



- 1) only via IEC bus  
 2) compulsory with 1st calibration after basic setting (display dAt?)  
 3) prior to keyboard control remove the jumper inhibiting calibration on the computer board (Section 3.4.1)  
 4) 6: DC probe amplifier A/B 1: Temp. sensor 5: AC probe amplifier A (B)

	Key sequence	IEC-bus command
Read in cal adapter	—	CAC0 (C0 in measurement mode)
Call cal mode 3)	SHIFT SPEC 4	CALIBRATION
Call measurement mode	SHIFT SHIFT (SHIFT)	CALEND
Call cal function 4)	6 (1, 5)	CA6 (CA1, CA5)
Change cal function	SHIFT	CAE1
Enter cal date 5)	<date> STO	CADD <date>
Enter cal voltage 5)9)	<voltage> STO	CARB <voltage>
Trigger offset measurem. 4)	6 (1, 5)	CAL
Trigger calibration 4)	6 (1, 5)	CAL
Reset measurement range	CLEAR	CAC1
Filter setting	—	CAF0 (CAF1, CAF2, CAF3, CAF4, CAF5)
Change channel A - B 10)	7 (4)	CAPA (CAPB)
Input pointer	—	CAIA (CAIB)
Check measurement (display) 7)	SPEC (CLEAR)	CAX1 (CAC1)
Check measurement (display + output to listen-only device) 7)	SPEC STO	
Check measurement (display + output to controller) 7)		IECOUT9, "CAX1" IECOUT9, "CAC1" oder IECOUT9, "CAX1" IECIN9, QS
Programming example for PUC/PPC/PCA		

- 5) <date> and <voltage> are input data. They consist of a sequence of figures keys (incl. decimal point) or a numeric string (IEC bus).  
 6) x = 1, 2, 3, 4 (measurement range)  
 7) Measurement of calibration voltage connected to basic unit. Reset using CLEAR key or IEC-bus command CAC1 must be accomplished before continuation of calibration. It is not necessary between two test measurements. The IEC-bus command CAC1 must not be sent if the measurement result has been read in by the controller (reset measurement range).  
 8) Display E020  
 9) see Table 1-1  
 10) Via keyboard only with display CAL 7: channel A 4: channel B

Fig. 3-1 Syntax diagram: Calibration basic unit URV5/NRV