DYNALCO

SWTD-1000
Speed Switch / Transmitter

Operating Manual

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1. Safety Instructions

SWTD-1000 may only be connected by trained & competent personnel.

Before opening the SWTD-1000 (Hardware configuration) the unit must be disconnected from circuits that may exhibit dangerous potentials.

The instructions in this operating guide must be strictly adhered to. Not doing so may cause harm to personnel, equipment or plant.

Instruments in a doubtful condition after electrical, climatic or mechanical overload must be immediately disconnected and returned to the manufacturer for repair.

2. Product Features

The SWTD-1000 measures and monitor frequencies (speed proportional values) in the range 0 to 35,000 Hz.

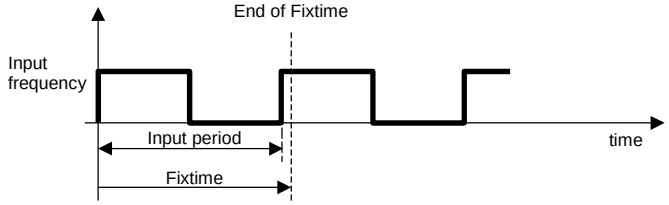
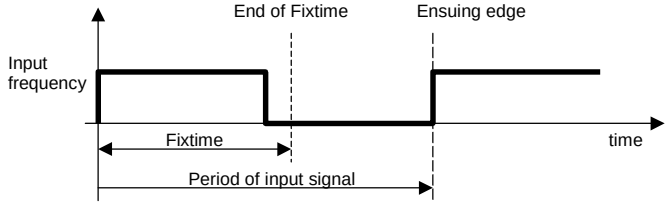
The following are available:

- 1 Current output
- 1 Sensor frequency output
- 1 Relay
- 2 Limits
- 2 Parameter sets – selectable via binary input
- Sensor monitoring
- System monitoring

This product is configured via SWTD-1000 PC configuration software.
All settings are in revolutions per minute (RPM).

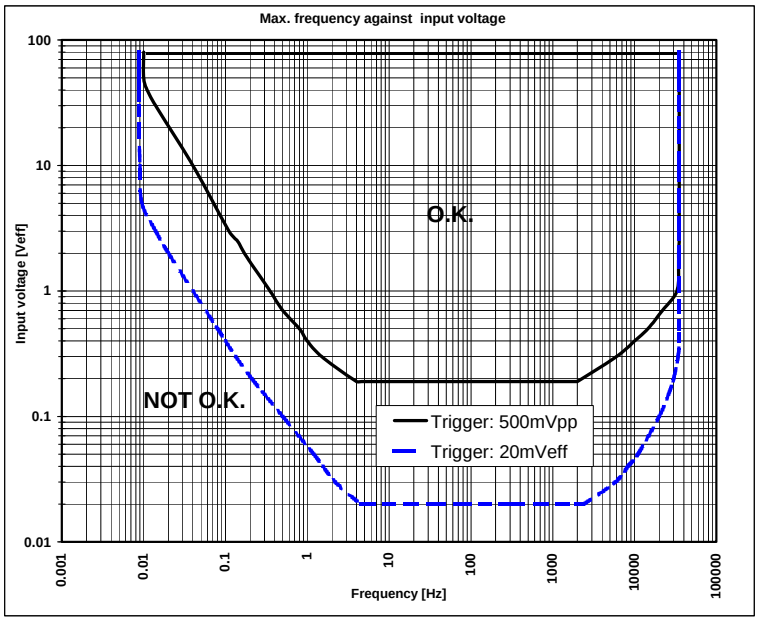
3. Specifications

3.1 General

SWTD-1000	
Lowest measuring range	0 . . . 1.000 Hz
Highest measuring range	0 . . . 35.00 kHz
Minimum Measuring time (Fixtime)	Selectable values: 2 / 5 / 10 / 20 / 50 / 100 / 200 / 500ms 1 / 2 / 5 Seconds.
Effective Measuring time	Is based on the minimum measuring time (Fixtime) and the measured frequency. • Input frequency period < Fixtime  typically: $t_{effective}$ = Fixtime max: t_{max} = 2 x Fixtime • Input frequency period > Fixtime  max: t_{max} = 2 x input frequency period • In the event of sensor signal failure: $t_{effective}$ = Fixtime + (2 x last input frequency period)
Resolution	0.05 %
Power supply range	10...36 VDC
Power consumption	10 V : 2.3 W 24 V : 2.6 W 36 V : 3.0 W
PSU failure bridging	16 V : 4 ms 24 V : 25 ms 36 V : 75 ms
Isolation	Galvanic isolation between: • Power supply, • Sensor input incl. sensor supply, Binary input, Serial interface • Analog output • Relay output • Open collector output
Isolation voltage	700 VDC / 500VAC

3.2 Inputs

3.2.1 Analog Sensor connection (Sign)

Frequency range (-3dB)	0.01 Hz / 35 kHz
Input impedance	30 K
Input voltage	• Max. 80V_{rms} • 
Minimum positive pulse width - digital signals Input voltage	**Signal voltage [V_{pp}]** | **0.5** | **1** | **2.5** | **5** | **10** | **20** Min. pulse width [µs] | 2000 | 667 | 333 | 200 | 166 | 125
Integrated pull-up	820 Ohm to +V of the sensor supply (with Jumper J1)
Trigger level	adaptive Trigger level. Configurable with Jumper J2: • 250mV … 6.5V (>500mVpp) [Factory configuration] • 28mV … 6.5V (>20mV_{rms})
Screen	A terminal is provided for the sensor cable screen. This terminal is connected to the sensor supply 0V. (0VS)
Sensor monitoring	1 of 3 settings may be configured via software: • No Sensor Monitoring • Monitoring of powered sensors [Also for 2 wire sensors supplied via the Pull-up resistor (Jumper J1)]. → The sensor is considered to be defective if the sensor current consumption falls outside of I_{min} and I_{max}. $I_{min.}$ = 0.5…25 mA $I_{max.}$ = 0.5…25 mA • Monitoring of non powered sensors [For 2 wire sensors such as electromagnetic sensors.] → The sensor is considered to be defective if the circuit is disconnected.

3.2.2 Digital Sensor Connection (IQ)

Frequency range (-3dB)	0.01 Hz / 35 kHz
Input impedance	46 K
Input voltage	Max. ± 36V peek
Minimum pulse width	Min. pulse width 1.5 µs
Trigger level	• min.U_{low} = 1.6 V • max.U_{high}= 4.5 V
Screen	A terminal is provided for the sensor cable screen. This terminal is connected to the sensor supply 0V. (0VS)
Sensor monitoring	1 of 2 settings may be configured via software: • No Sensor Monitoring • Monitoring of powered sensors [Also for 2 wire sensors supplied via the Pull-up resistor (Jumper J1)]. → The sensor is considered to be defective if the sensor current consumption falls outside of I_{min} and I_{max}. $I_{min.}$ = 0.5…25mA $I_{max.}$ = 0.5…25mA

3.2.3 Sensor Supply

SWTD-1000

+14 V , short circuit proof

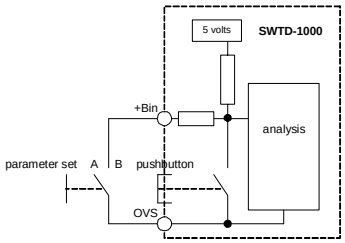
+5V , short circuit proof

Current [mA]	SWTD-1000 Voltage [V]	SWTD-1000 Voltage [V]
0	14.29	5.50
1	14.23	5.41
5	14.13	5.30
10	14.04	5.21
15	13.95	5.10
20	13.86	5.03
25	13.79	4.94
30	11.85	4.86
35	10.45	4.78
40	9.32	4.69
45	8.35	4.59
50	7.58	4.20
55	6.98	3.90
60	6.48	3.62

If the current limit activates, the sensor supply must be disconnected to reset the protection.

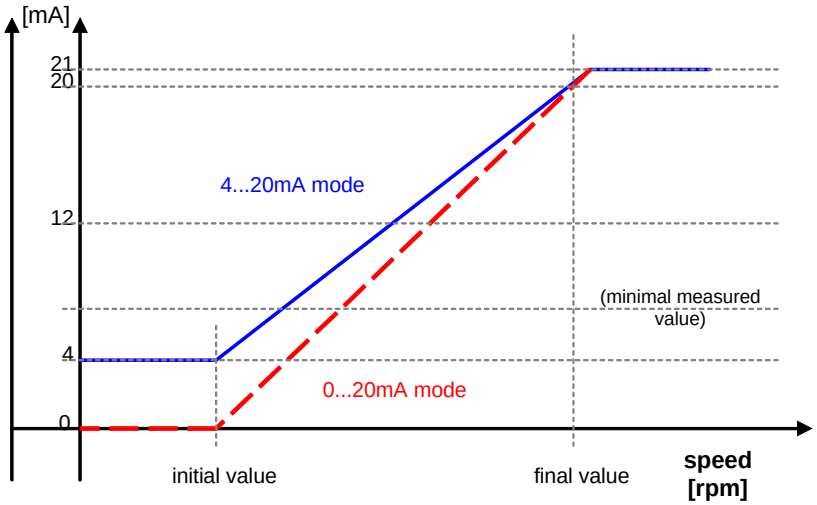
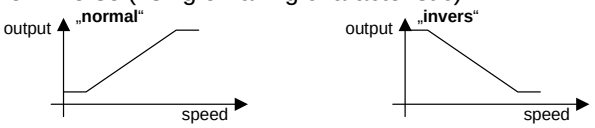
3.2.4 Binary Input

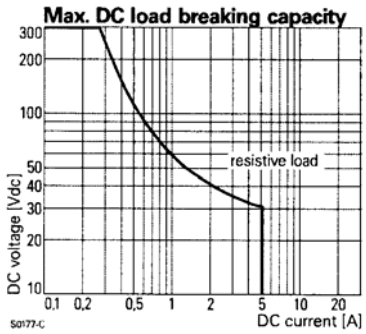
Use	For external selection of Parameter set A or B. • Logic 1 = Parameter set A (Relay control A) • Logic 0 = Parameter set B (Relay control B)
Levels	Logic 1 = V > +3.5V Logic 0 = V < +1.5V
Reference	Sensor supply 0V
Max voltage	36V
Input resistance	R_{min} = 10KΩ
Circuit	Internal pull up resistance to 5V Shorting the binary input to the sensor 0V creates logic 0.



3.3 Outputs

3.3.1 Analog Output

	SWTD-1000
Type	Current 0…20 / 4…20 mA
Load	Max. 500 Ohm
Open circuit voltage	Max. 12V
Operating mode	
Transfer functions	Normal or Inverse (rising or falling characteristic) 
Resolution	12 Bit (4096 steps)
Max Linear error	0.1 %
Accuracy	0.5 % of the full range value.
Damping	Hardware 11 ms + Software setting (Configuration)
Temperature Drift	Typically ± 100 ppm/K, max. ± 300 ppm/K
Reaction time	Effective measuring time + 7.5ms

3.3.2 Relay	
Type	Single Pole Double Throw
Limit Hysteresis	Programmable – 1 lower and 1 upper set point per limit.
Functions	2 programmable parameter sets selectable via binary input • Reaction to Alarm, Sensor fault, Limit, always on or off. • "Normal" or "Inverse" (normally de-enerized or energized) • With or without 'Hold function' (Reset via Binary input)
Accuracy	0.05% of the value set
Temperature tolerance	Max. ± 10 ppm of the value set
Reaction time	Effective measurement time + 10.5ms
Contact rating	AC: max. 250VAC, 1250VA. DC: 
Contact isolation	1500 VAC

3.3.3 Open Collector Output	
Type	Opto-coupler (passive)
External Pull-up	R = 91 x V (Ic nominal = 11 mA)
Load voltage	V = 5 – 30 V
Max load current	25 mA
Isolation	1500 VAC

3.4 Data Communication

3.4.1 Serial Interface (RS 232)	
Physical Layer	Similar to EIA RS 232 but with +5V CMOS Level
Max cable length	2 m
Transmission rate	2400 Baud
Connection	Front panel, 3.5mm jack plug

3.5 Environment

3.5.1 Climatic Conditions	
Operating temperature	- 20 ... + 70 °C
Storage temperature	- 20 ... + 70 °C
Relative humidity	75% averaged over the year; up to 90% for max 30 days. Condensation to be avoided.

4. Principle of Operation

4.1 General

The SWTD-1000 is controlled by a microprocessor. It works according to the period measurement principle whereby the input period is measured with subsequent computing of the reciprocal value corresponding to the frequency or speed. The relationship between frequency and speed is established with the Machine factor.

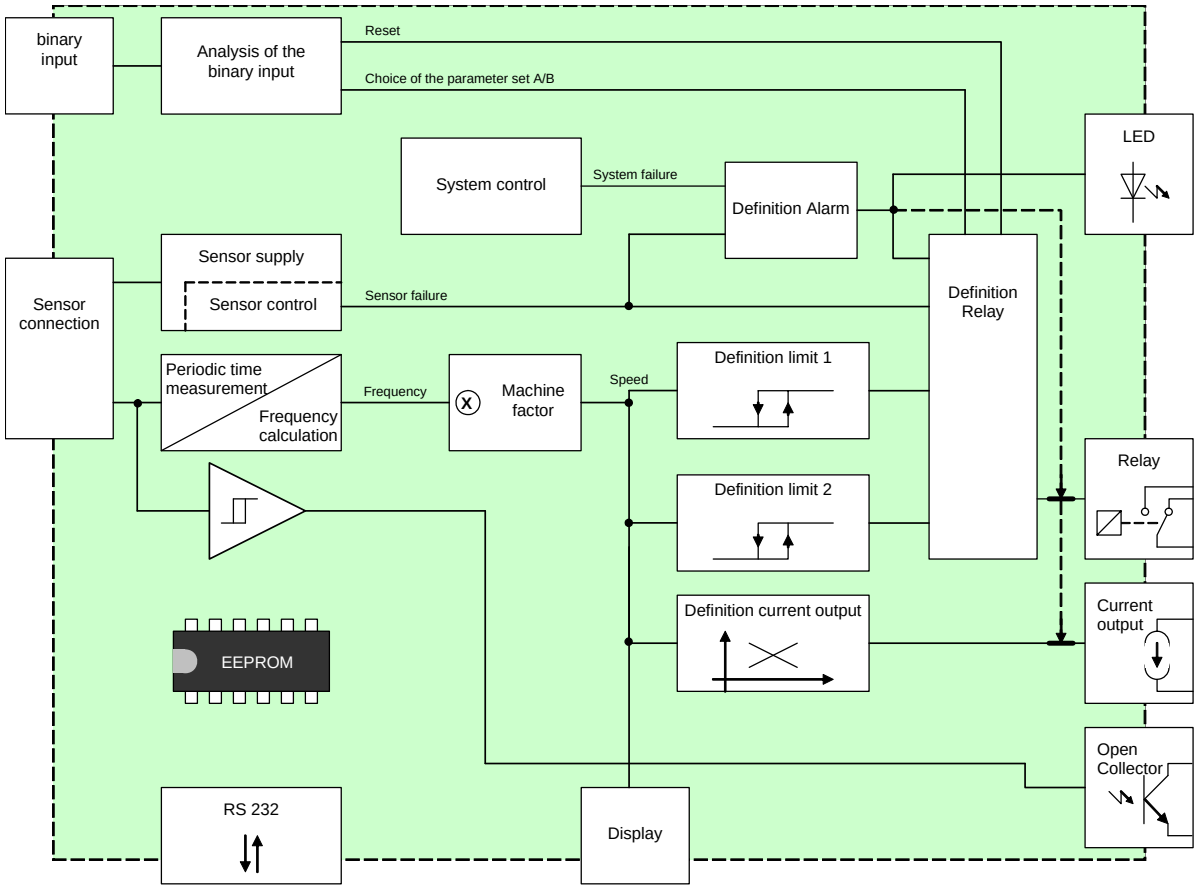
The current output and relay control are determined from the speed.
The relay function is defined via 2 selectable parameter sets. Each parameter set can access the 2 limit values, the alarm definition, sensor monitoring and other process values.
The 2 limits each have and upper and lower set point (hysteresis setting)
The selection of the valid parameter set is via the binary input.
The relay status may be held until reset via the binary input

The system continuously monitors itself. In addition the sensor may be monitored. Dependent upon the configuration, these conditions can influence the relay and current output.
The alarm status is indicated via the front panel LED.

The frequency output (open collector output) is not influenced by the machine factor and corresponds to the input signal frequency.

The input of all parameters is via PC software and the RS232 interface. This may also be used to interrogate the unit's settings, measurement and general status.

Parameters are retained in an EEPROM.



4.2 Machine Factor

The machine factor establishes the relationship between sensor frequency (Hz) and corresponding speed (RPM).

$$\text{Machine Factor} = \frac{\text{Frequency}}{\text{RPM}}$$

If the # gear teeth and RPM are known, use the following formula to calculate corresponding frequency:

$$\text{Signal Frequency (Hz)} = \frac{(\text{RPM}) \text{ X } (\text{Teeth or Discontinuities})}{60}$$

Another way to calculate the machine factor is:

$$\text{Machine Factor} = \frac{(\text{Teeth or Discontinuities})}{60}$$

Note: The above formulas are based on the gear or target turning at the same speed as the machine being monitored, ie: no step up or step down gear ratios involved.

4.2.1 Displaying Oother Physical Values

In principle any physical value that can be measured proportional to speed may be displayed.
The formulae above should then be modified accordingly.

5. Installation

The SWTD-1000 may only be installed by trained and competent personnel. An undamaged SWTD-1000, valid configuration and suitable installation are required. Please note the Safety Instructions in Section 1.

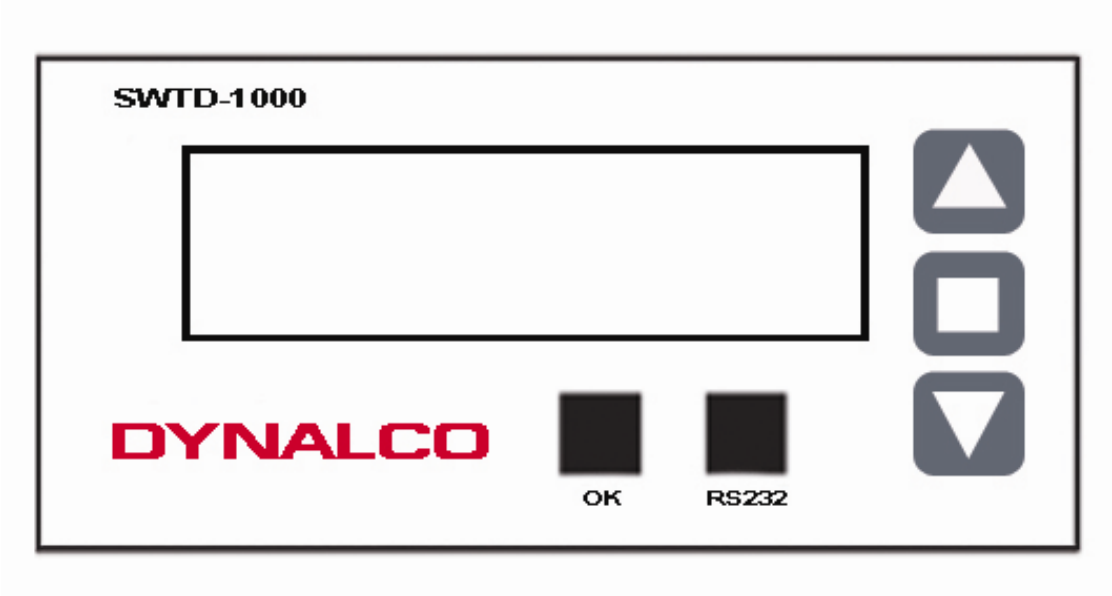
The power to the SWTD-1000 should be capable of being disconnected via a switch or other emergency means.

Before switching the equipment on the power supply voltage should be verified to be in the permissible range.

The sensor cable screen must be connected to the terminal ‘Sh’ so as to minimize the influence of noise. This terminal is directly connected internally to 0VS.

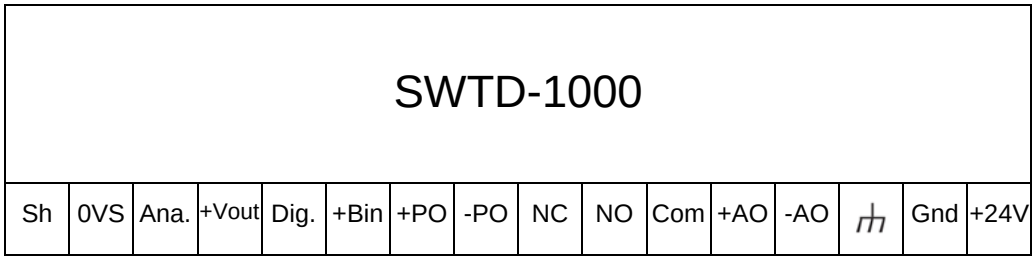
6. Connnections

6.1 Front View



The SWTD-1000 display along with the RS232 interface and the status LED are located at the front. Communications via RS232 are described in section 8.2.

6.2 Terminals



Sensor connections
SH : Screen – Sensor cable
0VS : Sensor Reference voltage
+VOut : Sensor Supply
Ana. : Sensor signal analog
Dig. : Sensor signal digital

Open Collector output
+PO : Open Collector Output
-PO : Signal reference for the Open Collector

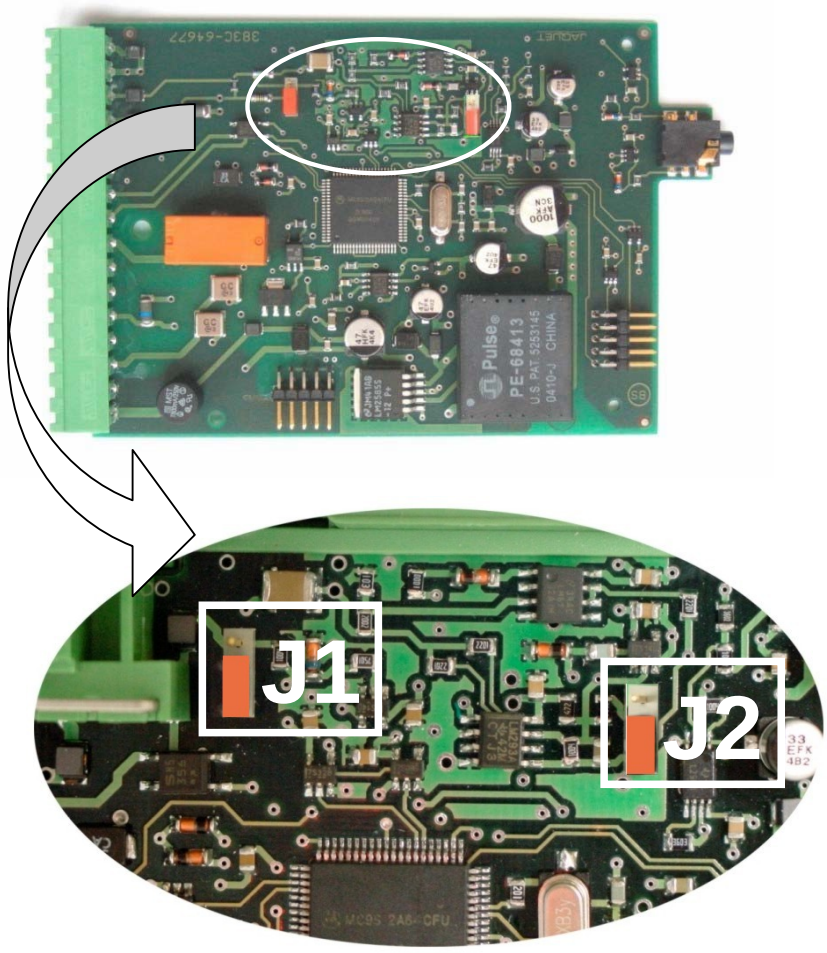
Relay output
NC : Normally closed
NO : Normally open
Com : Common

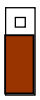
Analog output
+AO : current positive
- AO : current negative

Supply
+24V : Power (10 ... 36 V)
Gnd : Power reference
⏚ : Earth

7. Hardware Configuration

7.1 Analog Sensor Input (Sign)



Jumper position	J1: Sensor type	J2: Adaptive trigger level range
	2 wire sensors (with 820Ohm Pull Up resistance)	28mV to 6.5V (>20mV$_{rms}$)
	3 wire and electromagnetic sensors (factory setting)	250mV to 6.5V (>500mVpp) [factory setting]

7.2 Digital Sensor Input (IQ)

No hardware configuration possible or necessary.

8. Configuration with PC Software

8.1 Software Concept

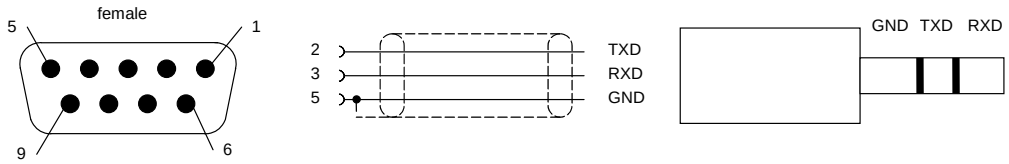
All settings are written via PC to the SWTD-1000 using the RS232 interface and the aid of the user friendly menu driven SWTD-1000 software.

The parameter file may be stored, opened, printed and exchanged between the SWTD-1000 and a PC.

8.2 PC Communications

Communications with the SWTD-1000 are initiated by the PC via the RS232 interface.
Prior to starting comms, **Settings → Interface** must be set to an appropriate serial interface.
The following settings also apply:

Transmission rate:	2400 Baud
Parity Bit:	none
Data Bits:	8
Stop Bits:	2
Connector:	3.5mm jack plug



The diagram shows the stereo jack plug to D9 connections.
The tachometer RXD must be connected to the PC's TXD and vice versa.
The SWTD-1000 does not use a standard RS232 signal (-5V…+5V) but operates at 5V CMOS levels, compatible with most PC's as long as the cable is not longer than 2m.
A suitable cable may be ordered from DYNALCO – see section 11.

8.3 PC Software Settings

8.3.1 Interface (Settings → Interface)

In this menu the serial interface for communication with the SWTD-1000 is defined.

8.3.2 Display Interval (Settings → Display Interval)

The SWTD-1000 measurement status may be interrogated and displayed on the PC via **SWTD-1000 → Start – Reading Measure Data**.

The display update time may be set at intervals of ¼ to 10 seconds.

8.4 Parameter List and Ranges

If you already have a configuration file you can open and view it using the SWTD-1000 Windows Software menu
File → Open
You can also connect the SWTD-1000 to a PC (see section 8.2) and read back the parameters, SWTD-1000 → **Read parameters**

Once loaded into the software the parameter set may be printed via **File → Print**

Normal Windows file handling rules apply.

Parameter list and ranges. Factory settings are shown in bold.

Configuration < System >		
Machine factor		1.0000E-07 ... **1.0000** ... 9.9999E+07
Minimum Measuring time		**2** / 5 / 10 / 20 / 50/ 100 / 200 / 500 **ms** / 1/ 2 / 5 Seconds
Min displayed measured value		1.0000E-12 ... **1** ... 1.0000E+12
Alarm definition		Only System error **System error OR Sensor Monitoring**
Configuration < Sensor >		
Sensor Type		Active / Passive
Sensor input		**Analog (Sign)** / Digital (IQ)
Sensor current minimum		0.5 ... **1.5** ... 25.0mA
Sensor current maximum		0.5 ... **25.0**mA
Configuration < Analog output >		
Measuring range start value		**0.0000** ... 90% of the end value
Measuring range end value		1Hz … **2000.0** … 500000
Output range		**0 ... 20mA** / 4 ... 20mA
Time constant (Damping)		**0.0** ... 9.9s
Configuration < Limits >		
Status	Limit 1	**On** / Off
Status	Limit 2	**On** / Off
Mode	Limit 1	**Normal** / Inverse
Mode	Limit 2	**Normal** / Inverse
Lower Set point	Limit 1	0.1 … **200.00** … 500000
Upper Set point	Limit 1	0.1 … **300.00** … 500000
Lower Set point	Limit 2	0.1 … **400.00** … 500000
Upper Set point	Limit 2	0.1 … **500.00** … 500000
Configuration < Relay control >		
Switching of control A/B		
Selection of actuator		None (always control A) / **Binary Input B1**
Delay time		**0** ... 2.000 s
Relay Assignment		
Control	A	Alarm / Sensor monitor / **Limit** 1 / Limit 2 / Window / On / Off
Acknowledge	A	**Without acknowledge (no hold function)** / Relay held when control active / Relay held when control inactive
Acknowldge	B	Alarm / Sensor monitor / Limit 1 / **Limit 2** / Window / On / Off
Acknowldge	B	**Without acknowledge (no hold function)** / Relay held when control active / Relay held when control inactive

8.5 Parameters

Parameters are changed in the sub menus from the drop down menu “Configuration“.

Warning:
New configurations only become active after being downloaded into the SWTD-1000 via:
SWTD-1000 → **Write Parameters**

8.5.1 System Parameters (Configuration → System)

Machine Factor
The machine factor establishes the relationship between sensor frequency and associated speed.

$$\text{Machine Factor} = \frac{\text{Frequency}}{\text{RPM}}$$

See section
4.2 Machine Factor.

Once the correct machine factor is entered, all other settings e.g limits are made in RPM.

Minimum Measuring Time
The minimum measuring time determines the time during which the input frequency is measured. Once this time has lapsed, the calculation is made following the end of the running signal period. The minimum measuring time may be increased to filter out frequency jitter so as to display a stable reading but at the cost of increased reaction time.

Minimum Displayed Value
The minimum displayed value is a measured value under which “0000” is displayed.

Alarm Definition
This function defines the alarm. It may be only system error or a logical OR combination of system error OR sensor monitoring. During an alarm the LED is off. In addition, the relay is deactivated and the analog output goes to 0mA irrespective of the output range.

8.5.2 Sensor Parameter (Configuration → Sensor)

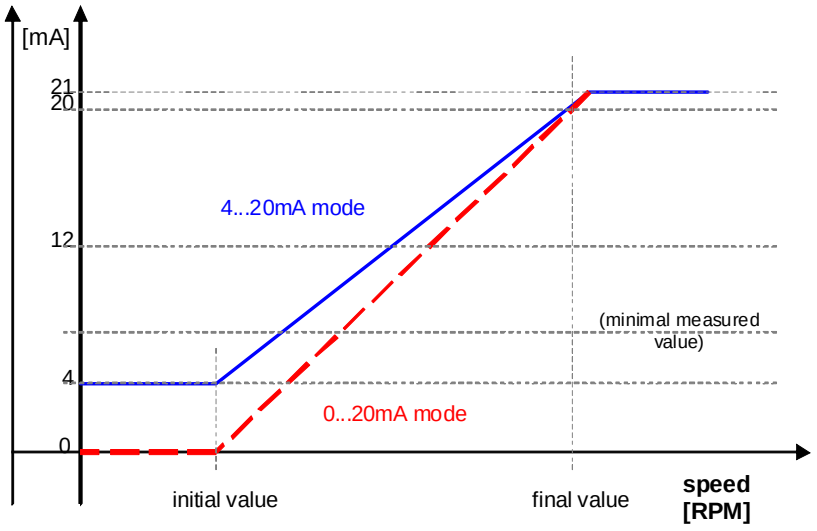
Sensor Type
The type of sensor to be used is defined here.
<Sensor active> is for monitoring sensors powered by SWTD-1000 including 2 wire sensors supplied via the internal pull up resistor. (Jumper J1).
<Sensor passive> is for monitoring non powered sensors e.g. 2 wire VR (passive) sensors.
See also section 0 9.4.1 Sensor Fault (Sensor Monitoring).

Sensor Iinput
The sensor input “analog” (Sign) or “digital” (IQ) is defined here.

Sensor Current Minimum
As long as the sensor current consumption lies above the value <Current Minimum>, the sensor is considered to be functioning correctly.

Sensor Current Maximum
As long as the sensor current consumption lies below the value <Current Maximum>, the sensor is considered to be functioning correctly.

8.5.3 Analog Output (Configuration → Analog Output)



Measuring range – start value
Analog output start value 0 or 4mA

Measuring range – end value
Analog output end value 20mA
In the case of a negative transfer function the end value must be set smaller than the start value.

Output range
0…20mA or 4…20mA

Output time constant
The analog output signal may be smoothed by applying a software time constant. This damping is deactivated when the time constant is 0.0 seconds.

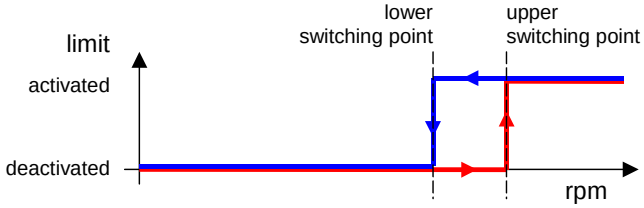
8.5.4 Limit (Configuration → Limit)

The SWTD-1000 series offers 2 independent limits → Limit 1 and 2.

Status
Limits are selected here. If the limit is deactivated, the other values such as set points and mode have no further effect.

Mode
In Normal Mode the limit is active as soon as the High set point is exceeded. In Inverse Mode the limit is active from the start (zero speed) and deactivates when the set point is reached (Fail Safe operation)

Upper and Lower Set point



As the speed increases, the limit switches when the High set point is reached and remains in that condition until the speed reduces past the Low set point.

8.5.5 Relay Parameter and Selection of Parameter Set (Configuration → Relay control)

Parameter set A / B selection
As standard parameter set B may be activated via the binary input <Binary input B1>.
If parameter set B is to be deactivated, this setting should be none (always control A)

Delay time when switching A <- B
This value determines the delay from switching the binary input to the switching from parameter set B to parameter set A.

Relay assignment with control A
Defines the relay behavior in parameter set A.

Relay assignment with control B
Defines the relay behavior in parameter set B.

Relay
Defines the source information for relay switching.

Status register	Relay dependency	
• Alarm	(Common) Alarm	(8.5.1 System Parameters (Configuration → System))
• Sensormonitor	Sensor status	(8.5.2 Sensor Parameter (Configuration → Sensor))
• Limit 1/2	Selection of Limit 1/2	(8.5.4 Limit (Configuration → Limit))
• Window	ExOR combination of both limits	
• On	The relay is on	
• Off	The relay is always off	

Acknowledge
Acknowledge establishes if and under what conditions the relay status is held. A relay that is held no longer reacts to the assigned signal and can only be reset via the binary input.

9. Operating Behavior

9.1 Power On

9.1.1 Analog Output

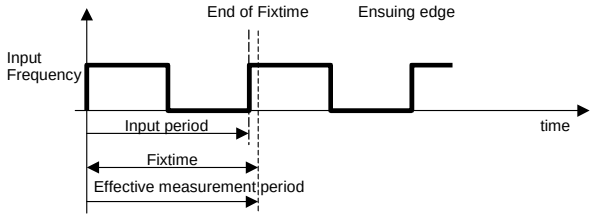
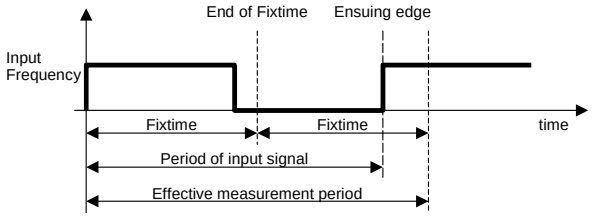
Following power on the output assumes the output range start value. Upon completion of the first measurement the output goes to the corresponding measured value.

9.1.2 Relay Output

The parameter set determined by the configuration and binary input is valid from the start.
If the relay is assigned to a limit it remains deactivated until completion of the first measurement, following which it assumes the status defined under Limit.
If the relay is assigned to any other item in the status register it immediately assumes the corresponding status.
If no input frequency is present then after a period of 2 x Fixtime a measured value below the lower set point is assumed.

9.2 Measurement

Every measurement begins with the positive edge of the input signal. Once the Fixtime has lapsed the next positive edge ends the running measurement and starts the next.
The resulting effective measurement time is dependent upon whether the input signal period is longer or shorter than the Fixtime.

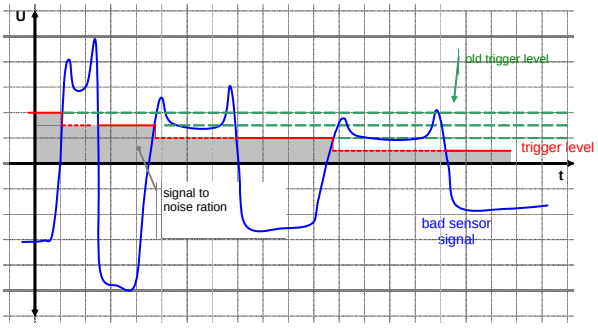
Input signal period < Fixtime	Input signal period > Fixtime
	
$t_{Messung\ typisch}$ = Fixtime $t_{Messung\ maximal}$ = 2 x Fixtime	$t_{Messung\ maximal}$ = 2 x Input signal period

The total measurement time has a resolution of ± 0.4 µs.
The calculation and adaptation of outputs follows immediately after the Fixtime.
With input frequencies outside of the measuring range, the corresponding final values are assumed.

9.2.1 The Adaptive Trigger Level

After triggering, the trigger level is set for the next pulse anew.

This guarantees that the trigger level can follow a 50% reduction in speed from pulse to pulse. DC offset, resonance and negative pulses have no influence on the triggering



9.2.2 Signal Failure

In the event of a sudden loss of a good signal no positive edge arrives to complete the measurement or start a new one. Once the minimum measurement time (Fixtime) has lapsed the unit waits for twice the last measurement period following which half the last measured speed is assumed. If the signal remains missing then the measurement approaches zero following an e-function.

9.3 Functions

9.3.1 Limits and Window Function

Since the upper and lower sets points are freely selectable a large hysteresis may be set. If that is not necessary we recommend setting a 10% hysteresis.

The Window function allows an Exclusive OR combination of Limits 1 and 2, whereby the status of both limits is first determined (including any inversion) and a subsequent ExOR comparison executed.

As soon as Relay assignment is <Window> the relay behaves as follows:

- With identical limit modes (both Normal or both Inverse) the relay is activated when the measured value lies between the Limit 1 and 2 settings.
- If different modes are set (one Normal and the other Inverse) the relay is deactivated when the measured value is between Limts 1 and 2.

9.3.2 Parameter set A and B

The SWTD-1000 has 2 parameter sets available that define the relay assignment. Parameter set A would normally be used. If another parameter set is needed, e.g. for test purposes, the binary input may be used to change to parameter set B. The transfer from parameter set B to parameter set A may be delayed in the range 0 to 2000 seconds. Transferring from A to B is however immediate and not affected by this setting.
To be able to select parameter sets using the binary input, Relay control - Selection of Actuator must be appropriately set, see 0.

Binary Input Condition		**Selected Parameter Set**
High (5V)	“normal“	A
Low (0V)	“connected to 0V“	B

9.3.3 Relay hold function

A latch function may be assigned to the relay. By selecting <Relay is hold if control is active> the relay is activated once the assigned limit is active and remains held even if the input frequency would no longer cause a trip. By selecting <Relay is hold if control is inactive>, the deactivared state of the relay is held. The latched status may be reset by cycling power or via the binary input, whereby the binary input must be activated as per the configuration (0V or 5V) for between 0.1 and 0.3 seconds.

9.3.4 Push-Button

The front panel push button internally connects the binary input to 0VS thus generating a logic 0.

9.3.5 Binary Input

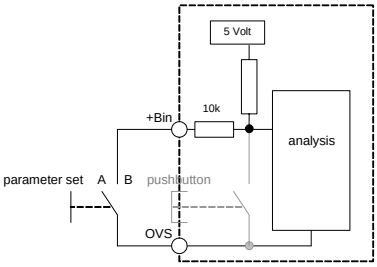
2 functions are executable using the binary input:

- Switching between parameter sets A and B. See 0 9.3.2 Parameter set A and B.
- Resetting a latched relay. See 9.3.3 Relay.

The binary input has an internal pull up resistor to +5V and is therefore normally logic High.

Shorting the binary input to the sensor supply 0V creates a logic 0.

Switching the input for between 0.1 and 0.3 seonds resets a latched relay but does not influence parameter set selection, which requires longer than 0.3 seconds.



9.4 Fault Behavior

9.4.1 Sensor Fault (Sensor Monitoring)

The sensor may be monitored in 2 ways. With sensors powered by the SWTD-1000 the sensor supply current is monitored. If the current falls outside the permitted range then sensor fault is indicated. If the sensor is not powered by the SWTD-1000 then it may only be monitored for disconnection. If disconnected, sensor fauly is indicated.

The SWTD-1000 behavior in the event of a sensor fault is dependent on the configuration:

Alarm Configuration	**Outputs in the event of a sensor fault**			
	LED	Analog output Current		Relay
Only System error	On	Measured value output per configuration		
System error OR Sensor monitoring	Off	0mA	0V	deactivated

9.4.2 System Alarm

If the microprocessor detects a checksum fault (RAM, ROM or EEPROM) the measured value is set to 0rpm, the analog output goes to 0/4mA and the relay is deactivated.

Alarm Configuration	**Outputs in the event of a System alarm**			
	LED	Analog output Current		Relay
Only System error	Off	0mA	0V	deactivated
System error OR Sensor monitoring				

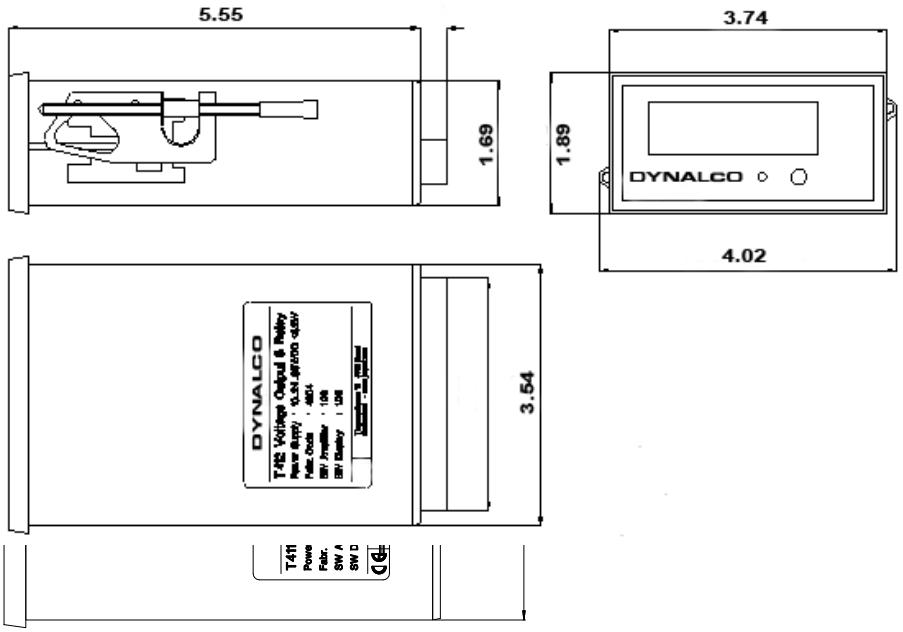
9.4.3 Alarm

As long as a combined alarm is present no measurements are conducted and the outputs behave as described above. Once the fault or alarm condition is removed the last correct measured value is assumed. Eventual limit activation is not taken into account.

9.5 Power Supply Interruption

If the PSU remains off for longer than the permitted period the outputs deactivate i.e. the analog output goes to 0mA, the relay deactivates and the “open collector“ ouput becomes high resistance.
Once the supply resumes in range the SWTD-1000 begins its initialization routine.

10. Mechanical Construction / Housing

Mounting	Using DIN 43835 Form B clamps
Terminals	Detachable Terminal block. 2.5 mm 2 - Cable or 1.5 mm2 flex AWG 24 – AWG 12 UL CSA
Sealing to EN 60925 resp. IEC 925	Housing IP 40 Terminals IP 20
Dimensions	

11. Accessories

Interface cable PC – SWTD-1000, Part No. PC-T400