

MASTER / SLAVE Setting Guide

Rev. 17 Marts 2014

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2.0.0 General information

The master / slave function allows communication between a unit (master) and up to 5 additional units (slaves 1-5). The master controls the slaves so that all 6 units run in exactly the same way.

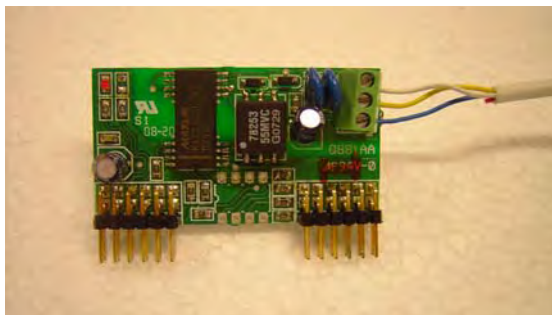
The slaves send information back to the master. Any error that might arise in a slave unit will be displayed on the master with an error message and specification of the defective unit. Consequently, all units must be numbered.

This particular master / slave function requires an extra small circuit board for each unit. This small circuit board should be mounted on the existing main circuit board of each unit.

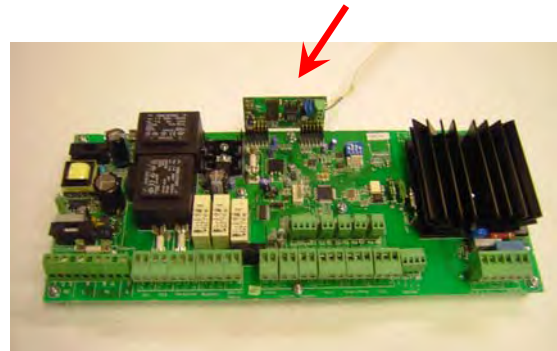
3.0.0 Setup

3.1.0 Circuit board

Mount the small extra circuit board on the main circuit board as illustrated. This is where the communication cable for each unit is connected. The cable must be a shielded twisted pair cable with a maximum length of 500 m. Also, 120 ohm resistors are to be mounted on the cables next to both the master and the last slave.



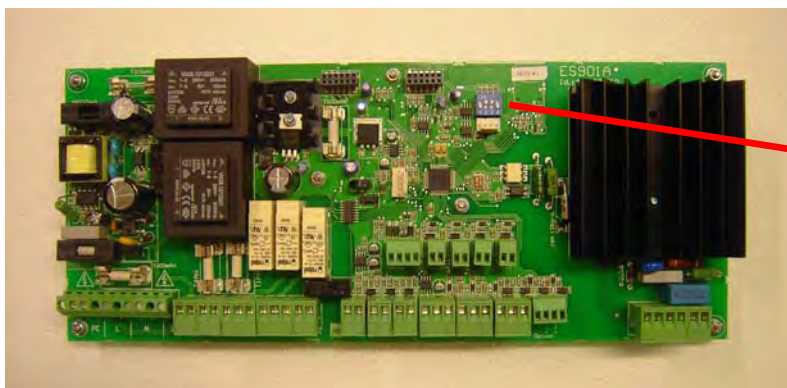
Small master circuit board



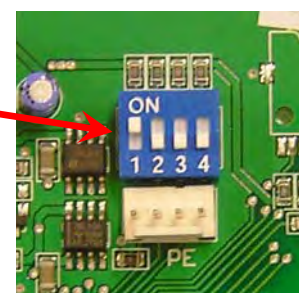
The circuit board is mounted on the main circuit board

3.2.0 Naming

All units are equipped with a main circuit board with a blue name indicator. As a standard, all units are set as a master without connection of slaves.



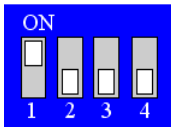
Circuit board in the TX Units



Name indicator (standard set-up)

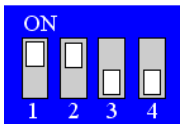
The name indicator is designed in such a way that the first contact indicates whether the unit is a master or a slave. The last three contacts specify the slave unit number. Each circuit board must be adjusted so that it has its own unique setting according to the required number of slaves. Thus, should there be a fault, the master can identify the specific slave unit where it occurs. Details of the blue name indicator settings are on the next page.

Master without slave (standard)

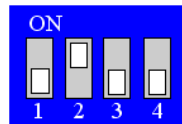


Master

Master with 1 slave

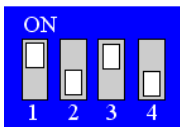


Master

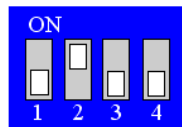


Slave 1 (s1)

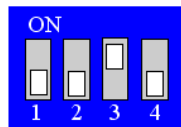
Master with 2 slaves



Master

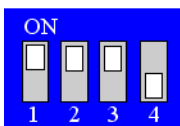


Slave 1 (s1)

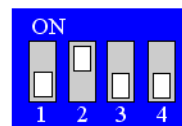


Slave 2 (s2)

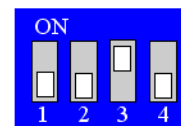
Master with 3 slaves



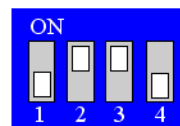
Master



Slave 1 (s1)

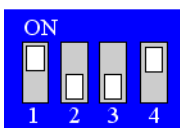


Slave 2 (s2)

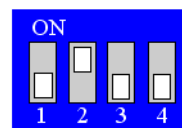


Slave 3 (s3)

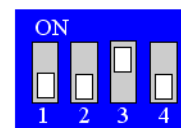
Master with 4 slaves



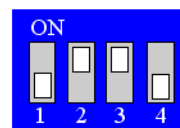
Master



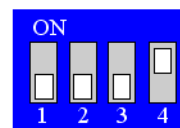
Slave 1 (s1)



Slave 2 (s2)

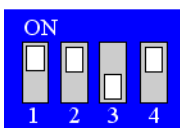


Slave 3 (s3)

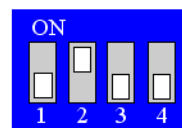


Slave 4 (s4)

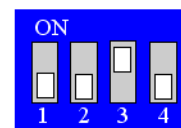
Master with 5 slaves



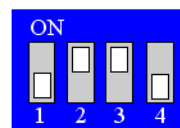
Master



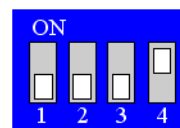
Slave 1 (s1)



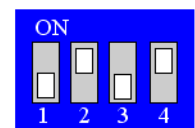
Slave 2 (s2)



Slave 3 (s3)



Slave 4 (s4)



Slave 5 (s5)

4.0.0 Electrical diagram

The cable that connects the units must be a shielded twisted pair cable with a maximum length of 500 m. Also, 120 ohm resistors are to be mounted on the cables next to both the master and the last slave, regardless of the number of slaves.

