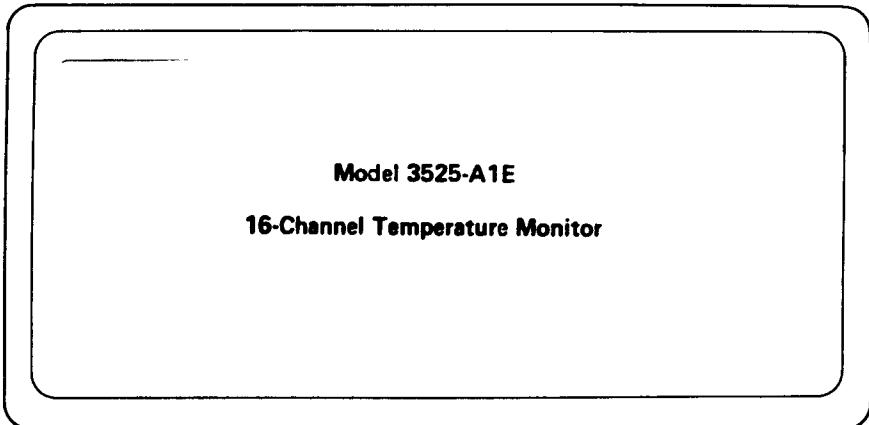


# **KINETICSYSTEMS**

## **CORPORATION**



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\*\*\* SPECIAL NOTICE \*\*\*

EXTENDED RANGE FOR S, R, C, B TYPE THERMOCOUPLES

The range for S, R, C, and B type thermocouples has been extended to the thermocouple limits. All negative ranges will be read as zero. Accuracy is  $\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$  for the entire range.

New thermocouple ranges are listed:

C type T/C (0 to  $2308^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

S type T/C (0 to  $1768^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

R type T/C (0 to  $1768^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

B type T/C (0 to  $1820^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

This external range was accomplished by using the fifteenth bit (in our data format) as a data bit instead of a sign bit. Therefore, all high and low limits should be set with this in mind.

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# KineticSystems Corporation

Standardized Data Acquisition and Control Systems

3525

## 16-Channel Temperature Monitor

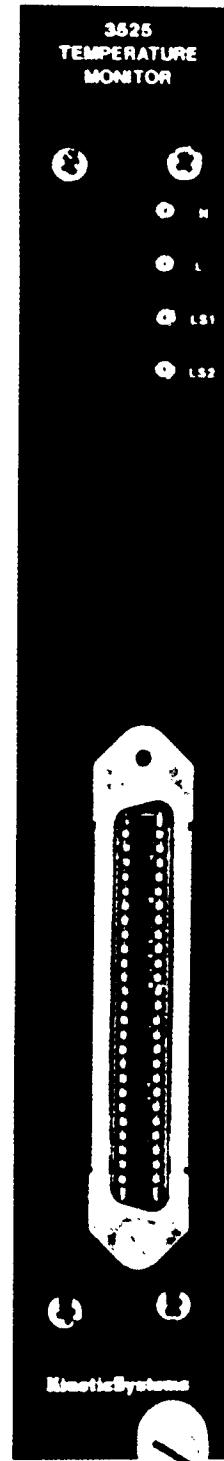
May 78  
(Rev. June 84)

### FEATURES

- ON-BOARD MICROPROCESSOR CONTROL
- 16 CHANNELS OF DIFFERENTIAL INPUTS WITH GUARD PER CHANNEL
- READOUT VIA DATAWAY DIRECTLY IN DEGREES CELSIUS OR FAHRENHEIT
- RESOLUTION OF 0.1°C.
- ACCURACY OF  $\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ . (EXCLUDING THERMOCOUPLE)
- OPTIONAL LINEARIZATION FOR TYPE B, C, E, J, K, CH-AU, R, S OR T THERMO-COUPLES
- CAN BE USED AS GENERAL-PURPOSE LOW-LEVEL MONITOR WITHOUT LINEARIZATION
- UPPER AND LOWER ALARM LIMITS FOR EACH CHANNEL WRITTEN AND READ FROM DATAWAY
- LAM INTERRUPT ON OUT-OF-LIMIT TEMPERATURE

### APPLICATIONS

- DISTRIBUTED TEMPERATURE MONITORING SYSTEM
- HIGH ACCURACY TEMPERATURE CONTROL SYSTEM
- LOW-LEVEL HIGH-ACCURACY A/D CONVERTER



### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Model 3525 16-Channel Temperature Monitor is a double-width CAMAC module which provides the user with the hardware and software necessary for converting thermocouple inputs to temperatures in degrees C. or degrees F. The module contains an on-board 8085 Microprocessor and a PROM specially programmed for the type of linearization required.

The 3525 accepts 16 different inputs; each also contains a guard. These inputs are scanned using low-thermal-EMF relays. The module also contains a differential pair and guard for a reference junction when the inputs come from an isothermal panel. A P.C. board strap selects whether the reference junction is internal or external.

All status registers can be read from the Dataway and a logical "1" means a channel is out of limit. LAM interrupts are set either by a channel exceeding its upper limit or by any channel going below its lower limit.

The temperature for each input is read from the Dataway. The data storage allows for a reading in the range of  $\pm 1638.3$  degrees with a resolution of  $\pm 0.1^{\circ}$ . The actual temperature range depends upon the thermocouple used. The reading is accurate to  $\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ , excluding the thermocouple tolerance. A strap on the module selects whether the value read is in degrees Celsius or degrees Fahrenheit. An on-board switch selects the last channel to be scanned. Each channel is scanned every 2800 msec (if all 16 channels are scanned). The scan time between channels is 175 msec.

Each 3525 channel contains an upper and lower limit register which can be written and read from the Dataway. Three registers set the maximum and minimum points (in increments of  $0.1^{\circ}\text{C}$ . or  $0.1^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) that each input must not exceed. The fifteenth bit in this register is the sign bit ("1" for negative) and the sixteenth bit is used by the processor to ignore this particular limit ("1" means ignore this limit). The module contains four status registers. These status registers provide the following information:

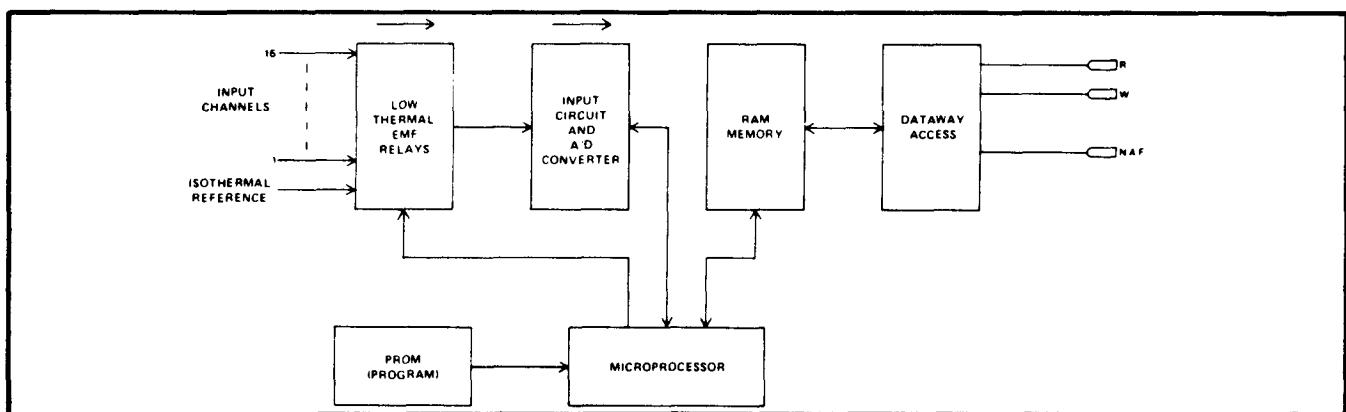
- Reg. 1. Indicates those inputs that are above their upper limit.
- Reg. 2. Indicates those inputs that are below their lower limit.
- Reg. 3. Indicates those inputs that have exceeded their upper limit since they were last read.
- Reg. 4. Indicates those inputs that have exceeded their lower limit since they were last read.

## FUNCTION CODES

Command	Q	Action
F(0)-A(0)-A(15)	RD1	Read data out of selected channel.
F(1)-A(0)	RD2	Read status register for upper limit.
F(1)-A(1)	RD2	Read status register for lower limit.
F(2)-A(0)	RC1	Read and clear flag register for upper limit.
F(2)-A(1)	RC1	Read and clear flag register for lower limit.
F(4)-A(0)-A(15)	F04	Read lower temperature limit of selected channel.
F(6)-A(0)-A(15)	F06	Read upper temperature limit of selected channel.
F(8)-A(0)	TLM	Tests if lower limit LAM request is present.
F(8)-A(1)	TLM	Tests if upper limit LAM request is present.
F(8)-A(15)	TLM	Tests if LAM is present.
F(10)-A(0)	CLM	Clears lower limit LAM status.
F(10)-A(1)	CLM	Clears upper limit LAM status.
F(20)-A(0)-A(15)	F20	Writes lower limit of selected channel.
F(22)-A(0)-A(15)	F22	Writes upper limit of selected channel.
F(24)-A(0)	DIS	Disables lower limit LAM request.
F(24)-A(1)	DIS	Disables upper limit LAM request.
F(26)-A(0)	ENB	Enables lower limit LAM request.
F(26)-A(1)	ENB	Enables upper limit LAM request.
F(27)-A(0)	TST	Tests lower limit LAM status.
F(27)-A(1)	TST	Tests upper limit LAM status.
Z	CZ	Disables LAM requests and resets microprocessor.

**Note:** X = 1 for all valid addressed commands.

## SIMPLIFIED BLOCK DIAGRAM



**POWER REQUIREMENTS:** +6 volts – 1050 mA      +24 volts – 55 mA  
                           -6 volts – 15 mA      -24 volts – 15 mA

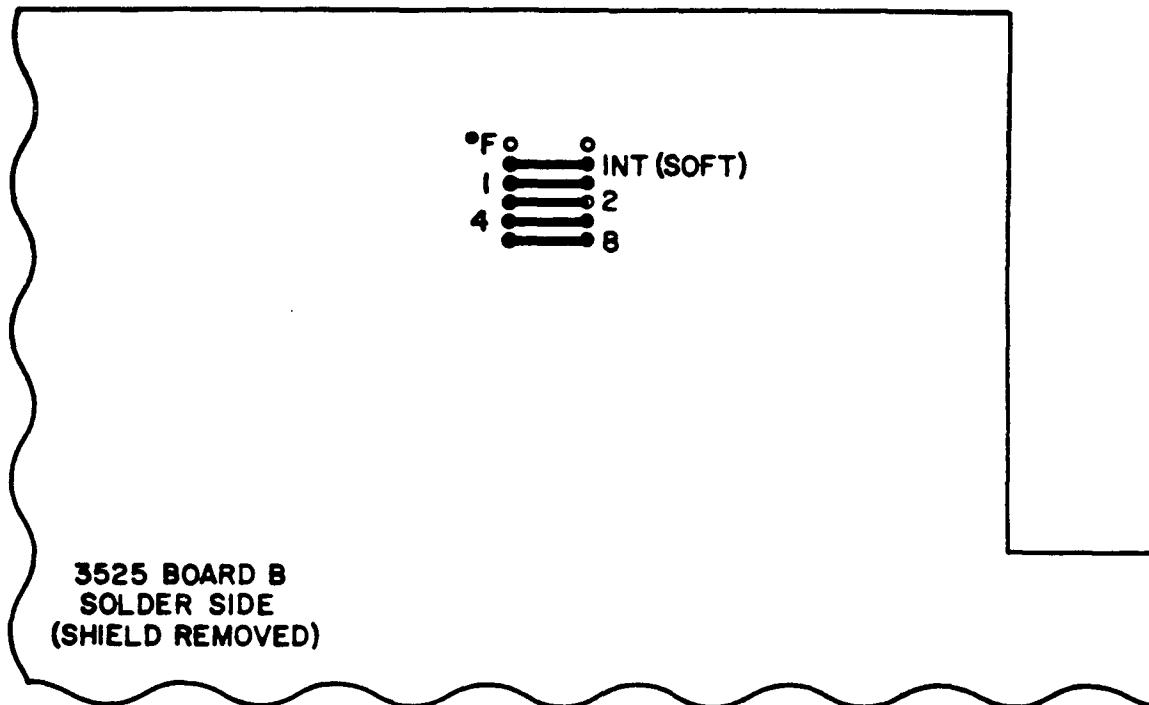
## ORDERING INFORMATION

Weight: 1.25 kg. (2 lb. 12 oz.)

- Model 3525-A1A** – Low-level A/D (0 to 51.2 mV)
- Model 3525-A1B** – Type B Thermocouples
- Model 3525-A1C** – Type C Thermocouples
- Model 3525-A1E** – Type E Thermocouples
- Model 3525-A1J** – Type J Thermocouples
- Accessories** – Model 1991 Isothermal Panel

- Model 3525-A1K** – Type K Thermocouples
- Model 3525-A1L** – Type CH-AU Thermocouples
- Model 3525-A1R** – Type R Thermocouples
- Model 3525-A1S** – Type S Thermocouples
- Model 3525-A1T** – Type T Thermocouples

STRAP OPTIONS



There are three strap options on the 3525:  $^{\circ}\text{F}$ , software compensated (SOFT), and LAST CHANNEL READ.

If temperature readout in  $^{\circ}\text{F}$  is desired, install a strap at the  $^{\circ}\text{F}$  location; otherwise the reading is in  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ . This strap can be checked from the Dataway by doing any F(0). Bit 24 indicates if the  $^{\circ}\text{F}$  strap is installed (logical 1).

Normally the SOFT strap is installed. This tells the 3525 that the T/C reference junction temperature is compensated for in software. (See Thermocouple Reference Junction Information.)

The strap is removed when the inputs are already compensated. This would be the case when the T/C to copper junctions are referenced to the ice point of water. This can be done by physically placing the junctions in an ice bath or electronically by using a junction compensator such as the Omega CJ.

When using the KSC Model 1990 Isothermal Panel, the SOFT strap is installed. (See Thermocouple Reference Junction Information.)

The LAST CHANNEL READ option allows the user to determine the number of channels read. For example, if only channels 0-3 are being used, straps in locations 1 and 2 will indicate that channel 3 is the last channel to be scanned. This way, unused channels 4-15 are not scanned, allowing faster update of channels 0-3.

## SCAN TIME

Conversion time is approximately 175 milliseconds per channel.

If all 16 channels are scanned, update time is 2.8 seconds.

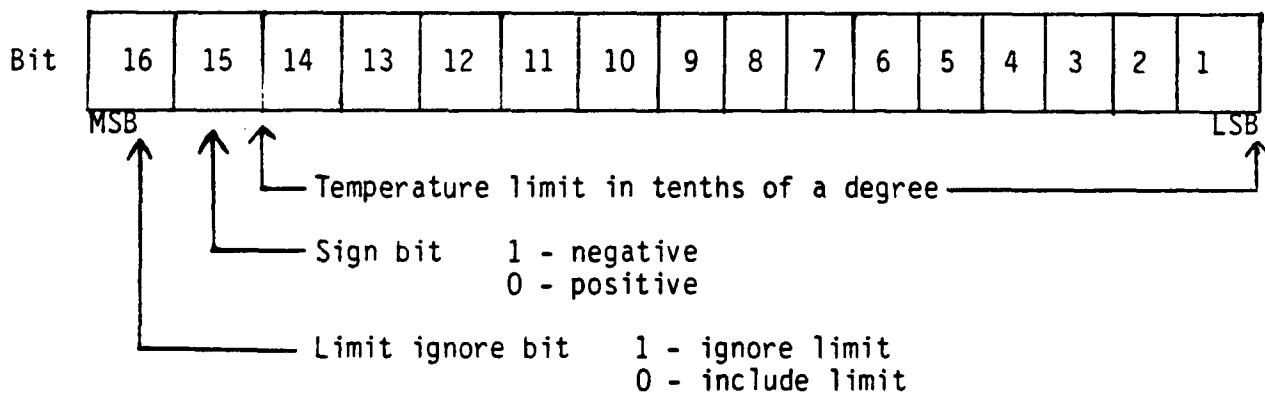
## REGISTER DESCRIPTIONS

The 3525 contains four main registers. Each type is described below.

### Temperature Limit Registers (TL)

These registers are written by the user to specify the upper and lower temperature limits for each channel. If the limit feature is not used, an ignore bit can be set. This tells the internal microprocessor to ignore that particular limit. These registers can also be read from the Dataway. There are 32 TL registers.

Data Format



	Upper Limits (16)	Lower Limits (16)
Write	$F(22) \cdot A(0) - A(15)$	$F(20) \cdot A(0) - A(15)$
Read	$F(6) \cdot A(0) - A(15)$	$F(4) \cdot A(0) - A(15)$

Note: The limit registers for channel 0 are written and read at subaddress A(0), channel 1 at A(1), etc.

### Flag Registers (F)

These registers indicate which channels have gone out of limit. If a channel exceeds a limit and then comes back within that limit, the flag bit will remain set (logical 1). This is an indication that that channel has gone out of limit at some time since this register was last read. After each F register read, all flags in that register are set to logical 0 (read and clear operation). There are two F registers, and each register can only be read from the Dataway.

## Data Format

Channel #	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
	MSB								LSB							

1 - This channel has gone out of limit since last read operation.  
 0 - This channel has not gone out of limit since last read operation.

Upper Limit	Lower Limit	Read and clear
$F(2) \cdot A(0)$	$F(2) \cdot A(1)$	

Status Registers (S)

These registers show which channels are currently out of limit. Each bit (1-16) is updated as that channel is scanned. These registers can only be read from the Dataway. There are two S registers.

Channel #	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
	MSB								LSB							

1 - This channel out of limit.  
 0 - This channel within limit.

Upper Limit	Lower Limit	Read only
$F(1) \cdot A(0)$	$F(1) \cdot A(1)$	

Temperature Data Registers (TD)

These registers contain temperature data from each channel. The temperature is read directly in tenths of a degree. The MSB is the out of limit bit. TD registers are read only. There are 16 TD registers.

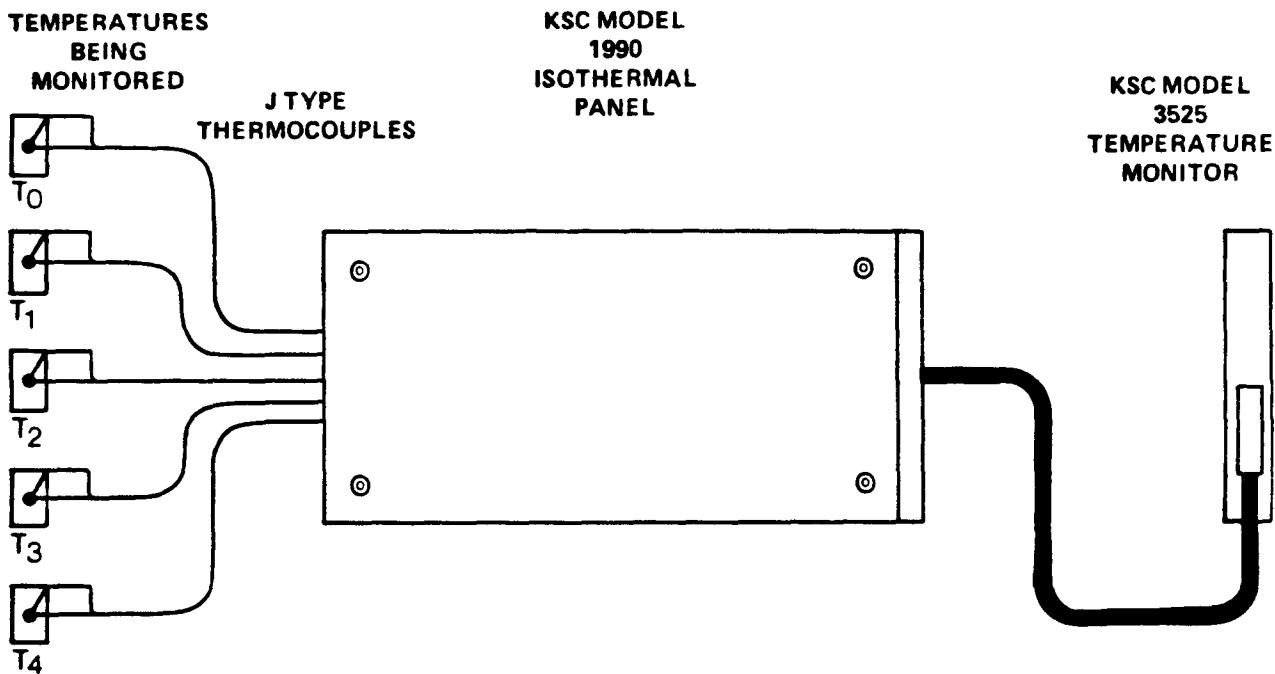
Data bit	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
	MSB								LSB							
	Temperature in tenths of a degree															
	Sign bit    1 - negative, 0 - positive															
	Limit bit    1 - out of limit, 0 - within limit															

F(0)·A(0) - A(15) Read only

Note: The temperature data register for channel 0 is read at subaddress A(0), channel 1 at A(1), etc.

## OPERATION EXAMPLES

System configuration: In the following examples, our temperature monitoring system will be configured as shown in Figure 1.



### Initial Setup and Strap Options

T<sub>0</sub> - T<sub>4</sub> are temperatures being monitored by the 3525. We will assume J type thermocouples are being used. T<sub>0</sub> - T<sub>4</sub> will correspond to channels 0-4. Since channel 4 is the last channel read, the 3525 would be strapped for the last channel read = 4. We will work in °C so there is no strap in the °F location. Because we are using the Model 1990 Isothermal Panel, the SOFT strap is installed.

### LAMs and Limits

Upon power-up, the 3525 will immediately begin scanning channels 0-4. Since no limits have been specified, random limits will be present. This may cause LS1 or LS2 to be true. (LAM requests are disabled at power-up.)

Setting limits: In Figure 1, T<sub>3</sub> and T<sub>4</sub> are critical temperatures. These points must be in the range of -10.0°C to +95.0°C. Limits are of no concern on T<sub>0</sub> - T<sub>2</sub>. We would therefore do the following:

<u>Command</u>		<u>Action</u>
F(22)·A(0)	Data = 8000H (100000 octal)	Ignore upper limit on channels
F(22)·A(1)	Data = 8000H (100000 octal)	0 - 2.
F(22)·A(2)	Data = 8000H (100000 octal)	
F(20)·A(0)	Data = 8000H (100000 octal)	Ignore lower limit on channels
F(20)·A(1)	Data = 8000H (100000 octal)	0 - 2.
F(20)·A(2)	Data = 8000H (100000 octal)	
F(22)·A(3)	Data = 03B6H (1666 octal)	Include limit of +95.0°C
F(22)·A(4)	Data = 03B6H (1666 octal)	on channels 3 and 4.
F(20)·A(3)	Data = 4064H (40144 octal)	Include limit of -10.0°C
F(20)·A(4)	Data = 4064H (40144 octal)	on channels 3 and 4.

If no limits are being used on any channel, it is not necessary to set all "ignore" bits. In this case though, LS1 and LS2 may be set.

If limits are being used, all scanned channels should have limits set or the "ignore" bit set.

We will also enable the upper and lower limit LAM request. In this way, a LAM interrupt will occur if  $T_3$  or  $T_4$  goes out of limit.

To clear LS1 and/or LS2, which may have been set before limits were written, we would do the following:

F(10)·A(0) Clears LS1  
 F(10)·A(1) Clears LS2

And then we enable the LAM requests:

F(26)·A(0) Enables lower limit LAM request.  
 F(26)·A(1) Enables upper limit LAM request.

Now we are ready to begin monitoring temperatures.

To read  $T_0$  we do an F(0)·A(0). Data returned = 0ODEH (336 octal) which corresponds to 22.2°C.

To read  $T_1$ , we do an F(0)·A(1). Data returned = 40AAH (40252 octal) which is -17.0°C.

Let us assume that a LAM interrupt occurs in our system. Reading the LAM pattern in the crate controller will tell us if it was the 3525 that set the LAM.

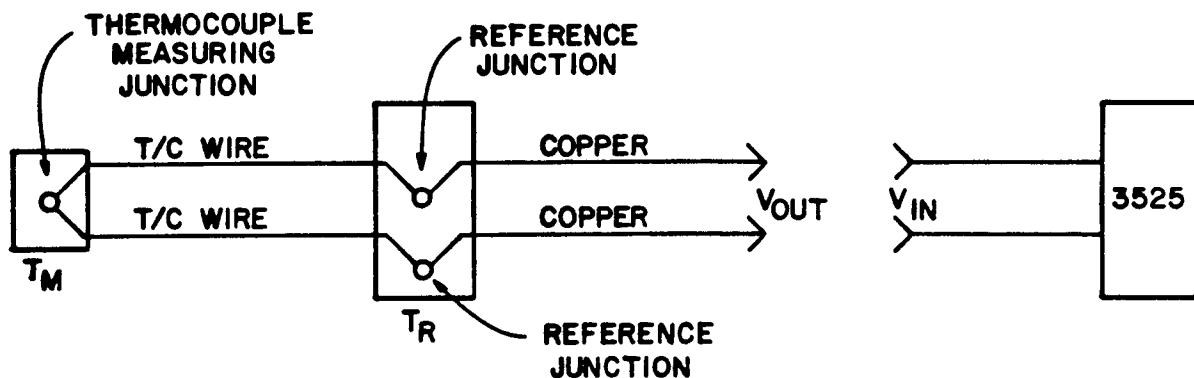
Note: If this is an interrupt-driven system (as indicated), we would not need the F(8)·A(15) as part of the routine. The L pattern in the crate controller tells us which module contains the L.

Doing an F(8)·A(0) and F(8)·A(1) will determine if it was a lower limit or an upper limit that set the LAM. If the F(8)·A(1) returns Q=1, then it was an upper

limit that was exceeded. Doing an F(1)·A(0) will tell us which channel has exceeded its limit. Assume that data returned was 8H (10 octal). This tells us that channel 3 has exceeded its limit.

Reading channel 3 [F(0)·A(3)] Data returned = 8368H (101550 octal), we find that it is still out of limit and that the temperature is +95.2°C.

#### THERMOCOUPLE REFERENCE JUNCTION INFORMATION



$T_M$  = Temperature being measured

$T_R$  = Temperature reference

The actual voltage created at the input to the 3525 is a function of the difference between the temperature being measured and the reference temperature. In mathematical terms  $V_{in} = f(T_M - T_R)$ .

In the diagram shown above using a pair of T/C wire, if  $T_R$  is held at a fixed known temperature, then  $V_{in}$  is a function only of the temperature being measured. If the reference junctions are maintained at  $T_R=0^{\circ}\text{C}$ , then  $V_{out}$  would be dependent only on  $T_M$ .  $(T_M - 0^{\circ}\text{C}) = T_M$ .

In the case where  $T_R$  is some other fixed known temperature, the voltage at  $V_{out}$  would be offset by an amount proportional to that temperature. (This temperature would have to be included in the 3525 software to compensate for the offset introduced).

If the KSC Model 1990 is used with the 3525,  $T_R$  is the temperature of the 1990. Even though this temperature is not fixed, it is monitored by the 3525 and can then be used to compensate for the offset introduced by  $T_R$ . The advantage to using the 1990 is that it does not require any power. The other methods described above require some external power source to maintain  $T_R$  at a constant temperature.

An electronic compensation circuit can be made to directly subtract the offset error when  $T_R$  is not fixed. This is usually done with a bridge network in which one leg of the bridge contains a temperature ( $T_R$ ) sensitive resistance element. In this way, the bridge circuit electrically compensates for the reference junctions not being at  $0^\circ\text{C}$ .

#### A/D SPECIFICATIONS ( $25^\circ\text{C}$ )

Resolution	13 bits (two's complement)
Relative accuracy	$\pm 1/2$ LSB
Gain error	$\pm 1/2$ LSB
Gain error drift	1 ppm/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Offset error	$\pm 1/2$ LSB
Offset error drift	1 ppm/ $^\circ\text{C}$

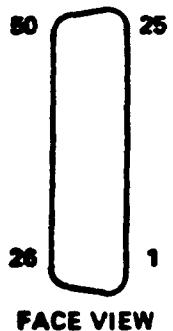
#### AMPLIFIER SPECIFICATIONS

Maximum gain nonlinearity vs. temperature	.006% (G = 110) 5 ppm/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Voltage offset RTI vs. temperature	< $3\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
Differential input impedance	$10^9$ ohms
Maximum differential input	$\pm 20$ volts
Maximum common mode input	$\pm 15$ volts
CMRR (DC to 3 Hz)	110 dB

#### MODULE INPUT SPECIFICATIONS

##### Protection

Maximum differential input	$\pm 18$ volts
Maximum common mode input	$\pm 9$ volts continuous (45 volts for 1/120 second)
Input impedance	270 kilohms
Offset Drift	None (Auto zero)
Gain Drift	< 10 ppm



## Socket/Wire List

## 50 SOCKET RIBBON CONN.

SOCKET NO.

- 50 AD 590 (-)
- 49 Channel 15 Low (-)
- 48 Channel 14 Guard (S)
- 47 Channel 14 Low (-)
- 46 Channel 13 Low (-)
- 45 Channel 12 Guard (S)
- 44 Channel 12 Low (-)
- 43 Channel 11 Low (-)
- 42 Channel 10 Guard (S)
- 41 Channel 10 Low (-)
- 40 Channel 9 Low (-)
- 39 Channel 8 Guard (S)
- 38 Channel 8 Low (-)
- 37 Channel 7 Low (-)
- 36 Channel 6 Guard (S)
- 35 Channel 6 Low (-)
- 34 Channel 5 Low (-)
- 33 Channel 4 Guard (S)
- 32 Channel 4 Low (-)
- 31 Channel 3 Low (-)
- 30 Channel 2 Guard (S)
- 29 Channel 2 Low (-)
- 28 Channel 1 Low (-)
- 27 Channel 0 Guard (S)
- 26 Channel 0 Low (-)

SOCKET NO.

- 25 AD590 (+)
- 24 Channel 15 High (+)
- 23 Channel 15 Guard (S)
- 22 Channel 14 High (+)
- 21 Channel 13 High (+)
- 20 Channel 13 Guard (S)
- 19 Channel 12 High (+)
- 18 Channel 11 High (+)
- 17 Channel 11 Guard (S)
- 16 Channel 10 High (+)
- 15 Channel 9 High (+)
- 14 Channel 9 Guard (S)
- 13 Channel 8 High (+)
- 12 Channel 7 High (+)
- 11 Channel 7 Guard (S)
- 10 Channel 6 High (+)
- 9 Channel 5 High (+)
- 8 Channel 5 Guard (S)
- 7 Channel 4 High (+)
- 6 Channel 3 High (+)
- 5 Channel 3 Guard (S)
- 4 Channel 2 High (+)
- 3 Channel 1 High (+)
- 2 Channel 1 Guard (S)
- 1 Channel 0 High (+)

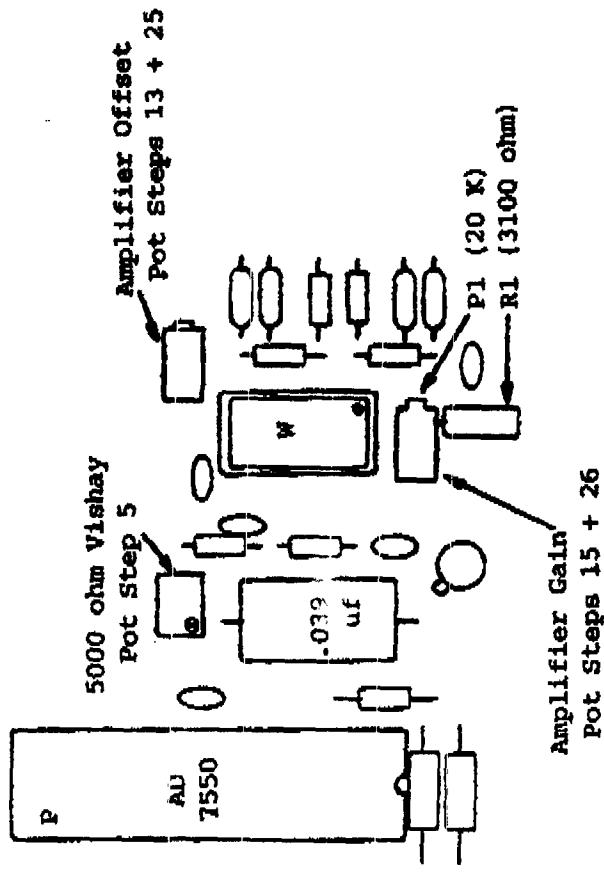
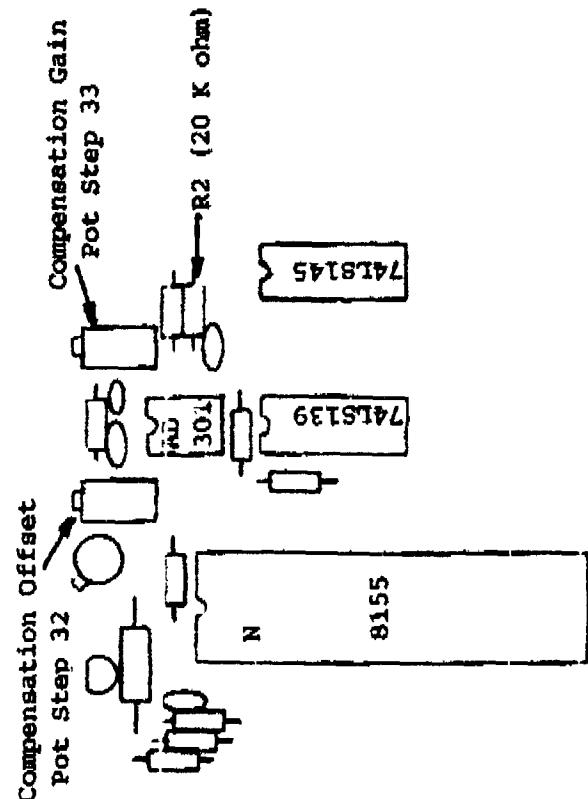
## Calibration procedure for 3525 Temperature Module

NOTE: If module option if a 3525 A1R, A1S, or an A1T test the module as an A1K first, then as the other option.

1. Put the "B" board on the extender.
2. Using IC clip, connect E-10 to E-16.
3. Turn Power on.
4. Using the DVM, Monitor the voltage (to the nearest millivolt) between P-3 and P-8 (ground). It should be very close to 10.000 volts.
5. Monitor the voltage between P-7 and P-8 (ground) and adjust the  $5\text{K}\Omega$  Vishay (see fig. 1) pot, until the voltage reads exactly half of the voltage as recorded in Step 4. It should be very near 5.000 volts. Notice that chip P is keyed with Pin 1 down.
6. Remove the test clip from chip E.
7. Power down.
8. Using the IC clip, connect U-1 to U-8.
9. Monitor the voltage between P-5 and P-8 (ground).
10. Power up.
11. Set the Biddle box for 0.000mV.
12. Using the 3525 connector, connect the Biddle box to pins 26(-) and 1(+).
13. Adjust the amplifier offset pot (see fig. 1) until the output of the amplifier reads 0.000000 volts.
14. Set the Biddle box for  $V_{T\ MAX}$ . (51.2mV for all options).
15. Adjust amplifier gain pot (see fig. 1) until the output of the amplifier reads 4.705882 volts,  $\pm 500\mu\text{v}$ .
16. Remove IC clip from chip U.
17. Power down.
18. Put "A" board on an extender.
19. Put "B" board on an extender next to the "A" board and connect the ribbon cables.
20. Remove the SOFT strap on the "B" board.
21. Power up.
22. Verify that the LS1 and/or LS2 LEDS on the "B" board come on when powered up.
23. Using the 3525 connector, connect the Biddle box to pins 26(-) and 1(+) .
24. Set the Biddle box for 0mV. Set TSTCAMAC to loop on F(0) A(0) and read back in decimal. It is also necessary to give the 3525 an F(20) A(0) D(8000h), and an F(22) A(0) D(8000h) to force it to disable upper and lower limits.

25. The module should read back  $0^\circ$   $\pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ , the maximum variance allowed. The module reads back in 1/10 volts. The original Kinetic Systems procedure calls for adjusting the amplifier offset pot if necessary, but this will not work.
26. Set the Biddle box to output 50mV, which is just below the maximum temperature for most ranges. Compare the readback with the chart for the type of thermocouple the PROM is set up for (A, B, E, J, K, etc). The original Kinetic Systems procedure calls for adjusting the amplifier gain pot if necessary, but this should not be necessary if Step 15 was done properly.
27. Once the temperatures are verified, set the Biddle box back to 0 volts. Increment the temperatures, using the thermocouple chart, by  $1^\circ\text{C}$  up to  $10^\circ\text{C}$ . Next, increment the temperature by  $10^\circ\text{C}$  up to  $100^\circ\text{C}$ . Then increment the temperature by  $100^\circ\text{C}$  up to the  $V_{\text{MAX}}$ , which is 50mV.
28. Next, output the Biddle box to all channels, set it for 0V, and read all 16 channels.
29. Set the Biddle box for a midrange temperature, and read all 16 channels.
30. Set the Biddle box for  $V_{\text{MAX}}$ , and read all 16 channels.
31. Insert the SOFT strap and hook up the 3525 to a Model 1990 or 1991 isothermal panel. Hook up the Biddle box directly to the 3525, NOT through the panel. The Biddle box has internal temperature compensation. This test requires that you measure the temperatures both at the isothermal panel, and inside the Biddle box. Place an accurate thermometer in the isothermal panel, right next to the AD590 temperature transducer. Record the reading, and make sure the temperature doesn't vary during the calibration procedure. Set the input switch of the Biddle box to Channel B, and short the terminals on Channel B. Set the switch for "Measure". Set the Biddle box switch to match the thermocouple type of the 3525 PROM. The Biddle box will display its own internal temperature. Record this reading, and keep checking periodically to make sure that it doesn't change during the calibration procedure. Take this temperature and subtract the isothermal panel temperature from it. This is the difference number, and it's the number that you have to add to all your readings from the 3525.
32. Set the Biddle box to the difference number described in Step 31. It should be a few degrees higher than  $0^\circ\text{C}$ . Adjust the compensation offset pot (see fig. 1) to read  $0^\circ\text{C}$ . from the 3525.
33. Adjust the Biddle box to a temperature that is just under the maximum temperature for the range set by the PROM. It should be near 50mV. Adjust the compensation gain pot (see fig. 1) so that the 3525 reads that temperature minus the difference temperature described in Step 31.
34. Repeat Steps 28-30, with temperatures (instead of voltages), keeping in mind that you have to compensate for the difference temperature described in Step 31.
35. Install the strap in  ${}^\circ\text{F}$  (right above the SOFT strap). Set the Biddle box for the difference temperature described in Step 31. Make sure you read  $32{}^\circ\text{F}$ . Some PROM versions do not do the  ${}^\circ\text{F}$  conversion properly.
36. Remove the  ${}^\circ\text{F}$  strap, and put the module back together.
37. Run the module overnight in the crate and verify that it still works the next day by inputting a few temperatures and verifying them. Always make sure that you compensate for the difference temperature described in Step 31. You may need to recalculate it, as the temperatures may have changed overnight.

3525 B BOARD FIGURE 1.



# KSC

3525

TABLE 1

Thermo-couple Type	V <sub>T</sub> MAX (Millivolts)	Temp. °C	DATA		
			Decimal	Hex	Octal
A	51.20		5120	1400	12000
B					
E	51.20	676	6750	1A68	15150
J	51.20	760	7600	1DB0	16660
K	51.20	1265	12650	316A	30552
R	51.20				
S	51.20				
T	51.20	400	4000	F40	7640





