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## PULSE COUNTER

MB-LI-4 four-channel with MODBUS RTU output Lo WARRANTY. The F\&F products are
covered by a warrantrof of the 2 months
from the date of purchase. Effective only with proof of purchase. Contact your dealeror directly with us. More information how to make a compliant can efound on the website:
www.fif.com.pl/reklamacie
Do not dispose of this device to a garbage bin with other unsorted waste!
In accordance with the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Act

- In accordance with the Waste Electrical and flectronic Equipment Ac quantity to a collection point established for this purpose, as well as to the store in the event of purchasing new equipment (as per the old for new rule
regardless of brand). Electro-waste thrown in the garbage bin or abandoned in the bosom of nature pose a threat to the environment and human health.


## Purpose

The pulse counter is used for counting the $A C / D C$ signals generated by external devices to determine the number of completed work cycles and for exchanging the data via RS-485 port in accordance with the MODBUS RTU protocol.

## Features

* four independent counter
* counter input designed to work with AC/DC signals
* factor adjustment (a floating-point value)
* rescaled value (number of pulses $\times$ factor)
* selecting a mode of state 1 trigger: high or low voltage
* selecting an input pulse edge (leading or trailing)
* frequency filter that allows you to limit the maximum frequency of
counted pulses (to eliminate interferences on the input of the counter)
* memory of counter status after power failure
* digital input
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| Communication registers |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| address | description | function | type | atr |
| 256 | Reading of current one and recording of new base address: $1 \div 245$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 03 \\ & 06 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | int | read write |
| 257 | Reading of current one and recording of new transmission rate: 0:1200 / 1:2400 / 2:4800 / 3:9600 / 4:19200 / 5:38400 / 6:57600 / 7:115200 | $\begin{aligned} & 03 \\ & 06 \end{aligned}$ | int | read write |
| 258 | Reading of current one and recording of new parity value: 0 :NONE / 1:EVEN / 2:ODD | $\begin{aligned} & 03 \\ & 06 \end{aligned}$ | int | read write |
| 259 | Readout of current one and recording of new stop bits quantity: 0:1bit / 1:1,5bit / 2:2bits | $\begin{aligned} & 03 \\ & 06 \end{aligned}$ | int | read write |
| 260 | Factory settings: Enter 1. | 06 | int | write |
| Note! Any change in communication parameters (transmission rate, quantity of stop bits. parity) will be applied only after power restart. |  |  |  |  |
| 1024-1025 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Module operation time [s] } \\ & \text { R1024 } 256^{2}+\text { R1024 } \end{aligned}$ | 03 | int | read |
| 1026-1027 | Serial number R1026 $\times 256^{2}+$ R1027 | 03 | int | read |
| 1028 | Production date: 5 bits - day, 4 bits month, 7 bits - year (without 2000) | 03 | int | read |
| 1029 | Software version | 03 | int | read |
| 1030 | Completion: 0 - Lo; 1-Hi | 03 | int | read |
| 1031-1035 | Identifier: F\& \| F | MB | -4 | LI | 03 | int | read |
| 1039 | Configuration jumper: 0 - open, 1 - closed | 03 | int | read |


| Digital inputs registers |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| address | description | command | type | atr |
| 0 | Input states reading $0 / 1-4$ bits (e.g. 1001) Order: $\|\ln 4\| \ln 3\|\ln 2\| \ln 1 \mid$ | 01 | int | read |
| 16 | In1: input state 0/1 | 03 | int | read |
| 32 | In2: input state 0/1 | 03 | int | read |
| 48 | In3: input state 0/1 | 03 | int | read |
| 64 | In4: input state 0/1 | 03 | int | read |

Operation
The MB-LI-4 module is a four-channel one-way counter. Each channel is independent and counts the impulses in accordance with individual settings. The results are presented in the form of a number of pulses and rescaled value in a range from 0 to $\sim 4,29$ billion. Reading of the counter can be rese independently for each channel. Once the maximum number of pulses (overflow) is reached, counter automatically resets and counts from 0 . The (overflow) is reached, counter automatically resets and counts from 0 . The (V+) signal and with leading or trailing edge. In addition, counting input can be used as
In additan, counting input can be used as a DI digital input with the ability to readits state.
Reading the
Reading the values of counted pulses, a rescaled value, adjustment of all RS-485 port using MODBUS RTU communication protocol. Power is indicated by a green LED U light. Correct data exchange between the module and other device is indicated by the LED yellow Tx light.

Protocol parameters MODBUS RTU

| Communication parameters |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Protocol | MODBUSRTU |
| Operation mode | SLAVE |
| Port settings (factory settings) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { bit/s: } 1200 / 2400 / 4800 / \underline{9600} / 19200 / 38400 \\ & \text { /57600/115200 } \\ & \text { Data bits: } \\ & \text { Parity: } \underline{\text { NONE }} \text { /EVEN / ODD } \\ & \text { Start bits: } \underline{1} \\ & \text { Stop bits: } 1 / 1.5 / \underline{\mathbf{2}} \end{aligned}$ |
| Range of network addresses (factory settings) | $1 \div 245$ ( 1 ) |
| Command codes | 1: Input state reading <br> (0×01-Read Coils) <br> 3: Registers group reading <br> ( $0 \times 03$-Read Holding Register) <br> 6: Single register value setting ( $0 \times 06$ ) - <br> Write Single Register) |
| Maximum frequency of queries | 15 Hz |

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| Counters registers |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| address | description | command | type | atr |
| 17-18 | In1: input state. R17 $\times 256^{2}+\mathrm{R18}$ | 03 | int | read |
| 33-34 | In2: input state. R33 $\times 256^{2}+\mathrm{R} 34$ | 03 | int | read |
| 49-50 | In3: input state. R49 $256^{2}+\mathrm{R} 50$ | 03 | int | read |
| 65-66 | In4: input state. R65 $256^{2}+$ R66 | 03 | int | read |
| 19-20 | In1: rescaled value | 03 | float | read |
| 21-22 | $\ln 1$ : rescaled value - integer part | 03 | int | read |
| 23-24 | $\ln 1$ : rescaled value - fraction part: 6 digits $\times 0.000001 \quad$ (250000 -> 0.25 ) | 03 | int | read |
| 31 | In1: counter reset. Enter 0. | 06 | int | write |
| 35-36 | In2: rescaled value | 03 | float | read |
| 37-38 | In2: rescaled value - integer part | 03 | int | read |
| 39-40 | In2: rescaled value - fraction part: 6 digits $\times 0.000001 \quad$ (250000 $->0.25$ ) | 03 | int | read |
| 47 | In2: counter reset. Enter 0 . | 06 | int | write |
| 51-52 | In3: rescaled value | 03 | float | read |
| 53-54 | In3: rescaled value - integer part | 03 | int | read |
| 55-56 | In3: rescaled value - fraction part: 6 digits $\times 0.000001 \quad$ (250000 -> 0.25 ) | 03 | int | read |
| 63 | In3: counter reset. Enter 0 . | 06 | int | write |
| 67-68 | In4: rescaled value | 03 | float | read |
| 69-70 | In4: rescaled value - integer part | 03 | int | read |
| 71-72 | In4: rescaled value - fraction part: 6 digits $\times 0.000001 \quad$ (250000 -> 0.25 ) | 03 | int | read |
| 79 | In4: counter reset. Enter 0 . | 06 | int | write |


| Configuration registers |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| address | description | command | type | atr |
| 512 | In1: min. pulse time [ms]. Range $1 \div 15000$ | 03/06 | int | r/w |
| 513 | In1: logika. 0: trailing edge; 1: leading edge | 03/06 | int | r/w |
| 514 | In1: multiplier. Range $1 \div 10000$ | 03/06 | int | r/w |
| 515 | In1: divisor. Range 1 $\div 10000$ | 03/06 | int | r/w |
| 528 | In2: min. pulse time [ms]. Range $1 \div 15000$ | 03/06 | int | r/w |
| 529 | In2: logic. 0: trailing edge; 1 : leading edge | 03/06 | int | r/w |
| 530 | In2: multiplier. Range $1 \div 10000$ | 03/06 | int | r/w |
| 531 | In2: divisor. Range 1 $\div 10000$ | 03/06 | int | r/w |
| 544 | In3: min. pulse time [ms]. Range $1 \div 15000$ | 03/06 | int | r/w |
| 545 | In3: logic. 0: trailing edge; 1 : leading edge | 03/06 | int | r/w |
| 546 | In3: multiplier. Rang 1 $\div 10000$ | 03/06 | int | r/w |
| 547 | In3: divisor. Range 1 $\div 10000$ | 03/06 | int | r/w |
| 560 | In4: min. pulse time [ms]. Zakres $1 \div 15000$ | 03/06 | int | r/w |
| 561 | In4: logic. 0 : trailing edge; 1 : leading edge | 03/06 | int | r/w |
| 562 | In4: multiplier. Range 1 $\div 10000$ | 03/06 | int | r/w |
| 563 | In4: divisor. Range 1 $\div 10000$ | 03/06 | int | r/w |
| Setting of the factor for the rescaled value is the result of the multiplication and division of the registers set values (e.g. registers R514 and R515 for $\ln 1$ ) Example: <br> factor of 2: multiplier $=2$; divisor $=1(2 / 1=2)$ <br> factor of 1.68: multiplier $=168$; divisor $=100(168 / 100=1.68)$ <br> factor of 0.68 : multiplier $=68$; divisor $=100(68 / 100=0.68)$ |  |  |  |  |
| Default values : <br> $\operatorname{logic}=1$; pulse duration $=5 \mathrm{~ms}$; multiplier $=1$; divisor $=1$ |  |  |  |  |

Connecting the counting and digital inputs


Triggering with high voltage


Triggering with low voltage

Installation
General guidelines:

* Use of surge protectors and interference filters is recommended (e.g. OP-230).
* Use of shielded twisted wires is recommended for connecting the unit to another device
* If using shielded cables, ground the shield on one side only and as close to the device as possible.
* Do not run signal cables parallel and in direct proximity to high- and medium voltage line.
* Do not install the module in direct proximity to high power receivers, electro magnetic measuring devices, appliances with phase power adjustment and any other devices that can create interferences


## Instalation:

1. Set the selected MODBUS communication parameters and counting options prio to unit installation.
2. Disconnect the power to the distribution box
3. Install the module on the rail,
4. Connect the module power supply to terminals 1-3 as indicated
5. Connect signal output 4-6 (RS-485 port) to the MASTER output of another device
6. Connect the wires to counting inputs in accordance with selected triggering option (with low or high signal).

Reset of communication settings
The configuration jumper is located under the front casing of the module. Activatin the controller with closed jumper will restore factory settings of the communication parameters. To do this, remove the front casing of the module and put the jumper cap on both pins. When the reset is done, remove the jumper.

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## Protection

1. Galvanic isolation between IN... and COM... contacts and the rest of the system (min. 2.5 kV )
2. No galvanic isolation between power supply and RS-485 lines.
3.Overcurrent protection of power supply inputs and communication inputs (up to a maximum of $60 \mathrm{~V} D$ ) with automatic return feature.

Please note!
External control voltage is needed in each case to trigger input. If the module power supply is used to this end, it results in the loss of galvanic separation between control inputs, power supply and communication

## Technical data

| supply voltage | $9 \div 30 \mathrm{VDC}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| number of LI/DI inputs | 4 |
| counting input voltage | $6 \div 30 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC} / \mathrm{DC}$ |
| max. counting frequency | 100 Hz |
| max. pulses number | $2 \uparrow 32$ (4.294.967.295) |
| circuit input impedance | $\geq 10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| port | RS-485 |
| communication protocol | Modbus RTU |
| operation mode | SLAVE |
| communication parameters |  |
| rate - to set | $1200 \div 115200 \mathrm{bit} / \mathrm{s}$ |
| data bits | 8 |
| stop bits | 1/1.5 / 2 |
| parity bits | EVEN / ODD / NONE |
| address | $1 \div 247$ |
| power consumption | 0,1W |
| working temperature | $-20 \div 50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| terminal | 2,5mm ${ }^{2}$ screw terminals |
| tightening torque | 0,4Nm |
| dimensions | 1 module ( 18 mm ) |
| mounting | on TH-35 rail |
| ingress protection | IP20 |

