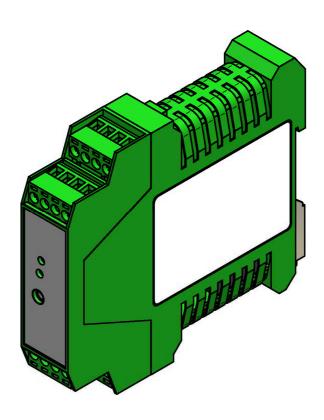


## **Operating Instructions**

This is a translation of the master document 119045 Rev 004





- **T401.00:** Part No.: 383Z-05307 (+14V Sensor supply)
- T401.03: Part No.: 383Z-05671 (+5V Sensor supply)
   Single Channel Tachometer with 0/2-10V Output
- **T402.00:** Part No.: 383Z-05308 (+14V Sensor supply)
- **T402.03:** Part No.: 383Z-05672 (+5V Sensor supply)

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# 1 Safety Instructions

T400 series tachometers may only be connected by trained & competent personnel.

As soon as an electrical circuit is connected that can have dangerous voltages, other tachometer components may exhibit a dangerous potential. (Series T400 tachometers do not themselves generate dangerous potentials)



Before opening the tachometer (Hardware configuration) the unit must be disconnected from circuits that may exhibit dangerous potentials.

These instruments correspond to protection class I and it is therefore mandatory to earth the PE terminal.

The instructions in this operating guide must be strictly adhered to. Not doing so may cause harm to personnel, equipment or plant.

Instruments in a doubtful condition after electrical, climatic or mechanical overload must be immediately disconnected and returned to the manufacturer for repair.

The instruments have been developed and produced in accordance with IC-348 and left the factory in perfect condition.

## 2 Product features

Series T400 tachometers measure and monitor frequencies (speed proportional values) in the range 0 to 35,000 Hz.

The following features are available:

- 1 Current or voltage output (T401 current, T402 voltage)
- 1 Sensor frequency output
- 1 Relay
- 2 Limits
- 2 Parameter sets selectable via binary input
- Sensor monitoring
- System monitoring

The tachometers are configured via T400 PC configuration software. All settings are in revolutions per minute (rpm).

4 models are available:

T401.00	Single Channel Tachometer with +14V Sensor supply, Relay and 0/4-20mA Output	383Z-05307
T402.00	Single Channel Tachometer with +14V Sensor supply, Relay and 0/2-10V Output	383Z-05308
T401.03	Single Channel Tachometer with +5V Sensor supply, Relay and 0/4-20mA Output	383Z-05671
T402.03	Single Channel Tachometer with +5V Sensor supply, Relay and 0/2-10V Output	383Z-05672

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# 3 Specifications

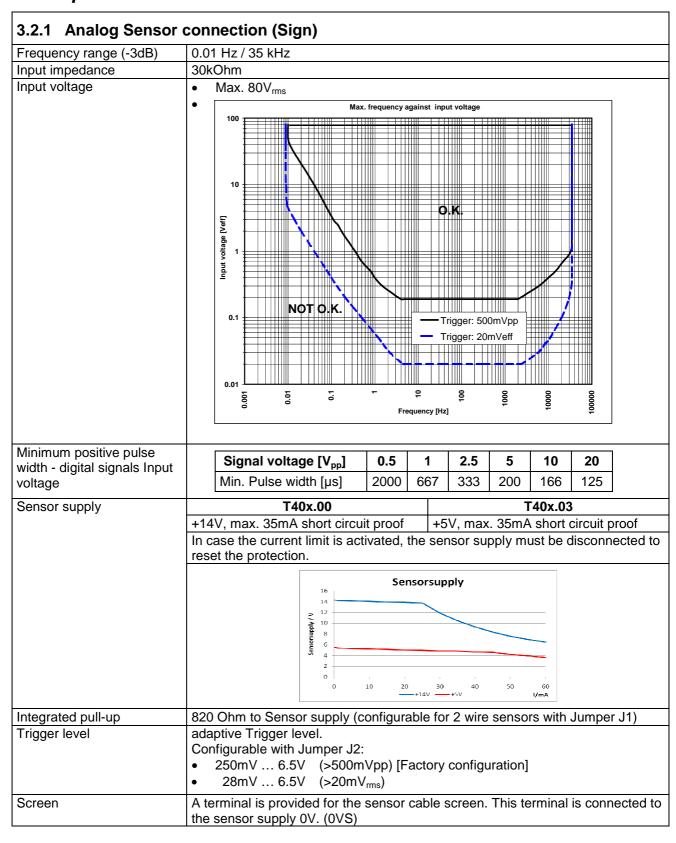
Ambient temperature + 20 ℃

## 3.1 General

T401 - T402			
Lowest measuring range	0.01 1.000 Hz		
Highest measuring range	0.01 35.00 kHz		
Minimum Measuring time	Selectable values: 2 / 5 / 10 / 20 / 50 / 100 / 200 / 500 ms		
(Fixtime)	1 / 2 / 5 Seconds.		
Effective Measuring time	Is based on the minimum measuring time (Fixtime) and the measured		
	frequency.		
	Input frequency period < Fixtime		
	▲ End of Fixtime		
	T :		
	Input		
	frequency		
	Input period time		
	Fixtime		
	typically: t <sub>effective</sub> = Fixtime		
	max: $t_{max} = 2 x Fixtime$		
	Input frequency period > Fixtime		
	input frequency period > 1 ixtime		
End of Fixtime Ensuing edge			
	Input		
	frequency		
	Fixtime		
	Period of input signal		
	max: $t_{max} = 2 x input frequency period$		
	max. 2 x mpat nequency period		
	In the event of sensor signal failure:		
	$t_{\text{effective}}$ = Fixtime + (2 x last input frequency period)		
	, , , , , , ,		
Resolution	0.05 %		
Power supply range	1036 VDC		
Power consumption	10 V : 2.3 W		
	24 V: 2.6 W		
	36 V: 3 W		
PSU failure bridging	16 V: 4 ms		
	24 V : 25 ms		
loclation	36 V: 75 ms		
Isolation	Galvanic isolation between:		
	Power supply,     Songer input incl. concer supply. Binary input. Social interface.		
	Sensor input incl. sensor supply, Binary input, Serial interface     Analog output		
	Analog output     Polay output		
	Relay output     Open collector output		
Isolation voltage	Open collector output  700 VDC / 500VAC		
Isolation voltage	700 VDC / 300VAC		

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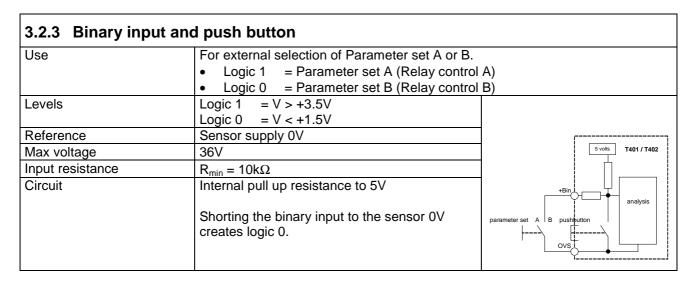
## 3.2 Inputs



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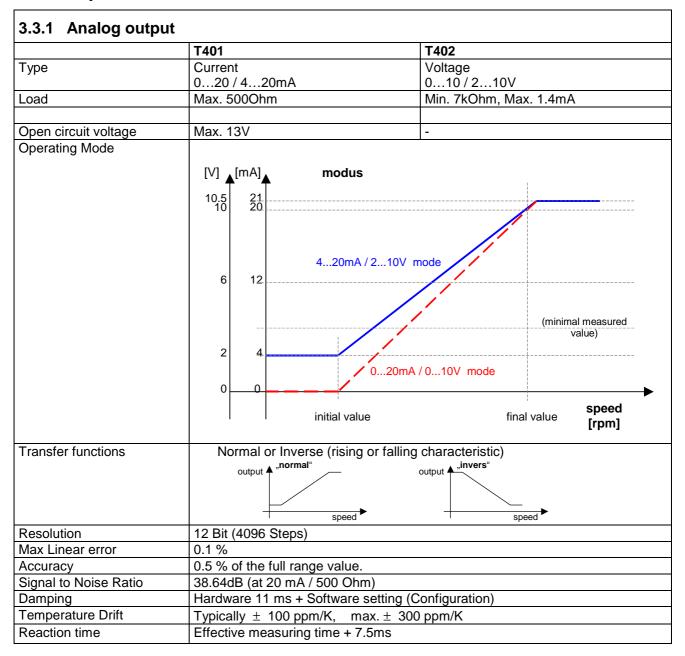
Sensor monitoring	1 of 3 settings may be configured via software:	
	No Sensor Monitoring	
	Monitoring of powered sensors	
	[Also for 2 wire sensors supplied via the Pull-up resistor (Jumper J1)].	
	→ The sensor is considered to be defective if the sensor current	
	consumption falls outside of I <sub>min</sub> and I <sub>max</sub> .	
	$I_{min.} = 0.525mA$	
	$I_{\text{max.}} = 0.525 \text{mA}$	
	Monitoring of non powered sensors	
	[For 2 wire sensors such as electromagnetic sensors.]	
	→ The sensor is considered to be defective if the circuit is disconnected.	

Frequency range (-3dB)	0.01 Hz / 35 kHz					
Input impedance	46 kOhm					
Input voltage	Max. ± 36V peek	Max. ± 36V peek				
Minimum pulse width	Min. pulse width 1.5 µs					
Sensor supply	T40x.00	T40x.03				
	+14V, max. 35mA short circuit proof	+5V, max. 35mA short circuit proof				
	In case the current limit is activated, the	e sensor supply must be disconnected to				
	reset the protection.					
Trigger level	<ul> <li>min.U<sub>low</sub> = 1.6 V</li> <li>max.U<sub>high</sub>= 4.5 V</li> </ul>					
Screen	A terminal is provided for the sensor cable screen. This terminal is connect					
	the sensor supply 0V. (0VS)					
Sensor monitoring  1 of 2 settings may be configured via software:  No Sensor Monitoring  Monitoring of powered sensors  [Also for 2 wire sensors supplied via the Pull-up resistor (Jumper J1)						
				→ The sensor is considered to be defective if the sensor current		
				consumption falls outside of I <sub>min</sub> and I <sub>max</sub> .		
				$I_{min.} = 0.525 \text{mA}$		
	$I_{max.} = 0.525mA$					



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## 3.3 Outputs



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3.3.2 Relay			
Туре	Mono-stable change-over		
Limit Hysteresis	Programmable – 1 lower and 1 upper set point per limit.		
Functions	<ul> <li>2 programmable parameter sets selectable via binary input</li> <li>Reaction to Alarm, Sensor fault, Limit, always on or off.</li> <li>"Normal" or "Inverse" (normally powered off or on)</li> <li>With or without 'Hold function' (Reset via Binary input)</li> </ul>		
Accuracy	0.05% of the value set		
Temperature tolerance	Max. ± 10ppm of the value set		
Reaction time	Effective measurement time + 10.5ms		
Contact rating	AC: max. 250 VAC, 1250VA.  DC:  Max. DC load breaking capacity  100  100  100  100  100  100  100  1		
Contact isolation	1500 VAC		

3.3.3 Open Collector Output		
Туре	Opto-coupler (passive)	
Activation	Signal from the analogue sensor input (Sign.)	
External Pull-up	So far: R = 143 x V (Ic nominal = 7 mA)	
	After batch 1608: R = 91 x V (Ic nominal = 11 mA)	
Load voltage	V = 5 - 30V	
Max load current	25mA	
Isolation	1500VAC	

# 3.4 Data communication

3.4.1 Serial interface (RS 232)		
Physical Layer	Similar to EIA RS 232 but with +5V CMOS Level	
Max cable length	2 m	
Transmission rate	2400 Baud	
Connection	Front panel, 3.5mm jack plug	

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# 3.5 Environment

3.5.1 Climatic conditions			
Standard	KUE in accordance with DIN 40 040		
Operating temperature	- 40 + 80 ℃		
Storage temperature	- 40 + 90 ℃		
Relative humidity	75% averaged over the year; up to 90% for max 30 days.		
	Condensation to be avoided.		
CSA conditions	Pollution degree 2		
	Installation category II		
	Altitude up to 1200m		
	The T400 system must be installed in an indoor environment		

3.5.2 Electromagnetic immunity			
Radiation	In accordance with international standards and EN 50081-2		
Conducted Emissions	CISPR 16-1, 16-2;		
Radiated Emissions	EN 55011		
Immunity	In accordance with international standards and EN 50082-2		
Electrostatic discharge	IEC 61000-4-2	Contact 6kV, Air 8kV	
Electromagnetic Fields	IEC 61000-4-3	30V/m,	
		non modulated and AM 80% at 1000Hz Sine wave	
Conducted fast transients	IEC 61000-4-4	2 kV, repetition rate 5kHz duration 15 ms, period 300 ms	
Conducted slow transients	IEC 61000-4-5	Line / Line +/- 1 kV, Earth line +/- 2kV, 1 per Minute	
Conducted high frequency	IEC 61000-4-6	3 Vrms (130 dBuV) 10 kHz – 80 MHz,	
		AM 80% 1000 Hz Sine wave, power cable	
Pulse modulation El Field	ENV 50140	900MHz (100% pulse mod. /200Hz), > 10 V/m	
Power freq. magnetic field	IEC 61000-4-8	50Hz, 100 A/m, 2 Minutes	

3.5.3 Other Standards					
EN 50155	Railway applications – Electrical Installations on Railway Vehicles				
GL	German Lloyd for shipping				
UL	Underwriters Laboratories (on request)				
CSA ordinary location	<ul> <li>CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 61010-1-04: Safety Requirements for Electrical Equipment for Measurement, Control, and Laboratory Use – Part 1: General Requirements</li> <li>UL Std. No. 61010-1 (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition): Safety Requirements for Electrical Equipment for Measurement, Control, and Laboratory Use – Part 1: General Requirements</li> </ul>				

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# 4 Principle of operation

#### 4.1 General

T400 tachometers are controlled by a microprocessor. They work according to the period measurement principle whereby the input period is measured with subsequent computing of the reciprocal value corresponding to the frequency or speed. The relationship between frequency and speed is established with the Machine factor.

The analogue output (current or voltage) and relay control are determined from the speed.

The relay function is defined via 2 selectable parameter sets. Each parameter set can access the 2 limit values, the alarm definition, sensor monitoring and other process values.

Both limits have an upper and lower set point (hysteresis setting)

The selection of the valid parameter set is done via the binary input.

The relay status may be held until reset via the binary input

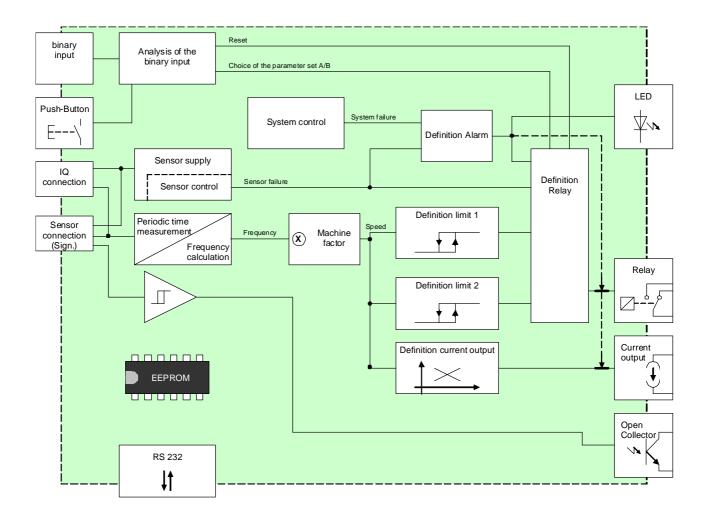
The system continuously monitors itself. In addition the sensor may be monitored. Dependent upon the configuration, these conditions can influence the relay and voltage output.

The alarm status is indicated via the front panel LED.

The frequency output (open collector output) is not influenced by the machine factor and corresponds to the input signal frequency. The IQ input is not connected to the frequency output.

The input of all parameters is done via PC software and the RS232 interface. This may also be used to interrogate the unit's settings, measurement and general status.

Parameters are retained in an EEPROM.



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#### 4.2 Machine factor

The machine factor establishes the relationship between sensor frequency and corresponding speed.

There are 2 ways of determining the value:

#### 4.2.1 Known (Measured)

$$M = \frac{f}{n} \qquad \qquad \begin{array}{rcl} \text{M} & = & \text{Machine factor} \\ \text{f} & = & \text{Signal frequency at known machine speed} \\ \text{n} & = & \text{Machine speed at measured signal frequency} \end{array}$$

### 4.2.2 Calculated

The relationship between a sensor signal frequency (f) and speed (n) of a pole wheel is:

$$f = \frac{n \times p}{60}$$
 f = Signal frequency in Hz n = Pole wheel speed in rpm p = Nr. of teeth

From which the formula for machine factor is:

$$M = \frac{p}{60}$$
  $M = Machine factor$   $p = Nr. of teeth$ 

If there is a gearbox between the pole wheel and the shaft speed to be measured:

$$M = \frac{p \times i}{60}$$
  $M = Machine factor$   $p = Nr. of pole wheel teeth  $i = Gearbox ratio$$ 

Whereby the gearbox ratio is:

$$i = \frac{n_1}{n_2} = \frac{p_2}{p_1} \\ i = Gearbox \ ratio \\ n_1 = Pole \ wheel \ speed \ (Sensor \ position) \ primary \ side \\ n_2 = Pole \ wheel \ speed \ (Speed \ to \ be \ displayed) \ secondary \ side \\ p_1 = Nr. \ of \ teeth \ primary \ side \\ p_2 = Nr. \ of \ teeth \ secondary \ side \\$$

#### 4.2.3 Displaying other physical values

In principle any physical value that can be measured proportional to speed may be displayed. The formula above should then be modified accordingly.

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## 5 Installation

T400's may only be installed by trained and competent personnel. An undamaged T400, valid configuration and suitable installation are required. Please refer to the Safety Instructions in Section 1.

In the case of an emergency, it should be possible to disconnect the T400 from mains using a switch or similar means. These instruments correspond to protection class I and earthing of the PE terminal is therefore mandatory.

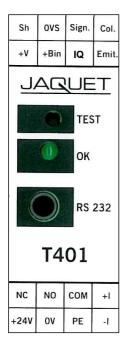
Before switching the equipment on, it is mandatory to verify that the power supply voltage is in the permissible range.

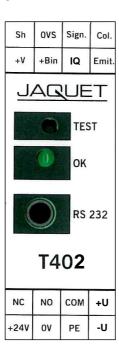
The sensor cable screen must be connected to the terminal 'Sh' so as to minimize the influence of noise. This terminal is directly connected internally to 0VS.

CSA requirement: PERMANENTLY CONNECTED EQUIPMENT requires the special considerations to satisfy the CEC and the Canadian deviations in the standard, including overcurrent and fault protection as required.

## 6 Connections

#### Front view T401/T402





#### **Sensor connections**

SH: Screen - Sensor cable OVS: Sensor reference voltage

+V : Sensor Supply
Sign : Sensor signal analog
IQ : Sensor signal digital

#### **Open Collector Output**

Col : Collector Output

Emit : Signal reference for the Open Collector

#### **Binary Input**

+Bin : Connection of a switch (to 0VS)

#### **Relay output:**

NC : Normally closed NO : Normally open Com : Common

#### **Analog Output:**

+I / +U : current / voltage positive -I / -U : current / voltage negative

#### Supply:

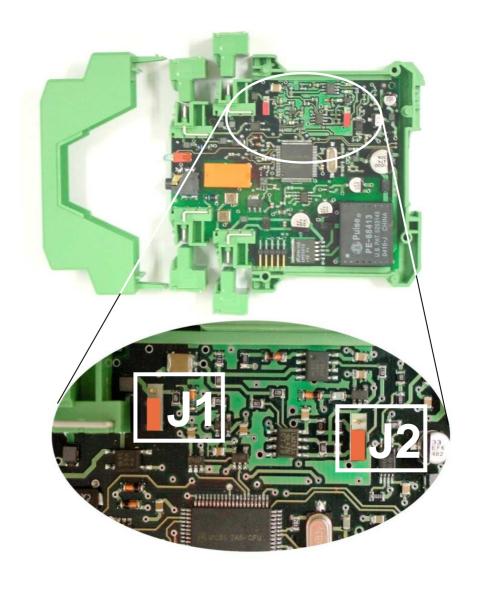
+24V : Power (10 ... 36 V) 0V : Power reference

PE : Earth

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# 7 Hardware Configuration

# 7.1 Analog Sensor input (Sign)



Jumper position	J1: Sensor type	J2: Adaptive trigger level range
	2 wire sensors (with 820Ohm Pull Up resistance)	28mV to 6.5V (>20mV <sub>rms</sub> )
	3 wire and electromagnetic sensors (factory setting)	250mV to 6.5V (>500mVpp) [factory setting]

# 7.2 Digital Sensor input (IQ)

No hardware configuration possible or necessary.

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# 8 Configuration with PC Software

## 8.1 Software Concept

All settings are written via PC to the T400 using the RS232 interface and the user friendly menu driven T400 software.

The parameter file may be stored, opened, printed and exchanged between the T400 and a PC.

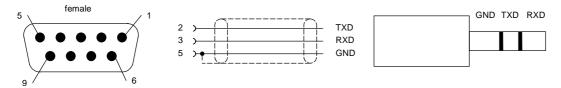
#### 8.2 PC Communications

Communications with the T400 are initiated by the PC via the RS232 interface.

Before starting the first connection, **Settings**  $\rightarrow$  **Interface** must be set to an appropriate serial interface. The following settings also apply:

Transmission rate: 2400 Baud Parity Bit: none Data Bits: 8 Stop Bits: 2

Connector: 3.5mm jack plug



The diagram shows the stereo jack plug to D9 connections.

The tachometer RXD must be connected to the PC's TXD and vice versa.

T401 / T402's do not use a standard RS232 signal (-5V...+5V) but operate at 5V CMOS levels, compatible with most PC's as long as the cable is not longer than 2m.

A suitable cable may be ordered from JAQUET AG – see section 11.

# 8.3 PC Software Settings

### 8.3.1 Interface (Settings → Interface)

In this menu the serial interface for communication with the T400 is defined.

#### 8.3.2 Display Interval (Settings → Display Interval)

The T400 measurement status may be interrogated and displayed on the PC via **T400** → **Start** − **Reading Measure Data**.

The display update time may be set at intervals of ½ to 10 seconds.

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## 8.4 Parameter list and ranges

If you already have a configuration file you can open and view it using the T400 Windows Software menu File → Open

You can also connect the T400 to a PC (see section 8.2) and read back the parameters,

T400 → Read parameters

Once loaded into the software the parameter set may be printed via File -> Print

Normal Windows file handling rules apply.

Parameter list and ranges. Factory settings are shown in bold.

Instrument Type Manufacturer's code Software version Calibration date

Configuration < System >

Machine factor 1.0000E-07 ... **1.0000** ... 9.9999E+07

Minimum Measuring time 2 / 5 / 10 / 20 / 50/ 100 / 200 / 500 ms / 1/ 2 / 5 Seconds

Min displayed measured value 1.0000E-12 ... 1 ... 1.0000E+12

Only System error / System error OR Sensor Monitoring

Configuration < Sensor >

Alarm definition

Sensor Type Active / Passive

Sensor input Analog (Sign) / Digital (IQ)
Sensor current minimum 0.5 ... 1.5 ... 25.0mA

Sensor current maximum 0.5 ... **25.0**mA

Configuration < Analog output >

Measuring range start value

Measuring range end value

0.0000 ... 90% of the end value

1 ... 2000.0 ... 500000

Output range **0 ... 20mA** / 4 ... 20mA (T401)

0 ... 10V / 2 ... 10V. (T402)

Time constant (Damping) 0.0 ... 9.9s

Configuration < Limits >

Status Limit 1 On / Off Status Limit 2 On / Off

Mode Limit 1 Normal / Inverse
Mode Limit 2 Normal / Inverse

 Lower Set point
 Limit 1
 0.1 ... 200.00 ... 500000

 Upper Set point
 Limit 1
 0.1 ... 300.00 ... 500000

 Lower Set point
 Limit 2
 0.1 ... 400.00 ... 500000

 Upper Set point
 Limit 2
 0.1 ... 500.00 ... 500000

Configuration < Relay control >

Switching of control A/B

Selection of actuator None (always control A) / Binary Input B1

**D**elay time **0** ... 2'000 s

Relay Assignment

Control A Alarm / Sensor monitor / Limit 1 / Limit 2 / Window / On / Off

Acknowledge A Without acknowledge (no hold function) /

Relay held when control active / Relay held when control inactive

Acknowledge B Alarm / Sensor monitor / Limit 1 / Limit 2 / Window / On / Off

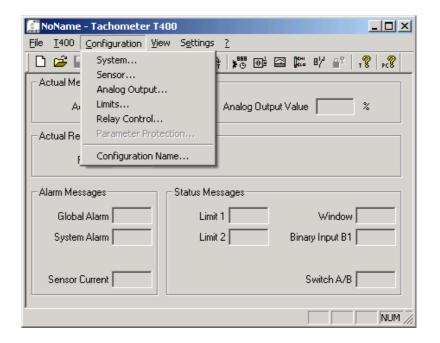
Acknowledge B Without acknowledge (no hold function) /

Relay held when control active / Relay held when control inactive

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#### 8.5 Parameters

Parameters are changed in the sub menus from the drop down menu "Configuration".





#### Warning:

New configurations only become active after being uploaded into the T400 via: **T400 → Write Parameters** 

## 8.5.1 System parameters (Configuration → System)

#### **Machine factor**

The machine factor establishes the relationship between sensor frequency and associated speed.

See section 4.2 Machine factor.

Once the correct machine factor is entered, all other settings e.g limits are made in rpm.

#### **Minimum Measuring Time**

The minimum measuring time determines the time during which the input frequency is measured. The calculation is made after termination of this time and after reaching the end of the current signal period. The minimum measuring time may be increased to filter out frequency jitter so as to display a stable reading but at the cost of increased reaction time.

#### Minimum displayed value

The minimum displayed value is a measured value under which "0000" is displayed.

#### Alarm definition

This function defines the alarm. It may be only system error or a logical OR combination of system error OR sensor monitoring. During an alarm the LED is off. In addition, the relay is deactivated and the analog output goes to 0mA (0V) irrespective of the output range.

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#### 8.5.2 Sensor parameters (Configuration → Sensor)

#### **Sensor Type**

The type of sensor to be used is defined here.

<Sensor active> is for monitoring sensors powered by T400 including 2 wire sensors supplied via the internal pull up resistor. (Jumper J1).

<Sensor passive> is for monitoring non powered sensors e.g. 2 wire VR sensors.

See also section 9.4.1 Sensor fault (Sensor monitoring).

#### **Sensor input**

The sensor input "analog" (Sign) or "digital" (IQ) is defined here.

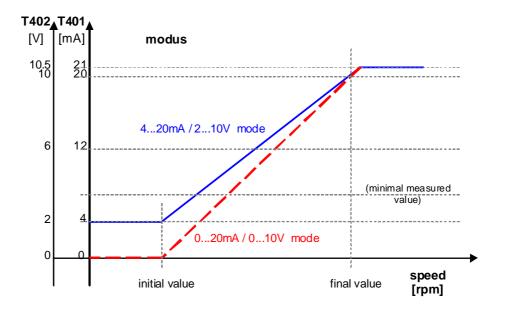
#### Sensor current minimum

As long as the sensor current consumption lies above the value <Current Minimum>, the sensor is considered to be functioning correctly.

#### Sensor current maximum

As long as the sensor current consumption lies below the value <Current Maximum>, the sensor is considered to be functioning correctly.

#### 8.5.3 Analog Output (Configuration → Analog Output)



#### **Measuring range – start value**

Analog output start value 0/4mA or 0/2V

#### Measuring range - end value

Analog output end value 20mA or 10V

In the case of a negative transfer function the end value must be set smaller than the start value.

#### **Output range**

0...20mA or 4...20mA for the T401. 0...10V or 2...10V for the T402.

#### **Output time constant**

The analog output signal may be smoothed by applying a software time constant. This damping is deactivated when the time constant is 0.0 seconds.

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#### 8.5.4 Limits (Configuration → Limits)

The T400 series offers 2 independent limits → Limit 1 and 2.

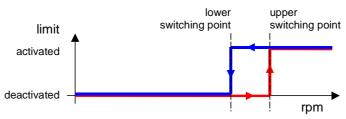
#### Status

Limits are selected here. If the limit is deactivated, the other values such as set points and mode have no further effect.

#### Mode

In Normal Mode the limit is active as soon as the High set point is exceeded. In Inverse Mode the limit is active from the start (zero speed) and deactivates when the set point is reached (Fail Safe operation)

#### **Upper and Lower Set point**



As the speed increases, the limit switches when the High set point is reached and remains in that condition until the speed reduces past the Low set point.

# 8.5.5 Relay parameter and selection of Parameter set (Configuration → Relay control)

#### Parameter set A / B selection

The parameter set B can be activated by using the binary input <Binary input B1>. If parameter set B is deactivated, this setting have to be set to <none (always control A)>.

#### Delay time when switching B -> A

This value corresponds to the time needed for switching from parameter set B to parameter set A after changing the binary input accordingly.

#### Relay assignment with control A

Defines the relay behavior in parameter set A.

#### Relay assignment with control B

Defines the relay behavior in parameter set B.

#### Relay

Defines the source information for relay switching.

The relay is always off

Sta	tus register	Relay dependency	
•	Alarm	(Common) Alarm	(8.5.1 System parameters (Configuration → System))
•	Sensormonitor	Sensor status	(8.5.2 Sensor parameters (Configuration → Sensor))
•	Limit 1/2	Selection of Limit 1/2	(8.5.4 Limits (Configuration → Limits))
•	Window	ExOR combination of both limits	
•	On	The relay is on	

#### Acknowledge

Off

Acknowledge establishes if and under what conditions the relay status is held. A relay that is held no longer reacts to the assigned signal and can only be reset via the binary input.

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# 9 Operating behavior

#### 9.1 Power on

#### 9.1.1 Analogue output

After switching-on the tachometer, the output relates the lower value of the defined output range. After completion of the first measurement the output goes to the corresponding measured value.

#### 9.1.2 Relay output

The parameter set determined by the configuration and binary input is valid from the start.

If the relay is assigned to a limit it remains deactivated until completion of the first measurement. After this it switches to the status, which is defined under <Limit>.

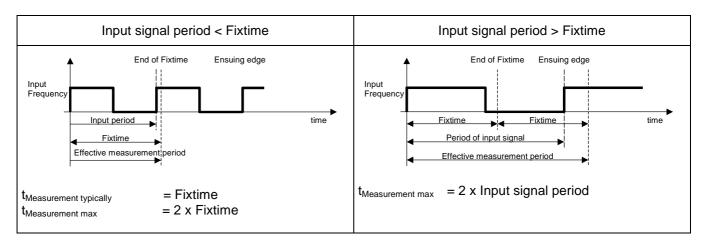
If the relay is assigned to any other item in the status register it immediately switches to the corresponding status

If no input frequency is present, then after a period of 2 x Fixtime a measured value below the lower set point is assumed.

#### 9.2 Measurement

Every measurement begins with the positive edge of the input signal. The next positive edge closes the current measurement and starts the next one after termination of the fixtime.

The resulting effective measurement time is dependent upon whether the input signal period is longer or shorter than the Fixtime.



The total measurement time has a resolution of  $\pm$  0.4  $\mu$ s.

The calculation and adaptation of outputs follows immediately after the Fixtime.

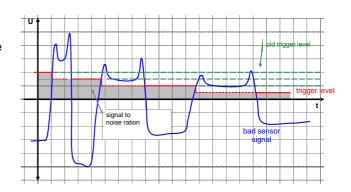
With input frequencies outside of the measuring range, the corresponding extreme value will be assumed.

#### 9.2.1 The adaptive Trigger level

After triggering, the trigger level is set for the next pulse anew.

This guarantees that the trigger level can follow a 50% reduction in speed from pulse to pulse.

DC offset, resonance and negative pulses have no influence on the triggering



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#### 9.2.2 Signal failure

In the event of a sudden loss of a good signal, no positive edge arrives to complete the measurement or start a new one. Once the minimum measurement time (Fixtime) has lapsed, the unit waits for twice the last measurement period, following which half the last measured speed is assumed.

If the signal remains missing then the measurement approaches zero following an e-function.

#### 9.3 Functions

#### 9.3.1 Limits and Window Function

Since the upper and lower sets points are freely selectable a large hysteresis may be set. If that is not necessary we recommend setting a 10% hysteresis.

The Window function allows an Exclusive OR combination of Limits 1 and 2, whereby the status of both limits is first determined (including any inversion) and a subsequent ExOR comparison executed.

As soon as Relay assignment is <Window> the relay behaves as follows:

- With identical limit modes (both Normal or both Inverse) the relay is activated when the measured value lies between the Limit 1 and 2 settings.
- If different modes are set (one Normal and the other Inverse) the relay is deactivated when the measured value is between Limits 1 and 2.

#### 9.3.2 Parameter sets A and B

T400's have 2 parameter sets available that define the relay assignment. Parameter set A would normally be used. If another parameter set is needed, e.g. for test purposes, the binary input may be used to change to parameter set B. The transfer from parameter set B to parameter set A may be delayed in the range 0 to 2000 seconds. Transferring from A to B is however immediate and not affected by this setting.

To be able to select parameter sets using the binary input, Relay control - Selection of Actuator must be appropriately set, see 8.5.5.

Binary input condition Selected Parameter set

High (5V) "normal" A Low (0V) "connected to 0V" B

#### 9.3.3 Relay hold function

A latch function may be assigned to the relay. By selecting <Relay is hold if control is active> the relay is activated once the assigned limit is active and remains held even if the input frequency would no longer cause a trip. By selecting <Relay is hold if control is inactive>, the deactivated state of the relay is held. The latched status may be reset by cycling power or via the binary input, whereby the binary input must be activated as per the configuration (0V or 5V) for between 0.1 and 0.3 seconds.

#### 9.3.4 Push-button

The front panel push button internally connects the binary input to 0VS thus generating a logic 0.

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#### 9.3.5 Binary input

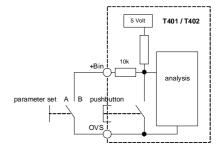
2 functions are executable using the binary input:

- Switching between parameter sets A and B. See 9.3.2 Parameter sets A and B.
- Resetting a latched relay. See 9.3.3 Relay hold function.

The binary input has an internal pull up resistor to +5V and is therefore normally logic High.

Shorting the binary input to the sensor supply 0V creates a logic 0.

Switching the input for between 0.1 and 0.3 seconds resets a latched relay but does not influence parameter set selection, which requires longer than 0.3 seconds.



#### 9.4 Fault behavior

## 9.4.1 Sensor fault (Sensor monitoring)

The sensor may be monitored in 2 ways. With sensors powered by the T400 the sensor supply current is monitored. If the current falls outside the permitted range then sensor fault is indicated. If the sensor is not powered by the T400 then it may only be monitored for disconnection. If disconnected, sensor fault is indicated.

The T400 behavior in the event of a sensor fault is depending on the configuration:

Alarm Configuration Outputs in the event of a ser		ent of a sensor fa	nult		
	LED	Analog output		Dalass	
	LED	Current (T401)	Voltage (T402)	Relay	
Only System error	On	Measured value output per configuration		nfiguration	
System error OR Sensor monitoring	Off	0mA	0V	deactivated	

#### 9.4.2 System alarm

If the microprocessor detects a checksum fault (RAM, ROM or EEPROM) the measured value is set to 0rpm, the analog output goes to 0 mA or 0 V and the relay is deactivated.

Alarm Configuration	Outputs in the event of a System alarm			
	Analog output		Dalay	
	LED	Current (T401)	Voltage (T402)	Relay
Only System error	0"	0mA	0V	deactivated
System error OR Sensor monitoring	Off			

#### 9.4.3 Alarm

As long as a combined alarm is present no measurements are conducted and the outputs behave as described above. Once the fault or alarm condition is removed the last correct measured value is assumed. Eventual limit activation is not taken into account.

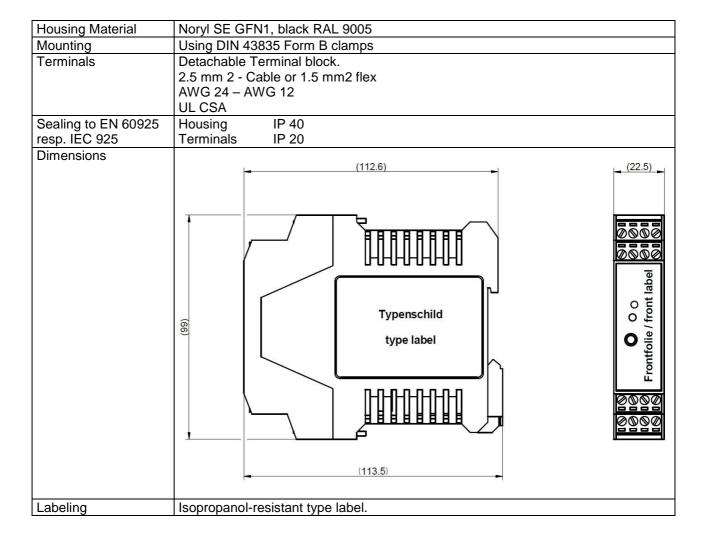
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## 9.5 Power supply interruption

If the PSU remains off for longer than the permitted period the outputs deactivate i.e. the analog output goes to 0mA (0V), the relay deactivates and the "open collector" output becomes high resistance. Once the supply resumes in range the T400 begins its initialization routine (see chapter 9.1).

# 10 Mechanical Construction / Housing

The housing features front plugable terminals that are protected from accidental contact. The rear is designed for mounting onto a DIN rail.



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#### Opening of the housing:

To adjust the jumper in the desired position, the housing must be opened. There are 2 types of housing and both of them have a different opening procedure.

Housing type until Date-code T1139...



To open press both fastening clips together and pull out at the same time the upper side of the housing.

Housing type from Date-code T1140...



To open press both locking tabs with a screwdriver and then pull out the upper side of the housing.

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# 11 Accessories

Interface cable RS232 PC - T400 Part Nr. 830A-36889

Cable for PC to tachometer communications.

USB adapter for interface cable Part Nr. 830A-37598

USB to RS232 converter.

Power supply 100-240Vac/24Vdc, 1A Part Nr. 383Z-05764

# 12 Maintenance / Repair

T400 tachometers do not require maintenance since they exhibit minimal drift and do not use batteries or other consumables. If the instrument is to be cleaned please note the protection class. It is preferable to remove all forms of power (including relay contact supply) during cleaning. Surface cleaning may be carried out using spirit, pure alcohol or soap only.

## 13 Software Versions

Since unit software version 1.24 or higher and configuration software 1.15 or higher the digital sensor (IQ) input is available. Additionally the value range of the measured speed has been increased to 500k.

# 14 Warranty

The standard warranty in the event of a manufacturing failure confirmed by Jaquet consists of repair or replacement within 12 months of delivery. Ancillary costs are excluded s well as damages caused by use outside of the specification. Complaints concerning visible defects will only be accepted if advised to Jaquet within 14 days of receipt.

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# 15 Declaration of Conformity

IN CHARGE OF SPEED



#### **Declaration of Conformity**

(in accordance with ISO/IEC 17050-1)

Objects of the declaration:

- Tachometers T401/T402
- Tachometers T411/T412 with display

As delivered, the objects of the declaration described above are in conformity with the requirements of the following Directives:

2004/108/EC EMC
 2002/95/EC RoHS
 2002/96/EC WEEE

Conformity to the Directives is assured through the application of the following standards:

Guidelines for the Performance of Type Approvals GL VI Part 7 (2003) Electrostatic discharge immunity test IEC 61000-4-2 (2000-11) Radiated, radio-frequency, electromagnetic IEC 61000-4-3 (2001-04) field immunity test Electrical fast transient/burst immunity test IEC 61000-4-4 (2004-07) IEC 61000-4-5 (2001-04) Surge immunity test Conducted high frequency interference IEC 61000-4-6 (2004-10) CISPR 16-1 (2003-04) Radio disturbance and immunity measuring CISPR 16-2 (2003-07) Methods of measurement of disturbances and

Additional information:

 The objects of this declaration have been type approved by Germanischer Lloyd on 2005-05-02 (certificate no. 23 038 – 05 HH).

immunity

 The objects of this declaration have received a Certificate of Design Assessment from American Bureau of Shipping on 2007-07-09 (certificate no. 07-HG256734-PDA).

Basel, 2009-09-11

Engineering & Technology Manager

Wolfgang Schnell Senior Quality Manager

Document: DoC T400.doc

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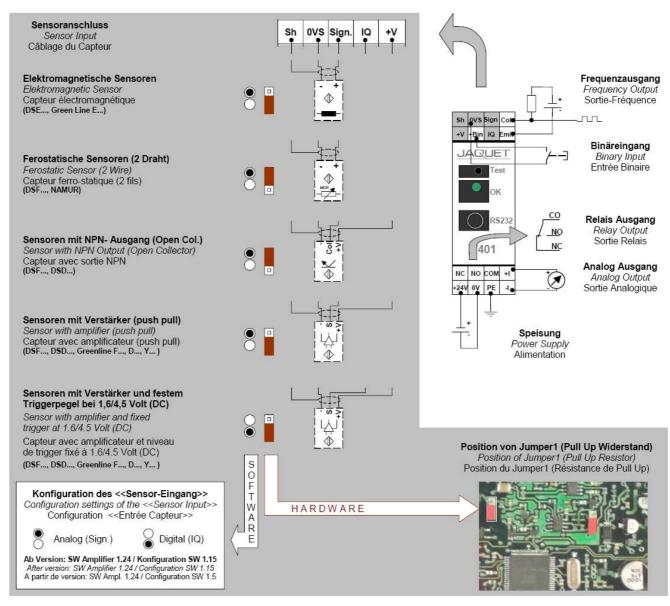
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# 16 Connection diagram T401/402

# Anschlussbild T401 / T402 Connection Diagram T401 / T402

Raccordements T401 / T402





	Bezeich. / Label	Beschreibung	Description	Description
	SH	Schirm Sensorkabel	Screen for the sensor cable	Câble blindé du capteur
Input	OVS	Sensor Referenzspannung	Sensor reference voltage	Référence d'alimentation du capteur
	+\/	Sensor Speisung	Sensor power supply	Alimentation du capteur
	Sign	Sensorsignal	Sensor signal	Signal du capteur
OC-	Col	Collector Ausgang	Open collector output	Sortie du collecteur
Output	Emit	Signalreferenz für den Open Collector Ausgang	Signal reference for the open collector output	Référence de sortie du collecteur
IQ	IQ	Digitaler Sensor- Eingang	Digital sensor input	Entrée digitale pour le capteur
	NC	Öffner	Normally Closed contact	ouverture
Relay	NO	Schliesser	Normally Open contact	fermeture
	Com	gemeinsamer Kontakt	Common contact	Contact commun
Analog	+I/+U	positiver Pol für Analogausgang	Analog output positive pole	Sortie analogique positive
Output	-I/-U	negativer Pol für Analogausgang	Analog output negative pole	Sortie analogique négative
Daniel	+24V	Speisespannung	Power line	Tension d'alimentation
Power	0V	Referenz für Speisung (GND)	Power reference	Référence d'alimentation
Supply	PE	Erde	Earth	Mise à la terre

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