

Recorder Faceplate


```
Function Key
```



```
'Alarm acknowledge' or 'Home' - See Programming Guide, 'Advanced Configuration'
```



```
Raises and lowers the chart pen
```

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Note. All programming is carried out using the } \\
& \text { faceplate keys and displays. }
\end{aligned}
$$

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ABB MEASUREMENT \& ANALYTICS \|IM/C1900-QR

## C1900 recorder

## Quick reference guide



## nstallation Guide



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..........
Electrical installation
Siting
$\qquad$
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Inputs/outputs $\qquad$

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Fig. 1 Input Links - Channel 1


Warning. Ensure that the unit is isolated from all power supplies before removing I/O boards.


Information. The alphabet used to display page and parameter titles is as follows:

| A-8 | M - - |
| :---: | :---: |
| $B-b$ | N- $n$ or $n$ |
| $C-E$ or $\boldsymbol{L}$ | O- 0 or o |
| D- ${ }^{\prime}$ | $P-P$ |
| E-E | Q- $C$ |
| $F-F$ | R-r |
| G-E | $S-5$ |
| $\mathrm{H}-\mathrm{H}$ or $\boldsymbol{h}$ | T- $\boldsymbol{t}$ |
| I- i | U- U |
| J- J | $V$ - U' |
| K-r. | Y- 3 |
| L-L |  |

Decimal Point: Select the decimal point position for the process variable, e.g. 300.0.

Engineering Range Low: Select the lowest engineering value that will be displayed when the input is at its minimum value - e.g. for an engineering range of 0 to $300.0^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ set to 0.0.

Broken Sensor Drive: Determine pen action when the input signal fails: none - pen follows failed input; $U P$ - pen driven to full scale; dn - pen driven to zero scale.

Fault Detection Drive: Determine maximum input travel outside engineering range before an error is detected. E.g. for a 0 to $300^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ range, a $10 \%$ fault level will trigger at $330^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.

Input Filter: Adjust the instrument response time from 0 to 60 seconds in one second increments to reduce pen jump \& dampen out noisy signals.

## C1900

Circular chart recorder and recorder/controller


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## Electrical safety

This equipment complies with the requirements of CEI/IEC 61010-1:2001-2 'Safety Requirements for Electrical Equipment for Measurement, Control and Laboratory Use'. If the equipment is used in a manner NOT specified by the Company, the protection provided by the equipment may be impaired.

## Symbols

One or more of the following symbols may appear on the equipment labelling:

Warning - refer to the manual for instructions


Caution - risk of electric shock


Protective earth (ground) terminal
$\underline{\underline{L}} \quad$ Earth (ground) terminal
= = Direct current supply only
— Alternating current supply only

Both direct and alternating current supply


The equipment is protected through double insulation

Information in this manual is intended only to assist our customers in the efficient operation of our equipment. Use of this manual for any other purpose is specifically prohibited and its contents are not to be reproduced in full or part without prior approval of the Technical Publications Department.

## Health and safety

To ensure that our products are safe and without risk to health, the following points must be noted:

- The relevant sections of these instructions must be read carefully before proceeding.
- Warning labels on containers and packages must be observed.
- Installation, operation, maintenance and servicing must only be carried out by suitably trained personnel and in accordance with the information given.
- Normal safety precautions must be taken to avoid the possibility of an accident occurring when operating in conditions of high pressure and/or temperature.
- Chemicals must be stored away from heat, protected from temperature extremes and powders kept dry. Normal safe handling procedures must be used.
- When disposing of chemicals ensure that no two chemicals are mixed.

Safety advice concerning the use of the equipment described in this manual or any relevant hazard data sheets (where applicable) may be obtained from the Company address on the back cover, together with servicing and spares information.

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

The documentation for the C1900 series of circular chart recorders is shown in Fig. 1.1. The Standard Manuals, including the data sheet, are supplied with all instruments. The Supplementary Manuals supplied depend on the specification of the instrument.

This manual includes an Installation Record which should be completed as a log of the electrical installation. The record is useful when carrying out initial instrument programming and can be retained for future reference.


Fig. 1.1 C1900 Documentation

### 2.1 Accessories - Fig. 2.1



Pen Capsule 1 to 4 (depending on no. of channels



Keys
(door lock versions only)
A - Standard Accessories


Case-to-Panel Gasket C1900/0149
(see Note below)

## B - Optional Accessories

Note. If panel-mounting to NEMA 4X standard is required, a continuous bead of suitable silicon sealant must be applied between the case flange and the panel. Do not use the optional gasket.

Fig. 2.1 Accessories

### 2.2 Checking the Code Number - Fig. 2.2

### 2.2.1 Non-upgradeable Version

Note. The 1901J is a basic, non-upgradeable single pen recorder. This version is not fitted with an analog output, relay, transmitter power supply unit or digital inputs and no additional modules can be fitted. The full identification code is shown below.

1901J A 001100000 STD

C1900
single pen recorder
Electrical code - standard
Option module - none
Options - none
Door lock - not fitted
Power supply - 115V AC
Modules fitted in module positions 2 to 6 - none
Special Settings - company standard

(3). and open door

Fig. 2.2 Checking the Code Number

## 3 MECHANICAL INSTALLATION

### 3.1 Siting - Figs 3.1 and 3.2



A - Close to Sensor


B - At Eye-level Location


## C - Avoid Vibration

Fig. 3.1 General Requirements


A - Within Temperature Limits


B - Within Humidity Limits


Caution. Select a location away from strong electrical and magnetic fields. If this is not possible, particularly in applications where mobile communications equipment is expected to be used, screened cables within earthed (grounded) metal conduit must be used.

## C - Use Screened Cables

Fig. 3.2 Environmental Requirements

### 3.2 Mounting - Figs. 3.3 to 3.5

Dimensions in inches (mm)


Fig. 3.3 Overall Dimensions

### 3.2.1 Wall-/Pipe-Mounting - Fig. 3.4



## A - Wall-mounting (Optional)



Fig. 3.4 Wall-/Pipe Mounting

### 3.2.2 Panel Mounting - Fig. 3.5



Minimum Cut-out Dimensions


Maximum Cut-out Dimensions


## Notes.

1. The instrument can be inserted into a panel cut-out of any size between the minimum and maximum dimensions illustrated, provided the cut-out is positioned centrally relative to the fixing holes. If the panel cut-out is larger than the maximum, a locally manufactured adaptor plate will be required.
2. If panel-mounting to NEMA 4X hosedown standard is required, a continuous bead of suitable silicon sealant must be applied beween the case flange and the panel. Do not use the optional gasket.

Fig. 3.5 Panel Mounting

## 4 ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION

## -

- To comply with Underwriter Laboratories (UL) and Canadian Standards Association (CSA) certification, route signal leads and power cables in earthed (grounded), flexible metal conduit. Use the Position 1 protective ground stud $\Theta$ (NOT the terminal module ground stud) to ground the flexible metal conduit.
- Instruments not fitted with the optional internal on/off switch and fuse must have a disconnecting device such as a switch or circuit breaker conforming to local safety standards fitted to the final installation. It must be fitted in close proximity to the instrument within easy reach of the operator and must be marked clearly as the disconnection device for the instrument
- Remove all power from supply, relay and any powered control circuits and high common mode voltages before accessing or making any connections.
- Use cable appropriate for the load currents. The terminals accept cables up to 14AWG (2.5mm²).
- The instrument and all inputs and outputs conform to Mains Power Input Insulation Category II.
- All connections to secondary circuits must have basic insulation.
- After installation, there must be no access to live parts e.g. terminals.
- Terminals for external circuits are for use only with equipment with no accessible live parts.
- If the instrument is used in a manner not specified by the Company, the protection provided by the equipment may be impaired.
- All equipment connected to the instrument's terminals must comply with local safety standards (IEC 60950, EN601010-1).


## Notes.

- Always route signal leads and power cables separately.
- Use screened cable for signal inputs and relay connections. Connect the screen to the earth (ground) stud - see Fig. 4.10.
- The terminal blocks can be removed from the main PCB when making connections - see Fig. 4.1. Before removing a module, note its position.
- If wall- or pipe-mounting to NEMA 4X hosedown standard is required, suitable cable glands must be used to prevent water ingress.



### 4.1 Identifying the Input/Output Modules - Fig. 4.2

To gain access to the modules, open the door and chassis - see Fig. 2.2. There are six module positions as shown in Fig. 4.2.

### 4.2 Channel Connections

Channel 1 connections are made directly to the terminal block mounted on the motherboard.

Other Channel connections are made to standard I/O modules, fitted in positions 2, 3 or 4 - see Fig. 4.2.

$-1$Warning. The maximum channel to channel voltage (between any 2 channels) must not exceed 500V DC.


## Notes.

- Module positions can also be used for additional I/O modules (module types 1 and 2) for use with math functions.
- The module type is marked on the component side of the PCB.

Fig. 4.2 Module Positions and Functions

## ... 4 ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION

### 4.2.1 Selecting the Analog Input Type(s) - Figs. 4.3 and 4.4

Plug-in links are used to select the input type:
Channel $1 \quad$ PL1 \& PL8 on the main p.c.b. (Fig. 4.3)
Channels 2 to $4 \quad$ PL1 \& PL3 on the module (Fig. 4.4)


2-wire Transmitter


Fig. 4.3 Selecting the Input Type (Main Board)


Fig. 4.4 Selecting the Input Type (I/O Modules)


Table 4.1 Thermocouple Compensating Cable

\subsection*{4.2.2 Voltage and Current - Fig. 4.5 <br> Input impedances: <br> | Low voltage $(\mathrm{mV})$ | $>10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Voltage | $>10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| Current $(\mathrm{mA})$ | $100 \Omega$ |}

### 4.2.3 2-wire Transmitter Input - Fig. 4.5

Power for the transmitter is supplied by terminal 6.
Note. The voltage across terminals 4 and 6 is 20 V (nominal). This is due to internal voltage drops across a shunt resistor and measurement circuitry.

### 4.2.4 Thermocouple - Fig. 4.5

Use correct compensating cable between the thermocouple and the terminals - see Table 4.1 (previous page).

Automatic cold junction (ACJC) is incorporated but an independent cold (reference) junction may be used.
4.2.5 Resistance Thermometer (RTD) - Fig. 4.5

If long leads are necessary it is preferable to use a 3-lead resistance thermometer.

If 2-lead resistance thermometers are used each input must be calibrated to take account of the lead resistance.

### 4.2.6 Logic Inputs - Fig. 4.5

The two logic inputs accept either volt-free (switch) or TTL (5V) input types and can be used for remote switching of many recorder functions, e.g. chart stop/go, alarm acknowledgment, totalizer reset etc. Refer to the Programming Guide, IM/C1900-PGR or IM/C1900-PGC.

### 4.2.7 Analog Output - Fig. 4.5

### 4.2.8 Relay Output - Fig. 4.5

Relay specification:

| Type | single pole changeover |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Voltage | 250 V AC | 250 V DC |
| Current | 5 A AC | 5 A DC |
| Loading (non inductive) | 1250VA | 50 W |
| Isolation, contacts to earth | 2kV RMS |  |



* Recommended diode:

Diode forward voltage > $0.8 \mathrm{~V} @ 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ or use $2 \times 1 \mathrm{~N} 4001$ general purpose diodes in series

Fig. 4.5 Channel Connections

## ... 4 ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION

### 4.2.9 Motorized Valve - Fig. 4.6

A motorized valve with or without feedback requires 2 relays (common and normally open terminals) to drive the valve in either direction. Any two relays can be allocated for this function. Fig. 4.6 A shows two possible combinations.


Fig 4.6 Motorized Valve Connections (using feedback slidewire)

### 4.3 Module Connections

### 4.3.1 Standard I/O or Analog + Relay

(Module Types 1, 2 and 7) - Fig. 4.5
The connections are the same as Channel connections to the main board. Refer to Section 4.2.

### 4.3.2 Four Relay Module (Module Type 3) - Fig. 4.7



Fig. 4.7 Four Relay Module Connections (Module Type 3)

### 4.3.3 Eight Digital Inputs or Outputs (Module Types 4 and 5 respectively) -

 Figs. 4.8 and 4.9A plug-in link is used to select the board's function; digital inputs or digital outputs - see Fig. 4.8. The maximum current drain from each $T \mathrm{~L}$ output must not exceed 5 mA .


Fig. 4.8 Selecting the Digital Module Function (Module Types 4 and 5)


Fig. 4.9 Eight Digital Inputs or Outputs Connections (Module Types 4 and 5)

## ... 4 ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION

### 4.4 Power Supply Connections - Fig. 4.10



$\triangle$Before making any electrical connections, see Warnings on page 6

## Notes.

1. Fuse rating:

500mA (20 X 5mm) Type T
2. Ensure that the Earth (Ground) lead is longer than the Line and Neutral leads.

Fig. 4.10 Power Supply Connections

Note. Recorders manufactured before June 2005 are fitted with a Mainboard that is not equipped with a universal power supply. Ensure the supply voltage selector switch is set correctly and the appropriate fuse is fitted - see Fig 4.11.


Fig. 4.11 Power Supply Selection
(Recorders Manufactured Before June 2005 Only)


 * Not applicable on Module Type 2

* Not applicable on Module Type 2








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## Use of instructions

Warning - an instruction that draws attention to the risk of injury or death.


Caution - an instruction that draws attention to the risk of damage to the product, process or surroundings.

Note - clarification of an instruction or additional information. Information.

Information - further reference for more detailed information or technical details.

It must be understood that operation of damaged equipment could, under certain operational conditions, result in degraded process system performance leading to personal injury or death. Therefore, comply fully with all Warning and Caution notices.

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

The documentation for the C1900 series of circular chart recorders is shown in Fig. 1.1. The Standard Manuals, including the data sheet, are supplied with all instruments. The Supplementary Manuals supplied depend on the specification of the instrument.


Fig. 1.1 C1900 Documentation

## 2 SETTING UP

### 2.1 Instrument Power-up - Fig. 2.1 and 2.2

Caution. Ensure that all connections, especially to the earth stud, are made correctly.
a) Check that the input sensors are installed correctly.
b) Check that the pen(s) are installed correctly - see Fig. 2.1.
c) Switch on the supply to the instrument, any power-operated control circuits and the input signals. Wait for the pens to settle.

Note. On power-up, the pens are moved to an offchart position for automatic referencing. Pen chatter may occur on those pens nearest the reference position. This is a normal function of the instrument.
d) The start-up sequence shown in Fig. 2.2 is displayed on faceplate 1 when the supply is first switched on.


Note. If the true time line event option is fitted, the violet event pen records on the same time line as the red pen, but on the outer edge of the chart.

Fig. 2.1 Checking the Pen(s) Installation


Instrument Test identifies the instrument type, e.g. 1914J - see Table 2.1 in the Installation Manual.


CPU Test carries out check of processor circuitry - see Error Codes below.


Configuration Test carries out check of non-volatile memories containing the instrument configuration, then indicates pass or fail - see Error Codes below.


Calibration Test carries out check of non-volatile memories containing the calibration data for each analog input and output, then indicates pass or fail - see Error Codes below.

or


Battery Back RAM Test carries out check of batterybacked RAM, then indicates pass or fail - see Error Codes below.


Normal Display
Not applicable on single channel instruments


Error Codes are displayed in the event of a fault - see Section 2.1.1.

Fig. 2.2 Instrument Displays at Start-up

### 2.1.1 Power-up Error Codes

If any of the power-up tests fail (see Fig. 2.2), error codes are displayed to identify the fault. Refer to Fig. 2.3 for error code interpretations.


* Refer to the Advanced Software Manual

Acknowledging Error Codes


Note. Acknowledging the Error Code clears the error state but does not rectify the fault. After acknowledging the error, carry out the relevant action detailed in the above tables.

Fig. 2.3 Power-up Error Codes

### 2.2 Fitting the Chart - Fig. 2.4



Fig. 2.4 Fitting the Chart
2.3 Fitting the Pen Capsule(s) - Fig. 2.5


Lifter bars


Fig. 2.5 Fitting the Pen Capsules

## 3 DISPLAYS \& CONTROLS

The displays, LED indicators and operation/programming controls are located on the faceplate on the front panel of the instrument - see Fig 3.1.

### 3.1 Displays and LED Indicators - Fig. 3.1

The displays comprise 2 rows of 6 characters.
At the top of each programming page (the page header) both displays are used to describe the particular page selected.

When parameters within the selected page are viewed the upper display shows the parameter and the lower display shows the value or setting for that parameter.

Alarm and Channel states are indicated by separate LEDs on the faceplate of the front panel of the instrument - see Sections 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3.


Information.
AL1 - Channel 1
AL2 - Channel 2
AL3 - Channel 3
Status of process variable alarms
AL4 - Channel 4
CH1 - Channel 1
CH2 - Channel 2
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { CH3 - Channel } 3 \\ \text { CH4 - Channel } 4\end{array}\right\}$ Current channel displayed

Fig. 3.1 Location of Displays, Controls and LED Indicators

| A | 8 | L | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B | $\square$ | M | - |
| C | $E$ or | N | $\pi$ or 0 |
| D | $\square$ | O | 0 or a |
| E | $E$ | P | $\rho$ |
| F | $F$ | Q | $\square$ |
| G | $\square$ | R | $r$ |
| H | Hi or H | S | 5 |
| 1 | $i$ | T | $t$ |
| J | $\ldots$ | U | 11 |
| K | 1. | V | 1. |
|  |  | Y | 3 |

Table 3.1 Character Set

## ... 3 DISPLAYS \& CONTROLS

### 3.2 Use of Controls - Fig. 3.2(a) to (f)



Fig. 3.2(a) Advancing to Next Page


Fig. 3.2(b) Moving Between Parameters causes the rate of change of the displayed value to increase. To make small adjustments operate the keys momentarily.

Fig. 3.2(c) Adjusting a Parameter Value


Note. Continued pressure on the $\boldsymbol{\Delta}$ and $\boldsymbol{\nabla}$ keys causes the rate of change of the displayed value to increase. To make small adjustments operate the keys momentarily.

Fig. 3.2(d) Selecting a Parameter Choice


Fig. 4.1 Summary of Operating Level

## ... 4 OPERATION

The instrument has dedicated Operating Pages in the OPERATOR LEVEL - see Sections. 4.1 to 4.4. These pages are used for general monitoring of the process measurements and are not affected by the security system which inhibits access to the PROGRAMMING LEVELS only - see Section 4.5 on page 12.

### 4.1 Input Error Messages - Fig. 4.2



Note. Error messages are cleared automatically when the fault condition no longer exists.

Fig. 4.2 Input Error Messages Displayed in the Operating Page

### 4.2 Operating Page Displays



### 4.3 Alarm Acknowledge Page

### 4.3.1 Alarm Indications - Fig. 4.3

The definitions for alarm states (on, off or flashing) are detailed in Fig. 4.3.

### 4.3.2 Acknowledging Alarms

Note. Channel 1 and 2 alarms can be acknowledged only from faceplate 1. Channel 3 and 4 alarms (if applicable) can be acknowledged only from faceplate 2.

Unacknowledged alarms can be acknowledged from the faceplate controls on the front panel in two ways:

In the OPERATING LEVEL - by pressing the * key at any frame (providing the key is programmed for this function see Section 4.1 in the Programming Manual).

In the Alarm Acknowledge Page - by pressing the $\Delta$ key see Section 4.3.3 following.


No LED illuminated indicates no alarms active.
The Alarm Acknowledge Page is not displayed in the OPERATOR LEVEL.

A flashing LED indicates an unacknowledged alarm on that channel. For example, a flashing AL1 LED indicates an unacknowledged alarm on channel 1.
The Alarm Acknowledge Page is now displayed in the OPERATOR LEVEL.

A constant LED indicates that all active alarms have been acknowledged on that channel. The Alarm Acknowledge Page remains in the OPERATOR LEVEL until all alarm conditions are cleared on that channel.

Fig. 4.3 Alarm LED Indications

### 4.3.3 Using the Alarm Acknowledge Page



## Alarm Active

AL2 LED indicator flashing, indicating active alarm on channel 2.

Use key to go to top of Alarm Acknowledge Page.

## Alarm Acknowledge Page

Use key to advance to next frame

## Alarm Identity

Upper display: shows the alarm identity and type.

Lower Display: shows the trip level of the alarm identified in the upper display.

## Acknowledge Alarm

Use $\triangle$ key to acknowledge the alarm (see). When the alarm is acknowledged, 'RCHMd' is displayed and a constant LED indicates the acknowledged alarm.

If there are more active alarms on channel 2 the LED continues to flash until all alarms for that channel have been acknowledged.

Note. The* key or a digital input can also be used to acknowledge alarm, if programmed.

### 4.4 Totals Page Displays

This page is omitted from both faceplates if the Totalizer Option is not fitted. The page is also omitted from faceplate 1 if both Totals 1 and 2 are set to OFF and from faceplate 2 if both Totals 3 and 4 are set to OFF - refer to the Set Up Totals Page in the Advanced Software Options Manual.


Repeat for Total 2 (ff applicable)
Repeat for Total 4 (if applicable)


Front Panel (Batch) Flow Total 1 (3)
The batch flow total is calculated from process variable 1 (3). The flow total can be reset if Reset Enable in Set Up Totals Page is set to ' $E \cap \mathrm{DLL}-3$ '.

The flashing channel LED indicates the flow total displayed.

For example, a flashing channel 1 LED indicates Flow Total 1 parameters displayed.

Counter Reset
The Front (Batch) Flow Total can be reset to the Preset Value in Set Up Totals Page if required.

Select ' $\llcorner; \quad \zeta E S$ ' to rese the counter ( ' $E i$ ' indicates Flow Total 1 ).

Note. If the Counter Reset is disabled in Set Up Totals Page, the counter reset frame is omitted.

## Counter Stop/Go

Select 'GO' to start the counter or 'Stap' to stop it.
Note. If the Counter Stop/Go is disabled in Set Up Totals Page, the frame can be viewed but not altered. If a digital signal is assigned to the Totalizer Stop/Go, an active digital signal sets the counter to $\boxed{G 0}$ and the Counter cannot be stopped from the front panel.

Front Panel (Batch) Flow Total 2 (4)
Repeat the above procedure for Flow Total 2 (4).
Note. The number of totalizers is dependent on the number of pens fitted to the instrument e.g. a 3 pen instrument has 3 totalizers.

### 4.5 Access to Configuration Levels

A security system is used to prevent tampering with the programmed parameters by utilizing a password giving access to all programming pages - refer to the Programming Manual.


## Option

Shows the software key option type. For details of the options, refer to the Data Sheet, SS/C1900R

## 5 SIMPLE FAULT FINDING

| Symptom | Possible Cause | Action |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Does not power up | a) Internal fuse (if fitted) is blown <br> b) Internal power switch (if fitted) is OFF <br> c) Power supply connections are incorrect | a) Check wiring, rectify fault and replace fuse <br> b) Turn power switch ON <br> c) Check connections |
| Chart does not appear to move | a) Very slow chart speed selected <br> b) Chart stop function enabled | a) Select required chart speed in Set Up Chart Page <br> b) De-activate source being used to stop chart - see Set Up Chart Page |
| Pens in recording position but do not drop onto paper | Chart stop function enabled | De-activate source used to stop chart - see Set Up Chart Page |
| Red pen does not move beyond $94 \%$ position on chart | When real time event pen is fitted the red pen cannot go beyond $94 \%$ to prevent pens clashing | Use chart range which prevents the need to go beyond $94 \%$ of maximum on chart |
| Pen lift switch on front panel does not work | Pen lift switch is disabled | Enable pen-lift switch in Set Up Chart Page |
| Pens do not remain lifted when pen lift key is used | Auto pen drop feature is enabled | Disable auto pen drop in Set Up Chart Page if this is not required |
| Analog inputs are slow to respond | A large filter time has is set | Set digital filter value to give required response in Set Up Inputs |
| Time or date incorrect | Not set for correct local time | Set correct time and date in Set Up Clock <br> Page - refer to Advanced Software Manual |
| Totalizers cannot be set to STOP or GO | Operator STOP/GO selection is not enabled in the OPERATOR LEVEL | Enable counter STOP/GO in the Set Up Totals Page |
| Totalizer cannot be set to STOP | Digital signal assigned to the total STOP/GO function is active | De-activate digital signal assigned to total STOP/GO function |
| External relays connected to relays in instrument fail to de-energize | Arc suppression capacitors are provided across the relay contacts and capacitor leakage current may be sufficient to prevent an external relay from de-energizing | Remove the arc suppression components IC4 and IC5 on mainboard <br> IC6 and IC7 on standard I/O and analog relay IC3 to IC10 on 4 relay module |

## 6 SPARES LIST

Item Part No.
Pen Capsules (pack of 3 )
Black ..... C1900/0119
Blue ..... C1900/0120
Red ..... C1900/0121
Green ..... C1900/0123
Pen Arm Assemblies
ER/C Type Chart (J or R in Code Number) - Standard Pen ..... C1900/0076
ER/C Type Chart (J or R in Code Number) - Event Pen ..... C1900/0078
PX105 and PXR105 Type Chart (K or S in Code Number) - Standard Pen ..... C1900/0075
PX105 and PXR105 Type Chart (K or S in Code Number) - Event Pen ..... C1900/0077
Fuses
24V ..... B11071 (4A)
115 V ..... B11070 (1A)
230 V ..... B11069 (500mA)
*True time line event option only.

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## C1900

Circular chart recorder


## Measurement made easy

C1900
circular chart recorder

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| Data Sheet <br> C1900 <br> Circular chart recorder | DS/C1900R-EN |
| :--- | :--- |
| Quick Reference Guide <br> C1900 <br> Circular chart recorder | $\underline{\text { IM/C1900-QR }}$ |
| Installation Guide <br> C1900 <br> Circular chart recorder and <br> recorder / controller | $\underline{\text { IM/C1900-INS }}$ |
| Operating Guide <br> C1900 <br> Circular chart recorder | $\underline{\text { IM/C1900-OGR }}$ |
| Operating Instructions <br> C1900 <br> Circular chart recorder and <br> recorder/controller | $\underline{\text { IM/C1900-MOD }}$ |
| User Guide <br> C1900 <br> Circular chart recorder and <br> recorder/controller | $\underline{\text { IM/C1900-ADV }}$ |

## Use of instructions

Warning - an instruction that draws attention to the risk of injury or death.


Caution - an instruction that draws attention to the risk of damage to the product, process or surroundings.

Note - clarification of an instruction or additional information. Information.

Information - further reference for more detailed information or technical details.

It must be understood that operation of damaged equipment could, under certain operational conditions, result in degraded process system performance leading to personal injury or death. Therefore, comply fully with all Warning and Caution notices.

Information in this manual is intended only to assist our customers in the efficient operation of our equipment. Use of this manual for any other purpose is specifically prohibited and its contents are not to be reproduced in full or part without prior approval of the Technical Publications Department.

## Health and safety

To ensure that our products are safe and without risk to health, the following points must be noted:

- The relevant sections of these instructions must be read carefully before proceeding.
- Warning labels on containers and packages must be observed.
- Installation, operation, maintenance and servicing must only be carried out by suitably trained personnel and in accordance with the information given.
- Normal safety precautions must be taken to avoid the possibility of an accident occurring when operating in conditions of high pressure and/or temperature.
- Chemicals must be stored away from heat, protected from temperature extremes and powders kept dry. Normal safe handling procedures must be used.
- When disposing of chemicals ensure that no two chemicals are mixed.

Safety advice concerning the use of the equipment described in this manual or any relevant hazard data sheets (where applicable) may be obtained from the Company address on the back cover, together with servicing and spares information.

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

The documentation for the C1900 series of circular chart recorders is shown in Fig. 1.1. The Standard Manuals, including the data sheet, are supplied with all instruments. The Supplementary Manuals supplied depend on the specification of the instrument.


## 2 GENERAL PROGRAMMING

The programming procedures are used to make changes to the operating parameter values and for scale adjustment.

The programming of all channels is performed using faceplate 1 - see Fig. 2.1.

When changing the input type it may be necessary to reposition the input selector links accordingly - see Section 5, CONNECTIONS \& LINKS.

### 2.1 Preparation for Changes to the Parameters

Isolate all external alarm/control circuits to prevent inadvertent operation during programming.

Changes to the operating parameters are implemented using the $\triangle$ or keys - see Section 3 of the Operating Guide.

Note. The recorder responds instantly to parameter changes which are saved automatically when leaving the current frame.


Fig. 2.1 Location of Faceplate 1

### 2.2 Security System

A security system is used to prevent tampering with the programmed parameters by restricting access to programming levels, other than the OPERATOR LEVEL; all users have access to this level.

A security password is used to give access to the programming pages. The password can be set to any value from 0 to 9999. The recorder is despatched with the password set to ' 0 ' - see Section 4.5 of Operating Guide.

## ... 3 BASIC CONFIGURATION LEVEL

### 3.1 Set Up Input (Process Variable)

Information.

- Universal inputs - mV, mA, V, THC, RTD and resistance.
- Internal cold junction compensation.
- Linearization - of temperature sensors to allow use of non-linearizing transmitters or any electrical input.
- Programmable fault levels and actions.
- Digital filter - to reduce the effect of noise on inputs.

Example A - setting up:

- a current input of 4 to 20 mA
- displaying a range of 0 to 200psi
- a fault detection level 10\% above 200psi (engineering/display range) and 10\% below Opsi (engineering/display range)
- in the event of a fault being detected and/or the fault detection level being exceeded the process variable is driven downscale.


Example B - setting up:

- a Type K thermocouple
- displaying temperature in ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$
- displaying a range of 0 to $2000^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$
- a fault detection level $10 \%$ above $2000^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ (engineering/display range) and $10 \%$ below $0^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ (engineering/display range)
- in the event of a fault being detected and/or the fault detection level being exceeded the process variable is driven upscale.

| Input <br> Type | Linearizer Type |  | Temp. Units | Engineering Range (Display Range) |  | Broken Sensor Protection Drive | Programme Filter |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RTD <br> THC <br> Current <br> Voltage <br> Millivolts <br> Low resistance <br> High resistance | $\rightarrow \begin{aligned} & 5 / 2 \\ & 3 / 2 \\ & V \\ & \text { RTD } \\ & \text { THC B } \\ & \text { THC N } \\ & \text { THC E } \\ & \text { THC J } \\ & \text { THC T } \\ & \text { THC S } \\ & \text { THC R } \\ & \text { THC K } \\ & \text { None } \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ <br> ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ <br> None |  |  |  | Value set to 0 <br> Value set low <br> Value set high |

## ...3.1 Set Up Input (Process Variable)



## ... 3 BASIC CONFIGURATION LEVEL

## ...3.1 Set Up Input (Process Variable)



## Input Range High

Set the maximum electrical input value required (in electrical units).
Note. The value set must be within the limits detailed in the table below.

| Input Type | Range Low Min. | Range High Max. | Min. Range (Low to High) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Millivolts | 0 | 150 | 5.0 |
| Volts | 0 | 5 | 0.1 |
| Milliamps | 0 | 50 | 1.0 |
| Resistance Low | 0 | 750 | 20 |
| Resistance High | 0 | 9999 | 400 |

Input Range Low
Set the minimum electrical input value required (in electrical units).
Note. The value set must be within the limits detailed in the above table.
Temperature Units
Select units required.

## Engineering Range High

Set the maximum engineering (display) value required.
Note. The value set must be within the limits detailed in the tables below.

| Linearizer Type | Degrees Fahrenheit |  |  | Degrees Celsius |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Min. | Max. | Min. Span | Min. | Max. | Min. Span |
| Type B | 0 | 3272 | 1278 | -18 | 1800 | 710 |
| Type E | -148 | 1652 | 81 | -100 | 900 | 45 |
| Type J | -148 | 1652 | 90 | -100 | 900 | 50 |
| Type K | -148 | 2372 | 117 | -100 | 1300 | 65 |
| Type N | -328 | 2372 | 162 | -200 | 1300 | 90 |
| Type R \& S | 0 | 3092 | 576 | -18 | 1700 | 320 |
| Type T | -418 | 572 | 108 | -250 | 300 | 60 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| RTD | -328 | 1112 | 45 | -200 | 600 | 25 |

Performance accuracy is not guaranteed below $725^{\circ} \mathrm{F} / 400^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for types $\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{R}$ and S thermocouples.
Minimum span below zero Type T $126^{\circ} \mathrm{F} / 70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Minimum span below zero Type N $189^{\circ} \mathrm{F} / 105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
THC standard DIN 4730 IEC 584
RTD standard DIN 43760 IEC 751

| Linearizer Type | Engineering Range High and Low |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | Min. | Max. |
| $5 / 2$ |  |  |
| $3 / 2$ |  | +9999 |
| Square Root |  |  |
| None |  |  |

$\rightarrow$ Continued on next page.

## ...3.1 Set Up Input (Process Variable)



## Decimal Point

Set the decimal point position required for both the engineering range high and engineering range low values.

## Engineering Range Low

Set the minimum engineering (display) value required,
Note. The value set must be within the limits detailed in Engineering Range High tables opposite.

## Broken Sensor Protection Drive

In the event of a fault being detected on the input and/or if the Fault Detection Level Percentage is exceeded (see next frame), the process variable is driven in the direction of the drive selected.

Select the broken sensor drive required:
חOnE - No drive
UP

- Upscale drive
On - Downscale drive.


## Fault Detection Level Percentage

A fault level percentage can be set to detect a deviation above or below the display limits.
For example, if $F_{d L P}$ is set at 10.0\%, a fault is detected if an input goes more than $10 \%$ above Engineering Range High or more than 10\% below Engineering Range Low.

On some ranges the input circuitry may saturate before the fault level set is reached. In this case an error is detected below the level set.

Set the level required, between 0.0 and $100.0 \%$ of engineering span (range low to high) in $0.1 \%$ increments.

Note. If an input exceeds the minimum or maximum value for the linearizer selected an error is detected regardless of any fault level.

## Programmable Filter

Filters the process variable input, i.e. if the input is stepped it smooths the transition between steps and may also be used for some degree of cleaning of noisy inputs. The filter time represents the time a step in the input takes to change the displayed process variable from 10 to $90 \%$ of the step.

Set the value required, between 0 and 60 in 1 second increments.

Return to Select Channel frame.

## ... 3 BASIC CONFIGURATION LEVEL

### 3.2 Set Up Pen Range/Event Source

Information.

- Trend pens - have an independent chart range allowing a selected part of the engineering (display) range to be used for extra resolution on the chart.
- Three position event pen function - can be driven by digital inputs, alarms, logic equation results and real time events (when timer option is fitted).



Page Header - Set Up Pen Range
To advance to Set Up Chart Page press the key.

## Select Pen

Select the pen to be programmed

## Note.

- In the remaining frames press the * key to view the pen selected.
- Record (trend) or event pen function is set in the ADVANCED CONFIGURATION LEVEL (if True Time Event Pen option is selected, the fourth pen is fitted with a special pen arm and is set automatically for event pen function) - see Section 4.3, Set Up Pen Functions.


## Pen Range High

Set the maximum value required on the chart, in engineering units (the value must be within the engineering range set in Set Up Input Page - see Section 3.1).

## Pen Range Low

Set the minimum value required on the chart, in engineering units (the value must be within the engineering range set in Set Up Input Page).

## In Source

Select a source to move the pen inwards on the chart.
For a description of sources - see Table 3.1 on page 16.

## Out Source

Select a source to move the pen outwards on the chart.
For a description of sources - see Table 3.1 on page 16.
Return to Select Pen frame.

### 3.3 Set Up Chart

## Information.

- Programmable chart duration - between 1 and 167 hours or 7 and 32 days.
- Chart stop function - the chart can be stopped by an alarm, digital input, logic equation result or a real time event (if timer option is fitted).
- Auto pen drop - automatically drops the pen(s) onto the chart after a 5 minute delay to ensure recording is not left disabled inadvertently.



## ... 3 BASIC CONFIGURATION LEVEL

### 3.4 Set Up Alarms

## Information.

- Four alarms per channel - identified A1 to D1 (for channel 1) up to A4 to D4 (for channel 4).
- Three operator acknowledge options.
- Global alarm acknowledgment - by digital input, alarm, logic equation result or real time event (if option fitted).
- High/low process alarms.
- Delayed high/low process alarms.
- Fast/slow rate of change - of process variable alarms.
- Adjustable hysteresis value - to prevent oscillation of alarm state.
- Time hysteresis - to allow delayed triggering of alarms.


Fig. 3.2 High and Low Process Alarm with Hysteresis


Example shows time hysteresis set to 70 seconds used with a high process alarm

Fig. 3.3 Time Hysteresis Alarm

## ...3.4 Set Up Alarms



The operation of a delayed high/low process alarm is identical to that of the standard high/low process alarm but the alarm can be enabled/disabled by use of a digital signal.

The alarm state is held off whilst the enable signal is off and continues to be held off for a pre-configured period of time after the enable signal is switched ON (irrespective of the process variable value). Once the pre-configured alarm delay time has expired then the alarm operates in the same manner as a standard high/low process alarm.
(1) Process variable goes above trip point but alarm is not activated because enable signal is low (Alarm Disable).
(2) Alarm Enable signal is switched On. Alarm delay timer started.
(3) Process variable goes above trip point but alarm is not activated because alarm delay time has not expired.
(4) Alarm delay timer expires, alarm is now enabled. Alarm is activated because process variable is above trip point.
(5) Process variable goes below trip (hysteresis) point therefore alarm is de-activated.
(6) Process variable goes above trip point, alarm is activated (alarm is enabled and delay time has expired).
(7) Alarm Enable signal is switched Off. Alarm is disabled immediately. Alarm de-activates.

Fig. 3.4 Delayed High Process Alarm

## ...3.4 Set Up Alarms

The maximum time it takes to detect an alarm condition is present ( $T$ ), in seconds, is calculated as follows:

$$
T=\left[10.81+\frac{1800}{\text { Trip Value }}\right] \times 2
$$

The time it takes for the alarm state to be cleared once the


Examples shown are for a trip value of $10 \% /$ hour on a PV engineering range of 0.0 to 100.0

$$
T=\left[10.81+\frac{1800}{10}\right] \times 2 \quad T=382 \text { seconds }
$$

Fig. 3.5 Slow Rate Alarms with Hysteresis


Examples shown are for a trip value of $10 \% /$ hour on a PV engineering range of 0.0 to 100.0

$$
\mathrm{T}=\left[10.81+\frac{1800}{10}\right] \times 2 \quad \mathrm{~T}=382 \text { seconds }
$$

Fig. 3.6 Fast Rate Alarms with Hysteresis

## ...3.4 Set Up Alarms



## ... 3 BASIC CONFIGURATION LEVEL

## ...3.4 Set Up Alarms



## Alarm Type

Select the alarm type required for the alarm selected.

```
dLS-LO - delayed low process
dLS-HG - delayed high process
HI-PrC - high process
LO-PrC - low process
F-rtE - fast rate (rate of change of process variable)
S-rtE - slow rate (rate of change of process variable)
OFF - alarm off
```


## Trip Level

Set the trip value required for the alarm selected.

The following are displayed in engineering units:
HPrC. LPrC.

The following are displayed as a percentage of the engineering span (engineering range high engineering range low) per hour between $\pm 0.5$ and $\pm 500 \%$ :

FrtE and SrtE.

## Hysteresis

Hysteresis is operational when the alarm is active.
Set the hysteresis value required for high/low process, in engineering units (within the engineering range) or in $0.1 \%$ increments for rate alarms. The alarm is activated at the trip level but is only turned off after the alarm variable has moved into the safe region by an amount equal to the hysteresis value. For rate alarms this setting is a percentage of the trip rate - see ' $F r t E$ ' and ' $5 r t E$ ' in previous frame.

## Time Hysteresis

Set the time hysteresis value required between 0 and 9999 seconds.
Note. The alarm condition must be present continually for the time set, before the alarm becomes active. If a hysteresis level is also set, the alarm condition remains active until the process variable moves outside the hysteresis band. When the alarm condition no longer exists the alarm becomes inactive, i.e. time hysteresis does not affect turning off of alarm states.

```
Alarm Delay
After a transition of the enable signal from disabled to enabled, the alarm remains disabled for this period of time.
Set 0 to 250 minutes.
```


## Enable Source

Any digital signal can be assigned as the signal to enable/disable the alarm.

[^1]
### 3.5 Set Up Relay Output

## Information.

- Relay Output - not applicable to 1901J (non-upgradeable version).
- Relays - can be energized by alarms, logic equation results, digital inputs, real time events (timer option) and totalizer wrap signal (totalizer option).
- External Totalizer count function - external counter can only be driven by module type 3 (4 relays module) fitted in module positions 4, 5 and 6.
- Polarity - to allow failsafe settings.



## ... 3 BASIC CONFIGURATION LEVEL

## ...3.5 Set Up Relay Output



Polarity
The polarity selection is used to invert the effect of the digital source state on the relay state as shown in the following table:

| Source State | Polarity | Relay State |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Active | Positive <br> Negative | Energized <br> De-energized |
| Non-active | Positive <br> Negative | De-energized <br> Energized |

Select the polarity required
Caution. Check connections before operating - see Section 5, CONNECTIONS \& LINKS.
Return to Select Relay Output frame.

| Source |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| $R L \_R C H$ |  |$\quad$ Alarm Acknowledge - Unacknowledged process alarm anywhere in the unit $\quad$ Description

[^2]
### 3.6 Set Up Digital Output

## Information.

- This page is displayed only if digital outputs are fitted.
- Up to 24 digital outputs are available - depending on the module types fitted.
- Digital outputs - can be energized by alarms, logic equations results, digital inputs, real time events (timer option) and totalizer wrap signal (totalizer option).
- External Totalizer count function - external counter can only be driven by module type 5 (8 digital outputs module) fitted in module positions 4, 5 and 6 .
- Polarity - inverts the effect of the selected source on the output state.



## ...3.6 Set Up Digital Output



Page Header - Set Up Digital Outputs
to advance to Set Up Analog Output page press the key.

## Select Digital Output

Select the output to be programmed - the selections in this frame relate to the number of fitted digital output modules and their relative module positions.

Example - for a type 5 (eight digital outputs) module fitted in position five the following selections are also programmable:
OUE 5.1 ( (position 5, output 1)
OUE 5.2 (position 5, output 2)
OUE 5.3 (position 5, output 3)
OUE 5.4 (position 5, output 4)
OUE 5.5 (position 5, output 5)
OUE 5.5 (position 5, output 6)
OUE 5.7 (psition 5, output 7)
OUE 5.8 (position 5, output 8)

Note. In the remaining frames press the [* key to view the output selected.

## Output Source

Select the source required to activate the selected digital output.
For a description of sources - see table 3.1 on page 16.
Note. To drive an external counter Count.x must be selected.

## Polarity

The polarity selection is used to invert the effect of the source state on the output as shown in the following table:

| Source State | Polarity | Output State |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Active | Positive <br> Negative | Energized <br> De-energized |
| Non-active | Positive <br> Negative | De-energized <br> Energized |

Select the polarity required.
Caution. Check connections before operating - see Section 5, CONNECTIONS \& LINKS.
Return to Select Digital Output frame.

### 3.7 Set Up Analog Output

## Information.

- Analog Output - not applicable to 1901J (non-upgradeable version).
- Fitted analog outputs - assignable to retransmit any process variable.
- Selectable retransmission range - allows maximum resolution on range of interest.
- Adjustable output range - for non-standard and reversed outputs.

Note. The example below shows analog output 1 set to retransmit part of process variable 1's engineering range ( 250 to $750^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) as a 4.0 to 20.0 mA current output.


## ...3.7 Set Up Analog Output



Page Header - Set Up Analog Output
To advance to Digital Inputs Page press the key.

## Select Analog Output

Select the analog output position to be programmed. The selections in this frame relate to the number of fitted modules with analog output.

Example - Output 1 is the analog output in position 1 (fitted on the main board), output 3 is the analog output fitted in module position 3.

Note. In the remaining frames press the 米 key to view the analog output selected.

## Output Source

Select output source required. The selections in this frame correspond to the channels on the recorder (as available) - PV1 (channel 1), PV2 (channel 2) etc.

## Retransmission Range High

Set the engineering range value (in engineering units) at which maximum output is required.

## Retransmission Range Low

Set the engineering range value (in engineering units) at which minimum output is required.

## Output Range High

Set the maximum current output required for the Retransmission Range programmed between 2.0 and 20.0 mA .

## Output Range Low

Set the minimum current output required for the Retransmission Range programmed between 2.0 and 20.0 mA .

Return to Select Analog Output frame.

### 3.8 Digital Inputs

## Information.

- Digital Input - not applicable to 1901J (non-upgradeable version).
- Up to 30 digital inputs are available - depending on the module types fitted.
- Volt-free contacts or TTL levels.
- Polarity - sets the logic state (unchanged or inverted) for the module position(s).




## ... 3 BASIC CONFIGURATION LEVEL

### 3.9 Access Page

Information.

- Configurable password protection - of PROGRAMMING LEVELS.
- Internal security link - enable/disable password protection.


Fig. 3.7 Use of Security Code in Operator Level


Fig. 3.8 Location of Security Link

### 3.10 Scale Adjust

## Information.

- Analog Inputs - do not require re-calibrating when the input type or range is changed.
- Process variable adjust reset - removes any previously programmed offset or scale adjustment settings.
- System offsets errors - can be removed using process variable scale offset adjustment.
- System scale errors - can be removed using process variable span adjustment.
- Process variable offset/span adjustment - can be used to perform spot calibration
- Pen(s) - can be independently calibrated and checked across the full range of the chart.
- Mains filter - selectable for maximum noise rejection.
- Pen Linearity Check - automatically draws a pen linearity test pattern.

Scale Adjustment


Offset Adjustment


Span Adjustment


Note. As a general rule:
use Offset adjustment for spot calibration at $<50 \%$ of engineering range span.
use Span adjustment for spot calibration at $>50 \%$ of engineering range span.

## ... 3 BASIC CONFIGURATION LEVEL

## ...3.10 Scale Adjust



Page Header - Scale Adjust
To advance to BASIC CONFIGURATION LEVEL frame use the key.

## Select Process Variable/Pen

Select linearity check, process variable or pen required:
LInCHr. - the pens automatically draw a test pattern to check pen linearity. danE is displayed on completion
FHEEr - mains frequency filter
PEn $\times$ - pens 1 to 4
PU-4 - process variable on channel 4
PU-3 - process variable on channel 3
PU-Z - process variable on channel 2
PU- i - process variable on channel 1
none - None
Note. In the remaining frames press the 做 key to view the process variable or pen selected.

## Process Variable Scale Adjustment Reset

Set $J E 5$ to reset the process variable offset and span values to their nominal values (values are reset when frame is exited).

## Process Variable Offset Adjustment

Electrical and resistance thermometer inputs: apply the correct input for the spot calibration required.
RTD inputs: use resistance values obtained from standard tables.
Thermocouple Inputs: measure the ambient temperature at the output terminals of the signal source (calibrator). From thermocouple tables obtain the millivolt equivalent of this temperature (a) and that for the spot calibration temperature (b). Subtract (a) from (b) and set the signal source to the resultant value. (The voltage is negative if the spot calibration temperature is below the measured ambient temperature).

Note. The displayed units are engineering units.
Set the value required. The decimal point position is set automatically.
Example - If the display range is 50.0 to 250.0 and a spot calibration is required at 100 and 225 , inject a signal equivalent to 100 and set the display to 100.0 using the $\boldsymbol{\Delta}$ and keys.

## Span Adjust

Proceed as for Offset Adjustment above and apply the correct input for the spot calibration required. The displayed units are engineering units. Set the value required. The decimal point is set automatically.

For the example above, inject a signal equivalent to 225 and set the display to 225.0.

Continued on next page.

## ...3.10 Scale Adjust



## Calibrate Pen At 100\%

Drives the pen automatically to the full scale position on the chart.
Use the $\boldsymbol{\square}$ and keys to set pen to $100 \%$ on the chart.

## Calibrate Pen At 0\%

Drives the pen automatically to the zero position on the chart.
Use the $\triangle$ and keys to set pen to $0 \%$ on the chart.

## Check Pen Calibration

The pen calibration can be checked at any point on the chart.
Use the $\Delta$ and keys to move the selected pen from the zero point up to the $100 \%$ position on the chart.

Note. If the true time event option is fitted the red pen does not move beyond the $94 \%$ position on the chart.

## Select Filter

Select the mains frequency of the supply used to ensure maximum noise rejection on analog inputs.

Return to Select Process Variable/Pen frame.

## 4 ADVANCED CONFIGURATION LEVEL



Fig. 4.1 Advanced Configuration Level Overview

### 4.1 Set Up Function Keys

## Information.

- Programmable function key - on each faceplate
- Home function - returns the instrument display to the start of the operating page when at the top of any page.
- Global alarm acknowledge function - acknowledges any unacknowledged alarms on all channels.


Page Header - Set Up Function Keys
To advance to the Set Up Logic press the key.

## Function Key 1

Select function required.
$H O_{-}$- Home (return to Operating Page in OPERATING LEVEL)
RL KLH - Acknowledge alarm

Function Key 2
Select function required (if applicable).

[^3]
## ... 4 ADVANCED CONFIGURATION LEVEL

### 4.2 Set Up Logic

Information.

- 4 logic equations
- 7 elements per equation
- OR/AND operators
- Can combine internal and external digital signals - i.e. alarms, digital inputs, other logic equation results and real time events (timer option).

For each equation, the logic elements 1 to 7 are arranged sequentially, as shown below. Odd numbered elements are used for logic inputs and even numbered elements for logic gates.
Logic inputs must be set to one of the digital sources listed in Table 3.1 on page 16.
Logic gates must be set to $\boldsymbol{R n}^{\prime}, \operatorname{Dr}$ or $E_{n d^{\prime}}$. Setting an element to $E_{n} d^{\prime}$ terminates the equation.


Note. Elements on each equation are calculated sequentially, i.e. elements 1,2 and 3 are evaluated first and this result is then combined with elements 4 and 5 . Similarly, this resultant is then combined with elements 6 and 7 to give the logic equation result.

## ...4.2 Set Up Logic

Example - Reservoir level monitoring using:

- process variable 1 with an engineering range 0 to 100 feet
- logic equation 1 result assigned to relay 1.1 which is used to operate the control valve.


| Flow Conditions |
| :--- |
| Close reservoir control valve if: |
| - Reservoir level $>50$ feet AND rate of change |
| $>10 \mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{hr}$ |
| OR |
| - Reservoir level $>80 \mathrm{ft}$ |
| OR |
| - Manual override switch operated |
|  |


| Input Elements |
| :---: |

- Alarm A1 - set to high process trip at 50 ft
- Alarm B1 - set to high process trip at 80 ft
- Alarm C1 - set to fast rate trip at $10 \%$ of range per hour (10 ft/hr)
- Manual override switch:

Connected to digital input 1.1
Digital input number
Module number
Negative polarity
Volt-free switching

| Entering the Logic Equation |
| :---: |
|  |

## ...4.2 Set Up Logic



### 4.3 Set Up Pen Functions

Information. Any fitted pen can be assigned to a trend or an event function.



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[^4]ABB MEASUREMENT \& ANALYTICS \| DATA SHEET

## C1900 series <br> Circular chart recorder



## Measurement made easy A rugged, reliable recorder with the full capability to meet your needs

## 1 to 4 pen recording

- full application flexibility

NEMA 4X/IP66 construction

- hose-down protection

Analog, relay outputs, digital inputs and transmitter power supply as standard

- range of inputs and outputs built-in


## Multiple indicator panels

- continuous display of all signal values
0.1\% measurement accuracy
- precise process information

High noise immunity

- robust, dependable operation

RS485 Modbus serial communications

- open system compatibility

Totalizers and math functions built-in

- fully integrated solutions


## C1900

The C1900 is a fully programmable circular chart recorder for up to four process signals. The C1900's straightforward operator controls and robust construction make it suitable for a variety of industrial environments. Excellent standard facilities are complemented by a powerful range of options to give the flexibility to match your application.

## Comprehensive Process Information

The C1900 lets you see the status of your process at a glance: high visibility 6-digit displays provide a clear indication of up to four process values simultaneously and active alarms are signalled by flashing LEDs below the main display.


The chart is easily set up to show the information you need in the way you want. Pen ranges are individually set to give the best resolution for each signal; the time per revolution can be selected between 1 hour and 32 days. Additionally a true time event pen facility enables one pen to be set up as a 3-position event marker on the same time line as Pen 1.
 operator adjustments and configuration programming, without the need to open the recorder's door. Clear text prompts on the digital displays guide the user around the various menus. A password-protected security system prevents unauthorized access to configuration adjustment menus.

## Flexibility to Solve Problems

The C1900 offers seamless integration of loop functionality to solve process problems, eliminating the need for auxiliary devices.

## Totalizers, Math And Logic

Integrating fluid flow to calculate total volume is performed by the built-in totalizers available for each channel. Relays can be assigned to increment or reset external counters to match the recorder's totalizer values.
User configurable math functions, mass flow calculations and RH tables are all fully supported.
Logic capability allows interlocking and integration of discrete and continuous functions to solve a wide range of process problems.


Summation of Three Flows

## Timers and Clock

The C1900 offers two event timers driven by the recorder's real-time clock. The timers can be configured to operate relays, start/stop the chart or trigger other actions within the recorder.


Alarm annunciation enabled during night hours only

## Modbus RS485 Communications

Communications with PCs or PLCs are achieved via the RS485 serial communications link, enabling the C1900 to serve as the front end of plant-wide data acquisition systems. Using Modbus RTU protocol all process inputs and other variables can be continuously read by a host PC running any of a wide variety of standard SCADA packages.


## Built to Meet Your Needs

The C1900's modular architecture gives rise to a high level of hardware choice: up to five I/O modules can be added to the basic instrument.

The standard input/output module supplied with every pen comes complete with a fully isolated analog input, a relay output, transmitter power supply, isolated analog retransmission and two digital inputs.

Further input and output capability is provided by a range of plug-in modules:

- Analog input and relay - for use with math functions
- Four relays - channel alarm outputs
- Eight digital inputs - linked using logic equations
- Eight digital outputs - TTL level alarm outputs
- Modbus RS485 communications - interfaces with PCs


## Expandable for the Future

The C1900 may be quickly upgraded to meet your changing process requirements.
Additional recording channels, math capability or input and output functions can be retrofitted on-site using plug-in cards and easily fitted pen arms. Input calibration data is stored on each card, allowing quick changes to input cards without the need for recalibration.
Changes to input sensors or recording procedures are accommodated by reconfiguration using the main keypad.


## Designed to Survive

NEMA 4X protection ensures the C1900 can survive in the harshest environments and makes the recorder ideal for use in panels which are regularly hosed down. The tough, acidresistant case and secure cable-entry glands maintain the NEMA 4X rating for wall-mounted or pipe-mounted instruments.

## Noise Immunity

Recording accuracy is maintained in noisy industrial environments due to the advanced EMC shielding within the recorder. The power supply has been designed to give excellent protection from power spikes and brownouts and all configuration and status information is held in nonvolatile memory to ensure rapid recovery after a power failure.

## Minimal Maintenance

Excellent long-term stability keeps recalibration to a minimum, cutting the costs of ownership. User-selectable chart speeds and long-life pens combine to limit usage of consumables.

## Built-in Quality

The C1900 is designed, manufactured and tested to the highest quality standards, including ISO 9001.

## Easy to Install

A choice of mounting options enables simple installation of the recorder in a panel, on a wall or on a pipe. Detachable terminal blocks allow for trouble-free connection of input and output wiring, with mains isolation provided by a power switch within the instrument.


Pipe-mounting


Panel-mounting

## Summary

$1,2,3$ or 4 pens

10 in. chart size

Standard I/O with each pen includes:

- Analog input, analog output, transmitter power supply, relay output and 2 digital inputs.


## Specification

## General

Construction Size

Weight
Case material Window material
Door latch
15.23 in. (h) $\times 15.04$ in. $(w) \times 5.57$ in. (d) $(386.8 \times 382.0 \times 141.5 \mathrm{~mm})$
18 lb (8.2kg)
Glassfiber-filled reinforced polyester
Polycarbonate
High-compression with optional lock
Environmental
Operational temperature range $0^{\circ}$ to $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(32^{\circ}\right.$ to $\left.130^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$
Operational humidity range 5 to 95\%RH (non-condensing) 5 to 80\%RH (chart only)
Case sealing NEMA 4X (IP66)
Fast transients
IEC 801-4 Level 3
Installation
Mounting options Panel, wall or pipe
Terminal type
Wire size (max.)
Screw
14 AWG (I/O), 12 AWG (power)
Operation and Configuration
Programming method Via front panel keys
Security Password-protected menus
Safety
General safety IEC348
Dielectric 500V DC (channel/channel)
2kV DC (channel/ground)
Nonvolatile EEPROM
CSA
UL
CSA/FM Class 1 Div. 2
CE
Power Supply
Voltage
100 to 240 V AC $\pm 10 \%$
( 90 V min. to 264 V max. AC), $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$
Consumption <30VA (typical for full spec. unit)
Line interruption Up to 60ms

## Process Inputs And Outputs



| Analog Outputs |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\quad$ Type | 4 to 20 mA |
| Accuracy | $\pm 0.1 \%$ |
| $\quad$ Maximum load | 750 W |
| $\quad$Dielectric | 500 V DC |
| Relay Outputs <br> Type | SPDT |
| Rating <br> (with non-inductive load) | 5 A at $115 / 230 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC}$ |


| Digital Inputs |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Type | TTL or volt-free |
| Minimum pulse | 250 ms |
| Dielectric | 50 V DC between modules, |
|  | no isolation within module |


| Digital Outputs |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Type | 5 V TTL |
| Rating | 5 mA per output |
| Dielectric | 500V DC between modules, |
|  | no isolation within module |

## Serial Communications

Connections
Protocol

RS485, 4-wire
Modbus RTU

Analog input performance

| Type | Range Lo | Range $\mathbf{H i}$ | Min. Span | Accuracy |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| mV | 0 | 150 | 5 | $\pm 0.1 \%$ reading or $10 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ |
| V | 0 | 5 | 0.1 | $\pm 0.1 \%$ reading or 20 mV |
| mA | 0 | 50 | 1 | $\pm 0.2 \%$ reading or $0.2 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |
| Ohms (high) | 0 | 750 | 20 | $\pm 0.2 \%$ reading or 0.1 W |
| Ohms (low) | 0 | 10 k | $\pm 0.5 \%$ reading or 10 W |  |


|  | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type | Range Lo | Range Hi | Range Lo | Range Hi | Accuracy (excl. CJC) |
| B | -18 | 1800 | 0 | 3270 | $\pm 2^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (above $\left.200{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)\left(3.6{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ above $\left.434{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ |
| E | -100 | 900 | -140 | 1650 | $\pm 0.5{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left( \pm 0.9{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ |
| J | -100 | 900 | -140 | 1650 | $\pm 0.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left( \pm 0.9{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ |
| K | -100 | 1300 | -140 | 2350 | $\pm 0.5{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left( \pm 0.9{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ |
| N | -200 | 1300 | -325 | 2350 | $\pm 0.5{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left( \pm 0.9{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ |
| R | -18 | 1700 | 0 | 3000 | $\pm 1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(\right.$ above $\left.300{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)\left(1.8{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ above $\left.572{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ |
| S | -18 | 1700 | 0 | 3000 | $\pm 1{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(\right.$ above $\left.200{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) 1.8{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ above $\left.572{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ |
| T | -250 | 300 | -400 | 550 | $\pm 0.5{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left( \pm 0.9{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ |
| PT100 | -200 | 600 | -325 | 1100 | $\pm 0.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left( \pm 0.9{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ |

## ...Specification

## Recording System

| Pens |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Number | 1, 2, 3, or 4 (red, blue, green, black) |
| Response | 7 seconds (full scale) |
| Resolution | 0.1\% steps |
| Pen lift | Motor-driven, with optional auto-drop |
| Event Pens |  |
| Standard | 3 -position event recording on any channel |
| Real time | 3 -position event recording on the same time line as Pen 1 |
| Chart |  |
| Chart size | 10 in . or 105 mm |
| Chart speed | 1 to 167 hours or 7 to 32 days per revolution |
| Rotation accuracy | <0.5\% of rotation time |

## Display and Operator Panels

Displays

| Number | 2 (1 or 2 pens) or 4 ( 3 or 4 pens) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Type | 6 -digit red LED, 0.56 in. $(14 \mathrm{~mm})$ high |
| Status indicators | Indicate channel number on display |
| Alarm indicators | Indicate channels with active alarms |

Panel keys
Function
Programming access, increment/ decrement, pen lift and user-defined function key
\(\left.$$
\begin{array}{ll}\text { Alarms and Logic } & \\
\begin{array}{ll}\text { Alarms } \\
\text { Number } & \text { Type }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Her channel } \\
\text { High/Low process, fast/slow } \\
\text { rate of change, time delay }\end{array}
$$ <br>

Adjustments \& Hysteresis, time delay\end{array}\right]\)| Logic Equations | 4 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Number | OR, AND |
| Function | Alarm states, digital inputs, <br> totalizers, logic <br> Relays, digital outputs, chart stop, <br> alarm acknowledge |
| Outputs |  |

## Advanced Software Functions

## Totalizers

Number 1 per pen

Size
Output
99,999,999 max.
External counter driver,
'wrap' pulse signal

## Math

Number of equations 4
Type
$+,-, x, \div$, low \& high select, max., min., average, mass flow, RH

Timers
Number 2
Type

Output

Option Module*
Number 5 plus $1 \times$ standard input/output module
Connection Plug-in cards with detachable connection blocks

## EMC

Design \& Manufacturing standards

| CSA General Safety | Approved |
| :--- | ---: |
| UL General Safety | Approved |
| CSA/FM Class 1 Div. 2 | Approved |

Emissions and Immunity
Meets requirements of:

- EN 50081-2
- EN 50082-2
- IEC 61326 for an Industrial Environment
- CE Mark


## Option Module Types

| Option module types | I/O per module |  |  |  |  |  |  | Max. no. per instrument |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Analog 1/P | Analog 0/P | Trans. PSU | Relays | Digital I/P | Digital O/P | Comms. |  |
| Standard I/O | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |  |  | 3 |
| Analog I/P + relay | 1 |  |  | 1 |  |  |  | 5 |
| 4 relays |  |  |  | 4 |  |  |  | 2 |
| 8 digital I/P |  |  |  |  | 8 |  |  | 3 |
| 8 digital O/P |  |  |  |  |  | 8 |  | 3 |
| RS485 communications |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 1 |
| 1901J (non-upgradeable) | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Ordering Information

PART 1


* Each pen fitted has an associated standard input/output module comprising Analog Input, Analog Output, Relay, Transmitter Power Supply and Two Digital Inputs.
Additional Input/Output modules may be fitted in the unused module positions as required. These additional modules should be specified in PART 2 of the ordering information.
** When a calibration certificate is ordered it is performed according to the specified configuration type: CUS/ENG - Inputs and outputs calibrated according to the customer supplied configuration details and ranges. STD - Inputs and outputs calibrated according to the instrument factory standard configuration and ranges.


## Accessories

Case-to-panel gasket
Wall-mount kit
Pipe-mount kit
Pack of red pens
Pack of green pens
Pack of blue pens
Pack of black pens
Pack of purple pens
After-sales engineered configuration service

C1900/0149
C1900/1712
C1900/0713
C1900/0121
C1900/0122
C1900/0120
C1900/0119
C1900/0123
ENG/REC

## Key to module types

0 No module fitted / Pen input channel *
1 Standard Input/Output
2 Analog input (Math input) + Relay
3 Four Relays
4 Eight Digital Inputs
5 Eight Digital Outputs
6 True Time Event Pen (Violet)
8 Modbus RS485 Communications

* On 2, 3 or 4 pen instruments a standard I/O module is always fitted in the corresponding module position (enter '0' in the corresponding order code field).

Example.
$1913 \mathrm{~J} A \mathrm{~A} 01100308$ STD
3 pens
4 relays
Modbus RS485 Communications


Module Positions

## Electrical Connections




Four-Relay Output Module


Input
Connections
Digital input/output module


## Power Supply Connections

## Overall dimensions

Dimensions in mm (in.)


Cut-out size

## Notes



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[^1]:    Return to Select Alarm frame.

[^2]:    * Available only on 4-relay and 8-digital output modules (types 3 and 5), fitted in module positions 4,5 and 6.

[^3]:    Return to Set Up Function Keys frame.

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