

LMD632t

DEFLECTOMETER 

Series

Inductive Loop Monitor™ Operations Manual

THIS MANUAL CONTAINS TECHNICAL INFORMATION FOR THE LMD632t SERIES INDUCTIVE LOOP MONITOR. INCLUDED ARE GENERAL DESCRIPTION, OPERATIONAL DESCRIPTION, INSTALLATION, AND SPECIFICATIONS.

THE LMD632t SERIES IS DESIGNED AND MANUFACTURED IN THE USA BY EBERLE DESIGN INC., PHOENIX, ARIZONA, AN ISO 9001:2008 REGISTERED COMPANY

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Section 1 GENERAL

1.1 DESCRIPTION

The LMD632t DEFLECTOMETER™ Series Nema TS-1 rack mounted dual channel inductive Loop Monitor™ is built on the international card format with double-sided 44 pin edge connectors. It meets or exceeds all requirements for a detector as defined in **Nema Standard TS1-1989 (R2005)**. Each channel has individual controls for setting up sensitivity, operational mode and frequency on the front panel. Two high intensity front panel LEDs indicate vehicle detection, timing operation and fault monitoring status for each channel. Call outputs are available in either relay or optically-isolated solid-state transistor form.

The LMD632t Series provides the *AccurateCount* (Vehicle Counting) feature that enables vehicles to be accurately counted. The *AccurateCount* output provides a secondary output for each channel for every vehicle in the loop zone at the same time. The unit can be programmed on each channel for one loop to four loops connected together in series.

1.2 OVERVIEW

A dynamic Overview of the LMD622t model operation which includes an LMD Simulator is available on the EDI Web Site, www.editraffic.com.

1.3 DEFLECTOMETER FEATURE

The LMD632t Series Loop Monitor™ introduces a concept to the inductive loop detector field that revolutionizes the process of installing and programming a loop detector. The new user interface of the LMD632t Series provides the feedback necessary to the signal technician to quickly and accurately program the parameters of the detector exactly to the loop plus lead-in system characteristics.

Why guess when you can know!

- The DEFLECTOMETER™ display shows the relative strength of the call while a vehicle is in the detection zone. This provides feedback that the unit is optimally tuned to detect vehicles of all sizes.
- Setting the sensitivity level of the detector can be easily done in one step with a “typical” vehicle parked in the detection zone. The DEFLECTOMETER™ display updates dynamically as the sensitivity level is changed. See section 2.1.1.
- The simple push-button interface is intuitive and eliminates many of the reliability problems found with tiny DIP switches of conventional detectors.
- Operational mode, Frequency, and Sensitivity are all programmed and displayed using the push-button interface. Settings are stored in non-volatile memory.

Loop diagnostic capabilities incorporated within the LMD632t Series Loop Monitor™ enable the detection of short or open circuit loops and sudden changes of inductance exceeding 25 percent of the nominal inductance. Each type of fault is signified by the fault indicator emitting a different flash sequence. This information can greatly assist the user in the diagnosis of loop related problems.

Each LMD632t channel will tune to any loop and lead-in inductance between 20 and 2500 microHenries and will provide satisfactory operation with lead-ins as long as 5000 feet. The unit will detect inductance changes as small as 0.010% $\Delta L/L$. Each channel is sequentially energized and sampled so as to negate the possibility of crosstalk between loops connected to different channels of the same detector.

Section 2 Installation and Adjustments

2.1 SET THE SENSITIVITY LEVEL

The DEFLECTOMETER™ (front panel 7-segment LED display) aids in setting the detector to the most optimum sensitivity level to ensure the detection of all vehicles, including motorcycles and high bed vehicles.

- While the LMD632t is in the Call state (DEFLECTOMETER = 1-9), the DEFLECTOMETER displays the **Call Strength** (1 – 9). The Call Strength will increase or decrease one step as the Sensitivity Level is increased or decreased one step.
- The Call Strength value will depend on the size and type of vehicle in the detection zone as well as the Sensitivity Level setting of the channel. The optimum value for a mid-sized vehicle is 5.
- The procedure in section 2.1.1 provides a quick and simple way to program the Sensitivity Level to the optimum setting to ensure all classes of vehicles are reliably detected with one simple step.
- The resulting Sensitivity Level can be then be displayed using the procedure in section 2.1.2. While the LMD632t is in the No-Call state (DEFLECTOMETER = 0), the DEFLECTOMETER will display the Sensitivity Level (1 – 9) when either SENS button is pressed once.

For typical vehicles (mid-size vehicle / small pick up) utilizing properly installed roadway loops, when the Call Strength value 4, 5, or 6 (**5 being optimum**) is displayed on the DEFLECTOMETER during the DETECT output period then the sensitivity level is set correctly. For high profile vehicles (commercial trucks, 4x4's, etc...), a DEFLECTOMETER Call Strength value of 4 will be best. For low profile vehicles (sports cars, etc...), a DEFLECTOMETER Call Strength value of 6 will be best.

2.1.1 Adjusting Sensitivity Using the DEFLECTOMETER (Recommended)

The DEFLECTOMETER should read zero (0) with no vehicle over the roadway loop. With a typical mid-sized vehicle in the detection zone (DET indicator On), the DEFLECTOMETER will display the **Call Strength** value (1 - 9).

If a mid-size vehicle, located over the roadway loop causes the Call Strength value “7” to be displayed on the DEFLECTOMETER, the sensitivity should be lowered two levels (7 – 2 = DEFLECTOMETER reading “5”). This is done by pressing the front panel SENS▼ (down) button twice.

If a mid-size vehicle, located over the roadway loop causes the value “2” to be displayed on the DEFLECTOMETER, the sensitivity should be increased three levels (2 + 3 = DEFLECTOMETER reading “5”). This is done by pressing the front panel SENS▲ (up) button three times.

NOTE: The DEFLECTOMETER dynamically updates the Call Strength value after each SENS▲ or SENS ▼ change, allowing changes to the Sensitivity setting while a vehicle remains in the loop detection zone. Note that the Call Strength value may be different than the actual Sensitivity Level setting.

2.1.2 Adjusting Sensitivity Directly

The LMD632t offers nine levels of sensitivity (1 to 9). The Sensitivity Level can be manually set to any desired level by pressing the SENS▲ or SENS▼ front panel buttons when a vehicle is NOT over the roadway loop. The Sensitivity Level will be now displayed on the DEFLECTOMETER. Pressing the SENS▲ or SENS▼ button once will display the Sensitivity Level without changing the setting. After

pressing the SENS▲ or SENS▼ buttons to display the Sensitivity Level, the setting can then be modified by pressing the SENS▲ or SENS▼ buttons again. The display will automatically return to the normal display after three seconds. The factory default Sensitivity Level is 6.

Sensitivity	ΔL / L	Sensitivity	ΔL / L
9	0.01%	4	0.32%
8	0.02%	3	0.64%
7	0.04%	2	1.28%
6	0.08%	1	2.56%
5	0.16%	-	-

Note that each change of the Sensitivity Level while in this “direct adjust” mode causes the LMD632t to retune.

2.1.3 Dynamic DEFLECTOMETER Display Operation

While the LMD632t is in the Call state (DEFLECTOMETER = 1-9), the DEFLECTOMETER displays the Call Strength (1 – 9). When the Call terminates (DET indicator Off) the Call Strength will be displayed for an additional three seconds. Pressing the SENS▲ or SENS▼ button during this interval will modify the Sensitivity Level as described in section 2.1.1, with the DEFLECTOMETER display remaining in the Call Strength mode.

Pressing the SENS▲ or SENS▼ button when the LMD632t is not in the Call state (DEFLECTOMETER = 0) will display and modify the Sensitivity Level directly as described in section 2.1.2. In this case the DEFLECTOMETER displays the actual Sensitivity Level.

2.2 SET THE OPERATIONAL MODE

Operational mode can be set to Short Presence, Long Presence, Pulse, Call or Off mode. Pressing the MODE button once will display the Operational Mode without changing the setting. After pressing the MODE button to display the current Operational Mode, the setting can then be changed by pressing the MODE button again. The display will automatically return to the normal display after several seconds.

Changing the Operational Mode will cause the channel to retune.

2.2.1 Output Call Test

When the MODE button is pressed and held for one second, the unit will generate a pulsed (125 ms) Call state (true) output every 1500 ms. This operation can be used to quickly verify that a Call output is being received by the Controller Unit.

2.2.2 Short Presence Mode (S)

The Short Presence mode will tune out a continuous Call after 30 minutes. Use Short Presence unless the detection zone is expected to be continuously occupied for periods of time in excess of 30 minutes.

2.2.3 Long Presence Mode (L)

The Long Presence mode will tune out a continuous Call after 120 minutes.

2.2.4 Pulse Mode (P)

The Pulse mode will provide a 125 ms ± 25ms width output pulse for each vehicle entering the loop..

2.2.5 Call Mode (C)

The Call mode will set the channel output to the Call state (True). This mode can be used to provide a continuous Call state to the Controller Unit regardless of the state of the detection zone. Loop fault conditions are ignored in this mode.

2.2.6 Off Mode (-)

The Off mode will set the channel output to the No Call state (False). This mode can be used if the channel is not used or not connected to a loop. Loop fault conditions are ignored in this mode.

2.3 SET THE FREQUENCY

Pressing the **FREQ** button once will display the Frequency Level (1 – 4) without changing the setting. After pressing the **FREQ** button to display the current Frequency Level, the setting can then be changed by pressing the **FREQ** button again. The display will automatically return to the normal display after several seconds.

Frequency	
Level 4	High
Level 3	Medium High
Level 2	Medium Low
Level 1	Low

The Frequency level needs to be changed only if interference occurs between adjacent loops connected to different sensor units. Interference or crosstalk may manifest itself as chattering of the call output or a detect call occurring at the same time as an adjacent unit when there is no vehicle present. If crosstalk is suspected, try to separate the frequencies of the channels causing the problem. A minimum of 5 KHz separation is recommended. Four frequency levels are available on each channel to assist in alleviating interference affecting more than two units.

Changing the Frequency Level will cause the channel to retune.

2.3.1 Displaying the Loop Frequency

The current loop frequency is displayed by after pressing the **FREQ** button to display the current Frequency Level. The frequency is shown in KHz with a “-” symbol displayed both before and after the numeric digits shown on the **DEFLECTOMETER**.

For example, after pressing the **FREQ** button once the display sequence might show:

“3” ⇒ “-” ⇒ “2” ⇒ “7” ⇒ “-”

This sequence would indicate Frequency Level “3” and a loop reference frequency of 27 KHz.

2.4 SET THE DELAY AND EXTEND TIMING

2.4.1 Delay Timing

For each channel, a delay time of 1 to 63 seconds can be set via the **DELAY** DIP switches. The numeric sum of the switches in the On position is equal to the Delay time. Call Delay time starts counting down when a vehicle enters the loop detection area. During the Delay time the **DET** indicator will flash two times per second and the **DEFLECTOMETER** will display the letter “d”. Delay time can be overridden by a True signal at the Timer Control input.

2.4.2 Extend Timing

For each channel, an extend time of 0.25 to 15.75 seconds can be set via the **EXTEND** DIP switches. The numeric sum of the switches in the On position is equal to the Extend time.

2.4.2.1 Extend Always (default)

Call Extend time starts counting down when the last vehicle clears the loop detection zone. During the Extend time the **DET** indicator will flash four times per second and the **DEFLECTOMETER** will display the letter “E”. Any vehicle entering the loop detection zone during the Extend time period causes the Extend timer to be reset and the output maintained. The Timer Control input has no effect on this mode.

2.4.2.2 Extend on Green (EOG)

Call Extend time starts counting down when the last vehicle clears the loop detection zone if the Timer Control input is True (low). During the Extend time the **DET** indicator will flash four times per second and the **DEFLECTOMETER** will display the letter “E”. Any vehicle entering the loop detection zone during the Extend time period causes the Extend timer to be reset and the output maintained.

The Extend on Green mode is enabled by a factory installed diode located at **OPT6** on the pcb. Consult the factory for details.

2.4.3 Timer Control Inputs

Timer Control inputs are provided for each channel to modify the operation of the Delay and Extend Timing functions. The application of a True (low) state voltage will inhibit the Delay timing function and/or enable the Extend timing function as described in sections 2.4.1 and 2.4.2. When the Timer Control Input is True (low) the decimal point of the channel DEFLECTOMETER display will illuminate.

Timer Control inputs are primarily provided for downward compatibility.

2.5 MISCELLANEOUS

2.5.1 Channel Off

If a channel is not to be used, it may be switched off (disabled) by setting the Operational Mode to OFF. See section 2.2.6.

2.5.2 Retune or Reset a Channel

Press the MODE and FREQ buttons simultaneously to reset the channel. This will clear any previous loop fault indication and cause the channel to retune.

2.5.3 Factory Default Settings

Press the Channel 1 MODE and FREQ buttons simultaneously while first applying power to the unit to reset both channels to the factory default settings.

Factory Defaults	
Sensitivity Level	6
Operational Mode	Short Presence
Frequency Level	High

2.6 LOOP FAULT MONITORING

The LMD632t Series Loop Monitor™ continuously checks the integrity of the loop. The system is able to detect open circuit loops, shorted loops, or sudden changes in inductance exceeding 25% of the nominal inductance.

2.6.1 Current Fault

If a fault is detected, both the DET (Red) and FLT (Yellow) LEDs continuously emit a sequence of flashes and the DEFLECTOMETER will display the letter “F”. Each type of fault is identified by a different flash sequence followed by a one second pause:

Flash Sequence	Fault
1 flash	Open Circuit Loop (or Inductance too high)
2 flashes	Shorted Circuit Loop (or inductance too low)
3 flashes	>25% Change in Inductance

2.6.2 Previous Fault

If the fault condition is removed, the DET indicator and the channel output will return to normal operation. The FLT indicator will continue to flash indicating that a fault had previously occurred. This Previous Fault indication may be reset by momentarily pressing the MODE and FREQ buttons simultaneously. See section 2.5.2.

2.7 VEHICLE COUNTING (ACCURATECOUNT) MODE

For each channel the *AccurateCount* output feature produces a secondary output in addition to the primary CALL output for every vehicle entering the loop zone. Each vehicle entering the loop will cause an output pulse of 125ms ± 25ms from the secondary “Count” output on pin S (Channel 1) and pin Y (Channel 2).

2.7.1 Vehicle Counting (*AccurateCount*) Loop Configurations

For each channel a loop configuration must be selected, via the PCB mounted DIP switches labeled A, B, and C as follows:

Loop Configuration	Switch A	Switch B	Switch C
Single Long Loop (multiple vehicles)	Off	Off	Off
Single Short Loop (single vehicle)	Off	Off	On
Two loops in series	Off	On	--
Three loops in series	On	Off	--
Four loops in series	On	On	--

Section 3 Loop Installation

The typical sensing height is 2/3 of the shortest leg of a loop (in feet). Therefore a 4' x 8' loop typically has a detection height of 2.6'.

The inductance of a conventional four-sided loop can be estimated using the formula:

$$L = P \times (T^2 + T) / 4$$

Where L = Loop Inductance in microHenries
P = Loop Perimeter in feet
T = Number of wires in saw slot

Therefore a 4' x 8' loop with 3 turns would be:

$$L = (4 + 8 + 4 + 8) \times (3^2 + 3) / 4$$

$$L = 24 \times (9 + 3) / 4$$

$$L = 24 \times 12 / 4$$

$$L = 72 \text{ microHenries}$$

Note: Loop feeder cable typically adds 0.22 microHenries of inductance per foot of cable.

The following are suggested guidelines for loop installation:

To begin, make sure that the pavement surface in the area that loops are to be installed is dry and free of debris. The outline of the loop(s) should be marked on the pavement in such a way that the lines can be followed easily by the saw operator and not be erased by the water feed from the saw itself.

All 90-degree corners should be chamfered so that the course of the loop wire does not change direction sharply but rather at shallower angles of 45 degrees or less. Core drilling of the corners achieves the same effect but can still lead to failure due to sharp edges remaining in the corner area. When the outline of the loop and lead-in has been marked, the pavement can be cut. Diamond blade cutting saws are recommended. The saw cut should be approximately 2.0 inches deep and 0.25 inches wide. The saw slot should then be cleaned out and allowed to dry. Compressed air is useful both for ejecting debris and speeding up the drying process. All debris in the vicinity of the saw slot should also be removed so that it is not accidentally pushed back in.

As a general rule loops with circumference lengths less than 12 feet require 5 turns of wire, 12 to 60 feet require 3 to 4 turns of wire, loops with greater circumference lengths should have 2 to 3 turns.

Recommended loop wire is typically 14, 16, 18, or 20 AWG with cross-linked polyethylene insulation. Since moisture can cause significant changes in the dielectric constant of the insulation, which results in excessive loop (frequency) drift, choose insulation, which is most impervious to moisture. PVC, TFFN, THHN, and THHN-THWN should be avoided since they tend to absorb moisture and crack easily. XLPE (Cross Linked Polyethylene) is very resistant to moisture absorption and provides good abrasion resistance.

If long lead-ins are required, it is suggested that the loop cable be spliced onto shielded, pre-twisted, lead-in wire (IMSA specification 50-2 is suggested) at a convenient pull box location close to the loop. The shield may be connected to earth at the cabinet end but should then be insulated and isolated from earth ground at the loop end. The inductance of the loop itself should be at least 50% of the sum of loop inductance plus lead-in inductance.

Start laying the loop wire from the termination of the lead-in out towards the loop, continue around the loop for the number of turns required and finally return to the lead-in termination. Leave the lead-in wire out of the slot so that it may be twisted together before being laid in the slot. Lead-ins should be twisted with a minimum of 4 to 6 twists per foot to prevent any separation of the lead-in wires.

Make sure that the loop wire is pushed fully to the bottom of the saw slot. Small pieces of foam rubber (backer rod) or similar material may be used at various points around the circumference to prevent the loop wire from rising up while the sealant is poured and curing.

Many different types of loop sealant are now available. Single part types are the easiest to apply since no mixing is required, but they also tend to be more expensive in terms of linear feet of saw slot filled. When applying the sealant, make sure that it is able to sink to the bottom of the slot and completely encase the loop wire. The wire should not be able to move when the sealant has set. Ensure that there is enough sealant to completely fill the slot; if possible the sealant should protrude slightly above the surface of the pavement so that small rocks or other debris cannot collect in the slot.

The sealant manufacturer instructions concerning setting time should be noted especially when determining the length of time to wait before allowing vehicles to cross the loop area.

Consult the Eberle Design web site at www.editraffic.com for further application information regarding loop design.

Section 4 Specifications

4.1 MECHANICAL

Height	4.50 inches
Width	1.14 inches
Depth (excluding handle).....	6.875 inches

Printed circuit boards are double sided 2 oz. (56.70 gm.) copper with plated through holes. Circuit boards are coated for environmental protection.

4.2 ENVIRONMENTAL

Storage Temperature Range	-45 to +85 °C
Operating Temperature Range	-34 to +74 °C
Humidity Range (non-condensing).....	0 to 95% Relative

4.3 ELECTRICAL

DC Supply Voltage Minimum.....	10.8 Vdc
DC Supply Voltage Maximum.....	28.8 Vdc
DC Supply Current	100 mA Maximum
DC Inputs	
True (low)	less than 8 Vdc
False (high).....	greater than 16 Vdc
Optically Isolated Solid State Outputs	
True (low, 50 mA)	less than 1.5 Vdc
Maximum Leakage Current (DC Supply = 24Vdc).....	10 uA
Maximum Current (low)	100 mA
Relay Outputs	
AC Contact Rating	5A @ 120 Vac
DC Contact Rating	5A @ 30 Vdc

4.4 TUNING

4.4.1 Loop Inductance (Tuning) Range

The detector will automatically tune to a loop and lead-in combination within the tuning range of 20 to 2500 microHenry with a Q factor greater than 5.

4.4.2 Environmental Tracking

The detector automatically and continuously compensates for component drift and environmental effects throughout the tuning range and across the entire temperature range.

4.4.3 Grounded Loop Operation

Each detector channel will operate when connected to poor quality loops including those that have a short to ground at a single point.

4.4.4 Lead-in Length

The unit will operate with lead-in (feeder) lengths up to 5,000 feet (1,524 m.) with appropriate loops and proper lead-in cable.

4.5 LOOP INPUT (LIGHTNING PROTECTION)

The loop input incorporates lightning and transient protection devices and the loop oscillator circuitry is transformer-isolated for each channel. The lightning protection will withstand the discharge of a 10uF capacitor charged to 2,000V across the loop inputs or between a loop input and Earth Ground for each channel. The transformer isolation allows operation with a loop which is grounded at a single point.

4.6 RESPONSE TIMING

This table assumes that both channels are set to the same Sensitivity Level.

Sensitivity Level	Response	Sensitivity Level	Response
9	76-96 ms	4	4-6 ms
8	38-50 ms	3	4-6 ms
7	18-24 ms	2	4-6 ms
6	9-12 ms	1	4-6 ms
5	5-7 ms	--	--

4.7 CONNECTOR PIN ASSIGNMENTS

Pin	Function	Pin	Function
A	Logic Ground	1	Channel 1 Timing Control
B	Detector Unit DC Supply	2	Channel 2 Timing Control
C	External Reset	3	Reserved
D	Channel 1 Loop Input	4	Channel 1 Redundant Loop Input
E	Channel 1 Loop Input	5	Channel 1 Redundant Loop Input
F	Channel 1 Output (+)	6	Reserved
H	Channel 1 Output (-)	7	Reserved
J	Channel 2 Loop Input	8	Channel 2 Redundant Loop Input
K	Channel 2 Loop Input	9	Channel 2 Redundant Loop Input
L	Chassis Ground	10	Reserved
M	Reserved	11	Reserved
N	Reserved	12	Reserved
P	Reserved	13	Reserved
R	Reserved	14	Reserved
S	Channel 1 Count Output	15	Reserved
T	Reserved	16	Reserved
U	Reserved	17	Reserved
V	Reserved	18	Reserved
W	Channel 2 Output (+)	19	Reserved
X	Channel 2 Output (-)	20	Reserved
Y	Channel 2 Count Output	21	Reserved
Z	Reserved	22	Reserved

Pin 1 through 22 is on the top (component) side and pin A through Z is on the bottom (solder) side. Polarization keys are located at three positions:

- Between B/2 and C/3
- Between M/11 and N/12
- Between E/5 and F/6