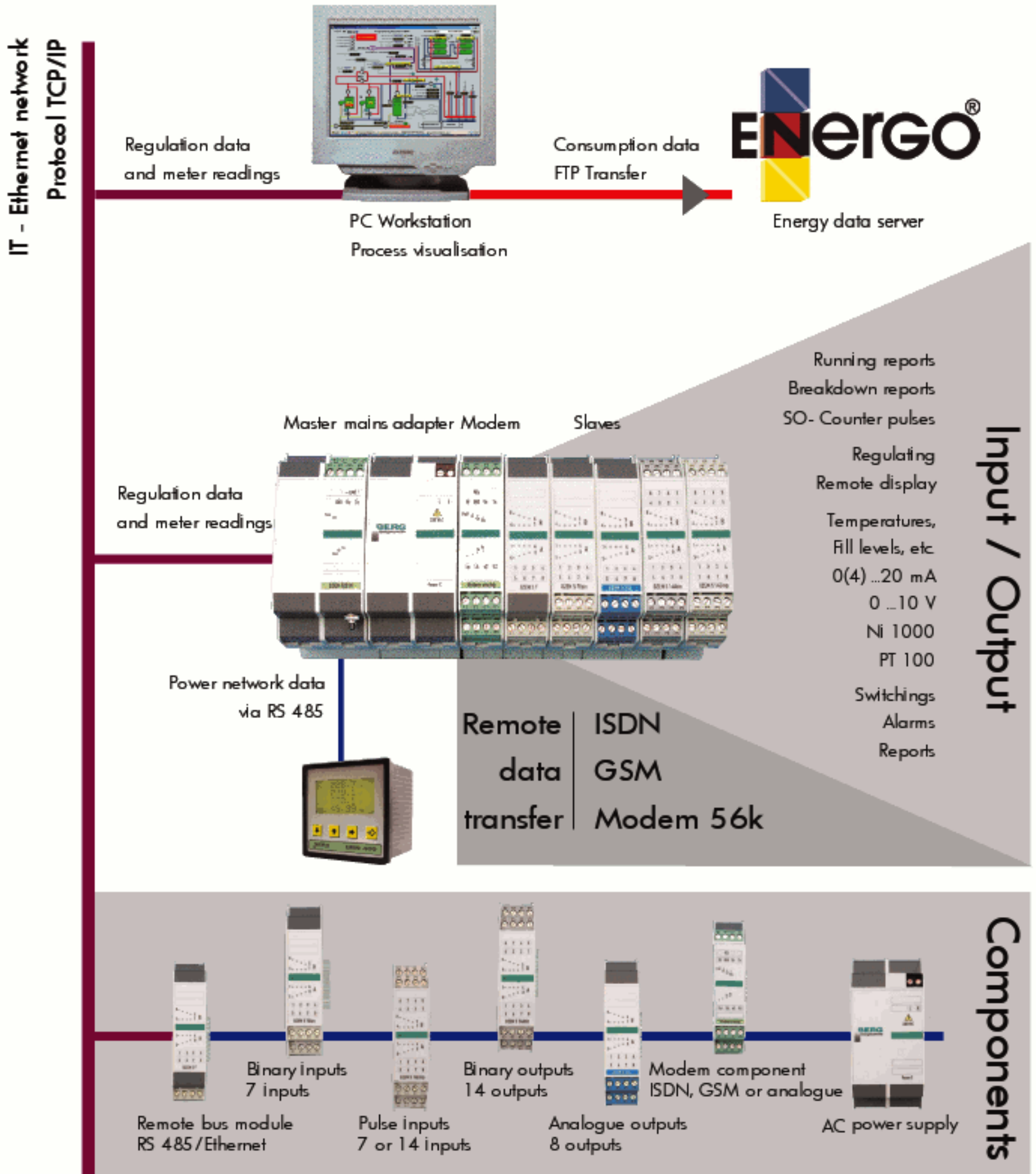




Decentralised consumption registration with local regulation
Analogue value and breakdown report data registration
Central process visualisation for properties



MOST EFFICIENT USE OF ENERGY

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The iPLC Energy Data Registration System enables you to register and analyse data from electricity, gas, water, and/or heat meters in buildings and industrial companies. With the iPLC System the consumer has consumption data such as kWh and consumption profiles such as kW / 15 minutes at his disposal online for any required number of readings. The analysis and accounting of raw energy data can be automated with the data-base supported energy management software ENerGO® or in smaller applications with the reading software iPLC Visual, which can be executed in MS Excel.

In addition to this the iPLC energy data registration system offer the possibilities of processing error messages and limit values, alarm messaging via SMA, eMail, or voice-mail, the processing of all signal formats generally available on the market (PT 100, Ni 1000, 0-10 V, 0/4-20 mA, M-Bus, Mod-bus) and, on this basis, the integration of a data transmission facility into a process visualisation system. Data are transmitted to a central analysis or visualisation PC by means of an analogue or a ISDN modem, wireless technology (GSM), RS 232/485, CAN-Bus, Ethernet, or Internet. Here it is possible for several hundred decentralised units to be operated from one single point.

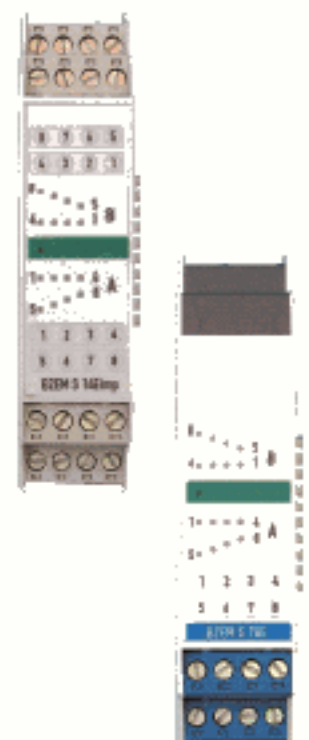
iPLC Master

The core of each system is the Master iPLC. M, which is available in versions suitable for 32, 128, 512 or 2048 inputs/outputs. It contains three RS 232/485 serial interfaces for field bus and modem connections, and is also available with integrated Ethernet interfaces. Communication is thus possible with a central computer, but communication independent of a PC is also possible from master to master or from master to slave, i.e. multi-Master operation. The master module is equipped in its standard form with an integrated memory and an RTC or Real-Time Clock. Recording of the registered data is guaranteed up to the resolution of a one-second grid. In addition to this, freely programmable control algorithms are also implemented, time-switch programmes are activated, and input and output signals can be linked to one another in any way required. The system can be expanded centrally at the master or decentrally with bus technology.



iPLC Slaves

The iPLC slave modules serve to process the signals generated by the readings transmitters, and accordingly a range of hardware configurations is available. For instance, for registering signals from SO pulse transmitter counters there are slave modules available with either 7 or 14 pulse inputs. Corresponding modules exist for digital and analogue outputs.



- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| iPLC S7Eimp: | registers signals from 7 SO pulse transmitter counters |
| iPLC S14Eimp: | registers signals from 14 SO pulse transmitter counters |
| iPLC S7Ebin: | registers up to 7 binary messages |
| iPLC S14Ebin: | registers up to 14 binary messages |
| iPLC S7AE: | registers up to 7 analogue readings transmitters |
| iPLC S4AA: | Output module with 4 analogue outputs |
| iPLC S7Ebin/S7AE: | combined module for 7 binary / 7 analogue inputs |
| iPLC S7Ebin/S7AE/S4AA: | combined module for 7 binary / 7 analogue inputs and 4 analogue outputs |
| iPLC S7Abin: | Output module with 7 relay outputs |
| iPLC S14Abin: | Output module with 14 relay outputs |

All modules have the same number of visual control LEDs as the number of their inputs and outputs.