

## GENERAL

Many years of experience as well as valuable feedback from users have been implemented in the new multi-function unit KS 98-1.

The high-resolution LC display ( 160 x 80 pixels) permits operation and display also in unfavourable lighting conditions and viewing angles, thus reducing possible operating errors.

Moreover, the library functions have been expanded and adapted to user requirements, for example:

- Reduced operating errors with menus that have been adapted individually to the process and user requirements in national languages.
- Situation-dependent disabling of unwanted settings and switchovers requiring access rights (password, control signal, etc.).
- Language selection simplifies the changeover from commissioning to the user's language.
- Selection and display of e.g. recipes, and entry of actions in plain operator's language prevent misunderstandings and errors.
- Automatic and manual direct selection of display pages without detours via menus ensure fast operator response.
- Event-driven switchover of display colour (red/green) and display mode (direct/inverse) increase operator awareness.
- Scrolling through operating pages prevents error-prone page changes in long selection lists.
- An alarm page clearly lists all events in the sequence of their occurrence. Alarm acknowledgement is done via the front panel.
- Trend displays with zoom function are useful for monitoring.
- Bargraph displays also show the adjusted min/max limit values.
- Controller with setpoint selection and adjustment from the front.
- Display and operation of cascaded control loops.
- Modular programmer with recipe selection in plain text, auto/manual operation, manual or automatic search, master/slave control outputs, etc.


## DESCRIPTION

Flexible adaptation of automation systems to the number and type of required inputs/outputs is essential for the optimization of decentralized application solutions in terms of function, availability, and cost.

Additional signal transmitters and the associated costs for installation can be omitted, if these functions are already provided, and are supported by suitable Engineering Tools.

Easily operated engineering tools with simulation and trend recording functions enable users without programming know-how to develop their own control concepts, fine-tune them, and
finally test them on a PC before hot commissioning.

The integrated self-tuning function with the reliable PID tuning procedure considerably reduces commissioning times - also with problematic and difficult processes.
A front interface port provides fast access with a PC. This permits parameters to be adjusted and checked, thus avoiding errors.

Decentralized solutions reduce the investment costs and increase system transparency. Connection possibilities for widely used field busses such as PROFIBUS or INTERBUS allow the implementation of logical and spatially distributed concepts with local operation and display facilities.

## De-centralized I/O extension

By adding an additional CANopen interface, the standard version of the multi- function unit KS98-1 offers:

- facilities for local I/O extension by means of PMA's modular I/O system RM200.
- connection to PMA's multi-temperature controllers KS 800 / KS 816.
- local data exchange with other KS98 and KS98-1 units (cross-communication).
- If required, other sensors, actuators, transmitters, sequence control devices, machines, etc. can be connected via the CANopen protocol.

Fig. 1 : CANopen I/O expansion with connection to supervisory systems


Data exchange between the parties is done directly via the CAN master, without detours.

The max. number of parties on the CANbus depends on the amount of transmitted data and the logic assignment of the parties.

We recommend max. 6 parties on the CANbus ( 1 master and 5 slaves), In all cases, it will be necessary to check whether the intended communication setup is feasible. Detailed descriptions of the communication functions are given in the KS 98-1 operating manual.

## Integrated I/O Extension

## (Modular Option C)

By means of the "Modular Option C", the inputs and outputs of the multi-function unit KS 98-1 can be adapted individually to the application.

The motherboard is mounted firmly in the unit. It contains four sockets for various types of I/O modules that can be combined in the same unit. Exceptions see POWER LIMITATIONS!

Every module is designed for two channels ( $\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{b}$ ) exceptions $\rightarrow$ connecting diagram.

Depending on the ordered version, the modules are mounted in the KS 98-1 or shipped separately. Retrofitting by
the customer is possible without recalibration.

Fig.2: Integrated I/O-modules


## INPUTS AND OUTPUTS

Input INP1 is designed as a universal input for direct connection of all conventional sensors and standard signals.

All other analog inputs are dedicated for current, voltage or potentiometer signals. Galvanically isolated areas are marked in the connecting diagram (Fig. 12).

All digital I/O are designed for $0 / 24 \mathrm{~V}$ signal levels, and have opto-coupler isolation.

## RM 200-modules (CANopen)

See datasheett RM200
(9498-737-37813)

## Modular Option C

## Analog inputs

R_INP: Resistive measurements TC_INP: Thermocouples, mV, mA U_INP: Voltage (Rin > 1G $\Omega$ )

## Analog outputs

U_OUT: Standard voltage signals I_OUT: Standard current signals

## DIDO: Combined digital I/O

Both channels can be configured separately as input or output. The operating sense is reversible.

## F_INP: Frequency \& counter inputs

The following functions can be selected:

- Digital input
- Frequency counter

For measurement of rpm, mass flows of energy, gases or liquids that are available as a frequency signal.

- Up counter

For totalizing mass flows of energy, gases or liquids that are available as a frequency signal.

- Up/down counter

Counting the pulse difference of two clock signals. The result remains unchanged, if a signal change is detected at both inputs simultaneously.

- Up/down counter with direction signal
For the connection of shaft encoders, position measurement systems or flow meters that provide a direction signal together with the measurement signal. The direction signal must either be static (0 or 1) or be identical to the measurement frequency but with a $90^{\circ}$ shift.
Depending on the direction signal counting is upwards or downward if a negative flank is detected.
- Quadrature counter

Same function as for the "Up/down counter with direction signal", but the double amount of pulses is measured, because every signal change is registered (doubled resolution!).

- Control signals

All counter functions provide a STOP and a RESET input, which can be configured via the Engineering.

## FUNCTION LIBRARY

Max. 450 functions are available with the graphic Engineering-Tool ET/KS98plus.
Every function needs a certain amount of working memory and a certain amount of computing time.

Computation of the function blocks is executed in selectable segments of equal time 100, 200, 400 or 800 ms .

## Determining computing capacity

## Computing capacity and RAM

The maximum RAM and computing time for the selected library functions are computed and surveyed by the En-gineering-Tool.

## In-/Outputs and CANopen

In order to check whether a particular application is possible with the KS 98-1, the quantity and type of inputs/outputs, the number of required functions, and the corresponding memory requirements must be determined roughly.

| Scanning times |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| INP1 | 200 ms |
| INP3, INP4 | 100 ms |
| INP5 | 800 ms |
| INP6 | 400 ms |
| di1...di12 | 100 ms |
| OUT1...OUT5 | 100 ms |
| di1 ..do6 | 100 ms |
| I/O-Module (Option C) | 100 ms |
| RM200-node | 100 ms |
| RM200-datablock | $100 / 200 / 400 / 800 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
| Cross communication | 200 ms |
| KS800 / KS816 | $1.6 / 3.2 \mathrm{~s}$ <br>  <br>  200 ms per channel) |

## Modular Option C

For reasons of max. permissible self-warming, the number of usable analog output modules per basic card is limited:

- The sum of power factors (P-factor, $\rightarrow$ TECHNICAL DATA) must not exceed 100\%!
P-Factors
R_INP / TC_INP: 5\%, U_INP / F_INP: 8\%, U_OUT: 25\%, I_OUT: 75\%, DIDO: 15\%
- Maximum one I_OUT module!
- Maximum one additional U_OUT module, if already a I_OUT modu$l e$ is plugged (but in a different galvanically isolated module group) !
- Modules I_OUT or U_OUT must not be combined with input module U_INP within the same galvanically isolated module group!
Exceedings are indicated in the Engineering Tool.


## Example:

Current output module on socket 1 or 2 , and voltage output module on socket 3 or 4 . The sum of P-factors is $95 \%$. Thus, a further module (either RT or $T C / m V / m A)$ can be added.

## SERIAL INTERFACES

By means of „soft wiring", any configured data can be sent to an interface. The front interface is always fitted. It is not bussable, but is used to connect the PC with the Engineering Tool.

The rear bus interface is optional (option $B$ ) and can be used for networking the KS 98-1 within an automation system.

## GALVANIC ISOLATION

Galvanically isolated groups of terminals are marked in the connecting diagram Fig. 12.

## Signal and measurement circuits

Isolation of working voltages up to 50 Vr.m.s. against ground according EN 61010-1 (for functional reasons; dotted lines).

Mains circuits 90 ... 250AC, 24 VUC
Isolation of working voltages up to 300 Vr.m.s. against each other and against ground according EN 61010-1 (for safety reasons; full lines).

## OPERATION AND DISPLAY

All configuration, parameter setting and operational data of the selected function blocks can be changed via the front-panel keys of the KS 98-1. For commissioning, the input and output values can be displayed.

## Operating pages

With the appropriate library functions standard operating pages are set up automatically for single-loop and cascading controllers, programmers, bargraph displays (horizontal and vertical), trenddisplays, alarm- and eventlists.

The operating pages can be selected directly driven by event, manually via the general operating page VWERT or via the operating menu.

The VWERT function allows the design of an operating concept tailored for the application in the language of the operator.

Selected parameters from the engineering can be made accessible for the operatorvia the VPARA function.

Particular operating pages can be hidden or made accessible depending on the situation.

## Disabling

Depending on the application, different demands are placed on the disabling functions for operation, para- meter setting, or configuration.

Disabling can be controlled via the digital inputs, by means of internal wire-hook switches, by a defined internal status, or with access codes.

Typically, the entire operating level, parameter adjustment and configuration, or the operation of certain functions can be disabled.

## ENGINEERING TOOLS

## Graphic Engineering Tool ET/KS98

In principle, the Engineering Tool for the KS 98-1 consists of a function block editor.

- Functions are selected from menus, and placed in the working area of the PC's display.
- Graphical connections between inputs and outputs.
- If a function is moved on the screen, its connections are maintained automatically.
- Configuration and parameter setting of the functions.
- Down-loading as well as re-reading the completed program to the KS 98-1.
- Password protection for the created engineering
- Management of adjustments and recipees.
- Connection to PC via front-panel interface (PC adapter required).
- If the connection is made via the rear bus interface, an RS $232 \rightarrow$ RS 422/485 adapter, and possibly an interface adapter are necessary.
- The manual of the KS 98-1 is part of the Help system.


## Simulation SIM/KS 98

The KS 98-1 with extension and RM200 modules is simulated on the PC, complete with operating functions and displays. Inputs can be assigned, and output statuses displayed.

This enables all functions and operating menus to be tested in advance, and modifications carried out before hot commissioning.

Moreover, the simulation contains a control loop with adjustable dynamic behaviour, so that controllers can be tuned and commissioned in a closed loop.

Additional functions:Trend display, online function, and 'turbo' mode.

## BlueControl ${ }^{\circledR}$ KS 98-1

BlueControl ${ }^{\circledR}$ provides a clear display and simple adjustment of selected parameters in the Explorer. This prevents accidental/unauthorized changes to the Engineering.

Similarly, a password-protected set of standard parameters can be defined and saved as a basic setting, and then transferred to other controllers operated with the same Engineering.

## Downloader DL / KS 98-1

This tool creates an unchangeable and tamper-proof data set of the Engineering that can be transferred to a KS 98-1 for the purpose of correction or for multiple use in several controllers. Password protection can also be defined here.

Fig. 3 Example of an engineering for the KS 98-1


## TECHNICAL DATA

## INPUTS

Depending on version and selected options, the following inputs and outputs are available:

|  | DI | DO | Al | AO |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| STANDARD <br> (4 relays) <br> oder | $\begin{aligned} & \text { di1 } \\ & \text { di } \end{aligned}$ | OUT1 OUT2 OUT4 OUT5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { INP1 } \\ & \text { INP5 } \\ & \text { ING } \end{aligned}$ | - |
| STANDARD <br> (2 relays +2 AO) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { di1 } \\ & \text { di2 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OUT4 } \\ & \text { OUT5 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { INP1 } \\ & \text { INP5 } \\ & \text { INP6 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OUT1 } \\ & \text { OUT2 } \end{aligned}$ |
| OPTIONB (additional) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { di3 } \\ & \text { di4 } \\ & \text { di5 } \\ & \text { di6 } \\ & \text { di7 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { do1 } \\ & \text { do2 } \\ & \text { do3 } \\ & \text { do4 } \end{aligned}$ | - | - |
| OPTION C (additional) | $\begin{gathered} \text { di8 } \\ \text { di9 } \\ \text { di10 } \\ \text { di11 } \\ \text { dit2 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { do5 } \\ & \text { do6 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { INP3 } \\ & \text { INP4 } \end{aligned}$ | OUT3 |
| Modular Option C | Depe | nding on | dul |  |

## Universal input INP1

Limiting frequency: $\mathrm{fg}=1 \mathrm{~Hz}$
Measurement cycle: 200 ms

## Thermocouples

according to DIN IEC 584

| Type | Range | Error | Resolution |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| L | $-200 . .900^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\leq 2 \mathrm{~K}$ | 0.05 K |
| J | $-200 . .900^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\leq \mathrm{K}$ | 0.05 K |
| K | $-200 . .1,1350^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\leq 2 \mathrm{~K}$ | 0.072 K |
| N | $-200 . .1,300^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\leq 2 \mathrm{~K}$ | 0.08 K |
| S | -50...1,760 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | S3K | 0.275 K |
| R | $-50 . .1,760^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\leq 3 \mathrm{~K}$ | 0.244 K |
| $\mathrm{B}^{11}$ | (25)400...1, $820^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\leq 3 \mathrm{~K}$ | 0.132 K |
| T | $-200 . .400^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | SK | 0.056 K |
| W(C) ${ }^{2}$ | 0...2,300 ${ }^{\circ}$ | $\leq 2 \mathrm{~K}$ | 0.18 K |
| E | $-200 . .900^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\leq 2 K$ | 0.038 K |

[^0]With linearization
(temperature-linear in ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ or ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ )
Input resistance: $\geq 1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$
Cold-junction compensation (CJC): built in

## Input circuit monitor

Current through sensor: $\leq 1 \mathrm{~mA}$ Reverse-polarity monitor is triggered at $10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ below span start. The sensor's status can be processed in the engineering as a logical signal.

## Additional error of internal CJC

$\leq 0.5 \mathrm{~K}$ per 10 K terminal temperature External temperature selectable: $0 . . .60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ or $32 \ldots 140^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$

## Resistance thermometer

Pt 100 to DIN IEC 751, and temperature difference $2 \times$ Pt 100

| Range | Error | Resolution |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $-200.0 . . .250 .0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\leq 0.5 \mathrm{~K}$ | 0.024 K |
| $-200.0 . . .850 .0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\leq 1.0 \mathrm{~K}$ | 0.05 K |
| $2 \times-200.0 . . .250 .0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\leq 0.5 \mathrm{~K}$ | 0.024 K |
| $2 \times-200.0 . . .250 .0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\leq 0.1 \mathrm{~K}$ | 0.05 K |

Linearization in ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ or ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$
Two or three-wire connection. Two-wire connection with lead resistance adjustment.
Lead resistance: $\leq 30 \Omega$ per lead
Sensor current: $\leq 1 \mathrm{~mA}$
Input circuit monitoring for sensor/lead break, and lead short circuit.

## Potentiometric transducer

| ${\text { R total incl. } 2 \times R_{L}}$ Error |  | Resolution |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $0 . .500 \Omega \leq 0.1 \%$ | $\$ 0.02 \Omega$ |  |

Resistance-linear
Sensor current: $\leq 1 \mathrm{~mA}$
Matching/scaling with sensor connected. Input circuit monitoring for sensor/lead break, and lead short circuit.

## Resistance input

| Range | Error | Resolution |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $0 . .250 \Omega$ | $\leq 0.25 \Omega<0.01 \Omega$ |  |
| $0 . .500 \Omega$ | $\leq 0.5 \Omega$ | $<0.02 \Omega$ |

## Direct current 0/4...20mA

| Range | Error | Resolution |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $0 / 4 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ | $\leq 0.1 \%$ | $\leq 0.8 \mathrm{~mA}$ |

Input resistance: $50 \Omega$
Input circuit monitor with $4 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ :
triggered when I $\leq 2 \mathrm{~mA}$

## Direct voltage

| Range | Error | Resolution |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $0 / 2 \ldots . .10 \mathrm{~V}$ | $\leftrightarrows 0.1 \% ~$ | 5.4 mV |

Input resistance $\geq 100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$

## Signal input INP5

## Differential amplifier input

Up to 6 controllers can be cascaded, if there is no other galvanic connection between them. If there is, only 2 inputs can be cascaded.

## Direct current and voltage

Technical data as for INP1, except for: Limiting frequency: $=0.25 \mathrm{~Hz}$
Measurement cycle: 800 ms Input resistance (voltage): $\geq 500 \mathrm{k} \Omega$

## Signal input INP6

Limiting frequency: $=0.5 \mathrm{~Hz}$
Measurement cycle: 400 ms

## Potentiometric transducer

Technical data as for INP1, except for:

| R $_{\text {total }}$ inkl. $2 \times$ RL | Error | Resolution |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $0 . . .1000 \Omega$ | $\leq 0.1 \%$ | $\leq 0.04 \Omega$ |

## Direct current 0/4... 20 mA

Technical data as for INP1

## Signal inputs INP3, INP4 (option)

Galvanically-isolated differential amplifier inputs.
Measurement cycle: 100 ms

## Direct current

Technical data as for INP1
except $\mathrm{Ri}=43 \Omega$

## Control inputs di1...di12

di1, di2: standard
di3...d7: Option B
di8...di12: Option C

## Opto-coupler

Nominal voltage: 24 VDC, external Current sink (IEC 1131 Type 1)

Fig. 4 Operating display for a controller (CONTR, CONTR+, PIDMA)


Fig. 5 Operating display for an analog programmer (APROG)


Fig. 6 Entry and display of 6 analog and binary values (VWERT)


Fig. 7 Trend display (VTREND)


Fig. 8 Horizontal bargraph display (VBAR)


Fig. 9 Alarmlist (VALARM)


Logic „0" (Low): -3... 5 V
Logic „1" (High): 15... 30 V
Current demand: approx. 6 mA (see Fig. 12 for galvanic connections and isolation).

## Built-in transmitter supply (optional)

Can be used to energize a two-wire transmitter or up to 4 opto-coupler inputs.Galvanically isolated.
Output: $\geq 17.5$ VDC, max. 22 mA

## Factory setting

The transmitter supply is available at terminals A12 and A14, if INP1 is configured for current input and thermocouples.
By means of internal switches, the voltage can be applied to terminals A1 and A4, where it is always available, irrespective of the configuration.

## OUTPUTS

## Outputs OUT1, OUT2, OUT4, OUT5

Relay or current/logic signal, depending on version.

## Relay outputs

Relays have potential-free change-over contacts.
Max. contact rating:
500 VA, 250 V, 2 A with $48 \ldots 62 \mathrm{~Hz}$,
$\cos \varphi \geq 0,9$
Minimum rating: $12 \mathrm{~V}, 10 \mathrm{~mA} \mathrm{AC/DC}$ Number of switching cycles electrical: for $I=1 A / 2 A \geq 800,000 / 500,000$ (at ~ $250 \mathrm{~V} /$ (resistive load))

If the relays operate external contactors, these must be fitted with RC snubber circuits to prevent excessive switch-off voltage peaks!
Varistor protection is not recommended!

## OUT1, OUT2 as current outputs

Galvanically isolated from the inputs 0/4... 20 mA , selectable
Signal range: 0... 22 mA
Resolution: $\leq 6 \mathrm{~mA}$ (12 bits)
Error: $\leq 0.5 \%$
Load: $\leq 600 \Omega$
Load effect: $\leq 0.1 \%$
Limiting frequency: approx. 1 Hz

## OUT1, OUT2 as logic signal

$0 / \geq 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ with a load $\geq 600 \Omega$
$0 />12 \mathrm{~V}$ with a load $\geq 600 \Omega$

## Output OUT3 (Option C)

Galvanically isolated
Technical data as for OUT1, OUT2

Fig. 11 Hardware and software structure


Fig. 10 Overall dimensions (in mm)


## Control outputs do1..do6

do1...do4: with Option B do5, do6: with Option C Opto-coupler outputs (see Fig. 12 for galvanic isolation).

Grounded load:
common positive control voltage
Switch rating: $18 . . .32 \mathrm{VDC} ; I_{\max } \leq 70 \mathrm{~mA}$ Internal voltage drop: $\leq 0.7 \mathrm{~V}$ with $I_{\max }$ Protective circuit: thermal, switches off with overload.
Supply 24 V DC external
Residual ripple $\leq 5 \%$ ss

## MODULAR OPTION C

## ANALOG INPUTS

## A/D-Converter

Resolution: $20,000(50 \mathrm{~Hz})$ or 16,667
( 60 Hz ) steps for the selected measuring range.
Conversion time: $20 \mathrm{~ms}(50 \mathrm{~Hz})$ or $16.7 \mathrm{~ms}(60 \mathrm{~Hz})$.
Measurement cycle: 100 ms per module
Method: Charge balancing

## Input filter

Analog: 1st order, $\mathrm{fg}=10 \mathrm{~Hz}$
Digital: 1 st order, $\mathrm{fg}=2 \mathrm{~Hz}$

Resistive input module R_INP
(9407-998-0x201, P-factor=5\%)
Number of channels: 2 (with 3 and 4-wire connection, only one channel can be used).
With 2-wire connection, sensor types can be combined within one module! Sensor current: $\leq 0,25 \mathrm{~mA}$

## Resistance thermometer

Connection method: 2-, 3- or 4-wire connection

| Type | Range ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Overall <br> error | Resolution <br> K/Digit |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Pt100 | $-200 \ldots 850^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\leq 2 \mathrm{~K}$ | 0,071 |
| Pt100 | $-200 \ldots \ldots 00^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\leq 2 \mathrm{~K}$ | 0,022 |
| Pt1000 | $-200 . .850^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\leq 2 \mathrm{~K}$ | 0,071 |
| Pt1000 | $-200 . .100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\leq 2 \mathrm{~K}$ | 0,022 |
| Ni100 | $-60 \ldots . .180^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\leq 2 \mathrm{~K}$ | 0,039 |
| Ni1000 | $-60 \ldots 180^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\leq 2 \mathrm{~K}$ | 0,039 |

Linearization: in ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ oder ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ Lead resistance
Pt ( $-200 \ldots 850^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ): $\leq 30 \Omega$ per lead
Pt ( $-200 \ldots 100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ), Ni: $\leq 10 \Omega$ per lead
Lead resistance compensation
3 and 4-wire connection: not necessary.
2-wire connection: compensation via the front with short-circuited sensor. The calibration values are stored in a non-volatile memory.


Lead resistance effect
3 and 4-wire connection: negligible
Sensor monitoring
Break: sensor or lead
Short-circuit: triggers at 20 K below measuring range.

## Resistance / Potentiometer

Connection method: 2, 3 or 4-wire connection
Number of channels: 2 (with 3 and 4 -wire connection only channel can be used).

| Range $\mathrm{R}_{\text {ges }} / \Omega$ | Overall error | Resolution $\Omega /$ Digit |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $0 . . .160$ | $\leq 1 \%$ | 0.012 |
| $0 . .450$ | $\leq 1 \%$ | 0.025 |
| $0 . . .1600$ | $\leq 1 \%$ | 0.089 |
| $0 . . .4500$ | $\leq 1 \%$ | 0.025 |

Characteristic: resistance-linear Lead resistance or 0\%/100\% compensation: via the front with short-circuited sensor. The calibration values are stored in a non-volatile memory.

- Variable resistance (only 2-wire connection): calibration for 0\%
- Potentiometer: calibration for 0\% and 100\%

Lead resistance effect
3 and 4-wire connection: negligible
Sensor monitoring: break: sensor or lead

## Thermocouple, mV, mA Module TC_INP

(9407-998-0x211, P-factor=5\%)
Number of channels: 2 (difference input). Sensor types can be combined within one module!

## Thermocouples

To DIN IEC 60584 (except L, W/C, D)

| Type | Range | Overall error | K/Digit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| L | $-200 . .900^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\leq 2 \mathrm{~K}$ | 0.080 |
| J | $-200 . . .900^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\leq 2 \mathrm{~K}$ | 0.082 |
| K | $-200 . . .1350^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | \& K | 0.114 |
| N | $-200 . . .1300^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\leq 2 \mathrm{~K}$ | 0.129 |
| S | $-50 . .1760{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\leq 3 \mathrm{~K}$ | 0.132 |
| R | $-50 . . .1760^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\leq 3 \mathrm{~K}$ | 0.117 |
| $\mathrm{B}^{(1)}$ | (25) $400 . . .1820^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\leq 3 \mathrm{~K}$ | 0.184 |
| T | $-200 . .400^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\leq 2 \mathrm{~K}$ | 0.031 |
| W(C) | 0...2300 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\leq 2 \mathrm{~K}$ | 0.277 |
| D | 0...2300 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\leq 2 \mathrm{~K}$ | 0.260 |
| E | $-200 . .900^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\leq 2 \mathrm{~K}$ | 0.063 |

(1) Values apply from $400^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

Linearization: in ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ or ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$
Linearity error: negligible
Input resistance: $\geq 1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$
Temp. compensation (CJC): built in Error: $\leq 0.5 \mathrm{~K} / 10 \mathrm{~K}$
External CJC possible: $0 . . .60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ or. 32... $140^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$

Source resistance effect: $1 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{k} \Omega$
Sensor monitoring:
Sensor current: $\leq 1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$
Reversed polarity monitor: triggers at
10K below measuring range
$m V$ input

| Range | Overall error | Resolution |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $0 \ldots . .30 \mathrm{mV}$ | $\leq 45 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ | $1.7 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ |
| $0 \ldots . .100 \mathrm{mV}$ | $\leq 150 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ | $5.6 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ |
| $0 . . .300 \mathrm{mV}$ | $\leq 450 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ | $17 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ |

Input resistance: $\geq 1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$
Break monitoring: built in.
Sensor current: $₫ \mu \mathrm{~A}$

## mA input

| Range | Overall error | Resolution |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $0 / 4 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ | $\leq 40 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $2 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |

Input resistance: $10 \Omega$
Break monitor. $<2 \mathrm{~mA}$ (only for 4... 20 mA )
Over range monitor: >22mA
High-impedance voltage input module U_INP
(9407-998-0x221, P-factor=8\%)
Number of channels: 2
Measuring ranges can be combined within one module!

| Range | Overall error | Resolution $\mathrm{mV} /$ Digit |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $-50 . .1500 \mathrm{mV}$ | $\leq 1.5 \mathrm{mV}$ | 0.09 |
| $0 \ldots . .10 \mathrm{~V}$ | $\leq 10 \mathrm{mV}$ | 0.56 |

Characteristic: voltage-linear
Input resistance: $>1 \mathrm{G} \Omega$
Source resistance effect. $\leq 0,25 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{M} \Omega$
Sensor monitoring: none

## ANALOG OUTPUTS

## D/A-converter

Resolution: 12 Bit
Refresh rate: 100 ms

## Voltage output module U_OUT

(9407-998-0×301,P-factor =25\%)
Max. 1 module, if a current output module is already used,$\rightarrow$ POWER LIMITATIONS!
Number of channels: 2
Signal ranges: 0/2...10V, -10...10V
(configurable by channel)
Resolution: approx.. $5.4 \mathrm{mV} /$ digit
Load: $\geq 2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$
Load effect : $\leq 0.1 \%$
Current output module I_OUT
(9407-998-0x311, P-factor=70\%)
Max. 1 module, $\rightarrow$ POWER
LIMITATIONS!
Number of channels: 2

Signal ranges: 0/4...20mA, -20...20mA
(configurable by channel)
Resolution: ca. $11 \mu \mathrm{~A} /$ Digit
Load: $\leq 400 \Omega$
Load effect: $\leq 0.1 \% / 100 \Omega$

## DIGITAL INPUTS/OUTPUTS

## Digital I/O Module DIDO

(9407-998-0x401, P-factor=15\%) Number of channels: 2 (configurable as input or output by channel) Polarity protection.

## Input

Current sink: to IEC 1131 Type 1)
Logic „0": -3...5V
Logic "1": 15...30V
Measurement cycle: 100 ms
Galvanic isolation : via opto-couplers
Nominal voltage: 24 VDC external Input resistance: $5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$

## Output

Grounded load (common positive control voltage)
Switch rating: 18... 32 VDC; 70 mA Internal voltage drop: $\leq 0.7 \mathrm{~V}$
Refresh-Rate: 100 ms
Galvanic isolation : via opto-couplers Protective circuit: thermal, switches off with overload.

## Frequency/counter Module F_INP

(9407-998-0x411, P-factor=8\%)
Number of channels: 2; function configurable by channel (not with up/down or quadrature counters!). Current sink: to IEC 1131 Type 1
Logic „0": -3...5V
Logic „1": 15...30V
Galvanic isolation: via Opto-couplers
Nominal voltage: 24 VDC external Input resistance: $12 \mathrm{k} \Omega$
Selectable functions:

- Control input (2 channels)
- Pulse counter (2 channels)
- Frequency counter (2 channels)
- Up/down counter (1 channel)
- Quadrature counter (1 channel)

Frequency range: $\leq 20 \mathrm{kHz}$
Signal shape: any (square $1: 1$ with 20 kHz ) Gate time: 0.1...20s adjustable (only relevant with frequency measurement)

## INFLUENCING FACTORS

Temperature effect: $\leq 0,1 \% / 10 \mathrm{~K}$
Supply voltage: negligible
Common mode interference: negligible up to $50 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {rms }}$

Series mode interference: negligible up to $300 \mathrm{mV}_{\text {rms }}$ (TC), 30 mV rms (RT), $10 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {rms }}(\mathrm{U}), 5 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {rms }}$ (F)

## CAN I/O-EXTENSION

Detailed technical data and functional descriptions are given in the following data sheets:

| KS 800: | 949873731713 |
| :--- | :--- |
| KS 816: | 949873735913 |
| RM 200: | 949873737813 |

CANopen participants: 6
recommended, others on request (KS 98-1, RM 200, and KS 800/KS 816 (any combination, 3rd party on request)

## Transmission speed:

10 / 20 / 50 / 100 / 125 / 250 / 500 / 800 / 1000 kBd, adjustable via Engineering Tool (depends on cable length)
Recommendation for max. system (6 bus participants) $\geq 250$ kBaud / buslength $\leq 250 \mathrm{~m}$

## Bus length

$\leq 1000 / 1000 / 1000 / 500 / 250 / 250$ / 100 / 50 / 25 m, depends on selected transmission speed.

Transmission mode: cyclical

## Transmission time:

Depending on the selected transmission speed and the number of CAN nodes.

- RM $200 \Leftrightarrow K S ~ 98+: ~ 100 m s$
- KS 98+ $\Leftrightarrow$ KS 98+: $\geq 200 \mathrm{~ms}$
- KS 800/816 $\Leftrightarrow$ KS 98+: 1.6 /3.2s ( 200 ms per channel)


## Error detection:

Automatic node monitoring (node guarding).

## Node adress

KS 98+: 1... 24 (Default =1)
KS 800/ KS 816: 2... 42 (Default =2)
RM 200: 2... 42 (Default =32)
Max. system configuration with RM 200
$₫ 6$ analog inputs and $\$ 6$ analog outputs per RM200 basic module !

For digital I/O-channels there is no limit.

Examples: 72 digital in- /outputs (without analog modules!) or 16 analog inputs and 16 analog outputs and 8 digital in- /outputs.

## Electrical connections

See connecting diagram.
Note: Control inputs di1 and di2 are not available!

## ENGINEERING TOOLS

The described functions can be processed with the following tools: ET/KS 98plus: from Version 6.0 onwards
SIM/KS 98: from Version 6.0 onwards

## POWER SUPPLY

Depends on version, see Ordering Data.

## Alternating current

90... 250 VAC

Frequency: $48 . . .62 \mathrm{~Hz}$
Power consumption: approx. 17,1 VA; 9,7 W (max. configuration).

## Universal current 24 V UC

24 VAC, 48... 62 Hz/24 VDC
Tolerance: +10...-15\% AC
18...31.2 VDC

## Power consumption

AC: approx. 14.1 VA; $9.5 \Omega$
DC: 9,1 W (max. configuration).

## Behaviour after power failure

Structure, configuration, parameters, set-points
Permanent data storage in an EEPROM
Data for timer, programmer, integrator, counter, etc.
Temporary storage in a capaci-tor-buffered RAM (typical 15 min.).

## Real-time clock (optional)

Buffer capacitor provides back-up for at least 2 days (typical).

FRONT INTERFACE PORT (STANDARD)
Front-panel socket for PC adapter (see „Accessories"). By means of the Engineering Tool ET/KS 98, the controller can be remotely structured, configured, and its parameters set.
Protocol: ModBus or ISO1745
(selectable; identical with bus interface).

## BUS INTERFACE (option b)

## TTL and RS422 / 485-interface

Galvanically isolated, choice of TTL or RS 422/485 operation.
Protocol: ModBus or ISO1745
(selectable; identical with bus interface).

## Number of controllers per bus:

With RS 422/485: 32
With TTL signals: max. 32 interface modules on one bus. Above this value, the only limit is the address range (00...99)

## PROFIBUS-DP INTERFACE

According to EN 50 170, Vol. 2. Reading and writing of all process data, parameters, and configuration data.

## Configurable process data modules

With the Engineering Tool max. 4 DPREAD and 4 DPWRIT functions with six analog and sixteen logic variables each can be selected.

By suitable internal connections with the inputs/outputs of these two, functions, any internal signal can be applied to the PROFIBUS-DP interface.

The parameter channel provides noncyclical access to all operational parameters and configuration data.

| Module | DPREAD | DPWRIT | Parameterchannel |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a | 1 | 1 | - |
| b | 1 | 1 | x |
| c | 2 | 2 | x |
| d | 3 | 3 | x |
| e | 4 | 4 | x |

## Data format

Real values are transmitted in the IEEE format (REAL) or in the 16-bit fixed point format (FIX) with one decimal digit (configurable).

## Memory requirements

| Module | Read |  | Write |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | FIX | REAL | FIX | REAL |
| a | 18 | 26 | 18 | 26 |
| b | 26 | 34 | 26 | 34 |
| c | 44 | 60 | 44 | 60 |
| d | 62 | 86 | 62 | 86 |
| e | 80 | 112 | 80 | 112 |

## Diagnostics/behaviour on error

The functions DPREAD and DPWRITE have digital status outputs for signalling various error conditions.

## Transmission speeds and cable lengths

automatic transm. speed detection

Speed
$9.6 \mathrm{kbit} / \mathrm{s} \quad 1,200 \mathrm{~m}$
$187.5 \mathrm{kbit} / \mathrm{s} \quad 1,000 \mathrm{~m}$
$500 \mathrm{kbit} / \mathrm{s} \quad 400 \mathrm{~m}$
1.5 Mbit/s 200 m
12.0 Mbit/s 100 m

## Addresses

0... 126 (factory setting: 126)

Remote addressing is possible.
Other functions
Sync and Freeze

## Connection

AMP flat-pin connector, (via adapter to Sub-D connector, see Accessories)

## Terminating resistors

Internally selectable with wire-hook switches.

## Cable

According to EN 50 170, Vol. 2
(DIN 19 245T3).

## Required accessories

Engineering Set PROFIBUS-DP, consisting of:

- GSD file, Type file
- PROFIBUS manual
- Function block(s) for Simatic S5/S7


## DISPLAYS

LCD point-matrix display with back lighting: colour (red/green) and display mode (direct/reverse) changable by event.
Display area: $160 \times 80$ points
Status LED's:
4 yellow LEDs for logic status

## ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

## Permissible temperatures

For operation: $0 . . .60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
For specified accuracy: $0 . . .55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
For UL-Devices: $0 . . .50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Storage and transport: $-20 \ldots 60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Temperature effect: $\leq 0.15 \% / 10 \mathrm{~K}$

## Climatic category

KUF to DIN 40040
Relative humidity: $\leq 75 \%$ yearly
average, no condensation

## Shock and vibration

Vibration test Fc
To DIN 68-2-6 (10... 150 Hz )

Unit in operation: 1 g or 0.075 mm , Unit not in operation: 2 g or 0.15 mm
Shock test Ea
To DIN IEC 68-2-27 (15g, 11 ms )

## ELECTROMAGNETIC COMPATIBILITY

Complies with EN 61326-1
"continous, not monitored operation".

## Electrostatic discharge

Test to DIN EN 61000-4-2
8 kV air discharge
4 kV contact discharge

## High-frequency interference

Test to DIN EN 61000-4-3
$80 \ldots 1,000 \mathrm{MHz}, 10 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{m}$
Effect: $\leq 1 \%$

## HF interference on leads

Test to DIN EN 61000-4-6
$0.15 \ldots 80 \mathrm{MHz}, 10 \mathrm{~V}$
Effect: $\leq 1$ \%

## Fast pulse trains (burst)

Test to DIN EN 61000-4-4
2 kV applied to leads for supply volt-
age, and signal leads
Effect: $\leq 5 \%$ resp. restart

## High-energy single pulses (surge)

Test to DIN EN 61000-4-5
1 kV symmetric or 2 kV asymmetric on leads for supply voltage.
0.5 kV symmetric or 1 kV asymmetric on signal leads.

## GENERAL

## Housing

Plug-in module, inserted from front. Material: Makrolon 9415,
flame-retardant, self-extinguishing Flammability class: UL 94 VO

## Protection mode

(to EN 60 529, DINVDE 0470)
Front: IP 65
Housing: IP 20
Terminals: IP 00

## Safety tests

To EN 61 010-1

- Overvoltage category: III
- Contamination class: 2
- Working voltage range: 300 VAC
- Protection class: I


## CE marking

Meets the EuropeanDirectives regarding „Electromagnetic Compatibility" and "Low-voltage equipment" (see also „Safety tests")

## Certified to DIN EN 14597

The device may be used as temperature control and limiting equipment according to DIN EN 14597

## cULus certification

(Type 1, indoor use)
File: E 208286
For compliance with cULus certificate, the following information must be taken into account:

- Use only $60 / 75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ copper (Cu) conductors.
- Tighten the terminal-screws with a torque of $0.5-0.6 \mathrm{Nm}$.
- The instrument shall be mounted on a flat surface of a "Type 1 Enclosure" for "Indor use" only.
- Ambient temperature: $\leq 50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
- Power supply: $\leq 250$ VAC
- Max. ratings of relay contacts: 250VAC, 2A, 500 W (resistive) 250VAC, 2A, 360 VA (inductive)


## Electrical connections

Screw terminals for conductor cross-section from 0,5-2,5 $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$

## Mounting method

Panel mounting with 4 fixing clamps at top/bottom

## Mounting position

Not critical

## Weight

Approx. 0.75 kg with all options

## Accessories

3-language operating instructions (GB/D/F) 4 fixing clamps

## AUXILIARY EOUIPMENT

Updates and Demos on the PMA-
Homepage (www.pma-online.de)

## Engineering Tool ET/KS 98plus

## Hardware \& software platform

- Windows 95 or higher
- Graphic resolution: at least $800 \times$ 600 pixels.
- Operation with mouse (preferred).


## Simulation SIM/KS 98

Software package for simulating the KS 98-1 on a standard PC under Windows. All functions of the KS 98-1 are possible, plus:

- Simulation of inputs/outputs
- Trend display
- „Turbo"mode


## PC-Adapter

Adapter cable for connecting a PC (Engineering Tool) to the front-panel interface socket of the KS 98-1.

## DELIVERY CONDITION

Every unit is delivered with a test Engineering that permits the inputs/outputs of the basic unit (not l/O extensions) to be checked without accessories.
When delivered, all units can be operated, parameterized, and configured via the front panel keys.

## ORDER EXAMPLE I/O MODULES

Pos. 1: KS 98-1
KS98-1xx-x40xx-xxx
Pos.2: I/O module (fitted in Pos.1)
Slot 1: 9407-998-01201 (Pt 100)
Slot 2: 9407-998-02301 (I-output)
Slot 3: 9407-998-03311 (U-output)
Slot 4: free

## Survey of P-factors

(Sum $\leq 100$ \%!)

| R_INP: | $5 \%$ | I_OUT: | $70 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| TC_INP: | $5 \%$ | DIDO: | $15 \%$ |
| U_INP: | $8 \%$ | F_INP: | $8 \%$ |
| U_OUT: | $25 \%$ |  |  |


3) Specify when ordering: "Fitted in KS98-1, position X of order"
4) Max. 1 current output module ( $\rightarrow$ "POWER LIMITATION")!

## ORDERING INFORMATION RM-MODULES

| Bus coupler module |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| RM 201 CANopen coupler (for TC/Pt) | $\mathbf{9}$ | 4 | 0 | 7 | $\mathbf{7}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{8}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |  |
| RM 201-1 | CANopen coupler (strain gauge transm.) | $\mathbf{9}$ | 4 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |


| Basic modules |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RM 211 Basic module 3 slots | 9 | 4 | 0 |  | 3 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 1 |  |
| RM 212 Basic module 5 slots | 9 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| RM 213 Basic module 10 slots | 9 | 4 | 0 |  |  | 8 | 2 | 1 | 3 |  |
| RM 214 Dummy panel | 9 | 4 | 0 |  |  |  | 2 |  | 4 |  |


| Analog inputs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RM 221-0 Analog inputs $4 \times 1$ | 9 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 3 |  |  | 2 | 1 |  |
| RM 221-1 Analog inputs $4 \times \mathrm{U}$ | 9 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 3 |  |  | 2 | 1 |  |
| RM 221-2 Analog inputs $2 \times 1,2 \times U$ |  | 4 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 3 |  |  | 2 |  |  |
| RM 222-0 Analog inputs $4 \times \mathrm{l}$, transm. supply | 9 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| RM 222-1 Analog inputs $4 \times \mathrm{U} /$ Poti, transm. supply | 9 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 3 |  |  | 2 | 2 |  |
| RM 222-2 Analog inputs $2 \times \mathrm{I}, 2 \times \mathrm{U} /$ Poti, transm. supply | 9 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 3 |  |  | 2 | 2 |  |
| RM 224-0 Analog inputs $2 \times$ TC, galv. isolated | 9 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 3 |  |  |  | 4 |  |
| RM 224-1 Analog inputs $4 \times$ TC, Pt100 | 9 |  | 0 | 7 | 7 |  |  |  |  | 4 |  |
| RM 224-2 Analog inputs $1 \times \mathrm{mV}, 1 \times \mathrm{TC}$, galv. isolated | 9 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| RM 225 Analog inputs $2 \times$ DMS (strain gauge) | 9 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 3 |  |  |  | 5 |  |


| Analog outputs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RM 231-0 Analog outputs $4 \times \mathrm{I} / \mathrm{U}(+10 \mathrm{~V})$ | 9 |  |  | 7 | 3 |  |  |  | 01 |
| RM 231-1 Analog outputs $4 \times \mathrm{l} / 2 \mathrm{xU}(+10 \mathrm{~V}), 2 \times \mathrm{U}( \pm 10 \mathrm{~V})$ |  | 4 |  | 7 | 3 |  | 2 |  | 11 |
| RM 231-2 Analog outputs $4 \times \mathrm{I} / \mathrm{U}( \pm 10 \mathrm{~V})$ | 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |



Digital outputs

| RM 251 Digital outputs $8 \times 24 V D C / 0,5 A$ | 9 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 7 | $\mathbf{3}$ | 8 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| RM 252 | Digital |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Please mind footnotes!
KS98-1 with screw terminals only!

| only! | 4 | 44 | 44 | 4 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BASIC UNIT | $\begin{cases}\text { KS } 98 \text { Standard } & \mathbf{0} \\ \text { KS } 98 \text { with transmitter power supply } & \mathbf{1} \\ \text { KS } 98 \text { with CANopen I/0 }\end{cases}$ |  |  |  |  |
| POWER SUPPLY AND CONTROL OUTPUTS | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}90 \ldots 250 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{AC} 4 \text { relays } \\ 24 \mathrm{~V} \text { UC, } 4 \text { relays } \\ 90 \ldots . .250 \mathrm{~V} \text { AC, } 2 \text { relays }+2 \mathrm{~mA} / \mathrm{logic} \\ 24 \mathrm{~V} \text { UC, } 2 \text { relays+ } 2 \mathrm{~mA} / \mathrm{logic}\end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |  |
| OPTION B INTERFACE | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { no interface } \\ \text { TTL interface + di/do } \\ \text { RS422 + di/do + clock } \\ \text { PROFIBUS DP + di/do }\end{array}\right.$ | 0 1 2 3 |  |  |  |
| OPTION C (standard) OPTION C (modular) | $\begin{aligned} & \left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { no extensions } \\ \text { INP3, INP4, OUT3, di/do } \end{array}\right. \\ & \left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Motherboard without modules }{ }^{21} \\ \text { Motherboard ordered modules inserted }^{21} \end{array}\right. \end{aligned}$ | 0 1 3 4 |  |  |  |
| SETTING | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Standard configuration } \\ \text { Customer-specific configuration }\end{array}\right.$ |  | 0 |  |  |
|  | Operating instruction ${ }^{\text {3) }}$ |  | 0 |  |  |
| APPROVALS | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Standard (CE certification) } \\ \text { cULus approval } \\ \text { DIN EN } 14597 \text { certified }\end{array}\right.$ |  |  | O U D |  |

1) Not possible with Modular Option C! RM 200 not included in cULus approval !
2) Not possible with CANopen ! I/O modules must be ordered separately! Mind possible combinations and power limitations; $\rightarrow$ Text!
3) Detailled system manual can be ordered separately or downloaded (www.pma-online.de)

| Accessories |  | Documentation |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PC-Adapter for Engineering Tools | 940799800001 | Operating instructions KS 98-1 / KS 98+ (DE/EN/FR) | 949904082501 |
| USB Serial adapter | 940799800081 | Operating instructions ET/KS 98plus | 949904045701 |
| Engineering Tool ET/KS 98plus | 940799906401 | Interface description PROFIBUS-Protocoll (DE) | 949904082818 |
| Engineering Tool ET/KS 98plus (10) | 940799906411 | Interface description PROFIBUS-Protocoll (EN) | 949904082811 |
| ET/KS 98plus Update | 940799906421 | Interface description ISO 1745-Protocoll (DE) | 949904082918 |
| Downloader DL/KS 98-1 | 940799906501 | Interface description ISO 1745-Protocoll (EN) | 949904082911 |
| BlueControl ${ }^{\circledR}$ Basic | 940799913001 | Manual KS 98-1 / KS 98+ (D) | 949904083218 |
| Simulation SIM/KS 98 | 940799908801 | Manual KS 98-1 / KS 98+ (E) | 949904083211 |
| Simulation SIM/KS 98 (10) | 940799908811 | Manual KS 98-1 / KS 98+ (F) | 949904083232 |
| SIM/KS 98 Update | 940799908821 | ModBus interface description (DE) | 949904088718 |
| PMATune - PID optimization | 940799906601 | ModBus interface description (EN) | 949904088711 |
| PMATune - PID optimization (5) | 940799906611 |  |  |
| ADAM interface converter RS 232-RS 422/485 | ADAM -4520-D | Services |  |
| ES KS 98/PROFIBUS (DE) | 940799910011 | Engineering according to customer specification | DIKS ENG 98003 |
| ES KS 98/PROFIBUS (EN) | 940799910001 | Workshop with customer project (2 days) | DIKS TRA 00037 |
| PROFIBUS Sub-D connector for screw terminals | 940799800091 | Other services on request |  |

## PMA

## Your local representative:

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[^0]:    (1) Error \& resolution values for $400 \ldots 1,820^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
    (2) W5Re/W26Re

