KRD3

CONTROLLER AND MINI-PROGRAMMER

Engineering Manual

22/05 - Code: ISTR_M_KRD3_E_00_--

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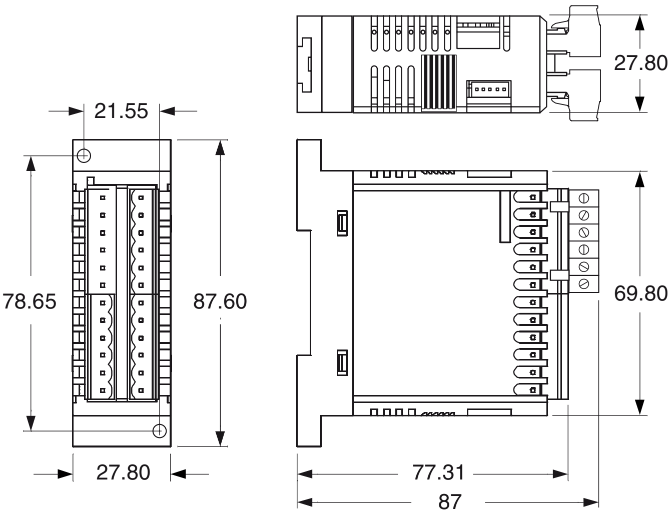
1 OUTLINE DIMENSIONS (mm)

1.1 Dimensions



1.2 Mounting requirements

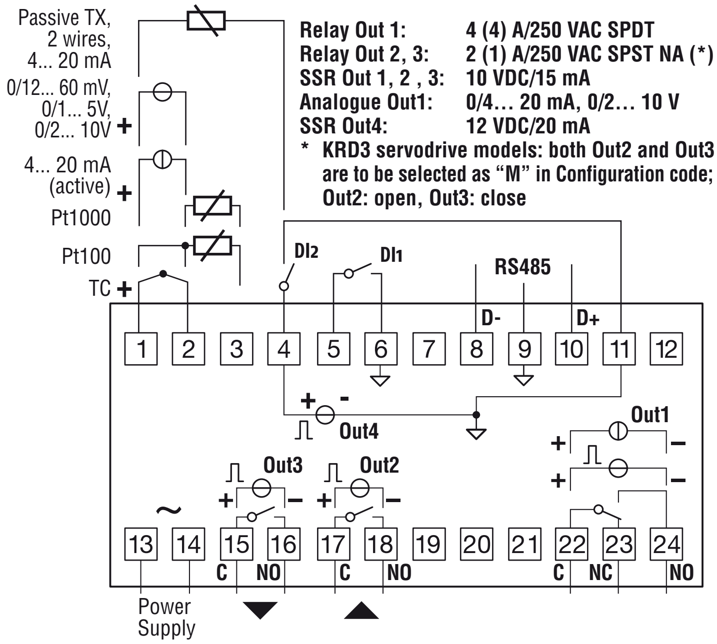
This instrument is intended for permanent installation, indoor use only, in an electrical panel which encloses the instrument, the terminals and wirings specific for a DIN rail mounting.

Select a mounting location having the following characteristics:

1. It should be easily accessible;
2. There are minimum vibrations and no impacts;
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 a DIN rail or wall.

2 CONNECTION DIAGRAM

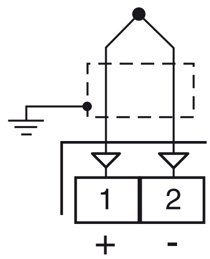


2.1 General notes about wiring

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 must be connected to ground at one side only.
4. Pay attention to the line resistance; a high line resistance may cause measurement errors.

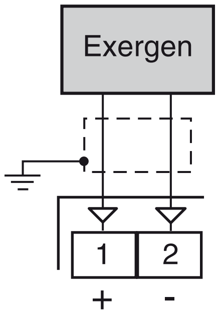
2.2 Inputs

2.2.1 Thermocouple Input



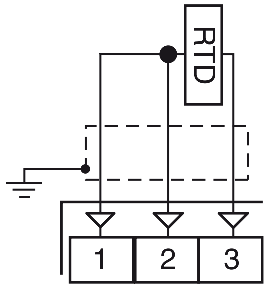
External resistance: 100 Ω max., maximum error 25 µV.
Cold junction: automatic compensation between 0... 50°C.
Cold junction accuracy: 0.05°C/°C after a warm-up of 20 minutes.
Input impedance: > 1 MΩ.
Calibration: According to EN 60584-1.
Note: For TC wiring use proper compensating cable preferable shielded.

2.2.2 Infrared Sensor Input



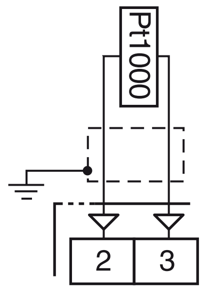
External resistance: Not relevant.
Cold junction: automatic compensation between 0... 50°C.
Cold junction accuracy: 0.05°C/°C.
Input impedance: > 1 MΩ.

2.2.3 RTD Pt 100 Input



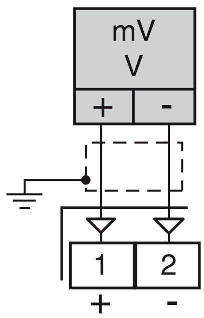
Input circuit: Current injection (150 µA).
Line resistance: Automatic compensation up to 20Ω/wire with maximum error ±0.1% of the input span.
Calibration: According to EN 60751/A2.
Note: The resistance of the 3 wires must be the same.

2.2.4 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.

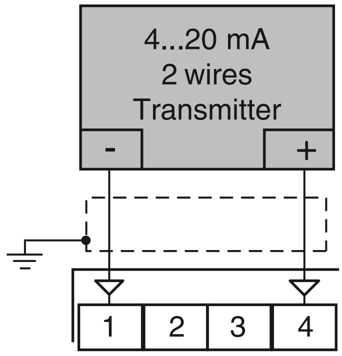
2.2.5 V and mV Input



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

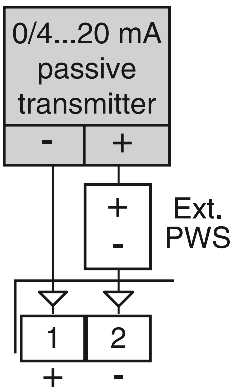
2.2.6 mA Input

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

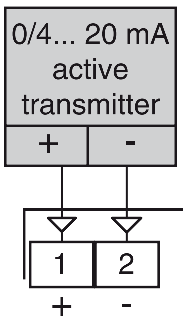


Input impedance: < 53 Ω.
Internal auxiliary PWS: 12 VDC (±10%), 20 mA max..

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



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

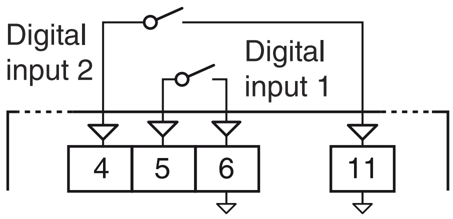


2.2.7 Logic Inputs

Safety notes:

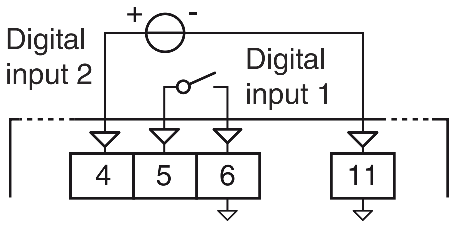
- Do not run logic input wiring together with power cables;
- The instrument needs 150 ms to recognize a contact status variation;
- Logic inputs are **NOT** isolated by the measuring input. A double or reinforced isolation between logic inputs and power line must be assured by the external elements.

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 Outputs

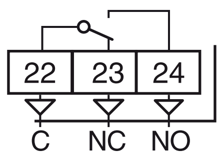
Safety notes:

- 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 if the line length is longer than 30 m 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.).

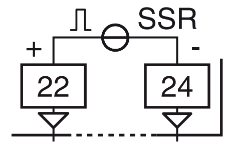
2.3.1 Output 1 (OP1)

Relay Output



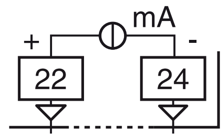
OP1 contact rating: - 4 A /250 V cosφ =1;
- 2 A /250 V cosφ =0.4.
Operation: 1 x 10^5.

SSR Output



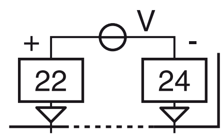
Logic level 0: Vout < 0.5 VDC;
Logic level 1: 12 V ± 20%, 15 mA max..

Current Analogue Output



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

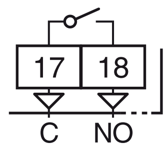
Voltage Analogue Output



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

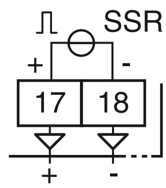
2.3.2 Output 2 (OP2)

Relay Output



OP2 contact rating: - 2 A /250 V cosφ = 1;
- 1 A /250 V cosφ = 0.4.
Operation: 1 x 10^5.

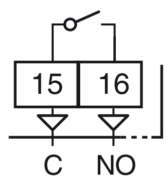
SSR Output



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

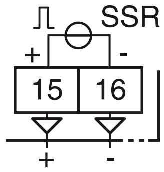
2.3.3 Output 3 (OP3)

Relay Output



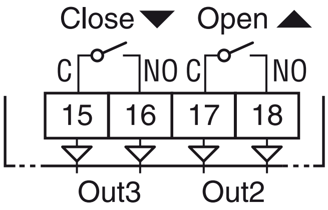
OP3 contact rating: - 2 A /250 V cosφ = 1;
- 1 A /250 V cosφ = 0.4.
Operation: 1 x 10^5.

SSR Output



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

2.3.4 Output 2 and Output 3 Servomotor Drive

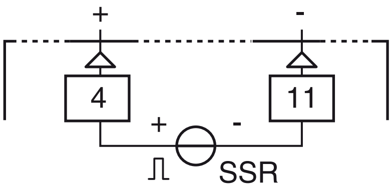


OP2/3 contact rating: - 4 A /250 V cosφ =1;
- 2 A /250 V cosφ =0.4.

Operation: 1 x 10^5.

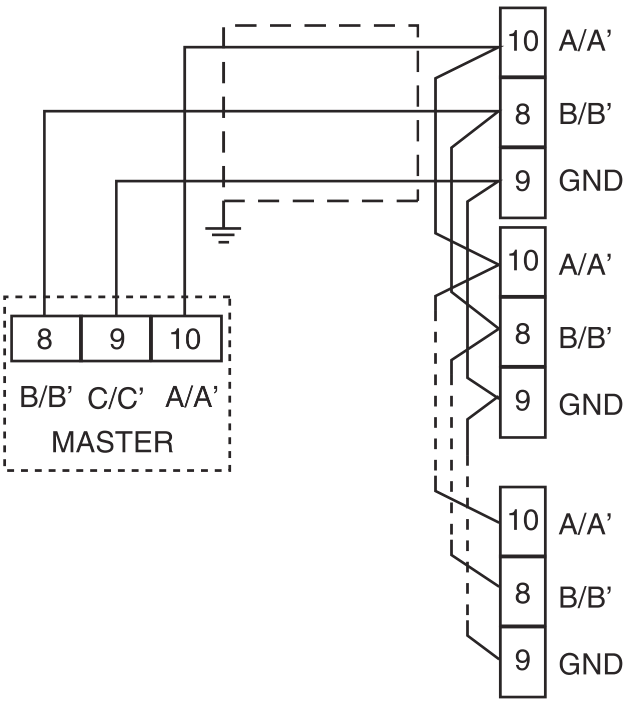
Output 4 (OP4)

SSR Output



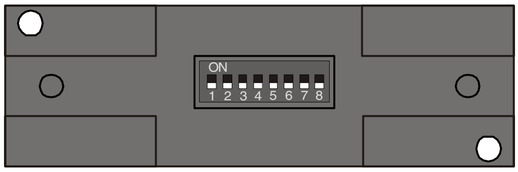
Logic level 0: Vout < 0.5 VDC;
Logic level 1: 12 V ± 20%, 20 mA max..
Note: Overload protected.

2.4 Serial Interface



Interface type: Insulated (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 between 1200... 38400 baud;
Address: Programmable between 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 1500 m at 9600 baud;
3. Follows the description of the signal sense of the voltage appearing across the interconnection cable as defined by EIA for RS-485:
   - **A** The "A" terminal of the generator must be negative with respect to the "B" terminal for a binary 1 (MARK or OFF) state;
   - **B** The "A" terminal of the generator must be positive with respect to the "B" terminal for a binary 0 (SPACE or ON).
4. This instrument allows to set serial link parameters (address and baud rate) in two different way:
   - **A Programmable parameters:** all the dip-switches present in the back side of the instrument must be set to OFF:



The instrument uses the values programmed with parameters [134] Add and [135] bAud;

   - **B Fixed parameters:** the DIP switches present in the back side of the instrument must be set according to the following tables:

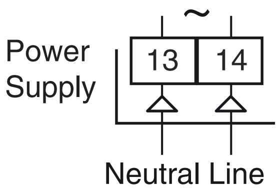
DIP switch	Function
1	Address bit 0
2	Address bit 1
3	Address bit 2
4	Address bit 3
5	Address bit 4
6	Address bit 5
7	Baudrate bit 0
8	Baudrate bit 1

In other words:
- "Address" is a 6 bit binary word and uses a standard codification; e.g.: address **23** is set by switching to **ON** the DIP switches: **5**, **3**, **2** and **1** (**16 + 4 + 2 + 1 = 23**);
- The baud rate is a 2 bit binary word which values are described in the following table:

Switch 7	Switch 8	Baud rate
OFF	OFF	2400
ON	OFF	9600
OFF	ON	19200
ON	ON	38400

Parameters [134] Add and [135] bAud become read only.

2.5 Power Supply



Supply Voltage:

- 24 VAC/DC (±10%)
- 100... 240 VAC (-15... +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 ouLd (Out 4 Overload) indication.

3 TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Case: Plastic, self-extinguishing degree: V-0 according to UL 94;

Terminals protection: IP20 according to EN 60070-1;

Installation: Rear panel on DIN rail;

Terminal block: 24 M3 screw terminals, for cables from 0.25... 2.5 mm^2 (AWG 22... AWG 14) with connection diagram;

Dimensions: (H x L x D): 75 x 33 x 75.5 mm (2.95 x 1.30 depth 2.97 in.)

Weight: 180 g max..

Power supply:

- 24 VAC/DC (±10% of the nominal value);
- 100... 240 VAC (-15... +10% of the nominal value);

Power consumption: 5 VA max.;

Insulation voltage:

- Simple insulation (models with Power supply 24 VAC/DC);
- 3000 Vrms according to EN 61010-1 (models with 100... 240 VAC/DC of Power Supply),

Sampling time: 130 ms;

Resolution: 30000 counts;

Total Accuracy: ±0.5% F.S.V. ±1 digit @ 25°C of room temperature;

Electromagnetic compatibility and safety requirements

Compliance: EMC 2004/108/CE (EN 61326-1) directive, LV 2006/95/CE (EN 61010-1) directive;

Installation category: II;

Pollution category: 2;

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.

4 HOW TO ORDER

Model
KRD3 - = Controller
KRD3T = Controller+ timer
KRD3P = Controller + timer + programmer

Power supply
H = 100... 240 VAC
L = 24 VAC/DC

Analoue input + Digital Input DI1 (standard)
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 SPDT 4 A/250Vac (resistive load)
O = VDC for SSR 12 Vdc/20 mA

Output 2
- = Not available
R = Relay SPST NO 2 A/250Vac (resistive load)
O = VDC for SSR 12 Vdc/20 mA
M = Relay SPST 2 A/250Vac (**servomotor drive**)(*)

Output 3
- = Not available
R = Relay SPST NO 2 A/250Vac (resistive load)
O = VDC for SSR 12 Vdc/20 mA
M = Relay SPST 2 A/250Vac (**servomotor drive**)(*)

Input/Output 4
D = Output 4 (VDC for SSR)/Pow. Supply/Dig. Input DI2

Serial Communications
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)

Note: For servomotor drive, both **Output 2** and **Output 3** codes must be selected as "**M**".

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 will use 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 **[6] Unit (Engineering Unit)** value during process control as the temperature values inserted by the user (thresholds, limits etc.) are not automatically rescaled by the instrument.

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.

- [12B] address 527 = 1;
- [19B] address 580 = 0 or 1;
- The instrument performs the standard closed loop control.

Manual mode (oPLo).

- [12B] address 527 = 3;
- The instrument does not perform Automatic control;
- The control output is equal to 0% and it can be modified by [28B] address 592.

Stand by mode (St.bY).

- [12B] address 527 = 0;
- The instrument performs NO control (the control outputs are OFF);
- The instrument is working as an indicator (analogue to digital converter).

Auto mode with automatic program start up.

- [12B] address 527 = 1;
- [19B] address 580 different from 0, 1 or 7.

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

5.3 Factory reset

5.3.1 Default parameters loading procedure

Sometimes, 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 you to put the instrument in a defined condition (in the same condition it was at the first power ON).

The default data are the typical values loaded in the instrument prior to shipment from factory.

To load the factory default parameter set it is sufficient to send the value -481 to variable [19A] at address 19.

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

5.4 Configuring all the parameters

In the following pages we are going to describe all the parameters of the instrument. However, the instrument shows only the parameters applicable to its hardware options in accordance with the specific instrument configuration (i.e. setting AL1t [Alarm 1 type] to nonE [not used], all parameters related to alarm 1 will be skipped).

ᒣinP Group - Main and auxiliary input configuration

[1] address 10240
SEnS - Input type

Available: Always.

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

0	TC J	(-50... +1000°C/-58... +1832°F);
1	TC K	(-50... +1370°C/-58... +2498°F);
2	TC S	(-50... +1760°C/-58... +3200°F);
3	TC R	(-50... +1760°C/-58... +3200°F);
4	TC T	(-70... +400°C/-94... +752°F);
5	Exergen IRS J	(-46... +785°C/-50... +1445°F);
6	Exergen IRS K	(-46... +785°C/-50... +1445°F);
7	RTD Pt 100	(-200... +850°C/-328... +1562°F);
8	RTD Pt 1000	(-200... +500°C/-328... +932°F);
9	0... 60 mV linear;	
10	12... 60 mV linear;	
11	0... 20 mA linear;	
12	4... 20 mA linear;	
13	0... 5 V linear;	
14	1... 5 V linear;	
15	0... 10 V linear;	
16	1... 10 V linear;	
17	**SER1** From serial link with Burnout strategy 1 (*);	
18	**SER2** From serial link with Burnout strategy 2 (**).	

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

0	TC J	(-50... +1000°C/-58... +1832°F);
1	TC K	(-50... +1370°C/-58... +2498°F);
2	TC S	(-50... +1760°C/-58... +3200°F);
3	TC R	(-50... +1760°C/-58... +3200°F);
4	TC T	(-70... +400°C/-94... +752°F);
5	Exergen IRS J	(-46... +785°C/-50... +1445°F);
6	Exergen IRS K	(-46... +785°C/-50... +1445°F);
7	PTC	(-55... +150°C/-67... +302°F)
8	NTC	(-50... +110°C/-58... +230°F);
9	0... 60 mV linear;	
10	12... 60 mV linear;	
11	0... 20 mA linear;	
12	4... 20 mA linear;	
13	0... 5 V linear;	
14	1... 5 V linear;	
15	0... 10 V linear;	
16	1... 10 V linear;	
17	**SER1** From serial link with Burnout strategy 1 (*);	
18	**SER2** From serial link with Burnout strategy 2 (**).	

(*) **17 - SEr1:** This mode is designed for PLC interface. It requires that a master writes continuously a "measured" value.

Note: The master MUST send a WRITE command at the 200H or 1H address even if the value is the same. If the instrument does NOT receive a write command on one of this two addresses for more than 5 seconds, the instrument will operate as for a burn out condition.

(**) **18 - SEr2:** The previous mode is NOT usable when you use a supervisor or an operator panel.
This kind of “master” does NOT “write” a value equal to the previous one. In other words, if the value does not change the master does not write in the specific location. The SEr2 operates as follows:
The instrument looks to the line activity and:
- If a correct line activity is present, considers the master as connected and works with the last received “measured” value.
- If NO activity or a wrong activity is detected for more than 5 seconds, the instrument operate as in presence of a burn out condition.

Notes: 1. When a TC input is selected and a decimal figure is programmed (see the next parameter) the maximum displayed value become 999.9°C or 999.9°F.
2. All changes to SEnS parameter setting forces [2] dP = 0 and this causes a change to all parameters related with it (e.g. set points, proportional band, etc.).

[2] address 10241
dP - Decimal point position

Available: Always
Range:
- When [1] SenS = Linear input: 0... 3.
- When [1] SenS different from linear input: 0 or 1

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

[3] address 10242
SSc - Initial scale read-out for linear inputs

Available: When a linear input is selected by [1] SenS.
Range: -1999... 9999.
Notes: 1. It allows the scaling of the analogue input to set the minimum displayed/measured value
The instrument will show a measured value up to 5% less then [3] SSc value and than it will show an underrange error.
2. When a measured value from serial link is selected the [3] SSc parameter becomes a fixed limit (no 5% less).
3. It is possible to set a initial scale read-out higher then 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] address 10243
FSc - Full scale read-out for linear input

Available: When a linear input is selected by [1] SenS.
Range: -1999...9999.
Notes: 1. It allows the scaling of the analogue input to set the maximum displayed/measured value.
The instrument will show a measured value up to 5% higher than [4] FSc value and then it will show an overrange error.
2. When a measured value from serial link is selected, the [4] FSc parameter becomes a fixed limit (no 5% more).
3. It is possible to set a initial scale read-out higher then 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).

[5] address 10244
unit - Engineering unit

Available: When a temperature sensor is selected by [1] SenS parameter.
Range: 0 Centigrade;
1 Fahrenheit.

[6] address 10245
FiL - Digital filter on the measured value

Available: Always.
Range: oFF (No filter);
0.1... 20.0 s.
Notes: 1. This is a first 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.
2. This filter affect the measured value even if a measured value from serial link is selected.

[7] address 10246
inE - Selection of the Sensor Out of Range type that will enable the safety output value

Available: Always
Range: 0 When an overrange or an underrange is detected, the power output will be forced to the value of [8] oPE parameter.
1 When an overrange is detected, the power output will be forced to the value of [8] oPE parameter.
2 When an underrange is detected, the power output will be forced to the value of [8] oPE parameter.

[8] address 10247
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 will use Zero.
E.g. when heat action only has been programmed, and oPE is equal to -50% (cooling) the instrument will use the zero value.
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] address 10248
io4.F - I/O4 function selection

Available: Always.

Range: 0 Output 4 is always ON (used as a transmitter power supply);
1 Used as digital output 4;
2 Digital input 2 for contact closure;
3 Digital input 2 driven by 12 to 24 VDC;

Notes: **1.** Setting [9] io4.F = 2 o 4, the [22] O4F parameter becomes not visible while [11] diF2 parameter will become visible.
2. Setting [9] io4F = 0 the [22] O4F parameter and the [11]diF2 parameter will NOT be visible.
3. Setting [9] io4F different from 2 or 3, the instrument will force [12] diF2 parameter equal to 0.
4. The transfer from [9] io4F = 0 to [9] io4F = 1 will make the [22] O4F parameter visible equal to 0.

[10] address 10249
diF1 - Digital input 1 function

Available: Always.

Range: 0 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 perates 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]
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 closure = 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].

Note: When [11] diF2 is not available the item 20 is not visible.

[11] address 10250
diF2 - Digital input 2 function

Available: When the instrument is equipped with digital inputs.

Range: 0 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 perates 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]
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 closure = 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].

Notes about digital inputs:

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 is equal to 20, [11] diF2 setting is forced to 20 and diF2 cannot perform another function.

3. When [10] diF1 and [11] diF2 are equal to 20, the set point selection will be in accordance with the following table:

Dig In 1	Dig. In 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 a "Sequential set point selection" is used (diF1 or diF2 = 18), every closure of of the logic input increase the value of SPAT (active set point) of one step. The selection is cyclic: SP1 -> SP2 -> SP3 -> SP4.

[12] address 10251
di.A - Digital Input Action

Available: When [9] io4F = 2 or 3.
Range: 0 Dig. In 1 direct and Dig. In 2 direct;
1 Dig. In 1 reverse and Dig. In 2 direct;
2 Dig. In 1 direct and Dig. In 2 reverse;
3 Dig. In 1 reverse and Dig. In 2 reverse.

]out Group - Output parameters

[13] address 10252
o1.t - Out 1 type

Available: When the out 1 is a linear output.
Range: 0 0... 20 mA;
1 4... 20 mA;
2 0... 10 V;
3 2... 10 V.

[14] address 10253
o1.F - Out 1 function

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

0 Output not used. With this setting the status of this output can be driven directly from serial link;
1 Heating output;
2 Cooling output;
3 Measured value Analogue retransmission.
4 Analogue retransmission of the measured error (PV-SP);
5 Analogue retransmission of the operative set point;
6 Analogue retransmission of a value coming from serial link;

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

0 Output not used. With this setting the status of this output can be driven directly from serial link;
1 Heating output;
2 Cooling output;
3 Alarm output;
4 Timer output;
5 Timer out - OFF in Hold;
6 Program end indicator;
7 Program hold indicator;
8 Program wait indicator;
9 Program run indicator;
10 Program Event 1;
11 Program Event 2;
12 Out-of-range or burn out indicator;
13 Power failure indicator;
14 Out-of-range, Burnout and Power failure indicator;
15 Stand By status indicator;
16 Repeats the digital input 1 status;
17 Repeats the digital input 2 status;
18 Out1 always ON;
19 Inspection request.

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

[15] address 10254
A.o1L - Initial scale value of the analogue retransmission

Available: When Out 1 is a linear output and [14] O1F is equal to 3, 4, 5 or 6
Range: -1999 to [16] Ao1H.

[16] address 10255
A.o1H - Full scale value of the analogue retransmission

Available: When Out 1 is a linear output and [14] O1F is equal to 3, 4, 5 or 6.
Range: [15] Ao1L to 9999.

[17] address 10256
o1.AL - Alarms linked up with the out 1

Available: When out 1 is a digital output and [14] o1F = 3.
Range: 0... 63 with the following rules:
+1 Alarm 1;
+2 Alarm 2;
+4 Alarm 3;
+8 Loop break alarm;
+16 Sensor break (burn out);
+32 Overload on Out4 (short circuit on the Out4).

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] address 10257
o1.Ac - Out 1 action

Available: When [14] o1F ≠ 0.
Range: 0 Direct action;
1 Reverse action;
2 Direct action with revers LED indication;
3 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] address 10258
o2F - Out 2 function

Available: When the instrument has out 2 option.
Range: 0 Output not used. With this setting the status of this output can be driven directly from serial link;
1 Heating output;
2 Cooling output;
3 Alarm output;
4 Timer output;
5 Timer out - OFF in Hold;
6 Program end indicator;
7 Program hold indicator;
8 Program wait indicator;
9 Program run indicator;
10 Program Event 1;
11 Program Event 2;
12 Out-of-range or burn out indicator;
13 Power failure indicator;
14 Out-of-range, Burnout and Power failure indicator;
15 Stand By status indicator;
16 Repeats the digital input 1 status;
17 Repeats the digital input 2 status;
18 Out1 always ON;
19 Inspection request.
For other details see [14] O1F parameter.

When using the servomotor control, **both** **Out2** and **Out3** are to be selected as Heating or Cooling (o2F = o3F = 1 **or** o2F = o3F = 3);
Parameter **[56] cont** must be set as **3**.

[20] address 10259
o2.AL - Alarms linked up with Out 2

Available: When [18] o2F = 3.
Range: 0... 63 with the following rule:
+1 Alarm 1;
+2 Alarm 2;
+4 Alarm 3;
+8 Loop break alarm;
+16 Sensor break (burn out);
+32 Overload on Out4 (short circuit on the Out4).
For more details see [17] o1.AL parameter.

[21] address 10260
o2Ac - Out 2 action

Available: When [19] o2F ≠ 0.
Range: 0 Direct action;
1 Reverse action;
2 Direct action with reverse LED indication;
3 Reverse action with reverse LED indication.
For more details see [18] o1.Ac parameter.

[22] address 10261
o3F - Out 3 function

Available: When the instrument has out 3 option.
Range: 0 Output not used. With this setting the status of this output can be driven directly from serial link;
1 Heating output;
2 Cooling output;
3 Alarm output;
4 Timer output;
5 Timer out - OFF in Hold;
6 Program end indicator;
7 Program hold indicator;
8 Program wait indicator;
9 Program run indicator;
10 Program Event 1;
11 Program Event 2;
12 Out-of-range or burn out indicator;
13 Power failure indicator;
14 Out-of-range, Burnout and Power failure indicator;
15 Stand By status indicator;
16 Repeats the digital input 1 status;
17 Repeats the digital input 2 status;
18 Out1 always ON;
19 Inspection request.
For other details see [14] O1F parameter.

[23] address 10262
o3.AL - Alarms linked up with Out 3

Available: When [21] o3F = 3.
Range: 0... 63 with the following rule:
+1 Alarm 1;
+2 Alarm 2;
+4 Alarm 3;
+8 Loop break alarm;
+16 Sensor break (burn out);
+32 Overload on Out4 (short circuit on the Out4).
For more details see [17] o1.AL parameter.

[24] address 10263
o3Ac - Out 3 action

Available: When [21] o3F ≠ 0.
Range: 0 Direct action;
1 Reverse action;
2 Direct action with reverse LED indication;
3 Reverse action with reverse LED indication.
For more details see [18] o1.Ac parameter.

[25] address 10264
o4F - Out 4 function

Available: When the [9] io4.F = 1.
Range: 0 Output not used;
1 Heating output;
2 Cooling output;
3 Alarm output;
4 Timer output;
5 Timer out - OFF in Hold;
6 Program end indicator;
7 Program hold indicator;
8 Program wait indicator;
9 Program run indicator;
10 Program Event 1;
11 Program Event 2;
12 Out-of-range or burn out indicator;
13 Power failure indicator;
14 Out-of-range, Burnout and Power failure indicator;
15 Stand By status indicator;
16 Repeats the digital input 1 status;
17 Repeats the digital input 2 status;
18 Out1 always ON;
19 Inspection request.
For other details see [14] O1F parameter.

[26] address 10265
o4.AL - Alarms linked up with Out 4

Available: When [25] o4F = 3.
Range: 0... 63 with the following rule.
+1 Alarm 1;
+2 Alarm 2;

+4 Alarm 3;
+8 Loop break alarm;
+16 Sensor break (burn out);
+32 Overload on Out4 (short circuit on the Out4).

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

[27] address 10266
o4Ac - Out 4 action

Available: When [25] o4F ≠ 0.

Range: 0 Direct action;
1 Reverse action;
2 Direct action with reverse LED indication;
3 Reverse action with reverse LED indication.

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

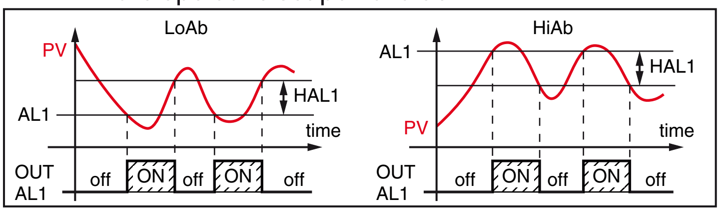
AL1 Group - Alarm 1 parameters

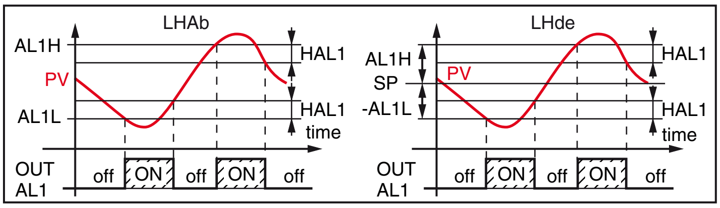
[28] address 10267
AL1t - Alarm 1 type

Available: Always.

Range:
- When one or more outputs are programmed as control output:
  0 Alarm not used;
  1 Absolute low alarm;
  2 Absolute high alarm;
  3 Absolute band alarm with alarm indication out of the band;
  4 Absolute band alarm with alarm indication inside the band;
  5 Sensor break;
  6 Deviation low alarm (relative);
  7 Deviation high alarm (relative);
  8 Relative band alarm with alarm indication out of the band;
  9 Relative band alarm with alarm indication inside the band;
- When no output is programmed as control output;
  0 Alarm not used;
  1 Absolute low alarm;
  2 Absolute high alarm;
  3 Absolute band alarm with alarm indication out of the band;
  4 Absolute band alarm with alarm indication inside the band;
  5 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.

[29] address 10268
Ab1 - Alarm 1 function

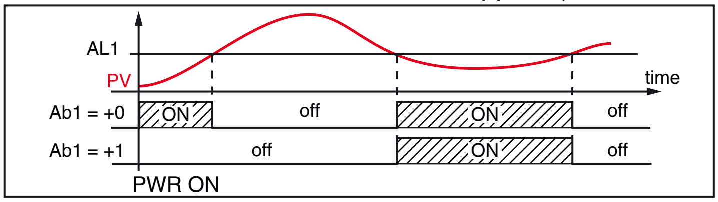
Available: When [28] AL1t ≠ 0.

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.

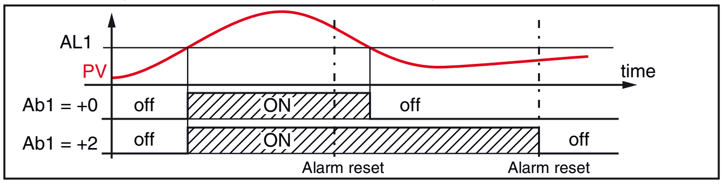
Example: Setting Ab1 equal to 5 (1+4) the alarm 1 will be "not active at power ON" and "Acknowledgeable".

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.

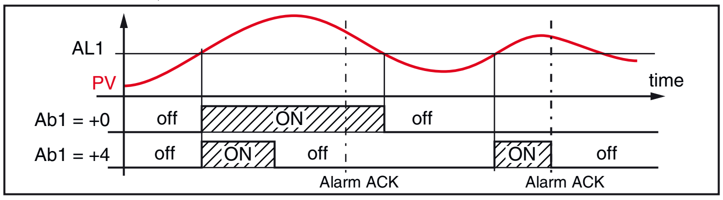
The alarm will be automatically enabled when the measured value reaches, for the first time, the alarm threshold ±hysteresis (in other words, when the initial alarm condition disappears).



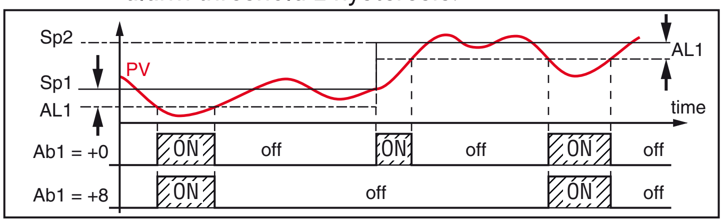
2. A "Latched alarm" (manual reset) is an alarm that will remain active even if the conditions that generated the alarm no longer persist. Alarm reset can be done only by an external command (digital inputs or serial link).



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 (digital inputs or serial link).



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.



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

[30] address 10269 - AL1L

-For High and low alarms AL1L is the low limit of the AL1 threshold

-For band alarm AL1L is the low alarm threshold

Available: When [28] AL1t ≠ 0 or [28] AL1t ≠ 5.

Range: From -1999 to [31] AL1H engineering units.

[31] address 10270 - AL1H

-For High and low alarms AL1H is the high limit of the AL1 threshold

-For band alarm AL1H is the high alarm threshold

Available: When [28] AL1t ≠ 0 or [28] AL1t ≠ 5.

Range: From [30] AL1L to 9999 engineering units.

[32] address 10271

AL1- Alarm 1 threshold

Available: When:

[28] AL1t = 1 - Absolute low alarm;
[28] AL1t = 3 - Absolute high alarm;
[28] AL1t = 3 - Deviation low alarm (relative);
[28] AL1t = 4 - Deviation high alarm (relative).

Range: From [30] AL1L to [31] AL1H engineering units.

[33] address 10272

HAL1 - Alarm 1 hysteresis

Available: When [28] AL1t ≠ 0 or [28] AL1t ≠ 5.

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).

[34] address 10273

AL1d - Alarm 1 delay

Available: When [28] AL1t ≠ 0.

Range: From oFF (0) to 9999 seconds.

Note: The alarm goes ON only when the alarm condition persists for a time longer than [34] AL1d time but the reset is immediate.

[35] address 10274

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

Available: When [28] AL1t ≠ nonE.

Range: 0 Never;
1 During stand by;
2 During overrange and underrange;
3 During overrange, underrange and stand-by.

]AL2 Group - Alarm 2 parameters

[36] address 10275

AL2t - Alarm 2 type

Available: Aways

Range:
- When one or more outputs are programmed as control output:
  0 Alarm not used;
  1 Absolute low alarm;
  2 Absolute high alarm;
  3 Absolute band alarm with alarm indication out of the band;
  4 Absolute band alarm with alarm indication inside the band;
  5 Sensor break;
  6 Deviation low alarm (relative);
  7 Deviation high alarm (relative);
  8 Relative band alarm with alarm indication out of the band;
  9 Relative band alarm with alarm indication inside the band;
- When no output is programmed as control output;
  0 Alarm not used;
  1 Absolute low alarm;
  2 Absolute high alarm;
  3 Absolute band alarm with alarm indication out of the band;
  4 Absolute band alarm with alarm indication inside the band;
  5 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).

[37] address 10276

Ab2 - Alarm 2 function

Available: When [36] AL2t ≠ 0.

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 [28] Ab1 parameter.

[38] address 10277 - AL2L

-For High and low alarms AL2L is the low limit of the AL2 threshold

-For band alarm AL2L is the low alarm threshold

Available: When [36] AL2t ≠ 0 or [36] AL2t ≠ 5.

Range: -1999 to [39] AL2H engineering units.

[39] address 10278 - AL2H
-For High and low alarms AL2H is the high limit of the AL2 threshold
-For band alarm AL2H is the high alarm threshold

Available: When [36] AL2t ≠ 0 or [36] AL2t ≠ 5.
Range: From [38] AL2L to 9999 engineering units.

[40] address 10279
AL2 - Alarm 2 threshold

Available: When:
[36] AL2t = 1 Absolute low alarm;
[36] AL2t = 2 Absolute high alarm;
[36] AL2t = 3 Deviation low alarm (relative);
[36] AL2t = 4 Deviation high alarm (relative).
Range: From [38] AL2L to [39] AL2H engineering units.

[41] address 10280
HAL2 - Alarm 2 hysteresis

Available: When [36] AL2t is different to 0 or [36] AL2t ≠ 5.
Range: 1... 9999 engineering units.
Note: For other details see [33] HAL1 parameter.

[42] address 10281
AL2d - Alarm 2 delay

Available: When [36] AL2t different from 0.
Range: From oFF (0) to 9999 seconds.
Note: The alarm goes ON only when the alarm condition persist for a time longer than [42] AL2d time but the reset is immediate.

[43] address 10282
AL2o - Alarm 2 enabling during Stand-by mode and out of range indications

Available: When [36] AL2t different from 0.
Range: 0 Never;
1 During stand by;
2 During overrange and underrange;
3 During overrange, underrange and stand-by.

]AL3 Group - Alarm 3 parameters

[44] address 10283
AL3t - Alarm 3 type

Available: Always.
Range:
- When one or more outputs are programmed as control output:
  0 Alarm not used;
  1 Absolute low alarm;
  2 Absolute high alarm;
  3 Absolute band alarm with alarm indication out of the band;
  4 Absolute band alarm with alarm indication inside the band;
  5 Sensor break;
  6 Deviation low alarm (relative);
  7 Deviation high alarm (relative);
  8 Relative band alarm with alarm indication out of the band;
  9 Relative band alarm with alarm indication inside the band.
- When no output is programmed as control output;
  0 Alarm not used;
  1 Absolute low alarm;
  2 Absolute high alarm;
  3 Absolute band alarm with alarm indication out of the band;
  4 Absolute band alarm with alarm indication inside the band;
  5 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).

[45] address 10284
Ab3 - Alarm 3 function

Available: When [43] AL3t ≠ 0.
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 [29] Ab1 parameter.

[46] address 10285 - AL3L
-For High and low alarms AL3L is the low limit of the AL3 threshold
-For band alarm AL3L is the low alarm threshold

Available: When [44] AL3t ≠ 0 or [44] AL3t ≠ 5.
Range: -1999 to [47] AL3H engineering units.

[47] address 10286 - AL3H
-For High and low alarms AL3H is the high limit of the AL3 threshold
-For band alarm AL3H is the high alarm threshold

Available: When [44] AL3t ≠ 0 or [44] AL3t ≠ 5.
Range: From [46] AL3L to 9999 engineering units.

[48] address 10287
AL3 - Alarm 3 threshold

Available: When:
- [44] AL3t = 1 Absolute low alarm;
- [44] AL3t = 2 Absolute high alarm;
- [44] AL3t = 3 Deviation low alarm (relative);
- [44] AL3t = 4 Deviation high alarm (relative).

Range: From [46] AL3L to [47] AL3H engineering units.

[49] address 10288
HAL3 - Alarm 3 hysteresis

Available: When [44] AL3t ≠ 0 or [44] AL3t ≠ 5.
Range: 1... 9999 engineering units.
Note: For other details see [33] HAL1 parameter.

[50] address 10289
AL3d - Alarm 3 delay

Available: When [44] AL3t different from 0.
Range: From oFF (0) to 9999 seconds.
Note: The alarm goes ON only when the alarm condition persist for a time longer than [50] AL3d time but the reset is immediate.

[51] address 10290
AL3o -Alarm 3 enabling during Stand-by mode and out of range indications

Available: When [44] AL3t ≠ 0 or [44] AL3t ≠ 5.
Range: 0 Never;
1 During stand by;
2 During overrange and underrange;
3 During overrange, underrange and stand-by.

]LbA group - Loop break alarm

General note about LBA alarm

The LBA operate as follows: applying the 100% of the power output to a process, the process variable, after a time due to the process inertia, begins to change in a known direction (increases for an heating action or decreases for a cooling action).

Example: If I apply 100% of the power output to a furnace, the temperature must go up unless one of the component in the loop is faulty (heater, sensor, power supply, fuse, etc...)

The same philosophy can be applied to the minimum power. In our example, when I turn OFF the power to a furnace, the temperature must go down, if not the SSR is in short circuit, the valve is jammed, etc..

LBA function is automatically enabled when the PID requires the maximum or the minimum power.

When the process response is slower than the programmed limit the instrument generates an alarm.

Notes: 1. When the instrument is in manual mode, the LBA function is disabled.

2. When LBA alarm is ON the instrument continues to perform the standard control. If the process response comes back into the programmed limit, the instrument automatically resets the LBA alarm.

3. This function is available only when the programmed control algorithm is equal to PID (Cont = PID).

[52] address 10291
LbAt - LBA time

Available: When [56] Cont = 0 (PID) or 3 (3Pt).
Range: 0 = LBA not used;
1... 9999 seconds.

[53] address 10292
LbSt - Delta measure used by LBA during Soft start

Available: When [52] LbAt ≠ 0.
Range: 0 = loop break alarm is inhibit during soft start;
1... 9999 engineering units.

[54] address 10293
LbAS -Delta measure used by loop break alarm (loop break alarm step)

Available: When [52] LbAt ≠ 0.
Range: 1... 9999 engineering units.

[55] address 10294
LbcA - Condition for LBA enabling

Available: When [52] LbAt ≠ 0.
Range: 0 Enabled when the PID requires the maximum power only;
1 Enabled when the PID requires the minimum power only;
2 Enabled in both condition (when the PID requires the maximum or the minimum power).

LBA application example:
- LbAt (LBA time) = 120 seconds (2 minutes);
- LbAS (delta LBA) = 5°C.

The machine has been designed in order to reach 200°C in 20 minutes (20°C/min).

When the PID demands 100% power, the instrument starts the time count.

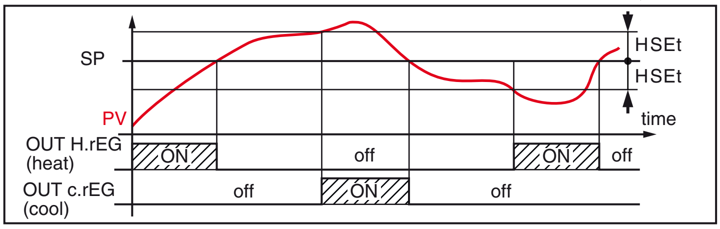
During time count if the measured value increases more than 5°C, the instrument restarts the time count. Otherwise if the measured value does not reach the programmed delta (5°C in 2 minutes) the instrument will generate the alarm.

]rEG group - Control parameters

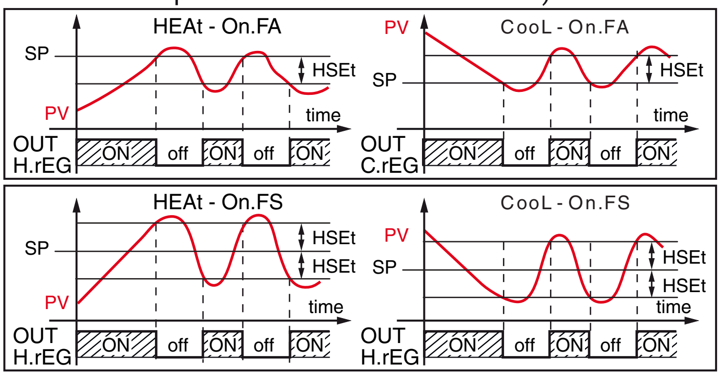
The rEG group will be available only when at least one output is programmed as control output (H.rEG or C.rEG).

[56] address 10295
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 AND cool) are programmed:
0 PID (heat and cool);
1 Heat/Cool ON/OFF control with neutral zone;



• When one control action (heat OR cool) is programmed:
0 PID (heat or cool);
1 ON/OFF asymmetric hysteresis;
2 ON/OFF symmetric hysteresis;
3 Servomotor control (available when Output 2 and Output 3 have been ordered as "**M**").



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).

[57] address 10296
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 [56] cont = PID.

Range: -4... 8 where:

-4 Oscillating auto-tune with automatic restart at all set point changes;
-3 Oscillating auto-tune with manual start;
-2 Oscillating auto-tune with automatic start at the first power ON only;
-1 Oscillating auto-tune with automatic restart at every power ON;
0 Not used;
1 Fast auto tuning with automatic restart at every 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 changes.
5 EvoTune with automatic restart at every power ON;
6 EvoTune with automatic start at the first power ON only;
7 EvoTune with manual start;
8 EvoTune with automatic restart at all set point changes.

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

[58] address 10297
tunE - Manual start of the auto-tune

Available: When [56] cont = 0.

Range: oFF The instrument is not performing the auto-tune;
on The instrument is performing the auto-tune.

[59] address 10298
SELF - Self-tune enable

The self-tuning is an adaptive algorithm able to optimise continuously the PID parameter value.

This algorithm is specifically designed for all process subjected to big load variation able to change heavily the process response.

Available: When [56] cont = 0.

Range: 1 Self-tune active;
0 Self-tune not active.

[60] address 10299
HSEt - Hysteresis of the ON/OFF control

Available: When [56] cont ≠ 0.

Range: 0... 9999 engineering units.

[61] address 10300
cPdt - Time for compressor protection

Available: When [56] cont = 1.

Range: OFF Protection disabled;
1... 9999 seconds.

[62] address 10301
Pb - Proportional band

Available: When [56] cont = 0 and [59] SELF = 0.

Range: 1... 9999 engineering units.

Note: Auto-tune functions calculate this value.

[63] address 10302
ti - Integral time

Available: When [56] cont = 0 and [59] SELF = 0.

Range: 0 Integral action excluded;
1... 9999 seconds.

Note: Auto-tune functions calculate this value.

[64] address 10303
td - Derivative time

Available: When [56] cont = 0 and [59] SELF = 0.

Range: 0 Derivative action excluded;
1... 9999 seconds.

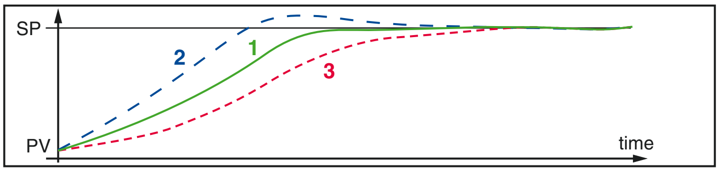
Note: Auto-tune functions calculate this value.

[65] address 10304
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 [56] cont = 0 and [59] SELF = 0.

Range: 0... 2.00.

Note: Fast auto-tune calculates the Fuoc parameter while the oscillating one sets it equal to 0.5.

[66] address 10305
tcH - Cycle time of the heating output

Available: When at least one output is programmed in order to be the heating output, [56] cont = 0 and [59] SELF = 0.

Range: 1.0... 130.0 seconds.

[67] address 10306
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 [56] cont = PID and [59] SELF = no.

Range: 0.01... 99.99.

Note: Auto-tune functions calculate this value.

[68] address 10307
tcc - Cycle time of the cooling output

Available: When at least one output is programmed in order to be the cooling output (c.rEG), [56] cont = PID and [59] SELF = no.
Range: 1.0... 130.0 seconds.

[69] address 10308
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 will start with a power output equal to the value it will use at steady state (instead of zero) and the undershoot will become very little (in theory equal to zero).

Available: When [56] cont = 0.
Range: -100.0... +100.0%.

[70] address 10309
Str.t - Servomotor stroke time

Available: When [56] cont = 3.
Range: 5... 1000 seconds.

[71] address 10310
db.S - Servomotor dead band

Available: When [56] cont = 3.
Range: 0.0... 10.0.

[72] address 10311
oPL - Min. output power

Available: When [56] cont = 3.
Range: From -100% to [73] OPH.

[73] address 10312
oPH - Max. output power

Available: When [56] cont = 3.
Range: From [72] OPL to 100%.

[74] address 10313
od - Delay at power ON

Available: When at least one output is programmed as control output.
Range: 0 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.

[75] address 10314
St.P - Max. output power used during soft start

Available: When at list one output is programmed as control output.
Range: -100... +100%.
Notes: 1. When [75] St.P parameter have a positive value, the limit will be applied to the heating output(s) only.
2. When [75] 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 than the program function.
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.

[76] address 10315
SSt - Soft start time

Available: When at list one output is programmed as control output.
Range: 0 Function not used;
0.01... 7.59 hh.mm;
8.00 Soft start always active.

[77] address 10316
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 [77] 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 [77] 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).

[78] address 10317
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:
- [85] A.SP parameter will be forced to SP.
- The instrument verifies that all used set point are within the limits programmed by [79] SPLL and [80] SPHL. If an SP is out of this range, the instrument forces it to the maximum acceptable value.

[79] address 10318
SPLL - Minimum set point value

Available: When at least one output is programmed as control output.
Range: From -1999 to [80] SPHL engineering units
Notes: 1. When you change the [79] SPLL value, the inst. rument checks all local set points (SP, SP2, SP3 and SP4 parameters) and all set points of the program ([99] Pr.S1, [104] Pr.S2, [109] Pr.S3, [114] Pr.S4 parameters). If an SP is out of this range, the instrument forces it to the maximum acceptable value
2. A [79] SPLL change produces the following actions:
- When [86] SP.rt = 0 the remote set point will be

forced to be equal to the active set point.
- When [86] SP.rt = 1 the remote set point will be forced to zero.
- When [86] SP.rt = 2 the remote set point will be forced to zero.

[80] address 10319
SPHL - Maximum set point value

Available: When at least one output is programmed as control output.
Range: From [79] SPLL to 9999 engineering units.
Note: For other details see [79] SPLL parameter.

[81] address 10320
SP - Set Point 1

Available: When at least one output is programmed as control output.
Range: From [79] SPLL to [80] SPHL engineering units.

[82] address 10321
SP 2 - Set Point 2

Available: When at least one output is programmed as control output and [78] nSP ≥ 2.
Range: From [79] SPLL to [80] SPHL engineering units.

[83] address 10322
SP 3 - Set Point 3

Available: When at least one output is programmed as control output and [78] nSP ≥ 3.
Range: From [79] SPLL to [80] SPHL engineering units.

[84] address 10323
SP 4 - Set Point 4

Available: When at least one output is programmed as control output and [78] nSP =4.
Range: From [79] SPLL to [80] SPHL engineering units.

[85] address 10324
A.SP - Selection of the active Set point

Available: When at least one output is programmed as control output.
Range: From 1 to [76] nSP.
Note: SP2, SP3 and SP4 selection will be shown only when the relative set point is enabled (see [78] nSP parameter).

[86] address 10325
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).
[86] SP.rt parameter defines how the slaves units will use the value coming from serial link.
The [135] 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: 0 The value coming from serial link is used as remote set point (RSP).
1 The value coming from serial link will be algebrically added to the local set point selected by A.SP and the sum becomes the operative set point.
2 The value coming from serial will be scaled on the input range and this value will be used as remote set point.

Note: A [86] SPrt change causes the following actions:
- When [86] SP.rt = 0 - the remote set point is forced to be equal to the active set point;
- When [86] SP.rt = 1 - the remote set point is forced to zero;
- When [86] SP.rt = 2 - the remote set point is 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.

[87] address 10326
SPLr - Local/remote set point selection

Available: When at list one output is programmed as control output.
Range: 0 Local set point selected by [83] A.SP;
1 Remote set point (coming from serial link).

[88] address 10327
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;
10000 = Ramp disabled (step transfer).

[89] address 10328
SP.d - Rate of rise for negative set point change (ramp down)

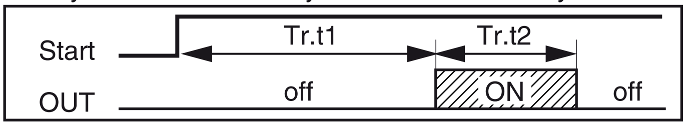
Available: When at list one output is e programmed as control output.
Range: 0.01... 99.99 units per minute;
10000 = Ramp disabled (step transfer).

General note about remote set point:
When the remote set point (RSP) with trim action is programmed, the local set point range becomes:
from [79] SPLL + RSP to [80] SPHL - RSP.

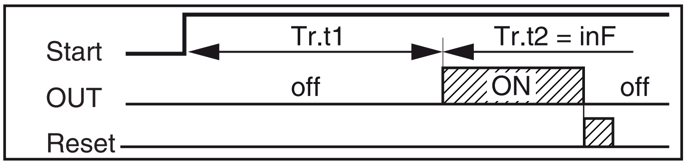
]t in group - Timer function parameters

Five timer types are available:

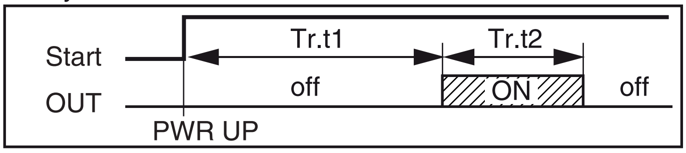
1. Delayed start with a delay time and a "end of cycle" time.



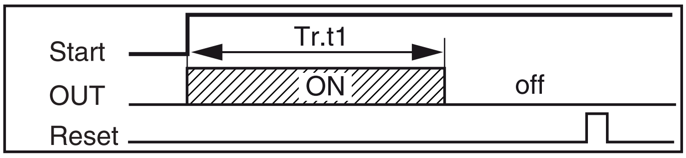
Setting [93] tr.t2 = 99.59 the timer out remains in ON condition until a reset command is detected.



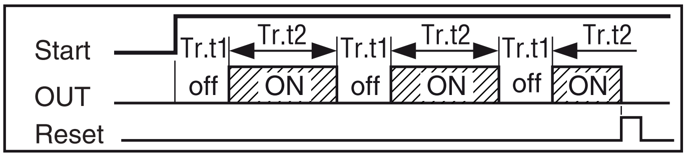
2. Delayed start at power ON with a delay time and a "end of cycle" time.



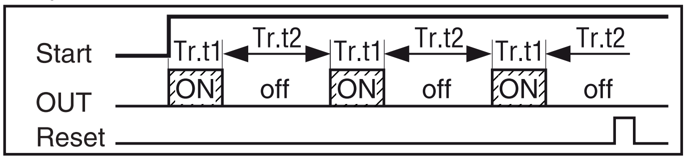
3. Feed-through.



4. Asymmetrical oscillator with start in OFF.



5. Asymmetrical oscillator with start in ON.



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

[90] address 10329
tr.F= Independent timer function

Available: Always.
Range: 0 Timer not used;
1 Delayed start timer;
2 Delayed start at power ON;
3 Feed-through timer;
4 Asymmetrical oscillator with start in OFF;
5 Asymmetrical oscillator with start in ON.

[91] address 10330
tr.u - Time units of the timer

Available: When [90] tr.F ≠ 0.
Range: 0 Hours and minutes;
1 Minutes and seconds;
2 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.

[92] address 10331
tr.t1 - Time 1

Available: When [88] tr.F ≠ nonE.
Range: When [89] tr.u = 0 = hh.nn = 00.01... 99.59;
When [89] tr.u = 1 = nn.SS = 00.01... 99.59;
When [89] tr.u = 2 = SSS.d = 000.1... 995.9.

[93] address 10332
tr.t2 - Time 2

Available: When [88] tr.F ≠ nonE.
Range: When [89] tr.u = 0 = hh.nn = 00.01... 99.59 + inF;
When [89] tr.u = 1 = nn.SS = 00.01... 99.59 + inF;
When [89] tr.u = 2 = SSS.d= 000... 995.9 + inF.
Note: Setting [91] tr.t2 = 99.60 = inF, the second time can be stopped by a reset command only.

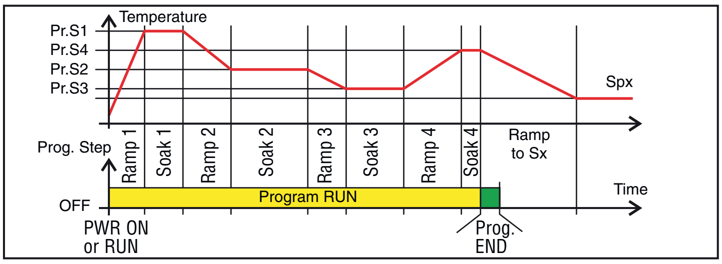
[94] address 10333
tr.St - Timer status

Available: When [88] Tr.F ≠ 0.
Range: 0 Timer reset.
1 Timer Run;
2 Timer Hold.
Note: This parameter allows to manage timer execution by a parameter (without digital inputs).

]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 minutes 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 [121] dSPu "Status of the instrument at power ON" parameter must be set to "AS.Pr".
If [121] dSPu value ≠ 0, the memorization function will be inhibited.



[95] address 10334
Pr.F = Programmer action at Power ON

Available: Always.
Range: 0 Program not used;
1 Start at power ON with a first step in stand by;
2 Start at power ON;
3 Start at RUN command detection only;
4 Start at RUN command detection with a first step in stand by.

[96] address 10335
Pr.u - Time units of the soaks

Available: When [95] Pr.F ≠ 0:
Range: 0 hh.nn = Hours and minutes;
1 nn.SS= Minutes and seconds.
Note: During program execution, this parameter can not be modified.

[97] address 10336
Pr.E - Instrument behaviour at the End of the program execution

Available: When [95] Pr.F ≠ 0.
Range: 0 cnt = Continue (the instrument uses the set point of the last soak until a reset command is detected);
1 SPAt = Go to the set point selected by [83] A.SP parameter;
2 St.bY = Go in stand by mode.
Notes: **1.** Setting [97] Pr.E = 0 (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 [85] A.SP parameter. The transfer will be a step transfer or a ramp according to the [88] SP.u (maximum rate of rise for positive set point change) and [89] SPd (maximum rate of rise for negative set point change).
3. Setting [97] Pr.E = 1 (SPAt) the instrument goes immediately to the set point selected by [85] A.SP parameter. The transfer will be a step transfer or a ramp according to the [88] SP.u (maximum rate of rise for positive set point change) and [89] SPd (maximum rate of rise for negative set point change).

[98] address 10337
Pr.Et - Time of the End program indication

Available: When [97] Pr.F ≠ 0.
Range: 0 Function not used;
00.01... 99.59 minutes and seconds;
99.60 Forced to ON.
Note: Setting [98] Pr.Et = 99.60 (inF) the end program indication will go OFF only when a reset command or a new RUN command is detected.

[99] address 10338
Pr.S1 - Set point of the first soak

Available: When [95] Pr.F ≠ 0 or [95] Pr.F ≠ 1.
Range: From [79] SPLL to [80] SPHL.

[100] address 10339
Pr.G1 - Gradient of the first ramp

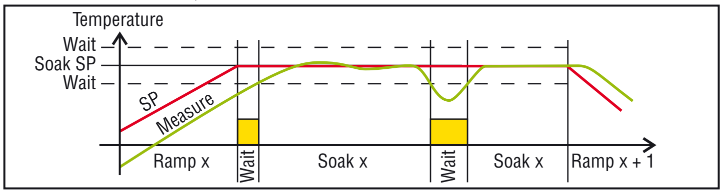
Available: When [95] Pr.F ≠ 0 or [95] Pr.F ≠ 1.
Range: 0.1... 999.9 engineering units per minute;
10000 = Step transfer.

[101] address 10340
Pr.t1 - Time of the first soak

Available: When [95] Pr.F ≠ 0.
Range: 0.00... 99.59 Time units.

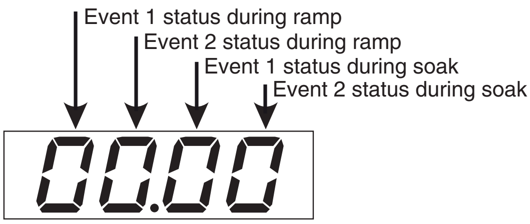
[102] address 10341
Pr.b1 - Wait band of the first soak

Available: When [95] Pr.F ≠ 0 or [95] Pr.F ≠ 1.
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).



[103] address 10342
Pr.E1 - Events of the first group

Available: When [95] Pr.F ≠ 0 or [95] Pr.F ≠ 1.
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

[104] address 10343
Pr.S2 - Set point of the second soak

Available: When [95] Pr.F ≠ 0.
Range: From [79] SPLL to [80] SPHL;
-8000 = Program end.
Note: It is not necessary to configure all steps.
To use for example 2 groups only, it is sufficient to set the set point of the third group equal to -8000 (OFF).
The instrument masks all the following parameters of the programmer.

[105] address 10344
Pr.G2 - Gradient of the second ramp

Available: When [95] Pr.F ≠ 0 and [104] Pr.S2 ≠ -8000.
Range: 0.1... 999.9 engineering units per minute;
10000 = Step transfer.

[106] address 10345
Pr.t2 - Time of the second soak

Available: When [95] Pr.F ≠ 0 and [104] Pr.S2 ≠ -8000.
Range: 0.00... 99.59 time units.

[107] address 10346
Pr.b2 - Wait band of the second soak

Available: When [95] Pr.F ≠ 0 and [104] Pr.S2 ≠ -8000.
Range: 0 (OFF)... 9999 engineering units.
Note: For more details see [102] Pr.b1 parameter.

[108] address 10347
Pr.E2 - Events of the second group

Available: When [95] Pr.F ≠ 0 and [104] Pr.S2 ≠ -8000.
Range: 00.00... 11.11 where:
0 Event OFF;
1 Event ON.
Note: For more details see [103]Pr.E1 parameter.

[109] address 10348
Pr.S3 - Set point of the third soak

Available: When [95] Pr.F ≠ 0 and [104] Pr.S2 ≠ -8000.
Range: From [79] SPLL to [80] SPHL;
-8000 = Program end.
Note: For more details see [104] Pr.S2 parameter.

[110] address 10349
Pr.G3 - Gradient of the third ramp

Available: When [95] Pr.F ≠ 0, [104] Pr.S2 ≠ -8000 and [109] Pr.S3 ≠ -8000.
Range: 0.1... 999.9 engineering units per minute;
10000 = Step transfer.

[111] address 10350
Pr.t3 - Time of the third soak

Available: When [95] Pr.F ≠ 0, [104] Pr.S2 ≠ -8000 and [109] Pr.S3 ≠ -8000.
Range: 0.00... 99.59 time units.

[112] address 10351
Pr.b3 - Wait band of the third soak

Available: When [95] Pr.F ≠ 0, [104] Pr.S2 ≠ -8000 and [109] Pr.S3 ≠ -8000.
Range: 0 (OFF)... 9999 engineering units.
Note: For more details see [102] Pr.b1 parameter.

[113] address 10352
Pr.E3 - Events of the third group

Available: When [95] Pr.F ≠ 0, [104] Pr.S2 ≠ -8000 and [109] Pr.S3 ≠ -8000.
Range: 00.00 to... 11.11 where:
0 Event OFF;
1 Event ON.
Note: For more details see [103] Pr.E1 parameter.

[114] address 10353
Pr.S4 - Set point of the fourth soak

Available: When [95] Pr.F ≠ 0, [104] Pr.S2 ≠ -8000 and [109] Pr.S3 ≠ -8000.
Range: From [79] SPLL to [80] SPHL;
-8000 = Program end.
Note: For more details see [104]Pr.S2 parameter.

[115] address 10354 - Pr.G4
Gradient of the fourth ramp

Available: When [95] Pr.F ≠ 0, [104] Pr.S2 ≠ -8000, [109] Pr. S3 ≠ -8000 and [114] Pr.S4 ≠ -8000.
Range: 0.1... 999.9 engineering units per minute;
10000 = Step transfer.

[116] address 10355
Pr.t4 - Time of the fourth soak

Available: When [95] Pr.F ≠ 0, [104] Pr.S2 ≠ -8000, [109] Pr. S3 ≠ -8000 and [114] Pr.S4 ≠ -8000.
Range: 0.00... 99.59 time units.

[117] address 10356
Pr.b4 - Wait band of the fourth soak

Available: When [95] Pr.F ≠ 0, [104] Pr.S2 ≠ -8000, [109] Pr. S3 ≠ -8000 and [114] Pr.S4 ≠ -8000.
Range: From 0 (OFF) to 9999 engineering units.
Note: For more details see [102] Pr.b1 parameter.

[118] address 10357
Pr.E4 - Event of the fourth segment

Available: When [95] Pr.F ≠ 0, [104] Pr.S2 ≠ -8000, [109] Pr. S3 ≠ -8000 and [114] Pr.S4 ≠ -8000.
Range: 00.00... 11.11 where:
0 Event OFF;
1 Event ON.
Note: For more details see [103]Pr.E1 parameter.

[119] address 10358
Pr.St - Program status

Available: When [93] Pr.F ≠ 0.
Range: **0** rES = Program reset.
1 run = Program Run;
2 HoLd =Program Hold;
Note: This parameter allows to manage program execution by a parameter.

oPAn group - Operator HMI

[120] address 10359
FiLd - Filter on the displayed value

Available: Always.
Range: oFF Filter disabled;
From 0.1 to 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.).

[121] address 10360
dSPu - Status of the instrument at power ON

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

Notes: 1. When you change the value of [122] oPr.E, the instrument forces [123] 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 “[121] dSPu - Status of the instrument at power ON” parameter must be set to 0 (AS.Pr).
If the “[121] dSPu” parameter ≠ 0 (AS.Pr) The memorization function is inhibited.

[122] address 10361
oPr.E - Operative modes enabling

Available: Always.
Range: 0 ALL = All modes will be selectable by the next parameter.
1 Au.oP = Auto and manual (oPLo) mode only will be selectable by the next parameter;
2 Au.Sb = Auto and Stand-by modes only will be selectable by the next parameter.

Note: Manual changing the value of [122] oPr.E, the instrument forces parameter [123] oPEr = Auto.

[123] address 10362
oPEr - Operative mode selection

Available: Always.
Range: When [122] oPr.E = 0 (ALL):
1 Auto = Auto mode;
2 oPLo = Manual mode;
3 St.bY = Stand by mode.
When [122] oPr.E = 1 (Au.oP):
1 Auto = Auto mode;
2 oPLo = Manual mode.
When [122] oPr.E = Au.Sb:
1 Auto = Auto mode;
3 St.bY = Stand by mode.

]SEr group - Serial link parameter

Note: [124] Add and [125] bAud parameters will be used only when all dip-switches are set to OFF otherwise the instrument will use the address and the baud rate set by dip-switches.

[124] address 10363
Add - Instrument address

Available: Always.
Range: 0 oFF = Serial interface not used;
1... 254.

[125] address 10364
bAud - Baud rate

Available: When [124] Add different from 0.
Range: 0 2400 = 2400 baud;
1 9600 = 9600 baud;
2 19.2 = 19200 baud;
3 38.4 = 38400 baud.

[126] address 10365
trSP - Selection of the value to be retransmitted (Master)

Available: When [124] Add different from 0.
Range: 0 nonE = Retransmission not used (the instrument is a slave);
1 rSP = The instrument become a Master and it retransmits the operative set point;
2 PErc = The instrument become a Master and it retransmits the power output.

Note: For more details see [86] SP.rt (Remote set point type) parameter.

]COn Group - Consumption parameters

[127] address 10366
Co.tY - Count type

Available: Always.
Range: 0 Not used;
1 Instantaneous power (kW);
2 Consumed energy (kWh);
3 Energy used during program execution. This measure starts from zero when a program start running and stops at program end. 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 [130] 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 [130] 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 [130] 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 [130] 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 [130] h.Job the instrument activate the "Inspection Requested" indications. The count reset can be done only by changing the threshold value - parameter [130] 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.

[128] address 10367
UoLt - Nominal Voltage of the load

Available: When [127] Co.tY = 1, 2 or 3.
Range: 1... 9999 (V).

[129] address 10368
cur - Nominal current of the load

Available: When [127] Co.tY = 1, 2 or 3.
Range: 1... 999 (A).

[130] address 10369
h.Job - Threshold of the working period

Available: When [127] Co.tY = 6, 7, 10 or 11.
Range: 0 = Threshold not used;
1... 999 days when [127] Co.tY = 6 or 10;
1... 999 hours when [127] Co.tY = 7 or 11.

[131] address 10370
t.Job - Worked time (not resettable)

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

PCAL 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.

[132] address 10371
AL.P - Adjust Low Point

Available: Always.
Range: -1999... ([134] AH.P - 10) engineering units.
Note: The minimum difference between [132] AL.P and [134] AH.P is equal to 10 Engineering Units.

[133] address 10372
AL.o - Adjust Low Offset

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

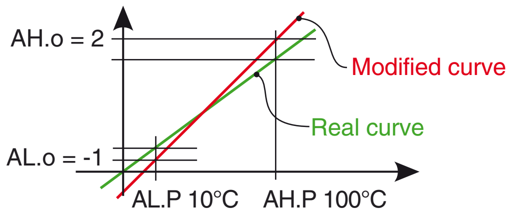
[134] address 10373
AH.P - Adjust High Point

Available: Always.
Range: From ([132]AL.P + 10) to 9999 engineering units.
Note: The minimum difference between [132] AL.P and [134] AH.P is equal to 10 Engineering Units.

[135] address 10374
AH.o - Adjust High Offset

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

1. Insert in the chamber a reference sensor connected with a reference instrument (usually a calibrator).
2. Start the control of the instrument, and set a set point equal to the minimum 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 [132] AL.P = 10 (low working point) and [133] ALo = -1 (it is the difference between the reading of the instrument and the reading 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 [134] AH.P = 100 (low working point) and [135] AHo = +2 (it is the difference between the reading of the instrument and the reading 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.



The most important step of the configuration procedure is completed.

6 OPERATIVE MODES

As we said at paragraph 5.1, when the instrument is powered ON, starts immediately to operate according 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 Auto mode without program functions

- [12B] address 527 = 1;
- [19B] address 580 = 0 or 1;
- The instrument drives automatically the control output according to the parameter value set and the set point/ measured value.

In Manual mode (oPLo)

- [12B] address 527 = 3
- The instrument does not perform Automatic control and the instrument allows you to set manually the control output power.
  No Automatic action will be made.

In Stand by mode

- [12B] address 527 = 0;
- The instrument does not perform any control (the control outputs are OFF);
- The instrument is working as an indicator (analogue to digital converter).

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

In Auto mode with automatic program start up

- [12B] address 527 = 1;
- [19B] address 580 ≠ 0, 1 or 7;
- The instrument perform the control following the pro-

grammed SP profile.

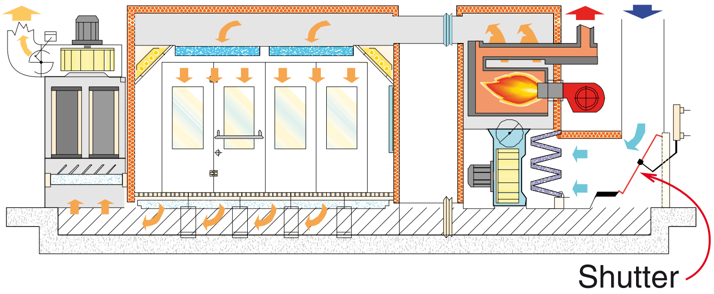
6.4.1 The programmer function

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

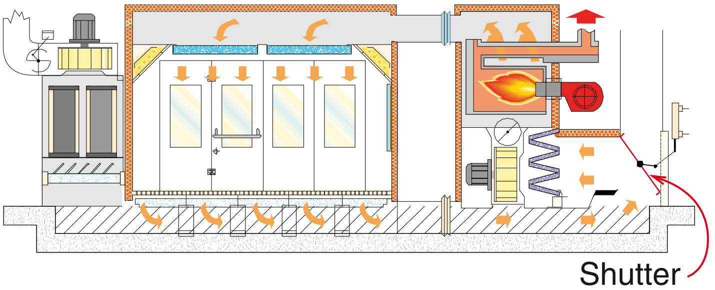
In this paragraph we will give you some additional information and some application examples.

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.

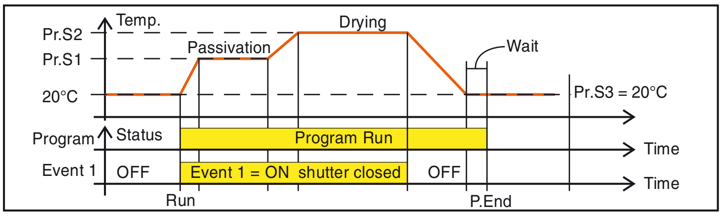


During the passivation and drying phases, the operator is out of the booth and the system closes the shutter of the air and recycles the internal air in order to reduce the power consumption.



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

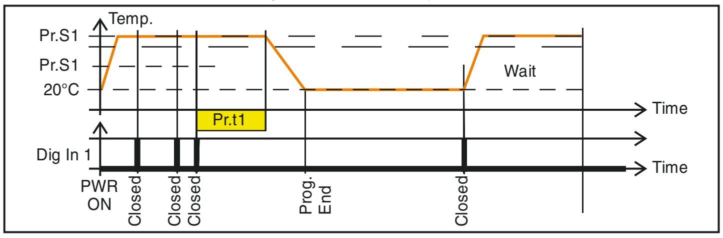
Application Example 2:
edge bending machine with glue tank (for wood)

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.

6.1 Manual mode

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

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 parameter [28B] at address 592.

In case of ON/OFF control, 0% corresponds to the deactivated output while any value different from 0 corresponds to the activated output.

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.

6.2 Stand by mode

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

In this mode the instrument operates as an indicator.

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).

7 GENERAL NOTES

7.1 Proper use

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.

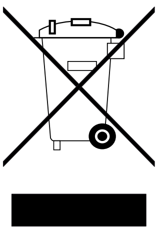
7.2 Maintenance

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.

7.3 Disposal



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

8 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.

9 ACCESSORIES

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 4 Overload) indication.

Appendix A

] inP GROUP - Main and auxiliary input configuration

<table>
<tr><th>no.</th><th>Param.</th><th>Description</th><th>Dec. Point</th><th>Values</th><th>Default</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">1</td><td rowspan="3">SEnS</td><td colspan="4">Sensor selection (according to the HW)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Model C (PT 100, Pt 1000)</td><td rowspan="2">0</td><td>0 J TC J
(-50... +1000°C/-58... +1832°F);
1 crAL TC K
(-50... +1370°C/-58... +2498°F);
2 S TC S
(-50... +1760°C/-58... +3200°F);
3 r TC R
(-50... +1760°C/-58... +3200°F);
4 t TC T
(-70... +400°C/-94... +752°F);
5 Ir.J Exergen IRS J
(-46... +785°C/-50... +1445°F);
6 Ir.cA Exergen IRS K
(-46... +785°C/-50... +1445°F);
7 Pt1 RTD Pt 100
(-200... +850°C/-328... +1562°F);
8 Pt10 RTD Pt 1000
(-200... +850°C/-328... +1562°F);
9 0.60 0... 60 mV;
10 12.60 12... 60 mV;
11 0.20 0... 20 mA;
12 4.20 4... 20 mA;
13 0.5 0... 5 V;
14 1.5 1... 5 V;
15 0.10 0... 10 V
16 2... 10 2... 10 V;
17 From serial link with Burn-out strategy 1;
18 From serial link with Burn-out strategy 2.</td><td rowspan="2">J</td></tr>
<tr><td>Model E (PTC, NTC)</td><td>0 J TC J
(-50... +1000°C/-58... +1832°F);
1 crAL TC K
(-50... +1370°C/-58... +2498°F);
2 S TC S
(-50... +1760°C/-58... +3200°F);
3 r TC R
(-50... +1760°C/-58... +3200°F);
4 t TC T
(-70... +400°C/-94... +752°F);
5 Ir.J Exergen IRS J
(-46... +785°C/-50... +1445°F);
6 Ir.cA Exergen IRS K
(-46... +785°C/-50... +1445°F);
7 Pt1 RTD Pt 100
(-200... +850°C/-328... +1562°F);
8 Pt10 RTD Pt 1000
(-200... +850°C/-328... +1562°F);
9 0.60 0... 60 mV;
10 12.60 12... 60 mV;
11 0.20 0... 20 mA;
12 4.20 4... 20 mA;
13 0.5 0... 5 V;
14 1.5 1... 5 V;
15 0.10 0... 10 V
16 2... 10 2... 10 V;
17 From serial link with Burn-out strategy 1;
18 From serial link with Burn-out strategy 2.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">2</td><td rowspan="2">dP</td><td>Decimal Point Position (linear inputs)</td><td rowspan="2">0</td><td>0... 3</td><td rowspan="2">0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Decimal Point Position (different than linear inputs)</td><td>0/1</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>SSC</td><td>Initial scale read-out for linear inputs</td><td>dp</td><td>-1999... 9999</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>FSc</td><td>Full Scale Readout for linear inputs</td><td>dp</td><td>-1999... 9999</td><td>1000</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>unit</td><td>Engineer unit</td><td></td><td>°C/°F</td><td>°C</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>FiL</td><td>Digital filter on the measured value</td><td>1</td><td>0 OFF
0.1... 20.0 s</td><td>1.0</td></tr>
<tr><td>7</td><td>inE</td><td>Sensor error used to enable the safety output value</td><td></td><td>0 or Over range;
1 ou Under range;
2 our Over and under range.</td><td>our</td></tr>
<tr><td>8</td><td>oPE</td><td>Safety output value (% of the output)</td><td></td><td>-100... 100</td><td>0</td></tr>
</table>

no.	Param.	Description	Dec. Point	Values	Default
9	IO4F	I/O 4 function		**0** on Output used as PWS for TX; **1** out4 Output 4 (digital output 4); **2** dG2c Digital input 2 driven by contact; **3** dG2U Digital input 2 driven by voltage.	out4
10	dIF1	Digital Input 1 function		**0** oFF Not used; **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.	oFF
11	dIF2	Digital Input 2 function			oFF
12	dIA	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 - Outputs parameters

no.	Param.	Description	Dec. Point	Values	Default
13	o1t	Output 1 type (when Out 1 is an analogue output KR3 only)		**0** 0-20 0... 20 mA; **1** 4-20 4... 20 mA; **2** 0-10 0... 10 V; **3** 2-10 2... 10 V.	0-20
14	o1F	Out 1 function (when Out 1 is a linear output)	0	**0** NonE Output not used; **1** H.rEG Heating output; **2** c.rEG Cooling output; **3** r.inP Measure retransmission; **4** r.Err Error (SP - PV) retransmission; **5** r.SP Set point retransmission ; **6** r.SEr Serial value retransmission.	H.reG
		Out 1 function (when Out1 is a digital output)	0	**0** NonE Output not used; **1** H.rEG Heating output; **2** c.rEG Cooling output; **3** AL Alarm output; **4** t.out Timer output; **5** t.HoF Timer out -OFF in hold; **6** P.End Program end indicator; **7** P.HLd Program hold indicator; **8** P.uit Program wait indicator; **9** P.run Program run indicator; **10** P.Et1 Program Event 1; **11** P.Et2 Program Event 2; **12** or.bo Out-of-range or burn out indicator; **13** P.FAL Power failure indicator; **14** bo.PF Out of range, burn out, power failure indicator; **15** St.bY Stand by status indicator; **16** diF.1 The output repeats the digital input 1 status; **17** diF.2 The output repeats the digital input 2 status; **18** on Out 1 always ON; **19** riSP Inspection request	
15	Ao1L	Initial scale value of analog retransmission	dP	-1999 ... Ao1H	-1999
16	Ao1H	Full scale value of analog retransmission	dP	Ao1L ... 9999.	9999

no.	Param.	Description	Dec. Point	Values	Default
17	o1AL	Alarms linked up with the out 1	0	0... 63: +1 Alarm 1; +2 Alarm 2; +4 Alarm 3; +8 Loop break alarm; +16 Sensor Break; +32 Overload on output 4.	AL1
18	o1Ac	Out 1 action	0	**0** dir Direct action; **1** rEU Reverse action; **2** dir.r Direct with reversed LED; **3** ReU.r Reverse with reversed LED	dir
19	o2F	Out 2 function	0	**0** NonE Output not used; **1** H.rEG Heating output; **2** c.rEG Cooling output; **3** AL Alarm output; **4** t.out Timer output; **5** t.HoF Timer out -OFF in hold; **6** P.End Program end indicator; **7** P.HLd Program hold indicator; **8** P.uit Program wait indicator; **9** P.run Program run indicator; **10** P.Et1 Program Event 1; **11** P.Et2 Program Event 2; **12** or.bo Out-of-range or burn out indicator; **13** P.FAL Power failure indicator; **14** bo.PF Out of range, burn out, power failure indicator; **15** St.bY Stand by status indicator; **16** diF.1 The output repeats the digital input 1 status; **17** diF.2 The output repeats the digital input 2 status; **18** on Out 2 always ON; **19** 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 Loop break alarm; +16 Sensor Break; +32 Overload on output 4.	AL1
21	o2Ac	Out 2 action	0	**0** dir Direct action; **1** rEU Reverse action; **2** dir.r Direct with reversed LED; **3** ReU.r Reverse with reversed LED.	dir
22	o3F	Out 3 function	0	**0** NonE Output not used; **1** H.rEG Heating output; **2** c.rEG Cooling output; **3** AL Alarm output; **4** t.out Timer output; **5** t.HoF Timer out -OFF in hold; **6** P.End Program end indicator; **7** P.HLd Program hold indicator; **8** P.uit Program wait indicator; **9** P.run Program run indicator; **10** P.Et1 Program Event 1; **11** P.Et2 Program Event 2; **12** or.bo Out-of-range or burn out indicator; **13** P.FAL Power failure indicator; **14** bo.PF Out of range, burn out, power failure indicator; **15** St.bY Stand by status indicator; **16** diF.1 The output repeats the digital input 1 status; **17** diF.2 The output repeats the digital input 2 status; **18** on Out 3 always ON; **19** riSP Inspection request	AL
23	o3AL	Alarms linked up with the out 3	0	0... 63: +1 Alarm 1; +2 Alarm 2; +4 Alarm 3; +8 Loop break alarm; +16 Sensor Break; +32 Overload on output 4.	AL2
24	o3Ac	Out 3 action	0	**0** dir Direct action; **1** rEU Reverse action; **2** dir.r Direct with reversed LED; **3** ReU.r Reverse with reversed LED.	dir

no.	Param.	Description	Dec. Point	Values	Default
25	o4F	Out 4 function	0	**0** NonE Output not used; **1** H.rEG Heating output; **2** c.rEG Cooling output; **3** AL Alarm output; **4** t.out Timer output; **5** t.HoF Timer out -OFF in hold; **6** P.End Program end indicator; **7** P.HLd Program hold indicator; **8** P.uit Program wait indicator; **9** P.run Program run indicator; **10** P.Et1 Program Event 1; **11** P.Et2 Program Event 2; **12** or.bo Out-of-range or burn out indicator; **13** P.FAL Power failure indicator; **14** bo.PF Out of range, burn out, power failure indicator; **15** St.bY Stand by status indicator; **16** diF.1 The output repeats the digital input 1 status; **17** diF.2 The output repeats the digital input 2 status; **18** on Out 4 always ON; **19** riSP Inspection request	AL
26	o4AL	Alarms linked up with the out 4	0	0... 63: +1 Alarm 1; +2 Alarm 2; +4 Alarm 3; +8 Loop break alarm; +16 Sensor Break; +32 Overload on output 4.	AL1 + AL2
27	o4Ac	Out 4 action	0	**0** dir Direct action; **1** rEU Reverse action; **2** dir.r Direct with reversed LED; **3** ReU.r Reverse with reversed LED.	dir

]AL1 Group - Alarm 1 parameters group

no.	Param.	Description	Dec. Point	Values	Default
28	AL1t	Alarm 1 type	0	**0** nonE Alarm not used; **1** LoAb Absolute low alarm; **2** HiAb Absolute high alarm; **3** LHAo Window alarm in alarm outside the window; **4** LHAI Window alarm in alarm inside the window; **5** SE.br Sensor Break; **6** LodE Deviation low alarm (relative); **7** HidE Deviation high alarm (relative); **8** LHdo Relative band alarm in alarm outside the band; **9** LHdi Relative band alarm in alarm inside the band.	HiAb
29	Ab1	Alarm 1 function	0	0... 15: +1 Not active at power up; +2 Latched alarm (manual reset); +4 Acknowledgeable alarm; +8 Relative alarm not active at set point change.	0
30	AL1L	- For High and low alarms AL1L is the low limit of the AL1 threshold; - For band alarm AL1L is the low alarm threshold	dp	From -1999 to AL1H (E.U.)	-1999
31	AL1H	- For High and low alarms AL1H is the high limit of the AL1 threshold; - For band alarm AL1H is the high alarm threshold	dp	From AL1L to 9999 (E.U.)	9999
32	AL1	AL1 threshold	dp	From AL1L to AL1H (E.U.)	0
33	HAL1	AL1 hysteresis	dp	1... 9999 (E.U.)	1
34	AL1d	AL1 delay	0	**0** oFF; 1... 9999 (s).	oFF
35	AL1o	Alarm 1 enabling during Stand-by mode and out of range conditions	0	**0** Alarm 1 disabled during Stand by and out of range; **1** Alarm 1 enabled in stand by mode; **2** Alarm 1 enabled in out of range condition; **3** Alarm 1 enabled in stand by and overrange.	0

]AL2 Group - Alarm 2 parameters group

no.	Param.	Description	Dec. Point	Values	Default
36	AL2t	Alarm 2 type	0	**0** nonE Alarm not used; **1** LoAb Absolute low alarm; **2** HiAb Absolute high alarm; **3** LHAo Window alarm in alarm outside the window; **4** LHAI Window alarm in alarm inside the window; **5** SE.br Sensor Break; **6** LodE Deviation low alarm (relative); **7** HidE Deviation high alarm (relative); **8** LHdo Relative band alarm in alarm outside the band; **9** LHdi Relative band alarm in alarm inside the band.	Loab
37	Ab1	Alarm 2 function	0	0... 15: +1 Not active at power up; +2 Latched alarm (manual reset); +4 Acknowledgeable alarm; +8 Relative alarm not active at set point change.	0
38	AL2L	- For High and low alarms AL2L is the low limit of the AL2 threshold; - For band alarm AL2L is the low alarm threshold	dp	From -1999 to AL2H (E.U.)	-1999
39	AL2H	- For High and low alarms AL2H is the high limit of the AL2 threshold; - For band alarm AL2H is the high alarm threshold	dp	From AL2L to 9999 (E.U.)	9999
40	AL2	AL2 threshold	dp	From AL2L to AL2H (E.U.)	0
41	HAL2	AL2 hysteresis	dp	1... 9999 (E.U.)	1
42	AL2d	AL2 delay	0	**0** oFF; 1... 9999 (s).	oFF
43	AL2o	Alarm 2 enabling during Stand-by mode and out of range conditions	0	**0** Alarm 2 disabled during Stand by and out of range; **1** Alarm 2 enabled in stand by mode; **2** Alarm 2 enabled in out of range condition; **3** Alarm 2 enabled in stand by and overrange.	0

]AL3 Group - Alarm 3 parameters group

no.	Param.	Description	Dec. Point	Values	Default
44	AL3t	Alarm 3 type	0	**0** nonE Alarm not used; **1** LoAb Absolute low alarm; **2** HiAb Absolute high alarm; **3** LHAo Window alarm in alarm outside the window; **4** LHAI Window alarm in alarm inside the window; **5** SE.br Sensor Break; **6** LodE Deviation low alarm (relative); **7** HidE Deviation high alarm (relative); **8** LHdo Relative band alarm in alarm outside the band; **9** LHdi Relative band alarm in alarm inside the band.	nonE
45	Ab1	Alarm 3 function	0	0... 15: +1 Not active at power up; +2 Latched alarm (manual reset); +4 Acknowledgeable alarm; +8 Relative alarm not active at set point change.	0
46	AL3L	- For High and low alarms AL3L is the low limit of the AL3 threshold; - For band alarm AL3L is the low alarm threshold	dp	From -1999 to AL3H (E.U.)	-1999
47	AL3H	- For High and low alarms AL3H is the high limit of the AL3 threshold; - For band alarm AL3H is the high alarm threshold	dp	From AL3L to 9999 (E.U.)	9999
48	AL3	AL3 threshold	dp	From AL3L to AL3H (E.U.)	0
49	HAL3	AL3 hysteresis	dp	1... 9999 (E.U.)	1
50	AL3d	AL3 delay	0	**0** oFF; 1... 9999 (s).	oFF
51	AL3o	Alarm 3 enabling during Stand-by mode and out of range conditions	0	**0** Alarm 3 disabled during Stand by and out of range; **1** Alarm 3 enabled in stand by mode; **2** Alarm 3 enabled in out of range condition; **3** Alarm 3 enabled in stand by and overrange.	0

]LbA group - Loop Break Alarm Parameters

no.	Param.	Description	Dec. Point	Values	Default
52	LbAt	LBA time	0	**0** oFF 1... 9999 (s)	oFF
53	LbSt	Delta measure used by LBA during Soft start	dP	**0** oFF 1... 9999 (E.U.)	10
54	LbAS	Delta measure used by LBA	dP	1...9999 (E.U.)	20
55	LbcA	Condition for LBA enabling	0	**0** uP Active when Pout = 100%; **1** dn Active when Pout = -100%; **2** both Active in both cases.	both

]rEG group - Control Parameters

no.	Param.	Description	Dec. Point	Values	Default
56	cont	Control type	0	**0** Pid PID (heat and/or); **1** On.FA ON/OFF asymmetric hysteresis; **2** On.FS ON/OFF symmetric hysteresis; **3** nr Heat/Cool ON/OFF control with neutral zone; **4** 3Pt Servomotor control.	Pid
57	Auto	Autotuning selection	0	-4 Oscillating auto-tune with automatic restart at power up and after all point change; -3 Oscillating auto-tune with manual start; -2 Oscillating -tune with automatic start at the first power up only; -1 Oscillating auto-tune with automatic restart at every power up; 0 Not used; 1 Fast auto tuning with automatic restart at every power up; 2 Fast auto-tune with automatic start the first power up only; 3 FAST auto-tune with manual start; 4 FAST auto-tune with automatic restart at power up and after a set point change; 5 Evo-tune with automatic restart at every power up; 6 Evo-tune with automatic start the first power up only; 7 Evo-tune with manual start; 8 Evo-tune with automatic restart at power up and after a set point change.	7
58	Autr	Manual start of the Autotuning	0	**0** oFF Not active; **1** on Active.	oFF
59	SELF	Self tuning enabling	0	**0** no The instrument does not perform the self-tuning; **1** YES The instrument is performing the self-tuning.	no
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	ti	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	0.1... 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	1	0.1... 130.0 (s)	20.0
69	rS	Manual reset (Integral pre-load)	1	-100.0... +100.0 (%)	0.0
70	Str.t	Servomotor stroke time	0	5...1000 seconds	60
71	db.S	Servomotor dead band	1	0.0...10.0	0.5
72	oP.L	Minimum output power	1	-100 to oP.H (%)	
73	oP.H	Maximum output power	1	oP.L to100%	
74	od	Delay at power up	2	**0** oFF 1... 9999 (s)	oFF
75	St.P	Maximum power output used during soft start	0	-100... 100 (%)	0
76	SSt	Soft start time	2	**0** Function not used; 0.01... 7.59 hh.mm; 8.00 Soft start always active.	oFF
77	SStH	Threshold for soft start disabling	dP	-1999... +9999 (E.U.)	9999

]SP group - Set point parameters

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

]tin Group - Timer function parameters

no.	Param.	Description	Dec. Point	Values	Default
90	tr.F	Independent timer function	0	**0** NonE Timer not used; **1** i.d.A Delayed start timer; **2** i.uP.d Delayed start at power up; **3** i.d.d Feed-through timer; **4** i.P.L Asymmetrical oscillator with start OFF; **5** i.L.P Asymmetrical oscillator with start ON.	nonE
91	tr.u	Timer time units	0	**0** hh.nn Hours and minutes; **1** nn.SS Minutes and seconds; **2** SSS.d Second and tenth of seconds.	nn.SS
92	tr.t1	Time 1	2 1	When tr.u < 20: 0.01... 99.59 When tr.u = 200: 0.1... 995.9	1.00
93	tr.t2	Time 2	2 1	When tr.u < 2: From 00.00 (oFF) to 99.59 (inF) When tr.u = 2: From 000.0 (oFF) to 995.9 (inF)	1.00
94	tr.St	Timer status	0	**0** rES Timer reset; **1** run Timer run; **2** HoLd Timer hold.	rES

]Pr.G group - Programmer function parameters

no.	Param.	Description	Dec. Point	Values	Default
95	Pr.F	Program action at power up	0	**0** nonE Programmer not used; **1** S.uP.d Start at power up with a first step in stand-by; **2** S.uP.S Start at power up; **3** u.diG Start at Run command detection only; **4** u.dG.d Start at Run command with a first step in stand-by.	nonE
96	Pr.u	Time units of the soaks	2	**0** hh.nn Hours and minutes; nn.SS Minutes and seconds	hh.nn
97	Pr.E	Instrument behaviour at the end of the program execution	0	**0** cnt Continue; **1** A.SP Go to the set point selected by A.SP; **2** St.by Go to stand-by mode	A.SP
98	Pr.Et	Time of the end program indication	2	From 0.00 (oFF) to 99.59 (inF) minutes and seconds	oFF
99	Pr.S1	Set point of the first soak	dP	From SPLL to SPHL	0
100	Pr.G1	Gradient of the first ramp	1	0.1... 999.9 (inF= Step transfer) Engineering Unit/minute	inF
101	Pr.t1	Time of the 1st soak	2	0.00... 99.59	0.10
102	Pr.b1	Wait band of the 1st soak	dP	From 0 (oFF) to 9999 (E.U.)	oFF
103	Pr.E1	Events of the 1st group	2	00.00... 11.11	00.00
104	Pr.S2	Set point of the 2nd soak	dP	OFF or from SPLL to SPHL	0
105	Pr.G2	Gradient of the 2nd ramp	1	0.1... 999.9 (inF= Step transfer) Engineering Unit/minute	inF
106	Pr.t2	Time of the 2nd soak	2	0.00... 99.59	0.10

no.	Param.	Description	Dec. Point	Values	Default
107	Pr.b2	Wait band of the 2nd soak	dP	From 0 (oFF) to 9999 (E.U.)	oFF
108	Pr.E2	Events of the 2nd group	2	00.00... 11.11	00.00
109	Pr.S3	Set point of the 3rd soak	dP	OFF or from SPLL to SPHL	0
110	Pr.G3	Gradient of the 3rd ramp	1	0.1... 999.9 (inF= Step transfer) Engineering Unit/minute	inF
111	Pr.t3	Time of the 3rd soak	2	0.00... 99.59	0.10
112	Pr.b3	Wait band of the 3rd soak	dP	From 0 (oFF) to 9999 (E.U.)	oFF
113	Pr.E3	Events of the 3rd group	0	00.00... 11.11	00.00
114	Pr.S4	Set point of the 4th soak	dP	OFF or from SPLL to SPHL	0
115	Pr.G4	Gradient of the 4th ramp	1	0.1... 999.9 (inF= Step transfer) Engineering Unit/minute	inF
116	Pr.t4	Time of the 4th soak	2	0.00... 99.59	0.10
117	Pr.b4	Wait band of the 4th soak	dP	From 0 (oFF) to 9999 (E.U.)	oFF
118	Pr.E4	Events of the 4th group	0	00.00... 11.11	00.00
119	Pr.St	Program status	0	**0** rES Program reset; **1** run Program start; **2** HoLd Program hold.	rES

]PAn Group - Operator HMI parameters

no.	Param.	Description	Dec. Point	Values	Default
120	FiLd	Filter on the displayed value	1	0 oFF (filter disabled); 0.1... 20.0 (E.U.).	oFF
121	dSPu	Instrument status at power ON		**0** AS.Pr Starts in the same way it was prior to the power down; **1** Auto Starts in Auto mode; **2** oP.0 Starts in manual mode with a power output equal to zero; **3** St.bY Starts in stand-by mode.	AS.Pr
122	oPr.E	Operative modes enabling		**0** ALL All modes will be selectable by the next parameter; **1** Au.oP Auto and manual (oPLo) mode only will be selectable by the next parameter; **2** Au.Sb Auto and Stand-by modes only will be selectable by the next parameter	ALL
123	oPEr	Operative mode selection		If oPr.E ALL: 1 Auto Auto mode; 2 oPLo Manual mode; 3 St.bY Stand by mode; If oPr.E Au.oP: 1 Auto Auto mode; 2 oPLo Manual mode; If oPr.E Au.Sb: 1 Auto Auto mode; 3 St.bY Stand by mode.	Auto

]SEr Group - Serial link parameters

no.	Param.	Description	Dec. Point	Values	Default
124	Add	Instrument address		**0** oFF; 1... 254.	1
125	bAud	baud rate		**0** 2400 2400 baud; **1** 9600 9600 baud; **2** 19.2 19200 baud; **3** 38.4 38400 baud	9600
126	trSP	Selection of the value to be retransmitted (Master)		**0** nonE Retransmission not used (the instrument is a slave); **1** rSP The instrument becomes a Master and retransmits the operative set point; **2** PErc The instrument become a Master and it retransmits the power output	nonE

]COn group - Consumption parameters

no.	Param.	Description	Dec. Point	Values	Default
127	Co.tY	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 [137] 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 [137] 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 [137] 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 [137] h.Job.	oFF
128	VoLt	Nominal Voltage of the load		1... 9999 (V)	230
129	cur	Nominal current of the load		1... 999 (A)	10
130	h.Job	Threshold of the working period		**0** oFF Threshold not used; 1... 999 days when [127] Co.tY = 6 or 10; 1... 999 hours when [127] Co.tY = 7 or 11.	0
131	t.Job	Worked time (not resettable)		0... 9999 days	

]CAL Group - User calibration parameters

no.	Param.	Description	Dec. Point	Values	Default
132	AL.P	Adjust Low Point		From -1999 to (AH.P - 10) in engineering units	0
133	AL.o	Adjust Low Offset		-300... +300 (E.U.)	0
134	AH.P	Adjust High Point		From (AL.P + 10) to 9999 engineering units	9999
135	AH.o	Adjust High Offset		-300... +300	0

Appendix B

9 COMMUNICATION PROTOCOL

9.1 Preface

Ascon Tecnologic uses ModBUS® RTU communication protocol.

It is a royalty free protocol that is easy to be implemented.

For ModBus RTU a vast literature is available (also in internet).

The ModBus protocol represents the data in hexadecimal format.

All the communication strings end with a CRC type check sum (CRC = Cyclic Redundancy Check).

Each device connected to a line must have a unique address.

The protocol allows one master only and up to 255 slaves.

Only the Master unit can start the transmission by sending the address of the unit and the command to execute. Only the unit that has the specified address, answers to the master.

The transmission characteristics are usually programmable:

Device address: From 1 to 255;

baud rate: bit per second.

Byte format:
- 1 start bit;
- 8 data bitis;
- 2 final bits composed as follows:
  - 1 parity bit (even or odd);
  - 1 stop bit;

  or
  - no parity bit;
  - 2 stop bits.

The KRD3 allows to configure:

- address (1 – 254);
- Baud rate (1200 – 2400 – 9600 – 19200 – 38400).

The byte format is fixed: 8 bits without parity and 1 stop bit.

This document is intended to describe the KRD3 controllers using the MODBUS protocol in their communication capability and is mainly directed to technicians, system integrators and software developers.

9.2 Physical connection

9.2.1 Interface

Kube series controllers are provided with a RS485 serial communication interface, insulated so that any problem arising from ground potential is removed.

While at rest, the instruments are in a receive condition and are revert to transmission after a correct message has been decoded that matches the configured address.

9.2.2 Line

The instruments are equipped with 2 terminals named A and B.

The connection between Kube s has to be carried on in parallel, i.e. all A terminals have to be connected between them so as B terminals.

A termination resistor of 120Ω is required to maintain the quiescent condition on the line.

Adopted baud rates range 1200... 38400 baud, that is very satisfactory for application performances, yet very slow for RS485 interface. This fact allows the wiring of the line with a medium quality twisted pair cable: total capacity of the line should not exceed 200 nF.

The line can be up to 1000 meters in length.

9.3 Communication protocol

The protocol adopted by KRD3 is a subset of the widely used MODBUS RTU (JBUS, AEG Schneider Automation, Inc. registered trademark) protocol, so that connections are easy for many commercial PLCs and supervisory programs.

For users needing to develop their own communications software, all information is available as well as implementation hints.

The MODBUS RTU (JBUS) communication functions implemented in Kube series are:

Function 3 Read n register;
Function 6 Preset one register;
Function 16 Preset multiple registers.

These functions allow the supervisory program to read and modify any data of the controller. The communication is based on messages sent by the master station (host) to the slave stations (KRD3) and viceversa. The slave station that recognises the message as sent to it, analyses the content and, if it is formally and semantically correct, generates a reply message directed back to the master.

The communication process involves five types of messages:

From master to slave	From slave to master
Function 3: read n registers request	Function 3: read n registers reply
Function 6: preset one register request	Function 6: preset one register reply
Function 16: preset multiple registers request	Function 16: preset multiple registers reply
	Exception reply (as reply to all functions in abnormal conditions)

Every a message contains four fields:

- ✦ Slave address (from 1 to 255): MODBUS RTU (JBUS) reserves address 0 for broadcasting messages and it is implemented in the Kube series;
- ✦ Function code: contains 3, 6 or 16 for specified functions;
- ✦ Information field: contains data like word address and word value as required by the function in use;
- ✦ Control word: a cyclic redundancy check (CRC) performed with particular rules for CRC16.

The characteristics of the asyncronous transmission are 8 bits, no parity, one stop bit.

9.3.1 Function code 3: read multiple registers (maximum 16 registers)

This function code is used by the master to read a group of sequential registers present in the slave.

Master request	
Data	Byte
Slave address (1... 255)	1
Function code (3)	1
First register address (MSB = Most Significant Byte)	1
First register address (LSB = less Significant Byte)	1
Number of requested registers (MSB)	1
Number of requested registers (LSB)	1
CRC-16 (LSB)	1
CRC-16 (MSB)	1

Slave reply	
Data	Byte
Slave address (1... 255)	1
Function code (3)	1
Byte number (n)	1
Data	n
CRC-16 (LSB)	1
CRC-16 (MSB)	1

In the “Data” field the values of the requested registers are presented in word format [2 bytes]: the first byte represent the MSB (Most Significant Byte) while the second byte represent the LSB (Less Significant Byte). This mode will be the same for all requested locations.

Example: The master requires to address 1 slave device the value of locations 25 and 26 (0x19 and 0x1A).

Master request	
Data	Byte (Hex)
Slave address	01
Function code (3 = read)	03
First register address (MSB)	00
First register address (LSB)	19
Number of requested registers (MSB)	00
Number of requested registers (LSB)	02
CRC-16 (LSB)	15
CRC-16 (MSB)	CC

Slave reply	
Data	Byte (Hex)
Slave address	01
Function code (3 = read)	03
Byte number	04
Value of the first register (MSB)	00
Value of the first register (LSB)	0A
Value of the second register (MSB)	00
Value of the second register (LSB)	14
CRC-16 (LSB)	DA
CRC-16 (MSB)	3E

The slave replay means: The value of the location 25 = 10 (0x000A hexadecimal)
The value of the location 26 = 20 (0x0014 hexadecimal)

9.3.2 Function code 6: write a single word (one location)

Master request	
Data	Byte (Hex)
Slave address	01
Function code (6)	06
Register address (MSB)	03
Register address (LSB)	02
Value to write (MSB)	00
Value to write (LSB)	0A
CRC-16 (MSB)	A8
CRC-16 (LSB)	49

Slave reply	
Data	Byte (Hex)
Slave address (1-255)	1
Function code (6)	1
Register address (MSB)	1
Register address (LSB)	1
Written value (MSB)	1
Written value (LSB)	1
CRC-16 (MSB)	1
CRC-16 (LSB)	1

Example:The master unit asks to the slave 1 to write in the memory location 770 (0x302) the value 10 (0x0A).

Master request	
Data	Byte (Hex)
Slave address	01
Function code (6)	06
Register address (MSB)	03
Register address (LSB)	02
Value to write (MSB)	00
Value to write (LSB)	0A
CRC-16 (MSB)	A8
CRC-16 (LSB)	49

Slave reply	
Data	Byte (Hex)
Slave address	01
Function code (6)	06
Register address (MSB)	03
Register address (LSB)	02
Written value (MSB)	00
Written value (LSB)	0A
CRC-16 (MSB)	A8
CRC-16 (LSB)	49

9.3.3 Function code 16: preset multiple registers (maximum 16 registers)

This function code allows to preset 16 registers at a time.

Master request	
Data	Byte (Hex)
Slave address (1-254)	1
Function code (16)	1
First register address (MSB)	1
First register address (LSB)	1
Number of requested registers (MSB)	1
Number of requested registers (LSB)	1
Byte count	1
Values	n
CRC-16 (LSB)	1
CRC-16 (MSB)	1

Slave reply	
Data	Byte (Hex)
Slave address (1-254)	1
Function code (16)	1
First register address (MSB)	1
First register address (LSB)	1
Number of written registers (MSB)	1
Number of written registers (LSB)	1
CRC-16 (LSB)	1
CRC-16 (MSB)	1

Example: The master unit requires to the slave 1 to write in the registers 10314 (0x284A) and 10315 (0x284B) the values 100 (0x64) and 200 (oxC8)

Master request	
Data	Byte (Hex)
Slave address	01
Function code (16)	10
First register address (MSB)	28
First register address (LSB)	4A
Number of requested registers (MSB)	00
Number of requested registers (LSB)	02
Byte count	4
Value 1 (MSB)	00
Value 1 (LSB)	64
Value 2 (MSB)	00
Value 2 ((LSB)	C8
CRC-16 (LSB)	C9
CRC-16 (MSB)	A8

Slave reply	
Data	Byte (Hex)
Slave address	01
Function code (16)	10
First register address (MSB)	28
First register address (LSB)	4A
Number of written registers (MSB)	00
Number of written registers (LSB)	02
CRC-16 (LSB)	69
CRC-16 (MSB)	BE

9.3.4 The exception reply

Kube instruments reply with an exception when the request is formally correct, but cannot be satisfied standing particular situations; the reply contains a code indicating the cause of the missing regular reply, the frame is:

Exception replay	
Data	Byte (Hex)
Slave address	1
Function code	1
Error code	1
CRC-16 (LSB)	1
CRC-16 (MSB)	1

Kube series adopts a subset of MODBUS RTU (JBUS) exception code:

- unknown function code 1
- invalid memory address 2
- invalid data field 3
- controller not ready 6

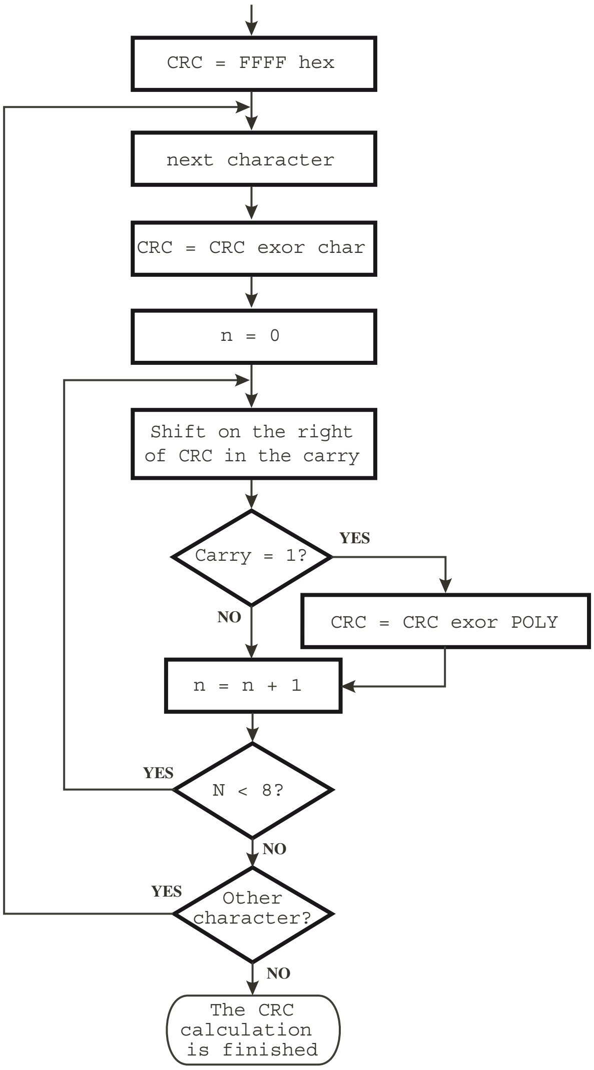
9.3.5 Cyclic redundancy check (CRC)

CRC is a check word that permits to verify the integrity of a message. Every message, sent or received, has in the two last characters the CRC check word.

After receiving a request, the controller checks the validity of the received message comparing the received CRC with the calculated one. When a reply is ready the controller calculates the CRC word and adds two characters to the prepared message.

CRC calculation is performed on every character of the message, excluding the last two.

Being MODBUS RTU (JBUS) compatible, Kube series controllers adopt an identical algorithm for CRC calculation, sketched in following diagram:



The polinomial adopted by MODBUS RTU (JBUS) is 1010 0000 0000 0001.

Note: The first transmitted character of the CRC word is the least significant between calculated bytes.

Follows a “C” language subrutine that calculates the CRC-16.

```
/* ---------------------------------------------------------------
crc_16      CRC-16 calculation

Input:
      buffer:     character string on which CRC is calculated
      length:     string length in bytes

Output:     crc_16
--------------------------------------------------------------- */
unsigned int crc_16 (unsigned char *buffer, unsigned int length)
{
      unsigned int i, j, temp_bit, temp_int, crc;
      crc = 0xFFFF;
      for (i = 0; i < length; i++ ){
            temp_int = (unsigned char) *buffer++;
            crc ^= temp_int;
            for ( j = 0; j < 8; j++ ) {
                  temp_bit = crc & 0x0001;
                  crc >>= 1;
                  if ( temp_bit != 0 )
                        crc ^= 0xA001;
            }
      }
      return (crc);
}
```

Note: All numerical values in the format 0x... . are expressed in hexadecimal format.

9.4 Data exchange

This section contains informations about data exchanged with Kube series controllers concerning numerical and not numerical data, with their formats and limits.

9.4.1 Some definitions

All exchanged data are in the form of 16 bit words.

Two types of data are distinguished: numerical and symbolic (or not numerical).

Numerical data represents the value of a quantity (e.g. the measured variable, the set point).

Symbolic data represents a particular value in a set of values (e.g. the thermocouple type in the set of available ones: J, K, S ...).

Both types are coded as integers number : signed numbers for numerical and unsigned numbers for symbolic.

A numerical data, coded as an integer, is coupled with appropriate number of decimal digits to represent a quantity with the same engineering units adopted aboard the instrument.

Numerical data are in fixed point representation; however we make a distinction between two kinds of data:

- ✦ The first kind has determined and unmodifiable decimal point position;
- ✦ The second has programmable decimal point position (dP parameter).

9.4.2 Memory zones

All readable and writable data appear to be allocated as 16 bit words in the memory of the instrument.

The memory map has three zones:

- ✦ Varaibles,
- ✦ Parameters,
- ✦ Instrument identification code.

Following parameters explore the characteristics of each zone.

9.4.3 Variables zones

In this zone there is a collection of main Kube controller variables, it is a group of frequently computed or updated data residing in volatile memory.

9.4.4 Most important changes

A) During parameter modification ***by push-button***, the serial interface continue to operate without any "limit" (you can see by serial link the value of all parameters and you can set it also).

B) When you write a value in a location the instrument will operate as follows:

B.1) If you write a value within parameter range, the instrument will accept it; the new value will be memorized and the instrument will send back the standard answer.

B.2) If you try to write a value OUT of parameter range, the instrument will refuse the new value; the new value will NOT be registered and the instrument will send an exception message to the master.

9.5 Address map

All Kube instruments use only words:

Initial address		Final address		Meaning
Hex	Dec	Hex	Dec	
1	1	1D	29	Group of variables common to all new Ascon Tecnologic's instruments: numeric values calculated and dinamically updated. Available in read and write operations
200	512	250	592	Group of variables compatible with the old Ascon Tecnologic's instruments (before Kube series): numeric values calculated and dinamically updated. Available in read and write operations
280	640	31B	795	Configuration parameters: Numeric and symolic values. Available in read and write operations
2800	10240	289B	10395	Repetition of the configuration parameters: Numeric and symbolic values. Available in read and write operations

9.5.1 Common Variables

no.	Address		Description	Dec. Point	r/w
	Hex.	Dec.			
0A	0	0	Broadcast enabling 0x44BB = broadcast enabled 0x55AA = broadcast disabled	0	w
1A	1	1	PV: Measured value **Note:** When a measuring error is detected the instrument send: ◊ 10000 = Underrange ◊ 10000 = Overrange ◊ 10001 = Overflow of the A/D converter ◊ 10003 = Variable not available		r
2A	2	2	Number of decimal figures of the measured value	0	r
3A	3	3	Operative set point (value)	dP	r
4A	4	4	Power output **Range:** -100.00 ÷ 100.00 (%) **Note:** This parameter is ever writeable but it will be active only when the instrument operate in Manual mode.	2	r/w
5A	5	5	Active set point selection 0 SP 1 SP 2 2 SP 3 3 SP 4	0	r/w
6A	6	6	SP **Range:** SPLL ÷ SPLH	dP	r/w
7A	7	7	SP 2 **Range:** SPLL ÷ SPLH	dP	r/w
8A	8	8	SP 3 **Range:** SPLL ÷ SPLH	dP	r/w
9A	9	9	SP 4 **Range:** SPLL ÷ SPLH	dP	r/w

no.	Address		Description	Dec. Point	r/w
	Hex.	Dec.			
10A	A	10	Alarms status bit 0 Alarm 1 status bit 1 Alarm 2 status bit 2 Alarm 3 status bit 3 Reserved bit 4 Auto tuning error bit 5 Calibration error bit 6 ÷8 Reserved bit 9 LBA status bit 10 Power feilure indicator bit 11 Generic error bit 12 Overload alarm bit 13 Inspection request bit 14 ÷15 Reserved	0	r
11A	B	11	Outputs status (physical outputs) bit 0 Output 1 status bit 1 Output 2 status bit 3 Output 3 status bit 4 Output 4 status bit 5÷15 Reserved When a linear output is driven by serial link, the relative bit will remain equal to 0.	0	r
12A	C	12	Instrument status bit 0 Automatic bit 1 manual bit 2 Standby bit 3 Remote Set point (temporary) used bit 4 Auto-tuning active bit 5 Self tuning active bit 6 Reserved bit 7 Timer running bit 8 Soft start running bit 9 Ramp for set point change (up or down) running bit 10 Delay at start up (od) running bit 11 Program running bit 12 Measure status (0 = OK while 1 = error). bit 13÷15 Reserved	0	r
13A	D	13	Alarms reset 0 Not resetted 1 Resetted	0	r/w
14A	E	14	Alarms acknowledge 0 Not acknowledge 1 Acknowledge	0	r/w
15A	F	15	Control status 0 Automatic 1 Manual 2 Stand-by	0	r/w
16A	10	16	Remote set point (temporary) (from serial link) **Range:** SPLL ÷ SPLH **Note:** the remote set point is stored in RAM	dP	r/w
17A	11	17	Auto tuning activation 0 Not active 1 Active	0	r/w
18A	12	18	Power output used when a measuring error is detected. **Range:** -100 ÷ 100 **Note:** This value is stored in RAM	0	r/w
19A	13	19	Default parameters loading. **-481** = Default parameter loading	0	r/w
20A	14	20	Parameters table identification code **Range:** 0 ÷ 65535 **Note:** The word is composed by two parts: - Low byte – Version of the parameter table - High byte – Version of the family protocoll	0	r
21A	15	21	Instrument identification code 31 KRD3	0	r
26A	1A	26	Time to end of running program segment **Range:** 0 ÷ 9959 (hh.mm or mm.ss) **Note:** When the program is not active, the return value is 0.	0	r
27A	1B	27	Manual autotuning start request pending for Od or Soft start **Range:** 0 = No pending request waiting for the execution; 1 = Pending request waiting for the execution	0	r

no.	Address		Description	Dec. Point	r/w
	Hex.	Dec.			
28A	1C	28	Autotuning start request pending for setpoint change for Od or Soft start **Range:** 0 = No pending request waiting for the execution; 1 = Pending request waiting for the execution	0	r
29A	1D	29	Value to be retransmitted on the analogue Output **Range:** Ao1L ÷ Ao1H	0	r/w
30A	23	35	Status of the “ispection request” **Range:** 0 = function disabled or threshold NOT reached; 1 = threshold reached	0	r
21A	15	21	Node address (RS 485) selected by dip-switches **Range:** 0 (the instrueمnt will use the [124] Add parameter) ÷ 64	0	r
21A	15	21	Baud rate (RS 485) selected by dip-switches **Range:** 0 (2.400) ÷ 4 (38.400)	0	r

9.5.2 Group of variables compatible with the old Ascon Tecnologic’s instruments (before Kube series)

no.	Address		Description	Dec. Point	r/w
	Hex.	Dec.			
1B	0200	512	PV: Measured value As address 1	dP	r
2B	0201	513	Number of decimal figure of the measured value As address 2	0	r
3B	0202	514	Power output As address 4	2	r
4B	0203	515	Power output of the heating output **Range:** 0 ÷ 100.00 (%)	2	r
5B	0204	516	Power output of the cooling output **Range:** 0 ÷ 100.00 (%)	2	r
6B	0205	517	Alarm 1 status 0 OFF 1 ON	0	r
7B	0206	518	Alarm 2 status 0 OFF 1 ON	0	r
8B	0207	519	Alarm 3 status 0 OFF 1 ON	0	r
9B	0208	520	Operative set point As address 3	DP	r
10B	020A	522	LBA status 0 OFF 1 ON	0	r
11B	020E	526	Overload alarm status 0 OFF 1 ON		
12B	020F	527	Controller status 0 Stand-by 1 Auto 2 Tuning 3 Manual	0	r
13B	0224	548	Status/remote control of the Output 1 0 OFF 1 ON **Note:** This parameter is writeable when out 1 is “not used” by the controller (o1F output 1 function = nonE). This parameter is stored in RAM.	0	r/w
14B	0225	549	Status/remote control of the Output 2 0 OFF 1 ON **Note:** This parameter is writeable when out 2 is “not used” by the controller (o2F output 1 function = nonE). This parameter is stored in RAM	0	r/w
15B	0226	550	Status/remote control of the Output 3 0 OFF 1 ON **Note:** This parameter is writeable when out 3 is “not used” by the controller (o3F output 1 function = nonE). This parameter is stored in RAM	0	r/w

no.	Address		Description	Dec. Point	r/w
	Hex.	Dec.			
16B	0227	551	Status/remote control of the Output 4 0 OFF 1 ON **Note:** This parameter is writeable when out 4 is “not used” by the controller (o4F output 1 function = nonE). This parameter is stored in RAM	0	r/w
17B	0240	576	Digital input 1 status 0 OFF 1 ON **Note:** Digital input 1 status can be read from the serial port even if the input is not used by the controller	0	r/w
18B	0241	577	Digital input 2 status 0 OFF 1 ON **Note:** Digital input 2 status can be read from the serial port even if the input is not used by the controller	0	r/w
19B	0244	580	Program status 0 Not configured 1 Reset (not running) 2 Run 3 Hold 4 Wait (system) 5 End (system) 6 Hold + Wait (system) 7 Continue	0	r/w
20B	0245	581	Timer status 0 Not configured 1 Reset (stop) 2 Run 3 Hold 4 End (Read only)	0	r/w
21B	0246	582	Program step in execution 0 Program not active 1 ramp - step 1 2 soak - step 1 3 ramp - step 2 4 soak - step 2 5 ramp - step 3 6 soak - step 3 7 ramp - step 4 8 soak - step 4 9 END	0	r
22B	0247	583	Remaining time to program end **Range:** 0 ÷ 65535 (minutes when [96] Pru=hh.mm, seconds when [96] Pru=mm.ss) **Note:** When the program is not running the return code is 0	2	r
23B	248	584	Program events status 0 > E1 = 0 E2 = 0 1 > E1 = 1 E2 = 0 2 > E1 = 0 E2 = 1 3 > E1 = 1 E2 = 1	0	r
24B	249	585	Remaining time to the timer end **Range:** 0 ÷ 65535 (Hours when [91] Tru=hh.mm, Minutes when [91] Tru=mm.ss)	2	r
			0 ÷ 9959 (tenth of seconds when [91] Tru=SSS.d) **Note:** When the timer is not active the return code is 0.	1	
25B	24A	586	Wattmeter: The meaning of this parameter is defined by the Co.ty parameter setting. Co.ty = 0 = 0ff Co.ty = 1 = kW Co.ty = 2 = kWh Co.ty = 3 = Energy used during program execution (kWh) Co.ty = 4 = Worked days Co.ty = 5 = Worked hours	0	r
26B	24B	587	Duration of first program ramp **Range:** 0 ÷ 9999 s	0	r
27B	24C	588	Days counted with the controller Powered ON **Range:** 0 ÷ 9999	0	r
28B	250	592	Power output when the instrument is in manual mode **Range:** -10000 ÷ 10000 (%)	2	r/w

9.5.3 Parameters Setting: Addresses form 280 hex (640 dec) and 2800 hex (10240 dec)

] inP GROUP - Main and auxiliary input configuration

no.	Param.	Address		Description	Values	Dec. Point	r/w
		Hex	Dec				
1	SEnS	280 2800	640 10240	Model C (Pt100, Pt1000)	0 TC J (-50... +1000°C/-58... +1832°F); 1 TC K (-50... +1370°C/-58... +2498°F); 2 TC S (-50... +1760°C/-58... +3200°F); 3 TC R (-50... +1760°C/-58... +3200°F); 4 TC T (-70... +400°C/-94... +752°F); 5 Exergen IRS J (-46... +785°C/-50... +1445°F); 6 Exergen IRS K (-46... +785°C/-50... +1445°F); 7 RTD Pt 100 (-200... +850°C/-328... +1562°F); 8 RTD Pt 1000 (-200... +500°C/-328... +932°F); 9 0.60 = 0... 60 mV, 10 12.60 = 12... 60 mV, 11 0.20 = 0... 20 mA, 12 4.20 = 4... 20 mA, 13 0.5 = 0... 5 V, 14 1.5 = 1... 5 V, 15 0.10 = 0... 10 V, 16 2.10 = 2... 10 V **17 From serial link with Burn-out strategy 1;** **18 From serial link with Burn-out strategy 2.**	0	r/W
				Model E (PTC, NTC)	0 TC J (-50... +1000°C/-58... +1832°F); 1 TC K (-50... +1370°C/-58... +2498°F); 2 TC S (-50... +1760°C/-58... +3200°F); 3 TC R (-50... +1760°C/-58... +3200°F); 4 TC T (-70... +400°C/-94... +752°F); 5 Exergen IRS J (-46... +785°C/-50... +1445°F); 6 Exergen IRS K (-46... +785°C/-50... +1445°F); 7 PTC (-55... 150°C/-67... 302°F); 8 NTC (-50... 110°C/-58... 230°F); 9 0.60 = 0... 60 mV, 10 12.60 = 12... 60 mV, 11 0.20 = 0... 20 mA, 12 4.20 = 4... 20 mA, 13 0.5 = 0... 5 V, 14 1.5 = 1... 5 V, 15 0.10 = 0... 10 V, 16 2.10 = 2... 10 V **17 From serial link with Burn-out strategy 1;** **18 From serial link with Burn-out strategy 2.**		
2	dP	281 2801	641 10241	Decimal Point Position (linear inputs)	0... 3	0	r/w
				Decimal Point Position (different than linear inputs)	0 or 1		
3	SSC	282 2802	642 10242	Initial scale read-out for linear inputs	-1999... 9999	dP	r/w
4	FSc	283 2803	643 10243	Full Scale Readout for linear inputs	-1999... 9999	dP	r/w
5	unit	284 2804	644 10244	Engineer unit	0 C = °C 1 F = °F	0	r/w
6	FiL	285 2805	645 10245	Digital filter on the measured value **Note:** This filter affects the control action, the PV retransmission and the alarms action.	0 (OFF) 1... 200 (seconds)	1	r/w
7	inE	286 2806	646 10246	Sensor error used to enable the safety output value	0 or = Over range 1 ou = Under range 2 our = Over and under range	0	r/w
8	oPE	287 2807	647 10247	Safety output value (% of the output)	-100... 100	0	r/w
9	IO4F	288 2808	648 10248	I/O 4 function	0 on = Output used as PWS for TX, 1 out4 = Output 4 (digital output 4), 2 dG2c = Digital input 2 driven by contact, 3 dG2U = Digital input 2 driven by voltage	0	r/w

no.	Param.	Address Hex	Address Dec	Description	Values	Dec. Point	r/w
10	diF1	289 2809	649 10249	Digital Input 1 function	0 oFF = Not used, 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 to SP4 binary selection,	0	r/w
11	diF2	28A 280A	650 10250	Digital Input 2 function	0 oFF = Not used, 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 to SP4 binary selection,	0	r/w
12	diA	28B 280B	651 10251	Digital input action	0 DI1 direct, DI2 direct 1 DI1 reverse, DI2 direct 2 DI1 direct, DI2 reverse 3 DI1 reverse, DI2 reverse	0	r/w

]Out Group - Outputs parameters

no.	Param.	Address Hex	Address Dec	Description	Values	Dec. Point	r/w
13	o1t	28C 280C	652 10252	Output 1 type (when Out 1 is an analogue output)	0 0-20 = 0... 20 mA 1 4-20 = 4... 20 mA 2 0-10 = 0... 10 V 3 2-10 = 2... 10 V	0	r/w
14	o1F	28D 280D	653 10253	Out 1 function (when Out 1 is a linear output)	0 NonE = Output not used 1 H.rEG = Heating output 2 c.rEG = Cooling output 3 r.inP = Measure retransmission 4 r.Err = Error (sp - PV) retransmission 5 r.SP = Set point retransmission 6 r.SEr = Serial value retransmission	0	r/w
				Out 1 function (when Out1 is a digital output)	0 NonE = Output not used 1 H.rEG = Heating output 2 c.rEG = Cooling output 3 AL = Alarm output 4 t.out = Timer output 5 t.HoF = Timer out -OFF in hold 6 P.End = Program end indicator 7 P.HLd = Program hold indicator 8 P.uit = Program wait indicator 9 P.run = Program run indicator 10 P.Et1 = Program Event 1 11 P.Et2 = Program Event 2 12 or.bo = Out-of-range or burn out indicator 13 P.FAL = Power failure indicator 14 bo.PF = Out-of-range, burn out and Power failure indicator 15 St.bY = Stand by status indicator 16 diF.1 = The output repeats the digital input 1 status 17 diF.2 = The output repeats the digital input 2 status 18 on = Out 1 always ON 19 Inspection request		
15	Ao1L	28E 280E	654 10254	Initial scale value of the analog retransmission	-1999 to Ao1H	dp	r/w
16	Ao1H	28F 280F	655 10255	Full scale value of the analog retransmission	Ao1L to 9999	dp	r/w
17	o1AL	290 2810	656 10256	Alarms linked up with the out 1	0... 63 +1 Alarm 1 +2 Alarm 2 +4 Alarm 3 +8 Loop break alarm +16 Sensor Break +32 Overload on output 4	0	r/w
18	o1Ac	291 2811	657 10257	Out 1 action	0 dir = Direct action 1 rEU = Reverse action 2 dir.r = Direct with reversed LED 3 ReU.r = Reverse with reversed LED	0	r/w
19	o2F	292 2812	658 10258	Out 2 function	See the values of [14] o1F parameter	0	r/w
20	o2AL	293 2813	659 10259	Alarms linked up with the out 2	See the values of [17] o1AL parameter	0	r/w
21	o2Ac	294 2814	660 10260	Out 2 action	See the values of [18] o1Ac parameter	0	r/w
22	o3F	295 2815	661 10261	Out 3 function	See the values of [14] o1F parameter	0	r/w
23	o3AL	296 2816	662 10262	Alarms linked up with the out 3	See the values of [17] o1AL parameter	0	r/w
24	o3Ac	297 2817	663 10263	Out 3 action	See the values of [18] o1Ac parameter	0	r/w
25	o4F	298 2818	664 10264	Out 4 function	See the values of [14] o1F parameter	0	r/w
26	o4AL	299 2819	665 10265	Alarms linked up with the out 4	See the values of [17] o1AL parameter	0	r/w
27	o4Ac	29A 281A	666 10266	Out 4 action	See the values of [18] o1Ac parameter	0	r/w

]AL1 Group - Alarm 1 Parameters

no.	Param.	Address		Description	Values	Dec. Point	r/w
		Hex	Dec				
28	AL1t	29B 281B	667 10267	Alarm 1 type	0 nonE = Alarm not used 1 LoAb = Absolute low alarm 2 HiAb = Absolute high alarm 3 LHAo = Window alarm in alarm outside the window 4 LHAI = Window alarm in alarm inside the window 5 SE.br = Sensor Break 6 LodE = Deviation low alarm (relative) 7 HidE = Deviation high alarm (relative) 8 LHdo = Relative band alarm in alarm out of the band 9 LHdi = Relative band alarm in alarm inside the band	0	r/w
29	Ab1	29C 281C	668 10268	Alarm 1 function	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	r/w
30	AL1L	29D 281D	669 10269	- For High and low alarms AL1L is the low limit of the AL1 threshold; - For band alarm AL1L is the low alarm threshold	From -1999 to AL1H (E.U.)	dP	r/w
31	AL1H	29E 281E	670 10270	- For High and low alarms AL1H is the high limit of the AL1 threshold; - For band alarm AL1H is the high alarm threshold	From AL1L to 9999 (E.U.)	dP	r/w
32	AL1	29F 281F	671 10271	AL1 threshold	From AL1L to AL1H (E.U.)	dP	r/w
33	HAL1	2A0 2820	672 10272	AL1 hysteresis	1... 9999 (E.U.)	dP	r/w
34	AL1d	2A1 2821	673 10273	AL1 delay	From 0 (oFF) to 9999 (s)	0	r/w
35	AL1o	2A2 2822	674 10274	Alarm 1 enabling during Stand-by mode and out of range conditions	0 Alarm 1 disabled during Stand by and out of range 1 Alarm 1 enabled in stand by mode 2 Alarm 1 enabled in out of range condition 3 Alarm 1 enabled in stand by mode and in over range condition	0	r/w

]AL2 Group - Alarm 2 Parameters

no.	Param.	Address		Description	Values	Dec. Point	r/w
		Hex	Dec				
36	AL2t	2A3 2823	675 10275	Alarm 2 type	0 nonE = Alarm not used 1 LoAb = Absolute low alarm 2 HiAb = Absolute high alarm 3 LHAo = Window alarm in alarm outside the window 4 LHAI = Window alarm in alarm inside the window 5 SE.br = Sensor Break 6 LodE = Deviation low alarm (relative) 7 HidE = Deviation high alarm (relative) 8 LHdo = Relative band alarm in alarm out of the band 9 LHdi = Relative band alarm in alarm inside the band	0	r/w
37	Ab2	2A4 2824	676 10276	Alarm 2 function	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	r/w
38	AL2L	2A5 2825	677 10277	- For High and low alarms AL2L is the low limit of the AL2 threshold; - For band alarm AL2L is the low alarm threshold	From -1999 to AL2H (E.U.)	dP	r/w
39	AL2H	2A6 2826	678 10278	- For High and low alarms AL2H is the high limit of the AL2 threshold; - For band alarm AL2H is the high alarm threshold	From AL2L to 9999 (E.U.)	dP	r/w
40	AL2	2A7 2827	679 10279	AL2 threshold	From AL2L to AL2H (E.U.)	dP	r/w
41	HAL2	2A8 2828	680 10280	AL2 hysteresis	1... 9999 (E.U.)	dP	r/w
42	AL2d	2A9 2829	681 10281	AL2 delay	From 0 (oFF) to 9999 (s)	0	r/w
43	AL2o	2AA 282A	682 10282	Alarm 2 enabling during Stand-by mode and out of range conditions	0 Alarm 2 disabled during Stand by and out of range 1 Alarm 2 enabled in stand by mode 2 Alarm 2 enabled in out of range condition 3 Alarm 3 enabled in stand by mode and in over range condition	0	r/w

]AL3 Group - Alarm 3 Parameters

no.	Param.	Address		Description	Values	Dec. Point	r/w
		Hex	Dec				
44	AL3t	2AB 282B	683 10283	Alarm 3 type	0 nonE = Alarm not used 1 LoAb = Absolute low alarm 2 HiAb = Absolute high alarm 3 LHAo = Window alarm in alarm outside the window 4 LHAI = Window alarm in alarm inside the window 5 SE.br = Sensor Break 6 LodE = Deviation low alarm (relative) 7 HidE = Deviation high alarm (relative) 8 LHdo = Relative band alarm in alarm out of the band 9 LHdi = Relative band alarm in alarm inside the band	0	r/w
45	Ab3	2AC 282C	684 10284	Alarm 3 function	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	r/w
46	AL3L	2AD 282D	685 10285	- For High and low alarms AL3L is the low limit of the AL3 threshold; - For band alarm AL3L is the low alarm threshold	From -1999 to AL3H (E.U.)	dP	r/w
47	AL3H	2AE 282E	686 10286	- For High and low alarms AL3H is the high limit of the AL3 threshold; - For band alarm AL3H is the high alarm threshold	From AL3L to 9999 (E.U.)	dP	r/w
48	AL3	2AF 282F	687 10287	AL3 threshold	From AL3L to AL3H (E.U.)	dP	r/w
49	HAL3	2B0 2830	688 10288	AL3 hysteresis	1 to 9999 (E.U.)	dP	r/w
50	AL3d	2B1 2831	689 10289	AL3 delay	From 0 (oFF) to 9999 (s)	0	r/w
51	AL3o	2B2 2832	690 10290	Alarm 3 enabling during Stand-by mode and out of range conditions	0 Alarm 3 disabled during Stand by and out of range 1 Alarm 3 enabled in stand by mode 2 Alarm 4 enabled in out of range condition 3 Alarm 4 enabled in stand by mode and in over range condition	0	r/w

]LbA Group - Loop Break Alarm Parameters

no.	Param.	Address		Description	Values	Dec. Point	r/w
		Hex	Dec				
52	LbAt	2B3 2833	691 10291	LBA time	From 0 (oFF) to 9999 (s)	0	
53	LbSt	2B4 2834	692 10292	Delta measure used by LBA during Soft start	From 0 (oFF) to 9999 (E.U.)	dP	
54	LbAS	2B5 2835	693 10293	Delta measure used by LBA	1... 9999 (E.U.)	dP	
55	LbcA	2B6 2836	694 10294	Condition for LBA enabling	0 uP = Active when Pout = 100% 1 dn = Active when Pout = -100% 2 both = Active in both cases	0	

]rEG Group - Control Parameters

no.	Param.	Address		Description	Values	Dec. Point	r/w
		Hex	Dec				
56	cont	2B7 2837	695 10295	**Control type:** when one heating **and** one cooling output are programmed.	0 Pid = PID (heat and/or cool) 1 nr = Heat/Cool ON/OFF control with neutral zone	0	r/w
				Control type: when heating **or** cooling output are programmed and no servomotor control can **not** programmed.	0 Pid > PID (heat and/or cool) 1 On.FA > ON/OFF asymmetric hysteresis 2 On.FS > ON/OFF symmetric hysteresis		
				Control type: when heating **or** cooling output are programmed and servomotor control can programmed.	0 Pid > PID (heat and/or cool) 1 On.FA > ON/OFF asymmetric hysteresis 2 On.FS > ON/OFF symmetric hysteresis 3 3Pt. > open loop 3 point valve control (no feedback)		

no.	Param.	Address		Description	Values	Dec. Point	r/w
		Hex	Dec				
57	Auto	2B8 2838	696 10296	Autotuning selection	-4 Oscillating auto-tune with automatic restart at power ON and after all point change -3 Oscillating auto-tune with manual start -2 Oscillating -tune with auto-matic start at the first power ON only -1 Oscillating auto-tune with automatic restart at every power ON 0 Not used 1 Fast auto tuning with automatic restart at every power ON 2 Fast auto-tune with automatic start the first power ON only 3 FAST auto-tune with manual start 4 FAST auto-tune with automatic restart at power ON and after a set point change 5 Evo-tune with automatic restart at every power ON 6 Evo-tune with automatic start the first power ON only 7 Evo-tune with manual start 8 Evo-tune with automatic restart at power ON and after a set point change	0	r/w
58	Autr	2B9 2839	697 10297	Manual start of the Autotuning	0 oFF = Autotuning Not active 1 on = Autotuning Active	0	r/w
59	SELF	2BA 283A	698 10298	Self tuning enabling	0 no = The instrument does not perform the self-tuning 1 YES = The instrument is performing the self-tuning	0	r/w
60	HSEt	2BB 283B	699 10299	Hysteresis of the ON/OFF control	0... 9999 (E.U.)	dP	
61	cPdt	2BC 283C	700 10300	Time for compressor protection	0 (oFF) 1... 9999 (s)	0	r/w
62	Pb	2BD 283D	701 10301	Proportional band	1... 9999 (E.U.)	dP	
63	ti	2BE 283E	702 10302	Integral time	0 (oFF) 1... 9999 (s)	0	r/w
64	td	2BF 283F	703 10303	Derivative time	0 (oFF) 1... 9999 (s)	0	r/w
65	Fuoc	2C0 2840	704 10304	Fuzzy overshoot control	0... 200	2	r/w
66	tcH	2C1 2841	705 10305	Heating output cycle time	10... 1300 (s)	1	r/w
67	rcG	2C2 2842	706 10306	Power ratio between heating and cooling action	1... 9999	2	r/w
68	tcc	2C3 2843	707 10307	Cooling output cycle time	1... 1300 (s)	1	r/w
69	rS	2C4 2844	708 10308	Manual reset (Integral pre-load)	-1000... +1000 (%)	1	r/w
70	Str.t	2C5 2845	709 10309	Servomotor stroke time	5... 1000 seconds	0	r/w
71	db.S	2C6 2846	710 10310	Servomotor dead band	0.0... 10.0	1	r/w
72	oP.L	2C7 2847	711 10311	Minimum power output	-100 to oP.H %	1	r/w
73	oP.H	2C8 2848	712 10312	Maximum power output	oP.L to100%	1	r/w
74	od	2C9 2849	713 10313	Delay at power ON	0 Function not used 0.01... 99.59 hh.mm	2	r/w
75	St.P	2CA 284A	714 10314	Maximum power output used during soft start	-100... +100 (%)	0	r/w
76	SSt	2CB 284B	715 10315	Soft start time	0 Function not used 0.01... 7.59 hh.mm 8.00 Soft start always active	2	r/w
77	SS.tH	2CC 284C	716 10316	Threshold for soft start disa-bling	-2000 (oFF) -1999... 9999 (E.U.)	dP	r/w

]SP Group - Set point Parameters

no.	Param.	Address Hex	Address Dec	Description	Values	Dec. Point	r/w
78	nSP	2CD 284D	717 10317	Number of used set points	1... 4	0	r/w
79	SPLL	2CE 284E	718 10318	Minimum set point value	From -1999 to SPHL	dP	r/w
80	SPHL	2CF 284F	719 10319	Maximum set point value	From SPLL to 9999	dP	r/w
81	SP	2D0 2850	720 10320	Set point 1	From SPLL to SPLH	dP	r/w
82	SP 2	2D1 2851	721 10321	Set point 2	From SPLL to SPLH	dP	r/w
83	SP 3	2D2 2852	722 10322	Set point 3	From SPLL to SPLH	dP	r/w
84	SP 4	2D3 2853	723 10323	Set point 4	From SPLL to SPLH	dP	r/w
85	A.SP	2D4 2854	724 10324	Selection of the active set point	0 SP 1 SP 2 2 SP 3 3 SP 4	0	r/w
86	SP.rt	2D5 2855	725 10325	Remote set point type	0 RSP = The value coming from serial link is used as remote set point 1 trin = The value will be added to the local set point selected by A.SP and the sum becomes the operative set point 2 PErc = The value will be scaled on the input range and this value will be used as remote SP	0	r/w
87	SPLr	2D6 2856	726 10326	Local/remote set point selection	0 Loc = local 1 rEn = remote	0	r/w
88	SP.u	2D7 2857	727 10327	Rate of rise for **POSITIVE** set point change (ramp UP)	0.01... 99.99 (inF) Eng. units per minute	2	r/w
89	SP.d	2D8 2858	728 10328	Rate of rise for **NEGATIVE** set point change (ramp DOWN)	0.01... 99.99 (inF) Eng. units per minute	2	r/w

]t in group - Timer function Parameters

no.	Param.	Address Hex	Address Dec	Description	Values	Dec. Point	r/w
90	tr.F	2D9 2859	729 10329	Independent timer function	0 NonE = Timer not used 1 i.d.A = Delayed start timer 2 i.uP.d = Delayed start at power ON 3 i.d.d = Feed-through timer 4 i.P.L = Asymmetrical oscillator with start OFF 5 i.L.P = Asymmetrical oscillator with start ON	0	r/w
91	tr.u	2DA 285A	730 10330	Time units of the timer	0 hh.nn = Hours and minutes 1 nn.SS = Minutes and seconds 2 SSS.d = Second and tenth of seconds	0	r/w
92	tr.t1	2DB 285B	731 10331	Time 1	When [91] tr.u = 0: 1... 9959 (hh.mm) When [91] tr.u = 1: 1... 9959 (mm.ss) When [91] tr.u = 2: 1... 9959 (tenth of seconds)	2 1	r/w
93	tr.t2	2DC 285C	732 10332	Time 2	When [91] tr.u = 0: From 0 (oFF) to 9959 (inF)(hh.mm) When [91] tr.u = 1: From 0 (oFF) to 9959 (inF) (mm.ss) When [91] tr.u = 2: From 0000 (oFF) to 9959 (inF)(tenth of seconds)	2 1	r/w
94	tr.St	2DD 285D	733 10333	Timer status	0 rES = Timer reset 1 run = Timer run 2 HoLd = Timer hold	0	r/w

]Pr.G Group - Programmer function Parameters

no.	Param.	Address		Description	Values	Dec. Point	r/w
		Hex	Dec				
95	Pr.F	2DE 285E	734 10334	Program action at power ON	0 nonE = Programmer not used 1 S.uP.d = Start at power ON with a first step in stand-by 2 S.uP.S = Start at power ON 3 u.diG = Start at Run command detection only 4 u.dG.d = Start at Run command with a first step in stand-by	0	r/w
96	Pr.u	2DF 285F	735 10335	Time units of the soaks	0 hh.nn = Hours and minutes 1 nn.SS = Minutes and seconds	0	r/w
97	Pr.E	2E0 2860	736 10336	Instrument behaviour at the end of the program execution	0 cnt = Continue 1 A.SP = Go to the set point selected by A.SP 2 St.by = Go to stand-by mode	0	r/w
98	Pr.Et	2E1 2861	737 10337	Time of the end program indication	From 0 (oFF) to 9959 (inF) minutes and seconds	2	r/w
99	Pr.S1	2E2 2862	738 10338	Set point of the first soak	From SPLL to SPHL -8000 Program End	dP	r/w
100	Pr.G1	2E3 2863	739 10339	Gradient of the first ramp	1... 999 Engineering Unit/minute 10000 (inF = Step transfer)	1	r/w
101	Pr.t1	2E4 2864	740 10340	Time of the 1st soak	0... 9959 (hh.mm or mm.ss)	2	r/w
102	Pr.b1	2E5 2865	741 10341	Wait band of the 1st soak	0 (oFF) 1... 9999 (E.U.)	0	r/w
103	Pr.E1	2E6 2866	742 10342	Events of the 1st group	0000... 1111	2	r/w
104	Pr.S2	2E7 2867	743 10343	Set point of the 2nd soak	From SPLL to SPHL -8000 Program End	dP	r/w
105	Pr.G2	2E8 2868	744 10344	Gradient of the 2nd ramp	1... 999 Engineering Unit/minute 10000 (inF = Step transfer)	1	r/w
106	Pr.t2	2E9 2869	745 10345	Time of the 2nd soak	0... 9959 (hh.mm or mm.ss)	2	r/w
107	Pr.b2	2EA 286A	746 10346	Wait band of the 2nd soak	0 (oFF) 1... . 9999 (E.U.)	0	r/w
108	Pr.E2	2EB 286B	747 10347	Events of the 2nd group	0000... 1111	2	r/w
109	Pr.S3	2EC 286C	748 10348	Set point of the 3rd soak	From SPLL to SPHL -8000 Program End	dP	r/w
110	Pr.G3	2ED 286D	749 10349	Gradient of the 3rd ramp	1... 999 Engineering Unit/minute 10000 (inF = Step transfer)	1	r/w
111	Pr.t3	2EE 286E	750 10350	Time of the 3rd soak	0... 9959 (hh.mm or mm.ss)	2	r/w
112	Pr.b3	2EF 286F	751 10351	Wait band of the 3rd soak	0 (oFF) 1... . 9999 (E.U.)	0	r/w
113	Pr.E3	2F0 2870	752 10352	Events of the 3rd group	0000... 1111	2	r/w
114	Pr.S4	2F1 2871	753 10353	Set point of the 4th soak	From SPLL to SPHL -8000 Program End	dP	r/w
115	Pr.G4	2F2 2872	754 10354	Gradient of the 4th ramp	1... 999 Engineering Unit/minute 10000 (inF = Step transfer)	1	r/w
116	Pr.t4	2F3 2873	755 10355	Time of the 4th soak	0... 9959 (hh.mm or mm.ss)	2	r/w
117	Pr.b4	2F4 2874	756 10356	Wait band of the 4th soak	0 (oFF) 1... 9999 (E.U.)	0	r/w
118	Pr.E4	2F5 2875	757 10357	Events of the 4th group	0000... 1111	2	r/w
119	Pr.St	2F6 2876	758 10358	Program status	0 rES = Program reset 1 run = Program start 2 HoLd = Program hold	0	r/w

]PAn Group - Operator HMI Parameters

no.	Param.	Address Hex	Address Dec	Description	Values	Dec. Point	r/w
120	FiLd	2F7 2877	759 10359	Filter on the displayed value	0 oFF (filter disabled) to 100	Dp	r/w
121	dSPu	2F8 2878	760 10360	Instrument status at power ON	0 AS.Pr = Starts in the same way it was prior to the power down 1 Auto = Starts in Auto mode 2 oP.0 = Starts in manual mode with a power output equal to zero 3 St.bY = Starts in stand-by mode	0	r/w
122	oPrE	2F9 2879	761 10361	Operative modes enabling	0 ALL = All modes will be selectable by the next parameter 1 Au.oP = Auto and manual (OPLO) mode only will be selectable by the next parameter 2 Au.Sb = Auto and Stand-by modes only will be selectable by the next parameter	0	r/w
123	oPEr	2FA 287A	762 10362	Operative mode selection	0 Auto = Auto mode 1 oPLo = Manual mode 2 St.bY = Stand by mode	0	r/w

]SEr Group - Serial link Parameters

no.	Param.	Address Hex	Address Dec	Description	Values	Dec. Point	r/w
124	Add	2FB 287B	763 10363	Instrument address	0 (oFF) 1... 254	0	r/w
125	bAud	2FC 287C	764 10364	baud rate	0 2400 = 2400 baud 1 9600 = 9600 baud 2 19.2 = 19200 baud 3 38.4 = 38400 baud	0	r/w
126	trSP	2FD 287D	765 10365	Selection of the value to be retransmitted (Master)	0 nonE = Retransmission not used (the instrument is a slave) 1 rSP = The instrument becomes a Master and retransmits the operative set point 2 PErc = The instrument become a Master and it retransmits the power output	0	r/w

]COn Group - Consumption Parameters

no.	Param.	Address Hex	Address Dec	Description	Values	Dec. Point	r/w
127	CotY	2FE 287E	766 10366	Measurement 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 with threshold. It is the number of hours that the instrument is turned ON divided for 24 5 Total worked hours with threshold. It is the 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 [130] 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 [130] 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 [130] h.Job. 11 Totalizer of control relay worked hours with threshold: Number of hours the control relayhas been in ON condition, the controller is forced in stand-by when Co.ty value reaches the threshold set in [130] h.Job.	0	r/w
128	VoLt	2FF 287F	767 10367	Nominal Voltage of the load	1... 9999 (V)	0	r/w
129	cur	300 2880	768 10368	Nominal current of the load	1... 999 (A)	0	r/w
130	hJob	301 2881	769 10369	Threshold of the working period	0 (oFF) 1... 999	0	r/w
131	tJob	302 2882	770 10370	Worked time (not resettable)	0... 9999	0	r

]CAL Group - User calibration Parameters

no.	Param.	Address		Description	Values	Dec. Point	r/w
		Hex	Dec				
132	AL.P	303 2883	771 10371	Adjust Low Point	From -1999 to (AH.P - 10) (E.U.)	dP	r/w
133	AL.o	304 2884	772 10372	Adjust Low Offset	-300... +300 (E.U.)	dP	r/w
134	AH.P	305 2885	773 10373	Adjust High Point	From (AL.P + 10) to 9999 (E.U.	dP	r/w
135	AH.o	306 2886	774 10374	Adjust High Offset	-300... +300 (E.U.)	dP	r/w

9.5.4 Identification code zone

This zone provides only informations for identifying model, order code and software release of the Kube series instrument. Starting from the address 0800H it is possibile to read the instrument name (KRD3, etc.) and from the address 0x80A (up to 0x818) it is possibile to read the instrument sales code.

9.6 Performance

After receiving a valid request the instrument prepares the reply, then sends it back to the master station according to the following specifications:

- A minimum time is granted greater or equal 3 characters time (depending on adopted baud rate, allowing line direction reversal);
- The reply is ready to be transmitted in less then 20 ms except in case 3;

A 20 ms silence on the line is necessary to recover from abnormal conditions or erroneous messages; this means that a time less than 20 ms is allowed between any two characters in the same message.

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