



EXT504

Weight indicator manual

EXT504-9xxx1



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1. Basic Information

1.1. Features and Specifications

EXT504 is a small weight display for industrial weighing. The weighing display has the characteristics of compact size, stable performance and rich interface. It can be widely used in: Concrete mixing and asphalt mixture equipment 、 metallurgical blast furnace, converter and chemical industry, feed weight control and other occasions.

EXT504 has the following basic features:

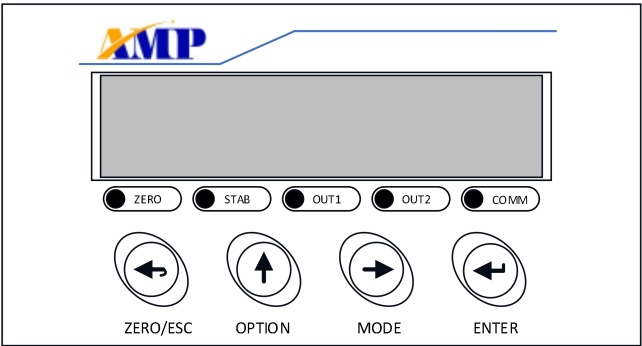
- Working voltage: DC24V
- Weighing channel: single channel
- Sensor: DC5V/4-6 wire resistance strain bridge weighing sensor.
- Switch quantity: 1 input /2 output
- Bidirectional isolation serial port function, with both RS485 and RS232. Both ports support Modbus, RE protocol.
- Analog:0-5V、0-10v、4~20mA、0-20mA、0-24mA. Current or voltage customization by yourself.
- Installation method: Panel mounting

Technical specifications:

Transducer Excitation	DC5V±10%/120mA current/can eight Ω	Drive receive 350
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	specifications of the sensor
Adaptive Sensor Sensitivity	2mV/V or 3mV/V
Input Signal Range	0~15mV
Minimum Input Sensitivity	0.5uV/d
Nonlinearity	0.02%FS (3mV/V hour)
Zero Drift	<0.5 μV/°C
Gain Drifting	<10PPM/°C
AD Sample Rate	The highest rate is 480 Times/Seconds
Maximum Accuracy of Display	1/100000
Product Accuracy Grade	Ⅲ
Working Voltage	DC24V (18V ~ 30V compatibility)
Product Power Consumption	<5W
Operating Temperature Range	-10°C~45°C
Storage Temperature	-20°C~60°C
Humidity	Within 90%RH (No Condensation)

1.2. The front panel



The front panel of the meter consists of 6 digital tubes, 5 indicator lights and 4 buttons.

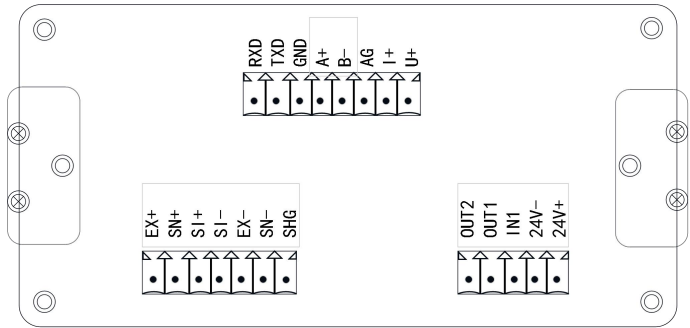
The explanation is as follows:

indicator lights	
ZERO	When weight is 0, the indicator light is on
STAB	When the current weight is stable, the indicator light is on
OUT1	When output 1 is valid, the indicator light is on
OUT2	When output 2 is valid, the indicator light is on
comm	When the serial port receives the instruction and responds to the indicator light once
buttons	
ZERO/ESC	Under the weight interface, press this button to clear a zero operation. Long press this key to mark the current weight to zero. On other

	interface, press this button to exit the previous menu. In the parameter input interface, long press this key to clear the parameter to zero.
OPTION	Use to select a parameter in the parameter setting screen, or to enter a parameter value to increase the number by 1
MODE	It is used to enter parameter setting and calibration in the weighing interface, and also to select the cursor when modifying parameter value
ENTER	Use to save the current Settings while a parameter is being set

1.3. Connection Port

Wiring ports are shown in the figure below:

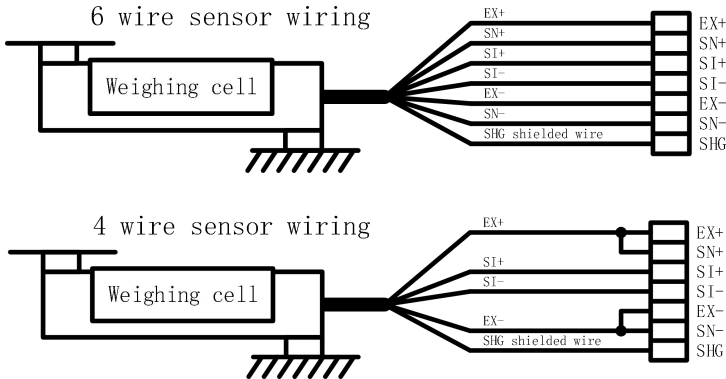


The wiring ports are described as follows:

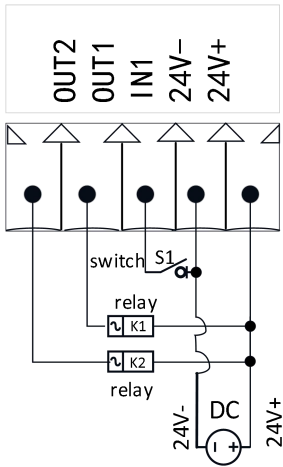
Interface	Instructions
24V+	DC24V+

24V-	DC24V-
IN1	NPN type.
OUT1	Transistor output, the output is effective when the low level.
OUT2	Transistor output, the output is effective when the low level.
EX+	Load Cell Excitation+
SN+	Load Cell Sense+
SI+	Load Cell Signal+
SI-	Load Cell Signal-
EX-	Load Cell Excitation-
SN-	Load Cell Sense-
SHG	Load Cell Shielded Wire
RXD	Serial port RS232 receiving
TXD	Serial port RS232 transmission
GND	Serial port ground, for RS232 and RS485 both.
A+	RS485 A+
B-	RS485 B-
AG	Analog ground
I+	Current output interface (positive current connected to I+, negative current connected to AG)
U+	Voltage output interface (voltage positive connection U+, voltage negative connection AG)

1.3.1 Sensor wiring method



1.3.2 Wiring method of switching quantity

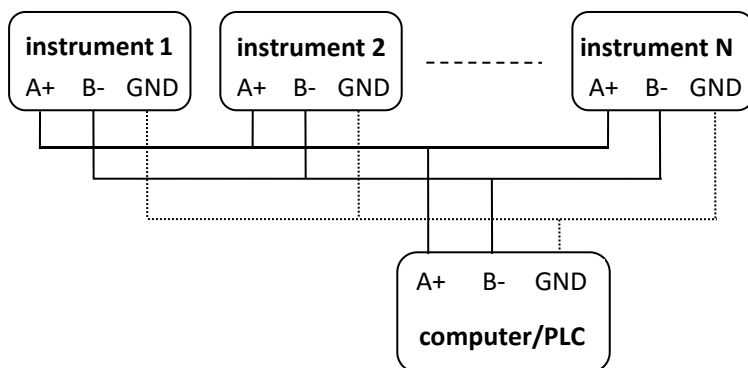


External circuit driven by input and output switching quantities should meet two main points:

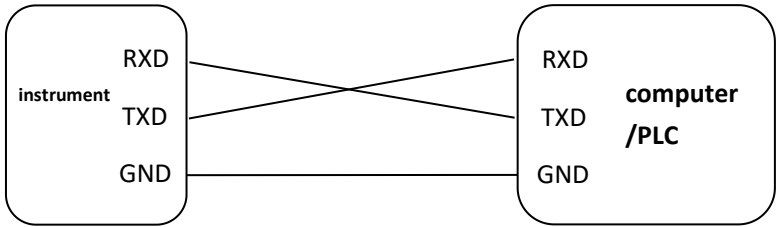
1. The external circuit should be connected to the same ground as the instrument.
2. low level signal indicates that the output is valid, otherwise it is invalid.
3. When the external circuit inputs low level signal, it means that the input is valid; otherwise, it means that the input is invalid.

1.3.3 Serial port wiring method

RS485 Wiring schematic:

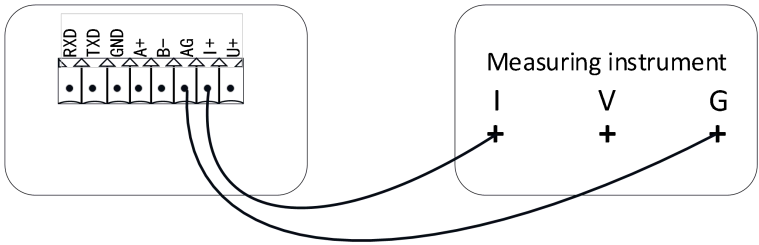


RS232 Wiring schematic:

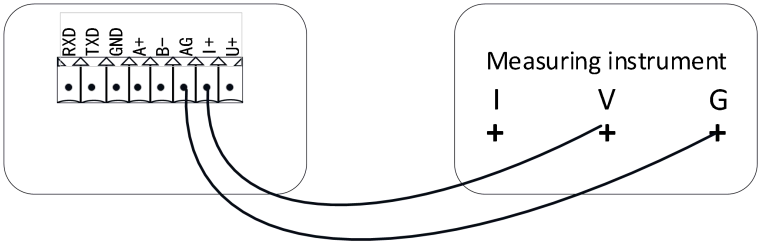


1.3.4 Wiring method of analog quantity

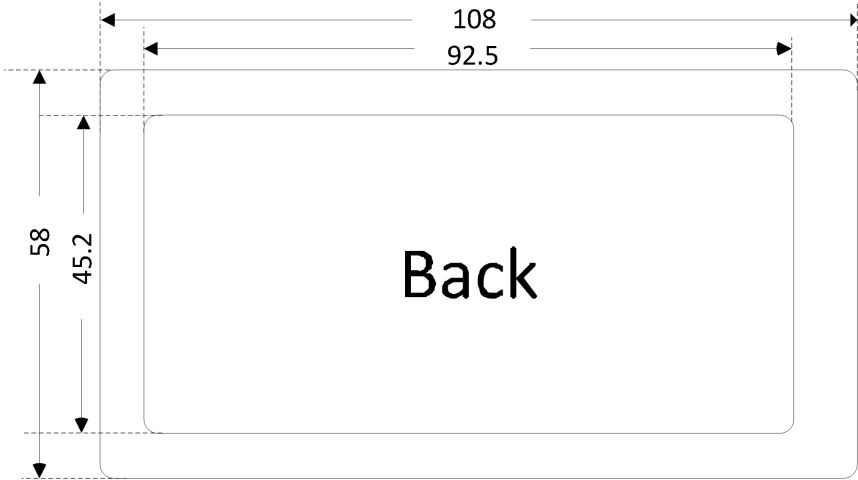
When the analog output mode is selected as current mode that is when P3.1 is selected as 4-20mA, 0-20mA, 0-24mA or current custom mode, the wiring diagram is shown as follows:



When the analog output mode is selected as voltage mode that is when P3.1 is selected as 0-5V, 0-10V and voltage customization mode, the wiring diagram is as follows:



1.4. Mounting Dimension



Unit: millimeter (mm)

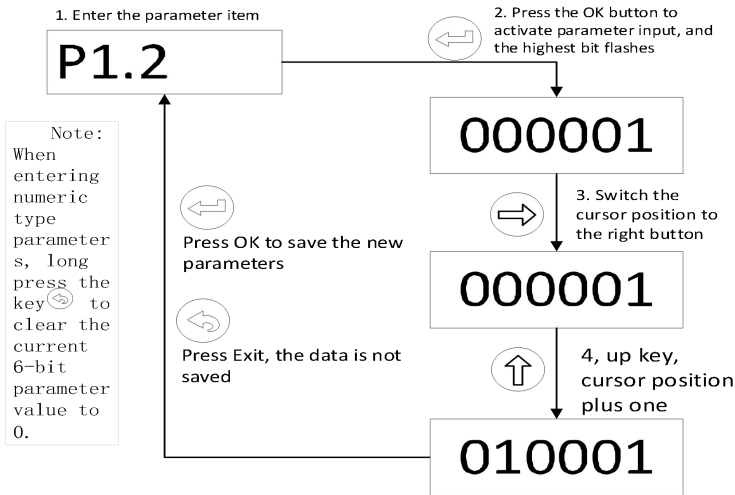
Thickness (including terminal) : 94.0

Recommended hole size: 94mm×48mm。

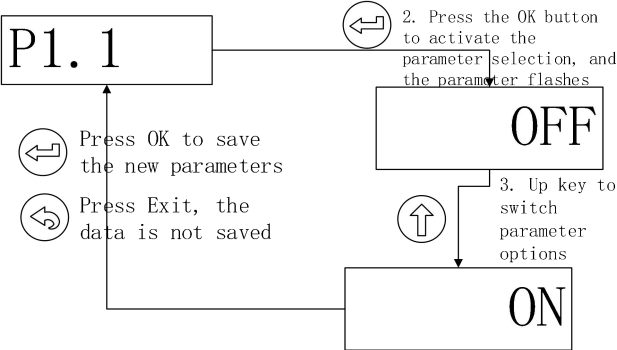
2. Parameter input

This chapter describes some common parameter input methods.
The meter has two types of parameter input, as follows:

2.1. Enter numeric



2.2. Select parameter



3. Working parameter setting

3.1. Parameter setting instructions

In the weighing state, press the key  once, and the main display state will change to SEtUP. Press . If Parameter Password is on, the instrument enter the Parameter Password input state. If the password is off, the instrument go directly to the first parameter

Settings, meter display P1.

Be careful when entering the parameter password. You must enter all six digits, even if they are all zero.

The default password is "000000", the password default switch is off.

3.2. Parameter setting items

Parameters list. Please refer to Chapter 2 for details on how to modify a parameter.

para	instructions	initial
P1	The first major item of parameter (weighing related)	
P1.1	Power on automatic zeroing switch. If the parameter is ON , then after power ON, if the zero clearing condition is satisfied, the meter will perform zero clearing once.	OFF
P1.2	Zero tracking range (0~9d optional) .If there is a	0

	small weight on the scale that lasts less than the zero track range for a period of 2 seconds, a zero clearance is performed.	
P1.3	Stable range (1~9d optional)。	3
P1.4	Stable time (0.1~9.9s optional)。 The stability range and time are used together. When the weight changes less than the stability range within the stability time, it is considered to be stable.	0.5
P1.5	Clearing range (00%~99% of the maximum range)。 If the current weight > maximum range × zero clearing range, the meter prompts “Err2” to alarm.	50
P1.6	Digital filtering: 0 : The weakest filtering; 9 : The strongest filtering, (0~9 optional)	3
P1.7	The steady state filtering : 0 : The weakest filtering; 9 : The strongest filtering, (0~9 optional)	0
P1.8	AD Sampling speed: 15PS: 15 times per second 30PS: 30 times per second 60PS: 60 times per second 120PS: 120 times per second 240PS: 240 times per second 480PS: 480 times per second	120PS
P2	Second largest item of parameter (serial port related)	
P2.1	Instrument number of RS485 (01-99 optional)	1
P2.2	Baud rate of RS485,	9600

	4800,9600,19200,38400,57600,115200 optional	
P2.3	communication protocol of RS485, rtu-H: Modbus-RTU, the high byte comes first rtu-L: Modbus-RTU, The low byte comes first ASCII: Modbus-ASCII RECont: RE format, continuous send RERead: RE format, command mode yHcont: connect to the big screen	rtu-H
P2.4	The character format of RS485 7-E-1: 7 data bit, even-parity, 1 stop bit 7-o-1: 7 data bit, odd parity, 1 stop bit 8-N-1: 8 data bit, no check, 1 stop bit 8-E-1: 8 data bit, even-parity, 1 stop bit 8-o-1: 8 data bit, odd parity, 1 stop bit	8-N-1
P2.5	When P2.3 selects RE format for continuous transmission, this parameter is the continuous transmission speed of RS485 Auto: The fastest speed 100PS: 100 times per second 50PS: 50 times per second 25PS: 25 times per second 20PS: 20 times per second 10PS: 10 times per second 1PS: 1 time per second	Auto
P2.6	Instrument number of RS232 (01-99 optional) (refer to P2.1)	1
P2.7	The baud rate of RS232 (refer to P2.2)	9600
P2.8	Communication protocol based on RS232 (refer	rtu-H

	to P2.3)		
P2.9	The character format of RS232 (refer to P2.4)		8-N-1
P2.10	The continuous transmission speed of RS232 (refer to P2.5)		Auto
P3	The third item of parameter (related to analog quantity)		
P3.1	Analog output mode, 0-5V, 0-10V, 4-20mA, 0-20mA, 0-24mA, V-def (Voltage customization), I-def (Current customization)		0-5V
P3.2	The minimum output (0~24000)	Refer to 3.3 Analog Output Customization Instructions	0
P3.3	Zero output (0~24000)		0
P3.4	Maximum range output (0~24000)		0
P3.5	Maximum output (0~24000)		0
P4	Fourth item of parameter (user memory)		
P4.1~ P4.9	User memory 1 to 9 (each memory unit can write for 50,000 times)		0
P5	The fifth item of parameter (parameter password)		
P5.1	Parameter setting password switch		OFF
P5.2	Parameter password, enter the same password twice, press OK to save as a new password		0

1): Continuous mode in RE communication format:

When **P2.3 or P2.8** is **RECONT** in the working parameter setting is RECONT. The data format is as follows:

state	,	GS	,	symbol	DDDDDD	Kg	CR	LF
-------	---	----	---	--------	--------	----	----	----

among:

state — two, **OL:** (4FH 4CH) overflow

ST: (53H 54H) stable

US: (55H 53H) unstable

, — 2C (HEX)

symbol — + (2BH); - (2DH)

DDDDDD — Main display value of instrument (including the decimal point, if there is no decimal point, the high position is space)

2) Command mode in RE communication format:

When **P2.3** or **P2.8** is **REREAD** in the working parameter setting. The data format is as follows:

Read meter status:

R	E	A	D	CR	LF
---	---	---	---	----	----

among:

R — (52H)

E — (45H)

A — (41H)

D — (44H)

CR — (0DH) enter

LF — (0AH) newline

Instrument response:

state	,	GS	,	symbol	DDDD	Kg	CR	LF
					DD			

among:

state — two, **OL:** (4FH 4CH) overflow

ST: (53H 54H) stable

US: (55H 53H) unstable

, — 2C (HEX)

symbol — + (2BH); - (2DH)

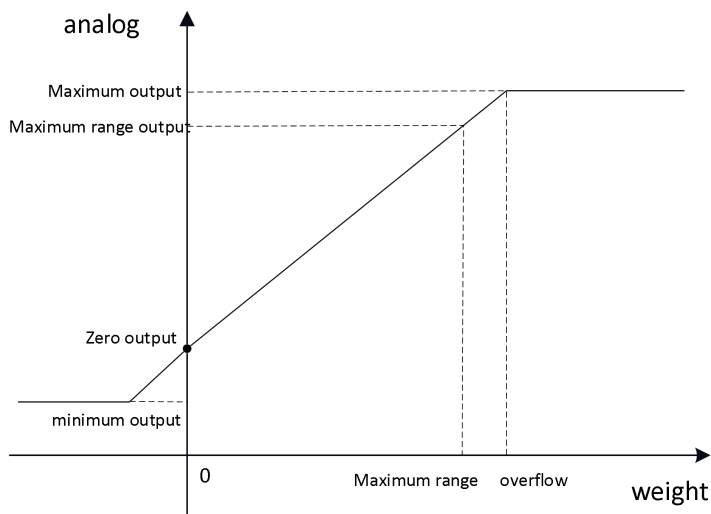
DDDDDD — Main display value of instrument (including the decimal point, if there is no decimal point, the high position is space)

3) rtu-H/ rtu-L/ ASCII

Modbus address table is required for the three protocols. If necessary, please contact our salesman.

3.3. Analog customization description

When the analog output mode is selected for V-DEF voltage customization or I-DEF current customization, the parameters P3.2 to P3.5 are used to define the output ratio and the maximum and minimum values. The relationship between analog output and weight is as follows:



4. Weight Calibration

4.1. Calibration instructions

Any changes in the structure of the meter or scale for the first time, or if you change the sensor, a weight calibration operation should be performed.

4.2. Calibration with weights

4.2.1 Entry calibration

In the weighing state, press the key  twice, and the main display state will change to CAL. Press  to enter the calibration password input state.

In the password input state, the main display will be displayed PASS first, and the password input interface will be displayed

0----- after about half a second. There are two points to pay attention to when you enter your password. One is that you must enter a 6-digit password. Even if the password is all zeros, you have to enter six zeros. Second, the password is entered for three times at most, after three attempts, the password is still not correct, the meter will be

locked, the main display displays PS Err, after the meter is locked, it can only be unlocked by re-energizing the meter.

The factory default password is "000000".

After entering the correct password, enter the decimal point Settings.

4.2.2 Setting of dec-point

After entering the decimal point Settings, the current decimal point Settings are displayed.

Decimal position	instrument shows
0	"Pt 0"
1	"Pt 0.0"
2	"Pt 0.00"
3	"Pt0.000"
4	"P0.0000"

Press the key  to select the desired decimal position, press



to hold Settings and switch to the next item, press  do Not Save Settings and switch to the next item. The next parameter is the minimum indexing value setting.

4.2.3 Setting of min-div

After entering the minimum indexing setting, the current minimum indexing setting is displayed.

minimum indexing value	instrument shows
1	"Id= 01"
2	"Id= 02"

5	"Id= 05"
10	"Id= 10"
20	"Id= 20"
50	"Id= 50"

Press the key  to select the required minimum indexing, press  to keep the Settings and switch to the next item. Press  Exit calibration without saving Settings. The next parameter is the maximum range setting.

4.2.4 Max-range

The effect of the maximum range is that the meter indicates overflow if the following conditions are met.

Current weight value > (maximum range + 10 degrees)

After entering the maximum range, the meter first displays

CP  , After about half a second, the meter displays the maximum range last set, and the leftmost number blinks. At this point you

can use  and  modify the maximum range Settings, press 

Hold and switch to the next, press  Do not save and switch to the next. The next parameter is the sensor test.

4.2.5 Sensor test

Under the sensor test interface, the meter displays the current

millivolt, for example $t \ 2.120$ the current millivolt is 2.120. Under this interface, it can test whether the sensor signal is normal or not, and whether the scale body has four Angle error, etc.

When the sensor signal is too small, the instrument displays $-AdOFL$; When the sensor signal is too large, the meter displays $AdOFL$.

To check for four-angle errors on the scale, place the same standard weight on each of the four corners of the platform and record the millivolt response each time. If the four angles have different millivolts, then there is a four-angle error, then adjust the structure so that the four angles have the same millivolts.

Press  to switch to the next setting.

4.2.6 Zero calibration

The function of zero calibration is as follows:

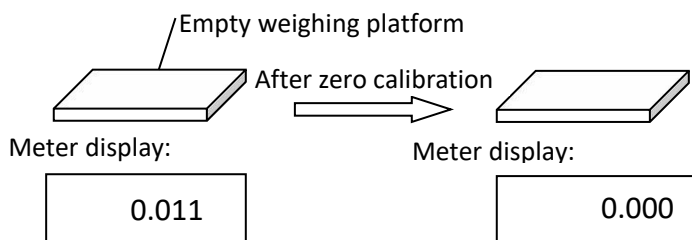


Figure: The role of zero calibration

When the instrument is installed for the first time or the

replacement of the sensor, the need for zero calibration, zero calibration is actually to let the instrument to empty scale when the sensor voltage is recorded as zero.

There are two methods for zero calibration. The first is to empty the platform, and then the actual number of millivolts as zero, this method is called with weight calibration zero; the second method is to input the historical millivolt and set it to zero. This method is called the input millivolt calibration zero. The following describes the two operation methods of zero calibration:

4.2.6.1 Zero calibration with weights

After entering the zero point calibration interface, the instrument displays the current millivolt, for example, the meter display

o 2.203

indicates that the current millivolt is 2.203 millivolts,

empty the scale, wait for the stability indicator to light, then press , mark 2.203 mV as zero, and then automatically switch to the next calibration item .Input millivolt calibration zero

After entering the zero point calibration interface, the instrument displays the current millivolt, For example, the instrument display

o 2.203

indicates that the current mV is 2.203 mV. If instead of using the currently displayed millivolt as the zero, instead of using the

input millivolt as the zero, Then press the key  the main display will

change to the millivolt input interface 000. 000, input zero millivolt

at this point, then press  hold, and automatically switch to the next calibration item.

The next calibration item is the gain calibration.

4.2.7 Gain calibration

The function of gain calibration is shown as follows:

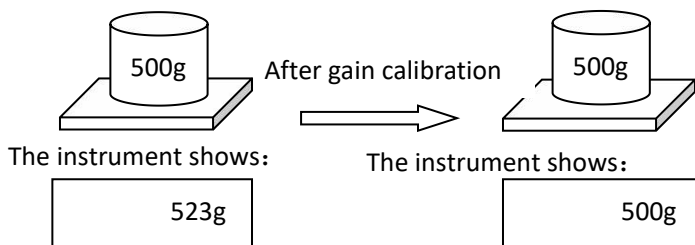


Figure: The role of gain calibration

Gain calibration actually allows the meter to remember the relationship between weight and millivolt. Gain calibration should be performed the first time a meter is used or when a sensor is changed. There are also two ways to calibrate the gain. The first is the gain calibration with weights. As the name implies, the actual weight calibration gain is placed on the scale platform. The use of the gain with weights must first go through the zero calibration with weights; The second is the input millivolt gain calibration, which inputs the historical weight and millivolt into the meter for gain calibration. The following is the operation process of the two calibration:

4.2.7.1 Weight gain calibration is provided

After entering the gain calibration interface, the meter displays the current gain millivolt (gain millivolt = current millivolt - zero millivolt), For

c 0.225

example, the meter indicates that the current gain is 0.225 mV (Generally speaking, if the zero-crossing calibration with weights is carried out, the gain millivolt is generally 0 when the gain calibration with weights is entered.)

Place the standard weight on the weighing table and wait for the gain millivolt to stabilize. When the stability indicator is on, press the key , at this point, the meter switches to the gain weight input interface. After entering the weight of the weight of the weight, press the key  to save the gain calibration and automatically switch to the next item.

4.2.7.2 Input millivolt gain calibration

After entering the gain calibration interface, the meter displays the current gain millivolt (gain millivolt = current millivolt - zero millivolt), for

c 0.225

example, the meter show that the current gain is 0.225 mV (Generally speaking, if the zero-crossing calibration is carried out with the weight, the gain millivolt is generally 0 when entering the gain

calibration with the weight.)

If you want to manually enter the millivolt calibration gain, you can press . Switch the meter to the gain millivolt input interface, and press the key  after the gain millivolt input is completed, The meter switches to the gain weight input interface. After the gain weight input is completed, press the key  to save the gain calibration parameters and automatically switch to the next item.

The next item is the serial port calibration switch

4.2.8 Serial port calibration switch setting

Enter the serial port calibration switch setting, the instrument display SIoCAL, if you do not modify the parameters, you can directly press  to enter the next item, otherwise press the key  to enter the switch selection. In the switch selection, select ON if serial port calibration is allowed; select OFF if serial port calibration is not allowed. After setting, press the key  to save the setting and automatically switch to the next item.

4.2.9 Calibration password change

Enter the calibration password change, the instrument display

PASS

, if you do not modify the parameters, you can directly press  to end of the calibration, otherwise press the key  to enter the password change.

4.3. Calibration Without Weights

4.3.1 Entry without weight calibration

In the weighing state, press the key  three times, and the main display state will change to

CAL-no

. Press  to enter the no-weight calibration password input state.

In the password input state, the main display will be displayed

PASS

 first, and the password input interface will be displayed

0-----

after about half a second. There are two points to pay attention to when you enter your password. One is that you must enter a 6-digit password, Even if the password is all zeros, you have to enter six zeros; The second is to enter the password for three times at most, after three attempts, the password is still not correct, the meter will lock. The

main display shows

PS Err

 that after the meter is locked, it can only be unlocked by re-energizing the meter.

The factory default password is "000000".

After entering the correct password, enter the decimal point Settings.

The following calibration (decimal point/decimal point/range/millivolt display) with the weight calibration, this is not to repeat. After zero calibration, press "OK" button to complete zero calibration when "OX.XXX" is displayed, then switch to the next item of "Sensor Sensitivity Input", which will start from the sensor sensitivity input steps:

4.3.2 Sensor sensitivity input

After entering the sensor sensitivity input interface, the meter displays the current sensor sensitivity. For example, instrument display

n 2.0000

, the letter "N" represents the current interface is sensor sensitivity input interface, the current sensor sensitivity is 2.0000 mV/V. Find the sensitivity provided on the sensor certificate and enter the

value into the meter. When completed, press the key  to save the parameters and automatically switch to the sensor range input.

4.3.3 Sensor range input

After entering the sensor range input, the meter first displays

SE-CAP

, about half a second later, the meter displays the sensor range last set, and the leftmost digit blinks. At this point, you can

use  and  to modify sensor range Settings. Press  hold

setting and switch to the next item. The next parameter is the serial port calibration switch setting.

The serial port calibration switch setting and the subsequent password setting shall be set in the follow-up setting with the serial port calibration switch with the weight calibration, which will not be repeated here.

5. Input and output

The meter has one input and two outputs. Input and output can be defined. Under the weight display interface, Press the key  four times until the main display , press the key  to enter the input and output definition, if the password is opened, you need to enter the correct password to enter the next level menu.

Factory time, the password is "000000", password switch is off state.

The menu list is as follows:

para	instructions	Init value
In1 (Input Port Settings)		
dEF	Select the definition of switching input. Optional: OFF: Close, do not do anything CLr0: zero rUn: run	CLr0
OUT1 (Output port 1 setting)		
dEF	7 types of output (see Figure 5-1 for the purpose	P2-OF

	of the output type) OFF: Turn off out1 output; -OF-P1: Less than the set value of P1 (-OFL to P1); P2-OF: Greater than the set value of P2 (P2 to OFL); P1-P2: Greater than P1 and less than P2; <P1>P2: Greater than P2 or less than P1 SP1: fast feed (for simple packaging) SP2: slow feed (for simple packaging)	
o1-P1	P1 set value, 0~99999	0
o1-P2	P2 set value, 0~99999	100
StAb	When comparing weights, whether it is stable or not, ON/OFF is optional: OFF: Not sentenced to steady ON: Sentenced to steady	OFF
t	Output holding time: when the condition is met, the output is valid within Output holding time. The setting range is 0.0~99.9 (unit: s).	0
OUT2 (Output port 2 setting)		
dEF	Set with Out1 output port	-OF-P1
o2-P1	Set with Out1 output port	10
o2-P2	Set with Out1 output port	0
StAb	Set with Out1 output port	OFF
t	Set with Out1 output port	0
tEst (IO test)		
F---FF	The first F is the IN1 test, and the next two F are	

	the OUT1 and OUT2 tests. When IN1 input is valid, it is displayed as "O" and when it is not, as "F"  Once, OUT1 output is valid and the upper limit indicator light is on, and the middle "F" becomes "O"; again, OUT1 output is invalid and the upper limit indicator light is off, and the middle "O" becomes "F".  Once, OUT2 output is valid and the lower limit indicator light is on, and the middle "F" becomes "O"; again, OUT2 output is invalid and the lower limit indicator light is off, and the middle "O" becomes "F".	
PASS (Password setting)		
PASS-1	Password switch	OFF
PASS-2	To change your password, enter the same password twice and press OK to save it as a new password	000000

Note: The following figure is a description of the output type

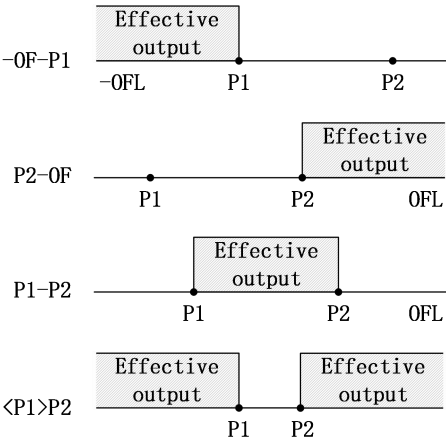


Figure 5-1

6 . Simple packaging Para setting

Under the weight display interface, press the key  five times until it is displayed PACK, press the key  to enter the simple packaging parameter setting. If the password is opened, you need to enter the correct password to enter the next level menu.

Factory time, the password is "000000", password switch is off state.

Packing parameter setting		
En	Packing function switch, ON (open) /OFF (OFF) optional.	OFF
SP	Target value setting, 0~99999	0
SP1	fast feed setting, 0~99999; When the weight value $\geq$ target -fast feed, close the fast feeding and start the slow feeding.	0
SP2	fine feed setting, 0~99999; When the weight value $\geq$ target value -fine feed, close the slow feeding.	0
o-type	Packing mode, ON/OFF optional ON: Combined output mode OFF: Independent output mode;	Off
PASS	Password entry	
PASS-1	Password switch, default: ON.	
PASS-2	To change your password, enter the same password twice and press OK to save it as a new	

	password	
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Note: when using the simple wrapper function, you need to define the input/output switches. For details, see the input/output switches.

7. Analog output calibration

If the analog output value is significantly different from the expected value, The first thing you should do is disconnect the meter from the device. Use multimeter to measure the output of the instrument, if it is found that the output of the instrument has a large deviation, then we need the analog calibration.

In the weighing state, press the key  six times, the main display state will change dA CAL, and then press the key  to enter the password input state. Enter the correct password to enter the analog calibration. The default password is “000000”.

There are three sub-menus for analog output calibration, which are: current calibration I-CAL, voltage calibration U-CAL, and password change PASS.

Press the key  to switch to the submenu you need to operate and then press the key  to enter the submenu.

Among them, the current calibration and voltage calibration have six reference points, which are respectively shown as “Axxxxx”, “bxxxxx”, “Cxxxxx”, “dxxxxx”, “Exxxxx”, “Fxxxxx”. Where “XXXXX” represents the output value of the last calibration record. For example, “b 1.582” indicates that the value last measured at the second reference point was 1.582.

When recalibrating, all six points should be recalibrated, in the order

from A to F. For example, now that the current is calibrated at point A (that is, the current is calibrated at the first point) ,by pressing the key  to select the fixed point of A , For example, when the meter displays "A 0.327", the meter will output A fixed current value, We measure it with a multimeter to see if the current output is 0.327mA, If any deviation is found, press the key  and the meter will switch to the current value input interface. We input the measured current value and press the key  to save it. This completes the calibration of the point.

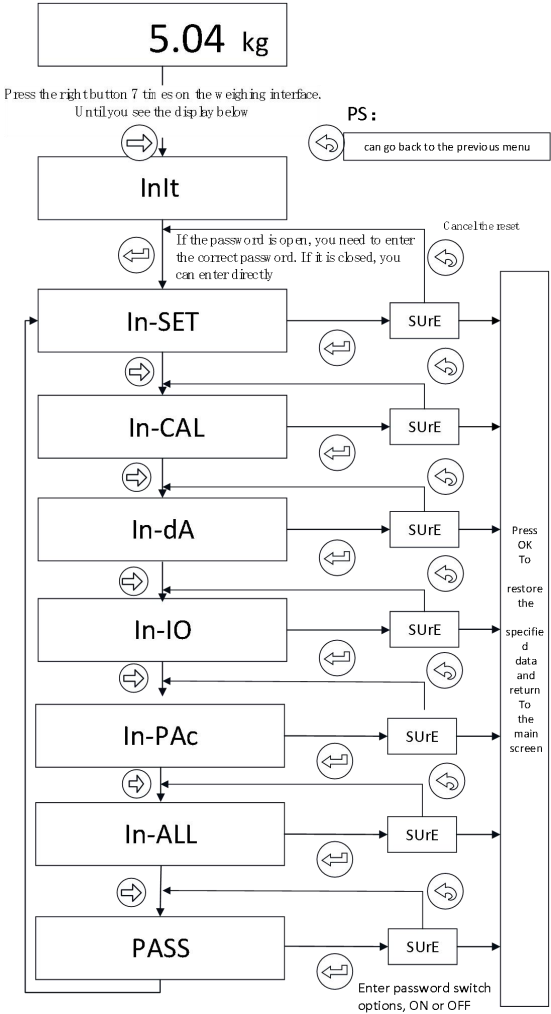
The other points were calibrated in the same way.

One thing to note when entering the measurement analog output is that the analog output may be a negative number, if the number is negative, the highest digit of the number use  to select as a negative sign is ok. Numbers should be entered before symbols.

The password must be entered when entering the analog output calibration, so the analog output calibration has no switch and can only change the password value. To change your password, enter your password twice. If the password is the same, press the key  to save the new password.

8. Reset

Reset is used to reset one function or all function to its factory default state. Here's how he does it:



9. Warning messages

The following is the alarm information that may appear on this meter, and how to deal with it.

warring	instructions	solution
ERR1	Reset unstable alarm, when the unstable press the reset key	Make sure it is stable and then reset to zero, or modify the stabilizing time and stabilizing range to appropriate values
ERR2	Clearing zero out of range	Make sure the zeros are within the range, or change the zeros to an appropriate value
ERR3	The calibration of zero is unstable	Please ensure that the scale is stable after the calibration of zero
-OFL	Negative spillover	Check whether the sensor signal is too small or whether the weight value exceeds the negative maximum scale range
OFL	positive spillover	Check whether the sensor is overloaded or whether the weighing value exceeds the maximum range
-ADOFL	The sensor signal is too low	Check the sensor and force transfer mechanism
ADOFL	The sensor signal is	Check the sensor and force

	too high	transfer mechanism
In Err	Parameter values do not meet the requirements	At the time of parameter input, the maximum value is exceeded or the minimum value is decreased. Or you don't have enough digits.
No stb	The calibration gain is unstable	Please make sure the scale is stable before calibrating the gain
PS Err	Password input error	Please check the password