

Precautions

WARNING! All wiring must be performed by a qualified electrician or instrumentation engineer. See diagram for terminal designations and wiring examples. Consult factory for assistance.

WARNING! Avoid shock hazards! Turn signal input, output, and power off before connecting or disconnecting wiring, or removing or installing module.

Précautions

ATTENTION! Éviter les risques de choc! Fermez le signal d'entrée, le signal de sortie et l'alimentation électrique avant de connecter ou de déconnecter le câblage, ou de retirer ou d'installer le module.

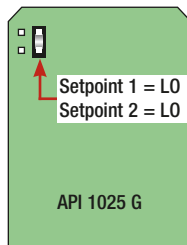
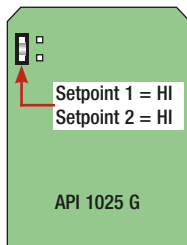
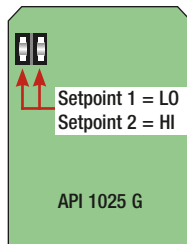
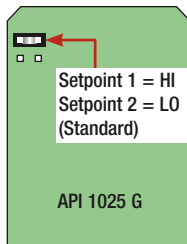
ATTENTION! Éviter les risques de choc! Fermez le signal d'entrée, le signal de sortie et l'alimentation électrique avant de connecter ou de déconnecter le câblage, ou de retirer ou d'installer le module.

Alarm Configuration

API 1005 G relay operation is factory configured. The default configuration is HI alarm normal acting. See model/serial number label for non-standard relay configuration options.

API 1025 G relay operation is factory configured, but internal jumpers can be used to modify the alarm type as follows.

1. Unplug the module from the socket.
2. Remove the 4 screws from the module bottom and remove the plastic case.
3. Unplug the circuit board with the test button from the base.
4. Note location of jumper block at top left of circuit board next to test button. See diagram at right.
5. Place jumpers as indicated for desired alarm operation. The standard HI/LO setting is with one jumper across the two top pins or with no jumper at all. Never place a jumper across the two bottom pins!
6. Replace board, cover, and screws.



API 1025 G Internal Alarm Configuration Jumpers

Socket and Mounting

The module installation requires a protective panel or enclosure. Use API 011 or finger-safe API 011 FS socket. See specifications for maximum allowable socket voltages. Note that some relay sockets may have lower voltage ratings. The socket clips to a standard 35 mm DIN rail or can be attached to a flat surface using the two mounting holes.

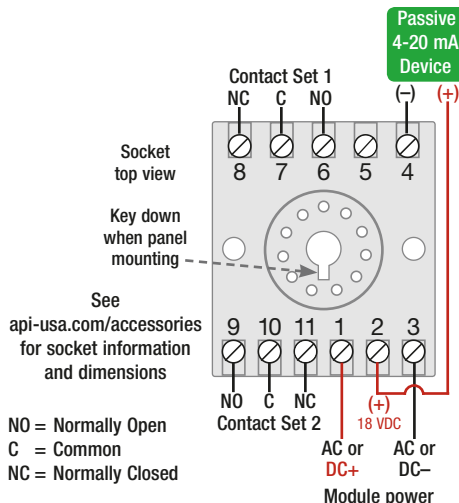
Input

The 4-20 mA input is factory configured and calibrated, and does not require adjustment. See the model/serial number label for input type, range, and options. See wiring diagram for connections. Polarity must be observed. The module provides 18 VDC unregulated power to the input loop.

Relay Output

See wiring diagram for connections. The module does not provide power to the relay contacts.

Inductive loads (motors, solenoids, contactors, etc.) will greatly shorten relay contact life unless an appropriate RC snubber is installed.



Module Power

Check model/serial number label for module operating voltage to make sure it matches available power.

When using DC power, polarity must be observed. The positive (+) must be wired to terminal 1 and negative (-) must be wired to terminal 3.

Setpoint

This multi-turn potentiometer (one for each setpoint on the API 1025 G) allows the operator to adjust the level at which the alarm is activated. This control is adjustable from 0 to 100% of the input range.

Deadband

The API 1005 G deadband potentiometer allows the alarm trip/reset window to be adjusted symmetrically about the setpoint from 1 to 100% of the span.

The deadband is fixed at 1% of span on the API 1025 G. The API 1025 G A with adjustable deadband option allows deadbands to be adjusted symmetrically about each setpoint from 1 to 100% of the span.

Deadband allows the operator to fine tune the point at which the alarm trips and resets. The deadband is typically used to prevent chattering of the relays or false trips when the process signal is unstable or changes rapidly.

Adjustments

To calibrate the alarm section, set the deadband control to the minimum (counterclockwise). The deadband will be 1.0% of input span in this case.

Set the signal source to a reference that represents the desired trip point.

Adjust the setpoint control to the point at which the relay changes state from a non-alarm to an alarm condition.

If a larger amount of deadband is desired turn the deadband potentiometer clockwise. The deadband is symmetrical about the setpoint; both transition points will change as deadband is increased.

Alternately set the setpoint and deadband until the desired trip/reset points are set.

Output Test Function

The functional test button toggles the alarm status independent of the input when depressed. It verifies the alarm and system operation. When released, the relays will return to their prior states. This can be used as a diagnostic aid during initial start-up or troubleshooting.

The API 1005 G with the HT latching alarm option, the test button provides the additional function of unlatching the alarm relays provide the alarm condition no longer exists.

Operation

The green LoopTracker® input LED provides a visual indication that a signal is being sensed by the input circuitry of the module. It also indicates the input signal strength by changing in intensity as the process changes from minimum to maximum.

If the LED fails to illuminate, or fails to change in intensity as the process changes, check the module power or signal input wiring. Note that it may be difficult to see the LEDs under bright lighting conditions.

The bi-color alarm LED provides a visual indication of the alarm status. In all configurations, a green LED indicates a non-alarm condition and a red LED indicates an alarm condition.

NOTE: Although the API 1005 G has a pair of relays, these relays will energize and de-energize in unison.

The API 1025 G will accommodate independent relay operations.

High Alarm (Default, H, or HH)

The alarm relay changes state when the input exceeds the deadband trip point. The relay resets when the input drops below the deadband reset point unless the module has a latching relay option. For a high alarm, the trip point is above the reset point.

Low Alarm (L or LL)

The alarm relay changes state when the input goes below the deadband trip point. The relay resets when the input exceeds the deadband reset point unless the module has a latching relay option. For a low alarm, the trip point is below the reset point.

HT Option (API 1005 G Only)

The module has a latching alarm with a push button reset. The Test button or powering the module off can be used to reset the alarm provided the alarm condition no longer exists.

HP Option (API 1005 G Only)

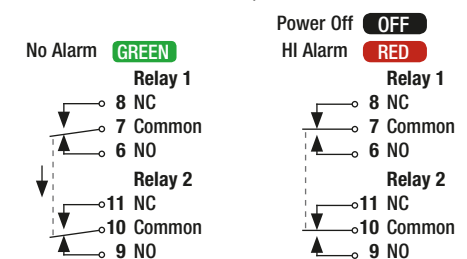
The module has a latching alarm with a power-off reset. Module power must be turned off to reset alarms. The alarm will reset provided the alarm condition no longer exists.

Normal Acting Alarms (Standard)

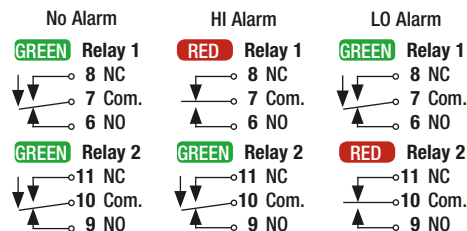
Normal acting alarms energize the relay coils in a non-alarm condition and de-energize them in an alarm condition. This will create an alarm condition if the module loses power.

Reverse Acting Alarms (R Option)

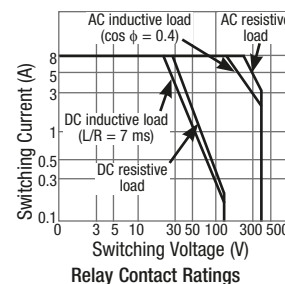
Reverse-acting alarms energize the relay coils in an alarm condition and de-energize them in a non-alarm condition. There is no alarm condition with module power off.



API 1005 G Alarm States with Normal Action HI Alarm



API 1025 G Alarm States with Normal Action HI/LO Alarms



API maintains a constant effort to upgrade and improve its products. Specifications are subject to change without notice. Contact factory for assistance and see api-usa.com for latest datasheet version.