## Descriptions


The Pressure Monitor is used to measure differential pressure in the range of +/-1 full Scale, +/-8inWC, 100PSI, 250PSI. It combines precision high sensitivity silicon sensing capabilities and the latest ASI C technology to substantially reduce offset errors due to changes in temperature, stability to warm up, long term instability and position sensitivity.
It features an LCD to display the pressure value and field-selectable output signal types for the most flexible application. The device has an on-board auto-zero function. I t also features two optional output : PID control type and transducer type.

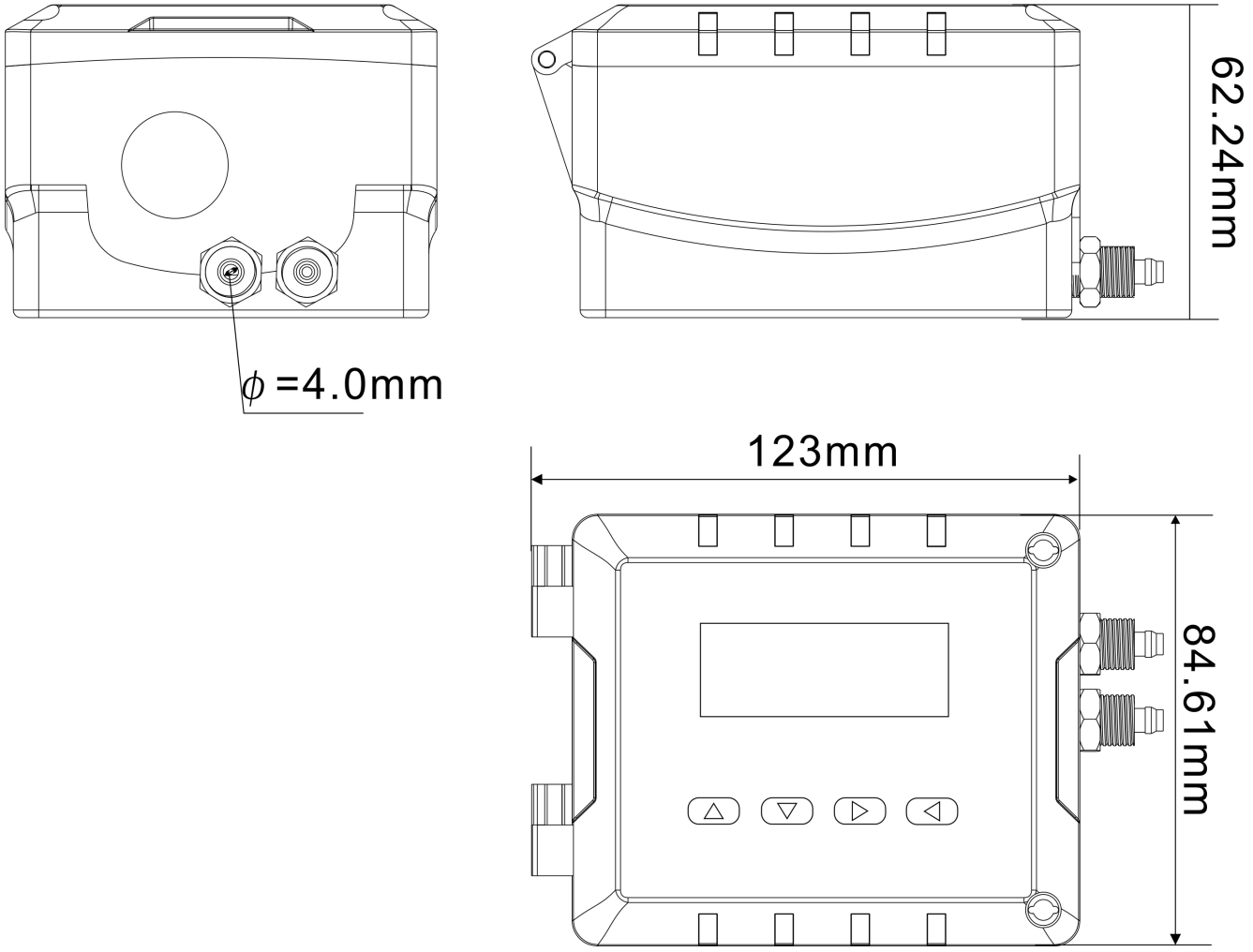
**Features:**

-LCD indication
-Jumper selectable outputs
-Precision silicon sensor
-Functional and attractive enclosure
-Installer friendly wiring access
-2.5% Typical Error over +10C to +60C with Auto Zero
-6.25% Maximum Error over +10C to +60C without Auto Zero
-Temperature Compensated over +10C to +60C
-Differential Input
-8 units available: inWC, inHg, mmHg, PSI , atm, Bar, Pa, & kg/cm

## Specifications

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Supply Voltage | 15~24VAC/DC ± 10% | | |
| Power Consumption | 50mA @ 12VDC | | |
| Relay Contacts Rating | 0.5A / 125VAC, 1A / 24VDC | | |
| Analog Output | Analog outputs setting 0-5V, 0-10V, 4-20mA | | |
| | Operating Temperature | Accurac | Operating Range |
| PS-1-0 | 0 ~ 70°C | +/-1.5% full scale | 1inWC / 250 Pa |
| PS-8-0 | 10 ~ 60°C | +/-2.5% full scale | 8inWC / 2 kPa |
| PS-100-1 | -40 ~ +85°C | +/-0.5% full scale | 100psi / 689kPa |
| PS-250-1 | -40 ~ +85°C | +/-0.5% full scale | 250psi / 1.7MPa |
| PS-100-1, PS-250-1<br>Wetted Parts: Silicon, should only be in contact with media such as water | | | |
| Enclosure | Flammability rating UL 94HB | | |

## Dimension




## Part Number Scheme

PS - 8 - 0 - 0

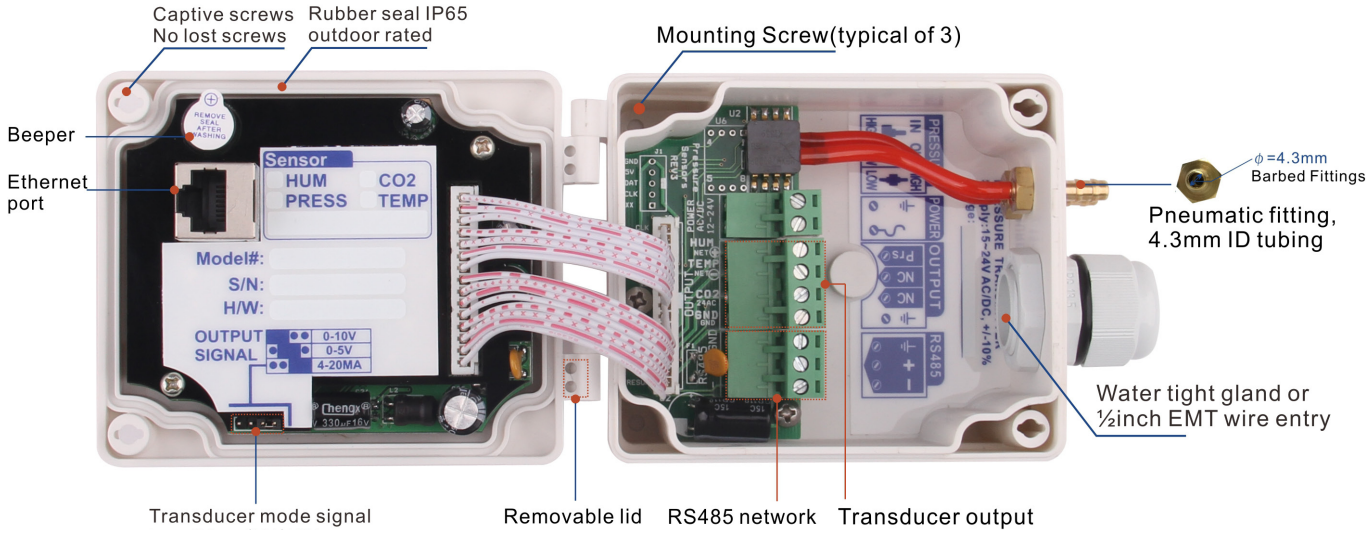
| Code | Description |
|---|---|
| PS | Pressure Sensor |

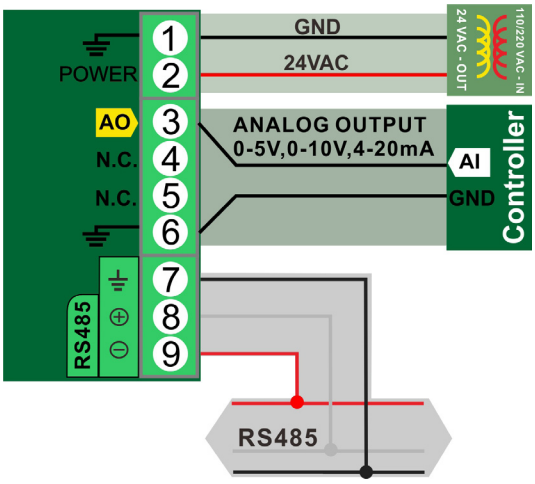
| Code | Operating Range |
|---|---|
| 1 | 1inWC / 250 Pa |
| 8 | 8inWC / 2 kPa |
| 100 | 100psi / 689kPa |
| 250 | 250psi / 1.7MPa |

| Code | Fittings |
|---|---|
| 0 | 1/4in Barbed |
| 1 | 1/8NPT |

| Code | Medium |
|---|---|
| 0 | Dry Air |
| 1 | Air or water |

## Wiring&Highlights




## Register List

### Modbus

Pressure Sensor uses MODBUS protocol to communicate with others.Below is the register list.

| Address | Bytes | Register and Description |
|---|---|---|
| 6 | 1 | ADDRESS. Modbus device address. |
| 21 | 1 | Protocol switch. 3 = MODBUS,0=Bacnet MSTP |
| 185 | 1 | Baudrate, 0=9.6kbaud, 1=19.2kbaud, 2=38.4kbaud 3=57.6kbaud, 4=115.2kbaud,5=76.8k |
| 711 | 2 | Pressure value reading. |
| ... | ... | ..... |

### Bacnet

Pressure Sensor also uses Bacnet protocol to communicate with others.Below is the register list.

| Variable | Variable and Description |
|---|---|
| 4 | ID Adrress |
| 8 | Uart BaudRate.0=9.6kbaud, 1=19.2kbaud 2=38.4kbaud 3=57.6kbaud 4=115.2kbaud |
| 10 | Protocol |
| ... | ..... |

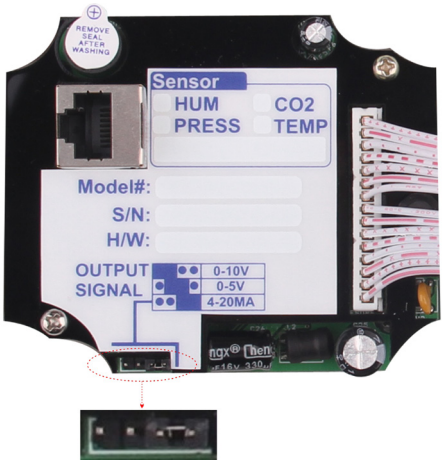
| Input | Input and Description |
|---|---|
| 4 | Pressure |

| Output | Output and Description |
|---|---|
| 1 | Pressure analog output |

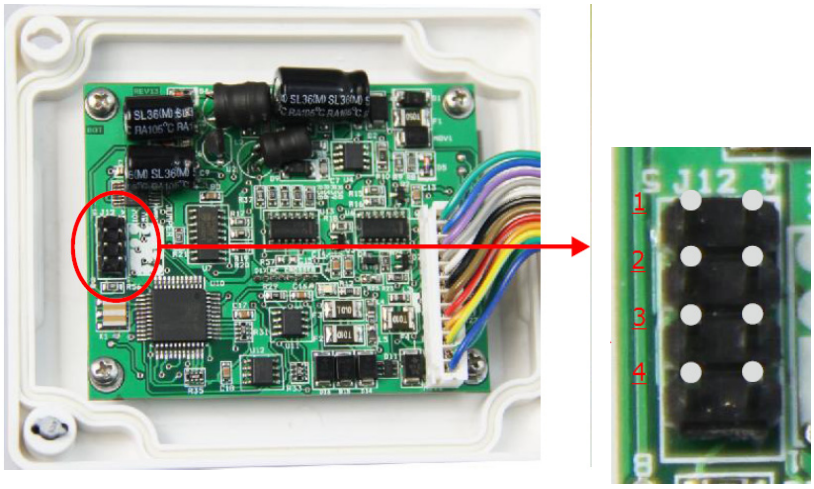
*For more register list details,please downloaded an excel spreadsheet (ModbusBacnetRegisterList.xls) as the following link: https://tinyurl.com/ybaj9d3u.

## Output Jumper Settings

In this mode the device acts as a traditional transducer where it sends out three analog signals, all you need to do is to set this one single jumper to the appropriate signal type: 4-20mA, 0-10V, or 0-5V.




**PS/rev13 jumper settings**



## Instructions

1) How is it programmed to change the command value etc?
Mostly you'll want to use the T3000 front end to configure PI D. For simple transducer mode setups you can get by with just the keypad. The PI D setup will be too complex for the keypad I think, use T3000. You'd need an RS485 converter, there are a few on the web site. Current sensor name, do not need to be changed by user

2) There are four icons, two setpoints and two menus. Under the menu column, it provide you 7 choices.

 Increase setpoint

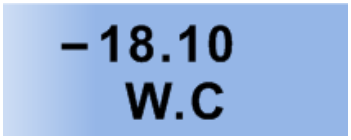
 Decrease setpoint

 Previous item select

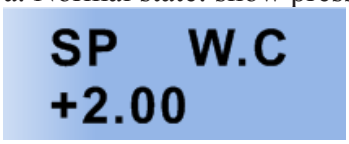
 Next item select

| | |
|---|---|
| PSensor Type | 26PCDFA, MPXV7002 |
| Prs_unit | W.C, bar, atm, kg/cm$^2$, inHg, KP, Psi, mmHg |
| Min/ Max | |
| Prs_c al | |
| Prs_mode | Diff, Gauge |
| Prs_def | Yes, No |

3). Here are the instructions about how to use the key and together with some screen shot for the system.



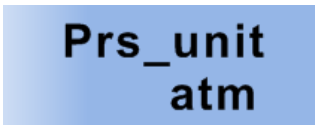

a. Normal state: show pressure value and unit.



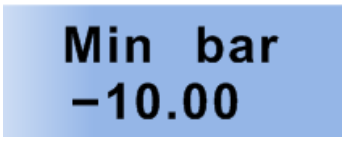

b. When click  or  , it will increase or decrease setpoint.

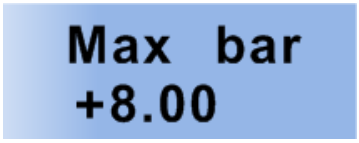



c. Click  or  , it will go into item adjust item as the photo shows. Click  or  , you can select MPXV7002 or 26PCDDFA. Click  or  , go to the previous or next menu item.

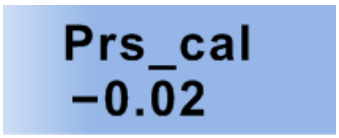


d. Click ▲ or ▼ to select the pressure unit.
   a. W.C(inches of water )
   b. KP
   c. PSI
   d. mmHg
   e. inHg
   f. kg/cm2
   g. atm
   h. bar

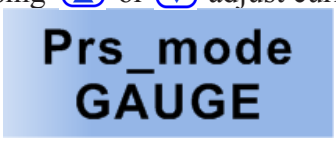


and


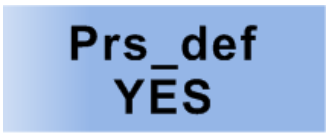

e. Pressure range set: this relative with the output type.
For example: if set output type to transducer mode(default mode):
the output will be : output_type * current_pressure / (max_pressure – min_pressure)
output_type: 0-10V or 0-5V or 4-20mA.

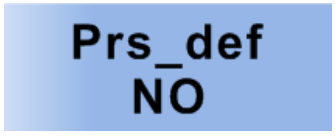



f. Pressure zero calibration: using ▲ or ▼ adjust current pressure to zero to do the zero calibration

and



g. Pressure sensor type selection: DIFFERENTIAL or GAUGE type

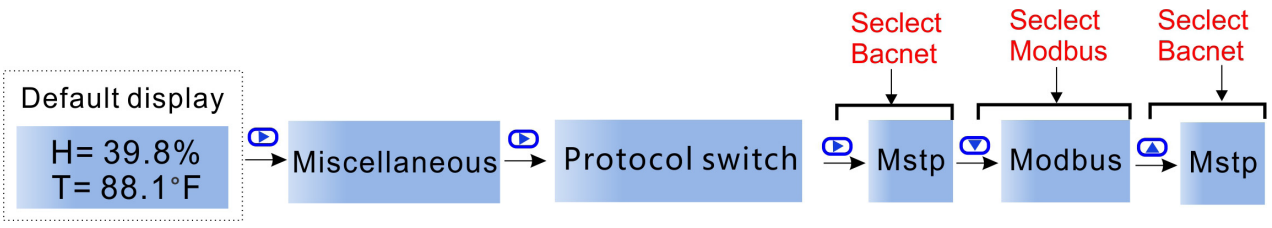


and



h. Back to factory default: select “YES” will make all the parameters of unit back to factory value.

## Modbus/Bacnet switch

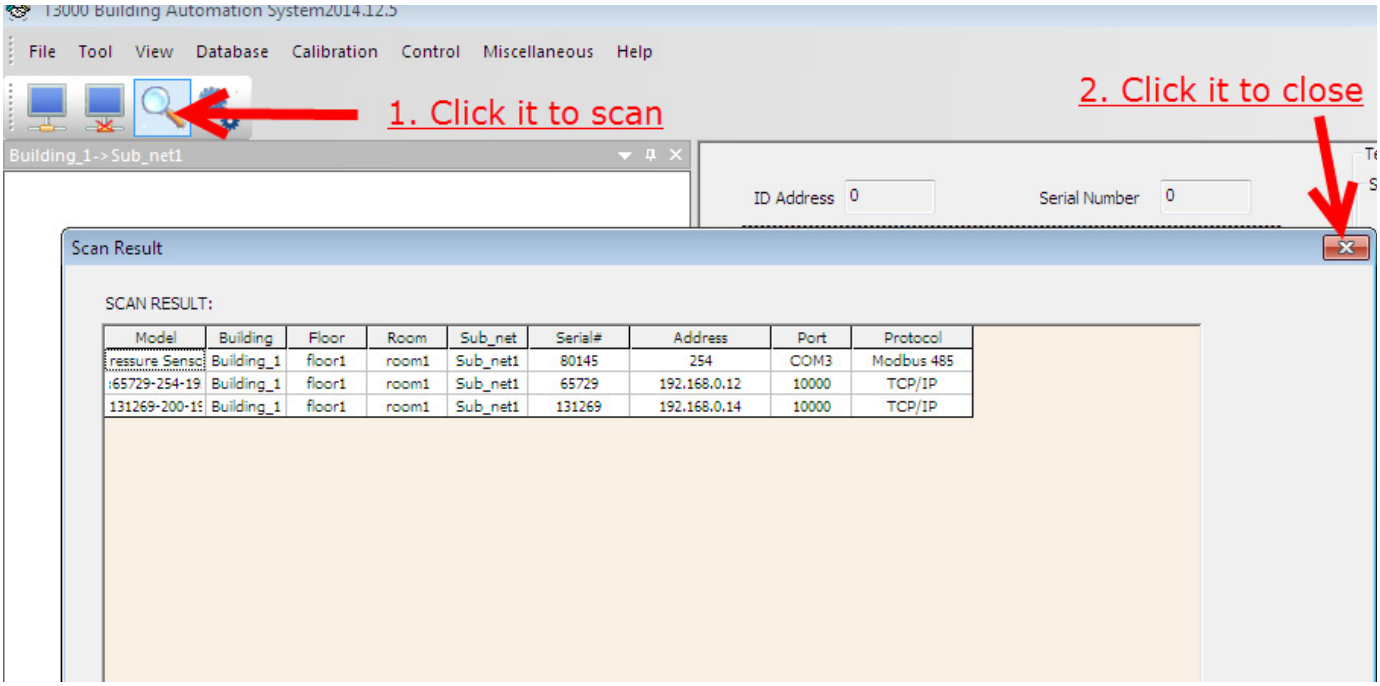
To select the protocol as Modbus or Bacnet,Press ▶ to choose Miscellaneous,then press ▶ to choose Protocol switch,press ▶ ,it reads Mstp,which means you have seclected Bacnet ;if you want to switch to Modbus,press ▼ ,or ▲ back to Bacnet.



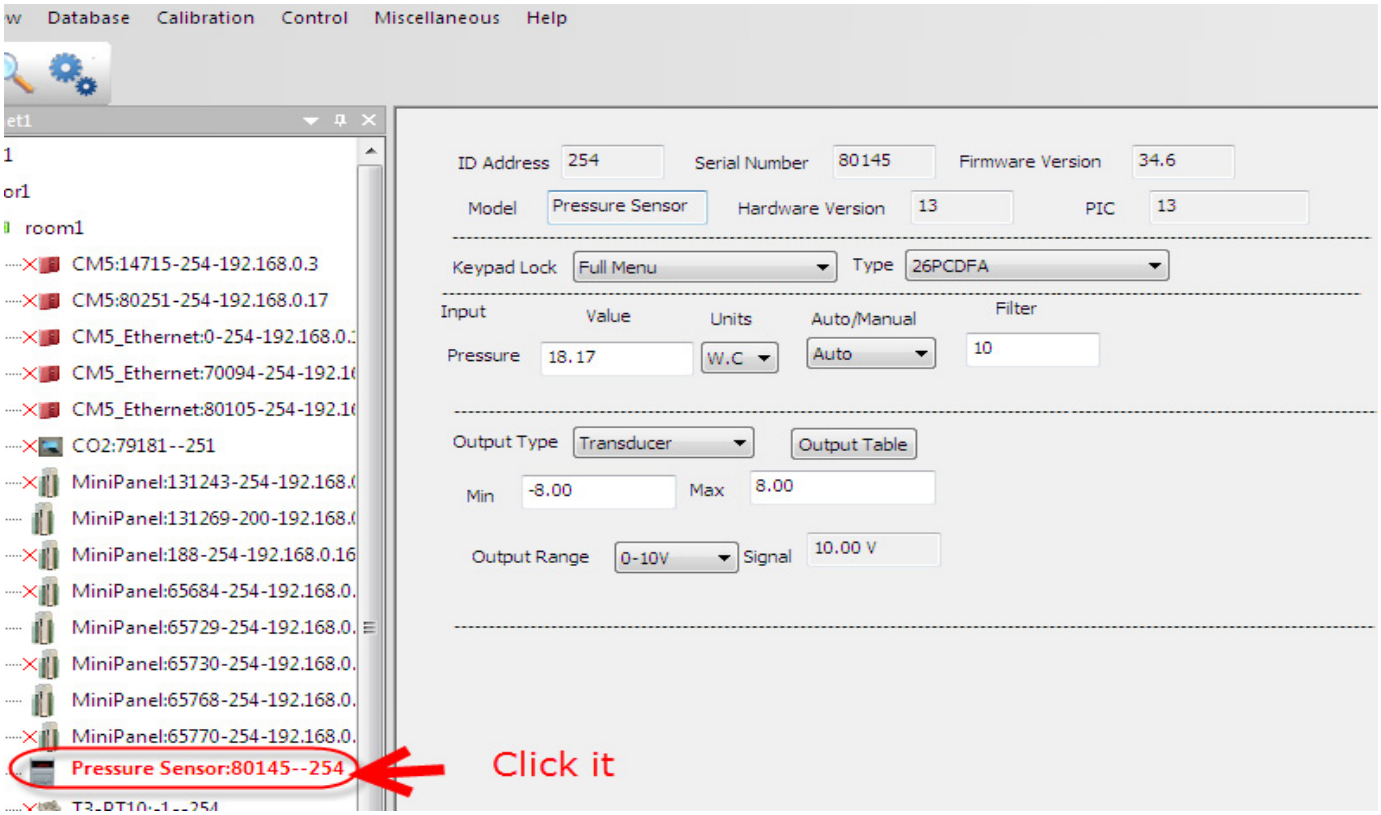

Or you can check the Bacnet Resgister List,No.9: Protocol switch. 0 = MODBUS,1=MSTP.

## Calibrations

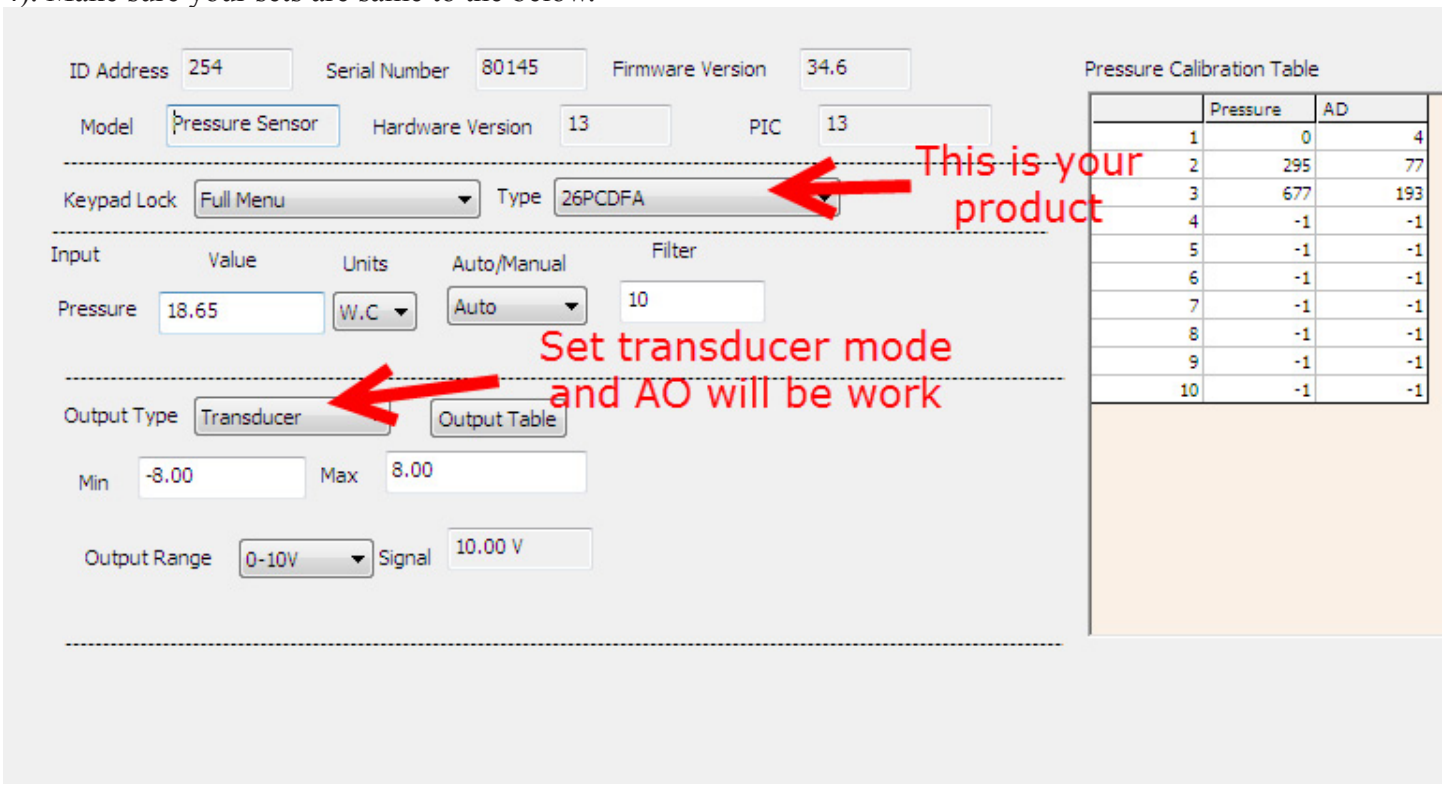
1). Connect pressure sensor to PC by RS485.
2). Open T3000 and click the button to scan. The following view will appear then close it as the picture shows.

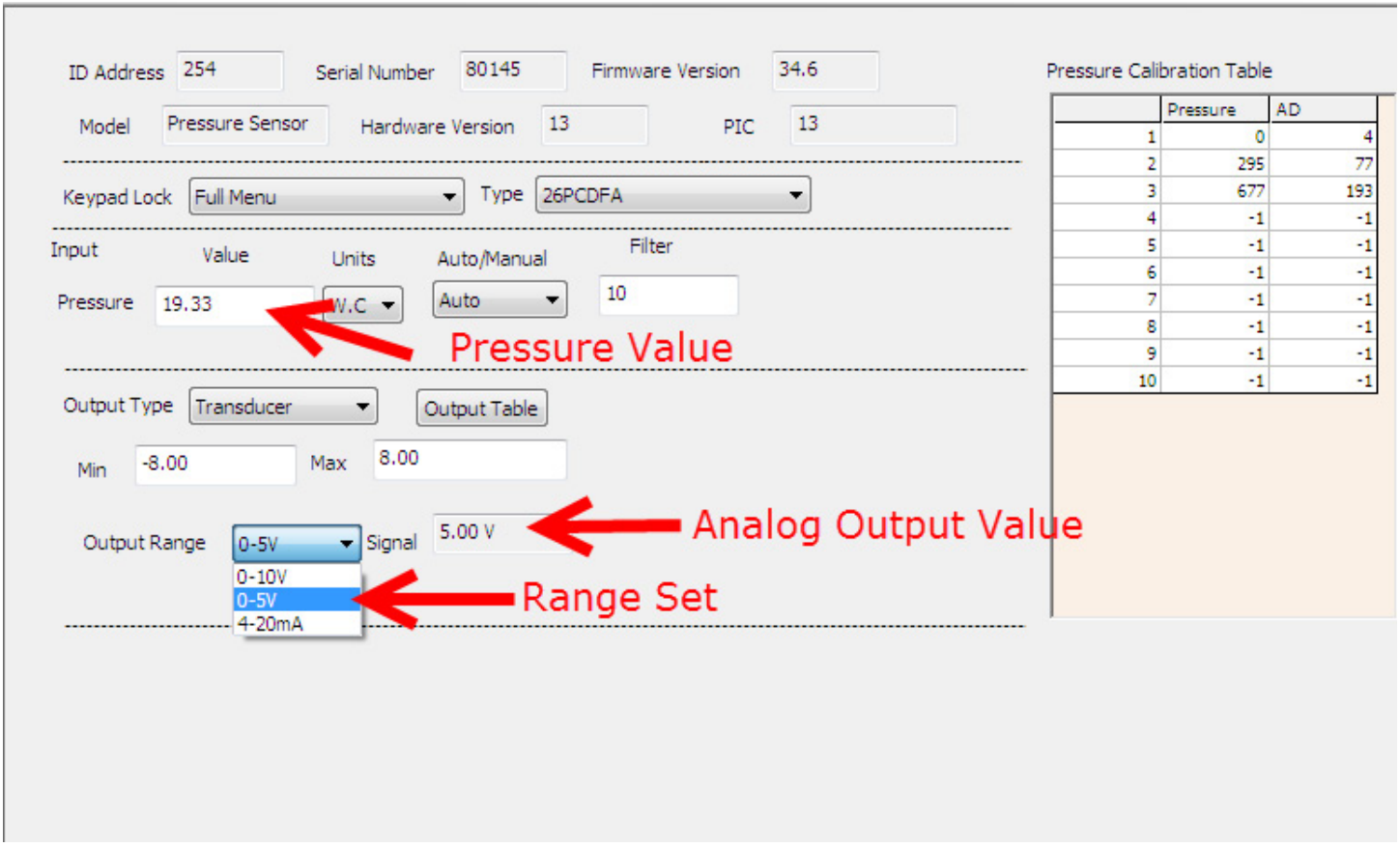



3). Click pressure sensor log and the T3000 will show all the information of pressure sensor.



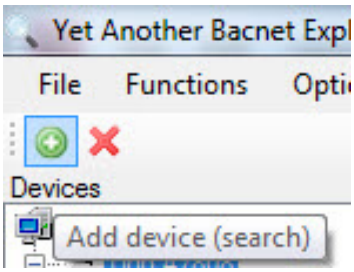
4). Make sure your sets are same to the below.

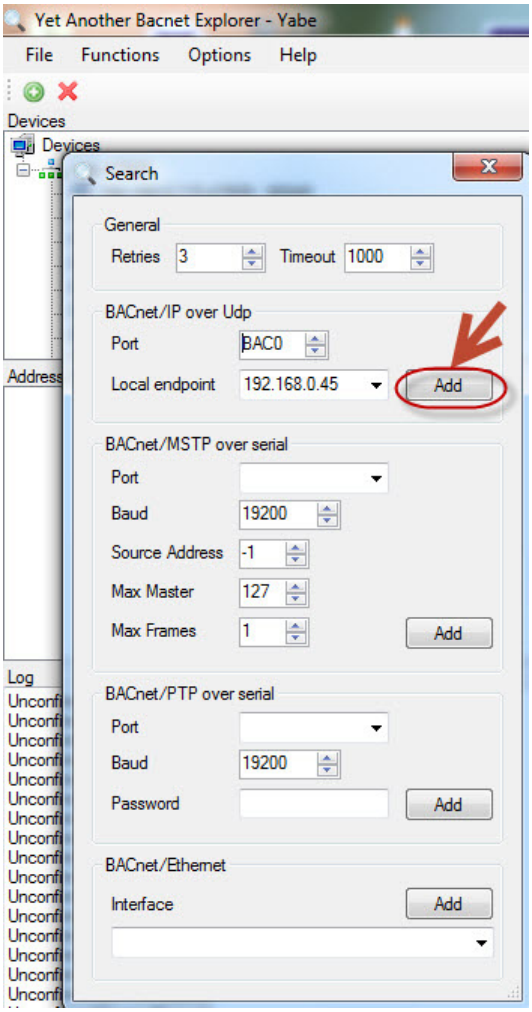


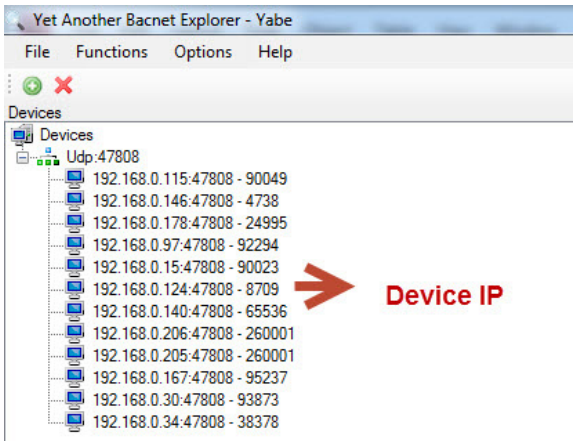
## Connecting to the device using Bacnet

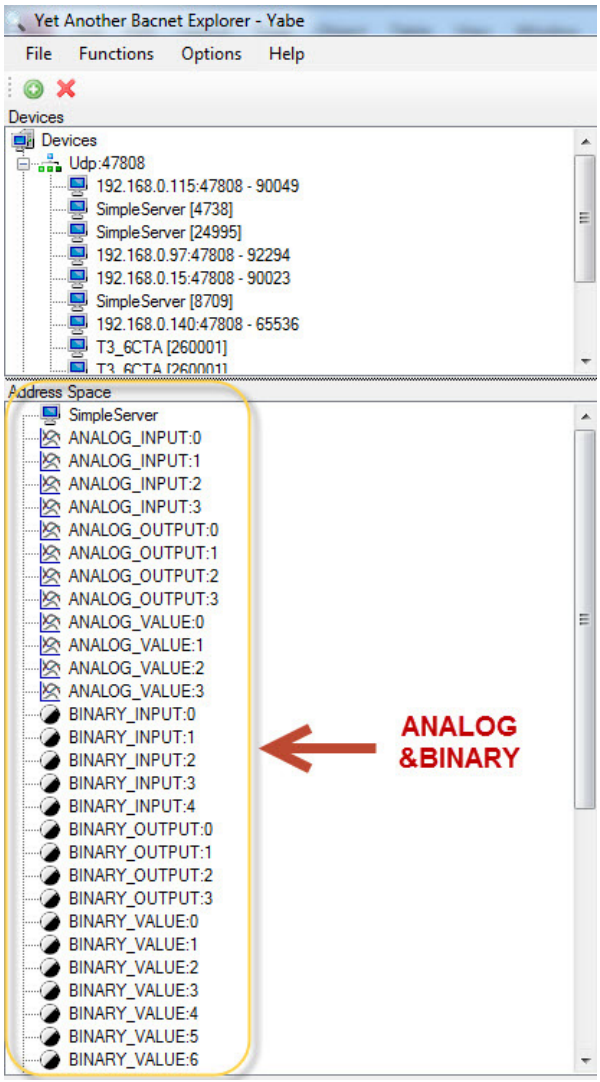
The device can be connected using Bacnet.Below are the steps:
Step1.Download Yabe software as the link:*https://www.temcocontrols.com/ftp/software/08Yabe.zip* and install it.
Step2.Connect the device to the computer,select Bacnet protocol.Start the Yabe software,add the



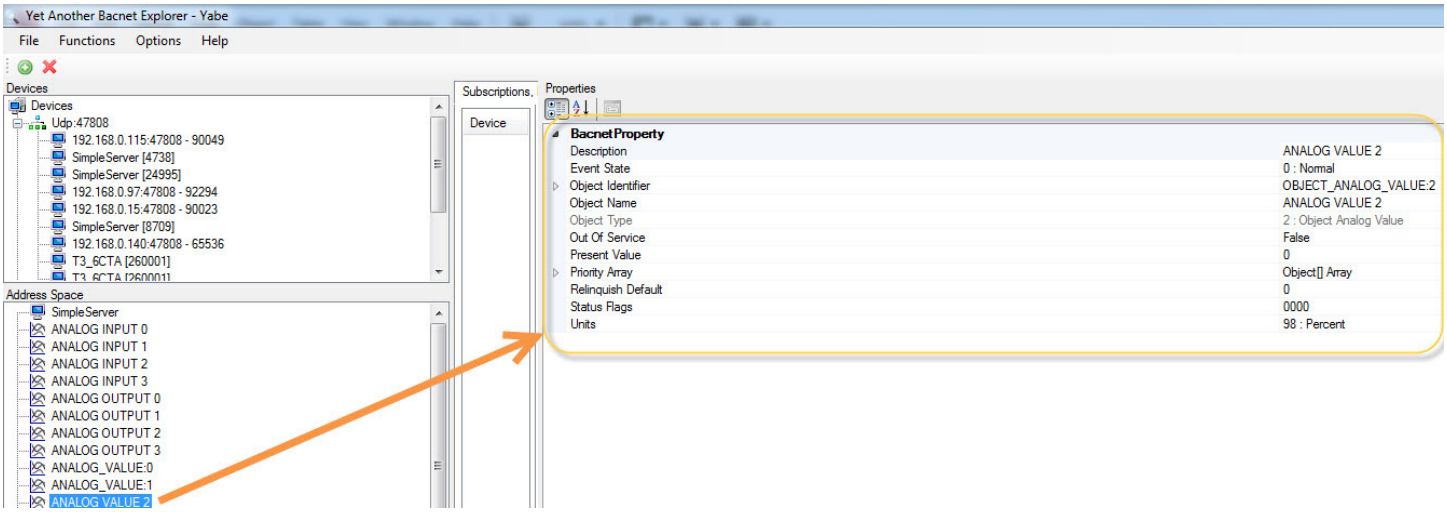




Step3.You can find your device IP as below.Double click the left mouse button,you can find your device and the bacnet information in the “Adress Space” tab.






Step4.In the “Address Space” tab,click the “ANALOG_VALUE” ,it will show the information of “log ANALOG_VALUE”in the BacnetProperty tab. And it ‘s the same with “ANALOG_OUTPUT” and other items.



## Register List

| Address | Bytes | Register and Description |
|---|---|---|
| 0 to 3 | 4 | Serial Number - 4 byte value. Read-only |
| 4 to 5 | 2 | Software Version – 2 byte value. Read-only |
| 6 | 1 | ADDRESS. Modbus device address |
| 7 | 1 | Product Model. This is a read-only register that is used by the microcontroller to determine the product |
| 8 | 1 | "Hardware Revision. This is a read-only register that is used by the microcontroller to determine the hardware rev" |
| 9 | 1 | PIC firmware version |
| 10 | 1 | "PLUG_N_PLAY_ADDRESS, 'plug n play' address, used by the network master to resolve address conflicts. See VC code for algorithms" |
| 15 | 1 | Base address selection.0 = Protocol address,1 = PLC address. |
| 16 | 1 | Firmware Update Register, used to show the status of firmware updates |
| 11 to 100 | | Blank, for future use |
| 101 | 2 | Pressure value and calibrate. |
| 102 | 2 | COOLING_VALVE, a number from 0-1000 representing 0% (closed) to 100% (open) |
| 103 | 2 | HEATING_VALVE, a number from 0-1000 representing 0% (closed) to 100% (open) |
| 104 | 2 | PID, current PI calculation for cooling term |
| 105 | | NOT USED FOR REV 25 |
| 106 | 1 | COOL_HEAT_MODE, heating or cooling mode. 0=none, 1=cooling, 2=heating. |
| 107 | 1 | MODE_OPERATION, heating or cooling state: 0-7 = coasting, cooling 1,2,3, heating 1,2,3 |
| 108 | 1 | DIGITAL_OUTPUT_STATE, bit 0 thru 4 = relay 1 thru 5. |
| 112 | 1 | DAC_OFFSET , Calibration data for the 0-10VDC signal, internal variable maintained by tstat(default 100) |
| 113 | 1 | NOT USED FOR REV 25 |
| 114 | 1 | PTERM , proportional term for PI calculation |
| 115 | 1 | ITERM , integral term for PI calculation |
| 118 | 1 | SEQUENCE , control sequence i.e. fancoil, heatpump etc. (default 1) |
| 119 | 1 | COOLING_DEADBAND , offset from setpoint for cooling to begin. Units of 0.1 deg. |
| 120 | 1 | HEATING_DEADBAND , offset from setpoint for heating to begin. Units of 0.1 deg. |
| 122 | 1 | FAN , number of fan speeds. Single speed = 1 up to three speed fan = 3 |
| 123 | 1 | NIGHT_HEATING_DEADBAND , heating deadband in the night time or OFF mode. Units of 1 deg. |
| 124 | 1 | NIGHT_COOLING_DEADBAND , cooling deadband for the night (OFF) mode. Units of 1 deg. |
| 125 | 1 | APPLICATION , application: 0 = office, 1 = Hotel or Residential(default 1) |
| 126 | 1 | POWERUP_SETPOINT , setpoint on power up |
| 127 | 1 | "POWERUP_MODE, mode of operation on power up. 0 = power off, 1 = power up in on mode, 2 = last value (default), 3 = auto mode." |
| 129 | 1 | "AUTO_ONLY , enables or disables manual mode. 0 = Manual Fan Modes 1-x Allowed (depending on R122 value, 1 = Auto Mode Only, 2 = DDC mode,the user can not change setpoint and fan speed from keypad." |
| 131 | 1 | MAX_SETPOINT, Setpoint high, the highest setpoint a user will be able to set from the keypad. |

| Address | Bytes | Register and Description |
|---|---|---|
| 132 | 1 | MIN_SETPOINT, Setpoint Low, the lowest setpoint a user will be able to set from the keypad. |
| 133 | 1 | "SPECIAL_MENU_LOCK, Special menu lockout via keypad, serial port only,<br>0=Full Menu, 1=Menu Disabled, 2=User Menu, 3 = The user need adjust setpoint in menu mode,4=disable display" |
| 135 | 1 | current setpoint |
| 137 | 1 | FAN_SPEED, current operating fan speed |
| | | Relay Output Tables (bit0 = relay1, bit1 = relay2, bit2 = relay3, bit3 = relay4, bit4 = relay5)<br>"Fan0 table is for the off state. Fan1, Fan2, and Fan3 are for the manual states.<br>Fan4 is for the Auto state. These states are controlled by the user."<br>The mode of operation (coasting, cooling, heating) is determined by the PID parameter. |
| | | |
| | | |
| 138 | 1 | FAN0_OPERATION_TABLE_COAST |
| 139 | 1 | FAN0_OPERATION_TABLE_COOL1 |
| 140 | 1 | FAN0_OPERATION_TABLE_COOL2 |
| 141 | 1 | FAN0_OPERATION_TABLE_COOL3 |
| 142 | 1 | FAN0_OPERATION_TABLE_HEAT1 |
| 143 | 1 | FAN0_OPERATION_TABLE_HEAT2 |
| 144 | 1 | FAN0_OPERATION_TABLE_HEAT3 |
| 145 | 1 | FAN1_OPERATION_TABLE_COAST |
| 146 | 1 | FAN1_OPERATION_TABLE_COOL1 |
| 147 | 1 | FAN1_OPERATION_TABLE_COOL2 |
| 148 | 1 | FAN1_OPERATION_TABLE_COOL3 |
| 149 | 1 | FAN1_OPERATION_TABLE_HEAT1 |
| 150 | 1 | FAN1_OPERATION_TABLE_HEAT2 |
| 151 | 1 | FAN1_OPERATION_TABLE_HEAT3 |
| 152 | 1 | FAN2_OPERATION_TABLE_COAST |
| 153 | 1 | FAN2_OPERATION_TABLE_COOL1 |
| 154 | 1 | FAN2_OPERATION_TABLE_COOL2 |
| 155 | 1 | FAN2_OPERATION_TABLE_COOL3 |
| 156 | 1 | FAN2_OPERATION_TABLE_HEAT1 |
| 157 | 1 | FAN2_OPERATION_TABLE_HEAT2 |
| 158 | 1 | FAN2_OPERATION_TABLE_HEAT3 |
| 159 | 1 | FAN3_OPERATION_TABLE_COAST |
| 160 | 1 | FAN3_OPERATION_TABLE_COOL1 |
| 161 | 1 | FAN3_OPERATION_TABLE_COOL2 |
| 162 | 1 | FAN3_OPERATION_TABLE_COOL3 |
| 163 | 1 | FAN3_OPERATION_TABLE_HEAT1 |
| 164 | 1 | FAN3_OPERATION_TABLE_HEAT2 |
| 165 | 1 | FAN3_OPERATION_TABLE_HEAT3 |

| Address | Bytes | Register and Description |
|---|---|---|
| 166 | 1 | FANAUT_OPERATION_TABLE_COAST |
| 167 | 1 | FANAUT_OPERATION_TABLE_COOL1 |
| 168 | 1 | FANAUT_OPERATION_TABLE_COOL2 |
| 169 | 1 | FANAUT_OPERATION_TABLE_COOL3 |
| 170 | 1 | FANAUT_OPERATION_TABLE_HEAT1 |
| 171 | 1 | FANAUT_OPERATION_TABLE_HEAT2 |
| 172 | 1 | FANAUT_OPERATION_TABLE_HEAT3 |
| 173 | 1 | VALVE_OPER_TABLE_COAST, Analog output state for each of the 7 modes of operation |
| 174 | 1 | VALVE_OPER_TABLE_COOLING1 |
| 175 | 1 | VALVE_OPER_TABLE_COOLING2 |
| 176 | 1 | VALVE_OPER_TABLE_COOLING3 |
| 177 | 1 | VALVE_OPER_TABLE_HEATING1 |
| 178 | 1 | VALVE_OPER_TABLE_HEATING2 |
| 179 | 1 | VALVE_OPER_TABLE_HEATING3 |
| 182 | 1 | Night heating setpoint |
| 183 | 1 | Night cooling setpoint |
| 184 | 1 | Info Byte, this register contains info about the state of the tstat. |
| | | "Bit 0 is read/write and shows the occupancy mode. Bit 0 = 0 means unoccupied.<br>Bit 0 = 1 means occupied. "<br>"Bit 1 is read only and shows the reset state. Bit 1 = 0 means hardware restart.<br>Bit 1 = 1 means software restart. "<br>"Bit 2 is read/write and is the reset prevention bit. Bit 2 = 0 means the tstat will automatically reset after certain registers are changed. Bit 2 = 1 prevents this reset.<br>Changing this bit from 1 to 0 will trigger a reset."<br>Bit 3 is the state of the digital input. Bit 3 = 1 means logic high. Bit 3 = 0 means logic low.<br>Bit 4,5: Reserved, used for some non standard occupancy sensor logic<br>Bit6 0=no delay on modbus reply, 1= 10ms delay before send for slower PLC's to switch from TX to RX<br><br>"Bit7, RS485/wireless communications mode:<br>The normal communications method is a bus topology using RS485 which uses a 'transmit enable' or TX_EN line on the RS485 hardware whenever transmission from the thermostat to the bus takes place.<br>For wireless devices this is typically taken care of by the radio module itself so it is not needed.<br>Default = 0,<br>When bit7 is 0, the RS485 chip, TX_EN line is used for normal RS485 bus communications.<br>When bit7 is 1, the TX_EN line is not used, allowing the radio module to communicate one-to-one with the Tstat" |
| 185 | 1 | Bau - Baudrate, 0=9.6kbaud, 1=19.2kbaud, 2=38.4kbaud 3=57.6kbaud, 4=115.2kbaud |
| 186 | 1 | Ou1 - Output1 Scale - 1=0-10V, 2=0-5V, 5= 4-20mA(for pressure) |
| 213 | 1 | Pressure sensor filter, FIL. |
| 214 | | Heating cooling mode configuration, HC, 0=PID, 1=Keypad, 2=Digital_in1, 3=Digital_in1, 4=Analog_in1, 5=Analog_in2 |
| 215 | | Internal Temperature Sensor IC - Shows the filtered, calibrated value of the internal temperature sensor IC |
| 216 | | Internal Thermistor Sensor - Shows the filtered, calibrated value of the internal thermistor sensor |

| Address | Bytes | Register and Description |
|---|---|---|
| 217 | 2 | Calibration Internal Thermistor - Calibration value used on the internal thermistor |
| 218 | 2 | Calibration Analog Input2 - Calibration value used on the analog input 2 |
| 219 | 2 | Lookup Table 1 - 0.0V value  Sensor value that corresponds to 0.0V |
| 220 | 2 | Lookup Table 1 - 0.5V value  Sensor value that corresponds to 0.5V |
| 221 | 2 | Lookup Table 1 - 1.0V value  Sensor value that corresponds to 1.0V |
| 222 | 2 | Lookup Table 1 - 1.5V value  Sensor value that corresponds to 1.5V |
| 223 | 2 | Lookup Table 1 - 2.0V value  Sensor value that corresponds to 2.0V |
| 224 | 2 | Lookup Table 1 - 2.5V value  Sensor value that corresponds to 2.5V |
| 225 | 2 | Lookup Table 1 - 3.0V value  Sensor value that corresponds to 3.0V |
| 226 | 2 | Lookup Table 1 - 3.5V value  Sensor value that corresponds to 3.5V |
| 227 | 2 | Lookup Table 1 - 4.0V value  Sensor value that corresponds to 4.0V |
| 228 | 2 | Lookup Table 1 - 4.5V value  Sensor value that corresponds to 4.5V |
| 229 | 2 | Lookup Table 1 - 5.0V value  Sensor value that corresponds to 5.0V |
| 230 | 2 | Lookup Table 2 - 0.0V value  Sensor value that corresponds to 0.0V |
| 231 | 2 | Lookup Table 2 - 0.5V value  Sensor value that corresponds to 0.5V |
| 232 | 2 | Lookup Table 2 - 1.0V value  Sensor value that corresponds to 1.0V |
| 233 | 2 | Lookup Table 2 - 1.5V value  Sensor value that corresponds to 1.5V |
| 234 | 2 | Lookup Table 2 - 2.0V value  Sensor value that corresponds to 2.0V |
| 235 | 2 | Lookup Table 2 - 2.5V value  Sensor value that corresponds to 2.5V |
| 236 | 2 | Lookup Table 2 - 3.0V value  Sensor value that corresponds to 3.0V |
| 237 | 2 | Lookup Table 2 - 3.5V value  Sensor value that corresponds to 3.5V |
| 238 | 2 | Lookup Table 2 - 4.0V value  Sensor value that corresponds to 4.0V |
| 239 | 2 | Lookup Table 2 - 4.5V value  Sensor value that corresponds to 4.5V |
| 240 | 2 | Lookup Table 2 - 5.0V value  Sensor value that corresponds to 5.0V |

| Address | Bytes | Register and Description |
|---|---|---|
| 241 | 2 | Universal PID input select, 0=none, 1=analog_in1, 2=analog_in2 |
| 242 | 2 | Universal PID upper deadband |
| 243 | 2 | Universal PID lower deadband |
| 244 | 2 | Universal PID pterm |
| 245 | 2 | Universal PID iterm |
| 246 | 2 | Universal PID setpoint |
| 252 | 1 | Output 6 PID Control |
| 254 | 1 | Universal PID Output - Coasting |
| 255 | 1 | Universal PID Output - Cooling1 |
| 256 | 1 | Universal PID Output - Cooling2 |
| 257 | 1 | Universal PID Output - Cooling3 |
| 258 | 1 | Universal PID Output - Heating1 |
| 259 | 1 | Universal PID Output - Heating2 |
| 260 | 1 | Universal PID Output - Heating3 |
| | | |
| | | Analog Output Tables (bit0,1=analog out1, bit2,3=analog out2, 00=0%, 01=0-100%, 11=100%) |
| 261 | 1 | Universal PID Valve Output - Coasting |
| 262 | 1 | Universal PID Valve Output - Cooling1 |
| 263 | 1 | Universal PID Valve Output - Cooling2 |
| 264 | 1 | Universal PID Valve Output - Cooling3 |
| 265 | 1 | Universal PID Valve Output - Heating1 |
| 266 | 1 | Universal PID Valve Output - Heating2 |
| 267 | 1 | Universal PID Valve Output - Heating3 |
| 268 | 1 | Number of Heating Stages in Universal Table-(Maximum # of total heating and cooling states is 6) |
| 269 | 1 | Number of Cooling Stages in Universal Table-(Maximum # of total heating and cooling states is 6) |
| 270 | 1 | Universal PID |
| 275 | 2 | Universal Night Setpoint |
| 276 | 1 | Number of Heating Stages in Original Table - (Maximum # of total heating and cooling states is 6) |
| 277 | 1 | Number of Cooling Stages in Original Table - (Maximum # of total heating and cooling states is 6) |
| 278 | 1 | PID2 heating or cooling state.0=coasting, 1=cooling1, 2=cooling2, 3=cooling3, 4=heating1, 5=heating2, 6=heating3, 14=cooling4, 15=cooling5, 16=cooling6, 17=heating4, 18=heating5, 19=heating6. |
| 279 | 1 | Valve travel time. The time of the valve travel from one end to another end. The units is second. |
| 285 | 1 | Valve percent. Show the valve opened how much percent. READ ONLY |
| 309 | 1 | Input auto/ manual enable |
| 310 | 1 | "Output auto/manual enable. Bit 0 to 4 correspond to output1 to output5, bit 5 correspond to output6(register 102), bit 6 correspond to output7(register 103). 0, auto mode; 1, manual mode." |

| Address | Bytes | Register and Description |
|---|---|---|
| 311 | 1 | Digital manual input. Write the manual value for digital input when digital input in manual mode. |
| 319 | 1 | The minimum device address can be set |
| 320 | 1 | The maximum device address can be set. The device address should between min and max address |
| 326 | 1 | Show the size of E2 chip. 0 = 24c02, 1 = 24c08/24c16. |
| 338 | 1 | Default occupied setpoint. Works in concert with the "occupied setpoint control register", register 339 |
| | | Analog Output Tables (bit0,1 =analog out1, bit2,3=analog out2, 00=0%, 01=0-100%, 11=100%) |
| 351 | 1 | Analog output OFF table, coasting mode |
| 352 | 1 | Analog output OFF table, cooling1 mode |
| 353 | 1 | Analog output OFF table, cooling2 mode |
| 354 | 1 | Analog output OFF table, cooling3 mode |
| 355 | 1 | Analog output OFF table, heating1 mode |
| 356 | 1 | Analog output OFF table, heating2 mode |
| 357 | 1 | Analog output OFF table, heating3 mode |
| 407 | 1 | the pressure sensor anolog value |
| 408 | 1 | the raw data of pressure |
| 411 | 1 | pressure sensor type.1=MPXV7002,2=26PCDFA |
| 412 | 1 | Pressure unit select. 1:W.C 2:KPa 3:Psi 4:mmHg 5:inches of Hg 6:Kg/cm2 7:atmosphere 8:bar |
| 413 | 1 | minimal pressure(0 to -1000), for example if current pressure unit is inch of water, -800 = -8inch if water |
| 414 | 2 | maxium pressure(0 to +1000) for example if current pressure unit is inch of water, +800 = 8inch if water |
| 419 | | Pressure analog output select 0: output control by PID, for example if PID is 0 to 1000, output will be 0 to 10V 1:transduce mode, output voltage = (current pressure/(max pressure - min pressure) ) x 10V |
| 422 | 1 | clear the pressure's offset |
| 423 | 1 | 0-10V output calibration parameter,typical 15 |
| 424 | 1 | 4-20mA output calibration differentce,typical 95 |
| 425 | 1 | 4-20mA output calibration offset,typical 8 |
| 426 | 2 | 1st calibration pressure value |
| 427 | 2 | 1st calibration voltage value |
| 428 | 2 | 2nd calibration pressure value |
| 429 | 2 | 2nd calibration voltage value |
| 430 | 2 | 3rd calibration pressure value |
| 431 | 2 | 3rd calibration voltage value |
| 432-445 | 12 | 4th-10th calibration value |
| 446-455 | 40 | 0-10V output output calibration value |
| 456-465 | 40 | 4-20mA output output calibration value |