

SG1000C Single-Turn Position Monitor

SG1000C general description

The SG1000C is a rugged, medium cost encoder-based position sensor with a 4-20 mA output. The SG1000C is used to accurately measure or sense the position of a process or operation that has a repetitive single-turn rotary movement (sensing a rotary position anywhere from 0° to 360°).

The SG1000C has two modes: calibration mode, and normal operating mode. A simple calibration procedure teaches (programs) the SG1000C the encoder value corresponding to the 'home' (0°) position. Once programmed the SG1000C outputs:

- 4 mA DC signal when the encoder is at the 0° (or 0%) home position.
- 20 mA DC signal when the encoder is at the 359° (or 100%) full single-turn position. (Note: The full-turn position is at 359° since 360° is a complete wrap-around resulting in 0°).
- Any mid-span encoder position between 0° and 359° is represented by the signal being proportionally between 4 and 20 mA.

Note: Since the SG1000C was developed for use as a Grain Distributor Chute Position Monitor, this user manual is written mainly for that application. For other single-turn applications, the SG1000C's proper mounting locations, electrical connections, calibration procedure, troubleshooting hints, and product specifications, all still generally apply and should be followed as closely as possible for successful SG1000C operation. However for other applications, different mounting hardware may be needed than shown. Because of numerous variances, if other mounting hardware is needed the user must fabricate or acquire it on their own.

Physical Appearance and Installation Overview

Figure 1 is the front-view of the SG1000C, showing the encoder-output-shaft.

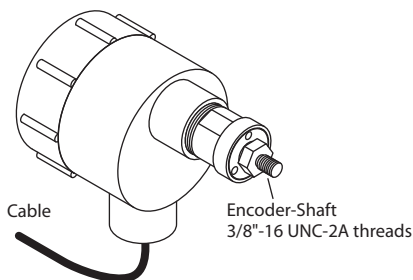


Figure 1:

The SG1000C attaches to the process's single-turn shaft using an "end-of-shaft" mounting method. See Figure 2. The SG1000C's encoder-shaft-end screws into a single 3/8-inch diameter hole, to a depth of 0.625 inch, having 3/8" – 16 UNC-2B threads.

Even though the SG1000C is mounted to the process shaft via the "end-of-shaft" mounting method, installation of flexible conduit and of the optional stabilizer bracket is recommended, which allows the SG1000C to "float" along with any wobble of the process's shaft while still preventing the SG1000C from rotating along with that shaft (see Fig. 2).

Note: The stabilizer bracket's U-bolt is slightly oversized to provide about 1/8" of slack between it and the SG1000C. The U-bolt's slack prevents it from rigidly clamping to the SG1000C's conduit port.

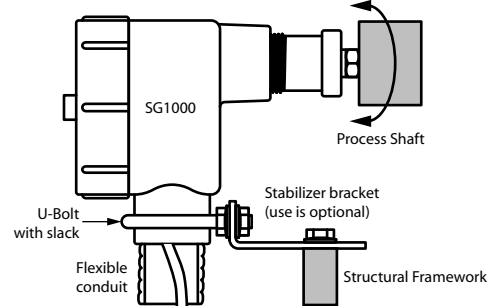


Figure 2:

Electrical connections

The SG1000C's electrical cable has three wires, plus a shield-wire. Connect as follows: (See Figure 3):

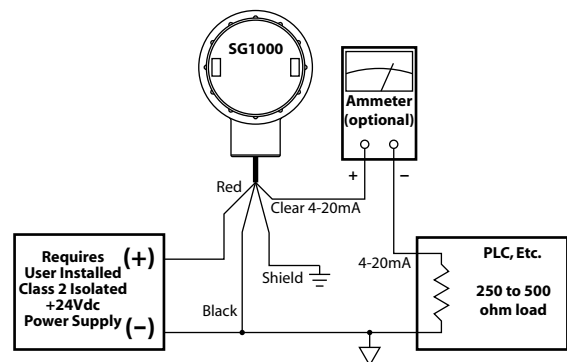


Figure 3:

- Connect the shield wire to the earth ground.
 - Connect the black wire to the power-supply (-) terminal.
 - Connect the red wire to the power-supply (+24 Vdc) terminal.
 - Connect the clear wire to a resistive load of 250 Ω to 500 Ω, (usually this load is internal to a PLC, etc.).
- Note:** The clear wire is the 4-20 mA DC output line. The other side of the 250 Ω to 500 Ω load must be connected to the power-supply (-) terminal.
- See Figure 4 on the next page for related information.

Calibration Procedure

Calibration consists of teaching the SG1000C the encoder value for the 0° 'home' position. (After being taught the encoder value for the 0° 'home' position, the SG1000C automatically figures the encoder value for the 359° full single-turn position as per the CW/CCW direction set by the SW1 switch).

The six calibration steps are as follows (once the user is familiar with the calibration procedure they need only follow the underlined portions as a quick calibration guide):

1) Remove the back-end-cover from the SG1000C.

This provides access to the edge of the SG1000C's printed circuit board, namely the direction switch SW1 (the slide switch), and the calibration switch SW2 (the push-button switch). See Figure 4 for locations of these switches.

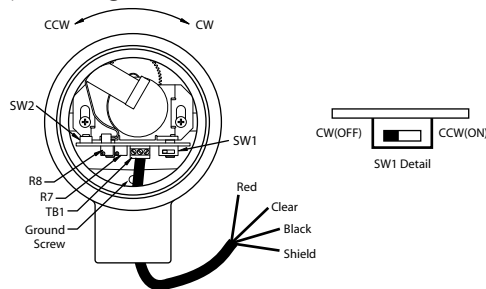


Figure 4:

Note: Also on the edge of the PC board are two adjustment potentiometers, R7 and R8, and a 3-pin terminal TB1. Pot R7 is for tweaking the 4 mA output level. Pot R8 is for tweaking the 20 mA output level. These two pots are factory-adjusted, and the user normally should not have to adjust them. It is best to leave these two pots alone. The user normally should not have to disconnect the 3-wire cable from the SG1000. But if they do so, they must reconnect the 3-wire cable to the SG1000 as follows:

- +24Vdc red wire to TB1-1.
- 4-20mA signal clear wire to TB1-2.
- Power supply ground black wire to TB1-3.

2) Before entering Calibration Mode, set the direction switch SW1 on the SG1000C's PC board to the proper position for the application.

SW1 tells the SG1000C the direction the encoder turns, CW or CCW, as the process's shaft is turned from the 0° home to the 359° full-turn position. The CW or CCW direction is defined via the viewer looking at the back-cover-end of the enclosure, and not the encoder-shaft-end of the enclosure:

- If the encoder shaft turns in the CW direction as the process's shaft is turned from the 0° home to the 359° full-turn position, then set SW1 to the OFF position (i.e., toward the center of the PC board). See Figure 4.
- If the encoder shaft turns in the CCW direction as the

process's shaft is turned from the 0° home to the 359° full-turn position, then set SW1 to the ON position (i.e., toward the edge of the PC board). See Figure 4.

Note: The direction switch SW1 is monitored only briefly as the SG1000 enters into Calibration Mode. But once inside Calibration Mode, SW1 is no longer relevant. Hence, changing SW1 at this point has no effect. Because of this, SW1 must be set to the desired position before Calibration Mode is entered in order to capture the desired setting of SW1.

3) There are two ways to enter Calibration Mode:

- One, remove the +24Vdc power, press-in and hold the calibration switch SW2, then reapply the +24Vdc power. (Known as "power-up" entry into calibration mode).
 - Or two, while the SG1000 remains powered, press-in and hold the calibration switch SW2, for a constant 5 to 6 seconds. (Known as "on-the-fly" entry into calibration mode).
- (Do not press SW2 multiple times or allow it to change state, just keep it pressed-in). Continue to keep SW2 pressed-in for a few seconds until the SG1000C outputs a constant 12 mA from its signal line, then release the button.

The SG1000C is now in the calibration mode.

4) Move the SG1000C to the 0° home position.

Note: The SG1000C's 0° 'home' calibration position should be located in the 'space' between any two downspouts of the Grain Distributor system (and NOT pointed at any particular downspout since this 'home' position also ends-up being the 20 mA to 4 mA rollover-point).

- If the 20 mA to 4 mA rollover-point occurs while pointing at a downspout, then it could cause confusion during normal operation if the chute positioning was 'off' by just one encoder count. That could cause the SG1000C to indicate the chute as being at the 4 mA position when in reality it was still at the 20 mA position (the difference being only one encoder count). Hence, it is best to locate the 0° 'home' position at a spot that is less critical to the 20 mA to 4 mA rollover-point, i.e., such as between downspouts.

5) Momentarily press the calibration switch SW2.

- This captures the present encoder count. This value is then used for the 0° home position.
- **The SG1000C then automatically exits the calibration mode and enters the normal operating mode.**

Note: The calibration mode is exited at this point for both valid and invalid calibrations.

For a valid calibration: If the user does not immediately turn the shaft, then the output signal is 4 mA. (Because the shaft was left in the 0° home position from step 5, the output signal is at 0%, which is 4 mA).

For an invalid calibration: The output signal stays at 12 mA. See the "Valid Calibration" and "Invalid Calibration"

sections below for details regarding whether, or not, your SG1000C accepted the process's calibration position.

6) Replace the back-end-cover onto the SG1000C.

This ends the calibration procedure.

Valid Calibration (Normal Operating Behavior)

Assuming the user followed the calibration process **correctly**, the SG1000C behaves as follows:

- When the shaft is at the 0° home position (i.e., the 0% position) the output signal is 4 mA.
- When the shaft is at the 359° full-turn position (i.e., the 100% position) the output signal is 20 mA.
- Any mid-span position between 0° and 359° is represented by the output signal being proportionally between 4 and 20 mA (i.e., proportionally between 0% and 100%).

Note: Since the SG1000C is designed to monitor one full single-turn of shaft rotation, theoretically this results in no 0% or 100% run-out zones left-over on either end of the rotary sweep (i.e., once the 359° full-turn position is reached, any further movement results in an immediate rollover to the 0° home position).

However to make the the hardware calibration of the R7 and R8 potentiometers easier, there is a two-encoder count plateau at the 0° home position, and a two-encoder count plateau at the 359° full-turn position.

This means:

- the SG1000C outputs 4 mA for both the 0° home position and for one encoder count after the 0° home position.
- the SG1000C outputs 20 mA for both the 359° full-turn position and for one encoder count before the 359° full-turn position.
- For a properly calibrated SG1000C, the direction of calibration (CW or CCW), and the encoder values for the 0° home and 359° full-turn shaft positions are all stored in the SG1000C's EEPROM memory.

Note: Since a properly calibrated SG1000C can never enter the calibration mode again by itself after the calibration mode is exited, the direction switch SW1 and the calibration switch SW2 are ignored (during normal operating mode). This means that for a properly calibrated SG1000C the calibration results are protected until the user wants to purposefully enter calibration mode again.

If re-calibration is needed, see the section below titled **“How to clear-out the existing calibration and reprogram the SG1000C.”**

Invalid Calibration (Error condition behavior)

Assuming the user followed the calibration process **incorrectly**, the SG1000C behaves as follows:

- The output signal remains at a constant 12 mA after the

calibration mode is automatically exited.

Power-ups; calibration vs. normal operating mode

- An SG1000C that is un-calibrated (or if the calibration attempt was invalid) automatically powers-up in the calibration mode, the next time power is applied.
- A properly calibrated SG1000C powers-up in the normal operating mode, when power is applied.
- If the user accesses calibration mode via the “power-up” method then any previous calibration is immediately cleared.
- If the user accesses calibration mode via the “on-the-fly” method, then any previous calibration is retained until the new calibration points have been acquired. (This allows the user the option to bail out of calibration mode before completing the new calibration by simply removing the +24Vdc power. In this case of intended power interruption, the EEPROM never gets called to save any new calibration, thus the old calibration is retained).

Troubleshooting Hints

As an aid to troubleshooting, see figure 3 on how to connect an ammeter to directly measure the 4-20mA output signal.

- 1) If your SG1000C outputs a 4 mA to 20 mA signal, but not at the shaft positions expected, then double-check the following:
 - A) Before you performed the calibration procedure, did you set the direction switch SW1 to the proper position (CW or CCW) before entering Calibration Mode?
 - B) Did you program the SG1000C at the 0° home position?
 - C) Is your SG1000C terminal TB1 wiring correct?
 - +24Vdc red wire is TB1-1.
 - 4-20mA signal clear wire is TB1-2.
 - Power supply ground black wire is TB1-3.
 - D) Assuming conditions (A), (B), and (C) are proper, and your SG1000C still seems to behave improperly, then try re-calibrating again, paying close attention to the six calibration steps.
- 2) If you have gone through troubleshooting hints (1A), (1B), (1C), and (1D), and if your SG1000C seems to otherwise respond properly, from 0° to 359° of rotation, with the only exception being that strange values other than 4 mA and 20 mA are output for the positions (e.g., 3 mA at 0° home position and 23 mA at the 359° full-turn position), then possibly the R7 and R8 factory potentiometer settings have been tampered with. See Figure 4 for location of these pots.

Evidence of R7 and R8 tampering is most easily seen when in the calibration mode. When R7 and R8 are at their factory-settings, the output signal is 12 mA during calibration mode. (Recall that the output signal remains at 12 mA until the calibration process is completed). If during calibration mode the output signal is not 12 mA, then most likely the R7 and R8 factory-settings have been tampered with.

If you feel confident that you have followed the calibration procedure properly (perhaps have done it several times over), and followed the troubleshooting hints in (1A), (1B), (1C), and (1D), **AND** you still see strange values other than 4 mA at 0° 'home' and 20 mA at the 359° full-turn, **then** you can attempt to restore R7 and R8 to the factory-settings by doing the following: (Assuming you have already calibrated your SG1000 for the 0° home position).

- A) During normal operating mode, move the shaft to your 0° home position. Adjust R7 until 4 mA is output from the signal line.
- B) During normal operating mode, move the shaft to the 359° full-turn position. Adjust R8 until 20 mA is output from the signal line.
- C) You can now test and verify that your R7 and R8 are indeed set back to factory settings. Do this by re-entering the calibration procedure. If the 4 mA to 20 mA output signal is at 12 mA (or fairly close) when in the calibration mode, then you have properly restored R7 and R8 settings.
- D) Continue and complete the calibration procedure for the shaft's 0° home position.

How to clear-out the existing calibration, and reprogram the SG1000C (Two methods)

One, remove +24Vdc power, then press and hold-in the SW2 button while re-applying the +24Vdc power to the SG1000C. Continue to keep the SW2 button pressed-in for a few seconds until the SG1000C outputs 12 mA, then release the SW2 button. The old calibration has now been cleared-out, and the SG1000C is in calibration mode awaiting new calibration.

Or two, while powered, press and hold-in the SW2 button for 5 to 6 seconds to enter calibration mode.

See the "Calibration Procedure" section for complete details.

SG1000C General Specifications:

Input Power	Input Current
REQUIRES USER INSTALLED CLASS 2 ISOLATED +24 VDC ±10% Power Supply	40mA max (when output signal is at 20mA)
Input Signal	Parameters
Type	Rotating shaft connected to internal 9 bit, 0 to 511 count, absolute position encoder
Range of Operation	Continuous rotation with no physical end stops. Calibratable span of 1 full turn of output shaft.
Internal Gear Ratio	1:1
Analog Output Signal	Parameters
Type	4-20 mA DC, with programmable 0° home: (4 mA @ user's 0° home position) (20 mA @ user's 359° position)

Accuracy	Resolve to 1 encoder count of calibrated span position (span from 0° home to 359°).
4-20 mA Resolution	Constant 0.2%. Updates every 7 msec.
A constant 0.2% resolution occurs since calibrated at the maximum span of 511 encoder counts, which is 1 full turn of the output shaft. That is, 1 count out of 511 counts is about 0.002, or 0.2 %	
Since the 4-20 mA output has a 16 mA span, a 0.2% resolution gives an incremental change of 0.032 mA.	
Required impedance	4-20 mA output needs a 250 to 500 Ω load

Mechanical	Parameters
Mounting	End of Shaft, single drilled and tapped hole.
Mounting Threads	3/8-16 UNC x 0.625 in.
Housing Material	Cast Aluminum
Housing Dimensions	Cylindrical, with diameter of 3-11/16", length of 7-5/8" (length includes housing & shaft)
Stabilizer Bracket	Mounted semi-rigidly to application's framework via two user supplied 5/16" bolts.
Maximum Shaft RPM	200 RPM

Physical/Environment	Parameters
 Class I, Groups C, D Class II, Groups E, F, G UL File: E249019 	
Additional Rating	NEMA 4X, Gasket Provided
Temperature Range	-40°C to +65°C (-40°F to +149°F)
Humidity	0% to 90% non-condensing

Operator Interface	Parameters
One Pushbutton	Enter calibration mode, and calibrate for the 0° home position
One Slide Switch	Select calibration direction CW/CCW
Memory	EEPROM retains calibration during power failure or power shut down

Operation Modes
Normal Operating Mode: (output signal per shaft position).
- Output: 4 mA to 20 mA signal proportional to shaft position, for a properly calibrated SG1000.
- Output: Constant 12 mA for an uncalibrated/miscalibrated SG1000.
Calibration Mode: (select calibration direction, calibrate for 0° home position).
- Output: Holds at a constant 12 mA in this mode.

Additional Information

To get additional information about the SG1000C, visit our website at: www.electro-sensors.com

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