Configuration Manual

105U-L Wireless I/O

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“Serviceable lifetime is not an extension of the warranty period and does not constitute a lifetime warranty.”

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Safety information

Thank you for selecting the 105U-L for your telemetry needs. We trust it will give you many years of valuable service. To ensure your 105U-L enjoys a long life, double-check **ALL** your connections with the ***Installation Guide*** before powering on the module.

WARNING: Incorrect termination of supply wires may cause internal damage and will void warranty.

What's in this document

This document is the ***105U-L Wireless I/O Configuration Manual*** that describes how to install and use the 105U-L.

This document contains the following sections:

If you want to …	Description	For more information, see …
Understand how 105U-L works	Explains how 105U-L works and provides information about the main features of 105U-L.	Introduction to 105U-L on page 8.
Understand the basic steps for configuring 105U-L	Lets you understand the tasks to perform to install 105U-L.	Introduction to configuring your unit on page 13.
Learn how to use the configuration software	Lets you start and close the configuration software as well as checking the current version of the software.	Using the configuration software on page 17.
Learn how to work with projects.	Lets you open, update and close projects used for storing information for your system.	Working with projects on page 20.
Learn how to configure individual units	Lets you create, update and delete units.	Working with units on page 43.
Learn how to set unit mappings.	Lets you set information for specific units.	Sending data to another station using mappings on page 63.
Learn how to set and configure thermocouple tables	Lets you measure millivolt signals (-10 – 100 mV) and thermocouple signals with cold junction compensation.	Working with thermocouple tables on page 77.
Print information about your system	Lets you view a summary of your system information and optionally print the information.	Printing on page 89.
Use the supporting utilities	Provide one-step access to help speed up common tasks such as compiling the system and packing the database.	Utilities on page 90.
Fix problems with your unit	Lets you identify and fix problems with your unit.	Troubleshooting on page 102.
Understand the meaning of a term	Lets you understand the meanings for terms used in this document.	Glossary on page 108.

For more information on installing your 105U-L, please see the ***105U-L Installation Guide*** and the ***105U-L Quickstart Guide***.

For more information, see the next sections.

Document conventions

This document uses different fonts to indicate specific information.

Bold indicates a menu option that you can select, or a button/icon that you can click to activate.

Double quotes (“”) indicate a cross-reference to another section in the document. For example, see “Document conventions” on page 7.

Bold italic indicates a reference to another different document. For example, the ***105U-L Installation Manual***.

Note

Indicates important information you should know.

Warning

Indicates important information that you should know and often relate to safety issues.

In this document, shortcut keys appear as **Ctrl+P**. This means you should hold down the **Ctrl** key and then click the **P** key.

In this document, menu selections appear as **File** » **Exit**. This means that from the **File** menu, you should select the **Exit** option.

Introduction to 105U-L

The 105U-L product provides economical standard “off the shelf” wireless I/O (i.e. transmitting signals over long distances via radio).

The 105U-L can monitor and control the following types of signals:

Signal	Examples
Digital on/off signals	Outputs such as motor run, siren on, etc. Inputs such as motor fault, tank overflow, intruder alarm, etc.
Analog continuously variable signals (0-20mA)	Outputs such as tank level indication required motor speed, etc. Inputs such as measured tank level, actual motor speed, etc.
Millivolt signals and thermocouple signals	Measurement of temperature using thermocouples, including cold junction compensation.
Pulse count signals	Electricity metering, fluid flow, etc.
Internal status signals	Analog supply voltage, power status, solar panel status and low supply status, etc.

The 105U-LT monitors input signals and transmits the information to one or more receiver modules. The receiver module(s) reproduce the signals as digital, analog or pulsed output signals. You can also use setpoints to turn digital outputs on or off based on the level of an analog input.

ELPRO wireless gateway units can act as receiver modules and pass the transmitted signals from the 105U-LT to an external data bus (e.g. Modbus, Profibus, Ethernet, etc.).

Key features

Feature	Description	For more information, see …
Mappings	Lets you configure which inputs are sent to which outputs. Mappings can be triggered on a change of state (event reporting) or on a timed basis (periodic update). Outputs can be physical outputs or Gateway registers.	Sending data to another station using mappings on page 63
Discrete signals	Lets you monitor discrete (on or off) signals such as level switches and alarms. The 105U-LT has two discrete inputs. The 105U-LR has three discrete relay outputs	
Analog signals	Lets you monitor 4-20 mA and 0-20 mA current loop signals. The 105U-LT has one 0-20 mA analog input. The 105U-LR has one 0-20 mA analog output	Setting unit sensitivities on page 71
Millivolt signals (Thermocouple)	Lets you measure millivolt signals (-10 – 100 mV) and thermocouple signals with linearization for several different types of thermocouple and cold junction compensation. The 105U-LT has one millivolt input that you can use for thermocouple input with or without cold junction compensation.	Working with thermocouple tables on page 77 and Working with units on page 43.
Pulsed signals	Lets you count the number of times an input turns off and on, for example monitor pulses from a flow meter	Counting events by setting unit pulsed inputs on page 72.
Setpoints	Lets you control a remote digital output depending on the value of an analogue input compared to user-configured setpoint values. The 105U-LT supports: • **Standard (fixed) setpoints**; and • **Rotary setpoints** – that determines threshold values using the position of the rotary switch on the module.	Setting setpoints on page 74.
System Status	Lets you activate an alarm if the internal self-monitoring system indicates a problem, or if the module loses power	105U-L ***Installation Guide.***
Communication Status	Lets you activate an alarm if the module hasn't received any communication for a certain amount of time	Handling communication failures by setting output reset times on page 88
Debounce	Lets you set the amount of time an input needs to have differed from its previous value before it is recognised as having changed. This helps with noisy signals.	
Sensitivities	Lets you set the amount of change required of an input before the 105U-LT identifies the value as different from its previous value.	Setting unit sensitivities on page 71
Unit details	Lets you create and update units and set unit-specific information.	Working with units on page 43.

For more information, see the next sections.

Operation

The 105U-L family of modules includes both a transmitter (105U-LT) and a receiver (105U-LR). You can:

- **Send signals from the transmitter to the receiver**;
- **Send signals from the transmitter to other ELPRO 105 modules**; and
- **Send signals from other ELPRO 105 modules to the receiver**.

The transmitter and receiver include a default function to work as a pair by sending signals from the transmitter to the receiver with the most commonly used inputs of the transmitter being mapped to the outputs of the receiver. You can restore the default function at any time by “linking” the receiver to the transmitter.

You can create more complex configurations using the E-Config software, including sending signals via repeater stations and sending signals to other ELPRO 105 modules.

For configuration both modules have an RS232 RJ-45 connector on the front panel for configuration that you can use in conjunction with the serial configuration cable supplied by ELPRO.

Transmitter (105U-LT)

The transmitter monitors inputs for changes, and forwards information about the state of the inputs to other modules based on the mapping configuration.

Mappings define when to send information about the inputs to remote modules. Mappings can be triggered by a change of value of one of the inputs or after a specified time has elapsed since the last transmission of the information.

The transmitter provides:

- **Physical inputs** - the discrete, analog and thermocouple signals; and
- **Virtual or internal inputs** - - derived from the physical inputs (e.g.. setpoint inputs and pulsed inputs).

Setpoint status

Setpoint status “inputs” are derived from analog inputs using high and low threshold levels. Setpoint status turns “on” as the analog signal moves below the low threshold and “off” above the high threshold. Between the low and high setpoints, the setpoint status remains unchanged.

A rotary switch on the front of the transmitter unit lets you select between ten sets of user-defined setpoint thresholds.

Pulsed inputs

Pulsed inputs create “count” registers derived from the discrete inputs. The 105U-LT counts the number of pulses on each pulsed input and stores the count in a count register. Each time the discrete signal changes from off to on, the pulsed input register increments by one count.

The front panel LEDs indicate the state of the discrete inputs as well as the setpoint inputs.

The transmitter also controls two physical outputs:

- **Setpoint output** – that indicates the status of the virtual setpoint input; and
- **Module OK output** – that becomes active when the module’s system status indicates there are no problems in operation.

You can also configure the module to:

- **Increase reliability** – by sending messages multiple times. ELPRO testing indicates three times gives best reliability in most systems); and
- **Increase message distance** – by including one or more repeater stations in the mapping.

When the module sends a message, the yellow LED on the front panel flashes.

Receiver (105U-LR)

The receiver receives messages and updates its outputs according to the radio messages.

When the module receives a radio message, the yellow LED on the front panel flashes.

The receiver provides one analog output (4-20 mA), and three discrete relay outputs. The receiver also provides two status outputs, indicating module OK and communication failure.

Module OK output

The module OK output remains on while the module is running and its system status indicates the system is working correctly. The LED marked **OK** on the front panel is green when the system is working correctly and red otherwise.

Communication failure output

The communication failure output turns on when the 105U-LR receiver does not receive a message within a user-configured time. Each output has a “comms-fail” timer that resets each time it receives a radio message for the output. If the timer associated with any of the outputs reaches the configured timeout value (i.e. indicating no message was received in the user-configured time) the communications failure output is set on. The LED on the front panel marked CF also indicates a communication failure.

Front panel indicators

Each output has an indication LED on the front panel of the module indicating the status of the output. Each of the three discrete outputs also has an associated green LED that turns on when the output is on. The analog output has an associated red LED (marked **AZ**) that turns on when the analog signal is zero.

The receiver sets each output according to the value specified in the messages it receives. The unit also records the time of the most recent received message that addresses each output. If no message is received within the configured timeout for the output, the receiver indicates a communications failure for the output. When an output is in communications failure, the associated LED flashes quickly and the module communication failure output turns on to indicate a fault. The LED associated with the analog output for the purposes of indicating communication failure is marked **PG** on the front panel.

The receiver also records the signal strength of messages it receives. Pressing the button on the front panel of the receiver causes the LEDs to light up showing a bar graph of the signal strength of the last received message; red indicates poor signal, yellow indicates marginal signal, and green indicates a good signal.

Introduction to configuring your unit

This section describes how to configure your 105U-L.

Note

For more information on installing your 105U-L, please see the ***105U-L Installation Guide***.

You can configure your network using:

- **User-defined (customized) configuration** – that lets you set specific information about your network and allows communication with other ELPRO 105 modules.
- **Default factory configuration** – that lets you use a transmitter and receiver as a simple send/receive pair.

This manual describes how to perform custom configuration to:

- Fully utilize of the features of the 105U-L modules; and
- Communicate between 105U-L modules and other ELPRO 105 modules.

For more information on restoring the default configuration (i.e. linking), refer to the ***Quick Start Guide*** included with your module.

The following tables detail the default settings:

Setting	Default
Periodic transmission	Every second
Analog sample rate	5 samples per second
Analog change of state sensitivity	3%
Output state on comms failure	Reset to zero
Analog setpoints	Set by rotary switch (switch value x 10%±5%)
Analog Input debounce	1 sample
Digital input debounce time	0.5 seconds

Signals sent over radio		
105U-LT(Transmitter)	**Sends**	**105U-LR (Receiver)**
Digital Input 1	⇨	Digital Output 1
Digital Input 2	⇨	Digital Output 2
Analog Setpoint	⇨	Digital Output 3
Analog input (4-20 mA)	⇨	Analog output

Other signals	
105U-LT(Transmitter)	**105U-LR (Receiver)**
Thermocouple Input (Not used)	**Communication Failure (All timeouts set to 10 seconds)**
Setpoint Output (Local indication)	
System OK (On if system OK)	**System OK (On if system OK)**

Basic steps for configuring your unit

The basic steps for configuring your 105U-L are:

1. Install the E-Config Software program on your PC.

> **Note**
>
> E-Config can also configure other ELPRO units. For more information on other ELPRO units, please see the product documentation.

2. Connect your 105U-L unit to the PC using the RS-232 serial cable.
3. Configure your 105U-L as required using the following steps:

Step	Description	For more information, see …
1. Set the system information	Each module requires a: • **System address** – common to all modules in the same system. The 105U-L uses the system address to prevent “cross-talk” between modules in different systems; and • **Unique unit address** – that uniquely identifies the module in a system.	Setting the unit address on page 54.
2. Configure the individual units	Lets you select the individual units, modify unit addresses and set the properties for each unit.	Working with units on page 43.
3. Compile the system	Lets you check your system configuration, report any errors and generate configuration files for each unit.	Compiling the system on page 92.
4. Load the configuration information into the module	Lets you transfer the configuration information to a module.	Loading configuration information into a unit on page 95.
5. Test the system	Let you test the system (including all modules) to help easily identify any problems. We recommend you bench test the complete system before installing a new system. Configuration problems are easier to identify and fix when the modules are nearby.	

For more information, see the next sections.

Hardware and software requirements

E-Config requires the following minimum PC configuration:

Setting	Additional information
Operating system	Windows 98 or later
Processor	Pentium or greater
Memory	Minimum 128 Mb
Disk space	5 Mb for E-Config 17 Mb during installation 1M (approximately) for each project
Serial port	1 serial port
RS232 serial cable	EIA-561 (RJ45) to EIA-574 (DB9) ELPRO provided serial cable.

Using the configuration software

Note

This document refers to the E-Series Configuration software as E-Config.

E-Config lets you configure units using a configuration software program. The configuration software runs as a Windows application on a PC and lets you:

- **Create a configuration file** – that contains specific information for all units in the system including 105U-L units;
- **View and change the configuration information** – as required;
- **Program the configuration information** – to each of the 105U-L modules via the RS-232 cable; and
- **Load the configuration information** – from each of the 105U-L modules via the RS-232 cable into the configuration file.

E-Config lets you:

Task	Description	For more information, see …
Installing the configuration software	To configure your modules, you must install the E-Config software.	Installing the configuration software on page 18.
Start E-Config	Lets you work with your module to communicate and transfer information between the module and your PC.	Starting E-Config on page 18.
Exit E-Config	Lets you close the software for communicating and transferring information between the module and your PC.	Exiting E-Config on page 19.
Check your configuration software version	Lets you identify the current version of software in use. This information is important for contacting ELPRO if you have support issues.	Checking the current configuration software version on page 19.

For more information, see the next sections.

Installing the configuration software

To change the configuration of your module you must install the E-Config software.

To install the E-Config software:

1. Insert the CD.
2. Run `setup.exe`.
3. The installation wizard will guide you through the installation process.

Starting E-Config

E-Config lets you configure an entire communication network, and lets you work with your module to communicate and transfer information between the module and your PC.

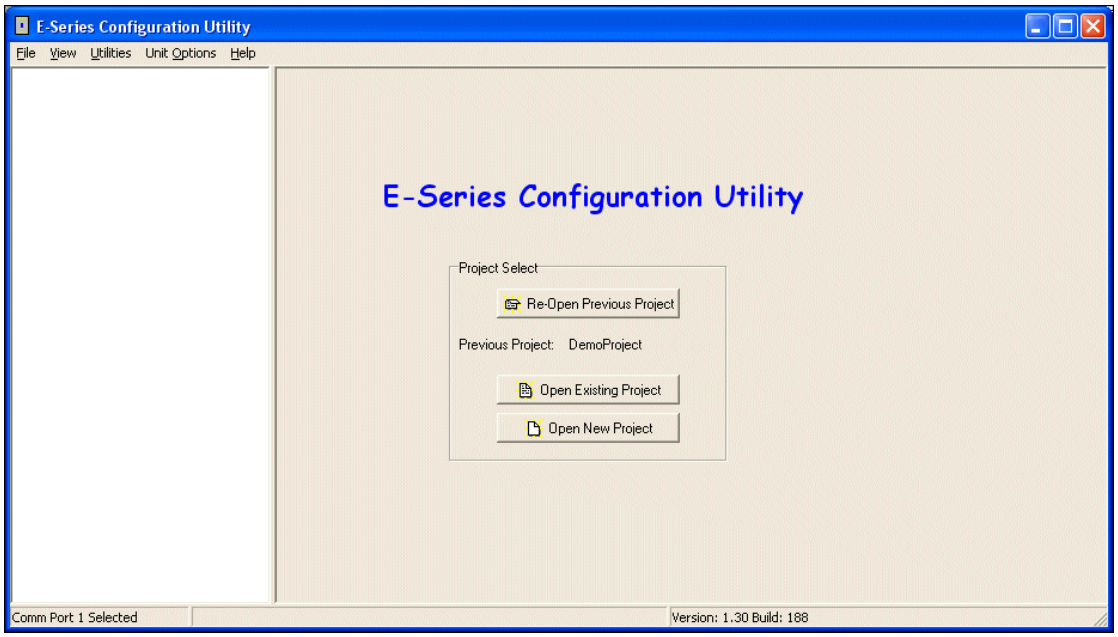
To start E-Config:

1. Select **Start** » **All Programs** » **Eseries** » **Eseries**.

Note

You can also start E-Config by navigating to the Configuration Menu or running ESERIES.EXE in the directory selected during the software installation.

2. E-Config automatically starts:



3. You can now start configuring a system.

Exiting E-Config

Exiting E-Config lets you close the software for communicating and transferring information between the unit and your PC.

To exit E-Config:

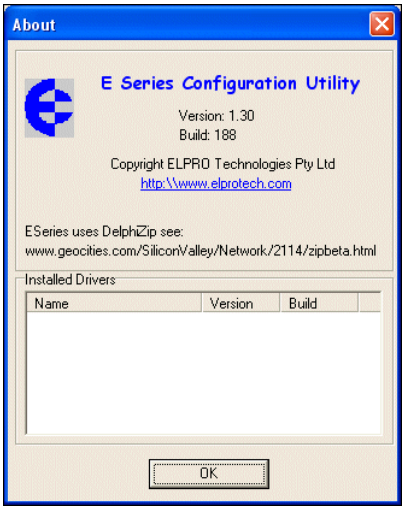
1. Select **File** » **Exit**.
2. E-Config automatically exits.

Checking the current configuration software version

Information about the version of software running on your PC is important for contacting ELPRO if you have support issues.

To check the current software version:

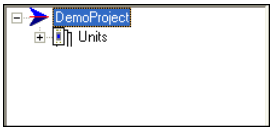
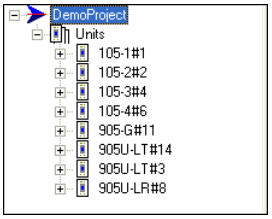
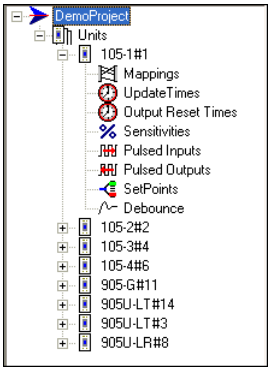
1. Select **Help** » **About**.
2. E-Config shows the software version information:



3. Click **OK** to close the software version information.

Working with projects

E-Config lets you create a “project” that stores information for your “system”. Each project can contain one or more units that correspond to a hardware module. Each unit has specific settings and information as shown in the following table:

Information	Example
Project and units	
Individual units	
Module (i.e. unit-specific) information	

As you build the configuration, E-Config automatically saves the information in the `Project` directory. The project directory contains the configuration files for all modules in the system.

E-Config lets you:

Task	Description	For more information, see …
Create a new project	Lets you create a new project.	Creating new projects on page 21.
Open the last opened project	Lets you open the last opened project.	Re-opening the last project on page 23.
Open any project	Lets you open any project.	Opening any project on page 25.
Showing project information	Lets you view information about the project.	Showing project information on page 26.
Set project information	Lets you set information about your project including the project name, location, etc.	Setting project information on page 28.
Backup a project	Lets you store a project on your PC.	Backing up projects on page 39.
Restore a project	Lets you recover a project stored on your PC.	Restoring projects on page 41.

For more information, see the next sections.

Creating new projects

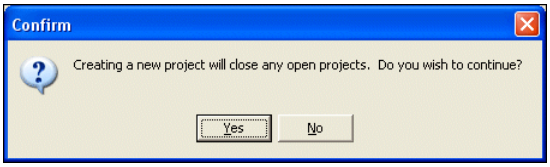
E-Config lets you create new projects.

To create a new project:

1. Click **Open New Project** or select **File** » **New Project**:

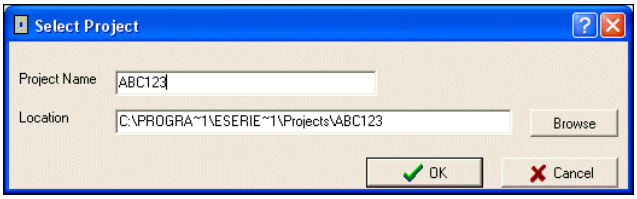
Note

If you are already working with an open project, E-Config confirms you want to close the currently open project:



Click **Yes** to close the open project or click **No** to return to the current project.

2. Enter the name of the project you want to create and the directory where you want to create the project:

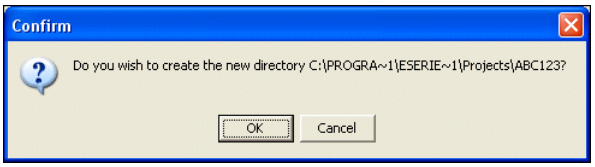


Note

A directory can only contain a single project.

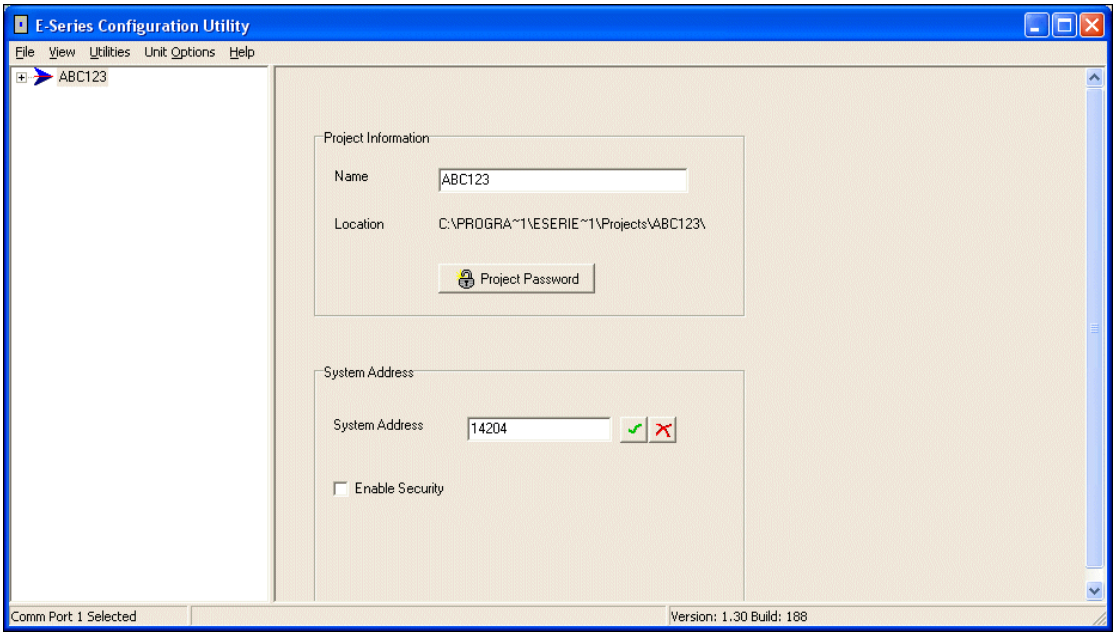
3. Click **OK** to create the project or click **Cancel** to return to the previous screen without creating a new project.

4. E-Config confirms that you want to create the new directory:



5. Click **OK** to create the new project or click **Cancel** return to the previous screen without creating a new project.

6. E-Config creates the new project and opens the project:



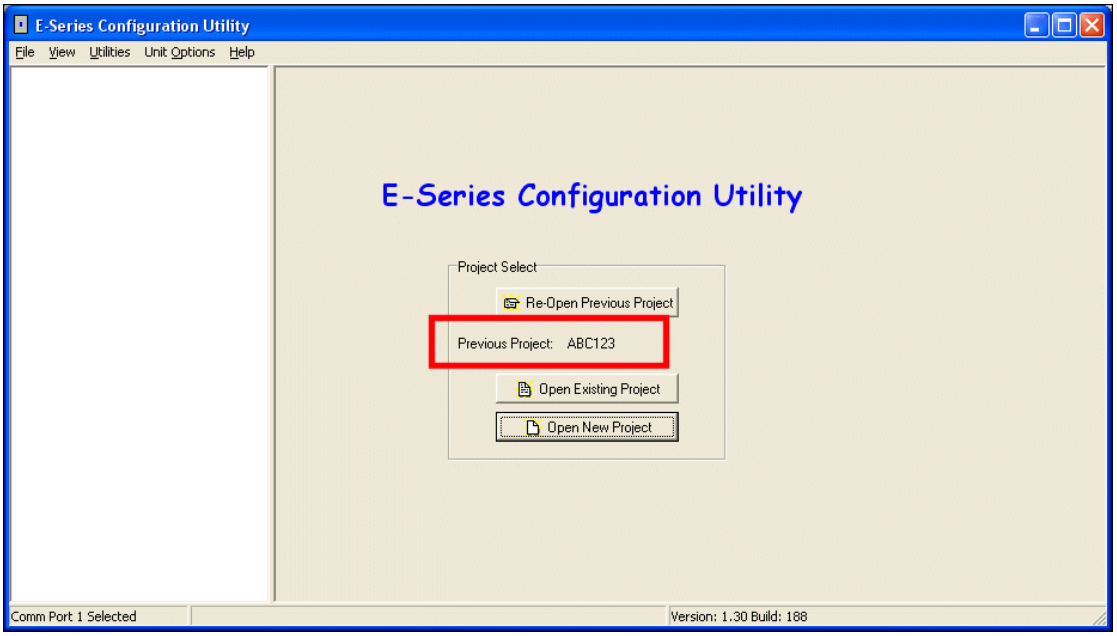
7. You can now start configuring the project / system.

Re-opening the last project

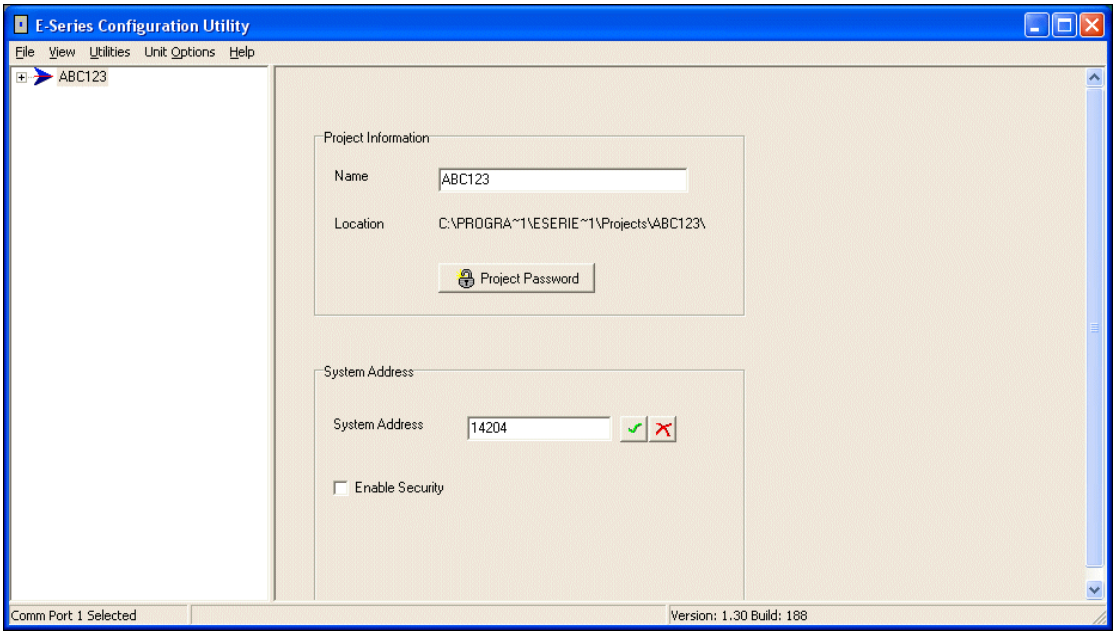
E-Config lets you open the last opened project. You can alternatively open any existing project. For more information, see Opening any project on page 25.

To re-open the last project:

1. If you have opened a project, E-Config shows the project name on the startup screen:



2. Click **Re-open Previous Project** .
3. E-Config automatically opens the previous project



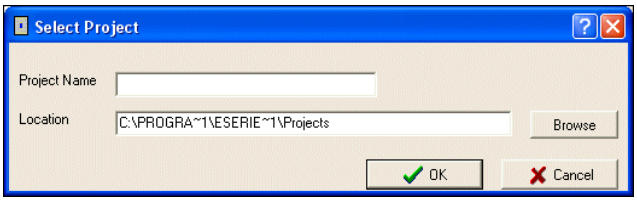
4. You can now start configuring the system.

Opening any project

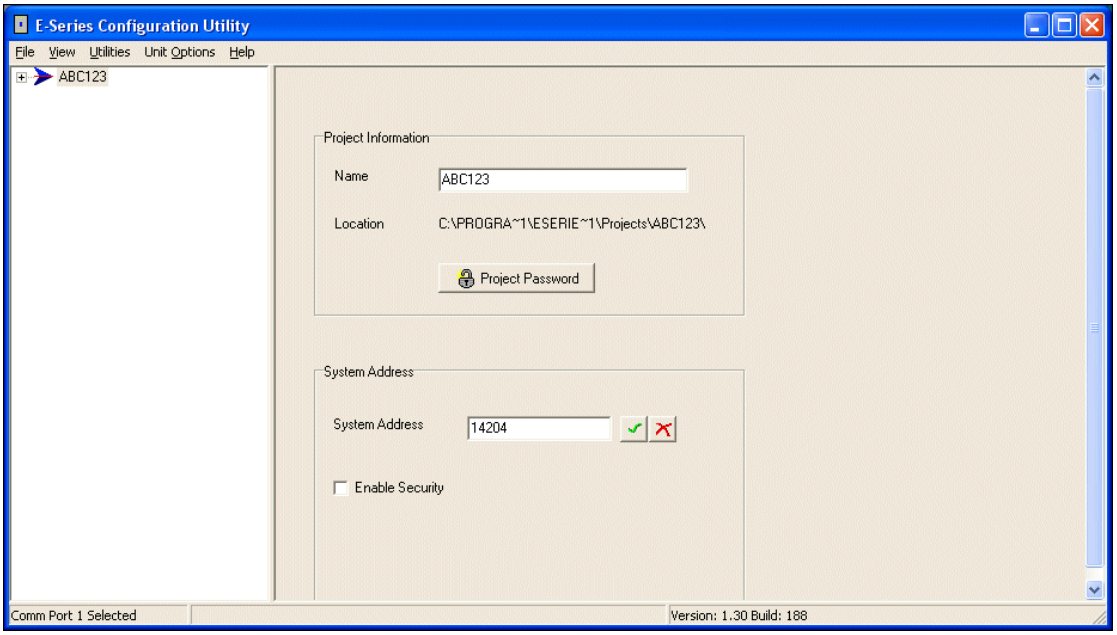
E-Config lets you open any project. You can also open the last opened project. For more information, see Re-opening the last project on page 23.

To open any project:

1. Click **Open Existing Project** or select **File** » **Open Project**.
2. Navigate to the directory that holds the project you want to open. If you double click the directory in the browse window, E-Config automatically fills in the project name. Alternately enter the name of the project you want to open:



3. Click **OK** to open the project or click **Cancel** to return to the previous screen without opening the project.
4. E-Config automatically opens the project:

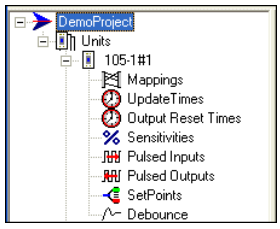
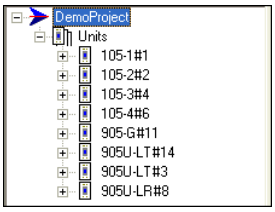


5. You can now start configuring.

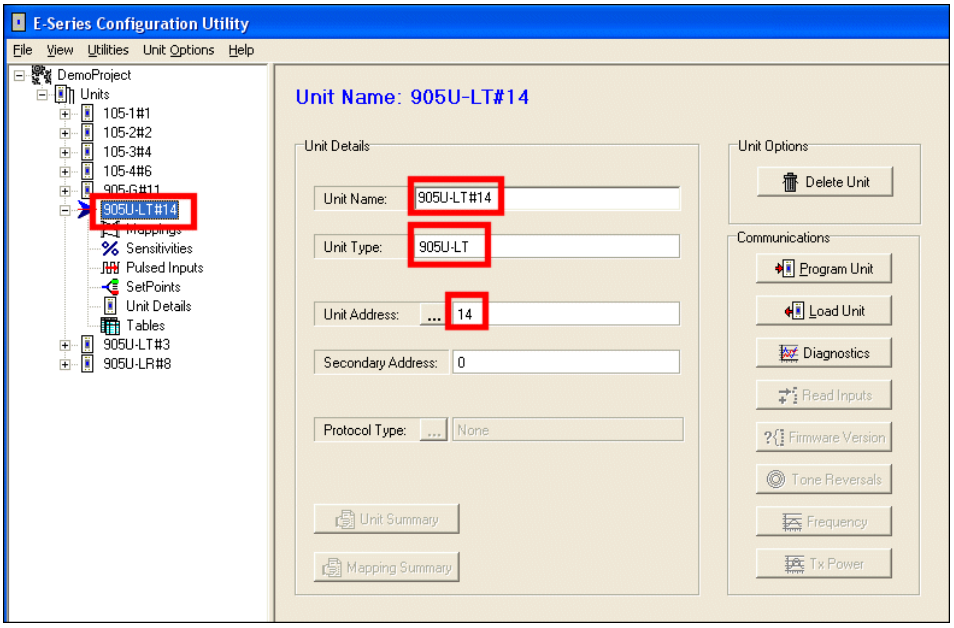
Showing project information

E-Config shows project information using an hierarchical “tree view” that lets you show or hide information as required.

To show project information, click the **Plus sign** to show (i.e. expand) the information or click the **Minus sign** to hide (i.e. collapse) the information:

Show information	Hide information
	

The unit name also shows the unit address:



Note

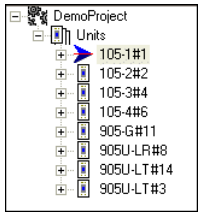
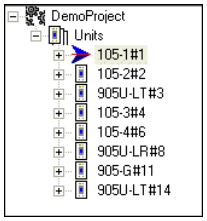
The unit name is a default name for the unit. You can change this name to (e.g. Pump Station 14).

E-Config lets you sort the tree view:

- **By name** – that shows the units in alphabetical order of their unit names; or
- **By address** – that shows the units in numerical order of their unit addresses.

To sort the tree view:

1. Open the project.
2. Select **View** » **Sort Tree View** » **by Name** (or **by Address**).
3. E-Config sorts the tree view:

Sort by name	Sort by address
	

Setting project information

E-Config lets you set the following project information:

Field	Description	For more information, see …
Project name	Lets you set a name to uniquely identify the project.	Setting the project name on page 29.
Project location	Lets you set the location on your PC where E-Config will store the project.	Setting the project location on page 30.
Project password	Lets you set or remove a password to help protect the configuration file against unauthorized changes.	Removing the project password on page 38.
System address	Lets you group modules in a system. Modules ignore messages from modules not sharing share their system address to prevent “cross-talk” between modules in different systems.	Setting the system address on page 29.
System security code	Lets you set or remove a system security code to help ensure the messages that your network uses remain private.	Encrypting messages by setting a security code on page 33.

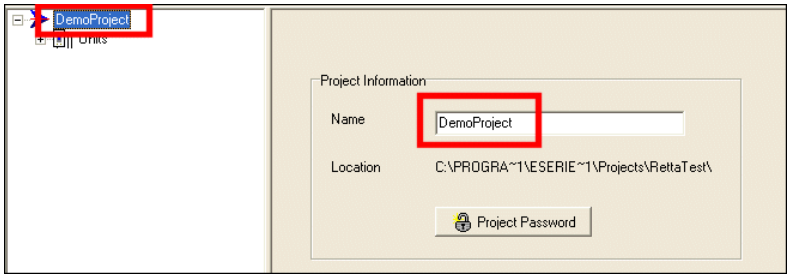
For more information, see the next sections.

Setting the project name

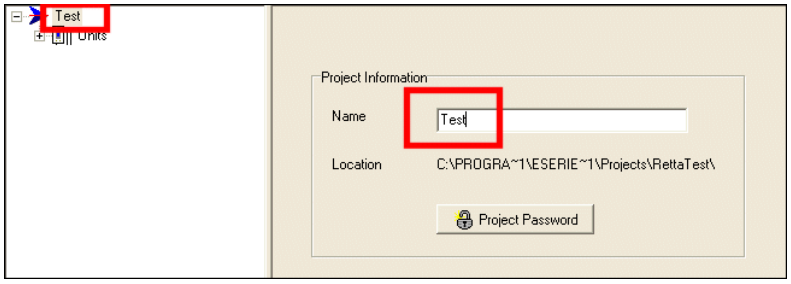
E-Config uses a project name to uniquely identify your system. Each system can have multiple units of different types.

To set the project name:

1. Open the project.
2. E-Config shows the project name:



3. Change the project name as required. E-Config shows the new project name:



Setting the project location

105U-L stores project information in a “Projects” directory with each individual project stored in a separate directory.

The default project directory is `<installation location>\Projects`.

For example, `C:\Program Files\Eseries\Projects`.

If you want to change the project location, you must backup the project and then restore the project to the new location.

For more information on backing up and restoring projects, see Backing up projects on page 39 and Restoring projects on page 41.

Setting the system address

E-Config uses a system address to group modules in a system. Modules ignore messages from modules not sharing share their system address to prevent “cross-talk” between modules in different systems.

Separate networks with different system addresses can operate independently in the same area without affecting each other.

The system address can be any number between 1 and 32 767. The actual value of the system address is not important; however you must use the same system address for all modules in the same system or they cannot communicate with each other.

Note

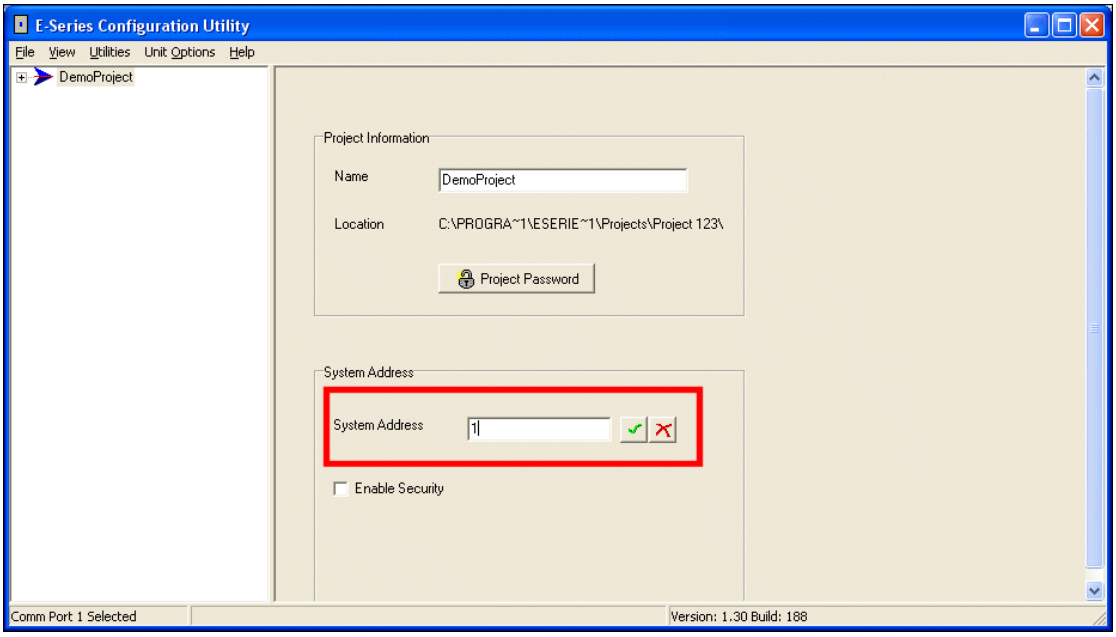
You should NOT use a system address of zero.

If you change the system address for an existing project, you must re-program all modules in the system.

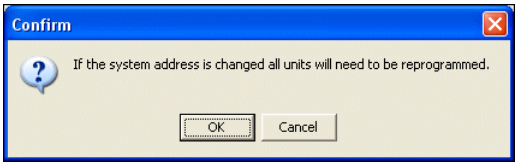
When setting the system address, the 105U-L randomly selects a system address; however you can change the system address if required.

To set the system address:

1. Open the project.
2. Enter the system address:



3. Click **Set Field** to set the new value or click **Cancel Field** to keep the original value.
4. E-Config confirms you want to change the system address:



5. Click **OK** to change the system address or click **Cancel** to quit without changing the system address.
6. E-Config automatically changes the system address.

Encrypting messages by setting a security code

E-Config lets you set a system security code to help ensure the messages that your network uses remain private. This provides an additional security layer to protect the system from malicious access (e.g. hacking).

When security is enabled the 105U-LT uses the security code to encrypt all transmitted radio messages and the 105U-LR will only receive messages encrypted with the same security code.

Note

By default, the 105U-L does not encrypt radio messages. You must enable security if you want to encrypt radio messages.

The 105U-L uses the security code to encrypt radio transmissions using 64-bit encryption.

All modules in the same system must use the same security code to encrypt and decrypt messages or they cannot communicate with each other. The security code is downloaded to each module when you download the configuration.

Note

You can download the configuration at any time. E-Config overwrites the old security code if the new security code is different or the new configuration has no security code.

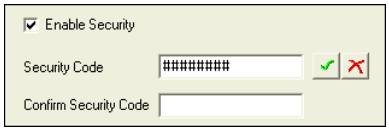
You can also remove the security code if required. For more information, see Removing the security code on page 35.

To set the security code:

1. Open the project.
2. Select **Enable Security**

3. E-Config automatically generates a random 8-character security code for the system. You can use the random security code generated by E-Config or enter your own code.

4. If you modify the security code, E-Config prompts you to confirm the code by re-entering the code:



Note

The security code can be 1 to 8 characters or numbers and is case-sensitive.

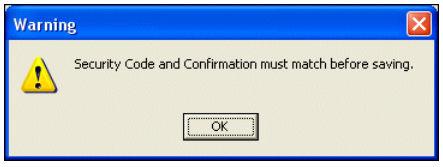
A longer security code is stronger (i.e. offers a higher level of security) than a shorter security code

To ensure the security code remains confidential, E-Config shows a hash character (i.e. "#") for each letter or number entered; E-Config never shows the security code in plain text.

5. Click **Set Field** to set the new value or click **Cancel Field** to keep the original value.
6. Click **OK** to save the security code for the project.

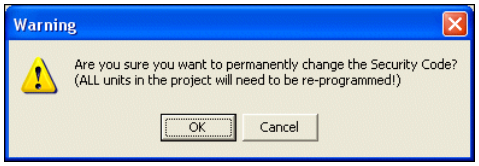
Note

If you do not enter the same security code when confirming, E-Config shows the following warning:



Click **OK** to acknowledge the message and re-enter the security code.

7. E-Config checks you want to use the security code:



8. Click **OK** to set the security code or click **Cancel** to quit without setting the security code.
9. E-Config sets the security code and shows a message indicating the security code is active:

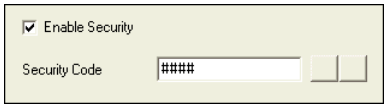
10. Click **OK** to acknowledge the message.

Removing the security code

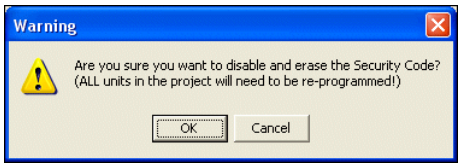
E-Config lets you set or remove a system security code to help keep the communications of your system private and to protect the system from malicious access (e.g. hacking). For more information on setting the security code, see Encrypting messages by setting a security code on page 33.

To remove the security code:

1. Open the project.
2. Unselect **Enable Security**:



3. E-Config confirms you want to remove the security code:



4. Click **OK** to remove the security code or click **Cancel** to return to the previous screen without removing the security code.
5. E-Config removes the security code:

Securing a project using a password

E-Config lets you set a password (between 6 and 256 characters) to help protect the configuration file against unauthorized changes.

If you set a password, you need to enter the password each time you enter the project to:

- **Change** - the configuration;
- **Download** - the configuration; or
- **Upload** - the configuration.

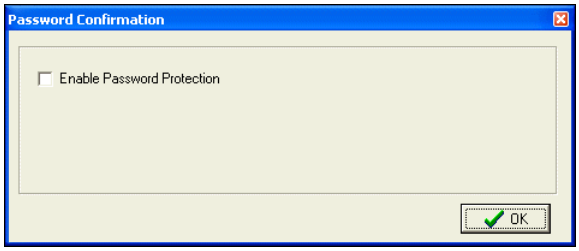
Note

If you do not enter the password you can still view the configuration; however you cannot make changes.

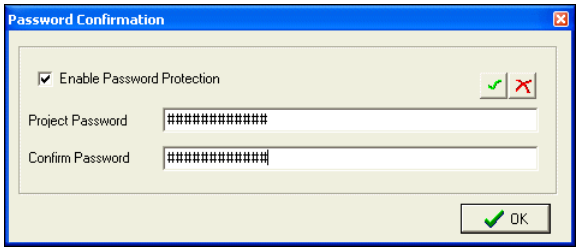
If unauthorised file access is an issue; we recommend you change the password regularly as well as whenever staff changes.

To secure a project using a password:

1. Open the project.
2. Click **Project Password** .
3. E-Config shows the Project Password page:



4. Select **Enable Password Protection**:



5. Enter the password (6 to 256 characters) you want to use for the project and then re-enter to confirm the password.

Note

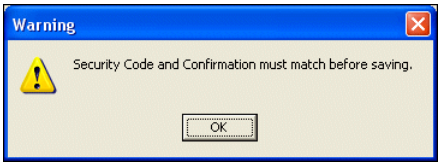
The password can be between 6 and 256 characters long and is case-sensitive. You can enter any ASCII characters (including letters, numbers, other keyboard characters, etc.).

To ensure the password remains confidential, E-Config shows a hash character (i.e. "#") for each letter or number entered; E-Config never shows the password in plain text.

6. Click **Set Field** to set the new value or click **Cancel Field** to keep the original value and leave the password entry page.
7. Click **OK** to save the password for the project.

Note

If you do not enter the same password when confirming, E-Config shows the following warning:



Click **OK** to acknowledge the message and re-enter the password.

Note

If you do not click **Set Field** to set the password, E-Config shows the following message:

Click **OK** to acknowledge the message and leave the password entry page.

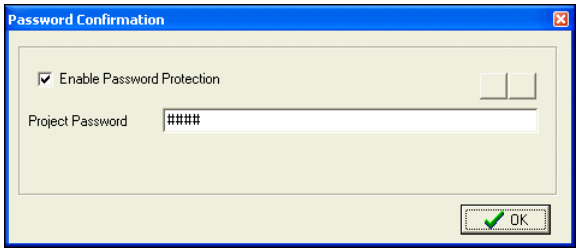
8. E-Config sets the password and shows a message indicating the password is active:

9. Click **OK** to acknowledge the message.
10. Click **OK** to leave the password entry page.

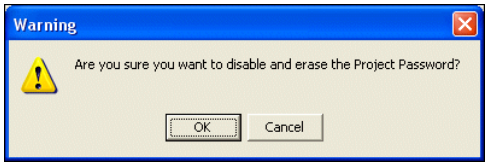
Removing the project password

To remove the project password:

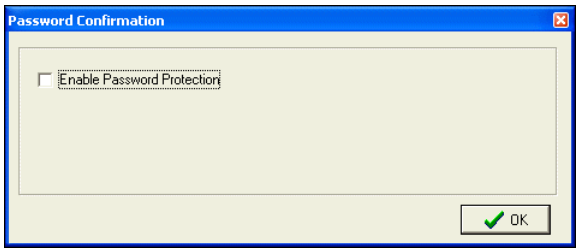
1. Open the project.
2. Click **Project Password** .
3. E-Config shows the Project page.
4. Unselect **Enable Project Password**:



5. E-Config checks you want to remove the project password:



6. Click **OK** to remove the project password or click **Cancel** to return to the password entry page without removing the project password.
7. E-Config removes the project password:



8. Click **OK** to leave the password entry page.

Backing up projects

E-Config lets you save a project on your PC. You can set the location where you want to save the project.

Note

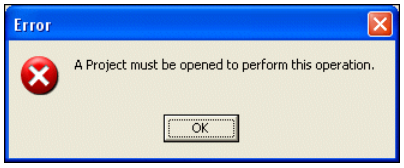
E-Config packs the database before saving. The database is then compressed to a single file using the ZIP file format. You can copy this file to another computer or store it on removable media.

To backup a project:

1. Open the project.
2. Select **File** » **Backup Project**.

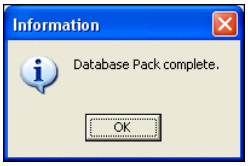
Note

If there is no project open, E-Config shows the following error message:

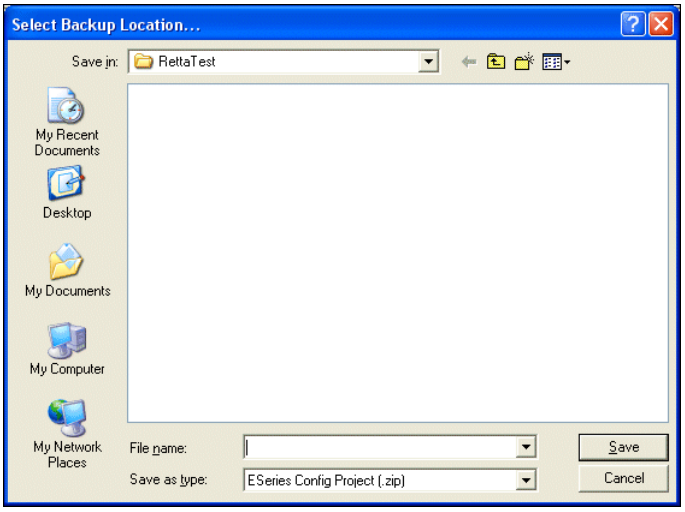


Click **OK** to acknowledge the message and then open the project you want to save.

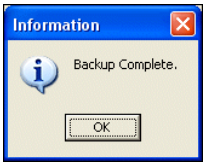
3. E-Config automatically packs the database and shows the following message:



4. Click **OK** to acknowledge the message.
5. E-Config allows you to select the location where you want to save the backup:



6. Click **Save** to backup the project or click **Cancel** to return to the previous screen without backing up the project.
7. E-Config backs up the project and shows a message indicating the backup was successful:



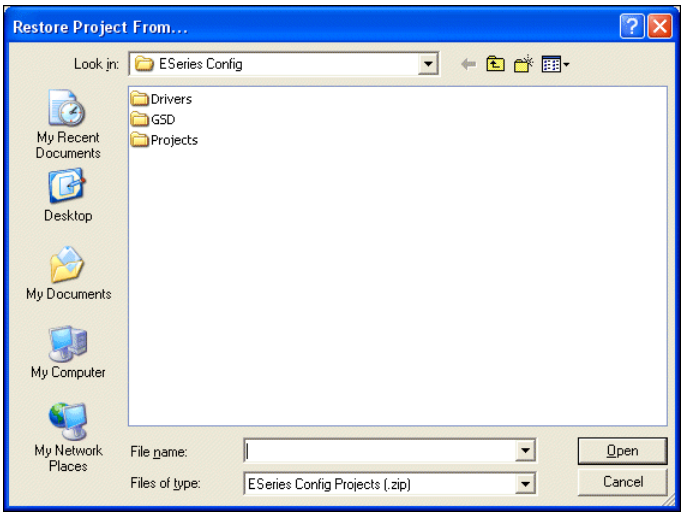
8. Click **OK** to acknowledge the message.

Restoring projects

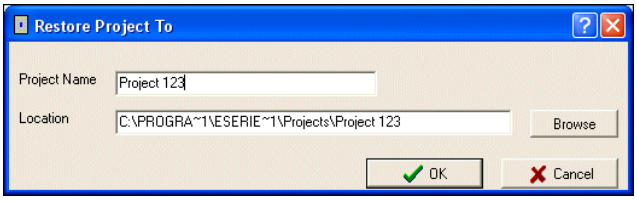
E-Config lets you recover a project that has been backed up. This project could be stored on your PC or on removable media (e.g. USB drive or CD).

To restore a project:

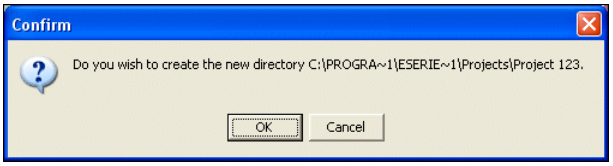
1. Open the project.
2. Select **File** » **Restore Project**.
3. E-Config prompts you to enter the location from where you want to restore the project:



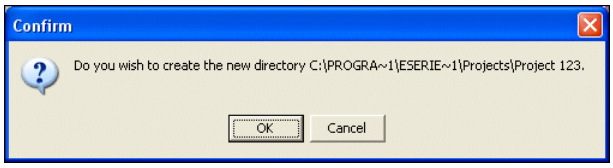
4. Select the project you want to restore and click **Open** to restore the project or click **Cancel** to quit without restoring the project. Select the directory where you want to restore the project to and click **OK** to restore the project or click **Cancel** to return to the previous screen without restoring the project:



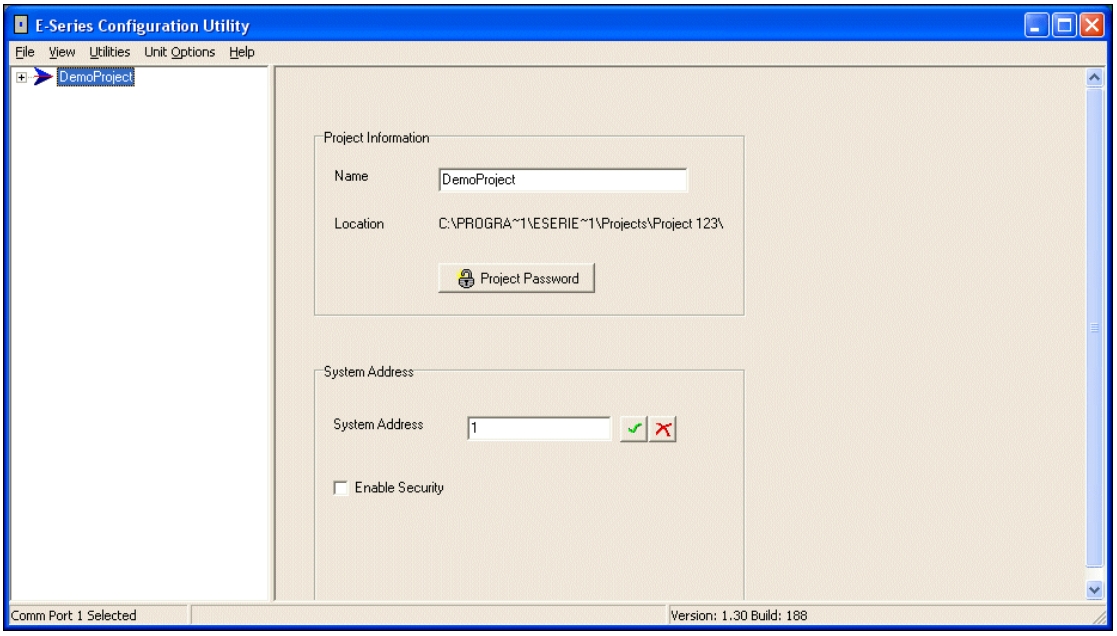
5. If the location where you want to restore the project does not exist, E-Config checks you want to create a new directory:



6. If the location where you want to restore the project already contains a project, E-Config checks if you want to overwrite the existing project.
7. If the directory does not already exist, E-Config checks you want to create the directory:



8. Click **OK** to create the new directory or click **Cancel** to return to the previous screen without creating the new directory.
9. E-Config restores the project to the directory specified and opens the for you (any previous project is closed):



10. You can now work with the project.

Working with units

E-Config lets you:

If you want to …	Description	For more information, see …
Create new units	Lets you add new units by creating a new unit, copying an existing unit.	Creating new units on page 44.
Delete units	Lets you remove a unit from the system.	Deleting units on page 61.
Setting unit information	Lets you set mandatory information for all units in a system regardless of the type of unit:	Setting unit information on page 52.
Load unit addresses	Lets you set the unit address that determines how the network communicates with the module.	Setting the unit address on page 54.
Load protocol types	Protocol type is always disabled for the 105U-L. **Note**: Only the 105-G and 105-G modules support protocol types.	
Set unit mappings	Mappings let you configure messages to be sent from one module to another.	Sending data to another station using mappings on page 63.
Set unit output reset times	You can configure outputs to turn off (i.e. reset) if the output is not sent data for a long time. Output reset time is the time to wait after receiving data before resetting the output to a safe state (0mA for analog, off for digital).	Handling communication failures by setting output reset times on page 88.
Set unit sensitivities	Unit sensitivities indicate the change required in an analogue input for the module to detect a state change and transmit a new value.	Setting unit sensitivities on page 71.
Set unit pulsed inputs	Pulsed inputs count the number of pulses.	Counting events by setting unit pulsed inputs on page 72.
Set unit setpoints	Lets you generate a digital on/off value from the value of an analog input.	Setting setpoints on page 74.
Set unit debounce	Lets you set the time an input must differ from its previous value before the module identifies a state change.	Setting additional unit detail information on page 82.
Show unit summary	Lets you view and print the user options configured for the unit.	Showing and printing the unit summary on page 59.
Show mapping summary	Lets you view and print the mappings for the unit.	Showing and printing the unit mappings on page 60.

For more information, see the next sections.

Creating new units

E-Config lets you:

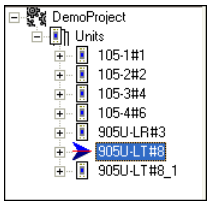
If you want to …	Description	For more information, see …
Add a new unit	Lets you add a new unit.	Creating and adding a new unit to the configuration on page 45.
Copy an existing unit	Lets you add a new unit by copying an existing unit.	Duplicating a unit on page 47.
Load a new unit	Lets you load a new unit from an already-configured module.	Reading configuration from a module (loading a new unit) on page 49.

For more information, see the next sections.

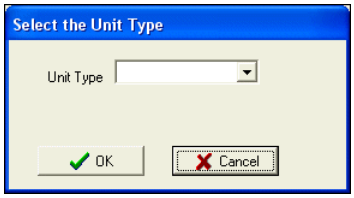
Creating and adding a new unit to the configuration

To create and add a new unit to the configuration:

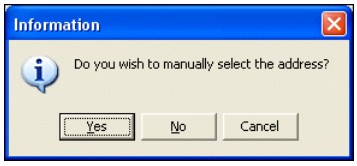
1. Open the project.
2. Select the **Units** branch of the navigation tree:



3. Click **Add New Unit** or select **Unit Options** » **New Unit**.
4. E-Config shows the **Select Unit Type** page:

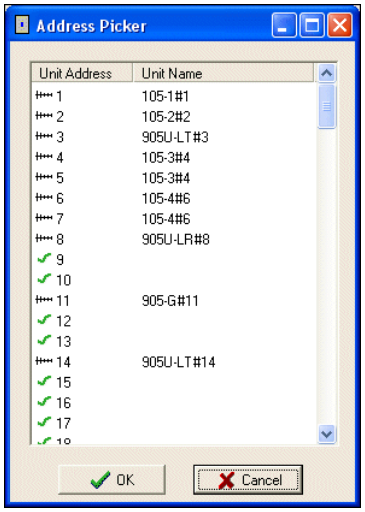


5. Select the unit type you want to add.
6. Click **OK** to add the new unit or click **Cancel** to return to the previous screen without adding the new unit.
7. E-Config checks whether you want to choose the address of the new unit:



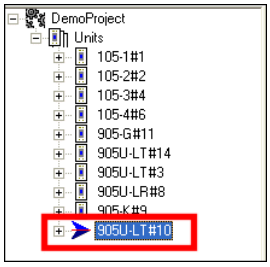
8. Click **Yes** to choose the address yourself, click **No** to let E-Config automatically select the address or click **Cancel** to return to the previous screen without selecting the address.
9. If you allow E-Config to automatically select the address it selects the lowest unused unit address.

10. If you choose to set the address, E-Config prompts you with a page showing the addresses already used in the system:



11. Select an unused address and click **OK** to assign the address to the new unit or click **Cancel** to return to the previous screen without creating a new unit.

12. E-Config creates the new unit:



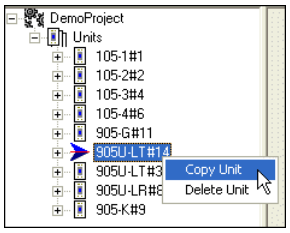
13. You can now configure the new unit.

Duplicating a unit's configuration (shortcut)

E-Config lets you add a new unit by copying an existing unit. E-Config copies all the configuration information for the unit. This option is useful for creating a new unit with a similar configuration to an existing unit.

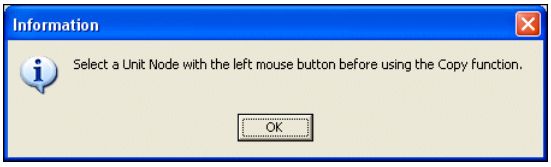
To copy a unit:

1. Open the project.
2. Select the unit you want to copy.
3. Right click and from the shortcut menu select **Copy Unit**:



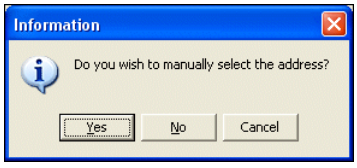
Note

If you have not selected a unit to copy, E-Config shows the following message:



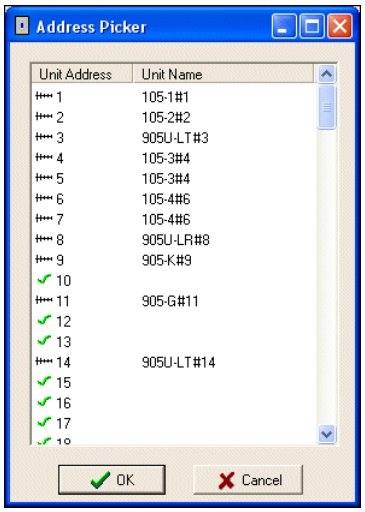
Click **OK** to acknowledge the message and select the unit you want to copy.

4. E-Config checks whether you want to choose the address of the new unit:

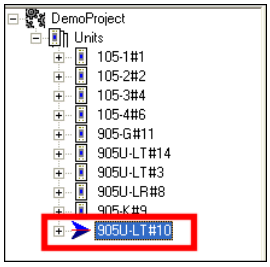


5. Click **Yes** to choose the address yourself, click **No** to let E-Config automatically select the address or click **Cancel** to return to the previous screen without duplicating the unit.

6. If you allow E-Config to automatically select the address, E-Config will choose the lowest unused unit address. If you choose to set the address, E-Config shows a page indicating the addresses already used in the system:



7. Select the address and click **OK** to assign the address to the duplicated unit or click **Cancel** to return to the previous screen without duplicating the unit.
8. E-Config creates a new unit with identical configuration to the selected unit using the new unit address:

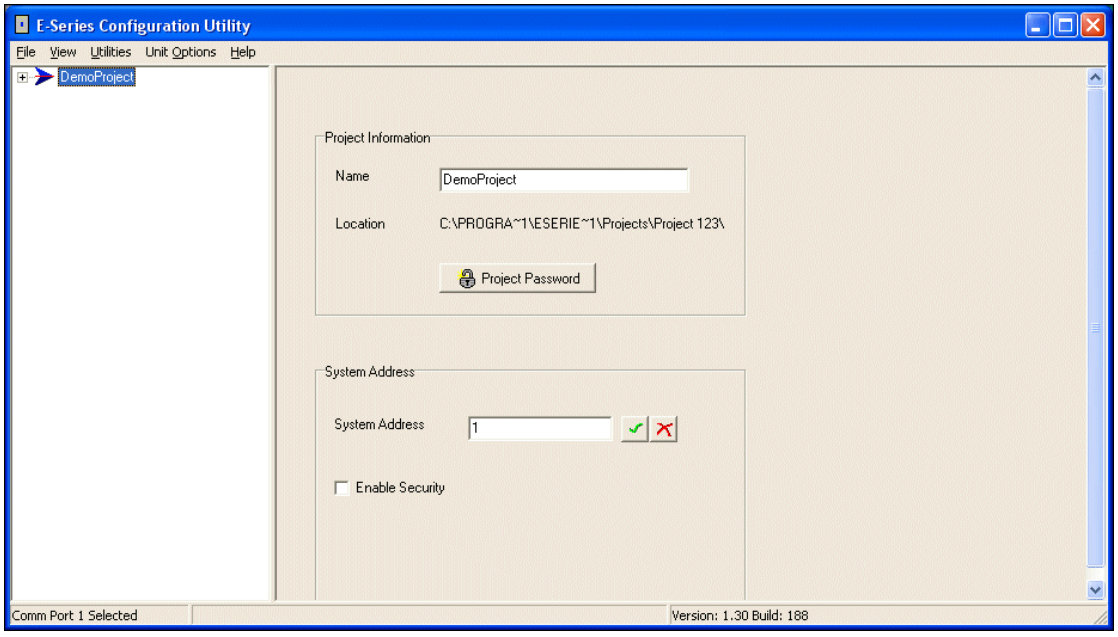


9. E-Config automatically checks the unit configuration and shows any error messages.
10. You can now configure the new unit

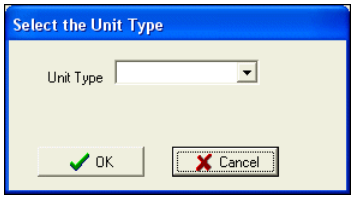
Reading configuration from a module (loading a new unit)

To load a new unit from an already-configured module:

1. Open the project.
2. Connect the module that you want to load to one of your PC serial ports using the ELPRO RS-232 serial cable.
3. Select the serial port that has the cable connected by clicking on the **Com Port** field and selecting the appropriate port from the list that appears (this step can be skipped if the correct serial port is already selected):

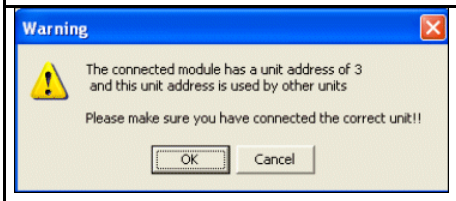
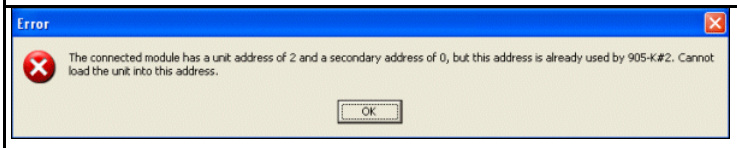
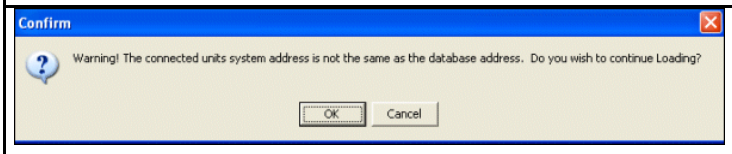


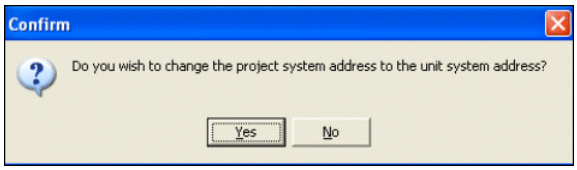
4. Click **Load a New Unit** or select **Unit Options** » **Load into New**.
5. E-Config prompts you for the unit type:



6. Select the unit type you want to load.
7. Click **OK** to load the new unit or click **Cancel** to return to the previous screen without loading the new unit.

8. E-Config loads the contents of the connected module and may show one or more of the following errors:

Error	Description and action
	If there is no module connected to the serial port you have selected or E-Config cannot communicate with the module the following message is shown: Click **OK** to acknowledge the message and check the power to the module, the comm port selected and the serial cable/connections to try again.
	If the module connected to the serial port has the same unit address as one already in the system, E-Config will show the following message if either the unit or the module does not support secondary addresses (i.e. either one is not transmit only): Click **OK** to acknowledge the message and return to the previous screen without loading the module.
	If the module connected to the serial port has the same unit address as one already in the system but both the unit and the module support secondary addresses, E-Config will show the following message: Click **OK** to acknowledge the message and continue loading the module or **Cancel** to return to the previous screen without loading the new unit.
	If the module connected to the serial port has the same secondary address as one already in the system, E-Config will show the following message: Click **OK** to acknowledge the message. If you choose to continue loading the module check that you have the correct module connected. The new unit will retain the module's unit address and will be assigned the lowest unused secondary address for that unit address.
	If the module connected to the serial port has a different system address to the one already assigned to the system, E-Config will show the following message: Click **OK** to continue loading the unit or **Cancel** to return to the previous screen without loading the module configuration.

Error	Description and action
	If you choose to continue you will be asked whether you want to modify the system address of the system to match that of the module you are loading: Click **Yes** to change the system address to match the unit you are loading or **No** to keep the existing system address already being used by other units in the system. If you choose to change the existing system address all the existing modules must be reprogrammed before the update is complete. If you choose to keep the existing system address you must program the unit you are loading so that it will have the same system address as the rest of the system.

9. You can now configure the new unit.

Setting unit information

Every unit in a system has specific information configured for all units regardless of the type of unit. This information includes:

- **Unit name** – you can use this name to refer to the unit when configuring mappings from other units.
- **Unit Address**- unique address assigned to the unit. Some module types have two addresses (e.g. 105U-3 and 105U-4).
- **Secondary address** - for larger systems, the secondary address allows more than one transmit-only module to share the same unit address. This only applies to 105U-K and 105U-LT modules.
- **Protocol Type** - protocol used by the105U-G modules only.

E-Config lets you:

If you want to …	Description	For more information, see …
Set the unit name	Lets you set the unit name to one that is meaningful to you.	Setting the unit name on page 53.
Set the unit address	Lets you set the unit address that identifies the unit in the system	Setting the unit address on page 54.
Set the secondary address	Lets you assign multiple transmit-only units to the same unit address and observe the secondary address assigned by E-Config	Setting the unit secondary address on page 57.

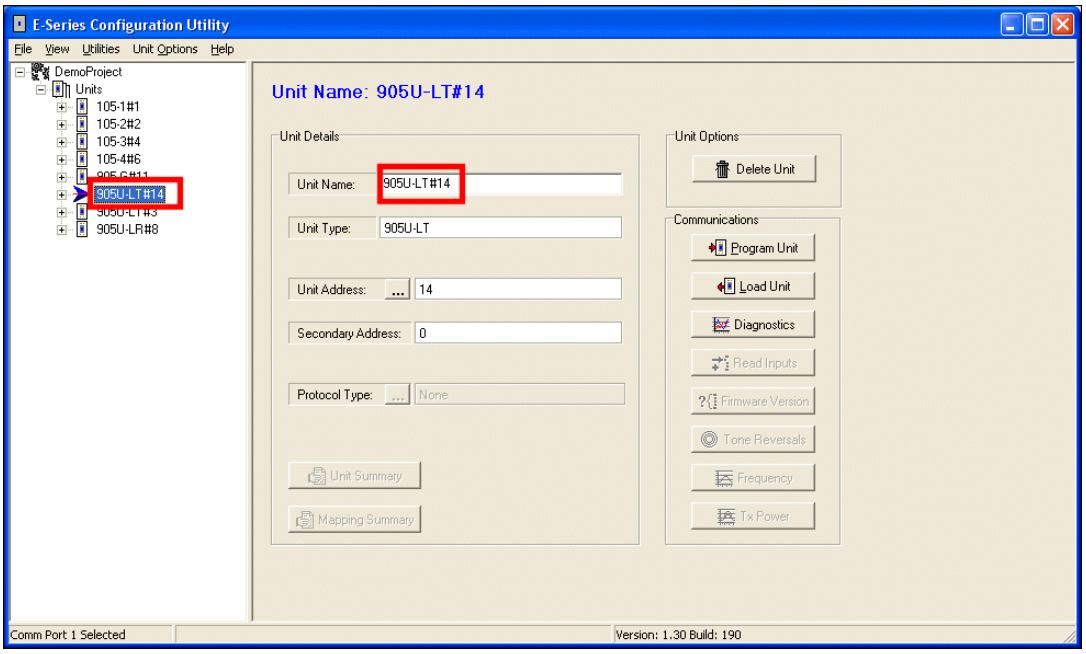
For more information, see the next sections.

Setting the unit name

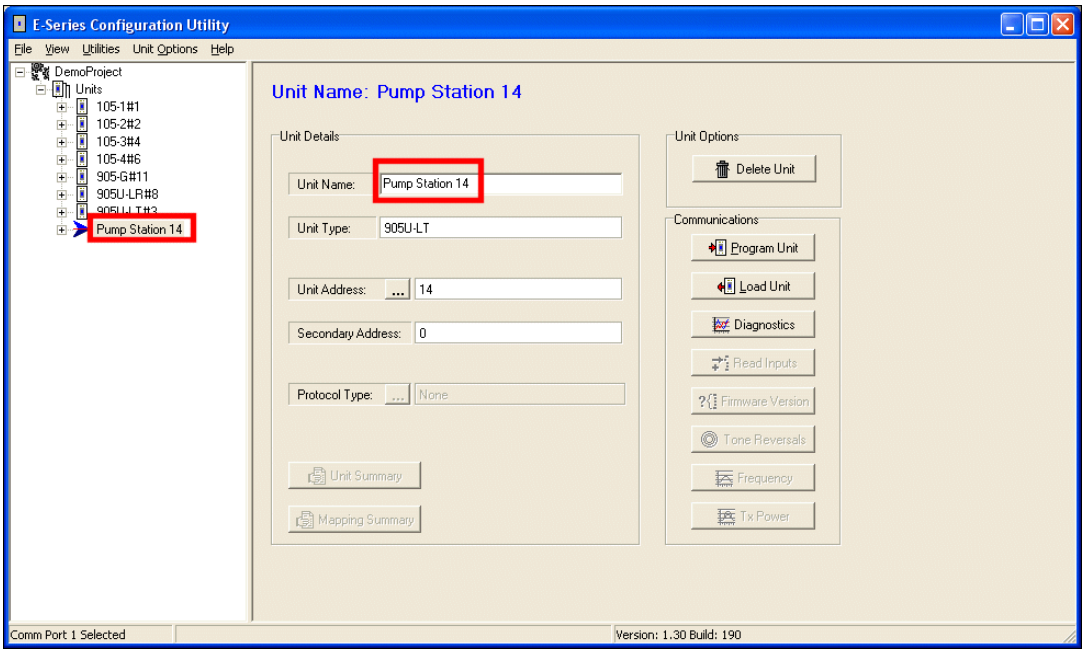
E-Config lets you set the unit name to a name that is more meaningful to you. For example, you can initially configure a unit called **105-1#14** and then change the name to **Pump station 14**.

To set the unit name:

1. Select the unit you want to change.



2. Enter the new unit name



E-Config automatically updates the unit name in the unit information and also in the unit listing at the side of the page.

Setting the unit address

E-Config lets you set the unit address used by the system when sending messages to a module.

A valid unit address for the 105U-L module is between 1 and 95.

Note

You cannot use a unit address of 0.

A network can have up to 95 addresses communicating via radio (i.e. unit addresses 1 to 95). Other 105-series modules support up to 31 serial modules communicating via RS-485. The upper unit addresses are reserved for identifying these serial modules (i.e. unit addresses 96 to 127). The 105U-LT can send messages to the RS-485 connected serial modules.

You can map any individual input signal in the network to one or more outputs anywhere in the system.

The unit address determines the method of communication to a module:

- **Modules with a unit address between 96 and 127** - communicate by RS-485 only.
- **Other units with a unit address below 95** - can communicate by radio or RS-485.

The unit determines the communication method based on the unit address of the destination module. For example, Unit 31 can talk to Unit 97 by RS-485 only, but will talk to unit 59 by radio only.

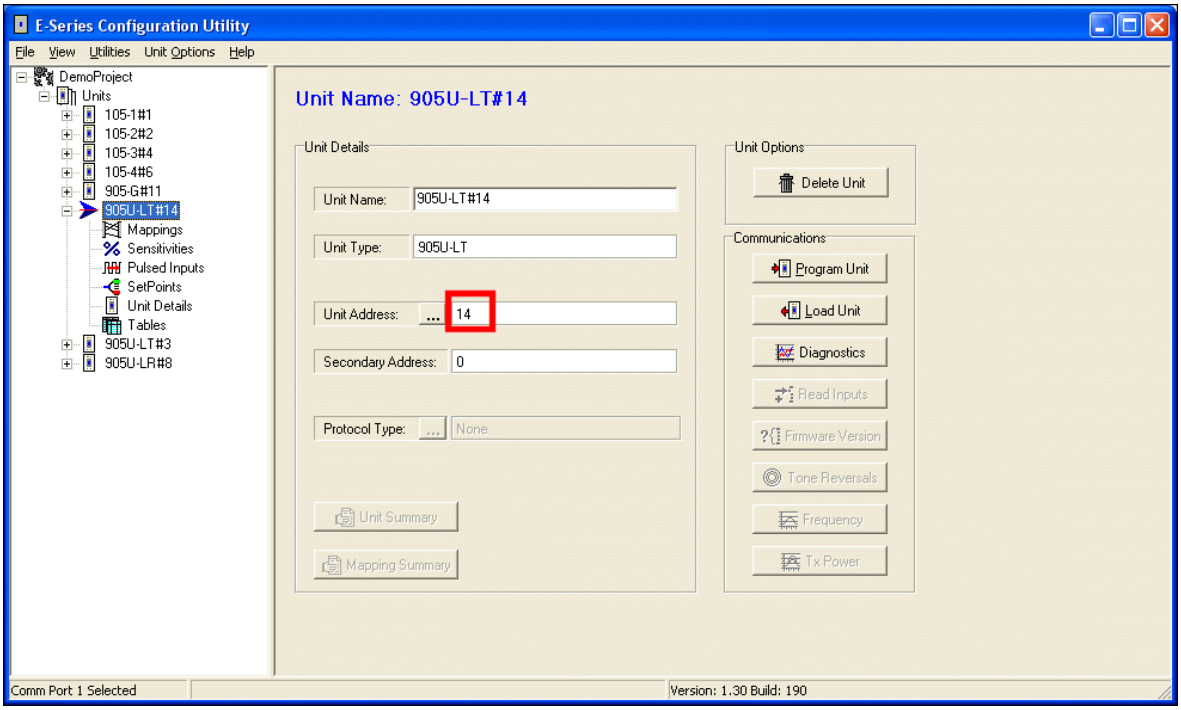
Note

105S and 115S units can only communicate via serial communication and must always have a unit address between 96 and 127.

105U-L units can only communicate via radio and must always have a unit address between 1 and 95.

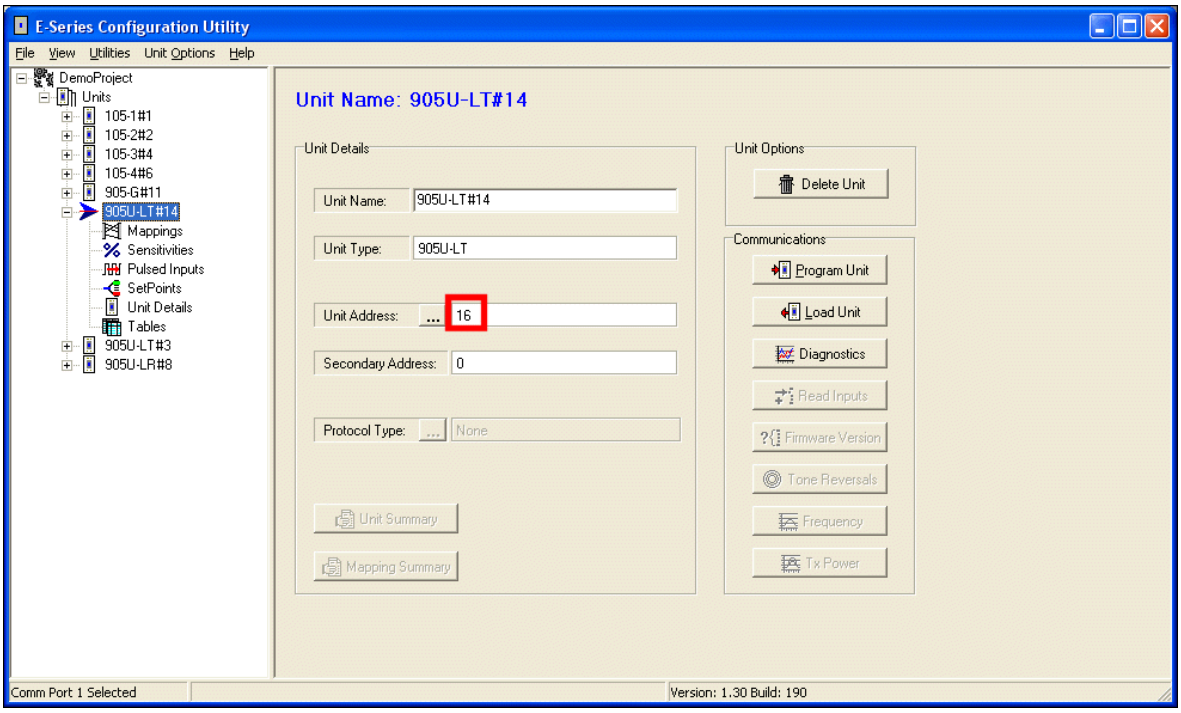
To set the unit address:

1. Select the unit you want to change.
2. E-Config shows the unit address:



3. Select **Browse** ...
4. E-Config shows the list of unit addresses and indicates the addresses already in use:
5. Select an unused address and click **OK** to set the new address or click **Cancel** to return to the previous screen without setting the new address.

6. E-Config changes the unit address:



7. You can also change the unit name to reflect the new address if required. For more information, see Setting the unit name on page 53.

Setting the unit secondary address

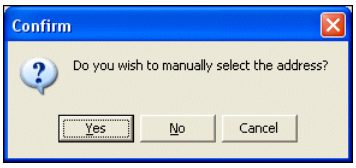
The 105U-LT supports a secondary address that lets you re-use the same unit address for multiple transmit-only units. This is useful if your network has a large number of transmit-only units.

To re-use the same address:

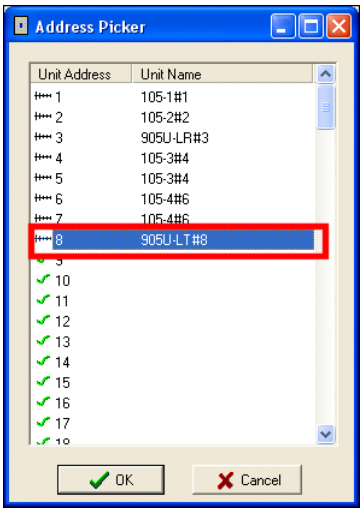
Note

To use the same address you must have an existing 105U-LT unit.

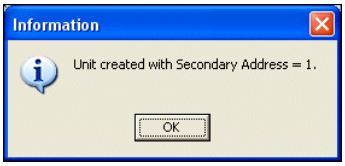
1. Create a new 105U-LT.
2. E-Config checks if you want to manually set the address:



3. Click **Yes** to manually set the address. If you click **No** E-Config will select an unused address for the new unit, or if you click **Cancel** the new module will not be created.
4. Select an address already used by a transmit-only unit that you want to reuse and click **OK** to set the address. If you click **Cancel** E-Config will return to the previous screen without creating a new unit:



5. E-Config automatically assigns the secondary unit address to a different number:



6. Click **OK** to acknowledge the message.

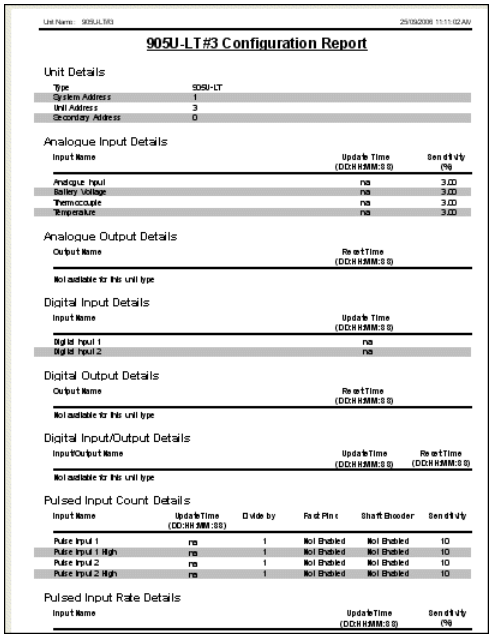
7. You have created a unit with a new secondary address.

Showing and printing the unit summary

The unit summary lets you print a summary of the information set for the unit.

To show and print the unit summary:

1. Open the project.
2. Select the unit for showing the summary.
3. Click **Unit Summary**.
4. E-Config shows the unit summary:



905U-LT#3 Configuration Report

Unit Details

Type	905U-LT
System Address	1
Unit Address	3
Secondary Address	0

Analogue Input Details

Input Name	Update Time (DD:HH:MM:SS)	Sensitivity (%)
Analogue Input	na	3.00
Battery Voltage	na	3.00
Thermocouple	na	3.00
Temperature	na	3.00

Analogue Output Details

Output Name	Reset Time (DD:HH:MM:SS)
Not available for this unit type	

Digital Input Details

Input Name	Update Time (DD:HH:MM:SS)
Digital Input 1	na
Digital Input 2	na

Digital Output Details

Output Name	Reset Time (DD:HH:MM:SS)
Not available for this unit type	

Digital Input/Output Details

Input/Output Name	Update Time (DD:HH:MM:SS)	Reset Time (DD:HH:MM:SS)
Not available for this unit type		

Pulsed Input Count Details

Input Name	Update Time (DD:HH:MM:SS)	Divide by	Fast Pin c	Shaft Encoder	Sensitivity
Pulse Input 1	na	1	Not Enabled	Not Enabled	10
Pulse Input 1 High	na	1	Not Enabled	Not Enabled	10
Pulse Input 2	na	1	Not Enabled	Not Enabled	10
Pulse Input 2 High	na	1	Not Enabled	Not Enabled	10

Pulsed Input Rate Details

Input Name	Update Time (DD:HH:MM:SS)	Sensitivity (%)

Note

The Unit Summary may span multiple pages. You can use the navigation keys at the top of the report to move to the first, previous, next or last pages:

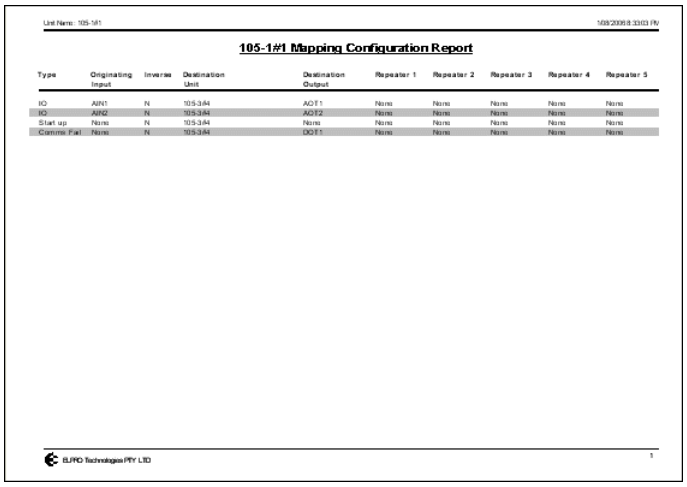
5. To print the unit summary, click **Print**.
6. E-Config automatically submits the job to the printer.

Showing and printing the unit mappings

The unit mappings lets you print a summary of the mapping information for the unit.

To show and print the unit summary:

1. Open the project.
2. Select the unit for showing the summary.
3. Click **Mapping Summary**.
4. E-Config shows the unit mapping:


105-1#1 Mapping Configuration Report

Type	Originating Input	Inverse	Destination Unit	Destination Output	Repeater 1	Repeater 2	Repeater 3	Repeater 4	Repeater 5
IO	AIN1	N	105-3#4	AOT1	None	None	None	None	None
IO	AIN2	N	105-3#4	AOT2	None	None	None	None	None
Start up	None	N	105-3#4	None	None	None	None	None	None
Comms Fail	None	N	105-3#4	DOT1	None	None	None	None	None

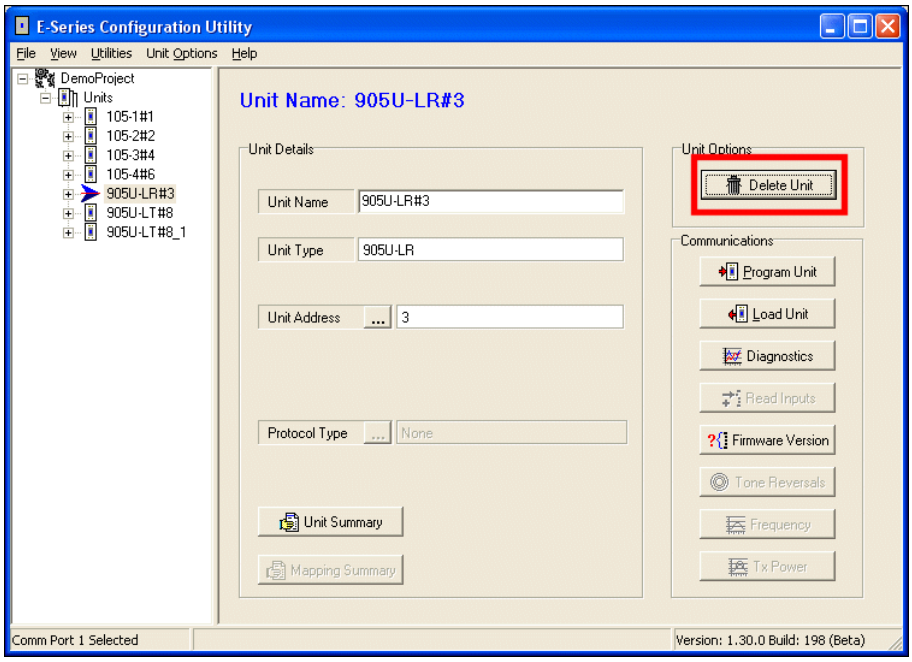
5. To print the unit summary, click **Print**.
6. E-Config automatically submits the job to the printer.

Deleting units

Deleting units lets you remove a unit from the system.

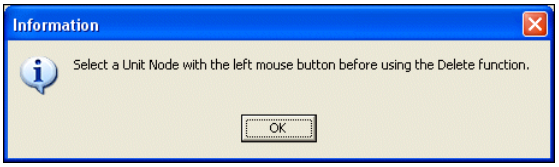
To delete a unit:

1. Open the project.
2. Select the unit you want to delete
3. Right click and from the shortcut menu select **Delete Unit**. You can also click **Delete Unit** in the Unit Options panel of the unit screen:



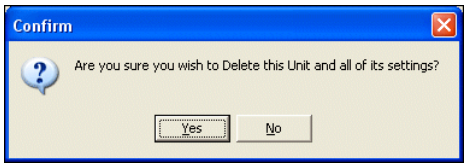
Note

If you do not select a unit to delete, E-Config shows the following message:



Click **OK** to acknowledge the message and select the unit you want to delete.

4. E-Config checks you want to delete the unit:



5. Click **Yes** to delete the unit or click **No** to return to the previous screen without deleting the unit.
6. E-Config automatically deletes the unit.

Transmitter information

This section contains specific information for configuring your 105U-LT unit.

Sending data to another station using mappings

To send data from a transmitter module 105U-LT to another 105 series module you must configure mappings in the transmitter unit. Mappings let you link inputs at the transmitter unit to outputs at another 105 series module and lets you configure which inputs are sent to which outputs. Mappings can be triggered on a change of state (event reporting) or on a timed basis (periodic update).

E-Config lets you:

Feature	Description	For more information, see …
Add unit mappings	Lets you add a new mapping to link inputs to outputs:	Adding new mappings on page 64.
Change unit mappings	Lets you change an existing mapping.	Changing unit mappings on page 69
Delete unit mappings	Lets you remove an existing mapping.	Deleting unit mappings on page 70.

For more information, see the next sections.

ADDING NEW MAPPINGS (105U-LT ONLY)

E-Config lets you add mappings to define how the system shares information. Conceptually a mapping takes the value of an input and shares it with another module, usually by setting the state of one of the module outputs. The mapping display shows all inputs (including physical inputs and internal inputs) for the selected module.

105U-LT transmits messages only; it cannot receive messages and has no communication failure contingency.

E-Config lets you send multiple input values in a single message to help reduce the number of transmissions.

You can also:

- **Invert inputs** – if you invert an input, the transmitted message sends the inverse value of the actual input; and
- **Reverse analog inputs** – the inverse of an analog input reverses the magnitude of the value (e.g. 4mA becomes 20mA).

Note

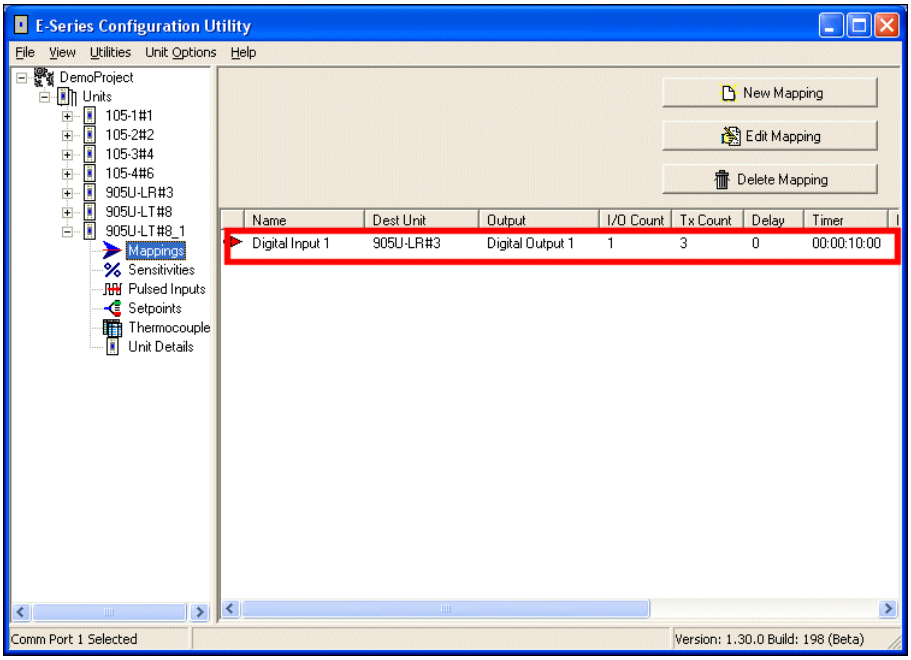
Do NOT invert pulsed inputs.

E-Config uses arrows to indicate the communication direction:

Arrow	Description
	1-way communication
	2-way communication (i.e. re-transmits message if no acknowledgement received).

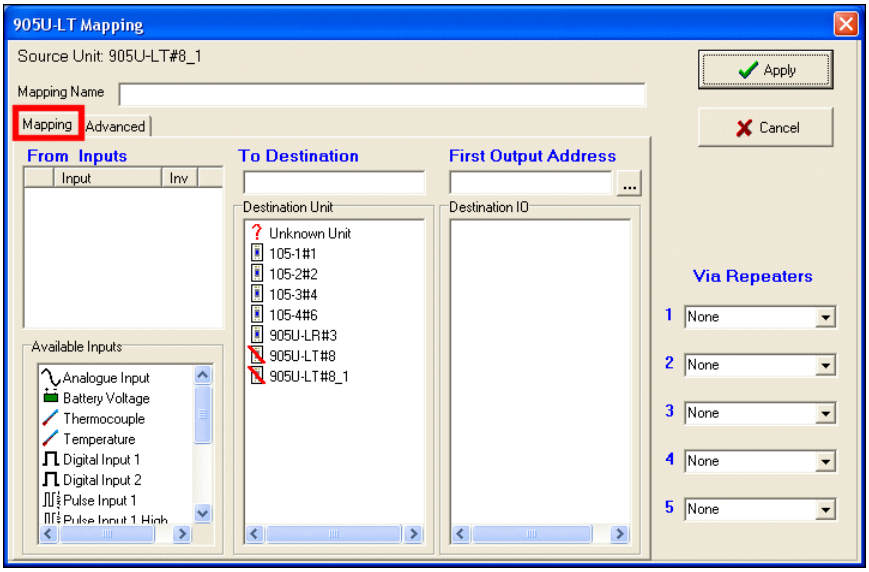
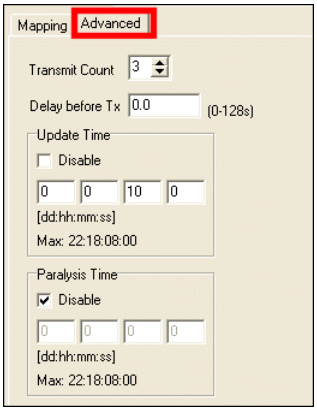
To add a new mapping:

1. Open the project and select the unit where you want to add the mapping.
2. Select **Mappings**. E-Config shows the mapping list:



3. Click **New Mapping** .

4. E-Config shows the mappings page that contains information on two tabs:

Tab	Example
Mapping	
Advanced	

5. Set the required information. For more information, see How to configure a mapping on page 67.
6. Click **OK** to set the mapping or click **Cancel** to return to the mapping list without creating a new mapping.
7. E-Config creates the new mapping and displays the mapping in the mapping list.
8. The module will not use the new mapping until you reconfigure it.

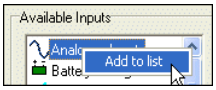
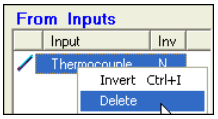
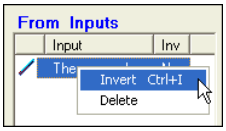
HOW TO CONFIGURE A MAPPING

Mappings configure when to send specific information to another module and how the data is sent. You can send input data:

- When the input values change (also called “Event reporting”); or
- Event reporting and on a timed basis (also called “Timed Update”).

Mappings cause the 105U-LT to transmit messages when any of the inputs used by the mapping change state. You can also configure your unit to send messages if there are no state changes for a while.

Feature	Description
Mapping name	Optional user-defined name for the mapping. **NOTE**: E-Config only stores the mapping name in the configuration file; the mapping name is not transferred to the module during configuration. This means that loading a module will not reproduce any user-defined names assigned to the mappings.
Transmit count	Number of times to transmit the same message. For example, if you set **Transmit count** to 1, the 105U-LT transmits the message once, if you set the value to 2, the 105U-LT transmits the message twice, etc. Setting the transmit count to a higher number (up to 8) helps the message arrive at its intended destination if the radio path is “marginal”. For large systems, excessive transmissions may cause slow response. ELPRO recommends setting a transmit count of 2 or 3 for good radio paths, and 4 or 5 for poor radio paths.
Delay Before Tx	Number of seconds to wait after the mapping is triggered before transmitting the message. For example, if you set **Delay Before Tx** to 5.0, the 105U-LT waits 5 seconds before transmitting the message. Setting a longer **Delay Before Tx** (up to 127 seconds) helps synchronise closely spaced changes to different inputs sent in a single message. Once the mapping is triggered, the 105U-LT incorporates any changes to the state of inputs during the **Delay Before Tx** period in the message that is sent.
Update Time	If a “change” trigger does occur not in the **Update Time,** the 105U-LT triggers the mapping and transmits the message. This is known as an “Update message”. Whenever the mapping is triggered (by either a change or an update), the 105U-LT restarts the timer. For example, if you set **Update Time** to 0:2:30:00, the 105U-LT sends the message 2.5 hours after the last time it was sent unless a change of state causes the mapping to be triggered before this time elapses.
Paralysis Time	Minimum number of seconds to delay after sending a message before the mapping is re-sent. For example, if you set **Paralysis Time** to 300 seconds, the 105U-LT will not transmit a message for 300 seconds after sending the last message sent. If the mapping is triggered during this time, the 105U-LT delays transmitting the message until the **Paralysis Time** has passed. This forces a limit on the number of transmissions that can occur.
Disable	Lets you enable/disable the **Update Timer** and the **Paralysis Timer**.

From inputs	This selects the actual input data the 105U-LT will send. The 105U-LT sends data to the output module in the order listed. Select the inputs you want to send to the remote module by dragging them from the **Available Inputs** box or by double-clicking the relevant inputs. Alternatively you can right click on the inputs in the **Available Inputs** list and select **Add to list**:  Any of the available inputs can be added to the **From Inputs** box in any order, including the same input multiple times. You can change the order for sending inputs by clicking and dragging the items up and down to different locations in the list. The pulsed inputs are 32-bit values with the top 16 bits in the 'high' inputs. To remove an input from the list, select the input and from the shortcut menu select **Delete**:  To invert an input, select the input in the **From Inputs** box. Press **Ctrl+I** or right click on the input and select **Invert** from the list: 
To destination	The 105U-LT will send the information about the inputs in a message to this module when the mapping is triggered. **NOTE**: You can also select **Unknown Unit** if the unit has not been added to your project yet. In this case you must enter the actual address of the module in the **To Destination** field, and the actual output number into the **First Output Address** field.
First Output Address	The 105U-LT sends the data to the outputs at the destination module starting at this output in the destination module. The outputs in the destination module are listed in order.
Via repeaters	Sequence of units for forwarding the message to its final destination. **NOTE**: You can either select the units from the dropdown list or enter the unit number.

Note

Some module types only support mappings with one single input. These are the 105U-1, 105U-2, 105U-3 and 105U-4 modules.

If you need to send more than one input to these modules, you must enter multiple mappings, each with a single input selected.

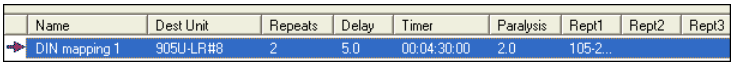
If you need to use one of these modules as a repeater, you can only send mappings with a single input selected. If you need to send large amounts of data, you should use a 105U-G module to act as a repeater.

CHANGING UNIT MAPPINGS

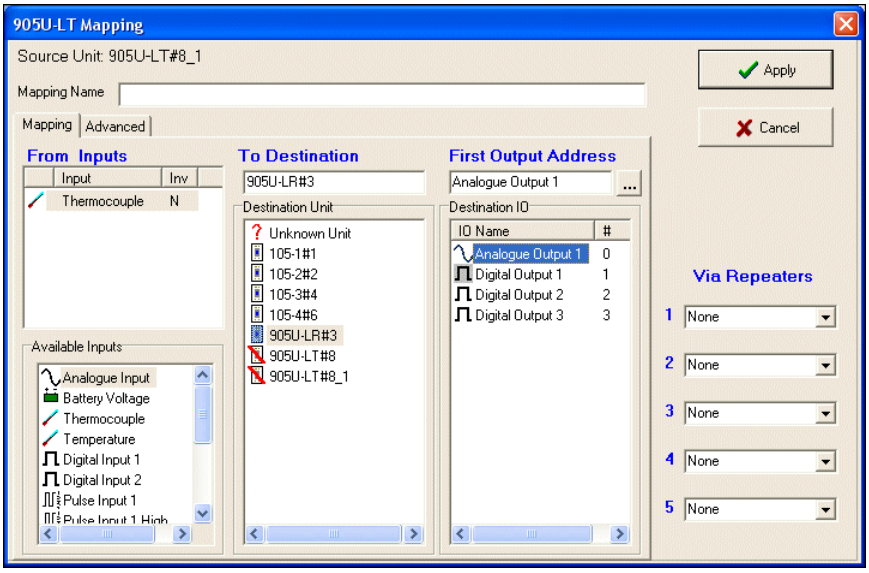
E-Config lets you change an existing mapping.

To change unit mappings:

1. Open the project.
2. Select the unit you want to change:
3. Select **Mappings**.
4. Select the mapping you want to change and click **Edit Mapping** .



5. E-Config shows the mapping information:



6. Change the mapping information as required. For more information, see How to configure a mapping on page 67.
7. Click **OK** to change the mapping or click **Cancel** to quit without changing the mapping.
8. The module will not use the modified mapping until you reconfigure it.

DELETING UNIT MAPPINGS

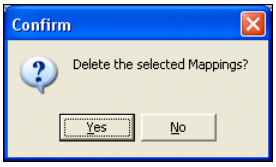
E-Config lets you delete an existing mapping.

To delete unit mappings:

1. Open the project.
2. Select the unit you want to change.
3. Select **Mappings**.
4. Select the mapping(s) you want to delete.

> **Note**
>
> You can also **Shift+Click** and **Ctrl+Click** to select multiple mappings.

5. Click **Delete** or right click and click **Delete** or click **Del** on your keyboard.
6. E-Config confirms you want to delete the selected mapping(s):



7. Click **Yes** to delete the mappings or click **No** to return to the previous screen without deleting the mappings.
8. E-Config automatically deletes the mapping(s) from the mapping list.
9. The module will continue to use the deleted mappings until you reconfigure it.

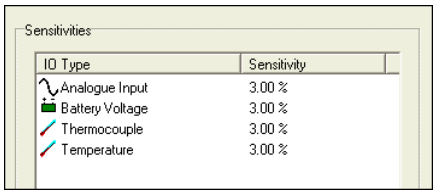
Setting unit sensitivities

Unit sensitivities indicate the change required in an analog input for the 105U-LT to detect a state change and trigger any mapping that includes the input.

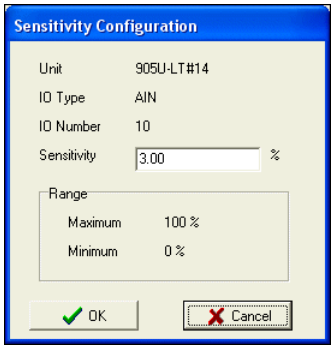
If you set the sensitivity to a small value, the mappings using the input will trigger on a small change of value. If the input is noisy or variable, this can congest the radio channel by sending multiple spurious messages. You can overcome this situation by increasing the sensitivity value.

To set unit sensitivities:

1. Open the project.
2. Select the unit you want to change.
3. Select **Sensitivities**
4. E-Config shows the sensitivities for the unit:



5. Select the sensitivity you want to change and click **Edit Sensitivities** .
6. E-Config shows the sensitivity:



7. Set the sensitivity as required and click **OK** to set the new value or click **Cancel** to return to the sensitivity list without changing the sensitivity.
8. E-Config will write the new sensitivity value to the module when you reconfigure it.

Counting events by setting unit pulsed inputs

Pulsed inputs let you count the number of transitions occurring on an input or the rate those transitions occur.

E-Config lets you set:

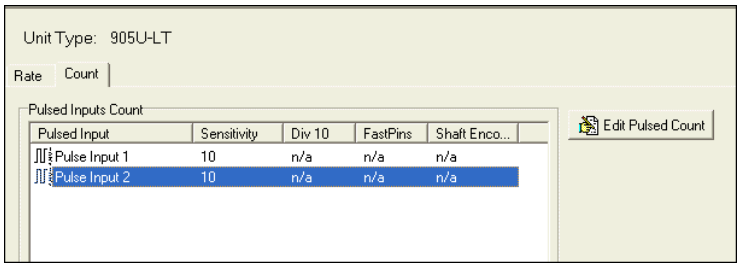
- **Pulsed input rate** – detects the rate of transitions on an input.

> **Note**
>
> The 105U-LT does not support pulsed input rate.

- **Pulsed input count** – that counts the number of low-to-high transitions occurring on the input. The 105U-LT lets you set the number of transitions that must occur before a 'change of state' occurs and any mappings using the pulse count are triggered.

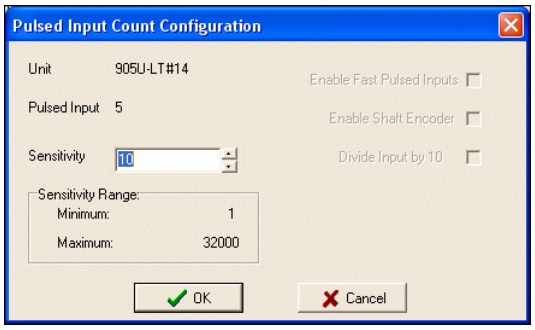
To set unit pulsed inputs:

1. Open the project.
2. Select the 105U-LT unit you want to change.
3. Select **Pulsed Inputs**.
4. E-Config shows the Pulsed Inputs page:



5. Select the **Count** tab (the **Rate** tab has no entries to select).
6. Double click the Pulsed Input you want to change or select the Pulsed Input and click **Edit** .

7. E-Config shows the range of values you can enter:



8. Click **OK** to change sensitivity of the pulsed input count or click **Cancel** to return to the pulsed input screen without changing the sensitivity of the pulsed input count.
9. E-Config will write the new sensitivity value to the module when you reconfigure it.

Setting setpoints

Setpoints let you generate a discrete setpoint status signal based on the value of an analog input.

Each setpoint status is associated with two setpoint values - a high threshold value and a low threshold value.

When the analog level moves above the high setpoint value, the setpoint status turns off. When the analog level moves below the low setpoint value, the setpoint status turns on. If the analog input remains between the threshold values, the setpoint retains its previous value (i.e. does not change state). This provides a measure of hysteresis.

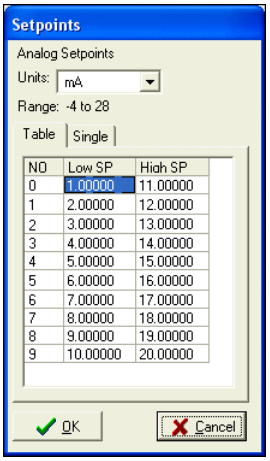
Note

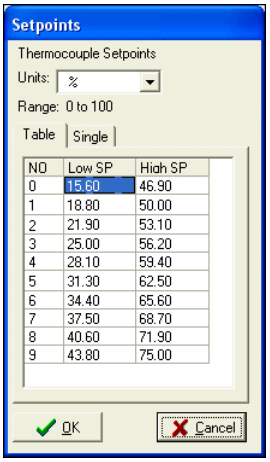
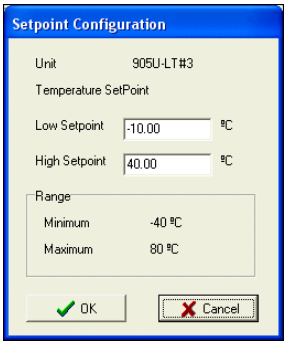
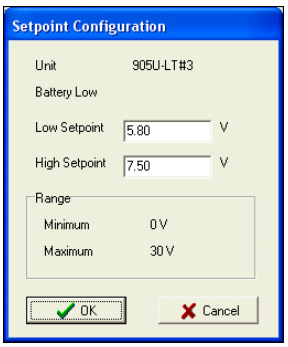
The high setpoint MUST be higher (i.e. greater value) than the low setpoint.

The analog input and the thermocouple input setpoints allow selection between ten different threshold pairs using the rotary switch on the front panel.

For more information on translating analog signal types, see Appendix A – Tables for translating different analog signal types on page 106.

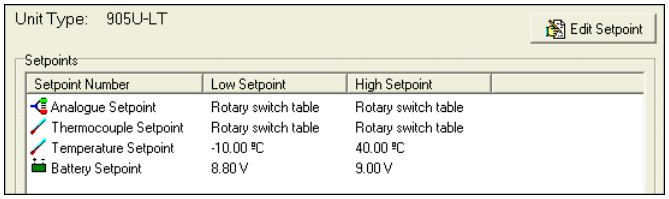
E-Config lets you set the following setpoints:

Feature	Description	Example
Analog setpoint	This setpoint is associated with the 4-20 mA analog input. One of ten different pairs of (low setpoint, high setpoint) is selected by the position of the rotary switch on the front panel of the 105U-LT module. Alternatively the analogue setpoint threshold values can be set to single values (select the **Single** tab) independent of the rotary switch position. "NO" indicates the switch position for this setpoint setting. Low SP and High SP are the low and high threshold values. Units: By changing the Units setting, the values of high and low thresholds can be displayed in different format. • **Raw** - data format used by ELPRO modules for transferring analog values. 16384 corresponds to 4mA, or 0% reading, and 49152 corresponds to 20mA or 100% reading • **mA** –actual milliamp value for a 4-20 mA input. • **%** - percentage of full scale. 4mA is 0%; 20mA is 100%. For more information on the relationship between different analog units in the 105U-LT, see Appendix A – Tables for translating different analog signal types on page 106.	

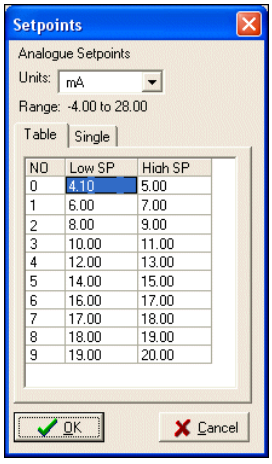
Feature	Description	Example
Thermocouple setpoint	This setpoint is associated with the thermocouple input and can also be configured to read millivolt values. You can select one of ten different low setpoint/high setpoint pairs by changing the position of the rotary switch on the front panel of the 105U-LT module. Alternatively you can set the thermocouple setpoint threshold values to single values independent of the rotary switch position by selecting the **Single** tab. **NO** indicates the switch position for this setpoint setting. Low SP and High SP are the low and high threshold values. You can also show the values of the high and low setpoints in different formats by setting the **Units** field to: • **Raw** - data format used by ELPRO units for transferring analog values. For millivolt measurement, 16384 corresponds to zero millivolts, or 0% reading; 49152 corresponds to 100 millivolts or 100% reading For temperature measurement, 16384 corresponds to the bottom of the thermocouple range; 49152 corresponds to the top of the thermocouple range. • **mA** –actual milliamp value that would be output if the thermocouple input was sent to a 4-20 mA output. (Not normally used for thermocouple input). • **%** - percentage of full scale, with minimum value being 0% and maximum value being 100%. For more information, see Selecting thermocouple tables on page 78.	
Temperature setpoint	This setpoint is associated with the module's internal temperature measurement. The setpoint comes on when the module temperature moves below the low setpoint, and will go off when the module temperature moves above the high setpoint.	
Supply voltage low	This setpoint is associated with the module's supply voltage monitoring. The setpoint turns on when the supply voltage falls below the low setpoint, and turns off when the supply voltage moves above the high setpoint.	

To set setpoints:

1. Open the project.
2. Select the unit you want to change.
3. Select **Setpoints**.
4. E-Config shows the setpoints:



5. Double click the setpoint you want to change or select the setpoint and click **Edit Setpoint**.
6. E-Config shows the setpoint:



7. Set the setpoint threshold values as required
8. Set the new value and click **OK** to save the setpoint or click **Cancel** to return to the setpoint list without changing the setpoint.
9. E-Config writes the new setpoint values to the module when you next configure it.

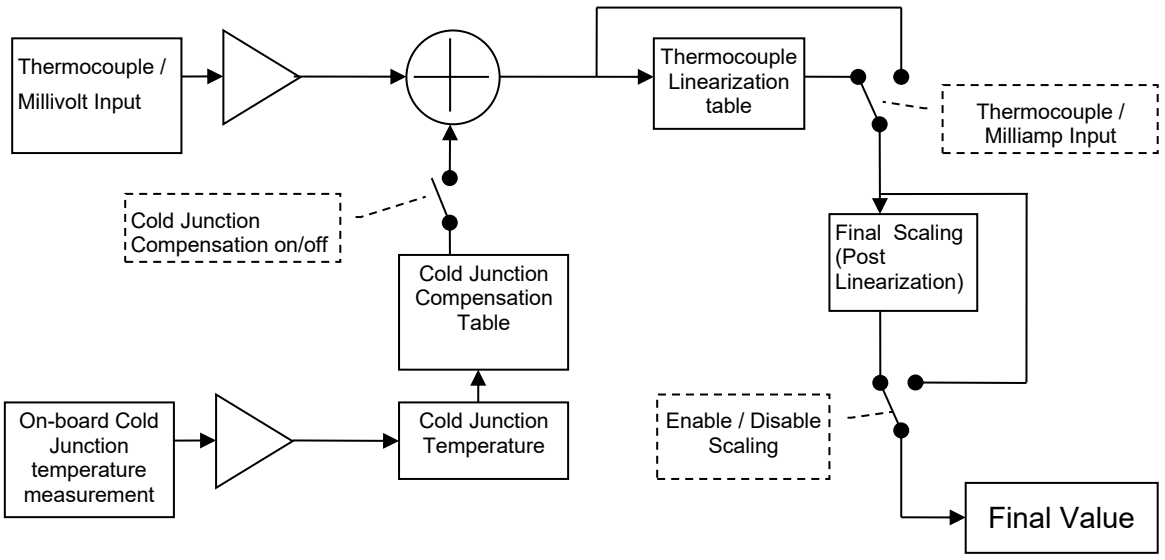
Working with thermocouple tables

Thermocouple tables let you measure millivolt signals (-100 to 100 mV) and thermocouple signals with cold junction compensation.

E-Config supports the following thermocouple linearization tables:

- **Millivolt Inputs (No linearization)**;
- **E, J, K, T tables**; or
- **User-defined tables**.

The following diagram shows how thermocouple tables work:



For more information on signal types, see Appendix A – Tables for translating different analog signal types on page 106.

E-Config lets you:

If you want to …	Description	For more information, see …
Select thermocouple tables	Lets you set the thermocouple tables you want to use with your unit.	Selecting thermocouple tables on page 78.
Creating user-defined thermocouple tables	Lets you create your own customised thermocouple tables.	Creating user-defined thermocouple tables on page 80.

For more information, see the next sections.

Selecting thermocouple tables

E-Config lets you set the thermocouple that you want to use with your module

The thermocouple measurement system works in conjunction with the on-board cold-junction temperature measurement to provide cold-junction compensation using the following options:

- **Enable Cold Junction Compensation** - this option is normally selected unless you are using an external cold junction compensation circuit.
- **Enable Post Linearization Scaling** - lets you to change the range of temperature reported by the thermocouple system. This is a scale factor applied after linearizing the thermocouple voltage to a temperature range.

  If you are using one of the default thermocouple types, you can set the display format to “Low and High value”, then enter the temperature you want to correspond to 4mA (Low) and the temperature that you want to correspond to 20 mA (High).

E-Config automatically configures the Cold Junction and Linearization tables for supported thermocouple types.

To set thermocouple tables:

1. Open the project.
2. Select the unit you want to change.
3. Select **Tables**.
4. Select the table required:

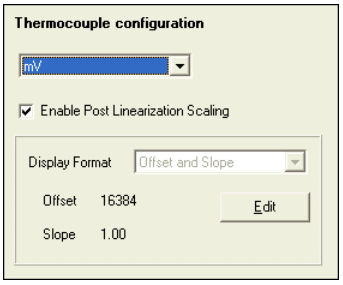
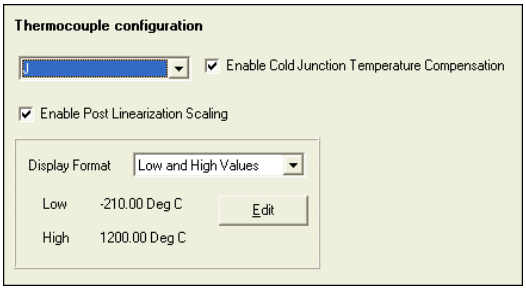
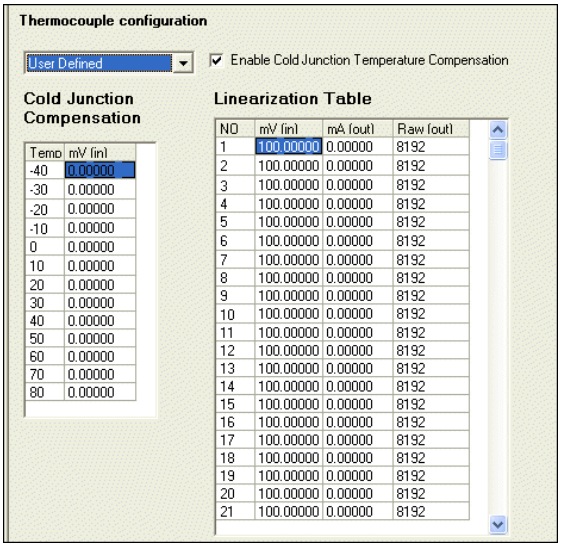
Table type	Description	Example
Millivolt input	Automatically disables cold junction compensation and bypasses the thermocouple linearization table. Post linearization scaling is set to (16384,1.00) to scale the range 0-100 mV to correspond to an output value of 4-20 mA.	
E, J, K, or T tables	The 105U-LT has built-in linearization tables and cold-junction compensation tables for E, J, K and T type thermocouples. Select the desired thermocouple type. You should normally select **Enable temperature compensation**. You should de-select this option if using an external compensation circuit. By default, the linearized data is scaled to correspond to the normal range of the thermocouple.	

Table type	Description	Example
	To select a different output range, select **Enable Post Linearization Scaling** and enter a different **Low** and **High** value. Low is the temperature that corresponds to a 4mA output. High is the value that corresponds to a 20 mA output.	
User-defined tables	For other thermocouple types, you can enter your own user-defined thermocouple linearization and cold-junction compensation tables. For more information on user-defined thermocouple tables, see Creating user-defined thermocouple tables on page 80	

Creating user-defined thermocouple tables

E-Config lets you create your own customised thermocouple tables.

You may want to create your own thermocouple tables if the:

- Configuration software does not support the type of thermocouple you want to use; or
- You want to match the table to the calibration of a particular thermocouple sensor.

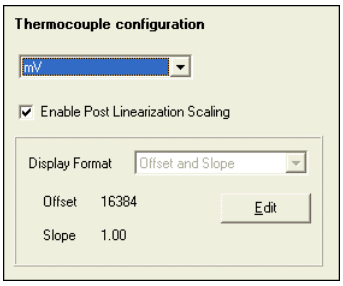
You should normally enter both cold-junction compensation tables and linearization tables for your thermocouple type.

Note

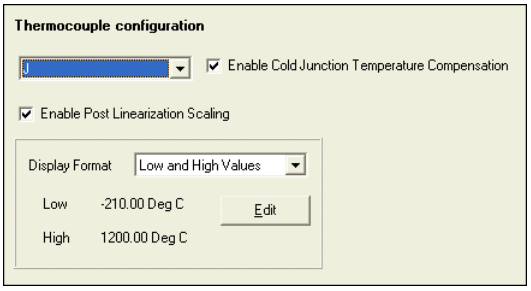
If you are using an external cold-junction compensation circuit, set all the values in the cold junction compensation table to 0 and disable cold junction compensation.

To create user-defined thermocouple tables:

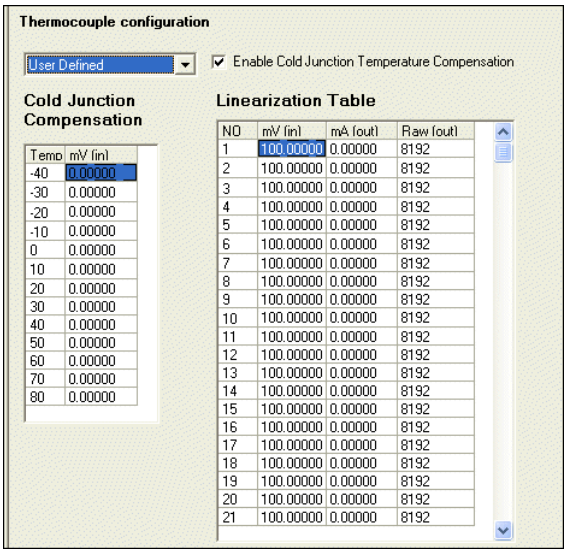
1. Open the project.
2. Select the unit you want to change.
3. Select **Tables**.
4. Select **User-defined** thermocouple type:



5. You should normally select **Enable temperature compensation**. You should de-select this option if you are using an external cold junction compensation circuit.
6. To change the table values, select the value you want to change:



7. Enter the new value:



Temp	mV (in)
-40	0.00000
-30	0.00000
-20	0.00000
-10	0.00000
0	0.00000
10	0.00000
20	0.00000
30	0.00000
40	0.00000
50	0.00000
60	0.00000
70	0.00000
80	0.00000

NO	mV (in)	mA (out)	Raw (out)
1	100.00000	0.00000	8192
2	100.00000	0.00000	8192
3	100.00000	0.00000	8192
4	100.00000	0.00000	8192
5	100.00000	0.00000	8192
6	100.00000	0.00000	8192
7	100.00000	0.00000	8192
8	100.00000	0.00000	8192
9	100.00000	0.00000	8192
10	100.00000	0.00000	8192
11	100.00000	0.00000	8192
12	100.00000	0.00000	8192
13	100.00000	0.00000	8192
14	100.00000	0.00000	8192
15	100.00000	0.00000	8192
16	100.00000	0.00000	8192
17	100.00000	0.00000	8192
18	100.00000	0.00000	8192
19	100.00000	0.00000	8192
20	100.00000	0.00000	8192
21	100.00000	0.00000	8192

Fill the cold-junction table with the millivolt output of the thermocouple corresponding to each 10-degree temperature increment. Your thermocouple documentation should contain this information.

The Linearization table lets you enter up to 51 data points relating the thermocouple voltage to the desired output value.

You can enter the desired output value either as a milliamp value (range 0-20 mA) or as a raw 16-bit unsigned value. Refer to Appendix A – Tables for translating different analog signal types on page 106 for more information.

Note

You must enter the millivolt input values in ascending order; with the lowest millivolt value entered into entry 1, and the highest in the last used entry.

Unused entries should be set to “100” millivolts.

8. E-Config writes the new thermocouple tables and settings to the module when you next configure the module.

Setting additional unit detail information

This section describes how to set additional unit detail information including:

- **Sample period and warmup time** - the 105U-LT only turns on the analog circuits and the +24V analog loop power supply when they are actually required. You can reduce the module power consumption by limiting the amount of time the analog circuitry and the +24V analog loop supply is enabled.

  Sample period determines how often the module checks an analog signal. Warmup time determines how long the analog circuits are powered up before performing the sample. The analogue circuitry is powered all the time if the warmup period for any analog input is set to a value longer than the sampling period.

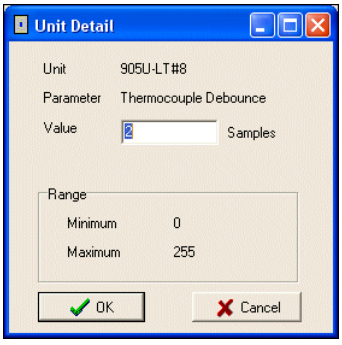
  By setting the sample time as long as possible, and setting the warmup time as short as necessary to power the external conditioning circuitry, the module power consumption can be reduced; and

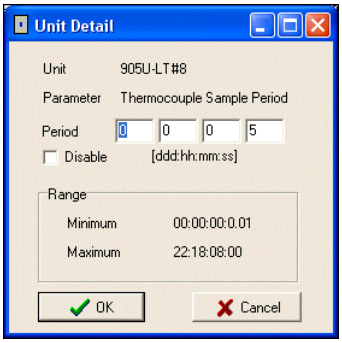
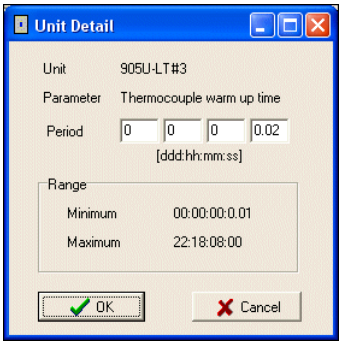
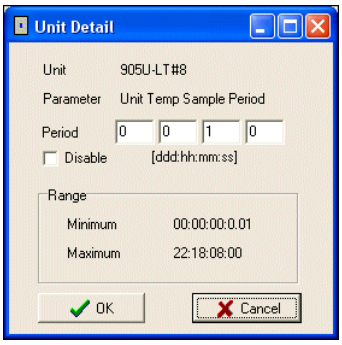
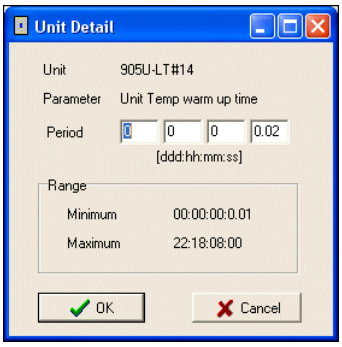
- **Debounce time** - the amount of time an input needs to have differed from its previous value before it is recognised as having changed. This helps with noisy signals.

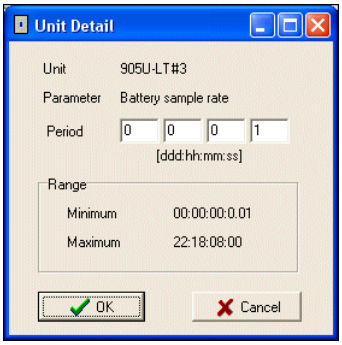
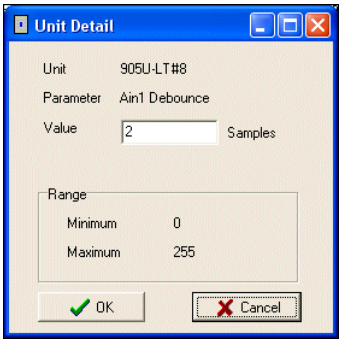
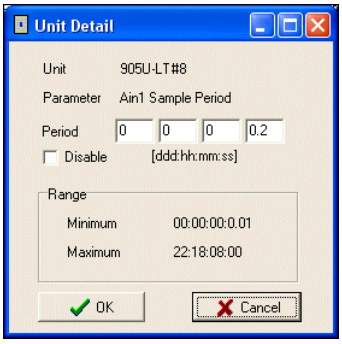
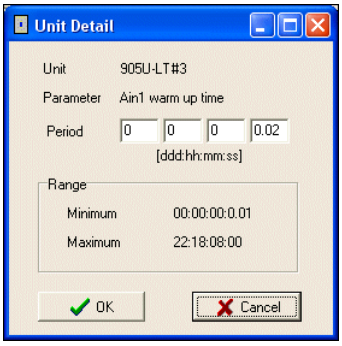
  Inputs subject to a high level of noise can cause the module to transmit multiple messages due to random changes to the input level.

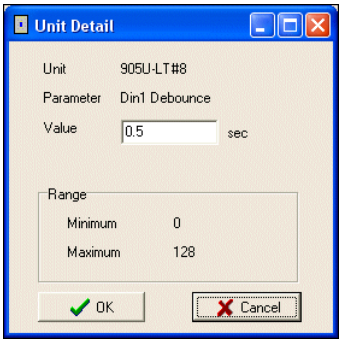
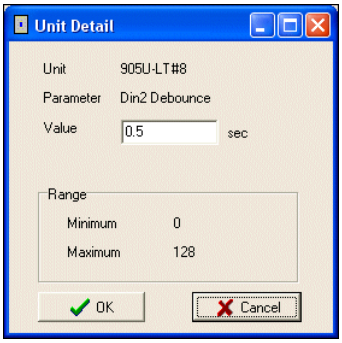
  By setting the debounce time to a larger value, the signal needs to change by the configured sensitivity for some time before a change is registered and a new message is sent.

E-Config lets you set the following options:

Feature	Description	Example
Thermocouple debounce	For analog signals (e.g. thermocouple, analog 4-20 mA, and module temperature), debounce time is the product of the number of samples and the sample period. The signal must differ from the previous value by the sensitivity value for this duration to register a 'change of state'. This means that changing the analog sample time will also change the debounce time. For analog signals a value of 0 or 1 generates the quickest response, and 255 the slowest response.	

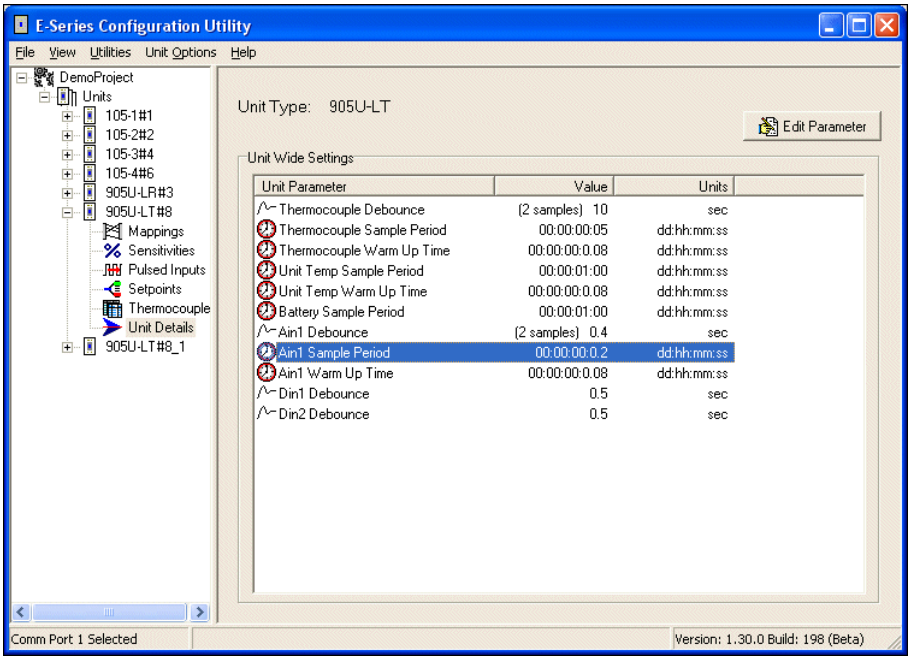
Feature	Description	Example
Thermocouple sample period	This sets the period between samples of the thermocouple input. A smaller value will cause mappings using this input to be triggered more frequently (i.e. quicker response). A larger value will cause mappings using this input to be triggered less frequently (i.e. less power consumption).	
Thermocouple warm up time	The amount of time the analog circuits are turned on before sampling the thermocouple input. For normal thermocouples, these can be set to the minimum value (i.e. 0.08 seconds). If using an external (millivolt) device powered from the +24V supply that requires a longer period to settle, you may need to set this value to allow the external device to settle.	
Unit temp sample period	The time between samples of the internal temperature sensor. The module temperature (Cold junction temperature) is sampled every time the thermocouple input is sampled. You will only need to set this field if you want to sample the temperature more often than you sample the thermocouple, including when you are not using a thermocouple.	
Unit temp warm up time	The amount of time the analog circuits are turned on before sampling the internal temperature sensor. You should always set this value set to the minimum value (0.08 seconds).	

Feature	Description	Example
Supply voltage sample period	Time between samples of the internal supply voltage.	
Ain1 debounce	The debounce time is the product of the number of samples and the sample period. The signal must differ from the previous value by the sensitivity value for this duration to register a 'change of state'. This means that changing the analog sample time will also change the debounce time. For analog signals, a value of 0 or 1 generates the quickest response; 255 generates the slowest response.	
Ain1 sample period	Sets the period between samples of the thermocouple input. A smaller value will cause mappings using this input to be triggered more frequently (i.e. quicker response). A larger value will cause mappings using this input to be triggered less frequently (less power consumption).	
Ain1 warm up time	The amount of time the analog circuits are powered up before sampling the analog input.	

Feature	Description	Example
Din1 Debounce	The amount of time the first digital input must stay in a changed state before it registers as a change of state.	
Din2 Debounce	The amount of time the second digital input must stay in a changed state before it registers as a change of state.	

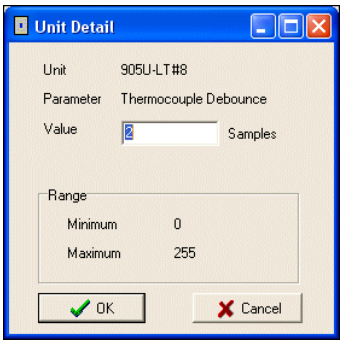
To set the additional unit detail information:

1. Open the project
2. Select the unit you want to change.
3. Select **Unit Details**.
4. E-Config shows the available unit details including their current values:



5. Double click the setting you want to change or select the setting and click **Edit Parameter** .

6. E-Config shows the relevant setting page showing the range of allowable values:



7. Enter the setting information and click **OK** to change the parameter or click **Cancel** to return to the detail list without changing the parameter.
8. E-Config will write the unit details to the module the next time you configure the module.

105U-LR Receiver information

This section contains specific information for configuring your 105U-LR unit.

Handling communication failures by setting output reset times

Unit output reset times allow you to configure the outputs to turn off if they do not receive an update message within a certain time.

The output is reset to a zero value if it does not receive an update message within the configured time. The output is turned off for discrete outputs. For analog outputs, the output is actually set to -4mA internally, however the lowest current at the output is 0mA

As well as resetting the output, the front panel LED for the output flashes quickly to indicate communication failure.

If any output is reset because of an output reset timeout, the global communication fail status output is also activated.

Note

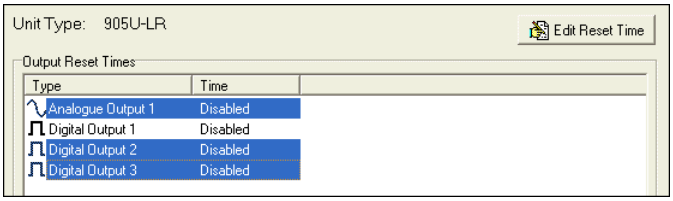
Setting the output reset time to zero is the same as disabling the output reset. The 105U-LR will retain the current output value indefinitely although no messages are received from the transmitting unit when the output reset is disabled.

To set unit output reset times:

1. Open the project.
2. Select the unit you want to change.
3. Select **Output Reset Times**.
4. Double click the time you want to change or select the time and click **Edit Update Time**.

Note

You can also **Shift+Click** and **Ctrl+Click** to select multiple times before you click **Edit Update Time**. This allows you to set several timers to the same value quickly. For example:



5. E-Config will write the new output reset times to the module the next time you configure the module.

Printing

E-Config lets you view a summary of your system information and optionally print the information.

If you want to …	Description	For more information, see …
Set your printer information	Lets you specify the printer and settings you want to use for printing information.	Setting printer information on page 89.
Show unit summary	Lets you view and print the user options configured for the unit.	Showing and printing the unit summary on page 59.
Show mapping summary	Lets you view and print the mappings for the unit.	Showing and printing the unit mapping on page 60.

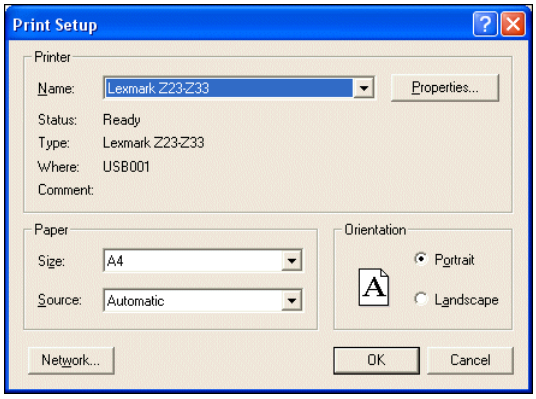
For more information, see the next sections.

Setting printer information

Printer information lets you specify the printer and settings you want to use for printing information (mapping summary and unit summary.).

To set printer information:

1. Open the project.
2. Select **File** » **Printer Setup**.
3. E-Config shows the **Print Setup** page:



4. Select the required options and click **OK** to save the printer settings or click **Cancel** to quit without saving the printer settings.
5. E-Config uses the settings the next time you print information.

Utilities

Utilities provide one-step access to help speed up common tasks.

E-Config lets you:

If you want to …	Description	For more information, see …
Show address mapping	Lets you see the addresses allocated to units.	Showing the address mapping on page 91.
Compile the system	Lets you check your system configuration, report any errors and generate configuration files for each unit.	Compiling the system on page 92.
Pack the database	Lets you compress the database so it takes up less space on your PC.	Packing/compressing the database on page 94.
Load configuration information in a unit	Lets you transfer the configuration information to a unit.	Loading configuration information into a unit on page 95.

For more information, see the next sections.

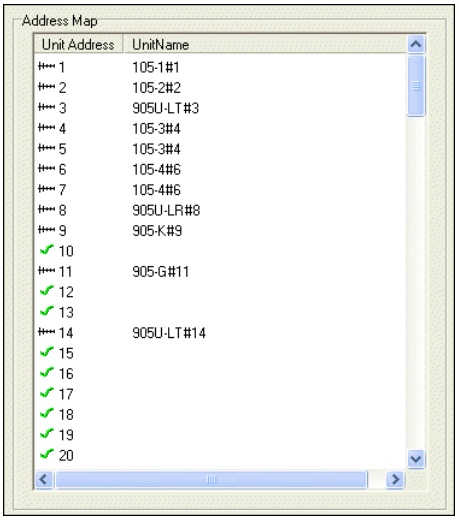
Showing the address mapping

E-Config lets you see the addresses allocated to units.

This summarises the addresses of each module in a single screen. To change the address of a module, refer to Setting the unit address on page 54.

To show the address mapping:

1. Open the project.
2. Select **Utilities** » **Address Map**.
3. E-Config shows the list of unit addresses and indicating the addresses in use:



Compiling the system

After configuring the modules, you can check for errors by compiling the system.

Note

The system is also compiled before any data is programmed to any of the modules. It is not necessary to compile the system before configuring modules.

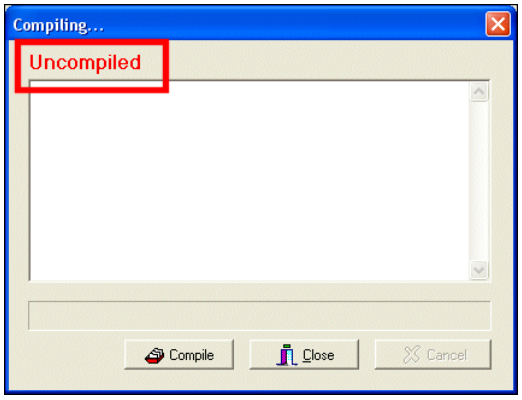
Compiling the system:

- **Checks** - your system configuration;
- **Reports** - any errors; and
- **Generates** - configuration files for each unit.

After compiling the system, you need to upload the configuration files to the units. For more information, see Loading configuration information into a unit on page 95.

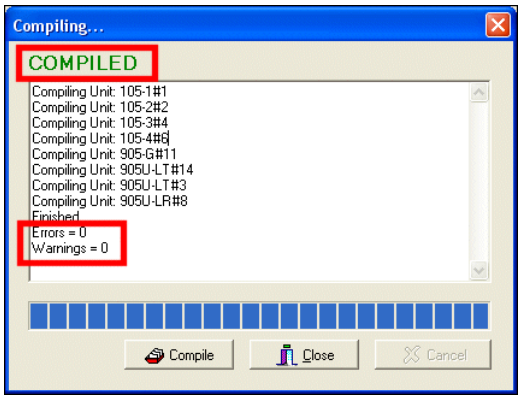
To compile the system:

1. Open the project.
2. Select **Utilities** » **Compile System**.
3. E-Config shows the **System Compile** page:



4. Click **Compile** to compile the system or click **Close** to quit without compiling the system.

5. E-Config compiles the system and shows any errors or warnings:



Note

You must fix any errors or warnings before using your system.

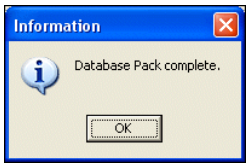
6. Click **Close** to close the **System Compile** page.
7. You can now upload the configuration file to the units. For more information, see Programming the on page 98.

Packing/compressing the database

E-Config lets you pack (i.e. compress) the database so it takes up less space on your PC.

To pack the database:

1. Open the project.
2. Select **Utilities** » **Database Utilities** » **Pack all Databases**.
3. E-Config packs all databases and shows an information message indicating the pack completed successfully:



4. Click **OK** to acknowledge the message.

Loading configuration information into a unit

After compiling the system, you need to transfer the configuration information to a unit.

The basic steps for transferring the configuration information to the unit are:

Step	Description	For more information, see …
1. Connect the unit to the PC	Lets you connect the unit to your PC using an RS-232 serial port so you can transfer configuration information between your PC and the unit.	Connecting the unit to the PC on page 96.
2. Set the serial port	Lets you set the serial port used when transferring information to the unit.	Setting the serial port on page 97.
3. Programming the unit	Lets you load the configuration information from the PC to the unit.	Programming the on page 98.
(optionally) Transfer the configuration information	Lets you transfer the configuration information from the unit to the PC.	Transferring information from the module the PC on page 100.

For more information, see the next sections.

Connecting the unit to the PC

You can connect the 105U-L to an RS-232 serial ports on your PC using an ELPRO serial cable. This allows you to transfer configuration information between your PC and the module.

If you do not have a serial cable, you can make your own. For more information on cable connection details, see Appendix B on page 107.

To connect the unit to the PC:

1. Connect the DB9 end of the serial cable to the RS-232 serial port of your computer.

Note

If your computer does not have any RS-232 serial ports but has a USB port, you can purchase a USB to RS-232 converter to provide the serial interface for configuring the module

2. Connect the RJ-45 end of the serial cable to the configuration port on the module.
3. Use E-Config to select the serial port on your PC where the cable is plugged in.

Note

The unit lights the LED marked PG on the front panel when your PC is communicating with the module.

4. You are now ready to configure your module using E-Config.

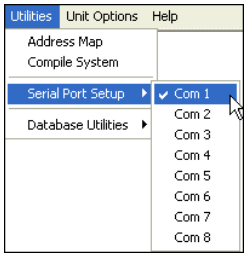
Setting the serial port

E-Config transfers configuration information between your PC and the 105U-L using serial ports.

You must set the serial port to use for transferring the configuration information. This is the serial port that has the configuration cable connected to the module you are programming.

To set the serial port:

1. Open the project.
2. Select **Utilities** » **Serial Port Setup**.
3. Select the serial port you want to use for configuring the unit (e.g. Com 1):



4. E-Config marks the serial port with a tick and uses the serial port the next time you transfer configuration information between your PC and a module. The selected serial port is also displayed in the Comm Port field at the bottom left of the E-Config window.
5. You can now transfer configuration information between your PC and the module. For more information, see the next section.

Programming the module by transferring information from the PC to the module

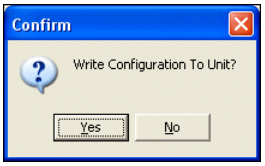
E-Config transfers the configuration information between the module and your PC using a serial port.

Note

You must set the serial port before loading the configuration. For more information, see Setting the serial port on page 97.

To program the unit (i.e. write the information form the PC to the module):

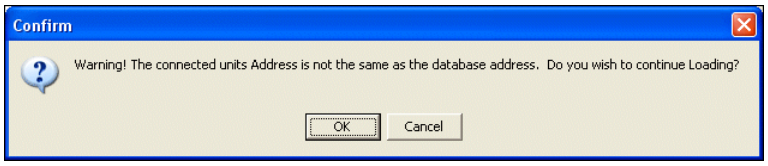
1. Open the project.
2. In the tree view, select the unit you want to program.
3. Ensure the module is powered on and the serial cable connected
4. Click **Program Unit** .
5. E-Config checks you want to write the configuration information to the module:



6. Click **Yes** to write the configuration information to the module or click **No** to return to the previous screen without writing the configuration information.

Note

If the system address of the module you are programming does not match the address of the configuration that you are sending, the following warning is displayed:

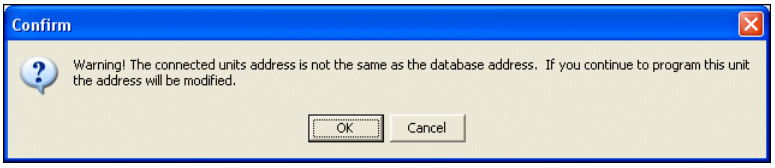


This helps ensure you program the correct module.

Check the module you are programming should be added to your system. If this is the correct module, click **OK** to continue configuring the module. If you have connected to the wrong module, click **Cancel** to return to the previous screen and connect the correct module and repeat the programming operation.

Note

If the unit address of the module you are programming does not match the address of the configuration that you are sending, E-Config shows the following warning:



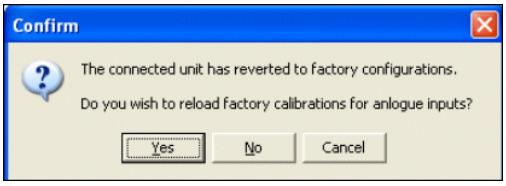
This helps ensure that you program the correct module.

Check the module that you are programming should have its unit address changed. If this is the correct module, click **OK**. If you have connected to the wrong module, click **Cancel** to return to the previous screen and connect to the correct module and repeat the programming operation.

7. E-Config writes the configuration information to the module.
8. Once configuration is complete, you should remove power and re-start the module to enable the new configuration.

Note

If you are programming a module with manually-set analog calibration, and that module has been set to factory configuration, E-Config lets you select between using the factory analog calibration or retaining the manual analog calibration.



If the manual analog calibration contains values you want to use, click **No** to continue using the manual calibration; otherwise click **Yes** to reload the factory calibrations or click **Cancel** to return to the previous screen without configuring the module.

If you click **Yes** the manual analog calibration values will be overwritten and cannot be recovered.

Transferring information from the module the PC

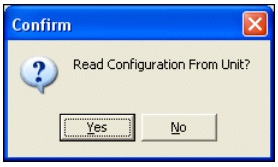
E-Config transfers the configuration information between your PC and the module using a serial port.

Note

You must set the serial port before transferring the configuration. For more information, see Setting the serial port on page 97.

To load the configuration information (i.e. transfer the information from the module to the PC):

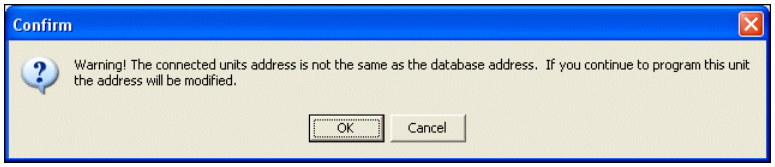
1. Open the project.
2. Select the unit you want to load.
3. Click **Load Unit** .
4. E-Config checks you want to read the configuration from the module:



5. Click **Yes** to read the configuration from the module or click **No** to quit without loading.

Note

If the address of the module you are loading from does not match the address of the unit configuration you are reading to, E-Config shows the following warning.

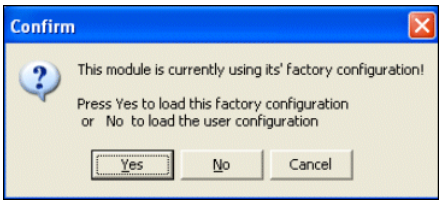


This helps ensure that you program the correct module.

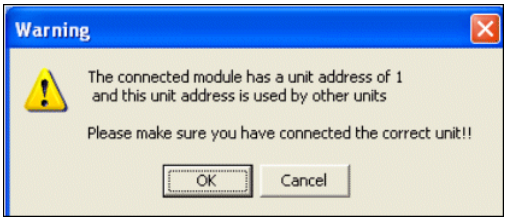
Check that the module that you are loading is correct. If this is the correct module, click **OK** to continue configuring the module. If you have connected to the wrong module, click **Cancel** to return to the previous screen so that you can connect the correct module and repeat the loading operation.

If you click **OK** the configuration of the module is loaded into the unit configuration.

6. E-Config checks the unit's current configuration to determine if the user configuration is valid. If the user configuration is valid and the module is currently configured to use its factory configuration, E-Config shows the following message to let you select the configuration to load:

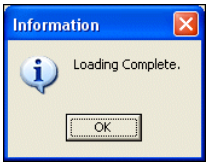


7. Click **Yes** to factory configuration or click **No** to select previously stored (i.e. inactive) user configuration. You can also click **Cancel** to return to the previous screen without loading either configuration from the module.
8. E-Config checks the unit address of 105U-LT modules and shows a warning indicating the new unit will be created with a secondary unit address as it has the same address as another 105U-LT module:



9. Click **OK** to continue or click **Cancel** to return to the previous screen without loading the information.
10. If you load from a module with an address already used by another unit in the configuration, E-Config shows a message indicates the problem:

11. Click **OK** to acknowledge the error and re-check the unit address.
12. E-Config loads the information and shows a message indicating the load completed successfully:



13. Click **OK** to acknowledge the message.
14. You can now work with the unit configuration.

Troubleshooting

105U-L modules have a diagnostic tool that lets you monitor radio communications to help you troubleshoot (i.e. fix) problems with your unit. The diagnostic tool checks communications between the unit and your PC.

- **On the 105U-LT** - you can read the status of the inputs.
- **On the 105U-LR** - you can monitor the radio communications.

E-Config lets you:

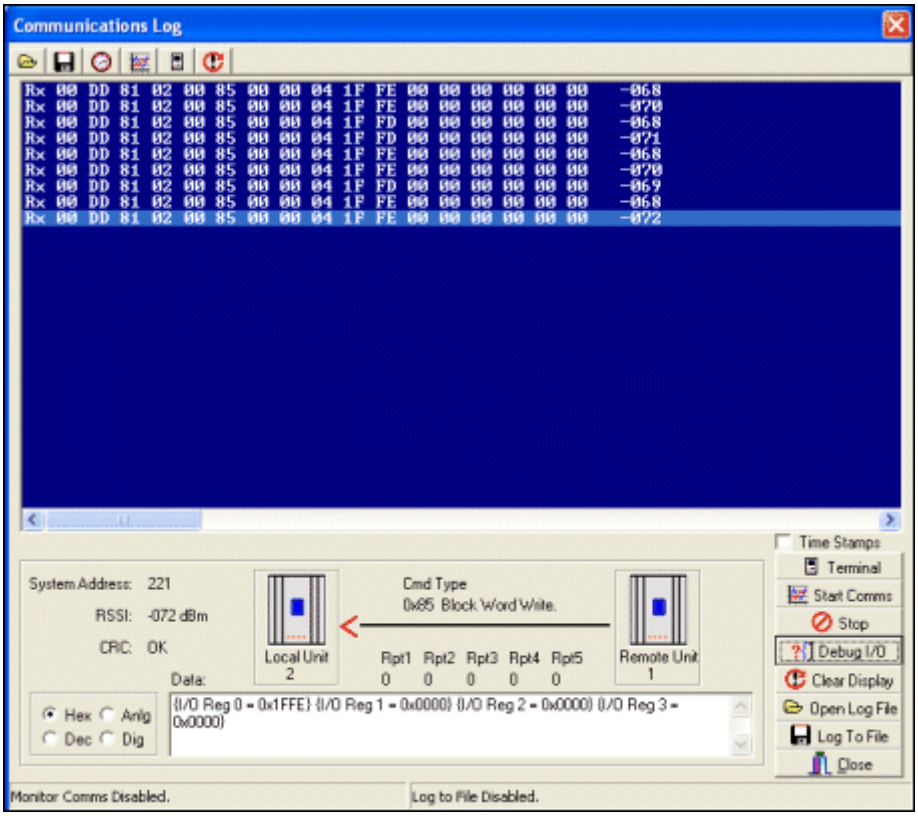
Task	Description	For more information, see …
Monitor radio communications	Lets you monitor radio communications on a 105U-LR.	Monitoring radio communications on a 105U-LR on page 103.
Check input statuses	Lets you check input statuses on a 105U-LT.	Checking input statuses on a 105U-LT on page 105.

For more information, see the next sections.

Monitoring radio communications on a 105U-LR

To monitor radio communications on a 105U-LR:

1. Select the unit you want to troubleshoot.
2. Click **Diagnostics** .
3. E-Config starts the diagnostic tool:



4. Click **Start Comms**.
5. The display shows the radio messages received. Messages starting with **RX** indicate a received message, E-Config also shows the RSSI (radio signal strength indication) in dBm at the end of each received message.

6. To view additional information about a message, select the message line with the mouse. E-Config shows additional information about the message at the bottom of the screen including the system address, RSSI and CRC (i.e. error-check) status.

   The “text box” in the bottom middle of the screen decodes the message to display the I/O channel and value.

   Note

   To completely decode the message, you must open the same configuration project corresponding to the system being monitored.

   You can also display the register values as:

- **Decimal** – by selecting **Dec**.
- **Digital** – by selecting **Dig.** E-Config displays the value as a 0 or 1 digital value (1 if the 16-bit value is greater than 50% - i.e. the most significant bit is 1).
- **Analog** – by selecting **Anlg**. E-Config displays the value as a 4-20mA range.

   Note

   To stop decoding “comms logging”, click **Stop Comms**.

   Other options allow data to be logged to a file, so that the data can be reviewed at a later time (Open Log File).

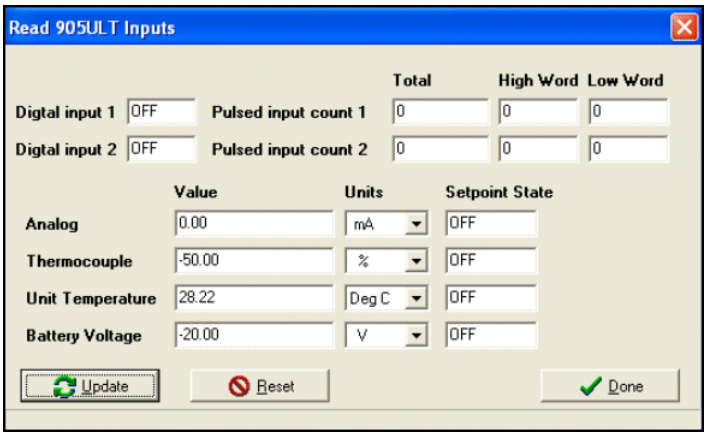
   Note

   Debug I/O is not used on the 105U-L modules.

Checking input statuses on a 105U-LT

To check the status of inputs on a 105U-LT:

1. Navigate to the Unit page for the unit you want to check.
2. Click **Read Inputs**.
3. E-Config shows a page indicating the status of all inputs to the module:



4. Click **Update** to read the status of the inputs from the module.
5. For analog values (i.e.. 4-20 mA analog, Thermocouple, Temperature and Battery Voltage), you can select the units for displaying the data:
   - **Raw** – shows the value as a decimal number;
   - **Hex** – shows the value as a hexadecimal number, both in the internal representation of the module;
   - **mA** – displays the number of milliamps that would be output if the data was sent to an Analog output on an ELPRO 105 module; and
   - **%** – displays the percentage of the nominal full scale range.

   For more information on translating between different analog signal types, Appendix A – Tables for translating different analog signal types on page 106.

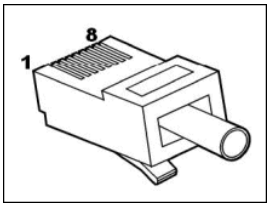
Appendix A – Tables for translating different analog signal types

Raw value	4-20mA	Supply voltage	Module Temp	Millivolt	0-100%	Thermocouple			
						E	J	K	T
0	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
2048	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
4096	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
6144	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
8192	0	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
10240	1	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
12288	2	-		-12.5	-	-	-	-	-
14336	3	-		-6.25	-	-	-	-	-
16384	4	0	-40°C	0.00	0.00	-200.00	-200.00	-200.00	-200.00
18432	5	2.5	-30°C	6.25	6.25	-125.00	-112.50	-101.75	-162.50
20480	6	5.0	-20°C	12.50	12.50	-50.00	-25.00	-3.50	-125.00
22528	7	7.5	-10°C	18.75	18.75	25.00	62.50	94.75	-87.50
24576	8	10.0	0°C	25.00	25.00	100.00	150.00	193.00	-50.00
26624	9	12.5	10°C	31.25	31.25	175.00	237.50	291.25	-12.50
28672	10	15.0	20°C	37.50	37.50	250.00	325.00	389.50	25.00
30720	11	17.5	30°C	43.75	43.75	325.00	412.50	487.75	62.50
32768	12	20.0	40°C	50.00	50.00	400.00	500.00	586.00	100.00
34816	13	22.5	50°C	56.25	56.25	475.00	587.50	684.25	137.50
36864	14	25.0	60°C	62.50	62.50	550.00	675.00	782.50	175.00
38912	15	27.5	70°C	68.75	68.75	625.00	762.50	880.75	212.50
40960	16	30.0	80°C	75.00	75.00	700.00	850.00	979.00	250.00
43008	17	32.5	-	81.25	81.25	775.00	937.50	1077.25	287.50
45056	18	35.0	-	87.50	87.50	850.00	1025.00	1175.50	325.00
47104	19	37.5	-	93.75	93.75	925.00	1112.50	1273.75	362.50
49152	20	40.0	-	100.00	100.00	1000.00	1200.00	1372.00	400.00
51200	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
53248	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55296	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
57344	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
59392	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
61440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
63488	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65536	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix B – Configuration cable information

You can connect the 105U-L to an RS-232 serial port on your PC using an ELPRO serial cable to transfer configuration information between your PC and the module.

If you do not have a serial cable, you can make your own using the following Pin numbering:



The following table shows the required connections for the 105U-L configuration cable:

RJ-45	Signal name	Abbreviation	DB9
3	Data Terminal Ready	DTR	4
4	Signal Common	GND	5
5	Receive Data (from 105U-L)	RXD	2
6	Transmit Data (to 095U-L)	TXD	3

Glossary

This document uses the following terms:

Term	Meaning
Analog signal	Analog signals are continuously variable signals. The 105U-L supports analog signals in the range 0-20 milli-amps
Cold junction temperature compensation	When using thermocouples, the module compensates for the reading errors caused by the temperature of the connection between the thermocouple wires and the module terminal strip.
Debounce Delay	Number of seconds that a signal must be changed to be recognised as changed.
Discrete signal	Discrete signals are either active (on) or inactive (off).
Mapping	Configuration item that lets you link inputs at one module to outputs at another module. Mappings are triggered either by a change in some of the input data that they send, or by a timer to send an update if the data hasn't changed.
Module	The actual remote device hardware being configured.
Output reset time	If an output doesn't have any data sent to it, it can be configured to turn off (reset). Output reset time is the time to wait after receiving data before resetting the output to a safe state (0mA for analog, off for digital).
Paralysis	Minimum number of seconds after a mapping is transmitted that it can be transmitted as a second event if triggered.
Post linearization scaling	Lets you to change the range of temperature reported by the thermocouple system. This is a scale factor applied after linearizing the thermocouple voltage to a temperature range.
Pulsed input	Used to count the number of times an event has occurred. Pulsed inputs are attached to a discrete input, and count the number of times the input has switched from off to on.
Repeater	A module that receives a message and passes the message to another module.
Sample time	Determines how often the module checks an analog signal.
Sensitivities	Unit sensitivities indicate the change required in an input for E-Config to detect a state change and transmit a new value.
Setpoint	Setpoints let you generate a discrete signal based on the value of an analog input. Each setpoint is associated with two different values - a high threshold value and a low threshold value. When the analog input moves below the low threshold value the set point turns off. When the analog input moves above the high threshold value the setpoint turns on. When the analog level is between the high and low threshold values, it does not change.
Thermocouple	Thermocouples measure temperature by using the seebeck effect that occurs at the junction of dissimilar metals.
Thermocouple linearzation table	Thermocouple tables translate the millivolt signal from a thermocouple to an actual temperature measurement. The 105U-L provides built-in support for E, J, K and T type thermocouples, and support for other thermocouple types through user compensation tables.
Unit	Configuration of a particular device (module) stored inside the configuration software

Term	Meaning
Warm up time	Determines how long the analog circuits are powered up before performing the sample.

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