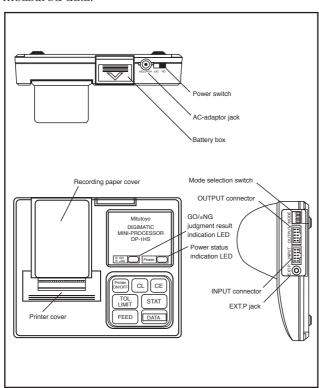


# Statistical process control data processor and instruments

#### Introduction

Statistical process control (SPC) is a key concept for enhancing quality control and can achieve significant improvements in product quality.

The **RS** data processor and the range of digital electronic instruments are powerful tools for implementing SPC. The compact data processor is capable of many functions, including calculations for statistical analyses and  $\star R$  control charts, generation of histograms and displacement charts, as well as a printout and output of measured data.



#### **Features**

- An immediate printed record of measurements
- Statistical data to construct \*R charts
- Calculated control limits for measured data
- Printed histogram
- Printed individual data chart
- A variety of statistical parameters
- Red/Green LED for GO/NO GO warnings
- Battery/Mains operation
- Sealed membrane keypad
- GO/NO GO output signal
- RS-232C data output.

#### **Specifications**

Number of channels1 channels	annei for digital instrument	
Number of data entries	1000	
Printer	$_{\rm }$ 5 × 7 dot matrix printer	
Character size (W $\times$ H)	1.8 × 2.5mm	
Printing speed	1 line per second	
Printer paperth	50m/150ft plain paper width: 44.5mm/1.75in nickness: 0.07mm/0.0028in	
Power supply		
Ambient temperature	Operation 0°C to +40°C Storage -10°C to +50°C	
Dimensions (W $\times$ D $\times$ H)	0	
Weight	500g/1.1lb	
Output data (RS-232C · TTL)	level)	
Measurement data Discr	imination of GO/+NG/-NG	
Automatic input intervals (M	ode 1/2)	
0.3 sec/1 sec/5 sec/30 s	ec 1 min/30 min/60 min	
(Measured data is not printed when the interval is set to 0.3 sec or 1 sec. Statistical calculations begin automatically when 1000 measurements are entered.)		

# Operation

#### **Key functions**

		T			
Key	Function Mode 3				
	Model 1,2	Measurement mode	Calculation mode		
CL (CLEAR key)	Clears all the data.     Always press this key before setting the tolerance limits.	Re-imput the data starting from No. 1 of the sub- group.	Clears all the data.		
CE (CANCEL key)	Cancels the previously entered measured data.	Cancels the previously entered measured data	Cancels the measured data of the sub-group		
TOLL LIMIT (LIMIT (LIMIT key)	Press thie key when you enter into or exit from the setting operation of upper and lower limits.	Stops the measuring operation of the current sub-group and enters the calculation mode.	Enters the measurement for the next sub-group,		
STAT (STAT key)	Performs statistical analysis with all the data obtained, prints out the calculation results, and generates a histogram	Calculates and prints out the X-bar and R value, then completes the measurement mode and enters the calculation mode	For the sub groups whose data input has been completed, calculation of control limits is carried out and the results are printed		
FEED (FEED key)	While you hold down this key, the recording paper is fed continuously.				
DATA (DATA key)	Logs data from the measuring unit.				
PRINTER ON/OFF (PRINTER ON/OFF key)	Turns the printer operation ON/OFF. If you press this key while printing, the printing operation will stop at the beginning of the next line. (This applies to data printing only)				

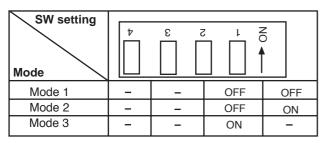
<sup>\*</sup>The number of measurements used for the sub-group 1 until the [STAT] key is pressed is determined as the sample size.

The [STAT] key operation for sub-group 2 and sub-groups following will be valid only after the specified sample size of data is entered.

# Mode selection

The operation mode can be selected with the DIP switches located at the side of the main unit.

- either ON or OFF will do.



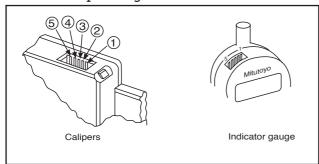
Functions available in each mode  Mode 1  Mode 2  Mode 3			
(1) Purpose To record measured data, perform statistical calculation, and generate a histogram.	(1) Purpose To generate a D-chart to graphically represent the displacement of measured data from the centre. In addition, it is possible to record measured data, per form statistical calculations, and generate a histogram.	(1) Purpose By entering the data only, it is possible to calculate the control limit values to be used for generating an X-bar R chart.	
a) Setting the limits  ① Press the [TOL. LIMIT] key of this unit when you wish to record GO/±NG judgment results or to generate a histogram.  If you do not, proceed to the measuring operating.  ② Display one of the upper and lower tolerance limits on the measuring unit's display, then press the [DATA] key of this unit.  ③ Display the other tolerance limit on the same display and press the [DATA] key again.  ④ When the settings are completed, press the [TOL. LIMIT] key.		a) Measuring a sub-group Press the [TOL.LIMIT] key when entering the measurement mode The maximum number of sub-groups is 9999 The sample size for a sub-group can be set from 2 to 10.	
b)Measurement Logging and recording of the measured data starts in any of the following cases: the [DATA] key of this unit is pressed, timer signals are input, this unit receives data request commands via the RS-232C interface, or the data output switch of the measuring unit is pressed. At the same time, a GO/±NG judgment is carried out and the results will be displayed and out- put as follows.  ▲ Exceeding the upper limit  ▼ Exceeding the lower limit  b) Measurement Logging and recording of the measured data and D-chart starts in any of the following cases; the [DATA] key of this unit is pressed, timer signals are input, this unit received a data request command via the RS-232C interface, or the data output switc h of the measuring unit is pressed. At the same time, a GO/±NG judgment is carried out and the results will be displayed and output as follows.  ▲ Exceeding the upper limit  ▼ Exceeding the lower limit		b) Measurement Logging and recording of the measured data starts in any of the following cases: the [DATA] key of this unit is pressed, timer signals are input, this unit received a data request command via the RS-232C interface, or the data output switch of the measuring unit is pressed.  c) Statistical calculation ① Pressing the [STAT] key in the measurement mode will start printing the X-bar and R calculation results for the specified sub-group.	
Note: Even if you switch and Mode 2 durin the previously ob- are not erased.	Pressing this key in the calculation mode will start calculating the control limits and print out the results.		
c) Statistical calculation Pressing the [STAT] calculation for the m that point, and recongenerate a histogram			

Data cable cross reference table			Data cable  RS stock no. 574-315 (manf. part no. 905 338)	Data cable  RS stock no. 574-309 (manf. part no. 937 387)	
Digital instrum	ent	RS stock no.	Manf. <b>part no</b> .	Data <b>RS</b> s (ma	Data <b>RS</b> s (ma
Caliper	150mm 200mm 300mm	432-025 374-109 574-359	500-172-U	X X X	
	25mm -50mm -75mm	572-038 574-321 574-337 574-343	293-795 293-722 293-723 340-711		X X X X
	nicrometer 150mm		543-601-5	Х	

# Data output specification

## Caliper and indicator gauge

#### 1. Connector pin assignment

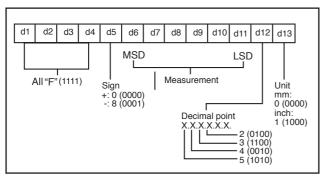


Pin no.	Signal name	I/O	Function
1	GND	-	Signal ground
2*2	DATA	0	Measurement data
3*2	CK	0	Clock for data transmission
4	$\overline{\text{RD}}$	0	Ready for data transmission
5*2	REQ	I	Request for data transmission

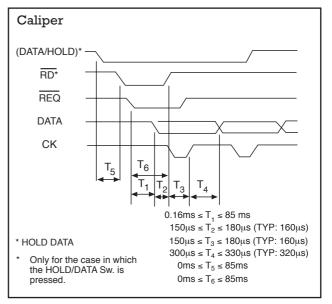
\*1 Open drain: -0.3 to +7.0v,  $400\mu A$  (max.)

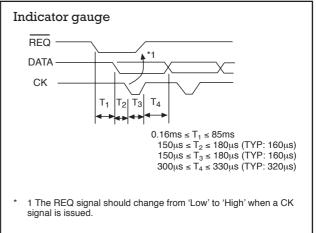
#### 2. Output data format

A single piece of measurement data consist of 13 digits (d1 to d13). Each digit consists of 4 bits. Data is bitserially transmitted via pin number 2, from the LSB ( $2^{0}$ ) to the MSB ( $2^{3}$ ), from d1 to d13.



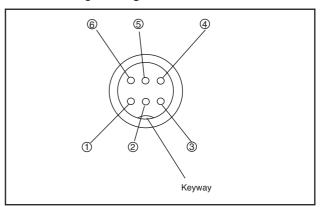
### 3. Timing charts





# Micrometers and type 1 indicator gauge

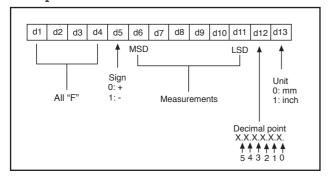
#### 1. Connector pin assignment



Pin no.	Name	Description
1	GND	Signal ground
2	DATA	Measurement data
3	CK	Clock signal
4	NC	No-connection
5	REQ	Request for data output
6	NC	No-connection

<sup>\*2</sup> C-MOS, pull-up to  $V_{\text{DD}} \ (1.55 \text{V})$ 

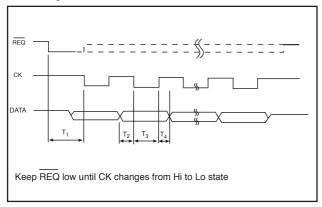
#### 2. Output data format



A single piece of measurement data consists of 13 digits (d1 to d13) each digit consists of 4 bits.

Data is bit serially transmitted via pin 2 from the LSB (20) to the MSB ( $2^{3}$ ) from d1 to d13.

#### 3. Timing chart



#### Micrometer

T1 < 67.42 ms

 $T2 > 125 \mu s$ 

 $T3 > 125 \mu s$ 

 $T4 > 250 \mu s$ 

#### Indicator gauge

200 ms < T1 < 2 sec

 $200 \mu s < T2 < 400 \mu s$ 

 $500 \mu s < T3 < 1000 \mu s$ 

 $200 \mu s < T4 < 400 \mu s$ 

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