KM2

CONTROLLER AND MINI-PROGRAMMER WITH HEATER BREAK DOWN ALARM

Engineering Manual

23/03 - Code: ISTR_M_KM2_E_03_--

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1 OUTLINE DIMENSIONS (mm)

1.1 Mounting requirements

This instrument is intended for permanent installation, for indoor use only, in an electrical panel which encloses the rear housing, exposed terminals and wiring on the back.

Select a mounting location having the following characteristics:

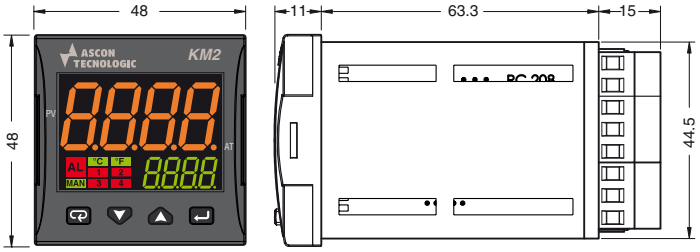
1. It should be easily accessible;
2. There is minimum vibrations and no impact;
3. There are no corrosive gases;
4. There are no water or other fluids (i.e. condensation);
5. The ambient temperature is in accordance with the operative temperature (0... 50°C);
6. The relative humidity is in accordance with the instrument specifications (20... 85%);

The instrument can be mounted on panel with a maximum thickness of 15 mm.

When the maximum front protection (IP65) is desired, the optional gasket must be mounted.

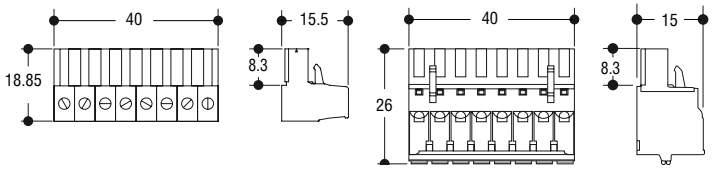
1.2 Dimensions

1.2.1 Controller with non removable terminals

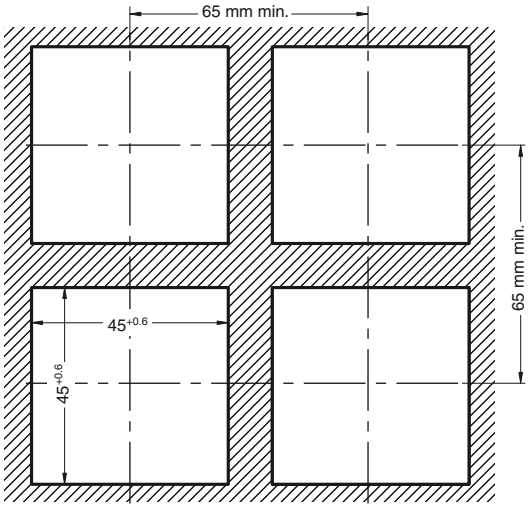


1.2.2 Removable terminals

Screw removable terminals **Spring removable terminals**



1.3 Panel cutout

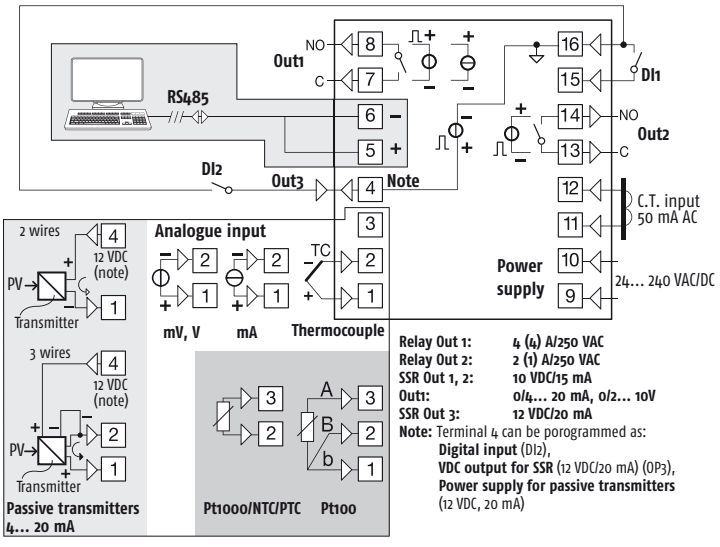


2 ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS

2.1 General notes about wiring

1. Do not run input wires together with power cables.
2. External components (like zener barriers, etc.) connected between sensor and input terminals may cause errors in measurement due to excessive and/or not balanced line resistance or possible leakage currents.
3. When a shielded cable is used, the protection shield should be connected to ground at one side only.
4. Pay attention to the line resistance; a high line resistance may cause measurement errors.

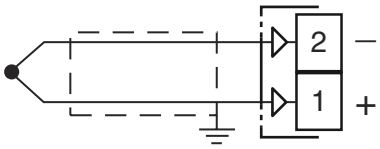
2.2 Wiring diagram



⚠ To select the current transformer (C.T. input: at terminals 11 and 12), see Chapter “4 How to order” a pagina 4.

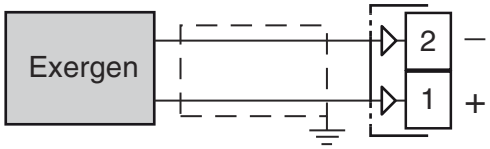
2.3 Inputs

2.3.1 Thermocouple Input



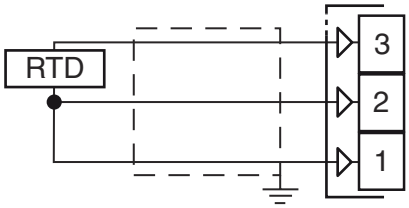
Continuity detection current: 250 nA;
Cold junction: Automatic compensation between 0... 50°C;
Cold junction thermal drift: 0.1°C/°C after a warm-up of 20 minutes;
Input impedance: > 1 MΩ;
Calibration: According to EN 60584-1.
Note: For TC wiring use proper compensating cable preferable shielded.

2.3.2 Infrared Sensor Input



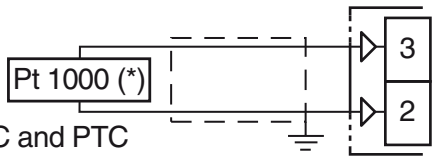
External resistance: Not relevant;
Cold junction: Automatic Compensation between 0... 50°C;
Cold junction thermal drift: 0.1°C/°C;
Input impedance: > 1 MΩ.

2.3.3 RTD Pt 100 Input



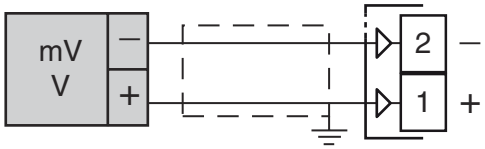
Input circuit: Current injection (150 μA);
Line resistance: Automatic compensation up to 20Ω/wire with maximum error 0.3°C;
Calibration: According to EN 60751/A2.
Note: The resistance of the 3 wires must be the same.

2.3.4 RTD Pt 1000, NTC and PTC Input



Line resistance: Not compensated;
Pt 1000 input circuit: Current injection (15 μA);
Pt 1000 calibration: According to EN 60751/A2.

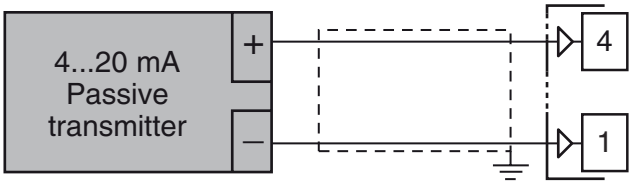
2.3.5 V and mV Input



Input impedance: > 1 MΩ for mV Input,
500 kΩ for Volt Input.

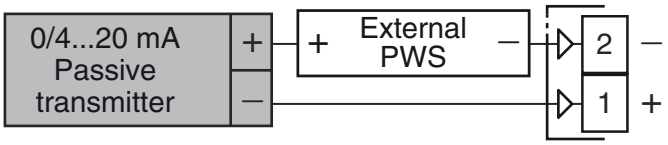
2.3.6 mA Input

0/4... 20 mA input wiring for passive transmitter using the auxiliary pws

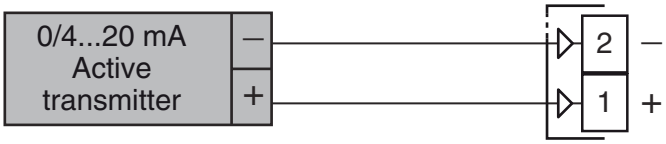


Input impedance: < 53Ω.
Internal auxiliary PWS: 12 VDC (±20%), 20 mA max..

0/4... 20 mA input wiring for passive transmitter using an external pws



0/4... 20 mA input wiring for active transmitter

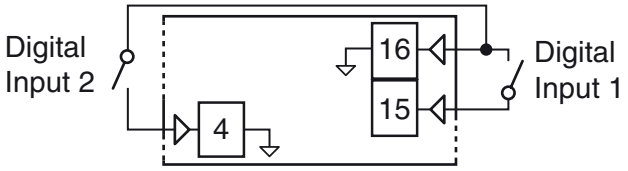


2.3.7 Logic Inputs

Safety notes:

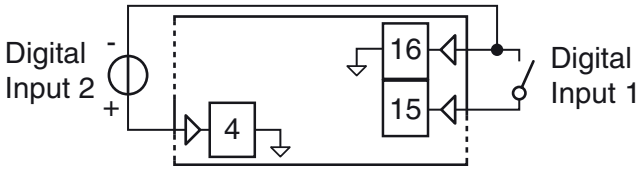
- Do not run logic input wiring together with power cables;
- The instrument needs 150 ms to recognize a contact status variation;
- Logic inputs are **NOT** isolated by the measuring input. A double or reinforced isolation between logic inputs and power line must be assured by the external elements.

Logic input driven by dry contact



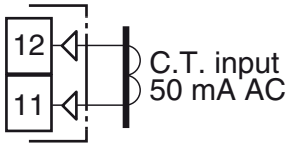
Maximum contact resistance: 100Ω.
Contact rating: DI1 = 10 V, 6 mA;
DI2 = 12 V, 30 mA.

Logic inputs driven by 24 VDC



Logic status 1: 6... 24 VDC;
Logic status 0: 0... 3 VDC.

2.3.8 Current transformer input



⚠ To select the current transformer (C.T. input: at terminals 11-12), see Chapter “4 How to order” a pagina 4.

2.4 Outputs

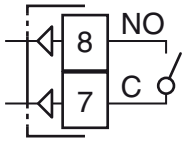
2.4.1 Safety notes:

- To avoid electrical shocks, connect power line at last.
- For supply connections use No. 16 AWG or larger wires rated for at least 75°C.
- Use copper conductors only.
- SSR outputs are not isolated. A reinforced isolation must be assured by the external solid state relays.
- For SSR, mA and V outputs, when the line length is longer than 30 m we suggest to use a shielded wire.

Before connecting the output actuators, we recommend to configure the parameters to suit your application (e.g.: input type, Control strategy, alarms, etc.).

2.4.2 Output 1 (OP1)

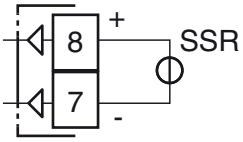
Relay Output



Contact rating: • 4 A /250 V cosφ =1,
• 2 A /250 V cosφ =0.4.

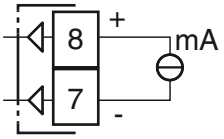
Operation: 1 x 10^5.

SSR Output



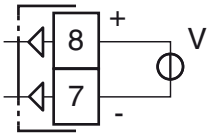
Logic level 0: Vout < 0.5 VDC;
Logic level 1: 12 V ±20%, 15 mA max..

Current Analogue Output



mA output: 0/4... 20 mA, galvanically isolated, RL max. 600Ω.

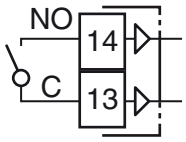
Voltage Analogue Output



V output: 0/2... 10 V, galvanically isolated, RL min.: 500Ω.

2.4.3 Output 2 (OP2)

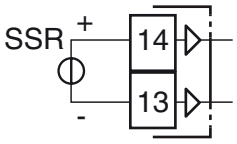
Relay Output



Contact rating: • 2 A /250 V cosφ = 1;
• 1 A /250 V cosφ = 0.4.

Operation: 1 x 10^5.

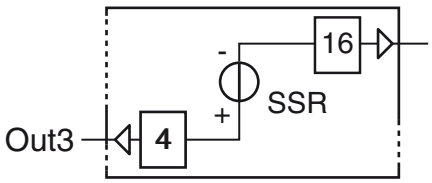
SSR Output



Logic level 0: Vout < 0.5 VDC;
Logic level 1: 12 V ±20%, 15 mA max..

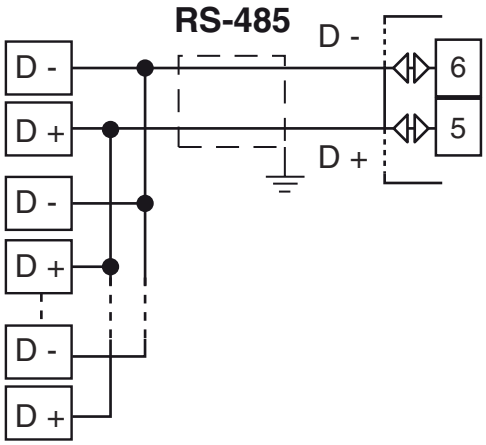
2.4.4 Output 3 (OP3)

SSR Output



Logic level 0: Vout < 0.5 VDC;
Logic level 1: 12 V ±20%, 20 mA max..
Note: Overload protected.

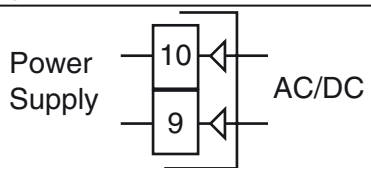
2.5 Serial Interface



Interface type: Isolated (50 V) RS-485;
Voltage levels: According to EIA standard;
Protocol type: MODBUS RTU;
Byte format: 8 bit with no parity;
Stop bit: 1 (one);
Baud rate: Programmable: 1200... 38400 baud;
Address: Programmable: 1... 255.

Notes: 1. RS-485 interface allows to connect up to 30 devices with one remote master unit.
2. The cable length must not exceed 1.5 km at 9600 baud.

2.6 Power Supply



Supply Voltage: 24... 240 VAC/DC (±10%).

Notes: 1. Before connecting the instrument to the power line, make sure that line voltage is equal to the voltage shown on the identification label;

2. The polarity of the power supply has no importance;

3. The power supply input is NOT fuse protected. Please, provide a T type 1A, 250 V fuse externally.

4. When the instrument is powered by the A01 key, the outputs are NOT supplied and the instrument can show the Out 3 Overload indication (oUL d).

3 TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Technical specification

Case: Plastic, self-extinguishing degree: V-0 according to UL 94;
Front protection: IP65 (when the optional panel gasket is mounted) for indoor locations according to EN 60070-1;
Terminals protection: IP20 according to EN 60070-1;
Installation: Panel mounting;
Terminal block: 16 M3 screw terminals for cables of 0.25... 2.5 mm^2 (AWG22... AWG14) with connection diagram;
Dimensions: 48 x 48, depth 88.3... 99 mm, (1.77 x 1.77 x 3.49... 3.9 in.) depending on the type of terminals used;
Panel cutout: 45$^{(+0.6)}$ x 45$^{(+0.6)}$ mm [1.78$^{(+0.023)}$ x 1.78$^{(+0.023)}$ in.];
Weight: 180 g max.;
Power supply: 24... 240 VAC/DC (±10%);
Power consumption: 5 VA max.;
Insulation voltage: 3000 Vrms according to EN 61010-1;
Display updating time: 500 ms;
Sampling time: 130 ms;
Resolution: 30000 counts;
Total Accuracy: ±0.5% F.S.V. ±1 digit @ 25°C of room temperature;
Temperature drift: It is part of the global accuracy;
Operating temperature: 0... 50°C (32... 122°F);
Storage temperature: -30... +70°C (-22... +158°F);
Humidity: 20... 85% RH, not condensing.

Electromagnetic compatibility and safety requirements

Compliance:

- EMC Directive (EN 61326-1),
- Safety Directive (EN 61010-1);

Installation category: II;
Pollution category: 2.

4 HOW TO ORDER

4.1 Instrument selection

Model
KM2 - = Controller
KM2W - = Controller with white display
KM2T = Controller+ timer
KM2TW = Controller+ timer with white display
KM2P = Controller + timer + programmer
KM2P = Controller + timer + programmer with white display

Power supply
U = 24... 240 VAC/DC

Analoue input
C = J, K, R, S, T, PT100, PT 1000 (2 wires), mA, mV, V
E = J, K, R, S, T, NTC, PTC, mA, mV, V

Output 1
I = 0/4... 20 mA, 0/2... 10 V
R = Relay SPST 4 A (resistive load)
O = VDC for SSR

Output 2
- = Not available
R = Relay SPST 2 A (resistive load)
O = VDC for SSR

Input/Output 3
D = Digital Input DI1 +
Output 3 (VDC for SSR)/Pow. Supply/Digital Input DI2

C.T. Input
H = Heater Break Down Alarm

Serial Communications
- = TTL Modbus
S = RS485 Modbus + TTL Modbus

Connection type
- = Standard (screw terminals not removable)
E = Removable screw terminals
M = Removable spring terminals
N = Removable terminals (the fixed part only)

4.2 Current Transformer selection

C.T. Ratio	Code
25/0.05	TR-AMP-25/005
100/0.05	TR-AMP-100/005

5 CONFIGURATION PROCEDURE

5.1 Introduction

When the instrument is powered, it starts immediately to work according to the parameters values loaded in its memory.

The instrument behaviour and its performance are governed by the value of the stored parameters.

At the first start up the instrument uses a “default” parameter set (factory parameter set); this set is a generic one (e.g. a TC J input is programmed).

Before connecting the output actuators, we recommend to configure the parameters to suit your application (e.g.: input type, Control strategy, alarms, etc.).

Do not change the parameter **[5] Unit** (Engineering Unit) during process control; the instrument scales the measurement (and the variables) but does not modify the value of the parameters related to the display.

To change these parameters you need to enter the “Configuration mode”.

5.2 Instrument behaviour at Power ON

At power ON the instrument can start in one of the following mode depending on its configuration:

***Auto mode* without program functions.**

- The upper display will show the measured value;
- The lower display will show the Set Point value;
- The decimal figure of the less significant digit of the lower display is OFF;
- The instrument is performing the standard closed loop control.

***Manual mode* (oPLo).**

- The upper display shows the measured value;
- The lower display shows the power output [preceded by H (for heating) or C (for cooling)]. The MAN LED is lit;
- The instrument does not perform Automatic control;
- The control output can be: equal to 0 or equal to the value assigned to it before the power down. In any case, it can be manually modified by ▲ and ▼ buttons.

***Stand by mode* (St.bY).**

- The upper display will show the measured value;
- The lower display will show alternately the Set Point value and the message StbY or oFF;
- The instrument does not perform any control (the control outputs are OFF);
- The instrument is working as an indicator.

***Auto mode* with automatic program start up.**

- The upper display will show the measured value;
- The lower display shows one of the following information;
  - The operative Set Point (when it is performing a ramp)
  - The time of the segment in progress (when it is performing a soak);
  - The Set Point value alternate with the message StbY;
- In all cases, the decimal figure of the less significant digit of the lower display is lit.

We define all the above described conditions as “**Standard Display**”.

5.3 Entering the “Configuration modes”

The instrument has a complete parameter set that allows the user to “adapt” the controller to the destination application.

Note: The instrument normally shows only the parameters consistent with the specific hardware and in accordance with the value assigned to the previous parameters (e.g.: if you set an output as “not used” the instrument will mask all other parameters related to that output).

5.3.1 Complete configuration procedure

The configuration parameters are collected in various groups. Every group defines all parameters related with a specific function (e.g.: control, alarms, output functions).

1. Push the ↵ button for more than 5 seconds. The upper display will show PASS while the lower display will show 0.
2. Using ▲ and ▼ buttons set the programmed password.

Notes: 1. The factory default password for configuration parameters is equal to 30.

2. During parameter modification the instrument continue to perform the control. In certain conditions, when a configuration change can produce a heavy bump to the process, it is advisable to temporarily stop the controller from controlling during the programming procedure (control output will be OFF).
A password equal to 2000 + the programmed value (e.g. 2000 + 30 = 2030).
The control will restart automatically when the configuration procedure will be manually closed.

3. Push the ↵ button.
   If the password is correct the display will show the acronym of the first parameter group preceded by the symbol: ⊐.
   In other words the upper display shows: ⊐ inP
   (group of the **Input parameters**).

The instrument is in configuration mode.

5.3.2 How to exit the “Configuration mode”

Push ↩ button for more than 5 seconds, the instrument will come back to the “standard display”.

5.4 Keyboard functions during parameter changing

↩ A short press allows to exit from the current parameter group and select a new parameter group.
A long press allows you to close the configuration parameter procedure (the instrument will come back to the “standard display”).

↵ When the upper display is showing a group and the lower display is blank, this key allows to enter in the selected group.
When the upper display is showing a parameter and the lower display is showing its value, this key allows to store the selected value for the current parameter and access the next parameter within the same group.

▲ Allows to increase the value of the selected parameter.

▼ Allows to decrease the value of the selected parameter.

↩ + ↵ These two keys allow to return to the previous group. Proceed as follows:
Push the ↩ button and maintaining the pressure, then push the ↵ button; release both the buttons.

Note: The group selection is cyclic as well as the selection of the parameters in a group.

5.5 Factory reset - default parameters loading procedure

Sometime, e.g. when you re-configure an instrument previously used for other works or from other people or when you have made too many errors during configuration and you decided to re-configure the instrument, it is possible to restore the factory configuration.

This action allows to put the instrument in a defined condition (the same it was at the first power ON).

The default data are those typical values loaded in the instrument prior to ship it from factory.

To load the factory default parameter set, proceed as follows:

1. Press the button for more than 5 seconds. The upper display will show PASS while the lower display shows 0;
2. Using and buttons set the value **-481**;
3. Push button;
4. The instrument will turn OFF all LEDs for a few seconds, then the upper display will show dFLt (default) and then all LEDs are turned ON for 2 seconds. At this point the instrument restarts as for a new power ON.

The procedure is complete.

Note: The complete list of the default parameters is available in Appendix A.

5.6 Configuring all the parameters

In the following pages we will describe all the parameters of the instrument. However, the instrument will only show the parameters applicable to its hardware options in accordance with the specific instrument configuration (i.e. setting AL 1t [Alarm 1 type] to nonE [not used], all parameters related to alarm 1 will be skipped).

1 inP Group - Main and auxiliary input configuration

[1] SEnS - Input type

Available: Always.

Range: • When the code of the input type is equal to c (see paragraph "How to order").

J	TC J	(-50... +1000°C/-58... +1832°F);
crAL	TC K	(-50... +1370°C/-58... +2498°F);
S	TC S	(-50... +1760°C/-58... +3200°F);
r	TC R	(-50... +1760°C/-58... +3200°F);
t	TC T	(-70... +400°C/-94... +752°F);
Ir.J	Exergen IRS J	(-46... +785°C/-50... +1445°F);
Ir.cA	Exergen IRS K	(-46... +785°C/-50... +1445°F);
Pt1	RTD Pt 100	(-200... +850°C/-328... +1562°F);
Pt10	RTD Pt 1000	(-200... +850°C/-328... +1562°F);
0.60	0... 60 mV linear;	
12.60	12... 60 mV linear;	
0.20	0... 20 mA linear;	
4.20	4... 20 mA linear;	
0.5	0... 5 V linear;	
1.5	1... 5 V linear;	
0.10	0... 10 V linear;	
2.10	2... 10 V linear.	

• When the code of the input type is equal to e (see "How to order" paragraph).

J	TC J	(-50... +1000°C/-58... +1832°F);
crAL	TC K	(-50... +1370°C/-58... +2498°F);
S	TC S	(-50... +1760°C/-58... +3200°F);
r	TC R	(-50... +1760°C/-58... +3200°F);
t	TC T	(-70... +400°C/-94... +752°F);
Ir.J	Exergen IRS J	(-46... +785°C/-50... +1445°F);
Ir.cA	Exergen IRS K	(-46... +785°C/-50... +1445°F);
Ptc	PTC	(-55... +150°C/-67... +302°F);
ntc	NTC	(-50... +110°C/-58... +230°F);
0.60	0... 60 mV linear	
12.60	12... 60 mV linear	
0.20	0... 20 mA linear	
4.20	4... 20 mA linear	
0.5	0... 5 V linear	
1.5	1... 5 V linear	
0.10	0... 10 V linear	
2.10	2... 10 V linear	

Notes: 1. When a TC input is selected and a decimal figure is programmed (see the next parameter) the max. displayed value becomes 999.9°C or 999.9°F.

2. All changes made to SEnS parameter force [2] dP = 0 and this causes a change to all parameters related with it (e.g. set points, proportional band, etc.).

[2] dP - Decimal point position

Available: Always.

Range: 0... 3 When [1] SenS = Linear input;
0 or **1** When [1] SenS different from linear input.

Note: All changes made to dP parameter cause a change to all parameters related with it (e.g.: Set Points, proportional band, etc.).

[3] SSc - Initial scale read-out for linear inputs

Available: When a linear input is selected by [1] SenS.

Range: -1999... 9999.

Notes: 1. SSc allows the scaling of the analogue input to set the minimum displayed/measured value.
The instrument is able to display the measured value until it reaches a value of 5% lower than SSc, below which shows the Underrange message.

2. It is possible to set a initial scale read-out higher than the full scale read-out in order to obtain a reverse read-out scaling **E.g.:**
0 mA = 0 mBar and 20 mA = -1000 mBar (vacuum).

[4] FSc - Full scale read-out for linear input

Available: When a linear input is selected by [1] SenS.

Range: -1999... 9999.

Notes: 1. Fsc allows the scaling of the analogue input to set the maximum displayed/measured value.
The instrument is able to display the measured value until it reaches a value of 5% higher than FSc, above which shows the Overrange message.

2. It is possible to set a full scale read-out lower than the initial scale read-out in order to obtain a reverse read-out scaling. **E.g.:**
0 mA = 0 mBar and 20 mA = -1000 mBar (vacuum).

[5] unit - Engineering unit

Available: When a temperature sensor is selected by [1] SenS parameter.

Range: **°C** Centigrade;
°F Fahrenheit.

⚠ The instrument scales the measurement (and the "*variables*") but does not rescale the temperature values inserted by the user (thresholds, limits etc.).

[6] FiL - Digital filter on the measured value

Available: Always.

Range: oFF No filter;
0.1... 20.0 s.

Note: This is a 1st order digital filter applied on the measured value. For this reason it will affect the measured value but also the control action and the alarms behaviour.

[7] inE - Selection of the Sensor Out of Range type that will enable the safety output value

Available: Always.

Range: our When an overrange or an underrange is detected, the power output will be forced to the value of [8] oPE parameter.
or When an overrange is detected, the power output will be forced to the value of [8] oPE parameter.
ur When an underrange is detected, the power output will be forced to the value of [8] oPE parameter.

[8] oPE - Safety output value

Available: Always.

Range: -100... 100% (of the output).

Notes: 1. When the instrument is programmed with one control action only (heat or cool), setting a value outside of the available output range, the instrument uses zero. **E.g.**: When heat action only has been programmed, and oPE is equal to -50% (cooling) the instrument uses zero.
2. When ON/OFF control is programmed and an out of range is detected, the instrument will perform the safety output value using a fixed cycle time equal to 20 seconds.

[9] io3.F - I/O3 function selection

Available: Always.

Range: on Out3 is maintained in ON status (used as a transmitter power supply);
out3 Used as digital output 3;
dG2.c Digital input 2 drven by contact closure;
dG2.U Digital input 2 driven by 12... 24 VDC.

Notes: 1. Setting [9] io3.F = dG2.C or dG2.U hiddens parameter [22] o3F (not visible) while [11] diF2 parameter becomes visible (available).
2. Setting [9] io3F = **on** hiddens parameters [22] o3F and [11] diF2.
3. Setting [9] io3F = **on** or **out3**, the instrument forces [11] diF2 parameter to **oFF**. At the same time if [10] diF1 = **20** or **21** it will be forced to **oFF**.
4. Changing [9] io3F from **on** to **Out3** makes the [22] O3F parameter visible and equal to nonE.

[10] diF1 - Digital input 1 function

Available: Always.

Range: oFF No function;
1 Alarm Reset [status];
2 Alarm acknowledge (ACK) [status];
3 Hold of the measured value [status];
4 Stand by mode of the instrument [status]. When the contact is closed the instrument operates in stand by mode;
5 Manual mode;
6 HEAt with SP1 and CooL with "SP2" [status] (see "Note about digital inputs");
7 Timer Run/Hold/Reset [transition]. A short closure allows to start timer execution and to suspend it while a long closure (longer than 10 seconds) allows to reset the timer;
8 Timer Run [transition]. A short closure allows to start timer execution;
9 Timer reset [transition]. A short closure allows to reset timer count;
10 Timer run/hold [Status]:
- Contact close = timer RUN;
- Contact open = timer Hold.

11 Timer run/reset [status];
12 Timer run/reset with a special "lock" at the end of the time count (in order to restart the time count the instrument must detect a run command coming from serial link keyboard or digital input 2);
13 Program Run [transition]. The first closure allows to start program execution but a second closure restart the program execution from the beginning;
14 Program Reset [transition]. A contact closure allows to reset program execution;
15 Program Hold [transition]. The first closure allows to hold program execution and a second closure continue program execution;
16 Program Run/Hold [status]. When the contact is closed the program is running;
17 Program Run/Reset [status].
- Contact closed - Program run;
- Contact open - Program reset;

18 Sequential Set Point selection [transition] (see "Note about digital inputs");
19 SP1/SP2 selection [status];
20 Binary selection of the Set Point made by digital input 1 (less significant bit) and digital input 2 (most significant bit) [status];
21 Digital input 1 will work in parallel with the ▲ button while digital input 2 will work in parallel with the ▼ button.

Note: When [11] diF2 is not available, items 20 and 21 are not visible.

[11] diF2 - Digital input 2 function

Available: When [9] Io3.F = diG2.

Range: oFF No function;
1 Alarm Reset [status];
2 Alarm acknowledge (ACK) [status];
3 Hold of the measured value [status];
4 Stand by mode of the instrument [status]. When the contact is closed the instrument operates in stand by mode;
5 Manual mode;
6 HEAt with SP1 and CooL with "SP2" [status] (see "Note about digital inputs");
7 Timer Run/Hold/Reset [transition]. A short closure allows to start timer execution and to suspend it while a long closure (longer than 10 seconds) allows to reset the timer;
8 Timer Run [transition]. A short closure allows to start timer execution;
9 Timer reset [transition]. A short closure allows to reset timer count;
10 Timer run/hold [Status]:
- Contact close = timer RUN;

- Contact open = timer Hold.

11 Timer run/reset [status];
12 Timer run/reset with a special "lock" at the end of the time count (in order to restart the time count the instrument must detect a run command coming from serial link keyboard or digital input 2);
13 Program Run [transition].
The first closure allows to start program execution but a second closure restart the program execution from the beginning;
14 Program Reset [transition].
A contact closure allows to reset program execution;
15 Program Hold [transition].
The first closure allows to hold program execution and a second closure continue program execution;
16 Program Run/Hold [status].
When the contact is closed the program is running;
17 Program Run/Reset [status].
- Contact closed - Program run;
- Contact open - Program reset;

18 Sequential Set Point selection [transition] (see "Note about digital inputs");
19 SP1/SP2 selection [status];
20 Binary selection of the Set Point made by digital input 1 (less significant bit) and digital input 2 (most significant bit) [status];
21 Digital input 1 will work in parallel with the ▲ button while digital input 2 will work in parallel with the ▼ button.

Notes: 1. When [10] diF1 or [11] diF2 (e.g. diF1) are equal to 6 the instrument operates as follows:
- When the contact is open, the control action is an heating action and the active Set Point is SP.
- When the contact is closed, the control action is a cooling action and the active Set Point is SP2.

2. When [10] diF1 = 20, [11] diF2 is forced to 20 and cannot perform another function.
3. When [10] diF1 = 20 and [11] diF2 = 20, the SP selection will be in accordance with the following table:

Digital Input 1	Digital Input 2	Operative Set Point
Off	Off	Set Point 1
On	Off	Set Point 2
Off	On	Set Point 3
On	On	Set Point 4

4. When [10] diF1 is equal to 21, [11] diF2 is forced to 21 (up.du) and cannot perform another function.
5. When a "Sequential Set Point selection" is used (diF1 or diF2 = 18), every closure of the logic input increases the value of SPAT (active Set Point) of one step. The selection is cyclic:
SP -> **SP2** -> **SP3** -> **SP4**.
6. Setting [10] diF1 or [11] diF2 equal to 6 the instrument makes the [66] tcH, [67] rcG and [68] tcc parameters available.

[12] di.A - Digital Inputs Action

Available: Always.
Range: 0 DI1 Direct action, DI2 (if configured) Direct action;
1 DI1 Reverse action,
DI2 (if configured) Direct action;
2 DI1 Direct action,
DI2 (if configured) Reverse action;
3 DI1 Reverse action,
DI2 (if configured) Reverse action.

Group - Output parameters

[13] o1.t - Out 1 type

Available: When the out 1 is a linear output.
Range: 0-20 0... 20 mA;
4-20 4... 20 mA;
0-10 0... 10 V;
2-10 2... 10 V.

[14] o1.F - Out 1 function

Available: Always.
Range:
- When the out 1 is a linear output:

nonE Output not used. With this setting the status of this output can be driven directly from serial link;
H.rEG Heating output;
c.rEG Cooling output;
r.inP Measured value Analogue retransmission.
r.Err Analogue retransmission of the measured error (PV-SP);
r.SP Analogue retransmission of the operative Set Point;
r.SEr Analogue retransmission of a value coming from serial link;
r.Po Power output retransmission.

- When the out 1 is a digital output (relay or SSR):

nonE Output not used. With this setting the status of this output can be driven directly from serial link;
H.rEG Heating output;
c.rEG Cooling output;
AL Alarm output;
t.out Timer output;
t.HoF Timer out - OFF in Hold;
P.End Program end indicator;
P.HLd Program hold indicator;
P.uit Program wait indicator;
P.run Program run indicator;
P.Et1 Program Event 1;
P.Et2 Program Event 2;
or.bo Out-of-range or burn out indicator;
P.FAL Power failure indicator;
bo.PF Out-of-range, Burnout and Power failure indicator;
St.By Stand By status indicator;
diF1 Repeats the digital input 1 status;
diF2 Repeats the digital input 2 status;
on Out 1 always ON;
riSP Inspection request.

Notes: 1. When two or more outputs are programmed in the same way, these outputs are driven in parallel.
2. The power failure indicator is reset when the instrument detects an alarm reset command from ↵ key, digital input or serial link.
3. When no control output is programmed, all the relative alarm (when present) are forced to nonE (not used).

[15] A.o1L - Initial scale value of the analogue retransmission

Available: When Out 1 is a linear output and [14] O1F is equal to r.IMP, r.Err, r.SP, r.SEr or r.Po.
Range: -1999 to **[16] Ao1H.**

[16] A.o1H - Full scale value of the analogue retransmission

Available: When Out 1 is a linear output and [14] O1F is equal to r.IMP, r.Err, r.SP, r.SEr or r.Po.

Range: [15] Ao1L to **9999**.

[17] o1.AL - Alarms linked to Out 1

Available: When [14] o1F = AL.

Range: 0... 63 with the following rules:

- **+1** Alarm 1;
- **+2** Alarm 2;
- **+4** Alarm 3;
- **+8** Heater break down alarm;
- **+16** Sensor break (burn out);
- **+32** Overload on Out3 (short circuit on the Out3).

Example 1: Setting 3 (2+1) the output will be driven by the alarm 1 and 2 (OR condition).

Example 2: Setting 13 (8+4+1) the output will be driven by alarm 1 + alarm 3 + loop break alarm.

[18] o1.Ac - Out 1 action

Available: When [14] o1F is different from nonE.

Range:

- **dir** Direct action;
- **rEU** Reverse action;
- **dir.r** Direct action with reverse LED indication;
- **rEU.r** Reverse action with reverse LED indication.

Notes: 1. Direct action: the output repeats the status of the driven element. Example: the output is an alarm output with direct action. When the alarm is ON, the relay will be energized (logic output 1).

2. Reverse action: the output status is the opposite of the status of the driven element. Example: the output is an alarm output with reverse action. When the alarm is OFF, the relay will be energized (logic output 1). This setting is usually named “fail-safe” and it is generally used in dangerous process in order to generate an alarm when the instrument power supply goes OFF or the internal watchdog starts.

[19] o2F - Out 2 function

Available: When the instrument has out 2 option.

Range:

- **nonE** Output not used. With this setting the status of this output can be driven directly from serial link;
- **H.rEG** Heating output;
- **c.rEG** Cooling output;
- **AL** Alarm output;
- **t.out** Timer output;
- **t.HoF** Timer out - OFF in Hold;
- **P.End** Program end indicator;
- **P.HLd** Program hold indicator;
- **P.uit** Program wait indicator;
- **P.run** Program run indicator;
- **P.Et1** Program Event 1;
- **P.Et2** Program Event 2;
- **or.bo** Out-of-range or burn out indicator;
- **P.FAL** Power failure indicator;
- **bo.PF** Out-of-range, Burnout and Power failure indicator;
- **St.By** Stand By status indicator;
- **diF1** Repeats the digital input 1 status;
- **diF2** Repeats the digital input 2 status;
- **on** Out 2 always ON;
- **riSP** Inspection request.

For other details see [14] O1F parameter.

[20] o2.AL - Alarms linked to Out 2

Available: When [18] o2F = AL.

Range: 0... 63 with the following rule:

- **+1** Alarm 1;
- **+2** Alarm 2;
- **+4** Alarm 3;
- **+8** Heater break down alarm;
- **+16** Sensor break (burn out);
- **+32** Overload on Out3 (short circuit on the Out3).

For more details see [17] o1.AL parameter.

[21] o2Ac - Out 2 action

Available: When [19] o2F is different from nonE.

Range:

- **dir** Direct action;
- **rEU** Reverse action;
- **dir.r** Direct action with reverse LED indication;
- **rEU.r** Reverse action with reverse LED indication.

For more details see [18] o1.Ac parameter.

[22] o3F - Out 3 function

Available: When the instrument has out 3 option.

Range:

- **nonE** Output not used. With this setting the status of this output can be driven directly from serial link;
- **H.rEG** Heating output;
- **c.rEG** Cooling output;
- **AL** Alarm output;
- **t.out** Timer output;
- **t.HoF** Timer out - OFF in Hold;
- **P.End** Program end indicator;
- **P.HLd** Program hold indicator;
- **P.uit** Program wait indicator;
- **P.run** Program run indicator;
- **P.Et1** Program Event 1;
- **P.Et2** Program Event 2;
- **or.bo** Out-of-range or burn out indicator;
- **P.FAL** Power failure indicator;
- **bo.PF** Out-of-range, Burnout and Power failure indicator;
- **St.By** Stand By status indicator.

For other details see [14] O1F parameter.

[23] o3.AL - Alarms linked to Out 3

Available: When [9] Io3.F = Out 3 and [22] o3F = AL.

Range: 0... 63 with the following rule:

- **+1** Alarm 1;
- **+2** Alarm 2;
- **+4** Alarm 3;
- **+8** Heater break down alarm;
- **+16** Sensor break (burn out);
- **+32** Overload on Out 3 (short circuit on the Out 3).

For more details see [17] o1.AL parameter.

[24] o3Ac - Out 3 action

Available: When [9] io3.F = out3 and [22] o3F is different from nonE.

Range:

- **dir** Direct action;
- **rEU** Reverse action;
- **dir.r** Direct action with reverse LED indication;
- **rEU.r** Reverse action with reverse LED indication.

For more details see [18] o1.Ac parameter.

PAL 1 Group - Alarm 1 parameters

[25] AL1t - Alarm 1 type

Available: Always.

Range: • When one or more outputs are programmed as

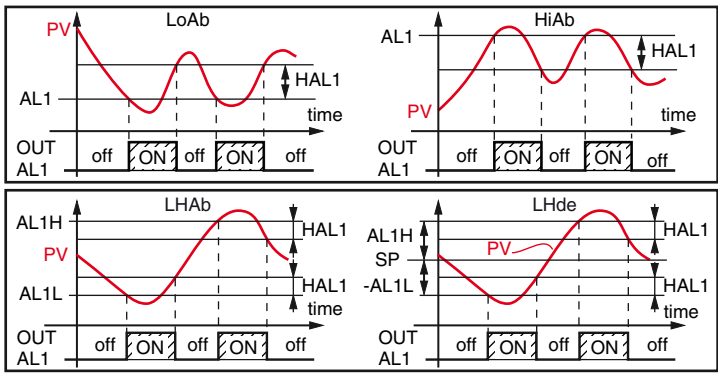
control output:

nonE Alarm not used;
LoAb Absolute low alarm;
HiAb Absolute high alarm;
LHAo Absolute band alarm with alarm indication out of the band;
LHAi Absolute band alarm with alarm indication inside the band;
SE.br Sensor break;
LodE Deviation low alarm (relative);
HidE Deviation high alarm (relative);
LHdo Relative band alarm with alarm indication out of the band;
LHdi Relative band alarm with alarm indication inside the band;

- When no output is programmed as control output;

nonE Alarm not used;
LoAb Absolute low alarm;
HiAb Absolute high alarm;
LHAo Absolute band alarm with alarm indication out of the band;
LHAi Absolute band alarm with alarm indication inside the band;
SE.br Sensor break.

Notes: 1. The relative and deviation alarms are "relative" to the operative Set Point value.



2. The (SE.br) sensor break alarm will be ON when the display shows ---- indication.

[26] Ab1 - Alarm 1 function

Available: When [25] AL1t is different from nonE.

Range: 0... 15 with the following rule:

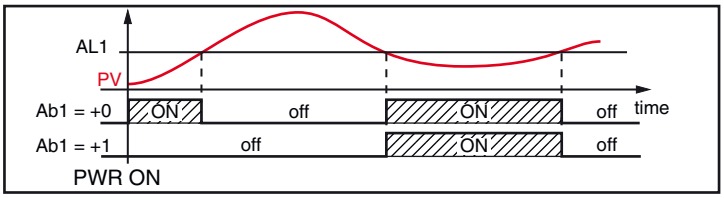
+1 Not active at Power ON;
+2 Latched alarm (manual reset);
+4 Acknowledgeable alarm;
+8 Relative alarm not active at Set Point change.

Example: Setting Ab1 equal to 5 (1 + 4) the alarm 1 will be "Not active at Power ON" and "Acknowledgeable".

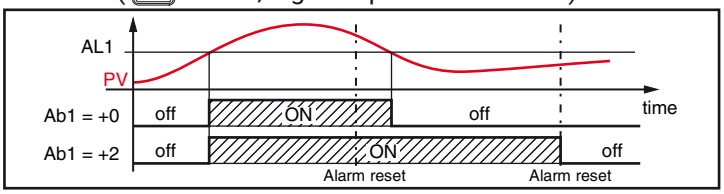
Notes: 1. The "Not active at Power ON" selection allows to inhibit the alarm function at instrument Power ON or when the instrument detects a transfer from:

- Manual mode (oPLo) to auto mode;
- Stand-by mode to auto mode.

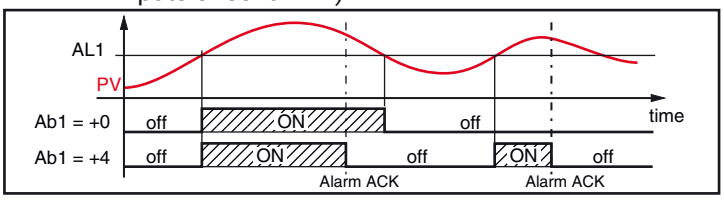
The alarm will be automatically enabled when the measured value reaches, for the first time, the alarm threshold ±hysteresis (in other words, when the initial alarm condition disappears).



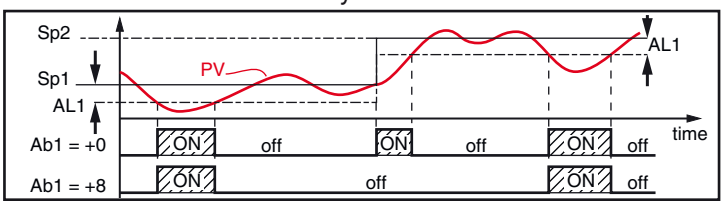
2. A "Latched alarm" (manual reset) is an alarm that will remain active even if the conditions that generated the alarm no longer persist. Alarm reset can be done only by an external command (button, digital inputs or serial link).



3. An "Acknowledgeable" alarm is an alarm that can be reset even if the conditions that generated the alarm are still present. Alarm acknowledge can be done only by an external command (button, digital inputs or serial link).



4. A "relative alarm not active at Set Point change" is an alarm that masks the alarm condition after a Set Point change until process variable reaches the alarm threshold ± hysteresis.



5. The instrument does not store in EEPROM the alarm status. For this reason, the alarm status will be lost if a power down occurs.

[27] AL1L - For High and low alarms, it is the low limit of the AL1 threshold - For band alarm, it is the low alarm threshold

Available: When [25] AL1t is different from nonE or [25] AL1t is different from SE.br.

Range: From **-1999** to **[28] AL1H** engineering units.

[28] AL1H - For High and low alarms, it is the high limit of the AL1 threshold - For band alarm, it is the high alarm threshold

Available: When [25] AL1t is different from nonE or [25] AL1t is different from SE.br.

Range: From **[27] AL1L** to 9999 engineering units.

[29] AL1- Alarm 1 threshold

Available: When:

[25] AL1t = LoAb - Absolute low alarm;
[25] AL1t = HiAb - Absolute high alarm;
[25] AL1t = LodE - Deviation low alarm (relative);
[25] AL1t = HIdE - Deviation high alarm (relative).

Range: From **[27] AL1L** to **[28] AL1H** engineering units.

[30] HAL1 - Alarm 1 hysteresis

Available: When [25] AL1t is different from nonE or [25] AL1t is different from SEbr.

Range: 1... 9999 engineering units.

Notes: 1. The hysteresis value is the difference between the Alarm threshold value and the point the Alarm automatically resets.

2. When the alarm threshold plus or minus the hysteresis is out of input range, the instrument will not be able to reset the alarm.

Example: Input range 0... 1000 (mBar).

- Set Point equal to 900 (mBar);
- Deviation low alarm equal to 50 (mBar);
- Hysteresis equal to 160 (mBar) the theoretical reSet Point is 900 - 50 + 160 = 1010 (mBar) but this value is out of range. The reset can be made only by turning the instrument OFF, removing the condition that generate the alarm and then turn the instrument ON again.
- All band alarms use the same hysteresis value for both thresholds;
- When the hysteresis of a band alarm is bigger than the programmed band, the instrument will not be able to reset the alarm.

Example: Input range 0... 500 (°C).

- Set Point equal to 250 (°C);
- Relative band alarm;
- Low threshold equal to 10 (°C);
- High threshold equal to 10 (°C);
- Hysteresis equal to 25 (°C).

[31] AL1d - Alarm 1 delay

Available: When [25] AL1t is different from nonE.

Range: 0 oFF;

1... 9999 seconds.

Note: The alarm goes ON only when the alarm condition persists for a time longer than [31] AL1d time but the reset is immediate.

[32] AL1o - Alarm 1 enabling during Stand-by mode and out of range indications

Available: When [25] AL1t is different from nonE.

Range: 0 Never;

1 During stand by;

2 During overrange and underrange;

3 During overrange, underrange and stand-by.

PAL2 Group - Alarm 2 parameters

[33] AL2t - Alarm 2 type

Available: Aways

Range:

- When one or more outputs are programmed as control output:

nonE Alarm not used;
LoAb Absolute low alarm;
HiAb Absolute high alarm;
LHAo Absolute band alarm with alarm indication out of the band;
LHAi Absolute band alarm with alarm indication inside the band;
SE.br Sensor break;
LodE Deviation low alarm (relative);
HidE Deviation high alarm (relative);
LHdo Relative band alarm with alarm indication out of the band;
LHdi Relative band alarm with alarm indication inside the band;

- When no output is programmed as control output;

nonE Alarm not used;
LoAb Absolute low alarm;
HiAb Absolute high alarm;
LHAo Absolute band alarm with alarm indication out of the band;
LHAi Absolute band alarm with alarm indication inside the band;
SE.br Sensor break.

Note: The relative alarm are “relative” to the current Set Point (this may be different from the Target Set Point if you are using the ramp to Set Point function).

[34] Ab2 - Alarm 2 function

Available: When [33] AL2t is different from nonE.

Range: 0... 15 with the following rule:

+1 Not active at Power ON;
+2 Latched alarm (manual reset);
+4 Acknowledgeable alarm;
+8 Relative alarm not active at Set Point change.

Example: Setting Ad2 equal to 5 (1+4) the alarm 2 will be “not active at Power ON” and “Acknowledgeable”.

Note: For other details see [25] Ab1 parameter.

[35] AL2L - For High and low alarms, it is the low limit of the AL2 threshold - For band alarm, it is the low alarm threshold

Available: When [33] AL2t is different from nonE or [33] AL2t is different from SEbr.

Range: -1999 to **[36] AL2H** engineering units.

[36] AL2H - For High and low alarms, it is the high limit of the AL2 threshold - For band alarm, it is the high alarm threshold

Available: When [33] AL2t is different from nonE or [33] AL2t is different from SEbr.

Range: From **[35] AL2L** to **9999** engineering units.

[37] AL2 - Alarm 2 threshold

Available: When:

[33] AL2t = LoAb Absolute low alarm;
[33] AL2t = HiAb Absolute high alarm;
[33] AL2t = LodE Deviation low alarm (relative);
[33] AL2t = HIdE Deviation high alarm (relative).

Range: From **[35] AL2L** to **[36] AL2H** engineering units.

[38] HAL2 - Alarm 2 hysteresis

Available: When [33] AL2t is different to nonE or [33] AL2t is different from SEbr.

Range: 1... 9999 engineering units.

Note: For other details see [30] HAL1 parameter.

[39] AL2d - Alarm 2 delay

Available: When [33] AL2t different from nonE.

Range: 0 oFF;

1... 9999 seconds.

Note: The alarm goes ON only when the alarm condition persist for a time longer than [39] AL2d time but the reset is immediate.

[40] AL2o - Alarm 2 enabling during Stand-by mode and out of range indications

Available: When [33] AL2t different from nonE.
Range: 0 Never;
1 During stand by;
2 During overrange and underrange;
3 During overrange, underrange and stand-by.

PAL 3 Group - Alarm 3 parameters

[41] AL3t - Alarm 3 type

Available: Always.
Range:
- When one or more outputs are programmed as control output:

nonE Alarm not used;
LoAb Absolute low alarm;
HiAb Absolute high alarm;
LHAo Absolute band alarm with alarm indication out of the band;
LHAi Absolute band alarm with alarm indication inside the band;
SE.br Sensor break;
LodE Deviation low alarm (relative);
HidE Deviation high alarm (relative);
LHdo Relative band alarm with alarm indication out of the band;
LHdi Relative band alarm with alarm indication inside the band;

- When no output is programmed as control output;

nonE Alarm not used;
LoAb Absolute low alarm;
HiAb Absolute high alarm;
LHAo Absolute band alarm with alarm indication out of the band;
LHAi Absolute band alarm with alarm indication inside the band;
SE.br Sensor break.

Note: The relative alarm are "relative" to the current Set Point (this may be different to the Target Set Point if you are using the ramp to Set Point function).

[42] Ab3 - Alarm 3 function

Available: When [41] AL3t is different from nonE.
Range: 0... 15 with the following rule:
+1 Not active at Power ON;
+2 Latched alarm (manual reset);
+4 Acknowledgeable alarm;
+8 Relative alarm not active at Set Point change.
Example: Setting Ad3 equal to 5 (1+4) the alarm 3 will be "Not active at Power ON" and "Acknowledgeable".
Note: For other details see [26] Ab1 parameter.

[43] AL3L - For High and low alarms, it is the low limit of the AL3 threshold - For band alarm, it is the low alarm threshold

Available: When [41] AL3t is different from nonE or [41] AL3t is different from SEbr.
Range: **-1999** to **[44] AL3H** engineering units.

[44] AL3H - For High and low alarms, it is the high limit of the AL3 threshold - For band alarm, it is the high alarm threshold

Available: When [41] AL3t is different from nonE or [41] AL3t is different from SEbr.
Range: From **[43] AL3L** to **9999** engineering units.

[45] AL3 - Alarm 3 threshold

Available: When:
- [41] AL3t = LoAb Absolute low alarm;
- [41] AL3t = HiAb Absolute high alarm;
- [41] AL3t = LodE Deviation low alarm (relative);
- [41] AL3t = HIdE Deviation high alarm (relative).

Range: From **[43] AL3L** to **[44] AL3H** engineering units.

[46] HAL3 - Alarm 3 hysteresis

Available: When [41] AL3t is different from nonE or [41] AL3t is different from SEbr.
Range: 1... 9999 engineering units.
Note: For other details see [30] HAL1 parameter.

[47] AL3d - Alarm 3 delay

Available: When [41] AL3t different from nonE.
Range: 0 oFF;
1... 9999 seconds.
Note: The alarm goes ON only when the alarm condition persist for a time longer than [47] AL3d time but the reset is immediate.

[48] AL3o - Alarm 3 enabling during Stand-by mode and out of range indications

Available: When [41] AL3t is different from nonE or [41] AL3t is different from SEbr.
Range: 0 Never;
1 During stand by;
2 During overrange and underrange;
3 During overrange, underrange and stand-by.

PHbd Group - Heater break down alarm

General note about HBD alarm

The HBD alarm operates as follows: the instrument measures the current flowing through a load. The measurement is made by a Current Transformer (CT) with a 0.05 A A.C. full scale output.
The load can be: independent (not managed by an output of the KM2) or managed by an output of the KM2. In the first condition (independent), the instrument will perform the current measurement continuously and it will compare the measured value with 3 thresholds: a minimum alarm (Ct.LE), a maximum alarm (Ct.Ld) and an over-current alarm(Ct.oc). In the second condition (load manage by an output of the KM2) the instrument is able to identify the load condition (ON or OFF) and manages the thresholds according to the status. When the output (used to turn ON and OFF the load) is OFF, the measured value is used to verify that the leakage current is lower than a preset value (Ct.LE = leakage current) in order to be sure that the actuator disconnect the output.
When the out (used to turn ON and OFF the load) is ON, the measured value is used to verify that the load current is higher than a preset value (Ct.Ld = load current) but also it must be lower of the over-current threshold (Ct.oc) in order to verify that the load operate correctly.

[49] Ct.So - Current transformer source

Available: Always.
Range: **oFF** HBD not used;
nonE The load is independent;
out 3 The load is driven by Out 3;
out 2 The load is driven by Out 2;
out 1 The load is driven by Out 1 (for digital output type only).

[50] Ct.dF - Current transformer decimal figure

Available: When [49] Ct.So is different from oFF.
Range: 1... 3.

[51] Ct.rA - Current transformer range

Available: When [49] Ct.So is different from oFF.
Range: 1... 999 Ampere.

[52] Ct.FL - Current transformer filter

Available: When [49] Ct.So is different from oFF.
Range: no Filter disabled;
YES Filtter enabled.

[53] Ct.LA - Current transformer latch

Available: When [49] Ct.So is different from oFF.
Range: **0** Automatic reset;
+1 Manual reset;
+2 Acknowledgeable.

[54] Ct.Ld - Load current threshold

Available: When [49] Ct.So is different from oFF.
Range: 0 Disabled
1... 999 Ampere.

[55] Ct.LE - Leakage current threshold

Available: When [49] Ct.So is different from oFF.
Range: 0 Disabled
1... 999 Ampere.

[56] Ct.oc - Over current threshold

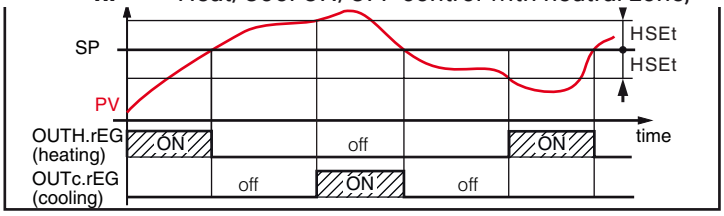
Available: When [49] Ct.So is different from oFF.
Range: 0 Disabled
1... 999 Ampere.

rEG Group - Control parameters

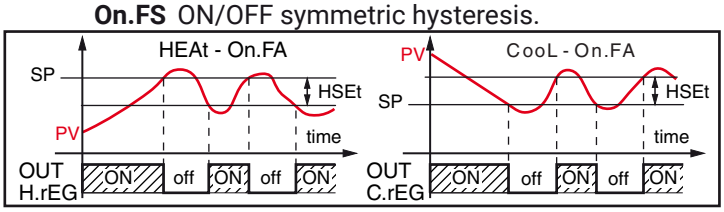
The rEG group will be available only when at least one output is programmed as control output (H.rEG or C.rEG).

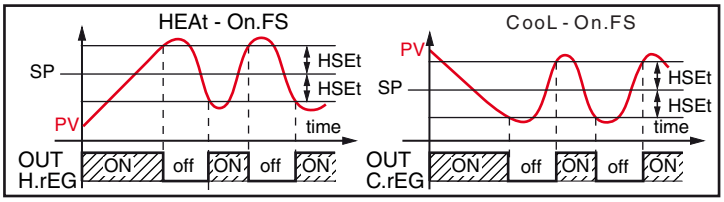
[57] cont - Control type

Available: When at least one output is programmed as control output (H.rEG or C.rEG).
Range: • When two control actions (heat & cool) are programmed:
Pid PID (heat and cool);
nr Heat/Cool ON/OFF control with neutral zone;



• When a control action (heat/cool) is programmed:
Pid PID (heat or cool);
On.FA ON/OFF asymmetric hysteresis;
On.FS ON/OFF symmetric hysteresis.





Notes: 1. ON/OFF control with asymmetric hysteresis:
- OFF when PV ≥ SP;
- ON when PV ≤ (SP - hysteresis).

2. ON/OFF control with symmetric hysteresis:
- OFF when PV ≥ (SP + hysteresis);
- ON when PV ≤ (SP - hysteresis).

[58] Auto - Auto tune selection

Ascon Tecnologic has developed three auto-tune algorithms:
- Oscillating auto-tune;
- Fast auto-tune;
- EvoTune.

1. The **oscillating** auto-tune is the usual auto-tune and:
- It is more accurate;
- Can start even if PV is close to the Set Point;
- Can be used even if the Set Point is close to the ambient temperature.

2. The **fast type** is suitable when:
- The process is very slow and you want to be operative in a short time;
- When an overshoot is not acceptable;
- In multi-loop machinery where the fast method reduces the calculation error due to the effect of the other loops.

3. The **EvoTune** type is suitable when:
- You have no information about your process;
- You can not be sure about the end user skills;
- You desire an auto tune calculation independently from the starting conditions (e.g. Set Point change during tune execution, etc).

Note: Fast auto-tune can start only when the measured value (PV) is lower than (SP + 1/2SP).
Available: When [57] cont = PID.
Range: -4... 8 where:
-4 Oscillating auto-tune with automatic restart at all Set Point change;
-3 Oscillating auto-tune with manual start;
-2 Oscillating auto-tune with automatic start at first Power ON only;
-1 Oscillating auto-tune with automatic restart at all Power ON;
0 Not used;
1 Fast auto tuning with automatic restart at all Power ON;
2 Fast auto-tune with automatic start at the first Power ON only;
3 FAST auto-tune with manual start;
4 FAST auto-tune with automatic restart at all Set Point change.
5 EvoTune with automatic restart at all Power ON;
6 EvoTune with automatic start at 1st Power ON only;
7 EvoTune with manual start;
8 EvoTune with automatic restart at all Set Point change.

Note: All auto-tunes are inhibited during program execution.

[59] tunE - Manual start of the auto-tune

Available: When [57] cont = PID.
Range: oFF The instrument is not performing the auto-tune;
on The instrument is performing the auto-tune.

[60] HSEt - Hysteresis of the ON/OFF control

Available: When [57] cont is different from PID.
Range: 0... 9999 engineering units.

[61] cPdt - Time for compressor protection

Available: When [56] cont = nr.
Range: OFF Protection disabled;
1... 9999 seconds.

[62] Pb - Proportional band

Available: When [57] cont = PID.
Range: 1... 9999 engineering units.
Note: Auto-tune functions calculate this value.

[63] ti - Integral time

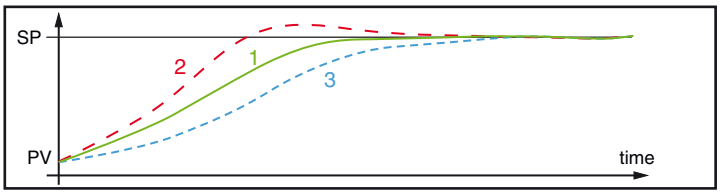
Available: When [57] cont = PID.
Range: OFF Integral action excluded;
1... 9999 seconds;
inF Integral action excluded.
Note: Auto-tune functions calculate this value.

[64] td - Derivative time

Available: When [57] cont = PID.
Range: oFF Derivative action excluded;
1... 9999 seconds.
Note: Auto-tune functions calculate this value.

[65] Fuoc - Fuzzy overshoot control

This parameter reduces the overshoot usually present at instrument start up or after a Set Point change and it will be active only in this two cases.
Setting a value between 0.00 and 1.00 it is possible to slow down the instrument action during Set Point approach.
Setting **Fuoc = 1** this function is disabled.



Available: When [57] cont = PID.
Range: 0... 2.00.
Note: Fast auto-tune calculates the Fuoc parameter while the oscillating one sets it equal to 0.5.

[66] tcH - Cycle time of the heating output

Available: When at least one output is programmed in order to be the heating output (H.rEG) and [57] cont = PID.
Range: 2... 130.0 seconds.

[67] rcG - Power ratio between heating and cooling action (relative cooling gain)

The instrument uses the same PID parameter set for heat and for cool action but the efficiency of the two actions are usually different.
This parameter allows to define the ratio between the efficiency of the heating system and the efficiency of the cooling one.
An example will help us to explain you the philosophy.
Consider one loop of a plastic extruder. The working temperature is equal to 250°C.
When you want to increase the temperature from 250 to 270°C (ΔT = 20°C) using 100% of the heating power (resistor), you will need 60 seconds.
On the contrary, when you want to decrease the temperature from 250 to 230°C (ΔT = 20°C) using 100% of the cooling power (fan), you will need 20 seconds only.
In our example the ratio is equal to 60/20 = 3 ([67] rcG = 3) and it say that the efficiency of the cooling system is 3 time more efficient of the heating one.
Available: When two control action are programmed (H.rEG and c.rEG) and [57] cont = PID.
Range: 0.01... 99.99.
Note: Auto-tune functions calculate this value.

[68] tcc - Cycle time of the cooling output

Available: When at least one output is programmed in order to be the cooling output (c.rEG).
Range: 2... 130.0 seconds.

[69] rS - Manual reset (integral pre-load)

It allows to drastically reduce the undershoot due to a hot restart. When your process is steady, the instrument operates with a steady power output (e.g.: 30%).
If a short power down occurs, the process restarts with a process variable close to the Set Point while the instrument starts with an integral action equal to zero.
Setting a manual reset equal to the average power output (in our example 30%) the instrument starts with a power output equal to the value it uses at steady state (instead of zero) and the undershoot becomes very little (in theory equal to zero).
Available: When [57] cont = PID.
Range: -100.0... +100.0%.

[70] od - Delay at power ON

Available: When at least one output is programmed as control output.
Range: oFF Function not used;
0.01... 99.59 hh.mm.
Notes: 1. This parameter defines the time during which (after a power ON) the instrument remains in stand by mode before to start all other function (control, alarms, program, etc.).
2. When a program with automatic start at power ON and od function are programmed, the instrument performs od function before to start the program execution.
3. When an auto-tune with automatic start at power ON and od function are programmed, the auto-tune will start at the end of od delay.

General notes about soft start function

The soft start function allows to limit the power output for a programmable time ([72] SSt) or up to a programmed threshold value ([73] SS.tH) (the first of the two).
When soft start function is running the lower display will show the message “SSt” alternately to the value selected by [120] “LdSP” parameter.

[71] St.P - Maximum power output used during soft start

Available: When at list one output is programmed as control output.
Range: -100... +100%.
Notes: 1. When St.P parameter have a positive value, the limit will be applied to the heating output(s) only.
2. When St.P parameter have a negative value, the limit will be applied to the cooling output(s) only.
3. When a program with automatic start at Power ON

and soft start function are programmed, the instrument performs the soft start and the program function at the same time.

4. The auto-tune function will be performed after soft start function.
5. The Soft start function is available also when ON/OFF control is used. In ON condition the instrument will partialize the output using the programmed cycle time ([66] tc.H or [68] tc.c).

[72] SSt - Soft start time

Available: When at list one output is programmed as control output.

Range: oFF Function not used;
0.01... 7.59 hh.mm;
inF Soft start always active (**no "SSt" indication**).

[73] SS.tH - Threshold for soft start disabling

Available: When at list one output is programmed as control output.

Range: -1999... 9999 engineering units.

Notes: 1. When the power limiter has a positive value (the limit is applied to the heating action) the soft start function will be aborted when the measured value is greater or equal to SS.tH parameter.

2. When the power limiter has a negative value (the limit is applied to the cooling action) the soft start function will be aborted when the measured value is lower or equal to SS.tH parameter.

SP Group - Set Point parameters

The SP group will be available only when at least one output is programmed as control output (H.rEG or C.rEG).

[74] nSP - Number of used Set Points

Available: When at least one output is programmed as control output.

Range: 1... 4.

Note: When you change the value of this parameter, the instrument operates as follows:

- [81] A.SP parameter will be forced to SP.
- The instrument verifies that all used Set Point are within the limits programmed by [75] SPLL and [76] SPHL. If an SP is out of this range, the instrument forces it to the maximum acceptable value.

[75] SPLL - Minimum Set Point value

Available: When at least one output is programmed as control output.

Range: From **-1999** to **[76] SPHL** engineering units

Notes: 1. When you change the [75] SPLL value, the inst. rument checks all local Set Points (SP, SP2, SP3 and SP4 parameters) and all Set Points of the program ([95] Pr.S1, [100] Pr.S2, [105] Pr.S3, [110 Pr.S4 parameters). If an SP is out of this range, the instrument forces it to the maximum acceptable value

2. A [77] SPLL change produces the following actions:
   - When [82] SP.rt = SP the remote Set Point is forced to be equal to the active Set Point.
   - When [82] SP.rt = trim the remote Set Point is forced to zero.
   - When [82] SP.rt = PErc the remote Set Point is forced to zero.

[76] SPHL - Maximum Set Point value

Available: When at least one output is programmed as control output.

Range: From **[75] SPLL** to **9999** engineering units.

Note: For other details see [75] SPLL parameter.

[77] SP - Set Point 1

Available: When at least one output is programmed as control output.

Range: From **[75] SPLL** to **[76] SPHL** engineering units.

[78] SP 2 - Set Point 2

Available: When at least one output is programmed as control output and [74] nSP ≥ 2.

Range: From **[75] SPLL** to **[76] SPH**L engineering units.

[79] SP 3 - Set Point 3

Available: When at least one output is programmed as control output and [74] nSP ≥ 3.

Range: From **[75] SPLL** to **[76] SPH**L engineering units.

[80] SP 4 - Set Point 4

Available: When at least one output is programmed as control output and [74] nSP =4.

Range: From **[75] SPLL** to **[76] SPH**L engineering units.

[81] A.SP - Selection of the active Set Point

Available: When at least one output is programmed as control output.

Range: From **SP** to **[74] nSP**.

Note: SP2, SP3 and SP4 selection will be shown only when the relative Set Point is enabled (see [74] nSP parameter).

[82] SP.rt - Remote Set Point type

These instruments will communicate with each other, using RS 485 serial interface without a PC. An instrument can be set as a Master while the other are (as usual) Slave units. The Master unit can send his operative Set Point to the slave units. In this way, for example, it is possible to change simultaneously the Set Point of 20 instruments by changing the Set Point of the master unit (e.g. hot runner application).

[82] SP.rt parameter defines how the slaves units will use the value coming from serial link.

The [131] tr.SP [selection of the value to be retransmitted (Master)] parameter allows to define the value sent by master unit.

Available: When at least one output is e programmed as control output and the serial interface is present.

Range: **rSP** The value coming from serial link is used as remote Set Point (rSP).
trin The value coming from serial link will be algebraically added to the local Set Point selected by A.SP and the sum becomes the operative Set Point.
PErC The value coming from serial will be scaled on the input range and this value will be used as remote Set Point.

Note: A [84] SPrt change produces the following actions:

- When [82] SP.rt = rSP - the remote Set Point will be forced to be equal to the active Set Point;
- When [82] SP.rt = trin - the remote Set Point will be forced to zero;
- When [82] SP.rt = PErc - the remote Set Point will be forced to zero.

Example: A 6 zone reflow-oven for PCB. The master unit sends its Set Point value to 5 other zones (slave controllers).

The Slave zones use it as a Set Point trim.
The first zone is the master zone and it uses a Set Point equal to 210°C.
The second zone has a local Set Point equal to -45°C.
The third zone has a local Set Point equal to -45 (°C).
The fourth zone has a local Set Point equal to -30.
The fifth zone has a local Set Point equal to +40.
The sixth zone has a local Set Point equal to +50.
In this way, the thermal profile will be the following:

- Master SP = 210°C;
- Second zone SP = 210 -45 = 165°C;
- Third zone SP = 210 -45 = 165°C;
- Fourth zone SP = 210 - 30 = 180°C;
- Fifth zone SP = 210 + 40 = 250°C;
- Sixth zone SP = 210 + 50 = 260°C.

Changing the SP of the master unit, all the other slave units will immediately change their operative Set Point.

[83] SPLr - Local/remote Set Point selection

Available: When at list one output is programmed as control output.
Range: Loc Local Set Point selected by [81] A.SP;
rEn Remote Set Point (coming from serial link).

[84] SP.u - Rate of rise for positive Set Point change (ramp up)

Available: When at list one output is e programmed as control output.
Range: 0.01... **99.99** units per minute;
inF Ramp disabled (step transfer).

[85] SP.d - Rate of rise for negative Set Point change (ramp down)

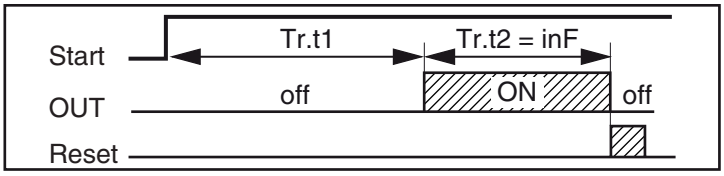
Available: When at list one output is e programmed as control output.
Range: 0.01... **99.99** units per minute;
inF Ramp disabled (step transfer).

General note about remote Set Point:
When the remote Set Point (RSP) with trim action is programmed, the local Set Point range becomes:
from [75] SPLL + RSP to [76] SPHL - RSP.

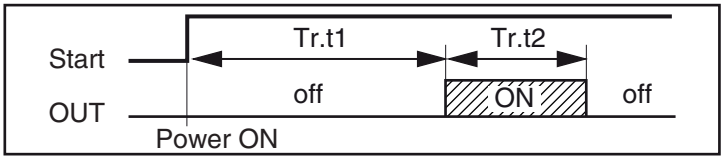
tiM Group - Timer function parameters

Five timer types are available:
Delayed start with a delay time and an "End of cycle" time.

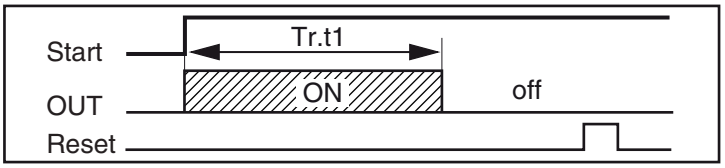
- Setting tr.t2 = **Inf** the timer out remains in ON condition until a reset command is detected.



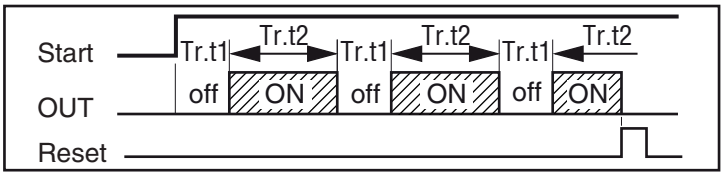
Delayed start at Power ON with a delay time and a "End of cycle" time.



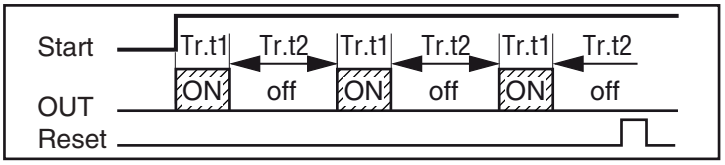
Feed-through.



Asymmetrical oscillator with start in OFF.



Asymmetrical oscillator with start in ON.



Notes: 1. The instrument can receive the start, hold and reset commands by button, by logic inputs and/or by serial link.
2. An HOLD command can suspend the time count.

[86] tr.F - Independent timer function

Available: Always.
Range: nonE Timer not used;
i.d.A Delayed start timer;
i.uP.d Delayed start at Power ON;
i.d.d Feed-through timer;
i.P.L Asymmetrical oscillator with start in OFF;
i.L.P Asymmetrical oscillator with start in ON.

[87] tr.u - Time units of the time

Available: When [86] tr.F is different from nonE.
Range: hh.nn Hours and minutes;
nn.SS Minutes and seconds;
SSS.d Seconds and tenth of seconds.
Note: When the timer is running, you can see the value of this parameter but you can NOT modify it.

[88] tr.t1 - Time 1

Available: When [86] tr.F is different from nonE.
Range: When [87] tr.u = hh.nn = 00.01... 99.59;
When [87] tr.u = nn.SS = 00.01... 99.59;
When [87] tr.u = SSS.d = 000.1... 995.9.

[89] tr.t2 - Time 2

Available: When [86] tr.F is different from nonE.
Range: When [87] tr.u = hh.nn = 00.01... 99.59 + inF;
When [87] tr.u = nn.SS = 00.01... 99.59 + inF;
When [87] tr.u = SSS.d= 000... 995.9 + inF.
Note: Setting [89] tr.t2 = inF, the second time can be stopped by a reset command only.

[90] tr.St - Timer status

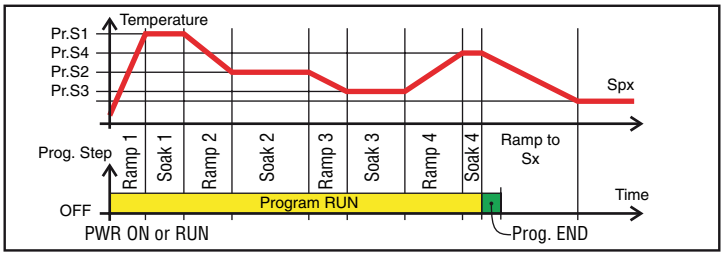
Available: When [86] Tr.F is different from nonE.
Range: run Timer Run;
HoLd Timer Hold;
rES Timer reset.
Note: This parameter allows to manage timer execution by a parameter (without digital inputs or button).

PrG Group - Programmer function parameters

These instruments are able to perform a Set Point profile compounded of 4 groups of 2 steps (8 step total).
The first step is a ramp (used to reach the desired Set Point), the second is a soak (on the desired Set Point).
When a RUN command is detected the instrument aligns the operative Set Point to the measured value and starts to execute the first ramp.
In addition, each soak is equipped with a wait band which suspends the time count when the measured value goes out of the defined band (guaranteed soak).
Moreover, for each segment it is possible to define the status of two events. An event can drive an output and make an action during one or more specific program steps.
Some additional parameters allow to define the time scale, the automatic RUN conditions and the instrument behaviour at the end of the program.

Notes: 1. All steps can be modified during program execution.

2. During program execution the instrument stores the segment currently in use and, by a 30 min interval, stores also the elapsed time of the soaks.
If a power down occurs during program execution, at the next Power ON the instrument is able to continue the program execution starting from the segment in progress at power down and, if the segment was a soak, it is also capable to restart from the soak time minus the stored elapsed time. In order to obtain this features, the [128] dSPu "Status of the instrument at power ON" parameter must be set to "AS.Pr". If [128] dSPu value is different from "AS.Pr", the storing function will be inhibited.



[91] Pr.F - Programmer action at Power ON

Available: Always.
Range: nonE Program not used;
S.uP.d Start at power ON with 1st step in stand by;
S.uP.S Start at power ON;
u.diG Start at RUN command detection only;
U.dG.d Start at RUN command detection with 1st step in stand by.

[92] Pr.u - Time units of the soaks

Available: When [91] Pr.F is different from nonE:
Range: hh.nn Hours and minutes;
nn.SS Minutes and seconds.
Note: During program execution, this parameter can not be modified.

[93] Pr.E - Instrument behaviour at the End of the program execution

Available: When [91] Pr.F is different from nonE.
Range: cnt Continue (the instrument uses the SP of the last soak until a reset command is detected);
SPAt Go to the Set Point selected by [81] A.SP parameter;
St.bY Go in stand by mode.

Notes: 1. Setting [93] Pr.E = cnt the instrument operates as follows: at program end, it will use the Set Point of the last soak.

2. When a reset command is detected, it goes to the Set Point selected by [81] A.SP parameter. The transfer will be a step transfer or a ramp according to the [84] SP.u (maximum rate of rise for positive Set Point change) and [85] SPd (maximum rate of rise for negative Set Point change).

3. Setting [93] Pr.E = SPAt the instrument goes immediately to the Set Point selected by [81] A.SP parameter. The transfer will be a step transfer or a ramp according to the [84] SP.u (maximum rate of rise for positive Set Point change) and [85] SPd (maximum rate of rise for negative Set Point change).

[93] Pr.Et - Time of the End program indication

Available: When [91] Pr.F is different from nonE.
Range: oFF Function not used;
00.01... 99.59 minutes and seconds;
inF Forced to ON.
Note: Setting [93] Pr.Et = inF the end program indication will go OFF only when a reset command or a new RUN command is detected.

[95] Pr.S1 - Set Point of the first soak

Available: When [91] Pr.F is different from nonE or [91] Pr.F is different from SuPd.
Range: From **[75] SPLL** to **[76] SPHL**.

[96] Pr.G1 - Gradient of the first ramp

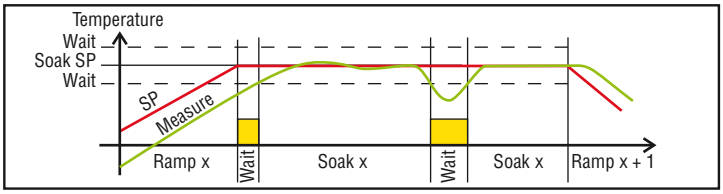
Available: When [91] Pr.F is different from nonE or [91] Pr.F is different from SuPd.
Range: 0.1... 999.9 engineering units per minute;
inF Step transfer.

[97] Pr.t1 - Time of the first soak

Available: When [91] Pr.F is different from nonE.
Range: 0.00... 99.59 Time units.

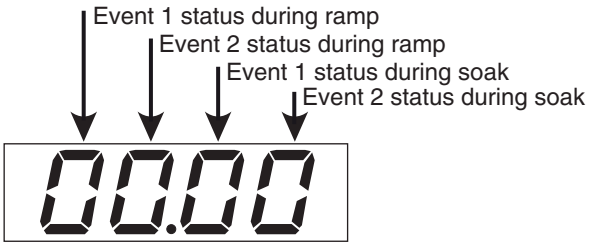
[98] Pr.b1 - Wait band of the first soak

Available: When [91] Pr.F is different from nonE or [91] Pr.F is different from SuPd.
Range: OFF... 9999 engineering units.
Note: The wait band suspends the time counting when the measured value goes out of the defined band (guaranteed soak).



[99] Pr.E1 - Events of the first group

Available: When [91] Pr.F is different from nonE or [91] Pr.F is different from SUPd.
Range: 00.00... 11.11 where:
0 Event OFF;
1 Event ON.



Display	Ramp		Soak	
	Event 1	Event 2	Event 1	Event 2
00.00	off	off	off	off
10.00	on	off	off	off
01.00	off	on	off	off
11.00	on	on	off	off
00.10	off	off	on	off
10.10	on	off	on	off
01.10	off	on	on	off
11.10	on	on	on	off
00.01	off	off	off	on
10.01	on	off	off	on
01.01	off	on	off	on
11.01	on	on	off	on
00.11	off	off	on	on
10.11	on	off	on	on
01.11	off	on	on	on
11.11	on	on	on	on

[100] Pr.S2 - Set Point of the second soak

Available: When [91] Pr.F is different from nonE.
Range: From **[75] SPLL** to **[76] SPHL**;
oFF Program end.
Note: It is not necessary to configure all steps.
When you use for example 2 groups only, it is sufficient to set the Set Point of the third group equal to OFF. The instrument will mask all the following parameters of the programmer.

[101] Pr.G2 - Gradient of the second ramp

Available: When [91] Pr.F is different from nonE and [100] Pr.S2 is different from oFF.
Range: 0.1... 999.9 engineering units per minute;
inF Step transfer.

[102] Pr.t2 - Time of the second soak

Available: When [91] Pr.F is different from nonE and [100] Pr.S2 is different from oFF.
Range: 0.00... 99.59 time units.

[103] Pr.b2 - Wait band of the second soak

Available: When [91] Pr.F is different from nonE and [100] Pr.S2 is different from oFF.
Range: OFF... 9999 engineering units.
Note: For more details see [98] Pr.b1 parameter.

[104] Pr.E2 - Events of the second group

Available: When [91] Pr.F is different from nonE and [100] Pr.S2 is different from oFF.
Range: 00.00... 11.11 where:
0 Event OFF;
1 Event ON.
Note: For more details see [99]Pr.E1 parameter.

[105] Pr.S3 - Set Point of the third soak

Available: When [91] Pr.F is different from nonE and [100] Pr.S2 is different from oFF.
Range: From **[75] SPLL** to **[76] SPHL**;
oFF Program end.
Note: For more details see [100] Pr.S2 parameter.

[106] Pr.G3 - Gradient of the third ramp

Available: When [91] Pr.F is different from nonE, [102] Pr.S2 is different from oFF and [105] Pr.S3 is different from oFF.
Range: 0.1... 999.9 engineering units per minute;
inF Step transfer.

[107] Pr.t3 - Time of the third soak

Available: When [91] Pr.F is different from nonE, [100] Pr.S2 is different from oFF and [105] Pr.S3 is different from oFF.
Range: 0.00... 99.59 time units.

[108] Pr.b3 - Wait band of the third soak

Available: When [91] Pr.F is different from nonE, [100] Pr.S2 is different from oFF and [105] Pr.S3 is different from oFF.
Range: OFF... 9999 engineering units.
Note: For more details see [98] Pr.b1 parameter.

[109] Pr.E3 - Events of the third group

Available: When [91] Pr.F is different from nonE, [100] Pr.S2 is different from oFF and [105] Pr.S3 is different from oFF.
Range: 00.00... 11.11 where:
0 Event OFF;
1 Event ON.
Note: For more details see [109] Pr.E1 parameter.

[110] Pr.S4 - Set Point of the fourth soak

Available: When [91] Pr.F is different from nonE, [100] Pr.S2 is different from oFF and [105] Pr.S3 is different from oFF.
Range: From **[75] SPLL** to **[76] SPHL**;
oFF Program end.
Note: For more details see [100]Pr.S2 parameter.

[111] Pr.G4 - Gradient of the fourth ramp

Available: When [91] Pr.F is different from nonE, [100] Pr.S2 is different from oFF and [105] Pr.S3 is different from oFF and [110] Pr.S4 is different from oFF.
Range: 0.1... 999.9 engineering units per minute;
inF Step transfer.

[112] Pr.t4 - Time of the fourth soak

Available: When [91] Pr.F is different from nonE, [100] Pr.S2 is different from oFF and [105] Pr.S3 is different from oFF and [110] Pr.S4 is different from oFF.
Range: 0.00... 99.59 time units.

[113] Pr.b4 - Wait band of the fourth soak

Available: When [91] Pr.F is different from nonE, [100] Pr.S2 is different from oFF and [105] Pr.S3 is different from oFF and [110] Pr.S4 is different from oFF.
Range: From OFF to 9999 engineering units.
Note: For more details see [98] Pr.b1 parameter.

[114] Pr.E4 - Event of the fourth segment

Available: When [91] Pr.F is different from nonE,
[100] Pr.S2 is different from oFF and
[105] Pr.S3 is different from oFF and
[110] Pr.S4 is different from oFF.

Range: 00.00... 11.11 where:
0 Event OFF;
1 Event ON.

Note: For more details see [99]Pr.E1 parameter.

[115] Pr.St - Program status

Available: When [91] Pr.F is different from nonE.

Range: **run** Program Run;
HoLd Program Hold;
rES Program reset.

Note: This parameter allows to manage program execution by a parameter.

PPAn Group - Operator HMI

[116] PAS2 - Level 2 password: Limited access level

Available: Always.

Range: **oFF** Level 2 not protected by password (as level 1 = Operator level);
1... 200.

[117] PAS3 - Level 3 password: Complete configuration level

Available: Always.

Range: **3... 200**.

Note: Setting [118] PAS2 equal to [119] PAS3, the level 2 will be masked.

[118] uSrb - button function during RUN TIME

Available: Always.

Range:
nonE No function;
tunE Auto-tune enabling. A single press (longer than 1 s) starts the auto-tune;
oPLo Manual mode. The first pressure puts the instrument in manual mode (oPLo) while the second one puts the instrument in Auto mode;
AAc Alarm reset;
ASi Alarm acknowledge;
chSP Sequential Set Point selection (note 1);
St.by Stand by mode. The first press puts the instrument in stand by mode while a second one puts the instrument in Auto mode;
Str.t Timer run/hold/reset (note 2);
P.run Program run (note 3);
P.rES Program reset (note4);
P.r.H.r Program run/hold/reset (note 5);
HE.co Heat using SP1/Cool using SP2 (note 6).

Notes:
1. When "Sequential Set Point selection" is used, every press of the button (longer than 1 second) increase the value of A.SP (active Set Point) of one step. The selection is cyclic:
SP -> SP2 -> SP3 -> SP4.
When a new Set Point is selected using the key, the display will show for 2 seconds the acronym of the new Set Point (e.g. SP2).
When "Sequential Set Point selection" is used, the number of selectable Set Points is limited by [74] nSP.
2. When "Timer run/hold/reset" is selected, a short press starts/stops (hold) timer count while a long press (longer than 10 second) resets the timer.
3. When "Program run" is selected, the first press starts the program execution but a second press restarts the program execution from the beginning.
4. When "Program reset" is selected, a short press allows it to reset the program execution.
5. When "Program run/hold/reset" is selected, a short press starts/stop (Hold) program execution while a long press (longer than 10 s) resets the program.
6. Setting [118] = HE.co the instrument enables the parameters [66] tcH, [67] rcG and [68] tcc.

[119] H.dSP - Main Display Management

Available: Always.

Range:
nonE Display OFF;
PV Measured value;
Pou Power output;
SPF Final Set Point;
Spo Operative Set Point;
AL1 Alarm 1 threshold;
AL2 Alarm 2 threshold;
AL3 Alarm 3 threshold;
Pr.tu
- During a soak, the instrument shows the elapsed time of the soak;
- During a ramp the display shows the operative Set Point. At program end, the instrument displays the PV on the upper display and alternately shows PEnd and the value selected at [120] L.dSP on the lower one.
- When no program is running, the instrument shows the measured value.

Pr.td
- During a soak, the instrument shows the remaining time of the soak (count down);
- During a ramp the display shows the operative Set Point. At program end, the instrument displays the Measured value on the upper display and alternately shows PEnd and the value selected at [120] L.dSP on the lower one.
- When no program is running, the instrument shows the Standard display.

P.t.tu When the programmer is running, the display shows the total elapsed time. At program end, the instrument displays the Measured value on the upper display and alternately shows PEnd and the value selected at [120] L. dSP on the lower one.
P.t.td When the programmer is running, the display shows the total remaining time (count down). At program end, the instrument displays the Measured value on the upper display and alternately shows PEnd and the value selected at [120] L.dSP on the lower one.
ti.uP When the timer is running, the display shows the timer counting up. At count end, the instrument, alternately shows tEnd and the value selected by [120] L.dSP on the lower display;
ti.du When the timer is running, the display will show the timer counting down. At count end, the instrument, alternately shows t.End and the value selected by [120] L.dSP on the lower display;
PErc Percent of the power output to be used during soft start (when the soft start time is inF or infinite, the limit is ever active and can be used also when ON/OFF control is selected);
ct.on CT measure during ON;

ct.OF CT measure during OFF;
ct.iS Instantaneous CT measurement.

[120] L.dSP - Secondary Display Management

Available: Always.

Range: **nonE** Display OFF;
PV Measured value;
Pou Power output;
SPF Final Set Point;
Spo Operative Set Point;
AL1 Alarm 1 threshold;
AL2 Alarm 2 threshold;
AL3 Alarm 3 threshold;
Pr.tu • During a soak, the instrument shows the elapsed time of the soak;
• During a ramp the display shows the operative Set Point. At program end, the instrument displays the PV on the upper display and alternately shows PEnd and the value selected at [120] L.dSP on the lower one.
• When no program is running, the instrument shows the measured value.
Pr.td • During a soak, the instrument shows the remaining time of the soak (count down);
• During a ramp the display shows the operative Set Point. At program end, the instrument displays the Measured value on the upper display and alternately shows PEnd and the value selected at [120] L.dSP on the lower one.
• When no program is running, the instrument shows the Standard display.
P.t.tu When the programmer is running, the display shows the total elapsed time. At program end, the instrument displays the Measured value on the upper display and alternately shows PEnd and the value selected at [120] L. dSP on the lower one.
P.t.td When the programmer is running, the display shows the total remaining time (count down). At program end, the instrument displays the Measured value on the upper display and alternately shows PEnd and the value selected at [120] L.dSP on the lower one.
ti.uP When the timer is running, the display shows the timer counting up. At count end, the instrument, alternately shows t.End and the value selected by [120] L.dSP on the lower display;
ti.du When the timer is running, the display will show the timer counting down. At count end, the instrument, alternately shows t.End and the value selected by [120] L.dSP on the lower display;
PErc Percent of the power output to be used during soft start (when the soft start time is inF or infinite, the limit is ever active and can be used also when ON/OFF control is selected);
ct.on CT measure during ON;
ct.OF CT measure during OFF;
ct.iS Instantaneous CT measurement.

[121] di.CL - Display colour

Available: Always (not available on those controllers with white display).

Range: **0** The display colour is used to show the actual deviation (PV - SP);
1 Display red (fix);
2 Display green (fix);
3 Display orange (fix).

[122] AdE - Deviation for display colour management

Available: When [121] di.CL = 0 (not available on those controllers with white display).

Range: **1... 9999** engineering units.

[123] diS.t - Display time out

Available: Always.

Range: oFF The display is always ON;
0.1... 99.59 minutes and seconds.

Note: This function allows to turn OFF the display when no alarm is present and no action is made on the instrument. When diS.t is different from oFF and no button is pressed for more than the programmed time out, the display goes OFF and only 4 segments of the less significant digit are turned ON in sequence in order to show that the instrument is working correctly. If an alarm occurs or a button is pressed, the display will come back to the normal operation.

[124] FiLd - Filter on the displayed value

Available: Always.

Range: oFF Filter disabled;
0.1... 20.0 engineering units.

Note: This is a “window filter” related to the Set Point, it is applied to the displayed value only and has no effect on the other functions of the instrument (control, alarms, etc.).

[125] Reserved

[126] dSPu - Status of the instrument at Power ON

Available: Always.

Range: **AS.Pr** Starts in the same way it was prior to the power down;
Auto Starts in Auto mode;
oP.0 Starts in manual mode with a power output equal to zero;
St.bY Starts in stand-by mode.

Notes: **1.** When you change the value of [127] oPr.E, the instrument forces [128] oPEr parameter equal to Auto.
2. During program execution the instrument stores the segment currently in use and, by a 30 minutes interval, it stores also the elapsed time of the soaks. If a power down occurs during program execution, at the next power ON the instrument is able to continue the program execution starting from the segment in progress at power down and, if the segment was a soak, it is also capable to restart from the soak time minus the stored elapsed time. In order to obtain this features, the “[126] dSPu - Status of the instrument at Power ON” parameter must be set to “AS.Pr”. If the “[126] dSPu” parameter is different from “AS.Pr” The memorization function is inhibited.
3. Setting [126] dSPu equal to AS.Pr, if the power down occurs when the instrument is in MANUAL mode, at Power ON the instrument will re-start in manual mode with the same power used prior to the power down.

[127] oPr.E - Operative modes enabling

Available: Always.

Range: ALL All modes can be selected through oPEr.
Au.oP Only Auto and Manual (oPLo) modes can be selected by the next parameter;
Au.Sb Only Auto and Stand-by modes can be selected by the next parameter.

Note: Manual changing the value of [127] oPr.E, the instrument forces parameter [138] oPEr = Auto.

[128] oPEr - Operative mode selection

Available: Always.

Range:
- When [127] oPr.E = ALL:
  Auto Auto mode;
  oPLo Manual mode;
  St.bY Stand by mode.
- When [127] oPr.E = Au.oP:
  Auto Auto mode;
  oPLo Manual mode.
- When [127] oPr.E = Au.Sb:
  Auto Auto mode;
  St.bY Stand by mode.

SEr Group - Serial link parameter

[129] Add - Instrument address

Available: Always.

Range: oFF Serial interface not used;
1... 254.

[130] bAud - Baud rate

Available: When [129] Add different from oFF.

Range:
1200 1200 baud;
2400 2400 baud;
9600 9600 baud;
19.2 19200 baud;
38.4 38400 baud.

[131] trSP - Selection of the value to be retransmitted (Master)

Available: When [129] Add different from oFF.

Range:
nonE Retransmission not used (instrument is a slave);
rSP The instrument become a Master and it retransmits the operative Set Point;
PErc The instrument become a Master and it retransmits the power output.

Note: For more details see [82] SP.rt (Remote Set Point type) parameter.

Con Group - Consumption parameters

[132] Co.tY - Count type

Available: Always.

Range: oFF Not used;
1 Instantaneous power (kW);
2 Consumed energy (kWh);
3 Energy used during program execution. This measure starts from zero when a program runs end stops at the end of the program. A new program execution will reset the value.
4 Total worked days: Number of hours the instrument is turned ON divided by 24.
5 Total worked hours: Number of hours that the instrument is turned ON.
6 Total worked days with threshold: Number of hours the instrument is turned ON divided by 24, the controller is forced in stand-by when Co.ty value reaches the threshold set in [135] h.Job.
7 Total worked hours with threshold: number of hours that the instrument is turned ON, the controller is forced in stand-by when Co.ty value reaches the threshold set in [135] h.Job.
8 Totalizer of control relay worked days: Number of hours the control relay has been in ON condition, divided by 24.
9 Totalizer of control relay worked hours: Number of hours the control relay has been in ON condition.
10 Totalizer of control relay worked days with threshold: Number of hours the control relay has been in ON condition divided by 24, the controller is forced in stand-by when Co.ty value reaches the threshold set in [135] h.Job.
11 Totalizer of control relay worked hours with threshold: Number of hours the control relay has been in ON condition, the controller is forced in stand-by when Co.ty value reaches the threshold set in [135] h.Job.

Notes: 1. When the control action is made using the linear output or the servomotor, the valid counting methods are 4, 5, 6, 7.
2. Selections 4... 11 represent an internal count: these modes calculate the instrument work in hours or days. When the count reaches the threshold set with parameter [135] h.Job the display shows “r.iSP” (Inspection Requested).
The count reset (with r.iSP cancellation) can be done only by changing the threshold value - parameter [135] h.Job. Using counting methods 6, 7, 10, 11, the count reset causes the controller to exit the stand-by status returning to the control status.

[133] UoLt - Nominal Voltage of the load

Available: When [132] Co.tY = 1, 2 or 3.
Range: 1... 9999 (V).

[134] cur - Nominal current of the load

Available: When [132] Co.tY = 1, 2 or 3.
Range: 1... 999 (A).

[135] h.Job - Threshold of the working period

Available: When [132] Co.tY = 6, 7, 10 or 11
Range: oFF = Threshold not used;
1... 9999 days when [132] Co.tY = 6 or 10;
1... 9999 hours when [132] Co.tY = 7 or 11.

[136] t.Job - Worked time (not resettable)

Available: Always.
Range: 1... 9999 days.

CAL Group - User calibration group

This function allows to calibrate the complete measuring chain and to compensate the errors due to:

- Sensor location;
- Sensor class (sensor errors);
- Instrument accuracy.

[137] AL.P - Adjust Low Point

Available: Always.
Range: From **-1999** to **(AH.P - 10)** engineering units.
Note: The minimum difference between AL.P and AH.P is equal to 10 Engineering Units.

[138] AL.o - Adjust Low Offset

Available: Always.
Range: -300... +300 engineering units.

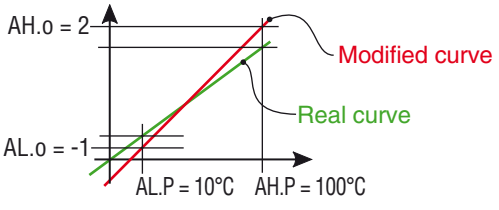
[139] AH.P - Adjust High Point

Available: Always.
Range: From **(AL.P + 10)** to **9999** engineering units.
Note: The minimum difference between AL.P and AH.P is equal to 10 Engineering Units.

[140] AH.o - Adjust High Offset

Available: Always.
Range: -300... +300 Engineering Units.
Example: Environmental chamber with operative range: 10... 100°C.

1. Insert in the chamber a reference sensor connected with a reference instrument (usually a calibrator).
2. Power ON the instrument and insert a Set Point equal to the min. value of the operative range (e.g.: 10°C). When the temperature in the chamber is steady, take note of the temperature measured by the reference system (e.g.: 9°C).
3. Set [137] AL.P = 10 (low working point) and [138] ALo = -1 (the difference between the reading of the instrument and the one of the reference system). Note that after this set the measured value of the instrument is equal to the measured value of the reference system.
4. Set a Set Point equal to the maximum value of the operative range (e.g. 100°C). When the temperature in the chamber is steady, take note of the temperature measured by the reference system (e.g. 98°C).
5. Set [139] AH.P = 100 (low working point) and [140] AHo = +2 (the difference between the reading of the instrument and the one of the reference system). Note that after this set the measured value of the instrument is equal to the measured value of the reference system.



5.7 Exiting the configuration level

The most important configuration step is completed.
In order to exit from configuration parameter procedure, proceed as follows:

- Push [PRG] button.
- Push [PRG] button for more than 10 s.
  The instrument returns to the "Standard display".

6 PARAMETER PROMOTION

Another important step of the instrument configuration is due to the possibility to create a custom HMI (interface) in order to make the instrument easy to use for the operator and comfortable for the assistance.
By a special procedure, named promotion, the OEM can create two parameter subsets.
The first one is the "limited access" level. This subset is protected by the password programmed by [116] PAS2 parameter.
The last subset is the "Operator" set (Level1). This level is NOT password protected.

Notes: 1. The "limited access" parameter are collected in a list.
2. The sequence of the "limited access" parameters is programmable and can be made according to your needs.
3. The parameter sequence of the operator level is the same programmed for "limited access" level but only specified parameters can be displayed and modified. This set must be create according to your requirements.

6.1 Parameter promotion procedure

The limited access parameter set is a list, so that, before to start promotion procedure, we suggest to operate as follows:

1. Prepare the exact parameter list you want to make accessible for limited access.
2. Number the desired parameters in the same sequence you want to have in the limited access.
3. Define which of the selected parameter will be available in Operator level also.

Example: I would like to obtain the following limited access list:

- OPEr - Operative mode selection
- SP - first Set Point
- SP2 - Second Set Point
- A.SP - Set Point selection
- AL1 - Alarm 1 threshold
- AL2 - Alarm 2 threshold
- Pb - Proportional band
- ti - Integral time
- td - Derivative time
- tunE - Manual start of the auto-tune

But I want that the operator to be able to change: the operative mode, the SP value and the AL1 value. In this case the promotion will be the following:

Parameter	Promotion	Limited Access	Operator
- OPEr -	o 1	OPEr	OPEr
- SP -	o 2	SP	SP
- SP2 -	A 3	SP2	
- A.SP -	A 4	A.SP	
- AL1 -	o 5	AL1	AL1
- AL2 -	A 6	AL2	
- Pb -	A 7	Pb	
- ti -	A 8	ti	
- td -	A 9	td	
- tunE -	A 10	tunE	

Now, proceed as follows:

1. Push the [SET] button for more than 3 seconds.
2. The upper display will show PASS while the lower display will show 0.
3. By [UP] and [DOWN] buttons set a password equal to -81.

4. Push [↵] button.
   The instrument will show the acronym of the first configuration parameter group "conF".
5. By [↵] button select the group of the first parameter of your list.
6. By [↵] button select the first parameter of your list
7. The upper display will show the acronym of the parameter while the lower display will show his current promotion level.
   The promotion level is defined by a letter followed by a number.
   The letter can be:
   - "c": It shows that this parameter is **NOT** promoted and it is present only in configuration.
     In this case the number is forced to zero.
   - "A": It shows that this parameter has been promoted to the limited access level.
     The number will show the position in the limited access list.
   - "o": It shows that the parameter has been promoted to the Operator level.
     The number will show the position in the limited access list.
8. By [▲] and [▼] buttons assign to this parameter the desired position.

   Note: Setting a value different from 0 the letter "c" will change automatically to "A" and the parameter is automatically promoted to the limited access level.
9. In order to modify the level from limited access to operator and vice versa, push [↵] button and, maintaining the pressure, push [▲] button.
   The letter will change from "A" to "o" and vice versa.
10. Select the second parameter that you want to add to the assistance level and repeat step 6, 7 and 8.
11. Repeat steps 5, 6, 7, 8 until the list has been completed.
12. When you need to exit from promotion procedure, push [↵] button and maintain the pressure for more than 10 s.
    The instrument will show the "standard display".

Note: When you set the same number to two parameter, the instrument will use only the last programmed parameter.

Example: In the previous example, I have set for SP2 a promotion value equal to A3.

If now I set for SP3 a promotion value equal to "o3", the Limited Access list and the operator list becomes.

Parameter	Promotion	Limited Access	Operator
- OPEr -	o 1	OPEr	OPEr
- SP -	o 2	SP	SP
- SP3 -	o 3	SP3	SP3
- A.SP -	A 4	A.SP	
- AL1 -	o 5	AL1	AL1

7 OPERATIVE MODES

As we said at paragraph 5.1, when the instrument is powered ON, it starts immediately working in accord to the stored parameters value.

In other words, the instrument has one status only, the "run time" status.

During "run time" we can force the instrument to operate in three different modes: Automatic mode, Manual mode or Stand by mode:

- In **Automatic mode** the instrument drives automatically the control output according to the parameter value set and the Set Point/measured value.
- In **Manual mode** the upper display shows the measured value while the lower display shows the power output The lower display shows the power output preceded by "H" (for heating) or "C" (for cooling)], MAN is lit and the instrument allows you to set manually the control output power.
  No Automatic action will be made.
- In **Stand by** mode the instrument operates as an indicator. It will show on the upper display the measured value and on the lower display the Set Point alternately to the "St.bY" messages and forces the control outputs to zero.

As we have seen, it is always possible to modify the value assigned to a parameter independently from the operative modes selected.

7.1 Modify a parameter during "Operator level"

The instrument is showing the "standard display".

1. Press the [↵] button.
2. The upper display will show the acronym of the first parameter promoted to this level while the lower display will show its value.
3. By [▲] and [▼] button assign to this parameter the desired value.
4. Press the [↵] button in order to memorize the new value and go to the next parameter.
5. When you want to come back to the "standard display" push the [↵] button for more than 5 seconds.

Note: The parameter modification of the Operator level is subject to a time out. If no button is pressed for more than 10 seconds, the instrument goes back to the "standard display" and the new value of the last selected parameter will be lost.

7.2 Enter the "Limited access level"

The instrument is showing the "standard display".

1. Press the [↵] button for more than 5 seconds;
2. The upper display will show "PASS" while the lower display will show "0";
3. By [▲] and [▼] buttons set the value assigned to [118] PAS2 (Level 2 password).

Notes: 1. The factory default password for configuration parameters is equal to 20.

2. All parameter modification are protected by a time out. If no button is pressed for more than 10 second the instrument comes automatically back to the Standard display, the new value of the last selected parameter is lost and the parameter modification procedure is closed.

When you desire to remove the time out (e.g. for the first configuration of an instrument) you can use a password equal to 1000 plus the programmed password
(e.g. 1000 + 20 [default] = 1020).
It is always possible to manually End the parameter configuration procedure (see below).

3. During parameter modification the instrument continues to perform the control.
In certain conditions (e.g. when a parameter change can produces a heavy bump to the process) it is advisable to temporarily stop the controller from controlling during the programming procedure (its control output will be Off). A password equal to 2000 + the programmed value (e.g. 2000 + 20 = 2020) will switch the control out off during configuration. The control will restart automatically when the para-meter modification procedure will be manually ended.
4. Push button.
5. The instrument will show on the upper display the acronym of the first parameter promoted to this level and on the lower display its value.
6. By and buttons assign to this parameter the desired value.
7. Press the button in order to memorize the new value and go to the next parameter.
8. When you want to come back to the "Standard display" push the button for more than 5 s.

7.3 How to see but not modify the "Limited access parameters"

Sometime it is necessary to give to the operator the possibility to see the value assigned to the parameter promoted in the Limited Access level but it is important that all changes are made by authorized personnel only.

In this cases, proceed as follows:

1. Press the button for more than 5 seconds; the upper display shows PASS while the lower display shows 0;
2. By and button set the value - 181;
3. Push button; the upper display shows the acronym of the first parameter promoted to the level 2 and lower display shows its value;
4. Using button it is possible to see the value assigned to all parameters present in level 2 but will not possible to modify them;
5. It is possible to return to the "standard display" pushing the button for more than 3 seconds or by pushing no buttons for more than 10 seconds.

7.4 Automatic Mode

7.4.1 Keyboard function when the instrument is in Auto mode

- Performs the action programmed by [121] uSrb (button function during RUN TIME) parameter.
- Enters the parameter modification procedures.
- A short pressure (less than 2 seconds) Displays the "additional information" (see below)
A pressure longer than 2 second starts the "Direct Set Point modification" function (see below).
- Starts the "Direct Set Point modification" function (see below).
- + Allows to enter in Manual mode and return to AUTO mode.

Note: To enter in Manual mode, press the button and (maintaining the pressure) within 1 s push the button also; the MAN LED lights ON and the lower display starts showing the power output.
To exit Manual mode, press the button and (maintaining the pressure) within 1 s push also the button and maintain both pressed until the MAN LED goes OFF.

7.4.2 Direct Set Point modification

This function allows to quickly modify the Set Point value selected by [81] A.SP (selection of the active Set Point) or to the Set Point of the segment (of the programmer) currently in progress.

While the instrument is showing the "Standard display":

1. Push the or the button for more than 2 s. The upper display start showing the acronym of the selected Set Point (e.g. SP2) while the lower one shows its value.
Note: When the programmer is running, the instrument shows the Set Point of the group currently in use (e.g. if the instrument is performing the soak 3 the instrument will show [107] Pr.S3).
2. Using the and buttons, assign to this parameter the desired value;
3. Push no buttons for more than 5 second or push the button.

In both cases the instrument stores the new value and returns to the "Standard display".

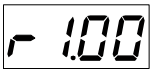
Note: If the selected Set Point has not been promoted to the Operator level, the instrument allows you to see the value but not to modify it.

7.4.3 Additional information

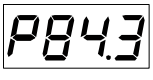
The instrument is able to display some additional information which can help in managing the system.

The additional information are related on how the instrument is programmed, hence in many cases, only part of these information are available.

1. While the instrument is showing the "standard display" push the button for less than 2 seconds. The lower display will show H or c followed by a 2 digit number. This value is the output power (as a %) applied in that moment to the process. H indicates that the instrument is performing a Heating action while c means that is performing a Cooling action.
2. Push again. If the programmer is running the lower display shows the segment currently performed and the Event status (see below): where the first character can be r for a ramp or S for a soak, the next digit indicates the number of the segment (e.g. S3 means Soak number 3) and the two less significant digits (LSD) the status of the two events (the LSD is the Event 2);



3. Push again. If the programmer is running the lower display shows the theoretical remaining time to the end of the program preceded by a P letter;



4. Push again. If the timer is running the lower display S

and the remaining time to the end of the time count;

5. Push ⏢ again. If the wattmeter function is running the lower display shows U followed by the measured energy. The energy calculation will be in accordance with the [132] Co.tY parameter setting;
6. Push ⏢ again. If the "Worked time count" is running the lower display shows d for days or h for hours followed by the measured elapsed time;
7. Push ⏢ again. If **HBD** alarm has been programmed, the lower display shows the **CT** measure during the ON period preceded by the C letter;
8. Push ⏢ again. If the **HBD** alarm has been programmed the lower display shows the **CT** measure during the OFF period preceded by the o letter;
9. Push ⏢ again. If the **HBD** alarm has been programmed the lower display shows the instantaneous current measured by **CT** measure preceded by a A letter;
10. Push ⏢ again. The instrument returns to the "standard display".

Note: The additional information visualization is subject to a time out. If no button is pressed for more than 10 seconds the instrument automatically returns to the Standard display.

7.4.4 The programmer function

In paragraph 4 we have described all parameters related with the programmer and their action during program execution.

In this paragraph we will give you some additional information and some application examples.

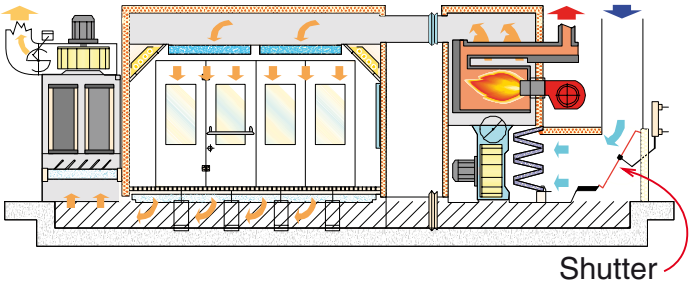
Note: The decimal point of the LSD of the lower display is used to show the programmer status independently from the displayed value selected by [122] diSP (Display management).

The relation between the programmer status and the LED are the following:

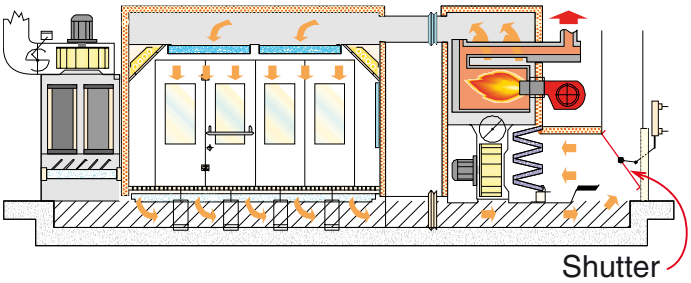
- Program in RUN - the LED is ON;
- Program in Hold - The LED is flashing fast;
- Program in wait - The LED is flashing slow;
- Program in end or reset - The LED is OFF.

Application Example 1: Spray Paint Drying Booth

When the operator is in the booth and painting the car, the internal temperature must be 20°C and the air, used for booth ventilation, comes from outside.

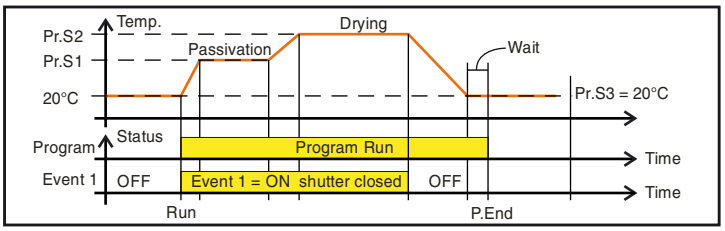


During the passivation and drying phases, the operator is out of the booth and the system closes the shutter of the air and recycles the internal air in order to reduce the power consumption.



When the drying time is finished, before the operator is allowed to enter into the boot, you must be sure that:

1. The air in the booth has been refreshed
   The temperature is lower than a limit.
   So that you need a profile like the one that follows:



Out 1 = H.rEG (heating output)
Out 2 = P.Et1 (program event 1)
Out 3 = P.run (program running)
Pr.E1and Pr.E2 = 10.10
(event 1 goes ON during ramp 1, soak 1, ramp 2 and soak 2)
When the program is running the door is locked

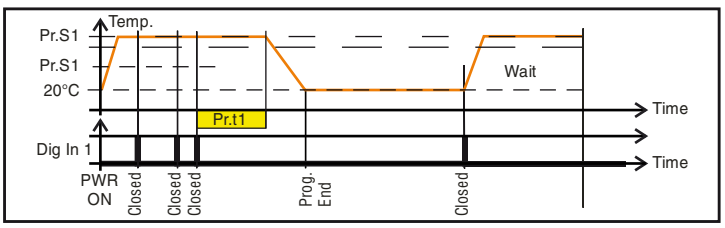
Application Example 2: edge bending machine with glue tank (for wood)

At the working temperature the hot melt rapidly oxidizes and runs down from the "dispenser".

For this reason, when the machine does not work for a certain time, it is suitable to move the temperature of the dispenser to a lower value to idle.

In this cases the configuration is the following:

Out 1 = h.reg (heating output)
Out 2 = AL (alarm used to enable the dragger)
diF.1 = P.run (digital input 1 used for Program run/restart)
Pr.F = S.uP.S (start at Power ON)
Pr.E = cnt (Instrument behaviour at the end of the program execution = continue).
Connect a proximity switch to Dig. In 1 for panel detection.



When a new panel is detected before the end of the first soak time, the program restarts and the Set Point remains equal to Pr.S1.

If no panel is detected, the instrument goes to Pr.S2 (idle temp) and remain there until a new panel arrives.

7.4.5 Display management

This instrument allows you to program (see parameter [123] diS.t the time out of the display.

This function allows to turn OFF the display when no alarm is present and no action is made on the instrument.

When [123] diS.t is different to OFF (display ever ON) and no button is pressed for more than the programmed time out, the display goes OFF and only 4 segments of the less significant digit are turned ON in sequence in order to show that the instrument is working correctly.

If an alarm occurs or a button is pressed, the display returns to the normal operation.

7.4.6 The display colour shows the Deviation

This instrument allows to program the deviation (PV - SP) for colour display change (see parameter [122] AdE).

In this way the upper display will be:

- Amber when PV is lower than SP - AdE;
- Green when (SP - AdE) < PV<SP + AdE);
- Red when PV is higher than SP + AdE.

7.5 Manual mode

This operative mode allows you to deactivate automatic control and manually program the percentage power output to the process.

When the instrument is in manual mode, the upper display shows the measured value while the lower display shows the power output [preceded by H (for heating action) or C (for cooling action)] The MAN LED is lit.

When manual control is selected, the instrument will start to operate with the same power output as the last one supplied by automatic mode and can be modified using the ▲ and ▼ buttons.

When ON/OFF control is selected, the manual mode is available and, using the ▲ and ▼ buttons, it allows to force the control output to 100% or to 0% respectively.

As in the case of visualization, the programmable values range from H100 (100% output power with reverse action) to C100 (100% output power with direct action).

Notes: 1. During manual mode, the alarms are operative.

2. If you set manual modes during program execution, the program will be frozen and it will restart when the instrument will come back to Auto mode.

3. If you set manual modes during self-tune execution, the self- tune function will be aborted.

4. During manual mode, all functions not related with the control (wattmeter, independent timer, “worked time”, etc) continue to operate normally.

7.6 Stand by mode

This operative mode also deactivates the automatic control and forces the control output to zero.

In this mode the instrument operates as an indicator.

When the instrument is in stand by mode the upper display will show the measured value while the lower display will show alternately the Set Point and the message “St.bY”.

Notes: 1. During stand by mode, the relative alarms are disabled while the absolute alarms are operative or not according to the ALxo (Alarm x enabling during Stand-by mode) parameter setting.

2. If you set stand by mode during program execution, the program will be aborted.

3. If you set stand by mode during self-tune execution, the self- tune function will be aborted.

4. During stand by mode, all functions not related with the control (wattmeter, independent timer, “worked time”, etc) continue to operate normally.

5. When the instrument is swapped from stand by to auto modes, the instrument will start automatically the alarm masking, the soft start functions and the auto-tune (if programmed).

8 ERROR MESSAGES

8.1 Out of range signals

The upper display shows the OVER-RANGE and UNDER-RANGE conditions with the following indications:

Over-range

Under-range

The sensor break is pointed out as an out of range

Note: When an over-range or an under-range is detected, the alarms operate as in presence of the maximum or the minimum measurable value respectively.

To check the out of span Error condition, proceed as follows:

1. Check the input signal source and the connecting line.

2. Make sure that the input signal is in accordance with the instrument configuration.
Otherwise, modify the input configuration (see section 4).

3. If no error is detected, send the instrument to your supplier to be checked.

8.2 List of possible errors

Message	Meaning
ErAt	Fast Auto-tune cannot start. The measure value is too close to the Set Point. Push the ↵ button in order to delete the error message.
ouLd	Overload on output 3. The message shows that a short circuit is present on Out 3 when it is used as output or transmitter power supply. When the short circuit disappears the output restarts to operate.
noAt	Auto-tune not finished within 12 hours.
ErEP	Possible problem in the instrument memory. The message should automatically disappear, if the error persists, send the instrument to your supplier.
ronE	Possible problem of the firmware memory. If this error is detected, send the instrument to your supplier.
Errt	Possible problem of the calibration memory. If this error is detected, send the instrument to your supplier.

9 GENERAL NOTES

9.1 Firmware Revision Level and Instrument Serial number

Sometimes it may be necessary to provide to the technical assistance the Serial number of the instrument or the Firmware Revision level. To obtain these 2 information proceed as follows:

1. Power ON the instrument;
2. The controller performs the "*Lamp test*" turning ON all the LEDs on the display;
3. Once the "*Lamp test*" has been completed, the instrument displays the word "tESt" on the upper display, while the lower one shows a 3-digit code (x.y.z) preceded by "r." (revision). E.g.: "r.435" where **435** indicates the Firmware revision of the instrument;
4. To obtain the Serial number of the instrument, press the ⏏ key while the instrument displays the word "tESt";
5. At this point the instrument shows on both displays the serial number composed as follows:
   - On the upper display appears "n." (number), followed by **XXX** (e.g.: n246),
   - **YYYY** on the lower one (e.g.: 8795);

   the serial number is: **XXXYYYY** (e.g.: 2468795).

9.2 Proper usage

Every possible use not described in this manual must be consider as a improper use.

This instrument is in compliance with EN 61010-1 "Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use"; for this reason it could not be used as a safety equipment.

Whenever a failure or a malfunction of the control device may cause dangerous situations for persons, thing or animals, please remember that the plant has to be equipped with additional safety devices.

Ascon Tecnologic S.r.l. and its legal representatives do not assume any responsibility for any damage to people, things or animals deriving from violation, wrong or improper use or in any case not in compliance with the instrument's features.

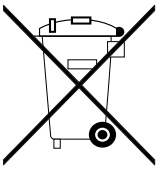
10 MAINTENANCE

This instrument does not requires periodical recalibration and it have no consumable parts so that no particular maintenance is required.

Sometimes it is advisable to clean the instrument.

1. **SWITCH THE EQUIPMENT OFF** (power supply, relay output, etc.).
2. Using a vacuum cleaner or a compressed air jet (max. 3 kg/cm^2) remove all deposits of dust and dirt which may be present on the case and on the internal circuits being careful not to damage the electronic components.
3. To clean external plastic or rubber parts use only a cloth moistened with:
   - Ethyl Alcohol (pure or denatured) [C_2H_5OH] or
   - Isopropyl Alcohol (pure or denatured) [$(CH_3)_2CHOH$] or
   - Water (H_2O).
4. Make sure that there are no loose terminals.
5. Before turning ON the instrument make sure it is perfectly dry.
6. Apply the power supply to the instrument.

10.1 Disposal



The appliance (or the product) must be disposed of separately in compliance with the local standards in force on waste disposal.

11 WARRANTY AND REPAIRS

This product is under warranty against manufacturing defects or faulty materials that are found within 18 months from delivery date. The warranty is limited to repairs or to the replacement of the instrument.

The tampering of the instrument or an improper use of the product will bring about the immediate withdrawal of the warranty effects.

In the event of a faulty instrument, either within the period of warranty, or further to its expiry, please contact our sales department to obtain authorisation for sending the instrument to our company.

The faulty product must be shipped to Ascon Tecnologic with a detailed description of the faults found, without any fees or charge for Ascon Tecnologic, except in the event of alternative agreements.

12.1 A01 Programming key

The instrument has a lateral socket into which a special tool can be inserted.

This tool, named A01, allows:

- To store a complete instrument configuration and to use it for other instruments.
- To transfer a complete instrument configuration to a PC or from a PC to an instrument
- To transfer from a PC to an instrument a complete instrument configuration
- To transfer a configuration from an A01 to another one.
- To test serial interface of the instruments and to help the OEM during machine start up.

Note: When the instrument is powered by the A01 key, the outputs are NOT supplied and the instrument can show the ouLd (Out 3 Overload) indication.

12.2 Current Transfrmer

To terminals 11 and 12 can be connected a Current Transformer (C.T.) which allows the operation of the Heater Breakdown Alarm (HBD) function. Please consult:
Chapter “4 How to order” a pagina 4 for details.

Appendix A

3 inP Group - Main and auxiliary input configuration

no.	Param.	Description	Dec. Point	Values	Default
1	SEnS	Sensor selection (according to the HW)			
		Model C	0	J TC J (-50... +1000°C/-58... +1832°F); crAL TC K (-50... +1370°C/-58... +2498°F); S TC S (-50... 1760°C/-58... +3200°F); r TC R (-50... +1760°C/-58... +3200°F); t TC T (-70... +400°C/-94... +752°F); Ir.J Exergen IRS J (-46... +785°C/-50... +1445°F); Ir.cA Exergen IRS K (-46... +785°C/-50... +1445°F); Pt1 RTD Pt 100 (-200... +850°C/-328... +1562°F); Pt10 RTD Pt 1000 (-200... +850°C/-328... +1562°F); 0.60 0... 60 mV; 12.60 12... 60 mV; 0.20 0... 20 mA; 4.20 4... 20 mA; 0.5 0... 5 V; 1.5 1... 5 V; 0.10 0... 10 V; 2.10 2... 10 V.	J
		Model E		J TC J (-50... +1000°C/-58... +1832°F); crAL TC K (-50... +1370°C/-58... +2498°F); S TC S (-50... 1760°C/-58... +3200°F); r TC R (-50... +1760°C/-58... +3200°F); t TC T (-70... +400°C/-94... +752°F); Ir.J Exergen IRS J (-46... +785°C/-50... +1445°F); Ir.cA Exergen IRS K (-46... +785°C/-50... +1445°F); Ptc PTC KTY81-121 (-55... +150°C/-67... +302°F); ntc NTC 103-AT2 (-50... +110°C/-58... +230°F); 0.60 0... 60 mV; 12.60 12... 60 mV; 0.20 0... 20 mA; 4.20 4... 20 mA; 0.5 0... 5 V; 1.5 1... 5 V; 0.10 0... 10 V; 2.10 2... 10 V.	
2	dP	Decimal Point Position (linear inputs)	0	0... 3	0
		Decimal Point Position (TC, RTD, PTC and NTC)		0/1	
3	SSC	Initial scale read-out for linear inputs (mV, mA, V)	dp	-1999... FSc	-1999
4	FSc	Full Scale Readout for linear inputs	dp	SSc... 9999	9999
5	unit	Engineer unit (TC, RTD, PTC, NTC, Ir.J, Ir.Ca)		0 °C 1 °F	°C
6	FiL	Digital filter on the measured value	1	0 OFF 0.1... 20.0 s	1.0
7	inE	Sensor error that enables the safety output value		or Over range; ou Under range; our Over and under range.	our
8	oPE	Safety output value (% of the output)		-100... 100	0
9	io3F	I/O 3 function		on Output active used as PWS for TX; out3 Output 3 (digital output 3); dG2c Digital input 2 driven by contact; dG2U Digital input 2 driven by voltage.	out3

no.	Param.	Description	Dec. Point	Values	Default
10	d iF 1	Digital Input 1 function		0 No used (oFF); 1 Alarm reset; 2 Alarm acknowledge (ACK); 3 Hold of the measured value; 4 Stand by mode; 5 Manual mode; 6 HEAt with SP1 and CooL with SP2; 7 Timer RUN/Hold/Reset; 8 Timer Run; 9 Timer Reset; 10 Timer Run/Hold; 11 Timer Run/Reset; 12 Timer Run/Reset with lock; 13 Program Start; 14 Program Reset; 15 Program Hold; 16 Program Run/Hold; 17 Program Run/Reset; 18 Sequential SP selection; 19 SP1 - SP2 selection; 20 SP1... SP4 binary selection; 21 Digital inputs in parallel to ▲ and ▼ keys.	oFF
11	d iF2	Digital Input 2 function			oFF
12	d iA	Digital Inputs Action (DI2 only if configured)		0 DI1 direct action, DI2 direct action; 1 DI1 reverse action, DI2 direct action; 2 DI1 direct action, DI2 reverse action; 3 DI1 reverse action, DI2 reverse action.	0

OUt Group - Output parameters

no.	Param.	Description	Dec. Point	Values	Default
13	o 1t	Output 1 type (when Out 1 is an analogue output)		0-20 0... 20 mA; 4-20 4... 20 mA; 0-10 0... 10 V; 2-10 2... 10 V.	0-20
14	o 1F	Out 1 function (when Out 1 is a linear output)	0	NonE Output not used; H.rEG Heating output; c.rEG Cooling output; r.inP Measure retransmission; r.Err Error (SP - PV) retransmission; r.SP Set Point retransmission; r.SEr Serial value retransmission; r.Po Output Power value retransmission.	H.reG
		Out 1 function (when Out1 is a digital output)	0	NonE Output not used; H.rEG Heating output; c.rEG Cooling output; AL Alarm output; t.out Timer output; t.HoF Timer out -OFF in hold; P.End Program end indicator; P.HLd Program hold indicator; P.uit Program wait indicator; P.run Program run indicator; P.Et1 Program Event 1; P.Et2 Program Event 2; or.bo Out-of-range or burn out indicator; P.FAL Power failure indicator; bo.PF Out-of-range, burn out and Power failure indicator; St.bY Stand by status indicator; diF.1 The output repeats the digital input 1 status; diF.2 The output repeats the digital input 2 status; on Out 1 always ON; riSP Inspection request.	
15	Ao 1L	Initial scale value (Analogue retransmission)	dP	-1999 ... Ao1H	-1999
16	Ao 1H	Full scale value (Analogue retransmission)	dP	Ao1L ... 9999	9999
17	o 1AL	Alarms linked up to Out 1	0	0... 63: +1 Alarm 1; +2 Alarm 2; +4 Alarm 3; +8 Heater Break Down; +16 Sensor Break; +32 Overload on output 3.	AL1
18	o 1Ac	Out 1 action	0	dir Direct action; rEU Reverse action; dir.r Direct with reversed LED; ReU.r Reverse with reversed LED	dir

no.	Param.	Description	Dec. Point	Values	Default
19	o2F	Out 2 function	0	NonE Output not used; H.rEG Heating output; c.rEG Cooling output; AL Alarm output; t.out Timer output; t.HoF Timer out -OFF in hold; P.End Program end indicator; P.HLd Program hold indicator; P.uit Program wait indicator; P.run Program run indicator; P.Et1 Program Event 1; P.Et2 Program Event 2; or.bo Out-of-range or burn out indicator; P.FAL Power failure indicator; bo.PF Out-of-range, burn out and Power failure indicator; St.bY Stand by status indicator; diF.1 The output repeats the digital input 1 status; diF.2 The output repeats the digital input 2 status; on Out 2 always ON; riSP Inspection request.	AL
20	o2AL	Alarms linked up with the out 2	0	0... 63: +1 Alarm 1; +2 Alarm 2; +4 Alarm 3; +8 Heater Break Down; +16 Sensor Break; +32 Overload on output 3.	AL1
21	o2Ac	Out 2 action	0	dir Direct action; rEU Reverse action; dir.r Direct with reversed LED; ReU.r Reverse with reversed LED.	dir
22	o3F	Out 3 function	0	NonE Output not used; H.rEG Heating output; c.rEG Cooling output; AL Alarm output; t.out Timer output; t.HoF Timer out -OFF in hold; P.End Program end indicator; P.HLd Program hold indicator; P.uit Program wait indicator; P.run Program run indicator; P.Et1 Program Event 1; P.Et2 Program Event 2; or.bo Out-of-range or burn out indicator; P.FAL Power failure indicator; bo.PF Out-of-range, burn out and Power failure indicator; St.bY Stand by status indicator.	AL
23	o3AL	Alarms linked up with the out 3	0	0... 63: +1 Alarm 1; +2 Alarm 2; +4 Alarm 3; +8 Heater Break Down; +16 Sensor Break; +32 Overload on output 3.	AL2
24	o3Ac	Out 3 action	0	dir Direct action; rEU Reverse action; dir.r Direct with reversed LED; ReU.r Reverse with reversed LED.	dir

⁻AL 1 Group - Alarm 1 parameters

no.	Param.	Description	Dec. Point	Values	Default
25	AL 1t	Alarm 1 type	0	nonE Alarm not used; LoAb Absolute low alarm; HiAb Absolute high alarm; LHAo Windows alarm in alarm outside the windows; LHAi Windows alarm in alarm inside the windows; SE.br Sensor Break; LodE Deviation low alarm (relative); HidE Deviation high alarm (relative); LHdo Relative band alarm in alarm out of the band; LHdi Relative band alarm in alarm inside the band.	HiAb
26	Ab 1	Alarm 1 function	0	0... 15: +1 Not active at Power ON; +2 Latched alarm (manual reset); +4 Acknowledgeable alarm; +8 Relative alarm not active at Set Point change.	0
27	AL 1L	- For High and low alarms AL1L is the low limit of AL1 threshold; - For band alarm it is the low AL1 threshold	dp	From -1999 to AL1H (E.U.)	-1999
28	AL 1H	- For High and low alarms AL1H is the high limit of AL1 threshold; - For band alarm it is the high AL1 threshold	dp	From AL1L to 9999 (E.U.)	9999
29	AL 1	AL1 threshold	dp	From AL1L to AL1H (E.U.)	0
30	HAL 1	AL1 hysteresis	dp	1... 9999 (E.U.)	1
31	AL 1d	AL1 delay	0	0 oFF (no delay) 1... 9999 (s)	oFF
32	AL 1o	Alarm 1 enabling during Stand-by mode and in over or under range conditions	0	0 Alarm 1 disabled during Stand by and out of range conditions; 1 Alarm 1 enabled in stand by mode; 2 Alarm 1 enabled in out of range conditions; 3 Alarm 1 enabled in stand by mode and out of range conditions.	0

⁻AL 2 Group - Alarm 2 parameters

no.	Param.	Description	Dec. Point	Values	Default
33	AL2t	Alarm 2 type	0	nonE Alarm disabled; LoAb Absolute low alarm; HiAb Absolute high alarm; LHAo Windows alarm in alarm outside the windows; LHAi Windows alarm in alarm inside the windows; SE.br Sensor Break; LodE Deviation low alarm (relative); HidE Deviation high alarm (relative); LHdo Relative band alarm in alarm out of the band; LHdi Relative band alarm in alarm inside the band.	Loab
34	Ab2	Alarm 2 function	0	0... 15: +1 Not active at Power ON; +2 Latched alarm (manual reset); +4 Acknowledgeable alarm; +8 Relative alarm not active at Set Point change	0
35	AL2L	- For High and low alarms AL2L is the low limit of AL2 threshold; - For band alarm it is the low AL2 threshold	dp	From -1999 to AL2H (E.U.)	-1999
36	AL2H	- For High and low alarms AL2H is the high limit of AL2 threshold; - For band alarm it is the high AL2 threshold	dp	From AL2L to 9999 (E.U.)	9999
37	AL2	AL2 threshold	dp	From AL2L to AL2H (E.U.)	0
38	HAL2	AL2 hysteresis	dp	1... 9999 (E.U.)	1
39	AL2d	AL2 delay	0	0 oFF (no delay) 1... 9999 (s)	oFF
40	AL2o	Alarm 2 enabling during Stand-by mode and in over or under range conditions	0	0 Alarm 2 disabled during Stand by and out of range conditions; 1 Alarm 2 enabled in stand by mode; 2 Alarm 2 enabled in out of range conditions; 3 Alarm 2 enabled in stand by mode and out of range conditions.	0

PAL3 Group - Alarm 3 parameters

no.	Param.	Description	Dec. Point	Values	Default
41	AL3t	Alarm 3 type	0	nonE Alarm not used; LoAb Absolute low alarm; HiAb Absolute high alarm; LHAo Windows alarm in alarm outside the windows; LHAi Windows alarm in alarm inside the windows; SE.br Sensor Break; LodE Deviation low alarm (relative); HidE Deviation high alarm (relative); LHdo Relative band alarm in alarm out of the band; LHdi Relative band alarm in alarm inside the band.	nonE
42	Ab3	Alarm 3 function	0	0... 15: +1 Not active at Power ON; +2 Latched alarm (manual reset); +4 Acknowledgeable alarm; +8 Relative alarm not active at Set Point change.	0
43	AL3L	- For High and low alarms AL3L is the low limit of AL3 threshold; - For band alarm it is the low AL3 threshold	dp	From -1999 to AL3H (E.U.)	-1999
44	AL3H	- For High and low alarms AL3H is the high limit of AL3 threshold; - For band alarm it is the high AL3 threshold	dp	From AL3L to 9999 (E.U.)	9999
45	AL3	AL3 threshold	dp	From AL3L to AL3H (E.U.)	0
46	HAL3	AL3 hysteresis	dp	1... 9999 (E.U.)	1
47	AL3d	AL3 delay	0	0 oFF (disable) 1... 9999 (s)	oFF
48	AL3o	Alarm 3 enabling during Stand-by mode and in over or under range conditions	0	0 Alarm 1 disabled during Stand by and out of range conditions; 1 Alarm 1 enabled in stand by mode; 2 Alarm 1 enabled in out of range conditions; 3 Alarm 1 enabled in stand by mode and out of range conditions.	0

PHbd Group - Heater Break Down Parameters

no.	Param.	Description	Dec. Point	Values	Default
49	Ct.So	Current Transformer signal source	0	OFF HBD not used; nonE Asynchronous amperometer; out3 Synchronous to Out 3; out2 Synchronous to Out 2; out1 Synchronous to Out 1.	oFF
50	Ct.dF	Current measure decimal point	0	0, 1 or 2	10
51	Ct.rA	CT end of scale	Ct.dF	1... 999 (A)	20
52	Ct.FL	Filter on the CT measure	0	no Filter disabled; YES Filter enabled.	no
53	Ct.LA	HBD alarm function	0	0 Automatic reset; 1 Manual reset; 2 Acknowledgeable alarm.	
54	Ct.Ld	CT threshold with output ON	Ct.dF	oFF Threshold disabled (inhibited); 1... 999 (A)	
55	Ct.LE	CT threshold with output oFF (leakage)	Ct.dF	oFF Threshold disabled (inhibited); 1... 999 (A)	
56	Ct.oc	Overcurrent	Ct.dF	oFF Threshold disabled (inhibited); 1... 999 (A)	

PrEG Group - Control Parameters

no.	Param.	Description	Dec. Point	Values	Default
57	cont	Control type when at least one heating output and one cooling output are configured	0	Pid PID control; nr ON/OFF control with neutral zone.	Pid
		Control type when the outputs are configured for heating or cooling	0	Pid PID (heat and/or); On.FA ON/OFF asymmetric hysteresis; On.FS ON/OFF symmetric hysteresis.	

no.	Param.	Description	Dec. Point	Values	Default
58	AUto	Autotuning selection (shown if PID has been selected)	0	-4 Oscillating auto-tune with start after Soft Start and Set Point changes; -3 Oscillating auto-tune with manual start; -2 Oscillating -tune with start 1st Power ON only; -1 Oscillating auto-tune with start at all Power ONs; 0 Not used; 1 Fast auto tuning with start at all Power ONs; 2 Fast auto-tune with start 1st Power ON only; 3 FAST auto-tune with manual start; 4 FAST auto-tune with start after Soft Start and Set Point changes; 5 Automatic Auto-tune selction with start at all Power ONs 6 Automatic Auto-tune selction with automatic start 1st Power ON only; 7 Automatic Auto-tune selction with manual start; 8 Automatic Auto-tune selction with start after Soft Start and Set Point changes.	7
59	tunE	Auto-tune manual start	0	oFF Not active; on Active	oFF
60	HSEt	Hysteresis of the ON/OFF control	dP	0... 9999 (E.U.)	1
61	cPdt	Time for compressor protection	0	0 oFF 1... 9999 (s)	oFF
62	Pb	Proportional band	dP	1... 9999 (E.U.)	50
63	t i	Integral time	0	0 oFF 1... 9999 (s)	200
64	td	Derivative time	0	0 oFF 1... 9999 (s)	50
65	Fuoc	Fuzzy overshoot control	2	0.00... 2.00	0.50
66	tcH	Heating output cycle time	1	0.2... 130.0 (s)	20.0
67	rcG	Power ratio between heating and cooling action	2	0.01... 99.99	1.00
68	tcc	Cooling output cycle time (C.rEG)	1	0.2... 130.0 (s)	20.0
69	rS	Manual reset (Integral pre-load)	1	-100.0... +100.0 (%)	0.0
70	od	Delay at Power ON	2	0.00 oFF; 00.01... 99.59 (hh.mm)	oFF
71	StP	Maximum power output used during soft start	0	-100... 100 (%)	0
72	SSt	Soft start time	2	0.00 oFF (Soft Start Disabled); 0.01... 7.59 (hh.mm); inF Always ON (Soft Start always enabled).	oFF
73	SStH	Threshold for soft start disabling	dP	-1999... +9999 (E.U.)	9999

SP Group - Set Point parameters

no.	Param.	Description	Dec. Point	Values	Default
74	nSP	Number of used Set Points	0	1... 4	1
75	SPLL	Minimum Set Point value	dP	From -1999 to SPHL	-1999
76	SPHL	Maximum Set Point value	dP	From SPLL to 9999	9999
77	SP	Set Point 1	dP	From SPLL to SPLH	0
78	SP 2	Set Point 2	dP	From SPLL to SPLH	0
79	SP 3	Set Point 3	dP	From SPLL to SPLH	0
80	SP 4	Set Point 4	dP	From SPLL to SPLH	0
81	ASP	Selection of the active Set Point	0	From 1 (SP) to nSP	1
82	SPrt	Remote Set Point type	0	RSP The value coming from serial link is used as remote Set Point; trin The value will be added to the local Set Point selected by A.SP and the sum becomes the operative Set Point; PErc The value will be scaled on the input range and this value will be used as remote SP.	trin
83	SPLr	Local/remote Set Point selection	0	Loc Local; rEn Remote.	Loc
84	SPu	Rate of rise for **POSITIVE** Set Point change (ramp UP)	2	0.01... 99.99 (100.00 = inF) engineering units per minute	inF
85	SPd	Rate of rise for **NEGATIVE** Set Point change (ramp DOWN)	2	0.01... 99.99 (100.00 = inF) engineering units per minute	inF

tim Group - Timer function parameters

no.	Param.	Description	Dec. Point	Values	Default
86	trF	Independent timer function	0	NonE Timer not used; i.d.A Delayed start timer; i.uP.d Delayed start at Power ON; i.d.d Feed-through timer; i.P.L Asymmetrical oscillator with start OFF; i.L.P Asymmetrical oscillator with start ON.	nonE
87	tru	Timer unit	0	hh.nn Hours and minutes; nn.SS Minutes and seconds; SSS.d Second and tenth of seconds.	nn.SS
88	tr.t1	Time 1	2	0.01... 99.59 When tr.u < 20	1.00
			1	0.1... 995.9 When tr.u = 200	
89	tr.t2	Time 2	2	00.00 (oFF) to 99.59 (inF) When tr.u < 2	1.00
			1	000.0 (oFF) to 995.9 (inF) When tr.u = 200	
90	tr.St	Timer status	0	rES Timer reset; run Timer run; HoLd Timer hold.	rES

PrG Group - Programmer function parameters

no.	Param.	Description	Dec. Point	Values	Default
91	PrF	Program action at Power ON	0	nonE Programmer not used; S.uP.d Start at power ON with 1st step in stand by; S.uP.S Start at Power ON; u.diG Start at RUN command detection; u.dG.d Start at RUN command detection with 1st step in stand by.	nonE
92	Pru	Time unit of the soaks	2	hh.nn Hours and minutes; nn.SS Minutes and seconds	hh.nn
93	PrE	Instrument behaviour at the end of the program execution	0	cnt Continue; A.SP Go to the Set Point selected by A.SP; St.by Go to stand-by mode	A.SP
94	PrEt	Time of the end program indication	2	0.00 oFF Function not used; 00.01... 99.59 minutes and seconds; inF Forced to ON.	oFF
95	Pr.S1	Set Point of the first soak	dP	From SPLL to SPHL	0
96	Pr.G1	Gradient of the first ramp	1	0.1... 999.9 Engineering Unit/minute (inF = Step transfer)	inF
97	Pr.t1	Time of the 1st soak	2	0.00... 99.59 time units of the soaks	0.10
98	Pr.b1	Wait band of the 1st soak	dP	0 (oFF)/1... 9999 (E.U.)	oFF
99	Pr.E1	Events of the 1st group	2	00.00... 11.11 (0: Event OFF, 1: Event ON)	00.00
100	Pr.S2	Set Point of the 2nd soak	dP	OFF or from SPLL to SPHL	0
101	Pr.G2	Gradient of the 2nd ramp	1	0.1... 999.9 Engineering Unit/minute (inF = Step transfer)	inF
102	Pr.t2	Time of the 2nd soak	2	0.00... 99.59 time units of the soaks	0.10
103	Pr.b2	Wait band of the 2nd soak	dP	0 (oFF)/1... 9999 (E.U.)	oFF
104	Pr.E2	Events of the 2nd group	2	00.00... 11.11 (0: Event OFF, 1: Event ON)	00.00
105	Pr.S3	Set Point of the 3rd soak	dP	OFF or from SPLL to SPHL	0
106	Pr.G3	Gradient of the 3rd ramp	1	0.1... 999.9 Engineering Unit/minute (inF = Step transfer)	inF
107	Pr.t3	Time of the 3rd soak	2	0.00... 99.59 time units of the soaks	0.10
108	Pr.b3	Wait band of the 3rd soak	dP	0 (oFF)/1... 9999 (E.U.)	oFF
109	Pr.E3	Events of the 3rd group	0	00.00... 11.11 (0: Event OFF, 1: Event ON)	00.00
110	Pr.S4	Set Point of the 4th soak	dP	OFF or from SPLL to SPHL	0
111	Pr.G4	Gradient of the 4th ramp	1	0.1... 999.9 Engineering Unit/minute (inF = Step transfer)	inF
112	Pr.t4	Time of the 4th soak	2	0.00... 99.59 time units of the soaks	0.10
113	Pr.b4	Wait band of the 4th soak	dP	0 (oFF)/1... 9999 (E.U.)	oFF
114	Pr.E4	Events of the 4th group	0	00.00... 11.11 (0: Event OFF, 1: Event ON)	00.00
115	Pr.St	Program status	0	rES Program reset; run Program start; HoLd Program hold.	rES

⁻PAn Group - Operator HMI parameters

no.	Param.	Description	Dec. Point	Values	Default
116	PAS2	Level 2 password (limited access level)	0	oFF (Level 2 not protected by password); 1... 200.	20
117	PAS3	Level 3 password (complete configuration level)	0	3... 200	30
118	uSrb	button function during RUN TIME		nonE No function; tunE Auto-tune enabling. A single press (longer than 1 second) starts the auto-tune; oPLo Manual mode. The first pressure puts the instrument in manual mode (oPLo) while a second one puts the instrument in Auto mode; AAc Alarm reset; ASi Alarm acknowledge; chSP Sequential Set Point selection; St.by Stand by mode. The first press puts the instrument in stand by mode while a second one puts the instrument in Auto mode; Str.t Timer run/hold/reset; P.run Program run; P.rES Program reset; P.r.H.r Program run/hold/reset.	tunE
119	HdSP	Variable shown on the higher (main) display		nonE Display OFF; PV Present Value Pou Power output; SPF Final Set Point; Spo Operative Set Point; AL1 Alarm 1 threshold; AL2 Alarm 2 threshold; AL3 Alarm 3 threshold; Pr.tu - During a soak, the instrument shows the soak elapsed time; - During a ramp the display shows the operative Set Point; - When no program is running, the instrument shows the measured value; Pr.td - During a soak, the soak remaining time (count down) is shown; - During a ramp the display shows the operative Set Point; - When no program is running, the instrument shows the Standard display; P.t.tu When the programmer is running, the display shows the total elapsed time; P.t.td When the programmer is running, the display shows the total remaining time (count down); ti.uP When the timer is running, the display shows the timer counting up; ti.du When the timer is running, the display shows the timer counting down; PErc Percent of the power output used during soft start; ct.on Current measured by CT with output ON; ct.oF Current measured by CT with output oFF (leakage); ct.iS Istantaneous current measured by CT.	PV
120	LdSP	Variable shown on the lower (secondary) display	0	nonE Display OFF; PV Present Value Pou Power output; SPF Final Set Point; Spo Operative Set Point; AL1 Alarm 1 threshold; AL2 Alarm 2 threshold; AL3 Alarm 3 threshold; Pr.tu - During a soak, the instrument shows the soak elapsed time; - During a ramp the display shows the operative Set Point; - When no program is running, the instrument shows the measured value; Pr.td - During a soak, the soak remaining time (count down) is shown; - During a ramp the display shows the operative Set Point; - When no program is running, the instrument shows the Standard display; P.t.tu When the programmer is running, the display shows the total elapsed time; P.t.td When the programmer is running, the display shows the total remaining time (count down); ti.uP When the timer is running, the display shows the timer counting up; ti.du When the timer is running, the display shows the timer counting down; PErc Percent of the power output used during soft start; ct.on Current measured by CT with output ON; ct.oF Current measured by CT with output oFF (leakage); ct.iS Istantaneous current measured by CT.	
121	d.cL	Display colour (*)		0 The display colour is used to show the actual deviation (PV - SP); 1 Display red (fix); 2 Display green (fix); 3 Display orange (fix).	0
122	AdE	Deviation for display colour management (*)		oFF Display colour management disabled 1... 999 (E.U.)	5
123	d.St	Display Timeout	2	oFF Display always ON; 0.1... 99.59 (mm.ss).	oFF
124	F.Ld	Filter on the displayed value	1	oFF Filter disabled; 0.1... 20.0 (E.U.).	oFF
125	Reserved				

no.	Param.	Description	Dec. Point	Values	Default
126	dSPu	Instrument status at power ON	0	AS.Pr Starts in the same way it was prior to the power down; Auto Starts in Auto mode; oP.0 Starts in manual mode with a power output equal to zero; St.bY Starts in stand-by mode.	AS.Pr
127	oPrE	Operative modes enabling	0	ALL All modes will be selectable by the next parameter; Au.oP Auto and manual (oPLo) mode only will be selectable by the next parameter; Au.Sb Auto and Stand-by modes only will be selectable by the next parameter	ALL
128	oPEr	Operative mode selection		Auto Auto mode; oPLo Manual mode; St.bY Stand by mode.	Auto

***** Not available on those controllers with white display.

SEr Group - Serial link parameters

no.	Param.	Description	Dec. Point	Values	Default
129	Add	Instrument address		- oFF; - 1... 254.	1
130	bAud	baud rate		1200 1200 baud; 2400 2400 baud; 9600 9600 baud; 19.2 19200 baud; 38.4 38400 baud.	9600
131	trSP	Selection of the value to be retransmitted (Master)		nonE Retransmission not used (the instrument is a slave); rSP The instrument retransmits the operative Set Point; PErc The instrument retransmits the power output percentage	nonE

COn Group - Consumption parameters

no.	Param.	Description	Dec. Point	Values	Default
132	CoTy	Count type	0	oFF Not used; 1 Instantaneous power (kW); 2 Power consumption (kW/h); 3 Energy used during program execution. This measure starts from zero when a program runs end stops at the end of the program. A new program execution will reset the value; 4 Total worked days: number of hours the instrument is turned ON divided by 24; 5 Total worked hours: number of hours that the instrument is turned ON; 6 Total worked days with threshold: number of hours the instrument is turned ON divided by 24, the controller is forced in stand-by when Co.ty value reaches the threshold set in [135] h.Job; 7 Total worked hours with threshold: number of hours that the instrument is turned ON, the controller is forced in stand-by when Co.ty value reaches the threshold set in [135] h.Job; 8 Totalizer of control relay worked days: number of hours the control relay has been in ON condition, divided by 24; 9 Totalizer of control relay worked hours: number of hours the control relay has been in ON condition; 10 Totalizer of control relay worked days with threshold: number of hours the control relay has been in ON condition divided by 24, the controller is forced in stand-by when Co.ty value reaches the threshold set in [135] h.Job; 11 Totalizer of control relay worked hours with threshold: number of hours the control relay has been in ON condition, the controller is forced in stand-by when Co.ty value reaches the threshold set in [135] h.Job.	oFF
133	VoLt	Nominal Voltage of the load	0	1... 9999 (V)	230
134	cur	Nominal current of the load	0	1... 999 (A)	10
135	h.Job	Threshold of the working hours	0	oFF Threshold not used; 1... 9999 days when [132] Co.tY = 6 or 10; 1... 9999 hours when [132] Co.tY = 7 or 11.	0
136	t.Job	Worked days (not resettable)	0	0... 9999 days	

CAL Group - User calibration parameters

no.	Param.	Description	Dec. Point	Values	Default
137	AL.P	Adjust Low Point	dp	From -1999 to (AH.P - 10) in engineering units	0
138	AL.o	Adjust Low Offset	dp	-300... +300 (E.U.)	0
139	AH.P	Adjust High Point	dp	From (AL.P + 10) to 9999 engineering units	9999
140	AH.o	Adjust High Offset	dp	-300... +300	0