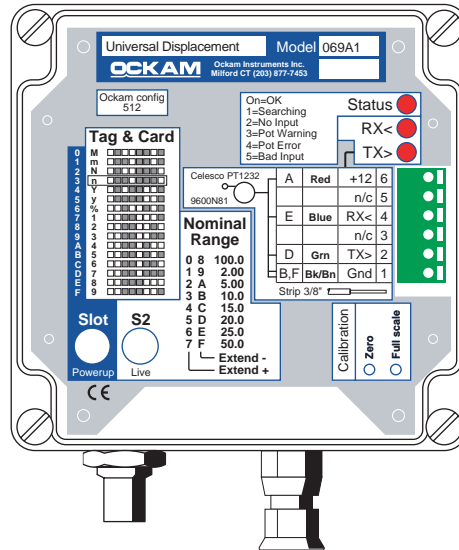


069 Universal Displacement Interface



The Model 069 Universal Displacement interface provides the Ockam system with the ability to display the position of just about anything.

Specifications

- Dimensions: 4-3/4" W x 3-1/2" H x 1-1/2" D
- Mounting: VELCRO pads (or 4 #10-24 x 5/8" screws)
- Weight: 1 Lb.
- Orientation: Any
- Power Requirements: 85 ma
- Fuse: 250ma Picofuse
- "Q" interface: Variable tag, any slot (default is slot 3, Tag "n"), 9 bytes buffer space
- Mating Connectors: Ockam Bus: BNC Male (UG-88/U)
Sensor: RS-232 terminal strip with power.
- Compatibility: Celesco PT1232 string pot sensor, not supplied



The 069 Universal Displacement Interface complies with relevant sections of EU EN60945:1997 and EMC Directive 89/336/EEC.

Installation

1. Determine the maximum length the string pot will travel, including overrun, then pick the next longer model (see <http://www.celesco.com/datasheets/pt1232.pdf>).

WARNING
NEVER let the string get pulled out beyond the stop or the sensor will break.
NEVER let the string fly back unchecked. The sudden stop will also break the sensor.

2. Install the string pot in accordance with the instructions provided.

3. Connect the string pot to the interface as shown on the facia.
4. Decide which slot to set the interface to. S1 must be set to a unique number amongst the Q interfaces. S1 also determines which tag the output goes to.
5. If you are using a 001 processor, check that it has the correct (Revision A14 or higher). Put up [TEST Configuration](#) and turn the system on. The display will show "HI", then "P14.x" and finally the system configuration. The "P" number must be 14 or larger in order to use this interface. If the number is less, contact Ockam instruments and arrange for a CPU software update.
6. Put up the tag defined in step 4 and check for proper operation. Set S2 to an appropriate nominal range for the sensor and application. Note that this switch also designates whether extending the string makes the reading go positive or negative.
7. Set the sensor to the "zero" or home position (actual "0" is not necessary – it might make sense for the output to go from 4 to 7). Adjust the Zero calibration for correct output.
8. Move the sensor to "full scale" position and adjust the Full Scale calibration. Repeat steps 7 and 8 until satisfactory output is achieved.