XM-160/161/162 Direct Vibration Module

User Guide
Firmware Revision 5

1440-VDRS06-00RH,
1440-VDRS06-06RH, 1440-VDRP06-00RH

ALLEN-BRADLEY • ROCKWELL SOFTWARE

Rockwell Automation

Important User Information

Solid state equipment has operational characteristics differing from those of electromechanical equipment. Safety Guidelines for the Application, Installation and Maintenance of Solid State Controls (publication SGI-1.1 available from your local Rockwell Automation sales office or online at http://literature.rockwellautomation.com) describes some important differences between solid state equipment and hard-wired electromechanical devices. Because of this difference, and also because of the wide variety of uses for solid state equipment, all persons responsible for applying this equipment must satisfy themselves that each intended application of this equipment is acceptable.

In no event will Rockwell Automation, Inc. be responsible or liable for indirect or consequential damages resulting from the use or application of this equipment.

The examples and diagrams in this manual are included solely for illustrative purposes. Because of the many variables and requirements associated with any particular installation, Rockwell Automation, Inc. cannot assume responsibility or liability for actual use based on the examples and diagrams.

No patent liability is assumed by Rockwell Automation, Inc. with respect to use of information, circuits, equipment, or software described in this manual.

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Throughout this manual, when necessary, we use notes to make you aware of safety considerations.

WARNING 	Identifies information about practices or circumstances that can cause an explosion in a hazardous environment, which may lead to personal injury or death, property damage, or economic loss.
IMPORTANT	Identifies information that is critical for successful application and understanding of the product.
ATTENTION 	Identifies information about practices or circumstances that can lead to personal injury or death, property damage, or economic loss. Attentions help you identify a hazard, avoid a hazard, and recognize the consequence
SHOCK HAZARD 	Labels may be on or inside the equipment, for example, a drive or motor, to alert people that dangerous voltage may be present.
BURN HAZARD 	Labels may be on or inside the equipment, for example, a drive or motor, to alert people that surfaces may reach dangerous temperatures.

Safety Approvals

The following information applies when operating this equipment in hazardous locations.	**Informations sur l'utilisation de cet équipement en environnements dangereux.**
Products marked "CL I, DIV 2, GP A, B, C, D" are suitable for use in Class I Division 2 Groups A, B, C, D, Hazardous Locations and nonhazardous locations only. Each product is supplied with markings on the rating nameplate indicating the hazardous location temperature code. When combining products within a system, the most adverse temperature code (lowest "T" number) may be used to help determine the overall temperature code of the system. Combinations of equipment in your system arfe subject to investigation by the local Authority Having Jurisdiction at the time of installation.	Les produits marqués "CL I, DIV 2, GP A, B, C, D" ne conviennent qu'à une utilisation en environnements de Classe I Division 2 Groupes A, B, C, D dangereux et non dangereux. Chaque produit est livré avec des marquages sur sa plaque d'identification qui indiquent le code de température pour les environnements dangereux. Lorsque plusieurs produits sont combinés dans un système, le code de température le plus défavorable (code de température le plus faible) peut être utilisé pour déterminer le code de température global du système. Les combinaisons d'équipements dans le système sont sujettes à inspection par les autorités locales qualifiées au moment de l'installation.

WARNING

EXPLOSION HAZARD -

- Do not disconnect equipment unless power has been removed or the area is known to be nonhazardous.
- Do not disconnect connections to this equipment unless power has been removed or the area is known to be nonhazardous. Secure any external connections that mate to this equipment by using screws, sliding latches, threaded connectors, or other means provided with this product.
- Substitution of components may impair suitability for Class I, Division 2.
- If this product contains batteries, they must only be changed in an area known to be nonhazardous.

AVERTISSEMENT

RISQUE D'EXPLOSION –

- Couper le courant ou s'assurer que l'environnement est classé non dangereux avant de débrancher l'équipement.
- Couper le courant ou s'assurer que l'environnement est classé non dangereux avant de débrancher les connecteurs. Fixer tous les connecteurs externes reliés à cet équipement à l'aide de vis, loquets coulissants, connecteurs filetés ou autres moyens fournis avec ce produit.
- La substitution de composants peut rendre cet équipement inadapté à une utilisation en environnement de Classe I, Division 2.
- S'assurer que l'environnement est classé non dangereux avant de changer les piles.

IMPORTANT

Wiring to or from this device, which enters or leaves the system enclosure, must utilize wiring methods suitable for Class I, Division 2 Hazardous Locations, as appropriate for the installation in accordance with the product drawings as indicated in the following table.

Model	Catalog Number	Haz Location Drawings*		Model	Catalog Number	Haz Location Drawings*	
		w/o Barriers	w/ Barriers			w/o Barriers	w/ Barriers
XM-120	1440-VST0201RA	48178-HAZ	48179-HAZ	XM-320	1440-TPS0201RB	48238-HAZ	48239-HAZ
XM-121	1440-VLF0201RA			XM-360	1440-TPR0600RE	48295-HAZ	48299-HAZ
XM-122	1440-VSE0201RA			XM-361	1440-TUN0600RE		
XM-123	1440-VAD0201RA			XM-361	1440-TTC0600RE		
XM-160	1440-VDRS0600RH	51263-HAZ	51264-HAZ	XM-440	1440-RMA0004RC	48240-HAZ	N/A
XM-161	1440-VDRS0606RH			XM-441	1440-REX0004RD	48241-HAZ	N/A
XM-162	1440-VDRP0600RH			XM-442	1440-REX0304RG	48642-HAZ	N/A
XM-220	1440-SPD0201RB	48640-HAZ	48641-HAZ				

* Drawings are available on the included CD

Chapter 1

Introduction

Chapter 2

Installing the XM-160/161/162 Direct Vibration Module

Chapter 3

Configuration Parameters

Introduction

This chapter provides an overview of the XM-160 Direct Vibration module, the XM-161 Direct Vibration with 4-20mA module, and the XM-162 Direct Vibration with Power module. It also discusses the components of the modules.

Introducing the XM-160, XM-161, and XM-162 Modules

The XM-160, XM-161, and XM-162 modules are members of the Allen-Bradley™ XM® Series, a family of distributed machine conditioning monitoring and protection devices that operate both in stand-alone applications or integrate with Programmable Logic Controllers (PLCs) and control system networks.

The Direct Vibration modules are intelligent 6-channel monitors that are designed for real time monitoring of overall (direct) vibration levels. Each module measures and reports the overall vibration level between selected high and low pass filters, as well as the gap or bias voltage for each channel. The modules can power and accept input from Integrated Electronics Piezo Electric (IEPE) accelerometers. They can also accept signals from standard eddy current probe systems and most standard voltage output measurement devices such as a velocity or pressure transducer making them well-suited for general machine monitoring and protection.

The XM-160, XM-161, and XM-162 modules primarily offer the same capabilities with a few exceptions, including:

- The XM-161 module includes a 4-20mA output for each channel.
- The XM-162 module offers a DC power supply for powering standard -24V eddy current probe drivers.

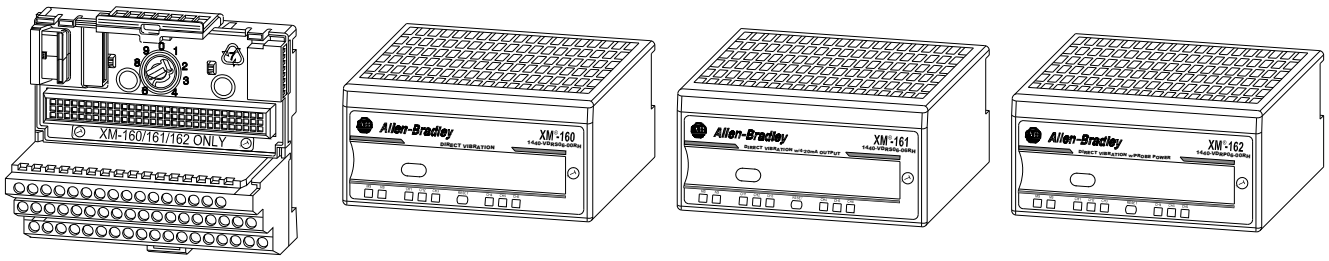
The modules also include a buffer output for each input signal; can connect up to two XM-441 Expansion Relay modules, providing a total of eight relays, and collect trend data based on an event such as a relay actuation.

The XM-160, XM-161, and XM-162 can operate stand-alone, or they can be deployed on a standard or dedicated DeviceNet network where they can provide real-time data and status information to other XM modules, PLCs, distributed control systems (DCS), and Condition Monitoring Systems. The Direct Vibration modules can be configured remotely via the DeviceNet network, or locally using a serial connection to a PC or laptop. Refer to Chapter 3 for a list of the configuration parameters.

XM-160, XM-161, and XM-162 Module Components

The XM-160, XM-161, and XM-162 consist of a terminal base unit and an instrument module. The XM-160, XM-161 and XM-162 Direct Vibration modules and the XM-947 Direct Vibration Terminal Base are shown below.

Figure 1.1 XM-160/161/162 Module Components



XM-947 Direct Vibration Module Terminal Base Unit Cat. No. 1440-TB-H

XM-160 Direct Vibration Module Cat. No. 1440-VDRS06-00RH

XM-161 Direct Vibration with 4-20mA Module Cat. No. 1440-VDRS06-06RH

XM-162 Direct Vibration with Power Module Cat. No. 1440-VDRP06-00RH

- XM-947 Direct Vibration Module Terminal Base - A DIN rail mounted base unit that provides terminations for all field wiring required by XM Direct Vibration modules, including the XM-160, XM-161, and XM-162.

- XM-160/161/162 Direct Vibration Module - The module mounts on the XM-947 terminal base via a keyswitch and a 96-pin connector. The module contains the measurement electronics, processors, and serial interface port for local configuration.

IMPORTANT Up to two XM-441 Expansion Relay modules may be connected to the XM-160, XM-161, or XM-162 module via the XM-947 terminal base.

When connected to the module, the Expansion Relay modules simply "expand" the capability of the XM-160, XM-161, or XM-162 by providing a total of up to eight relays. The Direct Vibration module controls the operation of the Expansion Relay modules.

Using this Manual

This manual introduces you to the XM-160, XM-161, and XM-162 Direct Vibration modules. It is intended for anyone who installs, configures, or uses the XM-160, XM-161 and XM-162 Direct Vibration modules.

Organization

To help you navigate through this manual, it is organized in chapters based on these tasks and topics.

Chapter 1 "Introduction" contains an overview of this manual and the XM-160, XM-161 and XM-162 modules.

Chapter 2 "Installing the XM-160/161/162 Direct Vibration Module" describes how to install, wire, and use the XM-160, XM-161 and XM-162 modules.

Chapter 3 "Configuration Parameters" provides a complete listing and description of the XM-160, XM-161, and XM-162 parameters. The parameters can be viewed and edited using the XM Serial Configuration Utility software and a personal computer.

Appendix A "Specifications" lists the technical specifications for the XM-160, XM-161, and XM-162 modules.

Appendix B "DeviceNet Information" provides information to help you configure the XM-160, XM-161, and XM-162 over a DeviceNet network.

Appendix C "DeviceNet Objects" provides information on the DeviceNet objects supported by the XM-160, XM-161, and XM-162 modules.

For definitions of terms used in this Guide, see the Glossary at the end of the Guide.

Document Conventions

There are several document conventions used in this manual, including the following:

The XM-160, XM-161, and XM-162 Direct Vibration modules are referred to as XM-160/161/162, Direct Vibration modules, devices, or modules throughout this manual.

Direct vibration is a common term for an unfiltered overall vibration measurement and can be used interchangeably with "Overall."

TIP A tip indicates additional information which may be helpful.

EXAMPLE This convention presents an example.

Installing the XM-160/161/162 Direct Vibration Module

This chapter discusses how to install and wire the XM-160, XM-161, and XM-162 Direct Vibration modules. It also describes the module indicators and the basic operations of the modules.

ATTENTION

Environment and Enclosure

This equipment is intended for use in a Pollution Degree 2 Industrial environment, in overvoltage Category II applications (as defined in IED publication 60664–1), at altitudes up to 2000 meters without derating.

This equipment is supplied as "open type" equipment. It must be mounted within an enclosure that is suitably designed for those specific environmental conditions that will be present, and appropriately designed to prevent personal injury resulting from accessibility to live parts. The interior of the enclosure must be accessible only by the use of a tool. Subsequent sections of this publication may contain additional information regarding specific enclosure type ratings that are required to comply with certain product safety certifications.

See NEMA Standards publication 250 and IEC publication 60529, as applicable, for explanations of the degrees of protection provided by different types of enclosures.

XM Installation Requirements

This section describes wire, power, and grounding requirements for an XM system

Wiring Requirements

Use solid or stranded wire. All wiring should meet the following specifications:

- 14 to 22 AWG copper conductors without pretreatment; 8 AWG required for grounding the DIN rail for electromagnetic interference (emi) purposes
- Recommended strip length 8 millimeters (0.31 inches)
- Minimum insulation rating of 300V
- Soldering the conductor is forbidden
- Wire ferrules can be used with stranded conductors; copper ferrules recommended

ATTENTION

See the XM Documentation and Configuration Utility CD for Hazardous Locations installation drawings. The XM Documentation and Configuration Utility CD is packaged with the XM modules.

Power Requirements

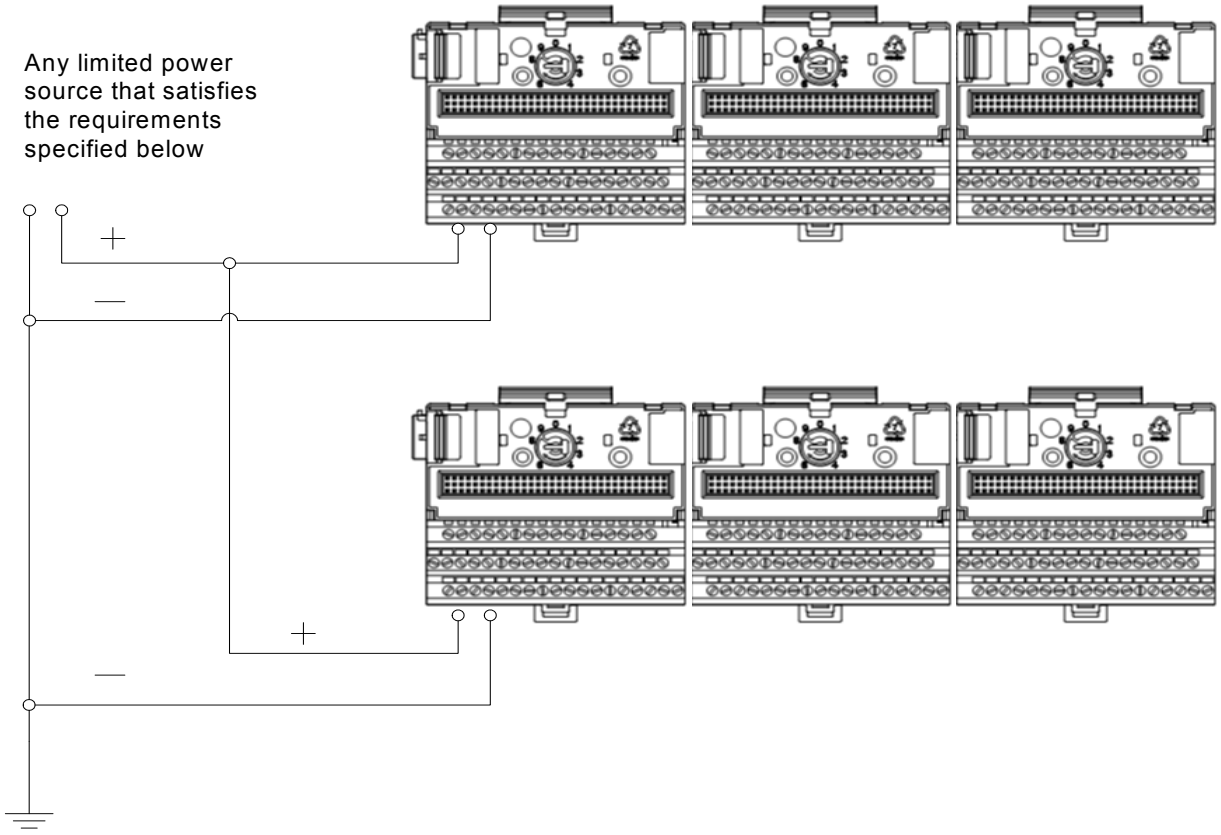
Before installing your module, calculate the power requirements of all modules interconnected via their side connectors. The total current draw through the side connector cannot exceed 3A. Refer to the specifications for the specific modules for power requirements.

ATTENTION

A separate power connection is necessary if the total current draw of the interconnecting modules is greater than 3A.

Figure 2.1 is an illustration of wiring modules using separate power connections.

Figure 2.1 XM Modules with Separate Power Connections



Power Supply Requirements

XM Power Supply Requirements	
Protection	Listed Class 2 rated supply, or
	Fused* ITE Listed SELV supply, or
	Fused* ITE Listed PELV supply
Output Voltage	18–32 Vdc
Output Power	100 Watts Maximum (~4A @ 24 Vdc)
Static Regulation	± 2%
Dynamic Regulation	± 3%
Ripple	< 100mVpp
Output Noise	Per EN50081-1
Overshoot	< 3% at turn-on, < 2% at turn-off
Hold-up Time	As required (typically 50mS at full rated load)

* When a fused supply is used the fuse must be a 5 amp, listed, fast acting fuse such as provided by Allen-Bradley part number 1440-5AFUSEKIT

IMPORTANT See Application Technique "XM Power Supply Solutions", publication ICM-AP005A-EN-E, for guidance in architecting power supplies for XM systems.

Grounding Requirements

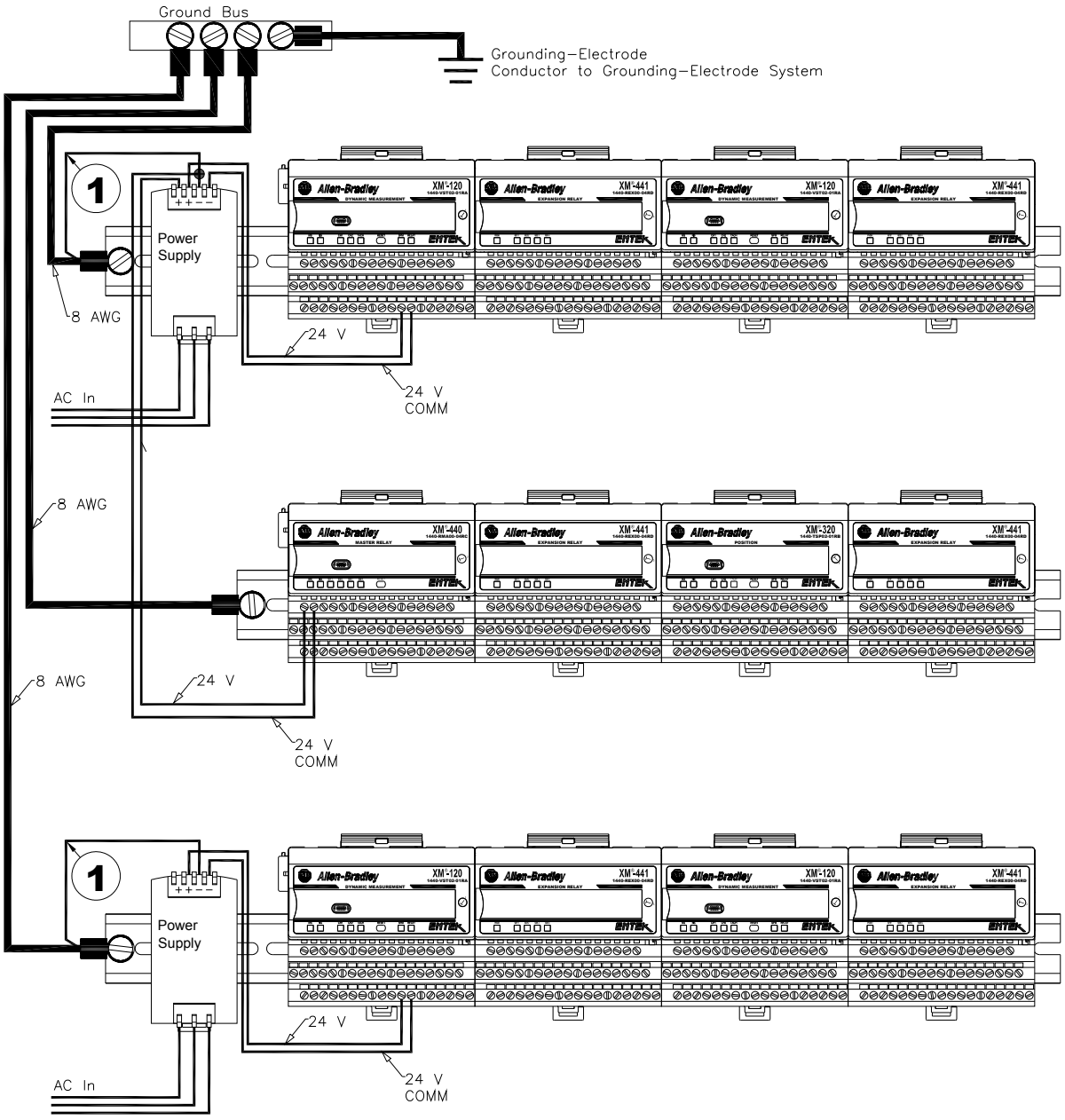
Use these grounding requirements to ensure safe electrical operating circumstances, and to help avoid potential emi and ground noise that can cause unfavorable operating conditions for your XM system.

DIN Rail Grounding

The XM modules make a chassis ground connection through the DIN rail. The DIN rail must be connected to a ground bus or grounding electrode conductor using 8 AWG or 1 inch copper braid. See Figure 2.2.

Use zinc-plated, yellow-chromated steel DIN rail (Allen-Bradley part no. 199-DR1 or 199-DR4) or equivalent to assure proper grounding. Using other DIN rail materials (e.g. aluminum, plastic, etc.), which can corrode, oxidize, or are poor conductors can result in improper or intermittent platform grounding.

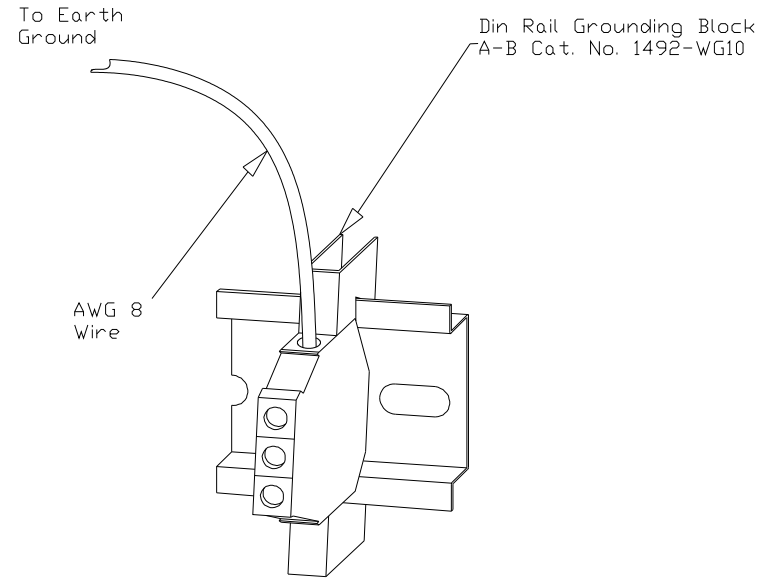
Figure 2.2 XM System DIN Rail Grounding



1 Use 14 AWG wire.

The grounding wire can be connected to the DIN rail using a DIN Rail Grounding Block (Figure 2.3).

Figure 2.3 DIN Rail Grounding Block



Panel/Wall Mount Grounding

The XM modules can also be mounted to a conductive mounting plate that is grounded. See Figure 2.5. Use the grounding screw hole provided on the terminal base to connect the mounting plate the Chassis terminals.

Figure 2.4 Grounding Screw on XM Terminal Base

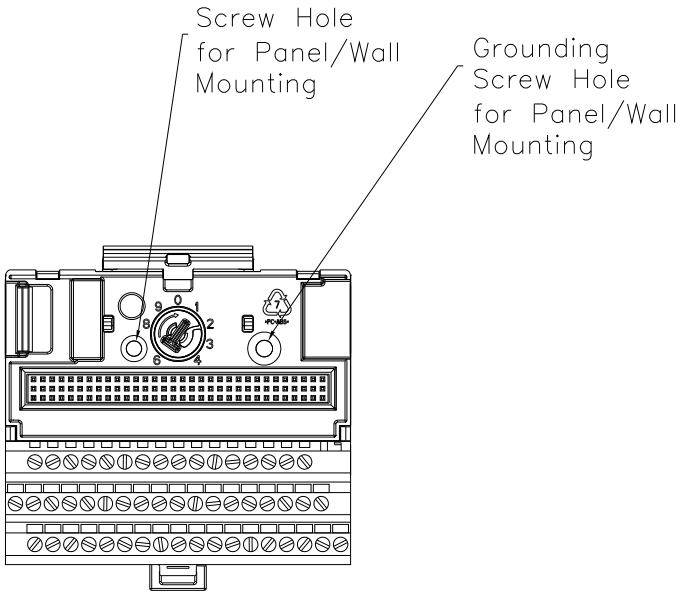
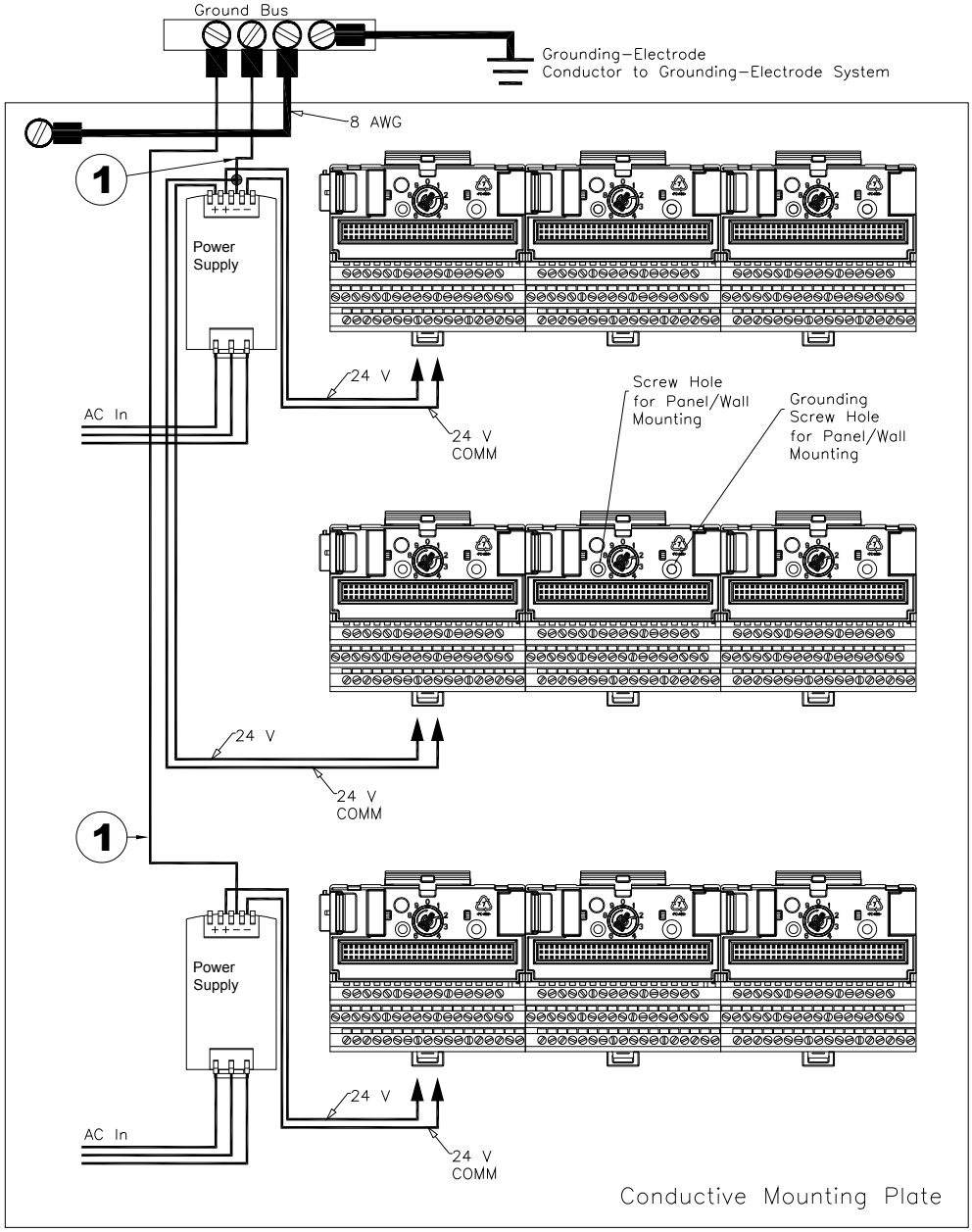


Figure 2.5 Panel/Wall Mount Grounding



1 Use 14 AWG wire.

24V Common Grounding

24V power to the XM modules must be grounded. When two or more power supplies power the XM system, ground the 24V Commons at a single point, such as the ground bus bar.

IMPORTANT If it is not possible or practical to ground the -24Vdc supply, then it is possible for the system to be installed and operate ungrounded. However, if installed ungrounded then the system must not be connected to a ground through any other circuit unless that circuit is isolated externally. Connecting a floating system to a non-isolated ground could result in damage to the XM module(s) and/or any connected device. Also, operating the system without a ground may result in the system not performing to the published specifications regards measurement accuracy and communications speed, distance or reliability.

IMPORTANT The 24V Common and Signal Common terminals are internally connected. They are isolated from the Chassis terminals unless they are connected to ground as described in this section. See Terminal Block Assignments on page 17 for more information.

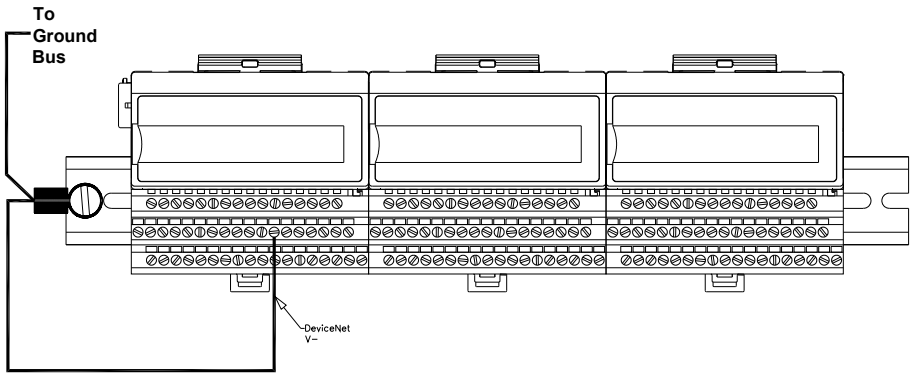
Transducer Grounding

Make certain the transducers are electrically isolated from earth ground. Cable shields must be grounded at one end of the cable, and the other end left floating or not connected. It is recommended that where possible, the cable shield be grounded at the XM terminal base (Chassis terminal) and not at the transducer.

DeviceNet Grounding

The DeviceNet network is functionally isolated and must be referenced to earth ground at a single point. XM modules do not require an external DeviceNet power supply. Connect DeviceNet V- to earth ground at one of the XM modules, as shown in Figure 2.6.

Figure 2.6 Grounded DeviceNet V- at XM Module



ATTENTION

Use of a separate DeviceNet power supply is not permitted. See Application Technique "XM Power Supply Solutions", publication ICM-AP005A-EN-E, for guidance in using XM with other DeviceNet products.

For more information on the DeviceNet installation, refer to the ODVA Planning and Installation Manual - DeviceNet Cable System, which is available on the ODVA web site (http://www.odva.org).

Mounting the Terminal Base Unit

The XM family includes several different terminal base units to serve all of the XM modules. The XM-947 terminal base, Cat. No. 1440-TB-H, is the only terminal base unit used with the XM-160, XM-161, and XM-162.

The terminal base can be DIN rail or wall/panel mounted. Refer to the specific method of mounting below.

ATTENTION

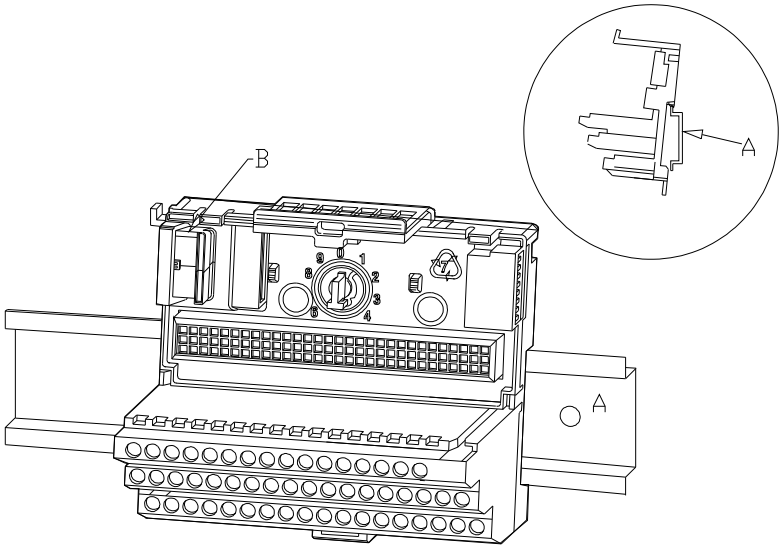
The XM modules make a chassis ground connection through the DIN rail. Use zinc plated, yellow chromated steel DIN rail to assure proper grounding. Using other DIN rail materials (e.g. aluminum, plastic, etc.), which can corrode, oxidize or are poor conductors can result in improper or intermittent platform grounding.

You can also mount the terminal base to a grounded mounting plate. Refer to Panel/Wall Mount Grounding on page 10.

DIN Rail Mounting

Use the following steps to mount the XM-947 terminal base unit on a DIN rail (A-B pt no. 199-DR1 or 199-DR4).

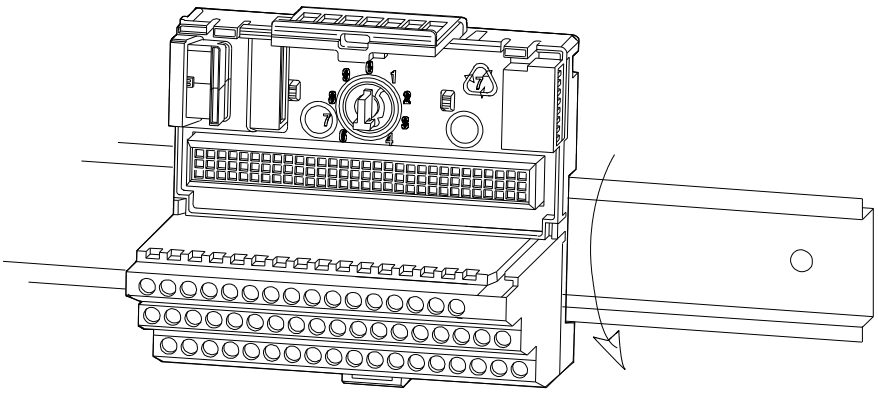
1. Position the terminal base on the 35 x 7.5mm DIN rail (A).



Position terminal base at a slight angle and hook over the top of the DIN rail.

2. Slide the terminal base unit over leaving room for the side connector (B).

3. Rotate the terminal base onto the DIN rail with the top of the rail hooked under the lip on the rear of the terminal base.



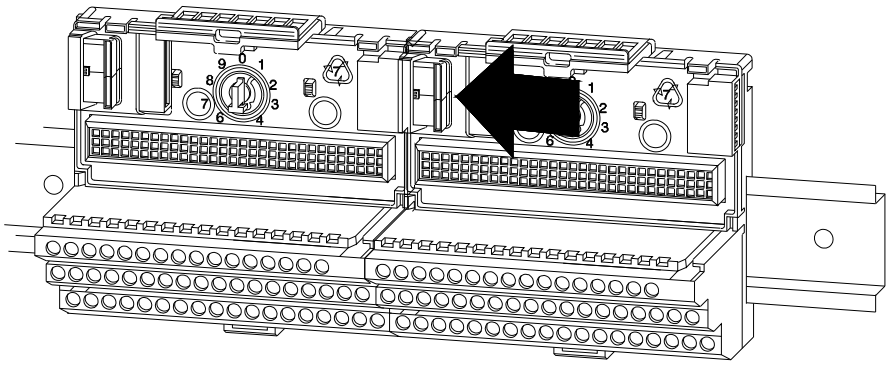
4. Press down on the terminal base unit to lock the terminal base on the DIN rail. If the terminal base does not lock into place, use a screwdriver or similar device to open the locking tab, press down on the terminal base until flush with the DIN rail and release the locking tab to lock the base in place.

Interconnecting Terminal Base Units

Follow the steps below to install another terminal base unit on the DIN Rail.

IMPORTANT Make certain you install the terminal base units in order of left to right.

1. Position the terminal base up against the previously installed terminal base.
2. Make certain the side connector (B) is **fully retracted** into the base unit.
3. Slide the terminal base unit over tight against the neighboring terminal base. Make sure the hook on the terminal base slides under the edge of the terminal base unit.
4. Press down on the terminal base unit to lock the terminal base on the DIN rail. If the terminal base does not lock into place, use a screwdriver or similar device to open the locking tab, press down on the terminal base until flush with the DIN rail and release the locking tab to lock the base in place.
5. Gently push the side connector into the side of the neighboring terminal base unit to complete the backplane connection.



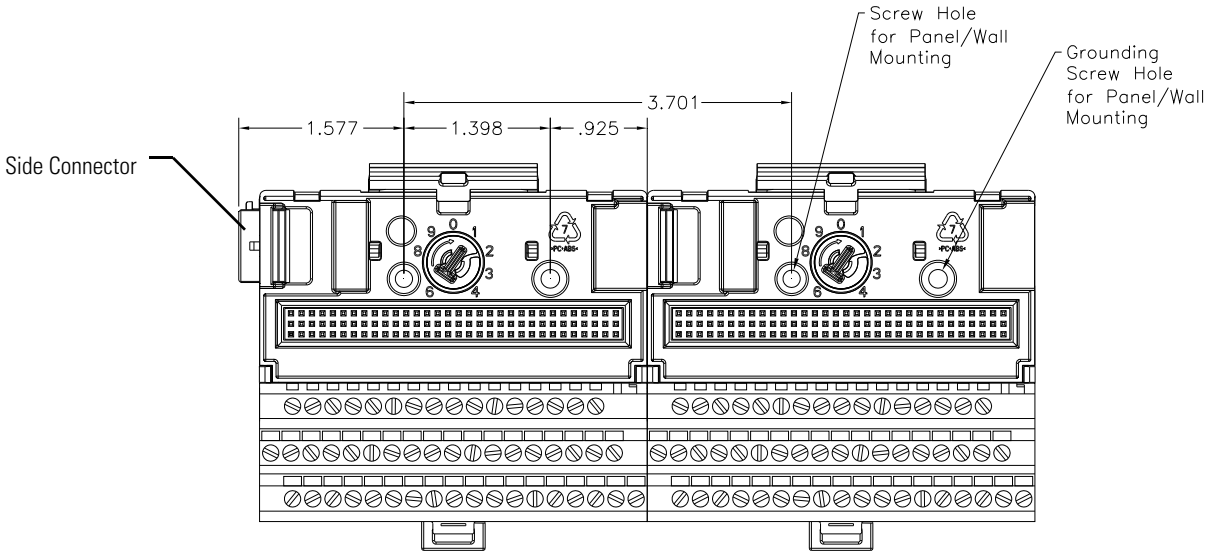
Panel/Wall Mounting

Installation on a wall or panel consists of:

- laying out the drilling points on the wall or panel
- drilling the pilot holes for the mounting screws
- installing the terminal base units and securing them to the wall or panel

Use the following steps to install the terminal base on a wall or panel.

1. Lay out the required points on the wall/panel as shown in the drilling dimension drawing below.

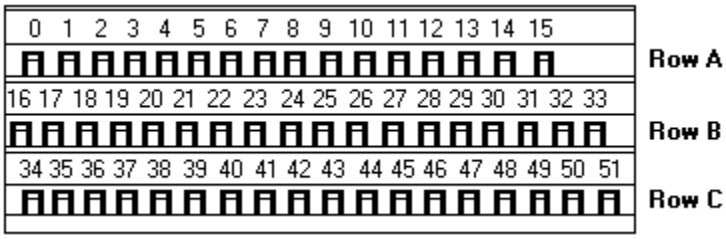


2. Drill the necessary holes for the #6 self-tapping mounting screws.
3. Secure the terminal base unit using two #6 self-tapping screws.
4. To install another terminal base unit, retract the side connector into the base unit. Make sure it is **fully retracted**.
5. Position the terminal base unit up tight against the neighboring terminal base. Make sure the hook on the terminal base slides under the edge of the terminal base unit.
6. Gently push the side connector into the side of the neighboring terminal base to complete the backplane connection.
7. Secure the terminal base to the wall with two #6 self-tapping screws.

Connecting Wiring for Your Module

Wiring to the module is made through the terminal base unit on which the module mounts. The XM-160, XM-161, and XM-162 modules are compatible only with the XM-947 terminal base unit, Cat. No. 1440-TB-H.

Figure 2.7 XM-947 Terminal Base Unit



XM-947, Cat. No. 1440-TB-H

Terminal Block Assignments

The terminal block assignments and descriptions for the XM-160, XM-161, and XM-162 modules are shown below.

ATTENTION

The terminal block assignments are different for different XM modules. The following table applies only to the Direct Vibration modules. Refer to the installation instructions for the specific XM module for its terminal assignments.

WARNING

EXPLOSION HAZARD

Do not disconnect equipment unless power has been removed or the area is known to be nonhazardous.

Do not disconnect connections to this equipment unless power has been removed or the area is known to be nonhazardous. Secure any external connections that mate to this equipment by using screws, sliding latches, threaded connectors, or other means provided with this product.

Terminal Block Assignments

No.	Name			Description
	XM-160	XM-161	XM-162	
0	Chassis			Connection to DIN rail ground spring or panel mounting hole
1	Chassis			Connection to DIN rail ground spring or panel mounting hole
2	Chassis			Connection to DIN rail ground spring or panel mounting hole
3	Signal Common			Transducer input and buffered output return

Terminal Block Assignments

No.	Name			Description
	XM-160	XM-161	XM-162	
4	Signal Common			Transducer input and buffered output return
5	Signal Common			Transducer input and buffered output return
6	Signal Common			Transducer input and buffered output return
7	Signal Common			Transducer input and buffered output return
8	Signal Common			Transducer input and buffered output return
9	Signal Common			Transducer input and buffered output return
10	Signal Common			Transducer input and buffered output return
11	Signal Common			Transducer input and buffered output return
12	Signal Common			Transducer input and buffered output return
13	Signal Common			Transducer input and buffered output return
14	Signal Common			Transducer input and buffered output return
15	Chassis			Connection to DIN rail ground spring or panel mounting hole
16	No Connection	4-20mA Out 1 (+)	-24V Prox Power (Ch 1...3)	XM-161 channel 1 4-20mA output XM-162 -24V source for proximity probe channels 1, 2, 3
17	No Connection	4-20mA Out 2 (+)	-24V Prox Power (Ch 1...3)	XM-161 channel 2 4-20mA output XM-162 -24V source for proximity probe channels 1, 2, 3
18	No Connection	4-20mA Out 3 (+)	-24V Prox Power (Ch 1...3)	XM-161 channel 3 4-20mA output XM-162 -24V source for proximity probe channels 1, 2, 3
19	Signal In 1			Channel 1 transducer/signal input
20	Buffer Out 1			Channel 1 signal's true buffered output
21	Signal In 2			Channel 2 transducer/signal input
22	Buffer Out 2			Channel 2 signal's true buffered output
23	Signal In 3			Channel 3 transducer/signal input
24	Buffer Out 3			Channel 3 signal's true buffered output
25	Signal In 4			Channel 4 transducer/signal input
26	Buffer Out 4			Channel 4 signal's true buffered output
27	Signal In 5			Channel 5 transducer/signal input
28	Buffer Out 5			Channel 5 signal's true buffered output
29	Signal In 6			Channel 6 transducer/signal input
30	Buffer Out 6			Channel 6 signal's true buffered output
31	No Connection	4-20mA Out 4 (+)	-24V Prox Power (Ch 4...6)	XM-161 channel 4 4-20mA output XM-162 -24V source for proximity probe channels 4, 5, 6
32	No Connection	4-20mA Out 5 (+)	-24V Prox Power (Ch 4...6)	XM-161 channel 5 4-20mA output XM-162 -24V source for proximity probe channels 4, 5, 6
33	No Connection	4-20mA Out 6 (+)	-24V Prox Power (Ch 4...6)	XM-161 channel 6 4-20mA output XM-162 -24V source for proximity probe channels 4, 5, 6

Terminal Block Assignments

No.	Name			Description
	XM-160	XM-161	XM-162	
34	No Connection	4-20mA 1...3 V+	GND/COM	XM-161 channel 1, 2, & 3 4-20mA positive voltage supply input (4-20mA loops returned directly to external power source) XM-162 circuit ground (Relay Reset and SetPtMult switch return)
35	No Connection	4-20mA 1...3 V+	GND/COM	XM-161 channel 1, 2, & 3 4-20mA positive voltage supply input (4-20mA loops returned directly to external power source) XM-162 circuit ground (Relay Reset and SetPtMult switch return)
36	No Connection	Relay Reset		Relay reset switch input Switch returned to 24V GND (or signal common)
37	+24V In			Connection to external +24V power supply, positive side
38	24V Common			Connection to external +24V power supply, negative side (internally DC-coupled to circuit ground)
39	Reserved			
40	Common			Internally DC-coupled to circuit ground
41	Chassis			Connection to DIN rail ground spring or panel mounting hole
42	Chassis			Connection to DIN rail ground spring or panel mounting hole
43	Chassis			Connection to DIN rail ground spring or panel mounting hole
44	CAN_High			DeviceNet bus connection, high differential (white wire)
45	CAN_Low			DeviceNet bus connection, low differential (blue wire)
46	CAN Shield			DeviceNet bus connection to chassis ground (bare wire)
47	DNet V (+)			DeviceNet bus power input, positive side (red wire)
48	DNet V (-)			DeviceNet bus power input, negative side (black wire)
49	No Connection	SetPtMult		Switch input to activate Setpoint Multiplier Switch returned to 24V GND (or signal common)
50	No Connection	4-20mA 4...6 V+	GND/COM	XM-161 channel 4, 5, & 6 4-20mA positive voltage supply input (4-20mA loops returned directly to external power source) XM-162 circuit ground (Relay Reset and SetPtMult switch return)
51	No Connection	4-20mA 4...6 V+	GND/COM	XM-161 channel 4, 5, & 6 4-20mA positive voltage supply input (4-20mA loops returned directly to external power source) XM-162 circuit ground (Relay Reset and SetPtMult switch return)

Connecting the Power Supply

Power supplied to the module must be nominally 18–32 Vdc and must be a Class 2 rated circuit.

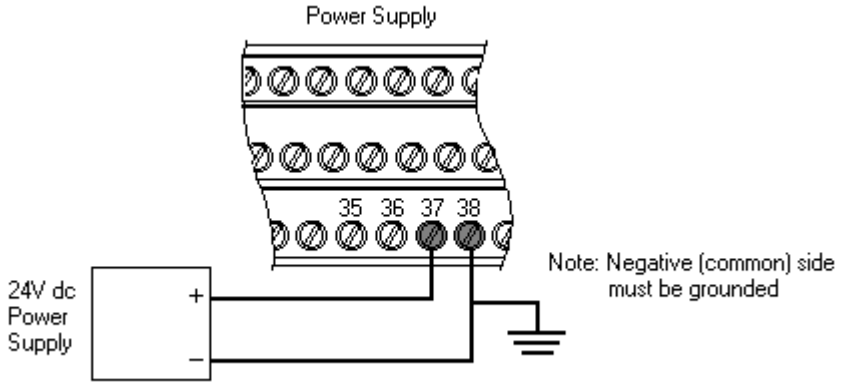
Wire the DC-input power supply to the terminal base unit as shown in Figure 2.8.

ATTENTION

If the power supply is mounted remotely from the module rack, or the 24V power is sourced from something other than an approved AC-DC power supply, a line filter must be installed in series with the 24V source and the following should be met:

- The total cable length should be less than 10m from the 24V source. Or,
- The cable should be shielded with the shield earth grounded.

Figure 2.8 DC Input Power Supply Connections



IMPORTANT

A Class 2 circuit can be provided by use of an NEC Class 2 rated power supply, or by using a SELV or PELV rated power supply with a 5 Amp current limiting fuse installed before the XM module(s).

IMPORTANT

24Vdc needs to be wired to terminal 37 (+24 V In) to provide power to the device and other XM modules linked to the wired terminal base via the side connector.

ATTENTION

The power connections are different for different XM modules. Refer to the installation instructions for your specific XM module for complete wiring information.

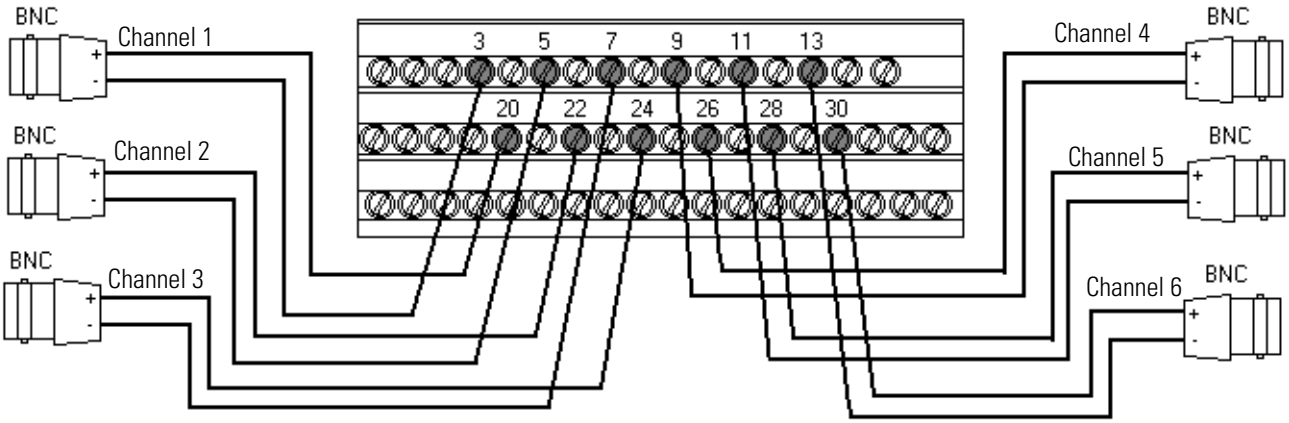
Connecting the Buffered Outputs

The XM-160, XM-161, and XM-162 provide buffered outputs of all transducer input signals (a total of six). The buffered output connections may be used to connect the module to portable data collectors.

The internal power supply voltage provided to the buffered output circuits depends on configuration of the module. Refer to IEPE Buffer Power and Signal Detection Parameters on page 58 for a description of the Buffer Power parameters.

Figure 2.9 shows the buffered output connections for the modules.

Figure 2.9 Buffered Output Connections



Connecting 4-20mA Current Loop Output (XM-161)

The XM-161 includes six 4-20mA output channels. The 4-20mA outputs are arranged into two isolated banks of three outputs each. Each bank of 4-20mA outputs is electrically isolated from the other bank and from circuit power and ground. The isolation provided is up to 250V.

The XM-161 requires an external DC power supply to provide loop power. The DC power supply must meet the following requirements:

- Minimum: 7V dc
- Maximum: 36V dc

To determine the minimum voltage across the total loop, add the resistance of all loads in the loop, and determine the minimum operating voltage using the following formula:

$$\text{Voltage minimum} = 7 + (.0226A \times \text{total resistance in ohms})$$

EXAMPLE

A single PLC input channel with a resistance of 250 ohms, combined with a field wire resistance of 50 ohms gives a total resistance of 300 ohms.

Voltage minimum = 7 + (.0226A x 300 ohms)

Voltage minimum = 13.78V dc

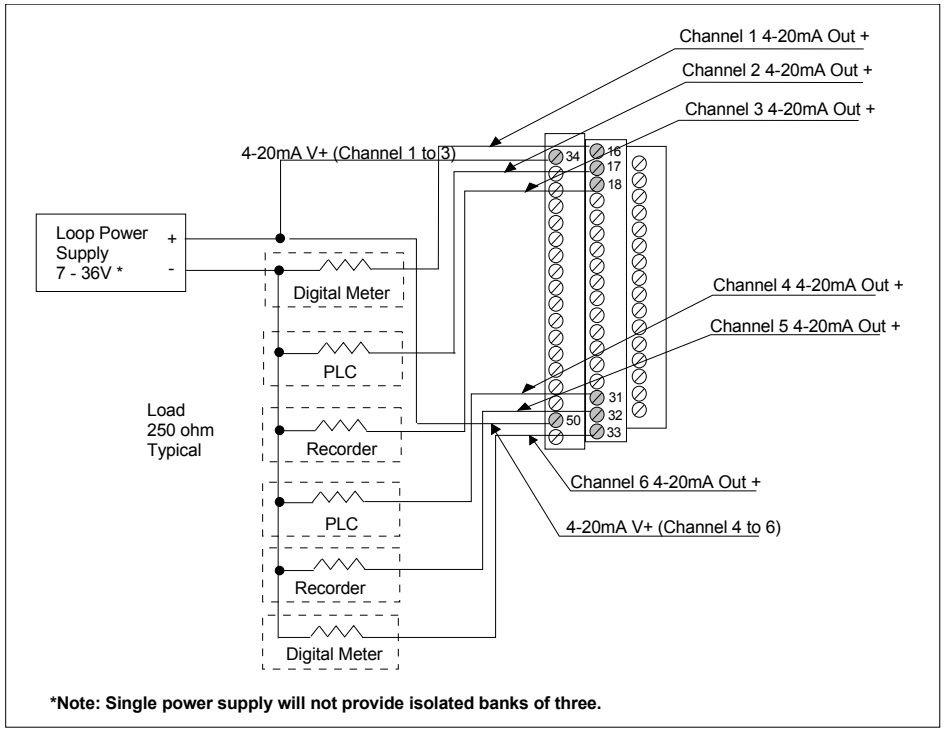
The measurements that the 4-20mA output tracks and the signal levels that correspond to the 4mA and 20mA are configurable. Refer to 4-20mA Output Parameters (XM-161) on page 70 for a description of the 4-20mA parameters.

Wire the loop-powered 4-20mA connection to the terminal base unit of the XM-161 as shown in Figure 2.10. A 250 ohm resistor is the recommended load.

ATTENTION

The 4-20mA output shields must be grounded at a single point. It is recommended that where possible the cable shield be grounded at the equipment wired to the 4-20mA output and not at the XM terminal base.

Figure 2.10 Loop-powered 4-20mA Connections



Connecting a Remote Relay Reset Signal (XM-161 & XM-162)

If you set the relay (physical or virtual) to latching and the relay activates, the relay stays activated even when the condition that caused the alarm has ended. The remote relay reset signal enables you to reset the relay remotely after you have corrected the alarm condition.

TIP If you set a module relay to latching, make sure that any linked relays, such as relays in an XM-440 Master Relay Module, are **not** configured as latching. When both relays are set to latching, the relay in each module will have to be independently reset when necessary.

The Direct Vibration modules do not have an on-board relay. The relays are added when an Expansion Relay (XM-441) module is connected to the Direct Vibration modules. The Direct Vibration modules support two Expansion Relay modules for a total of eight relays.

TIP You can reset individual relays using the serial or remote configuration tool.

The XM-161 and XM-162 modules can be wired to a Remote Relay Reset Signal. To activate the switch, the switch input terminal should be connected to ground/common. The XM-162 module provides a dedicated terminal for this purpose. However, the XM-161 module does not. Therefore, the input terminal must be wired to any of the XM-161 module's Signal Common or 24V Power Supply GND/COM terminals.

TIP

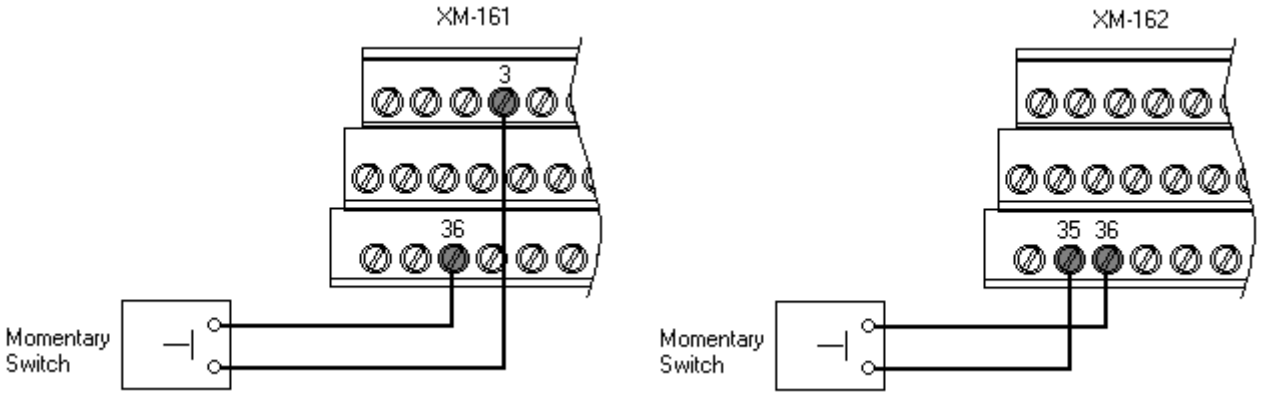
The XM-160 module does not support a Remote Relay Reset Signal. The XM-160 relays can be reset using the reset switch on top of the module, the serial configuration tool, or a DeviceNet command (see XM Services on page 85).

Wire the Remote Relay Reset Signal to the terminal base as shown in Figure 2.11.

ATTENTION

If the Relay Reset switch cable exceeds a length of 30m, then the cable must be shielded with the shield earth grounded.

Figure 2.11 Remote Relay Reset Signal Connection

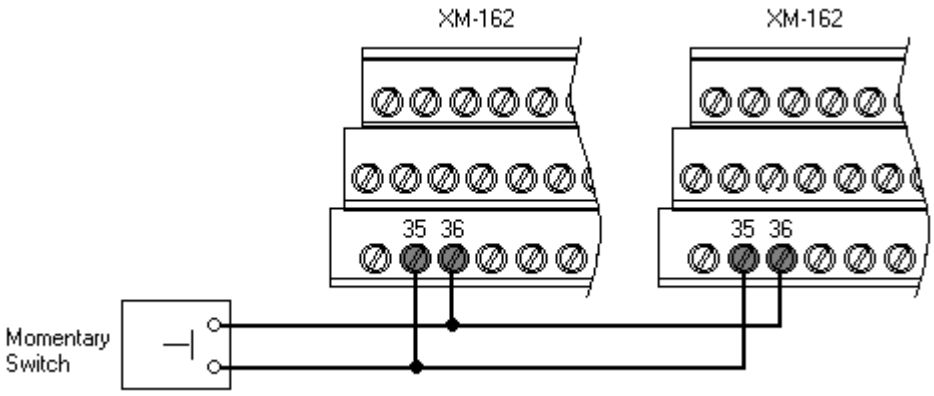


A single switch contact can also be shared by multiple XM modules wired in parallel as shown in Figure 2.12.

ATTENTION

The relay reset connections may be different for different XM modules. Figure 2.12 applies only to the XM-162 module. Refer to the installation instructions for the module for its terminal assignments.

Figure 2.12 Typical Multiple XM Modules Remote Relay Reset Signal Connection



Connecting the Setpoint Multiplication Switch (XM-161 & XM-162)

You can configure the Direct Vibration modules to multiply the alarm setpoints, or inhibit the alarms during the start-up period. This can be used to avoid alarm conditions that may occur during startup, for example, when the monitored machine passes through a critical speed.

Setpoint Multiplication (startup inhibit) can be initiated and terminated using a DeviceNet command (XM Service) or by a closure of a physical contact (XM-161 and XM-162 only). Refer to XM Services on page 85 for more information on XM Services.

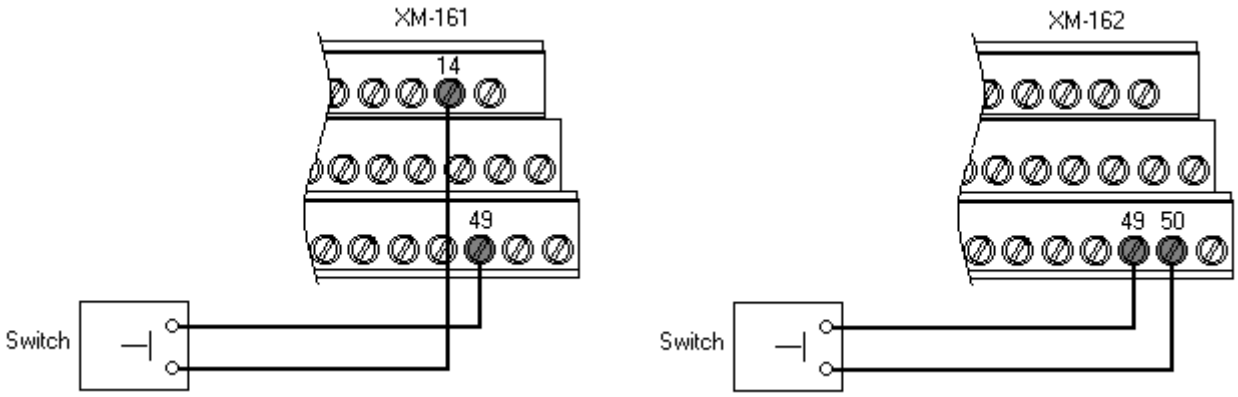
To activate the switch, the Setpoint Multiplication input terminal should be connected to ground/common. The XM-162 module provides a dedicated terminal for this purpose. However, the XM-161 module does not. Therefore, the input terminal must be wired to any of the XM-161 module's Signal Common or 24V Power Supply GND/COM terminals.

Wire the Setpoint Multiplication switch to the terminal base unit as shown in Figure 2.13.

ATTENTION

If the Setpoint Multiplication switch cable exceeds a length of 30m, then the cable must be shielded with the shield earth grounded.

Figure 2.13 Setpoint Multiplication Connections



Connecting the Transducers

The Direct Vibration Modules can accept input from any Allen-Bradley non-contact eddy current probe, a standard IEPE accelerometer, a velocity transducer, or AC voltage output measurement device.

Connecting an IEPE Accelerometer

The following figures show the wiring of an IEPE accelerometer to the terminal base unit.

ATTENTION

You may ground the cable shield at either end of the cable. Do not ground the shield at both ends. Recommended practice is to ground the cable shield at the terminal base and not at the transducer. Any convenient Chassis terminal may be used (see Terminal Block Assignments on page 17).

IMPORTANT

The internal transducer power supply is providing power to the IEPE accelerometer. Make certain the **IEPE Power** parameter is enabled. Refer to IEPE Buffer Power and Signal Detection Parameters on page 58.

Figure 2.14 IEPE Accelerometer to Channel 1 Wiring

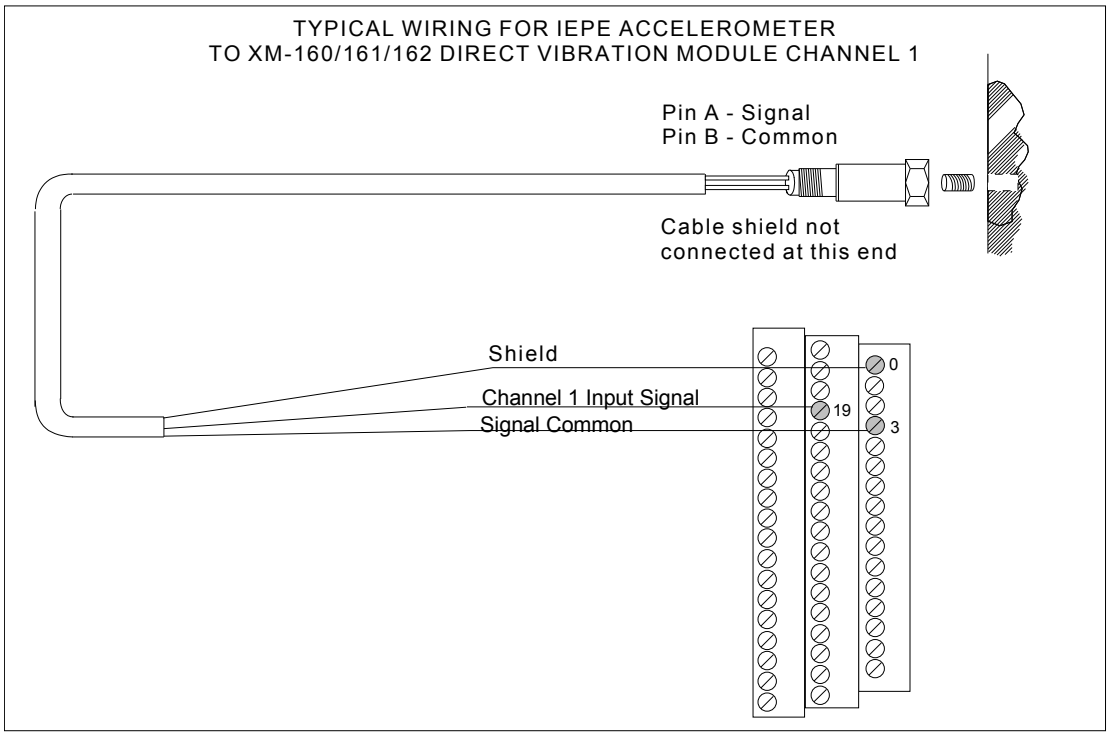


Figure 2.15 IEPE Accelerometer to Channel 2 Wiring

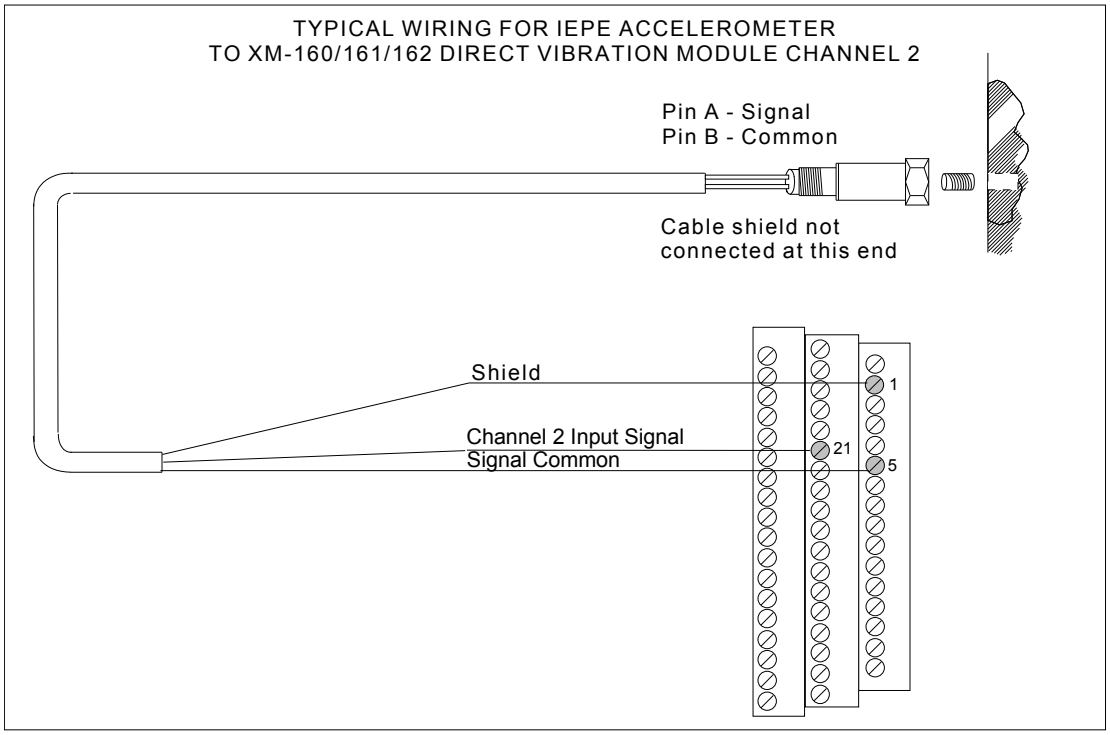


Figure 2.16 IEPE Accelerometer to Channel 3 Wiring

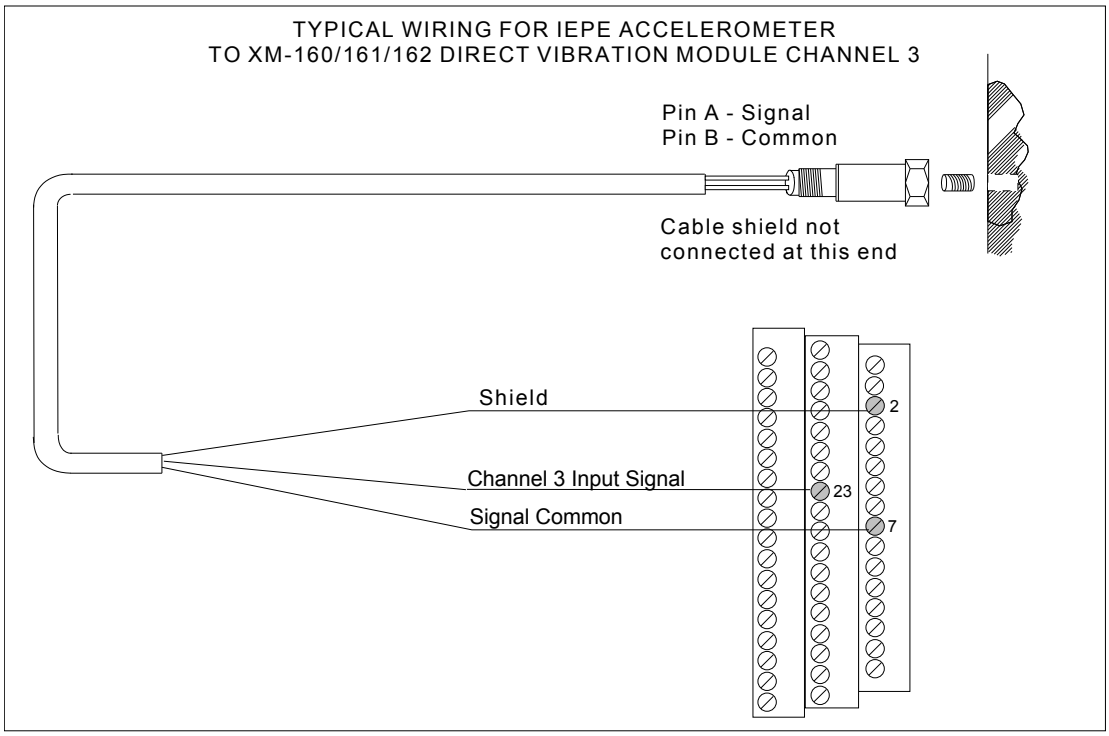


Figure 2.17 IEPE Accelerometer to Channel 4 Wiring

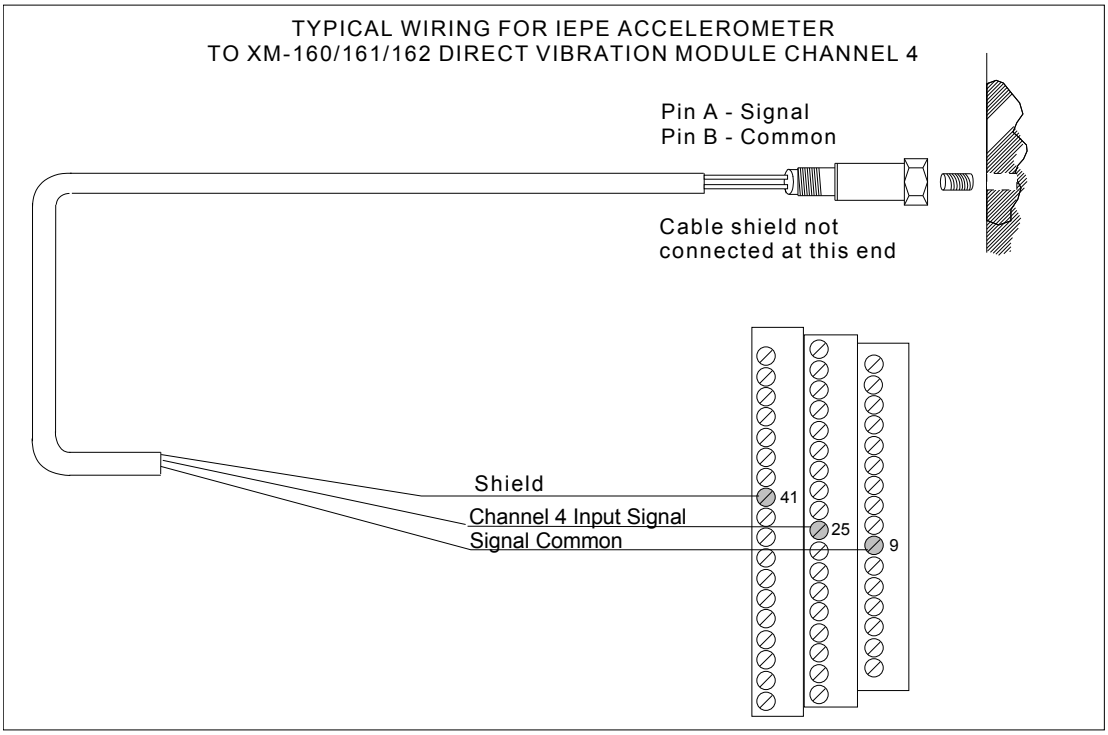


Figure 2.18 IEPE Accelerometer to Channel 5 Wiring

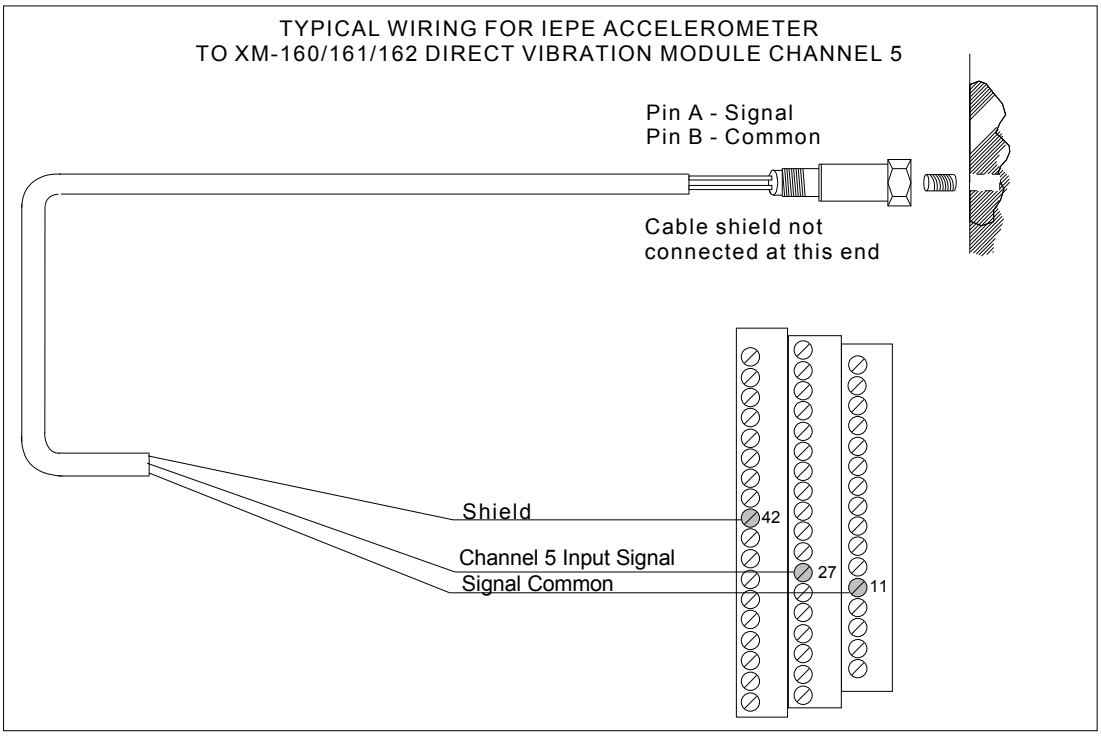
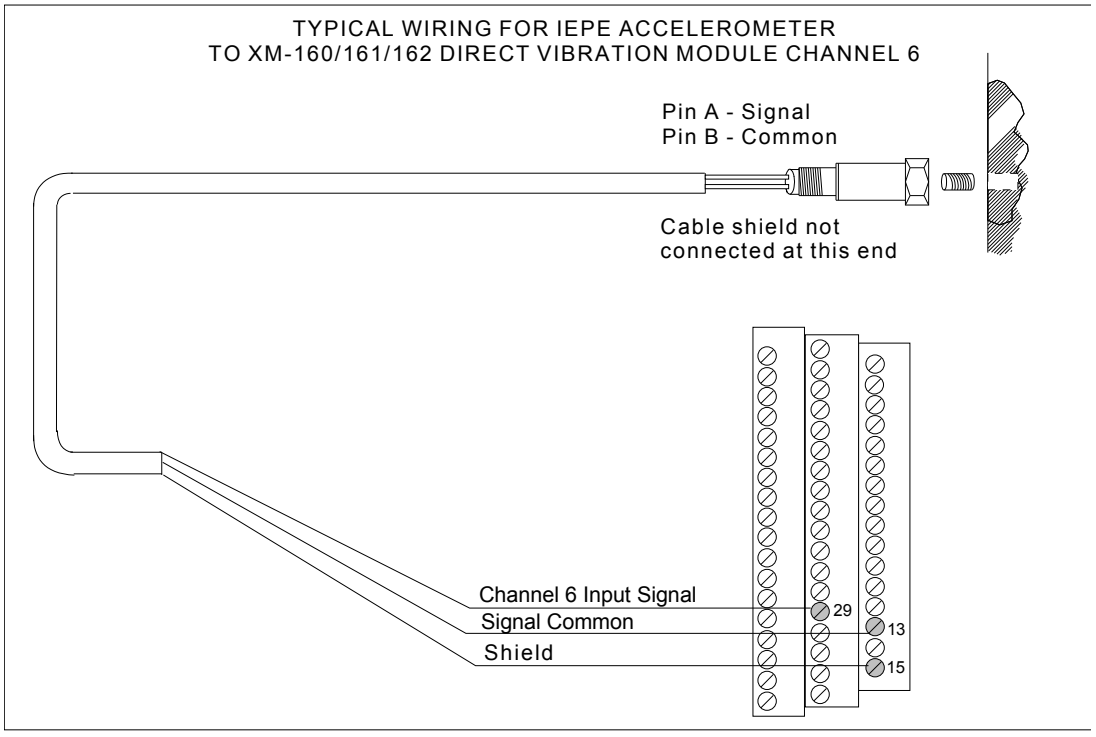


Figure 2.19 IEPE Accelerometer to Channel 6 Wiring



Connecting a Non-Contact Sensor to the XM-162

The figures below show the wiring of a non-contact sensor to the terminal base unit of the XM-162 module. The XM-162 module provides an internal DC power supply for powering a standard -24V non-contact eddy current probe driver.

Refer to Connecting a Non-Contact Sensor to the XM-160 and 161 on page 33 to see how to wire the XM-160 and XM-161 modules to a non-contact sensor.

ATTENTION

You may ground the cable shield at either end of the cable. Do not ground the shield at both ends. Recommended practice is to ground the cable shield at the terminal base and not at the transducer. Any convenient Chassis terminal may be used (see Terminal Block Assignments on page 17).

IMPORTANT

The internal transducer power supply is providing power to the non-contact sensor.

Figure 2.20 Non-Contact Sensor to XM-162 Channel 1 Wiring

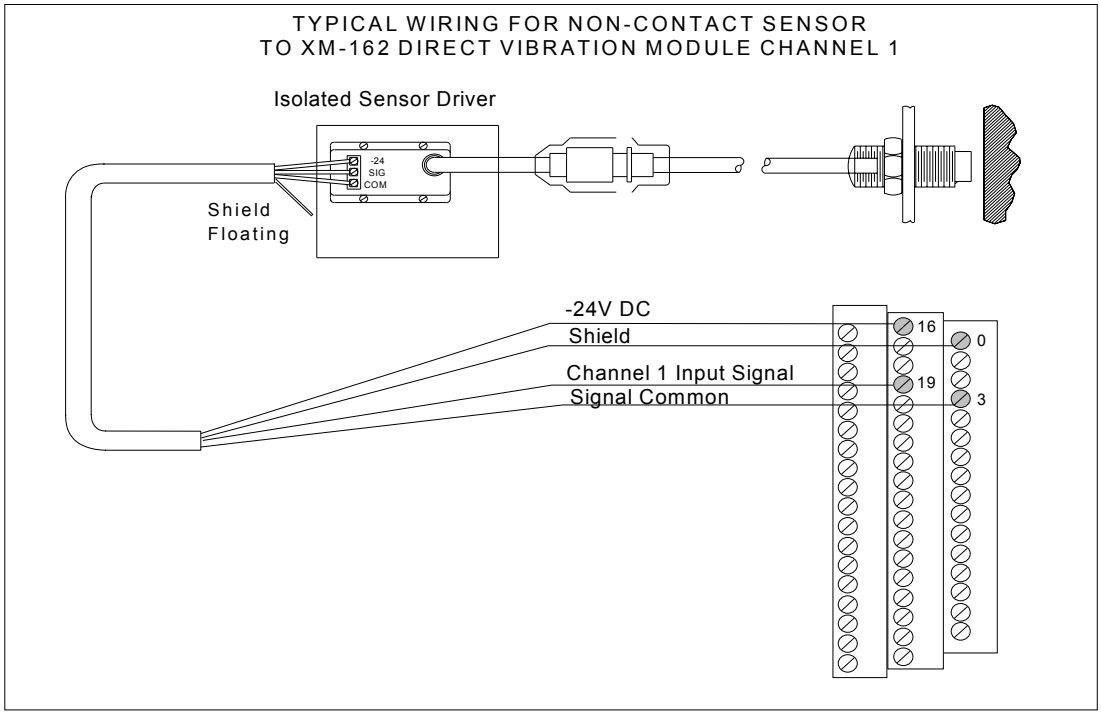


Figure 2.21 Non-Contact Sensor to XM-162 Channel 2 Wiring

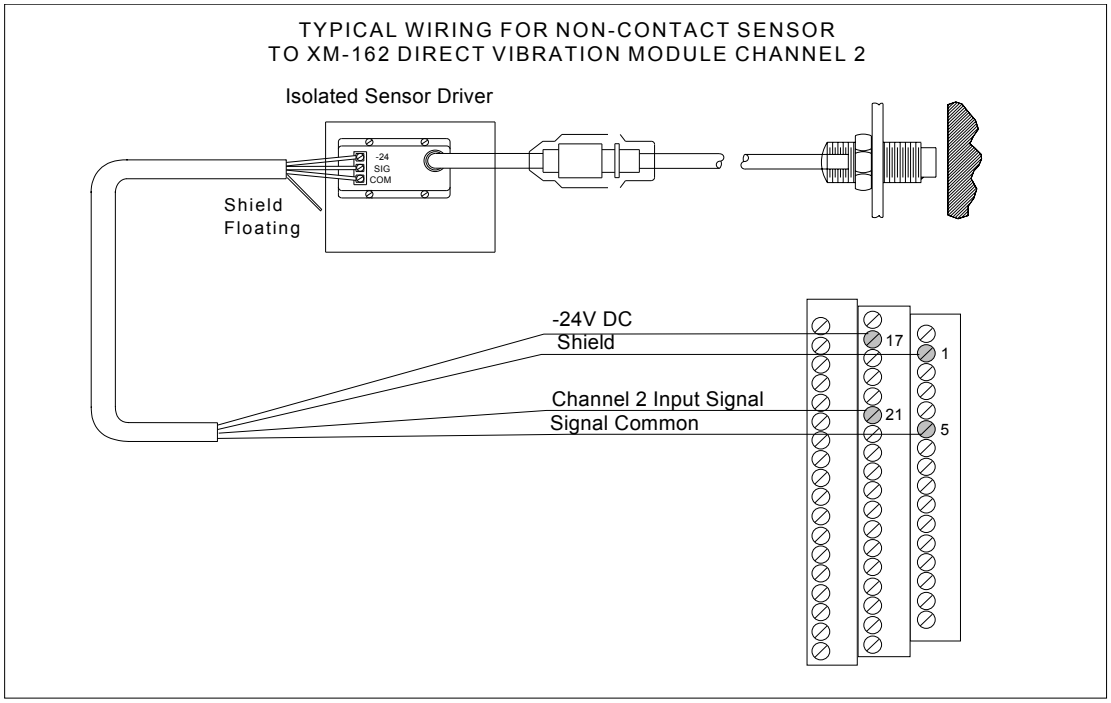


Figure 2.22 Non-Contact Sensor to XM-162 Channel 3 Wiring

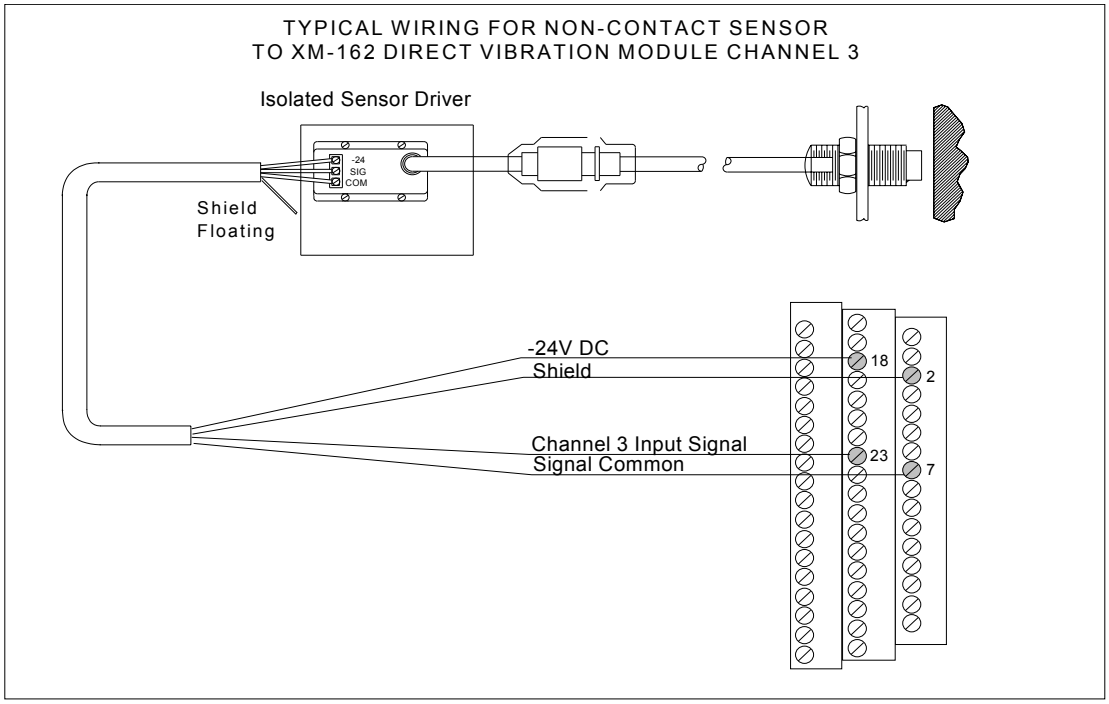


Figure 2.23 Non-Contact Sensor to XM-162 Channel 4 Wiring

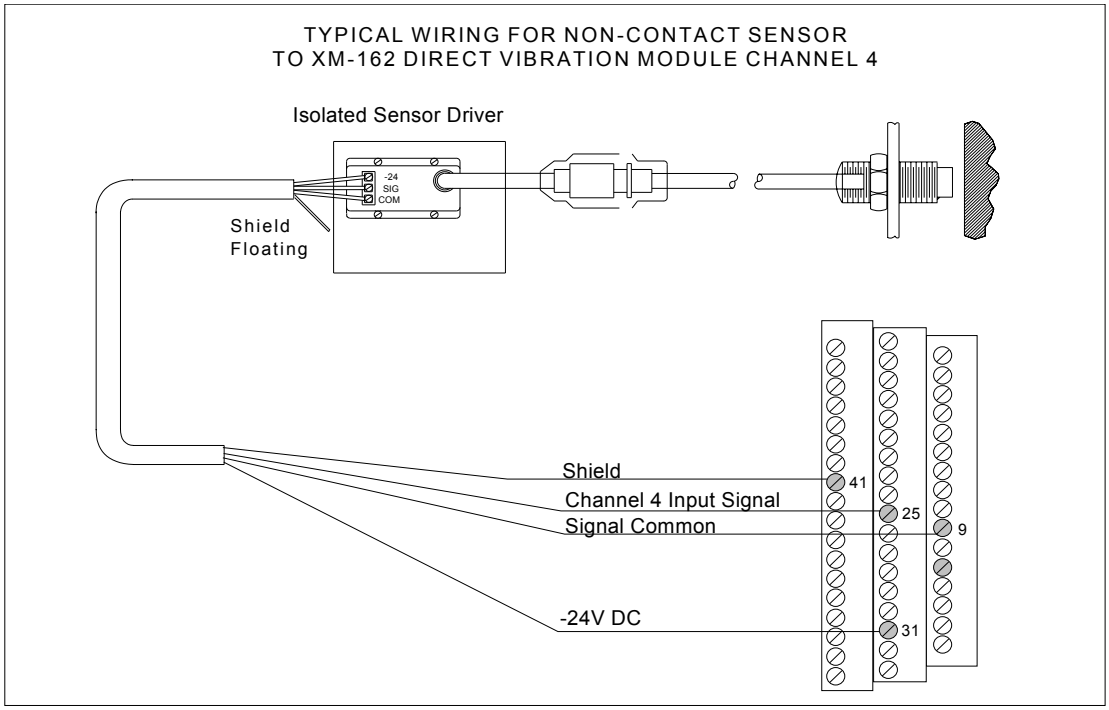


Figure 2.24 Non-Contact Sensor to XM-162 Channel 5 Wiring

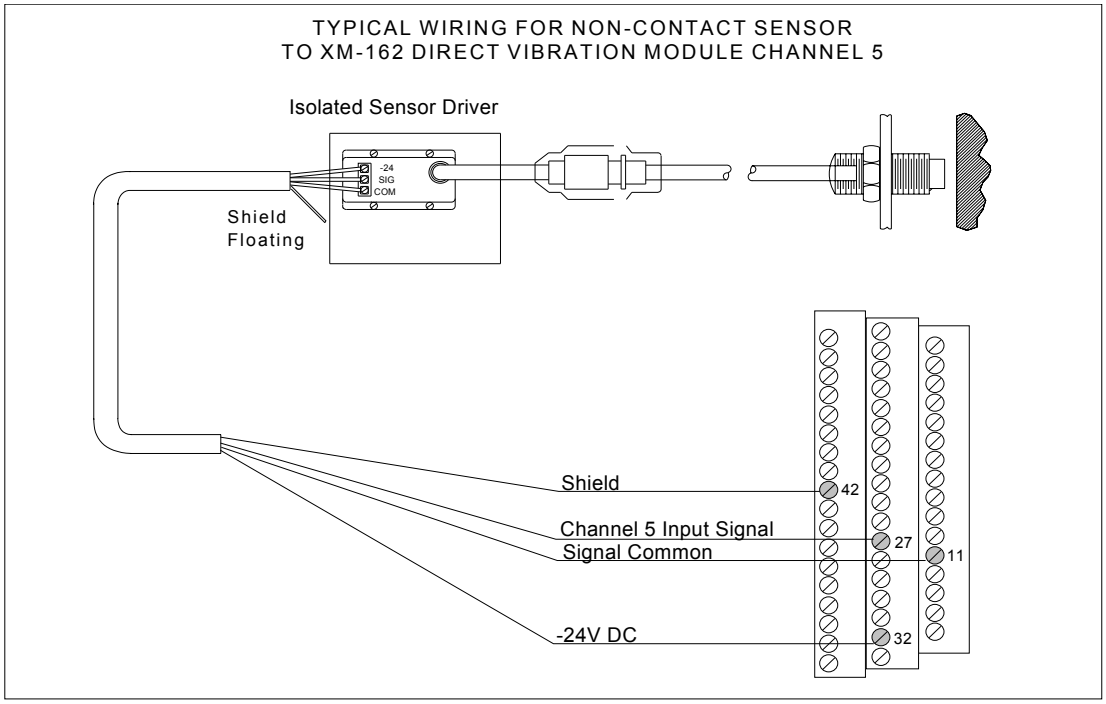
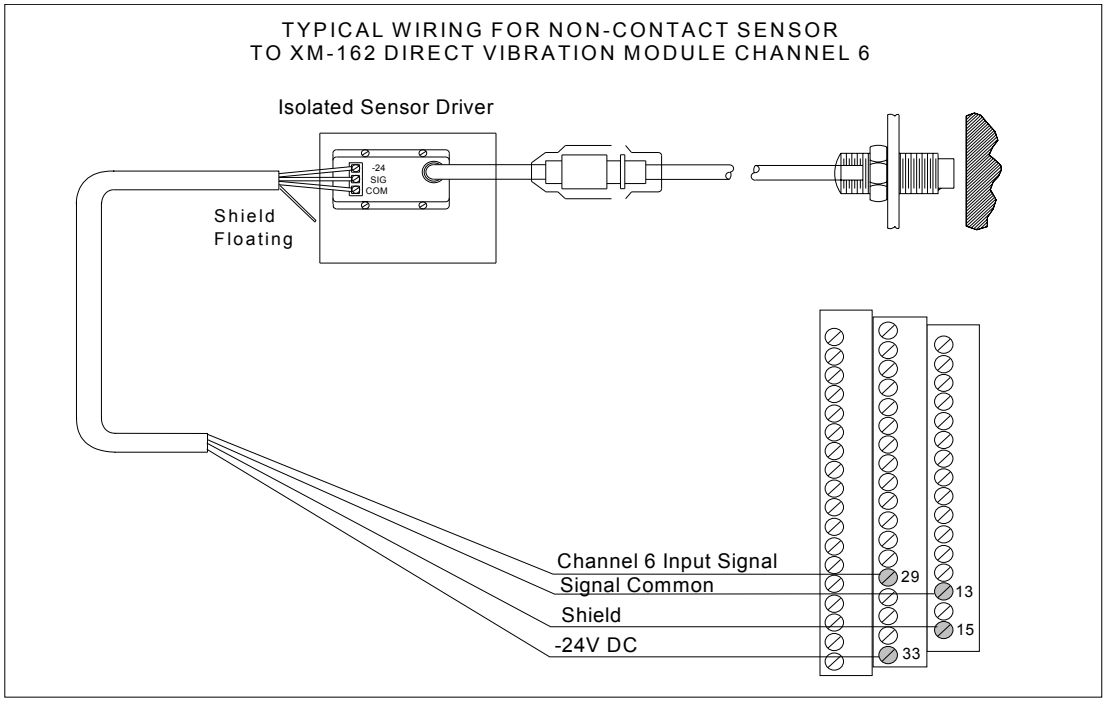


Figure 2.25 Non-Contact Sensor to XM-162 Channel 6 Wiring



Connecting a Non-Contact Sensor to the XM-160 and 161

The XM-160 and XM-161 modules require a dedicated -24V dc power supply or an isolated +24V dc power supply wired in reverse to power a standard -24V non-contact eddy current probe driver. You can use the Allen-Bradley 1606-series power supply for this purpose as shown in the figures below.

Refer to Connecting a Non-Contact Sensor to the XM-162 on page 30 for information on how to wire the XM-162 module to a non-contact sensor.

ATTENTION

You may ground the cable shield at either end of the cable. Do not ground the shield at both ends. Recommended practice is to ground the cable shield at the terminal base and not at the transducer. Any convenient Chassis terminal may be used (see Terminal Block Assignments on page 17).

Figure 2.26 Non-Contact Sensor to XM-160/161 Channel 1 Wiring

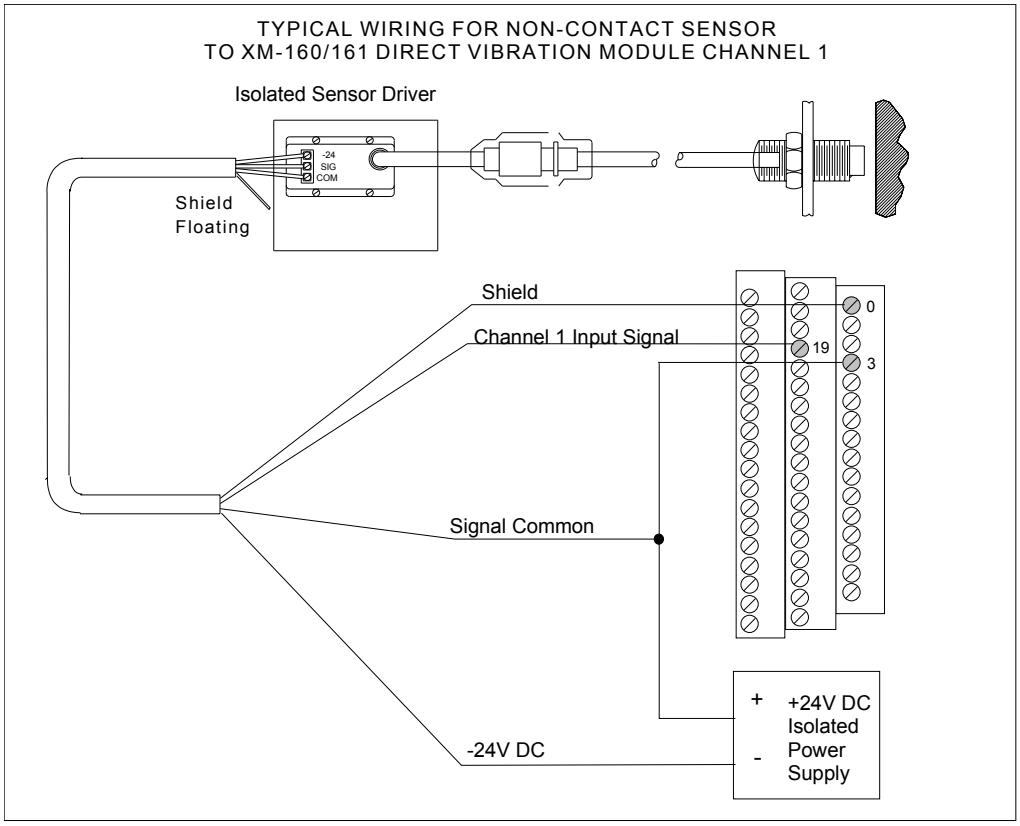


Figure 2.27 Non-Contact Sensor to XM-160/161 Channel 2 Wiring

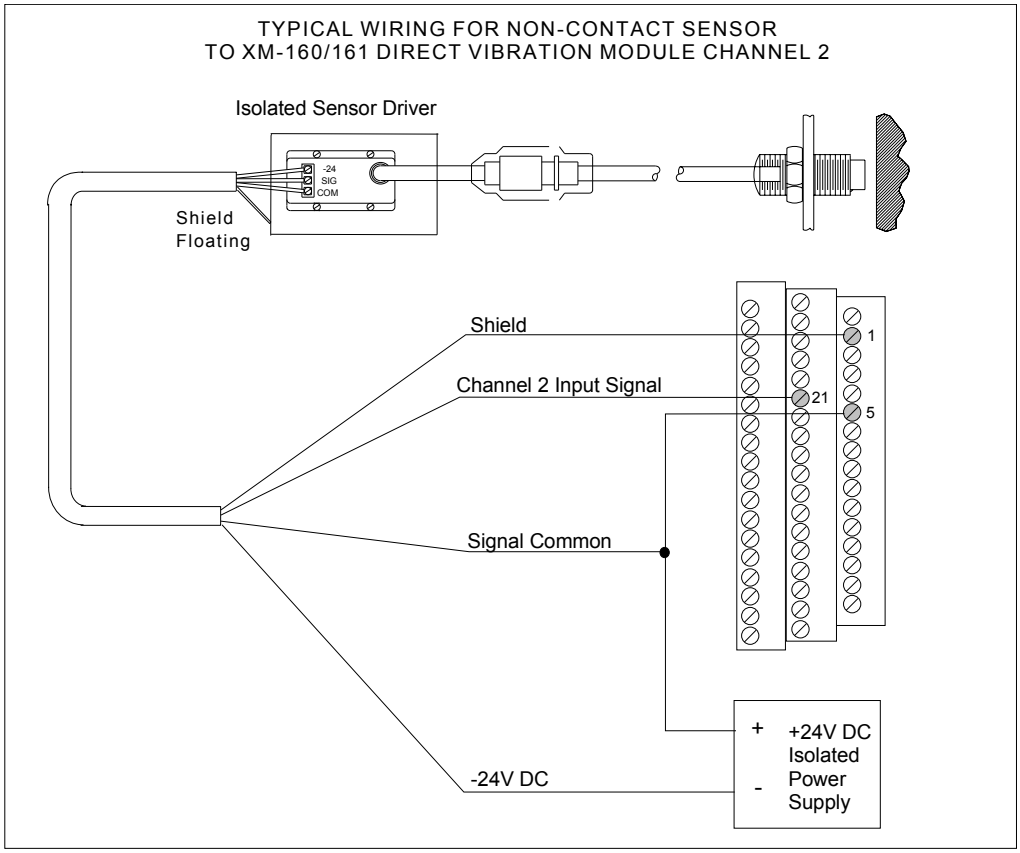


Figure 2.28 Non-Contact Sensor to XM-160/161 Channel 3 Wiring

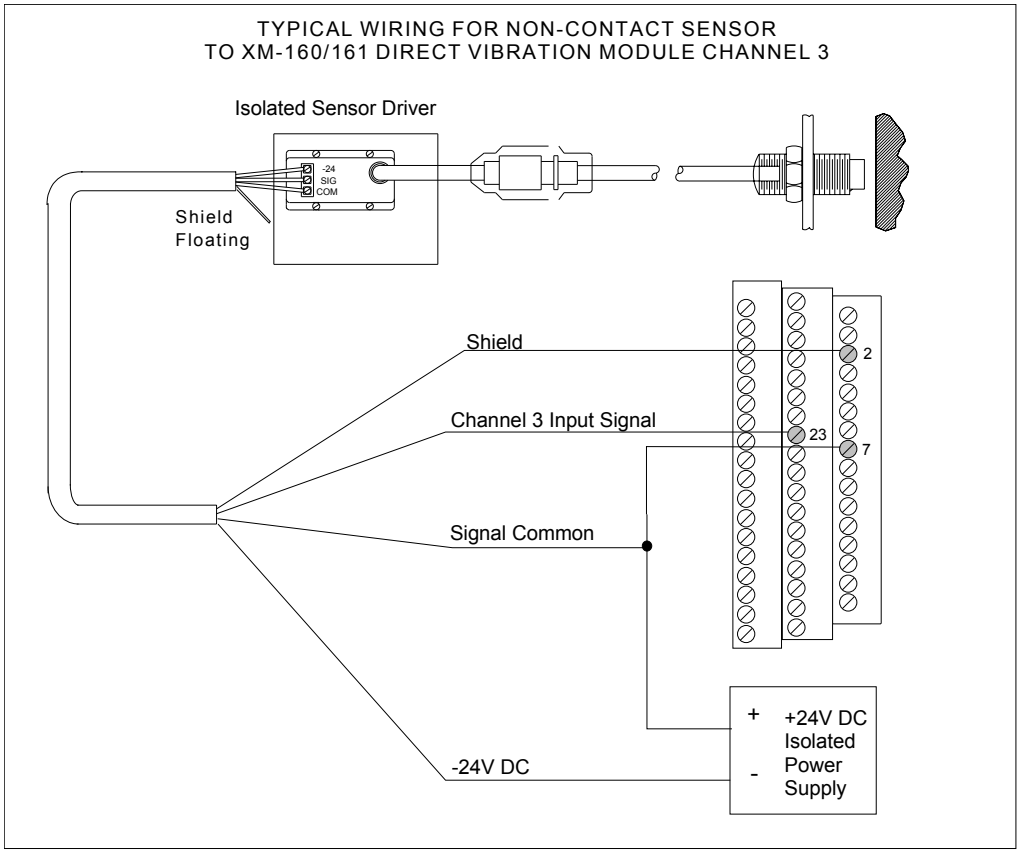


Figure 2.29 Non-Contact Sensor to XM-160/161 Channel 4 Wiring

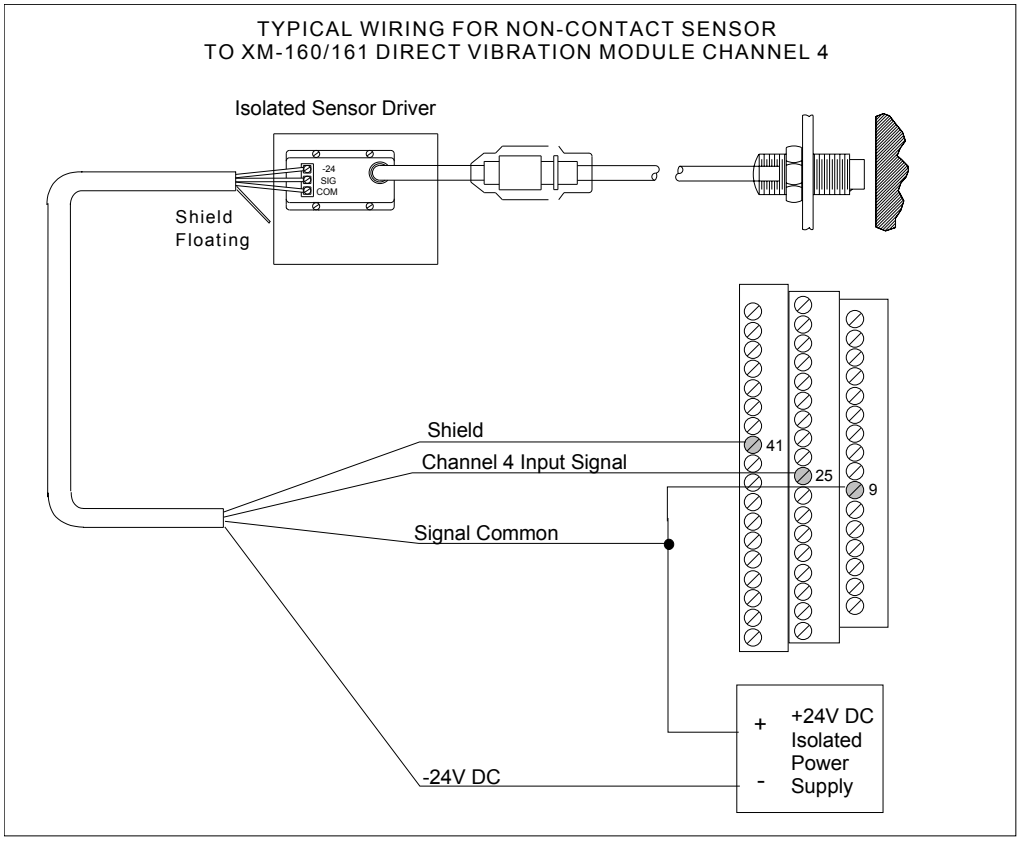


Figure 2.30 Non-Contact Sensor to XM-160/161 Channel 5 Wiring

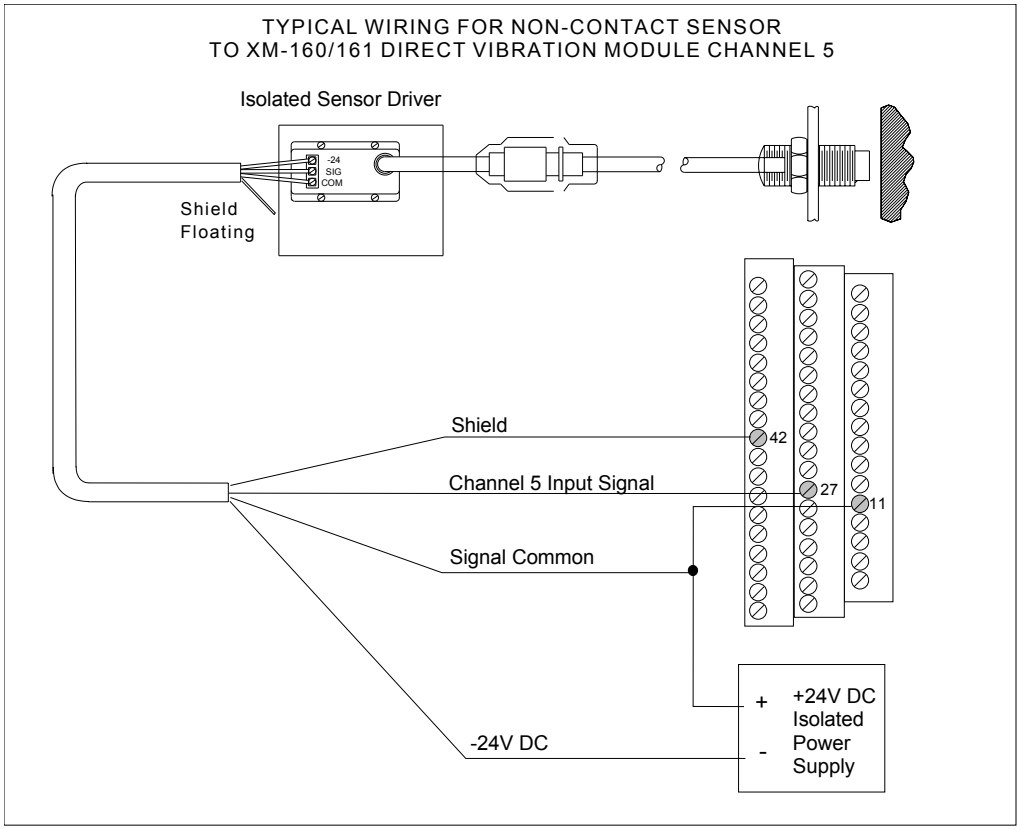
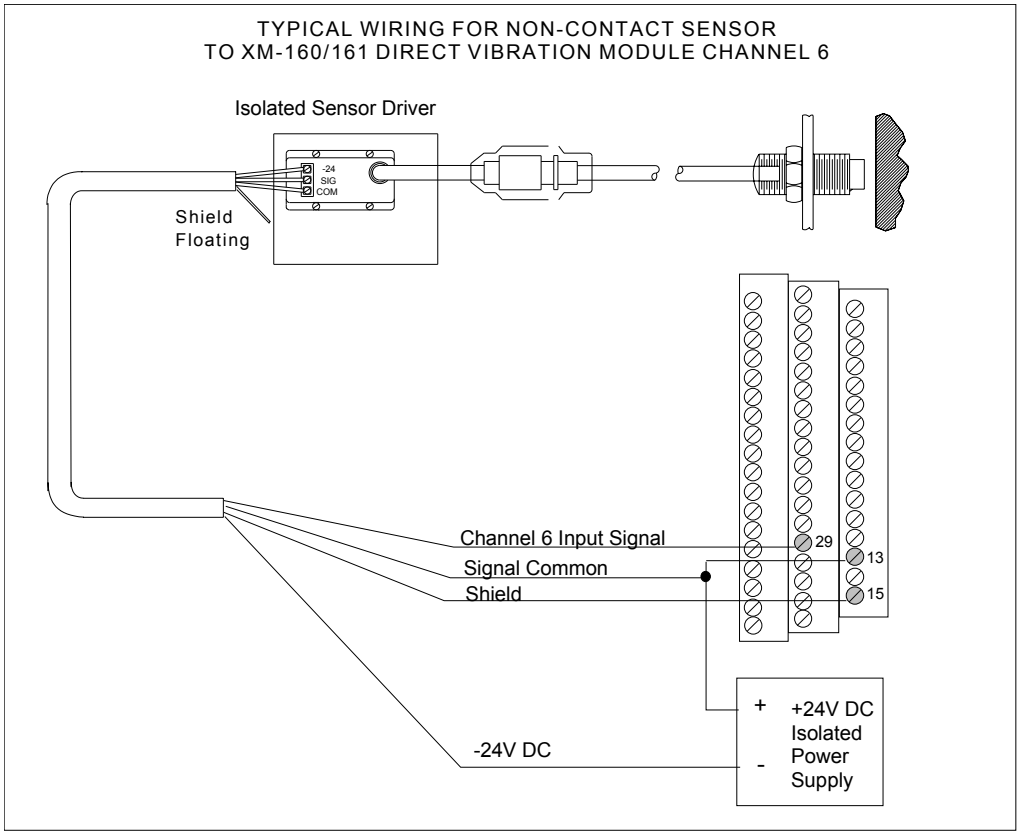


Figure 2.31 Non-Contact Sensor to XM-160/161 Channel 6 Wiring



Connecting a Passive Transducer

The figures below show the wiring of a passive transducer, such as a velocity sensor, to the terminal base unit.

ATTENTION

You may ground the cable shield at either end of the cable. Do not ground the shield at both ends. Recommended practice is to ground the cable shield at the terminal base and not at the transducer. Any convenient Chassis terminal may be used (see Terminal Block Assignments on page 17).

IMPORTANT

The module does not power the sensor. It measures only the input voltage.

Figure 2.32 Velocity Sensor to Channel 1 Wiring

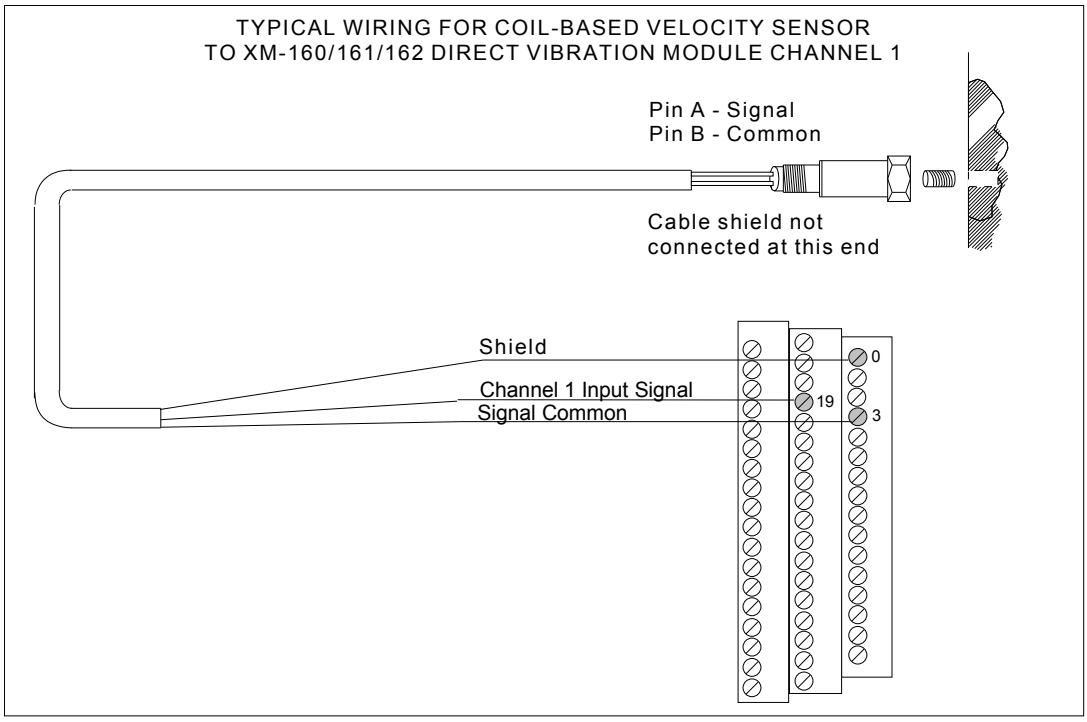


Figure 2.33 Velocity Sensor to Channel 2 Wiring

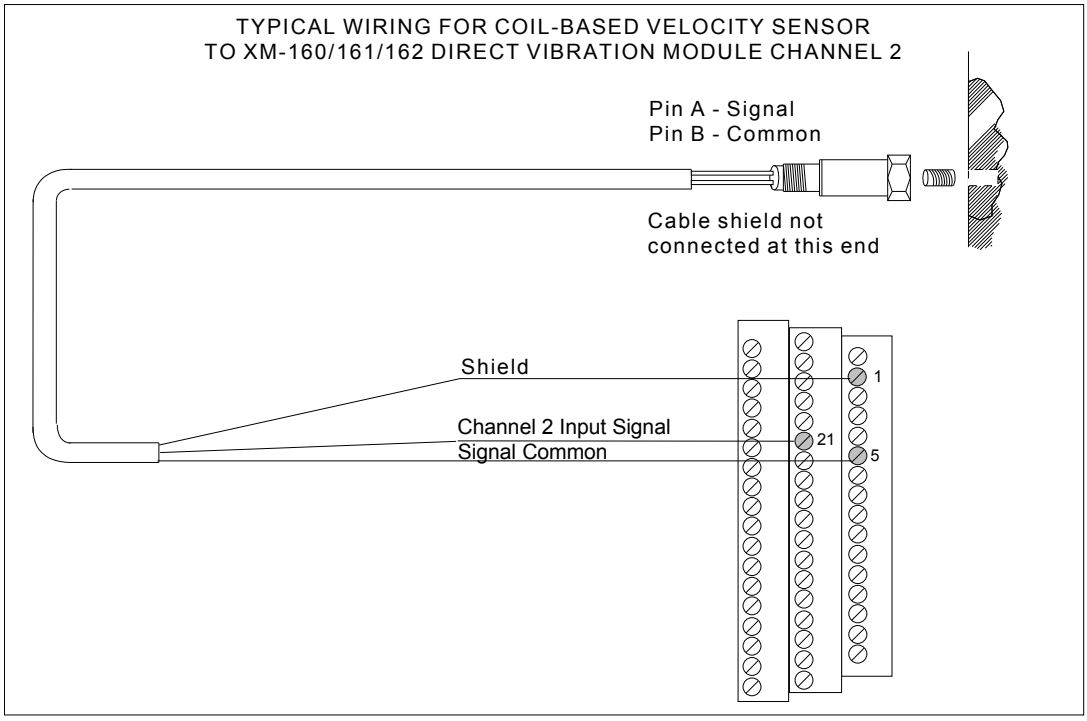


Figure 2.34 Velocity Sensor to Channel 3 Wiring

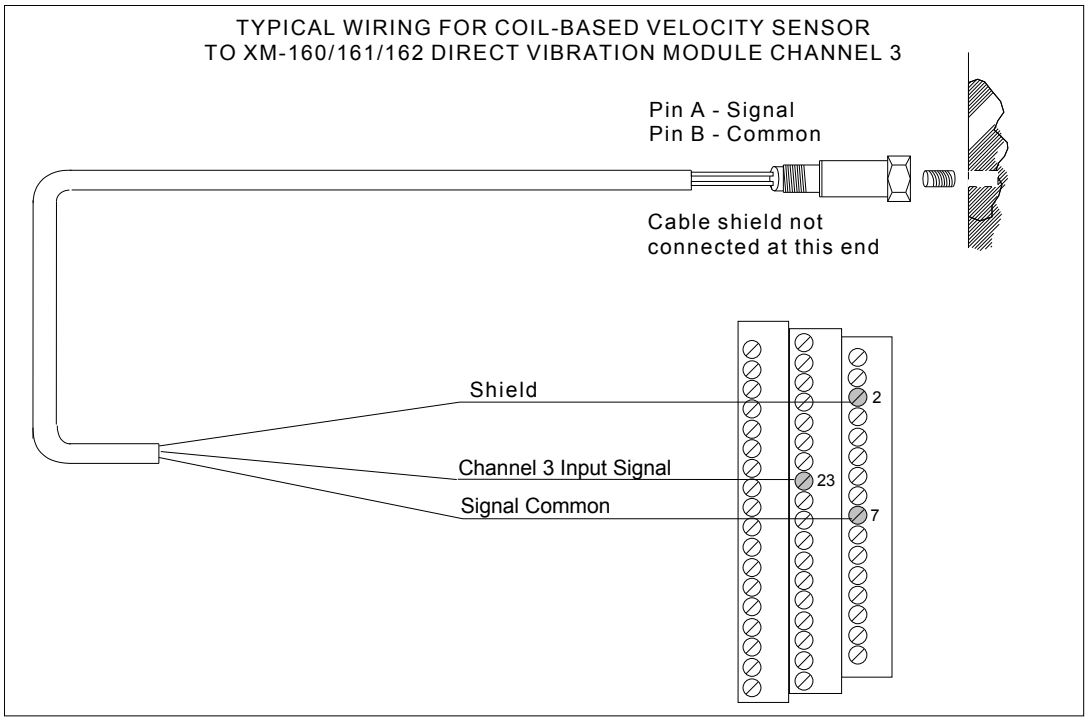


Figure 2.35 Velocity Sensor to Channel 4 Wiring

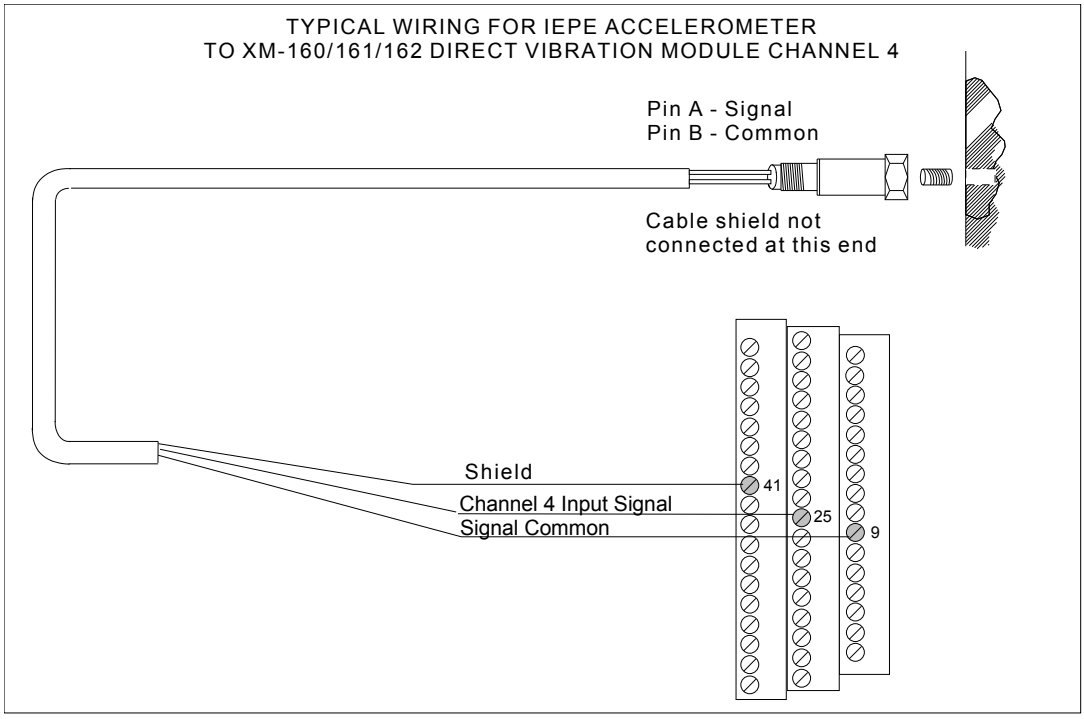


Figure 2.36 Velocity Sensor to Channel 5 Wiring

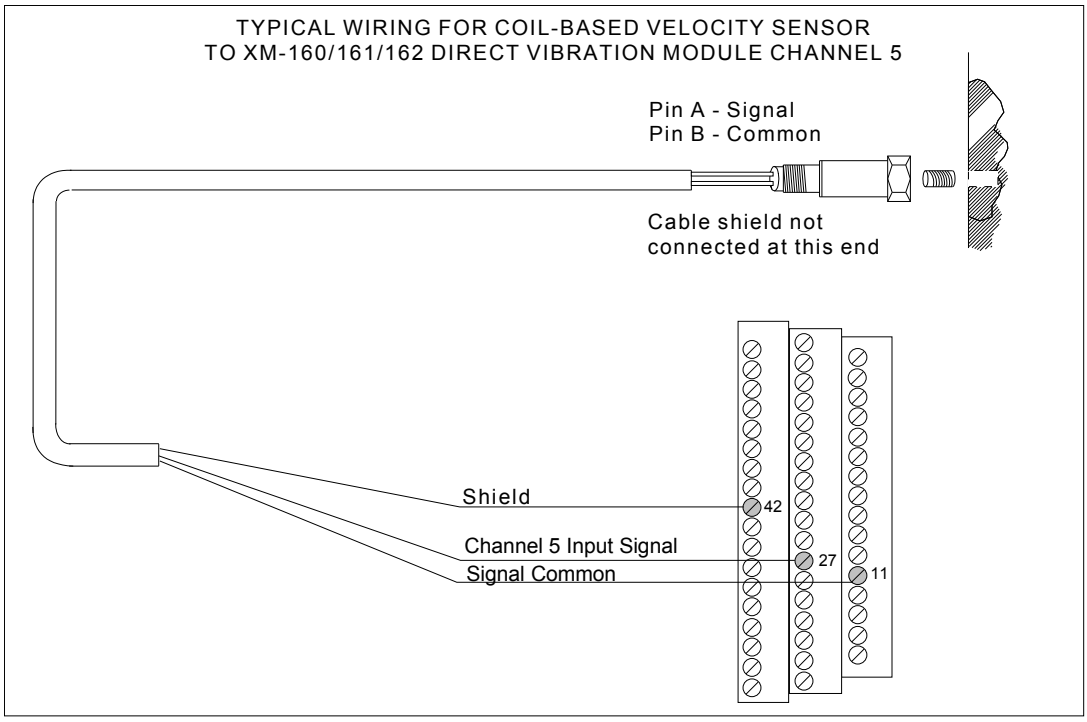
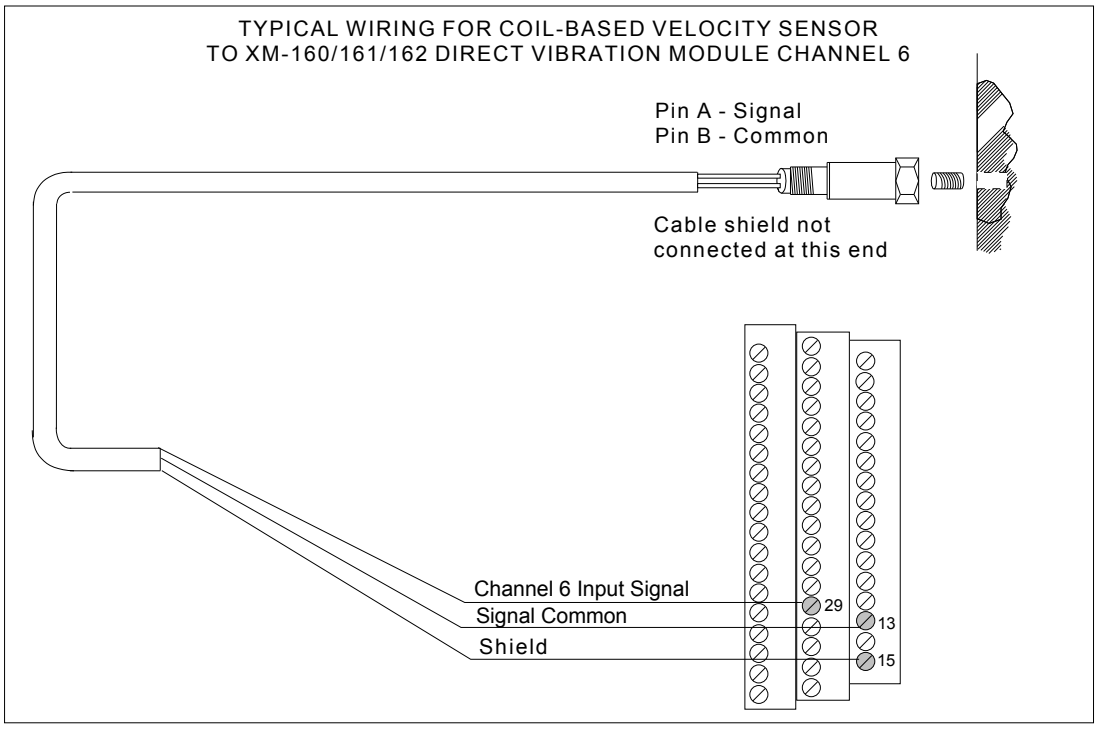


Figure 2.37 Velocity Sensor to Channel 6 Wiring



Connecting a Powered Sensor

The figures below show the wiring of a powered sensor, such as the Model 580 Vibration Pickup, to the terminal base unit.

ATTENTION

You may ground the cable shield at either end of the cable. Do not ground the shield at both ends. Recommended practice is to ground the cable shield at the terminal base and not at the transducer. Any convenient Chassis terminal may be used (see Terminal Block Assignments on page 17).

Figure 2.38 Powered Sensor to Channel 1 Wiring

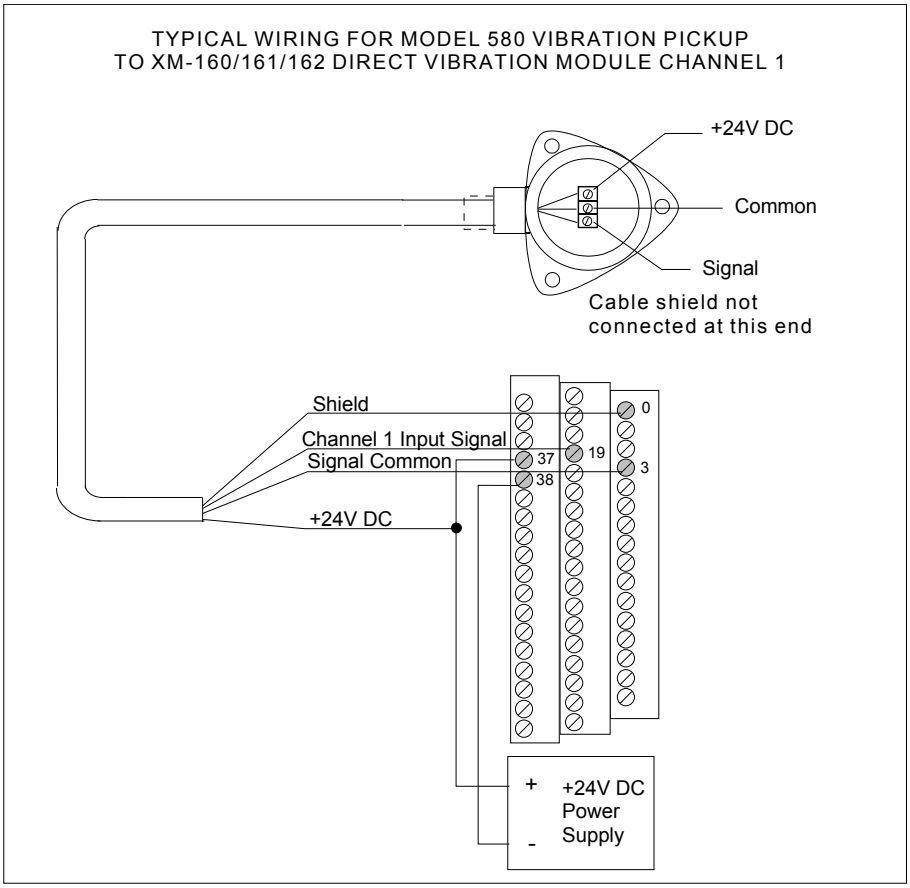


Figure 2.39 Powered Sensor to Channel 2 Wiring

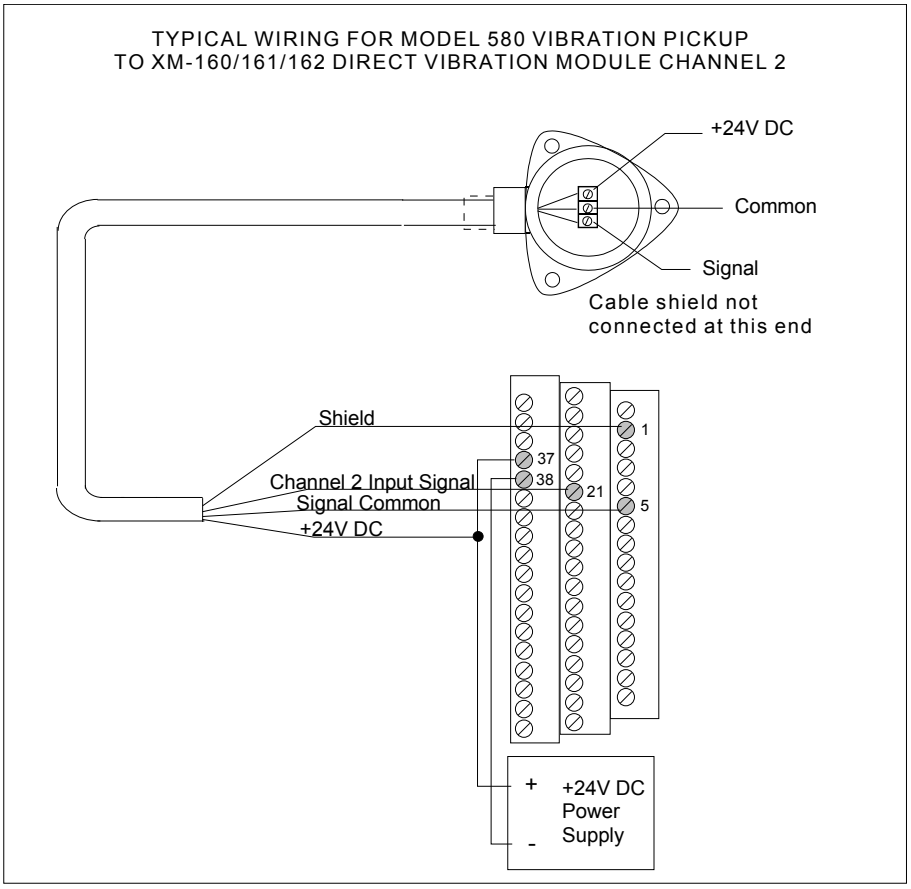


Figure 2.40 Powered Sensor to Channel 3 Wiring

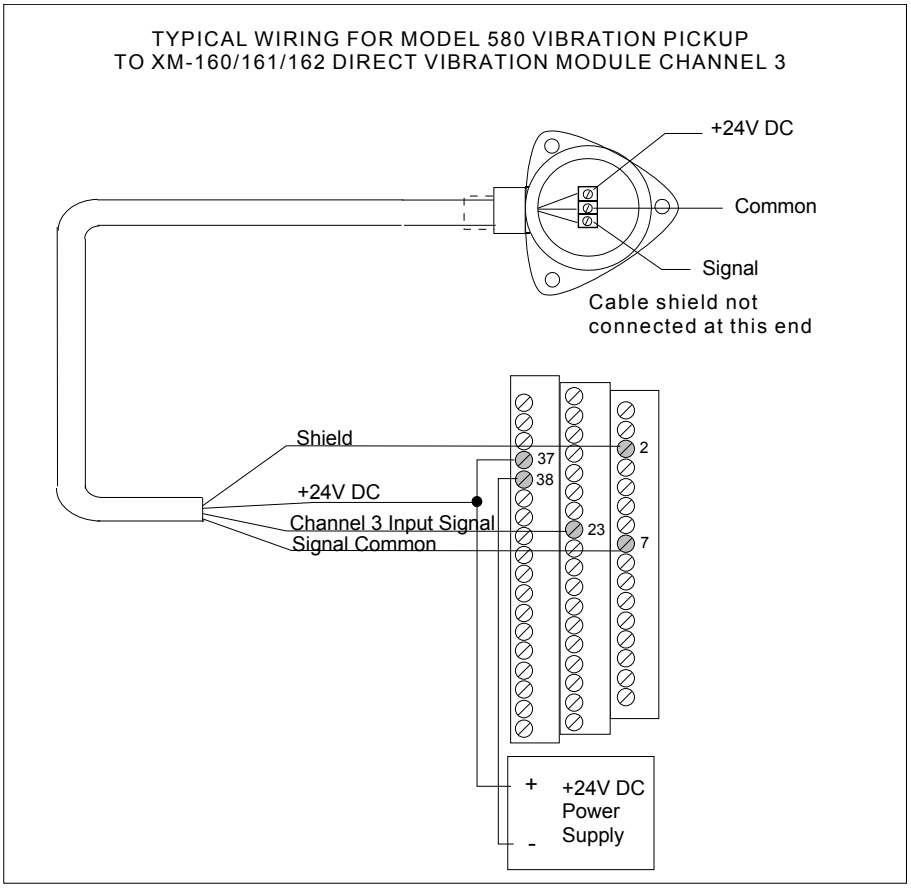


Figure 2.41 Powered Sensor to Channel 4 Wiring

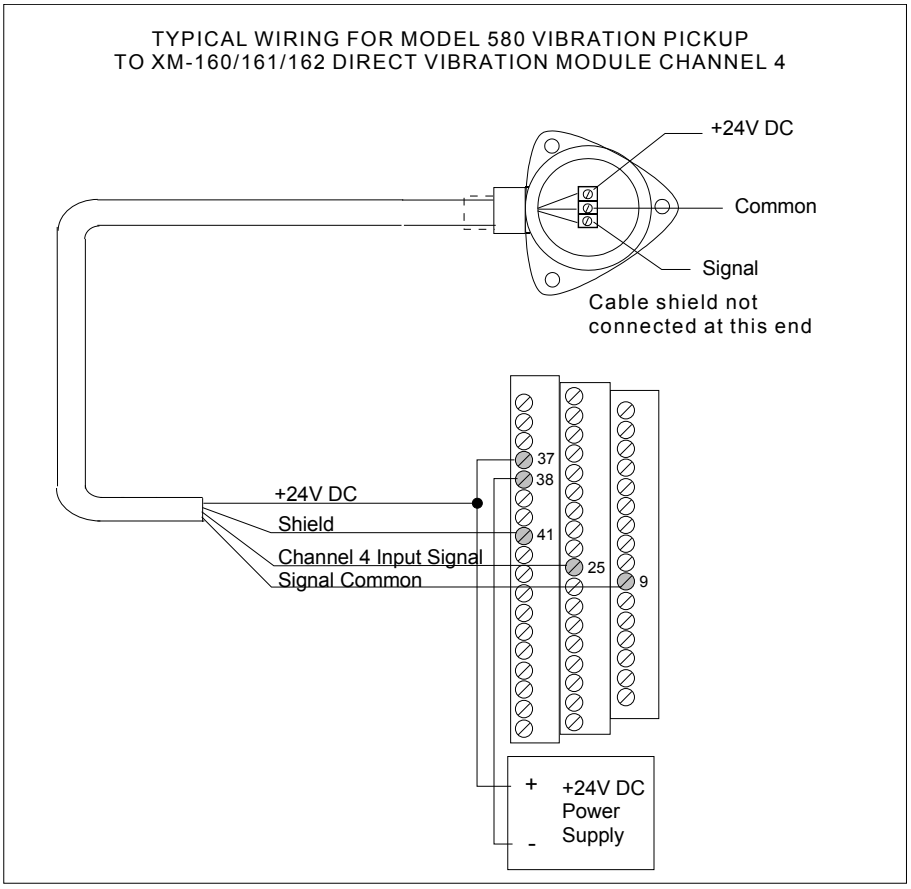


Figure 2.42 Powered Sensor to Channel 5 Wiring

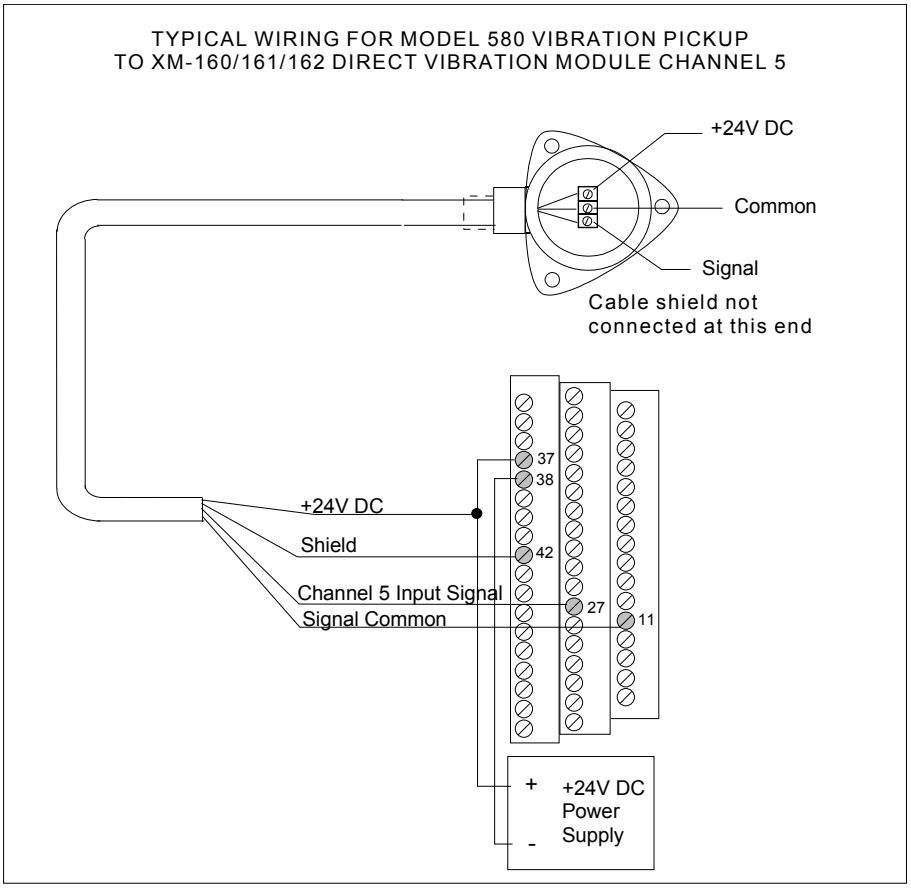
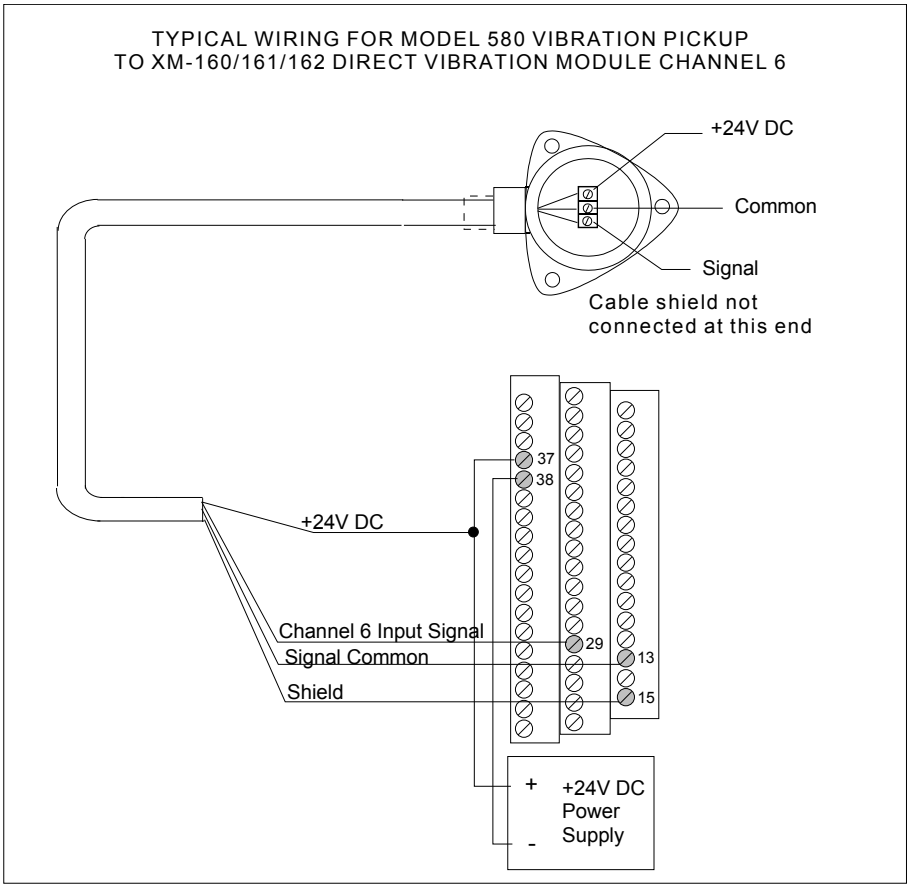


Figure 2.43 Powered Sensor to Channel 6 Wiring



Connecting an IEPE Accelerometer and Non-Contact Sensor

Figure 2.44 shows the wiring of an IEPE accelerometer and a non-contact sensor to the XM-162 terminal base unit.

IMPORTANT

The IEPE Power in the XM-160/161/162 module is configurable in channel pairs: Channels 1 and 2, Channels 3 and 4, and Channels 5 and 6. When you have different transducer types, such as an IEPE accelerometer and a non-contact sensor, the non-IEPE powered transducers cannot be in the channel-pair with the IEPE transducer.

For example, when you are connecting a single IEPE accelerometer and a single non-contact sensor to the XM-160/161/162, wire the accelerometer to channel 1 and enable the **IEPE Power Channels 1 and 2** parameter. Wire the non-contact sensor to channel 3 and disable the **IEPE Power Channels 3 and 4** parameter.

Refer to IEPE Buffer Power and Signal Detection Parameters on page 58 for more information on the IEPE Power parameters.

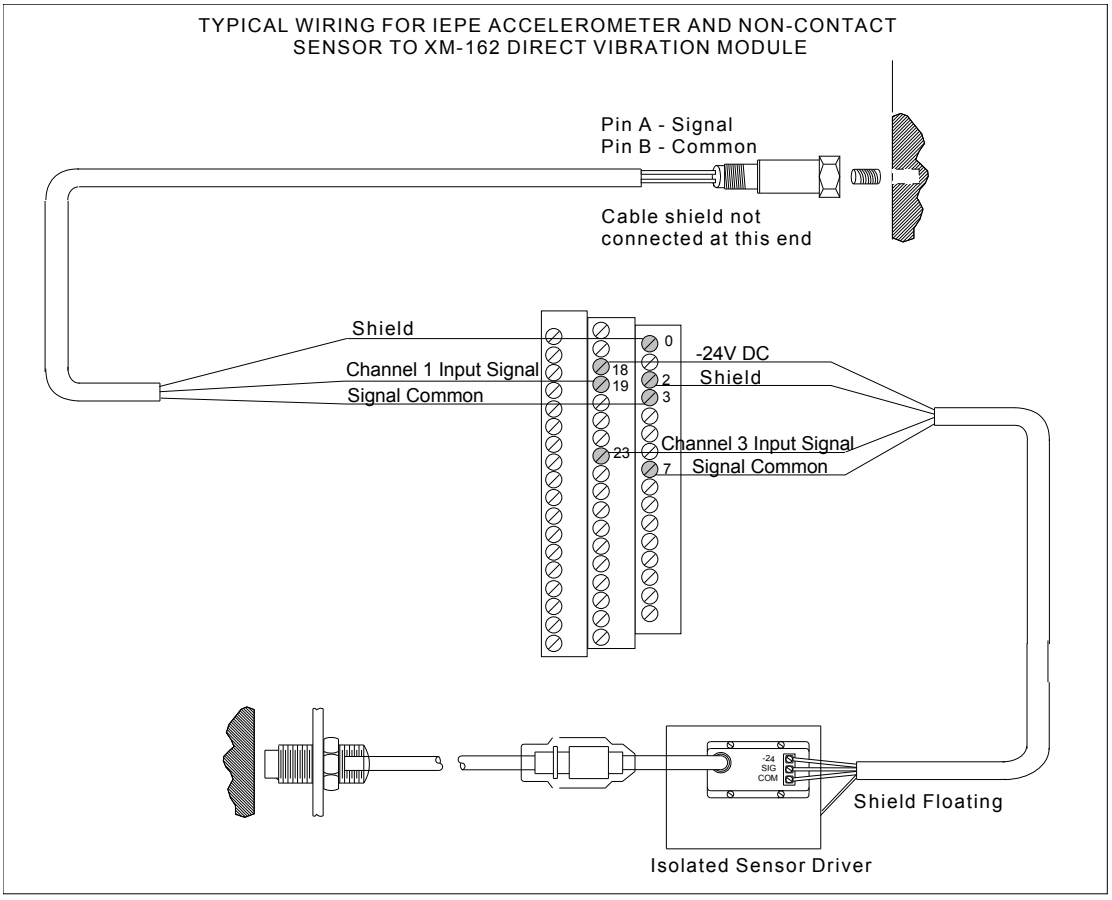
ATTENTION

You may ground the cable shield at either end of the cable. Do not ground the shield at both ends. Recommended practice is to ground the cable shield at the terminal base and not at the transducer. Any convenient Chassis terminal may be used (see Terminal Block Assignments on page 17).

IMPORTANT

The XM-162 module provides an internal DC power supply for powering a standard -24V non-contact eddy current probe driver. The XM-160 and XM-161 modules require a dedicated -24V dc power supply or an isolated +24V dc power supply wired in reverse to power a non-contact eddy current probe driver. Refer to Connecting a Non-Contact Sensor to the XM-160 and 161 on page 33 for details.

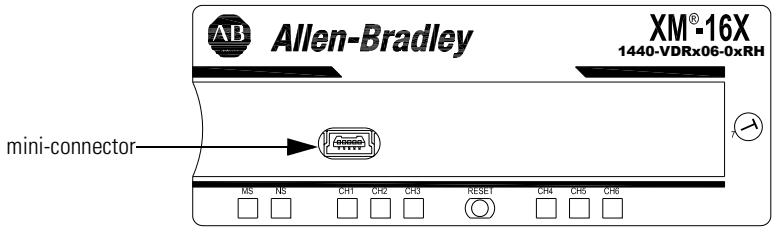
Figure 2.44 IEPE Accelerometer and Non-Contact Sensor Wiring



PC Serial Port Connection

The XM-160, XM-161, and XM-162 include a serial connection that allows you to connect a PC to it and configure the module's parameters. The connection is through a mini-connector that is located on top of the module, as shown in Figure 2.45.

Figure 2.45 Mini-Connector



A special cable (Cat. No. 1440-SCDB9FXM2) is required for this serial connection. The connector that inserts into the PC is a DB-9 female connector, and the connector that inserts into the module is a USB Mini-B male connector.

WARNING

If you connect or disconnect the serial cable with power applied to the module or the serial device on the other end of the cable, an electrical arc can occur. This could cause an explosion in hazardous location installations. Be sure that power is removed or the area is nonhazardous before proceeding.

IMPORTANT

If 24V Common is not referenced to earth ground, we recommend you use an RS-232 isolator, such as Phoenix PSM-ME-RS232/RS232-P (Cat. No. 1440-ISO-232-24), to protect both the XM module and the computer.

DeviceNet Connection

The Direct Vibration modules include a DeviceNet™ connection that allows the modules to communicate directly with a programmable controller, DCS, or another XM module.

DeviceNet is an open, global, industry-standard communications network designed to provide an interface through a single cable from a programmable controller to a smart device such as the XM-160, XM-161, or XM-162. As multiple XM modules are interconnected, DeviceNet also serves as the communication bus and protocol that efficiently transfers data between the XM modules.

Connect the DeviceNet cable to the terminal base unit as shown.

Connect	To	Terminal Base Unit
Red Wire	DNet V+	47 (Optional-see note)
White Wire	CAN High	44
Bare Wire	Shield (Chassis)	46
Blue Wire	CAN Low	45
Black Wire	DNet V-	48

IMPORTANT

The DeviceNet power circuit through the XM module interconnect, which is rated at only 300 mA, is not intended or designed to power DeviceNet loads. Doing so could damage the module or terminal base.

To preclude this possibility, even unintentionally, it is recommended that DeviceNet V+ be left unconnected.

ATTENTION

You must ground the DeviceNet shield at only one location. Connecting the DeviceNet shield to terminal 46 will ground the DeviceNet shield at the XM module. If you intend to terminate the shield elsewhere, do not connect the shield to terminal 46.

ATTENTION

The DeviceNet network must also be referenced to earth at only one location. Connect DNet V- to earth or chassis at one of the XM modules.

ATTENTION

The DNet V+ and DNet V- terminals are inputs to the XM module. Do not attempt to pass DeviceNet power through the XM terminal base to other non-XM equipment by connecting to these terminals. Failure to comply may result in damage to the XM terminal base and/or other equipment.

IMPORTANT

Terminate the DeviceNet network and adhere to the requirements and instructions in the ODVA Planning and Installation Manual - DeviceNet Cable System, which is available on the ODVA web site (http://www.odva.org).

The device is shipped from the factory with the network node address (MAC ID) set to 63. The network node address is software settable. You can use the XM Serial Configuration Utility or RSNetWorx for DeviceNet (Version 3.0 or later) to set the network node address. Refer to the appropriate documentation for details.

IMPORTANT

The baud rate for the XM-160, XM-161, and XM-162 is set by way of “baud detection” (Autobaud) at power-up.

Mounting the Module

The Direct Vibration modules mount on the XM-947 terminal base unit, Cat. No. 1440-TB-H. You should mount the module after you have connected the wiring on the terminal base unit.

ATTENTION

The Direct Vibration modules are compatible only with the XM-947 terminal base unit. The keyswitch on the terminal base unit should be at position 7 for the modules.

Do not attempt to install the XM-160, XM-161, and XM-162 modules on other terminal base units.

Do not change the position of the keyswitch after wiring the terminal base.

ATTENTION

This module is designed so you can **remove and insert it under power**. However, when you remove or insert the module with power applied, I/O attached to the module can change states due to its input/output signal changing conditions. Take special care when using this feature.

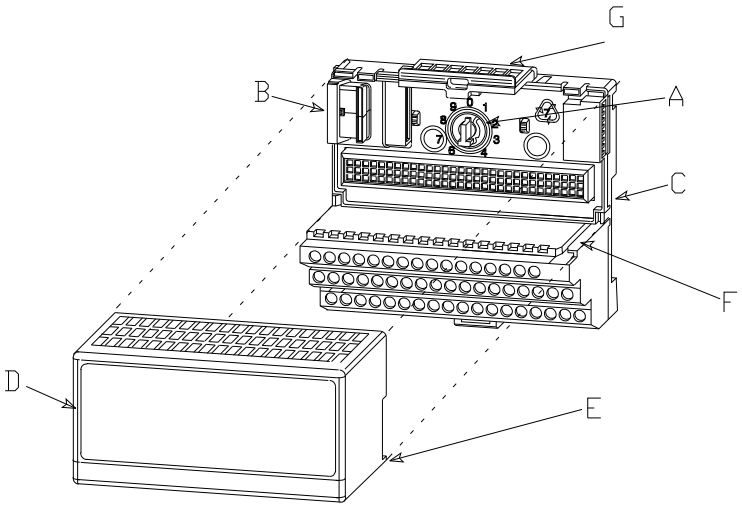
WARNING

When you insert or remove the module while power is on, an electrical arc can occur. This could cause an explosion in hazardous location installations. Be sure that power is removed or the area is nonhazardous before proceeding.

IMPORTANT

Install the overlay slide label to protect serial connector and electronics when the serial port is not in use.

1. Make certain the keyswitch (A) on the terminal base unit (C) is at position 7 as required for the XM-160, XM-161 and XM-162 modules.



2. Make certain the side connector (B) is pushed all the way to the left. **You cannot install the module unless the connector is fully extended**.

3. Make sure that the pins on the bottom of the module are straight so they will align properly with the connector in the terminal base unit.

4. Position the module (D) with its alignment bar (E) aligned with the groove (F) on the terminal base.

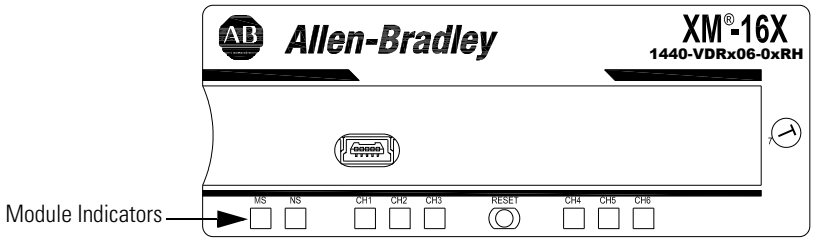
5. Press firmly and evenly to seat the module in the terminal base unit. The module is seated when the latching mechanism (G) is locked into the module.

6. Repeat the above steps to install the next module in its terminal base.

Module Indicators

Each Direct Vibration module has eight LED indicators, which include a module status (MS) indicator, a network status (NS) indicator, and a status indicator for each channel (CH1 to CH6). The LED indicators are located on top of the module.

Figure 2.46 LED Indicators



The following tables describe the states of the LED status indicators.

Module Status (MS) Indicator

Color	State	Description
No color	Off	No power applied to the module.
Green	Flashing Red	Module performing power-up self test.
	Flashing	Module operating in Program Mode[1].
	Solid	Module operating in Run Mode[2].
Red	Flashing	• Application firmware is invalid or not loaded. Download firmware to the module. • Firmware download is currently in progress. • The module power voltage is incorrect.
	Solid	An unrecoverable fault has occurred. The module may need to be repaired or replaced.

1 Program Mode - Typically this occurs when the module configuration settings are being updated with the XM Serial Configuration Utility. In Program Mode, the module does not perform its usual functions. The signal processing/measurement process is stopped, and the status of the alarms is set to the disarm state to prevent a false alert or danger status.

2 Run Mode - In Run Mode, the module collects measurement data and monitors each measurement device.

Network Status (NS) Indicator

Color	State	Description
No color	Off	Module is not online. • Module is autobauding. • No power is applied to the module, look at Module Status LED.
Green	Flashing	Module is online (DeviceNet) but no connections are currently established.[1]
	Solid	Module is online with connections currently established.
Red	Flashing	One or more I/O connections are in the timed-out state.
	Solid	Failed communications (duplicate MAC ID or bus-off).

1 Normal condition when the module is not a slave to an XM-440, PLC, or other master device.

Channel Status Indicator (6 in all)

Color	State	Description
No Color	Off	• Normal operation within alarm limits on the channel. • No power applied to the module, look at Module Status LED.
Yellow	Solid	An alert level alarm condition exists on the channel (and no transducer fault or danger level alarm condition exists).
Red	Solid	A danger level alarm condition exists on the channel (and no transducer fault condition exists).
	Flashing	A transducer fault condition exists on the channel.

Basic Operations

Powering Up the Module

The Direct Vibration modules perform a self-test at power-up. The self-test includes an LED test and a device test. During the LED test, the indicators will be turned on independently and in sequence for approximately 0.25 seconds.

The device test occurs after the LED test. The Module Status (MS) indicator is used to indicate the status of the device self-test.

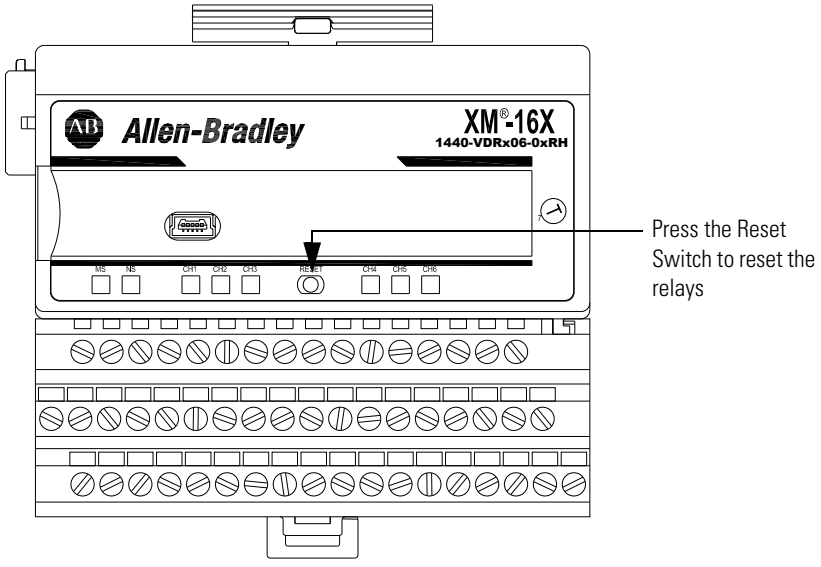
MS Indicator State	Description
Flashing Red and Green	Device self test is in progress.
Solid Green or Flashing Green	Device self test completed successfully, and the firmware is valid and running.
Flashing Red	• Device self test completed, the hardware is OK, but the firmware is invalid. • Firmware download is in progress. • Module power voltage is incorrect.
Solid Red	Unrecoverable fault, hardware failure, or Boot Loader program may be corrupted.

Refer to Module Indicators on page 54 for more information about the LED indicators.

Manually Resetting Relays

The Direct Vibration modules have an external reset switch located on top of the module, as shown in Figure 2.47.

Figure 2.47 Reset Switch



The switch can be used to reset all latched relays in the Expansion Relay module when it is connected to the XM-160, XM-161, or XM-162.

IMPORTANT The Reset switch resets the relays only if the input is no longer in alarm or the condition that caused the alarm is no longer present.

Configuration Parameters

This chapter provides a complete listing and description of the XM-160, XM161, and XM-162 parameters. The parameters can be viewed and edited using the XM Serial Configuration Utility software and a personal computer. If the module is installed on a DeviceNet network, configuring can also be performed using a network configuration tool such as RSNetWorx (Version 3.0 or later). Refer to your configuration tool documentation for instructions on configuring a device.

IMPORTANT The appearance and procedure to configure the parameters may differ in different software.

IEPE Buffer Power and Signal Detection Parameters

Use these parameters to configure the IEPE and buffer power options and to determine the measurement performed on the input signal to produce the overall value.

IEPE Buffer Power and Signal Detection Parameters

Parameter Name	Description	Values/Comments
XM Configuration Utility: **Enable IEPE Power** **EDS File**: **IEPE Power**	Controls whether to provide standard accelerometer (IEPE) power to the transducer. The IEPE Power is configurable in channel pairs: Channels 1 and 2, Channels 3 and 4, and Channels 5 and 6. **Important**: When mixing transducer types, such as IEPE accelerometers and non-contact sensors, non-IEPE powered transducers cannot be in a channel-pair with IEPE transducers. For example, if you plan to use a single accelerometer and a single non-contact sensor, wire the accelerometer to channel 1 and enable **IEPE Power Channels 1 and 2**. Wire the non-contact sensor to channel 3 and disable **IEPE Power Channels 3 and 4**. See page 49 for wiring details.	**XM Configuration Utility** / **EDS File** Check to Enable / Enabled Clear to Disable / Disabled
Signal Detection	The measurement (or calculation) performed on the input signal to produce the **Overall Value**. See Data Parameters on page 74. • **RMS** - The Overall Value is the root mean squared (RMS) signal level of the input signal. • **Calculated Peak** - The Overall Value is the measured RMS value multiplied by the square root of two (1.4142). • **Calculated Peak-to-Peak** - The Overall Value is the measured RMS value multiplied by two times the square root of two (2.8284). • **True Peak** - The Overall Value is the output of a peak detector applied to the input signal. • **True Peak-to-Peak** - The Overall Value is the output of a peak-to-peak detector applied to the input signal.	Options: RMS Calculated Peak Calculated Peak-to-Peak True Peak True Peak-to-Peak **Note**: This parameter setting applies to all six channels.

IEPE Buffer Power and Signal Detection Parameters

Parameter Name	Description	Values/Comments
XM Configuration Utility: **Enable IEPE Voltage Boost** **EDS File**: **IEPE Voltage Boost**	Boosts the supply voltage to IEPE power when the module power supply voltage drops below 22V dc. This parameter is intended for battery-powered applications that experience low voltage situations (down to 18V dc) with slow battery drain, and high voltage situations (up to 32V dc) as the battery charges. Enable the IEPE Voltage Boost only when using IEPE powered transducers with a module powered from a 24V battery system. Standard applications that use an AC-powered 24V power supply should disable this parameter.	**XM Configuration Utility** / **EDS File** Check to Enable / Automatic Clear to Disable / None **Important**: When IEPE Voltage Boost is enabled, **Auto Buffer Power** is automatically set to "Automatic," and **Buffer Power Type** is automatically set to "Positive." This means negative-voltage transducers (e.g. non-contact sensors) will not be correctly represented at the buffered outputs. Therefore, in applications where the module is powered by a 24V battery system and uses non-contact sensors, this parameter should be disabled. **Note**: This parameter setting applies to all six channels.
XM Configuration Utility: **Auto Buffer Power** **EDS File**: **Buffer Power Mode**	Determines whether the buffer power is set automatically by the XM module or manually by the user. The Buffer Power and **Buffer Power Type** settings determine the internal power supply voltage provided to the buffered output circuits. The buffered output circuits are not capable of swinging the entire -24V dc to +24V dc transducer input range. These settings determine whether the outputs swing the positive range (nominally +0.6V dc to +22.5V dc) or the negative range (-22V dc to +3V dc). When Buffer Power is set to "Automatic," the module senses the DC bias voltage of each of the six channels on power-up, and sets the power to positive voltage or negative voltage depending on the majority of the transducers. If there is an equal number of positive and negative transducers (for example, three positive and three negative), the setting defaults to negative. In applications where you want to use the buffered outputs of a transducer that is in the minority, set Buffer Power to "Manual" and configure the **Buffer Power Type** setting. Note that buffer power settings that do not correctly match input transducers will not cause any damage to the transducer or module. These buffers will simply saturate and no useful signal will be obtained at their respective outputs.	**XM Configuration Utility** / **EDS File** Check means Automatic / Automatic Clear means Manual / Manual **Important:** This parameter is automatically set to "Automatic" when **IEPE Voltage Boost** is enabled. You must disable **IEPE Voltage Boost** to change the Auto Buffer Power setting. **Note**: The Buffer Power settings take approximately five seconds to activate after downloading the configuration or upon power-up. This delay allows the DC Bias measurement to settle. **Note**: This parameter setting applies to all six channels.

IEPE Buffer Power and Signal Detection Parameters

Parameter Name		Description	Values/Comments
XM Configuration Utility	**EDS File**	Manual setting of the buffer power circuits. Determines whether the buffered output circuits swing the positive range (nominally +0.6V dc to +22.5V dc) or the negative range (-22V dc to +3V dc). See **Auto Buffer Power** for more details.	Options: Positive Negative **Note:** In the XM Configuration Utility, this parameter is available only when **Auto Buffer Power** and **IEPE Voltage Boost** are disabled. **Note**: This parameter setting applies to all six channels.
Buffer Power Type	**Buff Pwr Manual Setting**		
Buffer Pwr Status (EDS File only)		Shows the actual buffer power setting. **Important**: If you change any of the Buffer settings and download to the module, the Buffer Pwr Status will not change immediately. Wait approximately five seconds and upload the configuration from the module to correctly show the setting.	Options: Positive Negative **Note**: In the XM Configuration Utility, the **Buffer Power Type** parameter shows the actual buffer power setting.

Channel Transducer Parameters

The channel transducer parameters define the characteristics of the transducers you will be using with the module. Use the parameters to configure the transducer sensitivity and operating range. There are six instances of the channel transducer parameters, one for each channel.

TIP

The Channel LED will flash red when a transducer fault condition exists on the channel even if you are not using the channel. You can keep the Channel LED from flashing red on unused channels by setting the unused channel's **Fault High** and **Fault Low** to greater than zero and less than zero, respectively. For example, set **Fault High** to +40 volts and set **Fault Low** to -40 volts.

Channel Transducer Parameters

Parameter Name	Description	Values/Comments
Channel Name (XM Serial Configuration Utility only)	A descriptive name to help identify the channel in the XM Serial Configuration Utility.	Maximum 18 characters
Sensitivity	The sensitivity of the transducer in millivolts per **Eng. Unit**.	The sensitivity value is included with the transducer's documentation or it may be imprinted on the side of the transducer.

Channel Transducer Parameters

<table>
<tr><th>Parameter Name</th><th>Description</th><th>Values/Comments</th></tr>
<tr><td>Eng. Units</td><td>Defines the native units of the transducer. Your choice controls the list of possible selections available in the Output Data Units parameter. It also affects other module parameters.</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Eng. Units Options</th><th>Quantity of Measure</th></tr>
<tr><td>g (gravity)</td><td>Acceleration</td></tr>
<tr><td>ips (inch per second)

mm/s (millimeters per second)</td><td>Velocity</td></tr>
<tr><td>mils (1/1000 inch)

um (micro meter)</td><td>Displacement</td></tr>
<tr><td>Volts</td><td>Voltage</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pa (pascals)

psi (pound-force per square inch)</td><td>pressure</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fault Low</td><td>The minimum, or most negative, expected DC voltage from the transducer.</td><td rowspan="2">Volts

Note: A voltage reading outside this range constitutes a transducer fault.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fault High</td><td>The maximum expected DC bias voltage from the transducer.</td></tr>
<tr><td>DC Bias Time Constant</td><td>The time constant used for exponential averaging (low pass filtering) of the transducer DC bias measurement. The corner frequency for the low pass filter is 1 / (2π x DC Bias Time Constant). The greater the value entered, the longer the settling time of the measured value to a change in the input signal. See example table below.
<table>
<tr><th>Time Constant (seconds)</th><th>-3dB Frequency (Hz)</th><th>Settling (seconds)</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>0.159</td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>0.080</td><td>6</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>0.053</td><td>9</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>0.040</td><td>12</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>0.032</td><td>15</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>0.027</td><td>18</td></tr>
<tr><td>7</td><td>0.023</td><td>21</td></tr>
<tr><td>8</td><td>0.020</td><td>24</td></tr>
<tr><td>9</td><td>0.018</td><td>27</td></tr>
<tr><td>10</td><td>0.016</td><td>30</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>Seconds</td></tr>
</table>

Channel Signal Processing Parameters

The channel signal processing parameters determine the signal processing that will be performed on the input signals. Use these parameters to select the output data units, full scale settings, and the low cutoff frequency.

There are six instances of the signal processing parameters, one for each channel.

Channel Signal Processing Parameters

<table>
<tr><th>Parameter Name</th><th>Description</th><th>Values/Comments</th></tr>
<tr><td>Output Data Unit</td><td>The data units of the measured values.</td><td>The available options depend on the Eng. Units selection. See page 60.
<table>
<tr><th>Eng. Units</th><th>Output Data Unit Options</th></tr>
<tr><td>g</td><td>g</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>ips</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>mm/sec</td></tr>
<tr><td>ips or mm/sec</td><td>ips</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>mil</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>mm/sec</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>um</td></tr>
<tr><td>mils or um</td><td>mils</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>um</td></tr>
<tr><td>Volt</td><td>volt</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pa or psi</td><td>Pa</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>psi</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Full Scale</td><td>The maximum vibration level expected to be processed by the channel. This value is used to determine the analog hardware range (programmable gain settings).

Setting the full scale to a greater value allows the channel to handle greater measurement levels without saturating or clipping. Setting the full scale value to a lesser value allows the measurement to have greater resolution.

The full scale should be set to a value greater than the maximum expected vibration level and/or the value of the Danger alarm. Typical setting: 1.5 to 2 times greater.</td><td>Same measurement unit as Output Data Unit selection for the specified channel.</td></tr>
</table>

Channel Signal Processing Parameters

Parameter Name	Description	Values/Comments
High Pass Filter	Sets the high pass filter to apply to the measurements. The high pass filter is useful in removing low frequency signal components that would dominate the signal. The high pass filter attenuates all frequencies below a defined frequency. It allows, or passes, frequencies above the defined frequency.	Options: 3Hz 10Hz
Low Pass Filter	Sets the frequency above which the input signal will be significantly attenuated.	Options: 1000Hz 5000Hz
Very Low HPF Frequency (EDS File only)	Shows the corner frequency for the Very Low high pass filter option.	
Low HPF Frequency (EDS File only)	Shows the corner frequency for the Low high pass filter option.	
Low LPF Frequency (EDS File only)	Shows the corner frequency for the Low low pass filter option.	
High LPF Frequency (EDS File only)	Shows the corner frequency for the High low pass filter option.	

Channel Overall Measurement Parameter

There are six instances of the overall measurement parameter, one for each channel. Use this parameter to configure the filtering performed for each overall measurement.

Overall Measurement Parameter

Parameter Name	Description	Values/Comments
Overall Time Constant	For **RMS** measurements, the Overall Time Constant parameter sets the 3dB bandwidth (Hz) for the digital filtering used to calculate the **Overall Value**. The 3dB bandwidth is roughly equal to 1 / (2π x **Overall Time Constant**). The greater the Overall Time Constant, the slower the response of the measured Overall Value to change in the input signal. The lesser value of the Overall Time Constant will result in a noisier measurement with a fast response time. A greater value of the Overall Time Constant will result in a smoother, more accurate measurement with a slower response time. Response time is approximately 3X Overall Time Constant. For **True Peak** and **True Pk- Pk** measurements, the Overall Time Constant sets the decay rate of the peak detection meter. The greater the Overall Time Constant, the slower the Peak is decayed.	Enter a value greater than 0 (zero). **Recommended Values**: The recommended values are appropriate for a typical 50/60Hz machine, and may need to be adjusted depending on the application. **High Pass Filter** / **Overall Time Constant** 3Hz, RMS — 1.0 sec 3Hz, Pk — 2.0 sec 10Hz, RMS — 0.5 sec 10Hz, Pk — 1.0 sec

Alarm Parameters

The Alarm parameters control the operation of the alarms (alert and danger level) and provide alarm status. The XM-160, XM-161, and XM-162 modules provide six alarms. The alarms are associated with the direct (overall) value measured from the respective channel (1 to 6). Use the parameters to configure the behavior of the alarm.

Alarm Parameters

Parameter Name	Description	Values/Comments
Number (1-16) (XM Serial Configuration Utility only)	Sets the alarm to be configured in the XM Serial Configuration Utility. There are six alarms in the XM-160/161/162. The alarms are associated with the direct (overall) value measured from the respective channel.	Select a number from 1 to 6.
Name (XM Serial Configuration Utility only)	A descriptive name to identify the alarm in the XM Serial Configuration Utility.	Maximum 18 characters
Enable	Enable/disable the selected alarm. **Note:** The **Alarm Status** is set to "Disarm" when the alarm is disabled.	**XM Configuration Utility** / **EDS File** Check to Enable / Enabled Clear to Disable / Disabled
Condition	Controls when the alarm should trigger. • **Greater than** - Triggers the alarm when the measurement value is greater than or equal to the **Alert** and **Danger Threshold** values. The Danger Threshold value must be greater than or equal to the Alert Threshold value for the trigger to occur. • **Less than** - Triggers the alarm when the measurement value is less than or equal to the **Alert** and **Danger Threshold** values. The Danger Threshold value must be less than or equal to the Alert Threshold value for the trigger to occur. • **Inside range** - Triggers the alarm when the measurement value is equal to or inside the range of the **Alert** and **Danger Threshold** values. The Danger Threshold (High) value must be less than or equal to the Alert Threshold (High) value AND the Danger Threshold (Low) value must be greater than or equal to the Alert Threshold (Low) value for the trigger to occur. • **Outside range** - Triggers the alarm when the measurement value is equal to or outside the range of the **Alert** and **Danger Threshold** values. The Danger Threshold (High) value must be greater than or equal to the Alert Threshold (High) value, AND the Danger Threshold (Low) value must be less than or equal to the Alert Threshold (Low) value for the trigger to occur.	Options: Greater Than Less Than Inside Range Outside Range

Alarm Parameters

Parameter Name	Description	Values/Comments
Alert Threshold (High)	The threshold value for the alert (alarm) condition. **Note**: This parameter is the greater threshold value when **Condition** is set to "Inside Range" or "Outside Range."	Same measurement unit as **Output Data Unit** selection for the specified channel.
Danger Threshold (High)	The threshold value for the danger (shutdown) condition. **Note**: This parameter is the greater threshold value when **Condition** is set to "Inside Range" or "Outside Range."	
Alert Threshold (Low)	The lesser threshold value for the alert (alarm) condition. **Note:** This parameter is not used when **Condition** is set to "Greater Than" or "Less Than."	
Danger Threshold (Low)	The lesser threshold value for the danger (shutdown) condition. **Note:** This parameter is not used when **Condition** is set to "Greater Than" or "Less Than."	
Hysteresis	The amount that the measured value must fall (below the threshold) before the alarm condition is cleared. For example, Alert Threshold = 120 and Hysteresis = 2. The alarm (alert) activates when the measured value is 120 and will not clear until the measured value is 118. **Note:** The Alert and Danger Thresholds use the same hysteresis value. **Note:** For the Outside Range condition, the hysteresis value must be less than **Alert Threshold (High)** – **Alert Threshold (Low)**.	Same measurement unit as **Output Data Unit** selection for the specified channel**.**

Alarm Parameters

Parameter Name	Description	Values/Comments
Startup Period	The length of time that the **Threshold Multiplier** is applied to the threshold. The startup period begins when the setpoint multiplier switch is reopened (push button disengaged or toggle switch flipped to off).	Enter a value from 0 to 1092 minutes, adjustable in increments of 0.1 minutes.
Threshold Multiplier	The action to take when the setpoint multiplier switch is closed (push button engaged or toggle switch flipped to on) and during the startup period once the switch is reopened. The module applies the multiplier to the alarm thresholds during this time to avoid false alarms at resonance frequencies. **Note:** The multiplication may have the opposite of the intended effect under certain circumstances. For example, if the **Condition** is set to "Less Than" and the thresholds are positive, then multiplication of the threshold values increases the likelihood of the measured value being within the alarm range. Therefore, you may want to set **Threshold Multiplier** to zero to disable the alarm during the startup period.	Enter a floating point value in the range of 0 to 10. Enter 0 (zero) to disable the alarm during the startup period.

Relay Parameters

The Relay parameters control the operation of the relays. The Direct Vibration modules do not have an on-board relay. The relays are added when an Expansion Relay (XM-441) module is connected to the Direct Vibration modules. The XM-160, XM-161, and XM-162 support two Expansion Relay modules for a total of eight relays. Use these parameters to configure which alarm(s) the relay is associated with, as well as the behavior of the relay.

IMPORTANT A relay can be defined, regardless of whether or not it is physically present. A non-physical relay is a virtual relay. When a relay (physical or virtual) activates, the module sends a Change of State (COS) message to its master, which acts on the condition as necessary. An XM-440 Master Relay Module can activate its own relays in response to a relay (physical or virtual) activation at any of its slaves.

Relay Parameters

<table>
<tr><th>Parameter Name</th><th>Description</th><th>Options/Comments</th></tr>
<tr><td>Number (XM Serial Configuration Utility only)</td><td>Sets the relay to be configured in the XM Serial Configuration Utility.</td><td>The relays are either relays on the Expansion Relay module when it is connected to the XM-160, XM-161, or XM-162 or virtual relays.

Virtual relays are non-physical relays. Use them when you want the effect of the relay (monitor alarms, activation delay, change status) but do not need an actual contact closure. For example, a PLC or controller monitoring the relay status.

Note: The Relay Installed parameter indicates whether a relay is a virtual relay or a physical relay on a module.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Name (XM Serial Configuration Utility only)</td><td>A descriptive name to help identify the relay in the XM Serial Configuration Utility.</td><td>Maximum 18 characters</td></tr>
<tr><td>Enable</td><td>Enable/disable the selected relay.

Note: The Relay Current Status is set to "Not Activated" when the relay is disabled. See page 74.</td><td><table><tr><th>XM Configuration Utility</th><th>EDS File</th></tr><tr><td>Check to Enable</td><td>Enabled</td></tr><tr><td>Clear to Disable</td><td>Disabled</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td><table><tr><th>XM Configuration Utility</th><th>EDS File</th></tr><tr><td>Latching</td><td>Latching Option</td></tr></table></td><td>Controls whether the relay must be explicitly reset after the alarm subsides.</td><td><table><tr><th>XM Configuration Utility</th><th>EDS File</th></tr><tr><td>Check means latching (relay must be explicitly reset)</td><td>Latching</td></tr><tr><td>Clear means non-latching (relay is reset once the alarm condition has passed)</td><td>Nonlatching</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Activation Delay</td><td>Enter the length of time for which the Activation Logic must be true before the relay is activated. This reduces nuisance alarms caused by external noise and/or transient vibration events.</td><td>Enter a value from 0 to 25.5 seconds, adjustable in increments of 0.1 seconds.

Default is 1 second</td></tr>
</table>

Relay Parameters

Parameter Name	Description	Options/Comments
XM Configuration Utility: **Activation Logic** **EDS File**: **Logic**	Sets the relay activation logic. • **A or B** - Relay is activated when either **Alarm A** or **Alarm B** meets or exceeds the selected **Alarm Status** condition(s). • **A and B** - Relay is activated when both **Alarm A** and **Alarm B** meet or exceed the selected **Alarm Status** condition(s). • **A Only** - Relay is activated when **Alarm A** meets or exceeds the selected **Alarm Status** condition(s).	Options: A only A or B A and B
XM Configuration Utility: **Alarm A/B** **EDS File**: **Alarm Identifier A/B**	Sets the alarm(s) that the relay will monitor. The alarm must be from the same device as the relay. When the **Activation Logic** is set to "A and B" or "A or B," you can select an alarm in both **Alarm A** and **Alarm B**. The system monitors both alarms. When the **Activation Logic** is set to "A Only," you can select an alarm only in **Alarm A**.	Options: Alarm 1 Alarm 2 Alarm 3 Alarm 4 Alarm 5 Alarm 6 **Note:** You can only select an alarm that is enabled.
XM Configuration Utility: **Alarm Status to Activate On** **EDS File**: **Alarm Levels**	Sets the alarm conditions that will cause the relay to activate. You can select more than one. • **Normal** - The current measurement is not within excess of any alarm thresholds. • **Alert** - The current measurement is in excess of the alert level threshold(s) but not in excess of the danger level threshold(s). • **Danger** - The current measurement is in excess of the danger level threshold(s). • **Disarm**-The alarm is disabled or the device is in Program mode. • **Xdcr Fault** - A transducer fault is detected on the associated transducer. • **Module Fault** - Hardware or firmware failure, or an error has been detected and is preventing proper operation of the device.	Options: Normal Danger Xdcr Fault Alert Disarm Module Fault Check to enable. Clear to disable.
Relay Installed	Indicates whether the relay is a physical relay on a module or a virtual relay. If the relay is a physical relay, then you can set the **Failsafe** parameter. If the relay is a virtual relay, the **Failsafe** parameter is not used or it is disabled.	**XM Configuration Utility** / **EDS File** Check = Physical Relay / Installed = Physical Relay Clear = Virtual Relay / Not Installed = Virtual Relay

Relay Parameters

Parameter Name		Description	Options/Comments	
XM Configuration Utility	**EDS File**	Determines whether the relay is failsafe or non-failsafe. Failsafe operation means that when in alarm, the relay contacts are in their "normal," de-energized, or "shelf-state" positions. In other words, normally closed relays are closed in alarm, and normally open relays are open in alarm. With failsafe operation, a power failure equals an alarm. The following are true of a relay in failsafe operation: • The relay is energized when power is applied to the module. • The relay in a nonalarmed condition has power applied to the coil. • In alarm condition, power is removed from the relay coil, causing the relay to change state. For non-failsafe operation, the following are true: • Under nonalarm conditions, the relay closes the circuit between the common and the N.C. (normally closed) terminals. • Under alarm conditions, the relay changes state to close the circuit between the common and the N.O. (normally open) terminals. For failsafe operation, the following are true: • Under nonalarm (with power applied to the unit) conditions, the relay closes the circuit between the common and the N.O. terminals. • Under alarm or loss-of-power conditions, the relay changes state to close the circuit between the common and the N.C. terminals.	**XM Configuration Utility**	**EDS File**
Failsafe Relay	**Failsafe Option**		Check means failsafe	Failsafe
			Clear means non-failsafe	Nonfailsafe

4-20mA Output Parameters (XM-161)

The 4-20mA output parameters define the characteristics of the 4-20mA output signals. The XM-161 supports a total of six 4-20mA outputs. Each output is permanently associated with a corresponding channel. The parameters are the same for each output.

IMPORTANT The 4-20mA output parameters are available only in the XM-161 module.

4-20mA Parameters

Parameter Name	Description	Options/Comments
4-20mA Output (XM Serial Configuration Utility only)	Sets the 4-20mA output to be configured in the XM Serial Configuration Utility.	Each output is associated with a corresponding channel.
Enable	Enables/disables the 4-20mA output.	**XM Configuration Utility** / **EDS File** Check to enable / Enabled Clear to disable / Disabled
Min Range	The measured value associated with the 4mA.	Same measurement unit as **Output Data Unit** selection for the specified channel**.**
Max Range	The measured value associated with the 20mA.	

IMPORTANT Measured values between **Min Range** and **Max Range** are scaled into the range from 4.0 to 20.0 to produce the output value. The **Min Range** value does not have to be less than the **Max Range** value. If the **Min Range** value is greater than the **Max Range** value, then the output signal is effectively inverted from the input signal.

IMPORTANT The 4-20mA outputs are either on or off. When they are on, the 4-20mA outputs overshoot the 4 and 20mA limits by 10% when the measurement exceeds the minimum and maximum range. This means the minimum current produced is 3.6mA and the maximum current produced is 22mA.

When the 4-20mA outputs are off, they produce a current approximately 2.9mA. The 4-20mA outputs are off under the following conditions:

- The 4-20mA outputs are set to "Disable" (see **Enable** above).
- The module is in Program mode.
- A transducer fault occurs that affects the corresponding measurement.

Triggered Trend

The XM-160/161/162 modules can collect a triggered trend. A triggered trend is a time-based trend that is collected when a relay is activated, or the module receives a trigger event.

Once the triggered trend is configured, the XM module continuously monitors the trended measurements. When a trigger occurs, the XM module collects additional data as specified by the **Post Trigger** parameter.

The XM-160/161/162 can only store one triggered trend. Unless the triggered trend is latched, the trend data is overwritten with new data when the next trigger occurs.

The triggered trend parameters define the trend data that is collected by the module. Use these parameters to select the measurements included in the trend records, the interval between trend records, and which relay triggers (activates) the collection of the trend data.

IMPORTANT The Triggered Trend parameters are not included in the EDS file and cannot be edited using generic configuration tools such as RSNetWorx for DeviceNet.

Triggered Trend Parameters

Parameter Name	Description	Values/Comments
Enable Triggered Trend Measurements	Enables/disables the triggered trend measurements. Select to configure the triggered trend measurements.	Check to enable. Clear to disable.
Select Measurements	Sets the measurements to be collected and stored in the module.	More than one measurement can be selected.
Number of Records	The maximum number of measurement sets that can be collected in the trend buffer. The measurement sets make up the trend data.	The Number of Records is automatically calculated based upon the number of **Trended Measurements** selected.
Latch Enable	Determines whether the trigger trend is latched or unlatched. Latched means that subsequent triggers are ignored after the initial trigger. This prevents the trend data from being overwritten with new data until the trigger is manually reset (click Reset Trigger button). Unlatched means that the trend data is overwritten with new data every time a trigger occurs.	Check means latched Clear means unlatched

Triggered Trend Parameters

Parameter Name	Description	Values/Comments
Relay Number	Sets the relay that triggers the trend to be collected.	None means that the trend can only be triggered manually or by a trigger event (for example, XM-440). Relay Numbers 1 through 8 are either relays on the Expansion Relay module when it's connected to the module or virtual relays. **Note:** The relay must be enabled. Refer to Relay Parameters on page 66.
Record Interval	The amount of time between consecutive trend records. **Note:** If you enter a Record Interval, the **Trend Span** is automatically updated.	1 to 3600 seconds
Trend Span	The total amount of time that can be covered by the trend data (**Number of Records** x **Record Interval)**. **Note**: If you edit the Trend Span, the **Record Interval** is automatically updated.	Seconds
Post Trigger	The percentage of records to be collected once the trigger occurs. For example, if you set Post Trigger to 20%, then 80% of the records in the trend are before the trigger occurs, and 20% of the records in the trend are after the trigger occurs. This allows you to evaluate what happened after the trigger occurred.	0 to 100 Percent
Status	Shows the status of the trend data.	Possible status values: • Not collected - No trend data is currently collected. • Collecting - A trigger has occurred and data (including post-trigger data) is being collected. • Collected - A trend has been saved to the buffer and is available to view and upload.
View Trend Data	Displays a plot of the collected trend data.	
Reset Trigger	Resets the trigger if **Latch enabled** is selected. This allows the module to overwrite the previous trend data when the next trigger occurs.	
Manual Trigger	Triggers the module to collect the trend data without relay activation.	

I/O Data Parameters

The I/O data parameters are used to configure the content and size of the DeviceNet I/O Poll response message.

IMPORTANT

The XM-160/161/162 modules must be free of Poll connections when configuring the **Poll Output (Poll Response Assembly)** and **Poll Size**. Any attempt to download the parameters while a master device has established the Poll connection with the XM module will result in an error.

To close an existing Poll connection with an XM-440, switch the XM-440 from Run mode to Program mode. Refer to Changing Operation Modes on page 83.

To close an existing Poll connection with other master devices, remove the module from the scanlist or turn off the master device.

I/O Data Parameters

Parameter Name	Description	Values/Comments
COS Size (XM Serial Configuration Utility only)	The size (number of bytes) of the Change of State (COS) message.	The COS Size cannot be changed.
COS Output (XM Serial Configuration Utility only)	The Assembly instance used for the COS message. The COS message is used to produce the Alarm and Relay status for the module.	The COS Output cannot be changed. Refer to COS Message Format on page 88 for more information.
Poll Size	Sets the size (number of bytes) of the Poll response message. Decreasing the maximum size will truncate data from the end of the Assembly structure. **Important**: If you set the **Poll Output** to "Custom Assembly," the poll size is automatically set to the actual size of the customized Poll response.	The minimum size is 4 bytes and the maximum size is 124 bytes.
XM Configuration Utility / **EDS File** **Poll Output** / **Poll Response Assembly**	Sets the Assembly instance used for the Poll response message. Each Assembly instance contains a different arrangement of the Poll data. The Poll response message is used by the XM module to produce measured values. It can contain up to 31 REAL values for a total of 124 bytes of data.	Options: Assembly Instance 101 Custom Assembly Refer to Poll Message Format on page 87 for more information.
Assembly Instance Table (XM Serial Configuration Utility only)	Displays the format of the currently selected COS or Poll Assembly instance.	The highlighted (yellow) Assembly structure bytes are included in the I/O message.
Custom Assembly (XM Serial Configuration Utility only)	Defines a custom data format for the Poll response. The custom assembly can contain any of the measurement parameters included in Assembly instance 101, as well as alarm and relay configuration parameters.	You can select up to 20 parameters. Refer to Poll Message Format on page 87 for more information.

Data Parameters

The Data parameters are used to view the measured values of the input channels and to monitor the status of the channels, alarms, and relays.

TIP To view all the data parameters in the XM Serial Configuration Utility, click the **View Data** tab.

Channel Data Parameters

Channel Data Parameters

Parameter Name	Description	Values/Comments
Status	States whether a fault exists on the associated channel. If a fault exists, the overall value may not be accurate.	Possible status values: No Fault Fault
XM Configuration Utility: **EDS File** **Value**: **Overall Measured Value**	Shows the measured overall value for the channel.	
XM Configuration Utility: **EDS File** **DC Bias**: **Measured DC Bias**	Shows the measured average DC offset of the transducer signal. This value is compared with **Fault High** and **Fault Low** to determine whether the transducer is working properly.	

Alarm and Relay Status Parameters

Alarm and Relay Status Parameters

Parameter Name	Description	Values/Comments
Alarm Status	States the current status of the alarm.	Possible status values: • **Normal** - The alarm is enabled, the device is in Run mode, there is no transducer fault, and the current measurement is not within the **Alert** or **Danger Threshold** value(s). • **Alert** - The alarm is enabled, the device is in Run mode, there is no transducer fault, and the current measurement is in excess of the **Alert Threshold** value(s) but not in excess of the **Danger Threshold** value(s). • **Danger** - The alarm is enabled, the device is in Run mode, there is no transducer fault, and the current measurement is in excess of the **Danger Threshold** value(s). • **Disarm**-The alarm is disabled or the device is in Program mode. • **Transducer Fault** - The alarm is enabled, the device is in Run mode, and a transducer fault is detected on the associated transducer. • **Module Fault** - Hardware or firmware failure, or an error has been detected and is preventing proper operation of the device.
Relay Status	States the current status of the relay.	Possible status values: Activated Not Activated

Device Mode Parameters

The Device Mode parameters are used to control the functions and the behavior of the device.

IMPORTANT The XM Serial Configuration Utility handles these parameters automatically and transparently to the user.

Device Mode Parameters

Parameter Name	Description	Values/Comments
Device Mode	Sets the current operation mode of the device. Refer to Changing Operation Modes on page 83 for more information.	Options: Run Mode Program Mode
Autobaud	Enables/disables autobaud. When autobaud is set to "Enabled," the module will listen to other devices on the network to determine the correct baud rate to use for communications. When autobaud is set to "Disabled," the module baud rate must be set manually.	Options: Enabled Disabled

Specifications

Appendix A lists the technical specifications for the XM-160/161/162 Direct Vibration modules.

XM-160/161/162 Direct Vibration Technical Specifications

Product Feature		Specification
Communications		
	DeviceNet	Standard DeviceNet protocol for all functions *NOTE: The XM-160/161/162 uses only the DeviceNet protocol, not power. Module power is provided independently.* Available Electronic Data Sheet (EDS) file provides support for most DeviceNet compliant systems Baud rate automatically set by bus master to 125kb, 250kb, 500kb Configurable I/O Poll Response message helps optimize space utilization within scanner input tables. Selectable Poll Response Assembly Selectable Poll Response Size (bytes)
	Side Connector	All XM measurement and relay modules include side connectors that allow interconnecting adjacent modules, thereby simplifying the external wiring requirements. The interconnect provides primary power, DeviceNet communications, and the circuits necessary to support expansion modules, such as the XM-441 Expansion Relay module.
	Serial	RS-232 via mini-connector Baud rate fixed at 19200 *NOTE: Local configuration via Serial Configuration Utility.*

XM-160/161/162 Direct Vibration Technical Specifications

Product Feature	Specification
Inputs	
6 Channels	Eddy current transducer signals IEPE Accelerometer signals Voltage signals from any dynamic measurement device, such as a velocity or pressure transducer
Transducer Power	IEPE constant current (2.69mA ±20% from +24V dc) None (voltage input) Constant voltage (-24V dc) (XM-162 only): max 20mA per channel
Voltage Range	±24V dc 6.5V peak-to-peak
Sensitivity	User configurable in software
Input Impedance	Greater than 100k
Discrete Switch (XM-161 and XM-162 only)	Relay reset and Setpoint multiplier functions Non-isolated switch input: switch to ground (24V COM) Max nominal sourced current (circuit limited): 5.1mA
Buffered Outputs	
Number	1 active buffer per vibration input channel
Range Configurable in Software	All channels negative (-22V dc to +3V dc) or positive (+0.6V dc to +22V dc)
Output Impedance	500 ohms
Response	-3dB @ 16kHz (down 5% @ 5kHz)
4-20mA Outputs (XM-161 only)	
Number	Two isolated banks of three outputs (one per channel) 600 ohm max load (24V loop power) Outputs proportional to overall value Non-powered (external loop voltage required, 7 to 36V)
Accuracy	Max: ±0.5% of full scale Typical: ±0.2% of full scale
Response Time (3 tau)	1.5 seconds

XM-160/161/162 Direct Vibration Technical Specifications

Product Feature	Specification
Indicators	
8 LEDs	Module Status - red/green Network Status - red/green Channel 1 Status - yellow/red Channel 2 Status - yellow/red Channel 3 Status - yellow/red Channel 4 Status - yellow/red Channel 5 Status - yellow/red Channel 6 Status - yellow/red
Vibration Measurement & Signal Conditioning	
A/D Conversion	12 bits
Resolution	0.05% of full scale
Accuracy	Max: ±5% of full scale 3Hz to 1kHz, +5/-10% 1kHz to 5kHz Typical: ±1% of full scale
Units	volts g ips mm/s mils um psi Pa
Range	0 to 2ips RMS (integrated 100mV/g accel @ 1kHz), 0 to 20g RMS (100mV/g accel), 0 to 15.6mils peak (200mV/mil probe)
Low Pass Filter	1kHz or 5kHz selectable, 2-pole 0.1dB Chebyshev (-0.1dB @ fo)
High Pass Filter	3.0Hz or 10.0Hz selectable, 2-pole 0.1dB Chebyshev (-0.1dB @ fo)
Additional Overall Low Pass Filter	Single pole, -3dB @ 10kHz (down 10% @ 5kHz)
Integrator	Single stage selectable, -0.3dB @ 3Hz
Overall Level	RMS Peak (true or calculated) Peak to Peak (true or calculated)
DC Bias (Gap) Voltage Measurement	
Low Pass Filter	Single pole, -3dB @ 335Hz
Range	-24V dc to +24V dc
Accuracy	Max: ±5% of full scale (48V dc) Typical: ±1% of full scale
Resolution	47mV

XM-160/161/162 Direct Vibration Technical Specifications

Product Feature		Specification
Trend Buffer		
	Number or Records	1 to 12 parameters
	Time Interval	1 to 3600 seconds
	Trigger	Relay on the XM-441 Expansion Relay module is activated, or by a trigger event (for example, DeviceNet command from a controller or host). *The data collected in the buffer is user configurable in software.*
	Post Trigger	Percent of trend that is to be acquired after the trigger
	Capacity	170 to 2048 records
Alarms		
	Number	One per channel
	Operators	Greater than Less than Inside range Outside range
	Hysteresis	User configurable in software
	Startup Inhibit	Period: 0 to 1092 minutes, adjustable in 0.1 minute increments Inhibit/multiplication function: Multiply by N (0 to 10, 0 = Disarm) Inhibit/multiplication initiated by: DeviceNet command Front terminal Setpoint Multiplier circuit closure (XM-161 and XM-162 only) Inhibit/multiplication terminated by: Expired timer DeviceNet command Front terminal Setpoint Multiplier circuit open (XM-161 and XM-162 only)

XM-160/161/162 Direct Vibration Technical Specifications

Product Feature	Specification
Relays	
Number	Up to eight relays when interconnected to one or two XM-441 Expansion Relay modules, or Eight virtual relays whose status can be used by remote control systems
Failsafe	Normally energized (failsafe), or Normally de-energized (non-fail-safe)
Latching	Latching, or Non-latching
Time Delay	0 to 25.5 seconds, adjustable in 100msec increments
Voting Logic	Single or paired "And" or "Or" logic applied to any alarm
Reset	Local reset switch on top of module Digital reset command via serial or DeviceNet interface Remote reset switch wired to terminal base (XM-161 and XM-162 only)
Activation On	Alarm Status: Normal Alert Danger Disarm Transducer fault Module fault
Non-Volatile Configuration	A copy of the module configuration is retained in non-volatile memory from where it is loaded upon power up*. **The configuration stored in non-volatile memory can be deleted only by a module-reset command sent via the serial interface, using the Serial Configuration Utility, or via DeviceNet from any compliant software application.*
Power	
Supply Voltage	+18 to 32V dc
XM-160 & XM-162 Module	Maximum current: 190mA @ 24V dc Maximum Power Dissipation: 4.56 Watts @ 24 Volts (4.3 Watts @ 18V dc, 4.9 Watts @32V dc)
XM-161 Module	Maximum Current: 310mA @ 24V dc Maximum Power Dissipation: 7.44 Watts @ 24 Volts (7 Watts @ 18V dc, 8 Watts @ 32V dc)

XM-160/161/162 Direct Vibration Technical Specifications

Product Feature		Specification	
Environmental			
	Operating Temperature	-20 to +65°C (-4 to +149°F)	
	Storage Temperature	-40 to +85°C (-40 to +185°F)	
	Relative Humidity	95% non-condensing	
Physical			
	Dimensions	Height: 3.8in (97mm) Width: 3.7in (94mm) Depth: 3.7in (94mm)	
	Terminal Screw Torque	7 pound-inches (0.6Nm)	
Approvals (when product or packaging is marked)		UL	UL Listed for Ordinary Locations
		UL	UL Listed for Class I, Division 2 Group A, B, C, and D Hazardous Locations
		CSA	CSA Certified Process Control Equipment
		CSA	CSA Certified Process Control Equipment for Class I, Division 2 Group A, B, C, and D Hazardous Locations
		EEX*	European Union 94/9/EEC ATEX Directive, compliant with EN 50021; Potentially Explosive Atmospheres, Protection "n"
		CE*	European Union 89/336/EEC EMC Directive
		C-Tick*	Australian Radiocommunications Act, compliant with: AS/NZS 2064, Industrial Emissions
		**See the Product Certification link at www.rockwellautomation.com for Declarations of Conformity, Certificates and other certification details.*	

DeviceNet Information

Electronic Data Sheets

Electronic Data Sheet (EDS) files are simple text files used by network configuration tools such as RSNetWorx (Version 3.0 or later) to help you identify products and easily commission them on a network. The EDS files describe a product's device type, product revision, and configurable parameters on a DeviceNet network.

The EDS files for the XM modules are installed on your computer with the XM configuration software. The latest EDS files can also be obtained at http://www.ab.com/networks/eds/ or by contacting your local Rockwell Automation representative.

Refer to your DeviceNet documentation for instructions on registering the EDS files.

Changing Operation Modes

XM modules operate in two modes.

Mode	Description
Run	The XM measurement modules collect measurement data and monitor each measurement device. The XM-440 establishes I/O connections with the XM measurement modules in its scan list and monitors their alarms, and controls its own relay outputs accordingly.
Program	The XM module is idle. The XM measurement modules stop the signal processing/measurement process, and the status of the alarms is set to the disarm state to prevent a false alert or danger status. The XM-440 closes the I/O connections with the XM measurement modules in its scan list and stops monitoring their alarms, relays are deactivated unless they are latched. Configuration parameters can be read, updated and downloaded to the XM module.

To change the operation mode of the XM module, use the Device Mode parameter in the EDS file. Note that the Stop and Start services described on page 85 can also be used to change the operation mode.

IMPORTANT The XM Serial Configuration Utility software automatically puts XM modules in Program mode and Run mode without user interaction.

Transition to Program Mode

Parameter values can only be downloaded to an XM module while the module is in Program mode. Any attempt to download a parameter value while the module is in Run mode will result in a Device State Conflict error.

To transition an XM module from Run mode to Program mode on a DeviceNet network, set the **Device Mode** parameter to "Program mode" and click **Apply**. Note that you cannot change any other parameter until you have downloaded the Program mode parameter.

TIP The Module Status indicator flashes green when the module is in Program mode.

Refer to your DeviceNet documentation for specific instructions on editing EDS device parameters.

TIP You can also use the Stop service described on page 85 to transition XM modules to Program mode.

Transition to Run Mode

In order to collect data and monitor measurement devices, XM modules must be Run mode. To transition an XM module from Program mode to Run mode on a DeviceNet network, set the **Device Mode** parameter to "Run mode" and click **Apply**.

TIP The Module Status indicator is solid green when the module is in Run mode.

Refer to your DeviceNet documentation for specific instruction on editing EDS device parameters.

TIP You can also use the Start service described on page 85 to transition XM modules to Run mode.

XM Services

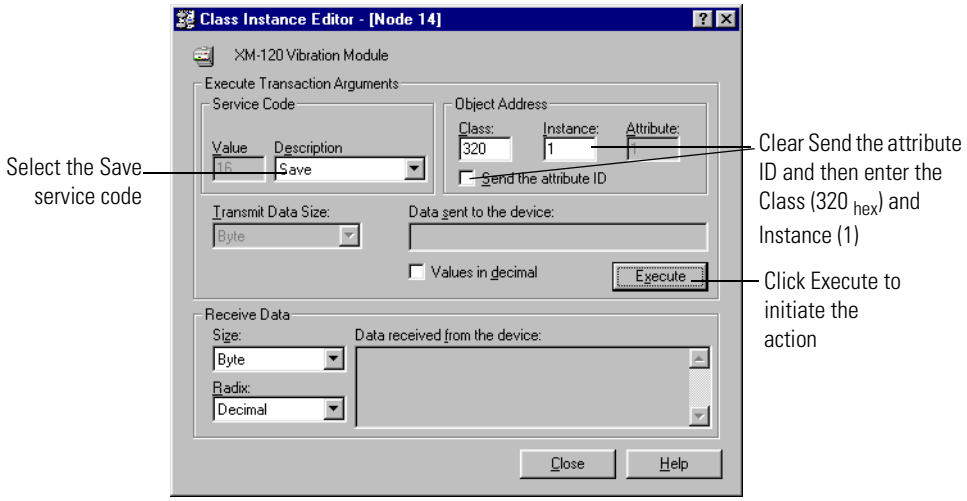
The table below defines services supported by XM modules. The table includes the service codes, class instances, and attributes by their appropriate hexadecimal codes. Use the Class Instance Editor in RSNetWorx to execute these services, all illustrated in the example below.

XM Services

Action	Service Code (Hex)	Class (Hex)	Instance	Attribute	Data
Transition to Run Mode	Start (06)	Device Mode Object (320)	1	None	None
Transition to Program Mode	Stop (07)	Device Mode Object (320)	1	None	None
Save configuration to non-volatile memory (EEPROM)	Save (16)	Device Mode Object (320)	1	None	None
Delete saved configuration from non-volatile memory (EEPROM)	Delete (09)	Device Mode Object (320)	1	None	None
Reset a specific latched relay	Reset (05)	Relay Object (323)	Relay number 1-C for XM-440, 1-5 for XM-12X, XM-320 and XM-220, 1-8 for XM-36X and XM-16X	None	None
Reset all latched relays	Reset (05)	Relay Object (323)	0	None	None
Reset the Peak Speed (XM-12X only)	Reset (05)	Speed Measurement Object (325)	1, 2 for XM-220	None	None
Close the virtual setpoint multiplier switch to activate the alarm setpoint multipliers (not applicable to all XM modules)	Other (33)	Discrete Input Point Object (08)	1	None	None
Open the virtual setpoint multiplier switch to start the setpoint multiplier timers and eventually cancel alarm setpoint multiplication (not applicable to all XM modules)	Other (32)	Discrete Input Point Object (08)	1	None	None

Example

To save the configuration parameters to the non-volatile memory (EEPROM), fill in the Class Instance Editor as shown below.



Invalid Configuration Errors

A Start or Save service request to an XM module may return an Invalid Device Configuration error when there is a conflict amongst the configuration settings.

The general error code for the Invalid Device Configuration error is $D0_{hex}$. An additional error code is returned with the general error code to specify which configuration settings are invalid. The table below lists the additional error codes associated with the Invalid Device Configuration error.

Additional Error Codes returned with the Invalid Device Configuration Error (0xD0)

Error Code (Hex)	Description
01	No specific error information is available.
02	Mismatched transducer, channel, and/or measurement unit.
03	Inverted transducer fault high/low values.
04	Alarm thresholds conflict with the alarm condition.
05	Alarm speed range is invalid.
06	Band minimum frequency is greater than maximum frequency. Or, maximum frequency is greater than FMAX.
07	Relay is associated with an alarm that is not enabled.
08	Tachometer must be enabled for alarm or channel settings.
09	A senseless speed range is enabled on a speed alarm.
0A	Too many alarms associated with a single measurement.

Additional Error Codes returned with the Invalid Device Configuration Error (0xD0)

Error Code (Hex)	Description
0B	Invalid node address in the alarm list.
0C	Too many alarms in the alarm list. Or, no alarms in the alarm list.
0D	Alarm levels cannot be zero for alarms that are enabled.
0E	Too many slaves in the scanner's input data table.
0F	The FMAX and Number of Lines do not yield correct vector calculations.
10	Phase (vector) alarms prohibited with synchronous sampling and more than 1 tachometer pulse per revolution.
11	Order-base bands are prohibited on asynchronous channel.
12	Unsupported Sensor Type and Channel ID combination.
13	Invalid Alarm Type for the associated measurement ID.
14	Synchronous sampling is required for alarm on synchronous measurements.
15	Integration is not supported with the Bypass High Pass Filter option.

XM-160/161/162 I/O Message Formats

The Direct Vibration modules support Poll, Change of State (COS), and Bit-Strobe I/O messages. The Poll response message is used by the XM module to produce measured values and the COS message is used to produce the Alarm and Relay Status. The Bit-Strobe message is used by a master device to send a trigger event to all the XM slaves on the network.

Poll Message Format

The XM-160, XM-161, and XM-162 modules Poll request message contains no data. The Poll response message can contain up to 31 REAL values for a total of 124 bytes.

The Direct Vibration modules provide one pre-defined (static) data format of the Poll response, as defined in Assembly instance 101. The modules also provide a dynamic Assembly instance, instance 199, with which you can define a custom data format for the Poll response. The dynamic Assembly instance can contain any of the measurement parameters included in Assembly instance 101, as well as several of the alarm and relay configuration parameters.

The default Assembly instance is 101 and the default size is 48 bytes. You can change the Assembly instance and define the dynamic Assembly using the configuration software. Refer to I/O Data Parameters on page 73.

The Poll response data can also be requested explicitly through Assembly Object (Class ID 0x4), Instance 101 (0x65), Data Attribute (3).

The following table shows the static data format of Assembly instance 101.

XM-160/161/162 Assembly Instance 101 Data Format

Byte	Definition
0–3	Channel 1 Overall Vibration value
4–7	Channel 2 Overall Vibration value
8-11	Channel 3 Overall Vibration value
12-15	Channel 4 Overall Vibration value
16-19	Channel 5 Overall Vibration value
20-23	Channel 6 Overall Vibration value
24-27	Channel 1 Xdcr DC Bias
28-31	Channel 2 Xdcr DC Bias
32-35	Channel 3 Xdcr DC Bias
36-39	Channel 4 Xdcr DC Bias
40-43	Channel 5 Xdcr DC Bias
44-47	Channel 6 Xdcr DC Bias

COS Message Format

The XM-160, XM-161, and XM-162 COS message contains eight bytes of data as defined in the table below. The COS data can also be requested explicitly through Assembly Object (Class ID 0x4), Instance 100 (0x64), Data Attribute (3).

XM-160/161/162 COS Message Format

Byte	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
0	Relay 1 Status	Set Point Multiplier	Alarm 2 Status			Alarm 1 Status		
1	Relay 2 Status	Reserved	Alarm 4 Status			Alarm 3 Status		
2	Relay 3 Status	Reserved	Alarm 6 Status			Alarm 5 Status		
3	Relay 4 Status	Reserved	Reserved			Reserved		
4	Relay 5 Status	Reserved	Reserved			Reserved		

XM-160/161/162 COS Message Format

Byte	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
5	Relay 6 Status	Reserved	Reserved			Reserved		
6	Relay 7 Status	Reserved	Reserved			Reserved		
7	Relay 8 Status	Reserved	Reserved			Reserved		

XM Status Values

The following tables describe the XM Status values that are included in the COS messages.

Alarm Status Descriptions

Alarm Status Value	Description
0	Normal
1	Alert
2	Danger
3	Disarm
4	Transducer Fault (Sensor OOR)
5	Module Fault
6	Tachometer Fault
7	Reserved

Relay Status Descriptions

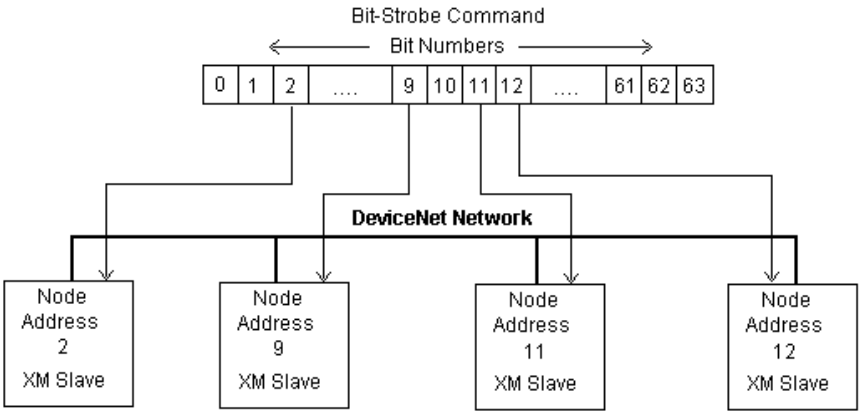
Relay Status Value	Description
0	Not Activated
1	Activated

Bit-Strobe Message Format

The Bit-Strobe command sends one bit of output data to each XM slave whose node address appears in the master's scanlist.

The Bit-Strobe command message contains a bit string of 64 bits (8 bytes) of output data, one output bit per node address on the network. One bit is assigned to each node address supported on the network (0...63) as shown in Figure B.1.

Figure B.1 Bit-Strobe Command



The XM modules use the bit received in a Bit-Strobe connection as a trigger event. When the bit number corresponding to the XM module's node address is set, the XM module will collect the triggered trend data.

Note that the XM modules do not send data in the Bit-Strobe response.

ADR for XM Modules

Automatic Device Replacement (ADR) is a feature of an Allen-Bradley DeviceNet scanner. It provides a means for replacing a failed device with a new unit, and having the device configuration data set automatically. Upon replacing a failed device with a new unit, the ADR scanner automatically downloads the configuration data and sets the node address.

IMPORTANT It is recommended that ADR not be used in safety related applications. If the failure of the ADR server, and a subsequent power cycle, would result in the loss of protection for a machine, then ADR should not be implemented.

ADR can be used with XM modules but keep the following in mind when setting up the XM modules.

- The ADR scanner can not download the configuration data to an XM module if the module has a saved configuration in its non-volatile memory. This happens because the saved configuration is restored and the module enters Run mode when the power is cycled. (Configuration parameters cannot be downloaded while an XM module is in Run mode.) XM modules must be in Program mode for the ADR configuration to be downloaded and this occurs only when there is no saved configuration.

TIP

To delete a saved configuration from non-volatile memory, use the Delete service in RSNetWorx for DeviceNet or perform the following steps in the XM Serial Configuration Utility.

1. Save the current configuration to a file. From the **File** menu, click **Save As** and enter a file name for the configuration.
2. Reset the module to factory defaults. Click the **Module** tab and click the **Reset** button.
3. Reload the saved configuration. From the **File** menu, click **Open** and select the configuration file.
4. Make certain to disable auto save. From the **Device** menu, clear the **Auto Save Configuration** check mark.

- An XM module will enter Run mode automatically after the ADR scanner restores the module's configuration only if the module is in Run mode at the time the configuration is saved to the scanner. If the module is in Program mode when the configuration is saved, then the module will remain in Program mode after the configuration is downloaded by the ADR scanner.

- The ADR scanner saves and restores only the configuration parameters contained in the module's EDS file. Some XM parameters are not included in the EDS file because they are not supported by either the EDS specification or the tools that read the EDS files, for example RSNetWorx for DeviceNet. These configuration parameters will not be restored with ADR.

  Below is a list of the configuration parameters that are not included in the EDS file and can not be saved or restored with ADR.

  - Channel Name
  - Tachometer Name
  - Alarm Name
  - Relay Name
  - All Triggered Trend related parameters (see page 71)

  - All SU/CD Trend related parameters
  - Custom Assembly structure (see page 73)

- The ADR and trigger group functions cannot be used together. A module can have only one primary master so a module cannot be both configured for ADR and included in a trigger group. The ADR scanner must be the primary master for the modules configured for ADR. The XM-440 Master Relay module must be the primary master for modules included in a trigger group.

DeviceNet Objects

Appendix C provides information on the DeviceNet objects supported by the Direct Vibration modules.

TIP Refer to the DeviceNet specification for more information about DeviceNet objects. Information about the DeviceNet specification is available on the ODVA web site (http://www.odva.org).

Identity Object (Class ID 01_H)

The Identity Object provides identification and general information about the device.

Class Attributes

The Identity Object provides no class attributes.

Instance Attributes

Table C.1 Identity Object Instance Attributes

Attr ID	Access Rule	Name	Data Type	Default Value
1	Get	Vendor ID	UINT	668 = Entek
2	Get	Device Type	UINT	109 (Specialty I/O)
3	Get	Product Code	UINT	39 (0x27) XM-160 40 (0x28) XM-161 41 (0x29) XM-162
4	Get	Revision: Major Minor	STRUCT OF USINT USINT	 Value varies with each firmware revision. Value varies with each firmware revision.
5	Get	Status	WORD	
6	Get	Serial Number	UDINT	
7	Get	Product Name	SHORT_ STRING	"XM-160 Overall Vibration Module" "XM-161 Overall Vibration Module" "XM-162 Overall Vibration Module"

Status

The **Status** is a 16 bit value. The following bits are implemented.

Table C.2 Identity Object Status

Bit	Name	Description
0	Owned	TRUE indicates that the module has an owner. More specifically, the Predefined Master/Slave Connection Set has been allocated to a master.
1		Reserved, set to 0
2	Configured	This bit is set whenever a saved configuration is successfully loaded from non-volatile memory. This bit is cleared whenever the default configuration is restored or loaded.

Table C.2 Identity Object Status

Bit	Name	Description
3		Reserved, set to 0
4	Boot Program	Vendor-specific, indicates that the boot program is running. The Main Application must be corrupt or missing.
5 - 7		Vendor-specific, not implemented
8	Minor Recoverable Fault	Set whenever there is a transducer or tachometer fault.
9	Minor Unrecoverable Fault	Not implemented
10	Major Recoverable Fault	Set when the module detects a major problem that the user may be able to recover from. The Module Status LED will flash red. An example of this condition is when the boot program is running.
11	Major Unrecoverable Fault	Set when there is a module status fault (Module Status LED is solid red).
12 - 15		Reserved, set to 0

Services

Table C.3 Identity Object Services

Service Code	Class/Instance Usage	Name
01_h	Instance	Get_Attributes_All
05_h	Instance	Reset
$0E_h$	Instance	Get_Attribute_Single
10_h	Instance	Set_Attribute_Single[1]

1 Attributes can only be set while the device is in Program mode. See the description of the Device Mode Object for more information.

DeviceNet Object (Class ID 03_H)

The DeviceNet Object is used to provide the configuration and status of a physical attachment to DeviceNet.

Class Attributes

Table C.4 DeviceNet Object Class Attributes

Attr ID	Access Rule	Name	Data Type	Default Value
1	Get	Revision	UINT	2

Instance Attributes

Table C.5 DeviceNet Object Instance Attributes

Attr ID	Access Rule	Name	Data Type	Default Value
1	Get/Set	MAC ID[1]	USINT	63
2	Get/Set	Baud Rate[2]	USINT	0
3	Get	Bus-Off Interrupt	BOOL	0
4	Get/Set	Bus-Off Counter	USINT	0
5	Get	Allocation Information	STRUCT of BYTE USINT	0 255
100	Get/Set	Autobaud Disable	BOOL	0 (Ignore attribute 2 and always autobaud)

1 Setting the MAC ID causes the device to reset automatically, after which it will go online with the new MAC ID.

2 The Baud Rate setting can not be set while **Autobaud Disable** is equal to 0. The new baud rate will not take effect until the module is reset.

The **MAC ID**, **Baud Rate**, and **Autobaud Disable** settings are stored in non-volatile memory so they do not reset to the default with each power cycle. The **Baud Rate** attribute supports the following settings:

- 0 = 125 kbps
- 1 = 250 kbps
- 2 = 500 kbps

The **Baud Rate** setting is used only when automatic baud rate detection is disabled (**Autobaud Disable** = 1). When **Autobaud Disable** is set to zero (0), the module ignores its **Baud Rate** setting and performs automatic baud rate detection instead. This means that the module will determine the network baud rate by listening for network traffic before attempting to go online.

Assembly Object (Class ID 04_H)

The Assembly Object binds attributes of multiple objects to allow data to or from each object to be sent or received in a single message.

The XM-160, XM-161, and XM-162 modules provide both static and dynamic assemblies.

Class Attribute

Table C.6 Assembly Object Class Attributes

Attr ID	Access Rule	Name	Data Type	Description	Semantics
1	Get	Revision	UINT	Revision of the implemented object.	2

Instances

Table C.7 Assembly Object Instances

Instance	Name	Type	Description
100	Default COS Message	Input	Alarm and Relay Status values
101	Default Poll Response Message	Input	Measurement values
199	Alternate Dynamic Poll Response Message	Input	User configurable measurement values and configuration parameters

Instance Attributes

Table C.8 Assembly Object Instance Attributes

Attr ID	Access Rule	Name	Data Type	Value
1	Get	Number of Members in list	UINT	Only supported for Dynamic Assembly instance

Table C.8 Assembly Object Instance Attributes

Attr ID	Access Rule	Name	Data Type	Value
2	Set	Member List	Array of STRUCT:	Only supported for Dynamic Assembly instance
		Member Data Description	UINT	Size of member data value in bits
		Member Path Size	UINT	
		Member Path	Packed EPATH	
3	Get	Data	Defined in tables on the following pages.	

Assembly Instance Attribute Data Format

Instance 100 - Alarm and Relay Status

This assembly is sent using COS messaging when any of the Alarm or Relay Status values change.

Table C.9 Instance 100 Data Format (Alarm and Relay Status Values Assembly)

Byte	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
0	Relay 1 Status	Set Point Multiplier	Alarm 2 Status			Alarm 1 Status		
1	Relay 2 Status	0	Alarm 4 Status)			Alarm 3 Status		
2	Relay 3 Status	0	Alarm 6 Status			Alarm 5 Status		
3	Relay 4 Status	0	0			0		
4	Relay 5 Status	0	0			0		
5	Relay 6 Status	0	0			0		
6	Relay 7 Status	0	0			0		
7	Relay 8 Status	0	0			0		

Instance 101 - Measurement Values

This is the default assembly that is sent within the I/O Poll Response message when an I/O Poll Request is received from a DeviceNet Master.

Table C.10 Instance 101 Data Format (Measurement Values Assembly)

Byte	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
0 - 3	Channel 1 Overall Vibration value							
4 - 7	Channel 2 Overall Vibration value							
8 - 11	Channel 3 Overall Vibration value							
12 - 15	Channel 4 Overall Vibration value							
16 - 19	Channel 5 Overall Vibration value							
20 - 23	Channel 6 Overall Vibration value							
24 - 27	Channel 1 Xdcr DC Bias							
28 - 31	Channel 2 Xdcr DC Bias							
32 - 35	Channel 3 Xdcr DC Bias							
36 - 39	Channel 4 Xdcr DC Bias							
40 - 43	Channel 5 Xdcr DC Bias							
44 - 47	Channel 6 Xdcr DC Bias							

Instance 199 - Dynamic Assembly

This Assembly instance can be created and configured with the XM Serial Configuration Utility or RSMACC Enterprise Online Configuration Utility. Using the configuration software, you determine the format of the data. This assembly instance can be selected to be sent in response to an I/O Poll request from a Master.

The dynamic Assembly can include all of the measurement values included in Assembly instance 101. In addition, the dynamic Assembly can include the following configuration parameters.

Table C.11 Instance 199 Component Mapping

EPATH (where ii = instance number)	Class Name	Class Number	Instance Number	Attribute Name	Attribute Number	Data Type
21 1D 03 24 ii 30 04	Alarm	$31D_h$	1 - 6	Alarm Enable	4	BOOL
21 1D 03 24 ii 30 07	Alarm	$31D_h$	1 - 6	Condition	7	USINT
21 1D 03 24 ii 30 08	Alarm	$31D_h$	1 - 6	Alert Threshold (High)	8	REAL
21 1D 03 24 ii 30 09	Alarm	$31D_h$	1 - 6	Danger Threshold (High)	9	REAL
21 1D 03 24 ii 30 0A	Alarm	$31D_h$	1 - 6	Alert Threshold Low	10	REAL
21 1D 03 24 ii 30 0B	Alarm	$31D_h$	1 - 6	Danger Threshold Low	11	REAL

Table C.11 Instance 199 Component Mapping

EPATH (where ii = instance number)	Class Name	Class Number	Instance Number	Attribute Name	Attribute Number	Data Type
21 1D 03 24 ii 30 0C	Alarm	$31D_h$	1 - 6	Hysteresis	12	REAL
21 1D 03 24 ii 30 0D	Alarm	$31D_h$	1 - 6	Threshold (Set Point) Multiplier	13	REAL
21 1D 03 24 ii 30 0E	Alarm	$31D_h$	1 - 6	Startup Period	14	UINT
21 23 03 24 ii 30 04	Relay	323_h	1 - 8	Relay Enable	4	BOOL
21 23 03 24 ii 30 05	Relay	323_h	1 - 8	Latch Enable	5	BOOL
21 23 03 24 ii 30 06	Relay	323_h	1 - 8	Failsafe Enable	6	BOOL
21 23 03 24 ii 30 07	Relay	323_h	1 - 8	Delay	7	UINT
21 23 03 24 ii 30 09	Relay	323_h	1 - 8	Alarm Level	9	BYTE
21 0F 00 24 ii 30 01	Param	$0F_h$	13 - 20	Parameter Value (Alarm Identifier A)	1	USINT
21 0F 00 24 ii 30 01	Param	$0F_h$	21 - 28	Parameter Value (Alarm Identifier B)	1	USINT
21 23 03 24 ii 30 0C	Relay	323_h	1 - 8	Logic	12	USINT
21 23 03 24 ii 30 0E	Relay	323_h	1 - 8	Relay Installed	14	BOOL

The dynamic Assembly instance must be instantiated with a call to the class level Create service. Then the structure can be defined with the Set_Attribute_Single service for the Member List attribute. Only one dynamic Attribute instance is supported so subsequent calls to the Create service will return a Resource Unavailable (0x02) error. The Delete service can be used to destroy the dynamic Assembly instance so that it can be re-created.

Services

Table C.12 Assembly Object Services

Service Code	Class/Instance Usage	Name
$0E_h$	Class/Instance	Get_Attribute_Single
10_h	Instance	Set_Attribute_Single
08_h	Class	Create
09_h	Instance	Delete

Connection Object (Class ID 05_H)

The Connection Object allocates and manages the internal resources associated with both I/O and Explicit Messaging Connections.

Class Attributes

The Connection Object provides no class attributes.

Instances

Table C.13 Connection Object Instances

Instance	Description
1	Explicit Message Connection for pre-defined connection set
2	I/O Poll Connection
3	I/O Strobe Connection
4	I/O COS (change of state) Connection
11 - 17	Explicit Message Connection

Instance Attributes

Table C.14 Connection Object Instance Attributes

Attr ID	Access Rule	Name	Data Type	Description
1	Get	State	USINT	State of the object.
2	Get	Instance Type	USINT	Indicates either I/O or Messaging Connection.
3	Get	Transport Class Trigger	BYTE	Defines behavior of the Connection.
4	Get	Produced Connection ID	UINT	Placed in CAN Identifier Field when the Connection transmits.
5	Get	Consumed Connection ID	UINT	CAN Identifier Field value that denotes message to be received.
6	Get	Initial Comm Characteristics	BYTE	Defines the Message Group(s) across which productions and consumptions associated with this Connection occur.
7	Get	Produced Connection Size	UINT	Maximum number of bytes transmitted across this Connection.
8	Get	Consumed Connection Size	UINT	Maximum number of bytes received across this Connection.
9	Get/Set	Expected Packet Rate	UINT	Defines timing associated with this Connection.
12	Get/Set	Watchdog Time-out Action	USINT	Defines how to handle Inactivity/Watchdog timeouts.
13	Get	Produced Connection Path Length	UINT	Number of bytes in the production_connection_path attribute.
14	Get	Produced Connection Path	Array of USINT	Specifies the Application Object(s) whose data is to be produced by this Connection Object. See DeviceNet Specification Volume 1 Appendix I.
15	Get	Consumed Connection Path Length	UINT	Number of bytes in the consumed_connection_path attribute.
16	Get	Consumed Connection Path	Array of USINT	Specifies the Application Object(s) that are to receive the data consumed by this Connection Object. See DeviceNet Specification Volume 1 Appendix I.
17	Get	Production Inhibit Time	UINT	Defines minimum time between new data production.

Services

Table C.15 Connection Object Services

Service Code	Class/Instance Usage	Name
05_h	Instance	Reset
$0E_h$	Instance	Get_Attribute_Single
10_h	Instance	Set_Attribute_Single

Discrete Input Point Object (Class ID 08_H)

The Discrete Input Point Object stores information about the value of the Setpoint Multiplier signal.

Class Attributes

Table C.16 Discrete Input Object Class Attributes

Attr ID	Access Rule	Name	Data Type	Description	Semantics
1	Get	Revision	UINT	Revision of the implemented object.	2

Instance Attributes

Table C.17 Discrete Input Object Instance Attributes

Attr ID	Access Rule	Name	Data Type	Description	Semantics
3	Get	Value	BOOL	Setpoint Multiplier	0 = Off 1 = On
199	Set	Backdoor Service	USINT	Setting this attribute is equivalent to requesting the specified service.	Set to one of the following values to perform the specified service: 0x32 = Open 0x33 = Close

Services

Table C.18 Discrete Input Object Services

Service Code	Class/Instance Usage	Name	Description
$0E_h$	Class/Instance	Get_Attribute_Single	Returns the contents of the specified attribute.
10_h	Instance	Set_Attribute_Single	Sets the contents of the specified attribute.
32_h	Instance	Open	Opens the virtual Setpoint Multiplier switch.
33_h	Instance	Close	Closes the virtual Setpoint Multiplier switch.

Parameter Object (Class ID $0F_H$)

The Parameter Object provides the interface to the Direct Vibration configuration data. There are 30 Parameter Object instances implemented in the Direct Vibration modules.

Parameter Object instances 1-28 are implemented to provide an alternate method of setting the configuration parameters with EPATH or ENGUNIT data types. And Parameter Object instances 29 and 30 provide an alternate method of setting the Produced Connection Size and Produced Connection Path attributes for the Poll Connection because these attributes can be difficult to get/set directly through the Connection Object.

Class Attributes

Table C.19 Parameter Object Class Attributes

Attr ID	Access Rule	Name	Data Type	Description	Semantics
2	Get	Max Instance	UINT	Maximum instance number of an object in this class.	Total number of parameter object instances.
8	Get	Parameter Class Descriptor	WORD	Bits that describe the parameter.	Bit 0 Supports Parameter Instances Bit 1 Supports Full Attrib. Bit 2 Must do non-volatile store Bit 3 Params in non-volatile
9	Get	Config. Assembly Instance	UINT		Set to 0

Instances

There are 30 instances of this object.

Table C.20 Parameter Object Instances

Instance	Read Only	Name	Data Type	Valid Values	Default Value
1	No	Transducer 1 Sensitivity Units	USINT	0 = mils 1 = ips 2 = g 3 = psi 4 = volts 5 = mm/s 6 = µm 7 = Pa	0
2	No	Transducer 2 Sensitivity Units	USINT	0 = mils 1 = ips 2 = g 3 = psi 4 = volts 5 = mm/s 6 = µm 7 = Pa	0
3	No	Transducer 3 Sensitivity Units	USINT	0 = mils 1= ips 2 = g 3 = psi 4 = volts 5 = mm/s 6 = µm 7 = Pa	0
4	No	Transducer 4 Sensitivity Units	USINT	0 = mils 1 = ips 2 = g 3 = psi 4 = volts 5 = mm/s 6 = µm 7 = Pa	0
5	No	Transducer 5 Sensitivity Units	USINT	0 = mils 1 = ips 2 = g 3 = psi 4 = volts 5 = mm/s 6 = µm 7 = Pa	0

Table C.20 Parameter Object Instances

Instance	Read Only	Name	Data Type	Valid Values	Default Value
6	No	Transducer 6 Sensitivity Units	USINT	0 = mils 1 = ips 2 = g 3 = psi 4 = volts 5 = mm/s 6 = µm 7 = Pa	0
7	No	Channel 1 Measurement Units	USINT	0 = mils 1 = ips 2 = g 3 = psi 4 = volts 5 = mm/s 6 = µm 7 = Pa	0
8	No	Channel 2 Measurement Units	USINT	0 = mils 1 = ips 2 = g 3 = psi 4 = volts 5 = mm/s 6 = µm 7 = Pa	0
9	No	Channel 3 Measurement Units	USINT	0 = mils 1 = ips 2 = g 3 = psi 4 = volts 5 = mm/s 6 = µm 7 = Pa	0
10	No	Channel 4 Measurement Units	USINT	0 = mils 1 = ips 2 = g 3 = psi 4 = volts 5 = mm/s 6 = µm 7 = Pa	0
11	No	Channel 5 Measurement Units	USINT	0 = mils 1 = ips 2 = g 3 = psi 4 = volts 5 = mm/s 6 = µm 7 = Pa	0

Table C.20 Parameter Object Instances

Instance	Read Only	Name	Data Type	Valid Values	Default Value
12	No	Channel 6 Measurement Units	USINT	0 = mils 1 = ips 2 = g 3 = psi 4 = volts 5 = mm/s 6 = µm 7 = Pa	0
13	No	Relay 1 Alarm Identifier A	USINT	0 = Alarm 1 (Ch1 value) 1 = Alarm 2 (Ch2 value) 2 = Alarm 3 (Ch3 value) 3 = Alarm 4 (Ch4 value) 4 = Alarm 5 (Ch5 value) 5 = Alarm 6 (Ch6 value)	0
14	No	Relay 2 Alarm Identifier A	USINT	0 = Alarm 1 (Ch1 value) 1 = Alarm 2 (Ch2 value) 2 = Alarm 3 (Ch3 value) 3 = Alarm 4 (Ch4 value) 4 = Alarm 5 (Ch5 value) 5 = Alarm 6 (Ch6 value)	0
15	No	Relay 3 Alarm Identifier A	USINT	0 = Alarm 1 (Ch1 value) 1 = Alarm 2 (Ch2 value) 2 = Alarm 3 (Ch3 value) 3 = Alarm 4 (Ch4 value) 4 = Alarm 5 (Ch5 value) 5 = Alarm 6 (Ch6 value)	0
16	No	Relay 4 Alarm Identifier A	USINT	0 = Alarm 1 (Ch1 value) 1 = Alarm 2 (Ch2 value) 2 = Alarm 3 (Ch3 value) 3 = Alarm 4 (Ch4 value) 4 = Alarm 5 (Ch5 value) 5 = Alarm 6 (Ch6 value)	0
17	No	Relay 5 Alarm Identifier A	USINT	0 = Alarm 1 (Ch1 value) 1 = Alarm 2 (Ch2 value) 2 = Alarm 3 (Ch3 value) 3 = Alarm 4 (Ch4 value) 4 = Alarm 5 (Ch5 value) 5 = Alarm 6 (Ch6 value)	0
18	No	Relay 6 Alarm Identifier A	USINT	0 = Alarm 1 (Ch1 value) 1 = Alarm 2 (Ch2 value) 2 = Alarm 3 (Ch3 value) 3 = Alarm 4 (Ch4 value) 4 = Alarm 5 (Ch5 value) 5 = Alarm 6 (Ch6 value)	0
19	No	Relay 7 Alarm Identifier A	USINT	0 = Alarm 1 (Ch1 value) 1 = Alarm 2 (Ch2 value) 2 = Alarm 3 (Ch3 value) 3 = Alarm 4 (Ch4 value) 4 = Alarm 5 (Ch5 value) 5 = Alarm 6 (Ch6 value)	0

Table C.20 Parameter Object Instances

Instance	Read Only	Name	Data Type	Valid Values	Default Value
20	No	Relay 8 Alarm Identifier A	USINT	0 = Alarm 1 (Ch1 value) 1 = Alarm 2 (Ch2 value) 2 = Alarm 3 (Ch3 value) 3 = Alarm 4 (Ch4 value) 4 = Alarm 5 (Ch5 value) 5 = Alarm 6 (Ch6 value)	0
21	No	Relay 1 Alarm Identifier B	USINT	0 = Alarm 1 (Ch1 value) 1 = Alarm 2 (Ch2 value) 2 = Alarm 3 (Ch3 value) 3 = Alarm 4 (Ch4 value) 4 = Alarm 5 (Ch5 value) 5 = Alarm 6 (Ch6 value)	0
22	No	Relay 2 Alarm Identifier B	USINT	0 = Alarm 1 (Ch1 value) 1 = Alarm 2 (Ch2 value) 2 = Alarm 3 (Ch3 value) 3 = Alarm 4 (Ch4 value) 4 = Alarm 5 (Ch5 value) 5 = Alarm 6 (Ch6 value)	0
23	No	Relay 3 Alarm Identifier B	USINT	0 = Alarm 1 (Ch1 value) 1 = Alarm 2 (Ch2 value) 2 = Alarm 3 (Ch3 value) 3 = Alarm 4 (Ch4 value) 4 = Alarm 5 (Ch5 value) 5 = Alarm 6 (Ch6 value)	0
24	No	Relay 4 Alarm Identifier B	USINT	0 = Alarm 1 (Ch1 value) 1 = Alarm 2 (Ch2 value) 2 = Alarm 3 (Ch3 value) 3 = Alarm 4 (Ch4 value) 4 = Alarm 5 (Ch5 value) 5 = Alarm 6 (Ch6 value)	0
25	No	Relay 5 Alarm Identifier B	USINT	0 = Alarm 1 (Ch1 value) 1 = Alarm 2 (Ch2 value) 2 = Alarm 3 (Ch3 value) 3 = Alarm 4 (Ch4 value) 4 = Alarm 5 (Ch5 value) 5 = Alarm 6 (Ch6 value)	0
26	No	Relay 6 Alarm Identifier B	USINT	0 = Alarm 1 (Ch1 value) 1 = Alarm 2 (Ch2 value) 2 = Alarm 3 (Ch3 value) 3 = Alarm 4 (Ch4 value) 4 = Alarm 5 (Ch5 value) 5 = Alarm 6 (Ch6 value)	0
27	No	Relay 7 Alarm Identifier B	USINT	0 = Alarm 1 (Ch1 value) 1 = Alarm 2 (Ch2 value) 2 = Alarm 3 (Ch3 value) 3 = Alarm 4 (Ch4 value) 4 = Alarm 5 (Ch5 value) 5 = Alarm 6 (Ch6 value)	0

Table C.20 Parameter Object Instances

Instance	Read Only	Name	Data Type	Valid Values	Default Value
28	No	Relay 8 Alarm Identifier B	USINT	0 = Alarm 1 (Ch1 value) 1 = Alarm 2 (Ch2 value) 2 = Alarm 3 (Ch3 value) 3 = Alarm 4 (Ch4 value) 4 = Alarm 5 (Ch5 value) 5 = Alarm 6 (Ch6 value)	0
29	No	Poll Connection Produced Connection[1]	USINT	101, 199 (Assembly Object instance number)	101
30	No	Poll Connection Produced Connection Size[1]	USINT	4-124	124

1 The Poll Connection Produced Connection Path and Size parameters cannot be set while the Poll connection is already established with a master/scanner. Attempting to do so will result in an "Object State Conflict" error (error code 0xC). These Parameter instances are a little more flexible than the actual Connection Object attributes because they can be set while the connection is in the NON_EXISTENT state (before the master/scanner allocates the connection).

Instance Attributes

Table C.21 Parameter Object Instance Attributes

Attr ID	Access Rule	Name	Data Type	Description	Semantics
1	Set	Parameter Value		Actual value of parameter	See Table C.20 for a list of valid values for each instance.
2	Get	Link Path Size	USINT	Size of Link Path	0 (These Parameter instances do not link directly to another object attribute.)
3	Get	Link Path	ARRAY of DeviceNet path	DeviceNet path to the object for the Parameter value.	
		Segment Type/Port	BYTE	See DeviceNet Specification Volume 1 Appendix I for format.	
		Segment Address		See DeviceNet Specification Volume 1 Appendix I for format.	

Table C.21 Parameter Object Instance Attributes

Attr ID	Access Rule	Name	Data Type	Description	Semantics
4	Get	Descriptor	WORD	Description of Parameter	Bit 0 = Settable Path support Bit 1 = Enum Strings support Bit 2 = Scaling support Bit 3 = Scaling Links support Bit 4 = Read Only Bit 5 = Monitor Bit 6 = Ext. Prec. scaling
5	Get	Data Type	EPATH	Data Type Code	See DeviceNet Specification Volume 1 Appendix J, Section J-6.
6	Get	Data Size	USINT	Number of Bytes in Parameter value.	

Services

Table C.22 Parameter Object Services

Service Code	Class/Instance Usage	Name	Description
$0E_h$	Class/Instance	Get_Attribute_Single	Returns the contents of the specified attribute.
10_h	Class	Set_Attribute_Single	Sets the contents of the specified attribute.[1]

1 Attributes can only be set while the device is in Program mode. See the description of the Device Mode Object for more information.

Acknowledge Handler Object (Class ID $2B_H$)

The Acknowledge Handler Object is used to manage the reception of message acknowledgments. This object communicates with a message producing Application Object within a device. The Acknowledge Handler Object notifies the producing application of acknowledge reception, acknowledge timeouts, and production retry limit errors.

Class Attributes

The Acknowledge Handler Object provides no class attributes.

Instances

A module provides only a single instance (instance 1) of the Acknowledge Handler Object. This instance is associated with instance 4 of the Connection Object, the slave COS connection to a higher level master.

Instance Attributes

Table C.23 Acknowledge Handler Object Instance Attributes

Attr ID	Access Rule	Name	Data Type	Default Value
1	Get/Set	Acknowledge Timer	UINT	16ms
2	Get/Set	Retry Limit	USINT	1
3	Get	COS Producing Connection Instance	UINT	4

Services

Table C.24 Acknowledge Handler Object Services

Service Code	Class/Instance Usage	Name
$0E_h$	Instance	Get_Attribute_Single
10_h	Instance	Set_Attribute_Single

Alarm Object (Class ID $31D_H$)

The Alarm Object models a two-stage (alert and danger levels) alarm.

Class Attributes

Table C.25 Alarm Object Class Attributes

Attr ID	Access Rule	Name	Data Type	Description	Semantics
1	Get	Revision	USINT	Revision of the implemented object.	2 (indicates that **Threshold Multiplier** is a REAL instead of USINT)

Instances

There are 6 instances of this object.

Instance Attributes

Table C.26 Alarm Object Instance Attributes

Attr ID	Access Rule	Name	Data Type	Description	Semantics
3	Get	Alarm Status	3 BITS	The current status of the alarm.	0 = Normal 1 = Alert (alarm) 2 = Danger (shutdown) 3 = Disarm 4 = Xdcr Fault 5 = Module Fault
4	Get/Set	Alarm Enable	BOOL	Indicates whether this alarm object is enabled.	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
6	Get	Threshold Units	USINT	Indicates whether the threshold and hysteresis value are specified in units of measure. Not applicable to vector alarms.	Set to 1 1 = Measurement units
7	Get/Set	Condition	USINT	Indicates on which side of the threshold values the alarm and danger conditions exist.	0 = Greater than 1 = Less than 2 = Inside range 3 = Outside range
8	Get/Set	Alert Threshold (High)	REAL	The threshold value for the alert (alarm) condition (greater threshold for range types).	
9	Get/Set	Danger Threshold (High)	REAL	The threshold value for the danger (shutdown) condition (greater threshold for range types).	
10	Get/Set	Alert Threshold Low	REAL	The lesser threshold value for the alert (alarm) condition for the range condition types.	
11	Get/Set	Danger Threshold Low	REAL	The lesser threshold value for the danger (shutdown) condition for the range condition types.	
12	Get/Set	Hysteresis	REAL	The amount on the safe side of a threshold by which the value must recover to clear the alarm.	

Table C.26 Alarm Object Instance Attributes

Attr ID	Access Rule	Name	Data Type	Description	Semantics
13	Get/Set	Threshold (Setpoint Multiplier)	REAL	Indicates how the thresholds should be adjusted when the setpoint multiplication function is invoked.	0 = Disable alarm > 0 = Multiply the thresholds by the value
14	Get/Set	Startup Period	UINT	The amount of time that the Threshold (Setpoint) Multiplier is applied after the startup signal is received.	Seconds
18	Get/Set	Name	STRING2	A name to help identify this alarm.	

Services

Table C.27 Alarm Object Services

Service Code	Class/Instance Usage	Name	Description
$0E_h$	Instance	Get_Attribute_Single	Returns a single attribute.
10_h	Instance	Set_Attribute_Single	Sets a single attribute.[1]

1 Attributes can only be set while the device is in Program mode. See the description of the Device Mode Object for more information.

Channel Object (Class ID $31F_H$)

The Channel Object models "front-end" processing performed on an input signal before specific measurements are performed. This processing typically includes gain, filtering, and/or integration.

Class Attributes

The Channel Object provides no class attributes.

Instances

There are 6 instances of this object for the Direct Vibration modules.

Instance Attributes

Table C.28 Channel Object Instance Attributes

Attr ID	Access Rule	Name	Data Type	Description	Semantics
3	Get/Set	Output Data Units	ENGUNIT	The data units of the signal resulting from the signal processing performed in the channel.	See DeviceNet Specification Volume 1 Appendix K. Also see Parameter Object Instances 7 to 12. Valid values: g =1504 hex in/sec = 2B07 hex mils = 0800 hex psi = 1300 hex volt = 2D00 hex mm/s = 0900 hex µm = 2204 hex Pa = 1309 hex This setting is directly related to the **Sensitivity Units** of the associated transducer and the **Level of Integration** performed in the channel.
4	Get	Integration Level of Integration	USINT	The level of integration to perform on the signal.	0 = None 1 = Single
5	Get/Set	Low Cutoff Frequency	USINT	The effective high pass filter (low frequency corner) selection.	0 = Very low 1 = Low
9	Get/Set	Name	STRING2	A name to help identify this channel.	
10	Get/Set	Full Scale	REAL	The maximum signal expected to be processed by the channel.	**Output Data Units** + Overall Base Measurement Class (RMS, Pk, Pk-Pk) Setting the Full Scale to a greater value allows the channel to handle greater input signals without saturating or clipping. Setting the Full Scale to a lesser value allows the signal to be measured with greater resolution.
100	Get	Very Low HPF Corner Frequency	REAL	The frequency, in Hz, of the "Very low" **Low Cutoff Frequency** option for attribute 5.	Hz
101	Get	Low HPF Corner Frequency	REAL	The frequency, in Hz, of the "Low" **Low Cutoff Frequency** option for attribute 5.	Hz

Services

Table C.29 Channel Object Services

Service Code	Class/Instance Usage	Name	Description
$0E_h$	Instance	Get_Attribute_Single	Returns a single attribute.
10_h	Instance	Set_Attribute_Single	Sets a single attribute.[1]

1 Attributes can only be set while the device is in Program mode. See the description of the Device Mode Object for more information.

Device Mode Object (Class ID 320_H)

The Device Mode Object is used to control access to the configuration parameters in the module. The object's Device Mode attribute must be in PROGRAM mode to allow the module's configuration parameters to be "Set" (see Services). Attempts to set the configuration parameters while the Device Mode is in RUN mode will return an error. Note that the module collects measurements while in RUN mode but not while it is in PROGRAM mode.

Class Attributes

The Device Mode Object provides no class attributes.

Instance Attributes

Table C.30 Device Mode Object Instance Attributes

Attr ID	Access Rule	Name	Data Type	Description	Semantics
3	Get	Device Mode	UINT	The operating mode of the module.	0 = Power Up 1 = RUN 2 = PROGRAM
199	Set	Backdoor Service	USINT	Setting this attribute is equivalent to requesting the specified service.	Set to one of the following values to perform the specified service: 0x05 = Reset 0x09 = Delete 0x15 = Restore 0x16 = Save

Setting the **Device Mode** attribute to "1" (RUN) is equivalent to executing the **Start** service. Setting the **Device Mode** attribute to "2" (PROGRAM) is equivalent to executing the **Stop** service.

Service

Table C.31 Device Mode Object Services

Service Code	Class/Instance Usage	Name	Description
$0E_h$	Instance	Get_Attribute_Single	Return the value of a single attribute.
10_h	Instance	Set_Attribute_Single	Set the value of a single attribute.
07_h	Instance	Stop	Transitions from Run to the Program state.
06_h	Instance	Start	Validate the device configuration settings and transition to the Run state if OK.
05_h	Instance	Reset	Transition to the Power Up state. Load the non-volatile configuration and transition to the Run state if saved configuration restored.
16_h	Instance	Save	Validate the device configuration settings if necessary and save them to non-volatile memory.
09_h	Instance	Delete	Delete the saved configuration from non-volatile memory.
15_h	Instance	Restore	Load the saved configuration or the factory default configuration from non-volatile memory.

Overall Measurement Object (Class ID 322_H)

The Overall Measurement Object models the measurement of the amplitude of a signal including a wide frequency range.

Class Attributes

Table C.32 Overall Object Class Attributes

Attr ID	Access Rule	Name	Data Type	Description	Semantics
100	Get/Set	Measurement	WORD	The measurement (or calculation) performed to produce the **Overall Value**.	0 = RMS 1 = RMS peak 2 = RMS pk-to-pk 3 = peak 4 = peak-to-peak 5 = 255 reserved

Instances

There are 6 instances of this object

Instance Attributes

Table C.33 Overall Measurement Object Class Attributes

Attr ID	Access Rule	Name	Data Type	Description	Semantics
3	Get	Overall Value	REAL	Measured value	The output value of the measurement performed by Overall Measurement Object on the input signal. The result of the measurement process specified by **Measurement** is converted to the units specified by **Data Units** to produce the Overall Value.
4	Get	Status	BOOL	Indicates if a fault or alarm has occurred.	0 = Operating without alarms or faults. 1 = Alarm of fault condition exists. The **Overall Value** attribute may not represent the actual field value.
5	Get	Data Units	ENGUNIT	The units context of the **Overall Value** attribute.	This setting is determined by the Channel Object's **Output Data Units** attribute (see page 114).
7	Get/Set	Time Constant	REAL	The detection time constant associated with the output smoothing filter (for the RMS and DC meters), or the decay rate of the peak meters.	Must be greater than zero.

Services

Table C.34 Overall Measurement Object Services

Service Code	Class/Instance Usage	Name	Description
$0E_h$	Class/Instance	Get_Attribute_Single	Returns a single attribute
10_h	Class/Instance	Set_Attribute_Single	Sets a single attribute.[1]

1 Attributes can only be set while the device is in Program mode. See the description of the Device Mode Object for more information.

Relay Object (Class ID 323_H)

The Relay Object models a relay (actual or virtual). A relay can be activated or deactivated based on the status of one or more alarms. Note that the Direct Vibration modules do not have an on-board relay. The relays are added by connecting up to two XM-441 Expansion Relay modules, for a total of eight relays.

Class Attributes

Table C.35 Relay Object Class Attributes

Attr ID	Access Rule	Name	Data Type	Description	Semantics
1	Get	Revision	USINT	Revision of the implemented object.	2 (indicates that **Delay** is a UINT in milliseconds instead of USINT in tenths of seconds)
3	Get	Number of Instances	UINT	Number of Instances in this class.	8
100	Set	Reset All	USINT	Setting this attribute is equivalent to executing the Class Reset service.	Reset All is an attribute that provides a way to perform a Class level Reset service via the Set_Attribute_Single service. Setting this attribute to any value is equivalent to performing the Class level Reset service. Reading the Reset All attribute always returns zero.

Instances

There are 8 instances of this object.

Instance Attributes

Table C.36 Relay Object Instance Attributes

Attr ID	Access Rule	Name	Data Type	Description	Semantics
3	Get	Relay Status	BOOL	The current status of the relay.	0 = Off 1 = On
4	Get/Set	Relay Enable	BOOL	Indicates whether this relay object is enabled.	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
5	Get/Set	Latch Enable	BOOL	Indicates whether this relay latches (requires a reset command to deactivate).	0 = Nonlatching 1 = Latching
6	Get/Set	Failsafe Enable	BOOL	Indicates whether this relay is normally energized (activated during power loss).	0 = Non-failsafe (not normally energized) 1 = Failsafe (normally energized)
7	Get/Set	Delay	UINT	The time period that the voting logic must be true before the relay is activated.	milliseconds
8	Get/Set	Name	STRING2	A name to help identify the relay.	18 characters maximum
9	Get/Set	Alarm Level	BYTE	Specifies what alarm status values will cause the relay to activate.	0 = Normal 1 = Alert 2 = Danger 3 = Disarm 4 = Xdcr Fault 5 = Module Fault
10	Get/Set	Alarm Identifier A	EPATH	Identifies the first alarm status the relay monitors.	See Parameter Object instances 13 to 20.

Table C.36 Relay Object Instance Attributes

11	Get/Set	Alarm Identifier B	EPATH	Identifies the second alarm status the relay monitors.	See Parameter Object instances 21 to 28.
12	Get/Set	Logic	USINT	Indicates the number of associated alarms that must have a status value specified by **Alarm Level** in order to activate the relay.	0 = Ignore **Alarm Identifier B** and activate the relay based on the status of **Alarm Identifier A**. 1 = Activate the relay if the status of either **Alarm Identifier A** or **B** matches any of the statuses specified by **Alarm Level**. 2 = Activate the relay if the status of both **Alarm Identifier A** and **B** match any of the statuses specified by **Alarm Level**.
14	Get	Relay Installed	BOOL	Indicates whether an actual relay is associated with this instance.	0 = Not installed 1 = Installed

Services

Table C.37 Relay Object Services

Service Code	Class/Instance Usage	Name	Description
05h	Class/Instance	Reset	Resets latched relay.
$0E_h$	Class/Instance	Get_Attribute_Single	Returns a single attribute
10_h	Class/Instance	Set_Attribute_Single	Sets a single attribute.[1]

1 Attributes can only be set while the device is in Program mode. See the description of the Device Mode Object for more information.

Transducer Object (Class ID 328_H)

The Transducer Objective provides no class attributes.

Class Attributes

Attr ID	Access Rule	Name	Data Type	Description	Semantics
100	Get/Set	Transducer Power Type (Ch1 & Ch2)	USINT	The type of power supplied to the Ch1 and Ch2 transducers.	0 = No power supplied 1 = Constant current (IEPE)
101	Get/Set	Buffer Power Mode	USINT	Indicates whether the buffer power setting is determined automatically or manually.	0 = Manual mode 1 = Auto mode
102	Get/Set	Buffer Power Manual Mode Setting	USINT	Determines the manual setting of the buffer power.	0 = Negative voltage 1 = Positive voltage
103	Get	Buffer Power Status	USINT	The actual buffer power setting.	0 = Negative voltage 1 = Positive voltage
104	Get/Set	IEPE Voltage Boost	USINT	Determines whether to use the IEPE voltage boost feature.	0 = No boost 1 = Boost enabled, auto 2 = Boost enable, constant
105	Get/Set	Transducer Power Type (Ch3 & Ch4)	USINT	The type of power supplied to the Ch3 & Ch4 transducers.	0 = No power supplied 1 = Constant current (IEPE)
106	Get/Set	Transducer Power Type (Ch5 & Ch6)	USINT	The type of power supplied to the Ch5 & Ch6 transducers.	0 = No power supplied 1 = Constant current (IEPE)

Instances

There are 6 instances of this object.

Table C.38 Transducer Object Instance Attributes

Attr ID	Access Rule	Name	Data Type	Description	Semantics
3	Get	DC Bias	REAL	The measured average DC bias of the transducer signal in volts.	Volts
4	Get	Status	BOOL	Indicates whether a transducer fault exists (the measured **DC Bias** is outside the range specified by **Fault High** and **Low**).	0 = No fault 1 = Transducer fault exists
5	Get/Set	Sensitivity Value	REAL	Value of the sensitivity of the transducer in millivolts per **Sensitivity Units**.	

Table C.38 Transducer Object Instance Attributes

6	Get/Set	Sensitivity Units	ENGUNIT	Units of the denominator of the **Sensitivity Value**.	See DeviceNet Specification Volume 1 Appendix K. Valid values: g = 1504 hex in/sec = 2B07 hex mils = 0800 hex psi = 1300 hex volt = 2D00 hex mm/s = 0900 hex µm = 2204 hex Pa = 1309 hex
7	Get/Set	Fault High	REAL	The maximum expected DC Bias voltage from the transducer in volts.	Volts
8	Get/Set	Fault Low	REAL	The minimum expected DC Bias voltage from the transducer in volts	Volts
13	Get/Set	DC Bias Time Constant	REAL	The time constant used for exponential averaging of the **DC Bias** value (a low pass filter/output smoothing filter).	Seconds

Services

Table C.39 Transducer Object Services

Service Code	Class/Instance Usage	Name	Description
$0E_h$	Class/Instance	Get_Attribute_Single	Returns a single attribute.
10_h	Class/Instance	Set_Attribute_Single	Sets a single attribute.[1]

1 Attributes can only be set while the device in Program mode. See the description of the Device Mode Object for more information.

4-20mA Output Object (Class ID $32A_H$)

The 4-20mA Output Object models the configuration of a 4-20mA output signal.

Class Attributes

The 4-20mA Output Object provides no class attributes.

Instances

There are 6 instances of this object.

Instance Attributes

Table C.40 4-20mA Output Object Instance Attributes

Attr ID	Access Rule	Name	Data Type	Description	Semantics
3	Get	Value	REAL	The current output value.	mA
4	Get/Set	Enable	BOOL	Indicates whether this 4-20mA output is enabled.	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
5	Get/Set	Max Range	REAL	The measured value associated with 20mA.	
6	Get/Set	Min Range	REAL	The measured value associated with 4mA.	

Services

Table C.41 4-20mA Output Object Services

Service Code	Class/Instance Usage	Name	Description
$0E_h$	Instance	Get_Attribute_Single	Returns a single attribute.
10_h	Instance	Set_Attribute_Single	Sets a single attribute.[1]

1 Attributes can only be set while the device is in Program mode. See the description of the Device Mode Object for more information.

alarm

An alarm alerts you to a change in a measurement. For example, an alarm can notify you when the measured vibration level for a machine exceeds a pre-defined value.

Automatic Device Replacement (ADR)

A means for replacing a malfunctioning device with a new unit, and having the device configuration data set automatically. The ADR scanner uploads and stores a device's configuration. Upon replacing a malfunctioning device with a new unit (MAC ID 63), the ADR scanner automatically downloads the configuration data and sets the MAC ID (node address).

band

A frequency range, such as the frequency range between 1,800 and 3,200Hz.

baud rate

The baud rate is the speed at which data is transferred on the DeviceNet network. The available data rates depend on the type of cable and total cable length used on the network:

	Maximum Cable Length		
Cable	**125K**	**250K**	**500K**
Thick Trunk Line	500m (1,640ft.)	250m (820ft.)	100m (328ft.)
Thin Trunk Line	100m (328ft.)	100m (328ft.)	100m (328ft.)
Maximum Drop Length	6m (2 ft.)	6m (20ft.)	6m (20ft.)
Cumulative Drop Length	156m (512ft.)	78m (256ft.)	39m (128ft.)

The XM measurement modules' baud rate is automatically set by the bus master. You must set the XM-440 Master Relay module's baud rate. You set the XM-440 to 125kb, 250kb, 500kb, or Autobaud if another device on the network has set the baud rate.

Bit-Strobe

A multicast transfer of data sent by a master device to all the XM slaves on the network. The bit-strobe command message contains a bit string of 64-bits (8 bytes) of output data, one output bit per node address on the network.

bus off

A bus off condition occurs when an abnormal rate of error is detected on the Control Area Network (CAN) bus in a device. The bus-off device cannot receive or transmit messages on the network. This condition is often caused by corruption of the network data signals due to noise or baud rate mismatch.

Change of State (COS)

DeviceNet communications method in which the XM module sends data based on detection of any changed value within the input data (alarm or relay status).

current configuration

The current configuration is the most recently loaded set of configuration parameters in the XM module's memory. When power is cycled, the current configuration is loaded with either the saved configuration (in EEPROM) or the factory defaults (if there is no saved configuration). In addition, the current configuration contains any configuration changes that have been downloaded to the module since power was applied.

DeviceNet network

A DeviceNet network uses a producer/consumer Controller Area Network (CAN) to connect devices (for example, XM modules). A DeviceNet network can support a maximum of 64-devices. Each device is assigned a unique node address (MAC ID) and transmits data on the network at the same baud rate.

A cable is used to connect devices on the network. It contains both the signal and power wires. General information about DeviceNet and the DeviceNet specification are maintained by the Open DeviceNet Vendor's Association (ODVA), ODVA is online at http://www.odva.org.

disarm state

See Program mode.

EEPROM

See NVS (Non-Volatile Storage).

Electronic Data Sheet (EDS) Files

EDS files are simple text files that are used by network configuration tools such as RSNetWorx for DeviceNet to describe products so that you can easily commission them on a network. EDS files describe a product device type, revision, and configurable parameters.

Help window

A window that contains help topics that describe the operation of a program. These topics may include

- An explanation of a command.
- A description of the controls in a dialog box or property page.

- Instructions for a task.
- Definition of a term.

high pass filter

A filter that excludes all frequencies below a defined frequency. It allows, or passes, frequencies above the defined frequency. It is useful for removing low frequency signal components that would dominate the signal.

low pass filter

A low pass filter excludes frequencies above a defined frequency. It allows, or passes, frequencies below the defined frequency. It is useful as an anti-aliasing filter.

MAC ID

See node address.

master device

A device which controls one or more slave devices. The XM-440 Master Relay module is a master device.

node address

A DeviceNet network can have as many as 64 devices connected to it. Each device on the network must have a unique node address between 0 and 63. Node address 63 is the default used by uncommissioned devices. Node address is sometimes called "MAC ID."

NVS (Non-Volatile Storage)

NVS is the permanent memory of an XM module. Modules store parameters and other information in NVS so that they are not lost when the module loses power (unless Auto Save is disabled). NVS is sometimes called "EEPROM."

online help

Online help allows you to get help for your program on the computer screen by pressing **F1**. The help that appears in the Help window is context sensitive, which means that the help is related to what you are currently doing in the program.

orders

Multiples of the operating speed of a piece of equipment. The first order is the operating speed. The second order is two times the operating speed, and so on.

Polled

DeviceNet communications method in which module sends data in response to a poll request from a master device.

Program mode

The XM module is idle. Typically this occurs when the module configuration settings are being updated with the XM Configuration program. In Program mode, the signal processing/measurement process is stopped. The status of the alarms is set to the disarm state to prevent a false alert or danger status.

Run mode

In Run mode, the module collects measurement data and monitors each measurement device.

settling time

The amount of time it takes a measurement to reach 90% of the final value given a step change in the input signal.

signal detection

Defines the method of conditioning or measuring a dynamic input signal. Peak (0 to the peak voltage), Peak-Peak (minimum peak to maximum peak), and RMS (square root of the mean of the square of the values) are the most common methods of signal detection.

slave device

A device that receives and responds to messages from a Master device but does not initiate communication. Slave devices include the XM measurement modules, such as the XM-120 Dynamic Measurement module and the XM-320 Position module.

Strobe

See Bit-Strobe.

transducer

A transducer is a device for making measurements. These include accelerometers, velocity pickups, displacement probes, and temperature sensors.

trend

A set of records of one or more measurement parameter(s) collected at regular intervals based on time or speed.

trigger

An event that prompts the collection of trend data.

triggered trend

A time-based trend that is collected in an XM module when a relay on the XM module is activated, or when the module receives a trigger event.

virtual relay

A virtual relay is a non-physical relay. It has the same capabilities (monitor alarms, activation delay, change status) as a physical relay only without any physical or electrical output. The virtual relay provides additional relay status inputs to a controller, PLC, or an XM-440 Master Relay module (firmware revision 5.0 and later).

XM configuration

XM configuration is a collection of user-defined parameters for XM modules.

XM Serial Configuration Utility software

XM Serial Configuration Utility software is a tool for monitoring and configuring XM modules. It can be run on computers running Windows 2000 service pack 2, Windows NT 4.0 service pack 6, or Windows XP operating systems.

Numerics

A

B

C

D

E

G

I

K

M

N

O

P

R

S

T

W

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Rockwell Automation Support

Rockwell Automation provides technical information on the Web to assist you in using its products. At http://support.rockwellautomation.com, you can find technical manuals, a knowledge base of FAQs, technical and application notes, sample code and links to software service packs, and a MySupport feature that you can customize to make the best use of these tools.

For an additional level of technical phone support for installation, configuration, and troubleshooting, we offer TechConnect support programs. For more information, contact your local distributor or Rockwell Automation representative, or visit http://support.rockwellautomation.com.

Installation Assistance

If you experience a problem within the first 24 hours of installation, please review the information that's contained in this manual. You can also contact a special Customer Support number for initial help in getting your product up and running.

United States	1.440.646.3434 Monday – Friday, 8am – 5pm EST
Outside United States	Please contact your local Rockwell Automation representative for any technical support issues.

New Product Satisfaction Return

Rockwell Automation tests all of its products to ensure that they are fully operational when shipped from the manufacturing facility. However, if your product is not functioning and needs to be returned, follow these procedures.

United States	Contact your distributor. You must provide a Customer Support case number (call the phone number above to obtain one) to your distributor in order to complete the return process.
Outside United States	Please contact your local Rockwell Automation representative for the return procedure.

www.rockwellautomation.com

Power, Control and Information Solutions Headquarters

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