

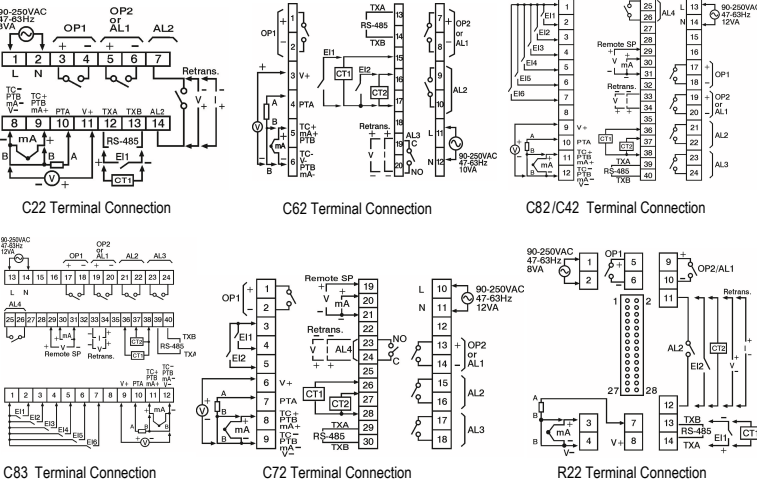




Modbus Register Address	Parameter Notation	Parameter Description	Range
105	OFS3	Option function 3 selection	A:0.10: Alarm 4, 0-10V retransmission output & Remote SP
			C72: NoNE: Not selected 4-20: 4-20mA retransmission output & Remote SP
			0-20: 0-20mA retransmission output & Remote SP
			0-5V: 0-5VDC retransmission output & Remote SP
106	RETY	Retransmission type	1-5V: 1-5VDC retransmission output & Remote SP
			0-10V: 0-10VDC retransmission output & Remote SP
			0-10V: 0-10VDC retransmission output & Remote SP
			AL4: Alarm 4 Output
107	RELO	Retransmission low scale value	C62: NoNE: Not selected 4-20: 4-20mA retransmission output
			0-20: 0-20mA retransmission output
			0-5V: 0-5VDC retransmission output
			1-5V: 1-5VDC retransmission output
108	REHI	Retransmission high scale value	0-10: 0-10VDC retransmission output
			AL3: Alarm 3 output
109	ADDR	Address assignment of digital communication	Low: 1 High: 255
110	BAUD	Baud rate of digital communication	2K4: 2.4 Kbits/s baud rate
			4K8: 4.8 Kbits/s baud rate
			9K6: 9.6 Kbits/s baud rate
			14K4: 14.4 Kbits/s baud rate
111	DATA	Data bit count of digital communication	19K2: 19.2 Kbits/s baud rate
			28K8: 28.8 Kbits/s baud rate
			38K4: 38.4 Kbits/s baud rate
			57K6: 57.6 Kbits/s baud rate
112	PARI	Parity bit of digital communication	115K: 115.2 Kbits/s baud rate
113	STOP	Stop bit count of digital communication	7bit: 7 data bits 8bit: 8 data bits
114	CT1R	Reading of CT 1	Low: 0.0 High: 150.0
115	CT2R	Reading of CT 2	Low: 0.0 High: 150.0
116	HBEN	Enable Heater break detection	oFF: Off 1 oN: On
117	HBHY	Heater break hysteresis	Low: 0.1 High: 50.0
118	HB1T	Triple point current for heater break 1	Low: 0.0 High: 120.0
119	HB2T	Triple point current for heater break 2	Low: 0.0 High: 120.0
120	HSEN	Enable Heater short detection	oFF: Off 1 oN: On
121	HSHY	Heater short hysteresis	Low: 0.1 High: 50.0
122	HS1T	Triple point current for heater short 1	Low: 0.0 High: 120.0
123	HS2T	Triple point current for heater short 2	Low: 0.0 High: 120.0
124	RMSP	Remote SP type	None: No Remote SP
			4-20: 4-20mA retransmission output
			0-20: 0-20mA retransmission output
			0-5V: 0-5VDC retransmission output
125	RINL	Remote SP Input low scale value	1-5V: 1-5VDC retransmission output
			0-10: 0-10VDC retransmission output
126	RINH	Remote SP Input high scale value	Low: RINL+50 High:45536
127	FILE	Default File Selection	dFLt: Default Menu Ld Us: Load User Setting St Us: Store User Setting
128	PV	Process value	Low: -19999 High: 45536
129	SV	Current set point value	Low: SP1L High: SP1H
130	MV1	Output 1 percentage value (Heating)	For Profiler parameters description, please refer to full version user manual
131	MV2	Output 2 percentage value (Cooling)	Low: 0.00 High: 100.00
132	PASS	Password entry	Low: 0 High: 9999
133	CODE	Security code for parameter protection	Low: 0 High: 9999
			Refer to full version user manual chapter 3.1 for more details

134	OFTL	Offset value for low point calibration	Low: -1999 High: 1999
135	OFTH	Offset value for high point calibration	Low: -1999 High: 1999
136	CALO	Input signal value during low point calibration	Low: -19999 High: CAHI-1
137	CAHI	Input signal value during high point calibration	Low: CALO+1 High: 45536
138~139	...	Reserved	...
140	PROG	Program code	Same as PROG1
141	E1FN	Event input 1 function	NoNE: none SP2: SP2 activated to replace SP1
			rS.A1: Reset alarm 1 output
			rS.A2: Reset alarm 2 output
			rS.A3: Reset alarm 3 output
142	E2FN	Event input 2 function	rS.A4: Reset alarm 4 output
			rS.Ao: Reset all alarm outputs
			CAL.H: Cancel alarm latch
			d.o1: Disable output 1
143	E3FN	Event input 3 function	d.o2: Disable output 2
			d.o12: Disable output 1 and 2
			LoCK: Lock all parameters and Read only communication
			A.U.MA: Switch Auto and Manual control mode
144	E4FN	Event input 4 function	F.t.ra: Failure Transfer
			AL.oN: EI Control Alarm Output
			SP3: SP3 activated to replace SP1
			Others: Same as E1FN
145	E5FN	Event input 5 function	NoNE: none SP4: SP4 activated to replace SP1
			rS.A1: Reset alarm 1 output
			rS.A2: Reset alarm 2 output
			rS.A3: Reset alarm 3 output
146	E6FN	Event input 6 function	rS.A4: Reset alarm 4 output
			rS.Ao: Reset all alarm outputs
			CAL.H: Cancel alarm latch
			d.o1: Disable output 1
147	A1DL	Alarm 1 Delay (Minutes: Seconds)	d.o2: Disable output 2
			d.o12: Disable output 1 and 2
			LoCK: Lock all parameters and Read only communication
			A.U.MA: Switch Auto and Manual control mode
148	A2DL	Alarm 2 Delay (Minutes: Seconds)	F.t.ra: Failure Transfer
			SP7: SP7 activated to replace SP1
			Others: Same as E5FN
149	A3DL	Alarm 3 Delay (Minutes: Seconds)	
150	A4DL	Alarm 4 Delay (Minutes: Seconds)	
151	SFT	Soft Start Time (Hours: Minutes)	Low: 00.00(OFF) High:99.59
152	SPL1	Soft Start Power Limit for Output 1	Low: PL1L High:PL1H
153	SPL2	Soft Start Power Limit for Output 2	Low: PL2L High:PL2H
154	SFTH	Soft Start Threshold	Low: -19999 High:45536
155	SFTR	Soft Start Timer (Hours: Minutes)	Low: 00.00 High:99.59
161~222		For Profiler parameters description, please refer to full version user manual	

#### 4. WIRING DIAGRAM



#### 5. PROGRAMMING

**5.1 User Security:** There are two parameters PASS (password) and CODE (security code) to control the data security function

CODE Value	PASS Value	Access Rights
0	Any Value	All parameters are changeable
500	=500	All parameters are changeable
	≠500	All parameters are changeable except calibration menu parameters
1000	=1000	All parameters are changeable
	≠1000	Only user menu parameters change
9999	=9999	All parameters are changeable
	≠9999	Only SP1 to SP7 are changeable
Others	=CODE	All parameters are changeable
	≠CODE	No parameters can be changed

#### 5.3 Signal Input:

**INPT:** Select the sensor type or signal type for signal input.

**Range:** (Thermocouple) J\_tC, K\_tC, T\_tC, E\_tC, B\_tC, R\_tC, S\_tC, N\_tC, L\_tC, U\_tC, P\_tC, C\_tC, d\_tC, LJtC, (RTD) PT.DN, PT.JS or (Linear) 4-20mA, 0-20mA, 0-5V, 1-5V, 0-10V, 0-50mV

**UNIT:** Select the process unit. Range: °C, °F, PU (Process unit). If the unit is neither °C nor °F, then select PU.

**DP:** Select the resolution of process value.

**Range:** For Thermocouple and RTD Signal NO.DP, 1-DP and for Linear Signal NO.DP, 1- DP, 2-DP, 3-DP.

**INLO:** Select the low scale value for the linear type input.

**INHI:** Select the high scale value for the linear type input.

**5.4 Alarm:** The controller has up to four alarm outputs depending on the control model. There are 16 types of alarm functions and one dwell timer that can be selected. There are 4 kinds of alarmmodes (A1MD, A2MD, A3MD, and A4MD) available for each alarm function (A1FN, A2FN, A3FN, and A4FN). But output 2 has only provided 14 different alarm functions or dwell timer available.

**5.5 Alarm Modes:** There are six types of alarm modes available for each alarm function.

**Normal Alarm (ALMD = NORM):** When a normal alarm is selected, the alarm output is de-energized in the non-alarm condition and energized in an alarm condition.

**Latching Alarm (ALMD = LTCH):** If a latching alarm is selected, once the alarm output is energized, it will remain unchanged even if the alarm condition is cleared. The latching alarm can be reset by pressing the RESET key once the alarm condition is removed.

**Holding Alarm (ALMD = HOLD):** A holding alarm prevents an alarm condition during power up. This will ignore the alarm condition at first time after power on. Afterwards, the alarm performs the same function as normal alarm.

**Latching / Holding Alarm (ALMD = LT.HO):** A latching / holding alarm performs both holding and latching functions. The latching alarm is reset when the RESET key is pressed after the alarm condition is removed.

**Set Point Holding Alarm (ALMD = SP.HO):** A set point holding alarm prevents an alarm from power up and / or changing set point. The alarm output is de-energized whenever the set point is changed even if it is in an alarm condition. The alarm reverts to a normal alarm once the alarm condition is removed.

**Latching None Reset Alarm =Lt.N.R:** This mode is the same as Latching alarm. But the alarm can't be reset by the Reset Key on the controller. The alarm reset can be done only by using an event input alarm reset function.

**5.6 Alarm Delay:** In certain applications during startup, nuisance alarms will be generated before the process value reaches the set point. To avoid these kinds of nuisance alarms, a time delay for alarms is available. To enable the time delay for alarms, set the delay time using the A1DL, A2DL, A3DL, and A4DL parameters. These parameters will avoid the nuisance alarm during the process value reaches set point.

**5.7 Ramp:** The ramping function is performed during power up as well as any time the set point is changed. Choose MINR or HRR for the RAMP setting, and the controller will perform the ramping function. The ramp rate is programmed by adjusting the RR setting. The ramping function is disabled as soon as the Failure mode, the Manual control mode, the Auto-tuning mode or the Calibration mode

occur.

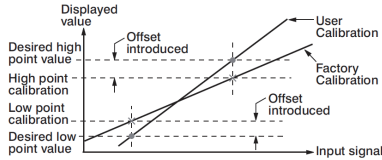
**5.8 Dwell Timer:** The Dwell timer can be with or without a Ramp. Alarm outputs can be configured as dwell timers by selecting dtMR for A1FN. If A1FN is set to dtMR, Alarm 1 will act as a dwell timer. Similarly, Alarm 2, Alarm 3 and Alarm 4 will act as dwell timers if A2FN, A3FN, or A4FN is set to dtMR. When the dwell timer is configured, the parameter DTMR is used for dwell time adjustment. The dwell time is measured in minutes ranging from 0.0 to 4553.6 minutes. The Timer starts to count as soon as the Process Value (PV) reaches its set point (SV), and triggers an alarm output once the time has elapsed.

**5.9 User Calibration:** User calibration allows the user to offset the permanent factory calibration. There are two parameters: Offset Low (OFTL) and Offset High (OFTH) for adjustment to correct an error in the process value. There are two parameters for the sensor input. These two signal values are CALO and CAHI. The input signal low and high values are to be entered in the CALO and CAHI parameters respectively.

Connect the input with low scale operating temperature (For Example 0.0). Enter the low scale operating temperature in CALO. For example, 0.0. Then monitor the PV. If PV ≠ CALO, adjust the OFTL to make PV=CALO.

Connect the input with high scale operating temperature (For Example 700.0). Enter the high scale operating temperature in CAHI. For example, 700.0. Then monitor the PV. If PV ≠ CAHI adjusts the OFTH to make PV=CAHI.

As shown below, the two points OFTL and OFTH construct a straight line. For accuracy, it is best to calibrate with the two points as far apart as possible. After the user calibration is complete, the input type will be stored in the memory. If the input type is changed, a calibration error will occur and an error code CAER is displayed.



**5.10 Digital Filter:** In certain applications the process value is too unstable to be read. To improve this, a programmable low pass filter incorporated in the controller can be used. This is a first order filter with a time constant specified by the FILT parameter. A value of 0.5 seconds is used as a factory default. Adjust FILT to change the time constant from 0 to 60 seconds. 0 seconds represents no filter applied to the input signal.

**5.11 Failure Transfer:** The controller will enter failure mode if one of the following conditions occurs.

1. SBER error occurs due to an input sensor break, input current below 1mA for 4-20mA or input voltage below 0.25V for 1-5V.
2. ADER error occurs due to the A-D converter of the controller fails. Output 1 and Output 2 will perform the failure transfer (O1.ft & O2.ft) function as the controller enters failure mode.
3. Alarm Failure Transfer: An alarm failure transfer is activated as the controller enters failure mode. After that, the alarm output will transfer to the ON or OFF state which is determined by the set value of A1FT, A2FT, A3FT, and A4FT.

**5.12 Soft-Start:** The controller has soft start function to limit the control output on out1 and out2 for a programmable time SFT or up to a programmed threshold value SFTH. The first of two will terminate soft start function and the normal PID control begins. This function is useful for effects such as suppressing the heater output during equipment startup, or lightening the load.

**Note:** In Profile Version controllers If PFR is set to other than SP1 then the profile function will continue with the set parameter during power recovery. If PFR is set to SP1 then the profile will continue to run with soft start parameters during power recovery.

There are 5 parameters available for soft start function. They are as below.

1. **SFT:** Soft start time. If SFT ≠0, then the Soft start function will be enabled. The SFt can be set in the form of Hour: Minute. The range can be set is 00.00 to 99:59.
2. **SFL1:** Soft Start output limit for output 1. It can be set from PL1L to PL1H.
3. **SFL2:** Soft Start output limit for output 2. It can be set from PL2L to PL2H.
4. **SFtH:** Soft start threshold value. The Soft start will be aborted when the process value is greater than or equal to SFtH.
5. **SFtR:** Soft start time. It will show the remaining time of soft start when it is running.

#### 6. AUTO-TUNING:

Auto-Tuning Operation Steps:

1. The system has been installed normally.
2. Don't use zero value for PB or TI, otherwise the auto-tuning program will be disabled. The LOCK parameter should be set to NONE.
3. Set the set point to a normal operating value or a lower value if overshooting beyond the normal process value will cause damage.
4. Press and hold the [ ] key until [ ] appears on the upper display, then let go.
5. Press and hold the [ ] key for at least 5 seconds. The TUNE indicator will begin to flash, and the auto-tuning process has begun.

**NOTE:** If the ramping function is used, it will be disabled once auto-tuning is started. The auto-tuning mode is disabled if either a failure mode or manual control mode occurs.

**Auto-Tuning Error:** If auto-tuning fails, an ATER [ ] message will appear on the upper display in any of the following cases.

- \* If PB exceeds 9000 (9000 PU, 900.0°F or 500.0°C)
- \* If TI exceeds 1000 seconds
- \* If the set point is changed during the auto-tuning process

**7. MANUAL CONTROL:** To enable manual control, ensure the LOCK parameter is set to NONE. Press and hold [ ] for 6.2 seconds or until [ ](Hand Control) appears on the display. Press and hold [ ] for 5 seconds or until the MANU indicator begins to flash. The lower display will show [ ]. The controller has now entered manual control mode. [ ] Indicates the output control variable for output 1, and [ ] indicates the control variable for output 2. The user can use the up-down keys to adjust the percentage values for the heating or cooling output. This % value is based on the CYC1 and CYC2 settings, where the associated output will stay on for the % of time the CYC1 & CYC2 values are set for. The controller performs open loop control as long as it stays in manual control mode. The manual mode menu can be reached by pressing [ ] [ ] keys also.

**Exit Manual Control:** Press the [ ] key will revert the controller to its normal display mode.

**8. DATA COMMUNICATION:** The controllers support RS-485 Modbus RTU protocol for data communication.

**RS-485 Setup:** Enters the setup menu. Set individual addresses for units connected to the same port. Set the Baud Rate (BAUD), Data Bit (DATA), Parity Bit (PARI) and Stop Bit (STOP) such that these values are accordant with PC setup conditions.

**9. RETRANSMISSION:** The controller can output (retransmit) PV or SP via its retransmission terminals RE+ and RE- provided that the retransmission option is ordered. A correct signal type should be selected for option board to meet the retransmission option installed. RELO and REHI are adjusted to specify the low scale and high scale values of retransmission.

**10. HEATER CURRENT MONITORING:** A current transformer (CT98-1) is required to measure the heater current. The CT input signal conditioner measures the heater current when the heater is powered (output 1 is on), and the current value will remain unchanged the heater is unpowered (output 1 is off). There are 1 or 2 CT inputs that can be connected to the controllers depending on the model. The CT1R & CT2R will indicate the heater current.

Heater break detection is enabled by enabling heater break detection setting HBEN. A **Heater break alarm (H.bK)** alerts the user when the current measured by CT1 in CT1R is lower than HB1T or CT2 in CT2R is lower than HB2T. When the current measured by CT1 in CT1R is higher than HB1T+HBHY and CT2 in CT2R is higher than HB2T+HBHY, the heater break alarm will be off. The Heater break alarm will be off when both CT values are in normal range. The Heater break alarm function will be enabled when OUT1 is in ON condition. Heater short detection is enabled by enabling heater short detection setting HSEN. A **Heater short alarm (H.St)** alerts the user when the current measured by CT1 in CT1R is higher than HS1T or CT2 in CT2R is higher than HS2T. When the current measured by CT1 in CT1R is lower than HS1T-HSHY and CT2 in CT2R is lower than HS2T-HSHY, the heater short alarm will be off. The Heater short alarm will be off when both CT values are in normal range. The Heater short alarm function will be enabled when OUT1 is in OFF condition.

**11. EVENT INPUT:** There are 6, 2 or 1 Event Inputs that are available in this series of controllers depending on the size of the controller. Refer wiring section for wiring an event input. The Event input accepts a digital (on/off) type signal. One of the available functions can be chosen by using EIFN1 through EIFN6 contained in the setup menu. The same function cannot be set to more than one event input.

**12. REMOTE SET POINT:** The set point will change proportionally with respect to the input given in the Remote Set point input terminals. The Remote Set point function needs RMSP, RINL, RINH parameters to be set properly.

**13. RAMP AND SOAK PROGRAM:** The profiler option can be used in the application where the set point should be changed automatically with the time. It provides 1 program with 16 segment or 2 programs with each 8 segments or 4 programs with each 4 segments. Each segment has both ramp and soak function. PROF, RUN, RMPU, STAR, END, PFR, HBLO, HBHI, HBT, CYC parameters are used to configure the controller for ramp and soak programs. For more information of Profiler, please refer to full version user manual.

#### 14. ERROR CODE:

Error Code	Display Symbol	Description & Reason	Corrective Action
4	ER04	<b>Illegal setup values used:</b> COOL is used for OUT2 when DIRT (cooling action) is used for OUT1, or when PID mode is not used for OUT1 (PB =0 and TI=0)	Check and correct setup values of OUT2, PB1, PB2, TI1, TI2 and OUT1. IF OUT2 is needed for cooling control, the controller should use PID mode (PB≠0 and TI≠0) and OUT1 should use reverse mode (heating action), otherwise, OUT2 cannot be used for cooling control.
10	ER10	<b>Communication error:</b> bad function code	Correct the communication software to meet the protocol requirements.
11	ER11	<b>Communication error:</b> register address out of range	Do not issue an over range address of register to the slave.
14	ER14	<b>Communication error:</b> attempt to write a read only data	Do not write a read only data or a protected data to the slave.
15	ER15	<b>Communication error:</b> write a value which is out of range to a register	Do not write an over range data to the slave register.
16	EIER	<b>Event Input Error:</b> Two or more event inputs are set to the same function	Do not set the same function in two or more Event Input Function parameters (E1FN through E6FN).
26	ATER	<b>Auto-Tuning Error:</b> Failed to perform auto-tuning function	
29	EEPR	EEPROM can't be written correctly	Return to factory for repair.
30	CJER	Cold junction compensation for Thermocouple malfunction	Return to factory for repair.
39	SBER	Input sensor break, or input current below 1mA if 4-20mA is used, or input voltage below 0.25V if 1-5V is used	Replace input sensor.
40	AAER	A to D converter or related component(s) malfunction	Return to factory for repair.