

Precautions

WARNING! All wiring must be performed by a qualified electrician or instrumentation engineer. See diagram for terminal designations and wiring examples. Consult factory for assistance.

WARNING! Avoid shock hazards! Turn signal input, output, and power off before connecting or disconnecting wiring, or removing or installing module.

Précautions

ATTENTION! Tout le câblage doit être effectué par un électricien ou ingénieur en instrumentation qualifié. Voir le diagramme pour désignations des bornes et des exemples de câblage. Consulter l'usine pour assistance.

ATTENTION! Éviter les risques de choc! Fermez le signal d'entrée, le signal de sortie et l'alimentation électrique avant de connecter ou de déconnecter le câblage, ou de retirer ou d'installer le module.

API maintains a constant effort to upgrade and improve its products. Specifications are subject to change without notice. See api-usa.com for latest product information. Consult factory for your specific requirements.

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including lead and nickel, which are known to the State of California to cause cancer or birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov

Socket and Mounting

The module installation requires a protective panel or enclosure. Use API 011 or finger-safe API 011 FS socket. See specifications for maximum allowable socket voltages. Note that some relay sockets may have lower voltage ratings. The socket clips to a standard 35 mm DIN rail or can be attached to a flat surface using the two mounting holes.

Input

The input is factory configured. See the model/serial number label for input type, range, and options.

The thermocouple connection is made to the block on the side of the module. Polarity must be observed. ANSI/ASTM thermocouples use red for negative. IEC thermocouples use white for negative. Other countries may use other color coding.

Relay Output

See wiring diagram for connections. The module does not provide power to the relay contacts.

Inductive loads (motors, solenoids, contactors, etc.) will greatly shorten relay contact life unless an appropriate RC snubber is installed.

Module Power

Check model/serial number label for module operating voltage to make sure it matches available power.

When using DC power, polarity must be observed. The positive (+) must be wired to terminal 1 and negative (-) must be wired to terminal 3.

Set Point

This multi-turn potentiometer (one for each alarm on the API 1220 G) allows the operator to adjust the level at which the alarm is activated. This control is adjustable from 0 to 100% of the input range.

Reset Point

This multi-turn potentiometer (one for each alarm on the API 1220 G) allows the operator to adjust the level at which the alarm resets. This control is adjustable from 0 to 100% of the input range.

Sufficient deadband (difference between trip and reset point) should be used to prevent chattering of the relays or false trips when the process signal is unstable or changes rapidly.

Adjustments

Set the signal source to a reference that represents the desired set point.

Adjust the set point potentiometer to the point at which the relay changes state from a non-alarm to an alarm condition.

Set the signal source to a reference that represents the desired reset point.

Adjust the reset point potentiometer to the point at which the relay changes state from a non-alarm to an alarm condition.

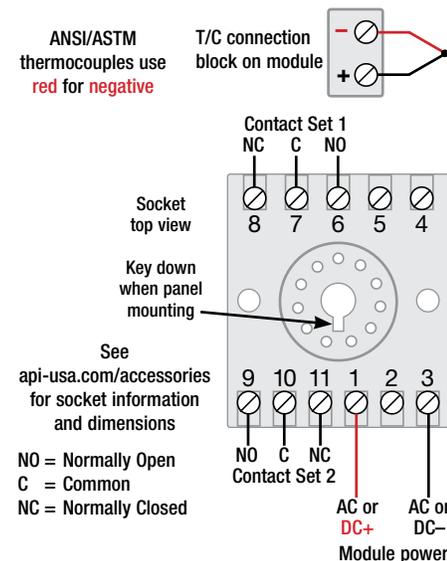
Operate the signal source through the set and reset points to confirm desired operation and adjust if necessary.

For the API 1220, repeat the above procedure for the second alarm.

Output Test Function

The functional test button toggles the alarm status independent of the input when depressed. It verifies the alarm and system operation. When released, the relays will return to their prior states. This can be used as a diagnostic aid during initial start-up or troubleshooting.

With the HT latching alarm option, the test button provides the additional function of unlatching the alarm relays provide the alarm condition no longer exists.



Operation

The green LoopTracker® input LED provides a visual indication that a signal is being sensed by the input circuitry of the module. It also indicates the input signal strength by changing in intensity as the process changes from minimum to maximum.

If the LED fails to illuminate, or fails to change in intensity as the process changes, check the module power or signal input wiring. Note that it may be difficult to see the LEDs under bright lighting conditions.

The bi-color alarm LED provides a visual indication of the alarm status. In all configurations, a green LED indicates a non-alarm condition and a red LED indicates an alarm condition.

NOTE: Although the API 1200 G has a pair of relays, these relays will energize and de-energize in unison.

The API 1220 G will accommodate independent relay operations.

High Alarm (Default, H, or HH)

The alarm relay changes state when the input exceeds the set point. The relay resets when the input drops below the reset point unless the module has a latching relay option. For a high alarm, the set point is above the reset point.

Low Alarm (L or LL)

The alarm relay changes state when the input goes below the set point. The relay resets when the input exceeds the reset point unless the module has a latching relay option. For a low alarm, the set point is below the reset point.

HT Option

The module has a latching alarm with a push button reset. The Test button or powering the module off can be used to reset the alarm provided the alarm condition no longer exists.

HP Option

The module has a latching alarm with a power-off reset. Module power must be turned off to reset alarms. The alarm will reset provided the alarm condition no longer exists.

Normal Acting Alarms (Standard)

Normal acting alarms energize the relay coils in a non-alarm condition and de-energize them in an alarm condition. This will create an alarm condition if the module loses power.

Reverse Acting Alarms (R Option)

Reverse-acting alarms energize the relay coils in an alarm condition and de-energize them in a non-alarm condition. There is no alarm condition with module power off.

