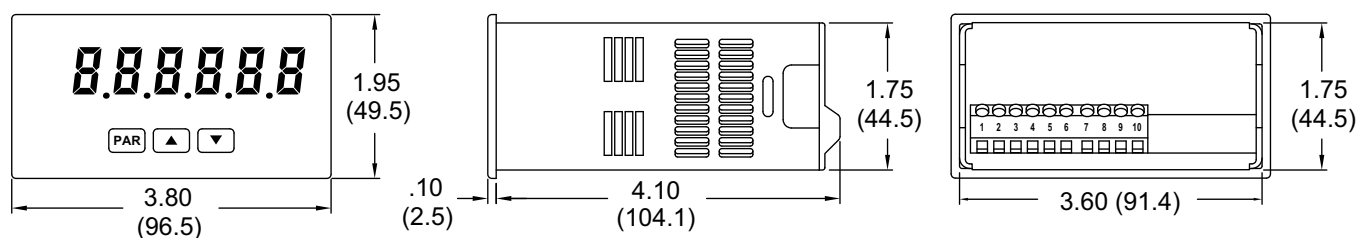


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ORDERING INFORMATION

Meter Part Numbers

PAXL	R0	0	0
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R0 - 6 Digit Rate Meter

GENERAL METER SPECIFICATIONS

- DISPLAY:** 6-digit, 0.56" (14.2 mm), 7-segment red LED.
Decimal points are programmed by front panel keys.
- POWER:**
AC Power: 115/230 VAC, switch selectable. Allowable power line variation $\pm 10\%$, 50/60 Hz, 6 VA. @ 100 mA max.
Isolation: 2300 Vrms for 1 min. to input and DC Out/In.
DC Power: 10 to 16 VDC @ 0.1 A max.
- SENSOR POWER:** 9 to 17.5 VDC @ 100 mA max.
- KEYPAD:** 3 programming keys, the ▼ (Down Arrow) key can also function as the front panel reset button.
- INPUT:** (DIP switch selectable)
Accepts pulses from a variety of sources including NPN-OC, PNP-OC, TTL Outputs, Magnetic Pickups and all standard Red Lion sensors.
Logic: Input trigger levels $V_{IL} = 1.5 \text{ V max.}$; $V_{IH} = 3.75 \text{ V min.}$
Current Sinking: Internal 7.8 K Ω pull-up to +12 VDC, $I_{MAX} = 1.9 \text{ mA}$
Current Sourcing: Internal 3.9 K Ω pull-down, 8 mA max. @ 30 VDC max.
MAGNETIC PICK-UP:
Sensitivity: 200 mV peak
Hysteresis: 100 mV
Input impedance: 3.9K Ω @ 60 Hz
Maximum input voltage: $\pm 40 \text{ V peak}$, 30 Vrms
- INPUT FREQUENCY RANGE:**
Max Frequency: 25 KHz
Min Frequency: 0.01 Hz
Accuracy: $\pm 0.01\%$
- MEMORY:** Nonvolatile E²PROM retains all programmable parameters and display values.
- ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS:**
Operating Temperature: 0° to 60 °C
Storage Temperature: -40° to 60 °C
Operating and Storage Humidity: 0 to 85% max. relative humidity (non-condensing)
Vibration According to IEC 68-2-6: Operational 5 to 150 Hz, in X, Y, Z direction for 1.5 hours, 2g's.
Shock According to IEC 68-2-27: Operational 30 g's, 11 msec in 3 directions.
Altitude: Up to 2000 meters
- CERTIFICATIONS AND COMPLIANCES:**
SAFETY
UL Recognized Component, File # E179259, UL61010A-1, CSA C22.2 No. 61010-1
Recognized to U.S. and Canadian requirements under the Component Recognition Program of Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.
UL Listed, File # E137808, UL508, CSA C22.2 No. 14-M95
LISTED by Und. Lab. Inc. to U.S. and Canadian safety standards
Type 4X Enclosure rating (Face only), UL50

IECEE CB Scheme Test Report # 04ME11209-20041018

Issued by Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.

IEC 61010-1, EN 61010-1: Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use, Part 1.

IP65 Enclosure rating (Face only), IEC 529

IP20 Enclosure rating (Rear of unit), IEC 529

ELECTROMAGNETIC COMPATIBILITY

Emissions and Immunity to EN 61326: Electrical Equipment for Measurement, Control and Laboratory use.

Immunity to Industrial Locations:

Electrostatic discharge	EN 61000-4-2	Criterion A 4 kV contact discharge 8 kV air discharge
Electromagnetic RF fields	EN 61000-4-3	Criterion A 10 V/m
Fast transients (burst)	EN 61000-4-4	Criterion A ² 2 kV power 2 kV signal
Surge	EN 61000-4-5	Criterion A ² 1 kV L-L, 2 kV L&N-E power 1 kV signal
RF conducted interference	EN 61000-4-6	Criterion A 3 V/rms
Power frequency magnetic fields	EN 61000-4-8	Criterion A 30 A/m
Voltage dip/interruptions	EN 61000-4-11	Criterion A 0.5 cycle

Emissions:

Emissions	EN 55011	Class B
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Notes:

1. *Criterion A: Normal operation within specified limits.*

2. *EMI filter placed on the DC power supply, when DC powered: Corcom #1VB3 or Schaffner #FN610-1/07 (RLC #LFIL0000).*

10. **CONNECTIONS:** High compression cage-clamp terminal block

Wire Strip Length: 0.3" (7.5 mm)

Wire Gauge Capacity: 30-14 AWG copper wire.

Torque: 4.5 inch-lbs (0.51 N-m) max.

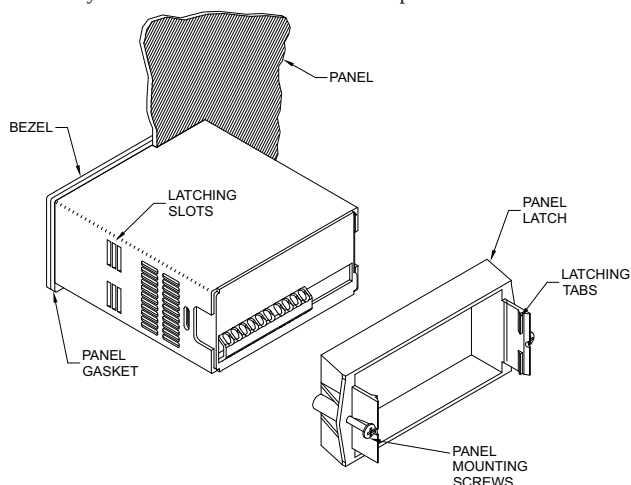
11. **CONSTRUCTION:** This unit is rated for NEMA 4X/IP65 outdoor use. IP20 Touch safe. Installation Category II, Pollution Degree 2. One piece bezel/case. Flame resistant. Synthetic rubber keypad. Panel gasket and mounting clip included.

12. **WEIGHT:** 12 oz (340 g)

1.0 INSTALLING THE METER

Installation

The PAX meets NEMA 4X/IP65 requirements when properly installed. The unit is intended to be mounted into an enclosed panel. Prepare the panel cutout to the dimensions shown. Remove the panel latch from the unit. Slide the panel gasket over the rear of the unit to the back of the bezel. The unit should be installed fully assembled. Insert the unit into the panel cutout.



While holding the unit in place, push the panel latch over the rear of the unit so that the tabs of the panel latch engage in the slots on the case. The panel latch should be engaged in the farthest opening slot possible. To achieve a proper seal, tighten the latch screws evenly until the unit is snug in the panel (Torque to approximately 7 in-lbs [79N-cm]). Do not over-tighten the screws.

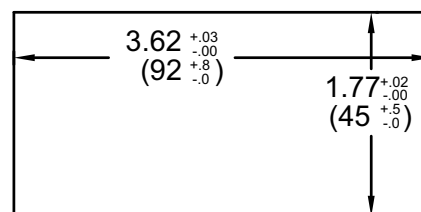
Installation Environment

The unit should be installed in a location that does not exceed the maximum operating temperature and provides good air circulation. Placing the unit near devices that generate excessive heat should be avoided.

The bezel should be cleaned only with a soft cloth and neutral soap product. Do NOT use solvents. Continuous exposure to direct sunlight may accelerate the aging process of the bezel.

Do not use tools of any kind (screwdrivers, pens, pencils, etc.) to operate the keypad of the unit.

PANEL CUT-OUT



2.0 SETTING THE SWITCHES

The meter has switches that must be checked and/or changed prior to applying power. To access the power switch, remove the meter base from the case by firmly squeezing and pulling back on the side rear finger tabs. This should lower the latch below the case slot (which is located just in front of the finger tabs). It is recommended to release the latch on one side, then start the other side latch.

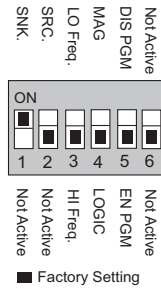
Power Selection Switch



Caution: Insure the AC power selection switch is set for the proper voltage before powering-up the meter. The meter is shipped from the factory in the 230 VAC position.

Set-Up DIP Switches

A DIP switch is located at the rear of the meter, and is fully accessible when the unit is in the case. It is used for the selection of the input parameters and program disable.



SWITCH 1

SNK.: Adds internal 7.8 K Ω pull-up resistor to + 12 VDC, $I_{MAX} = 1.9$ mA.

SWITCH 2

SRC.: Adds internal 3.9 K Ω pull-down resistor, 8 mA max. @ 30 VDC max.

SWITCH 3

HI Frequency: Removes damping capacitor and allows max. frequency.

LO Frequency: Limits input frequency to 50 Hz and input pulse widths to 10 msec.

SWITCH 4

LOGIC: Input trigger levels $V_{IL} = 1.5$ V max.; $V_{IH} = 3.75$ V max.

MAG: 200 mV peak input (must have SRC on).

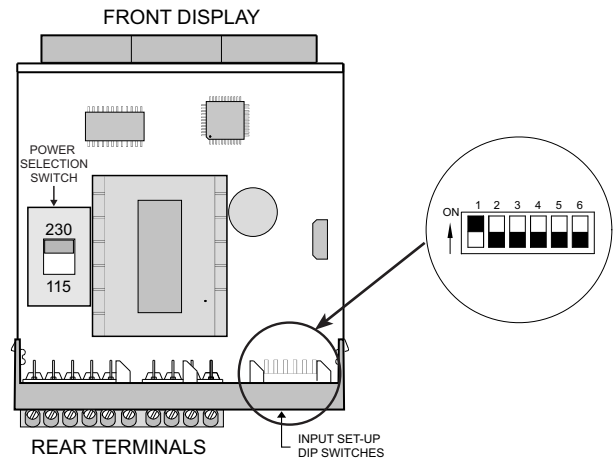
SWITCH 5

Enable Programming: Enables programming through the front panel buttons.

Disables Programming: Disables the front panel buttons from any programming changes.

SWITCH 6

Not Active for the Rate Meter



3.0 WIRING THE METER

WIRING OVERVIEW

Electrical connections are made via screw-clamp terminals located on the back of the meter. All conductors should conform to the meter's voltage and current ratings. All cabling should conform to appropriate standards of good installation, local codes and regulations. It is recommended that the power supplied to the meter (DC or AC) be protected by a fuse or circuit breaker.

When wiring the meter, compare the numbers embossed on the back of the meter case against those shown in wiring drawings for proper wire position. Strip the wire, leaving approximately 0.3" (7.5 mm) bare lead exposed (stranded wires should be tinned with solder.) Insert the lead under the correct screw-clamp terminal and tighten until the wire is secure. (Pull wire to verify tightness.)

EMC INSTALLATION GUIDELINES

Although this meter is designed with a high degree of immunity to Electro-Magnetic Interference (EMI), proper installation and wiring methods must be followed to ensure compatibility in each application. The type of the electrical noise, source or coupling method into the meter may be different for various installations. The meter becomes more immune to EMI with fewer I/O connections. Cable length, routing, and shield termination are very important and can mean the difference between a successful or troublesome installation. Listed below are some EMC guidelines for successful installation in an industrial environment.

1. The meter should be mounted in a metal enclosure, which is properly connected to protective earth.
2. Use shielded (screened) cables for all Signal and Control inputs. The shield (screen) pigtail connection should be made as short as possible. The connection point for the shield depends somewhat upon the application. Listed below are the recommended methods of connecting the shield, in order of their effectiveness.
 - a. Connect the shield only at the panel where the unit is mounted to earth ground (protective earth).
 - b. Connect the shield to earth ground at both ends of the cable, usually when the noise source frequency is above 1 MHz.

c. Connect the shield to common of the meter and leave the other end of the shield unconnected and insulated from earth ground.

3. Never run Signal or Control cables in the same conduit or raceway with AC power lines, conductors feeding motors, solenoids, SCR controls, and heaters, etc. The cables should be ran in metal conduit that is properly grounded. This is especially useful in applications where cable runs are long and portable two-way radios are used in close proximity or if the installation is near a commercial radio transmitter.
4. Signal or Control cables within an enclosure should be routed as far as possible from contactors, control relays, transformers, and other noisy components.
5. In extremely high EMI environments, the use of external EMI suppression devices, such as ferrite suppression cores, is effective. Install them on Signal and Control cables as close to the unit as possible. Loop the cable through the core several times or use multiple cores on each cable for additional protection. Install line filters on the power input cable to the unit to suppress power line interference. Install them near the power entry point of the enclosure. The following EMI suppression devices (or equivalent) are recommended:

Ferrite Suppression Cores for signal and control cables:

Fair-Rite # 0443167251 (RLC# FCOR0000)

TDK # ZCAT3035-1330A

Steward # 28B2029-0A0

Line Filters for input power cables:

Schaffner # FN610-1/07 (RLC# LFIL0000)

Schaffner # FN670-1.8/07

Corcom # 1 VR3

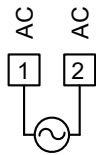
Note: Reference manufacturer's instructions when installing a line filter.

6. Long cable runs are more susceptible to EMI pickup than short cable runs. Therefore, keep cable runs as short as possible.
7. Switching of inductive loads produces high EMI. Use of snubbers across inductive loads suppresses EMI.
Snubber: RLC# SNUB0000.

3.1 POWER WIRING

AC Power

Terminal 1: VAC
Terminal 2: VAC



DC Power

Terminal 3: +VDC
Terminal 4: COMM



3.2 INPUT WIRING

Magnetic Pickup The diagram shows a 5-pin connector with terminals 3, 4, and 5. Terminal 3 is labeled 'DC OUT/IN', terminal 4 is 'COMM', and terminal 5 is 'INPUT'. A switch is shown with positions 1, 2, 3, and 4. Position 1 is selected. A 'MAGNETIC PICKUP' is connected to the input terminal (5).	AC Inputs From Tach Generators, Etc. The diagram shows a 5-pin connector with terminals 3, 4, and 5. Terminal 3 is labeled 'DC OUT/IN', terminal 4 is 'COMM', and terminal 5 is 'INPUT'. A switch is shown with positions 1, 2, 3, and 4. Position 1 is selected. An AC source is connected to the input terminal (5) through a resistor labeled 'Resistor to limit current to 2.5 mA MAX.'.	Two Wire Proximity, Current Source The diagram shows a 5-pin connector with terminals 3, 4, and 5. Terminal 3 is labeled 'DC OUT/IN', terminal 4 is 'COMM', and terminal 5 is 'INPUT'. A switch is shown with positions 1, 2, 3, and 4. Position 1 is selected. A 2.2KΩ resistor is connected between the input terminal (5) and a common ground.
Current Sinking Output The diagram shows a 5-pin connector with terminals 3, 4, and 5. Terminal 3 is labeled 'DC OUT/IN', terminal 4 is 'COMM', and terminal 5 is 'INPUT'. A switch is shown with positions 1, 2, 3, and 4. Position 1 is selected. An NPN O.C. (Open Collector) transistor is connected to the input terminal (5).	Current Sourcing Output The diagram shows a 5-pin connector with terminals 3, 4, and 5. Terminal 3 is labeled 'DC OUT/IN', terminal 4 is 'COMM', and terminal 5 is 'INPUT'. A switch is shown with positions 1, 2, 3, and 4. Position 1 is selected. A PNP O.C. (Open Collector) transistor is connected to the input terminal (5).	Interfacing With TTL The diagram shows a 5-pin connector with terminals 3, 4, and 5. Terminal 3 is labeled 'DC OUT/IN', terminal 4 is 'COMM', and terminal 5 is 'INPUT'. A switch is shown with positions 1, 2, 3, and 4. Position 1 is selected. A diode is connected between the input terminal (5) and a +5V supply. The output of the diode is connected to a TTL logic gate, which has its other input connected to the common ground (COMM).
Emitter Follower; Current Source The diagram shows a 5-pin connector with terminals 3, 4, and 5. Terminal 3 is labeled 'DC OUT/IN', terminal 4 is 'COMM', and terminal 5 is 'INPUT'. A switch is shown with positions 1, 2, 3, and 4. Position 1 is selected. An emitter follower transistor circuit is connected to the input terminal (5).		

*Switch position is application dependent.

4.0 REVIEWING THE FRONT BUTTONS AND DISPLAY



KEY	DISPLAY MODE OPERATION	PROGRAMMING MODE OPERATION
PAR	Access Programming Mode	Store selected parameter and index to next parameter
▲	No Function	Increment selected digit of parameter value
▼	No Function	Select digit position in parameter value

5.0 SCALING THE METER

RATE SCALING

To scale the Rate, enter a Scaling Display value with a corresponding Scaling Input value. These values are internally plotted to a Display value of 0 and Input value of 0 Hz. A linear relationship is formed between these points to yield a rate display value that corresponds to the incoming input signal rate. The location of the scaling point should be near the process end limit for the best possible accuracy. The PAXLR is capable of showing a rate display value for any linear process.

SCALING CALCULATION

If a display value versus input signal (in pulses per second) is known, then those values can be entered into Scaling Display ($r_k - d5P$) and Scaling Input ($r_k - i1P$). No further calculations are needed.

If only the number of pulses per 'single' unit (i.e. # of pulses per foot) is known, then it can be entered as the Scaling Input value and the Scaling Display value will be entered as the following:

RATE PER	DISPLAY ($r_k - d5P$)	INPUT ($r_k - i1P$)
Second	1	# of pulses per unit
Minute	60	# of pulses per unit
Hour	3600	# of pulses per unit

NOTES:

1. If # of pulses per unit is less than 10, then multiply both Input and Display values by 10.
2. If # of pulses per unit is less than 1, then multiply both Input and Display values by 100.
3. If the Display value is raised or lowered, then Input value must be raised or lowered by the same proportion (i.e. Display value for per hour is entered by a third less (1200) then Input value is a third less of # of pulses per unit). The same is true if the Input value is raised or lowered, then Display value must be raised or lowered by the same proportion.
4. Both values must be greater than 0.0.

EXAMPLE:

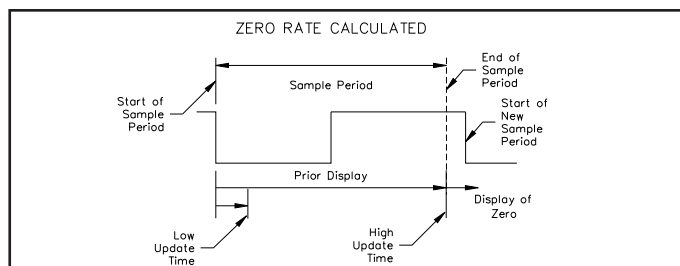
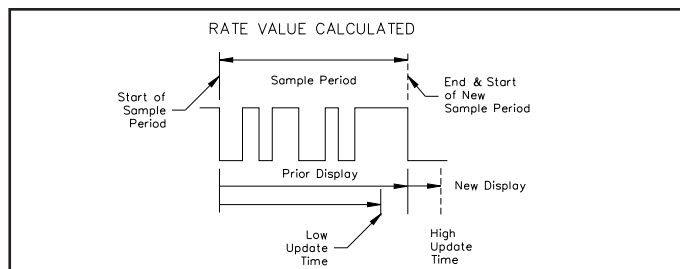
1. With 15.1 pulses per foot, show feet per minute in tenths.
Scaling Display = 60.0 Scaling Input = 15.1
2. With 0.25 pulses per gallon, show whole gallons per hour. (To have greater accuracy, multiply both Input and Display values by 10.)
Scaling Display = 36000 Scaling Input = 2.5

RATE DISPLAY OVERFLOW

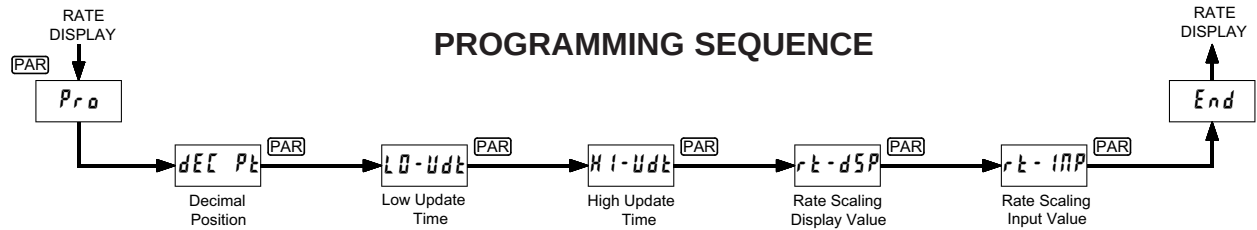
The rate of the input signal along with the programmed scaling values can cause the calculated rate display to exceed the meter's 6-digit capacity. If this occurs, the display will show "OL OL OL" to indicate an overflow condition.

INPUT FREQUENCY CALCULATION

The meter determines the input frequency by summing the number of falling edges received during a sample period of time. The sample period begins on the first falling edge. At this falling edge, the meter starts accumulating time towards Low Update and High Update values. Also, the meter starts accumulating the number of falling edges. When the time reaches the Low Update Time value, the meter looks for one more falling edge to end the sample period. If a falling edge occurs (before the High Update Time value is reached), the Rate display will update to the new value and the next sample period will start on the same edge. If the High Update Time value is reached (without receiving a falling edge after reaching Low Update Time), then the sample period will end but the Rate display will be forced to zero. The High Update Time value must be greater than the Low Update Time value. Both values must be greater than 0.0. The input frequency calculated during the sample period, is then shown as a Rate value determined by either scaling method.



6.0 PROGRAMMING THE METER



The Rate Indicator has five programmable parameters which are entered in the sequence shown above, using the front panel push buttons.

Before programming, refer to the section on Scaling the Meter to determine the Rate Scaling Display Value and Rate Scaling Input Value to use for the specific application.

Note: Programming mode can be locked out with the Program Disable DIP switch. With the switch in the Disabled (up) position the meter will not enter programming mode. Refer to the section on DIP switch setup.

PROGRAMMING MODE ENTRY

Press the **PAR** key to enter Programming Mode. The meter briefly displays **Pro** followed by the first programming parameter described below.

PROGRAMMING PARAMETERS

In programming mode, the display alternates between the parameter and the current selection or value for that parameter. The dual display with arrows is used below to illustrate the alternating display. The selection choices or value range for each parameter is shown to the right of the alternating display.

DECIMAL POSITION



This parameter selects the decimal point position on the display. The selection does not affect scaling calculations.

Press the arrow keys (▲ or ▼) to sequence through the selection list until the desired selection is shown. Press the **PAR** key to save the displayed selection and advance to the next parameter.

ENTERING NUMERICAL VALUES

The parameters which follow are displayed as a multi-digit numerical values with one selected digit flashing (initially the far left digit). Press the ▲ (up arrow) key to increment the value of the selected (flashing) digit. Holding the ▲ key automatically scrolls the value of the selected digit.

Press the ▼ (down arrow) key to select the next digit position to the right. Use the ▲ key to increment the value of this digit to the desired number. Press the ▼ key again to select the next digit to be changed. Holding the ▼ key automatically scrolls through each digit position.

Repeat the "select and set" sequence until all digits are displaying the desired numerical value. Press the **PAR** key to save the displayed value and advance to the next parameter.

LOW UPDATE TIME (DISPLAY UPDATE)



The Low Update Time is the minimum amount of time between display updates. The factory setting of 1.0 allows a minimum of one second between updates. Low values below 0.3 seconds will update the display correctly, but may cause the display to appear unsteady.

For more details on display updating, refer to Input Frequency Calculation.

HIGH UPDATE TIME (DISPLAY ZERO)



The High Update Time is the maximum amount of time before the display is forced to zero. The High Update Time **must** be higher than the Low Update Time and also higher than the desired slowest readable speed (one divided by pulses per second). The factory setting of 2.0 will force the display to zero for speeds below 0.5 Hz or one pulse every 2 seconds.

For more details on display updating, refer to Input Frequency Calculation.

RATE SCALING DISPLAY VALUE



Enter the desired Rate Display value to be shown for the corresponding Rate Input value entered below. For more explanation, refer to Rate Scaling.

If a decimal point was selected in the Decimal Position (**dEC Pt**) parameter, it will be displayed at the same position for this parameter value.

RATE SCALING INPUT VALUE



Enter the Rate Input value that corresponds to the Rate Display value entered above. This value is always in pulses per second (Hz). For more explanation, refer to Rate Scaling.

PROGRAMMING MODE EXIT

The meter exits Programming Mode when the **PAR** key is pressed to save the Rate Scaling Input Value. The meter briefly displays **End** upon exiting Programming Mode. All programmed selections are now transferred to the non-volatile memory and the meter returns to the Rate display.

(If power loss occurs during programming mode, verify parameter changes and reprogram, if necessary, when power is restored.)

PROGRAMMING MODE TIME OUT

The Programming Mode has an automatic time out feature. If no keypad activity is detected for approximately 60 seconds, the meter automatically exits Programming Mode. The meter briefly displays **End** and returns to the Rate display. When automatic timeout occurs, any changes that were made to the parameter currently being programmed, will not be saved.

FACTORY SETTINGS

The factory settings for the programming parameters are shown above in the alternating display illustrations. The factory settings can be easily restored by removing power from the meter, and then pressing and holding the **PAR** key while power is reapplied. The meter displays **rFSEt** until the **PAR** key is released. The normal power-up sequence then resumes, with the factory settings loaded and saved in non-volatile memory.

Note: The Program Disable DIP switch must be in the Enabled (down) position to allow loading factory settings. See section on DIP switch setup.

LIMITED WARRANTY

The Company warrants the products it manufactures against defects in materials and workmanship for a period limited to two years from the date of shipment, provided the products have been stored, handled, installed, and used under proper conditions. The Company's liability under this limited warranty shall extend only to the repair or replacement of a defective product, at The Company's option. The Company disclaims all liability for any affirmation, promise or representation with respect to the products.

The customer agrees to hold Red Lion Controls harmless from, defend, and indemnify RLC against damages, claims, and expenses arising out of subsequent sales of RLC products or products containing components manufactured by RLC and based upon personal injuries, deaths, property damage, lost profits, and other matters which Buyer, its employees, or sub-contractors are or may be to any extent liable, including without limitation penalties imposed by the Consumer Product Safety Act (P.L. 92-573) and liability imposed upon any person pursuant to the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act (P.L. 93-637), as now in effect or as amended hereafter.

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