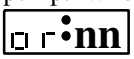
5.6 'Rate' and 'Program Phase #' Key

When the Pumping Program is stopped, except in "Program Entry Mode", the 'Rate' key allows the pumping rate to be viewed or changed. If the currently selected function allows selection of rate units, momentarily pressing this key will switch between the 'Rate' display and the select rate units mode.

To change the pumping rate displayed, use the up arrow keys (see sec. 5.4, Arrow and Decimal Point Key).

While the Pumping Program is operating, pressing this key will display the current pumping rate, if applicable. While displayed, the current pumping rate can be changed by pressing the up arrow keys. The rate units will blink while the rate is being changed. The new pumping rate takes effect when the display blinks after a 2 second delay or when a non-arrow key is pressed. The new pumping rate is stored in the current Program Phase.

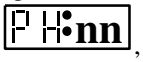
See section 11.7, "Syringe Diameters and Rate Limits", for a list of minimum and maximum pumping rates. A pumping rate of 0.0 will stop the pump. When the pumping rate is changed, if it is out of range of the pumping rate limits, the display will show  , where 'nn' indicates the currently selected Phase Number. Pressing any key clears the message and returns to the previous pumping rate.

5.6.1 Pumping Rate Units

The pumping rate units can only be changed when the Pumping Program is not operating. If the currently selected function allows selection of rate units ('RATE' function), a momentary press of the 'Rate' key will enter Rate Units Change mode. The 2 LEDs representing the units will blink and the display will show:  .

Each press of any up arrow key selects the next rate units, as indicated by the blinking units LEDs. When the required rate units are blinking, press any non-arrow key or wait 2 seconds. The display will blink, indicating the rate units are stored. The rate units are stored in the currently selected Program Phase. The rate units can be independently set for each Phase with a 'RATE' function.

5.6.2 Program Entry Mode

While the Pumping Program is stopped, "Program Entry Mode" can be entered by pressing and holding the 'Rate' key. Release the key when the display shows the current Program Phase number:  , where 'nn' indicates the current Program Phase number.

With the current Program Phase number displayed, if the currently selected Program Phase is set to a pumping rate function, a momentary press of this key will exit "Program Entry Mode" and return to the rate display.

5.7 'Volume' and 'Program Function' Key

When the Pumping Program is stopped, except in "Program Entry Mode", momentary presses of this key will switch the display between the "Volume to be Dispensed" and the "Volume Dispensed" displays, as indicted by the 'Dispensed' LED.

With the Pumping Program stopped, and the "Volume to be Dispensed" displayed, pressing the up arrow keys will change the "Volume to be Dispensed" (see sec. 5.4, Arrow and Decimal Point Key). The units of the volume are set according to the syringe diameter, but can be changed. The new "Volume to be Dispensed" is stored in the current Program Phase. If the "Volume to be Dispensed" is disabled ('off'), pressing any up arrow key will change the display to 0.0. The "Volume to be Dispensed" can now be set using the up arrow keys.

While pumping, pressing this key will switch between displaying the current "Volume Dispensed" and "Volume to be Dispensed".

5.7.1 Disabling "Volume to be Dispensed"

To disable the "Volume to be Dispensed", i.e. continuous pumping, set the "Volume to be Dispensed" to 0.0. After being stored, the display will show  , indicating the "Volume to be Dispensed" is off. In this mode, the pump will not stop at a set volume and will pump continuously until the pump is stopped, or an "event trigger", programmed into the Pumping Program, occurs.

5.7.2 Clearing "Volume Dispensed"

With the Pumping Program stopped, display the "Volume Dispensed". Pressing and holding any up arrow key

for one second will reset the infusion and withdrawal dispensed volumes to 0.

5.7.3 Program Entry Mode

"Program Entry Mode" is entered by pressing and holding the 'Volume' key. Release the key when the display shows the currently selected Program Phase's function.

In "Program Entry Mode", when the Program Function is not displayed, momentarily pressing this key will display the current Program Function.

When the Program Function is displayed, if the function is a pumping rate function, "Program Entry Mode" can be exited by momentarily pressing the 'Volume' key. The display will show the "Volume to be Dispensed".

Otherwise, pressing the 'Volume' key will display the "Volume Dispensed". Pressing the 'Volume' key again will return to displaying the Program Function.

5.8 Pumping Direction Key

The pumping direction key, ' ', changes the direction of pumping. Pressing this key switches the pumping direction between 'infuse' and 'withdraw', as indicated by the 'Withdraw' LED. When the LED is lit, the pumping direction is 'withdraw', not-lit, pumping direction is 'infuse', blinking indicates "Sticky Direction" is set. The new pumping direction is stored in the current Program Phase.

The "Volume Dispensed" is accumulated separately for infusion and withdrawal. When the pumping direction is changed, the current "Volume Dispensed" is also changed accordingly between the infusion and withdrawal "Volume Dispensed" accumulations.

When the Pumping Program is operating and the "Volume to be Dispensed" is non-zero, the pumping direction cannot be changed. Otherwise, when pumping continuously ("Volume to be Dispensed" disabled), the pumping direction can be changed.

5.8.1 Sticky Direction

With the pump stopped, press and hold the direction key to set "Sticky Direction". The LED will blink when set.

"Sticky Direction" will continue the pumping direction of the previous Pumping Phase or, if the first Phase, set the pumping direction according to the logic level of the "Pumping Direction" TTL input pin (pin 3):

Direction Control:	Reciprocating Pumps (dr:rE)	Dual Pumps (dr:dU)
Low Level:	Infuse	Withdraw
High Level:	Withdraw	Infuse

5.9 'Start'/'Stop' Key

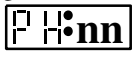
The 'Start/Stop' key starts or stops the Pumping Program's operation. Pressing this key switches between the Pumping Program operating and the Pumping Program paused. When the 'Start/Stop' key is pressed before the completion of a Program, the motor is stopped and the Pumping Program will be paused. The 'Pumping' LED will then blink, indicating that the Pumping Program is paused.

Pressing this key again will resume the Program at the point it was paused. If any other key is pressed while the Pumping Program is paused, the Pumping Program will be stopped and reset. Pressing the 'Start/Stop' key will then start the Pumping Program from the beginning (Phase 1).

Pressing and holding this key while starting the Pumping Program will start the purge mode. Purge will begin after the key is held for one second, and continue until the key is released. The pump will stop after the key is released.

"Button Trigger Event Trap" Program Function redirects 'Stop' key to a Program Event.

5.10 'Program Phase #' (Number) Key

When in the "Program Entry Mode", momentary presses of the 'Program Phase #' and the 'Program Function' keys switch between the Program Phase number and the Program Function displays. The Program Phase number will be displayed as  , where 'nn' is the current Program Phase number.

 When the Program Phase number is displayed and the current Phase's function is a rate function, a momentary press of the 'Program Phase #' key exits 'Program Entry Mode, and displays the pumping rate.

To change the current Program Phase number, press the arrow keys below the Phase number's digits. The maximum Phase number is 41. To reset to Phase number 1, press and hold the 'Program Phase #' key until the Phase number is 1.

When a new Program Phase number is selected, the current value of all settings will be that of the currently selected Program Phase.

5.11 'Program Function' Key

When in the "Program Entry Mode", momentary presses of the 'Program Phase #' and the 'Program Function' keys switch between the Program Phase number and the Program Function displays.

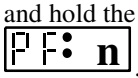
With the Program Phase function displayed, the Program Function can be selected. Pressing any arrow key, or an arrow key to the left of the colon (:) or decimal point (.) if displayed with the function, will select the next Program Function. The selected function is stored by either pressing any non-arrow key, or after a 2 second delay. If the selected function is different from the original function, the display will blink when the selected function is stored.

5.11.1 Program Phase Function Parameter

If the selected function has a parameter associated with the function, the value of the parameter will be displayed to the right of the function name, separated by either a period (.) or a colon (:).

To change the parameter's value, press the arrow keys below the parameter's digits. The parameter's new value is stored by either pressing any non-arrow key or after a 2 second delay. If the parameter has changed from its original value, the display will blink when the parameter's new value is stored.

5.12 'Setup' Key

The secondary function of the 'Diameter' key is 'Setup'. While the Pumping Program is not operating, press and hold the 'Diameter' key until the first setup configuration parameter, "Power Failure Mode", is displayed:  .

The display will consecutively display, for about 2 seconds, each Setup Configuration parameter and its current setting. Pressing any non-arrow key will immediately advance to the next Setup Configuration parameter.

To change a Setup Configuration parameter, press an arrow key under the parameter's value. To store the new value, press any non-arrow key or wait 2 seconds. If the parameter value differs from its previous value, the display will blink. The new parameter value will be stored and the next parameter will be displayed. See section 7, "Setup Configuration" for a complete description of the Setup Configurations.

After the last configuration parameter is displayed, the display reverts back to displaying the syringe diameter. Any new parameter value will take effect immediately upon being stored.

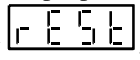
5.13 Special Power-Up Functions

The following special functions are accessed by pressing the relevant key, **while** turning on power to the pump.

5.13.1 Firmware Version Display

To display the pump's firmware version, press the **left-most up-arrow key** (↑/●) while turning on power to the pump. The display will show:  , where 'n.nn' is the firmware version number. Pressing any key will clear the display.

5.13.2 Reset Pumping Program

To clear out the current Program Function setups, press the **right-most up-arrow key** (↑) while turning on power to the pump. The display will show  . Pressing any key will clear the display.

With pumps having as many complex features as the NE-1000 family of pumps, it is easy for a novice user experimenting with the pump's setup to get the pump into a 'weird' state. Performing this reset function will bring the pump out of a 'weird' state.

5.13.3 Default Program Pre-Load

Pressing the 'Volume'/'Program Function' key while turning on power to the pump will display the Default Program Menu and the display will show:  . Currently, the only default program is the Reciprocating Pump program. When selected, the following program will be pre-set, plus the RS-232 communications mode will be set to Reciprocating Mode. The default program can be modified as needed. The following default program will be loaded.

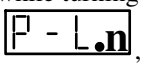
The Reciprocating Pump Program sets the pump for use with a second pump, plus cable Part# CBL-DUAL, to create a continuous infusion system.

Phase	Function	Rate	Volume	Direction
1	RATE	500 mL/hr	10.0 mL	Withdraw

Phase	Function	Rate	Volume	Direction
2	FILL	0.0 mL/hr	----------	----------

Phase	Function
3	JP:01

5.13.4 Program Entry Mode Lockout

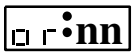
Pressing the 'Diameter' key while turning on power to the pump will enter special parameter setup. The following will be displayed:  , currently, the only parameter. The "Program Entry Mode Lockout", when enabled, prevents inexperienced users from entering "Program Entry Mode" from the keypad. Mode Disabled: 'n' = 0 (default). Mode Enabled: 'n' = 1. When enabled, only Phase 1 'Rate', 'Volume' and Pumping Direction can be changed. Cannot be enabled when the Pumping Program is currently programmed with a multiple Phase Program.

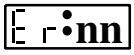
5.14 Error and Alarm Messages

If the value entered is beyond the pumps capabilities or is invalid, or an operational problem occurred, one of the following error or alarm messages will be displayed:

 Pump motor stalled alarm.

 Value entered is 'Out Of Range' of the pump's operational limits.

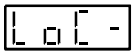
 An out of range error occurred at Pumping Program Phase number 'nn', or the value just entered is out of range. Check the pumping parameters and syringe diameter.

 A Pumping Program error was encountered at Phase number 'nn'. The indicated Phase is invalid in the context of the entire Pumping Program.

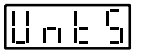
 Key pressed is not currently applicable.

 A communications time-out alarm occurred with an attached computer while operating in the "Safe Communications Mode". This most likely indicates that the RS-232 cable was detached or the communication program on the computer has ended without turning off "Safe Communications Mode".

 An error was detected during power up, where 'n' indicates the error. If n=1, then the values stored in the pump's non-volatile memory were invalid and were reset. If n=2, then the non-volatile memory may need to be replaced.

 Pump settings are locked out from the keypad. The lock out key is needed to change settings. Lock out can also be reset with the reset function.

5.15 Status Messages

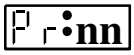
 Indicates pumping rate units change mode.

Indicates that the Pumping Program has paused and is waiting for the user to press 'Start', or for an external operational trigger, to continue.

Indicates that the pump is busy completing a long operation.

Indicates that the "Volume to be Dispensed" is 0.00, and is turned off. This is the continuous pumping mode.

Indicates that the pump is purging. Displayed while holding down the 'Start/Stop' key.



Indicates that the Pumping Program paused and is waiting for the user to select a sub-program.

Indicates that the pump's RS-232 communications is set for either Reciprocating or Dual pumping modes. One of these messages will be briefly displayed while the pump is searching for the secondary pump. Normally, seeing one of these messages would indicate that the secondary pump is not attached or communication cannot be established.

Indicates that the Pumping Program entry mode has been entered, possibly after the 'Rate' key was pressed and held. A momentary press of the 'Rate' key will return the display to the pumping rate. This display may also indicate that the first Pumping Program Phase is not a 'Rate' function.

6. Operation

Before the pump can be operated, the pumping data must be setup. At minimum, the syringe inside diameter and a non-zero pumping rate needs to be set. The operation of the pump can then be started from the keypad, TTL I/O connector, or from RS-232 control. From the keypad, pressing the 'Start / Stop' key will start the pump operation.

6.1 Syringe Inside Diameter

The syringe inside diameter can only be set while the Pumping Program is stopped. Use the up arrow keys to set the diameter value. While the diameter value is being set, the 'mm' LED will blink. The new diameter value is stored after pressing any non-arrow key, or after a 2 second delay.

Valid syringe diameters are from 0.1 mm to 50.0 mm. If the diameter is out of this range, the display will show 'oor'. Pressing any key restores the diameter display to its previous value. Changing the syringe diameter ***will not zero any current settings***. Section 11.7, "Syringe Diameters and Rate Limits", is a representative list, for reference, of syringe diameters for various syringe manufacturers and syringe sizes.

6.1.1 Default Volume Units

The units of the accumulated infusion and withdrawal volumes and the "Volume to be Dispensed" are set according to the diameter setting. NOTE: A change in the volume units will affect all "Volume to be Dispensed" settings in the Pumping Program. If the default volume units are changed (see next section), the selected volume units will remain in effect until a reset function is performed.

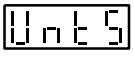
From 0.1 to 14.0 mm	Syringes smaller than 10 mL:	Volume units are 'µL'
From 14.01 to 50.0 mm	Syringes greater than or equal to 10 mL:	Volume units are 'mL'

6.1.2 Changing Volume Units

The Volume Units used for accumulated volumes and the "Volume to be Dispensed" settings can be changed to either 'mL' or 'µL'. Volume Units can only be changed while the Pumping Program is stopped. A change in the Volume Units will affect all "Volume to be Dispensed" settings in the Pumping Program.

To change the Volume Units, display the "Volume Dispensed" by pressing the "Volume" key once or twice. The current Volume Units and the "Dispensed" LED will be lit.

Set the Volume Dispensed to 0.000 if it is not zero: Press and hold any up arrow key until the Volume Dispensed is set to 0.000.

Now, pressing any up arrow key will change the display to 

and the current Volume Units will blink.

Then, press any up arrow key to switch the Volume Units between 'mL' and 'µL'. Press any non-arrow key or

 wait 2 seconds to enter the new Volume Units. The display will blink when entered. The selected Volume Units will remain in affect and override the default Volume Units. Changing the diameter will no longer change the Volume Units. Performming a system reset will cancel the override and allow the Volume Units to change to the default Volume Units when setting the syringe diameter.

6.2 Start/Stop Triggers

The Pumping Program can be started or stopped from three sources. The keypad 'Start/Stop' key, RS-232 'RUN' command, or the TTL I/O Operational Trigger input. Each can control the Pumping Program's operation.

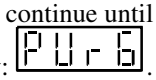
6.3 Operating the Pump

When the "Start/Stop" key is pressed, the Pumping Program begins to operate, starting with Phase 1. If the current Program Phase specifies a pumping rate, the pump will begin pumping, and the 'Pumping' LED will be lit. The pumping direction will depend on the Phase setup.

While pumping, the pump will pump continuously in the current Program Phase, unless a "Volume to be Dispensed" is set, or an Event trigger is set. If a "Volume to be Dispensed" is set, the Program Phase will be complete after the set volume has been infused or withdrawn, measured from the start of the Phase.

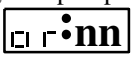
The display can be changed by pressing the 'Rate', 'Volume', or 'Diameter' keys.

6.4 Purging

To purge the syringe, with the Pumping Program stopped, press and hold the 'Start/Stop' key. The Pumping Program will start, then after one second purge will begin. The pump will pump at its top speed in the currently set direction. Purging will continue until the 'Start/Stop' key is released, and then the pump will stop. While purging the display will show:  .

6.5 Changing the Pumping Rate and Direction While Pumping

Except with some complex Pumping Programs, the pumping rate can be changed while the pump is operating. To change the pumping rate, display the pumping rate by momentarily pressing the 'Rate' key. With the pumping rate is displayed, press the up arrow keys to change the rate. The rate units will blink while entering the rate. Rate units cannot be changed while pumping.

The new rate is stored after a 2 second delay or by pressing a non-arrow key. If the new rate is within the operating range of the pump, the display will blink and the new rate will be stored in the current Program Phase and the pump will begin to pump at the new rate. If the new rate is out of the operating range of the pump, the display will show  . Pressing any key clears the error message.

The pumping direction can be changed while pumping if the "Volume to be Dispensed" is 0.0 (off). Pressing the direction key will immediately change the pumping direction and store the pumping direction in the current Program Phase. Also changing the pumping direction changes the accumulated "Volume Dispensed" according to the new pumping direction.

6.6 Volume Dispensed

When the total accumulated volume pumped is displayed, the 'ml' or 'µl' LED is lit and the 'Dispensed' LED is lit. Volume is computed based upon the syringe inside diameter setting. The accumulated Volume Dispensed can be displayed by pressing the 'Volume' key one, two, or three times, depending on the current display.

The volume is accumulated separately for infusion and withdrawal. When the pump changes direction, the "Volume Dispensed" changes to the accumulated volume for the current pumping direction.

The "Volume Dispensed" accumulations for infusion and withdrawal are **reset to 0** when:

A) With the pump stopped, pressing and holding any up arrow key while displaying the "Volume Dispensed".
B) A sub-program is selected when the Pumping Program executes a Program Selection function.
C) The syringe diameter is changed.
D) From the RS-232 clear "Volume Dispensed" command (CLD) or Clear Dispense function.
E) The accumulated Volume Dispensed rolls over from 9999 to 0.
F) The pump is powered on.

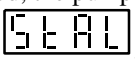
6.7 Resuming When Paused

If the Pumping Program is stopped before the completion of the Pumping Program, the 'Pumping' LED will blink, indicating that the Pumping Program is paused. While the 'Pumping' LED is blinking, starting the pump again will resume the Pumping Program where it was stopped. This means that the Pumping Program will continue at the point in the Phase where it was stopped and the 'Volume to be Dispensed' will still be referenced from when the Program Phase first started.

Pressing any key other than the 'Start' key will cancel "Pumping Program paused" and the 'Pumping' LED will stop blinking. When the Pumping Program is started again, it will start from the beginning (Phase 1).

6.8 Pump Stalled

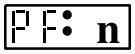
WARNING: Do not use Stall as a normal method of stopping the pump. Continuous stalling will cause damage to the drive nut.

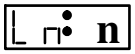
When the operation of the motor is impeded due to excessive force needed to drive the syringe, or when then collar clamp position is reached, the pump will stop, pausing the Pumping Program, and a stall alarm will occur. The display will show  , the 'Pumping' LED will blink, and the buzzer will sound continuously if alarms are enabled. Also, if the RS-232 Safe Mode is enabled, an auto-alarm message will be sent to an attached computer.

Pressing any key will stop the buzzer and clear the alarm. When the problem causing the pump motor to stall has been corrected, the Pumping Program can be resumed from any start trigger source: 'Start'/'Stop' key, TTL input, or RS-232 command.

7. Setup Configuration

To change or view the setup configuration, the Pumping Program must be stopped. Press the 'Diameter'/'Setup' key until the first parameter, 'PF' is displayed. After 2 seconds, or when any non-arrow key is pressed, the next parameter will be displayed (see sec. 5.12, **'Setup'**). Pressing an arrow key under a value will increment, select, or scroll through the valid values for the parameter. The Setup Configurations will be displayed in the following order:

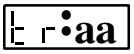
 Power Failure mode, where 'n' is the current setting.

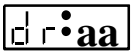
 Low Noise mode, whre 'n' is the current setting

 Alarm mode, where 'n' is the current setting.

 Display TTL I/O external logic connector settings. Press any arrow key to display.

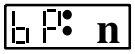
If TTL is selected, the following TTL logic settings will be displayed:

 Operational Trigger default setting. 'aa' is current setting.

 Directional control setting. 'aa' is current setting.

 'Pump Motor Operating' TTL output pin configuration. 'n' is the current setting.

 *** The "Lockout Disable Key" needs to be inserted to display this setting. *** Lockout changing settings from the keypad. 'n' is the current setting.

 Keypad and notifications beep enable, where 'n' is the current setting.

If standard communications mode with a computer is set, then the following are displayed:

 RS-232 pump network address, where 'nn' is the network address.

nnnn RS-232 pump network baud rate, where 'nnnn' indicates the baud rate.

Otherwise, the current communications mode will be displayed:

rECP, dUAL, or ALtr Reciprocating, Dual Pump, or Alternating Communications Mode.

7.1 Power Failure Mode

PF: n Setting: '0' = Disabled, '1' = Enabled.

When enabled, if the Pumping Program was operating when power to the pump was disrupted, the Pumping Program will automatically start operating when power is reconnected to the pump. Pressing any key on the keypad while powering up the pump will stop the Pumping Program from starting.

☞ **CAUTION**: The Pumping Program will start operating from the beginning of the Pumping Program (Phase 1), regardless of what part of the Pumping Program was operating when the power was disrupted. When the NE-1000 series syringe pump is used as a component in an automated infusion/withdrawal dispensing system, a Pumping Program can be designed to automatically synchronize the pusher block at the start of the Pumping Program. This would be accomplished using attached sensors that send signals to the Pumping Program.

7.2 Low Noise Mode

Ln: n Setting: '0' = Disabled, '1' = Enabled.

A side effect of the NE-1000's high precision micro-stepped motor driver is a high frequency resonance sound at very low pumping speeds. This mode minimizes this sound by reducing the micro-stepping, increasing pulsations.

7.3 Audible Alarm Enable

AL: n Setting: '0' = Disabled, '1' = Enabled.

When alarms are enabled, a steady buzzer alarm will sound during alarm conditions, such as when the motor stalls: Pressing any key will stop the alarm.

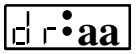
7.4 TTL I/O Operational Trigger Default Configuration

tr:aa Configures the default mode of the TTL I/O 'Operational Trigger' (pin 2) that will control the Pumping Program's operation. This default setting can be overridden within a Pumping Program. (See sec. 10.1, "*TTL I/O Operational Controls*"). The 2 letter configuration setting to the right of the colon (:) is defined in column 'Setting' as follows:

Setting <aa>	RS-232 Command Setting FUN TRG <n> <n> =>	Name	Function
Ft	0	Foot Switch	Falling edge starts or stops the Pumping Program
FH	1	Foot Switch Hold	Falling edge starts the Pumping Program Rising edge stops the Pumping Program
F2	2	Foot Switch Reversed	Rising edge starts or stops the Pumping Program
LE	3	Level Control	Falling edge stops the Pumping Program Rising edge starts the Pumping Program
St	4	Start Only	Falling edge starts the Pumping Program
t2	5	Start Only Reversed	Rising edge starts the Pumping Program
SP	6	Stop Only	Falling edge stops the Pumping Program
P2	7	Stop Only Reversed	Rising edge stops the Pumping Program
rL	8	Start on Low Level	Start Pumping Program on a low level

rH	9	Start on High Level	Start Pumping Program on a high level
SL	10	Stop on Low Level	Stop Pumping Program on a low level
SH	11	Stop on High Level	Stop Pumping Program on a high level
oF	12	Trigger off	Disable trigger
Et	13	Trigger Event	Pumping Program Function Only: Trigger an event instead of stopping the pump
Bt	14	Button Trigger Event	Pumping Program Function Only: Pressing 'Stop' key triggers an event instead of stopping the pump

7.5 TTL I/O Directional Control Input Configuration



Configures how the TTL input 'Pumping Direction' (pin 3) will control the pumping direction. (See sec. 10.1, "*TTL I/O Operational Controls*"). The 2 letter configuration setting to the right of the colon (:) is defined as follows:

Setting	Name	Function
rE	Reciprocating Pumps	Falling edge: Infuse; Rising edge: Withdraw
dU	Dual Pump	Falling edge: Withdraw; Rising edge: Infuse

The setting names are relevant to a 2 pump system, whereby the 'Directional Control Input' TTL pin is attached to the second pump's 'Pumping Direction Output' TTL pin.

In addition, "Directional Control Input" will affect how the "Sticky Direction" function operates. See " Sticky Direction", sec: 5.8.1

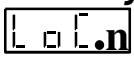
7.6 Pump Motor Operating TTL Output Configuration

Configures the functionality of the 'Pump Motor Operating' TTL output pin (TTL pin 7).

Settings: 0: Sets the output to logic high only when the motor is operating (pumping).
Sets the output to logic low when the motor is not operating or when the Pumping Program is executing a pause timer or is stopped

1: Sets the output to logic high when the motor is operating (pumping) or when the Pumping Program is executing a pause timer. Also alters operation of Alternating Communications Mode. Set the output to logic low when the Pumping Program is stopped

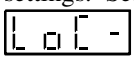
7.7 Keypad Lockout



Setting: '0' = Disabled, '1' = Enabled.

*** The "Lockout Disable Key" needs to be inserted into the TTL I/O connector to display this setting***

When enabled, the "Lockout Disable Key" needs to be inserted in the TTL I/O connector to change any of the pump's settings. When the key is removed, the user can only start or stop the pump and review current settings. Settings can still be changed from RS-232. When the user attempts to change a setting, the message



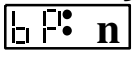
will be displayed.

Auto-Run Mode: When used in conjuction with the Sub-Program Select programming function, the pump will enter Auto-Run Mode. In this mode, on power up, the Pumping Program will immediately begin to execute and the user would be prompted to enter a Sub-Program number.

The "Lockout Disable Key" connects the "Program Input", TTL connector pin 6, to Ground, pin 9. The "Lockout Disable Key" is available as an accessory item.

Lockout can also be disabled by performing a system reset, see sec. 5.13.2, "Reset Pumping Program".

7.8 Keypad Beep Enable



Setting: '0' = Disabled, '1' = Enabled.

When enabled, a beep will sound as follows:

Condition	Buzzer Action
Pumping Program ended	Continuous beeping
Pumping Program paused for start trigger	Continuous beeping
A keypad button is pressed	Single beep

7.9 RS-232 Pump Network Configuration

The pump can be configured to communicate either with a computer or another pump. Communications with a computer (Address Mode) is the default setting and will be indicated by the [Ad:nn] display.

When in the default Address Mode, up to 100 pumps can be attached to a computer in a single pump network. The network address is defined by the 2 digits to the right of the colon (:). The valid range of addresses is from '00' to '99'. If only one pump is attached to the computer, set the network address to 0, [Ad:00] (factory default).

After the network address is displayed, the baud rate is displayed. Each pump in the pump network and the computer must have the same baud rate setting. Any arrow key can be used to scroll through the selection of baud rates. The supported baud rates are: 300, 1200, 2400, 9600, and 19200 (displayed as [1920]).

To change the communications mode:
With the network address displayed [Ad:nn], press the left-most arrow key to enter the communications mode menu. Pressing any arrow key will scroll through the menu selections:

	Address Mode: Default communications with a computer mode.
	Reciprocating Pumps. Sends Start/Stop, Pumping rate and reverse pumping direction to an attached secondary pump.
	Reciprocating Pumps. Sends Start/Stop, Pumping rate and same pumping direction to an attached secondary pump.
	Alternating Pumps. Starts second pump when current pumping program stops. Modified by TTL RUN.1 and OUT.0 setting.

Note: Communications with a computer requires the accessory cable: CBL-PC-PUMP-7.
Dual pump modes requires the accessory cable: CBL-DUAL-3

In Reciprocating or Dual Pumps Modes, the secondary pump must be left in its default communications setting of Address Mode, Address 0, and 19,200 baud rate. See the documentation with CBL-DUAL-3 cable for more detailed information.

8. Pumping Program

A Pumping Program is simply a pre-defined sequence of actions, or functions, which guarantees consistent and precise operation of the pump, automatically, and with or without any user intervention. A Pumping Program can be as simple as continuous pumping at a fixed infusion rate. Or a Pumping Programs could consist of a pumping rate and direction of pumping for a specified volume, then switch to another pumping rate. Also a Program can interact with external devices through the TTL I/O connector, make decisions, or stop pumping for a period of time.

Programs are broken into individual operations called Phases. Each Phase consists of a function that can be a control function or pumping function. A pumping function, such as 'RATE', consists of a pumping rate, optional "Volume to be Dispensed", and the pumping direction.

Complex dispensing systems can be designed, involving multiple liquids, each dispensed from a different pump, plus other equipment and sensors. Pumping Programs can be designed for each pump which enables multiple pumps to synchronize with each other, and the other equipment and sensors, using a cable connected to the TTL I/O connectors of each pump.

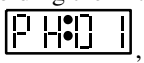
When the Pumping Program is started, either from the keypad, TTL I/O connector, or from RS-232, the Pumping Program will begin with Phase 1 of the Program. After the completion of each Phase, the pump will

immediately start the next consecutive Phase. This linear sequence of Phases can be altered by certain functions that direct the Pumping Program to continue operation with a different Phase number. Some functions can change the order of operation conditionally based on external events.

8.1 How to Enter Pumping Programs

A Pumping Program can be entered directly from the pump's keypad, or uploaded from a computer using PUMPTERM or SyringePumpPro software. A Pumping Program can be stored in a text file and edited with any word processor, which facilitates development and maintenance of the program. A Pumping Program generator spreadsheet is available to assist in developing a Pumping Program and to create the text file for uploading to a pump.

Start by organizing your pumping requirements into specific actions and conditions that can then be programmed into Phases. For more advance programming methods, common groups of Phases can be grouped together and repeated multiple times using looping and jump functions.

The current values of the pumping rate, optional "Volume to be Dispensed", and pumping direction, all refer to the currently selected Phase. To display or change the currently selected Phase, enter "Program Entry Mode" by pressing and holding the 'Rate'/'Program Phase #' key until the current Phase number is displayed. The display will show  , where '01' refers to Phase 1. The pump will now be in "Program Entry Mode". If the current Phase is not 1, press and hold the 'Rate'/'Program Phase #' key until the display is as shown. The pump will now be in Phase 1.

When in "Program Entry Mode", with the display showing the Program Phase number, pressing the 'Volume'/'Program Function' key will display the current "Program Function" for this Phase. If the current function is 'RATE', then a pumping infusion or withdrawal can be setup for this Phase.

To change the "Program Function" selected, use the arrow keys to scroll through the functions until the required function is displayed. If the function has an associated parameter, enter the parameter after the function has been stored.

Momentarily pressing the 'Volume'/'Program Function' key again will exit "Program Entry Mode" and display the "Volume to be Dispensed." The pumping rate data, which includes the pumping rate, "Volume to be Dispensed" and pumping direction, can now be setup as previously described.

When finished setting up the pumping rate data for the current Phase, enter "Program Entry Mode" again to select the next Program Phase. Press and hold the 'Rate'/'Program Phase #' key until the Phase number is displayed. Then use the arrow keys to set the Phase number to the next Phase to be setup. Pressing the right-most arrow once will set the Phase to Phase 2. Now all pumping data will refer to Phase 2. The second Phase can now be setup as described above for Phase 1.

Continue selecting Phase numbers and entering the infusion or control setup for each Phase of the Pumping Program. The entire Pumping Program will be stored in non-volatile memory.

Use the 'STOP' function to stop the pump and end the Pumping Program. If the Pumping Program does not operate the pump continuously, the last Phase of the Pumping Program must be a 'STOP' function (unless the last Phase number is the maximum Phase number).

When the Pumping Program is started, with the 'Start / Stop' key, TTL I/O input, or RS-232 command, the Pumping Program will begin operating from Phase 1.

Very complex dispensing Programs can be created with the Program functions available. Sec. 8.3, "Program Function Descriptions" contains a detailed description of all the functions.

8.1.1 Pumping Program Phase Number

To set the current Program Phase number, enter "Program Entry Mode" and display the current Program Phase number.

Using the right-most 2 arrow keys, change the selected Program Phase number. The displayed Program Phase number now becomes the currently selected Program Phase number. All function and pumping rate data will now refer to the currently selected Program Phase number.

If the maximum Program Phase number, 41, is exceeded while changing the Phase number, the displayed Phase number will automatically be set to the maximum Program Phase number.

8.2 Pumping Program Edit Functions

When developing or updating a large Pumping Program, occasionally one or more Program Phases needs to be added or removed from the Pumping Program. Having to re-enter the entire Program could certainly be a tedious task.

Two Program entry functions are available to simplify the Program development process. These are the 'Insert' and 'Delete' functions. They allow a Program Phase to be removed from any point in the Pumping Program or a Phase to be inserted at any point.

To access these functions, enter "Program Entry Mode" to display the Program Phase number [PH:nn]. Select the Program Phase number that is to be deleted or the Phase number where a new Phase is to be inserted in the Pumping Program.

For example, if a Phase is to be inserted between Phases 24 and 25, select Phase 25. The inserted Phase will be at Phase 25, and all the Phases starting with the old Phase 25 will be shifted 1 Phase higher.

Using either of the 2 left-most arrow keys, under 'PH' in the display, select the editing function. The arrow keys will scroll through the selection of editing functions:

Editing Function	Description
PH	Phase select
In	Insert Phase
dE	Delete Phase

When the required editing function is displayed, press the 'Rate'/'Program Phase #' key before the 2 second time out. After the time out, or with any other key press, the function will be canceled.

If 'Insert' or 'Delete' was selected, the Pumping Program will be edited. While the Program is being edited, the display will show [BUSY].

If 'Insert' was selected, all Phases from the selected Phase to the maximum Phase will be moved to the next higher Phase, with the original maximum Phase being deleted. The inserted Phase will default to a 'RATE' function, if it is the first Phase, or a 'STOP' function otherwise.

If 'Delete' was selected, the selected Phase will be removed, and all Phases higher than the selected Phase, up to the maximum Phase, will be moved to the next lower Phase.

All Phases that reference the Phase number of another Phase, such as a 'jump' function or an 'event' function, will be automatically updated. The referenced Phase numbers will be automatically adjusted to compensate for the section of the Pumping Program that was shifted during the operation of the edit function.

Ultimately, the easiest method to maintain and develop Pumping Programs is to download the Pumping Program to the pump from an attached computer. This would allow a single Pumping Program to be quickly programmed into multiple pumps. The computer would only need to be attached during the download since the Pumping Program is stored in the pump's non-volatile memory.

Also, a Pumping Program can be uploaded to an attached computer, which could then store it and produce a printout of the Pumping Program.

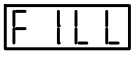
8.3 Program Function Descriptions

➔ Each program function must be in a separate Program Phase ←

8.3.1 'rAtE': Rate Function

Defines a pumping function with a fixed pumping rate. This function defines a pumping setup consisting of the pumping rate, optional "Volume to be Dispensed", and pumping direction. Use the 'Rate', 'Volume', and 'Pumping Direction' keys to set or review the pumping setup. For continuous pumping, set the "Volume to be Dispensed" to 0.0 (off). The "Volume to be Delivered" is disabled when the display reads [off].

8.3.2 'FILL': Fill Function



The Fill function reverses the pumping direction and withdraws or dispenses the volume dispensed or withdrawn. After a series of arbitrary dispenses, the Fill Function uses the Volume Dispensed to

automatcally refill the syringe. The Volume Dispensed is cleared when the Fill Function begins.

The pumping rate can be set, as with the Rate Function.

Fill at the current dispense/withdraw rate: If the Fill function's pumpng rate is set to 0.0, the previous function's pumping rate will be used for the Fill rate.

8.3.3 'Incr': Increment Rate Function

 The increment and decrement functions operate the same as the 'RATE' function, except that the specified rate is added ('INCR') or subtracted ('DECR') from the current pumping rate. The current pumping rate when the function is executed is the base pumping rate for the function. If no base pumping rate exists, such as when executing a pause function or when the Pumping Program is first started, a Program error will occur and the Program will stop.

The pumping rate units will be the same as the base pumping rate, and therefore cannot be set, nor are they displayed, with the pumping rate increment or decrement value. As with the 'RATE' function, a "Volume to be Dispensed" and pumping direction can be specified for the increment and decrement functions.

When used within a Program loop, the pumping rate can be incremented or decremented in small step intervals.

8.3.4 'DEcr': Decrement Rate Function

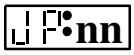
 The decrement function subtracts the specified rate from the current pumping rate. For a full description, see section 8.3.3, "'Incr': Increment Rate Function".

8.3.5 'StoP': Stop Pumping Operation and End the Program

 Stops the pumping operation and stops the Pumping Program. The Pumping Program will begin at Phase 1 when started again. An implicit 'Stop' function is executed when the Program exceeds the maximum Phase number during operation.

If alarms are enabled, the buzzer will beep continuously when the Pumping Program stops.

8.3.6 'JP:nn': Jump to Phase

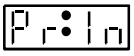
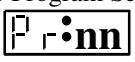
 The 'Jump' function alters the consecutive operation of Program Phases. When executed, the Pumping Program will continue operation with Phase 'nn'.

8.3.7 'Pr:In': Sub-Program Selection Input

The Pumping Program can be broken into sections which can be selected by the user.

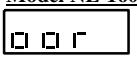
Auto-Run Production Mode: When Phase 1 is set to Program Selection Input, and Lockout Mode is selected, the pump will enter Auto-Run Mode. When the pump is powered on, it will immediately begin executing the Pumping Program. The user will immediately be prompted to enter a sub-program number. This permits a set of production dispenses to be programmed into the pump. The user then would only be able to select from one of these production dispenses and not make any changes.

Foot Switch Trigger Feature: If the Pumping Program was Paused, and the Paused Phase was a continuous pumping Rate function, then starting the pump with a foot switch will cancel the Pause and restart the Pumping Program Phase 1 causing the current program selection to be re-executed.

When the Program Selection Input function  is executed, the Pumping Program pauses and displays:  , where 'nn' is the Program Selection.

Using the right 2 arrow keys, under 'nn', the user enters the Label of the required Pumping Program. The Pumping Program Label is defined by any number from 0 to 99. When the 'Start' key is pressed, the Pumping Program continues execution at the Program Phase with the selected Pumping Program Selection Label. Also, the accumulated infusion and withdrawal dispensed volumes are set to zero.

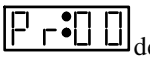
The pump searches for the selected Pumping Program Selection Label starting with the current Phase and continuing to the end of the Pumping Program memory, then from Phase 1 until the current Phase is reached

again. If the selected label is not found, the 'out of range' error message  is displayed. Pressing any key returns the display to the Program Selection Input display.

If more than one Phase is defined with the same label, then execution continues with the first matching label encountered. The last selected program label is stored in non-volatile memory and becomes the default label the next time the current Program Phase is executed. More than one Program Selection Input function can be defined and placed at any Program Phase needed. To cancel the Program Select Input and stop the Pumping Program, turn the power to the pump off and on.

If alarms are enabled, the buzzer will beep continuously while waiting for the start trigger.

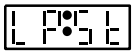
8.3.8 'Pr:nn': Sub-Program Start Label

The Sub-Program Start Label function  defines the start of a Pumping Program sub-program that can be selected by the user during Pump Program execution.

After selecting the function, change '00', if needed, to a unique Program Label, from 0 to 99. See sec:, 8.3.7, "'Pr:In': Sub-Program Selection Input" for a full description. Place a Sub-Program Start Label, with a unique number for each Sub-Program, from 0 to 99, at the starting Phase of each sub-program section.

When the Pumping Program encounters a Sub-Program Start Label in normal execution, it will be interpreted as "Jump to Phase 1" [JP:01], ending the sub-program, and, assuming Phase 1 is a Sub-Program Select function, [Pr:In], the user will be immediately prompted to select a sub-program.

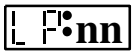
8.3.9 'LP:ST': Define Starting Phase of Loop

 Defines the start of a Program loop. For a full description of Program looping, see sec. 8.3.11, "'LP:nn': Define Loop End and Loop Repetitions".

8.3.10 'LP:EN': Define Continuous Loop End

 Loops to the most recently executed, unpaired, 'loop start' Phase, or Phase 1 if none. This function allows a section of the Program to be repeated continuously. For a full description of Program looping, see sec. 8.3.11, "'LP:nn': Define Loop End and Loop Repetitions".

8.3.11 'LP:nn': Define Loop End and Loop Repetitions

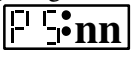
 Repeats execution of the defined loop 'nn' times.

Loop starts and loop ends are uniquely **paired** during looping. When an unpaired 'loop end' function is executed, it is paired with the most recent unpaired 'loop start' function executed ('LP:ST'). If no unpaired 'loop start' function exists, Phase 1 is used as an implied unpaired 'loop start'. This pairing defines the loop and the range of Phase numbers between the paired loop functions defines the **scope** of the loop.

When a 'loop end' function is executed, Program operation continues with the 'loop start' function paired with the loop end function. There are 2 'loop end' functions: Loop continuous ('LP:EN') and Loop for a preset number of iterations ('LP:nn'), indicated by 'nn'. Each time a paired 'loop end' function is executed, an iteration of the loop is complete. With the 'LP:nn' function, after 'nn' number of loop iterations, the defined loop is complete and Program execution continues with the next Program Phase after the 'loop end' function. The loop is then no longer defined or paired.

While executing Phases within the scope of a defined loop, another 'loop start' and 'loop end' can be paired and become a defined loop within the scope of the first loop, which is referred to as the outer loop. The new loop being referred to as the inner loop. The pairing of a loop within a paired loop is referred to as nesting of loops, with each loop being one nested layer for the duration of the loops pairing. Loops can be nested for a total of 3 layers deep. Loops can only be nested within the scope of an outer loop.

8.3.12 'PS:nn': Pause Pumping

If 'nn' is non-zero, the Pumping Program will pause pumping (stops pumping) for 'nn' seconds. When executed, the display will show  , with 'nn' decrementing to indicate the number of seconds until the next Program Phase is executed. After the pause interval, the next Program Phase will be executed.

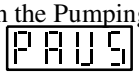
To set a pause time in tenths of seconds, select the decimal point between the digits. To select the decimal point, press and hold the right-most arrow key until the right-most digit scrolls to 9. After 9, the decimal point between the 2 digits will toggle on and off  . Release the key when the decimal point is displayed,

cleared, as required. Now enter the required pause time from 0.1 to 9.9 seconds. While executing a pause time set in tenths of seconds, the display will only show '01' seconds during the pause.

For pauses longer than the '99' second maximum pause for this function, put the pause function within a Program loop. A Program section with the following functions in consecutive Phases:

[LP:ST] [LP:ST] [PS:60] [LP:60] [LP:24],

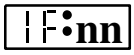
will pause the Pumping Program for 24 hours.

If 'nn' is '00' then the Pumping Program pauses and waits for a start trigger to resume the Program. The display will show  when waiting for a start trigger.

After the start trigger, the Program will resume with the next Phase. The start trigger can be from any source, the 'Start'/'Stop' key, the TTL I/O Operational Trigger, or from RS-232. Any other key input will stop and reset the Pumping Program.

If alarms are enabled, the buzzer will beep continuously while waiting for the start trigger.

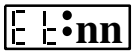
8.3.13 'IF:nn': Jump to Phase If External Trigger



The 'IF' function conditionally alters the Pumping Program's execution based on an external signal.

When executed, if the TTL I/O Program Input pin (pin 6) is low level, then the Pumping Program continues operation with Phase number 'nn'. Otherwise, the Pumping Program continues operation with the next Phase.

8.3.14 'Et:nn': Setup Event Trigger Jump Phase



The 'Event' function sets a background event trap that is triggered by an external signal.

This one time background trap, or interrupt, stays set during the Pumping Program's entire execution until it is triggered, redefined, or reset. This function has no other effect on the operation of the pump until it is triggered.

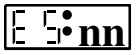
The event is triggered when either:

1) A falling edge (high to low TTL transition) occurs on the TTL 'Event Trigger' input (pin 4).
2) A low level on the 'Event Trigger' input pin at the time the function is executed.
3) The RS-232 'RUN E' command.

When triggered, the current operation of the pump and the Pumping Program is interrupted, and the Pumping Program immediately continues operation (jumps to) with Phase number 'nn'.

After being triggered, the event trigger is reset. If an event trigger function is executed (either 'Et' or ES' function) while another event trap is still set, the new event trigger will replace the previous event trap. Only one event can be defined at any time.

8.3.15 'ES:nn': Setup Event Square Wave Trigger Jump Phase



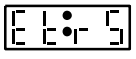
The 'Event Square Wave' function operates the same as the 'ET' 'Event' function, with the exception of the triggering conditions.

The event is triggered with either:

1) The rising or falling edge of the TTL 'Event Trigger' input (pin 4).
2) The RS-232 'RUN E' command.

Therefore, a square wave function on the inupt pin can be used to toggle the pump between 2 sections of a Pumping Program. An example of this would be a Pumping Program that switched between a slow and fast pumping rate, controlled by a square wave input.

8.3.16 'Et:rS': Event Reset


'Event Reset' cancels a previously set event trap.

8.3.17 'CLr.d': Clear Total Volume Dispensed


Sets the total volume dispensed to 0. Both infusion and withdraw volumes are reset.

8.3.18 'tr:aa': Override Operational Trigger Configuration

tr:aa Sets the Operational Trigger (pin 2) to mode 'aa', overriding the default setup Operational Trigger Configuration. See Sec.7.4,"TTL I/O Operational Trigger Default Configuration", for the settings for parameter 'aa'. The default setting for the Operational Trigger is always used to start the Pumping Program.

8.3.18.1 Trigger Event-Trap

trbt 'Button Trigger Event Trap' redirects a press of the 'Stop' key to the background event trap.

trEt 'Trigger Event Trap' redirects a stop pump Operational Trigger to the background event trap.

Instead of stopping the pump, an event defined by the 'Event' or 'Event Square Wave' function will be triggered, causing the Pumping Program to continue execution at the Phase number defined in the Event function.

If an Event Trap has not been defined, then the Pumping Program continues execution at the next program phase. This is useful if the pump is executing a continuous infusion phase. The pump can continue to infuse until a foot swtich is pressed. The pumping prgram can then jump to a different phase, such as a withdraw phase, then stop the pump.

The Trigger Event Trap is a one-time function. After triggering an Event Trap, the Trigger Event Trap is cleared. The Trigger Event function will not affect the current trigger configuration.

8.3.19 'Out.n': Set TTL Output Pin

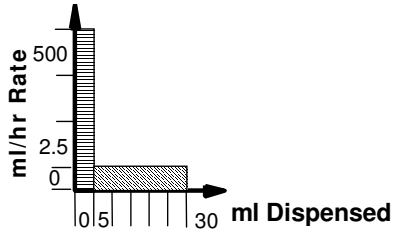
Out.n Set 'Program Output' TTL I/O output (pin 5) to level 'n'. If 'n' = 0, the output pin will be set low. If 'n' = 1, the output pin will be set high.

8.3.20 'bEEP': Beep

bEEP Sounds a short beep.

8.4 Pumping Program Examples

8.4.1 Example 1: 2 Step Rate



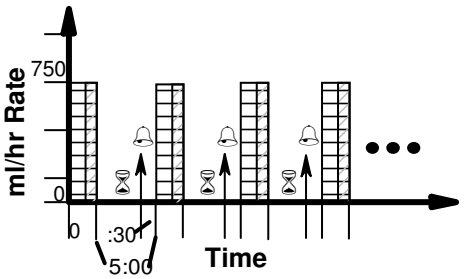
Infuse 5.0 mL at 500 mL/hr, and then infuse 25.0 mL at 2.5 mL/hr. Then stop the pump.

Phase	Function	Rate	Volume	Direction
1	RATE	500 mL/hr	5.0 mL	Infuse

Phase	Function	Rate	Volume	Direction
2	RATE	2.5 mL/hr	25.0 mL	Infuse

Phase	Function
3	STOP

8.4.2 Example 2: Repeated Dispenses with Suck Back



Dispense 2.0 mL with a 5 minute pause between dispenses. In addition, after each dispense, a volume of 0.25 mL is sucked back to prevent dripping. Also, 30 seconds before the end of the pause interval, a beep is sounded to alert the operator to prepare for the next dispense.

Starting with the second dispense, 0.25 is added to the volume dispensed to compensate for the sucked back volume of the previous dispense. By changing the last Phase to a [LP:nn] function, the total number of dispenses can be set.

When entering a function with associated data, such as with the 'Pause' in Phase 5, or the 'Loop' in Phase 6, the function is entered in 2 steps. First select the function and store it. Then enter the associated data.

Phase	Function	Rate	Volume	Direction
1	RATE	750 mL/hr	2.0 mL	Infuse

Phase	Function	Rate	Volume	Direction
2	RATE	750 mL/hr	0.25 mL	Withdraw

Phase	Function
3	LP:ST

Phase	Function
4	LP:ST

Phase	Function
5	PS:90

Phase	Function
6	LP:03

Phase	Function
7	BEEP

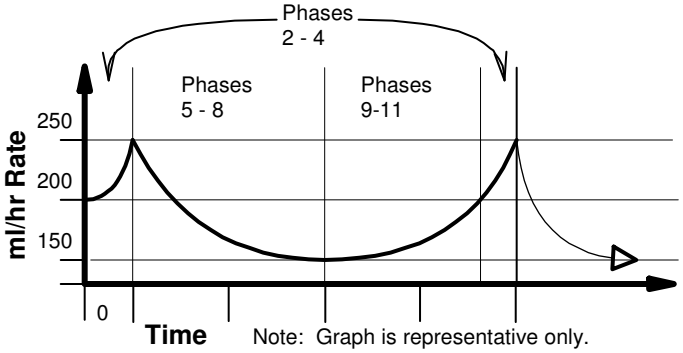
Phase	Function
8	PS:30

Phase	Function	Rate	Volume	Direction
9	RATE	750 mL/hr	2.25 mL	Infuse

Phase	Function	Rate	Volume	Direction
10	RATE	750 mL/hr	0.25 mL	Withdraw

Phase	Function
11	LP:EN

8.4.3 Example 3: Ramping the Flow Rate



Note: Graph is representative only.
Pumping rate increments and decrements in steps.

Continuously ramp up and down the pumping rate. Starting at 200 mL/hr, the pumping rate will increment to 250 mL/hr in 1.0 mL/hr steps after every 0.1 mL has been dispensed. Then the pumping rate will decrement to 150 mL/hr in 1.0 mL/hr steps after every 0.1 mL has been dispensed. Finally, the pumping rate is incremented back to 200 mL/hr in 1.0 mL/hr steps after every 0.1 mL has been dispensed, then the process is repeated.

Phase	Function	Rate	Volume	Direction
1	RATE	200 mL/hr	0.1 mL	Infuse

Phase	Function
2	LP:ST

Phase	Function	Rate	Volume	Direction
3	INCR	1.0	0.1 mL	Infuse

Phase	Function
4	LP:50

Phase	Function
5	LP:ST

Phase	Function	Rate	Volume	Direction
6	DECR	1.0	0.1 mL	Infuse

Phase	Function
7	LP:99

Phase	Function	Rate	Volume	Direction
8	DECR	1.0	0.1 mL	Infuse

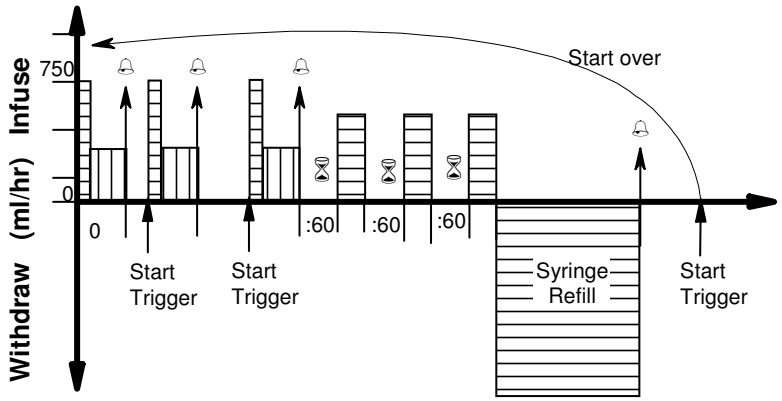
Phase	Function
9	LP:ST

Phase	Function	Rate	Volume	Direction
10	INCR	1.0	0.1 mL	Infuse

Phase	Function
11	LP:50

Phase	Function
12	JP:02

8.4.4 Example 4: Complex Dispenses with External Synchronization



A more complex dispensing example, this Program contains different pumping requirements, including dispenses with multiple pumping rates. The first set of 3 dispenses drops down to a lower pumping rate during the dispense. When each dispense is completed, the buzzer beeps to alert the operator, then the pump waits for a start trigger before starting the next dispense.

The next set of 3 dispenses have a fixed time interval of 60 seconds between dispenses. After the last set of dispenses, the syringe is refilled by the amount infused, 17.25 mL. Then the buzzer beeps, to alert the operator to the start of the first set of dispenses. The process is then repeated.

Phase	Function	Rate	Volume	Direction
1	RATE	750.0 mL/hr	0.5 mL	Infuse

Phase	Function	Rate	Volume	Direction
2	RATE	300.0 mL/hr	1.5 mL	Infuse

Phase	Function
3	BEEP

Phase	Function
4	PS:00

Phase	Function
5	LP:02

Phase	Function	Rate	Volume	Direction
6	RATE	750.0 mL/hr	0.5 mL	Infuse

Phase	Function	Rate	Volume	Direction
7	RATE	300.0 mL/hr	1.5 mL	Infuse

Phase	Function
8	BEEP

Phase	Function
9	LP:ST

Phase	Function
10	PS:60

Phase	Function	Rate	Volume	Direction
11	RATE	500.0 mL/hr	3.75 mL	Infuse

Phase	Function
12	LP:03

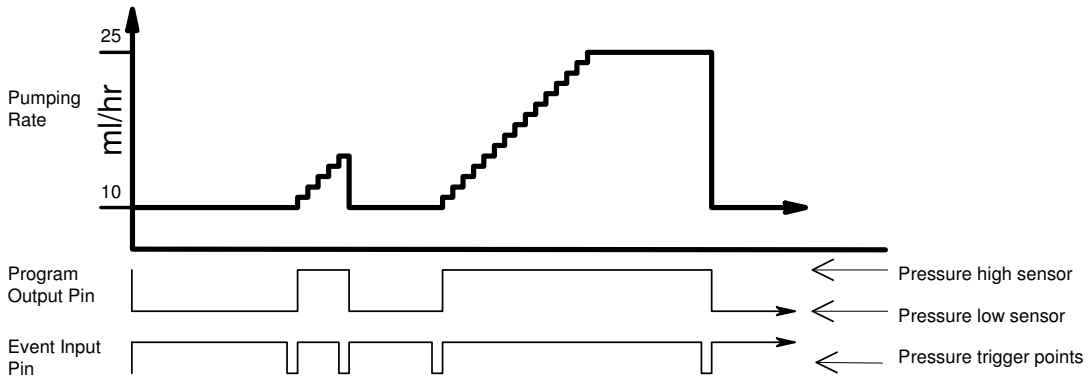
Phase	Function	Rate	Volume	Direction
13	RATE	900.0 mL/hr	17.25 mL	Withdraw

Phase	Function
14	BEEP

Phase	Function
15	PS:00

Phase	Function
16	LP:EN

8.4.5 Example 5: Control from a High-Low Pressure Sensor



This example demonstrates a Pumping Program whose control depends on an external sensor. Assuming a pressure sensor that is configured to detect a high pressure point and a low pressure point, the Pumping Program individually selects whether it will react to the high or low pressure point.

The "Program Output" pin on the TTL I/O connector (pin 5) is used to select the high or low pressure point. When low, the low pressure point is selected (PH:01), and when high, the high pressure point is selected (PH:05). The Program begins by infusing continuously at 10.0 mL/hr (PH:02), while a background trap is set for the low pressure point (PH:03). To create a delay when the pressure sensor is switched from high pressure to low pressure when the "Program Output" pin is set, a small volume is pumped (PH:02, 06) before the background traps are set.

When the low pressure trap is triggered, the pump sets the high pressure trap (PH:07) and begins to increment the flow rate. The flow rate is incremented in 1.0 mL/hr steps with every 0.25 mL dispensed (PH:08-10). If the high pressure trap hasn't as yet been triggered, the flow rate will max out at 25.0 mL/hr while waiting for the high pressure trap (PH:11). When the high pressure point is reached, the pump immediately will drop down to 10.0 mL/hr (PH:02), and once again wait for the low pressure point.

Phase	Function
1	OUT.0

Phase	Function	Rate	Volume	Direction
2	RATE	10.0 mL/hr	0.005	Infuse

Phase	Function
3	EV:05

Phase	Function	Rate	Volume	Direction
4	RATE	10.0 mL/hr	0.0 mL (off)	Infuse

Phase	Function
5	OUT.1

Phase	Function	Rate	Volume	Direction
6	RATE	10.0 mL/hr	0.005	Infuse

Phase	Function
7	EV:01

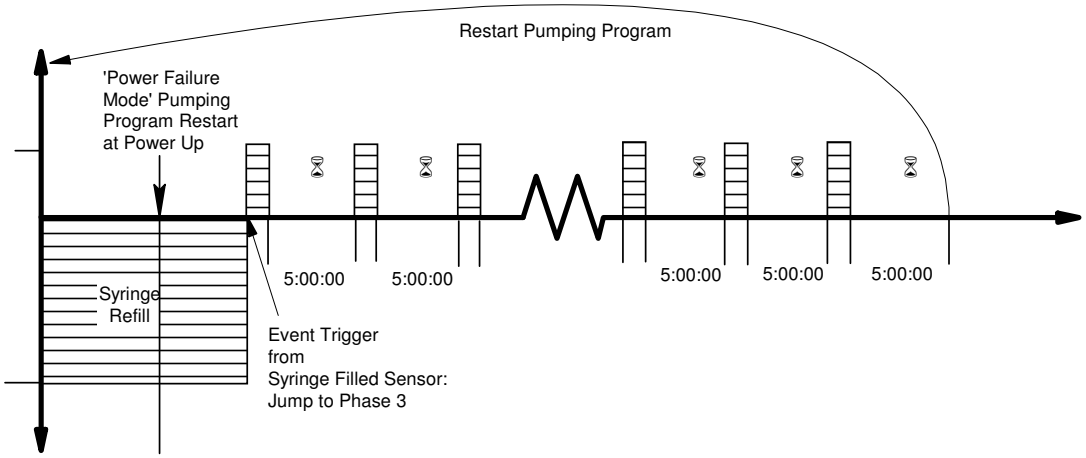
Phase	Function
8	LP:ST

Phase	Function	Rate	Volume	Direction
9	INCR	1.0	0.25 mL	Infuse

Phase	Function
10	LP:14

Phase	Function	Rate	Volume	Direction
11	RATE	25.0 mL/hr	0.0 mL (off)	Infuse

8.4.6 Example 6: Automated Dispensing with Synchronization



The following is an automated dispensing Program for a NE-1600/NE-1800 syringe pump equipped with a 'Syringe Filled Sensor' (part #ADPT-1) attached to the TTL I/O connector, and a valve system to refill the syringe from a reservoir. It is also assumed that the 'Power Failure' mode is enabled.

After a power fail restart, the pusher block is in an unknown position, making it impossible for an automated dispensing system to regain synchronization. With the Syringe Filled Sensor, the following Pumping Program will automatically synchronize the dispensing system, and then continue with the normal dispense.

The first 2 Phases set an event trap for the Syringe Filled Sensor and refills the syringe until the sensor is triggered. When the sensor triggers the event, the pump's pusher block will be synchronized with the Pumping Program. It is assumed that the sensor is positioned to refill the syringe with 60 mL. A withdraw volume of 61 mL is set as a safety feature.

After the syringe is refilled, one 5 mL dispense is made every 5 hours. After 12 dispenses, the syringe is refilled using the sensor again.

Phase	Function
1	EV:03

Phase	Function	Rate	Volume	Direction
2	RATE	1000.0 mL/hr	61 mL	Withdraw

Phase	Function
3	LP:ST

Phase	Function	Rate	Volume	Direction
4	RATE	200.0 mL/hr	5.0 mL	Infuse

Phase	Function
5	LP:ST

Phase	Function
6	LP:ST

Phase	Function
7	PS:60

Phase	Function
8	LP:60

Phase	Function
9	LP:05

Phase	Function
10	LP:12

Phase	Function
11	JP:01

8.4.7 Example 7: Sub-Programs

This example shows some of the flexibilities provided by the Program Selection functions. The Pumping Program starts by refilling the syringe with 50 mL at a fast pumping rate (Phase 1), then the Pumping Program pauses for user sub-program selection (Phase 3). Then performs 5 dispenses of 10 mL at the selected rates, then refills the syringe again and pauses for the next user sub-program selection.

The user is given the option of choosing one of three defined sub-programs.

1: Dispense 10 mL at 100 mL/hr (Phase 4)
2: Dispense 10 mL at 500 mL/hr (Phase 7)
3: Dispense 10 mL at 750 mL/hr (Phase 10)

After selecting the sub-program and pressing 'Start', the Pumping program continues execution at the selected sub-program. After the 10 mL dispense, each sub-program jumps or continues with the loop counter function (Phase 12). The first 4 loops continues Program Execution with the next user sub-program selection. After the 5th loop, the program continues with Phase 13, which jumps back to the syringe refill function and starts the whole program over.

Phase	Function	Rate	Volume	Direction
1	RATE	1500.0 mL/hr	50 mL	Withdraw

Phase	Function
2	LP:ST

Phase	Function
3	PR:IN

Phase	Function
4	PR:01

Phase	Function	Rate	Volume	Direction
5	RATE	100.0 mL/hr	10 mL	Infuse

Phase	Function
6	JP:12

Phase	Function
7	PR:02

Phase	Function	Rate	Volume	Direction
8	RATE	500.0 mL/hr	10 mL	Infuse

Phase	Function
9	JP:12

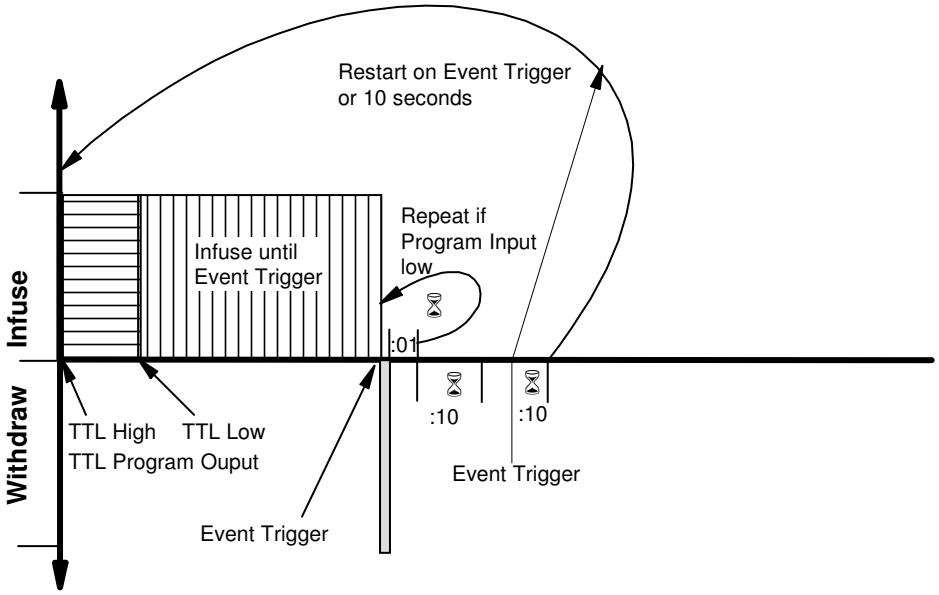
Phase	Function
10	PR:03

Phase	Function	Rate	Volume	Direction
11	RATE	750.0 mL/hr	10 mL	Infuse

Phase	Function
12	LP:05

Phase	Function
13	JP:01

8.4.8 Example 8: Dispensing with Complex Synchronization



This example demonstrates a complex interaction with external equipment, such as synchronizing with another syringe pump. The Program includes a variety of interactions with external equipment, which demonstrates the various control possibilities of the NE-1600/NE-1800.

The Pumping Program begins by canceling any previous event traps (PH:01) and raising the 'Program Output' TTL line (PH:02). After 5.0 mL has been dispensed at 800 mL/hr (PH:03), the 'Program Output' TTL line is lowered (PH:04), sending a synchronization signal to another device.

The pump then continues to pump at 800 mL/hr (PH:06) until a synchronization signal is received at the 'Event Trigger' TTL input, causing the Program to jump to Phase 7 (PH:05).

The pump then withdraws 0.25 mL (PH:07), pauses for 1 second (PH:08), then repeats this process if the Program Input TTL line is low (PH:09), otherwise it continues with the next Phase.

Next, the pump pauses for 10 seconds (PH:10). Then it pauses again for the lesser of another 10 seconds (PH:12) or until an Event Trigger occurs (PH:11). The Program then restarts (PH:13).

Phase	Function
1	ET:RS

Phase	Function
2	OUT.1

Phase	Function	Rate	Volume	Direction
3	RATE	800.0 mL/hr	5.0 mL	Infuse

Phase	Function
4	OUT.0

Phase	Function
5	ET:07

Phase	Function	Rate	Volume	Direction
6	RATE	800.0 mL/hr	0.0 mL (OFF)	Infuse

Phase	Function	Rate	Volume	Direction
7	RATE	1000.0 mL/hr	0.25 mL	Withdraw

Phase	Function
8	PS:01

Phase	Function
9	IF:07

Phase	Function
10	PS:10

Phase	Function
11	ET:01

Phase	Function
12	PS:10

Phase	Function
13	JP:01

8.4.9 Example 9: Automatic Refill

While a foot switch is held, dispense continuously, starting with a 1.5 mL bolus. When the foot switch is released, the syringe will refill to the volume that was dispensed.

In the pump's general setup, set the TTL Trigger to "Foot Switch Hold" mode (TR:FH).

Phase	Function	
1	TR:ET	Redirect trigger input to the Event Trap

Phase	Function	
2	ET:05	Set Trigger Event Trap to start syringe refill

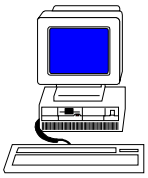
Phase	Function	Rate	Volume	Direction	
3	RATE	1000.0 mL/hr	1.5 mL	Infuse	Begin bolus dispense

Phase	Function	Rate	Volume	Direction	
4	RATE	500.0 mL/hr	0.0 mL (OFF)	Infuse	Then infuse continuously

Phase	Function	Rate	
5	FILL	1000.0 mL/hr	Refill syringe when foot switch is released

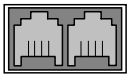
Phase	Function	
6	STOP	Then stop the pump

9. RS-232 Communications



The NE-1600/NE-1800 Syringe Pump can communicate with any computer or device with an RS-232 communications port. The following assumes that the default Address Communications Mode is set.

9.1 Connection and Networking

 On the rear of the pump are 2 square RJ-11 ("phone jack" style) sockets. Connect the RS-232 cable into the socket labeled "To Computer". Connect the other end to the serial port on the computer, or other control device. Turn power off to the pump and the computer before connecting cables.

If the pump is part of a pump network, connect a pump network cable between the socket labeled "To Network", on the first pump, and the socket labeled "To Computer" on the next pump in the network. Repeat for each pump in the network, connecting the "To Network" socket of one pump to the "To Computer" socket on the next pump in the network. Up to 100 pumps can be networked together with a computer. See section 10, "Logic Interface: TTL Input and Output", for a diagram of the rear of the pump. When communicating with a pump in a multi-pump network, each preceding pump in the network must be powered on.

Each pump in the network needs a unique network address to identify the pump to the computer. Network addresses are from 00 to 99. If the network consists of only 1 pump, set the pump's address to 0. Also, each pump needs to be set to the same baud rate as the computer. Use the 'Setup' function on the keypad to set the network address and the baud rate. See section 5.12, **'Setup'** . The "*ADR" command can also be used to set the network address.

The supported baud rates are 300, 1200, 2400, 9600, and 19200. The trade-off on baud rates is communications speed versus noise immunity. For most environments, 19200 would be acceptable. But in environments that are electrically noisy and/or over long cables, the communications signal may degrade or be

 disrupted, causing communications errors. In these situations, a lower baud rate may improve the reliability of the communications.

9.2 RS-232 Protocol

When the pump is used in a multi-pump network configuration, precede each command with a pump address. Pumps will ignore all commands that do not have their defined network address. If the network address is not specified in the command, the address will default to 0.

After a command is sent to the pump, the pump will not accept any further communications until the current command has been processed. Completion of the command processing is indicated when the first byte of the response packet is transmitted. While the user is changing data or configurations from the keypad, command processing is delayed.

A triangle appears in the upper left corner of the LCD display after the pump has received valid communications. This triangle remains on the display until the pump is powered off or until 'Setup Configuration' is entered.

Communications to and from the pump uses the following data frame:

Supported RS-232 Data Frames

Baud rates:	19200, 9600, 2400, 1200, or 300
Frame:	10 bit data frame (8N1):
	Start bit: 1
	Data bits: 8
	Stop bits: 1
	Parity: None

Every command received by a pump in the network is acknowledged by the pump with a response packet that includes a status character indicating the current operational state of the pump.

Two packet protocols are supported, Basic and Safe. The enabled communications protocol is stored in non-volatile memory, and therefore will be in affect at power up. Safe Mode provides a safer communications protocol than Basic Mode. Safe Mode detects corrupted data and loss of communication, as well as automatically transmitting status packets when an alarm occurs.

Considering that the 19200 baud rate communicates at 52 µs per bit, a small glitch on the RS-232 cable, flipping a single bit, can convert a transmitted infusion rate of 100 mL/hr into 900 mL/hr, the need for the Safe Mode in a production environment is evident. However, Basic Mode is excellent for simplifying early development of a control program.

While in the Basic Mode, the pump will accept either communications protocol, Basic or Safe. Though the response packet will be in the current communications mode. This allows a computer's communication's driver to be designed with just one mode. A Safe Mode communications driver can send a 'SAF' command to the pump in the Safe Mode protocol while the pump is in Basic Mode. The response to the 'SAF' command, enabling Safe Mode, will then be in the Safe Mode protocol.

9.2.1 RS-232 General Syntax Legend

The following syntax expansion legend is common to all syntax expansions:
Except where indicated, all command and response characters are ASCII data.

<float> => <f> [<float>]		Floating point number. Maximum of 4 digits plus 1 decimal point. Maximum of 3 digits to the right of the decimal point.
<volume units> =>	UL	µL (microliters)
	ML	mL (milliliters)
<TTL level> =>	1	TTL high level
	0	TTL low level
<on-off> =>	1	On, enabled
	0	Off, disabled
<phase data> => <n> [<n>]		Program Phase number. Valid values: 1 to 41
<count data> => <n> [<n>]		Valid values: 1 to 99
<number data> => <n> [<n>]		Valid values: 0 to 99
<text> => "any printable character" [<text>]		
<f> => { <n> | . }		Floating point digits

<n> => { 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 } Digits
<byte> => "one byte of any data"

( )	One byte of data expressed as (0xhh), where 'hh' is the data in hexadecimal.
=>	Is defined by. Syntax expands to next level of expansion.
< >	Non-terminal syntax expansion
[ ]	Optional syntax
{ }	Required syntax
|	Or. Choose one of the syntax options.
λ	None. Syntax expands to nothing (lambda production).
" "	Description of syntax expansion

9.2.2 RS-232 Protocol: Basic Mode

Command syntax (to pump):

<basic command protocol> => <command data> <CR>

Response syntax (from pump):

<basic response protocol> => <STX> <response data> <ETX>

In the "Basic" communications mode, a master-slave protocol is used, whereby the pump will only transmit in response to a received command.

When the pump receives the <basic command protocol>, <command data> will automatically be stripped of all space and control characters, and all text will be converted to upper case. This simplifies communications with the pump when commands are being manually typed in from a generic terminal emulator.

To return the pump to Basic mode when in the Safe mode, send the following packet to the pump:

(0x2) (0x8) SAF0 (0x55) (0x43) (0x3)

9.2.3 RS-232 Protocol: Safe Mode

Command syntax (to pump):

<safe command protocol> => <STX> <length> <command data> <CRC 16> <ETX>

Response syntax (from pump):

<safe response protocol> => <STX> <length> <response data> <CRC 16> <ETX>

Safe mode uses a more structured protocol including detection of corrupted communications, communications time outs, and auto-alarm responses. Safe mode is enabled using the 'SAF' command whose parameter setting is stored in the non-volatile memory.

Safe mode uses a modified master-slave protocol, whereby the pump transmits in response to a received command. But, the pump also automatically transmits a status packet when an alarm condition occurs.

Corrupted communications is detected using the 16 bit CCITT CRC algorithm computed over <transmitted data>. Packets transmitted and received include the CRC within the packets.

The parameter sent with the "SAF" command is the communications time out. This time out, in seconds, is the time between the reception by the pump of consecutive valid communication packets. Each time a valid communications packet is received, the time out is reset. If the time out elapses, a pump alarm will occur, stopping the pump and the Pumping Program. The pump will display  , and the buzzer will sound, if alarms are enabled, alerting the user. The communications time out timer will not restart until the next reception of a valid packet.

In addition, there is a 0.5 second packet inter-byte time out. While receiving a communications packet, and before its complete reception, if a delay of 0.5 seconds occurs between bytes, the incomplete packet will be discarded.

With the Auto-Alarm feature, whenever a pump alarm occurs, such as a pump stall, a response packet with the alarm status information will automatically be transmitted.

Until the Safe Mode is disabled, each time power is applied to the pump, the pump defaults to the Safe mode of communications, but the communications time out timer will not be enabled until the first reception of a valid packet.

Although the communications time out timer is not enabled, the Auto-Alarm feature will be enabled. Therefore, the pump will be in an Auto-Alarm only communications mode.

When power is applied to the pump, or if the system should reset, a system reset alarm occurs. The Auto-

Alarm feature, therefore, alerts the host computer that a pump reset has occurred.

Also, when the user changes the baud rate, the communications time out timer is disabled until the next valid communications packet.

9.2.4 RS-232 Protocol: Basic and Safe Mode Common Syntax

<transmitted data> => { <command data> | <response data> }
<command data> => [<address>] [<command>] To pump
<response data> => <address> <status> [<data>] From pump
<status> => { <prompt> | <alarm> } Operational state of pump
<prompt> =>

I	Infusing
W	Withdrawing
S	Pumping Program Stopped
P	Pumping Program Paused
T	Pause Phase
U	Operational trigger wait (user wait)
X	Purging

<alarm> => A ? <alarm type> Alarm
<alarm type> =>

R	Pump was reset (power was interrupted)
S	Pump motor stalled
T	Safe mode communications time out
E	Pumping Program error
O	Pumping Program Phase is out of range

<address> => <n> [<n>] Pump network address, 0 to 99
* System command (overrides network address)
<data> => <text> Response to command
<CR> => (0x0D) Carriage return
<STX> => (0x02)
<ETX> => (0x03)
<CRC 16> => <byte> <byte> 16 bit CCITT CRC of <transmitted data> (high byte, low byte)
<length> => <byte> Number of bytes remaining in packet, including this byte

9.2.5 Network Command Burst

The Network Command Burst feature is only applicable when communicating to a network of pumps.

This special feature allows commands to be sent to a network of pumps simultaneously. For example, changing the pumping rates simultaneously on a network of pumps.

Note: Since this special feature violates the general communications protocol of one command-one response, all of the pumps will be responding simultaneously, and therefore the communications response to a Network Command Burst will be gibberish and should be ignored.

Command Format
Command Burst => <n> <command> *
Network Command Burst => < Command Burst > [Network Command Burst]

Where <n> indicates the address of the pump that is to execute <command>. Maximum address is 9.
n => {0 ... 9}

Example: Change the pumping rates of the 3 pumps on a pump network as follows:
Pump 0: 100 mL/hr
Pump 1: 250 mL/hr
Pump 2: 375 mL/hr

Assuming that the current pumping rate units of all 3 pumps are currently mL/hr, send the following command, followed by a carriage return <CR>, (spaces are optional):
0 rat 100 * 1 rat 250 * 2 rat 375 *

9.3 Command Errors and Alarms

If a command received by the pump is not recognized or the data is invalid, an error message will be in the <data> field of the response packet following the <prompt> field. The following are the error responses:

<command error> => ? <error>

<error> =>

λ	Command is not recognized (‘?’ only)
NA	Command is not currently applicable
OOR	Command data is out of range
COM	Invalid communications packet received
IGN	Command ignored due to a simultaneous new Phase start

When an alarm occurs, the alarm must be acknowledged before any data is changed or the pump is started. Alarms are acknowledged by the user clearing the alarm message on the keypad, or the alarm status being sent in response to any valid RS-232 command. An alarm message sent automatically in the Safe Mode will not clear the alarm condition. This is to verify that the alarm message was sent to a receptive host, such as after a power failure when both the computer and the pump were reset. In this case, the pump will most likely send its reset alarm message before the computer has finished booting.

9.4 RS-232 Command Set

All data changed from RS-232 is stored in the non-volatile memory, except for changes to the pumping rate while pumping. All “Program Phase Data” refers to the currently selected Program Phase. Use the Phase select command (‘PHN’) to query or select the current Phase. A Phase consists of the pumping rate, ‘Volume to be Dispensed’, and the pumping direction.

A packet without a command is interpreted as a status query. The addressed pump responds with a status only response packet.

Except where noted, a command without any parameters is a query command. The response packet data will include the requested data. In general, the query response data will be in the same format as the parameters for setting the command. For example, the query diameter command ‘DIA’ will respond with ‘<float>‘ as the response ‘<data>‘.

Otherwise, the command is a set command. If the data was set, a status only response packet will be sent. If the data was not set, the response packet will include an error (<command error>) message indicating why the data was not set.

All commands are upper case.

<command> =>

DIAMETER

DIA [<float>]

Set/query inside diameter of syringe. Set is only valid when the Pumping Program is not operating. Setting the syringe diameter also sets the units for “Volume to be Dispensed” and “Volume Dispensed”.

9.4.1 Program Function Commands

The following commands are relevant to the currently select Program Phase. Note: During a Pumping Program’s operation, the currently selected Phase can change automatically.

PHASE NUMBER

PHN [<phase data>]

Set/query currently selected Program Phase:

Set:
Currently selected Phase is set to <phase data>. Previous Phase is stored in non-volatile memory and the requested Phase is recalled from the non-volatile memory. Set is only valid if the Pumping Program is not operating.

Query response:

<phase data>	Currently selected Phase.

PUMPING PROGRAM FUNCTION

FUN [<phase function>]

Set/query the Pumping Program Phase’s function.

This command is relevant to the currently selected Phase. Set is only valid if the Pumping Program is

not operating

For a more detailed description of Program commands, see sec. 8.3, Program Function Descriptions.

<phase function> =>

Rate Data Functions

When a Phase's function is set to a "Rate Data Function", use the 'RAT', 'VOL', and 'DIR' commands to setup the pumping parameters.

RAT		Pumping rate. 'RATE'
FIL		Fill syringe to dispensed volume. 'FILL'
INC		Increment rate. 'INCR'
DEC		Decrement rate. 'DECR'

Non-Rate Control Functions

STP		Stop pump. 'STOP'
PAS	<number data>	Pauses pumping for 'nn' seconds. 'PS:nn'
PAS	<n.n>	Pauses pumping for 'n.n' seconds. 'PS:n.n'
PRI		Sub-Program Selection Input. 'Pr:In'
PRL	<number data>	Sub-Program Start Label definition. 'Pr:nn'
LPS		Loop starting Phase. 'LP:ST'
LPE		Loop end Phase. 'LP:EN'
LOP	<count data>	Loop to previous loop start 'nn' times. 'LP:nn'
JMP	<phase data>	Jump to Program Phase. 'JP:nn'
IF	<phase data>	If Program input TTL pin low, jump to Phase. 'IF:nn'
EVN	<phase data>	Set event trigger trap. 'EV:nn'
EVS	<phase data>	Set event square wave trigger trap. 'ES:nn'
EVR		Event trigger reset. 'EV:RS'
CLD		Clear total dispense volume. 'CLR.D'
TRG	<nn>	Override Operational Trigger Default Mode, set to <nn>, 'tr:aa'
BEP		Sound short beep. 'BEEP'
OUT	<TTL level>	Set programmable output pin. 'OUT.n'

PUMPING RATE

RAT [C | I] [<float> [<rate units>]]

Set/query pumping rate.

<rate units> =>	UM	= µL/min
	MM	= mL/min
	UH	= µL/hr
	MH	= mL/hr

Applicable only with "Rate Data Functions".

When setting the pumping rate, if the current Phase's function is not 'RATE', then <rate units> is not applicable.

While pumping, the pumping rate can only be set if the current Phase function is 'RATE' and the next Program Phase's function to be executed is not 'INCR' or 'DECR'. Also, while pumping, <rate units> cannot be set.

The new pumping rate will only be stored in non-volatile memory if the Pumping Program is not operating.

When the pumping rate is queried while pumping, the response will be the current pumping rate and units. Otherwise, the response will be the rate setting and units, if applicable. With the 'INCR' and 'DECR' functions, these two responses are not the same.

RAT C <float> [<rate units>]

Allows the Pumping Program to continue after the pumping rate is changed. The RAT C command will not clear a Paused Pumping state after the rate is changed when the Pumping Program is paused. Normally, the Pumping Program would re-start from Phase 1 after the rate is changed while paused.

RAT I <float> [<rate units>]

Changes the pumping rate only if the pump is infusing. If the pumping direction is set to withdraw, the rate change will be ignored.

VOLUME TO BE DISPENSED AND SET VOLUME UNITS

VOL [<float> | <volume units>]

Set/query volume to be dispensed: <float>
Applicable only with "Rate Data Functions". Can only be set when the Pumping Program is not operating. The volume units are set according to the current syringe diameter setting. Do not send the volume units when setting the volume.
Example: VOL 12.45 Sets the current phase "Volume to be Dispensed" to 12.45.

Set volume units: <volume units>
Overrides the default volume units set when the syringe diameter is set.
Example: VOL UL Sets all volume units to µL.

Query response:

<float> <volume units>

PUMPING DIRECTION

DIR [INF | WDR | REV | STK]

Set/query pumping direction

INF = Infuse
WDR = Withdraw
REV = Reverse pumping direction
STK = "Sticky Direction" (See "Sticky Direction", sec: .5.8.1)

Applicable with all Program Phase functions. Cannot be set when the Pumping Program is operating and the "Volume to be Dispensed" is non-zero.

The pumping direction cannot be changed if an alarm condition exists.

Query response: { INF | WDR | STK}

When set to "Sticky Direction", query will respond with the current pumping direction (INF or WDR) while pumping.

9.4.2 Pump Operational Commands

START PUMPING PROGRAM

RUN [<phase data>]

[E [<phase data>]]

Starts the Pumping Program operation.

If the Pumping Program was paused, then the Pumping Program resumes at the point where it was stopped. Otherwise, the Pumping Program starts from Phase 1.

Sub-Programs: If a Phase number is specified (<phase data>), then the Pumping Program will start at the specified Phase number. By programming sub-programs in different sections of the Pumping Program memory, this command can be used to individually execute different sub-programs.

The pump cannot be started if an alarm condition exists.

E [<phase data>]

Trigger a Pumping Program Event while the Pumping Program is active.

Triggers a pre-defined event defined with the Pumping Program's Event function, causing an immediate jump to the Pumping Program Phase defined by the event function.

If <phase data> is specified, the program will immediately jump to the Pumping Program Phase specified by <phase data>, and cancel any other event set by the Pumping Program.

PURGE PUMP

PUR Starts purge. Pump infuses or withdraws at the top speed, depending on the pumping direction.

STP command or 'Start/Stop' key will stop the pump.

STOP PUMPING PROGRAM

STP

If the Pumping Program is operating, the pump will be stopped and the Pumping Program will be paused.

If the Pumping Program is paused, the stop command will cancel the pause and reset the Pumping Program.

VOLUME DISPENSED

DIS

Queries volume dispensed only. Set not applicable.
Response:

I <float> W <float> <volume units>

Where: "I <float>" refers to the infusion volume dispensed, and "W <float>" refers to the withdrawn volume.

CLEAR VOLUME DISPENSED

CLD { INF | WDR }

Sets the Infused or withdrawn volume dispensed to 0. Command is only valid while the Pumping Program is not operating. Query is not applicable.

INF = Infusion volume
WDR = Withdrawn volume

Query is not applicable.

9.4.3 Configuration and Setup Commands

New settings for any of the following commands will be stored in the non-volatile memory.

LOW MOTOR NOISE

LN [<on-off>]

Set/query low motor noise mode. Increases motor stepping resolution.

ALARM SETUP

AL [<on-off>]

Set/query alarm setup mode. Set alarm enables or disables alarm buzzer mode.

POWER FAIL SETUP

PF [<on-off>]

Set/query Power Failure mode. Set Power Failure enables or disables Power Failure mode.

TTL I/O OPERATIONAL DEFAULT TRIGGER SETUP

TRG [<trigger setup>]

Set/Query TTL I/O Operational Trigger (Pin 2) default input configuration.

TTL I/O Operational Trigger is set to <trigger setup>.

<trigger setup> =>	FT	= Foot switch trigger (falling edge start/stop)
	FH	= Foot switch hold (falling edge start, rising edge start)
	F2	= Foot switch reverse (rising edge start/stop)
	LE	= Level trigger (rising edge start, falling edge stop)
	ST	= Start only trigger (falling edge start)
	T2	= Start only trigger reversed (rising edge start)
	SP	= Stop only trigger (falling edge stop)
	P2	= Stop only trigger reversed (rising edge stop)
	RL	= Start on low level
	RH	= Start on high level
	SL	= Stop on low level
	SH	= Stop on high level

OF = Trigger off (disabled)

TTL I/O DIRECTIONAL CONTROL INPUT SETUP

DIN [0 | 1]

Set/query directional control input setup

Settings => 0 = Falling edge: Infuse, Rising edge Withdraw

Same as "dr:rE" setting from the keypad.
Use this setting with the CBL-TTL-1, reciprocating pump cable, to create a 2 pump continuous infusion system

1 = Falling edge: Withdraw, Rising edge Infuse

Same as "dr:dU" setting from the keypad.
Use this setting with the CBL-TTL-1, reciprocating pump cable, to create a 2 pump dual pumping system

PUMP MOTOR OPERATING TTL OUTPUT CONFIGURATION

ROM [<on-off>]

Set/query Pump Motor Operating TTL output configuration (TTL pin 7)

Settings => 0 = Output is logic high only when the pump motor is operating (pumping).

1 = Output is logic high when the pump motor is operating (pumping) or when the Pumping Program is executing a pause timer.

SET KEYPAD LOCKOUT

LOC [P] [<on-off>]

Set/query keypad lockout mode. Set keypad lockout disables changing any settings from the keypad unless the "Lockout Disable Key" is inserted.

P [<on-off>]

Set/Query Program Entry Mode Lockout. Set Program Entry Mode Lockout prevents inexperienced users from entering “Program Entry Mode” from the keypad. When enabled, only the Phase 1 ‘Rate’, ‘Volume’ and Pumping Direction can be changed. Cannot be enabled when the Pumping Program is currently programmed with a multiple Phase Program.

SET KEYPAD AND NOTIFICATION BEEP

BP [<on-off>]

Set/query keypad and notification beep mode. Set beep enables or disables beep mode.

9.4.4 General Control and Status Commands

TTL I/O OUTPUT SETTING

OUT <n> <TTL level>

Sets TTL level on user definable output pin on the ‘TTL I/O’ connector.

<n> Indicates pin number on ‘TTL I/O’ connector. Valid value: 5 (Program Output pin)

Query is not applicable.

TTL INPUT QUERY

IN <n>

Queries TTL level of pin on ‘TTL I/O’ connector. Set is not applicable.

<n> Indicates pin number on ‘TTL I/O’ connector. Valid values: 2, 3, 4, and 6.

Response: <TTL level>

BUZZER

BUZ [0 | { 1 [< n >] }]

Sets / queries buzzer

Set: 0 = Turn buzzer off;
1 = Turn buzzer on
if <n> specified
If <n> = 0, buzzer beeps continuously,
otherwise buzzer beeps <n> times
if <n> not specified, buzzer sounds continuously

Query response: { 0 | 1 }
0 = Buzzer off
1 = Buzzer is on continuously or beeping.

9.4.5 System Commands

SET PUMP NETWORK ADDRESS AND BAUD RATE

* ADR [<address> [B { 19200 | 9600 | 2400 | 1200 | 300 }]]
[DUAL | RECP | ALTR]

Set/query pump network address

<address> => <n> [<n>]
<address> Valid range: 0 to 99

B { 19200 | 9600 | 2400 | 1200 | 300 } will change the baud rate as indicated. NOTE: The command response and all further communications will be at the specified baud rate.

Special communications modes

DUAL Sets the pump to Dual Pumping mode with a secondary pump.
RECP Sets the pump to Reciprocating Pumping mode with a secondary pump.
ALTR Sets Alternating pumping mode.
All special communications modes use 19,200 baud rate.

This is a special system command that will be accepted by the pump regardless of its current address or mode. Once set, the pump will only respond to commands with the set address and at the specified baud rate.

Note: Once a special communications mode is set, the pump will only respond to commands that are preceded by the '*' character. To exit special communication mode, reset the address: * ADR 0

Example:	*ADR	Query current address setting
	*ADR 3	Set pump network address to 3. The pump will now only respond to commands with address 3
	*ADR 5 B 1200	Set the pump network address to 5 and the baud rate to 1200. The command response will be at 1200 baud

ENABLE SAFE COMMUNICATIONS MODE

SAF [<time out>]

Set/query Safe communications mode setting.
<time out> => <n> [<n> [<n>]]
<time out> Valid range: 0 to 255.

If <time out> = 0 then Basic communication mode is set, disabling Safe mode,

If <time out> > 0 then Safe communications mode is enabled. After the reception of this command, valid communications must be received every <time out> seconds.

FIRMWARE VERSION QUERY

VER

Response: NE100MV <n> . <nnn>

Where '<n>.<nnn>' is current firmware version number.

Set is not applicable.

MASTER PROGRAM RESET

* RESET

Clears program memory and resets communication parameters to Basic mode and address 0.
This is a special system command that will be accepted by the pump regardless of its current address.

9.5 Getting Started With RS-232

Before beginning to develop pump control software for a computer, first setup and experiment with the pump's communication. After attaching the pump to the computer, run a terminal emulation Program on the computer. A generic terminal emulator, supplied as standard software with many computers, can be used to communicate with the pump in the Basic communications mode.

New Era Pump Systems supplies a terminal emulator, for demonstration purposes only, which allows more complex control of the pump. Also, this terminal emulator contains a "Pump Programming Language" (PPL™), which allows Pumping Programs to be developed using symbolic text, modified, and stored in computer files, then uploaded to the pump. In addition, a Pumping Program generator spreadsheet is available to assist in developing a Pumping Program and to create the text file for uploading to a pump.

With a generic terminal emulator, setup the terminal emulator with the same baud rate as the pump and with an 8 bit data, no parity, and 1 stop bit (8N1) data frame. Set the communications port to the port that is attached to the pump. Also enable local echo (half-duplex) and turn flow control off.

From the terminal emulator, you can interactively control the pump by typing in commands on your computer and seeing the pump's responses on your screen. This will give you a feel for how the commands work in addition to allowing you to quickly develop the control sequence that will eventually be coded into the software being developed.

The final benefit of using a terminal emulator is the elimination of several variables if the control software does not work properly. If the pump works correctly with the terminal emulator, then this verifies that the hardware is working properly and will work with any software. Any communications problems can then be narrowed down to the control software.

Note on USB: If an RS-232 port is not available on your PC, the pump may be operated through a USB to RS-232 converter cable (available as an accessory, part #CBL-USB232). This cable attaches to the standard RS-232 to PC cable (part #CBL-PC-PUMP-7). The PC will create a virtual RS-232 communications port that communicates through the USB to RS-232 converter cable. The terminal emulator can communicate through this virtual port.

10. Logic Interface: TTL Input and Output

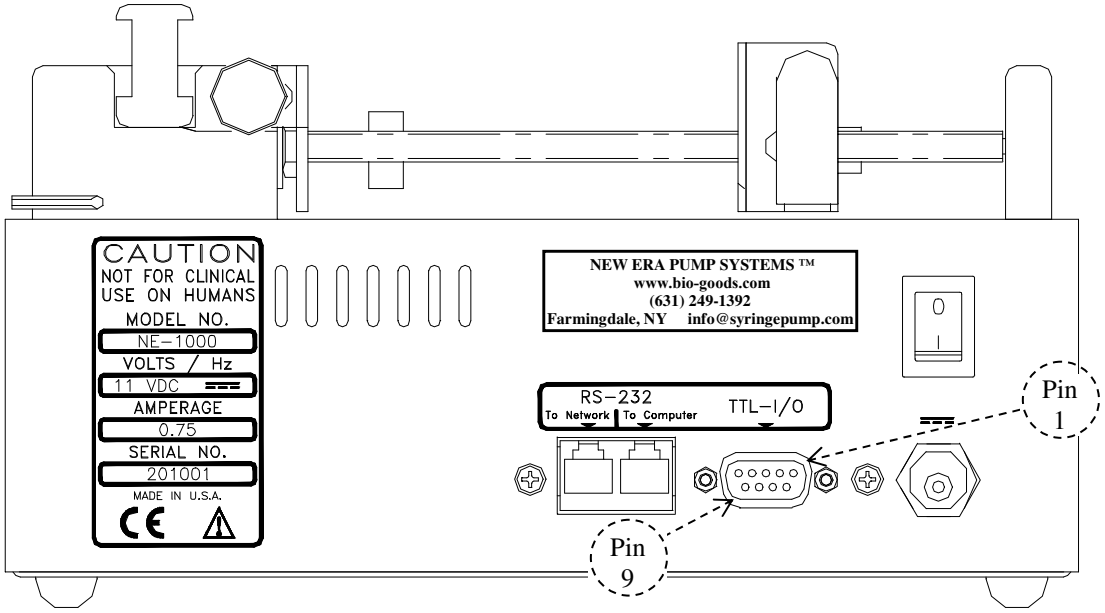


Figure 2: Rear of Pump

On the rear of the pump is a DB-9 connector, below the 'TTL-I/O' label, which is used for TTL I/O. The logic signals on this connector permit bi-directional control with external equipment.

Control input TTL logic levels must be held steady for a minimum of 100 ms to be recognized. To minimize the possibility of false signals caused by glitches and ringing, which could be caused by the closure of mechanical switches, TTL control inputs are firmware filtered. With a sampling period of 50 ms, glitches of less than 100 ms are filtered out.

Edge detection requires the detection of a change in TTL levels. With a minimum of 100 ms to detect a level, an edge requires a minimum of 200 ms to be detected. Since the next level change can be detected in 100 ms, creating another edge, the maximum edge to edge frequency is 10 Hz.

Edge changes to the 'Pumping Direction' and 'Operational Trigger' inputs must occur at least 50 ms apart.

Falling edge refers to a logic high to logic low transition. Rising edge refers to a logic low to a logic high transition. To guarantee recognition of logic levels, voltages on the input lines must be within the following ranges:

TTL	logic low (0):	0 to 1.5 V
	logic high (1):	3.5 to 5.25 V

The Vcc and Ground pins, pins 1 and 9, are for logic reference only. To assure proper voltage levels, the Ground pin should always be connected to the signal ground of a sensing or controlling device that is attached to any other pin on the TTL I/O connector. The Vcc pin should not be used to source current. The TTL I/O pins are defined as follows:

Pin #	Definition	*Type*	*Function*
1	Vcc (5V)	Reference	Logic high reference. Power on indicator.
2	Operational Trigger	Input	Configurable start/stop operational trigger input. [Ft] Foot Switch — Falling edge: Start or stop trigger [FH] Foot Switch Hold — Falling edge: Start trigger; Rising edge: Stop trigger [F2] Foot Switch Reverse — Rising edge: Start or stop trigger [LE] Level — Falling edge: Stop trigger; Rising edge: Start trigger [St] Start only — Falling edge: Start trigger [t2] Start only Reverse — Rising edge: Start trigger [SP] Stop only — Falling edge: Stop trigger [P2] Stop only Reverse — Rising edge: Stop trigger [rL] Start on low level — Low level: Start trigger [rH] Start on high level — High level: Start trigger [SL] Stop on low level — Low level: Stop trigger [SH] Stop on high level — High level: Stop trigger [OF] Trigger off (disabled) [Et] Program function: Redirects trigger to Event trap [bt] Program function: Redirects 'Stop' key to Event trap
3	Pumping Direction	Input	Changes pumping direction according to setup [dr:rE] [dr:dU] Falling edge: Infuse Withdraw Rising edge: Withdraw Infuse
4	Event Trigger	Input	Event input or user definable input
5	Program Output	Output	Program controlled output or user definable output
6	Program Input	Input	Program conditional input read by the "IF" program function. Also user definable input. Also used by the keypad lockout function.
7	Pump Motor Operating	Output	[RUN.0] High: Pumping; Low: Not pumping [RUN.1] High: Pumping or Pause timer Low: Not pumping
8	Pumping Direction	Output	High: Infuse; Low: Withdraw
9	Ground (0V)	Reference	Logic low reference

10.1 TTL I/O Operational Controls

While the user is changing settings or configuration from the keypad, external control by the 'Pumping Direction' and 'Operational Trigger' inputs will be ignored. These controls will also be ignored if an alarm condition exists.

Operational Trigger (Pin 2): The input signal on this pin controls the operation of the Pumping Program. Its functionality is user configurable. Use the 'TR:nn' Setup Default Configuration to configure this input pin. (See Section 7.4, TTL I/O Operational Trigger Default Configuration)

Each option defines when the Operational Trigger input is activated. When activated, the trigger emulates the 'Start/Stop' key:

Foot Switch: Operates like the 'Start/Stop' key, whereby each **falling** edge (contact to ground) either starts or stops/pauses the Pumping Program.

Foot Switch Hold: **Falling** edge starts the Pumping Program and the **rising** edge stops the Pumping Program. With a foot switch, the Pumping Program will run while the foot switch was held down.

Foot Switch Reversed: Operates like the 'Start/Stop' key, whereby each **rising** edge either starts or stops/pauses the Pumping Program.

Control: **Falling** edge stops/pauses the Pumping Program, **Rising** edge starts the Pumping Program. This configuration can be used with a contact closure timer or in an automation setup, allowing logic level control over the operation of the pump.

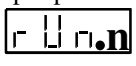
Start Only: **Falling** edge starts the Pumping Program. This configuration only allows the starting of the Pumping Program. This would be useful, for example, with a laboratory animal trained to press a lever. The animal can start the Pumping Program, but repeated presses would have no effect until the Pumping Program permits it.

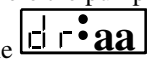
Start Only Reversed: Same as 'Start Only', but operates on the **Rising** edge to start the Pumping Program.

Stop Only: **Falling** edge Stops the Pumping Program. This configuration only allows the stopping/pausing of the Pumping Program. This would be useful, for example, with an end of travel limit switch. Also, this switch can be used as a power on homing switch.

Stop Only Reversed: Same as 'Stop Only', but operates on the **Rising** edge to stop the Pumping Program.

Run on Low Level: Starts the pump whenever the **level is low**
Run on High Level: Starts the pump whenever the **level is high**
Stop on Low Level: Stop the pump whenever the **level is low**
Stop on High Level: Stop the pump whenever the **level is high**
Trigger off: Trigger control is disabled
Event Trap Trigger: Redirects a Stop Operational Trigger to the Event Trap.
Button Event Trigger: Redirects 'Stop' key to the Event Trap.

Pump Motor Operating (Pin 7): This output provides an external signal indicating when the pump motor is operating. This pin is configured with the  setup command, or the "ROM" remote command. When set to 0, the output is only at logic high when the motor is operating (pumping). When set to 1, the output is logic high when the motor is operating or when the Pumping program is executing a pause timer. Otherwise, the output is a logic low.

Pumping Direction Controls (Input: Pin 3; Output: Pin 8): Allows bi-directional control of the pumping direction. The input pin, when activated, emulates the pumping direction key, changing the pumping direction. This function, therefore, is only applicable where the pumping direction key would be applicable. The function of the input pin is configured with the  setup command, or the "DIN" remote command.

When the mode is set to reciprocating pumps ("rE" setup command), then if the current pumping direction is withdraw, a falling edge sets the direction to infuse. If the current pumping direction is infuse, a rising edge sets the direction to withdraw. Otherwise, this input pin has no effect.

When the mode is set to dual pumps ("dU" setup command), then if the current pumping direction is withdraw, a rising edge sets the direction to infuse. If the current pumping direction is infuse, a falling edge sets the direction to withdraw. Otherwise, this input pin has no effect.

Dual and reciprocating pumping systems are created using 2 pumps attached with the accessory cable CBL-TTL-1.

The output pin provides an output signal to external devices indicating the direction of pumping. A logic low indicates withdraw, and a logic high indicates infuse. For example, this pin can be used to control an external valve, allowing the syringe to refill from a reservoir.

10.2 TTL I/O Control from the Pumping Program

Various Pumping Program functions can define how the pump reacts to levels on the TTL I/O connector or set output levels. These are summarized in the following table:

Pumping Program Function	TTL I/O Control Pin	Pin #	Action
OUT.n	Program Output	5	Set logic level output to 'n'
EV:nn	Event Trigger	4	Falling edge triggers a jump to Phase 'nn'
ES:nn	Event Square wave Trigger	4	Rising or falling edge triggers a jump to Phase 'nn'
IF:nn	Program Input	6	Low level causes a jump to Phase 'nn'
PS:00	Operational Trigger	2	Trigger activation resumes Program operation

10.3 TTL I/O Control from RS-232

The logic levels of pins 2, 3, 4, and 6 can be queried from an attached computer using the RS-232 'IN' command.

The output logic level of pin 5 can be set with the RS-232 'OUT' command.

11. Appendix

11.1 RS-232 Command Summary

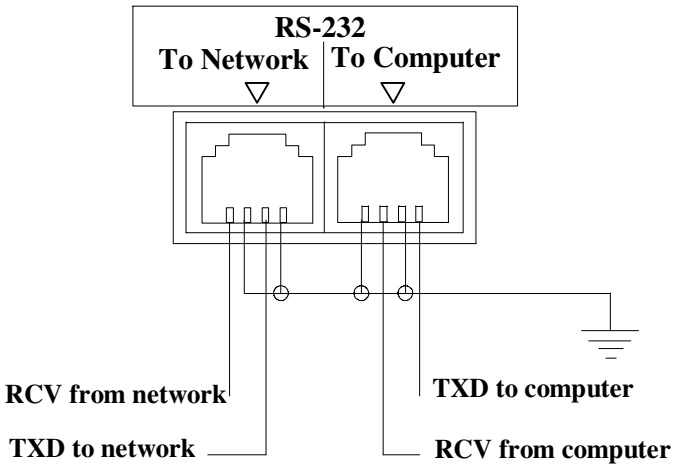
<command> =>	
DIA [< float >]	Syringe inside diameter
PHN [< phase data >]	Program Phase number
FUN [< phase function >]	Program Phase function
< phase function > =>	
RAT	Pumping rate. 'RATE'
FIL	Fill syringe to volume dispensed. 'FILL'
INC	Increment rate. 'INCR'
DEC	Decrement rate. 'DECR'
STP	Stop pump. 'STOP'
JMP <phase data>	Jump to Program Phase. 'JP:nn'
PRI	Sub-Program Selection Input. 'Pr:In'
PRL <number data>	Sub-Program Start Label definition. 'Pr:nn'
LPS	Loop starting Phase. 'LP:ST'
LOP <count data>	Loop to previous loop start 'nn' times. 'LP:nn'
LPE	Loop end Phase. 'LP:EN'
PAS <number data>	Pauses pumping for 'nn' seconds. 'PS:nn'
PAS [n.n]	Pauses pumping for 'n.n' seconds. 'PS:n.n'
IF <phase data>	If Program input low, jump to Program Phase. 'IF:nn'
EVN <phase data>	Set event trigger. 'EV:nn'
EVS <phase data>	Set event square wave trigger. 'ES:nn'
EVR	Event trigger reset. 'EV:RS'
CLD	Clear total dispense volume. 'CLR.D'
TRG <nn>	Override operational trigger configuration 'tr:aa'
BEP	Sound short beep. 'BEEP'
OUT { 0 | 1 }	Set programmable output pin. 'OUT.n'
RAT [C | I] [<float> [UM | MM | UH | MH]]	Pumping rate
VOL [<float> | <volume units>]	Volume to be Dispensed, or set Volume units
DIR [INF | WDR | REV | STK]	Pumping direction
RUN [<phase data>]	Starts the Pumping Program
[E [<phase data>]]	Pumping Program event trigger
PUR	Start purge
STP	Stop/pauses the Pumping Program or purge
DIS	Query volume dispensed
CLD { INF | WDR }	Clear volume dispensed
SAF [<n> [<n> [<n>]]]	Safe communications mode
LN [0 | 1]	Low motor noise mode
AL [0 | 1]	Alarm buzzer mode
PF [0 | 1]	Power failure auto-restart mode
TRG [FT | FH | F2 | LE | ST | T2 | SP | P2 | RL | RH | SL | SH |OF]	Operational trigger default mode
DIN [0 | 1]	Directional input control mode
ROM [0 | 1]	Pump Motor Operating TTL output mode
LOC [P] [0 | 1]]	Keypad lockout mode or Program Entry Mode lockout
BP [0 | 1]	Key and Notification beep mode
OUT 5 { 0 | 1 }	Set TTL output level
IN { 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 }	Query TTL input level
BUZ [0 | { 1 [< n >] }]	Buzzer control
VER	Query firmware version
System Commands: Valid regardless of current network address	
*ADR [<n> [<n>] [B <baud-rate>]]	Network address and baud rate
*ADR [DUAL | RECP | ALTR]	Set Reciprocating, Dual, or Alternating pumping mode

*RESET Resets pump. Clears program memory and resets setup.

Network Command Burst => <n> <command> * [Network Command Burst]
- Communicate simultaneously with multiple pumps on a pump network.

Any command preceded by the asterisk symbol '*' bypasses the pump network address and Safe mode.

11.2 RS-232 Pump Network Connector Wiring



PC Com Port Connectors

25 Pin	9 Pin	
3 - Receive	2 - Receive	Connect to pump TXD
2 - Transmit	3 - Transmit	Connect to pump RCV
9 - Ground	5 - Ground	Connect to pump GND

11.3 Accessories

11.3.1 ANA-BOX™

Part #: ADPT-ANABOX, Analog voltage control interface.

Allows the pump to be controlled by a variable voltage source. Creates a closed loop system allowing the pump to be controlled by an external sensor, such as a pressure sensor, or other variable voltage source. Start or stop the pump at a specific voltage level. Set the pumping rate to be proportional to the voltage input.

11.3.2 Syringe Heater

Part#: SYRINGE-HEATER, Visit www.SyringeHeater.com for details.
Flexible heating pad that wraps around the syringe. Thermo-Kinetic Heat Clamping digital controller will heat a syringe to a set temperature up to 100 C.

11.3.3 RS-232 Network Cables

RS-232 Network Primary Cable

7 foot cable	Part #: CBL-PC-PUMP-7
25 foot cable	Part #: CBL-PC-PUMP-25

Cable to connect a pump, or the first pump in a pump network, to a standard personal computer's serial port with a DB-9 or DB-25 connector. A 9 pin to 25 pin converter is available.

RS-232 Network Secondary Cable

7 foot cable	Part #: CBL-NET-7
25 foot cable	Part #: CBL-NET-25

Cable to connect additional pumps, after the first pump, to the pump network.

USB to RS-232 Converter Cable

USB to RS-232 cable, software drivers on CD Part#: CBL-USB232
Attached to the RS-232 Network Primary Cable, allows communication through a PC's USB port.

11.3.4 Automation Cable: Special Communications Modes Control Cable

Part #: CBL-DUAL-3

Using two NE-1000 series syringe pumps, this cable either creates an automated, continuous operation pumping system, whereby one pump is refilling while the other is dispensing, or creates a dual pumping system, with both pumps operating in the same direction. Plus other special communications modes.

This cable is attached to two NE-1000 series syringe pumps via their RS-232 connectors. In this setup, with the pumps configured for this operation, one pump acts as the Master controller. With the Master pump programmed with a continuous infusion program, the other pump will always be pumping in the opposite direction. With proper plumbing, this will create a continuous infusion system.

Alternatively, the pumps can be set to Dual Pump Mode, whereby the second pump will always follow the program on the first pump, including starting, stopping, direction changes, and rate changes.

When either pump stops, for any reason, the other pump will stop.

11.3.5 Valve Controller

Part# ADPT-VALVE-INTERFACE-1 (For one pump)
Part# ADPT-VALVE-INTERFACE-2 (For two pumps, includes CBL-TTL-1)

Provides a control interface for your electronic valves. Attach your electronic valves, and the interface will control the activation of the valves. The 2 pump interface is used to create a continuous infusion/refill system.

11.3.6 Foot Switch

Part #: ADPT-2

Allows the pump to be operated from a foot switch. Attaches to the TTL I/O connector.

11.3.7 Lockout Disable Key

Part#: ADPT-LOCKOUT-KEY

Enables setting Keypad Lockout mode and allows changing of settings while Keypad Lockout is set.

11.3.8 Firmware Upgrade

Part#: FW-1-NE1600 Upgrades to the newest version of the firmware.
Part#: FW-1X-NE1600 Gradient/Linear ramping for smooth gradients, plus other new program functions.
Part#: FW-1X2-NE1600 Also expands the Pumping Program memory to 340 Phases.

Contact your dealer for these upgrades and to determine the current available version of the pumps internal firmware.

11.4 Troubleshooting and Maintenance

Maintenance: Periodically, apply a small amount of all-purpose oil to the guide rods and grease to the drive screw.

The mechanism should be kept clean to prevent impeded operation.

No other special maintenance or calibrations are needed

RS-232 Communications: If no RS-232 communications is possible or garbled responses are received from the pump, check the following:

If the triangle appears in the upper left of the LCD display, then the pump is receiving valid communications. The communications problem is probably with the receiving communication application or with the receive line on the cable.

If the Basic communications mode is used, check if the pump is in Safe communications mode. See section 9.2, RS-232 Protocol, for instructions on how to change the communications mode.

Verify the pump's baud rate and network address. To set the RS-232 communications parameters, see section 5.12, 'Setup' .

Using a lower baud rate may also improve the reliability of the RS-232 communications.

Pusher block makes a snap or click sound when the pump is started: This is a normal condition. When the pusher block is manually moved, the drive-nut may not have been fully engaged on the drive screw. The sound heard is the drive-nut engaging on the drive screw.

Pump doesn't stop after dispensing a set volume: The pump was previously setup with a multiple Phase Pumping Program. To simply dispense a fixed volume at a fixed pumping rate, the second Program Phase must be the 'Stop' function. See section 8.1, How to Enter Pumping Programs, for instructions on changing the Pumping Program.

Pump stops pumping after a period of time: A dispense target volume has been set. Verify that the dispense target volume is set to 0.

11.5 Specifications

11.5.1 Mechanical & Electrical

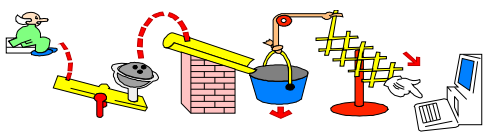
Model	Number of Syringes	Maximum Syringe Size (mL)
NE-1600	6	140
NE-1800	8	10
NE-1200	12	3

Motor type:	Step motor
Motor steps per revolution:	200
Drive screw pitch:	24 revolutions/"
Motor to drive screw ratio:	5/1
Microstepping:	1/8 to 1/2 depending on motor speed
Advance per microstep:	0.132291667 µm to 0.529166667 µm depending on motor speed
Power connector:	2.5 mm, center positive, DC
Voltage at DC connector:	12V DC at full load
Amperage:	1000 mA at full load
Power supply type:	Unregulated linear external wall adapter, country and power source specific (or compatible regulated power supply)
Power supply output rating:	12V DC @ 1000 mA
Dimensions:	10 1/4" x 15" x 5" (LxWxH) (26.035 cm x 38.1 cm x 12.7 cm)
Weight:	10.125 lbs. (4.595 kg)

11.5.2 Operational

Maximum speed:	3.4917 cm/min
Minimum speed:	0.0026 cm/hr
Maximum pumping rate:	1163 mL/hr with a B-D 60 cc syringe
Minimum pumping rate:	0.454 µL/hr with a B-D 1 cc syringe
Force applied to all syringes:	160 lbs. at minimum speed, 30 lbs. at maximum speed
Number of Program Phases:	41
RS-232 pump network:	100 pumps maximum
RS-232 selectable baud rates:	300, 1200, 2400, 9600, 19200
Syringe inside diameter range:	0.100 to 50.00 mm

11.6 Custom Applications



For specialized and OEM applications, contact your dealer or New Era Pump Systems Inc. Custom modifications can be made to the mechanics or the firmware.

11.7 Syringe Diameters and Rate Limits

Syringe Manufacturer (all names ™)	Syringe (mL)	Inside Diameter (mm)	Maximum Rate (mL/hr)	Minimum Rate (µL/hr)	Maximum Rate (mL/min)
B-D	1	4.699	36.33	0.454	0.605
	3	8.585	121.2	1.515	2.021
	5	11.99	236.5	2.954	3.942
	10	14.43	342.6	4.279	5.71
	20	19.05	597.1	7.457	9.952
	30	21.59	766.9	9.578	12.78
	60	26.59	1163	14.53	19.38
HSW Norm-Ject	1	4.69	36.19	0.452	0.603
	3	9.65	153.2	1.914	2.553
	5	12.45	255	3.185	4.25
	10	15.9	415.9	5.195	6.933
	20	20.05	661.4	8.26	11.02
	30	22.9	862.8	10.78	14.38
	50	29.2	1402	17.52	23.38
Monoject	1	5.74	54.21	0.677	0.903
	3	8.941	131.5	1.643	2.192
	6	12.7	265.3	3.314	4.423
	12	15.72	406.6	5.078	6.776
	20	20.12	666	8.318	11.1
	35	23.52	910.2	11.37	15.17
	60	26.64	1167	14.59	19.46
	140	38	2376	29.67	39.6
Terumo	1	4.7	36.34	0.454	0.605
	3	8.95	131.8	1.646	2.196
	5	13	278	3.473	4.634
	10	15.8	410.7	5.13	6.846
	20	20.15	668	8.343	11.13
	30	23.1	878	10.97	14.63
	60	29.7	1451	18.13	24.19
Poulten & Graf (Glass)	1	6.7	73.86	0.923	1.231
	2	8.91	130.6	1.632	2.177
	3	9.06	135	1.687	2.251
	5	11.75	227.1	2.837	3.786
	10	14.67	354.1	4.422	5.901
	20	19.62	633.3	7.91	10.55
	30	22.69	847.1	10.58	14.11
	50	26.96	1195	14.94	19.93
Steel Syringes	1	9.538	149.6	1.87	2.494
	3	9.538	149.6	1.87	2.494
	5	12.7	265.3	3.314	4.423
	8	9.538	149.6	1.87	2.494
	20	19.13	602.1	7.52	10.03
	50	28.6	1345	16.81	22.43

	Syringe (µL)	Inside Diameter (mm)	Maximum Rate (µL/hr)	Minimum Rate (µL/hr)	Syringe (mL)	Inside Diameter (mm)	Maximum Rate (mL/hr)	Minimum Rate (µL/hr)
SGE (gas tight)	5	0.343	193.5	0.003	0.25	2.303	8.727	0.109
	10	0.485	387	0.005	0.5	3.257	17.45	0.218
	25	0.728	872	0.011	1	4.606	34.9	0.436
	50	1.03	1745	0.022	2.5	7.284	87.3	1.091
	100	1.457	3492	0.044	5	10.3	174.5	2.18
Hamilton Microliter	0.5	0.103	17.45	0.001	10	14.57	349.2	4.362
	1	0.146	35.07	0.001	25	23.03	872.7	10.9
	2	0.206	69.82	0.001	50	27.5	1244	15.54
	5	0.326	174.8	0.003	100	34.99	2014	25.16