

MODEL PAXLCL - PAX LITE CURRENT LOOP METER



- DUAL RANGE, 4 to 20 mA or 10 to 50 mA *
- 3 1/2-DIGIT, 0.56" (14.2 mm) HIGH RED LED READOUT
- 24 VDC EXCITATION SUPPLY
- WIDE SPAN & OFFSET SCALING RANGE
- OVER-RANGE INDICATION
- SELECTABLE DECIMAL POINTS
- NEMA 4X/IP65 SEALED FRONT BEZEL
- OPTIONAL CUSTOM UNITS OVERLAY W/BACKLIGHT

* Also adapts to 0 to 50, 0 to 20, 0 to 10, 1 to 5 mA ranges as well as bi-polar inputs.

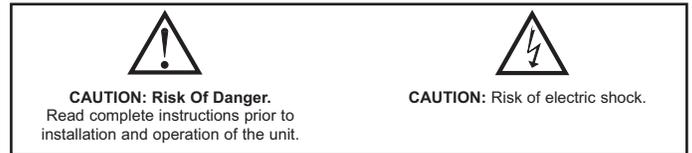


GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The features of the PAX Lite Series can be applied to measurement of process variables. With its high sensitivity and programmability, the PAX Lite Current Loop Meter can be set up for a wide variety of applications. The PAXLCL can be used for most current loop meter needs for readout of pressure, flow, temperature, level and other variables. The meter has been specifically designed for harsh industrial environments. With NEMA 4X/IP65 sealed bezel and extensive testing of noise effects to CE requirements, the meter provides a tough yet reliable application solution. This allows the PAXLCL to be used in dirty, hostile environments and in wash-down areas. The 3 1/2-digit bi-polar display (minus sign displayed when current or voltage is negative) features 0.56" (14.2 mm) high, 7-segment LEDs for easy reading.

SAFETY SUMMARY

All safety related regulations, local codes and instructions that appear in the literature or on equipment must be observed to ensure personal safety and to prevent damage to either the instrument or equipment connected to it. If equipment is used in a manner not specified by the manufacturer, the protection provided by the equipment may be impaired.



DIMENSIONS In inches (mm)

Note: Recommended minimum clearance (behind the panel) for mounting clip installation is 2.1" (53.4) H x 5.0" (127) W.

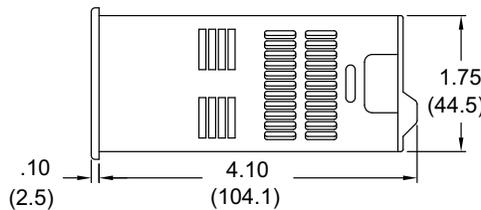
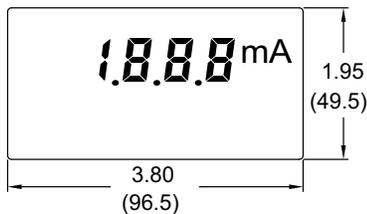


TABLE OF CONTENTS

Ordering Information	2	Wiring the Meter	3
General Meter Specifications	2	Scaling the Meter.....	5
Accessories	2	Calibrating the Meter.....	6
Installing the Meter	3	Applications	7
Setting the Switches.....	3		

ORDERING INFORMATION

Meter Part Numbers

PAXL	CL	0	0
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CL - Current Loop Meter

Accessories Part Numbers

MODEL NO.	DESCRIPTION	PART NUMBER
PAXLBK	Units Label Kit Accessory	PAXLBK30

GENERAL METER SPECIFICATIONS

- DISPLAY:** 3 1/2-digit, 0.56" (14.2 mm) high, 7-segment red LED, (-) minus sign displayed when current or voltage is negative. Decimal points inserted before 1st, 2nd, or 3rd least significant digits by DIP switch selection.
- OVER-RANGE INDICATION:** Indicated by blanking 3 least significant digits.
- POWER:**
AC Power: 85 to 250 VAC, 50/60 HZ, 6 VA
Isolation: 2300 Vrms for 1 min. between input and supply (300 V working voltage).
- INPUT SENSITIVITY:** (Numerical Readout Change/mA)
 260 units/mA @ 4 to 20 mA input
 105 units/mA @ 10 to 50 mA input
 (max. allowable input current, 170 mA).
- COMPLIANCE:** Voltage drop across input at max. signal current, less than 600 mV for both 4 to 20 and 10 to 50 mA ranges.
- INPUT RESISTANCE:**
 4 to 20 mA - 29.2Ω
 10 to 50 mA - 11.8 Ω
- SCALING RANGE:**
SPAN: 32 coarse steps (binary progression with 5 DIP switches) Each step providing approx. 8.125 numerical units/mA/step sensitivity for 4 to 20 mA input and 3.25 units/mA/step for 10 to 50 mA input.
OFFSET: 16 coarse steps (binary progression with 4 DIP switches) with ± switch to add or subtract offset. Each step adds or subtracts approximately 175 from the numerical display for a total offset range of ±2700.
- LINEARITY:** ±(0.05% ±1 digit)
- READING RATE:** 2.5 updated readings / second, nominal.
- RESPONSE TIME:** 1 second to settle for step change.
- LOW FREQUENCY NOISE REJECTION:**
Normal Mode Rejection: 63 dB @ 50/60 Hz
Common Mode Rejection: 100 dB, DC to 50/60 Hz
- ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS:**
Operating Temperature: 0° to 60°C
Storage Temperature: -40° to 80°C
Operating and Storage Humidity: 85% max. relative humidity (non-condensing)
Span Temperature Coeff.: 100 PPM/°C
Offset Temperature Coeff.: 100 PPM/°C
Vibration to IEC 68-2-6: Operational 5 to 150 Hz, 2 g.
Shock to IEC 68-2-27: Operational 30 g.
Altitude: Up to 2000 meters
- CERTIFICATIONS AND COMPLIANCES:**
CE Approved
 EN 61326-1 Immunity to Industrial Locations
 Emission CISPR 11 Class B
 Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use:
 EN 61010-1: General Requirements
 EN61010-2-030: Particular Requirements for Testing and Measuring Circuits
 RoHS Compliant
 UL Listed: File #E179259
 Type 4X Enclosure rating (Face only)
 IP65 Enclosure rating (Face only)
 IP20 Enclosure rating (Rear of unit)
- EXCITATION SUPPLY:** 24 VDC @ 50 mA max. Regulated and isolated.
- CONNECTIONS:** High compression cage-clamp terminal block
Wire Strip Length: 0.3" (7.5 mm)
Wire Gauge: 30-14 AWG copper wire
Torque: 4.5 inch-lbs (0.51 N-m) max.
- CONSTRUCTION:** This unit is rated for NEMA 4X/IP65 outdoor use. IP20 Touch safe. Installation Category II, Pollution Degree 2. One piece bezel/case. Flame resistant. Panel gasket and mounting clip included.
- WEIGHT:** 0.65 lbs. (0.24 kg)

ACCESSORIES

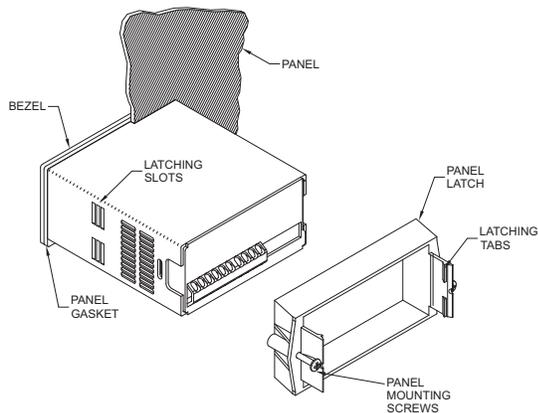
UNITS LABEL KIT (PAXLBK)

Each meter has a units indicator with backlighting that can be customized using the Units Label Kit (PAXLBK30). The backlight is controlled by a DIP switch.

1.0 INSTALLING THE METER

INSTALLATION

The PAX meets NEMA 4X/IP65 requirements when properly installed. The unit is intended to be mounted into an enclosed panel. Prepare the panel cutout to the dimensions shown. Remove the panel latch from the unit. Slide the panel gasket over the rear of the unit to the back of the bezel. The unit should be installed fully assembled. Insert the unit into the panel cutout.



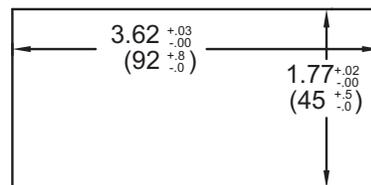
While holding the unit in place, push the panel latch over the rear of the unit so that the tabs of the panel latch engage in the slots on the case. The panel latch should be engaged in the farthest forward slot possible. To achieve a proper seal, tighten the latch screws evenly until the unit is snug in the panel (Torque to approximately 7 in-lbs [79N-cm]). Do not over-tighten the screws.

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENT

The unit should be installed in a location that does not exceed the maximum operating temperature and provides good air circulation. Placing the unit near devices that generate excessive heat should be avoided.

The bezel should be cleaned only with a soft cloth and neutral soap product. Do NOT use solvents. Continuous exposure to direct sunlight may accelerate the aging process of the bezel.

PANEL CUT-OUT



2.0 SETTING THE SWITCHES

The meter has switches which must be checked and/or changed prior to applying power. To access the switch, remove the meter base from the case by firmly squeezing and pulling back on the side rear finger tabs. This should lower the latch below the case slot (which is located just in front of the finger tabs). It is recommended to release the latch on one side, then start the other side latch.

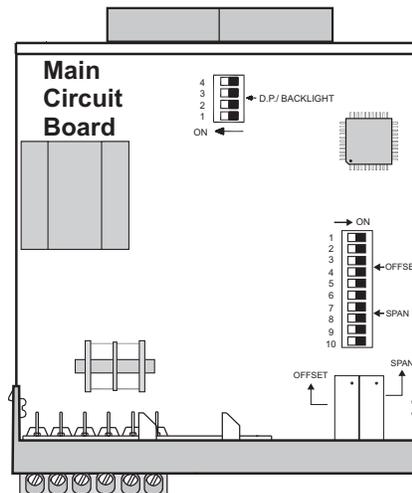
Set-Up DIP Switches

Two banks of DIP switches are located inside the meter. The 10 position bank of switches are used for calibrating the meter. The values of these switches are discussed in section 5.0 Calibrating the Meter.

The bank of 4 switches located near the front display are used for the selection of decimal points and backlight annunciator. Selecting "ON" position enables the function.

SWITCH	FUNCTION
1	Decimal Point 1 (000.0)
2	Decimal Point 2 (00.00)
3	Decimal Point 3 (0.000)
4	Backlight Annunciator for Units Label

FRONT DISPLAY



REAR TERMINALS

3.0 WIRING THE METER

WIRING OVERVIEW

Electrical connections are made via screw-clamp terminals located on the back of the meter. All conductors should conform to the meter's voltage and current ratings. All cabling should conform to appropriate standards of good installation, local codes and regulations. It is recommended that power supplied to the meter (AC) be protected by a fuse or circuit breaker.

When wiring the meter, compare the numbers embossed on the back of the meter case against those shown in wiring drawings for proper wire position. Strip the wire, leaving approximately 0.3" (7.5 mm) bare lead exposed (stranded wires should be tinned with solder.) Insert the lead under the correct screw-clamp terminal and tighten until the wire is secure. (Pull wire to verify tightness.)

EMC INSTALLATION GUIDELINES

Although Red Lion Controls Products are designed with a high degree of immunity to Electromagnetic Interference (EMI), proper installation and wiring methods must be followed to ensure compatibility in each application. The type of the electrical noise, source or coupling method into a unit may be different for various installations. Cable length, routing, and shield termination are very important and can mean the difference between a successful or troublesome installation. Listed are some EMI guidelines for a successful installation in an industrial environment.

1. A unit should be mounted in a metal enclosure, which is properly connected to protective earth.
2. Use shielded (screened) cables for all Signal and Control inputs. The shield connection should be made as short as possible. The connection point for the shield depends somewhat upon the application. Listed below are the recommended methods of connecting the shield, in order of their effectiveness.
 - a. Connect the shield to earth ground (protective earth) at one end where the unit is mounted.
 - b. Connect the shield to earth ground at both ends of the cable, usually when the noise source frequency is over 1 MHz.
3. Never run Signal or Control cables in the same conduit or raceway with AC power lines, conductors feeding motors, solenoids, SCR controls, and heaters, etc. The cables should be run in metal conduit that is properly grounded. This is especially useful in applications where cable runs are long and portable two-way radios are used in close proximity or if the installation is near a commercial radio transmitter. Also, Signal or Control cables within an enclosure should be routed as far away as possible from contactors, control relays, transformers, and other noisy components.
4. Long cable runs are more susceptible to EMI pickup than short cable runs.

5. In extremely high EMI environments, the use of external EMI suppression devices such as Ferrite Suppression Cores for signal and control cables is effective. The following EMI suppression devices (or equivalent) are recommended:
 - Fair-Rite # 0443167251 (RLC part number FCOR0000)
 - Line Filters for input power cables:
 - Schaffner # FN2010-1/07 (Red Lion Controls # LFIL0000)

6. To protect relay contacts that control inductive loads and to minimize radiated and conducted noise (EMI), some type of contact protection network is normally installed across the load, the contacts or both. The most effective location is across the load.
 - a. Using a snubber, which is a resistor-capacitor (RC) network or metal oxide varistor (MOV) across an AC inductive load is very effective at reducing EMI and increasing relay contact life.
 - b. If a DC inductive load (such as a DC relay coil) is controlled by a transistor switch, care must be taken not to exceed the breakdown voltage of the transistor when the load is switched. One of the most effective ways is to place a diode across the inductive load. Most RLC products with solid state outputs have internal zener diode protection. However external diode protection at the load is always a good design practice to limit EMI. Although the use of a snubber or varistor could be used.

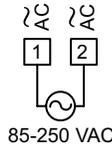
RLC part numbers: Snubber: SNUB0000
 Varistor: ILS11500 or ILS23000

7. Care should be taken when connecting input and output devices to the instrument. When a separate input and output common is provided, they should not be mixed. Therefore a sensor common should NOT be connected to an output common. This would cause EMI on the sensitive input common, which could affect the instrument's operation.

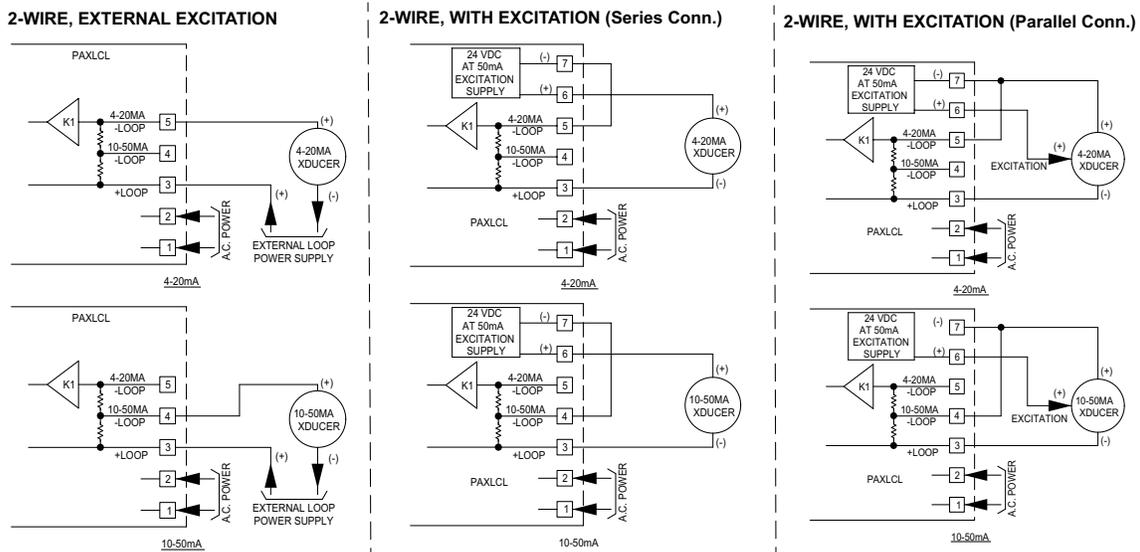
Visit RLC's web site at <http://www.redlion.net/emi> for more information on EMI guidelines, Safety and CE issues as they relate to Red Lion Controls products.

3.1 POWER WIRING

AC Power
 Terminal 1: VAC
 Terminal 2: VAC



3.2 INPUT WIRING

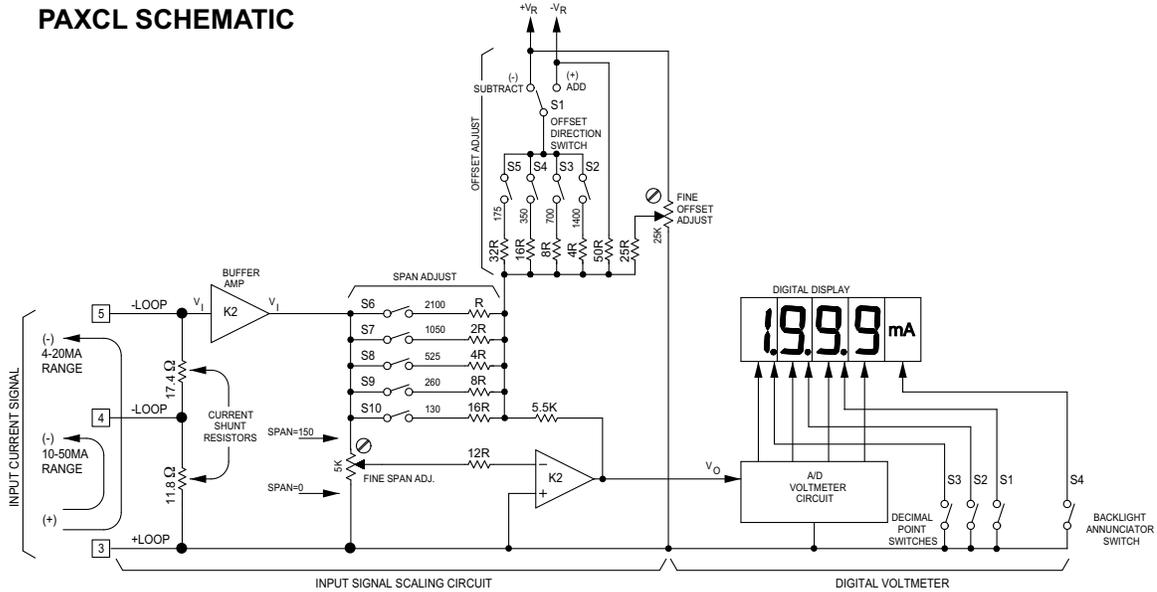


NOTES

1. When shielded wire leads are used, connect the shield to earth ground at the meter and insulate the other end to avoid contact with machine ground.
2. Never run signal leads in conduit, bundles, or race ways with power conductors. Avoid runs close to contactors, relays, solenoids, transformers, and other potential sources of electrical noise.

4.0 SCALING THE METER

PAXCL SCHEMATIC

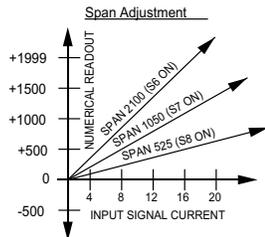


DESCRIPTION OF OPERATION

The PAX Lite Current Loop Meter consists of a digital volt meter combined with an analog scaling circuit (shown above). The unit was designed primarily for use with 4-20 mA and 10-50 mA current loop signal circuits. However, it can also be adapted to other current ranges, such as 0-50 mA, 0-20 mA, 0-10 mA, and in a great many applications it can be used even with 0-5 mA and 1-5 mA current loops. In addition, input current can be reversed in polarity resulting in negative numerical readout with a minus (-) sign displayed. Input terminals 3 and 4 are connected in series with 10-50 mA current loops, and Terminal 3 and 5 are series connected with 4-20 mA loops. In either case, the voltage drop generated across the shunt resistor(s) ranges from approximately 0.12 V min. (@ 4 or 10 mA) to 0.59 V max. (@ 20 or 50 mA). The buffer amplifier (K1) conditions and filters the input signal voltage and applies it to the input of the scaling circuit. The procedure for scaling PAX Lite Current Loop Meters is simplified by dividing the scaling process into two separate components, span adjustments and offset adjustments which are defined in the following discussion.

SPAN ADJUSTMENTS

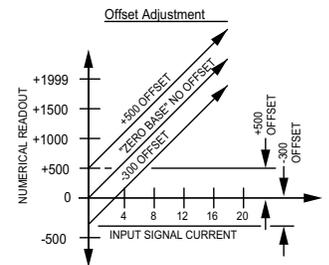
Span is defined as the numerical range that the display traverses, disregarding decimal points, when the input signal current is varied from minimum (4 or 10 mA) to maximum (20 or 50 mA). For example, if a unit is to display 25.0 @ 4 mA and 100.0 @ 20 mA, the span is 750 (the difference between 250 and 1000). Had the minimum display been -25.0 @ 4 mA and +100.0 @ 20 mA, the span would be 1250 (1000 - (-250) = 1250). (Note: the terms "GAIN", "SCALE", and "SENSITIVITY" are also frequently used interchangeably with the term "SPAN.") The PAX Lite Current Loop Meter can be set up over a very wide span range by means of the coarse DIP switches S6-S10, and the fine screwdriver adjustment pot, located at the back cover. The coarse span switches add parallel input resistors to the summing amplifier (K2), thereby increasing its gain, or sensitivity, as more summing resistors are added. Effectively, adding more parallel input resistors, increases the slope of the transfer curve (at right) and increases the numerical readout for a given input signal current change. The input summing resistor values are weighted in a binary progression, so they can be switched in combinations to give 32 discrete steps of span. The fine adjust control brackets these coarse steps and can be adjusted to the exact span needed.



The approximate span contributed by each switch is shown on the rear label. These values are based on the standard current-loop spans of 4 to 20 mA (16 mA current variation) and 10-50 mA (40 mA current variation). In other words, if S7 only is turned "ON", the numerical readout will display a change approximately 1050 for a current swing of 16 mA (4-20 mA input) or 40 mA (10-50 mA input). If S8 were also turned "ON", the numerical readout would swing approximately 1575 (1050 for S7 + 525 for S8) for the same signal current variation. The fine control has a continuous span range of approximately 0-150.

OFFSET ADJUSTMENTS

In the foregoing discussion of span, the transfer curves were shown as "ZERO-BASED", i.e., the numerical readout displays "0" when the signal current goes to zero. With current loop ranges such as 0-5 or 0-10, or 0-20 mA, and with Bi-Polar (+/-) signals, this is often the desired condition. However, with 4-20 and 10-50 mA current loops, the minimum current level of 4 or 10 mA usually represents the zero level of the parameter being displayed. There are also many applications where the minimum (or zero level) represents some value that does not fall on a zero based transfer curve. To accommodate non-zero based applications, the PAX Lite Current Loop Meter has provisions for offsetting the transfer curve over a wide range. Essentially, offset moves the transfer curve up or down to change its intercept with the numerical readout axis, but it does not change the slope (SPAN) of the transfer curve. In the PAX Lite Current Loop Meter, offset is accomplished by adding (or subtracting) a constant at the input of the summing amplifier (K2). This offset constant is summed in with a switched binary resistor network and a fine adjust offset control in a similar manner to that used for span adjustment. Switches S2-S5 can be turned on in combinations to give 16 different coarse offset levels. Each switch is labeled to show the approximate amount of offset contributed when it is turned "ON". Switch 1 selects the polarity of the switched-in offset value and allows offsetting the transfer curve "UP" (adding the offset constant) or "DOWN" (subtracting). The fine offset control has a numerical readout range of ±100 and brackets all the coarse switched ranges.turned on in combinations to give 16 different coarse offset levels. Each switch is labeled to show the approximate amount of offset contributed when it is turned "ON." Switch 1 selects the polarity of the switched-in offset value and allows offsetting the transfer curve "UP" (adding the offset constant) or "DOWN" (subtracting). The offset adjust pot has a numerical readout range of +/-100 and brackets all the coarse switched ranges.



5.0 CALIBRATING THE METER

Direct calibration in the signal loop is usually not practical due to the difficulty in varying the measured parameter and the confusing interaction that occurs between span and offset adjustments. However, the PAXLCL can be quickly and easily bench calibrated using a commercially available current calibrator or the calibration set-up shown below.

CALIBRATION PROCEDURE

The procedure outlined below minimizes span/offset interaction and simplifies calibration. In Steps 1 to 4 the unit is “nulled” to zero readout with zero input signal current. In Steps 5 and 6, the span adjustments are made to establish the required slope of the transfer curve. Then in Step 7, the transfer curve is shifted up or down as required by setting the offset adjustments. In Step 8, the final “tweaking” adjustments are made at minimum and maximum signal current. Setting the decimal points in Step 9 completes the calibration.

Before calibrating, the READOUT SPAN (Rs) and SWING CURRENT (Is) must be determined.

WHERE:

$R_s = (\text{Max. Numerical Display}) - (\text{Min. Numerical Display})$ (Disregard Decimal Points)

$I_s = (\text{Current @ Max. Display}) - (\text{Current @ Min. Display})$

Example:

Readout is to be 0.00 @ 4 mA and 10.00 @ 20 mA.

READOUT SPAN (Rs) = 1000 - 0 = 1000

SWING CURRENT (Is) = 20 mA - 4 mA = 16

CALIBRATION STEPS

1. Power down the meter and remove it from its case. Turn off all offset and span adjustment switches (S2-S10 down). S1 has no effect when zeroing and can be in either position.
2. Turn the span control pot. fully counter-clockwise (20 turns max.).
3. Turn on a combination of span adjust switches (6-10) to obtain a total value closest to (but not greater than) the READOUT SPAN (Rs) desired (1000 in this example). The following chart gives an approximate span adjustment value for each switch:

SWITCH NUMBER	SPAN VALUE
6	2100
7	1050
8	525
9	260
10	130

4. Place unit in its case and apply power. Apply zero current. Adjust the indicator to read zero using the offset adjustment pot.
5. Apply the SWING CURRENT (Is) (16 mA in this example) to the input. Set the exact READOUT SPAN value (1000) with span adj. pot.
6. Apply zero current to see if the zero value has shifted. If it has, re-zero with the offset pot, then repeat Step 5.
7. After the span has been adjusted, set the signal voltage to the minimum level (4 mA in the example). Record the meter reading (in this example the reading will be 250). Subtract the desired reading at minimum current value (0 in the example) from the recorded reading (0-250 = -250). Power down the meter and remove it from its case. Set the offset add/subtract switch S1 (subtract = on), and the offset switches (S2-S5) to obtain a total value closest to (but no more than) the difference between the desired reading at minimum current value and the observed reading. The following chart gives an approximate offset adjustment value for each switch:

SWITCH NUMBER	SPAN VALUE
2	1400
3	700
4	350
5	175

Place the meter in its case and apply power. Using the offset adjust pot, adjust the readout to equal the minimum current value (0 in the example).

8. Adjust the input signal voltage to its maximum value to see if the proper readout is obtained (1000 @ 20 mA in the example). If the readout is slightly off, adjust the span pot to obtain the true reading. Then, recheck the reading at the minimum input voltage (4 mA) and readjust the offset pot if necessary. Repeat the maximum and minimum readout adjustments until the unit displays the proper readout at both extremes.
9. Set decimal points as desired using the three decimal point switches. The unit can now be installed.

TROUBLESHOOTING

If for any reason you have trouble operating, connecting, or simply have questions concerning your new unit, contact Red Lion’s technical support.

Email: support@redlion.net

Website: www.redlion.net

Inside US: +1 (877) 432-9908

Outside US: +1 (717) 767-6511

6.0 APPLICATIONS

Example 1:

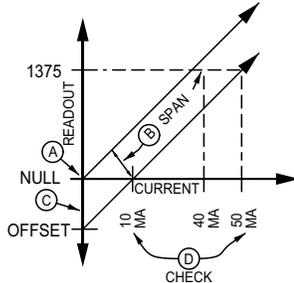
A PAXLCL is to be calibrated to match a flow transducer whose output is 10 mA @ 0 GPM and 50 mA @ 1375 GPM.

READOUT SPAN (Rs) = 1375 - 0 = 1375

SWING CURRENT (Is) = 50 mA - 10 mA = 40 mA

ADJUSTMENTS (Refer to the transfer curve below)

- Null the unit to zero readout @ 0 current per Steps 1 to 4 of the calibration steps.
- Set the coarse and fine span adjustments to get a readout of 1375 @ 40 mA per Steps 5 and 6. Note: With the full standard swing of 40 mA, the coarse span switch reference markings can be used to determine settings as follows:
 $S7 \text{ ON (1050) + } S9 \text{ ON (260) = 1310 \text{ Span set with switches.}$
 $375 \text{ (needed) - 1310 (with SW's) = 65 w. fine span adj.}$
- Set offset to readout 0 @ 10 mA per Step 7. Note: The read out observed when the 10 mA min. current is first applied can be used to determine the offset switch settings.) In this example the readout will be (+) 344 when the 10 mA min. current is first applied. Applying -344 offset then reduces the readout to zero @ 10 mA.
- Check readout at max. (50 mA) and min. (10 mA) and fine tune (tweak) as required per Step 8.



Example 2 (Negative Slope):

A level measuring device puts out 6 mA when a storage tank is full and 15 mA when the tank is empty. The PAXLCL is to readout 90.0 tons at full tank and zero when empty.

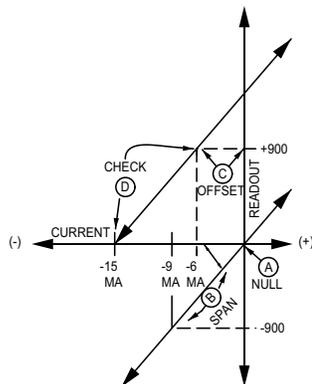
READOUT SPAN (Rs) = 900 - 0 = 900 (Disregard Decimal Points)

SWING CURRENT (Is) = 6 mA (@ max rdg) - 15 mA (@ min rdg) = -9 mA

In this case, the signal current is reversed [Term 3 (-) with respect to Term 5 (+)] causing the readout to go "down" (increasingly negative) as the negative current increases.

ADJUSTMENTS

- Null the unit per Steps 1 to 4.
- Set slope of transfer curve with span adjustments to get readout of -900 @ -9 mA per Steps 5 and 6.
- Move transfer curve up by applying (+) offset per Step 7 until readout is +900 @ -6 mA.
- Check extreme readings per Step 8, 0 readout @ -15 mA and +900 readout @ -6 mA. Set D.P. Switch S1 and replace unit in case.



Example 3 (± Display):

A differential pressure transducer has a range of ±1500 PSI with a 4 to 20 mA output (-1500 @ 4 mA, +1500 @ 20 mA).

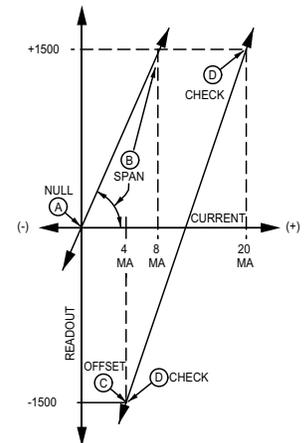
READOUT SPAN (Rs) = +1500 - (-1500) = 3000

SWING CURRENT (Is) = 20 mA (max) - 4 mA (min) = 16 mA

Note: Since the display readout is limited to 1999 numerical indication, the full READOUT SPAN of 3000 cannot be obtained during zero based span adjustment. However, dividing both the READOUT SPAN and SWING CURRENT by two, i.e. 1500 readout @ 8 mA, allows the span adjustment to be made for the proper transfer curve slope.

ADJUSTMENTS

- Null the unit per Steps 1 to 4.
- Set transfer curve slope with span adjustments per Steps 5 and 6, to get a readout of +1500 @ 8 mA.
- Apply (-) offset per Step 7 to get a reading of -1500 @ 4 mA.
- Check min. and max. extremes and tweak if required to get desired readout @ 4 and 20 mA per Step 8.



LIMITED WARRANTY

(a) Red Lion Controls Inc. (the "Company") warrants that all Products shall be free from defects in material and workmanship under normal use for the period of time provided in "Statement of Warranty Periods" (available at www.redlion.net) current at the time of shipment of the Products (the "Warranty Period"). **EXCEPT FOR THE ABOVE-STATED WARRANTY, COMPANY MAKES NO WARRANTY WHATSOEVER WITH RESPECT TO THE PRODUCTS, INCLUDING ANY (A) WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY; (B) WARRANTY OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE; OR (C) WARRANTY AGAINST INFRINGEMENT OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS OF A THIRD PARTY; WHETHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED BY LAW, COURSE OF DEALING, COURSE OF PERFORMANCE, USAGE OF TRADE OR OTHERWISE.** Customer shall be responsible for determining that a Product is suitable for Customer's use and that such use complies with any applicable local, state or federal law.

(b) The Company shall not be liable for a breach of the warranty set forth in paragraph (a) if (i) the defect is a result of Customer's failure to store, install, commission or maintain the Product according to specifications; (ii) Customer alters or repairs such Product without the prior written consent of Company.

(c) Subject to paragraph (b), with respect to any such Product during the Warranty Period, Company shall, in its sole discretion, either (i) repair or replace the Product; or (ii) credit or refund the price of Product provided that, if Company so requests, Customer shall, at Company's expense, return such Product to Company.

(d) **THE REMEDIES SET FORTH IN PARAGRAPH (c) SHALL BE THE CUSTOMER'S SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE REMEDY AND COMPANY'S ENTIRE LIABILITY FOR ANY BREACH OF THE LIMITED WARRANTY SET FORTH IN PARAGRAPH (a).**