

PT9CN Heavy Industrial • J1939 CANbus

Linear Position/Velocity to 550 inches (1400 cm) Aluminum or Stainless Steel Enclosure Options VLS Option To Prevent Free-Release Damage IP67 • NEMA 6 Protection

GENERAL

Full Stroke Range Options (on this datasheet)		0-75 to 0-550 inches
Electrical Signal Interface		CANbus SAE J1939
Protocol		Proprietary B
Accuracy		± 0.10% full stroke
Repeatability		± 0.02% full stroke
Resolution		\pm 0.003% full stroke
Measuring Cable Options	nylon-coated stair	nless steel or thermoplastic
Enclosure Material	powder-painted a	aluminum or stainless steel
Sensor	plastic-hybr	id precision potentiometer
Potentiometer Cycle Life		≥ 250,000 cycles
Maximum Retraction Acceleration		see ordering information
Maximum Velocity		see ordering information
Weight, Aluminum (Stainless Steel) Enclosure		8 lbs. (16 lbs.), max.

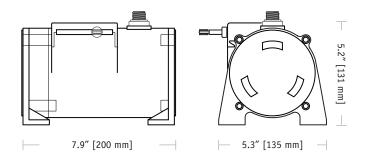
ELECTRICAL

Input Voltage	7 - 18 VDC
Input Current	60 mA max.
Address Setting/Node ID	063 set via DIP switches
Baud Rate	125K, 250K or 500K set via DIP switches
Update Rate	10 ms. (20 ms. available, contact factory)

ENVIRONMENTAL

Enclosure	NEMA 4/4X/6, IP 67
Operating Temperature	-40° to 200°F (-40° to 90°C)
Vibration	up to 10 g to 2000 Hz maximum





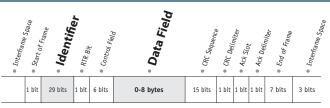
The PT9CN communicates linear position feedback via the CANbus SAE J1939 interface. The PT9CN has been designed for factory and harsh environment applications requiring full stroke ranges up to 550".

As a member of Celesco's innovative family of NEMA 4 rated cable-extension transducers, the PT9CN installs in minutes by simply mounting it's body to a fixed surface and attaching it's cable to the movable object. Perfect parallel alignment not required.

Output Signal:



I/O Format and Settings



repetition = 8 msec.

Current % of

Measurement

Range

B₁

B₀

0

Identifier Future Use J1939 Reference Message Priority Data Field Type* Not Used Node ID** Proprietary B Example 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 Identifier Bit No. 28 27 26 25 24 23 22 21 20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 F Hex Value 0 F F 5 3 3

*Sensor field data can be factory set to customer specific value. **Customer defined, set via Dips 1-6. Bit values shown for example only, see Address Setting below.

Velocity Data

B₆

B₇

Data Field

 B_0 = LSB current % of measurement range byte **B**₁ = MSB current % of measurement range byte

- B_2 = LSB current measurement count byte $B_3 = MSB$ current measurement count byte

B₇ B₆ B₅ B₄ B₃ B₂ B₁ B₀

Current Measurement Count

The Current Measurement Count (CMC) is the output data that indicates the present position of the measuring cable. The CMC is a 16-bit value that occupies bytes **B**₂ and **B**₃ of the data field. **B**₂ is the \dot{LSB} (least significant byte) and B_3 is the MSB(most significant byte).

The CMC starts at 0x0000 with the measuring cable fully retracted and continues upward to the end of the stroke range stopping at **OxFFFF.** This holds true for all ranges.

Converting CMC to Linear Measurement

To convert the current measurment count to inches or millimeters, simply divide the count by 65,535 (total counts over the range) and then multiply that value by the full stroke range:

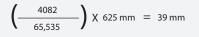


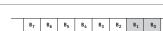
Sample Conversion:

If the full stroke range is 30 inches and the current position is **0x0FF2** (4082 Decimal) then,



If the full stroke range is 625 mm and the current position is **0x0FF2** (4082 Decimal) then,





Current % of Measurement Range

The Current % of Measurement Range is a 2-byte value that expresses the current linear position as a percentage of the entire full stroke range. Resolution is .1 % of the full stroke measurement range.

This value starts at **0x0000** at the beginning of the stroke and ends at 0x03E8.

Example:

 $\mathbf{B}_{\mathbf{4}} = \text{error flag}$

B₅ = error flag

B6 = LSB velocity data byte

B₇ = MSB velocity data byte

Hex	Decimal	Percent
0000	0000	0.0%
0001	0001	0.1%
0002	0002	0.2%
03E8	1000	100.0%



Error Flags

0x55 (yellow LED on controller board) indicates that the sensor has begun to travel beyond the calibrated range of the internal position potentiometer.

OxAA (red LED on controller board) indicates that the sensor has moved well beyond the calibrated range of the internal position potentiometer.

If either error flag occurs within the full stroke range of the sensor, the unit should be returned to the factory for repair and recalibration.

B₇ B₆ B₅ B₄ B₃ B₂ B₁ Bo

Current

Measurement

Count

B₃

Velocity

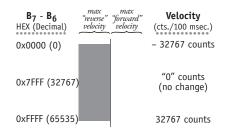
Error Flags

B₄

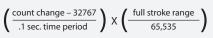
B5

Data in bytes B7 - B6 is the change in the CMC (current measurement count) over a 100 msec time period. This data can then be used to calculate velocity in a post processing operation.

B₂



Velocity Calculation



Sample Calculations

Cable Extension (positive direction):

B7-B6 = 0x80C6 (32966 Dec), full stroke = 200 in.

$$\left(\frac{32966 - 32767}{.1 \text{ sec}}\right) X \left(\frac{200 \text{ in.}}{65,535}\right) = 6.07 \text{ in. / sec.}$$

Cable Retraction (negative direction):

B7-B6 = 0x7F1A (32538 Dec), full stroke = 200 in.

$$\left(\frac{32538 - 32767}{.1 \text{ sec}}\right) \chi \left(\frac{200 \text{ in.}}{65,535}\right) = -6.99 \text{ in. / sec.}$$

Setting the Address (Node ID) and Baud Rate

Address Setting (Node ID)

DIP-2

 (2^{1})

0

0

1

...

1

DIP-1

(20)

0

1

0

•••

1

The Address Setting (Node ID) is set via 6 switches located on the 8-pole DIP switch found on the DeviceNET controller board located inside the transducer.

The DIP switch settings are binary starting with switch number $1 (= 2^0)$ and ending with switch number $6 (= 2^5)$.

 (2^2)

0

0

0

...

1

DIP-3 DIP-4

 (2^{3})

0

0

0

...

1

DIP-5 DIP-6

(25)

0

0

0

...

1

(24)

0

0

0

...

1

Baud Rate

address

(decimal)

0

1

2

•••

63

The transmission baud rate may be either factory preset at the time of order or set manually at the time of installation.

The baud rate can be set using switches 7 & 8 on the 8-pole DIP switch found on the DeviceNET controller board located inside the transducer.

DIP-8

0

0

1

1

baud rate

125k

250k

500k

125k

= "0"

- "1"

DIP-7

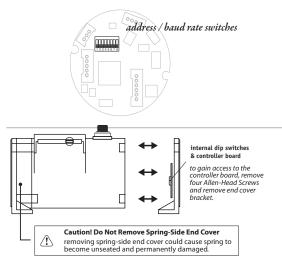
0

1

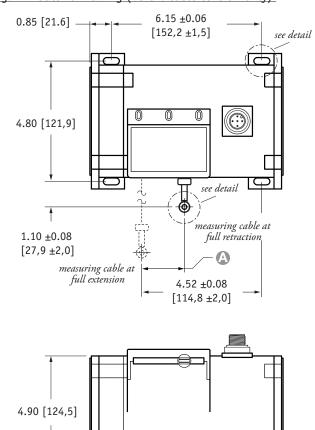
0

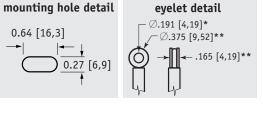
1

CANBus Controller Board



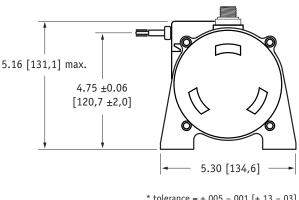
<u>Fig. 1 – Outline Drawing (18 oz. cable tension only)</u>





DIMENSION (INCHES)

	MEASURING CABLE				
RANGE	Ø .031 in.	Ø .034 in.	Ø.047 in.	Ø .062 in.	
75	n/a	0.22	0.29	0.37	
100	n/a	0.29	0.39	0.49	
150	n/a	0.44	0.59	0.73	
200	n/a	0.58	0.79	0.98	
250	n/a	0.73	0.98	1.22	
300	n/a	0.88	1.18	1.47	
350	n/a	1.02	1.38	1.71	
400	n/a	1.17	1.57	1.96	
450	n/a	1.31	1.77	n/a	
500	n/a	1.46	1.97	n/a	
550	1.61	1.61	n/a	n/a	

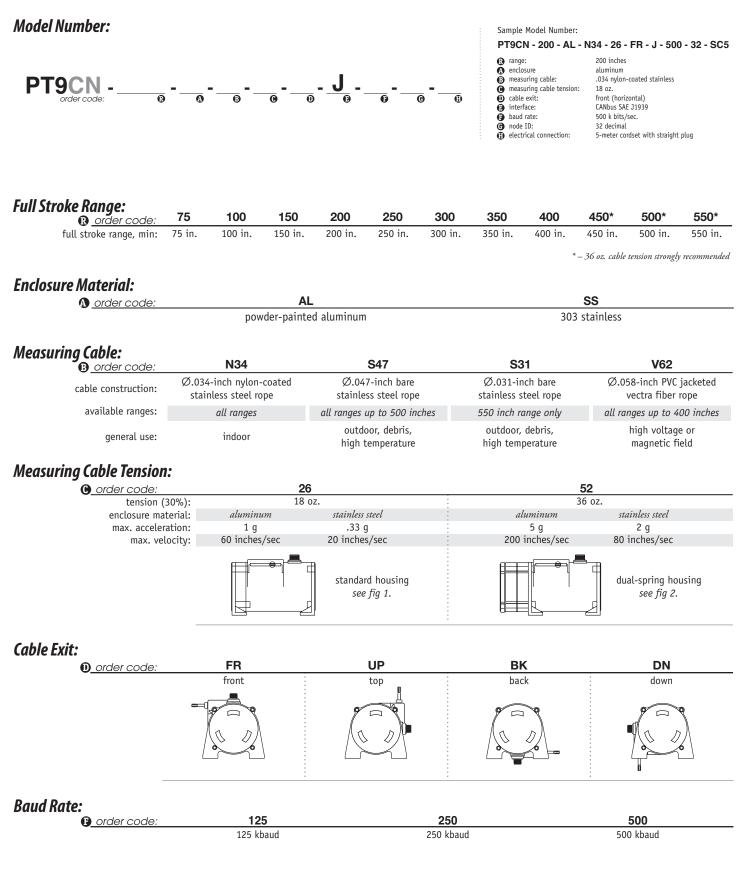


* tolerance = +.005 -.001 [+.13 -.03] ** tolerance = +.005 -.005 [+.13 -.13]

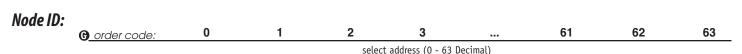


0.25 [6,4]

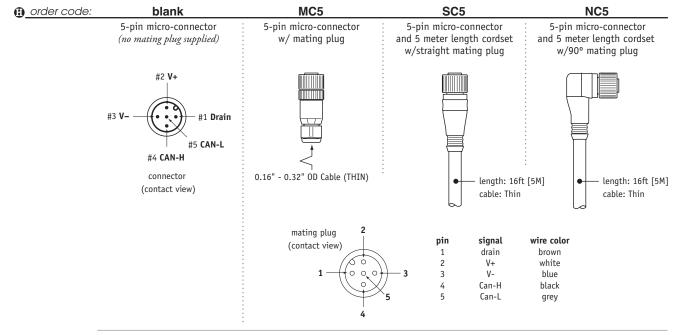
Ordering Information:



Ordering Information (cont.):



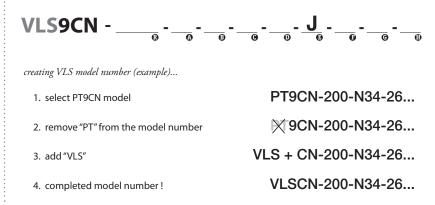
Electrical Connection:

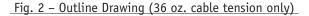


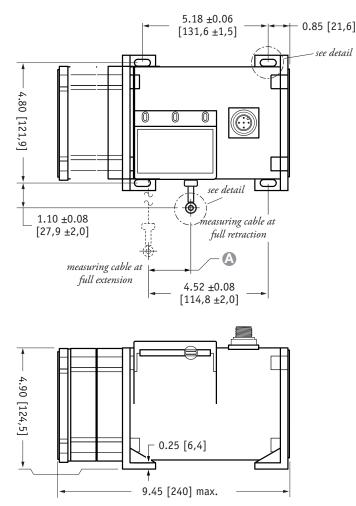
VLS Option - Free Release Protection

The patented Celesco Velocity Limiting System (VLS) is an option for PT9000 Series cable extension transducers that limits cable retraction to a safe 40 to 55 inches per second for the single spring option and 40 to 80 inches per second for the higher tension dual spring option.

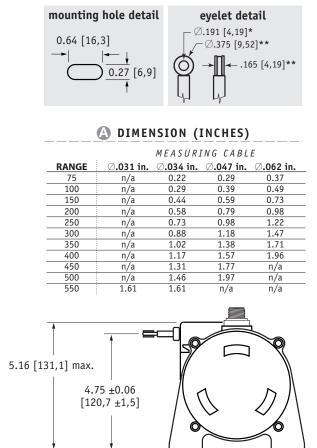
The VLS option prevents the measuring cable from ever reaching a damaging velocity during an accidental free release. This option is ideal for mobile applications that require frequent cable disconnection and reconnection. It prevents expensive unscheduled downtime due to accidental cable mishandling or attachment failure. How To Configure Model Number for VLS Option:







DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES [MM] tolerances are 0.03 IN. [0.5 MM] unless otherwise noted.



* tolerance = +.005 -.001 [+.13 -.03] ** tolerance = +.005 -.005 [+.13 -.13]

5.30 [134,6]

联系方式



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