



2. CR#1, CR#10, CR#11, CR#16, CR#17, CR#22, CR#23, CR#28 and CR#29 are reserved.

3. CR#2 ~ CR#5: The times to average the temperatures measured at CH1 ~ CH4. Range: K1 ~ K20. Default = K10. Please note that the average times set in CR#2 ~ CR#5 need to be written in only once.

4. CR#6 ~ CR#9: The average Celsius temperature measured at CH1 ~ CH4 obtained from the average time settings in CR#2 ~ CR#5. For example, if the average time is set as 10, the content in CR#6 ~ CR#9 will be the average of the most recent 10 temperature signals in Celsius at CH1 ~ CH4.

5. CR#12 ~ CR#15: The average Fahrenheit temperature measured at CH1 ~ CH4 obtained from the average time settings in CR#2 ~ CR#5. For example, if the average time is set as 10, the content in CR#12 ~ CR#15 will be the average of the most recent 10 temperature signals in Fahrenheit at CH1 ~ CH4.

6. CR #18 ~ CR #21: Displaying the present temperature in Celsius at CH1 ~ CH4

7. CR #24 ~ CR #27: Displaying the present temperature in Fahrenheit at CH1 ~ CH4

8. CR #30: Error status (see the table below):

Error status	Content	b15 ~ b8	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
Abnormal power supply	K1(H'1)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Scale exceeds the range or wiring to empty external contact	K2(H'2)		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Incorrect mode setting	K4(H'4)		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
OFFSET/GAIN error	K8(H'8)	reserved	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Hardware malfunction	K16(H'10)		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Abnormal digital range	K32(H'20)		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Incorrect average times setting	K64(H'40)		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Instruction error	K128(H'80)		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: Each error status is determined by the corresponding bit (b0 ~ b7) and there may be more than 2 errors occurring at the same time.  
0 = normal; 1 = error

9. CR#31: The setting of RS-485 communication address. Range: 01 ~ 255. Default = K1.

10. CR#32: The setting of RS-485 communication speed. b0: 4,800bps; b1: 9,600bps (default); b2: 19,200bps; b3: 38,400bps; b4: 57,600bps; b5: 115,200bps; b6 ~ b13: reserved; b14: high/low bit exchange of CRC checksum (only valid in RTU mode); b15: switching between ASCII mode and RTU mode.

11. CR#33: b0 ~ b11: For returning the CR settings to default settings.

b12 ~ b15: ERR LED definition. Default: b12 ~ b15 = 1111.

12. CR#34: Firmware version of the model.

13. CR#35 ~ CR#48: Parameters for system use.

14. CR#0 ~ CR#34: The corresponding parameter address H'4064 ~ H'4086 are for users to read/write data by RS-485 communication. When using RS-485, the user has to separate the module with MPU first.

a. Communication baud rate: 4,800/9,600/19,200/38,400/57,600/115,200 bps.

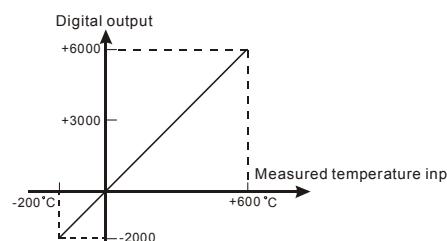
b. Modbus ASCII/RTU communication protocol: ASCII data format (7-bit, Even bit, 1 stop bit (7, E, 1)); RTU data format (8-bit, Even bit, 1 stop bit (8, E, 1)).

c. Function: H'03 (read register data); H'06 (write 1 word datum into register); H'10 (write many word data into register).

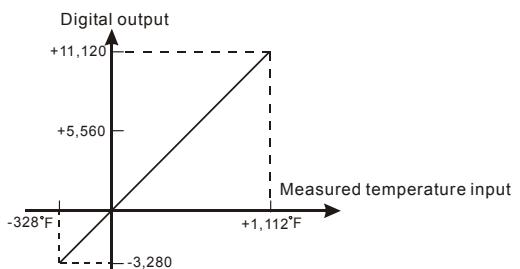
d. Latched CR should be written by RS-485 communication to stay latched. CR will not be latched if written by MPU through TO.DTO instruction.

## ④ Temperature/Digital Curve

Celsius temperature measurement mode



Fahrenheit temperature measurement mode

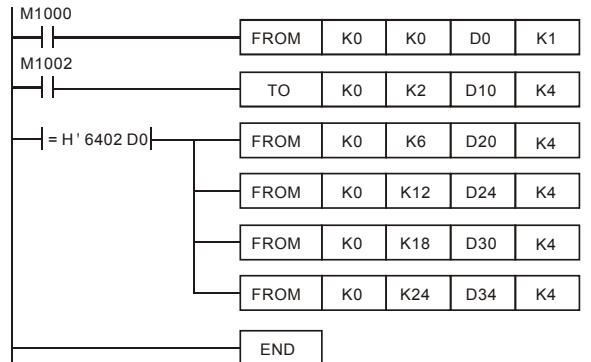


## ⑤ Trial Operation & Troubleshooting

### ❖ LED Display

- When the module is powered for the first time, POWER LED will be on and ERROR LED will be on for 0.5 second. After this, A/D LED will start to flash.
- When the power supply is normal, POWER LED will be on and ERROR LED should be off. When the power supply is less than 19.5V, ERROR LED will keep being on until the power supply goes higher than 19.5V.
- When series connected with PLC MPU, the RUN LED on the MPU will be on and A/D LED will flash.
- When controlled by RS485, RS-485 LED on the module will flash after receiving the RS-485 instruction.
- When the input or output value exceeds the upper bound or falls below the lower bound after conversion, ERROR LED will flash.

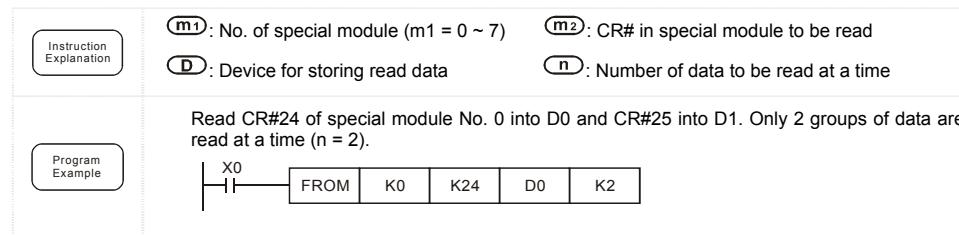
### ❖ Program Example



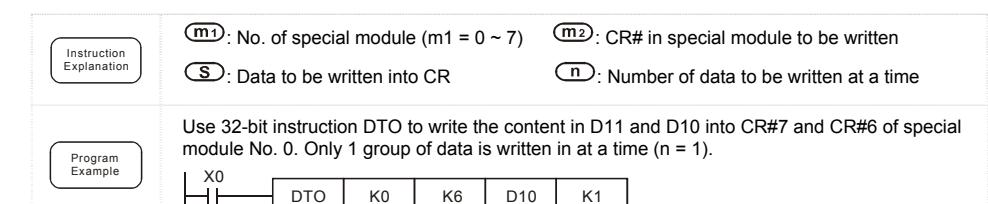
- Read the model name from K0 and see if it is DVP04PT-H2: H'6402
- Set the average times in CH1 ~ CH4 as D10 ~ D13.
- If D0 = H'6402, read the average temperature (°C) measured in CH1 ~ CH4 from CR#6 ~ CR#9 and store the 4 data in D20 ~ D23.
- Read the average temperature (°F) measured in CH1 ~ CH4 from CR#12 ~ CR#15 and store the 4 data in D24 ~ D27.
- Read the average temperature (°C) measured in CH1 ~ CH4 from CR#18 ~ CR#21 and store the 4 data in D30 ~ D33.
- Read the average temperature (°F) measured in CH1 ~ CH4 from CR#24 ~ CR#27 and store the 4 data in D34 ~ D37.

## ⑥ Relevant Instructions

API 78 D FROM P m1 m2 D n Read CR data in special modules



API 79 D TO P m1 m2 S n Write CR data into special module



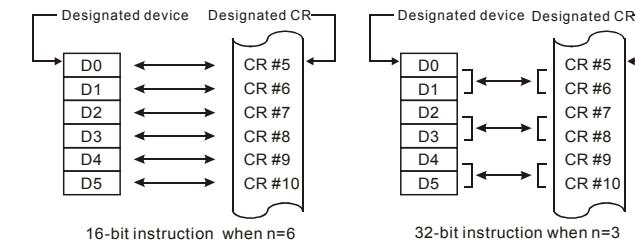
### ■ Operand rules

- m1: The No. of special modules connected to PLC MPU. No. 0 is the module closest to the MPU. Maximum 8 modules are allowed to be connected to a PLC MPU and they will not occupy any I/O points.
- m2: CR#. CR (control register) is the 49 16-bit memories built in the special module, numbered in decimal as #0 ~ #48. All operation status and settings of the special module are contained in the CR.
- FROM/TO instruction is for reading/writing 1 CR at a time. DFROM/DTO instruction is for reading/writing 2 CRs at a time.



Higher 16-bit Lower 16-bit  
CR #10 CR #9 Designated CR number

- Number of groups "n" to be transmitted: n = 2 in 16-bit instructions and n = 1 in 32-bit instructions mean the same.



16-bit instruction when n=6  
32-bit instruction when n=3

### ■ M1083 for switching instruction modes in EH2 series models

- When M1083 = Off, during the execution of FROM/TO instruction, all external or internal interruption subroutines will be forbidden. The interruptions are allowed only after FROM/TO instruction finishes its execution. FROM/TO instruction can also be used in an interruption subroutine.
- When M1083 = On and an interruption signal occurs during the execution of FROM/TO instruction, the interruption will be processed first (with a 100us delay) and the execution of FROM/TO will be stopped. After the interruption subroutine finishes its execution, the program will jump to the next instruction of FROM/TO. FROM/TO cannot be used in an interruption subroutine.