

267B

DIGITAL PYROMETER

06252

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MDG0795NEBB

CHG	ECO NO	DATE	BY	CHK
M	6669	10 APR 90	MV	LGA

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INITIAL CHECKOUT PROCEDURE

See Section 2.1 for Unpacking and Inspection instructions.

CAUTION

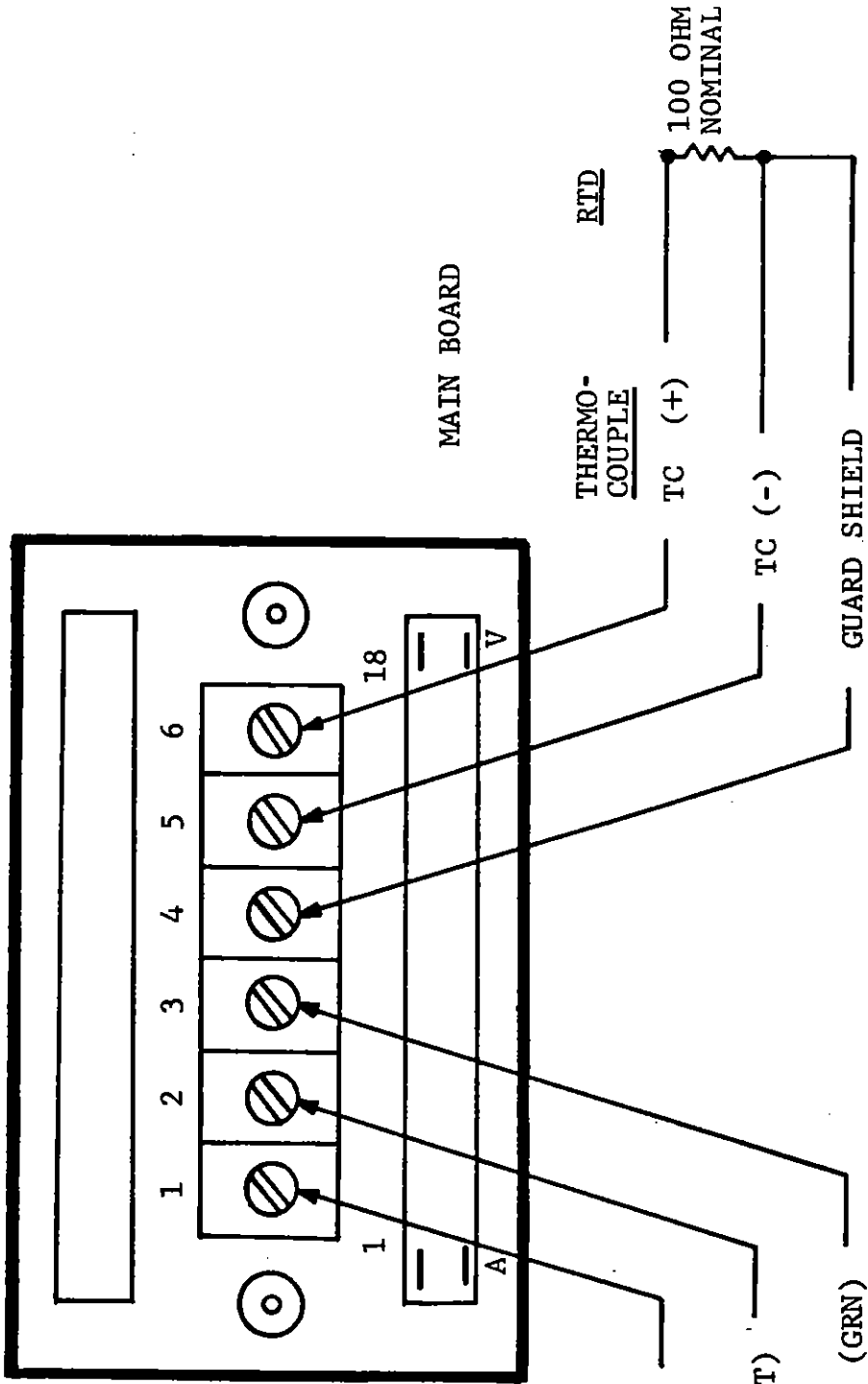
Meters are internally connected for either 115V or 230V AC power, or 5V DC power. Check label on meter for proper supply voltage.

REQUIRED EQUIPMENT

1. 115V or 230V 50-60 Hz power source (6 watts) or 5V DC at 900mA.
2. Three wire AC power cord, or two wire DC power cord.
3. Flat blade screwdriver (1/4" blade).
4. Piece of copper buss wire.
5. 100 Ohm resistor.

TEST EQUIPMENT

1. Connect AC power as follows: (See Figure 1)
 - a. AC power HI (Blk) to TB1-1.
 - b. AC power LO (Wht) to TB1-2.
 - c. AC power GND (Grn) to TB1-3.
2. Connect DC power (Option C3) as follows: (See Figure 1)
 - a. +5V DC to TB1-2.
 - b. 5V DC Return to TB1-3.
3. For Thermocouple Meters connect a piece of copper wire between TB1-5 and TB1-6.
4. Apply power and examine the display. The readout should show the approximate ambient temperature in °C or °F as applicable.
5. For RTD meters connect a 100 Ohm resistor between TB1-5 and TB1-6. Then connect a piece of copper wire between TB1-4 and TB1-5.
6. Apply power and examine the display. The readout should show approximately zero.



REAR VIEW OF UNIT

2 C3 OPTION
DC POWER

AC POWER

N/C ——— AC HI (BLK)

+5V DC ——— AC LO (WHT)

5V DC Return ——— AC GND (GRN)

SECTION 1
DESCRIPTION

1.1 General

The Newport Model 267B Digital Pyrometers are low cost, reliable instruments which digitally display the magnitude of a wide range of thermocouple inputs in degrees of celsius or fahrenheit.

A single plug-in range module contains all the signal conditioning for a specific thermocouple or platinum RTD. Modules are precalibrated at the factory and require no additional calibration when installed on the 267B main board. Less than five minutes is required to change ranges in the field.

The Model 267B is a line-operated meter with 14.2mm high 7 segment LED readout. The housing is an unbreakable thermoplastic case. Zero adjustment is easily accessible with the lens removed.

Accuracy at the low end of each range is not degraded by normal mode noise because the 267B performs true bipolar signal integration around zero.

Data output lines are parallel BCD, compatible with TTL and DTL. External control signals are also TTL and DTL compatible and increase the flexibility and ease of interfacing the Model 267B with other instruments.

1.2 Specifications

1.2.1 Input

Configuration	Potentiometric and isolated.
Polarity	Bipolar with negative sign.
Zero	Automatic with negligible long term drift. Thermal emf's from input terminals, signal conditioning and basic meter is less than $0.5\mu\text{V}/^{\circ}\text{C}$.
Full Scale Voltage	20mV to 200mV
Overvoltage Protection	130V RMS for TC or 6Vp for RTD without damage.
Impedance	
RTD	1000 Megohm
TC	100 Megohm
TC Break Detection	66 Nanoamps current source with 100 Megohm impedance.
Lead Resistance	
TC	250 Ohms max for rated TC accuracy.
RTD	10 Ohms Maximum per conductor. Add 0.012% R per Ohm for 0.01 ^o resolution and 0.005% R per Ohm for 0.1 ^o resolution to overall RTD accuracy.
NMR @ 50/60 Hz	60dB
CMR with 250 Ohm Imbalance ...	120dB AC power to Signal low. 120dB Digital Gnd to Signal low.
CMV (DC to 60 Hz).....	500 volts peak.

NOTE: ADDING C3 OPTION INCREASES INPUT NOISE ONE MICROVOLT.

1.2.2 Signal Conditioning

TC Reference Junction From 10-40°C ambient,
0.03 deg/deg for base
metals and 0.05 deg/deg
for noble metals with 1
degree resolution.
0.015 deg/deg for base
metals with 0.1 resolu-
tion. Sensor offset
adjusted to zero from
front panel.

RTD Bridge Network From 10-40°C ambient,
0.01 deg/deg for
platinum with 0.1 and
1.0 degree resolution
and 0.0025 deg/deg for
platinum with 0.01
degree resolution.
Adjustment of Sensor
offset to zero from
panel automatically
corrects meter calibra-
tion for RTD resistance
deviations from the
nominal 100 Ohm value.

Span Tempco From 10-40°C

Thermocouple 0.006% R/Deg

RTD

0.1° and 0.01°

Resolution 0.0007% R/Deg

1° Resolution 0.006% R/Deg

1.2.3 Conversion

Technique TC-Dual Slope, average
value RTD-Dual Slope
Ratiometric, average
value.

Signal Intergration 100ms

Reading Rate Int. 3-4/sec, Ext 0 to
3-4/sec.

Linearization POLYLOG (patent applied for)

1.2.4 Display

Type 14.2mm, 7 segment LED
Symbols -88.8.8
Decimal Points Any of Three
Overload 3 Least Significant Digits
flash.
Leading Zero Blanking 2 Most Significant Digits
blank

1.2.5 Digital Signals

Logical '0' 0 to .6V (Input)
0 to .4V (output)
Logical '1' 2.0 to 5.5V (Input)
2.4 to 5.5V (Output)
1 Unit Load Logical '0' 1.6mA
Logical '1' .04mA
Hold '0' = Hold data
Input load = 1 Unit load
Data Ready '0' = Valid data
Output drive = 3 Unit loads
BCD Parallel Data '1' = True
Output drive = 3 Unit loads
+ Polarity '1' = Positive
Output drive = 1 Unit load
Overload '1' = Overload output drive =
3 Unit loads

1.2.6 Power

Input Voltage 115V +10% 50/60 Hz
230V \pm 10% 50/60 Hz Option C1
100V \pm 10% 50/60 Hz Option C5
5V DC +5% @ 900mA Option C3
Input Power 6 watts @ nominal input
Output Voltage +4.5V to 5.1V @ 50mA without
options

1.2.7 General

Operating Temperature 0°C to 50°C
Storage Temperature -25°C to 70°C
Humidity Up to 95% at 40°C
Weight 540g or 1.2 lb.
Case Material Thermoplastic per UL 94V-1

Case Size

Bezel (W x H x T) (96 x 48 x 5.08)mm or
(3.78 x 1.89 x 0.20) in.

Depth Behind Bezel
With Connector 135.4mm or 5.33 in.

Panel Cutout (W x H) (92 x 45)mm or
(3.62 x 1.77) in.

Connectors Barrier Strip, Signal and
Power. 36 Pin connector,
BCD output.36 Pin connector
options. (SAE SCC 18D/1-2
ELCO 00-6007-036-450-012,
TRW/CINCH 251-18-90-160)

1.2.8

Temperature Sensor Ranges & Accuracy at 25°C

SENSOR TYPE	MATERIAL	RANGE	CONFORMITY ERROR	OVERALL ERROR ±1/2 LSD	RESOLUTION	RANGE OPTION
J	Iron Constantan	-120 to +760°C -200 to +1400°F	±0.78°C ±1.0°F	±1.2°C ±1.7°F	1°C 1°F	JC1 JF1
K	Chromel Alumel	-155 to +1370°C -225 to +2500°F	±1.0°C ±1.3°F	±1.7°C ±2.5°F	1°C 1°F	KC1 KF1
T	Copper Constantan	-200 to 0°C 0 to +400°C -90.0 to +400.0°C -150.0 to +750.0°F	±2.0°C ±0.58°C ±0.13°C ±0.19°F	±2.7°C ±0.78°C ±0.33°C ±0.56°F	1°C 1°C 0.1°C 0.1°F	TC1 TC1 TC2 TF2
E	Chromel- Constantan	-145 to +1000°C -100.0 to +400.0°C -250 to +1830°F -110.0 to +400.0°F	±0.95°C ±0.11°C ±1.33°F ±0.1°F	±1.5°C ±0.33°C ±2.2°F ±0.3°F	1°C 0.1°C 1°F 0.1°F	EC1 EC2 EF1 EF2
R	13% Rhodium- Pt vs Pt	-50 to +1750°C -58 to +3180°F	±2.48°C ±5.5°F	±3.4°C ±7.0°F	1°C 1°F	RC1 RF1
S	10% Rhodium- Pt vs Pt	-50 to +1750°C -58 to +3180°F	±2.1°C ±5.5°F	±3.0°C ±7.0°F	1°C 1°F	SC1 SF1
B	Platinum 30% Rhodium vs Platinum 6% Rhodium	+250 to +1800°C +500 to +3300°F	±2.85°C ±4.8°F	±3.8°C ±6.5°F	1°C 1°F	BC1 BF1
W	W5% Re- W26% Re-	0 to +2200°C 0 to +4000°F	±3.6°C ±6.4°F	±4.7°C ±8.5°F	1°C 1°F	WC2 WF2
	Chromel vs Au-0.07 at %Fe	-268.0 to +51.0°C	±0.32°C	±0.55°C	0.1°C	GC1
RTD	DIN NBS DIN NBS Pt US Std 100 Ω US Std NBS NBS US Std US Std DIN	-200.0 to +780.0°C -200.0 to +630.0°C -20.00 to +78.00°C -20.00 to +78.00°C -200.0 to +78.00°C -20.00 to +78.00°C -330 to +1160°F -200.0 to +780.0°F -330 to +1160°F -200.0 to +780.0°F +80.0 to +780.0°K	±0.05°C ±0.05°C ±0.005°C ±0.005°C ±0.05°C ±0.005°C ±0.5°F ±0.05°F ±0.5°F ±0.05°F ±0.2°K	±0.44°C ±0.35°C ±0.044°C ±0.044°C ±0.44°C ±0.044°C ±1.1°F ±0.44°F ±1.1°F ±0.44°F ±0.6°K	0.1°C 0.1°C 0.01°C 0.01°C 0.1°C 0.01°C 1°F 0.1°F 1°F 0.1°F 0.1°K	PC1 PC2 PC3 PC4 PC5 PC6 PF1 PF2 PF3 PF4 PK2

Overall error: Includes all error sources (basic meter, signal conditioner, linearizer conformity, etc.) at 25°C.

Long Term Stability: 0.05% error/yr for one degree resolution base metal thermocouples and Pt RTD except for 0.01°C resolution RTD.

0.1% error/yr for fractional degree resolution base metal thermocouples.

0.2% error/yr for noble metal, tungsten, gold 0.07 at % Fe thermocouples and 0.01°C resolution Pt RTD.

Calibration of RTD Range Options:

1. PC1 and PC3 are calibrated to DIN standard 43760 with Alpha = .00385 .
2. PC2, PC4, PF1 and PF2 are calibrated to IPTS-68 (NBS Monograph 125) with Alpha = .003925 .
3. PC5, PC6, PF3 and PF4 are calibrated to a U.S. standard with Alpha = .003902 .

SECTION 2

RECEIVING AND INSPECTION

2.1 Unpacking and Inspection

Your Model 267B was fully inspected and tested, then carefully packed before shipment. Unpack the meter and inspect for obvious shipping damage.

2.2 Mechanical Installation


The Outline and Mounting drawing illustrates the mounting method for your digital pyrometer. The unit is inserted from the front of the panel and held in place by two slide retainers. The panel thickness may be between .75 mm (.03") and 6.35 mm (.25")

SECTION 3
OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

3.1 Pin Assignments

3.1.1 Connector TB1

<u>TB1-PIN</u>	<u>POWER</u>	
	<u>AC OPERATION</u>	<u>5 DC OPERATION</u>
1	AC Power HI	N/C
2	AC Power LO	+ 5 Volts
3	AC Power GND	5V Return

<u>TB1-PIN</u>	<u>FUNCTION</u>	
	<u>TC OPERATION</u>	<u>RTD</u>
4	TC Guard Shield	
5	TC (-) Input*	
6	TC (+) Input*	

*NOTE: For Option GC1 the thermocouple polarity must be reversed.

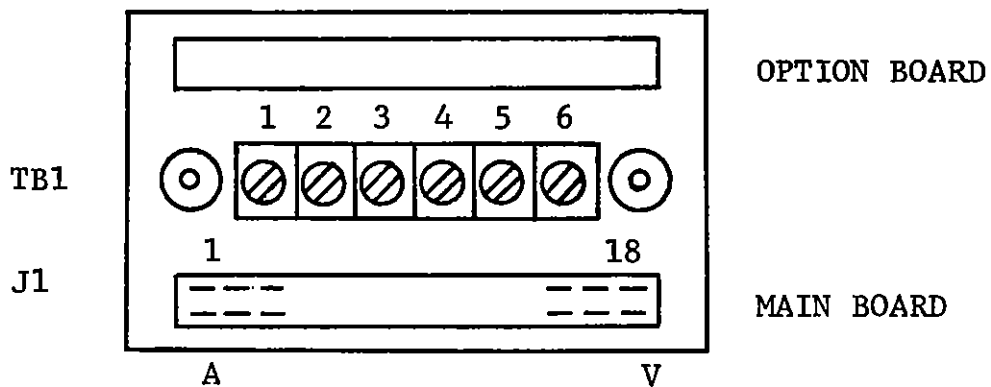


Figure 2

3.1.2

Connector J1

<u>J1-PIN</u>	<u>FUNCTION</u>	<u>J1-PIN</u>	<u>FUNCTION</u>
1	No Connection	A	Spare
2	Spare	B	No Connection
3	No Connection	C	Spare
4	<u>Blank</u>	D	1 Bit
5	COMP	E	2 Bit
6	SIG	F	4 Bit
7	Clock	H	8 Bit
8	80 Bit	J	100 Bit
9	40 Bit	K	200 Bit
10	20 Bit	L	400 Bit
11	10 Bit	M	800 Bit
12	1K Bit	N	+ Polarity
13	2K Bit	P	<u>Data Ready</u>
14	4K Bit	R	<u>Hold</u>
15	+5V	S	Ext \overline{OL} (In)
16	Signal Gnd	T	Digital Gnd
17	Signal In	U	<u>Conv</u>
18	OL	V	REF

Connector Type ELCO 00-6007-036-450-012
 TRW/CINCH 251-18-90-160
 SAE SCC18D/1-2

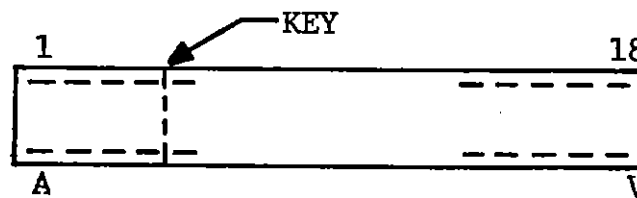


Figure 3
 Connector Pin Orientation As Viewed
 From The Rear Of The Meter

NOTE: For an interconnect cable longer than 6 inches
 see Section 3.4.1

3.2 Power

3.2.1 Input Voltage

The standard meter operates from 115V $\pm 10\%$ 60 Hz. It consumes about 6 watts. A three wire connection should be used to connect power to the meter. Two conductors provide power to the meter and the third provides a ground for noise rejection.

Option C1 is 230V $\pm 10\%$, 50 Hz operation. To change the meter in the field, from 115 to 230V operation, use the following procedure. See Figure 4

- (1) Remove power lines from meter and remove the meter from the case.
- (2) Remove the two jumpers on the transformer W1 and W2.
- (3) Add jumper between E6 and E7 on the printed circuit board. The meter is now wired for 230V.

To change the meter from 230V to 115V operation, reverse the above steps.

3.2.2 Input Fuse

The power input to the Model 267B is protected by a carbon composition resistor fuse. If the meter does not light and it is suspected that the fuse has been blown, check the continuity of the primary circuit. The resistance from power Hi to power Lo will be approximately 118 Ohms for a 115V meter and 470 Ohms for the 230V meter. If the fuse is blown, it is imperative that it is replaced by an identical part, failure to do so will void the warranty. The fuse is an Allen-Bradley 1/8W, 10 ohm, $\pm 10\%$ carbon composition resistor Newport part number 8111109.

3.2.3 Output Voltage

The +5V output is a regulated supply with the voltage range 4.5V to 5.1V. A maximum current of 50mA is available for external use when meter is without options 05, 06, F3 or F4.

3.3 Signal Input

3.3.1 Signal

For best results a shielded thermocouple should be used for the input signal, with the shield terminated to Signal Guard at the connector TB1-4.

Signal Guard and Analog Ground are internally connected. Analog Ground and Digital Ground are optically isolated.

3.3.2 Ground Precautions

It is essential that the ground connections to the Model 267B be proper for accurate readings. The input guard is internally connected to Analog Ground through a low internal resistance.

A shielded thermocouple must not have the shield connected at both the thermocouple and at Signal Guard (TB1-4).

3.3.3 Input Range Change

All Model 267B pyrometers are shipped with a single plug-in range module that contains all the signal conditioning for a specific thermocouple or platinum RTD. Range modules are precalibrated at the factory and require no additional calibration when installed on the 267B main board. Less than five minutes is required to change ranges in the field using the following procedure:

- a. Remove AC power from meter.
- b. Remove lens, two screws, clamp rings and slide retainers shown in Outline and Mounting drawing. (See Dwg. # 06896)
- c. Remove top half of case.
- d. Locate the range module mounting screw in Figure 4 and remove.
- e. Now lift range module straight up being careful not to bend the pins connecting the range module with the main board.
- f. For Options PC3, PC4 or PC6 solder jump "C" Decimal #2 on Display Board. (See Figure 4)
- g. For Option GC1, cut jumper "A" and solder jump "B" on main board. (See Fig. 4)
- h. To install new range module reverse above procedure.
- i. It is necessary to rezero the meter when changing sensors.

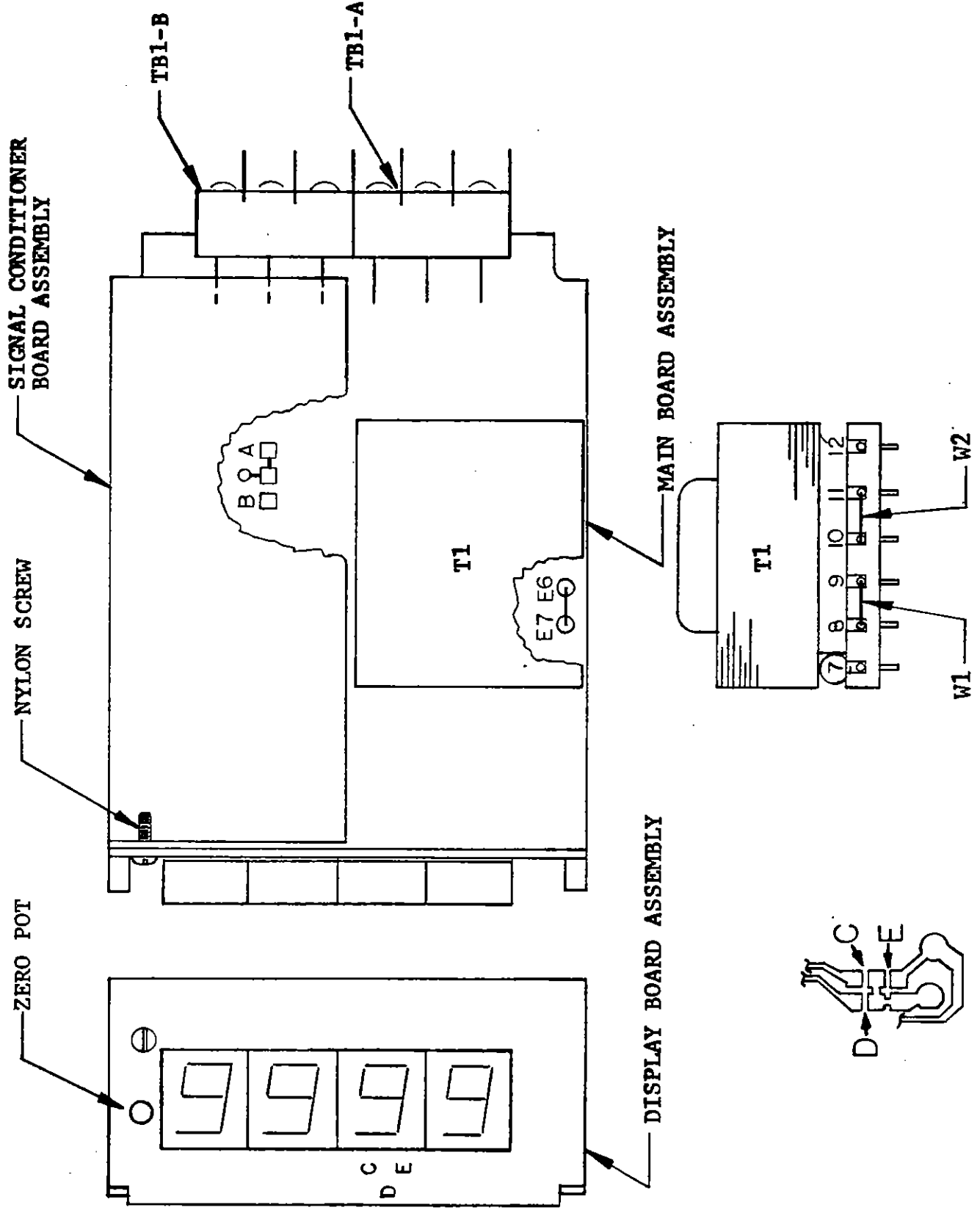


Figure 4

3.4 Digital Signal Outputs

3.4.1 BCD Parallel

All BCD outputs are TTL and DTL compatible.

Logical '1'	2.4 to 5.1V, source 0.28mA
Logical '0'	0 to 0.4V, sink 4.8mA

The data outputs are parallel BCD. The outputs are stable and valid while Data Ready (pin P) is low. For interconnect cable of up to 3 feet add 4 10K resistors from pin 15 to pin F, 9, L and 14.

3.4.2 + Polarity

Logical '1'	2.4 to 5.1V, source 0.08mA
Logical '0'	0 to 0.4V, sink 1.6mA

The + Polarity output is a logical '1' when the meter indicates a positive reading.

3.4.3 Data Ready

Logical '1'	2.4 to 5.1V, source 0.28mA
Logical '0'	0 to 0.4V, sink 4.8mA

Data Ready will go to a logical '0' at the end of a conversion cycle and to a logical '1' at the beginning of a conversion cycle.

3.4.4 Overload

Logical '1'	2.4 to 5.1V source 0.28mA
Logical '0'	0 to 0.4V, sink 4.8mA

Overload will go to a logical '1' if the display is equal to or greater than the BCD bit internally programmed on range module. It is stable while Data Ready is low. The Overload bit will reset during each conversion cycle.

3.4.5 Conv.

Logical '1'	2.4 to 5.1V, source 0.32mA
Logical '0'	0 to 0.4V, sink 6.4mA

Conv. will go to a logical '0' at the beginning of a conversion cycle and a logical '1' at the end of a conversion cycle.

3.4.6 Clock

Logical '1'	2.4 to 5.1V, source 0.28mA
Logical '0'	0 to 0.4V, sink 4.8mA

Clock is 80 KHz. It is available during the conversion cycle and if gated off with (SIG) signal time it can be used as a serial BCD output.

3.4.7 SIG

Logical '1'	2.4 to 5.1V, source 0.32mA
Logical '0'	0 to 0.4, sink 8mA

SIG will go to a logical '1' at the beginning of signal intergrate and will go to logical '0' at the end of signal integrate.

3.4.8 REF

Logical '1'	2.4 to 5.1V, source 0.08mA
Logical '0'	0 to 0.4V, sink 1.6mA

REF will go to a logical '1' at the beginning of reference integrate and will go to logical '0' at the end of reference integrate.

3.5 Digital Signal Inputs

3.5.1 Hold

Logical '1'	2.0V, source 0.04mA
Logical '0'	0.8V, sink 1.2mA

When a logical '0' is applied to the Hold input, the meter will finish the conversion cycle it is on and will hold that reading. If it is applied before the beginning of a conversion, the meter will not start that conversion. Upon a logical '1' at the Hold input, a new conversion will begin within 360msec.

3.5.2 EXT \overline{OL}

Logical '1'	2.0V, source 0.28mA
Logical '0'	0.8V, sink 4.8mA

When a logical '0' is applied to the EXT \overline{OL} input, the three least significant digits will flash if the input is derived from a BCD bit gated with REF.

3.5.3 \overline{Blank}

Logical '1'	2.0V, source 0.32mA
Logical '0'	0.8V, sink 6.4mA

When a logical '0' is applied to the \overline{Blank} input, the three least significant digits will go blank.

3.5.4 Comp.

Logical '1'	1.5V, source 0.0mA
Logical '0'	0.8V, sink 4.8mA

When a logical '0' is applied to the Comp. input, the digital logic is forced to readout the programmed overload point.

Note: This input must be interfaced with an open collector device.

3.5.5 Decimal Points

Any of three decimal points can be lighted by connecting the appropriate jumper with a bridge of solder as shown in Figure 4.

Note: Except for .01 degree meters the decimal point is programmed by the plug in range module.

SECTION 4

ADJUSTMENT AND CALIBRATION

- 4.1 The Model 267B was calibrated at the factory with a precision source. Frequent calibration is not necessary due to the stability and internal accuracy of the meter. All adjustments are sealed except the zero adjustment which is accessible with the lens removed. The user should adjust the zero pot for each thermocouple used.

If the plug-in range module requires calibration, return to the factory for calibration. Be sure to pack in a shipping container of sufficient size to allow ample packing material around unit to prevent damage in shipping.

4.2 Calibration Verification for Thermocouples.

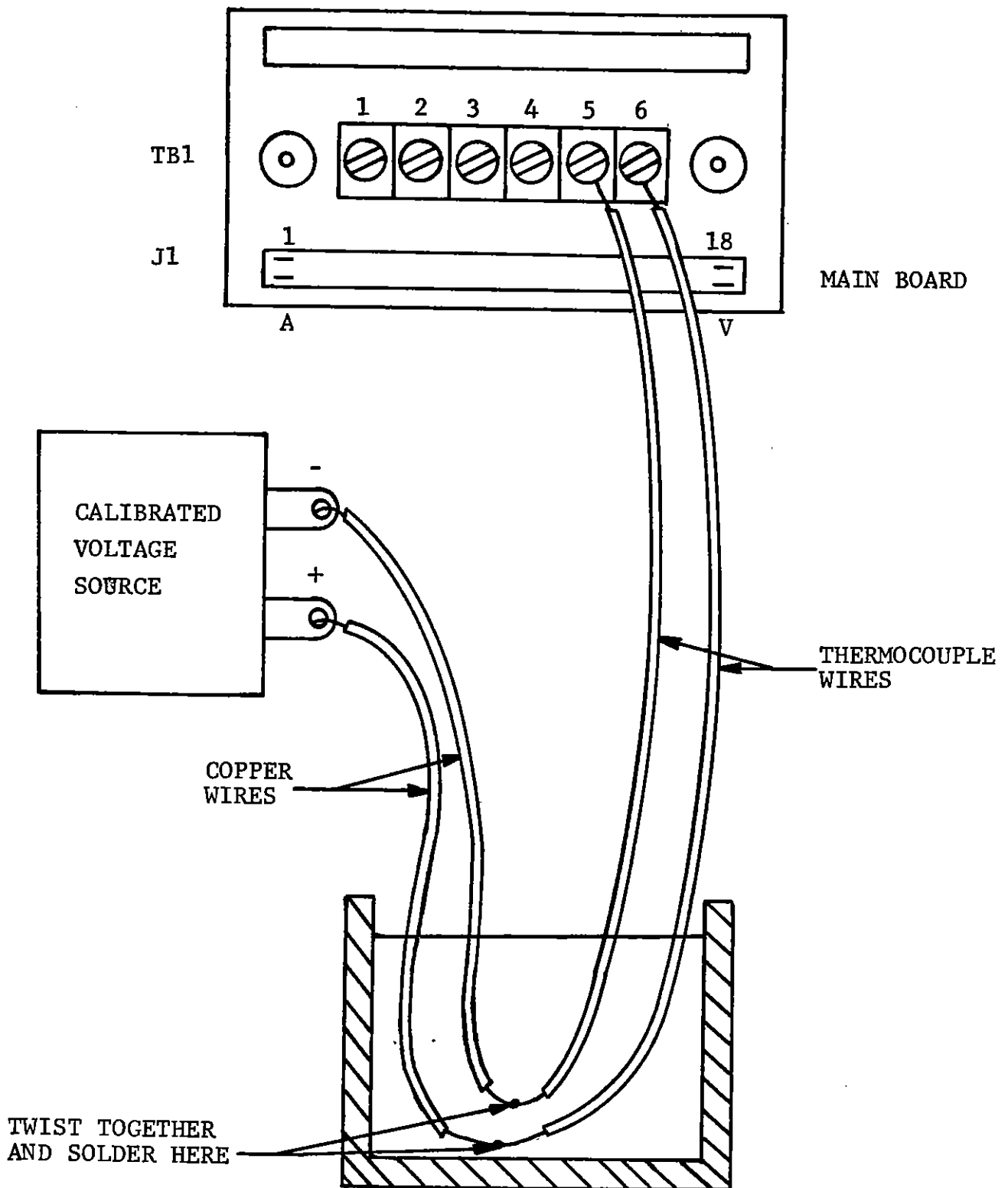
The following procedure should be used to verify the calibration of thermocouple type meters.

1. Connect test cables as shown in Figure 5.
2. Apply power and allow meter to warm up for ten minutes.
3. Apply zero volts from calibrated voltage source and verify readout of $\pm 0.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ or 32°F . Adjust zero pot if required (see Figure 4 for location.)
4. Verify that the 267B is calibrated to the international Practical Temperature Scale, IPTS-68, as published in NBS Monograph 125 issued March 1974 or ASTM E230-72 or ASA C96.2-1973.

4.3 Calibration Verification for RTD's.

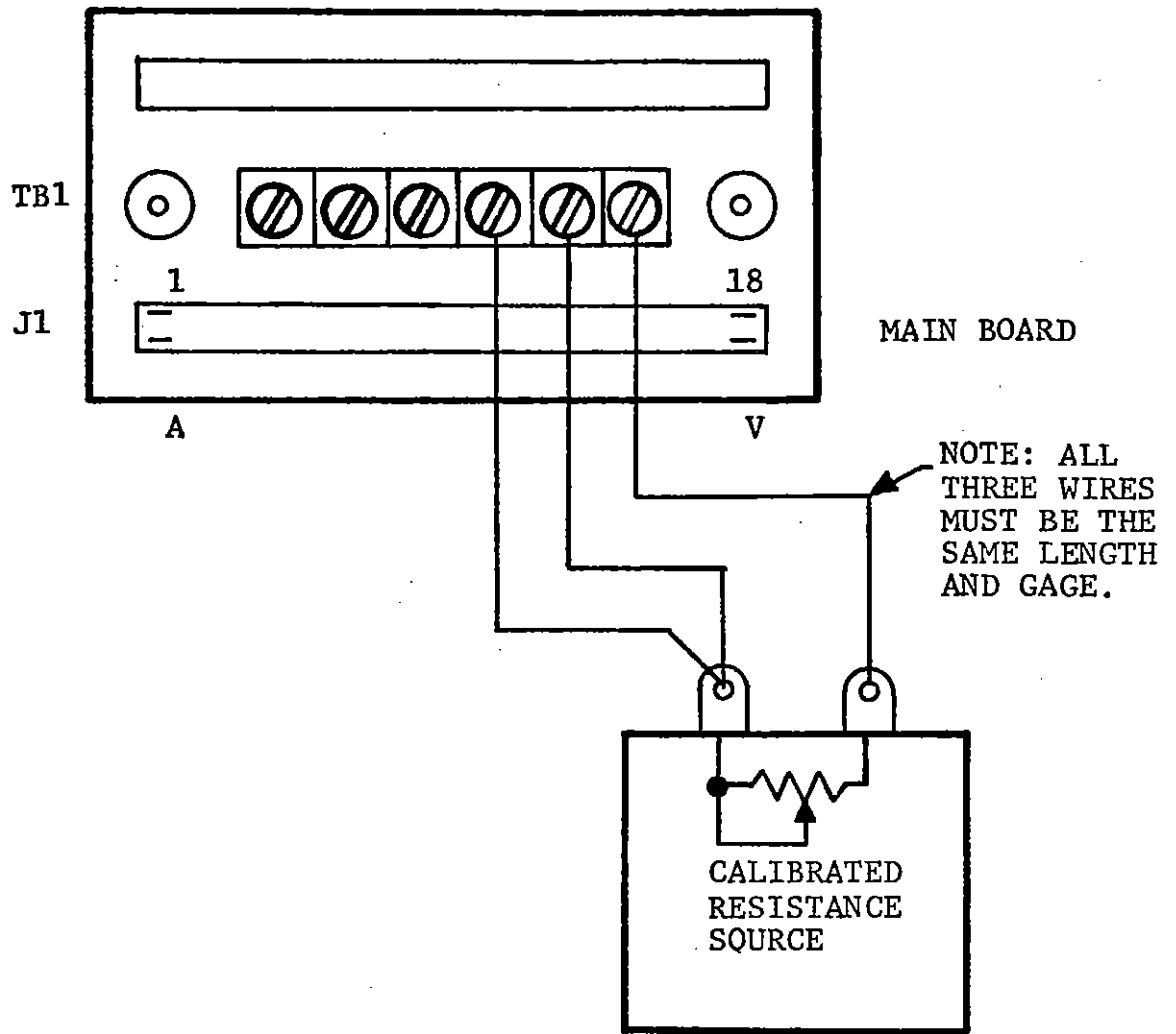
The following procedure should be used to verify the calibration of RTD type meters.

1. Connect test cables as shown in Figure 6.
2. Apply power and allow meter to warm up for ten minutes.
3. Apply appropriate resistance from the calibrated resistance source from one of three standards listed in section 1.2.8.



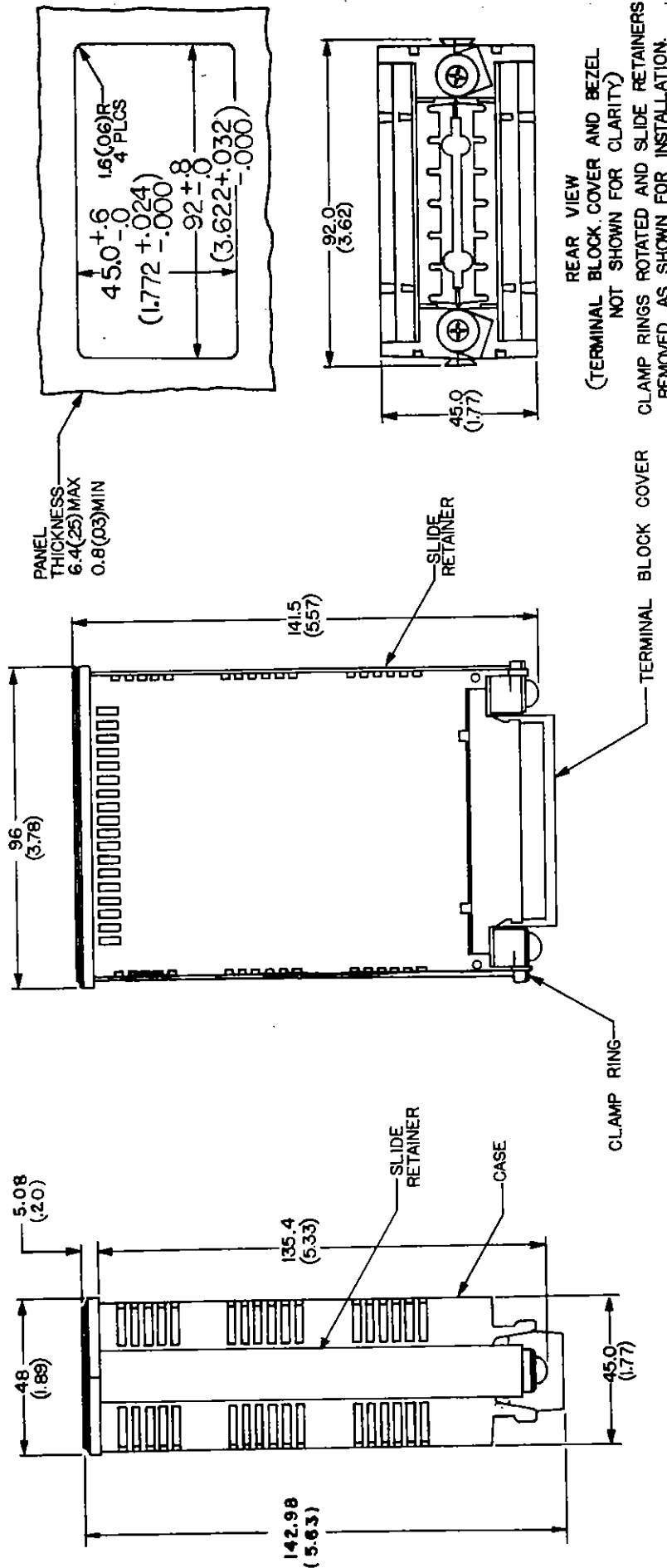
ICE BATH
Figure 5

REAR VIEW OF UNIT



3 WIRE RTD CALIBRATION

Figure 6

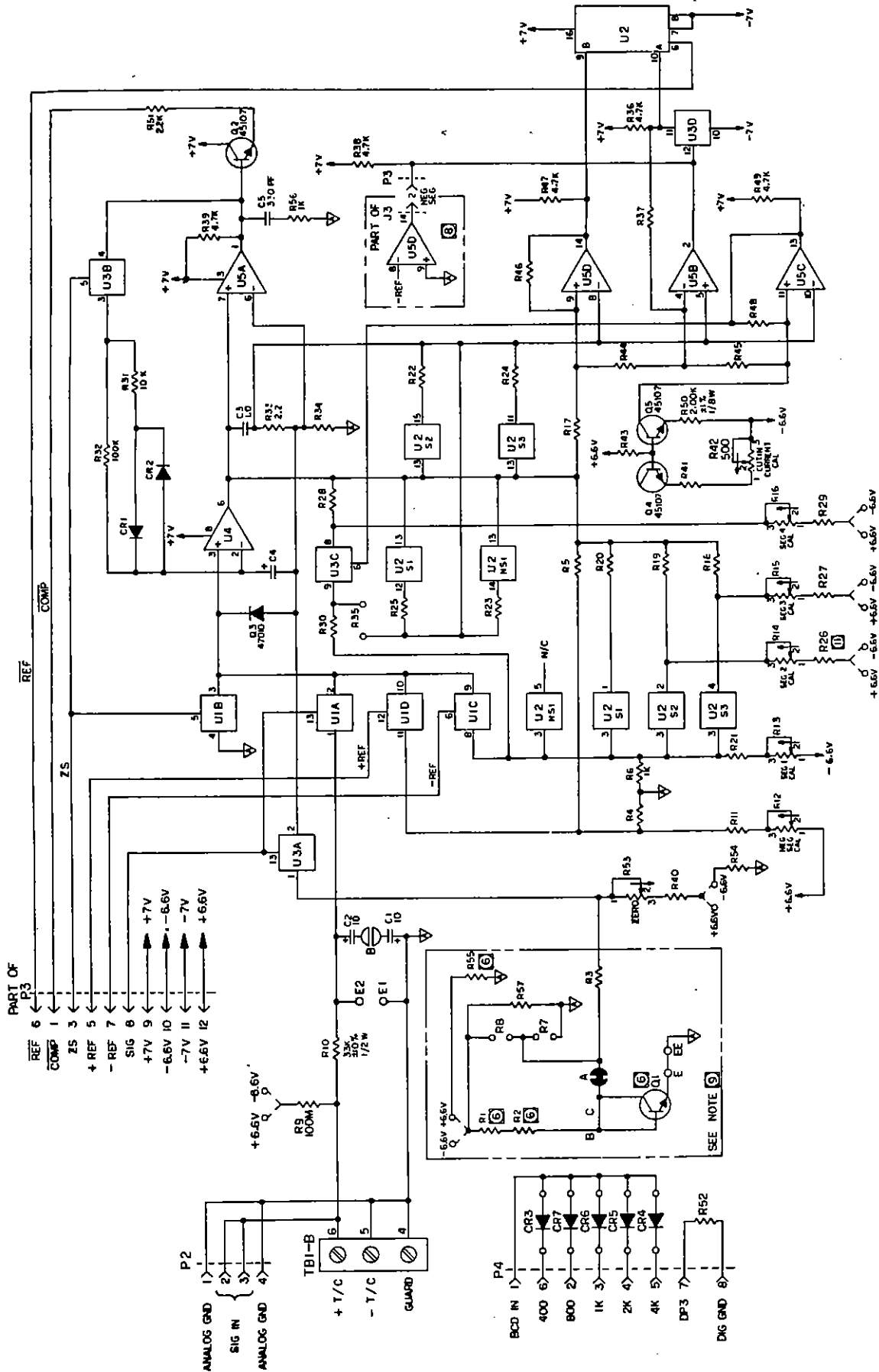


NOTES: DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS ±.25 MM AND IN (INCHES) ±.01 IN.

DWG. NO.

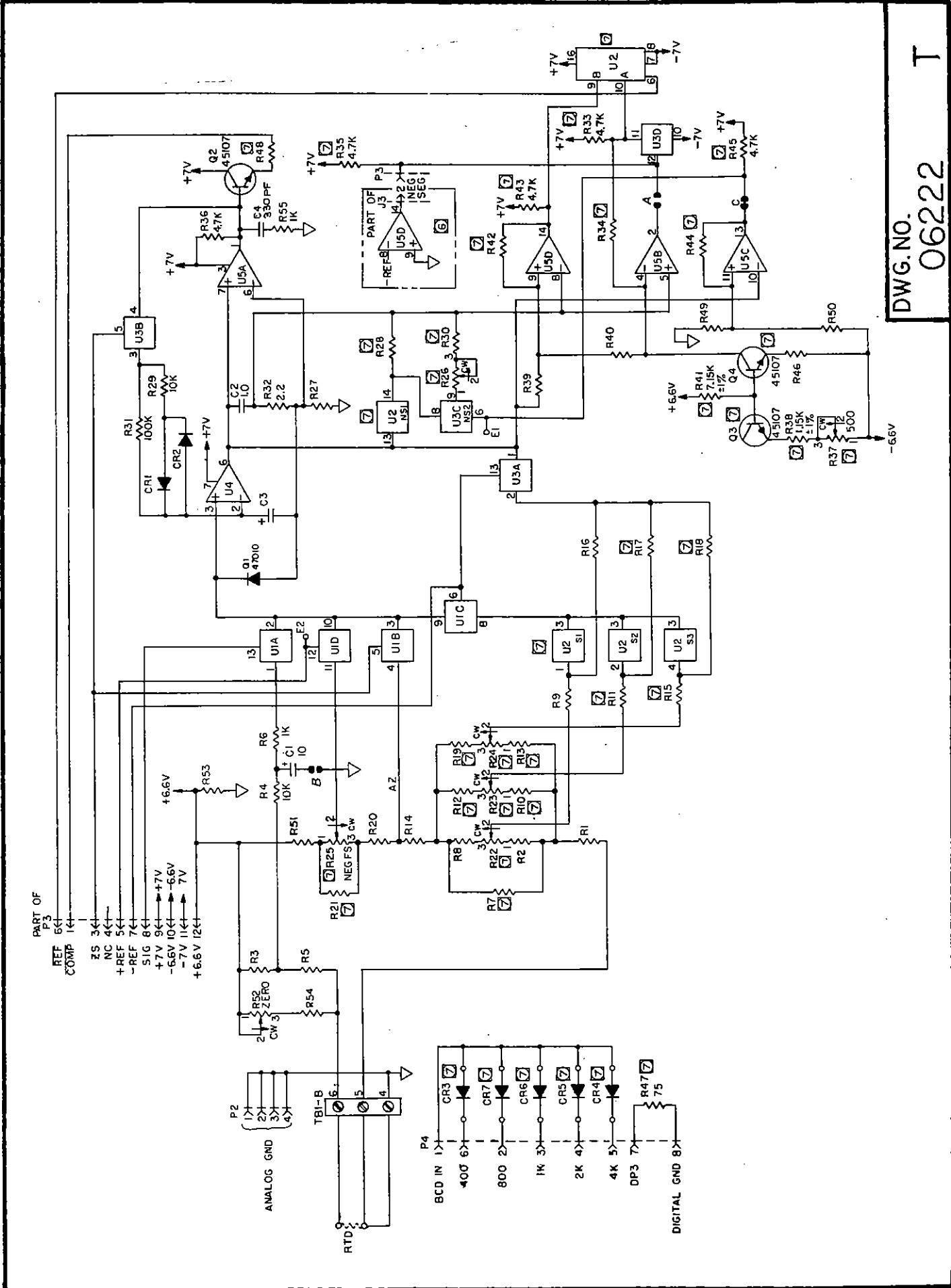
06896

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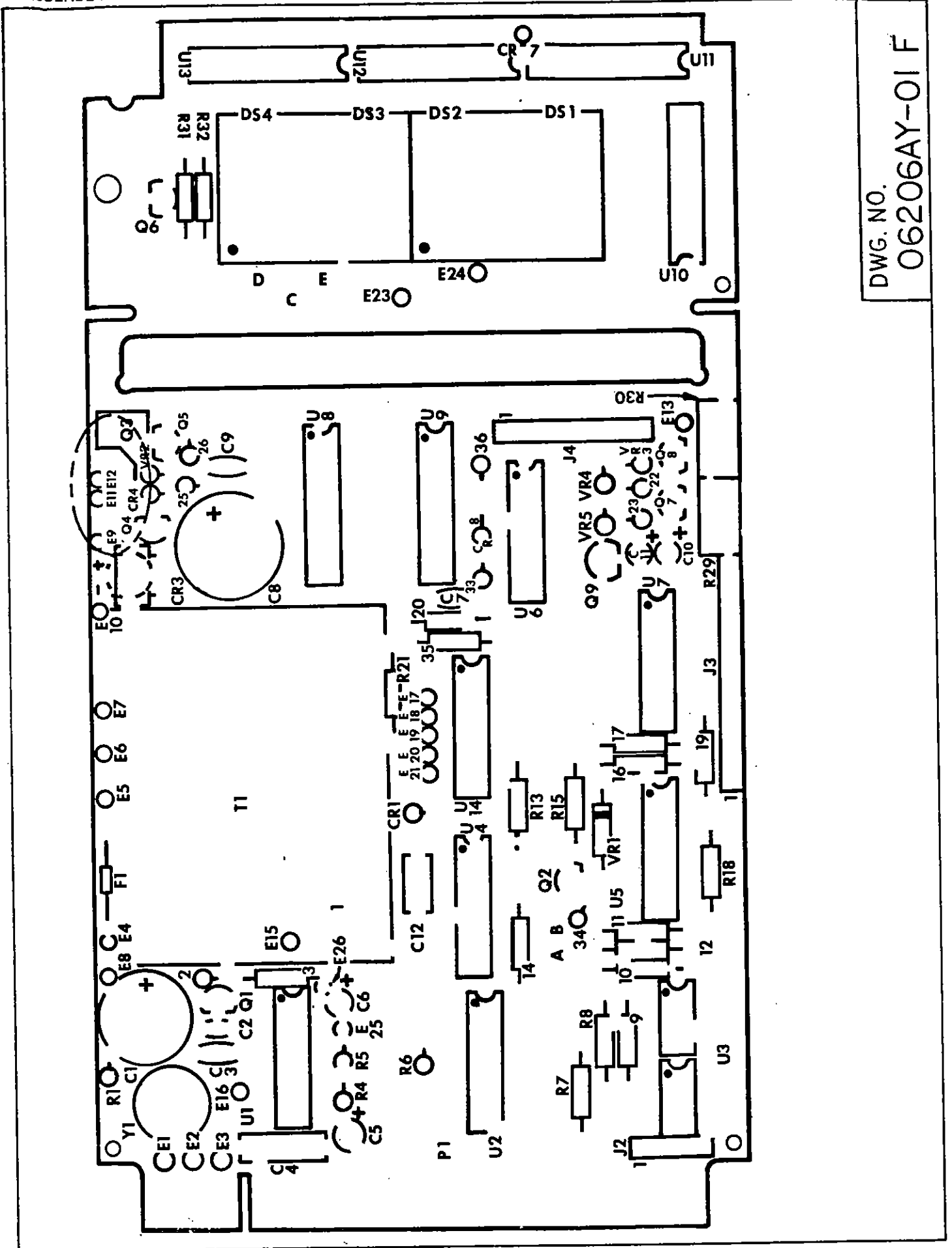
DWG. NO. 06217 M

REF. DESIG.	TYPE	+7V	-7V
U5	3302	3	12
U4	355	7	4
U2	4052	16	8
U1,3	4056	14	7

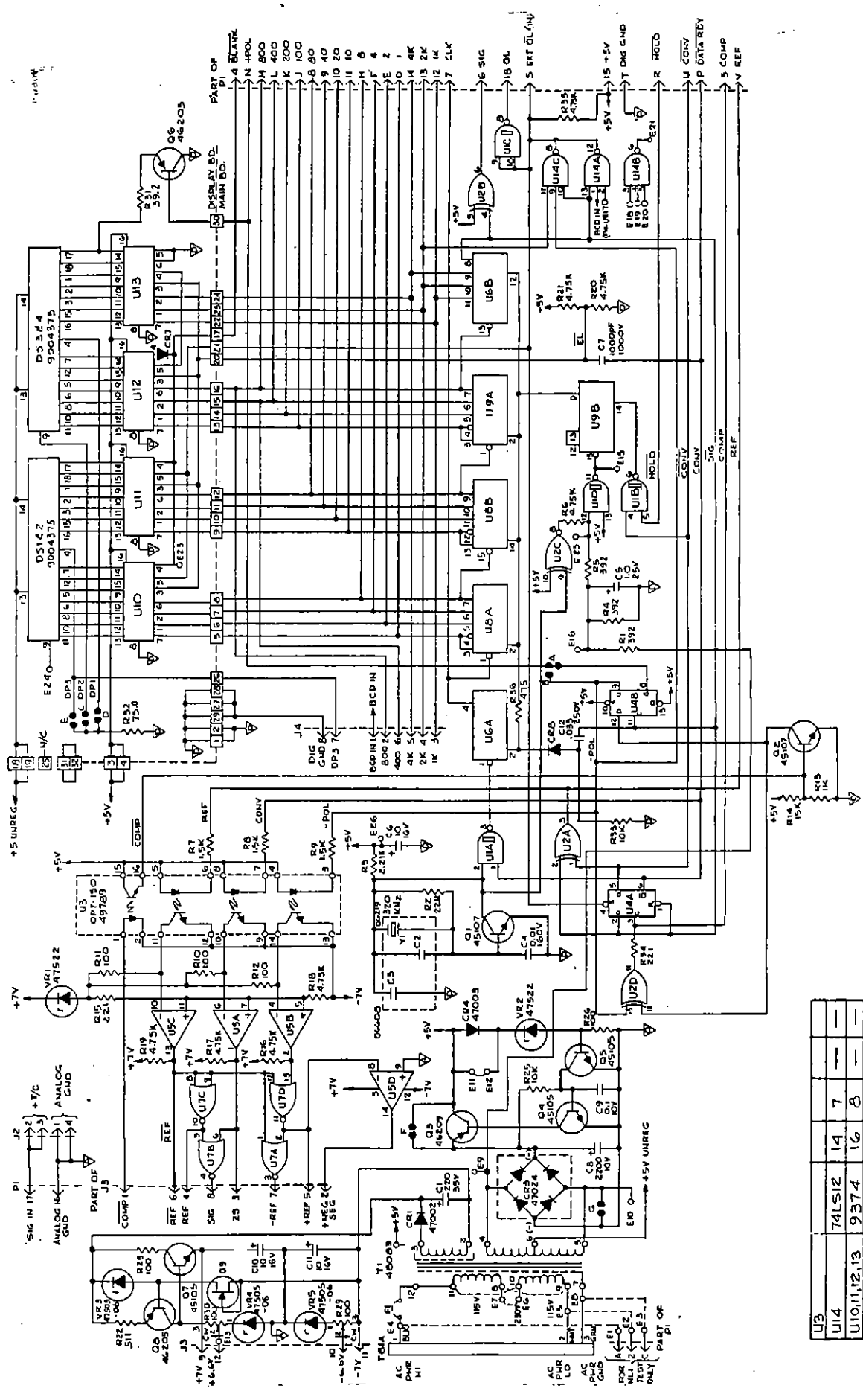


DWG. NO. 06222 T

ASSEMBLY DIAGRAM



DWG. NO.
06206AY-01 F



DWG. NO. 06207SC-01 G

U3									
U14	74LS12	14	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
U10,11,12,13	9374	16	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
U8,9	74LS390	16	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
U7	4001	—	14	7	—	—	—	—	—
U6	49393	14	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
U5	3302	—	3	12	—	—	—	—	—
U4	74LS74	14	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
U2	74LS86	14	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
U1	74LS132	14	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
REF DESIGN	TYPE			+5V	GND	+7V	-7V		