

**1**

Select Device Connect, and you will be given the option to enter a Node ID.  
For individual gauges or stand alone gauges, use '99'.  
(When multi-drop communications are used, name each device 1 to 32). (Screen scroll tells you what this is)

**2**

Say ok to the next screen, and then the main screen bottom left should show 'Reading Device'. If it does not, power down and reconnect and verify on the front screen the node ID, and try again. (Are you using correct soft / firmware versions). Once connected the unit will advise 'connected' bottom right.  
The display main screen will now show current live readings.  
Move to Contrast Value set the display to about 50% or 52%  
Set display units 'Litres' ?  
Set screen damping to \_\_\_\_\_ seconds (suggest 2 seconds)  
Then select 'Write Settings'

**3**

Set the 4.00 mA level 'A' to the distance the probe will be from tank bottom. This is usually 50 mm so 0.050 meters.

Probe =	A	mtrs
	4.0	mA
	B	mtrs
	20	mA
	SG	

The Specific Gravity is the gravity of the liquid to be measured.  
1.0 = water. 0.755=LRP (unleaded) 0.835 = DERV (diesel)  
1.09 for AdBlue, 0.79 for Kerosene, and 0.84 for Gasoil etc.  
**The 20 mA point 'B' is the range of the probe in 'meters' plus the offset 'A' above, So a 2500mm range probe, 50 mm from bottom will be 2.550 meters. (Probes are coded eg A22 = 0-2500 mm)**

**4A**

This is where the actual tank shape is entered.

Select the Tank Type. (If you have a non standard tank, chose that).  
Name the Tank. IMPORTANT, this name shows on display SCROLL, and should only be up to 8 letters / numbers long  
Fill in tank dimensions in 'meters'. (1000mm = 1 Meter) (1 " = 0.0254 M)  
If required select 'Mirror output' This is required if the raw signal is to be used and read on another Gauge display mounted elsewhere.

4-20 out ?  
mirror ?  
4-20 mA out = 0 to Litres

Notes

If BUND alarm is incorporated, this has an auto set-up

IF Fitted = JUMPER ON?? MODBUS  or STANDARD

**4B For Non standard tanks or dip stick measured data**, you need to enter the heights of liquids and the volume this relates to.  
For example, 0.120 meters (120 mm) = 0.2 cuM (200 litres). You must enter details as Meters and Cubic Meters. There are a minimum of 2 points and a maximum of 90. You can import these values from a .csv file if available. (List these details on the back of this form).

**5**

For a local HIGH ALARM, the 'Master' Alarm is used.  
Set this at what ever % you require. Ie 95%.  
This will now alarm at 95% of tank contents.  
Set the Hysteresis as required. We suggest 2000 milliseconds

The M Alarm can be acknowledged from the front panel. Please consider this when wiring outputs into Building Management Systems

The Alarms 1,2,3 can not be acknowledged locally.

2000	M	ms
2000		ms
2000		ms

Output is 24vdc when active or volt free relays available (R5)

**Communicating** with the device by RS485, you should ensure the RS Node Address is set. Click Device and 'Change RS485 Node ID'

Now Click 'Device' on top tool bar, and 'Write All Settings'  
This can take some time if the Non Standard Tank Feature has been used.

Now please SAVE THE FILE to your PC, and 'DEVICE' and 'DISCONNECT'.

File saved as : \_\_\_\_\_

This is a .tts file and can be e-mailed to OLE for assistance.

COMPLETED DATE \_\_\_\_\_ NAME \_\_\_\_\_

Using "CTRL + H" and click on "DEVICE STATUS" a "SUMMARY SHEET" tab is shown and can be printed or pasted

**Trouble shooting:**  
Device Fails to connect: Cycle the power to the T4020. Check RS485 connections are good. Check PC communications port is correct ?  
Device Fails to connect: Check Software version you are using is compatible  
Device Fails to connect: Check on power up that Standard is selected. If not, power down, and power back up, holding down the alarm test button. The front screen should show then either Modbus or Standard. (Consult OLE)

Alarm does not go off at the correct percentage contents point: Check the Mirror Output Flag. If this is set and required, calculate the % setting for the sensor as shown.  
Alarm keeps going off when the set point is nearly reached: Set the hysteresis value higher to avoid 'bounce' causing alarms.