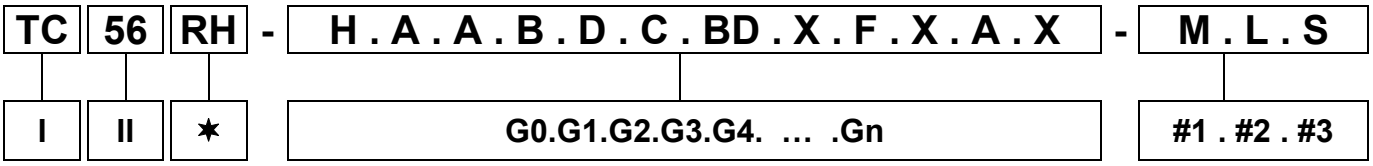
General Rules of Coding



This is only an example for illustration of general coding rules.

General code parts:

I. CLASS - This code consists of 1, 2, or 3 letters and designates device class. It is a required part of the general code.

II. MODEL - This code consists of 1 to 4 characters - digits, letters, or their combinations and designates the device model. It is a required part of the general code for most devices.

✶. VARIANT - This code consists of 1 to 4 characters - digits, letters, or their combinations and designates the device variant. It may be omitted only if the device has only one variant. For some models, it may be preceded by a dash.

G0, G1, …Gn - A combination of codes and groups, consisting of letters separated by dots. Each group codes one specific property of a given element of the device. For example, group 6 codes analog input type and sensor type; group 9 codes device interface. Each group consists of as many code symbols as the number of types of elements the device has for the group in question. Each code symbol is one letter. For example, in case of two relay outputs, group 5 will consist of 2 letters. The first letter will code the first relay output and the second letter will code the second.

EXCEPTION: In group 6, the code symbol consists of TWO letters for each analog input of the device. For example, if there are 2 inputs of type 4...20 mA, group 6 will be coded .DCDC.

For some devices, numbers could be included, describing directly properties such as length, diameter, etc. A group is omitted from the general code if it has no connection with the device or if the device is always uniformly configured with respect to that property (for example group 2 is omitted for devices without display and also for devices that have only LCD display). If the group is not omitted, the absence of an element is marked by the code "**X**". For each device, the groups that are used and these that should be omitted are indicated in the ordering info. Ordering code tables containing concrete symbols that can be used to form the groups are also shown for each device.

#1, #2, #3 - These three additional groups are used for coding options which are not described in the previous groups. They are specific for each device and are specified in the ordering code table of each device.

Methods for simplifying the general code by abridging it:

In addition to the above-described cases of omitting some parts of general code, it can also be abridged in the following cases:

- Code groups with symbols "**X**" located at the END of the sequence (1.2….n) may be omitted.
- Codes "**X**" located at the END of a sequence of code letters of some group may be omitted. For example, a device may have up to 3 discrete inputs. Only one (NPN type) input is ordered. Group 7 will then be coded: **.E.** instead of **EXX.** The ordered element (input) will always be first!
- If a group consists of several codes of the same type defining device elements of the same type, the repetition of codes may be avoided by placing a digit corresponding to the NUMBER of elements in front of the code letter. For example if there are ordered 3 discrete inputs and all are of NPN type group 7 will be coded **.3E.** instead of **EEE.**