Electronic

## Codisplay parallel 60 mm with 2 , 3 or 4 LED digits

Art. No 190162, 190163, 190164

- 60 mm LED digits
- Display colour red
- Assembled in ABS enclosure
- Protection degree IP54
- IP65 on request
- BCD parallel interface,
- PLC compatible interface
- 8-bit operation, optional 4-bit


Figure 1: Art. No 190164 P

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1 Hardware
1.1 Ordering information

| Description | Digits | Article No |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| Display, free mounting | 2 | 190162 F | 1) |
| Display, panel mounting | 2 | 190162 P | $2)$ |
| Display, free mounting | 3 | 190163 F | 1) |
| Display, panel mounting | 3 | 190163 P | $2)$ |
| Display, free mounting | 4 | 190164 F | $1)$ |
| Display, panel mounting | 4 | 190164 P | $2)$ |
| Option |  |  |  |
| Bending arm | $2,3,4$ | on request |  |

Standard accessories:

1) Mounting brackets
2) Fixing set for panel mounting

### 1.2 Technical specifications

| Display | LED, 7 segment |
| :--- | :--- |
| Type | 60 mm |
| Character size | red <br> Colour <br> Character set <br>  <br> special characters |
| Brightness | presettable |
| Power supply |  |
| Supply voltage | $18-30 \mathrm{VDC}$ |
| Supply current at |  |
| $24 \mathrm{VDC}, 4$ digits with PWM $2 \%$ | max. 40 mADC |
| $24 \mathrm{VDC}, 4$ digits with PWM $50 \%$ | max. 100 mADC |
| $24 \mathrm{VDC}, 4$ digits with PWM $98 \%$ | max. 135 mADC |
| Digital inputs | $<2.5 \mathrm{VDC}$ |
| log 0 | $>15 \mathrm{VDC}$ |
| log 1 | $0-30 \mathrm{VDC}$ |
| Maximum voltage | $>10 \mathrm{kOhm}$ |
| Input impedance |  |
| Environment | $0-50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Operating temperature range | $0-90 \% \mathrm{rH}$ |
| Humidity | $0-70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage temperature range |  |


| Enclosure | 2 Digit | 3 Digit | 4 Digit |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Enclosure material | ABS/Steel |  |  |
| Colour | Black or customer-specific |  |  |
| Ingress protection front | IP54, IP65 on request |  |  |
| Ingress protection rear | IP40 |  |  |
| Approximate weight [g] <br> Free mounting type | 540 | 740 | 920 |
| Panel mounting type | 480 | 670 | 840 |

### 1.3 Dimensions and mounting



Figure 2: Enclosure and character dimensions


Figure 3: Mounting dimensions


Figure 4: Enclosure depth

| Enclosure <br> dimensions in mm | 2 Digit | 3 Digit | 4 Digit |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Width | W | 136 | 193 | 250 |
| Height | H | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Depth | D | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| Depth over all | DA | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| Height of display <br> Width of display | HD | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| Panel mounting: | 100 | 157 | 215 |  |
| Enclosure depth <br> behind front <br> (without connector) | DP | 40 | 40 | 40 |


| Mounting <br> dimensions in mm | 2 Digit | 3 Digit | 4 Digit |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Distance of <br> mounting holes | A | 150 | 207 | 264 |
| Distance of <br> mounting holes <br> Width over all | B | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Position of the <br> Connector | E | 160 | 217 | 274 |
| Distance of <br> mounting screws | F | 110 | 167 | 224 |


| Panel cut out <br> dimensions in mm | 2 Digit | 3 Digit | 4 Digit |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Width of cut out | WC | 131 | 188 | 245 |
| Height of cut out | HC | 95 | 95 | 95 |

Figure 5: Panel cut out for panel mounting type

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Figure 6: Panel mounting type


Figure 7: Free mounting type

### 1.4 Pin assignment

| Pin | Function | 8-bit bus | 4-bit bus |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14-25 | Power supply 1) | 0 V | 0 V |
| 10, 13 |  | +24V | +24V |
| 1 | Signal GND | GND | GND |
| 2 | Data ports | DI 0 | -- 2) |
| 3 |  | DI 1 | -- 2) |
| 4 |  | DI 2 | -- 2) |
| 5 |  | DI 3 | -- 2) |
| 6 |  | DI 4 | DI 4 |
| 7 |  | DI 5 | DI 5 |
| 8 |  | DI 6 | DI 6 |
| 9 |  | DI 7 | DI 7 |
| 11 | Chip select | CS | CS |
| 12 | Data-/controlregister select | RS | RS 2) |

Table 1: Connector for power and signals
D-Sub 25 pins / male
Notes:

1) The power supply input is protected against improper connection.
2) Not used pins have to be connected to GND.
1.5 Jumpers


Figure 8: Jumpers

| Jumper | Function | no jumper <br> or open | Jumper set |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| JP1 | Indicator <br> test | Normal <br> operation | Test 1) |
| JP2 | Bus select | 8-bit | 4-bit |

Table 2: Jumper functions

1) Indicator Test: All segments and decimal points are lit with full brightness.

### 1.6 Indicator numbering

| Data entry <br> mode | P6 | Digit address |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Right to left | 0 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Left to right | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Figure 9: Indicator numbering

## 2 Control and data bytes

### 2.1 Data byte

$R S=0$ : Data register is selected (see 3.1)

| Input No | DI 7 | DI 6 | DI 5 | DI 4 | DI 3 | DI 2 | DI 1 | DI 0 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bit | DP | A1 | A0 | D4 | D3 | D2 | D1 | D0 |
| Function | DP | Digit <br> address | Data |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 3: Data Byte

| D0 - D4 | Data for the selected digit |
| :--- | :--- |
| A0, A1 | Address of digit |
| DP | Decimal point |

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### 2.2 Character set

The internal character generator converts D0 ... D4 in 32 different characters:
$0-9, A-F$, blank and special characters.


Figure 10: Character set

### 2.3 Control Byte

$R S=1$ : Control register is selected (see 3.1)

| Input No | DI 7 | DI 6 | DI 5 | DI 4 | DI 3 | DI 2 | DI 1 | DI 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bit | P7 | P6 | P5 | P4 | P3 | P2 | P1 | P0 |
| Function |  |  |  | Display brightness control |  |  |  |  |

## Table 4: Control byte

P0 - P4 Display brightness control (see 2.4)
P5 Nonvolatile memory (NVM) write control bit P5 = 0 Enables the temporarily change of the data entry mode and of the display brightness.
$P 5=1 \quad$ The value of the control byte is written into the control register and stored in the nonvolatile memory as default value.

P6 Data entry mode (see 1.6)
$P 6=0 \quad$ right to left
$P 6=1$ left to right
P7 Initial display after power up
P7 = $0 \quad$ Blank digits
$P 7=10000$

Note: Factory default value of control register is binary 11001111 (hexadecimal value of CF). After power up the value of PWM is set to $50 \%$, the display shows "0000" and data entry will be left to right.

### 2.4 Display brightness control

The brightness of the display is set by P0 to P 4 in the control register.

| P4 | P3 | P2 | P1 | P0 | HEX | DEC | Intensity \% |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 2 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 01 | 1 | 5 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 02 | 2 | 10 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 03 | 3 | 14 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 04 | 4 | 17 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 05 | 5 | 20 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 06 | 6 | 23 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 07 | 7 | 26 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 08 | 8 | 29 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 09 | 9 | 32 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 A | 10 | 35 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | $0 B$ | 11 | 38 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 C | 12 | 41 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | $0 D$ | 13 | 44 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 E | 14 | 47 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 F | 15 | 50 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 16 | 53 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 17 | 56 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 12 | 18 | 59 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 19 | 62 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 20 | 65 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 15 | 21 | 68 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 16 | 22 | 71 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 17 | 23 | 74 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 24 | 77 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 19 | 25 | 80 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 A | 26 | 83 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 B | 27 | 86 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 C | 28 | 89 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | $1 D$ | 29 | 92 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 E | 30 | 95 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 F | 31 | 98 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 5: Appropriate values for the brightness

## 3 Data transfer

In the 8-bit mode 10 output ports of the control unit will be used. In the 4-bit mode the number is reduced to 6 .

### 3.1 Control signals

The access to the data and control register is controlled by the signals CS and RS :

| CS | "Chip select" |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | With the rising edge of CS the data is <br> written in the internal register |
| $R S$ | "Register select" for data or control byte |
| $R S=0$ | Data is written to data register |
| $R S=1$ | Data is written to control register |

See also Timing diagrams in section 3.4.

### 3.2 8-bit-Bus

Figure 11 shows access by the 8-bit bus. The data or control byte is transmitted by one cycle.

Note: To select 8-bit bus JP2 has to be left open.

### 3.3 4-bit-Bus

Figure 12 shows access by the 4-bit bus. The process of data transfer is done by two cycles. First lower nibble of data or control byte is transmitted and after that the upper nibble.

Note: To select 4-bit bus JP2 has to be closed.

### 3.4 Timing diagram

Figures below show the access by 8- and 4-bit bus. The time period for active 1 of CS (Time t2 in figure 11) should be at least $50 \mu \mathrm{~s}$. $\mathrm{t} 1 \geq 0 \mu \mathrm{~s}$.

Figure 11: Timing diagram for 8-bit bus



Figure 12: Timing diagram for 4-bit bus

## 4 CE Conformity and RoHS

Crameda Intersys AG declares that Codisplay parallel 60 mm, Article No 19061xx, complies to the EMC Directive 2004/108/EC with amendments.

Applied standards:
EN 61000-6-2 Immunity standard for industrial environments
EN 61000-6-3 Emission standard for residential, commercial and light-industrial environments

All PCB boards, components and solder paste are manufactured with leadless technology and meet the requirements for RoHS.

Specifications are subject to change without notice.

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## 5 Examples

Example 1 for the 4 digit Codisplay 190164
Remark: The sequence can be used too accordingly for the 2 and 3 digit Codisplay.
Display characters "123.4" in the left entry mode at a brightness level of $68 \%$ (For details see table 6):

- Turn power off. If the Jumper JP2 if set: remove it to configure Codisplay for the 8 -bit-Bus modus. Turn power on.
- Apply the initial sequence for temporarily set-up: 55 Hex, RS=1 followed by CS $=\Omega$
- Apply the display data sequences:

01 Hex, RS=0 followed by CS $=\Omega$
22 Hex, RS=0 followed by CS $=\Omega$
C3 Hex, RS=0 followed by CS $=\Omega$
64 Hex, RS=0 followed by CS $=\Omega$

| Input | RS | CS | DI 7 | DI 6 | DI 5 | DI 4 | DI 3 | DI 2 |  | DI 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Signal | RS | CS | P7 | P6 | P5 | P4 | P3 | P2 | P1 | PO |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Control |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { displayy } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { entry } \\ \hline \text { mode } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { write } \\ & \text { NVM } \end{aligned}$ | Brightness |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Remarks |
| Step |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Hex |  |  |  |  | Temporarily set-up: |
| 01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 55 | x | x | x | x | - brightness 68\% |
| 02 | 1 | $\checkmark$ | stable state |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 55 | X | X | X | X | $\begin{aligned} & \text { - left entry mode } \\ & \text { (Details see chapter 2.3) } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Control |  | DP | Digit Address |  | Data |  |  |  |  |  | Digit in left entry mode |  |  |  |  |
| Signal | RS | CS | DP | A1 | AO | D4 | D3 | D2 | D1 | D0 |  | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |  |
| Step |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Hex | Display |  |  |  |  |
| 03 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 01 |  |  |  |  | Write |
| 04 | 0 | 几 | stable state |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 01 | 1 | X | X | x | character "1" in digit 0 |
| 05 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 22 |  |  |  |  | Write |
| 06 | 0 | 几 | stable state |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 22 | 1 | 2 | x | X | character "2" in digit 1 |
| 07 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | C3 |  |  |  |  | Write |
| 08 | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | stable state |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | C3 | 1 | 2 | 3. | X | character "3." in digit 2 |
| 09 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 64 |  |  |  |  | Write |
| 10 | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | stable state |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 64 | 1 | 2 | 3. | 4 | character "4" in digit 3 |

Table 6
$0=$ Signal of $<2.5 \mathrm{VDC}$
1 = Signal of $>15 \mathrm{VDC}$
$\Omega=$ Apply control signal RS as described in the figure 11
$x$ = Digits are blank or show "0" depending on the control byte default value stored in the nonvolatile memory (NVM)

Example 2 for the 4 digit Codisplay 190164
Display characters " $-13^{\circ}$ " on a 4 digit Codisplay 190164 in the right entry mode at a brightness level of 32 \%:

- Apply the initial sequence for temporarily set-up: $29 \mathrm{Hex}, \mathrm{RS}=1$ followed by $\mathrm{CS}=\Omega$
- Apply the display data sequences:

12 Hex, RS=0 followed by CS $=\Omega$
23 Hex, RS=0 followed by CS $=\Omega$
41 Hex, RS=0 followed by $\mathrm{CS}=\Omega$
71 Hex, RS=0 followed by $\mathrm{CS}=\Omega$

## Example 3

Configure the Codisplay with a new default control byte value stored in the nonvolatile memory (NVM):

- Initial display after power up "0000"
- Left data entry mode
- Overwrite value in nonvolatile memory
- Brightness: 68 \%
- Apply the initial sequence:

F5 Hex, RS=1 followed by $\mathrm{CS}=\Omega$

