Manual
E16x342.abc
(Revision 18)

Original Instructions
(valid for all versions listed on following page)

E16x342 System Front View
(Version E16A342.221 is shown)

Protection System with Overspeed Protection and Voters for external Trip Release Conditions

Certified by TÜV for IEC61508:2010; SIL3

DIN EN ISO 13849-1:2023; Cat.3 PLe

DIN EN ISO 13849-2:2013; Cat.3 PLe

Original Instructions, valid for all versions listed below

E16**x**342.**abc**

c = 1 : Speed Signal Inputs and power supply for BRAUN A5S sensors
c = 2 : Speed Signal Inputs and power supply for Eddy Current Sensors
c = 3 : Speed Signal Inputs for MPU (magnetic pick up)

b = 1 : 1 Voter in each Monitor for external trip release condition
b = 2 : 6 Voters in each Monitor for external trip release conditions

a = 0 : without Analog Output (to represent the speed)
a = 1 : 1 Analog Output in each Monitor A, B, C
a = 2 : 1 Analog Output rated SIL3 in each Monitor A, B, C

x = A : Surface Mount Version
x = E : 19-Inch Rack File

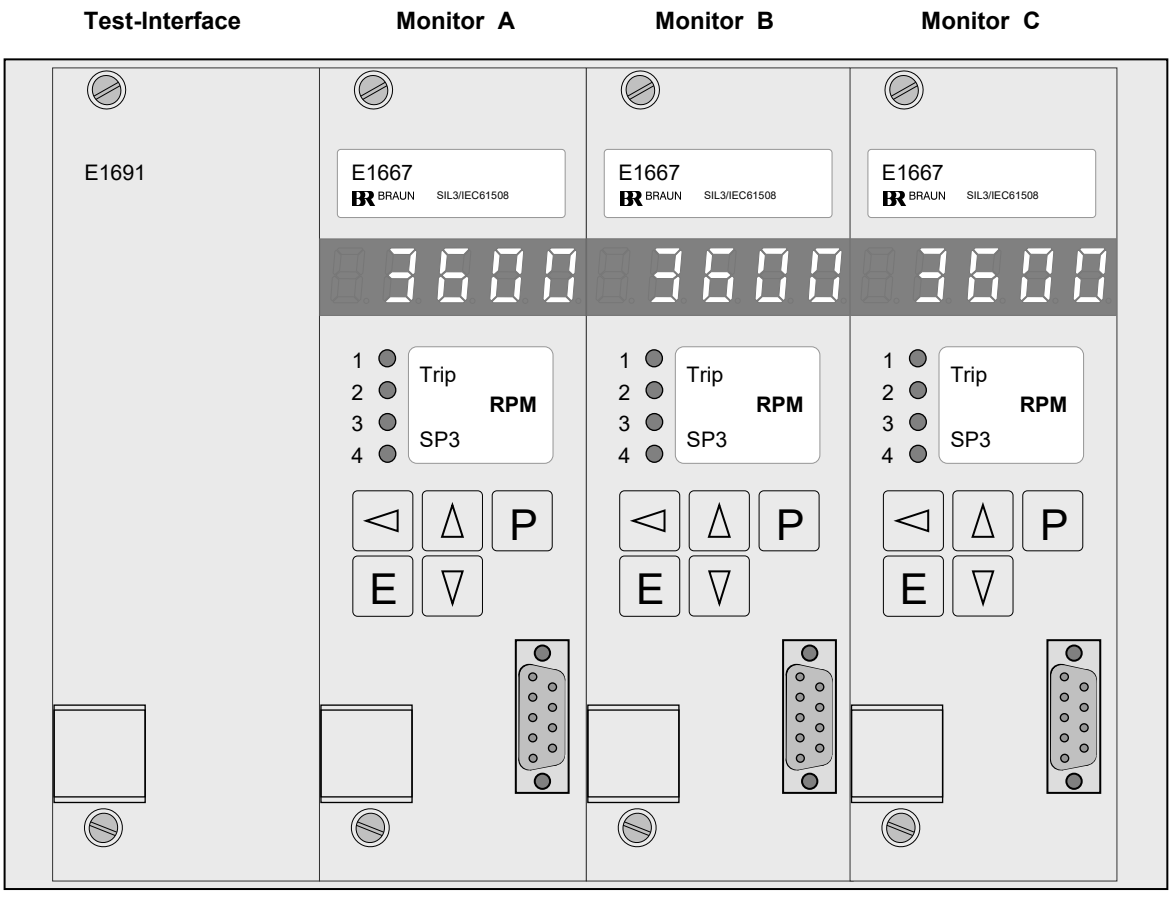

Figure 1: E16x342 System Front View

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1. General Information

1.1. List of Figures

1.2. List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Meaning
altern.	alternative
API	Technical standards of the "American Petroleum Institute"
A5S	BRAUN GmbH Sensor series
AWG/kcmil	Code number according to the "American Wire Gauge" System
approx.	approximately
CCF	Common Cause Failure
CPU	Central Processing Unit
DCavg	Diagnostic Coverage average
DIN	Deutsches Institut für Normung (German Institute for Standardization)
dN/dt	Change of speed per time unit (Acceleration)
EEPROM	Electrically Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory
EMV	Electro magnetic compatibility
EN	European Norm
F/R	Forward/Reverse (Forward/Backward)
HE	Height units
HFT	Hardware Failure Tolerance
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
incl.	inclusive
IPxx	Ingress Protection Number xx according to DIN EN 60529
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
LED	Light Emitting Diode
LOx	Logic Output x
max.	maximum
min.	minimum
MPU	Magnetic Pick Up
MTTFd	Mean Time To Failure dangerous
n	Short term for Speed
NEMAx	National Electrical Manufacturers Association Number x
PFDavg	Probability of Failure on Demand average
PELV	Protective Extra Low Voltage
RAM	Random Access Memory
RPM	Revolutions Per Minute
sec	second
SELV	Safety Extra Low Voltage
SFF	Safe Failure Fraction
SILx	Safety Integrity Level x
SPx	SetPoint x
SPVx	SetPoint Voter x
SP1var	SetPoint 1 variable
TE	Width unit
TMR	Triple Modular Redundant
Tproof	Proof Test Interval
UL/cUL	Acc. US Underwriter Laboratories resp. Canadian Underwriter Laboratories standards
Vdc	Volt direct current
Vpp	Volt peak-to-peak
resp.	respective
	to be continued on next page

Abbreviation	Meaning
1oo2	1 out of 2 voting logic
1oo3	1 out of 3 voting logic
2oo2	2 out of 2 voting logic
2oo3	2 out of 3 voting logic

1.3. System Applications and Definitions

1.3.1. System Applications

Protection of rotating machinery such as turbines, expanders, compressors and motors with safety requirements SIL3/IEC61508 resp. DIN EN ISO 13849 Cat.3 PLe (see TÜV certificate chapter 1.6.3) and/or API 670 versus Overspeed and other Critical Conditions.

1.3.2. Definitions of Terms

The E16x342 system incorporates one Test-Interface type E1691 and three Monitors (channels) A, B and C of type E1667 for the evaluation of speed signals and external trip signals.
The logic blocks for the evaluation of the external trip signals are named "Voter".
The logic results of the three channels are connected internally to form three 2oo3 trip circuits I, II and III which are named "Trip-Lines".
The Trip-Lines can be connected to a 1oo2 or 2oo3 solenoid valve block.
A released trip status can be latched, this function is named "Trip-Lock".

Trip is released by shut down of the Trip Circuits (Trip-Lines) to the solenoid valve block if:

- 2oo3 monitors detect Overspeed condition
- 2oo3 sensor signals are detected as faulty by monitors
- 2oo3 monitors detect External Trip-Condition by their voters (1oo2, 2oo2, 2oo3 or 3oo3 logic selectable)

1.4. Key Features of System E16x342

Trip Release Function is SIL3/IEC61508 and DIN EN ISO 13849 Cat.3 PLe compliant as stand-alone unit (without external testing by DCS or by operator).

Total Response Time to Trip Condition: < 15 milliseconds

Maximum Safety at Maximum Availability by:

- TMR (Triple Modular Redundancy) with three monitors E1667.
- Triple speed measurement and evaluation by each monitor.
- Variable overspeed setpoint depending on acceleration.
- Monitoring versus Lowspeed as protection versus incorrect mounting or malfunction of speed sensors.
- Permanent monitoring of speed sensors.
- Evaluation of external Trip-Condition signals by voters in each monitor. Response to signals selectable for each voter individually (logic function, low/high: trip, response time).
- Each Trip Line (trip circuit) in 2oo3 technique.
- Trip Lines I, II, III, IV, V, VI are formed by safety relays with force guided contact sets.
- Trip-Line-Monitoring with Trip-Lock Function (selectable)
- The outputs of the Trip Lines i, II and III are permanently monitored. If the Trip-Lock Function is engaged, a trip condition is detected and locked if 2oo3 trip lines are in trip condition.
- By the (selectable) Trip-Lock Function a released trip is latched

Additional features of the E16x342-System:

- Remote test of solenoid valve block by test signals from DCS possible
- Display in each module for measured values and diagnostics
- Alarm outputs via opto-relays to DCS
- Free extra alarm from each monitor
- Up to 6 speed setpoints with 2oo3 logic outputs (if voters are not required)
- Sensor signal repeater outputs, free floating and push/pull
- Optional Analog Output (to represent the speed) 0/4..20 mamps for each monitor
- Direction alarm (only with sensors type A5S with direction output)
- Parameters may be set by front keys (protected by code-digit) or by RS232-Interface (password protected)

1.5. Ordering Key for Systems E16x342.abc

E16**x**342.**abc**

- **c = 1 :** Speed Signal Inputs and power supply for A5S sensors
- **c = 2 :** Speed Signal Inputs and power supply for Eddy Current sensors
- **c = 3 :** Speed Signal Inputs for MPU (magnetic pick up)

- **b = 1 :** 1 Voter in each Monitor for external trip release condition
- **b = 2 :** 6 Voters in each Monitor for external trip release conditions

- **a = 0 :** without Analog Output (to represent the speed)
- **a = 1 :** 1 Analog Output in each Monitor A, B, C
- **a = 2 :** 1 Analog Output rated SIL3 in each Monitor A, B, C

- **x = A :** Surface Mount Version
- **x = E :** 19-Inch Rack File

Example:

E16A342.021 : Surface Mount Version, without Analog Output, with 6 Voters, Speed Signal Inputs for A5S sensors

E16A342.112 : Surface Mount Version, with Analog Output, with 1 Voter, Speed Signal Inputs for eddy current sensors

E16A342.013 : Surface Mount Version, with 1 Voter, Speed Signal Inputs for MPU

1.6. Certification

1.6.1. Certification IEC 61508; SIL3

The E16x3xx system is certified by TÜV-Nord to be compliant with IEC 61508; SIL3 as a stand-alone TMR Trip-System for Overspeed Protection and Voters for external Trip Release Conditions, such as emergency stop, boiler protection etc. (see TÜV certificate chapter 1.6.3).

1.6.2. Certification DIN EN ISO 13849; Cat.3 PLe

The E16x3xx system is certified by TÜV-Nord to be compliant with DIN EN ISO 13849; Cat.3 PLe as a stand-alone TMR Trip-System for Overspeed Protection and Voters for external Trip Release Conditions, such as emergency stop, boiler protection etc. (see TÜV certificate chapter 1.6.3).

1.6.3. TÜV Certificate

DAkkS Deutsche Akkreditierungsstelle D-ZE-11074-01-00

TÜV NORD

Certificate

No. SEBS-A.144312/12, V4.0

TÜV NORD Systems GmbH & Co. KG hereby certifies to

Braun GmbH Industrie Elektronik

Esslinger Straße 26
71334 Waiblingen-Hegnach
Germany

that the protection system

E16x3xx.abc

is capable for safety related applications and meets the requirements listed in the below mentioned standards.

- **IEC 61508-1 / -2 / -3:2010, SIL 3**
- **DIN EN ISO 13849-1:2023, PL e, Cat. 3**
- **DIN EN ISO 13849-2:2013, PL e, Cat. 3**

Certification program Leittechnik (SEB-ZE-SEECERT-VA-320-20, Rev. 6 / 04.24)

The protection system E16x3xx.abc can be used in safety related applications according to IEC 62061:2021, SIL 3

The certification is based on the report No. SEBS-A.144312/12TB and the tracking list in the respective valid version.

This certificate entitles the usage of the adjacent conformity mark.

Valid until: 2030-05-19
Reference: 8123599299

Hamburg, 2025-05-19

TÜVNORD Digitally signed by Nelke Tobias
Date: 2025.05.19 12:48:36 +02'00'

Tobias Nelke
(Techn. Head of certification body)

Voluntary Certification
TÜV NORD TÜV NORD Systems GmbH & Co.KG Safety Approved
E16x3xx.abc
IEC 61508-1 / -2 / -3:2010, SIL 3
DIN EN ISO 13849-1:2023, PL e
DIN EN ISO 13849-2:2013, PL e
SEBS-A.144312/12

SEB-ZE-SEECERT-FB-320-24en Rev. 1.0 / 09.19 U Eda / 04.22

Certification Body SEECERT
TÜV NORD Systems GmbH & Co. KG
Große Bahnstraße 31, 22525 Hamburg, Germany

1.7. Safety Data

The safety data apply to the functions
- Overspeed protection
- Voter for external trip due to events such as emergency stop, boiler protection, etc.
- Analog output (for actual speed value)
- 2oo3 Trip outputs

Notice:
Sensor failure rate is not part of the total failure rate.

1.7.1. Safety Data IEC61508; SIL3

System Type B; HFT = 1; Architecture 2oo3, Service Time 20 years
PFDavg = $7{,}71*10^{-5}$ at **T1** (Proof Check Interval) = 20 years
SFF = 97,8 % (per monitor module)

1.7.2. Safety Data DIN EN ISO 13849-1; Cat.3 PLe

System Type B; HFT = 1; Architecture 2oo3, Service Time 20 years
MTTFd = not yet calculated
DCavg = not yet calculated

1.8. External Tests

1.8.1. External tests during normal operation by PLC or operator

The trip release ability of a 2oo3 solenoid valve block can be verified by external tests as described in 1.8.2.
Test interval for test 1.8.2 according recommendations of the 2oo3 solenoid valve block supplier.

1.8.2. Test of 2oo3 solenoid valve block

Test can only be performed if the Monitors are not in trip status.
The test is performed for each trip-line separately by control signals Test of
Trip-Line I, II, III. The response of the 2oo3 solenoid valve block must be checked by the PLC resp. the operator.
Note:
Test of two or three trip-lines at the same time will release trip of the machine.

2. System Structure and I/Os

2.1. System Structure

The structure of the system is shown in chapter **2.1.4.** (figures 2 and 3).
The wiring of the system is shown in chapter **2.1.5.** (figures 4, 5 and 6).
The indexes ”see 2.x.x” in these figures refer to the corresponding chapters 2.x.x. which describe the according functions.

2.1.1. Speed Sensors

With versions E16x342.xx1:
Three A5S Differential-Hall-effect sensors, with integrated signal amplifier are placed at the machine shaft.
The Differential Hall-effect sensors A5S are not susceptible to uniform external magnetic fields. Air gap variations between machine and sensor do not create false signals.
A5S3 sensors have an additional logic output for the direction of rotation.

With versions E16x342.xx2:
Three Speed signals from Eddy Current Sensors are evaluated.

With versions E16x342.xx3:
Three Speed signals from MPU Sensors are evaluated.

2.1.2. System Components

The system comprises three Monitors E1667 for speed monitoring and for monitoring of the external trip conditions and one Test-Interface E1691 to process the trip-line test signals and the trip status signals between Monitors and the PLC.

The E1667 monitors monitor the sensors, speed, and external trip conditions.
Trip is accomplished by shutting down the trip circuits when the following conditions occur:

- 2oo3 of the monitors detect overspeed
- 2oo3 of the monitors detect speed signal error
- 2oo3 of the monitors detect external trip via voter (1oo2, 2oo2, 2oo3 or 3oo3 parameterizable)

The Monitors and the Test-Interface are connected via a backplane. The backplane does not hold any active components.

2.1.3. System Design

The system is available as

- 19-Inch Rack File, 3HE 84TE (E16E342) or
- for surface mounting (E16A342) or
- as NEMA4 version (E16G342).

2.1.4. System Structure Diagrams

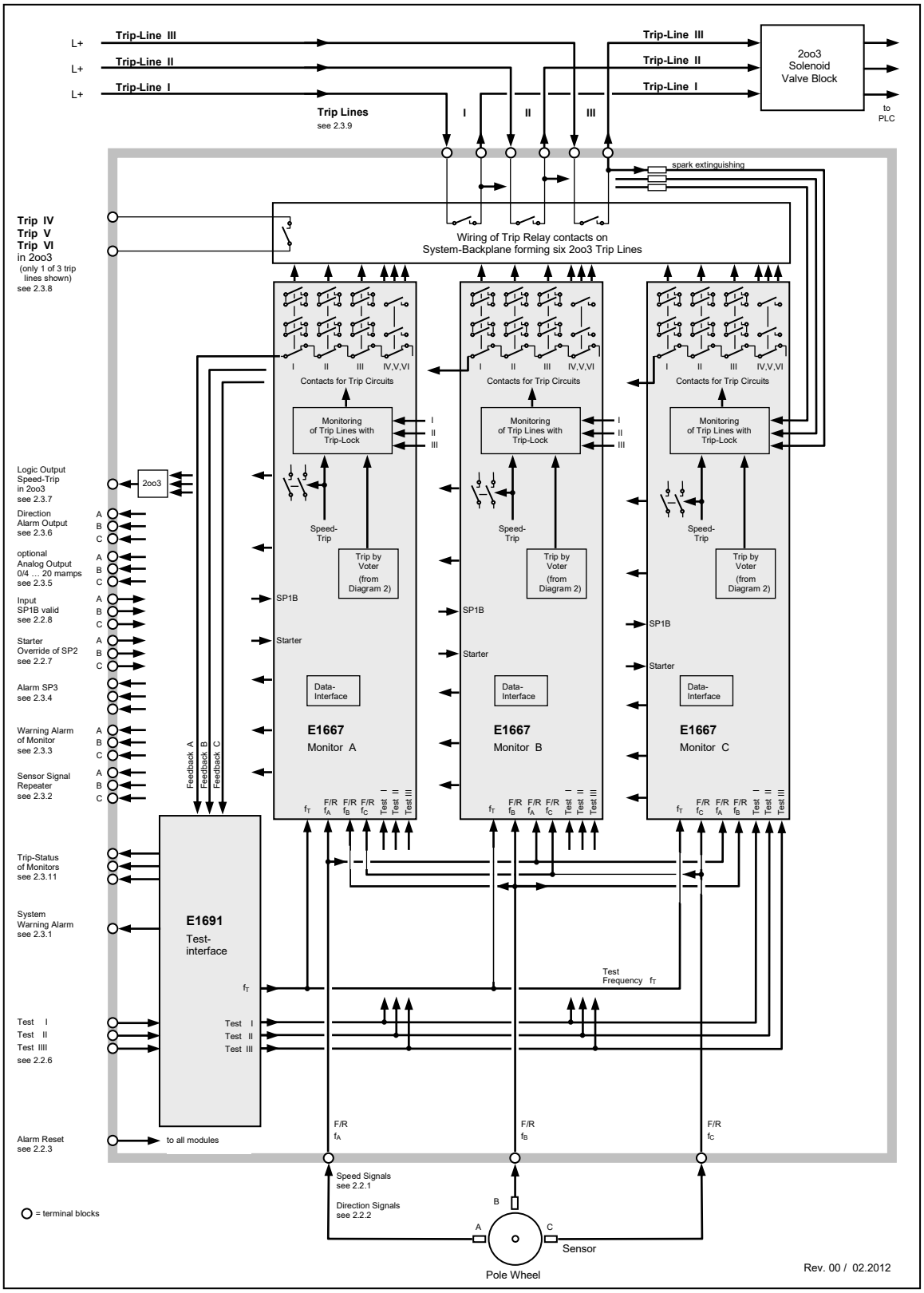


Figure 2: E16x342 System Structure Diagram 1 of 2

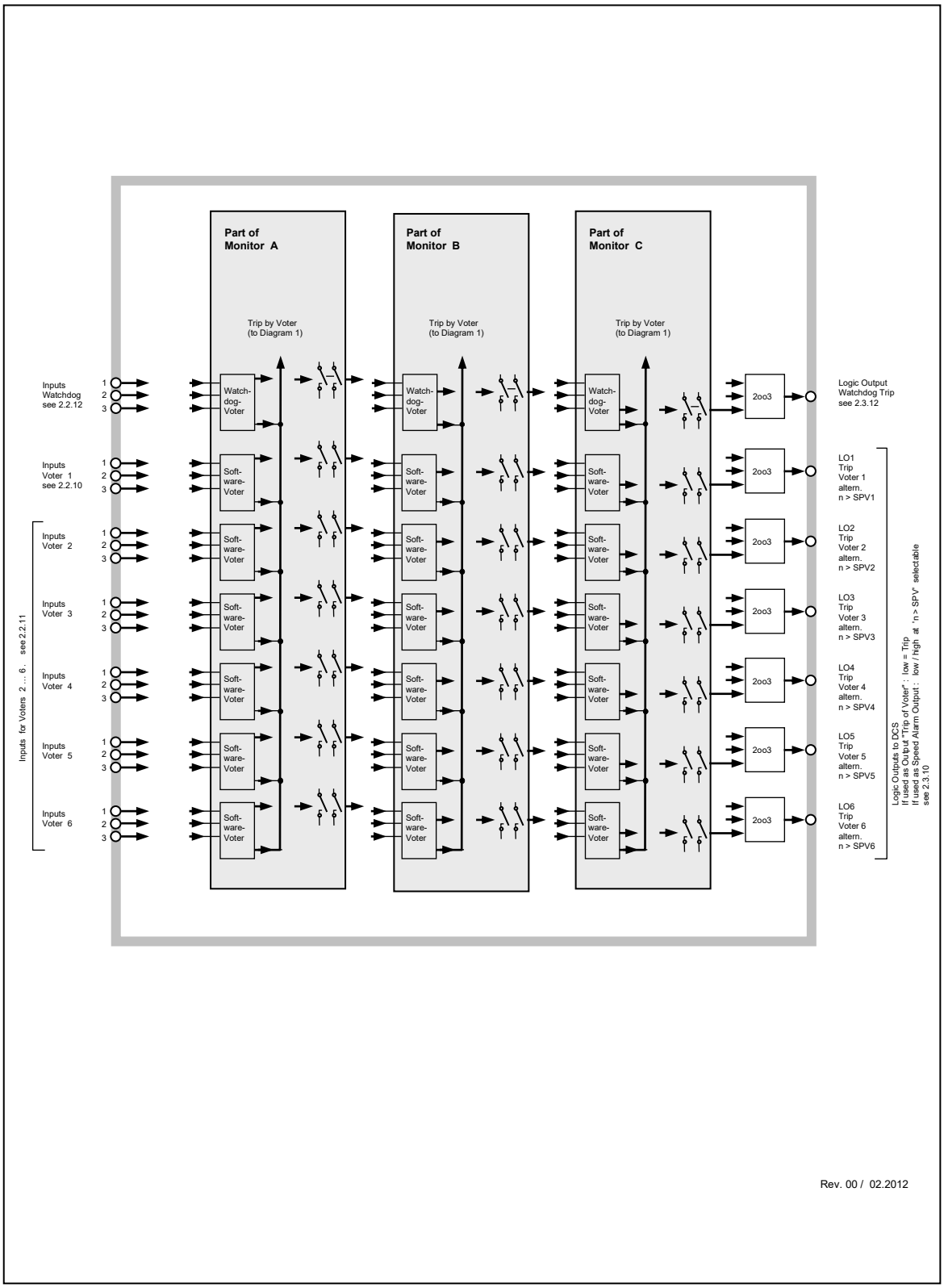


Figure 3: E16x342 System Structure Diagram 2 of 2

2.1.5. System Wiring Diagrams

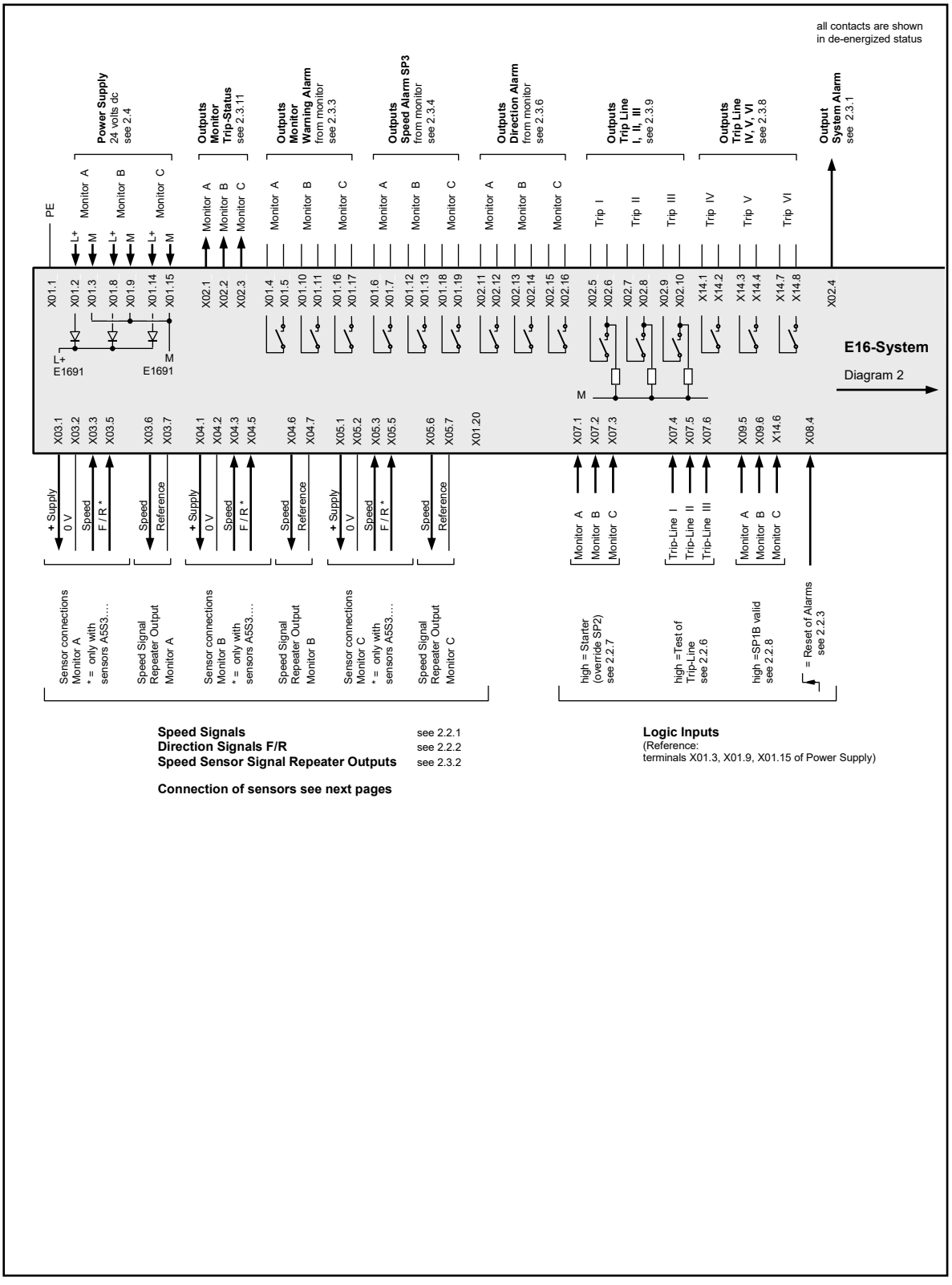


Figure 4: E16x342 System Wiring Diagram 1 of 3

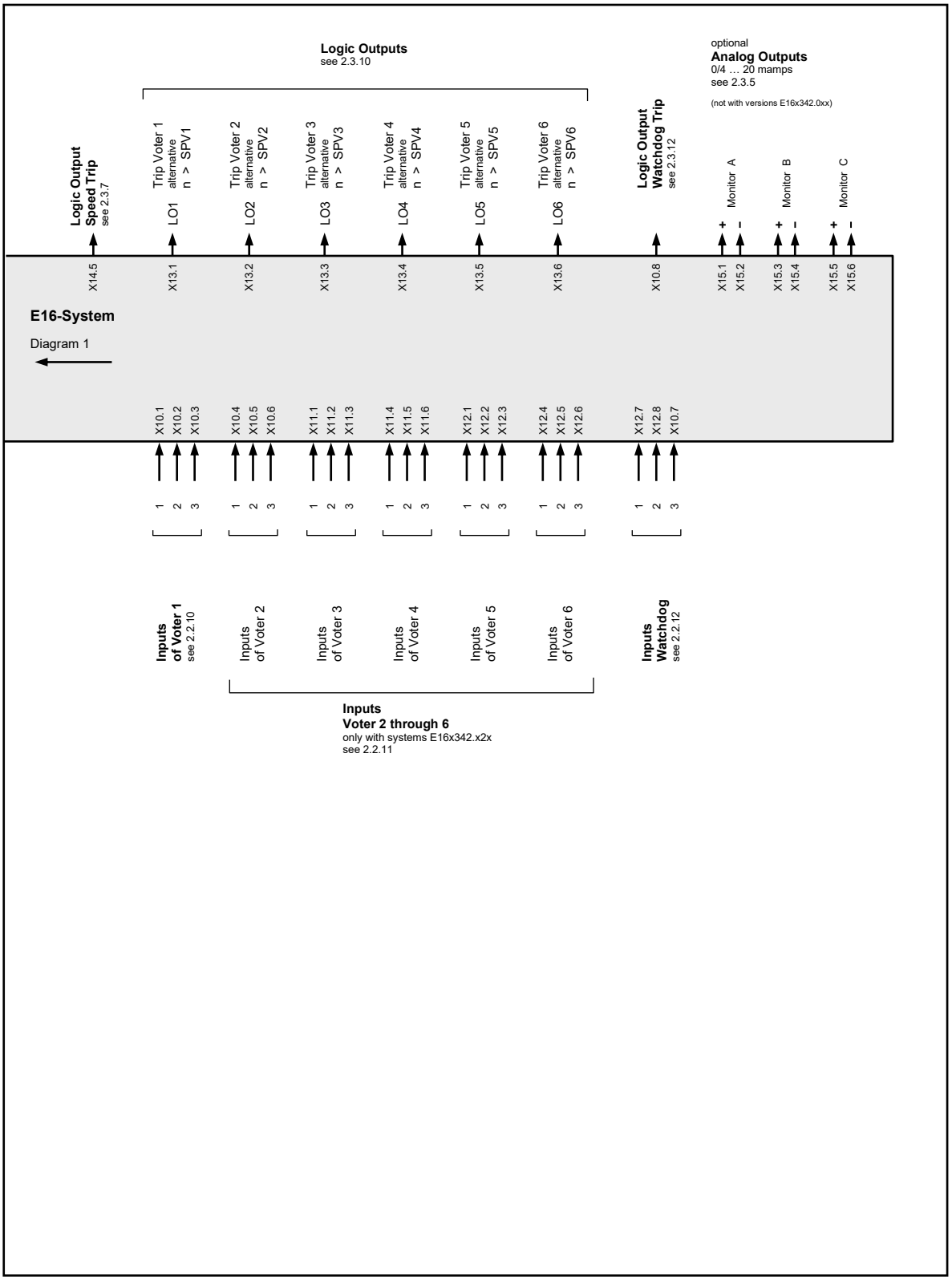


Figure 5: E16x342 System Wiring Diagram 2 of 3

2.1.6. Connection of Sensors to the Speed Signal Inputs

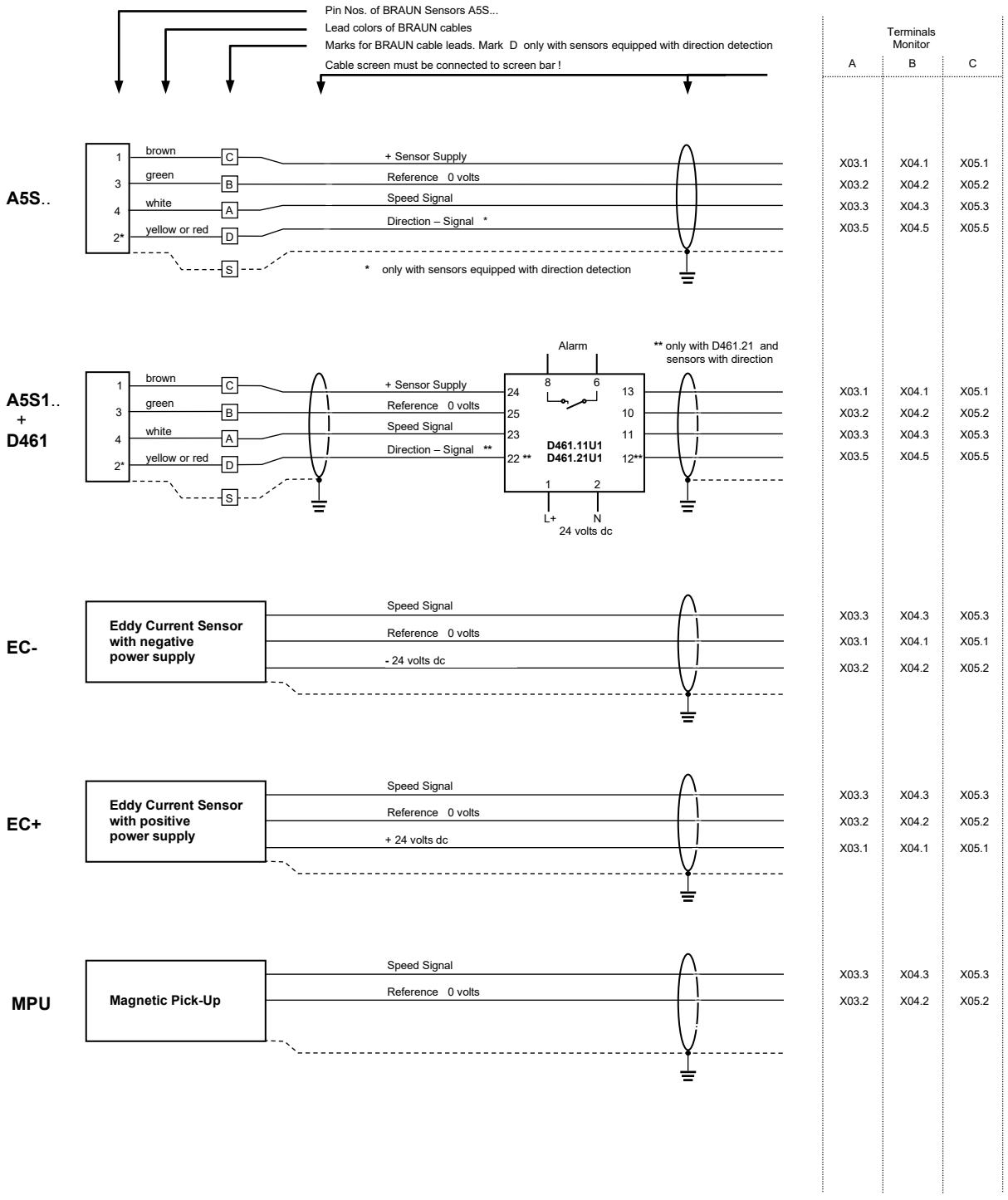


Figure 6: E16x342 System Wiring Diagram 3 of 3

2.2. Inputs of the System

2.2.1. Speed Signal Inputs

The speed signals are internally wired to all three Monitors in parallel.

With versions E16x342.xx1:
The speed signal inputs match the values of sensors A5S…
The speed signal inputs are rated SIL3/IEC61508 if sensors of type A5S. (also via barriers D461) are connected. For other sensors this is only valid, if the sensor supplier guarantees, that the sensors will not give erratic speed signals due to a common cause failure. The instructions of the sensor supplier must be observed.
Technical Data of inputs see 3.1.1.1.

With versions E16x342.xx2:
The signal inputs match the values of eddy current sensors.
The speed signal inputs are rated SIL3/IEC61508, if the sensor supplier guarantees, that the sensors will not give erratic speed signals due to a common cause failure. The instructions of the sensor supplier must be observed.
Technical Data of inputs see 3.1.1.2.

With versions E16x342.xx3:
The signal inputs match the values of MPUs.
The speed signal inputs are rated SIL3/IEC61508, if the sensor supplier guarantees, that the sensors will not give erratic speed signals due to a common cause failure. The instructions of the sensor supplier must be observed.

Technical Data of inputs see 3.1.1.2.

2.2.2. Direction Signal Inputs (F/R: Forward/Reverse)

The direction signal inputs match the values of the sensors A5S with direction signal.
The direction signals are internally wired to all three monitors in parallel.

Technical Data of inputs see 3.1.2.

2.2.3. Input Reset of Alarms

The Reset signal is internally connected to all modules in parallel. It resets a no longer prevailing, but latched alarm or trip condition.
A signal transition from low to high will reset a latched alarm.
Minimum Time of Reset Signal: > 1 second to ensure correct reset of all modules.

Technical Data of input see 3.1.3.

2.2.4. This chapter is left blank intentionally

2.2.5. This chapter is left blank intentionally

2.2.6. Inputs Test I, Test II, Test III

If the input is high, the corresponding Trip-Line will switch to trip condition.
The inputs are not inhibited versus each other.

Technical Data of inputs see 3.1.3.

2.2.7. Inputs Starter (Override of SP2)

Each monitor has one input for the starter condition. As long as the input is high, the starter condition is true.
During starter condition the monitoring versus Lowspeed (SP2) is disabled.

Technical Data of inputs see 3.1.3.

2.2.8. Inputs SP1B valid

Each monitor has one input to select SP1B as trip setpoint.
As long as the input is high, setpoint value SP1B (see step P03.03 of E1667) is true.
With open input (low), setpoint value SP1A (see P03.00 of E1667) is true.

Technical Data of inputs see 3.1.3.

2.2.9. This chapter is left blank intentionally

2.2.10. Inputs for Voter 1

The input signals for Voter 1 are internally connected to all monitors in parallel.
The input load of Voter 1 meets the requirements for the redundant outputs of a failsafe PLC (load > 45 ma per input).
The signal truth level (high or low as trip condition), the voting principle (1oo2, 2oo2, 2oo3, 3oo3) and the response time is selectable. Configuration of the voter is done in steps P10.xx of E1667.
The inputs “Voter 1” are rated SIL3/IEC61508 provided that the signal source is rated SIL3/IEC61508.

Technical Data of inputs for Voter 1 see 3.1.4.

2.2.11. Inputs for Voters 2 … 6

The input signals for Voters 2 … 6 are internally connected to all monitors in parallel.
The signal truth level (high or low: trip condition), the voting principle (1oo2, 2oo2, 2oo3, 3oo3) and the response time is selectable for each voter individually. Configuration of voters is done in steps P11.xx to P15.xx of E1667.
Technical Data of inputs for Voter 2 … 6 see 3.1.3.
The inputs “Voter 2…6” are rated SIL3/IEC61508 provided that the signal source is rated SIL3/IEC61508.

Technical Data of inputs for Voter 2 … 6 see 3.1.3.
Note:
Systems E16x342.x1x do not have inputs for Voters 2 … 6.

2.2.12. Inputs for Watchdog

The input signals for the Watchdog are internally connected to all monitors in parallel.
Configuration of the Watchdog is done in step P02.00.
The duration time of the Watchdog pulse signal must be minimum 100 milliseconds, signal may be a positive pulse or a negative pulse (minimum low time = minimum high time = 100 milliseconds).
The inputs “Watchdog” are rated SIL3/IEC61508 provided that the signal source is rated SIL3/IEC61508.

Technical Data of inputs for Watchdog see 3.1.3.

2.3. Outputs of the System

2.3.1. Output System Warning Alarm

Output System Warning Alarm is released if

- minimum one Monitor signalizes a nonconformity at its voter inputs
- minimum one Monitor is faulty
- minimum one Monitor is in trip status
- minimum one Monitor signalizes in display -E4-

Note:
The System Warning Alarm has a delay of approx. 10 seconds versus the releasing monitor.

Technical Data of output see 3.2.4

2.3.2. Speed Signal Repeater Outputs

Each Monitor repeats the speed signal of its main sensor (Monitor A repeats sensor signal A) to the periphery.
Technical Data of outputs see 3.2.1.

2.3.3. Outputs Monitor Warning Alarm

The Monitor Warning Alarm (for each Monitor individually) is released if at least one of the following conditions is true:

- Monitor releases trip (due to overspeed resp. voter), if selected
  Selection in step P02.11 of E1667
- Deviation of its own sensors versus both sensors of neighbor Monitors, if monitored
  Selection in steps P02.07 through P02.09 of E1667
- Measured speed lower than SP2 (after starter condition), if monitored
  Selection in step P02.06 of E1667
- Sensor Circuit Fault, if monitored
  Selections in steps P02.04 and P02.05 of E1667
- If starter condition is still true and speed exceeds 50% of nominal speed (as set in step P01.03), if selected in step P02.06
- If Monitor detects during its Self-Test a faulty test frequency from Test-Interface E1691.

Note:
The Monitor Warning Alarm is not released, if:

- The Monitor detects a nonconformity at its voter inputs.
- If Monitor display reads - E4 - (description -E4- see chapter 10.1)

This status is forwarded to the Test-Interface E1691 which then releases the System Warning Alarm.

Technical Data of outputs see 3.2.3.

2.3.4. Outputs Speed Alarm SP3

Each Monitor has a free adjustable speed alarm output SP3.
Configuration of SP3 in steps P05.xx of E1667.

Technical Data of outputs see 3.2.3.

2.3.5. Analog Outputs for measured speed (Option)

The (optional) analog outputs have a range of 0/4 .. 20 mamps.
Configuration of the analog output in steps P08.xx of E1667.
The analog outputs of Monitors E16x342.2xx are rated SIL3/IEC61508.

Technical Data of outputs see 3.2.2.

2.3.6. Outputs Direction Detection

If operated with sensors A5S with incorporated direction signal output, the sense of direction is signalized.
Each Monitor votes the direction input signals 2oo3. Each Monitor has a direction alarm output.

Technical Data of outputs see 3.2.3.

2.3.7. Logic Output Speed Trip (2oo3 voted)

Logic Output Speed Trip is released, if minimum 2 of the 3 monitors detect overspeed condition. If overspeed status is latched, the alarm will persist until reset.
Output high: no speed trip
Output low: speed trip

Technical Data of output see 3.2.4.

2.3.8. Outputs Trip-Line IV, V, VI

The Trip-Lines IV, V, VI are 2oo3-circuits formed by two contacts each of safety trip relays of Monitors A, B, C.
Trip is released if minimum two Monitors E1667 are in trip status.
Trip-Lines IV, V, VI are intended to signalize the trip via three signals to a DCS or PLC.
Note:
If only one signal is connected to the DCS or PLC and this signal releases trip, at least two outputs must be connected in parallel to avoid an inadvertent trip due to contact failure of a trip relay during trip relay test.
Trip-Lines IV, V, VI are rated SIL3/IEC61508.

Technical Data of output see 3.2.5.

2.3.9. Outputs Trip-Line I, II, III

The Trip-Lines I, II, III are 2oo3-circuits formed by four contacts each (two each connected in parallel for higher availability during trip relay test) of safety trip relays I resp. II, resp. III of Monitors A, B, C.
Trip is released if minimum two monitors E1667 are in trip status.
Trip-Lines I, II, III are intended to supply shutdown solenoid valves.
Trip-Lines I, II, III are rated SIL3/IEC61508.

Technical Data of output see 3.2.6.

2.3.10. Logic Outputs LO1 through LO6 (voted 2oo3)

The Logic Outputs LO may be assigned to signalize a voter trip or to a speed setpoint.
If assigned to Voter Trip: Output high: no trip of Voter
Output low: trip of Voter
If assigned to speed alarm: Output high/low if n > SP is selectable
Technical Data of outputs see 3.2.4.

2.3.11. Trip Status of Monitors

Each Monitor reflects its trip status via the Test-Interface as a logic signal to the periphery.

Output high: no trip
Output low: trip

Note:
The outputs have a delay of approx. 10 seconds versus the trip of the monitor.

Technical Data of output see 3.2.4

2.3.12. Logic Output Watchdog (voted 2oo3)

The Logic Output Watchdog goes low, if a trip is released due to missing Watchdog input signals.

Technical Data of output see 3.2.4.

2.4. Power Supply

Each Monitor must be supplied with 24 volts dc (18..40 volts) from a power supply with protective separation, conforming to IEC 61131-2 requirements.
The Test Interface E1691 is fed by an internal power rail.
Technical Data see 3.3.

2.5. Data Interface

Each of the Monitors E1667 carry a 9pole Sub-D-connector (female). Implemented on this connector are a Profibus-Interface (with standard-pinning) and a RS232-Interface (non-standard pinning).

2.5.1. Profibus Interface for Status and Diagnostics of the System

The Profibus Interface reflects the standard Profibus DP and serves for the upload of status and diagnostics of the system to a PLC or DCS.

2.5.2. RS232 Interface with Interface Software IS-RS232-E16 (for OEM only)

The RS232 Interface in conjunction with the Interface-Software IS-RS232-E16 (available for OEM only) serves

- to edit parameters
- to configure parameter settings as *.brp files
- to upload parameter settings from Monitors as *.brv files
- to download parameter settings from *.brp or *.brv files to the Monitors

2.5.3. RS232 Interface with Interface Software IS-RS232-E16-L2 (for End User)

The RS232 Interface in conjunction with the Interface-Software IS-RS232-E16-L2 (available for End Users) serves

- to upload parameter settings from Monitors as *.brv files
- to download parameter settings from *.brv files to spare part Monitors

Note: Parameter settings cannot be changed.

3. Technical Specifications

3.1. Technical Data of Inputs

3.1.1. Technical Data of Speed Signal Inputs

3.1.1.1. Hall Sensor Inputs

Maximum Input Frequency: 50 kHz
Maximum Signal Voltage: 30 volts
Input low at: < 3 volts
Input high at: > 7 volts
Impedance: approx. 5 kohms
Sensor Supply: approx. 13 volts, maximum 80 mamps
The sensor inputs have the same common, but are free floating versus other potentials.
They are powered by an internal power supply.

3.1.1.2. Eddy Current Sensor Inputs resp. MPU Inputs

Maximum Input Frequency: 30 kHz
Maximum Signal Voltage: 60 volts pp
Trigger Hysteresis: 0.07 to 2.5 volts pp
Impedance: approx. 47 kohms
Sensor Supply: (only with versions E16x342.xx2): approx. 24 volts, maximum 120 mamps
Inputs are free floating.
The sensor inputs have the same common, but are free floating versus other potentials.
They are powered by an internal power supply.

3.1.2. Technical Data of Direction Inputs

Maximum Signal Voltage: 30 volts
Input low at: < 3 volts
Input high at: > 7 volts
Impedance: approx. 22 kohms
Same Reference as Speed Signal Inputs.

3.1.3. Technical Data of Binary Inputs (excluding Voter 1)

Input high: 18..33 volts (nominal current at 24 volts: 6 mamps)
Input low: < 3 volts or open input
Reference: negative pole of power supply

3.1.4. Technical Data of Binary Inputs of Voter 1

high: 18..30 volts (nominal current at 24 volts: 45 mamps)
Input low: < 3 volts or open input Input
Reference: negative pole of power supply

3.2. Technical Data of Outputs

3.2.1. Technical Data of Sensor Signal Repeater Outputs

High-Level: > 20 volts with max. load, (maximum 26 volts without load)
Low-Level: < 2 volts, with max. load
Maximum load: 1 kohms
Outputs are short-circuit proof and free floating (also versus each other).
Outputs are supplied by free floating power sources within the monitors.

3.2.2. Technical Data of Analog Outputs

Range: 0/4…20 mamps
Resolution: 12 Bit
Maximum load: 500 ohms
Linearity error: < 0.1%
Temperature stability: ±0,02 %/°C within a range of 0...60°C.
Outputs are short-circuit proof and free floating (also versus each other).

3.2.3. Technical Data of Opto-Relay Outputs

Maximum rating: 50 volts dc / 50 mamps.
Outputs are passive, short-circuit proof and free floating (also versus each other). They must be supplied externally.

Note:
In case of short-circuit the output is latched to tristate until power supply of the monitor has been switched off and on.

3.2.4. Technical Data of Logic Outputs

The outputs are fed from the system power supply.
Reference: L- (negative pole of power supply).
High-Level: Power supply L+ minus 2 volts
Low-Level: < 3 volts
Maximum output current: 50 milliamps
Outputs are short-circuit proof.

Note:
In case of short-circuit the output is latched to tri state until power supply of the monitor has been switched off and on.

3.2.5. Technical Data of Trip-Lines IV, V, VI

Maximum rating: 50 volts dc / 300 mamps.
Outputs are passive, short-circuit proof and free floating. They must be supplied externally.

3.2.6. Technical Data of Trip-Lines I, II, III

Maximum rating: 50 volts dc / 3 amps / 75 watts
Maximum rating for DC13-applications: 24 volts / 3 amps
Outputs are not short-circuit proof (permanent currents exceeding 8 amps will destroy outputs).
Impedance: Terminals X02.6, X02.8, X02.10 have approx. 2.2 kohms versus L- (negative pole of power supply)
For inductive type loads, external spark extinguishing means must be provided.
Total response time (trip relays de-energize to trip) from trip event until trip circuits are in trip condition: < 15 milliseconds.

3.3. Technical Data of Power Supply

3x 24 volts dc / 0.5 amps (18…40 volts) from a power supply with protective separation (SELV or PELV), conforming to IEC 61131-2 requirements.
Maximum consumption of system: 20 watts

3.4. Installation Conditions

Ambient temperature in operation: 0°C..+60 °C
Ambient temperature in storage: -20°C..+85 °C
Relative humidity < 80 %, non-condensing
To be installed in dry cabinets in air-conditioned rooms

3.5. Protection Grade

Insulation Class III
Version E16A342 and E16E342: IP20
Version E16G342: IP65 resp. NEMA4

3.6. Connectors

Plug-In Cage-Clamp Connectors, type Phoenix Combicon FK-MLP1,5/…ST-3,5,
fitting for:

- Conductor cross section solid min.: 0.2 mm²
- Conductor cross section solid max.: 1.5 mm²
- Conductor cross section stranded min.: 0.2 mm²
- Conductor cross section stranded max.: 1.5 mm²
- Conductor cross section stranded, with ferrule without plastic sleeve min.: 0.25 mm²
- Conductor cross section stranded, with ferrule without plastic sleeve max.: 1.5 mm²
- Conductor cross section stranded, with ferrule with plastic sleeve min.: 0.25 mm²
- Conductor cross section stranded, with ferrule with plastic sleeve max.: 0.75 mm²
- Conductor cross section acc. to AWG/kcmil min.: No. 24
- Conductor cross section acc. to AWG/kcmil max: No. 16
- Minimum AWG according to UL/CUL: 28

Maximum AWG according to UL/CUL: 16

3.7. Conformity to Standards

2006/42/EC
SIL3/IEC 61508:2010, DIN EN ISO 13849-1:2023 Cat 3 PL e, API 670, API 672
2014/35/EU, EN 61010-1,
2014/30/EU, EN 61000-6-2, EN 61000-6-4, IEC 611311-2
2011/65/EU, EN IEC 63000:2018

3.8. Dimensions of system E16A342

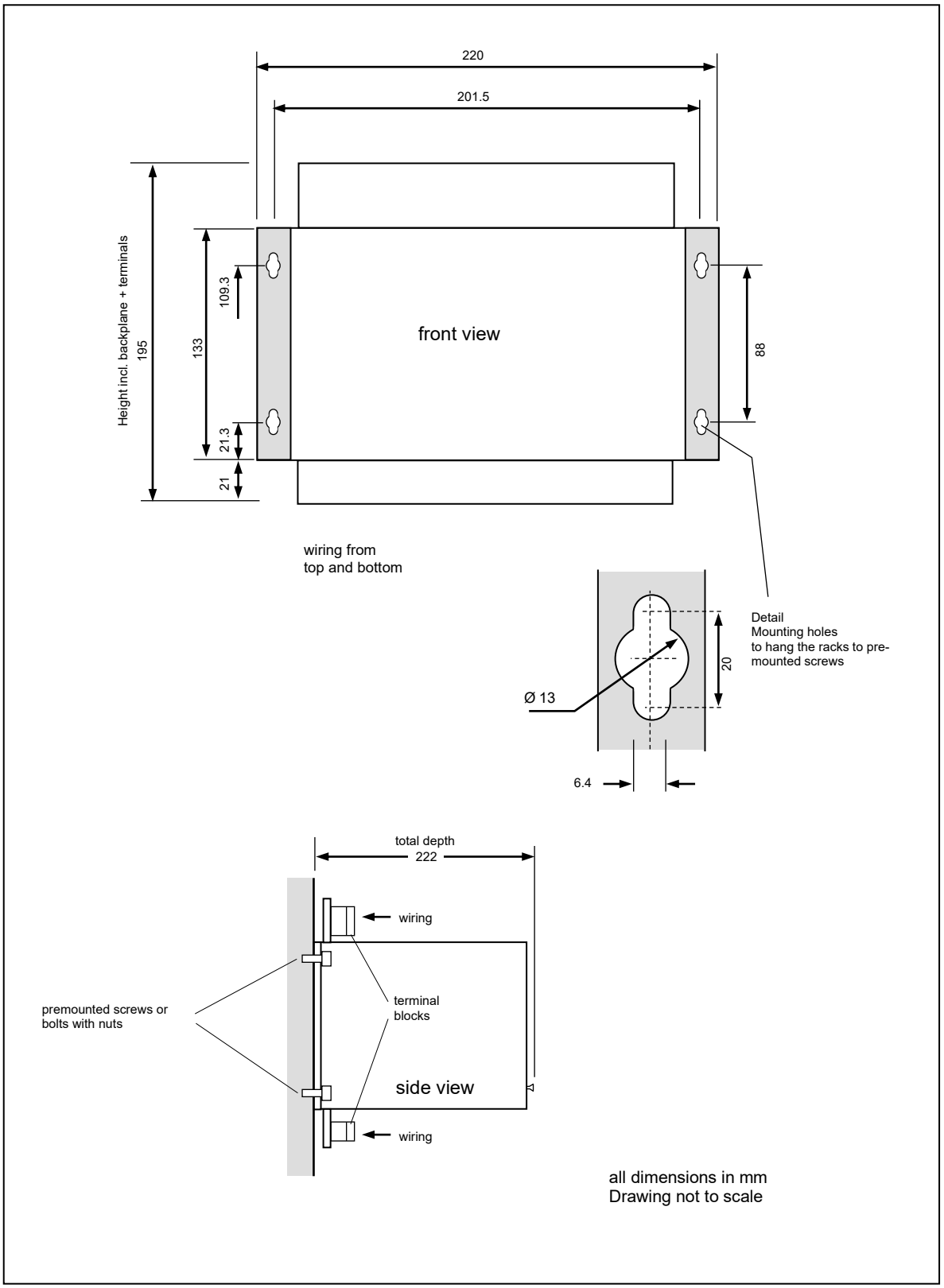


Figure 7: Dimensions of System E16A342

3.9. Dimensions of system E16E342

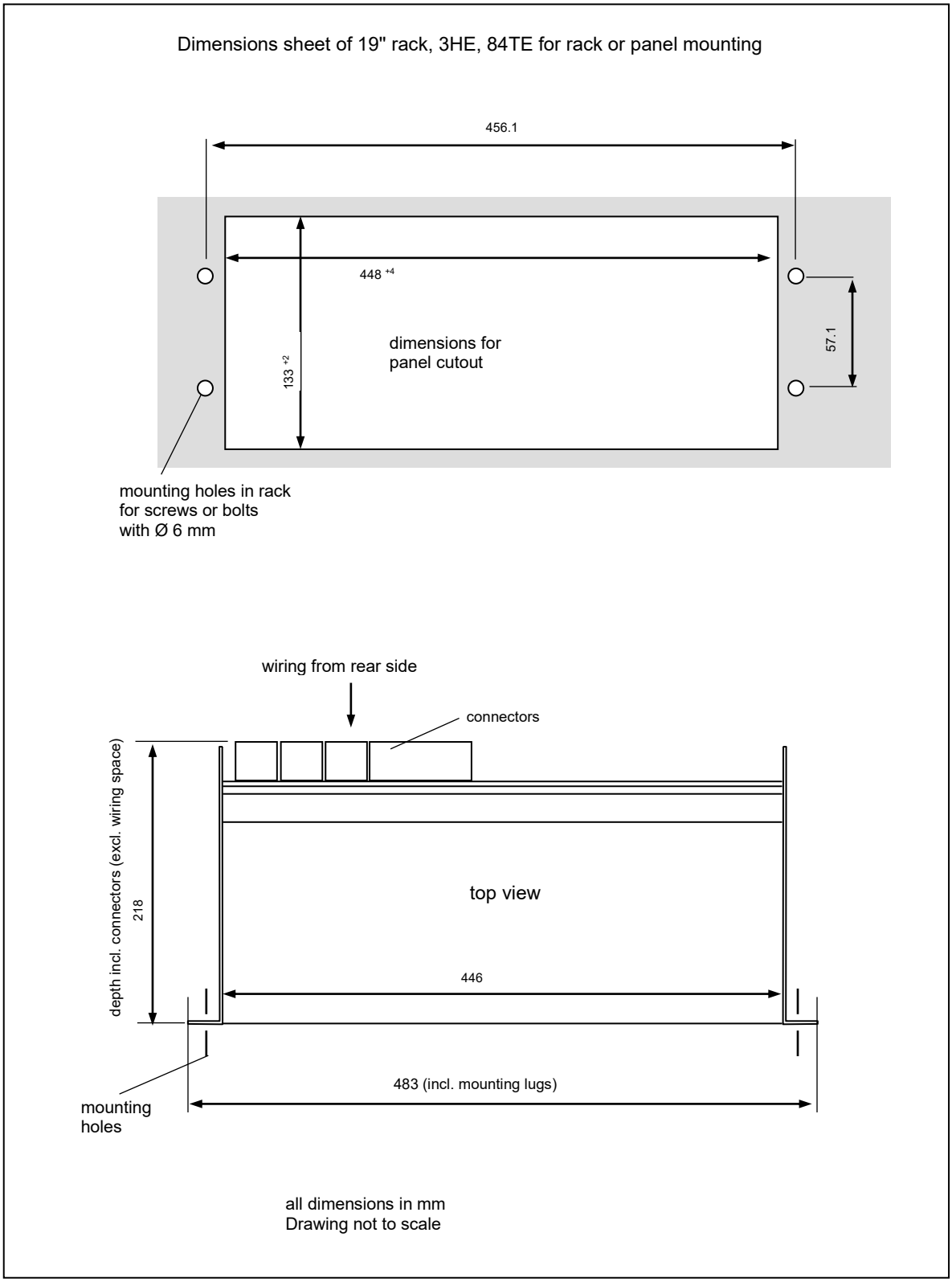


Figure 8: Dimensions of System E16E342

3.10. This chapter is left blank intentionally

3.11. Weight of E16x342

E16A342 : 3,0 kg
E16E342 : 3,7 kg

3.12. Material specifications of E16A342 or E16E342

Housing: Aluminium
Front panels and back panel: Lexan or. FR4 (min. V-1 by UL)

3.13. Useful Lifetime, Proof Test Interval and Maintenance of the E16x342 System

The Useful Life Time of an E16x342 system is 20 years.
The proof test interval of the E16x342 system is 20 years.
Therefore, the system is basically maintenance-free and only requires maintenance or replacement of a module if faults occur.

Attention:
Each faulty module must be replaced by a new module with a maximum replacement period of one year.
It is recommended to return defective hardware to BRAUN for inspection and repair (if possible).
Repairs may only be carried out by BRAUN.
In case of non-compliance, the SIL3 capability of the system is void.

4. Safety Notes for Installation and Operation

4.1. Safety Notes for Installation

This unit has been designed and inspected according to standards DIN EN 61010-1 (VDE 0411-1).
Observe these instructions and wiring diagrams carefully, to ensure this standards and safe operation of the machine.
The installation must be done only by adequately qualified personnel and with power supply switched off.

4.1.1. General Instructions

Specifically, connect the PE terminal 1.X1 to a safe ground potential.
Do not open the instrument. Connections and all programming are done from outside. When removing it from its enclosure however, from whatever reason, make sure that power is switched off.
The instrument may be installed in any position, but not in the immediate neighborhood of interfering sources.
Speed signal leads must be carefully shielded, and should not be run in bundles with power or relay control leads.
Each speed signal must have its own screen.

4.1.2. EMI

The unit complies with all relevant regulations, as determined by the Policy of the European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization (CENELEC), for the Electromagnetic Compatibility (2014/30/EU). Testing and inspection have been performed according to Standards IEC 61000-4-2 and IEC 61326-3-2. Thereby, the product meets all requirements to be marked by the CE sign.
Specifically, to be observed:
Terminals must be kept off all undue access.
Terminals must be protected against electrostatic discharge.
Power supply and all input and output leads must be protected overvoltage.

4.2. Safety Notes for Operation

4.2.1. Safety Notes for Commissioning

The commissioning must be done only by adequately qualified personnel and with power supply switched off.
On initial operation of the monitored machine the operator must ensure proper function of the measurement chains.
This includes checking of the correct speed display and of the trip release due to a real overspeed condition.
If voter inputs are used the correct trip release due to external trip condition must be verified.
The parameter settings must be documented and protected against unauthorized changes.

4.2.2. Safety instructions for parameterization via IS-RS232-E16

To guarantee a safe parameterization of the system, it is basically necessary to verify the correct transfer of the application specific parameters by displaying the parameter CRC on the display of each module after the transfer. The CRC value of the module must match the CRC in the parameterization software.

5. Description of Monitor E1667

5.1. Display and Frontside Operational Elements

5.1.1. Front View of Monitor E1667

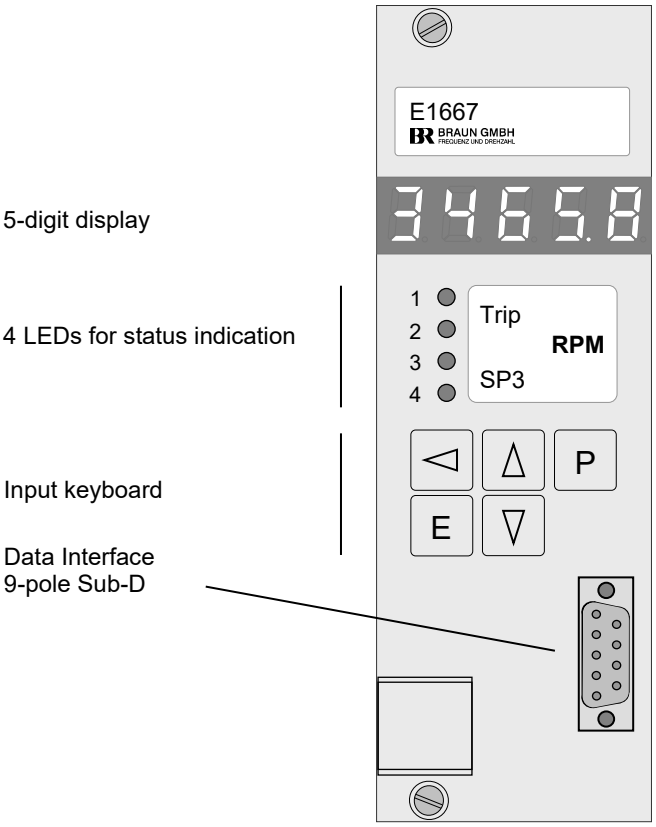


Figure 9: Front view of Monitor E1667

5.1.2. Status-LEDs

LED1	steady on:	Trip
LED2	steady on:	no Trip, SP1A is valid
	blinking:	SP1B is valid
LED3	steady on:	n < SP3
	blinking:	one only of three input channels measures zero speed
LED4	steady on:	n > SP3

5.1.3. Display during Test Procedures

FC-2 : External Trip-Release via Voter active
FC-3.1 : Trip-Line I is tested (Relay I to Trip-Condition)
FC-3.2 : Trip-Line II is tested (Relay II to Trip-Condition)
FC-3.4 : Trip-Line III is tested (Relay III to Trip-Condition)

SELF : Monitor self-test

5.1.4. Values accessible during normal operation

Values accessible during normal operation (Standard Display Mode):

with key △		the value of SP1
with key ▽		the value of SP2
with key △	and E together:	maximum stored speed value
with key ▽	and E together:	minimum stored speed value

Note:

with key ◁		Reset of stored minimum/maximum value
with key ◁	and E together:	Reset of latched (and not persistent) alarms, if enabled
with key △	and ▽ together:	Toggle between Standard-Display Mode and Special Display Mode 1
with key △	and P together:	Toggle between Standard-Display Mode and Special Display Mode 2

5.1.5. Display of Firmware Release State and CRC-Parameter-Checksum of Monitor E1667

With key P pressed longer as 5 seconds, the firmware release state and the CRC-Parameter-Checksum will be shown in a scrolled display:

A.0327	(firmware ID)
U._ _xx	(xx = firmware version number)
D.uu_ _	(uu = day)
D._vv_	(vv = month)
D._ _ww	(ww = year of firmware release state)
C.abcd	(abcd = CRC-Parameter-Checksum)

5.1.6. Special Display Mode 1

Toggle between Standard and Special Display Mode 1 by pressing keys [△] and [▽] together.
In Special Display Mode 1 the measured speed values of sensors A, B, C can be shown individually as well as the signal level of the main sensor.
Toggle between the four values with [E] .
The LED assigned to the specific speed value is blinking (see table).

with Monitor	LED assigned to			
	speed value of sensor: LED1	LED2	LED3	signal level (in xx.x volts) LED4
A	A	C	B	A
B	B	A	C	B
C	C	B	A	C

Note:
If signal level (LED4 blinking) is selected, without a key pressed the median signal value is displayed.
The maximum measured signal level is then displayed with key [△].
The minimum measured signal level is then displayed with key [▽].
Minimum, maximum and median values are dynamically updated with a sample rate of approx. 1 second.

5.1.7. Special Display Mode 2

Toggle between Standard and Special Display Mode 2 by pressing keys [△] and [P] together.

In Special Display Mode 2 LED1 and LED4 are blinking.
This display mode is only used for trouble shooting, if external signals are missing and the monitor displays the Event code E.0.4.0.0 .

5.1.8. Frontside Reset of Alarms and Event Codes

Resetting of (no longer valid) alarms and event codes is done by pressing keys [E] and [◁] (if enabled in step P00.02).

5.1.9. Data Interface

9pole Sub-D for PROFIBUS and RS232.

Note:
For RS232, adapter L3D02 or cable L3D05 must be used

5.2. Functions of Monitor E1667

For a detailed description of the individual functions refer to chapter 8.

5.2.1. Speed Measurement

Each monitor receives the signal from the three sensors and calculates the speed from each signal. For the further evaluation it selects (depending on parameter settings) the calculated speed value derived of its own sensor or the mean value of all three speed values.

Speed calculation is done by measuring the time in between the pulses. The minimum measurement time is 5 milliseconds.
To compensate for an imperfect gear, a predivider may be introduced to reduce the signal frequency to 1 pulse per revolution.

5.2.2. Functions for Overspeed Protection

Overspeed protection is done by:

- Monitoring of Sensors
- Monitoring versus Lowspeed as protection versus incorrect mounting or fault of speed sensors.
- Monitoring versus overspeed

5.2.3. Functions for External Trip by Voters

Trip is released, if one of the voters detects an external trip condition.
Voters may be configured as 1oo2, 2oo2, 2oo3 or 3oo3. High or low Input-Level as trip condition and response time is selectable.

5.2.4. Permanent monitoring

Each E1667 monitor has the following permanent monitoring functions:

- Sensor monitoring (see parameter group P02.xx)
- Overspeed monitoring SP1 (see parameter group P03.xx)
- Underspeed monitoring SP2 (see parameter group P04.xx)
- Speed limit monitoring SP3 (see parameter group P05.xx)
- Trip circuit monitoring (see P07.00 and P07.01)
- Forward/reverse monitoring of direction of rotation (see P07.02 and P07.03)
- Current monitoring of analog output (only for E16x3y2.2bc, see P08.06)
- Monitoring of external trip signals (see parameter group P10.xx and for E16x3y2.a2c parameter groups P11.xx to P15.xx).

5.2.5. Self-test of Monitor

Self-test is performed at an interval of approx. 2 hours. Execution of the Self-test is signalized on display with message SELF. Self-tests of the Monitors are inhibited versus each other.
The Self-test routine includes

- CPU RAM-Test
- CPU EEPROM-Test
- CPU Command-Test
- CPU Register-Test
- Voter Signal-input-Test

If the Self-test detects a malfunction, the monitor is set to trip-status.

6. Description of Test-Interface E1691

The Test-Interface E1691 processes the signals trip-line test from the PLC to the Monitors and the trip status from the Monitors to the PLC.

The Test Interface supplies a constant test frequency to the Monitors, which use this frequency for their self-test function.

The Test-Interface releases the System Warning Alarm if:

- Minimum one Monitor detects a discrepancy at its voter inputs
- Minimum one Monitor detects a failed speed signal
- Minimum one Monitor has a malfunction
- Malfunction of Test-Interface

The front LED lights up when the power supply of the Test-Interface is ok.

7. Programming of the Monitors

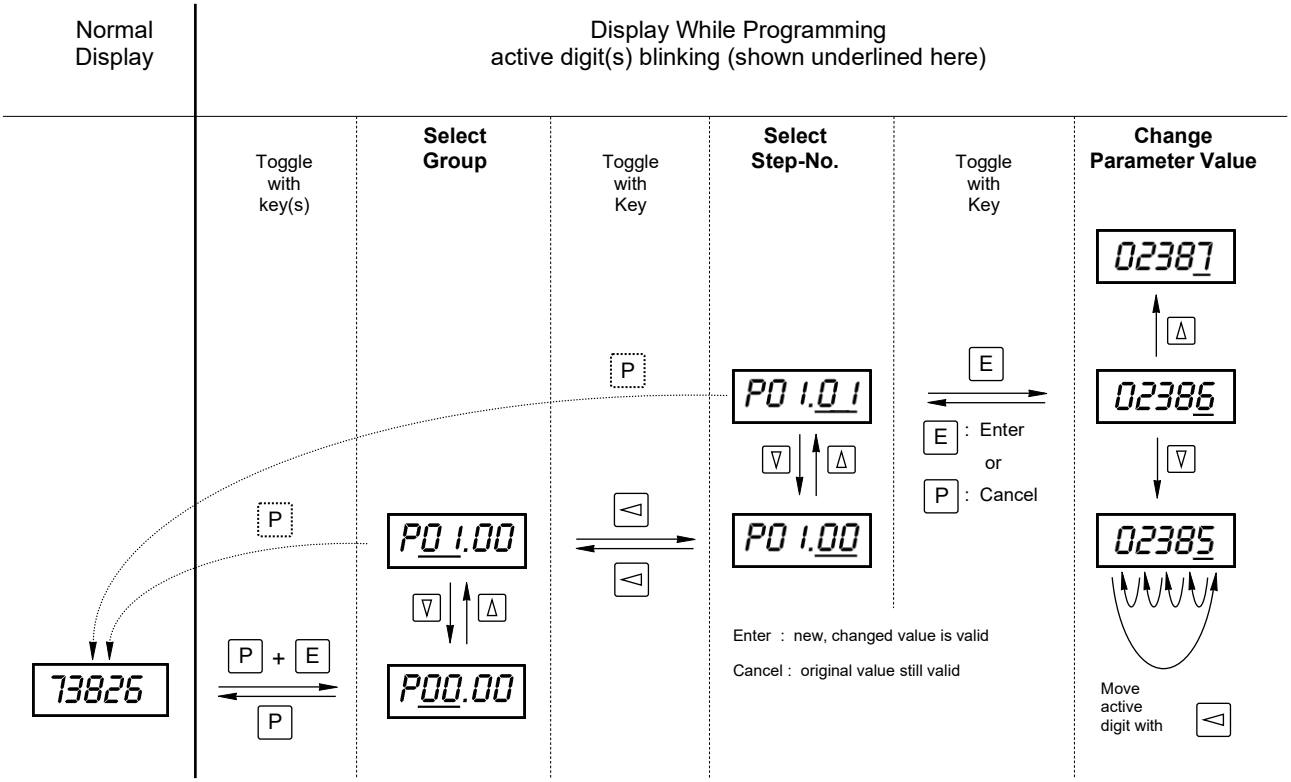
7.1. Programming of the Monitors via Front Keyboard

Principle: Select a parameter via its ‚name' **Pgg.ss**,
in that **gg** : Parameter-group number and
ss : Step-number within the group,

then display the value and alter if required.

Procedure:
Initiate programming phase by pressing keys [P] and [E] together; instead of the normal display P00.00. appears
Select the group or step number with keys [△] , [▽] .
Switch between Groups and Step Fields with the [◁] . key
Current value of the Parameters is displayed with key [E] .
Select active position with the [◁] . key
Adjust the number in the active field with keys [△] , [▽] .
Acknowledge and set with key [E] , Discard (original value remains) with key [P] .
Return to operational mode with the [P] key. The display then returns to the current 'is' speed (with E1667) resp. to the current test-speed (with E1697)

See example below: Change parameter P01.01 from 2386 to 2387 or 2385.



7.2. Programming of the Modules via RS232-Interface

1. adapter L3D02 with cable L3D03 by BRAUN
   Note:
   - Adapter L3D02 has male connectors on both sides.
   - Cable L3D03 has female connectors to L3D02 and to PC.

or

2. adapter cable L3D05 with male connector to E16 and female 9 pole SUB-D connector to PC

or

3. customized cable with connections PC (female connector) to E16 (male connector):

PC pin	2	to	E16 pin 2	
	3	to	7	
	5	to	5	(of 9 pole Sub-D connectors)

Note:
- The RS232-Interface serves only for parameter programming purposes, not for transmission of current data. States, alarms and measurement data are transmitted via PROFIBUS-Interface only.

7.3. Default Values

If not specified otherwise, the unit is supplied with default values as listed in the summary of parameters. In process of installation, the setting of its parameters inevitably must be adapted to the correct values according its application.

7.4. Parameter Setup for Trip Latch / Trip Lock

For safety reasons a trip release ought to be latched until external Reset signal has been actuated.
The latch of a trip may be achieved by two different parameter setups.

1. **Latching of each safety relevant trip criterion individually**
   Safety relevant trip criteria are Lowspeed Monitoring (parameter P02.06), Overspeed Monitoring (parameter P03.02), Voter Trip (parameter P10.04 through P15.04)

   or

2. **Latching by the Trip-Line Monitoring P07.00 (setting 1 or 3)**
   If two or three Monitors release trip, the Trip-Line Outputs will be locked to trip status. With setting of P07.00 = 1 or 3, none of the other trip criteria has to be latched individually. The Trip-Line-Monitoring will latch the 2oo3 trip released by other trip criteria such as Lowspeed Trip, Overspeed Trip, Voter Trip, Watchdog Trip, Sensor Monitoring.

8. Parameters of Monitor E1667

8.1. Summary of parameters and their default values

Param. No.	Default Value	Parameter Function
P00.xx		Code figure, Parameter Lock
P00.00	0000	Code figure
.01	0000	New code figure
.02	0	Parameter Lock : 0: locked / 1: enabled
.03	0	Front side Reset: 0: not possible / 1: possible
P01.xx		Input, Scaling
P01.00	0	Reserved for future applications
.01	10000	Value of nominal input frequency in Hz
.02	0	Decimals of speed value for SP2, SP3 PROFIBUS-Output
.03	10000	Nominal speed in RPM
.04	00001	Lower limit of the speed range
.05	001	Predivider (range 001 - 255)
.06	0	Reserved for future applications
.07	0	Decimals for acceleration
.08	01000	Maximum acceleration in XXXX or XXX.X RPM/sec
.09	1	No. of acceleration measurements included in calculation of SP1var
P02.xx		Display, Starter, Tests
P02.00	0	Watchdog : 0 … 3 (see table)
.01	0.3	Display updating sequence (in x.x sec)
.02	000	Time elapse of starter phase (in xxx sec)
.03	1	Reserved for future application
.04	4	Sensor monitoring: 0 … 4 (see table)
.05	3	Type of Sensor and its Monitoring: 0 ... 7 (see table)
.06	4	Lowspeed Monitoring "n < SP2": 0 ... 6 (see table)
.07	5	Speed comparison test : 0 ... 5 (see table)
.08	030	Permissible Speed Difference between Sensors (in xxx RPM)
.09	05	Number of errors before reporting
.10	1	Monitor Warning Alarm at Trip: 0 ... 4 (see table)
.11	2	Latch Monitor Warning Alarm: 0: no / 1: yes, all alarms / 2: yes, first one only
P03.xx		Overspeed Alarm SP1
P03.00	00010	Setpoint SP1A in RPM
.01	05.0	Hysteresis bandwidth (XX.X % of. SP1A)
.02	0	Alarm to be latched / energized or de-energized to trip: 0: no, de-energize / 1: yes, de-energize / 2: no, energize / 3: yes, energize
.03	00001	Setpoint SP1B in RPM
.04	0	Setpoint SP1var : 0: not active / 1: active
		Continued on next page

Param. No.	Default Value	Parameter Function
P04.xx		Low Speed Alarm SP2
P04.00	00015	Setpoint SP2 in RPM
.01	05.0	Hysteresis bandwidth (XX.X % of SP2)
.02	0	Fix value = 0, do not change
P05.xx		Alarm SP3
P05.00	00003	Setpoint SP3 in RPM
.01	05.0	Hysteresis bandwidth (XX.X % of SP3)
.02	1	Hysteresis position: 0: above / 1: below
.03	1	Relay state at "n > SP3" : 0 … 3 (see table)
.04	0	Alarm state at sensor fault: 0: acc. to speed / 1: "n < SP" / 2: "n > SP"
.05	1	Setting of LEDs to status "n > SP3" : 0: LED3 on / 1: LED4 on
P06.xx		Eddy sensor
P06.00	00100	Reserved for future application
.01	00.0	Eddy sensor input check: input voltage upper limit in xx.x volts
.01	00.0	input voltage lower limit in xx.x volts
.03	00.0	current drain upper limit in xxx m
.04	00.0	current drain lower limit in xxx m
.05	0.0	Eddy sensor input hysteresis in x.x volts
P07.xx		Trip-Lines, Forward / Reverse Detection
P07.00	1	Trip-Lines Monitoring: 0..3
.01	0	Signal level Trip-Feedback: 0: low = Trip / 1: high = Trip
.02	1	Forward / Reverse Detection Input level: 0: low = forward / 1: high = forward
.03	1	Forward / Reverse relay state: 0: de-energized = forward / 1: energized = forward
.04	0	Fix value = 0, do not change
P08.xx		Analog Output
P08.00	10000	High end speed value
.01	00000	Low end speed value
.02	1	Zero level: 0: dead zero / 1: live zero
.03	0	Output level at sensor fault: 0: no change / 1: min / 2: max
.04	0	Output direction: 0: 0/4 … 20 ma / 1: 20 ... 4/0 ma
.05	1	Output response to test-speed: 0: test-speed / 1: frozen
.06	0	Test of Analog Output value: 0: no / 1: yes
P09.xx		Reserved for future application
P09.00	0	Reserved for future application
P10.xx		Voter No. 1 and LO1
P10.00	0	Operation Mode: 0 ... 5 (see table)
.01	0	Input Truth Level: 0: high = Trip / 1: low = Trip
.02	0	Voting logic: 0: 1oo2 / 1: 2oo2 / 2: 2oo3 / 3: 3oo3
.03	0	Truth Time until Trip: 0 ... 9 (see table)
.04	0	Trip latched: 0: no / 1: yes
.05	0	Delay of Antivalence Alarm: 0 ... 9 (see table)
.06	00110	Value for setpoint SPV1
		Continued on next page

Param. No.	Default Value	Parameter Function
P11.xx		Voter 2 and LO2
P11.00	0	Operation Mode: 0 ... 5 (see table)
.01	0	Input Truth Level: 0: high = Trip / 1: low = Trip
.02	0	Voting logic: 0: 1oo2 / 1: 2oo2 / 2: 2oo3 / 3: 3oo3
.03	0	Truth Time until Trip: 0 ... 9 (see table)
.04	0	Trip latched: 0: no / 1: yes
.05	0	Delay of Antivalence Alarm: 0 ... 9 (see table)
.06	00120	Value for setpoint SPV2
P12.xx		Voter 3 and LO3
P12.00	0	Operation Mode: 0 ... 5 (see table)
.01	0	Input Truth Level: 0: high = Trip / 1: low = Trip
.02	0	Voting logic: 0: 1oo2 / 1: 2oo2 / 2: 2oo3 / 3: 3oo3
.03	0	Truth Time until Trip: 0 ... 9 (see table)
.04	0	Trip latched: 0: no / 1: yes
.05	0	Delay of Antivalence Alarm: 0 ... 9 (see table)
.06	00130	Value for setpoint SPV3
P13.xx		Voter 4 and LO4
P13.00	0	Operation Mode: 0 ... 5 (see table)
.01	0	Input Truth Level: 0: high = Trip / 1: low = Trip
.02	0	Voting logic: 0: 1oo2 / 1: 2oo2 / 2: 2oo3 / 3: 3oo3
.03	0	Truth Time until Trip: 0 ... 9 (see table)
.04	0	Trip latched: 0: no / 1: yes
.05	0	Delay of Antivalence Alarm: 0 ... 9 (see table)
.06	00140	Value for setpoint SPV4
P14.xx		Voter 5 and LO5
P14.00	0	Operation Mode: 0 ... 5 (see table)
.01	0	Input Truth Level: 0: high = Trip / 1: low = Trip
.02	0	Voting logic: 0: 1oo2 / 1: 2oo2 / 2: 2oo3 / 3: 3oo3
.03	0	Truth Time until Trip: 0 ... 9 (see table)
.04	0	Trip latched: 0: no / 1: yes
.05	0	Delay of Antivalence Alarm: 0 ... 9 (see table)
.06	00150	Value for setpoint SPV5
P15.xx		Voter 6 and LO6
P15.00	0	Operation Mode: 0 ... 5 (see table)
.01	0	Input Truth Level: 0: high = Trip / 1: low = Trip
.02	0	Voting logic: 0: 1oo2 / 1: 2oo2 / 2: 2oo3 / 3: 3oo3
.03	0	Truth Time until Trip: 0 ... 9 (see table)
.04	0	Trip latched: 0: no / 1: yes
.05	0	Delay of Antivalence Alarm: 0 ... 9 (see table)
.06	00160	Value for setpoint SPV6
		Continued on next page

Param. No.	Default Value	Parameter Function
P16.xx		Reserved for future application
P16.00	0	Reserved for future application
.01	0	Reserved for future application
.02	0	Reserved for future application
.03	0	Reserved for future application
.04	0	Reserved for future application
.05	0	Reserved for future application
.06	00000	Reserved for future application
P17.xx		Data Interface
P17.00	016	PROFIBUS-Interface Device no.

8.2. Description of Parameters and their Settings of Monitor E1667

Parameter Group P00.xx of Monitor E1667 **Code Figure, Parameter Lock, Frontside Reset of Alarms**	
Parameter No. **Meaning of Parameter** Setting Range of Parameter	**Description of Parameters and their Settings**
P00.00 **Code Figure** Range: 0000 .. 9999	If the parameters are locked (see P00.02), the code figure must be entered prior to any change of other parameters. If the code figure is not correct, -E 1- is displayed. Without code figure and P00.02 : 0 the values of all parameters may be inspected, but not changed.
P00.01 **New Code Figure** Range: 0000 .. 9999	A new code figure may be set in P00.01. Then it replaces the previous one.
P00.02 **Parameter Lock** Range: 0 .. 1	Setting 0 : Parameters are locked, change only possible with code figure 1 : Parameters unlocked, change of parameter values possible
P00.03 **Frontside Reset of Alarms** Range: 0 .. 1	Setting 0 : Frontside reset of alarms not possible 1 : Frontside reset of alarms possible with keys E and ◁ .

Parameter Group P01.xx of Monitor E1667 **Input Scaling and Measurement Configuration**	
Parameter No. **Meaning of Parameter** Setting Range of Parameter	**Description of Parameters and their Settings**
P01.00 Reserved for future applications	
	Description of Scaling: Scaling defines the relationship between the input signal frequency (in terms of Hz), and the corresponding display (in terms of RPM). Of course, they must refer to the same operation level. This reference point is recommended close to the high end of the intended operation range. In later operation, however, it may be overrun without error. Example: 1500 Hz corresponds to 3000 RPM : ⇒ Step P01.01 : setting 01500 Step P01.03 : setting 03000
P01.01 **Nominal Input Frequency [Hz]** Range: 00001 .. 99999	See description of Scaling.
P01.02 **Decimals for P01.04, P04.00, P05.00 and for PROFIBUS Speed Data Output** Range: 0 .. 1	Setting 0 : Setting range for P01.04, P04.00, P05.00 : 00001 to 99999 RPM 1 : Setting range for P01.04, P04.00, P05.00 : 0000.1 to 9999.9 RPM
P01.03 **Nominal speed [RPM]** Range: 00001 .. 99999	See description of Scaling.
P01.04 **Lower Limit of the Speed Range** Range as defined in P01.02	If the monitored speed falls below the value entered here the measured value is given as 0 both for the display and the alarms. The lower limit of the speed range is entered in units of RPM.

Parameter Group P01.xx (continued) of Monitor E1667 **Measurement Configuration**	
Parameter No. **Meaning of Parameter** Setting Range of Parameter	**Description of Parameters and their Settings**
P01.05 **Predivider** Range: 001 .. 255	The predivider is used only • if the variable setpoint SP1var is active (P03.04 = 1) and/or • the Profibus speed value is used for the governor. It must be kept in mind, that the Profibus speed value is then updated only once per revolution. The predivider must then be set to the number of teeth of the gear wheel. The acceleration and speed measurement of the primary input is then extended over one full rotation of the machine. Note: The predivider applies only to the primary measurement input. The two other measurement channels are not affected by the predivider.
P01.06 Reserved for future application	
P01.07 **Decimals for acceleration** Range: 0 .. 1	Setting 0 : setting of acceleration in XXXX RPM/sec 1 : setting of acceleration in XXX.X RPM/sec
P01.08 **Maximum acceleration of the machine [RPM/sec]** Range: 00001 .. 99999 resp. 0000.1 .. 9999.9	Setting is done in RPM/sec. Value must be set to the maximum possible acceleration (dN/dt max) of the machine in the worst case scenario. See also description of step P03.04.
P01.09 **No of acceleration measurements included in calculation of SP1var** Range: 1 .. 5	Recommended value is 1 or 2 measurements (equals to a measurement time of 20 or 40 milliseconds at a speed of 3000 RPM). More measurements included will improve the stability of the calculated setpoint SP1var, but also result in a delayed update rate.

Parameter Group P02.xx of Monitor E1667 **Watchdog, Display, Starter Time, Sensor Failure Monitoring**	
Parameter No. **Meaning of Parameter** Setting Range of Parameter	**Description of Parameters and their Settings**
P02.00 **Watchdog** Range: 0 .. 3	If the watchdog is active, the watchdog inputs must be triggered by minimum one pulse signal within the adjusted time. The inputs are voted by each Monitor in 2oo3. If minimum two inputs are not triggered, trip will be released (and latched until signal „Reset of Alarms“ is actuated). Setting 0 : Watchdog is not active 1 : Watchdog is active, minimum 1 pulse within 1 second 2 : Watchdog is active, minimum 1 pulse within 2 seconds 3 : Watchdog is active, minimum 1 pulse within 4 seconds
P02.01 **Display updating sequence** Range: 0.1 .. 9.9 [sec]	The display may have its own independent up-dating sequence, different from the response time used by other functions. Set the parameter to the time required in steps of 0.1 sec. Recommended value is 0.3 sec.
P02.02 **Starter time period** Range: 000 .. 999 [sec]	This step sets the starter time period (duration). The starter phase state for SP2 lasts from the beginning of the external starter signal plus the programmed time elapse following its end. **Safety Note:** **The starter time period must be shorter than the time the machine needs to exceed critical speed once starter signal condition is true.** **Example:** **If the machine needs 600 seconds to reach overspeed condition, the complete starter period must be less than 600 seconds.**
P02.03 Fix value = 1, do not change	
P02.04 **Sensor Monitoring** Range: 0 .. 4	A detected sensor fault will release alarm and trip according settings below. Setting 0 : Monitoring disabled 1 : Not permissible 2 : Trip and Alarm 3 : Not permissible 4 : Alarm only, but if 2oo3 sensors are detected as faulty, Trip will be released

Parameter Group P02.xx (continued) of Monitor E1667 Sensor Failure Monitoring	
Parameter No. **Meaning of Parameter** Setting Range of Parameter	**Description of Parameters and their Settings**
P02.05 **Type of connected Sensor and its Monitoring** Range: 0 .. 7 I**mportant** **For A5S** setting 1 or 2 or 3 is mandatory **For MPU** setting 4 is mandatory **For Eddy Current** setting 6 or 7 is mandatory	Setting 0 : Not permissible 1 : A5S : check sensor current only 2 : A5S : check of signal voltage level at stand still (see Note 1) 3 : A5S : combination of 1 and 2 4 : MPU : checks wire break (open loop) 5 : Reserved for future use 6 : Eddy sensor voltage level (see Note 2) 7 : Eddy sensor voltage level and current drain (see Note 2) Note 1: The voltage level check is only possible with Braun-sensor type A5S... . Note 2: The signal voltage level (and current drain) is compared versus max/min-values as set in P06.01 to P06.04.
P02.06 **Low speed Monitoring "n < SP2"** Range: 0 .. 4	**Safety Note:** **The Lowspeed Monitoring "n < SP2" is the only comprehensive protection versus a systematic fault of any type of speed sensor (no speed signal from sensor at running machine).** **Setting of P02.06 = 0 is only allowed for test purposes during start-up of the machine. In normal operation P02.06 must be set to a value of 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or 5 or 6.** **Function of Lowspeed Monitoring "n < SP2":** Following the end of the Starter phase (Start-Up Bridging) the measured speed must exceed the value set for SP2. If the measured speed is then lower than SP2, trip is released and event code E.0.0.0.4 is displayed. **Function of Starter Plausibility Check without Trip (setting 1 or 2):** If • starter condition is true • and plausibility check is on • and speed exceeds 50% of overspeed setpoint SP1A then only Monitor Warning Alarm is released by plausibility check and event code E.3.0.1.0 is displayed. **Function of Starter Plausibility Check with Trip (setting 6):** If • starter condition is true • and plausibility check is on • and speed exceeds 50% of overspeed setpoint SP1A then Trip and Monitor Warning Alarm is released by plausibility check and event code E.3.0.1.0 is displayed. **Description of P02.06 continued on next page.**

	Function of setting 5: Trip and Alarm latched, starter plausibility check off. Starter input must be high. First Reset signal starts the Starter time. Second Reset signal resets the Trip. Further Reset signal retriggers Starter time period. **Setting** 0 : Monitoring switched off (not permissible, see safety note above) 1 : Trip and Alarm till rectified, starter plausibility check on 2 : Trip and Alarm latched, starter plausibility check on 3 : Trip and Alarm, till rectified / starter plausibility check off 4 : Trip and Alarm latched / starter plausibility check off 5 : see Function of setting 5 6 : Trip and Alarm latched, starter plausibility check on with Trip

Parameter Group P02.xx (continued) of Monitor E1667 Sensor Failure Monitoring	
Parameter No. **Meaning of Parameter** Setting Range of Parameter	**Description of Parameters and their Settings**
P02.07 **Speed Comparison Evaluation Mode** Range: 0 .. 5	Speed comparison of the 3 sensors enables: • Detection of incorrect installation of the sensor (distance from the tooth wheel too large or wrong position) even during the start-up bridging phase. • Detection of a fading function of a sensor during normal operation. Functionality: Each Monitor has three measuring channels and receives the signals of all three sensors. Setting 0 : only the primary sensor will be evaluated; no redundancy 1 : Trip is released if primary sensor fault is detected 2 : only error message is released if primary sensor fault is detected, but only speed value of primary sensor is used for further evaluation 3 : not permissible 4 : only error message is released if primary sensor fault is detected, but the mean value of the three speed values is used for further evaluation 5 : same as setting 4, but a trip released due to deviation is latched Setting 1 or 2 or 4 or 5 : During machine operation each Monitor compares its sensor input with those of its two neighbors. If the measured speed value of its own (primary) sensor in comparison with its two neighbors produces a discrepancy exceeding the tolerance level set at P02.08, the monitor's primary sensor will be reported as faulty. However, should all three measured speed values deviate from each other for more than the specified tolerance, the monitor will release trip. Note: Settings P02.07 = 4 or 5 avoids a trip release caused by a sensor fault during the automatic test procedure and are recommended settings. Example: Monitor A is tested for overspeed, at the same time the signal from sensor B drops out. Monitor B reports an error, but continues to evaluate the signals from sensors A and C.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Parameter Group P02.xx (continued) of Monitor E1667
Sensor Failure Monitoring</th></tr>
<tr><th>Parameter No.
Meaning of Parameter
Setting Range of Parameter</th><th>Description of Parameters and their Settings</th></tr>
<tr><td>P02.08
Permissible Speed Difference between Sensors [RPM]
Range: 001 .. 999</td><td>Value for the permissible difference in RPM between the speed measurement of the primary sensor and that of the other two sensors before a fault is detected.
Note: Primary sensor is the sensor the monitor supplies with power.</td></tr>
<tr><td>P02.09
Number of tests until alarm
Range: 01 .. 99</td><td>Number of consecutively speed comparison tests with difference exceeding P02.08 which may occur before an alarm is released.
Note:
At speeds lower than 50% of the nominal speed, the number of tests is automatically increased to avoid incorrect alarms during acceleration phase of the machine.

Example for Setting of P02.07 = 4:
P02.08 = 030 (permissible difference between measured values = 30 RPM)
P02.09 = 5 (Number of consecutive differences till alarm is released)

With the example above an alarm will be released when the speed value of the primary sensor deviates by 30 RPM from the two other measured sensors five measurements in succession.
When all three measurements of one monitor between themselves differ by more than 30 RPM (measurement of sensor A = 6031 RPM, of sensor B = 6000 RPM, of sensor C = 5969 RPM), the monitor will release trip.</td></tr>
<tr><td>P02.10
Monitor Warning Alarm also at Trip Condition
Range: 0 .. 4</td><td>Setting depends on how the alarm is used according the specific application for detection of SOE (sequence of events).

<table>
<tr><th>Setting</th><th>Alarm at Overspeed-Trip</th><th>Alarm at Voter-Trip</th><th>Alarm at Trip due to Trip-Line-Monitoring</th><th>Alarm at Lowspeed-Trip</th></tr>
<tr><td>0</td><td>No</td><td>No</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>No</td><td>No</td><td>No</td><td>Yes</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td>No</td><td>Yes</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>No</td><td>No</td><td>No</td><td>No</td></tr>
</table>

Note: The Monitor Warning Alarm is always released in case of detected sensor fault.</td></tr>
<tr><td>P02.11
Latching of Monitor Warning Alarm and Event Display
Range: 0 .. 2</td><td>The Monitor Warning Alarm and the Event Display can be latched.
Setting
0 : no
1 : yes, in this case all occurring event are shown in the display as combinations
2 : yes, in this case only the first occurring event is displayed</td></tr>
</table>

Parameter Group P03.xx of Monitor E1667 **Overspeed Alarm SP1**	
Parameter No. **Meaning of Parameter** Setting Range of Parameter	**Description of Parameters and their Settings**
P03.00 **Overspeed Setpoint SP1A** Range: 00001 .. 99999	The numerical value for the setpoint is set in terms of RPM.
P03.01 **Alarm Hysteresis Width** Range: 00.1 .. 99.9	**Hysteresis of Overspeed Setpoint** The hysteresis is the margin between condition "excess" (>) and "no excess" (<), defined by its bandwidth. **Width of the hysteresis** The width of hysteresis is set as a percentage of the switching point. The position of the hysteresis for SP1 is determined beneath the setpoint. Example: With 5% Hysteresis and a setpoint of 10000 RPM an overspeed alarm is issued once 10000 RPM is exceeded and ceases should the speed drop below 9500 RPM. Note: The hysteresis is always calculated for SP1A. If SP1B is used and the trip release is not latched, hysteresis must be chosen that • it is big enough to include SP1B to avoid bouncing of the trip relays • it is small enough so that the return point is not lower than normal operating speed. Example: SP1A=3240 RPM, SP1B=3090 RPM, normal operating speed=3000 RPM. Then hysteresis must be minimum (3240-3090)/3240 = 4.7% and maximum (3240-3000)/3000 = 7.9%.
P03.02 **Latching of Overspeed Alarm/ Energize or de-energize to Trip** Range: 0 .. 3	The overspeed alarm can be latched until externally reset. The trip relays can be programmed to energize or to de-energize to trip (released by Overspeed or externally via Voter) condition. Setting 0 : alarm not latched, trip relays de-energize to trip 1 : alarm latched, trip relays de-energize to trip 2 : alarm not latched, trip relays energize to trip 3 : alarm latched, trip relays energize to trip
P03.03 **Overspeed Setpoint SP1B** Range: 00001 .. 99999	The numerical value for the setpoint is set in terms of RPM. SP1B is always valid as long as the input „SP1B valid" is true. Note: For Monitors E1667 with firmware release state 22_04_25 (22_April_2025) or later of SP1B must be always lower than SP1A. If set to a higher value, event code E.3.1.0.0 is displayed and the valid value of SP1 = SP1A.

Parameter Group P03.xx (continued) of Monitor E1667 Overspeed Alarm SP1	
Parameter No. **Meaning of Parameter** Setting Range of Parameter	**Description of Parameters and their Settings**
P03.04 **Overspeed Setpoint SP1var not active / active** Range: 0 .. 1 **Attention:** **If P03.04 = 1: The value of SP1A (P03.00) must not be lower than the value of SP1B (P03.03), else SP1B will always be valid during acceleration phase.**	Setting 0 : overspeed setpoint SP1var is not active 1 : overspeed setpoint SP1var is active If the overspeed setpoint SP1var is not active, then SP1A is valid (respective SP1B as long as the input "SP1B valid" is true). If the overspeed setpoint SP1var is active, it is calculated depending on the measured acceleration in between the limits of SP1A and SP1B. If acceleration dN/dt = 0 , then SP1var = SP1A. If acceleration dN/dt = dN/dt max , then SP1var = SP1B. Example for values of SP1var: dN/dt max = 300 RPM/sec SP1A = 3240 RPM (at acceleration rate of 0 RPM/sec) SP1B = 3090 RPM (at acceleration rate of 300 RPM/sec)

measured acceleration	calculated value SP1var
300 RPM/sec	3090 RPM
240 RPM/sec	3120 RPM
180 RPM/sec	3150 RPM
120 RPM/sec	3180 RPM
60 RPM/sec	3210 RPM
0 RPM/sec	3240 RPM

See also graph below

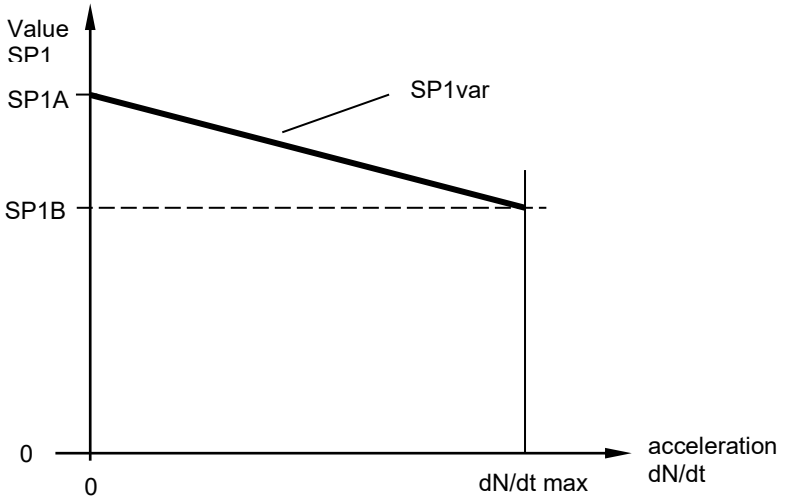


Figure 10:
SP1 as a variable
of the acceleration

Parameter Group P04.xx of Monitor E1667 **Lowspeed Alarm SP2**	
Parameter No. **Meaning of Parameter** Setting Range of Parameter	**Description of Parameters and their Settings**
P04.00 **Lowspeed Setpoint SP2** Range: 00001 .. 99999	The numerical value for the setpoint is expressed as RPM.
P04.01 **Alarm Hysteresis Width** Range: 00.1 .. 99.9	The hysteresis is the margin between condition "excess" (>) and "no excess" (<), defined by its bandwidth. The width of hysteresis is set as a percentage of the switching point. The position of the hysteresis of SP2 is determined above the setpoint. Example: With 5% Hysteresis and a setpoint of 100 RPM a Lowspeed alarm is issued once speed drops below 100 RPM and ceases once speed exceeds 105 RPM.
P04.02 Fix value = 0, do not change	

Parameter Group P05.xx of Monitor E1667 **Alarm SP3**	
Parameter No. **Meaning of Parameter** Setting Range of Parameter	**Description of Parameters and their Settings**
P05.00 **Setpoint SP3** Range: 00001 .. 99999	The numerical value for the setpoint is expressed as RPM.
P05.01 **Alarm Hysteresis Width** Range: 00.1 .. 99.9	The hysteresis is the margin between condition "excess" (>) and "no excess" (<), defined by its bandwidth. The width of hysteresis is set as a percentage of the switching point.
P05.02 **Hysteresis position** Range: 0 .. 1	The hysteresis band for SP3 may be placed above or below setpoint. Setting 0 : Hysteresis above SP3 1 : Hysteresis below SP3
P05.03 **Relay State at n > SP3** Range: 0 … 3	Setting 0 : Relay energized if n > SP3 1 : Relay de-energized if n > SP3 2 : Relay energized if n > SP3, output frozen at test 3 : Relay de-energized if n > SP3, output frozen at test
P05.04 **Alarm State at** **Sensor Error Condition** Range: 0 .. 2	If a sensor fault is detected, alarm SP3 can be forced into a defined state. Setting 0 : Alarm SP3 according to measured rotational speed 1: Alarm SP3 forced to state n < SP3 2: Alarm SP3 forced to state n > SP3
P05.05 **Status of LEDs 3 and 4 for** **Alarm n > SP3** Range: 0 .. 1	Assignment LED (red or green) to alarm state n > SP3. Setting 0 : LED3 (green) on at n > SP3 1 : LED4 (red) on at n > SP3

Parameter Group P06.xx of Monitor E1667 **Eddy sensor input and MPU input**	
Parameter No. **Meaning of Parameter** Setting Range of Parameter	**Description of Parameters and their Settings**
P06.00 Reserved for future application	
	Eddy sensors must not be operated outside (manufacturer) specified limits of voltage level and supply current. These limits can be checked (see parameter P02.05).
P06.01 **Input voltage upper limit** Range: 00.0 to 99.9	Input check: input voltage upper limit in xx.x volts
P06.02 **Input voltage lower limit** Range: 00.0 to 99.9	input voltage lower limit in xx.x volts
P06.03 **Current drain upper limit** Range: 000 to 999	current drain upper limit in xxx mamps
P06.04 **Current drain lower limit** Range: 000 to 999	current drain lower limit in xxx mamps
P06.05 **Signal input hysteresis** Range: 0.0 to 2.5	Signal input hysteresis (sensitivity level) is set in x.x volts. The signal must be higher than the hysteresis to detect the speed. **Note:** **The hysteresis must be larger than the possible noise on the signal line in order to achieve a proper speed measurement.** Note: with setting 0.0 hysteresis is approx 70 millivolts

Parameter Group P07.xx of Monitor E1667 **Trip-Line-Monitoring, Rotational Direction Output**	
Parameter No. **Meaning of Parameter** Setting Range of Parameter	**Description of Parameters and their Settings**
P07.00 **Trip-Line-Monitoring with Trip-Lock** Range: 0 .. 3	If activated the Monitor checks the output of the Trip-Lines. If two or three Trip-Lines indicate trip condition the Monitor moves to trip status (Trip Lock Function). Following the reset signal the monitor releases the trip state for one second. Within this time the feedback signal must respond correctly, otherwise the monitor returns to trip status. Setting 0 : Trip-Line-Monitoring not active 1 : Trip-Line-Monitoring active in 2oo3, with response time until trip and Trip Lock = 50 msec 2 : not permissible 3 : Trip-Line-Monitoring active in 2oo3, with response time until trip and Trip Lock = 3 msec Note 1: The active Trip-Line-Monitoring will latch also the trip (Trip Lock) released by other trip criteria such as Lowspeed Trip, Overspeed Trip, Voter Trip, Watchdog Trip. Note 2: Trip-Line-Monitoring is only possible, if terminals X02.5, X02.7, X02.9 are connected to L+ potential.
P07.01 **Trip-Line Level at Trip-Status** Range: 0 .. 1	Setting 0 : Low Level at Trip-Status (relays de-energized to Trip) 1 : High-Level at Trip-Status (relays energized to Trip)
P07.02 **Signal-Input Level for Rotational Direction Detection** Range: 0 .. 1	Setting 0 : Signal level low is assigned to forward motion 1 : Signal level high is assigned to forward motion
P07.03 **Relay State for status forward motion** Range: 0 .. 1	Setting 0 : Relay de-energized at status forward motion 1 : Relay energized at status forward motion
P07.04 Fix value 0	

Parameter Group P08.xx of Monitor E1667 **Analog Output**	
Parameter No. **Meaning of Parameter** Setting Range of Parameter	**Description of Parameters and their Settings**
P08.00 **High End of Analog Output** Range: 00001 .. 99999	The high end defines the speed (in terms of RPM) at which the analog output delivers 20 mamps (with P08.04 = 0) (resp. 0 / 4 mamps with P08.04 = 1).
P08.01 **Low End of Analog Output** Range: 00000 .. 99999	The low end defines the speed (in terms of RPM) at which the analog output delivers 0 resp. 4 mamps (with P08.04 = 0) (resp. 20 mamps with P08.04 = 1).
P08.02 **Analog Output Zero Level** Range: 0 .. 1	Setting 0 : without live zero (0..20 mamps) 1 : with live zero (4..20 mamps)
P08.03 **Output Level at Sensor Fault** Range: 0 .. 1	Setting 0 : no change of output 1 : output goes to < 0 mamps 2 : output goes to >20,8 mamps
P08.04 **Direction of Analog Output** Range: 0 .. 1	Setting 0 : output is increasing with increasing speed (0/4 …20 mamps) 1 : output is decreasing with increasing speed (20….4/0 mamps)
P08.05 **Output Response at Test-speed** Range: 0 .. 1	Setting 0 : output follows test-speed 1 : output is frozen (on last value before test starts) during test-speed
P08.06 **Test of Analog Output Value** Range: 0 .. 1	Analog output may be checked for short circuit or no load or its correct output, detected via integrated control feedback. Setting 0 : output value is not tested (mandatory with versions E1667.0xx respective E1667.1xx) 1 : value of output is tested (only possible with versions E1667.2xx) With setting 1 the analog output is rated SIL3/IEC61508. If a fault is detected, the analog output circuit is switched to high ohmic state, event code E.3.0.2.0 (at external fault) or E.3.0.2.1 (at internal fault = monitor must be replaced) is displayed and Monitor Warning Alarm signalized.

Parameter Group P09.xx of Monitor E1667 **Reserved for future application**	
Parameter No. **Meaning of Parameter** Setting Range of Parameter	**Description of Parameters and their Settings**
P09.00 Reserved for future application	

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Parameter Group P10.xx of Monitor E1667
Voter 1 and Logic Output LO1</th></tr>
<tr><th>Parameter No.
Meaning of Parameter
Setting Range of Parameter</th><th>Description of Parameters and their Settings</th></tr>
<tr><td>P10.00
Operation mode
Range: 0 .. 5</td><td>Setting
0 : Voter inactive
1 : Voter always active (over entire speed range)
2 : Voter only active, if n > SPV1
3 : Voter only active, if n < SPV1
4 : Voter inactive, output LO1 low, if n > SPV1
5 : Voter inactive, output LO1 high, if n > SPV1</td></tr>
<tr><td>P10.01
Input Truth Level
Range: 0 .. 1</td><td>Setting
0 : high level at inputs is assigned to trip condition
1 : low level at inputs is assigned to trip condition</td></tr>
<tr><td>P10.02
Voting Logic
Range: 0 .. 3</td><td>Selectable Voting Logics are:
• 1oo2 : trip is released if 1of 2 inputs signalizes trip condition
• 2oo2 : trip is released if 2 of 2 inputs signalize trip condition
• 2oo3 : trip is released if 2 of 3 inputs signalize trip condition
• 3oo3 : trip is released if 3 of 3 inputs signalize trip condition
Setting
0 : 1oo2 (only inputs 1 and 2 of voter 1 are monitored)
1 : 2oo2 (only inputs 1 and 2 of voter 1 are monitored)
2 : 2oo3 (all three inputs of voter 1 are monitored)
3 : 3oo3 (all three inputs of voter 1 are monitored)</td></tr>
<tr><td>P10.03
Truth Time until Trip
Range: 0 .. 9</td><td>If the trip signal is shorter than the minimum truth time, the signal is not valid (anti bouncing filter). If the signal is longer than the maximum truth time, the signal is valid and trip is released
Note:
Signal truth times in between min. and max. may release trip.
Maximum response time until trip-lines go to trip status is maximum truth time + 3 milliseconds.
<table><tr><th rowspan="2">Setting</th><th colspan="2">Truth time (Trip after)</th></tr><tr><th>min.</th><th>max.</th></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>3 msec</td><td>6 msec</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>6 msec</td><td>9 msec</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>12 msec</td><td>16 msec</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>24 msec</td><td>28 msec</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>48 msec</td><td>52 msec</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>96 msec</td><td>102 msec</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>192 msec</td><td>202 msec</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>384 msec</td><td>400 msec</td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>768 msec</td><td>800 msec</td></tr><tr><td>9</td><td>1570 msec</td><td>1600 msec</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>P10.04
Trip by Voter 1 latched
Range: 0 .. 1</td><td>Setting
0 : trip by voter 1 is not latched
1 : trip by voter 1 is latched until reset</td></tr>
</table>

P10.05 **Delay of Antivalence Alarm** Range: 0 .. 9	To avoid unnecessary Antivalence Alarms due to shifted trip release signals at the voter inputs a delay may be introduced. Antivalence alarm will then be released only if the time shift between the signals exceeds the set delay. Setting 0 : no delay 1 : delay = 100 milliseconds 2 : delay = 500 milliseconds 3 : delay = 1 second 4 : delay = 2 seconds 5 : delay = 3 seconds 6 : delay = 5 seconds 7 : delay = 15 seconds 8 : delay = 30 seconds 9 : delay = 60 seconds Note: The input signals will be monitored for antivalence only, if the voter is active.
P10.06 **Setpoint SPV1** Range: 00001 .. 99999 [RPM]	Depending on setting of P10.00, SPV1 controls the activity of voter 1 or controls directly the output LO1. SPV1 is set in terms of RPM. The hysteresis of SPV is fix 5 % and placed below the setpoint.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Parameter Group P11.xx of Monitor E1667
Voter 2 and Logic Output LO2</th></tr>
<tr><th>Parameter No.
Meaning of Parameter
Setting Range of Parameter</th><th>Description of Parameters and their Settings</th></tr>
<tr><td>P11.00
Operation mode
Range: 0 .. 5</td><td>Setting
0 : Voter inactive
1 : Voter always active (over entire speed range)
2 : Voter only active, if n > SPV2
3 : Voter only active, if n < SPV2
4 : Voter inactive, output LO2 low, if n > SPV2
5 : Voter inactive, output LO2 high, if n > SPV2</td></tr>
<tr><td>P11.01
Input Truth Level
Range: 0 .. 1</td><td>Setting
0 : high level at inputs is assigned to trip condition
1 : low level at inputs is assigned to trip condition</td></tr>
<tr><td>P11.02
Voting Logic
Range: 0 .. 3</td><td>Selectable Voting Logics are:
• 1oo2 : trip is released if 1of 2 inputs signalizes trip condition
• 2oo2 : trip is released if 2 of 2 inputs signalize trip condition
• 2oo3 : trip is released if 2 of 3 inputs signalize trip condition
• 3oo3 : trip is released if 3 of 3 inputs signalize trip condition
Setting
0 : 1oo2 (only inputs 1 and 2 of voter 2 are monitored)
1 : 2oo2 (only inputs 1 and 2 of voter 2 are monitored)
2 : 2oo3 (all three inputs of voter 2 are monitored)
3 : 3oo3 (all three inputs of voter 2 are monitored)</td></tr>
<tr><td>P11.03
Truth Time until Trip
Range: 0 .. 9</td><td>If the trip signal is shorter than the minimum truth time, the signal is not valid (anti bouncing filter). If the signal is longer than the maximum truth time, the signal is valid and trip is released
Note:
Signal truth times in between min. and max. may release trip.
Maximum response time until trip-lines go to trip status is maximum truth time + 3 milliseconds.
<table><tr><th rowspan="2">Setting</th><th colspan="2">Truth time (Trip after)</th></tr><tr><th>min.</th><th>max.</th></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>3 msec</td><td>6 msec</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>6 msec</td><td>9 msec</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>12 msec</td><td>16 msec</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>24 msec</td><td>28 msec</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>48 msec</td><td>52 msec</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>96 msec</td><td>102 msec</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>192 msec</td><td>202 msec</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>384 msec</td><td>400 msec</td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>768 msec</td><td>800 msec</td></tr><tr><td>9</td><td>1570 msec</td><td>1600 msec</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>P11.04
Trip by Voter 2 latched
Range: 0 .. 1</td><td>Setting
0 : trip by voter 2 is not latched
1 : trip by voter 2 is latched until reset</td></tr>
</table>

P11.05 **Delay of Antivalence Alarm** Range: 0 .. 9	To avoid unnecessary Antivalence Alarms due to shifted trip release signals at the voter inputs a delay may be introduced. Antivalence alarm will then be released only if the time shift between the signals exceeds the set delay. Setting 0 : no delay 1 : delay = 100 milliseconds 2 : delay = 500 milliseconds 3 : delay = 1 second 4 : delay = 2 seconds 5 : delay = 3 seconds 6 : delay = 5 seconds 7 : delay = 15 seconds 8 : delay = 30 seconds 9 : delay = 60 seconds Note: The input signals will be monitored for antivalence only, if the voter is active.
P11.06 **Setpoint SPV2** Range: 00001 .. 99999 [RPM]	Depending on setting of P11.00, SPV2 controls the activity of voter 2 or controls directly the output LO2. SPV2 is set in terms of RPM. The hysteresis of SPV is fix 5 % and placed below the setpoint.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Parameter Group P12.xx of Monitor E1667
Voter 3 and Logic Output LO3</th></tr>
<tr><th>Parameter No.
Meaning of Parameter
Setting Range of Parameter</th><th>Description of Parameters and their Settings</th></tr>
<tr><td>P12.00
Operation mode
Range: 0 .. 5</td><td>Setting
0 : Voter inactive
1 : Voter always active (over entire speed range)
2 : Voter only active, if n > SPV3
3 : Voter only active, if n < SPV3
4 : Voter inactive, output LO3 low, if n > SPV3
5 : Voter inactive, output LO3 high, if n > SPV3</td></tr>
<tr><td>P12.01
Input Truth Level
Range: 0 .. 1</td><td>Setting
0 : high level at inputs is assigned to trip condition
1 : low level at inputs is assigned to trip condition</td></tr>
<tr><td>P12.02
Voting Logic
Range: 0 .. 3</td><td>Selectable Voting Logics are:
• 1oo2 : trip is released if 1of 2 inputs signalizes trip condition
• 2oo2 : trip is released if 2 of 2 inputs signalize trip condition
• 2oo3 : trip is released if 2 of 3 inputs signalize trip condition
• 3oo3 : trip is released if 3 of 3 inputs signalize trip condition
Setting
0 : 1oo2 (only inputs 1 and 2 of voter 3 are monitored)
1 : 2oo2 (only inputs 1 and 2 of voter 3 are monitored)
2 : 2oo3 (all three inputs of voter 3 are monitored)
3 : 3oo3 (all three inputs of voter 3 are monitored)</td></tr>
<tr><td>P12.03
Truth Time until Trip
Range: 0 .. 9</td><td>If the trip signal is shorter than the minimum truth time, the signal is not valid (anti bouncing filter). If the signal is longer than the maximum truth time, the signal is valid and trip is released
Note:
Signal truth times in between min. and max. may release trip.
Maximum response time until trip-lines go to trip status is maximum truth time + 3 milliseconds.
<table><tr><th rowspan="2">Setting</th><th colspan="2">Truth time (Trip after)</th></tr><tr><th>min.</th><th>max.</th></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>3 msec</td><td>6 msec</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>6 msec</td><td>9 msec</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>12 msec</td><td>16 msec</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>24 msec</td><td>28 msec</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>48 msec</td><td>52 msec</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>96 msec</td><td>102 msec</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>192 msec</td><td>202 msec</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>384 msec</td><td>400 msec</td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>768 msec</td><td>800 msec</td></tr><tr><td>9</td><td>1570 msec</td><td>1600 msec</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>P12.04
Trip by Voter3 latched
Range: 0 .. 1</td><td>Setting
0 : trip by voter 3 is not latched
1 : trip by voter 3 is latched until reset</td></tr>
</table>

P12.05 **Delay of Antivalence Alarm** Range: 0 .. 9	To avoid unnecessary Antivalence Alarms due to shifted trip release signals at the voter inputs a delay may be introduced. Antivalence alarm will then be released only if the time shift between the signals exceeds the set delay. Setting 0 : no delay 1 : delay = 100 milliseconds 2 : delay = 500 milliseconds 3 : delay = 1 second 4 : delay = 2 seconds 5 : delay = 3 seconds 6 : delay = 5 seconds 7 : delay = 15 seconds 8 : delay = 30 seconds 9 : delay = 60 seconds Note: The input signals will be monitored for antivalence only, if the voter is active.
P12.06 **Setpoint SPV3** Range: 00001 .. 99999 [RPM]	Depending on setting of P12.00, SPV3 controls the activity of voter 3 or controls directly the output LO3. SPV3 is set in terms of RPM. The hysteresis of SPV is fix 5 % and placed below the setpoint.

Parameter Group P13.xx of Monitor E1667
Voter 4 and Logic Output LO4

Parameter No. **Meaning of Parameter** Setting Range of Parameter	**Description of Parameters and their Settings**
P13.00 **Operation mode** Range: 0 .. 5	Setting 0 : Voter inactive 1 : Voter always active (over entire speed range) 2 : Voter only active, if n > SPV4 3 : Voter only active, if n < SPV4 4 : Voter inactive, output LO4 low, if n > SPV4 5 : Voter inactive, output LO4 high, if n > SPV4
P13.01 **Input Truth Level** Range: 0 .. 1	Setting 0 : high level at inputs is assigned to trip condition 1 : low level at inputs is assigned to trip condition
P13.02 **Voting Logic** Range: 0 .. 3	Selectable Voting Logics are: • 1oo2 : trip is released if 1of 2 inputs signalizes trip condition • 2oo2 : trip is released if 2 of 2 inputs signalize trip condition • 2oo3 : trip is released if 2 of 3 inputs signalize trip condition • 3oo3 : trip is released if 3 of 3 inputs signalize trip condition Setting 0 : 1oo2 (only inputs 1 and 2 of voter 4 are monitored) 1 : 2oo2 (only inputs 1 and 2 of voter 4 are monitored) 2 : 2oo3 (all three inputs of voter 4 are monitored) 3 : 3oo3 (all three inputs of voter 4 are monitored)
P13.03 **Truth Time until Trip** Range: 0 .. 9	If the trip signal is shorter than the minimum truth time, the signal is not valid (anti bouncing filter). If the signal is longer than the maximum truth time, the signal is valid and trip is released Note: Signal truth times in between min. and max. may release trip. Maximum response time until trip-lines go to trip status is maximum truth time + 3 milliseconds.

Setting	Truth time (Trip after)	
	min.	max.
0	3 msec	6 msec
1	6 msec	9 msec
2	12 msec	16 msec
3	24 msec	28 msec
4	48 msec	52 msec
5	96 msec	102 msec
6	192 msec	202 msec
7	384 msec	400 msec
8	768 msec	800 msec
9	1570 msec	1600 msec

P13.04 **Trip by Voter 4 latched** Range: 0 .. 1	Setting 0 : trip by voter 4 is not latched 1 : trip by voter 4 is latched until reset

P13.05 **Delay of Antivalence Alarm** Range: 0 .. 9	To avoid unnecessary Antivalence Alarms due to shifted trip release signals at the voter inputs a delay may be introduced. Antivalence alarm will then be released only if the time shift between the signals exceeds the set delay. Setting 0 : no delay 1 : delay = 100 milliseconds 2 : delay = 500 milliseconds 3 : delay = 1 second 4 : delay = 2 seconds 5 : delay = 3 seconds 6 : delay = 5 seconds 7 : delay = 15 seconds 8 : delay = 30 seconds 9 : delay = 60 seconds Note: The input signals will be monitored for antivalence only, if the voter is active.
P13.06 **Setpoint SPV4** Range: 00001 .. 99999 [RPM]	Depending on setting of P13.00, SPV4 controls the activity of voter 4 or controls directly the output LO4. SPV4 is set in terms of RPM. The hysteresis of SPV is fix 5 % and placed below the setpoint.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Parameter Group P14.xx of Monitor E1667
Voter 5 and Logic Output LO5</th></tr>
<tr><th>Parameter No.
Meaning of Parameter
Setting Range of Parameter</th><th>Description of Parameters and their Settings</th></tr>
<tr><td>P14.00
Operation mode
Range: 0 .. 5</td><td>Setting
0 : Voter inactive
1 : Voter always active (over entire speed range)
2 : Voter only active, if n > SPV5
3 : Voter only active, if n < SPV5
4 : Voter inactive, output LO5 low, if n > SPV5
5 : Voter inactive, output LO5 high, if n > SPV5</td></tr>
<tr><td>P14.01
Input Truth Level
Range: 0 .. 1</td><td>Setting
0 : high level at inputs is assigned to trip condition
1 : low level at inputs is assigned to trip condition</td></tr>
<tr><td>P14.02
Voting Logic
Range: 0 .. 3</td><td>Selectable Voting Logics are:
• 1oo2 : trip is released if 1of 2 inputs signalizes trip condition
• 2oo2 : trip is released if 2 of 2 inputs signalize trip condition
• 2oo3 : trip is released if 2 of 3 inputs signalize trip condition
• 3oo3 : trip is released if 3 of 3 inputs signalize trip condition
Setting
0 : 1oo2 (only inputs 1 and 2 of voter 5 are monitored)
1 : 2oo2 (only inputs 1 and 2 of voter 5 are monitored)
2 : 2oo3 (all three inputs of voter 5 are monitored)
3 : 3oo3 (all three inputs of voter 5 are monitored)</td></tr>
<tr><td>P14.03
Truth Time until Trip
Range: 0 .. 9</td><td>If the trip signal is shorter than the minimum truth time, the signal is not valid (anti bouncing filter). If the signal is longer than the maximum truth time, the signal is valid and trip is released
Note:
Signal truth times in between min. and max. may release trip.
Maximum response time until trip-lines go to trip status is maximum truth time + 3 milliseconds.
<table><tr><th rowspan="2">Setting</th><th colspan="2">Truth time (Trip after)</th></tr><tr><th>min.</th><th>max.</th></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>3 msec</td><td>6 msec</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>6 msec</td><td>9 msec</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>12 msec</td><td>16 msec</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>24 msec</td><td>28 msec</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>48 msec</td><td>52 msec</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>96 msec</td><td>102 msec</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>192 msec</td><td>202 msec</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>384 msec</td><td>400 msec</td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>768 msec</td><td>800 msec</td></tr><tr><td>9</td><td>1570 msec</td><td>1600 msec</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>P14.04
Trip by Voter 5 latched
Range: 0 .. 1</td><td>Setting
0 : trip by voter 5 is not latched
1 : trip by voter 5 is latched until reset</td></tr>
</table>

P14.05 **Delay of Antivalence Alarm** Range: 0 .. 9	To avoid unnecessary Antivalence Alarms due to shifted trip release signals at the voter inputs a delay may be introduced. Antivalence alarm will then be released only if the time shift between the signals exceeds the set delay. Setting 0 : no delay 1 : delay = 100 milliseconds 2 : delay = 500 milliseconds 3 : delay = 1 second 4 : delay = 2 seconds 5 : delay = 3 seconds 6 : delay = 5 seconds 7 : delay = 15 seconds 8 : delay = 30 seconds 9 : delay = 60 seconds Note: The input signals will be monitored for antivalence only, if the voter is active.
P14.06 **Setpoint SPV5** Range: 00001 .. 99999 [RPM]	Depending on setting of P14.00, SPV5 controls the activity of voter 5 or controls directly the output LO5. SPV5 is set in terms of RPM. The hysteresis of SPV is fix 5 % and placed below the setpoint.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Parameter Group P15.xx of Monitor E1667
Voter 6 and Logic Output LO6</th></tr>
<tr><th>Parameter No.
Meaning of Parameter
Setting Range of Parameter</th><th>Description of Parameters and their Settings</th></tr>
<tr><td>P15.00
Operation mode
Range: 0 .. 5</td><td>Setting
0 : Voter inactive
1 : Voter always active (over entire speed range)
2 : Voter only active, if n > SPV6
3 : Voter only active, if n < SPV6
4 : Voter inactive, output LO6 low, if n > SPV6
5 : Voter inactive, output LO6 high, if n > SPV6</td></tr>
<tr><td>P15.01
Input Truth Level
Range: 0 .. 1</td><td>Setting
0 : high level at inputs is assigned to trip condition
1 : low level at inputs is assigned to trip condition</td></tr>
<tr><td>P15.02
Voting Logic
Range: 0 .. 3</td><td>Selectable Voting Logics are:
• 1oo2 : trip is released if 1of 2 inputs signalizes trip condition
• 2oo2 : trip is released if 2 of 2 inputs signalize trip condition
• 2oo3 : trip is released if 2 of 3 inputs signalize trip condition
• 3oo3 : trip is released if 3 of 3 inputs signalize trip condition
Setting
0 : 1oo2 (only inputs 1 and 2 of voter 6 are monitored)
1 : 2oo2 (only inputs 1 and 2 of voter 6 are monitored)
2 : 2oo3 (all three inputs of voter 6 are monitored)
3 : 3oo3 (all three inputs of voter 6 are monitored)</td></tr>
<tr><td>P15.03
Truth Time until Trip
Range: 0 .. 9</td><td>If the trip signal is shorter than the minimum truth time, the signal is not valid (anti bouncing filter). If the signal is longer than the maximum truth time, the signal is valid and trip is released
Note:
Signal truth times in between min. and max. may release trip.
Maximum response time until trip-lines go to trip status is maximum truth time + 3 milliseconds.
<table><tr><th rowspan="2">Setting</th><th colspan="2">Truth time (Trip after)</th></tr><tr><th>min.</th><th>max.</th></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>3 msec</td><td>6 msec</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>6 msec</td><td>9 msec</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>12 msec</td><td>16 msec</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>24 msec</td><td>28 msec</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>48 msec</td><td>52 msec</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>96 msec</td><td>102 msec</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>192 msec</td><td>202 msec</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>384 msec</td><td>400 msec</td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>768 msec</td><td>800 msec</td></tr><tr><td>9</td><td>1570 msec</td><td>1600 msec</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>P15.04
Trip by Voter 6 latched
Range: 0 .. 1</td><td>Setting
0 : trip by voter 6 is not latched
1 : trip by voter 6 is latched until reset</td></tr>
</table>

P15.05 **Delay of Antivalence Alarm** Range: 0 .. 9	To avoid unnecessary Antivalence Alarms due to shifted trip release signals at the voter inputs a delay may be introduced. Antivalence alarm will then be released only if the time shift between the signals exceeds the set delay. Setting 0 : no delay 1 : delay = 100 milliseconds 2 : delay = 500 milliseconds 3 : delay = 1 second 4 : delay = 2 seconds 5 : delay = 3 seconds 6 : delay = 5 seconds 7 : delay = 15 seconds 8 : delay = 30 seconds 9 : delay = 60 seconds Note: The input signals will be monitored for antivalence only, if the voter is active.
P15.06 **Setpoint SPV6** Range: 00001 .. 99999 [RPM]	Depending on setting of P15.00, SPV6 controls the activity of voter 6 or controls directly the output LO6. SPV6 is set in terms of RPM. The hysteresis of SPV is fix 5 % and placed below the setpoint.

Parameter Group P16.xx of Monitor E1667 **Reserved for future application**	
Parameter No. **Meaning of Parameter** Setting Range of Parameter	**Description of Parameters and their Settings**
P16.00 Reserved for future application	
P16.01 Reserved for future application	
P16.02 Reserved for future application	
P16.03 Reserved for future application	
P16.04 Reserved for future application	
P16.05 Reserved for future application	
P16.06 Reserved for future application	

Parameter Group P17.xx of Monitor E1667 **PROFIBUS**	
Parameter No. **Meaning of Parameter** Setting Range of Parameter	**Description of Parameters and their Settings**
P17.00 **Device No for PROFIBUS** Range: 001 .. 125	All members of the PROFIBUS-Communication must have different device nos.

9. This chapter is left blank intentionally

10. Event Codes and Troubleshooting

10.1. Event Codes on display of E1667

The Event Codes are shown in format E.0.x.x.x .
Depending on setting of P02.11 only the first occurred fault or all faults are displayed (combination of faults is possible).

Display	Explanation of Event Code
E.0.0.0.0	Overspeed trip (if P03.02 = 0)
E.0.x.x.1	Sensor failure (current or voltage), refer to P02.05
E.0.x.x.2	Deviation of primary sensor versus neighbor sensors, refer to P02.07
E.0.x.x.3	E.x.x.x.1 + E.x.x.x.2
E.0.x.x.4	Speed < SP2
E.0.x.x.5	E.x.x.x.1 + E.x.x.x.4
E.0.x.x.6	E.x.x.x.2 + E.x.x.x.4
E.0.x.x.7	E.x.x.x.1 + E.x.x.x.2 + E.x.x.x.4
E.0.0.1.0	See Chapter 10.3
E.0.0.2.0	Trip by Voter or by Watchdog
E.0.0.4.0	**Internal fault, Monitor is in trip status: Replacement of Monitor asap is strongly recommended. Do not try to reset this fault, otherwise possible trip release if fault reappears during Self-Test of another Monitor.**
E.0.1.x.x	Failure detection during internal self-test
E.0.2.x.x	Overspeed trip (if P03.02 = 1)
E.0.3.x.x	E.x.1.x.x + E.x.2.x.x
E.0.4.0.0 without Trip	Alarm caused by missing external signals (Trip-Lines) (for troubleshooting refer to next page)
E.0.4.0.0 with Trip	Trip-Line Monitoring has caused trip
E.0.4.2.0	Trip by voter (with non-coincidence at inputs of voter)
E.0.6.x.x	E.x.2.x.x + E.x.4.x.x
E.0.8.0.0	Trip-Line Monitoring has caused trip
E.0.A.0.0	Trip due to Overspeed (and P07.00 = 1 or 3)
E.0.c.0.0	Trip-Line Monitoring has caused trip plus antivalence of signals for Trip-Line-Monitoring (for troubleshooting refer to next page)
E.3.0.1.0	Starter Input is active at speed > 50% of SP1A (only if P02.06 = 1 or 2)
E.3.0.2.0	External Analog output error ('no load' or fault of connected device)
E.3.0.2.1	Internal Analog output error (fault on monitor board)
E.3.1.0.0	SP1B has higher value than SP1A

E.4.0.0.1	Power supply of Trip-Line I is off
E.4.0.0.2	Power supply of Trip-Line II is off
E.4.0.0.3	Power supply of Trip-Lines I and II is off
E.4.0.0.4	Power supply of Trip-Line III is off
E.4.0.0.5	Power supply of Trip-Lines I and III is off
E.4.0.0.6	Power supply of Trip-Lines II and III is off
E.6.0.0.1	Parameter value changed via RS232-Interface
-E1-	Wrong code figure in step P00.00
-E4-	Self-Test of Monitor was not possible for more than 7 days (see also chapter 5.2.5) Note: -E4- only releases the System Warning Alarm by E1691

10.2. Troubleshooting if display of Monitor reads E.0.4.x.x

Display E.0.4.x.x signalizes a fault (not all signals are identical) from the input signals for the voters or for Trip-Line-Monitoring (resp. feedbacks from 2oo3-solenoid).
The actual status of the signal inputs is shown in Special Display Mode 2.

Switching between Standard and Special Display Mode 2 by pressing keys [Δ] and [P] together.

Special Display Mode 2
In Special Display Mode 2 LED1 and LED4 are blinking.

Steps of Special Display Mode 2 : 0._x.x.x
1._x.x.x
2._x.x.x
3._x.x.x
4._x.x.x

Steps of Special Display Mode 2 are selected with key [Δ] (next step) resp. key [▽] (previous step).

For troubleshooting only steps 3. _x.x.x and 4. _x.x.x are relevant.

The status of signal inputs for Trip-Line-Monitoring are shown in step 3 .
Display of:

3._x.x.1 : Feedback signal from Trip-Line I is true
3._x.x.2 : Feedback signal from Trip-Line II is true
3._x.x.4 : Feedback signal from Trip-Line III is true

resp. all combinations hereof, for example:
3._x.x.7 : all Feedback signal from Trip-Lines are true

The voter signal inputs are shown in step 4._x.x.x
Display of:

4.n.0.0.1 : Voter n, input 1 active n = 1 - 6 (7 reserved)
4.n.0.0.2 : Voter n, input 2 active
4.n.0.0.4 : Voter n, input 3 active

resp. all combinations hereof, for example:
4.3.0.0.5 : Voter 3, inputs 1 und 3 active, input 2 not active.

While key [◅] is pressed, the input status latched at error will be shown, else the current input status.
Switch the input status of voter 1 to 6 with key [E] .

10.3. Troubleshooting if display of Monitor reads E.0.0.1.0

Display E.0.0.1.0 on Monitor E1667 signalizes a fault of either the Test-Interface E1691 (test frequency is faulty) or of the Monitor itself (drifting quartz or faulty signal input).

How to rectify:

1. Replace the Test-Interface E1691.
2. Actuate the Signal “Reset of Alarms”. If the Monitor then reads again E.0.0.1.0 proceed according 3.
3. Replace the Montior E1667.
4. Actuate the Signal “Reset of Alarms”.

11. Revision Notes

Date	Rev.	Modification
01.09.2011	01	**Technical and editorial modification:** valid for monitors E1667 exceeding serial 208965 resp. E16x342-systems with serial nos exceeding 220845: E1667 - with analog output error detection - with optional Eddy Current Sensor input - sensor input voltage shown in special display mode 1 - additional error messages E.3.0.x.0 - additional setting for P02.10 = 4
06.03.2012	01	**Editorial modification only:** new document format **Technical and editorial modification:** valid for monitors E1667 exceeding serial 231199 resp. E16x342-systems with serial nos exceeding 220936: E1667 with additional setting for P02.06 = 3 or 4
10.01.2012	02	**Technical and editorial modification:** valid for E16x342-systems with serial nos exceeding 220849: additional Trip-Circuits V and VI
10.12.2012	03	**Editorial modification only:** -SIL3 certificate added in chapter 1.6.3. - SIL classes of inputs and outputs amended Power supply of E1691 added in wiring diagram - Safety note for P02.06 added - Chapter 2.2.6 corrected to: The inputs are not inhibited versus each other. - Chapter 6. amended with: The Test Interface supplies a constant test frequency to the Monitors, which use this frequency for their self-test function. **Technical and editorial modifications:** valid for monitors E1667 exceeding serial no 233999 resp. E16x342-systems with serial no exceeding 232905: E1667 - with analog output check and Event Codes E.3.0.2.x - with optional Eddy sensor input - sensor input voltage shown in special display mode 1 - additional setting for P02.07 = 5 - additional setting for P02.10 = 4 - additional settings for P05.03 = 3 or 4 - additional setting for P07.00 = 3 - meaning of parameters P10.05, P11.05, P12.05, P13.05, P14.05, P15.05 now: Delay of Antivalence Alarm - additional Event Codes E.0.8.0.0 and E.0.c.0.0 - change of parameter values via RS232 sets monitor to trip status and display to Event Code E.6.0.0.1 - Profibus-Interface with additional datatype 8 for voter status
14.03.2013	03	**Editorial modification only:** - Term "Error Code" replaced by "Event Code" - Term "System Fault" replaced by "System Warning" - English and German Description harmonized
28.06.2013	03	**Editorial modification only:** - Terminal nos for Outputs “System Warning Alarm” and “Monitor Trip Status” added in wiring diagram

19.06.2014	04	**Editorial modification only:** SIL3 Certificate updated
24.09.2015	05	**Editorial modification only:** Revision state no skipped (to get same revision state as E16x346)
24.09.2015	06	**Editorial modification only:** Chapter 2.3.8 modified Chapter 2.3.9 modified Chapter 5.1.5 inserted, following chapters with increased no **Technical and editorial modification:** valid for Monitors E1667 exceeding serial no 1506250030 with firmware state A.0327 (firmware ID) U._ _00 (00 = firmware version number) D.18_ _ (15 = day) D._08_ (08 = month) D._ _15 (ww = year of firmware release state) resp. E16x342-systems with serial no exceeding 1506250028: - Parameter CRC can be displayed in the Monitor and checked versus CRC of the Interface Software, see chapter 5.1.5 **Note: This modification requires the use of Interface Software IS-RS232-E16 version 4.06 or higher** - Tighter timing for “Truth Time until Trip” and additional settings 8 and 9 of voters 1 through 6, see steps P10.03 through P15.03 - If P03.02 is set to 2 or 3 (energize to trip), system will not go to trip status at power up
28.09.2015	06	**Editorial modification only:** Terminal nos in wiring diagram modified from leading no to trailing no, for example: 1.X1 is now X01.1 5.X14 is now X14.5
15.01.2016	07	**Technical and editorial modification:** **valid for E16x342-systems with serial no exceeding 1602150000:** Watchdog Function added, see chapters 2.2.12 and 2.3.12 and step P02.00 **Editorial modification only:** Connection of screen to terminals X03.4, X04.4, X05.4 not necessary, therefore removed
24.12.2016	08	**Editorial modification only:** Chapter 10.3 added
27.02.2019	09	**Editorial modification only:** Maximum signal voltage for MPU input now 60 Vpp
28.06.2019	10	**Editorial modification only:** Event code –E4- added. Chapter 5.2.4 modified
02.06.2020	11	**Editorial modification only:** Event code E.0.0.2.0 now: Trip by Voter or by Watchdog
19.06.2020	12	**Editorial modification only:** Chapter 2.3.3: Important note added
27.10.2020	13	**Technical and editorial modification:** **valid for E16x342-systems with serial no exceeding: 2010270000:** Settings 5 and 6 for parameter P02.06 added
11.02.2022	14	**Editorial modification only:** SIL3 Certificate updated Description of parameter P02.04 modified (setting 2 for MPU resp. Eddy Current sensors, setting 4 for A5S sensors) Chapter 7.4 added

23.03.2023	15	**Editorial modification only:** Description of parameter P02.06 of E1667 modified Description of Event Code E.0.0.4.0 modified Description of Event Code - E4 - modified
11.03.2024	16	**Editorial modification only:** Chapter 3.4: max. operating temperature modified to + 60 °C Description of Parameter P02.04 modified Description of Parameter P02.05 modified
13.06.2025	17	**Editorial modification only:** Chapter 1.6.3: SIL3 Certificate updated Chapter 2.1.5: Resistors at terminals X2.6, X2.8, X2.10 amended Chapter 3.2.6: Impedance: X.6, X.8, X.10 amended Chapter 8.2 / Description of Parameter P07.00: Note 2 amended
24.06.2025	18	**Editorial modification only:** Manuals of E16x342 and E16x346 harmonized.

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