# 1260 VXI SWITCHING CARD <br> 8 CHANNEL, 25A HIGH POWER SWITCH MODULE 

## MODEL 1260-23

PUBLICATION NO. 980673-066
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## PUBLICATION DATE: August 25, 2005

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## FOR YOUR SAFETY

Before undertaking any troubleshooting, maintenance or exploratory procedure, read carefully the WARNINGS and CAUTION notices.


CAUTION
RISK OF ELECTRICAL SHOCK DO NOT OPEN

4
This equipment contains voltage hazardous to human life and safety, and is capable of inflicting personal injury.

If this instrument is to be powered from the AC line (mains) through an autotransformer, ensure the common connector is connected to the neutral (earth pole) of the power supply.


Before operating the unit, ensure the conductor (green wire) is connected to the ground (earth) conductor of the power outlet. Do not use a two-conductor extension cord or a three-prong/two-prong adapter. This will defeat the protective feature of the third conductor in the power cord.

Maintenance and calibration procedures sometimes call for operation of the unit with power applied and protective covers removed. Read the procedures and heed warnings to avoid "live" circuit points.

Before operating this instrument:

1. Ensure the proper fuse is in place for the power source to operate.
2. Ensure all other devices connected to or in proximity to this instrument are properly grounded or connected to the protective third-wire earth ground.

If the instrument:

- fails to operate satisfactorily
- shows visible damage
- has been stored under unfavorable conditions
- has sustained stress

Do not operate until, performance is checked by qualified personnel.

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Chapter 1 SPECIFICATIONS

## Introduction

The 1260-23 is a High Power VXI Switch Module developed for the Racal 1260 Series of switch modules.

The 1260-23 is available configured from the factory and can be ordered with the Option-01T Message Based Interface.

The following features are included in the 1260-23

- Message Based Interface Option available.
- Supports coil voltage Read Back to test coils are driven.
- Data-Driven embedded descriptor, allowing immediate use with any Option-01T switch controller, regardless of firmware revision level.

The $1260-23$ is a high power, single-wire switching module that consists of five $1 \times 4$ switches, two $2 \times 2$ ganged switches and one $1 \times 2$ switch. Each switch can handle current up to 25.0 Amps. The 1260-23 plug-in fits into a standard VXI chassis.


Figure 1-1, The 1260-23

| Specifications | Bandwidth (-3dB) | 300 KHz |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Crosstalk Isolation DC to 100 KHz 100 KHz to 300 KHz | $\begin{aligned} & >60 \mathrm{~dB} \\ & >50 \mathrm{~dB} \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Channel Crosstalk DC to 100 KHz 100 KHz to 300 KHz | $\begin{aligned} & <-60 \mathrm{~dB} \\ & <-50 \mathrm{~dB} \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Switching Voltage AC DC | 130 V, Max <br> 32 V, Max |
|  | Switching Current AC DC | 25 A, Max <br> 25 A, Max |
|  | Switching Power AC DC | 2875 VA, Max 700 W, Max |
|  | Path resistance | < $20 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ @ 25 A |
|  |  | < $100 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ @ 1 mA |
|  | Capacitance Channel-Chassis Open-Channel | $\begin{aligned} & <40 \mathrm{pF} \\ & <40 \mathrm{pF} \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Insulation resistance | $>10^{9} \Omega$ |
|  | Relay Settling Time | < 25 ms |
|  | Breakdown Voltage | > 1000 V DC |
|  | Shock | $30 \mathrm{~g}, 11 \mathrm{~ms}, 1 / 2$ sine wave |
|  | Vibration | 0.013 in. P-P, 5-55 Hz |
|  | Bench Handling | $4 \mathrm{in} ., 45^{\circ}$ |
|  | Cooling | See 1260-100 cooling data |
|  | Temperature Operating Non-operating | $\begin{aligned} & 0^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to }+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & -40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to }+75^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Relative Humidity | $95 \%$, non-condensing at $<30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |


| Altitude |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Operating | 10,000 feet |
| Non-operating | 15,000 feet |
| Power Requirements (with Option-01T) |  |
| +5V | 0.483 A dynamic current <br> 1.805 A peak current |
| +12V | 2.216 A dynamic current <br> 1.800 A peak current |
| Cooling (25\% Relays energized operating at full rated current) |  |
|  | 4.25 Liters/sec @ $0.394 \mathrm{mmH}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ |
| Weight |  |
| with Option-01T | 3.0 lbs. (1.361 kg) |
| w/o Option-01T | 3.0 lbs. (1.361 kg) |
| MTBF (MIL-HDBK-217-FN2 method) |  |
| Excluding relays | 1,500,000 hours |
| Including relays | 285,000 hours |
| Relay Life Expectancy |  |
| Mechanical | 5,000,000 operations |
| Electrical | 10,000 operations at full load |
| Dimensions (Module) | C-Size, Single Slot VXI bus Module |

## Power Dissipation

While the cooling of the $1260-23$ is dependent upon the chassis into which it is installed, the carrier can normally dissipate approximately 100 W . Care must be taken, then, in the selection and loading of the plug-in modules used in the carrier. It is not possible to fully load the carrier, energize every relay, and run full power through every set of contacts, all at the same time. In practice this situation would never occur.

To properly evaluate the power dissipation of the plug-in modules, examine the path resistance, the current passing through the relay contacts, power to the coils, the ambient temperature, and the number of relays closed at any one time.

For example, if a 1260-23 module (containing 20 relays) has 5 relays closed, passing a current of 25 A , then:

Total power dissipation =
[(current) ${ }^{2}$ * (path resistance) * 5 ] + (coil power * 5) + (quiescent power)

By substituting the actual values:
Total power dissipation $=$

$$
\left[(25 \mathrm{~A})^{2} *(.010 \Omega) * 5\right]+\left[(12 \mathrm{~V})^{2} / 80 \Omega * 5\right]+(11.0 \mathrm{~W})
$$

$=51.25 \mathrm{~W}$ at $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
This is acceptable power dissipation for an individual plug-in module. The overall module power dissipation is approximately 51.25 W , which is well within the cooling available in any commercial VXIbus chassis. In practice, rarely are more than 25\% of the module's relays energized simultaneously, and rarely is full rated current run through every path. In addition, the actual contact resistance is typically one-half to one-fourth the specified maximum, and temperatures are normally not at the rated maximum. The typical power dissipation for each module should be no more than 25.6 W .

Most users of a signal-type switch, such as the 1260-23, switch no more than a few hundred milliamperes and are able to energize all relays simultaneously, should they so desire.

Additionally, if fewer plug-in modules are used, more power may be dissipated by the remaining cards. By using a chassis with high cooling capacity, such as the Racal Instruments 1261B, almost any configuration may be realized.

## About MTBF

The 1260-23 MTBF is $1,500,000$ hours, calculated in accordance with MIL-HDBK-217-FN2, with the exception of the electromechanical relays. Relays are excluded from this calculation because relay life is strongly dependent upon operating conditions. Factors affecting relay life expectancy are:

1. Switched voltage
2. Switched current
3. Switched power
4. Maximum switching capacity
5. Maximum rated carrying current
6. Load type (resistive, inductive, capacitive)
7. Switching repetition rate
8. Ambient temperature

For example, under a given condition of 20 A switched current, 10 cycles/hour switch rate, and $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ambient temperature, MTBF is calculated to be 285,000 hours.

The most important factor is the maximum switching capacity, which is an interrelationship of maximum switching power, maximum switching voltage and maximum switching current. When a relay operates at a lower percentage of its maximum switching capacity, its life expectancy is longer. The maximum switching capacity specification is based on a resistive load, and must be further de-rated for inductive and capacitive loads.

For more details about the above life expectancy factors, refer to the data sheet for the switch plug-in module.

The relay used on the 1260-23 plug-in is Racal part no. 310315001. The relay manufacturer's specifications for this relay are:

Life Expectancy
Mechanical 5,000,000 operations
Electrical
10,000 operations at full rated load (resistive)

For additional relay specifications, refer to the relay manufacturer's data sheet.

Ordering Information

Listed below are part numbers for the 1260-23 switch module. The 1260-23 uses a single type of mating connector.

| ITEM | DESCRIPTION | PART \# |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1260-23 Switch Module <br> w/o-01T | 8 Channel, 25 A, 4 SP4T, 2 DPDT, 1 <br> SPDT Power Switch <br> Consists of: <br> $1260-23 ~ A s s y . ~$ | 408005 |
|  | 1260-23 manual | 408032 <br> $980673-066$ |
| Option-01T | Option-01T (installed) <br> Option-01T (spare) <br> Instruction Manual for Option-01T <br> (Must be added w/ Option-01T installed) | $407531-001$ <br> $980806-999$ |
| $1260-23$ Connector Mating Kit | Consists of: <br> $3 \quad 16-p i n ~ m a t i n g ~ c o n n e c t o r ~ s h e l l s ~$ <br> $54 ~ f e m a l e ~ c o n n e c t o r ~ p i n s ~$ | 407917 |
| Additional Manual |  | $980673-066$ |

## Chapter 2

## INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

## Unpacking and Inspection

SENSITIVE ELECTRONIC DEVICES
DO NOT SHIP OR STORE NEAR
STRONG EECTROSTATC
STRONG ELECTROSTATIC,
EECTROMAGETC.MACNETCO
RADOACTIVE FILLDS

## Reshipment Instructions

Option 01T Installation

1. Before unpacking the switching module, check the exterior of the shipping carton for any signs of damage. All irregularities should be noted on the shipping bill and reported.
2. Remove the instrument from its carton, preserving the factory packaging as much as possible.
3. Inspect the switching module for any defects or damage. Immediately notify the carrier if any damage is apparent.
4. Have a qualified person check the instrument for safety before use.
5. Use the original packing material when returning the switching module to Racal Instruments for servicing. The original shipping carton and the instrument's plastic foam will provide the necessary support for safe reshipment.
6. If the original packing material is unavailable, wrap the switching module in an ESD Shielding bag and use plastic spray foam to surround and protect the instrument.
7. Reship in either the original or a new shipping carton.

Installation of the Option 01T is described in the Installation and Setup section of the 1260A-Option 01T Users Manual, Publication No. 980806-999.

Module Installation

## Module Configuration

Installation of the 1260-23 Switching Module into a VXI mainframe, including the setting of switches SW1-1 through SW1-4, SW2, and SW3, is described in the Setup Section of the 1260A Option 01T Users Manual, Publication No. 980806-999.

The 1260-23 is an 8-channel module consisting of 20 individual SPDT relay switches. The relay architecture consists of $51 \times 4,2$ $2 \times 2$, and $11 \times 2$.

For a block diagram of the switches used on the 1260-23, refer to Figure 2-1.

Figure 2-1, 1260-23, Switch Block Diagram


## Front Panel Connectors

The 1260-23 has three 16-pin front-panel connectors, labeled J200, J201 and J202. It has one pin for each input and one for each output. See Figure 2-2 for pin numbering. Table 2-1 shows the mapping of channel numbers to connector pins. Information about available mating connectors is provided in Table 2-2.


Figure 2-2, Front Panel Connector Pin Numbering

Table 2-1, 1260-23 Front-Panel Connections \& Commands

| SW | Function | Connector | Function | Connector | Command Syntax |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | COM0 | J200-1 |  | C |  |
|  | CH00 | J200-2 |  | 0 | CLOSE(@1(00)) |
|  | CH01 | J200-3 |  | 1 | CLOSE(@1(01)) |
|  | CH02 | J200-9 |  | 2 | CLOSE(@1(02)) |
|  | CH03 | J200-10 |  | 3 | CLOSE(@1(03)) |
| 1 | COM1 | J200-11 |  | C |  |
|  | CH10 | J200-12 |  | 0 | CLOSE(@1(10)) |
|  | CH11 | J200-13 |  | 1 | CLOSE(@1(11)) |
|  | CH12 | J200-4 |  | 2 | CLOSE(@1(12)) |
|  | CH13 | J200-5 |  | 3 | CLOSE(@1(13)) |
| 2 | COM2 | J200-6 |  | C |  |
|  | CH20 | J200-7 |  | 0 | CLOSE(@1(20)) |
|  | CH21 | J200-8 |  | 1 | CLOSE(@1(21)) |
|  | CH22 | J200-14 |  | 2 | CLOSE(@1(22)) |
|  | CH23 | J200-15 |  | 3 | CLOSE(@1(23)) |
| 3 | СОМ3 | J201-1 |  | C |  |
|  | CH30 | J201-2 |  | 0 | CLOSE(@1(30)) |
|  | CH31 | J201-3 |  | 1 | CLOSE(@1(31)) |
|  | CH32 | J201-9 |  | 2 | CLOSE(@1(32)) |
|  | CH33 | J201-10 |  | 3 | CLOSE(@1(33)) |
| 4 | COM4 | J201-6 |  | C |  |
|  | CH40 | J201-7 |  | 0 | CLOSE(@1(40)) |
|  | CH41 | J201-8 |  | 1 | CLOSE(@1(41)) |
|  | CH42 | J201-14 |  | 2 | CLOSE(@1(42)) |
|  | CH43 | J201-15 |  | 3 | CLOSE(@1(43)) |


| $\mathbf{5}$ | COM5A | J202-1 | COM5B | J202-9 | C |  |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | CH5A | J202-2 | CH5B | J202-10 | NC | OPEN(@1(50)) |
|  | CH5A | J202-3 | CH5B | J202-11 | NO | CLOSE(@1(50)) |
| $\mathbf{6}$ | COM6A | J202-4 | COM6B | J202-12 | C |  |
|  | CH6A | J202-5 | CH6B | J202-13 | NC | OPEN(@1(60)) |
|  | CH6A | J202-6 | CH6B | J202-14 | NO | CLOSE(@1(60)) |
| 7 | COM7 | J202-7 |  |  | C |  |
|  | CH7 | J202-8 |  |  | NC | OPEN(@1(70)) |
|  | CH7 | J202-15 |  |  | NO | CLOSE(@1(70)) |

# Mating Connectors 

Mating connector accessories are available from Positronic:
The cable assembly should be made from at least 12-14 AWG wire. The mating contacts are crimp style and can handle wire up to 12 AWG.

After wire attachment, the pin is inserted in the housing and will snap into place, providing positive retention. To ensure that the pin is locked into place, the assembler should pull on the wire after insertion.

Refer to Table 2-1 for channel-to-pin mapping information. Table 2-2 contains manufacture's part numbers for the connector housing and contacts.

Table 2-2, Mating Connectors and Pins

| Manufacturer | Mfr. P/N | Description |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Racal | 407917 | $1260-23$ Connector <br> Mating Kit |
| Positronic | PLB16F0000 | Connector block, 16- <br> position. Mates with <br> front-panel connector. <br> Pins sold separately. |
| Positronic | FC112N2S | Female contact, crimp <br> type, for up to 12 AWG <br> wire. Mates with front- <br> panel connector pins. <br> Low resistance <br> contacts. |

# More About Maximum Current Ratings 

The front panel connector and pins are rated for 25 A per pin, with all channels conducting full-rated current. The relays are rated at 25 A . This keeps the temperature rise within $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. It should be noted that with all electromechanical relays, the higher the switched power (voltage times current), the shorter the useful life of the relays.

Definitions:

## - Max current carrying capacity

The maximum current that the relay can conduct if the relay is not switched while voltage is applied. The maximum current carrying capacity is affected by the size of the conducting section of the contact at its smallest area. The listed values are obtained from several tests in laboratories under roomtemperature conditions $\left(21^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$. The contact is considered to be in free air. The maximum current carrying for the $1260-23$ is 25 A .

## - Max operating current

The current the contacts can switch while conducting, without deteriorating. This depends on working conditions, such as dissipated heat, cooling provisions, ambient temperature, insulation material, etc. The maximum operating current for the $1260-23$ is 25 A .

## - Recommended continuous current

The maximum current recommended for indefinitely-long time periods. The primary concern here is the heat generated in the relay. This specification can be applied for normal working conditions. The specification includes a safety margin. However, there are restrictions in the application of the given values. The most important restriction is the cross-sectional area of the connecting wire, insulation temperature range, and wire bundling. The recommended continuous current for the $1260-23$ is 25 A .

## Installation

To install the 1260-23 Switching Module into a VXI mainframe chassis, engage the printed circuit board into the grooves of the desired chassis slot. Slide the 1260-23 into the chassis until its connector mates with the connector on the chassis backplane. Push firmly to fully seat the connector. Tighten the two retaining screws at the top and bottom of the 1260-23 module.

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## Chapter 3

## Operating Modes

The 1260-23 may be operated either in message-based mode or in register-based mode.

In the message-based mode, the 1260-01T switch controller interprets commands sent by the slot 0 controller, and determines the appropriate data to send to the control registers of the 1260-23 module.

A conceptual view of the message-based mode of operation is shown in Figure 3-1 below.


Figure 3-1, Message-Based Mode of Operation

In the register-based mode, the user writes directly to the control registers on the 1260-23 module. The 1260-01T command module does not monitor these operations, and does not keep track of the relay states on the 1260-23 module in this mode.

A conceptual view of the register-based mode is shown in Figure 3-2 below.


Figure 3-2, Register-Based Mode of Operation

Since the 1260-01T switch controller does not keep track of relay states during the register-based mode, it is advisable to use either the message-based or the register-based mode, and continue to use the same mode throughout the application program.

In general, the message-based mode of operation is easier to use with utility software such as the National Instruments VXI Interactive Control (VIC) program. The message-based mode allows the user to send ASCII text commands to the 1260-01T and to read replies from the 1260-01T. In addition, some features, such as the SCAN list, are available only in the message-based mode of operation.

The register-based mode provides faster control of relay channels. In this mode, relay operations are processed in less than 9 microseconds, not counting relay settling time or software overhead inherent in I/O libraries such as VISA. To determine the relay settling time, refer to Relay Settling Time in the Specifications section.

Consult the 1260-01T User's Manual for a comparison of the message-based and register-based modes of operation.

# Operating In <br> Message-Based <br> Mode 

## Channel Descriptors For The 1260-23

The standard 1260-01T commands are used to operate the 126023 module. These commands are described in the 1260-01T User's Manual. Table 2-1 shows the channel commands for the 1260-23.

Each 1260-01T relay command uses a channel descriptor to select the channel(s) of interest. The syntax for a channel descriptor is the same for all 1260 series modules. In general, the following syntax is used to select a single channel:
(@ <module address> ( <channel> ) )

Where:
<module address> is the address of the 1260-23 module, as set by the logical address DIP switch SW1 on the 1260-23.

The module address is a number from 1 through 12, inclusive.
Set the module addresses for the 1260-23 and other 1260-Series modules so that no address is used by more than one 1260-Series module. For instructions on setting module addresses for a 1260-Series module, see the label on the side panel of the module.
<channel range> ::= <channel number>:<channel number>|
<channel number>,<channel number>| <channel number>
<Channel number> ::= <Mux><channel>
<Mux> ::= 00 to 04 for $1 \times 4$ switches
05 to 07 for $2 \times 2 / 1 \times 2$ switches
<channel> ::= 0 to 3 for $1 \times 4$ switches
0 or 1 (open or closed) for $2 \times 2 / 1 \times 2$ switches

The default state of each $1 \times 4$ multiplexer with no relays energized is for channel 0 (of each multiplexer) to be connected to the common. Therefore, there exists an implied closure. For example, if channel 032 of module 4 is connected and the command is issued:

OPEN (@4(032))
The implied closure is for channel 030 of module 4 to be connected.

Also, if the following command is issued:

> CLOSE (@4(030,031,032))

Channel 032 will be the only channel closed, since it is the last channel in the range within the same mux.

The following examples illustrate the use of the channel descriptors for $1 \times 4$ switches on the 1260-23:

OPEN (@6(002)) Open channel 2 of Mux 0 on the 1260-23 that has module address 6 (channel 000 is connected by default).

CLOSE (@4(021,032)) Close channels 1 of Mux 2 and 2 of Mux 3 on the 1260-23 that has module address 4.

The following examples illustrate the use of the channel descriptors for $2 \times 2 / 1 \times 2$ switches on the 1260-23:

| OPEN (@10(5)) | Open channel 5 on the 1260-23 <br> that has module address 10. |
| :---: | :--- |
| CLOSE (@10(5, 7)) | Close channels 5 and 7 on the <br> $1260-23$ that has module address |
| CLOSE (@5(5:7)) | Close channels 5 through 7, <br> inclusive, on the 1260-23 that has <br> module address 5. |

> Reply To The MOD:LIST? Command

The 1260-01T returns a reply to the MOD:LIST? command. This reply is unique for each different 1260 series switch module. The syntax for the reply is:
<module address> : <module-specific identification string>
The <module-specific identification string> for the 1260-23 is:
1260-23 5 1X4 2 2X2 1 1X2 25A POWER SWITCH
So, for a 1260-23 whose <module address> is set to 6, the reply to this query would be:

```
6 : 1260-23 5 1X4 2 2X2 1 1X2 25A POWER SWITCH
```

Operating The 1260-23 in Register-Based Mode

In register-based mode, the 1260-23 is operated by directly writing to control registers and reading from status registers on the 126023 module. There are three control registers and three status registers on the 1260-23 module. Relay Control Registers 0 control two 1x4 switches. Relay Control Registers 1 control another two $1 \times 4$ switches. Relay Control Register 2 controls one $1 \times 4$ switch, two $2 \times 2$ ganged switches, and one $1 \times 2$ switch. When a control register is written to, all channels controlled by that register are operated simultaneously. Writing a ' 1 ' to the register bit will activate the relay coil and put it into the NO position. Writing a ' 0 ' to the register bit will deactivate the relay coil and put it back into the NC position. Default value for all control registers is hex ' 00 ' after reset.

The status registers contain the Read Back bits from the coil voltage. Since a $1 \times 4$ switch is comprised of three SPDT relays, three status bits are required for each $1 \times 4$ switch. Refer to Figure $3-3$ for the relay order that comprises a $1 \times 4$ switch. The $2 \times 2$ and $1 \times 2$ switches require only one status bit each. Refer to Figure 3-4 for the relay order that comprises $1 \times 2$ and $2 \times 2$ switches.

The Read Back status reads the coil value for each relay inverted. When the relay coil is deactivated by setting the relay control bit to ' 0 ' (switch is in the Normally Closed position) the Read Back bit is ' 0 '. When the relay coil is activated by setting the relay control bit to ' 1 ' (switch is in the Normally Open position) the Read Back bit is '1'.

The control registers are located in the VXI bus A24 Address Space. The A24 address for a control register depends on:

1. The A24 Address Offset assigned to the 1260-01T module by the Resource Manager program. The Resource Manager program is provided by the VXI bus slot-0 controller vendor. The A24 Address Offset is placed into the "Offset Register" of the 1260-01T by the Resource Manager.
2. The <module address> of the 1260-23 module. This is a value in the range 1 through 12.
3. Each control register/status register on the 1260-23 has a unique address.

The base A24 address for the 1260-23 module may be calculated by:
(A24 Offset of Option-01T) + (1024 x Module Address of 1260-23).

The A24 address offset is usually expressed in hexadecimal. A typical value of $204000_{16}$ is used in the examples that follow.

A 1260-23 with a module address of 6 would have the base A24 address computed as follows:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Base A24 Address of } 1260-23=204000_{16}+\left(400_{16} \times 6_{10}\right) \\
& =205800_{16}
\end{aligned}
$$

The control registers for 1260-Series VXI modules are always on odd-numbered A24 addresses. The two control registers for the 1260-23 reside at the first two odd-numbered A24 addresses for the module:
(Base A24 Address of 1260-23) $+1=$ Control Reg. 0
(Base A24 Address of 1260-23) +3 = Control Reg. 1
So, for our example, the two control registers are located at:

205801 Control Register 0
205803 Control Register 1

Refer to Figure 3-3 for $1 \times 4$ channel nomenclature, Figure 3-4 for $2 \times 2$ channel nomenclature, and Figure 3-5 for $1 \times 2$ channel nomenclature when determining channel assignments.

Table 3-1 shows the channel assignments for each control register while Table 3-2 shows the channel assignments for each status register. Table 3-3 shows the register values for programming the 1260-23 module.

## Relay Nodes for Path Reference

4XX-Y Where:
$4=1 \times 4$ Mux
XX = Switch (Channel) \#
Y = Relay Node (C for COM)


Figure 3-3, 1X4 Switch

## Relay Nodes for Path Reference

2GXXS-Y
2G = 2x2 Software-ganged Mux
XXA = Switch A
XXB = Switch B
$\mathrm{Y}=$ Relay Node (C for COM)


Relay Nomenclature for Command Writes
2GXXRY Where:
2G = 2x2 Software-ganged Mux
XX = Switch
$\mathrm{R}=$ Relay
$\mathrm{Y}=$ Relay \# within Switch

Relay Nomenclature for Status Reads
2GXXRY-ZZ Where:
$2 G=2 \times 2$ Software-ganged Mux
XX = Switch
$\mathrm{R}=$ Relay
$Y=$ Relay \# within Switch
$\mathrm{ZZ}=\mathrm{NC}$ or NO

Figure 3-4, 2X2 Switch

Relay Nodes for Path Reference
2XX-Y Where:
$2=1 \times 2 \mathrm{Mux}$
$X X=$ Switch
Y = Relay Node (C for COM)


Relay Nomenclature for Command Writes Relay Nomenclature for Status Reads

2XXRY Where:
$2=1 \times 2$ Mux
XX = Switch
$\mathrm{R}=$ Relay
$\mathrm{Y}=$ Relay \# within Switch

2XXRY-ZZ Where:
$2=1 \times 2$ Mux
XX = Switch
$\mathrm{R}=$ Relay
Y = Relay \# within Switch
$\mathrm{ZZ}=\mathrm{NC}$ or NO

Figure 3-5, 1X2 Switch

Table 3-1, Control Register Channel Assignments

| Control Register | Channels |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Bit } 7 \\ \text { (MSB) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Bit 6 | Bit 5 | Bit 4 | Bit 3 | Bit 2 | Bit 1 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bit } 0 \\ \text { (LSB) } \end{gathered}$ |
| 0 | X | X | Switch 1 <br> Relay 2 <br> (401R2) | Switch 1 <br> Relay 1 <br> (401R1) | Switch 1 <br> Relay 0 <br> (401R0) | Switch 0 <br> Relay 2 <br> (400R2) | Switch 0 <br> Relay 1 <br> (400R1) | Switch 0 <br> Relay 0 <br> (400R0) |
| 1 | X | X | Switch 3 <br> Relay 1 <br> (403R1) | Switch 3 <br> Relay 1 <br> (403R1) | Switch 3 <br> Relay 0 <br> (403R0) | Switch 2 <br> Relay 2 <br> (402R2) | Switch 2 <br> Relay 1 <br> (402R1) | Switch 2 <br> Relay 0 <br> (402R0) |
| 2 | X | Switch 7 <br> Relay 0 <br> (207R0) | Switch 6 <br> Ganged <br> (2G06R0) | Switch 5 <br> Ganged <br> (2G05R0) | X | Switch 4 <br> Relay 2 <br> (404R2) | Switch 4 <br> Relay 1 <br> (404R1) | Switch 4 <br> Relay 0 <br> (404R0) |

Table 3-2, Status Register Channel Assignments

| Control <br> Register | Channels |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Bit 7 <br> (MSB) | Bit 6 | Bit 5 | Bit 4 | Bit 3 | Bit 2 | Bit 1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bit } 0 \\ & \text { (LSB) } \end{aligned}$ |
| 0 | X | X | Switch 1 <br> Relay 2 <br> (401R2) | Switch 1 <br> Relay 1 <br> (401R1) | Switch 1 <br> Relay 0 <br> (401R0) | Switch 0 <br> Relay 2 <br> (400R2) | Switch 0 <br> Relay 1 <br> (400R1) | Switch 0 <br> Relay 0 <br> (400R0) |
| 1 | X | X | Switch 3 <br> Relay 1 <br> (403R1) | Switch 3 <br> Relay 1 <br> (403R1) | Switch 3 <br> Relay 0 <br> (403R0) | Switch 2 <br> Relay 2 <br> (402R2) | Switch 2 <br> Relay 1 <br> (402R1) | Switch 2 <br> Relay 0 <br> (402R0) |
| 2 | X | Switch 7 <br> Relay 0 <br> (207R0) | Switch 6 <br> Ganged <br> (2G06R0) | Switch 5 <br> Ganged <br> (2G05R0) | X | Switch 4 <br> Relay 2 <br> (404R2) | Switch 4 <br> Relay 1 <br> (404R1) | Switch 4 <br> Relay 0 <br> (404R0) |

Table 3-3, Registers Values

| Channel \# | Switch \# | Channel Path |  | Write (Command) |  | Read (Status) |  | Refer to Figure |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | From | To | Reg. \# | Value <br> (Binary) | Reg. \# | Value (Binary) |  |
| 00 | 0 | 400-C | 400-0 | 0 | xxxxx000 | 0 | xxxxx111 | 3-3 |
| 01 | 0 | 400-C | 400-1 | 0 | xxxxx010 | 0 | xxxxx101 | 3-3 |
| 02 | 0 | 400-C | 400-2 | 0 | xxxxx001 | 0 | xxxxx110 | 3-3 |
| 03 | 0 | 400-C | 400-3 | 0 | xxxxx101 | 0 | xxxxx010 | 3-3 |
| 10 | 1 | 401-C | 401-0 | 0 | xx000xxx | 0 | xx111xxx | 3-3 |
| 11 | 1 | 401-C | 401-1 | 0 | xx010xxx | 0 | xx101xxx | 3-3 |
| 12 | 1 | 401-C | 401-2 | 0 | xx001xxx | 0 | xx110xxx | 3-3 |
| 13 | 1 | 401-C | 401-3 | 0 | xx101xxx | 0 | xx010xxx | 3-3 |
| 20 | 2 | 402-C | 402-0 | 1 | xxxxx000 | 1 | xxxxx111 | 3-3 |
| 21 | 2 | 402-C | 402-1 | 1 | xxxxx010 | 1 | xxxxx101 | 3-3 |
| 22 | 2 | 402-C | 402-2 | 1 | xxxxx001 | 1 | xxxxx110 | 3-3 |
| 23 | 2 | 402-C | 402-3 | 1 | xxxxx101 | 1 | xxxxx010 | 3-3 |
| 30 | 3 | 403-C | 403-0 | 1 | xx000xxx | 1 | xx111xxx | 3-3 |
| 31 | 3 | 403-C | 403-1 | 1 | xx010xxx | 1 | xx101xxx | 3-3 |
| 32 | 3 | 403-C | 403-2 | 1 | xx001xxx | 1 | xx110xxx | 3-3 |
| 33 | 3 | 403-C | 403-3 | 1 | xx101xxx | 1 | xx010xxx | 3-3 |
| 40 | 4 | 404-C | 404-0 | 2 | xxxxx000 | 2 | xxxxx111 | 3-3 |
| 41 | 4 | 404-C | 404-1 | 2 | xxxxx010 | 2 | xxxxx101 | 3-3 |
| 42 | 4 | 404-C | 404-2 | 2 | xxxxx001 | 2 | xxxxx110 | 3-3 |
| 43 | 4 | 404-C | 404-3 | 2 | xxxxx101 | 2 | xxxxx010 | 3-3 |
| 5 | 5 | 2G05-C | 2G05-0 | 2 | xxx0xxxx | 2 | xxx1xxxx | 3-4 |
| 5 | 5 | 2G05-C | 2G05-1 | 2 | xxx1xxxx | 2 | xxx0xxxx | 3-4 |
| 6 | 6 | 2G06-C | 2G06-0 | 2 | xx0xxxxx | 2 | xx1xxxxx | 3-4 |
| 6 | 6 | 2G06-C | 2G06-1 | 2 | xx1xxxxx | 2 | xx0xxxxx | 3-4 |
| 7 | 7 | 207-C | 207-0 | 2 | x0xxxxxx | 2 | x1xxxxxx | 3-5 |
| 7 | 7 | 207-C | 207-1 | 2 | x1xxxxxx | 2 | x0xxxxxx | 3-5 |

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## Chapter 4

## PRODUCT SUPPORT

## Product Support

## Reshipment Instructions

Racal Instruments has a complete Service and Parts Department. If you need technical assistance or should it be necessary to return your product for repair or calibration, call 1-800-722-3262. If parts are required to repair the product at your facility, call 1-949-859-8999 and ask for the Parts Department.

When sending your instrument in for repair, complete the form in the back of this manual.

For worldwide support and the office closes to your facility, refer to the Support Offices section on the following page.

Use the original packing material when returning the 1260-23 to Racal Instruments for calibration or servicing. The original shipping container and associated packaging material will provide the necessary protection for safe reshipment.

If the original packing material is unavailable, contact Racal Instruments Customer Service for information.

## Support Offices

## RACAL INSTRUMENTS

## United States

(Corporate Headquarters and Service Center) 4 Goodyear Street, Irvine, CA 92618
Tel: (800) 722-2528, (949) 859-8999; Fax: (949) 859-7139
5730 Northwest Parkway Suite 700, San Antonio, TX 78249
Tel: (210) 699-6799; Fax: (210) 699-8857

## Europe

(European Headquarters and Service Center)
18 Avenue Dutartre, 78150 LeChesnay, France
Tel: +33 (0)1 392322 22; Fax: +33 (0)1 39232225
29-31 Cobham Road, Wimborne, Dorset BH21 7PF, United Kingdom Tel: +44 (0) 1202 872800; Fax: +44 (0) 1202870810

Via Milazzo 25, 20092 Cinisello B, Milan, Italy
Tel: +39 (0)2 6123 901; Fax: +39 (0)2 61293606
Racal Instruments Group Limited, Technologie Park, D-51429 Bergisch Gladbach, Germany Tel: +49 2204 844205; Fax: +49 2204844219

## Repair and Calibration Request Form

To allow us to better understand your repair requests, we suggest you use the following outline when calling and include a copy with your instrument to be sent to the Racal Repair Facility.

Model Serial No $\qquad$ Date $\qquad$
Company Name $\qquad$ Purchase Order \# $\qquad$
Billing Address $\qquad$ City

| State/Province | Zip/Postal Code | Country |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Shipping Address |  |  |
|  | City |  |
| State/Province | Zip/Postal Code | Country |
| Technical Contact | Phone Number ( |  |
| Purchasing Contact | _Phone Number ( |  |

1. Describe, in detail, the problem and symptoms you are having. Please include all set up details, such as input/output levels, frequencies, waveform details, etc.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
2. If problem is occurring when unit is in remote, please list the program strings used and the controller type.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
3. Please give any additional information you feel would be beneficial in facilitating a faster repair time (i.e., modifications, etc.)

|  |
| :--- |
|  |
| 4. Is calibration data required? Yes No (please circle one) |
| Call before shipping $\quad$ Ship instruments to nearest support office. <br> Note: We do not accept <br> "collect" shipments. |

