**Engineer's Guide** 

# SMART TRAC<sup>™</sup> FAULT MANAGER

MagneTek, Inc. - Drives and Systems Division



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## **Fault Manager Driver Installation**

### Installing the Smart Trac Fault Manager Driver

- 1. Click **START**, **PROGRAMS**, **MAG-300**, **CONTROL MANAGER**. The Control Manager software loads.
- 2. Expand the **Project** folder tree and right click the **Drivers** folder. A selection box appears with **New...** highlighted.



Figure 1. The New Device Driver Selection box.

3. Click the New selection box. The **Install Driver** dialog box appears.



Install Driver				×
Driver Name			The driver nam from the Dat	e is read a File.
Data File (*.ini)				
Config. File (*.exe)				
DII Files (*.dll)				
Pharlap				
Windows NT				
Windows CE				
Library (*.exp)				
Help File (*.chm)				
Ŀ	nstall	Cancel	<u>H</u> elp	

Figure 2. I/O Driver Install dialog box.

- 4. Click the small box containing three dots (...) to the far right of the Data File (\*.ini) box. This allows you to browse for the initialization file on your system (generally the driver will be installed from your CD\_ROM). For our example, we assume the file is on a floppy in the A: drive. Find the file FaultAl.ini and OPEN it. Two more boxes, for entry of Config.exe and Help.exe, become active.
- Click the small box containing three dots (...) to the far right of the Config (\*.exe) box. Browse for the FaultAlConfig.EXE file. Press TAB or ENTER. More boxes will become active.
- Click the small box containing three dots (...) to the far right of the DII files (\*.dll), Pharlap box. Browse for the FaultAl.dll file. Press TAB or ENTER.
- Click the small box containing three dots (...) to the far right of the Help (\*.chm) box. Browse for the STFaultAlEM.CHM file. Press TAB or ENTER. The screen should look like the following (if installing from the A:\ drive).

To view driver .dll files, you must select View All Files in Windows NT Explorer. If you have Windows NT without IE4.0 installed: from Explorer, click View, Options, click View tab. In Hidden Files, click Show all files If you have IE4.0 installed: from Explorer, click View, Folder Options, click the View tab. In Advanced Settings, click Show All Files in the Hidden files folder.



Update Driver		×
Driver Name	FAULTAI	The driver name is read from the Data File.
Data File (*.ini)	A:\FaultAl.ini	
Config. File (*.exe)	A:\FaultAlConfig.exe	
DII Files (*.dll)		
Pharlap	A:\Faultai.dll	<sup>30</sup>
Windows NT	[	
Windows CE		
Library (*.exp)		
Help File (*.chm)	A:\FaultAI.chm	
1	nstall <u>C</u> ancel	Help

Figure 3 The completed example Fault Manager Driver Install screen

- 8. Click **INSTALL**. When finished, you are returned to Control Manager. The driver name should appear in its own folder within the **Drivers** folder.
- 9. The FaultAI card library is ready for use.



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# The Smart Trac Fault Manager

	Fault and Error Reporting			
Fault Handling	Only those faults programmed into the Smart Trac AC1 can be reported. Certain faults are already programmed into the system as "standard" faults. Other faults require user programming.			
	When an established (programmed) fault is detected by the Smart Trac AC1, it is considered <i>active</i> and is displayed on the Smart Trac AC1 digital operator. The fault is reset when a key is pressed on the panel. Once reset, another fault may appear on the Smart Trac AC1 panel and the process is repeated.			
	A fault is considered <i>active</i> until it is reset. A queue of active faults is maintained by the Smart Trac AC1. If all faults have been reset and until a new fault is detected, the display will read "No Active Faults."			
	Faults are time-stamped. You must decide whether a given fault should be kept in one or both of two lists: the twenty <i>Oldest Faults</i> or the twenty <i>Newest Faults</i> . At the time you establish the faults, you select in which of the two lists you'd like the fault to appear. Both history lists may be cleared.			
	Faults may result from a failure of system hardware or firmware, or from a program failure (of either Smart Trac software or the application program).			
Standard Faults	An application programmer determines faults that cannot be changed by the user of a Smart Trac AC1. Those faults are considered important and must always be reported. See listings of standard faults in <i>the Smart Trac AC1 Engineer's Guide</i> .			
Establishing the Faults You Want to Report	You decide which faults and errors are displayed and reported. As part of the initial configuration, you must program your Smart Trac AC1 with the desired faults and errors using the <b>Fault Manager</b> .			
Report	To access the Fault Manager:			
	1. Click Start, Programs, MAG-300, Control Studio. The Open Node Dialog Box appears.			
	2. Double click the node you want to configure, then double click the Interface Card <b>FAULTMGR</b> . The Fault Manager main screen appears.			
	You may need to install the FAULTAI driver from the CD-ROM. In this case, you would follow normal device driver installation procedures, similar to that described in "Fault Manager Driver Installation."			



The Fault Manager screen contains three tabs: the Fault Editor; Define Outputs; and Configure.

Add Fault Cod	e 🔀
Fault Code: Fault	65537
🔽 Edit Allowed	Priority Fault
🔽 Delete Allov	ved 🛛 🗖 In Newest History List
	🔲 In Oldest History List
OK	Apply Cancel

Figure 4. Fault Manager opening screen.

The main menu always opens with the **Fault Editor** tab selected because you must define faults before you define outputs.

### Printing Fault Lists to a File

You may print a list of information contained on any of the three tabs.

- 1. Click the Fault Editor, Define Outputs or Configure tab.
- 2. Click Print to File. A SAVE AS dialog box appears.
- 3. Enter a filename and path for the file (or Browse through the path to the file location you desire). Press **Enter** or click **OK**. A text file is generated and saved with all information contained on the selected tab.
- 4. Using a text editor or word processing program, open the file as saved.
- 5. Choose File | Print from the editor or word processor.

Use the **Fault Manager** to add or change fault code defaults. Certain faults are reserved by the system and may not be changed. See the list of "Standard Faults" in the *Smart Trac AC1 Technical Manual*.

1. Click **Add Fault**. The **Add Fault** dialog box appears. You are prompted for a **Fault Code**.

C Priority Fault
O In Newest History List
O In Oldest History List
Apply Cancel

*Figure 5. The Add Fault Code dialog box* 

### Adding or Changing Fault Codes

Adding a Fault Code



Some properties may be grayed out. You are prevented from editing these properties.

By clicking the Cancel button, you may back out of your entries and the Add Fault screen.

### Changing (Editing) Fault Codes

2. Enter a Fault Code and a Fault Legend of as many as 16 numbers.

- Check or uncheck properties you'd like the fault to have. These may include Priority Fault, In Newest History, In Oldest History. See "Changing (Editing) Fault Codes."
- 4. Click **Apply** to accept your entries. The **Add Fault** screen remains displayed, ready for you to add another fault.
- 5. When done adding faults, click OK to save your entries and exit the **Add Fault** dialog box.
- 1. Click on a line to select (highlight) it. This allows the line to be edited if the **Edit Allowed** properties check box is checked.
  - If editing is allowed, the **Edit Fault** dialog box appears.
  - If editing is not allowed, a Fault Manager information box appears with the message "Fault Code Edit Property Not Set" (click OK to continue).

**NOTE:** If more than one line is selected, an information box appears indicating "Only one line may be edited at a time." (Click OK to continue.)

- 2. Enter a **Fault Legend**, the name of the fault being entered. You may enter a legend of up to 16 characters.
- 3. Check or uncheck properties of the fault, as you desire. These include **Priority Fault**, **In Newest History**, and **In Oldest History**.
- 4. Click Apply to accept your entries. The **Edit Fault** dialog box remains displayed, ready for you to edit another fault.
- 5. When done adding faults, click **OK** to save your entries and exit the **Edit Fault** dialog box.
- 1. From the **Fault Manager** screen, click a line to be edited.
- 2. Click Edit Properties. The Properties Warning box appears.

Cauti	on: To maintain consistency in fault annunciation and
fault I	histories, it is recommended that standard faults be
neith	ar edited nor deleted and their default properties are so
to dis	allow editing or deleting. If you need to change these rties, click OK.

Figure 6. Properties Warning

3. Click **OK** if you wish to change properties for the selected line. The dialog box for the selected fault appears with **Priority Fault**, **In** 

Properties **Allow Edit** and **Allow Delete** will be displayed but grayed out. They cannot be changed.

By clicking the **Cancel** button, you may back out of your entries and the **Add Fault** screen.

### Changing (Editing) Properties of a Fault

**Properties** screen.



**Newest History**, **In Oldest History** will be grayed out, indicating that they may not be edited.

- 4. Check or uncheck Edit Allowed and/or Delete Allowed, as desired.
- 5. Click **Apply** to accept your entries. The **Edit Properties** dialog box remains displayed, ready for you to edit another fault's properties.
- 6. When done editing properties, click OK to save your entries and exit the **Edit Properties** dialog box.
- 1. From the **Fault Manager** screen, click a line or lines to be deleted. Those lines whose properties allow deletion will remain selected (highlighted).

**NOTE:** To delete more than one contiguous line, hold down the SHIFT key and click on the first line to be selected. Continue to hold down the SHIFT key and click on the last contiguous line to be selected. Release the keys. The first selected line, the last selected line and all lines in between will remain selected (highlighted).

To delete more than one line, one at a time, hold down the CTRL key and click each line to be deleted. To deselect a line, CTRL click a highlighted line.

2. Click **Delete.** The **Fault Manager** shows only lines not deleted.

The legends, or descriptive text for fault codes, may be edited only if the **Allow Edit** field is checked as a property of the fault.

- 1. From the **Fault Manager** screen, click a line to be edited. The line will be highlighted.
- 2. Edit the Fault Legend, as desired.
- 3. Click **Apply** to accept your changed legend.
- 4. Click **OK** to save the change and exit the dialog box.

Priorities of Fault Codes may be edited only if the **Allow Edit** field is checked as a property of the fault.

- 1. From the **Fault Manager** screen, click a line to be edited. The line will be highlighted.
- 2. Check or uncheck the **Priority Fault**, **In Newest History** or **In Oldest History** check boxes, as desired.
- 3. Click **Apply** to accept your changes.
- 4. Click **OK** to save the change and exit the dialog box.

**Defining Outputs** Use the **Fault Manager** to define or modify outputs. Select the **Define Outputs** tab. The screen should appear as indicated below.

By clicking the **Cancel** button, you may back out of your entries and the **Edit** 

Deleting a Fault Code

Editing Legends for

Fault Codes

Assigning Fault

History)

Priorities (In Newest History or In Oldest

4 • The Smart Trac Fault Manager



Fault Manager	Configure	
Output Critical Major Minor Delete Selected Output Edit Selected Output Define New Output Apply Output	Available Faults	Assigned Faults  >>> Add  Remove <<<
Prin	t To File Cancel	OK Help

Figure 7. Define Outputs Menu

### Adding an Output

Do not confuse the use of Critical, Major and Minor faults with Smart Trac Major and Minor Faults defined in the Appendices. Here, they are only names for collections of faults. You may create collections and name them as you wish.

#### Assigning Faults to Outputs

- 1. Click **Define New Output**. The **Output** edit box and **Assigned Faults** scroll box become empty and ready for data to be entered. The **Available Faults** scroll box displays all of the available faults.
- 2. Enter an output name in the **Output** edit box. Standard (default) outputs include Critical, Major and Minor faults. You may assign faults to the output (refer to "Assigning Faults to Outputs").
- 3. Click **Apply Output**. The newly defined output will appear in the **Output** box.

You may assign faults to outputs before the **Apply Output** button is clicked while defining a new output or when in **Edit Selected Output** mode.

- 1. In the Output box, find the **Output** to which you want to assign a fault. Click it. It will be highlighted and appear in the **Output** edit box.
- 2. Scroll the **Available Faults** box until the fault you want to assign appears in the box. Click it. It will be highlighted.

**NOTE:** You may use SHIFT-Click to select more than one contiguous fault or CTRL-Click to select more than one non-contiguous fault.

3. Click >>>Add. The fault will move from the Available Faults box to the Assigned Faults box.

**NOTE:** You may continue to assign faults to outputs by repeating the process.

4. Click **Apply Output** to save the assignments.



Removing an Output Fault	Removing faults from outputs may be done when defining a new output before the <b>Apply Output</b> button is clicked or when in <b>Edit Selected Output</b> mode				
	<ol> <li>Scroll the <b>Output</b> box until you find the output from which you want to remove a fault. Click it. It will be highlighted and appear in the <b>Output</b> edit box.</li> </ol>				
	2. Scroll the <b>Assigned Faults</b> box until the fault you want to remove appears in the box. Click it. It will be highlighted.				
	3. <b>NOTE:</b> You may use SHIFT-Click to select more than one contiguous fault or CTRL-Click to select more than one non-contiguous fault.				
	<ol> <li>Click Remove&lt;&lt;&lt;. The fault will move from the Assigned Faults box to the Available Faults box.</li> </ol>				
	<b>NOTE:</b> You may continue to assign faults to outputs by repeating the process.				
	3. Click <b>Apply Output</b> to save the assignments.				
Editing an Output	You may change the name of an output or reassign faults using the <b>Edit</b> <b>Selected Output</b> option of the <b>Define Outputs</b> tab.				
	<ol> <li>Scroll the <b>Output</b> box until you find the output you wish to edit. Click it. It will be highlighted and appear in the <b>Output</b> edit box.</li> </ol>				
	<b>NOTE:</b> You may edit only one output at a time.				
	2. Click Edit Selected Output.				
	3. To change the name of the output, highlight the name in the <b>Output</b> edit box and enter the new name.				
	<ol> <li>To change faults assigned to the output, select the fault or faults you wish to remove or add in either the Available Faults or the Assigned Faults box. Click &gt;&gt;&gt;Add or &lt;&lt;<remove "assigning="" "removing="" (refer="" an="" fault").<="" faults="" li="" or="" output="" outputs"="" to=""> </remove></li></ol>				
	<ol> <li>Click Apply Output. The selected output will appear on the Define Outputs screen as modified.</li> </ol>				
Deleting an Output	Deleting outputs is done from the <b>Define Outputs</b> dialog box.				
	1. Scroll the <b>Output</b> box until you find the output you wish to delete. Click it. It will be highlighted and appear in the <b>Output</b> edit box.				
	<b>NOTE:</b> You may use SHIFT-Click to select more than one contiguous output or CTRL-Click to select more than one non-contiguous output.				
	2. Click <b>Delete Selected Output</b> . The selected outputs will be removed from the <b>Output</b> scroll bar and the outputs are deleted from the software driver.				
Configure the Fault Manager	You may change configure the Fault Manager's scan rate and the number of faults in the newest and oldest fault lists.				
	1. Click the <b>Configure</b> tab. The <b>Configure</b> screen appears.				



ault Editor Define Outputs	Configure			
CardName:				
Scan Rate 0				
Size of Oldest Fault History	0			
Size Of Newest Fault History	0			
	and the second second			

*Figure 8 Fault Manager Configure dialog box.* 

2. Click and drag the cursor over Scan Rate, Size of Oldest Fault History, or Size of Newest Fault History to change that value.

NOTE: You may click **HELP** for a more detailed explanation of each value.

- 3. Enter the new value.
- 4. Click **OK** to save the change(s).

When done making changes, Click OK to save all changes, exit the Fault Manager configure screen and return to the Control Manager.

# Linking the Fault Manager and the Digital Operator

You must create a program to associate output from the Fault Manager with the input of the Digital Operator. In a nutshell, you create symbols for the inputs to the Digital Operator and outputs from the Fault Manager, then create a function block to link the two. An example is used to explain this process. The example assumes previous creation of an interface card name of *OperCard* for the Digital Operator driver. We will add *FromFM*... (inputs to the Digital Operator from the Fault Manager) and *ToOper*... (outputs of the Digital Operator) symbols.

To create the symbols:

- 1. Load Control Manager (Start, Programs, MAG-300, Control Manager).
- 2. Double click **Symbols** under a desired node. The **Symbol Editor** dialog box appears.

### Done with Fault Manager changes?



🗟 Control Studio:demo3 - [scan_d_logic]	_ 8 ×
🖾 File Edit View Symbols Execute Iools Window Help	×
D <b>222</b> 20 20 20 20 2 <b>4</b> 45 2 <b>4</b> 5 2 <b>4</b> 5	• 🗗 🦹 🕅
AND NOT OR	ROL ROR SHL SHR XDR
Image: Start of a start of	Image: see pup timer fore         Im
	pup_imer osec pup_reset, output
Synchr Name Type Inhia Vate Physical Address Descriptor G above_min_speed 800L G above_ms_speed 800L	n a minor fault airrm
Galam 600L Galam 800L Galam 2, ton , fan 800L Galam 2, ton , fan 800L	s alum pup_timer_Ssec fault_reset
Galpeset_speed 800L Galomode 800L Galomet.span REAL Galomet.zeo REAL	elerm output
G ave pu_tach_Mbk REAL R1 MR/mCm IIINT NPRAM.h1.10 R/m Source Rut	T S conf S cone S cond logs
For Help, press F1	Offine Zoon: 100% NUM
🏦 Start 🛛 🔉 Exploring - C.'MAG 🏋 Microsoft Word - S 👷 Control Studio Help 🛛 🎑 AS	IC-300 Central M

Figure 9. The Control Studio showing the Symbol Editor area

3. Drag and drop the right border of the Symbol Editor area so that you can view the fields Type, Initial Value, Physical Address and Description.

ynbol Details : scan_d_logic			×
Symbol Name	Memory Space Global	Physical Address	1/0
Type BOOL	Studure:	Physical Address Details Interface Card FaultManager	Y
- Anay Detain Di Ib <u>A</u> nay - Lover Bound	Loorfand	Address	Ty
C 1 Dimensional D 1 C 2 Dimensional C 2 Dimensional			
E Dige ST.			
String Details String Sign: 64	Persistent Type Constant Retentive		
jnišal Value	-k		2
Lesciption			
	QK Qance	Нер	

Figure 10. The SymbolDetails dialog box

- 4. Select **I/O** from the **Mapping** drop-down selection list.
- 5. Select *OperCard* (or other name) from the **Interface Card** drop-down selection box.
- 6. Click the blue plus (+) sign  $\square$ .
- 7. The **Symbol Details** dialog box appears for the task selected by clicking one of the Task tabs.
- 8. Type a name of your choice in the box after **Symbol Name.** In the figure, we used *ToOperOpResponse*
- 9. Select **I/O** from the **Memory Space** drop-down selection list.
- 10. In the **Physical Address Details** area, select **Operator** from the drop-down **Interface Card** selection list. Symbolic names for all available physical addresses appear in the box below the **Interface Card** selection list.



ymbol <u>N</u> ame	Memory Space	Physical Address	1/0
oOperOpResponse	<ul> <li>I/0</li> </ul>	Operator1.FMD_RequestToOperator	00
уре	Structures	Physical Address Details	
OWORD 🔽	7	Interface Card Operator1	•
nray Details	Upper Bound: 1	Address	
O 1 Dimensional 0.1		LEDSeq	
C 2 Dimensional C 3 Dimensional		LEDRev	
	12.0	LEDDrive	
Direct ST:		LEDStop	
String Details	Persistent Type	FMD RequestToOperator	
String Size: 64	Constant C Retentive	FMD_FaultString	
		FMD_FaultLode FMD_TimeStamp	-
iitial Value			Þ
escription			

Figure 11. Assigning a Physical Address to a Symbol Name

- 11. Select a Physical Address (symbolically named) from the **Physical Address Details address/type/I/O** box by clicking on it to highlight it. In this case, we chose the *FMD\_RequestToOperator* physical address. This links the physical address with a symbol to be used in a function block diagram.
- 12. Click **OK** to accept your name, your choices and add the symbol.
- 13. Continue to add symbols (steps 3 through 8) until you complete adding all those you need for your function block. Close the **Symbol Editor** when done.

😂 [TEST] - Symbol Editor						_ 🗆 ×
<u>File View Symbol Tools Help</u>						
Control Node			Display	Mapping	Display Data Types	
TEST			1/0	•	ALL	•
Name	Туре	1/0	Initial Value	Physical Address		Description
IO FromFM_OpFaultCode	DWORD	IN		FaultMgr.OpFaultCo	de	
C FromFM_OpFaultTimeStamp	DT	IN		FaultMgr.OpFaultSt	amp	
FromFM_OpRequest	DWORD	OUT		FaultMgr.OpReque:	st	
FromFM_OpResponse	DWORD	IN		FaultMgr.OpRespor	nse	
FromFM_OpString	STRING	IN		FaultMgr.0pString		
ToOper_FaultCode	DWORD	OUT		OperCard.FMD_Fau	ultCode	
ToOper_FaultString	STRING	OUT		OperCard.FMD_Fau	ultString	
ToOper_FaultTimeStamp	DT	OUT		OperCard.FMD_Tim	ieStamp	
ToOper_OpResponse	DWORD	OUT		OperCard.FMD_Re	questToOperator	
						_
<b> </b> •						►
					9 symb	ols //.

Figure 12. All Symbols needed for function block are added

Next, you create the function block to associate inputs to the Digital Operator from the Fault Manager (the  $FromFM_{}$  symbols) with the outputs of the Digital Operator (the  $ToOper_{}$  symbols).



 Open the Function Block Editor by right-clicking Programs under a desired node name and selecting New Program Unit... or clicking Object, New, Program Unit. The New Program dialog box appears.

New		×
Name		
Туре	FBD Editor	•
Descriptio	n	
	)K Cancel <u>H</u> elp	,

Figure 13. Selecting FBD Editor from the New program dialog box

- 15. Select **FBD Editor** from the drop-down selection list and enter a program name. In this case, we chose *FaultOperatorLink* as the name for our new program in the form of a function block diagram.
- 16. Click **OK.**
- 17. Click on the **Global** tab at the bottom of the **Function Block Editor**. The symbols you just added should be listed.
- 18. By dragging and dropping, add the *FromFM\_* symbols and *ToOper\_* symbols to the function block editor screen and connect them using the Connector icon. Your function block diagram should eventually look like the one below:

If you're unsure how to use the Function Block Editor, consult the online help available from the Editor's toolbar.



REFaultOperatorLink ITEST:	aultOperatorI ink1 - FBI	) Editor	
File Edit View Sumbols Inse	rt Tools Options Help		
<u>ne cuk vew dymbols inse</u>	<u>it indepited a</u>		
<u>hr sr d</u>		🎗 🔍  📐 Lit 🗹 🖅 🛛	
Bit String  AND	NOT OR ROL	ROR SHL SHR	XOR
		Eucle On all One of the ATACM	
		-romOperCommand I or M	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
			FromFM_OpRequest
			+
		FromFM_OpFaultCode	
		iiiii	toOper⊧autcode_
		FromFM OpResponse	
FromFM_OpFaultTimeStamp			ToOperOpResponse
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		÷
			ToOperFaultString
	Y		<u>roopon dancering</u>
	ToOperFaultTimeStamp		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
			·····
Sumbol Name	Data Tupe Initial Value	Description	
forward	BOOL		
FromFM_OpFaultCode	DWORD		
FromFM_OpFaultTimeStamp	DT		
FromFM_UpHequest	DWUHD		
FromFM_UpHesponse	DWUKU STRING(		
Id d D D hput λ Output λ			

*Figure 14. The completed FaultOperatorLink function block* 

19. Click **File**, **Save and Validate**, and provide a *filename* to save and validate your function block. You now have a block to display faults from the fault manager on the Digital Operator, with a time stamp and a text string to display as the fault description.



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# **Glossary of Terms**

contiguous	touching along a boundary or point, next or near
Critical Fault	A fault that halts execution of the Smart Trac AC1 program when encountered. The controlled node is not allowed to run until node power has been recycled.
Major Fault	A fault that halts execution of a task or node. Most major faults can be manually cleared and the task and node restarted. Execution of the program stops until major faults are cleared by a task's program or by the operator.
Minor Fault	A fault that is logged but does not halt the system. Minor faults can be cleared.



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