Honeywell
DCP250 Concise Manual (57-77-25-19) *Page 1 of 6*

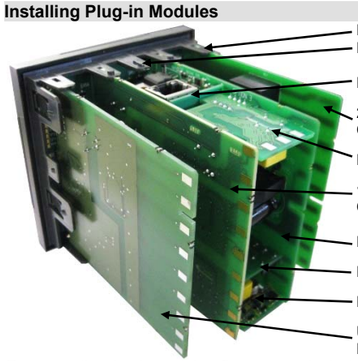
A Full Product Manual is also available from your supplier.
The following symbols are use on the product labels:

⚠	**Caution: Potential danger to life or limb. *Refer to installation manual when connecting***	▣	***Equipment protected through-out by double insulation***
~	***Alternating current***	⎓	***Both direct and alternating current***

1. INSTALLATION

CAUTION: Installation should be only performed by technically competent personnel. It is the responsibility of the installing engineer to ensure that the configuration is safe. Local regulations regarding electrical installation & safety must be observed - e.g. US National Electrical Code (NEC) and/or Canadian Electrical Code. Impairment of protection will occur if the product is used in a manner not specified by the manufacturer.

Installing Plug-in Modules

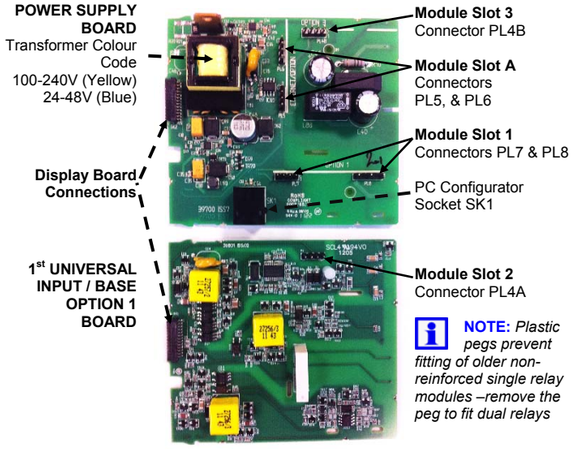


To access the plug-in modules, first remove the instrument from the housing.

a. Pull front out to engage Front Latch. This prevents removal without a tool.
b. Press latch with screwdriver through top vent hole. Remove front from case.
c. Detach main boards by lifting first the upper, and lower mounting struts.
d. Plug required modules into the correct connectors, as shown below.
e. Locate the module tongues in corresponding slot(s) on the opposite board.
f. Hold the Power and Input boards together while relocating on their mountings.
g. Push the boards forward to ensure correct connection to the Display board.
h. Replace the instrument by aligning the boards with the guides in the housing, then slowly push the instrument back into position.

NOTE: Plug-in modules are automatically detected at power up.

Main Board Connectors



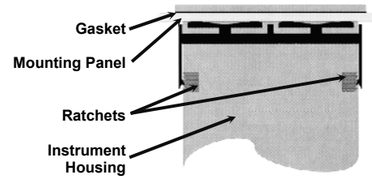
NOTE: *Plastic pegs prevent fitting of older non-reinforced single relay modules –remove the peg to fit dual relays*

Re-fitting the Main Boards

This product is designed to allow the user to reconfigure some hardware options in the field by changing the modules fitted in slots 1, 2, 3, & A. The main boards (display/CPU, power supply, inputs 1 & 2 and digital input/USB) are factory fitted, but may be removed while reconfiguring the plug-in modules. Take care when re-fitting these boards. Observe the power supply board transformer colour, and case labelling to check the supply voltage, otherwise irreparable damage may occur.

CAUTION: In the event of a fault, replacement of defective main boards should only be carried out by trained personnel.

Panel Mounting



1. Insert instrument into the panel cut-out.

2. Hold front bezel firmly (*without pressing on the display area*), and re-fit mounting clamp. Push the clamp forward, using a tool if necessary, until gasket compresses and instrument is held firmly in position.

NOTE: For an effective IP66 seal against dust and moisture, ensure gasket is well compressed against the panel, with the 4 tongues located in the same ratchet slot.

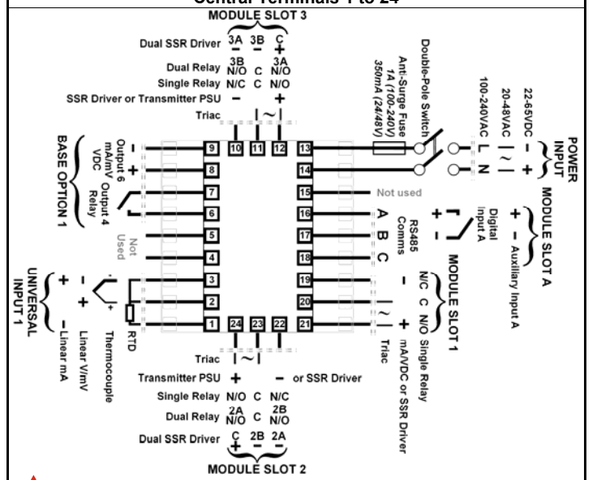
Rear Terminal Wiring

CAUTION: The instrument is double insulated. All external circuits connected must provide double insulation.
Failure to comply with the installation instructions may impact the protection provided by the unit.

CAUTION: Check correct operating voltage on the side label before connecting power. A UL listed anti-surge fuse should be fitted to the power input. An IEC60947-1 & IEC60947-3 compliant isolation switch should be fitted close to the unit, in easy reach of the operator, and appropriately marked.

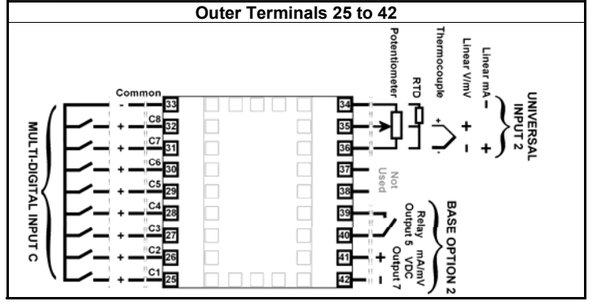
NOTE: The wiring diagrams show all possible option combinations. The connections required depend on the options & modules fitted.
Use single strand (1.2mm / AWG18 max size) copper wire, except for thermocouple inputs, where the correct thermocouple or compensating cable and connectors should be used.

Central Terminals 1 to 24



CAUTION: External computing devices connected to the communications port must comply with the standard, UL 60950.

Outer Terminals 25 to 42



2. POWER UP SEQUENCE

Following the power-up self-test and logo screen, the instrument normally enters Operation Mode, from which the user can select the instrument's Main Menu (*refer to the Screen Sequences on page 5*). The exceptions to this are the first power-up after purchase where the Setup Wizard is shown, or if a plug-in module error is detected.

Plug-in Module Errors

If an invalid or unknown module is detected in one of the plug-in module slots the message "Fault Found, Press ➤, for details" followed by "Replace faulty module in Module Slot *n*, Press ➤," (where *n* identifies the problem slot). The Service Contact information is displayed next showing details of who to contact if a fault persists

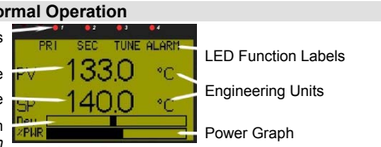
CAUTION: Do not continue using the product until the issue causing the error is resolved.

3. OPERATION MODE

This mode is entered at power on, or can be accessed from the Main Menu.
The initial screens shown in operation mode vary depending on the options fitted and the configuration. Subsequent screens display and may allow the selection or adjustment* of Setpoints, setpoint ramps, enable/disable control, auto/manual operation, alarm status, profiler & recorder status and graphical trend views.
Some screens will persist until the user navigates away, others will 'time-out' back to the main screen (*refer to **Operation Mode:** in Screen Sequences*).
Press ➤ or ◄ briefly to move forward/back through parameters. Where adjustment is possible*, press ▼ or ▲ to alter the values. The next/previous screen follows the last parameter - or hold down ➤ or ◄ >1sec to skip straight to next/previous screen accepting **ALL** values shown.
* If required, all Operation Mode parameters can be made read only *(see Display Configuration on page 6)* and others may be removed from this mode altogether.

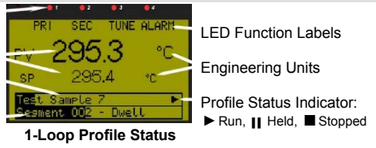
NOTE: Configuration must be completed before starting normal operations.

Single Control Loop: Normal Operation



1-Loop Operation

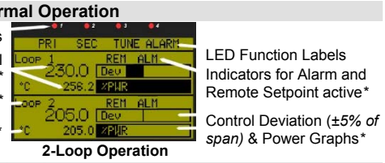
Single Control Loop: Profiler Status



1-Loop Profile Status

If enabled in Display Configuration, the prior screen allows the user to Select, Run, Hold or Abort a profile. The next screen shows the profile event output status.

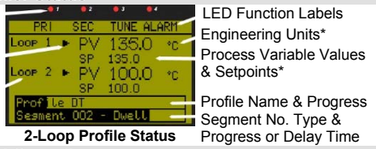
Two Control Loops: Normal Operation



** = in loop 1 & 2 screen area*

2-Loop Operation

Two Control Loops: Profiler Status



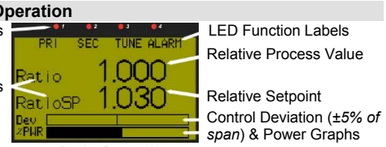
** = in loop 1 & 2 screen area*

2-Loop Profile Status

Cascade Control: Normal Operation

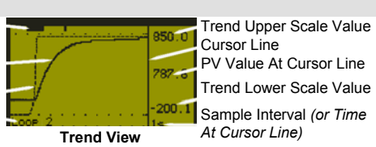
Cascade Control

Ratio Control: Normal Operation



Ratio Control

Trend Views



Trend View

The Trend Views graph PV; PV & SP; or Max/Min PV between samples, plus active alarms. Graph format and sample intervals are set in Display Configuration. Trend scale values adjust automatically to visible data (between 2 to 100% of input span). 120 of 240 historical data points visible. Pressing ▼ or ▲ moves the Cursor Line back through the last 240 data points.

NOTE: Data is not retained at power down or if the sample interval is changed.

Manual Control

Depending on the Control Configuration settings, automatic or manual control can be selected from the Auto/Manual selection screen, or via a digital input. Switching to or from manual mode is via Bumpless Transfer.
In Manual mode the Setpoint display is replaced by a -100 to 100% power output level, labelled "**Man**".
Press ▼ or ▲ to set the required manual power.
When using VMD control, Manual mode replaces the Setpoint display with the valve movement status (Opening, Closing or Stopped), and is labelled "**Man**".
The ▲key opens the valve and the ▼key closes the valve.
If Manual control is selected when in Cascade mode, the slave loops % power value is shown. This is the power output fed directly to the control actuator (e.g. heaters).

NOTE: Selecting Manual Control will cause a running profile to hold until control is returned to automatic mode.

CAUTION: Manual mode overrides the automatic control loop. It also ignores any output power limits, valve open/close limits and the control enable/disable setting. The operator is responsible for maintaining the process within safe limits.

Over/Under Range & Input Fail Indications

If the process or auxiliary inputs are >5% above or below the scale max/min, the displayed value is replaced with the word "**HIGH**" or "**LOW**".
If a signal break is detected, the value is replaced with "**OPEN**"; except in Ratio control where an open input 1 or 2 is shown as "**x1-Open**" or "**x2-Open**".
An un-calibrated input is replaced by "**ERROR**".
In OPEN or ERROR conditions, the *Control Outputs go to the pre-set power value (see Control Configuration on page 6).*

CAUTION: Correct the problem causing the error condition before continuing normal operation.

Customising Operator Mode

The user can choose to enable or disable some operator mode screens from the Display Configuration menu (see page 6). These are: cascade mode switching; auto/manual control selection; setpoint ramp-rate values; selecting the setpoint source; control enable/disable; clear latched outputs; manually triggering a recording; recorder status information and trend views – *these are marked ◘ in the screen list on page 5 to indicate that they are optional.*
In addition, up to 50 configuration mode parameters can be copied into operation mode using the PC software. Any parameters selected in this way are shown at the end of the normal operator mode screen sequence.

NOTE: Configuration mode parameters copied into operation mode are not pass code protected.

It is recommended that you only enable operator mode screens if they are important for daily operation. Consider using Supervisor Mode (*see section 21*) for parameters that the operator may need less often or that you want to limit access to.

4. AUTOMATIC TUNING

To automatically optimise the PID tuning (*PI tuning in VMD mode*) for the process, you can use Pre-Tune, Self-Tune or Auto Pre-Tune independently for each loop.
Pre-tune performs a single start-up disturbance test. It stops running when the test has completed. The user chooses which PID set the new tuning terms will be applied to, and this selection does not change the selected "active PID set". There are two modes; Standard Pre-Tune which tests the process response half-way from the activation point (the process value when pre-tune began running) to the current setpoint; or Pre-Tune at Value which allows the user to specify the exact process value at which the test will occur.

CAUTION: Consider possible process over-shoot when selecting the value to tune at. If there is a risk of damage to the product or equipment select a safe value.

If Auto Pre-Tune is selected, a Standard Pre-tune will attempt to run at every power up. If Self-Tune is selected it constantly monitors the process and adjusts the tuning when control errors occur. Auto pre-tune and self-tune apply the new tuning terms to the current Active PID set. Auto pre-tune and self-tune are not possible with cascade.

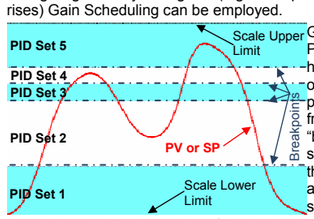
NOTE: To pre-tune a cascade, first select "Cascade-Open" to tune the PID set(s) on the slave. After the slave has successfully tuned, remember to pre-tune the master/slave combination (*this time select "Cascade-Closed"*). The cascade remains open until you do this.

See PID Sets & Gain Scheduling on this page and Automatic Tuning on page 5. Refer to the Full Product Manual (from your supplier) for more about tuning.

NOTE: Automatic tuning will not engage if either proportional band is set to On/Off control. Also, pre-tune (including and auto pre-tune attempt) will not engage if the setpoint is ramping, a profile is running, or the Process Variable is <5% of span from setpoint.

5. PID SETS & GAIN SCHEDULING

Up to 5 sets of PID tuning terms (primary & secondary proportional bands or on-off differential, integral & derivative times, overlap/deadband) can be entered for each control loop, allowing the unit to be pre-set for differing conditions. For each loop one set can be selected as the "Active PID" set, or alternatively, if the process conditions change significantly during use (e.g. if it is partially exothermic as the temperature rises) Gain Scheduling can be employed.



Gain scheduling 'bumplessly' switches PID sets automatically at successively higher setpoint or process values, giving optimal control across a wide range of process conditions. PID set 1 is used from the scaled input lower limit until the "breakpoint" for set 2 is passed and that set becomes active. Set 2 is used until the breakpoint for Set 3 is reached etc. If any breakpoint is set to OFF, the subsequent PID sets are not used.

See Automatic Tuning section 4 for tuning the PID sets.

NOTE: ON/OFF control is possible with the individual PID sets but cannot be used with gain scheduling. On/off control is replaced with the default proportional band if gain scheduling is turned on.

6. APPLICATION SETUP

Setup Wizard

An easy **Setup Wizard** runs automatically at first ever power-up. Follow the wizard to setup parameters required for basic applications. The screens/parameters marked "**w**" in the Screen Sequences lists are included, see pages 5 & 6. The wizard can be run again at any time from the main menu. An option to reset all parameters to default (*recommended*) is offered when manually running the wizard.

Pre-commissioning Considerations

The next sections provide guidance for more complex applications where the wizard is not sufficient. It is important to understand how the instrument is to be used before commencing with the setup. Consideration must be given to the following questions:

If fitted, how will the 2nd input be used?
- One loop only (*2nd input not used in this application*)
- Two independent control loops.
- Valve feedback for loop 1
- A "redundant" backup for the 1st input (*see section 10*).
- Cascaded with the first control loop (*see section* 7).
- A reference input for ratio control (*see section* 8).

How will the instrument control the process?
- Primary only or primary & secondary control outputs (*see section 12*).
- Direct valve motor drive outputs (*see section 11*).

The table below shows the main input and control configuration settings for these application types (*see page 6 for the configuration menus*).

Process Type* *(only if 2nd input fitted)*	Loop 1 / Master Control Configuration: Control Select	Control Configuration: Control Type	Loop 2 / Slave Control Configuration: Control Select	Control Configuration: Control Type
One Loop* Input 2 Configuration | Input 2 Usage = Not Used	Standard PID Control Select = Control Standard	Primary Only Control Type = Single Primary / Secondary Control Type = Dual		
	Valve Motor Drive Control Select = VMD (TPSC) Control			
Two Loops* Input 2 Configuration | Input 2 Usage = Standard	Standard PID Control Select = Control Standard	Primary Only Control Type = Single Primary / Secondary Control Type = Dual	Standard PID Control Select = Control Standard	Primary Only Control Type = Single Primary / Secondary Control Type = Dual
	Valve Motor Drive Control Select = VMD (TPSC) Control		Valve Motor Drive Control Select = VMD (TPSC) Control	
+Feedback* Input 2 Configuration | Input 2 Usage = Feedback	Valve Motor Drive Control Select = VMD (TPSC) Control			
Redundant* Input 2 Configuration | Input 2 Usage = Redundant Input	Standard PID Control Select = Control Standard	Primary Only Control Type = Single Primary / Secondary Control Type = Dual		
	Valve Motor Drive Control Select = VMD (TPSC) Control			
Cascade* Input 2 Configuration | Input 2 Usage = Standard AND Loop 1 / Master Configuration | Control Mode = Cascade			Standard PID Control Select = Control Standard	Primary Only Control Type = Single Primary / Secondary Control Type = Dual
			Valve Motor Drive Control Select = VMD (TPSC) Control	
Ratio* Input 2 Configuration | Input 2 Usage = Standard AND Loop 1 / Master Configuration | Control Mode = Ratio	Standard PID Control Select = Control Standard			
	Valve Motor Drive Control Select = VMD (TPSC) Control			

Which outputs will be used for control, and are alarms or event outputs needed?
- Output configuration (*see page 6*).
- Alarms & Profile Events (*see pages 5 & 6*).

Where will the controller setpoint come from?
- Local setpoint(s) only, or a remote setpoint input (*see page 6*).
- Profile Control (*see section 15*).

Is Input re-configuration required:
- Analogue input calibration & scaling (*see section 13*).
- Digital input functions (*see section 9*).

Which other features are to be used?
- Data Recorder (*see section 17*).
- Serial Communications (*see section 19*).
- USB Interface (*see section* 16).

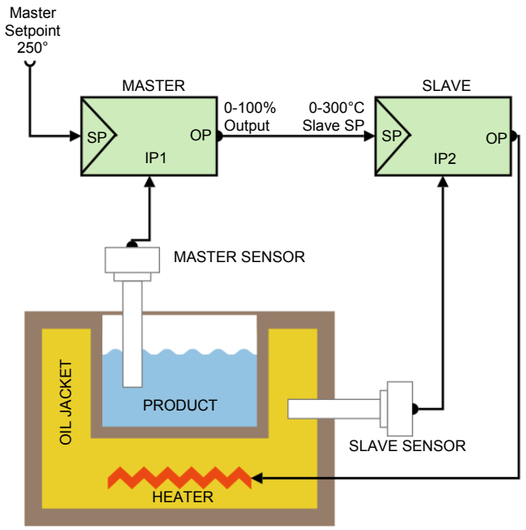
CAUTION: Configuration & commissioning must be completed before proceeding to Operation Mode. It is the responsibility of the installing engineer to ensure that the configuration is safe.

7. CASCADE CONTROL MODE

Applications with long time lags (e.g. with two or more capacities such as heated jackets) can be difficult to control with a single control loop. The solution is to split the process into two or more cascaded loops consisting of a Master and Slave(s) acting on a common actuator. Ideally, the slave loop's natural response time should be at least 5 times faster than the master.
The master loop compares the process temperature with the desired setpoint and its correcting variable (0 to 100% PID output) becomes the slave loops effective setpoint (scaled to suit the process). This setpoint is compared to the slave's process input, and the controlling actuator is adjusted accordingly.

NOTE: Cascade control is available on models fitted with the 2nd Universal Input. The master connects to input 1; the slave to input 2.

Example



In this example the controlling actuator is a heater, indirectly heating the product via an oil jacket. The maximum input to the slave represents 300ºC, thus restricting the jacket temperature. At start-up the master compares the product temperature (ambient) to its setpoint (250ºC) and gives 100%. This sets the maximum slave setpoint (300ºC), which is compared to the oil temperature (ambient) and the slave requests maximum heater output.
As the oil temperature rises towards the slave setpoint, its output falls. Eventually, the product temperature will also begin rising, at a rate dependant on the transfer lag between the oil jacket and the product. This causes the master's PID output to decrease, reducing the slave setpoint. The oil temperature is reduced towards the new slave setpoint. This continues until the system becomes balanced. The result is quicker, smoother control with the ability to cope with changes in the load. Overshoot is minimised and the jacket temperature is kept within acceptable limits.

Cascade Operation

Normal Cascade Operation

During operation, the master and slave are coupled together and. "**Cascade**" is displayed. The master process value and setpoint are most relevant to the user. This setpoint is directly adjustable, and the process value of the slave controller is displayed for information only.

Cascade-Open

The cascade can be disconnected (via digital inputs or menu selection), switching from normal operation to direct control of the slave. "**Cascade-Open**" is displayed. The process is then controlled and adjusted solely by the slave controller using its internal setpoint (displayed as **SlaveSP**). Switching back to Cascade is "Bumpless".

CAUTION: The master process value is not under control when the cascade is open, but will be affected by the slave process. The operator is responsible for maintaining safe conditions.

Manual Mode

The controller can be put into manual mode (via digital inputs or menu selection), bypassing the cascade to take direct control of the slave loop's correcting variable. Manual power is adjusted from -100 to 100%. "**MAN**" is displayed in manual mode.

CAUTION: Manual mode disables the cascade loop. It also ignores any output power limits, valve open/close limits and the control enable/disable setting. The operator is responsible for maintaining the process within safe limits.

Cascade Tuning

The user can tune manually or use the pre-tune feature (see Automatic Tuning).
In either case the slave control loop must first be optimised on its own, followed by the master loop in combination with the previously tuned slave.
To pre-tune a cascade:
1. Go to the Automatic Tuning menu
2. Select "Cascade-Open" to tune the PID set(s) on the slave.
3. After the slave has successfully tuned, pre-tune the master/slave combination (this time select "Cascade-Closed"). **The cascade remains open until you do this**.

To manually tune a cascade:
1. Open the cascade, breaking the link from master to slave.
2. Set the slave controller setpoint manually to an appropriate value.
3. Tune the slave for relatively fast control ('proportional only' is often sufficient).
4. Close the cascade and tune the master/slave combination.

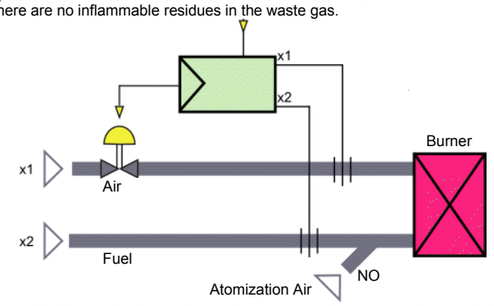
8. RATIO CONTROL MODE

A ratio control loop is used where the quantity of one of the material is to be controlled in proportion to the measured quantity of a second material. The controller mixes the materials at the desired ratio by adjusting the flow of input 1. The flow of input 2 may be controlled separately, but is not controlled by this loop.
The process value used by the controller is therefore determined by the ratio of the two inputs rather than being measured as one process variable.

NOTE: Ratio control is available on models fitted with the 2nd Universal Input. Connect the Air flow to input 1 and the fuel to input 2.

Stoichiometric combustion

Below is an example of standard ratio control using stoichiometric combustion.
For optimum combustion the fuel-air ratio must be controlled. The ratio is selected so that there are no inflammable residues in the waste gas.



It is normal in this application to display the process value and setpoint as relative values rather than the physical ratio or absolute values. A scaling factor is set such that the displayed value will be 1.00 at the correct stoichiometric ratio for the application.

Inputs 1 and 2 are configured and scaled to match the attached flow meters.
In this example a 4 to 20mA signal at *x1* represents 0 to 1000m^3/h of airflow controlled by a valve. The second 4 to 20mA signal at *x2* represents 0 to 100m^3/h of fuel oil. The fuel flow is not affected by this control loop.
Atomizing air is fed in with the fuel oil at a constant rate '*NO*'. This must be considered when calculating the correct fuel/air mix. Total airflow is *x1 + NO*.
The stoichiometric factor, *SFac* is entered to match the desired ratio. E.g for 10 parts total airflow to one part fuel, *SFac* would be 10.

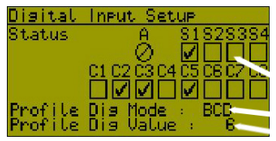
The setpoint (entered as a relative value such as 1.00) is multiplied by *SFac* when calculating the control deviation. E.g. with a setpoint of 1.00 and *SFac* of 10 the controller attempts to make the physical ratio 10. With a setpoint of 1.03 it would attempt to make the ratio 10.3 for 3% excess air.

The instantaneous (controlled) process value is calculated from the physical ratio, divided by *SFac*. Like the setpoint, this is displayed as relative value.
E.g. if *SFac* is 10, 59.5m^3/h air is measured at x1, 0.5m^3/h atomising air is applied at *NO* and 6m^3/h fuel is measured at x2, the instantaneous process value would be:

$$\frac{x1 + NO}{x2 * SFac} = \frac{59.5 + 0.5}{6 * 10} = 1.00$$

9. DIGITAL INPUTS

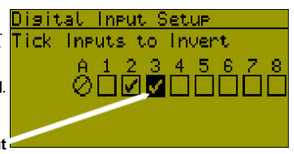
Digital inputs are driven to one of two states (active or inactive) by an applied voltage signal or a contact opening/closing. They can be used for profile selection (*see Digital Input Setup sub-menu on page 6*), with any remaining inputs available for functions such as selecting setpoint sources, running a profile or driving an output on/off (*the Digital Input Specifications on page 4 lists all possible functions*).



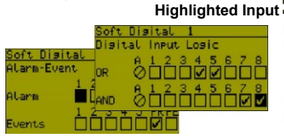
A diagnostic screen assists commissioning and fault finding by showing the current signal state for all digital inputs.

Slot **A**, **C1** to **C8** & **S**oft digital input status (☑ = Active, Ø = Unavailable)
Profile select bit format (BCD or Binary)
Profile selected (*e.g. BCD 6 from C1-C3*)

Digital inputs can be inverted to reverse their action with an "on" input turning off. Step thorough each input using the ➤ key. Press ▲ to invert ☑ the highlighted input and ▼ to un-invert ☐. Hold ➤ down to skip to next screen accepting the values shown.

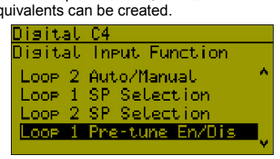


Highlighted Input



Four "soft" digital inputs can be configured by combining physical inputs, alarms & events using Boolean logic. The input AND selections are globally OR' ▼ with input OR selections, alarms & events. By using the invert inputs function, NAND & NOR equivalents can be created.

Soft inputs and any physical digital inputs not allocated for profile selection can be used to change the instrument status. Functions include: Setpoint or Auto/man select; control on/off; automatic tuning; clearing latched outputs; profile control; data recording; forcing outputs on/off or mimicking key presses.



10. REDUNDANT INPUT

If the 2nd universal input is fitted, it can be used with a backup sensor so that if the main sensor fails, the instrument automatically switches to the redundant sensor. In this condition, if input 1 has a signal break alarm configured it will activate, but any other process input or control status alarms seamlessly switch to the 2nd input. This input continues to be used until the signal to input 1 is restored. The user may not even be aware of the sensor fault, so signal break alarms should be configured for both inputs to provide notification.
The redundant sensor must be of the same type, and be correctly located in the application ready to take over if needed. If this option is selected, the 2nd input cannot be used for other functions.

NOTE: If both signals are lost at the same time, the PV is replaced with "OPEN" and the normal sensor break actions occur.

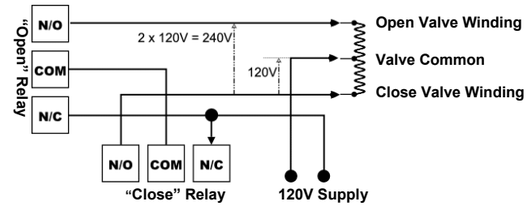
11. VALVE MOTOR / 3-POINT STEPPING CONTROL

When directly controlling motorised modulating valves, set the Control Mode to VMD in configuration mode to enable the 3-point stepping Valve Motor Drive control algorithm. This provides switched outputs to move the valve further open, or further closed when a control deviation error is detected. If the error is reduced to zero no further output is required until the load conditions change.

NOTE: Some modulating valves have positioning circuitry to adjust the valve position. These need a DC linear mA or voltage output and use the standard control algorithm (Set Control Mode to Standard).
VMD doesn't allow On-Off Control (Prob. Band minimum is 0.5% of input span) and usually requires PI control, where the Derivative parameter is turned OFF.

Special Wiring Considerations for Valve Motor Control

Valve Motor Drive (VMD) mode requires two identical outputs to be assigned to position the valve. One to Open and one to Close the valve. These outputs can be two single relays, two triacs, two SSR drivers or one dual relay, but it is recommended to use two single relays (SPDT change-over contacts), and to interlock the wiring as shown. This prevents both motor windings from being driven at the same time, even under fault conditions.



CAUTION: The windings of a valve motor effectively form an autotransformer. This causes a voltage doubling effect when power is applied to either the Open or Close terminal, causing twice the supplied voltage at the other terminal.

Switching actuators directly connected to the valve motor must only be used up to half of their rated voltage. The internal relay and triac outputs are rated at 240VAC Therefore, the maximum motor voltage when using them is therefore 120V unless interposing relays are used. Interposing relays or other devices used to control the valve must themselves be rated for twice the motor supply voltage.

Position Feedback

The VMD mode in this instrument uses a boundless, open-loop, algorithm. It does not require any kind of position feedback in order to correctly control the process and can therefore avoid problems associated with faulty feedback signals.
However, where feedback is available it can still be displayed as a percentage (0 to 100%) of the possible valve opening.
Valve Position Feedback is usually provided by means of a potentiometer mechanically linked to the valve. The output of a related flow meter can also be used to indicate the relative valve position. Flow meters typically have linear 0-20/4-20mA or 0-5/0-10V signals. To display the position/flow signal the 2nd input is must be configured for this purpose.
The input is adjusted and scaled to read 0 to 100% for valve fully closed to fully open or for the flow rate equating to fully closed and open.

Valve Limiting

When Valve Position Indication is to be used the signal can be used by the instrument to limit the valve movement. Valve limits can be set beyond which the controller will not attempt to drive the valve.

CAUTION: These limits must be used with care. They are effectively control power limits. Do not set values that prevent proper control of the process!

12. CONTROL TYPE

The control type defines if a control loop has single (unidirectional) or dual (bidirectional) control outputs. Single control has a primary output only. This can drive the process in one direction (e.g. heating only, cooling only, increasing humidity etc). Dual control has both primary and secondary outputs which can force the process to increase or decrease (e.g. heating & cooling, humidifying & dehumidifying etc). This selection isn't required for VMD control which provides direct 3-point stepping control for valves, and always has one output to increase and another to decrease the process value (*see section 11*).

13.INPUT CALIBRATION & SCALING

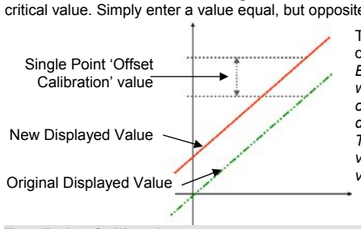
The process inputs can be adjusted to match the characteristics of the attached process or to remove sensor errors. For each loop, independent use of base (unadjusted), single point offset or two point calibration strategies are possible, as is the use of multi-point scaling for the displayed values.

CAUTION: Calibration & Scaling must be used with care. Careless use could lead to the displayed value bearing no meaningful relationship to the actual process variable. There is no front panel indication of when these parameters are in use.

NOTE: These methods do not alter the internal instrument calibration. Simply choose Base Calibration to restore normal measured values. *Re-calibration of the internal base values is possible, but should only be attempted by qualified personnel as it overwrites the factory calibration - refer to the Full Product Manual if this is required.*

Single Point Calibration

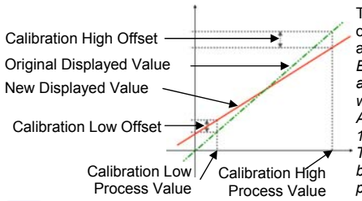
This is a 'zero offset' applied to the process variable across the entire span. Positive values are added to the reading, negative values are subtracted. It can be used if the error is constant across the range, or the user is only interested in a single critical value. Simply enter a value equal, but opposite to the observed error.



This example shows a positive offset value.
E.g. if the process displays 27.8 when it should read 30, an offset of +2.2 would correct the displayed value to 30.
The same offset is applied to all values, so at 100.0 the new value would be 102.2.

Two Point Calibration

This method is used where an error is not constant across the range.
Separate offsets are applied at two points in the range to eliminate both zero and span errors. Measure the error at a low point in the process, and again at a high point. In the Input Calibration, enter the desired low point as the Calibration Low PV value, and an equal, but opposite value to the observed error as the Calibration Low Offset. Repeat this for the high point PV and calibration offset in the next screen.



This example shows the effect of adding a positive Low Offset and a negative High Offset.
E.g. if the process displays +0.0 at the low end, an offset of +0.5 would change the value to +0.5
A high end value of 100 with a -1.7 offset would read 98.3.
There is a linear relationship between the two calibration points.

NOTE: Choose values as near as possible to the bottom and top of your usable span to achieve maximum calibration accuracy. The effect of any error can grow past the chosen calibration points.

Multi-point Scaling

If an input is connected to a linear signal (mA, mV or VDC), multi-point scaling can be enabled for that input from the Input Configuration sub-menu, so that a non-linear signal can be linearized.
The scaled input upper & lower limits define the values shown when the input is at minimum and maximum values. Up to 15 breakpoints can scale the input vs. displayed value between these limits.
Enter the 1st Scaling point (this is a % of the scaled input span), and the desired display value to be shown at that input value. Next set the 2nd point and display value, followed by the 3rd etc. Continue unit all breakpoints are used or you have reached 100% of the input span. A breakpoint set at 100% ends the sequence
It is advisable to concentrate the break points in the area of the range with the most non-linearity, or an area of particular importance to the application.

14.SETPOINT SOURCES

The setpoint is the target value at which the instrument attempts to maintain the process variable. Each loop can have a Main "local" setpoint set from the keypad and Alternate setpoint. The alternate setpoint sources can be either another local Setpoint" or a remote setpoint (RSP), set by a mA or V DC signal fed to the auxiliary or 2nd process input. The controller can only use one setpoint source at a time for each loop. This is called the "Active Setpoint".
Main/alternate setpoint selection can be made via a digital input; from Control Configuration or if enabled in Display Configuration, an operator menu can be used to select the setpoint.
Refer to the control configuration screen on page 6 for setpoint settings.

NOTE: In profile control mode, the selected profile provides the active setpoint source for one or both control loops *(see section 15).* **Once profile control mode is exited, the selected Main or Alternate setpoints become active again.**

15.PROFILER OPTION

The Profiler (or *setpoint programmer*) feature allows the user to store up to 255 profile segments (each with the possibility of 2 setpoints in two-loop control), shared between a maximum of 64 Profiles. Each profile controls the value of the setpoint(s) over time; increasing, decreasing or holding their values as required.

NOTE: If this feature is fitted, Profiler options are added to the Main Menu, and optionally to Operation Mode. *See sections 3 & 20.*

Profiler Enabling

Controllers supplied without the Profiler option can be upgraded in the field by purchasing a licence code. To obtain the correct code you must tell your supplier the instrument serial number – this can be found in Service & Product Information.
To enter this code, hold down the ◄ + ▼ keys during the power-up splash screen. Enter the 16-character licence code in the displayed screen, then press ➤ .
To confirm if profiling is installed, refer to Service & Product Information.

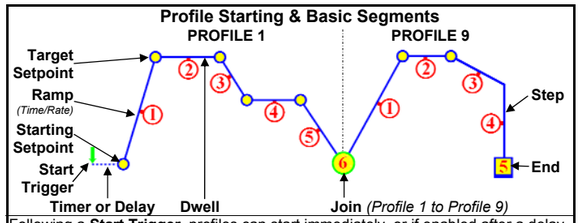
General Profile Configuration

General profile configuration settings apply to all profiles. They enable/disable profile editing while running, and automatic starting of profiles that were setup with delay or day & time start triggers. When disabled profiles can only be manually started, and this is with immediate effect even if they have a delay or day & time trigger defined. When enabled, delayed starts are possible, and if the selected profile has a day & time trigger it will wait and then start at the time set.

Profile Header & Segment Information

Each profile has its own header information plus 1 or more segments. The header contains the profiles name; if it is to control one or both loop; how it should start & stop; abort/power-loss recovery actions and if it should repeat. Segments can be ramps, dwells, steps or special segments such as holds, ends, joins or loop backs.

NOTE: Header information is only stored as the Segment creation sequence begins. No profile is created if you exit before this point. Segment information is stored as each segment is created, but the profile remains invalid until an end or join segment is defined.



Following a **Start Trigger**, profiles can start immediately, or if enabled after a delay, or at a specified day & time (*Recorder only*).

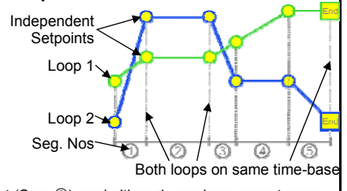
NOTE: Profiles with segments outside of the current setpoint limits will not run, A "profile not valid" error shows.

Segments have an end of segment **Target Setpoint**. If the 1st segment is a **Ramp-Time**, the slope needed to reach the target changes with the **Starting Setpoint** value. For a **Ramp-Rate** segment, the time will change instead. A **Dwell** (or "soak") holds the last segments value. **Step** segments jump straight to the target value. Segments in two-loop controllers control the setpoints of both loops.

NOTE: If the last segment is a Join, the join target profile will start, but if the join target has been deleted the profile sequence will abort. An End segment ends the profile or sequence of joined profiles.

2-Loop Profiles

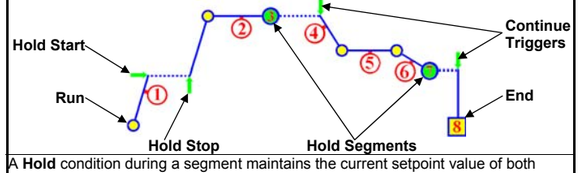
If required, the setpoint of both control loops can be maintained when profiling. The example to the right shows how this works. Auto-Hold settings and target setpoints are independent for each loop, but the segment types and time settings are the same.



Seg. ① & ② shows a ramp and a dwell with the shared time base.
The ramp direction can be different (Seg. ③), and although one loop cannot ramp while the other dwells, a "dwell" is achieved by a ramp with its final setpoint value at the same value as the previous segment (Seg. ⑤). Similarly, if only one loop is to Step to a new value, make the other "step" to its existing setpoint value. If you later change the previous setpoint, you may have to change both segments.
The Loop-back feature takes both loops back to the previous segment.
Ramp-Rate segments are not possible with 2-loop profiling.

NOTE: Either loop can cause the profile to auto-hold. The profile continues only when both loops are back within their hold bands.

Run/Hold & Hold Segments

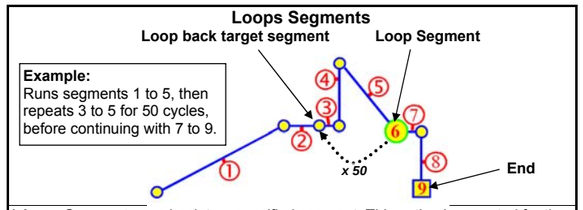


A **Hold** condition during a segment maintains the current setpoint value of both loops. Once the hold is stopped the Ramp or Dwell continues.

NOTE: A running segment will hold if the operator or a digital input instructs it to, during "auto-hold", if one of the profile control loops is disabled, if a cascade is set to "open" or if manual control is selected.

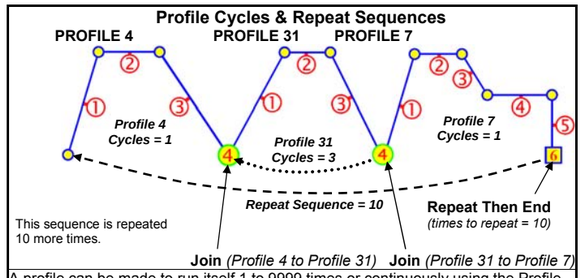
A **Hold Segment** maintains the value of the last segment. The profile does not continue until a **Continue Trigger** occurs. This can be via a key press, a digital input signal or after waiting for a time of day (*Recorder only*).

Loops Segments



A **Loop Segment** goes back to a specified segment. This action is repeated for the required number of times (1 to 9999) before the profile continues onwards. More than one Loop Segment can be used, but they must not cross.

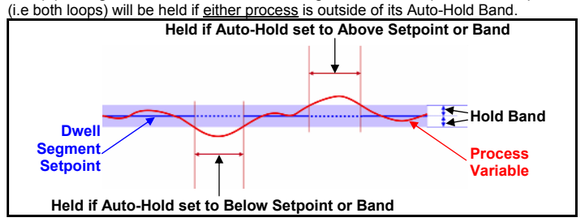
Profile Cycles & Repeat Sequences

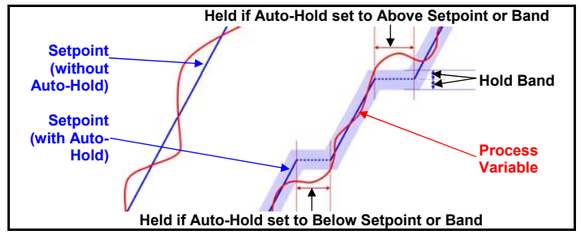


A profile can be made to run itself 1 to 9999 times or continuously using the Profile Cycles setting. A profile ending with **Repeat Then End** will run the entire sequence of profiles again 1 to 9999 times or continuously.

Auto-Hold

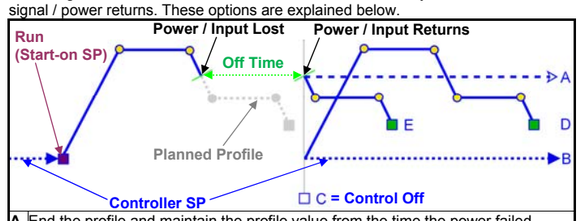
Each segment has independent Auto-Hold settings. If used, these ensure process and profile remain synchronised. If the process does not closely match the setpoint, the profile can be held until it returns within bounds. The segment time is increased by the time that the process is out of bounds. When Auto-Hold is active the profile status is shown as Held. The user can choose to hold the profile if the process beyond the Hold Band **Above** only, **Below** only or **Band** (either side of the setpoint). 2-loop profiling has individual Auto-Hold settings for the two loops. The entire profile (i.e both loops) will be held if either process is outside of its Auto-Hold Band.





End, Abort and Power/Signal Lost Recovery

If the power is cut or the input is lost (either signal for 2-loop profiling) while a profile is running, the instrument will use the defined Profile Recovery Method once the signal / power returns. These options are explained below.



A	End the profile and maintain the profile value from the time the power failed.
B	End the profile and use Controller Setpoint value.
C	End the profile with the control outputs off – *setpoint value display says "OFF"*
	Restart the profile again from the beginning.
E	Continue profile from the point it had reached when the power failed

On Recorder versions, option **E** will always be used if the power / signal is lost for less than the Profile Recovery Time. If the power / signal is lost for more than this time the defined Profile Recovery Method is used.
Similar options are offered for the **Profile End Action** taken at the normal profile end, or for the **Profile Abort Action** if the profile is force to end before it is finished. These can be defined to act in a similar manner as **A**, **B** or **C** above

16.THE USB INTERFACE

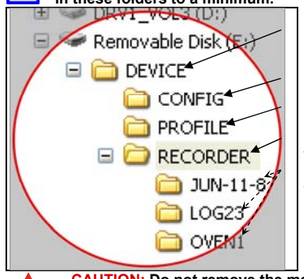
The USB Interface can be used to upload or download instrument settings to or from a USB memory stick. It allows easy configuration of multiple instruments or the transfer of settings to/from the PC configuration software.
If the Data Recorder or Profiler options are fitted, recordings and profile information can also be transferred via USB memory stick.

NOTE: If this feature is fitted, a USB Menu option is added to the Main Menu. *See USB Port information in section 20.*

USB Memory Stick Folders & Files

When a USB stick is inserted, the instrument looks for, and if necessary creates the DEVICE, CONFIG, PROFILE and RECORDER folders. Files must be located in these folders in order to be used. When preparing to upload files from your PC, ensure that you save them to the correct folder on the memory stick.

NOTE: To speed up the disk operation, keep the number of files stored in these folders to a minimum.



DEVICE – This folder must be located in the Root of the USB memory stick

CONFIG – Configuration files (*.bct)

PROFILE – Profile program files (*.pfl)

RECORDER – Recorder log folders/files The user is asked for a new recorder sub-folder name before transferring recorder data to USB. The log files (*.csv) are placed in this folder.

CAUTION: If the file name already exists, data will be overwritten

CAUTION: Do not remove the memory stick from the USB port whilst a data transfer operation is in progress. Data loss or corruption may result.

The first recorder log file is named 001-0001.csv. A new file is created with the first 3 digits incremented (e.g. 002-0001.csv; 003-0001.csv etc) each time the data being recorded is changed. The last 4 digits increment (e.g. 001-0002.csv; 001-0003.csv etc) if the file size reaches 65535 lines, if a recording is stopped then re-started or if there is a period of >10s without an alarm when recording from an alarm trigger.

CAUTION: During Data Transfer, normal operation carries on in the background, but operator access to other screens is not possible. Transfer of full memory can take up to 20 minutes. Only begin a transfer when access (e.g. setpoint changes) will not be required.

17.DATA RECORDER

This option can record the process conditions to memory over time. It operates independently from the Trend Views.

NOTE: If fitted, Recorder options are added to the Configuration and Main Menus. Recorder Control can be also added to Operation Mode. *See Data Recorder information in section 20.*

CAUTION: This feature includes a battery backed Real Time Clock (RTC). Servicing and replacement of the internal lithium battery should only be carried out by a trained technician.

The RTC also expands the profiling capabilities and allows a "calibration due" reminder at a specified date. *See page 5 for **Profile Setup:**, & page 6 - **Input Configuration:** for the calibration reminder, and **Clock Configuration** for RTC settings.*

Recorded Data

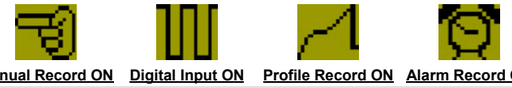
For each control loop, a combination of values can be recorded at each sample, selected from: Process Variable; Maximum or Minimum PV (since the previous sample); Setpoint; Primary Power, Secondary Power or Auxiliary Input values. Additionally the status of Alarms and Profiler Events can be recorded, as can when the unit is turned On/Off.

NOTE: If recorded, each alarm/event change forces an extra sample to be recorded, reducing the remaining recording time available.

Sample rates between 1 second and 30 minutes are possible, with the data recorded until the memory is full, or continuous First In/First Out memory overwriting the oldest data with new. *See **Recorder Configuration** on Page 6 for more details.*

Recorder Triggers

Options for starting/stopping recordings include **Manually** (from the recorder menu or a screen added to operation mode); a **Digital Input**; during a **Running Profile**; or **Record on Alarm**. Any active trigger that has been configured will cause the recorder to run. The recorder status screen has a % memory used bar graph and icons for the active record triggers.



Manual Record ON | Digital Input ON | Profile Record ON | Alarm Record ON

Downloading Recordings

Recordings can be transferred to a memory stick using the USB Port or downloaded to the PC software via the configuration port or serial communications if fitted. Recordings are stored in Comma Separated format (.csv) which can be opened and analysed with the optional PC software. The recorded data files can also be opened directly into a spreadsheet, or imported into other software. *See Section 16**Error! Reference source not found.** for file information.*

NOTE: Analysis with the PC software is limited to 8 analogue channels, so only the first 8 will be displayed. The number of recorded alarms & event channels is not limited.

Calibration Reminder

The recorders RTC allows a "calibration due reminder" to be shown if the date is equal to or after the Calibration Reminder Date. The reminder screen persists until the ➤ key is pressed. If due, the reminder is shown at Power-up, and repeated every 24hrs until the reminder date is changed.
See Input Configuration: for the calibration reminder settings.

18.SPECIFICATIONS

Sampling Rate: 10 per second.

Resolution: 16 bits. Always four times better than display resolution.

Impedance: >10MΩ resistive, except DC mA (5Ω) and V (47kΩ).

Temp Stability: Error <0.01% of span per °C change in ambient temperature.

Supply Variation: Supply voltage influence negligible within supply limits.

Humidity Influence: Negligible if non-condensing.

Process Display: Displays up to 5% over and 5% under span limits.

User Calibration: Single or two point. +ve values added to Process Variable, -ve values subtracted from Process Variable

Sensor Break Detection: Thermocouple & RTD - *Control goes to pre-set power value. High & Sensor Break alarms activate.*
Linear (4 to 20mA, 2 to 10V and 1 to 5V only) - *Control goes to pre-set power value. Low & Sensor Break alarms activate.*

Isolation: Reinforced safety isolation from outputs and other inputs.

Supported Thermocouple Types & Ranges:

Type	Range °C	Range °F	
B	+100 to 1824°C	+211 to 3315°F	
C	0 to 2320°C	32 to 4208°F	
D	0 to 2315°C	32 to 4199°F	
E	-240 to 1000°C	-400 to 1832°F	
J	-200 to 1200°C	-328 to 2192°F	*
K	-240 to 1373°C	-400 to 2503°F	*
L	0 to 762°C	32 to 1402°F	*
N	0 to 1399°C	32 to 2551°F	*
PtRh 20%:40%	0 to 1850°C	32 to 3362°F	
R	0 to 1759°C	32 to 3198°F	
S	0 to 1762°C	32 to 3204°F	
T	-240 to 400°C	-400 to 752°F	*
Optional decimal place can be displayed on all ranges			

Thermocouple Calibration: ±0.1% of full range, ±1LSD (±1°C for internal CJC if enabled).
Linearization better than better ±0.2°C (±0.05 typical) on ranges marked * in the table above. Linearization for other ranges is better than better than ±0.5°C.
BS4937, NBS125 & IEC584

Supported RTD Types & Ranges:

Type	Range °C	Range °F
3-Wire PT100	-199 to 800°C	-328 to 1472°F
NI120	-80 to 240°C	-112 to 464°F
Optional decimal place can be displayed on all ranges		

RTD Calibration: 0.1% of full range, ±1LSD.
Linearization better than ±0.2°C (±0.05 typical).
PT100 input to BS1904 & DIN43760 *(0.00385Ω/Ω/°C).*

RTD Excitation: Sensor current 150µA ±10%.

Lead Resistance: <0.5% of span error for max 50Ω per lead, balanced.

Supported Linear Types & Ranges:

Type	Range	Offset Range
mA DC	0 to 20mA DC	4 to 20mA DC
mV DC	0 to 50mV DC	10 to 50mV DC
V DC	0 to 5V DC	1 to 5V DC
V DC	0 to 10V DC	2 to 10V DC
Potentiometer	≥100 ohms	N/A
Scalable from -2000 to 100000. Decimal point selectable from 0 to 3 places, but rounds to 2 places above 99.999; 1 place above 999.99 and no decimal above 9999.9.		

Maximum Overload: 1A or 30V on voltage input terminals (*at 25°C ambient*).

DC Calibration: ±0.1% of full range, ±1LSD.

DC Input Multi-Point Linearization: Up to 15 scaling values can be defined anywhere between 0.1 and 100% of input.

Input Functions:

Function	Input 1	Input 2
Process Control	Loop 1	Loop 2
Cascade Control	Master Loop	Slave Loop
Ratio Control	Controlled Variable	Un-controlled Variable
Remote Setpoint (RSP)	-	RSP on loop 1
Valve Position Feedback	-	Valve on loop 1
RSP Linear inputs only, scalable between -9999 to 10000, but actual setpoint value is kept within the setpoint limit settings		

AUXILIARY INPUT A

Supported Input Types & Ranges:

Type	Range	Offset Range
MA DC	0 to 20mA DC	4 to 20mA DC
V DC	0 to 5V DC	1 to 5V DC
V DC	0 to 10V DC	2 to 10V DC

Accuracy: ±0.25% of input range ±1 LSD.

Sampling Rate: 4 per second.

Resolution: 16 bits.

Impedance: >10MΩ resistive, except DC mA (10Ω) and V (47kΩ).

Sensor Break Detection: 4 to 20mA, 2 to 10V and 1 to 5V ranges only. *Control goes to pre-set power value if Aux Input is the active setpoint source.*

Isolation: Reinforced safety isolation from outputs and other inputs.

Input Function: Remote Setpoint (RSP) input, Scalable between ±0.001 & ±10000, but always constrained by the setpoint limit settings.

DIGITAL INPUTS A & C

Selectable Digital Input Functions:

	Function	Logic High*	Logic Low*
⌐¬	Loop 1 Control Select	Enabled	Disabled
⌐¬	Loop 2 Control Select	Enabled	Disabled
⌐¬	Loop 1 Auto/Manual Select	Automatic	Manual
⌐¬	Loop 2 Auto/Manual Select	Automatic	Manual
⌐¬	Loop 1 Setpoint Select	Main SP	Alternate SP
⌐¬	Loop 2 Setpoint Select	Main SP	Alternate SP
⌐¬	Loop 1 Pre-Tune Select	Stop	Run
⌐¬	Loop 2 Pre-Tune Select	Stop	Run
⌐¬	Loop 1 Self-Tune Select	Stop	Run
⌐¬	Loop 2 Self-Tune Select	Stop	Run
⌐¬	Profile Run/Hold	Hold	Run
⌐¬	Profile Hold Segment Release	*No Action*	Release
▮	Profile Abort	*No Action*	Abort
▮	Data Recorder Trigger	Not Active	Active
▮	Output *n* Forcing	Off/Open	On/Closed
▮	Clear All Latched Outputs	*No Action*	Reset
▮	Output *n* Clear Latch	*No Action*	Reset
▮	Key *n* Mimic (for ◄ ▼ ▲ ►)	*No Action*	Key Pressed
▮	Inputs C1-C7 can be used as Binary or BCD Profile Selection	Binary 0	Binary 1
**The High/Low function can be switched using Inputs to Invert.*			

Digital Input Sensitivity: Inputs work in parallel with equivalent menus, so either can change the function status. Response <0.25 second.
▮ = Level Sensitive: High or low sets status.
⌐¬ = Edge Sensitive: High-Low or Low-High transition changes function. Pre-Tune always off at power on (except auto pre-tune), but others retain their power-off status at power-on.

Std. Logic State: Inputs held high via pull-up resistors.

Volt-free (or TTL): Logic High = Open contacts (>5000Ω) or 2 to 24VDC signal.
Logic Low = Closed contacts (<50Ω) or -0.6 to +0.8VDC signal.

Inverted Logic: *Swaps the actions listed above (e.g. Profile Aborts on Logic High if selected input is inverted).*

Number Available: 0 to 9. One from Module Slot A, 8 from Multi-Digital Input C

Isolation: Reinforced safety isolation from outputs and other inputs.

OUTPUTS

Caution: *Plastic pegs prevent fitting of older non-reinforced single relay modules – Remove the peg to fit dual relays (all dual relay modules have reinforced isolation)*

Single Relay 1-3

Type: 1 x Single pole double throw (SPDT). Plug-in Modules 1, 2 & 3.

Rating: 2A resistive at 120/240VAC with >500,000 operations at full rated AC voltage/current. De-rate for DC loads.

Isolation: Reinforced safety isolation from inputs and other outputs.

Dual Relay 2-3

Type: 2 x Single pole single throw (SPST*). Plug-in Modules 2 & 3.

Rating: 2A resistive at 120/240VAC with >200,000 operations at full rated AC voltage/current. De-rate for DC loads.
*Dual relay modules have shared common terminal.

Isolation: Reinforced safety isolation from inputs and other outputs.

Base Relay 4-5

Type: 1 x single pole single throw (SPST). Base outputs 4 & 5.

Rating: 2A resistive at 120/240VAC with >200,000 operations at full rated voltage/current. De-rate for DC loads.

Isolation: Reinforced safety isolation from inputs and other outputs.

SSR Driver 1-3

Type: 1 x Logic / SSR Driver output. Plug-in Modules 1, 2 & 3.

Drive Capability: Driver voltage >10V into 500Ω minimum.

Isolation: Isolated, except from other SSR driver & configuration socket.

2x SSR Driver 2-3

Type: 2 x Logic / SSR Driver outputs*. Plug-in Modules 2 & 3.

Drive Capability: Driver voltage >10V into 500Ω minimum.
*Dual SSR Driver modules have shared positive terminal.

Isolation: Isolated, except from other SSR driver & configuration socket.

Triac 1-3

Type: 1 x Triac output. Plug-in Modules 1, 2 & 3.

Operating Voltage: 20 to 280Vrms (47 to 63Hz)

Current Rating: 0.01 to 1A (full cycle rms on-state @ 25°C);
de-rates linearly above 40°C to 0.5A @ 80°C.

Isolation: Reinforced safety isolation from inputs and other outputs.

Linear DC 1, 6-7

Type: 1 x Analogue DC output. Plug-in Module 1 & Base outputs 6 & 7.

Ranges: 0 to 5, 0 to 10, 2 to 10V & 0 to 20, 4 to 20mA (selectable) with 2% over/under-drive when used for control outputs, or 0-10V adjustable Transmitter PSU (max 20mA).

Resolution: 8 bits in 250mS (10 bits in 1s typical, >10 bits in >1s typical).

Accuracy: ±0.25% of range, (mA @ 250Ω, V @ 2kΩ). Degrades linearly to ±0.5% for increasing burden (to 500Ω specification limit).

Isolation: Reinforced safety isolation from inputs and other outputs.

Transmit PSU 2-3

Type: 1 x DC Excitation output. Plug-in Modules 2 & 3. **Caution:** *Only one Transmit PSU is supported. Do not fit in both positions.*

Power Rating: 24V nominal (19 to 28V DC) into 910Ω minimum resistance. (*Option to use DC Linear output as 0-10V stabilised PSU*).

Isolation: Reinforced safety isolation from inputs and other outputs.

COMMUNICATIONS

PC Configuration

Functions: PC software configuration, data extraction and profile creation.

Connection: RS232 via PC Configurator Cable to RJ11 socket under case.

Isolation: Isolated from all inputs/output except SSR drivers. Not recommended for use in live applications.

RS485

Functions: Setpoint broadcast master or general communications slave (inc. extraction of data recordings, transfer of configuration & profile files to/from PC software).

Connection: Plug-in Module Slot A. Connection to rear terminals 16-18.

Protocol: Modbus RTU.

Address Range: Slave address 1-255 or Setpoint master broadcast mode.

Supported Speeds: 4800, 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600 or 115200 bps.

Data Type: 10 or 11 (1 start & 1 stop bit, 8 data bits plus 1 optional parity bit).

Isolation: 240V reinforced safety isolation from all inputs and outputs.

Ethernet

Functions: General communications (inc. extraction of data recordings, transfer of configuration & profile files to/from PC software).

Connection: Locates in Module Slot A. Connection via RJ45 connector on top of case.

Protocol: Modbus TCP. Slave only.

Supported Speed: 10BaseT or 100BaseT (automatically detected).

Isolation: 240V reinforced safety isolation from all inputs and outputs

USB

Functions: Extraction of data recordings, transfer of configuration & profiles files to/from PC software or direct to another controller.

Connection: Connection via optional front mounted connector.

Protocol: USB 1.1 or 2.0 compatible. Mass Storage Class.

Supply Current: Up to 250mA.

Targeted Peripheral: USB Memory Stick with FAT32 formatted file system.

Isolation: Reinforced safety isolation from all inputs and outputs.

LOOP CONTROL

Control types: **1 or 2 control loops**, each with either standard PID (single or dual control) or Valve Motor Drive (3-point stepping PID control).
2 internally linked cascade loops, with standard PID (single or dual control) or Valve Motor Drive (3-point stepping PID control).
1 Ratio loop for combustion control.

VMD Feedback: Second input can provide valve position feedback or flow indication. Feedback not required or used for control algorithm.

Tuning Types: Pre-tune, Auto Pre-tune, Self-tune or manual tuning with up to 5 PID sets stored internally.

Gain Scheduling: Automatically switches the 5 PID sets at user definable break-points relating to PV or SP value.

Proportional Bands: Single (Primary) or Dual (Primary & Secondary - e.g. Heat & Cool) 1 to 9999 display units or On-Off control.

Automatic Reset: Integral Time Constant, 1s to 99min 59s or OFF

Rate: Derivative Time Constant, 1s to 99 min 59s or OFF

Manual Reset: Bias 0 to 100% (-100% to +100% with Dual control).

Deadband/ Overlap: Overlap (+ve values) or Deadband (-ve values) between Primary & Secondary Proportional Bands for Dual Control. Adjustable In display units - limited to 20% of the combined primary & secondary proportional band width.

Differential: ON-OFF switching differential 1 to 300 display units

Auto/Manual Control: Selectable with "bumpless" transfer when switching between Automatic and Manual control.

Cycle Times: Selectable from 0.5s to 512s.

Setpoint Ramp: Ramp rate selectable 1 to 9999 LSDs per hour or Off (infinite).

ALARMS

Alarm Types: 7 alarms can be assigned as Process High; Process Low; PV-SP Deviation; Band; Control Loop; Rate Of Signal Change per minute – all with adjustable minimum duration* before activation and optional start-up inhibit function.
Input Signal Break; % Recorder Memory Used, Control Power High, Control Power Low or Unused.
***CAUTION:** If the duration is less than this time, the alarm will not activate no matter what the signal value is.

Alarm Hysteresis: Adjustable deadband from 1 LSD to full span (in display units) for Process, Band or Deviation Alarms.

Combination Alarm & Events Outputs: Logically AND or OR any alarm or profile event (inc Profile running or ended) to switch an output. This can be when the condition is true, or the condition is not true.

DATA RECORDER

Recording Memory: 1Mb non-volatile flash memory. Data retained when power is turned off.

Recording Interval: 1; 2; 5; 10; 15; 30 seconds or 1; 2; 5; 10; 15; 30 minutes.

Recording Capacity: Dependant on sample rate and number of values recorded. Example: Two values will record for 21 days at 30s intervals. More values or faster sample rates reduce the duration.

RTC Battery Type: VARTA CR 1616 3V Lithium.
Clock runs for >1 year without power.

RTC accuracy: Real Time Clock error <1second per day.

PROFILER

A Profiler Enable Key can be purchased from your supplier if the feature is disabled.

Profile Capacity: Max 255 segments, shared by max 64 profiles

Segment Types: Ramp Up/Down over time, Ramp Rate Up/Down*, Step, Dwell, Hold, Loop, Join A Profile, End or Repeat Sequence Then End. *Ramp Rate Up/Down is not available when profile controls two loops

Timebase: hh:mm:ss (Hours, Minutes & Seconds).

Segment Time: Maximum segment time 99:59:59 hh:mm:ss. Use loop-back for longer segments (e.g. 24:00:00 x 100 loops = 100 days).

Ramp Rate: 0.001 to 9999.9 display units per hour.

Hold Segment Release: Release With Key Press, At Time Of Day or Digital Input.

Profile Starting Point: The first segment setpoint(s) begin from either the setpoint, or current measured input value, of the controlled loop(s)

Delayed Start: After 0 to 99:59 (hh:mm) delay, or at specified day(s) & time.

End On: Keep Last Profile Setpoint, Use Controller Setpoint or Control Outputs Off.

Abort Action: Keep Last Profile Setpoint, Use Controller Setpoint or Control Outputs Off.

Power/signal Loss Recovery: Continue Profile, Restart Profile, Keep Last Profile Setpoint, Use Controller Setpoint or Control Outputs Off.

Auto-Hold: Hold if input >Band above and/or below SP for each segment.

Profile Control: Run, Manual Hold/Release, Abort or jump to next segment.

Profile Timing Accuracy: 0.02% Basic Profile Timing Accuracy.
±<0.5 second per Loop, End or Join segment.

Profile Cycling: 1 to 9999 or Infinite repeats per profile.

Sequence Repeats: 1 to 9999 or Infinite repeats of joined profile sequence.

Loop Back: 1 to 9999 loops back to specified segment.

Segment Events: Events turn on for the duration of the segment. For End Segments, the event state persists until another profile starts, the user exits from profiler mode, or the unit is powered down.

OPERATING CONDITIONS (FOR INDOOR USE)

Temperature: 0°C to 55°C (Operating), –20°C to 80°C (Storage).

Relative Humidity: 20% to 90% non-condensing.

Altitude: <2000m above sea level.

Supply Voltage and Power: *Mains versions:* 100 to 240VAC ±10%, 50/60Hz, 20VA.
Low voltage versions: 20 to 48VC 50/60Hz 15VA or 22 to 65VDC 12W.

Front Panel Cleaning: Wash with warm soapy water and dry immediately.
Close the USB cover (if fitted) before cleaning.

CONFORMANCE NORMS

EMI: CE: Complies with EN61326.

Safety Considerations: CE: Complies with EN61010-1 edition 3.
UL, cUL to UL61010C-1. Pollution Degree 2, Installation Category II.

Front Panel Sealing: To IP66 (IP65 front USB connector). *IP20 behind the panel. (IP rating not recognised / approved by UL).*

DISPLAY

Display Type: 160 x 80 pixel, monochrome graphic LCD with a two colour (red/green) backlight.

Display Area: 66.54mm (W) x 37.42mm (H).

Display Characters: 0 to 9, a to z, A to Z, plus ( ) @ ö ß - and _

Trend Views: One optional trend graph for each control loop each with 120 of 240 data points shown in a scrollable window. Data is not retained when power turned off or if time base is changed.

Trend Data: Any active alarm, plus PV (solid) & SP (dotted) at sample time or Max/Min PV between samples (candle-stick graph).
Auto scales from 2 to 100% of Input Span.

Trend Sample Rate: 1; 2; 5; 10; 15; 30 seconds or 1; 2; 5; 10; 15; 30 minutes.
Set independently for each trend graph.

DIMENSIONS

Weight: 0.65kg maximum.

Size: 96 x 96mm (Front Bezel). 117mm (Depth Behind Panel).

Mounting Panel: Panel must be rigid. Maximum thickness 6.0mm (0.25inch).

Panel Cut-out Size: 92mm x 92mm. Tolerance +0.5, -0.0mm.

Ventilation: 20mm gap required above, below and behind.

19.SERIAL COMMUNICATIONS

Refer to **Communications Configuration** on page 6 for general communications settings, and Configuration via Software in section 22 if you need to set the Ethernet options IP address.

NOTE: The Full Product Manual (from your supplier) has detailed communications protocol and parameter addressing information.

20.SCREEN SEQUENCES

Menus & screens displayed depend on how the instrument is configured. Most screens revert to Operation Mode after 2 minutes without key activity, those marked 🕒 below persist. Menus marked 🔒 = Require un-lock codes for access. Screens marked **W** are repeated in the Setup Wizard. Screens marked ◘ are only shown if enabled in Display Configuration.

Screen Navigation

◄ = Accept Value & Move Back ▼ = Next Item/Increment ▲ = Prior Item/Decrement ► = Accept Value & Move Forward ▲ + ► = Move Up One Menu Level
◄ or ► for >1sec accepts **ALL** values & skips to next/previous screen. Symbols ⬍ show to the right of menu lists when more options are available above ▲ or below ▼.

Select Main Menus Option from list. Press > to continue. . Press ^ + > to move from Operation Mode to Main Menu .

MAIN MENU OPTIONS

Operation Mode: *- Screens marked ◘ are only shown if they are enabled in Display Configuration.*

Calibration Check Due Warning — 🕒 If a Calibration Reminder is set in Input Configuration, and the due date has passed. - *Recorder version only*. Press ▼ + ▲ to postpone calibration.

BASE SCREEN OPTIONS

Single Loop

LED Labels: — 🕒 LED indicator functions. Defaults are PRI, SEC, TUNE & ALARM - *LED functions and their labels can be altered with the configuration software.*
Process Value & Setpoint (or MAN): — Process values and effective Setpoint (%Manual Power in Manual Mode or Valve Open / Stop / Close for VMD Manual Mode).
Bar Graphs: — Control Deviation graph (±5% span) and Power graph (0-100% primary, ±100% primary & secondary or Valve OPEN / STOP / CLOSE in VMD mode). If VMD Control with input 2 used for position feedback, the power bar-graph shows 0 to 100% valve position.

Two Loop

LED Labels: — 🕒 LED indicator functions. Defaults are PRI, SEC, TUNE & ALARM – *LED functions and their labels can be altered with the configuration software.*
Process Value & Setpoints (or MAN): — Process values and effective Setpoint values for both loops (%Manual Power in Manual Mode or Valve Open / Stop / Close for VMD Manual Mode).
Bar Graphs: — Control Deviation graphs (±5% span) and Power graphs (0-100% primary, ±100% primary & secondary or Valve OPEN / STOP / CLOSE in VMD mode).

Cascade Control

LED Labels: — 🕒 LED indicator functions Defaults are PRI, SEC, TUNE & ALARM - *these labels can be altered with configuration software.*
Cascade Status, Master & Slave Process Values & Setpoint (or MAN): — Cascade Status. Cascade = Cascade operating; Cascade Open = master / slave loops not linked. Master & Slave Process Values. Master Setpoint value (Slave Setpoint if Cascade Open, or Manual Power level in Manual Mode).
Bar Graphs: — Control Deviation graph (±5% span) and Power graph (0-100% primary, ±100% primary & secondary or Valve OPEN / STOP / CLOSE in VMD mode).

Ratio Control

LED Labels: — 🕒 LED indicator functions. Defaults are PRI, SEC, TUNE & ALARM - *these labels can be altered with configuration software.*
Ratio: — Relative Ratio value and relative Setpoint value.
Ratio Setpoint (or MAN): — Ratio Setpoint value (or Manual Power level when in Manual Mode).
Bar Graph: — Control Deviation graph (±5% span) and Power graph (0-100%).

◘ Profile Control — If a profile is running, from: Do Nothing; Abort Profile (end immediately); Jump to Next Profile Segment; Hold Profile or Release Hold
If profile not running, from: Do Nothing; Run Profile; Select Profile; End Profile Control; (return to std. controller operation).

Profile Info

LED Labels: — 🕒 LED indicator functions. Defaults are PRI, SEC, TUNE & ALARM - these labels can be altered with configuration software.
Process Value & Setpoints (or MAN): — Process values and effective Setpoint values (%Manual Power in Manual Mode or valve Open / Stop / Close for VMD Manual Mode).
Bar Graphs: — Profile name & progress bar graph with Running/Held/Stopped indicator.
Current profile segment progress bar graph, with segment number and type.

Event Status — Active / inactive status of all configured Events - *Profiler mode only.*

◘ Cascade Mode — Cascade-Open breaks the master-slave link when commissioning & tuning. Slave SP is adjustable directly. **Caution:** Return to Cascade when finished!

◘ Auto/Manual Control Selection — Switches the loop shown between automatic and manual control - *setpoint replaced by manual power level in manual mode.*
Setpoint Value Display & Adjustment — View and adjust local (internal) setpoints for the loop. The "active" SP is marked. - *Remote setpoints are read only.*
◘ Setpoint Ramp Rate — Setpoint Ramp Rate adjustment for the loop shown (in display units per hour).
◘ Select Active Setpoint — Selects if the main or alternate setpoint is active for the loop shown.
◘ Control Enable — Enables/disables the control loop outputs for the loop shown - *setpoint is replaced by "OFF" when disabled.*

These screens possible for each control loop in turn - if configured for 2-loop or cascade operation.

Alarm Status — Lists any active alarms. *The titles "Alarm n" can be replaced with the PC configuration software to a user defined 8 character name for each alarm.*
◘ Clear Latched Outputs — Hold down ▼ or ▲ for 3 seconds to clear selected latched output – *Output only resets if the condition that caused it to latch on is no-longer present.*

Recorder Memory Full Warning — Warns if the recorder memory is used up and that recording has either stopped or is overwriting older data if in FIFO recording mode.
◘ Manual Recorder Trigger — Set the manual recording trigger on or off. Even if set to off, recording will still take place if another recording trigger is active.
◘ Recorder Status Information — Status (Recording or Stopped); active trigger icons; recording mode & time remaining and a %memory bar-graph - *see the Data Recorder, section 17.*
◘ Trend View (Loop 1) — 🕒 A trend graph of PV & SP, or the Max/Min value of the PV between samples. Any active alarm(s) are indicated at the top of the graph.
◘ Trend View (Loop 2) — 🕒 A trend graph of PV & SP, or the Max/Min value of the PV between samples. Any active alarm(s) are indicated at the top of the graph.
- Custom Display screens … — Up to 50 Configuration parameters can be copied into Operation Mode using the PC software. In this mode they are **not pass code protected**.

Note: *Operation Mode screens can be made globally read only from Display Configuration*

🔒 **Setup Wizard:**
Setup Wizard Unlocking — **W** Enter correct code number to access Setup Wizard. *Default Value = 10*
Reset Defaults or Continue — **W** Decide whether start wizard with current settings or default values (*recommended*). **Caution:** Resetting defaults all parameters, not just those covered by the quick setup wizard. For more complex applications the user may have to reconfigure other Configuration Mode settings before using the instrument.
- Screens marked **W** … — **W** Press ► to select each major configuration parameter in turn. Follow the on-screen prompts to alter the values.
Setup Wizard Completed — **W** Confirms completion of the Setup Wizard. Exits to Operation Mode.

🔒 **Supervisor Mode:**
Supervisor Mode Unlocking — If Supervisor Mode is configured (*requires PC software to configure screens sequence*), enter correct code number to continue. *Default Value = 10*
- Supervisor Mode Screens … — Press ► to select up to 50 Configuration parameters in turn. Follow on-screen prompts to alter values. – *see their Configuration Menu entry for details.*

🔒 **Configuration Menu:**
Configuration Mode Unlocking — Enter correct code number to access Configuration Mode. *Default Value = 10*
Configuration Options — Select required Configuration Menu Option from list. Press ► to continue.

Refer to the Configuration Menu sequences on the following page for information about the Configuration Sub-Menus

🔒 **USB Menu:**
USB Mode Unlocking — Enter correct code number to access USB Menu. *Default Value = 10*
Read/Write To USB Device — From: Read/Write Configuration File; Write Recorder Log File or Read/Write Profile File.

Write
Select Profile To Write — If writing a profile to the USB Memory Stick, choose a profile to write from the list provided.
Enter A File or Folder Name — Enter an 8-character folder name for logs, or a file name for configurations and profiles. An extension (bct for configurations, .pfl for profiles) is added automatically. **Caution:** Existing files/folders with the same name will be over-written.
Writing Profile/Configuration/Log — Recorder log, profile or configuration being written to USB. **Caution:** Do not disconnect USB device until completed! Data loss or corruption may result.
Transfer Successful — Confirmation of successful data transfer. Press ► to continue

Read
Select File — Select the Configuration or Profile file to transfer from the USB stick. **Caution:** A configuration read overwrites all existing instrument settings.
Reading Profile/Configuration — Profile or configuration is being read. **Caution:** Do not remove the memory stick whist this operation is in progress. Data loss or corruption may result.
Transfer Successful — Confirmation of successful data transfer. Press ► to continue

Transfer Failure — For write failures, check the disk space on the USB stick. For read failures, check the maximum number of profiles/segments is not being exceeded.

🔒 **Recorder Control:**
Recorder Mode Unlocking — Enter correct code number to access Data Recorder Menu – *Default Value = 10.*
Manual Recorder Trigger — Turn on or off the manual recording trigger. **Note:** *Recording continues if another trigger active (e.g. on alarm/profile; manual start or digital input).*
Recorder Status Information — Status (Recording or Stopped); active trigger icons; recording mode & time remaining and a %memory bar-graph - *see the Data Recorder in section 17.*
Clear Recordings? — Clears the recorder memory. **Caution:** Permanently removes **All** recorded data. – *Only shown if recording is stopped>*

Continued.....

(Continued)

🔒 **Profile Setup:**
Profile Setup Menu Unlocking — Enter correct code number to access the Profile Setup Menu. *Default Value = 10*
General Profile Configuration: — ***Sub-menu with global settings affecting all profiles. Press ▼ + ► to return to Profile Setup Menu***
Enable Edit While Running — Enables/disables the ability to edit profiles whist a profile is running. **Note:** *current or next segment will not change until after profile is restarted.*
Timer Start Function — If enabled, delayed timer starts are possible, and if the selected profile has a day & time trigger waits until the time set, then starts automatically. If disabled, profiles can only be manually started, and with immediate effect (delays or timer starts ignored).

Create A Profile — 🕒 ***Sub-menu to Create profiles. A warning is displayed if 64 profiles or 255 segments is exceeded. Press ▼ + ► to return to Profile Setup Menu***

Profile Header Details

Enter Profile Name — 🕒 Up to 16 characters can be used to give each profile a unique descriptive name.
Number of Loops Linked to Profile. — 🕒 Select if this profile will: 1) Control the setpoint of first loop only or; 2) Control the setpoint of both loops. This setting cannot be edited later. **Note:** *the segment type and time settings are common to both loops.*
Profile Starting Setpoint — 🕒 From: Current Setpoint or Current Process Variable. Uses the measured PV or effective SP when profile is started, for the beginning of the first segment.
Profile Start Trigger — 🕒 From: None (profile start is not delayed); After Delay or Day and Time. **Note:** *Delay and Timer triggers only effective if enabled with Timer Start Function.*
Profile Start Time — 🕒 The time (hh:mm) when the profile should run. – *if Day and Time is the Profile Start Trigger.* **Caution:** *Take care not to clash with other profiles.*
Profile Start Day(s) — 🕒 Day(s) when the profile should run. From: Mon; Tue; Wed; Thu; Fri; Sat; Sun; Mon-Fri; Mon-Sat; Sat-Sun or Every Day. – *if Day and Time is the Trigger.*
Profile Start Delay Time — 🕒 The delay time, up to 99:59 (hh:mm), for a profile to wait after the start request has been given. Profile only begins when this time has elapsed.
Profile Recovery Method — 🕒 Power-on action if profile was running at power-down (e.g. a power cut), or following correction of a signal break. From: Control outputs off; Restart profile; Maintain last profile setpoint; Use controller setpoint; Continue profile from where it was when power failed.
Profile Recovery Time — 🕒 Recovery Method is ignored (profile continues from where power failed), if power is off for less than this time. Max 99:59 (hh:mm). - *Recorder only.*
Profile Abort Action — 🕒 Action after profile is forced to stop before its end. From: Control outputs off; Maintain last profile setpoint or Use controller setpoint.
Profile Cycles — 🕒 The number of times the program should run each time it is started (1-9999 or Infinite).

Profile Segment Details

Segment Number — 🕒 Shows the number of the profile segment being created from 1-255
Segment Type — 🕒 From: Ramp Time (time to reach target SP); Ramp Rate (rate of change towards target SP – *Single loop profiles only*); Step (jump to target SP), Dwell (keep current SP); Hold (hold profile until released); Loop (back to previous segment); Join (to another profile); End or Repeat Sequence Then End.
Loop 1 Target Setpoint. — 🕒 The setpoint value Loop 1 should reached by the end of this segment if type is Ramp Time, Ramp Rate or Step.
Loop 2 Target Setpoint. — 🕒 The setpoint value Loop 2 should reached by the end of this segment if type is Ramp Time or Step.- *Two-Loop profiles only.*
Segment Ramp Time — 🕒 The time (hh:mm:ss) for the loops to reach their Segment Target Setpoints - *if segment type is Ramp Time.*
Segment Ramp Rate — 🕒 The rate of change towards the Segment Target Setpoint if segment type is Ramp Rate. The rate can be set from 0.001 to 9999.9 units per hour.
Segment Dwell Time — 🕒 The time (hh:mm:ss) the loop(s) maintain their current setpoint(s).
Number of Loops — 🕒 For Loop Segments, enter the number of times to loop back to a previous segment, before continuing forward to the next segment.
Back to Segment Number — 🕒 For Loop Segments, enter the segment to loop back to from the list of segments shown. **Note:** *loops must not cross.*
Loop 1 Auto-Hold Type — 🕒 From: None (no auto-hold); Above Setpoint (hold if too high); Below Setpoint (hold if too low) or Band (hold if too high or low).
Loop 1 Auto-Hold Band Value — 🕒 The distance from loop 1 setpoint beyond which the profile is held.
Loop 2 Auto-Hold Type — 🕒 Options as for Loop 1 - *Two-Loop profiles only.*
Loop 2 Auto-Hold Band Value — 🕒 The distance from loop 2 setpoint beyond which the profile is held.

For Two-Loop Profiles, either loop can cause the profile to hold. **Note:** *The Profile continues only when both loops are back within their Auto-Hold Bands.*

Hold Segment Release Type — 🕒 A hold segment can either be released by an Operator/Digital input or be set wait until a specified Time of Day - *Recorder version only.*
Hold Release Time — 🕒 Time of day (hh:mm) when a Hold Segment will release - *if Release Type is Time Of Day.* The segment releases at the next occurrence of this time.
Times To Repeat Sequence — 🕒 The number of times the entire sequence of profiles should run. – *if the last segment is Repeat Sequence Then End.*
Segment End Type — 🕒 Action after profile ends. From: Control outputs off; Maintain last profile setpoint; Use controller setpoint.
Select Profile To Join — 🕒 Choose a profile to join to from the list provided. Chosen profile will start immediately the current profile ends. – *if final segment set as a Join.*
Event *n* — 🕒 Select if events (1 to 5) are active during this segment. For end segments, Active events stay on until the unit exits profiler mode or a new profile runs.

Edit A Profile Header — 🕒 Choose the profile to be edited from the list of profile names provided. The number of loops in a profile cannot be changed.
Edit A Profile Segment — 🕒 Choose the profile and segment to be edited from the lists. Other segments cannot be changed into End, Join or Repeat types.
Insert A Segment — 🕒 Choose the profile and position of new segment from the lists provided. End, Join or Repeat segments cannot be inserted.
Delete A Segment — 🕒 Choose the profile and then the segment to be deleted from the lists provided. End, Join or Repeat segments cannot be deleted.
Delete A Profile — 🕒 Choose the profile to be deleted from the list of names is provided.
Delete All Profiles — 🕒 Deletes **all** profiles from memory. The user is prompted to confirm that all profiles should be deleted. **Caution:** Use with care!

For profile header & segment details see "Create A Profile" above.

🔒 **Profile Control:**
Profile Control Menu Unlocking — Enter correct code number to access the Profile Control Menu. *Default Value = 10*
Profile Control — If a profile is running, from: Do Nothing; Abort Profile (end immediately); Jump to Next Profile Segment; Hold Profile or Release Hold
If profile not running, from: Do Nothing; Run Profile; Select Profile; End Profile Control; (return to std. controller operation).
Select Profile — The profile chosen to run. Following confirmation, the selected profile starts (after a delay or at the Day & Time if set and enabled).

Selection is "read only" if profile selection is via digital input. If not choose from the list of profiles.

Service and Product Info:
Plug-in Modules — Lists the type of Plug-in Modules (*if any*) fitted in module Slots 1, 2, 3 or A – *see model code matrix for full list of field upgradeable plug-in options.*
Base Options — Lists factory fitted base build options, from: 2nd Universal/Aux input; Output 4 & 5 Relay; Output 5 & 6 Linear.
Optional Features — Lists which other optional features are fitted/enabled, from: Profiler; USB Port; Data Recorder and 8 Digital Inputs.
Firmware Information — Type and version of firmware.
Product Revision Level — Software and Hardware update status
Serial Number — The Instrument serial number.
Date of Manufacture — The instrument Date of Manufacture (date format is dd/mm/yyyy).
Input 1 Calibration Status — Calibration status of mVDC, VDC, mADC, RTD and Thermocouple CJC inputs. **Caution:** All should be "Calibrated".
Input 2 Calibration Status — Calibration status of mVDC, VDC, mADC, RTD and Thermocouple CJC inputs. – *Two Input versions only.* **Caution:** All should be "Calibrated".
For Service Contact Information — Contact information for Service, Sales or Technical Support.

🔒 **Automatic Tuning:**
Automatic Tuning Mode Unlocking — Enter correct code number to access Automatic Tuning Menu.
- Control loop 1 or 2 ... — *For 2-loop controllers, select the loop to tune. If required the screens can be repeated for the other control loop.*
Cascade Mode — To pre-tune a cascade slave, select open-cascade. **Note:** *When slave tune complete, repeat choosing open-cascade to tune the master.*
Pre-Tune Method — Pre-Tune Standard or Pre-Tune at Value

Standard Pre-Tune tests the process response half-way from the activation point to the setpoint. Pre-Tune at Value allows the user to specify where the process test will occur. **Caution:** Consider possible over-shoot!

Pre-Tune Value — Set the value at which process is tested.
Pre-Tune Save Location — Store pre-tune result to one of 5 PID sets.

The new PID terms can be stored to any set, but without changing the "active set" from control configuration.

Run Pre-Tune on Set *n* Now? — **W** Runs Pre-Tune for the chosen PID Set.
Pre-Tune Status — Pre-Tune status: Running or Stopped.
Engage Self-Tune — Runs Self-Tune for the active PID Set.
Self-Tune Status — Self-Tune status: Running or Stopped.
Auto Pre-Tune at Power Up? — Enables/Disables Automatic Pre-Tune.

Note: *Pre-Tune is disabled if the control loop is in On-Off Mode or disabled; if the PV is <5% of span from SP; if a Ramping Setpoint is set, or during Profiles.* The reason is shown if pre-tune cannot run.

Note: *Self-Tune disabled if control is On-Off or disabled. If engaged during setpoint ramping, profile ramps or pre-tuning it is suspended until the ramp or pre-tune is completed.* The reason is shown if it cannot engage.

Note: *Attempts to tune the active PID set using standard pre-tune engagement rules, at every power-up.*

21.SUPERVISOR MODE

The purpose of this function is to allow selected operators access to a lock-code protected sub-set of the configuration parameters, without providing them with the higher level configuration menu unlock code. The PC software is used to copy up to 50 parameters from configuration menus for inclusion in the supervisor mode screen sequence. If the parameter is normally displayed on screen with another parameter, both parameters will appear.

NOTE: Supervisor mode is only available if one or more screens has been configured from the PC software. It is not possible to configure supervisor mode screens without using the software.

CONFIGURATION MENU OPTIONS — *Select required menu option from list. Press > to continue. - Press ^ + > to move up one menu level.*

Input Configuration:

Input 1 Setup		***Sub-menu to setup 1st input. Press ▼ + ► to return to Input Configuration Menu***
Input Type	w	From Thermocouple, RTD and Linear inputs (mA, mV & VDC or Potentiometer). – *see the specifications (page 4) for details.*
Engineering Units	w	Select display units from: °C; °F; K; bar; %; %RH; pH; psi or none. *Temperature sensor inputs are limited to °C; °F*
Decimal Point Position	w	Display resolution with 0; 1; 2 or 3 decimal places. *Temperature sensor inputs are limited to 0 or 1 decimal place.*
Scaled Input Lower Limit Scaled Input Upper Limit		Sets the usable span (min = 100 display units, max = range limits - *see specs*) for temperature inputs. For linear inputs, the Upper & Lower Limits define the values shown (from -9999 to 9999.9) when input is at minimum and maximum values. Min span = 100 display units.
Enable Multi-Point Scaling		Enables/disables Linear Input Multi-Point Scaling – *not possible with temperature sensor inputs*
Scaling Point *n* Display Value *n*		If Multi-Point Scaling is enabled, up to 15 breakpoints* link % input values with the value to be displayed at that input. Adjustable between the linear input scale limits. *A Scaling Point set to 100% input ends the sequence.
Cold Junction Compensation		Enables/disables the internal Thermocouple Cold Junction Compensation. The default value is Enabled. – *Thermocouple inputs only.*
Input Filter Time		Filters unwanted noise from input signal. Adjustable from 0.1 to 100.0 seconds or OFF (default = 2s). **Caution:** Use with care!
Input 1 Calibration		***Sub-menu to calibrate 1st input. Press ▼ + ► to return to Input Configuration Menu***
Calibration Type		Base (normal) Calibration; Single or 2 point Calibration. Use single or two point calibration to adjust readings. **Caution:** Use with care!
Calibration Offset		The single point calibration offset. Limited by input span, +Ve values add to, –Ve values subtract from measured input. Default = "OFF".
Calibration Low Value		The controller displayed value at which the low end calibration is being performed. Choose a value close to the bottom of application range.
Calibration Low Offset		Set low offset at known calibrated input minus the displayed value (e.g. for low cal displayed as 10, if known actual =10.4, Low offset would be +0.4).
Calibration High Value		The controller displayed value at which high end calibration is being performed. Choose a value close to the top of application range.
Calibration High Offset		Set high offset at known calibrated input minus the displayed value (e.g. for high cal displayed as 500, if known actual =497 Low offset would be -3).
Input 2 Setup		***Sub-menu to setup 2nd input – if fitted. Press ▼ + ► to return to Input Configuration Menu***
Input Usage	w	Standard (*following options as for input 1)*, Not Used, Redundant or Feedback. Redundant or Feedback disables use as 2nd control loop.
- Std use: Input 2 type, units, scaling etc. options as for input 1. Redundant: Input 1 settings duplicated. Feedback: mA, mV, VDC or Potentiometer only and used for valve or flow indication only.		
Set Valve Lower Position		Press ▼ + ▲ to begin feedback limit adjustment for the minimum valve travel - *if Input 2 is Feedback.* Move valve to minimum travel (e.g. fully closed) using ▼ to close or ▲ to open. Pressing ▼ + ▲ together stores feedback value at minimum travel.
Set Valve Upper Position		Press ▼ + ▲ to begin feedback limit adjustment for the maximum valve travel - *if Input 2 is Feedback* Move valve to maximum travel (e.g. fully open) using ▼ to close or ▲ to open. Pressing ▼ + ▲ together stores feedback value at maximum travel.
Input 2 Calibration		***Sub-menu to calibrate 2nd input – if fitted (procedures as shown for Input 1 Calibration). Press ▼ + ► to return to Input Configuration Menu***
Calibration Reminder		***Sub-menu to setup a calibration reminder – if recorder is fitted. Press ▼ + ► to return to Input Configuration Menu***
Calibration Reminder Enable/Disable		Enables/disables a Calibration Reminder shown at start-up (and daily thereafter), if the due date has passed.
Calibration Reminder Date		Sets the due date for Calibration Reminder - *Recorder version only.*
Auxiliary Input A Setup		***Sub-menu to setup auxiliary A input – if fitted. Press ▼ + ► to return to Input Configuration Menu***
Auxiliary Input A Type		From 0-20 or 4-20mA; 0-5, 1-5, 0-10 or 2-10VDC Linear.
Aux A Input Lower Limit Aux A Input Upper Limit		Scales the values used (between ±0.001 & ±10000) when auxiliary input A is at minimum and maximum values for a remote setpoint. The scaled input value becomes the effective setpoint (*constrained within setpoint limits*). **Caution:** Take care to scale correctly especially if used by both loops.
Auxiliary Input A Offset		Offset for Auxiliary Input A, from +/-0.001 to 20000 units or OFF. +Ve values add to, –Ve values subtract from measured input. Default = OFF.
Digital Input Setup		***Sub-menu to setup the digital inputs – if fitted. Press ▼ + ► to return to Input Configuration Menu***
Digital Input Status		Digital inputs A; C1 - 8 and "Soft "digital inputs S1 – 4 diagnostic status. If used for Profile Selection, shows bit pattern type and selected profile number.
Tick Digital Inputs To Invert		Select digital inputs with ☑ to invert operation (make them **OFF** when actual state is **ON**). Inputs shown as Ø are not available.
Profile Selection Type		The bit pattern to be used for profile selection. Binary or Binary Coded Decimal (BCD). Select None if profile selection not required.
Choose Profile Selection		Select inputs C1-C*n* for highest profile number required. Binary or BCD bit patterns can be used. Binary: C1 = 2; C1-C2 = 4; C1-C3 = 8; C1-C4 = 16; C1-C5 = 32; C1-C6 = 64. BCD C1 = 2; C1-C2 = 4; C1-C3 = 8; C1-C4 = 10; C1-C5 = 20; C1-C6 = 40; C1-C7 = 64 (≥65 *invalid*).
		Note: *These inputs not available for other uses. Profiles are numbered 0 to 63. 1st Profile = 0 (all inputs open), 2nd profile = 1 (C1 only closed) etc.*
Configure Digital Inputs		Select any available digital input or soft digital input to be configured. The current status is shown as Assigned or Unused.
Soft Digital Input *n* Digital Input Logic		Boolean OR and AND of physical inputs for the Soft input
Soft Digital Input *n* Alarm-Event		Boolean OR of Alarms & Events for the Soft digital input.
		"Soft" digital inputs result from the AND selection globally OR' ▼ with any other selections. Press ▲ or ▼ to select ☑ / deselect ☐ the options. Inputs shown as Ø are not available.
Digital Input *n* Function		Select the function to be operated from digital input *n*. – *A full list of possible functions can be found in the specifications section.*

Control Configuration:

Control Loop 1		***Sub-menu to setup the 1st control loop. Press ▼ + ► to return to Control Configuration Menu***
Control Mode		From: Standard; Cascade or Ratio. **Caution:** Choosing Cascade or Ratio disables the use of the 2nd input as a fully independent control loop.
Cascade Mode		Cascade-Open breaks the master-slave connection. Allows slave loop to be tuned & adjusted. **Caution:** Return to Cascade-Closed when finished!
Control Select		Control Standard or VMD (TPSC) Control. VMD is Valve Motor Drive using 3-point stepping control. It provides direct valve open/close outputs.
Control Enable/Disable		Select control Enabled (normal) or Disabled – *when disabled, control output(s) for this loop are turned off and the setpoint value is replaced by "OFF"*
Control Type		Single - *Primary Control (e.g. Heating or Cooling)* or Dual - *Primary & Secondary (e.g. Heating and Cooling). - Dual not with Ratio or VMD.*
Auto/Manual Control Selection		Switches the control loop between automatic and manual control. *In manual mode the setpoint value is replaced by "MAN"*
Primary Control Action		Reverse or Direct. Reverse = "apply primary power when below setpoint". *Secondary output action always opposite to Primary.*
Control Status		Display of the current loop 1 process variable and effective setpoint values – *Read Only.*
Power Output Levels		Display of the current loop 1 primary and secondary control % output power levels – *Read Only. Not shown with VMD Control.*
Gain Schedule PID Set in use		Shows the PID set in use based on the current setpoint or process variable value. – *If Gain Scheduling in use. Read Only.*
PID Set Selection		Use PID Set 1 to 5; or choose Gain Schedule on SP or PV. – *select set to be "Active"; or automatically switch sets based changes in SP or PV values.*
Set *n* – Primary Pb		Primary Proportional Band for Gain Set *n* (*n* = up to 5). On-Off control, or 1 display unit to 9999 units – *Only set(s) in use shown.*
Set *n* – Secondary Pb		Secondary Proportional Band for Gain Set *n* (*n* = up to 5). On-Off control or 1 display unit to 9999 units – *Standard & Dual Control, and for set(s) used.*
Set *n* – Integral		Integral Time value (Automatic Reset) for Gain Set *n* (*n* = up to 5). From 1s to 99min 59s or OFF – *Only set(s) in use shown.*
Set *n* – Derivative		Derivative Time value (Rate) for Gain Set *n* (*n* = up to 5). From 1s to 99 min 59s or OFF – *Only set(s) in use shown.*
Set *n* – Overlap / Deadband		Overlap (+ve) or Deadband (-ve) between primary & secondary proportional bands. In display units - *limited to 20% of primary + secondary prop band.*
Set *n* – On/Off Diff		On-Off Control hysteresis (deadband) PID Set *n* (*n* = up to 5). From 1 display unit to 300 – *Only set(s) in use shown.*
Set *n* - Breakpoint		The SP or PV value where the PID Set *n* begins. Set 1 used from Scaled Input Lower Limit to Set 2 Breakpoint, then Set 2 used to Set 3 Breakpoint etc. If a breakpoint is set to OFF subsequent PID sets are not used. The final PID set runs to Scaled Input Upper Limit. – *If Gain Scheduling in use*
Manual Reset (Bias)		Manual Reset value (biasing of control working point) from 0-100% for single control or 100 to +100% for dual control. Lower values inhibit overshoot
Anti Wind-Up Limit		10 to 100% power level, where further integral action is suspended. Lower values inhibit overshoot. **Caution:** Too low can cause control offset!
Ratio SFAC		The ratio scaling factor used for Stoichiometric Ratio Control. From 0.010 to 99.999.
Ratio NO		A constant between 0.0 & 9999.0, added x1 (input 1) value in Ratio Control mode when calculating the process value. Total is x1 + NO.
Primary Cycle Time		Primary Power Cycle Time from 0.5s to 512s. *Relay, SSR Driver or Triac Control Outputs only. Not for VMD Control.*
Secondary Cycle Time		Secondary Power Cycle Time from 0.5s to 512s. *Relay, SSR Driver or Triac Control Outputs only. Not for VMD Control.*
Primary Power Lower Limit		Minimum limit for Primary Output Power, from 0 to 90%. *Must be ≥10% below the upper limit.*
Primary Power Upper Limit		Maximum limit for Primary Output Power, from 10 to 100%. *Must be ≥10% above the lower limit.*
		Caution: Use with care! Incorrect use of power limits can prevent the controller from maintaining the process the required setpoint.
Secondary Power Lower Limit		Minimum limit for Secondary Output Power, from 0 to 90%. *Must be ≥10% below than the upper limit.*
Secondary Power Upper Limit		Maximum limit for Secondary Output Power, from 10 to 100%. *Must be ≥10% above the lower limit.*
Sensor Break Pre-set Power Output		Power applied (-100 to +100% or Valve Open/Close) if input or active RSP is lost. Default is OFF (0%). **Caution:** Set to a safe value for the process!
Motor Travel Time		The motor travel time (valve time fully open to fully closed in mm:ss). From 5s to 5 mins - *In VMD Control Mode only.*
Minimum Motor On Time		The minimum drive effort to begin moving the valve. From 0.02 to (Motor Travel Time / 10) in seconds - *In VMD Control Mode only.*
Valve Open Limit Valve Close Limit		The maximum position the valve will be driven to. From Valve Close Limit +1.0 to 100.0% (fully open). The minimum position valve will be driven to. From 0.0% (fully closed) to Valve Open Limit -1.0.
		- Only with VMD Control + Feedback.
Slave SP Scale Min		The effective cascade slave setpoint value equating to 0% power demand from the master loop.
Slave SP Scale Max		The effective cascade slave setpoint value equating to 100% power demand from the master loop.
		Caution: Set to safe values for the process! *- Limited by slave input scaling.*
Valve Sensor Break Action		The direction to drive the valve if the PV input (or active RSP) is lost. - *In VMD Control Mode only.* **Caution:** Set to a safe value for the process!
Setpoint Lower Limit		Minimum allowable setpoint value. Adjustable within Input Span limits.
Setpoint Upper Limit		Maximum allowable setpoint value. Adjustable within Input Span limits.
		Caution: Set to safe values for the process! *Applies to local, remote and profile setpoints.*
Setpoint Ramp Rate		Setpoint Ramp Rate value (1 to 9999 LSDs per hour or OFF). *Ramp applied when SP value or source is changed; and from current PV to SP start-up.*
Main Setpoint Source		Select Local Setpoint or Not used.
Alternate Setpoint Source		From: Local Setpoint; Auxiliary Input A; Input 2 or not used – *depending on available hardware.*
Main Setpoint Value		The current value of the Main Setpoint. Local setpoints are adjustable between the Setpoint Upper and Lower Limits. Remote setpoints are read
Alternate Setpoint Value		The current value of the Alternate Setpoint. only. – *The setpoint active/inactive status is shown. Unused setpoints not shown.*

Continued.....

Main Setpoint Offset Alternate Setpoint Offset		An offset applied to the Main Setpoint. An offset applied to the Alternate Setpoint. +ve values are added and -ve values subtracted. Use when unit is a multi-zone slave to change the effective setpoint. **Caution:** It should be set to zero if an offset is not required. - *if RS485 comms fitted.*
Select Active Setpoint		Choose if the Main or Alternate setpoint will be used as the Active setpoint.
Control Loop 2		***Sub-menu to setup the 2nd control loop – if fitted and configured. Press ▼ + ► to return to Control Configuration Menu***
- 2nd Control Configuration screens ...		*Similar screens to Control Loop 1. Cascade and Ratio Control modes use both inputs, limiting the screens shown here accordingly.*

Output Configuration:

- Output n Configuration screens ...		*Up to 9 outputs are listed, with any already used shown as "Assigned" or "Digital". The relevant screen sequences are repeated for each output fitted.*
Linear Output *n* Type	w	From: 0-5, 0-10, 1-5, 2-10V & 0-20, 4-20mA or 0-10VDC adjustable Transmitter PSU.
Adjustable 0-10V Transmitter PSU *n*	w	Voltage required if Output *n* is used as a 0-10VDC adjustable Transmitter PSU.
Output *n* Usage	w	Loop1 or 2 Primary / Secondary Power; Logical OR or AND of Alarms & Profile Events (direct or reverse); Retransmission (loop 1 or 2 SP, Input 1 or 2).
OP*n* OR Selection	w	Logically OR Alarms or Events
OP*n* AND Selection	w	Logically AND Alarms or Events
		Press ▲ or ▼ to select ☑ or deselect ☐ Alarms 1 to 7; Events 1 to 5; PR (Profile running); PE (Profile Ended). Direct outputs turn on & reverse outputs turn off according to the selected logical OR or AND combination.
Output *n* Latch Enable	w	If enabled, an output remains on after the ON condition has passed. It must be reset to clear the latch. **Note:** *Latched status retained after power off/on.*
Output *n* Lower Retransmit Limit	w	Displayed value at which the retransmission output reaches its minimum level (*e.g. 4mA if type is 4-20mA*). Adjustable from -9999 to 9999.
Output *n* Upper Retransmit Limit	w	Displayed value at which the retransmission output gives its maximum level (*e.g. 20mA if type is 4-20mA*). Adjustable from -9999 to 9999.

Alarm Configuration:

- Alarm n Configuration screens ...		*7 alarms are listed with any already used shown as "Assigned". The relevant screen sequences are repeated for each alarm.*
Alarm *n* Type	w	From: Unused; Process High; Process Low; PV-SP Deviation; Band; Control Loop; Rate Of Signal Change per minute; Input Signal Break; % of Recorder Memory Used, Control Power High, Control Power Low.
Alarm *n* Source	w	Signal to activate alarm *n*. From: Input 1, 2 & Aux A; Control Loop 1 & 2; or Loop 1 & 2 Primary/Secondary Power – *Aux A signal break alarm only.*
Alarm *n* Value	w	The Alarm *n* activation point value – *not required* for *Control Loop or Input Signal Break alarm types.*
Alarm *n* Hysteresis	w	Deadband on "safe" side of alarm, through which signal must pass before alarm *n* deactivates. – *except signal change & break, memory or loop alarms.*
Alarm *n* Minimum Duration	w	Minimum time alarm *n* must pass its threshold before activating. 0.0 to 9999.0 secs – *except signal break, memory or loop alarms.*
Alarm *n* Inhibit	w	Prevents alarm activation if the alarm condition is true at power up. *Activation occurs only after the condition has passed and then reoccurred.*
Control *n* Loop Alarm Type	w	From: Manual Loop Alarm Time (*from Loop Alarm Time screen*) or Automatic (*2x Integral Time Constant*) – *if any alarm set for control loop on loop n.*
Control *n* Loop Alarm Time	w	Time allowed (after PID power reaches min or max), for the process to begin responding. Alarm activates if no response. – *for Manual Alarm time only.*

Communications Configuration

No Communications Warning		If Communications Configuration menu is entered without a communications module fitted.
Modbus Parity		Modbus parity bit checking. From: Odd; Even or None. – *if RS485 or Ethernet fitted.* **Note:** *With Ethernet, data rate & parity only affect internal data transfers. Leave at defaults (9600 & None) unless the Ethernet card settings are also changed (not recommended).*
Modbus Data Rate		Modbus data speed. From: 4800; 9600; 19200; 38400; 57600 or 115200 bps.
Master Mode, or Slave Address		Modbus Slave address (1 to 255), or multi-zone Setpoint Master Mode – *if RS485 fitted (Master mode not supported via Ethernet).*
Target Register In Slave		Target register for Setpoint value in attached setpoint slave controllers *(when in Modbus Master mode).*
Master Mode Format		The data format required by the attached setpoint slaves. From: Integer; integer with 1 decimal place & Floating Point *(when in Modbus Master mode).*
Master Setpoint Select		Select the source loop for the setpoint master function. The actual setpoint value of the selected loop is broadcast to the slave controllers.
Serial Communications Write Enable		Enables/disables writing via RS485 or Ethernet. When disabled, all parameters are read only.

Recorder Configuration:

No Recorder Warning	If the Recorder Configuration menu is entered on an instrument without this option.
Recording In Progress Warning	If recording in progress when Recorder Configuration entered. - *Access to the configuration is denied unless the recording is paused.*
Pause (Override Trigger)	To continue with Recorder configuration, pause the recording. **Note:** *Recording restarts automatically on exit from Recorder Configuration.*
Recorder Status Information	Status (Recording or Stopped); active trigger icons; recording mode & time remaining and a %memory bar-graph - *see the Data Recorder in section 17.*
Recording Mode	Record Until Memory Used (stops recording when full) or Continuous FIFO. **Caution:** FIFO (First In / First Out overwrites oldest data when full).
Recording Sample Interval	From: Every 1; 2; 5; 10; 15; 30 Seconds, or Every 1; 2; 5; 10; 15; 30 Minutes. (*does not affect Trend View sample rates*).
Recorder Auto Trigger	Automatic recording triggers. From: None; On Alarm; During Profile and Alarm or Profile. Records if any trigger active (inc. manual start or digital input).
Trigger On Alarms	Select alarms 1 to 7 can be set to trigger (TRG) or not (OFF). If any selected alarms is active, recording will take place.
Loop 1 Values To Record Loop 2 Values To Record	For each control loop, any combination of values can be recorded from: Process Variable; Maximum or Minimum PV (since previous sample); Setpoint; Primary Power or Secondary Power. For each parameter, REC = Record.
Other Values To Record	Aux Input A Value. REC = Record.
Activities To Record Profiler Events To Record	The status of Alarms (1 to 7) and Profiler Events *(1 to 5)* can be recorded, as can when the unit is turned On/Off. **Note:** *If an Alarm or Profile Event changes state between samples, this will also be recorded, using extra memory. Remaining recording time is therefore reduced.*

Clock Configuration:

Date Format	w	The format used for displayed dates: dd/mm/yyyy (*Day / Month / Year*) or mm/dd/yyyy (*Month / Day / Year*). – *Recorder versions only.*
Set Date	w	Sets the internal clock Date. Entered in the format defined by Date Format screen. **Note:** *Clock settings cannot be changed when the data recorder is active.*
Set Time	w	Sets the internal clock Time. - *In hh:mm:ss (Hours : Minutes : Seconds) format.*

Display Configuration:

Language		Select English or the alternate local language. The alternate language type purchased can be changed using the PC software.
Read Only Operation Mode		Allows Operation Mode to be Read-Only or Read/Write. Operation Mode screens can be seen but their values cannot be changed if set to Read-Only.
Display Colour		Red only; Green only; Red to Green or Green to Red on active Alarm; Red to Green or Green to Red on active Alarm **OR** Latched Output (*default*).
Invert Display		Standard or Inverted (*negative*) display image.
Display Contrast		Screen contrast (0 and 100) to improve clarity. 100 = maximum contrast.
Loop 1 Trend Sample Interval		The time between value updates on the loop 1 trend graph. From: Every 1; 2; 5; 10; 15; 30 Seconds, or 1; 2; 5; 10; 15; 30 Minutes.
Loop 1 Trend View Mode		The data to display on the loop 1 trend graph. From: Process Value only, PV (solid) & SP (dotted) at sample time, or the Max & Min PV between samples (candle-stick graph). *Alarm active indication is always shown at top of graph.*
Loop 2 Trend Sample Interval		The time between value updates on the loop 2 trend graph. From: Every 1; 2; 5; 10; 15; 30 Seconds, or 1; 2; 5; 10; 15; 30 Minutes.
Loop 2 Trend View Mode		The data to display on the loop 2 trend graph. From: Process Value only, PV (solid) & SP (dotted) at sample time, or the Max & Min PV between samples (candle-stick graph). *Alarm active indication is always shown at top of graph.*
		The settings and sample rates for the two trend views and the optional Data Recorder are completely independent.
Operator Visibility		Extra parameters to be visible/adjustable in Operation Mode from: Profile Control; Recorder Start/Stop; Recorder Status; Loop 1 & 2 Setpoint Select; Loop 1 & 2 Auto/Manual Select; Loop 1 & 2 Control Select; Loop 1 & 2 Trend View; Loop 1 & 2 Setpoint Ramp Rate. *See ◘ in Operator Mode lists.*

Lock Code Configuration:

Lock Code Values	Setup Wizard; Configuration Mode; Tuning Menu and Supervisor Mode Lock Codes, plus if fitted, the USB Menu; Recorder Menu; Profiler Setup Menu and Profiler Control Menu Lock Codes. All independently adjustable (1-9999 or OFF). *Default Value for all menus = 10.*

Reset To Defaults:

Reset To Defaults	Set all parameters (*except Clock time & date and LED labels*) to default values. **Caution:** After reset, the user must reconfigure all required settings to the correct values before using the instrument.

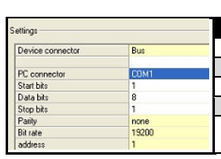
22.PC SOFTWARE SETTINGS

A communications settings screen is shown whenever the user attempts to connect to the instrument from the PC configuration software. If the settings are not as shown below, the PC configuration software cannot communicate with the instrument.

Connection from PC to Bottom Configuration Socket

Device connector = Configuration Socket. **PC connector** = the PC Serial Com port that you are connected to. **Start** and **Stop bits** = 1. **Data bits** = 8.
Parity, **Bit Rate** & **Address** settings must match those in the table below.

NOTE: When uploading or downloading via the bottom mounted configuration port, the required software communication settings depend on the module fitted in slot A. *See the table below:*



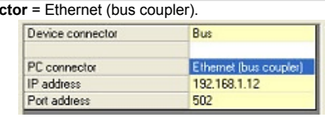
Slot A Module	Bit Rate	Parity	Address
Slot A Empty	19200	None	1
Digital Input	19200	None	1
Ethernet Comms	9600	None	1
Auxiliary Input	4800	None	1
RS485 Comms	Must match the Communication Configuration menu settings.		

Connection from PC to Rear RS485 Communications Option

Device connector = Bus. **PC connector** = the PC Serial Com port that you are connected to. **Start** and **Stop bits** = 1. **Data bits** = 8.
Parity, **Bit Rate** & **Address** settings must match those set in the instruments Communication Configuration menu.

Connection from PC/Network to Ethernet Port

Device connector = Bus. **PC connector** = Ethernet (bus coupler).
IP Address = Instrument IP address – see note below*.
Port Address = 502.
The supported data rates 10/100BASE-T (10 or 100 Mbps) are automatically detected.



NOTE: *An IP address must be set before connecting via Ethernet. Use the default address of 0.0.0.0 if your network uses DHCP, BootP or AutoIP or ask your network administrator for a valid address.