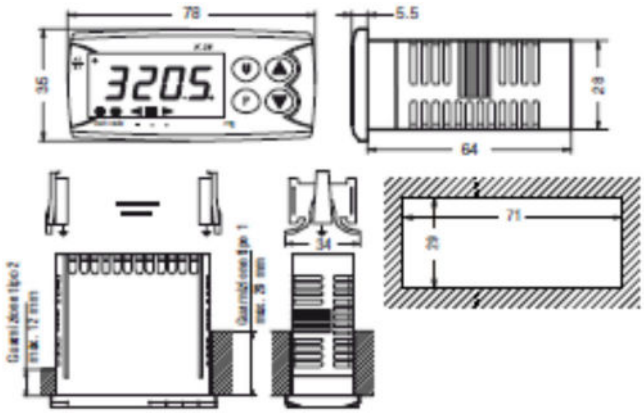
MPC38 N

MINI-PROGRAMMER

Engineering Manual

By ITALMEC ELETTRONICA

Dimensions



Mounting requirements

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

Select a mounting location having the following characteristics:

It should be easily accessible;

There are minimum vibrations and no impact;

There are no corrosive gases;

There are no water or other fluids (i.e. condensation);

The ambient temperature is in accordance with the operative temperature (0... 50°C);

The relative humidity is in accordance with the instrument specifications (20... 85%);

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

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

General notes about wiring

Do not run input wires together with power cables.

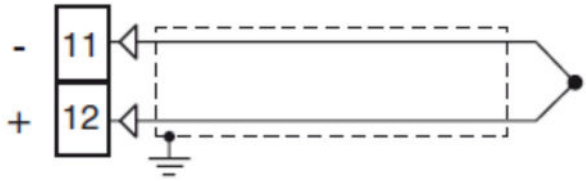
External components (like zener barriers, etc.) connected between sensor and input terminals may cause errors in measurement due to excessive and/or not balanced line resistance or possible leakage currents.

When a shielded cable is used, the shield should be connected to ground at one point only.

Pay attention to the line resistance; a high line resistance may cause measurement errors.

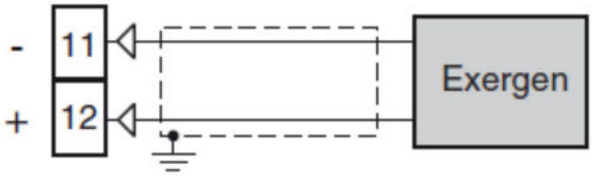
Inputs

Termocouple Input



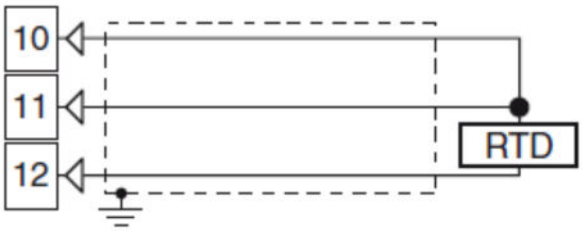
External resistance: 100Ω max., maximum error 0.5% of span.
Cold junction: Automatic compensation between 0... 50°C.
Cold junction accuracy: 0.1°C/°C after a warm-up of 20 minutes.
Input impedance: > 1 MΩ.
Calibration: According to EN 60584-1.
For TC wiring use proper compensating cable preferable shielded.

Infrared Sensor Input



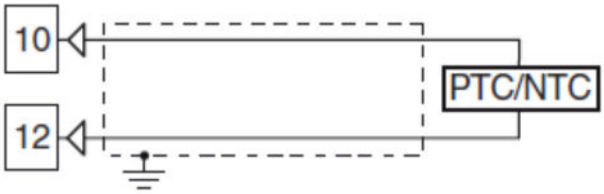
External resistance: Not relevant.
Cold junction: Automatic compensation between 0... 50°C.
Cold junction accuracy: 0.1°C/°C.
Input impedance: > 1 MΩ.

RTD (Pt 100) Input



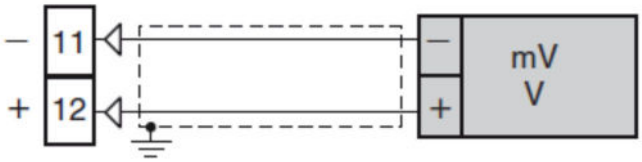
Input circuit: Current injection (135 µA).
Line resistance: Automatic compensation up to 20Ω/wire with maximum error ±0.1% of the input span.
Calibration: According to EN 60751/A2.
The resistance of the 3 wires **must** be the same.

Thermistors Input



Input circuit: Current injection (25 µA).
Line resistance: Not compensated.

V and mV Input

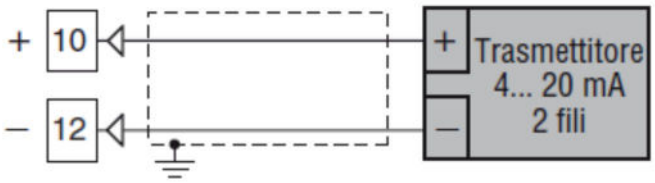


Input impedance: > 1 MΩ.
Accuracy: ±0.5% of Span or ±1 digit @ 25°C.

mA Input

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

using the auxiliary pws



Input impedance: < 51Ω.
Accuracy: ±0.5% of Span or ±1 digit @ 25°C.
Protection: NOT protected from short circuit.
Internal auxiliary PWS: 12 VDC (±10%), 20 mA max..

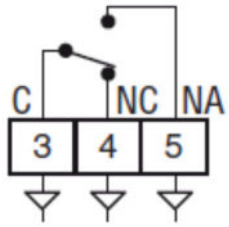
0/4... 20 mA input wiring for passive transmitter using an external pws

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

Outputs Safety notes:
To avoid electrical shocks, connect power line at last.
For supply connections use No. 16 AWG or larger wires rated for at last 75°C.
Use copper conductors only.
SSR outputs are **not** isolated. A reinforced isolation must be assured by the external solid state relays.

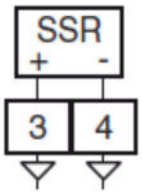
Output 1 (OUT1)

Relay Output



Contact rating: • 8 A /250 V cosj =1;
• 3 A /250 V cosj =0.4.
Operation: 1 x 10^5.

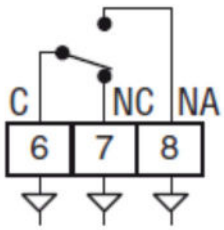
SSR Output



Logic level 0: Vout < 0.5 VDC;
Logic level 1: • 12 V ±20% @ 1 mA;
• 10 V ±20% @ 20 mA.
This output is **not** isolated. A double or reinforced isolation between instrument output and power supply must be assured by the external solid state relay.

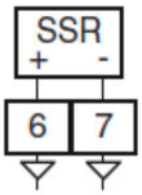
Output 2 (OUT2)

Relay Output



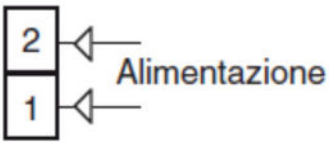
Contact rating: • 8 A /250 V cosj =1;
• 3 A /250 V cosj =0.4.
Operation: 1 x 10^5.

SSR Output



Logic level 0: Vout < 0.5 VDC;
Logic level 1: • 12 V ±20% @ 1 mA;
• 10 V ±20% @ 20 mA.
This output is **not** isolated. A double or reinforced isolation between instrument output and power supply must be assured by the external solid state relay.

Power Supply



Supply Voltage: • 12 VAC/DC (±10%);
• 24 VAC/DC (±10%);
• 100... 240 VAC (±10%).
Current consumption: 5 W max.
Before connecting the instrument to the power line, make sure that line voltage is equal to the voltage shown on the identification label;
To avoid electrical shock, connect power line at the end of the wiring procedure;
For supply connections use No. 16 AWG or larger wires rated for at last 75°C.
Use copper conductors only.
The polarity of the power supply has no importance;
The power supply input is NOT fuse protected.
Please, provide a T type 1A, 250 V fuse externally.

Technical specification

Case: Plastic, self-extinguishing degree: V-0 according to UL 94;
Front protection: IP 65 (when the optional panel gasket is mounted) for indoor locations according to EN 60070-1;
Terminals protection: IP 20 according to EN 60070-1;
Installation: Panel mounting;
Terminal block: 12 M3 screw terminals for cables of 0.25... 2.5 mm^2 (AWG22... AWG14) with connection diagram;
Dimensions: 75 x 33, depth 75.5 mm, (3.07 x 1.30 x 2.97 in.)
Panel cutout: 71(-0... +0.5) mm x 29(-0... +0.5)mm 2.80(-0... +0.023) x 1.14(-0... +0.023) in.];
Weight: 180 g max..
Power supply: • 12 VAC/DC (±10% of the nominal value);
• 24 VAC/DC (±10% of the nominal value);
• 100... 240 VAC (±10% of the nominal value);
Power consumption: 5 VA max.;

Insulation voltage: 2300 V rms according to EN 61010-1;
Display: One 4 digits red display h 12 mm + 3 Bargraph LEDs;
Display updating time: 500 ms;
Sampling time: 130 ms;
Resolution: 30000 counts;
Total Accuracy: ±0.5% F.S.V. ±1 digit @ 25°C of room temperature;
Common mode rejection: 120 dB at 50/60 Hz.
Normal mode rejection: 60 dB at 50/60 Hz.
Installation category: II;
Pollution category: 2;
Temperature drift: It is part of the global accuracy;
Operating temperature: 0... 50°C (32... 122°F);
Storage temperature: -30... +70°C (-22... +158°F);
Humidity: 20... 85% RH, not condensing;
Protections: WATCH DOG (hardware/software) for the automatic restart.

CODE

MPC38N = Regulator

Supply

F = 12 VAC/DC

H = 100... 240 VAC

L = 24 VAC/DC

Inputs

C = J, K, R, S, T, PT100, 0/12...60 mV

E = J, K, R, S, T, PTC, NTC, 0/12...60mV

I = 0/4... 20 mA

V = 0... 1V, 0/1... 5V, 0/2... 10V

Output 1 (Out 1)

R = Relay SPDT 8A

O = VDC for SSR

Output 2 (Out 2)

- = Not available

R = Relay SPDT 8A

O = VDC for SSR

Introduction

When the instrument is powered, it starts immediately to work according to the parameters values loaded in its memory.
The instrument behaviour and its performances are governed by the value of the stored parameters.
At the first start up the instrument uses a "default" parameters set (factory parameter set); this set is a generic one (e.g. a TC J input is programmed).
We recommend to modify the parameter set to suit your application (e.g. set the right input type, Control strategy, define an alarm, etc.).
To change these parameters you will need to enter the "Configuration procedure".
[6] Unit (Engineering Unit) parameter allows to set the temperature units in accordance with the user needs (°C/°F).

Access levels to the parameter modifications and their password

The instrument have one complete parameter set. We call this set "Configuration parameter set" (or "Configuration parameters").
The access to the configuration parameters is protected by a programmable password (password level 3).
The configuration parameters are collected in various groups. Every group defines all parameters related with a specific function (e.g. control, alarms, output functions).
The instrument will show only the parameters consistent with the specific hardware and in accordance with the value assigned to the previous parameters (e.g. if you set an output as "not used" the instrument will mask all other parameters related with this output).

Instrument behaviour at Power ON

At Power ON the instrument can start in one of the following mode depending on its configuration:
Auto mode without program functions:
The display shows the measured value;
The decimal figure of the less significant digit is OFF;
The instrument is performing the standard closed loop control.
Manual mode (oPLo):
The display alternately shows: the measured value and the message oPLo;
The instrument does not perform Automatic control;
The control output is equal to 0% and can be manually modified by and buttons.
Stand by mode (St.bY):
The display alternately shows the measured value and the message St.bY or od;
The instrument does not perform any control (the control outputs are OFF);
The instrument is working as an indicator.
Auto mode with automatic program start up:
The display shows one of the following information:
The measured value;
The operative set point (when it is performing a ramp);
The time of the segment in progress (when it is performing a soak);
The measured value alternate with the message St.bY.
In all cases, the decimal figure of the less significant digit of the display is lit.
We define all the above described conditions as "**Standard display**".

Entering the configuration mode

Push the P button for more than 3 seconds.
The display alternately shows PASS and 0.
Using UP and DOWN buttons set the programmed password.
The factory default password for configuration parameters is equal to 30.
All parameter modification are protected by a time out. If no button is pressed for more than 10 second the instrument returns automatically back to the Standard display, the new value of the last selected parameter is lost and the parameter modification procedure is closed. Sometimes can be useful to enter the parameter configuration procedure with no timeout (e.g.: the first time an instrument is configured). In this case, use a password equal to the previously set password + 1000 digits (e.g.: 1000 + 30 [default] = 1030).
It is always possible to manually end the parameter configuration procedure (see the next paragraph).
During parameter modification the instrument continues to control the process. In certain conditions, when a configuration change can produce a heavy bump to the process, it is advisable to temporarily stop the control during the programming operations (the control output will be Off). In this case, use a password equal to 2000 + the programmed value (e.g. 2000 + 30 = 2030). The control will restart automatically when the configuration procedure will be manually closed.
If the password is correct the display shows the acronym of the first parameter group preceded by the symbol "]".
In other words the upper display shows:]inP.

The instrument is in configuration mode.

Exiting the configuration mode

Push the U button for more than 5 seconds, the instrument will return to the "Standard display".

Keyboard functions during the parameter modification

U **A short pression on the button allows to exit the current parameter group and select the next one. A long pression allows to close the configuration parameter procedure (the instrument returns to the "Standard display").**

P **When the display is showing a group the button allows to enter the selected group. When the display is showing a parameter, this button allows to store the selected value and to go to the next parameter within the same group.**

UP **Increases the value of the selected parameter.**

DOWN Decreases the value of the selected parameter.

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

Factory reset - Default parameters loading procedure

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

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

The default data are those typical values loaded in the instrument before being shipped from factory.

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

Press the P button for more than 5 seconds;

The display shows alternately PASS and 0;

By UP and DOWN buttons set the value **-481**;

Push P button;

The instrument will turn OFF all LEDs for some seconds, then it will show dfLt (default) and turns ON all the LEDs for

2 seconds. At this point the instrument restarts as for a new Power ON.

The procedure is complete.

inP Group - Main and auxiliary input configuration

[2] SEnS - Input type

Always.

When the code of the input type is equal to c (see "How to order" at Chapter 4):

J = TC J (0... 1000°C/32... 1832°F);
crAL = TC K (0... 1370°C/32... 2498°F);
S = TC S (0... 1760°C/32... 3200°F);
r = TC R (0... 1760°C/32... 3200°F);
t = TC T (0... 400°C/32... 752°F);
ir.J = Exergen IRS J (0... 1000°C/32... 1832°F);
ir.cA = Exergen IRS K (0... 1370°C/32... 2498°F);
Pt1 = RTD Pt 100(-200... 850°C/-328... 1562°F);
0.50 = 0... 50 mV linear;
0.60 = 0... 60 mV linear;
12.60 = 12... 60 mV linear;

When the code of the input type is equal to e:

J = TC J (0... 1000°C/32... 1832°F);
crAL = TC K (0... 1370°C/32... 2498°F);
S = TC S (0... 1760°C/32... 3200°F);
r = TC R (0... 1760°C/32... 3200°F);
t = TC T (0... 400°C/32... 752°F);
ir.J = Exergen IRS J(0... 1000°C/32... 1832°F);
ir.cA = Exergen IRS K (0... 1370°C/32... 2498°F);
Ptc = PTC KTY81-121(-55... 150°C/-67... 302°F);
ntc = NTC 103-AT2(-50... 110°C/-58... 230°F);
0.50 = 0... 50 mV linear;
0.60 = 0... 60 mV linear;
12.60 = 12... 60 mV linear;

When the code of the input type is equal to i:

0.20 = 0... 20 mA linear;
4.20 = 4... 20 mA linear;

When the code of the input type is equal to v:

0.1 = 0... 1 V linear;
0.5 = 0... 5 V linear;
1.5 = 1... 5 V linear;
0.10 = 0... 10 V linear;
2.10 = 2... 10 V linear.

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

Any modification to the SEnS parameter setting will force the following changes:

[3] dP = 0;
[129] ES.L = -1999;
[130] ES.H = 9999.

[3] dP - Decimal point position

Always.

When [2] SenS = Linear input: 0... 3.

When [2] SenS is different from linear input: 0 or 1

Any modification to the dP parameter setting will produce a change to the parameters related with it (e.g.: set points, proportional band, etc.).

[4] SSc.-Initial scale read-out for linear inputs

When a linear input is selected by [2] SenS.

-1999 to 9999.

SSc allows the scaling of the analogue input to set the minimum dis played/measured value. The instrument shows a meas ured value up to 5% less than SSc value, then an underrange error.

It is possible to set an initial scale read-out higher than the full scale read-out in order to obtain a reverse read-out scaling:

E.g.: 0 mA = 0 mBar, 20 mA = -1000 mBar (vacuum).

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

When a linear input is selected by [2] SenS.

-1999... 9999

FSc allows the scaling of the analogue input to set the maximum displayed/measured value. The instrument shows a measured value up to 5% higher than [5] FSc value, then an over range error.

It is possible to set a full scale read-out lower than the initial scale read-out in order to obtain a reverse read-out scaling:

E.g.: 0 mA = 0 mBar, 20 mA = -1000 mBar (vacuum).

[6] unit - Engineering unit

When a temperature sensor is selected by [2] SenS.

°c = Celsius;
°F = Fahrenheit.

The instrument does not rescale the temperature values inserted by the user (thresholds, limits etc.).

[7] FiL - Digital filter on the measured value

Always.

oFF (No filter);
0.1... 20.0 s.

This is a first order digital filter applied to the measured value. For this reason it will affect: the measured value, the control action and the alarms behaviour.

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

our = When an over range or an under range is detected, the power output will be forced to the value of [9] oPE parameter;
or = When an over range is detected, the power output will be forced to the value of [9] oPE;
ur = When an under range is detected, the power output will be forced to the value of [9] oPE.

[9] oPE - Safety output value

Always.

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

When the instrument is programmed with one control action only (heat or cool), setting a value outside of the

available output range, the instrument wil use Zero (0).

E.g.: When heat action only has been programmed, and oPE is equal to -50% (cooling) the instrument will use the Zero value.

When ON/OFF control is programmed and an out of range is detected, the instrument will perform the safety output value using a fixed cycle time equal to 20 seconds.

[10] diF1 - Digital input 1 function

When the instrument is equipped with digital inputs.

oFF = No function;
1 = Alarm Reset [status];
2 = Alarm acknowledge (ACK) [status];
3 = Hold of the measured value [status].
4 = Stand by mode of the instrument [status]. When the contact is closed the instrument operates in stand by mode;
5 = **HEAt** with SP1 and **CooL** with "SP2" [status] (see "Note about digital inputs");
6 = Timer Run/Hold/Reset [transition]. A short closure allows to start/stop the timer count while a prolonged closure (greater than 10 seconds) resets the timer;
7 = Timer Run [transition] a short closure allows to start timer execution;
8 = Timer reset [transition] a short closure allows to reset timer count;
9 = Timer run/hold [Status]. - Contact closed = timer RUN; - Contact open = timer Hold,
10 = Program Run [transition]. The first closure starts the program execution, the second closure **restarts** the program execution from the beginning;
11 = Program Reset [transition]. A contact closure resets the program execution;
12 = Program Hold [transition]. The first closure holds the program execution the second continues the program execution;
13 = Program Run/Hold [status]. When the contact is closed the program is running;
14 = Program Run/Reset [status]. - Contact closed = Program run; - Contact open = Program reset;
15 = Instrument in Manual mode (Open Loop) [status];
16 = Sequential set point selection [transition] (see "Note about digital inputs");
17 = SP1/SP2 selection [status];
18 = Binary selection of the set point made by digital input 1 (less significant bit) and digital input 2 (most significant bit) [status];
19 = Digital input 1 will work in parallel to the button while digital input 2 will work in parallel to the button.
20 = Timer Run/Reset.

[11] diF2 - Digital input 2 function

When the instrument is equipped with digital inputs.

oFF = No function;
1 = Alarm Reset [status].
2 = Alarm acknowledge (ACK) [status];
3 = Hold of the measured value [status];
4 = Stand by mode of the instrument [status] When the contact is closed the instrument operates in stand by mode;
5 = **HEAt** with SP1 and **CooL** with "SP2" [status] (see "Note about digital inputs");
6 = Timer Run/Hold/Reset [transition] A short closure allows to start/stop the timer count while a prolonged closure (greater than 10 seconds) resets the timer;
7 = Timer Run [transition] a short closure allows to start timer execution;
8 = Timer reset [transition] a short closure allows to reset timer count;
9 = Timer run/hold [Status]. - Contact closed = timer RUN; - Contact open = timer Hold,
10 = Program Run [transition]. The first closure allows to start program execution but a second closure restart the program execution from the beginning.
11 = Program Reset [transition]. A contact closure allows to reset program execution.
12 = Program Hold [transition]. The first closure allows to hold program execution and a second closure continue program execution.
13 = Program Run/Hold [status]. When the contact is closed the program is running.
14 = Program Run/Reset [status]. - Contact closed = Program run; - Contact open = Program reset;
15 = Instrument in Manual mode (Open Loop) [status];
16 = Sequential set point selection [transition] (see "Note about digital inputs");
17 = SP1/SP2 selection [status];
18 = Binary selection of the set point made by digital input 1 (less significant bit) and digital input 2 (most significant bit) [status];
19 = Digital input 1 will work in parallel to the button while digital input 2 will work in parallel to the button;
20 = Timer Run/Reset.

Notes about digital inputs:

When diF1 or diF2 is equal to 5 the instrument operates as follows:
When the contact is open, the control action is an heating action and the active set point is SP1.
When the contact is closed, the control action is a cooling action and the active set point is SP2.
When diF1 = 18, diF2 setting is forced to 18.
diF2 cannot be associated with any other function.
When diF1 = diF2 = 18 the set point selection will be in accordance with the following table:

Dig In1	Dig. In2	Operative set point
Off	Off	Set point 1
On	Off	Set point 2
Off	On	Set point 3
On	On	Set point 4

When diF1 = 19, diF2 setting is forced to 19.
diF2 cannot be associated with any other function.
When a "Sequential set point selection" is used, every closure of of the logic input increases the value of SPAT (active set point) of one step.
The selection is cyclic -> SP1 -> SP2 -> SP3 -> SP4.out Group - Output parameters

[12] o1F - Out 1 function

Always.

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

P.FAL = Power failure indicator;
bo.PF = Out-of-range, burn out and Power Failure indicator;
diF1 = The output repeats the digital input 1 status;
diF2 = The output repeats the digital input 2 status;
St.By = Stand By status indicator;
on = Out 1 forced to ON.

When two or more outputs are programmed in the same way, these outputs will be driven in parallel.

The power failure indicator will be reset when the instrument detects an alarm reset command by button, digital input or serial link.

When no control output is programmed, all the relative alarm (when present) will be forced to nonE (not used).

[13] o1.AL - Alarms linked up with Out 1

When [12] o1F = AL.

0... 31 with the following rule:

+1 = Alarm 1;
+2 = Alarm 2;
+4 = Alarm 3;
+8 = Loop break alarm;
+16 = Sensor break (burn out).

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

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

[14] o1Ac - Out 1 action

When [12] o1F is different from nonE.

dir = Direct action;
rEU = Reverse action;
dir.r = Direct action with reversed LED indication;
rEU.r = Reverse action with reversed LED indication.

Direct action: The output repeats the status of the driven element.

Example: The output is an alarm output with direct action. When the alarm is ON, the relay will be energized (logic output 1).

Reverse action: The output status is the opposite of the status of the driven element.

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

[15] o2F - Out 2 function

When the instrument has out 2 option.

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

For other details see [12] O1F parameter.

[16] o2.AL - Alarms linked up with Out 2

When [15] o2F = AL.

0... 31 with the following rule:

+1 = Alarm 1;
+2 = Alarm 2;
+4 = Alarm 3;
+8 = loop break alarm;
+16 = Sensor break (burn out).

For more details see [13] o1.AL parameter

[17] o2Ac - Out 2 action

When [15] o2F is different from nonE.

dir = Direct action;
rEU = Reverse action;
dir.r = Direct action with reversed LED indication;
rEU.r = Reverse action with reversed LED indication.

For more details see [14] o1.Ac parameter.

[18] o3F - Out 3 function

When the instrument has out 3 option

nonE = Output not used. With this setting, Out 3 status can be driven directly from serial link;
H.rEG = Heating output;
c.rEG = Cooling output;
AL = Alarm output;
t.out = Timer output;
t.HoF = Timer out - OFF in Hold;
P.End = Program end indicator;
P.HLd = Program hold indicator;
P. uit = Program wait indicator;
P.run = Program run indicator;
P.Et1 = Program Event 1;
P.Et2 = Program Event 2.
or.bo = Out-of-range or burn out indicator;
P.FAL = Power failure indicator;
bo.PF = Out-of-range, burn out and Power Failure indicator;
diF1 = The output repeates the digital input 1 status;
diF2 = The output repeates the digital input 2 status;
St.By = Stand By status indicator;
on = Out 3 forced to ON.

For other details see [12] O1F parameter.

[19] o3.AL - Alarms linked up with Out 3

When [18] o3F = AL.

0... 31 with the following rule:

+1 = Alarm 1;
+2 = Alarm 2;
+4 = Alarm 3;
+8 = loop break alarm;
+16 = Sensor break (burn out).

For more details see [13] o1.AL parameter

[20] o3Ac - Out 3 action

When [18] o3F is different from nonE.

dir = Direct action;
rEU = Reverse action;
dir.r = Direct action with reversed LED indication;
rEU.r = Reverse action with reversed LED indication.

For more details see [14] o1.Ac parameter.

[21] o4F - Out 4 function

When the instrument has out 4 option

nonE = Output not used. With this setting, Out 4 status can be driven directly from serial link;
H.rEG = Heating output;
c.rEG = Cooling output;
AL = Alarm output;
t.out = Timer output;
t.HoF = Timer out - OFF in Hold;
P.End = Program end indicator;
P.HLd = Program hold indicator;
P. uit = Program wait indicator;
P.run = Program run indicator;
P.Et1 = Program Event 1;
P.Et2 = Program Event 2.
or.bo = Out-of-range or burn out indicator;
P.FAL = Power failure indicator;
bo.PF = Out-of-range, burn out and Power Failure indicator;
diF1 = The output repeats the digital input 1 status;
diF2 = The output repeats the digital input 2 status;

St.By = Stand By status indicator;
on = Out 4 forced to ON.

For other details see [12] O1F parameter.

[22] o4.AL - Alarms linked up with Out 4

When [21] o4F = AL.
0... 31 with the following rule:
+1 = Alarm 1;
+2 = Alarm 2;
+4 = Alarm 3;
+8 = loop break alarm;
+16 = Sensor break (burn out).

For more details see [13] o1.AL parameter

[23] o4Ac - Out 4 action

When [21] o4F is different from nonE.
dir = Direct action;
rEU = Reverse action;
dir.r = Direct action with reversed LED indication;
rEU.r = Reverse action with reversed LED indication.

For more details see [14] o1.Ac parameter.

AL1 Group - Alarm 1 parameters

[24] AL1t - Alarm 1 type

Always.
When one or more outputs are programmed as control output:
nonE = Alarm not used;
LoAb = Absolute low alarm;
HiAb = Absolute high alarm:
LHAb = Absolute band alarm:
SE.br = Sensor break;
LodE = Deviation low alarm (relative);
HidE = Deviation high alarm (relative);
LHdE = Relative band alarm.
When no output is programmed as control output:
nonE = Alarm not used;
LoAb = Absolute low alarm;
HiAb = Absolute high alarm;
LHAb = Absolute band alarm;
SE.br = Sensor break.

The relative and deviation alarms are "relative" to the operative set point value.

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

[25] Ab1 - Alarm 1 function

When [24] AL1t is different from nonE.
0... 15 with the following rule:
+1 = Not active at Power ON;
+2 = Latched alarm (manual reset);
+4 = Acknowledgeable alarm;
+8 = Relative alarm not active at set point change.

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

The "Not active at Power ON" selection allows to inhibit the alarm function at instrument Power ON or when the instrument detects a transfer from:
- Manual mode (oplo) to auto mode;
- Stand-by mode to auto mode.

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

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

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

A "Relative alarm not active at set point change" is an alarm that masks the alarm condition after a set point change until process variable reaches the alarm threshold plus or minus hysteresis.

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

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

When [24] AL1t is different from nonE or [24] AL1t is different from SE.br.
From - 1999 to [27] AL1H engineering units.

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

When [24] AL1t is different from nonE or [24] AL1t is different from SE.br.
From [26] AL1L to 9999 engineering units.

[28] AL1- Alarm 1 threshold

When:
- [24] AL1t = LoAb, Absolute low alarm;
- [24] AL1t = HiAb, Absolute high alarm;
- [24] AL1t = LodE, Deviation low alarm (relative);
- [24] AL1t = LidE, Deviation high alarm (relative).

From [26] AL1L to [27] AL1H engineering units.

[29] HAL1 - Alarm 1 hysteresis

When [24] AL1t is different from nonE or [24] AL1t is different from SE.br.
1... 9999 engineering units.
The hysteresis value is the difference between the Alarm threshold value and the point the where the Alarm automatically resets.
When the alarm threshold plus or minus the hysteresis is out from the input range, the instrument will not be able to reset the alarm.
Example: Input range from 0 to 1000 (mBar);
- Set point equal to 900 (mBar);
- Deviation low alarm equal to 50 (mBar);
- Hysteresis equal to 160 (mBar);
the theoretical reset point is 900 - 50 + 160 = 1010 (mBar) but this value is out of range.
The reset can be made only by turning the instrument **OFF**, removing the condition wich generated the alarm and turning the instrument ON again.
All band alarms use the same hysteresis value for both thresholds.
When the hysteresis of a band alarm is bigger than the programmed band, the instrument will not be able to reset the alarm.
Example: Input range 0... 500 (°C);
- Set point equal to 250 (°C);
- Relative band alarm;
- Low threshold equal to 10 (°C);
- High threshold equal to 10 (°C);
- Hysteresis equal to 25 (°C).

[30] AL1d - Alarm 1 delay

When [24] AL1t is different form nonE.
From oFF (0) to 9999 seconds.
The alarm goes ON only when the alarm condition persists for a time longer than [30] AL1d time but the reset is immediate.

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

When [24] AL1t is different from nonE.
0 = Never;
1 = During stand by;
2 = During over range and under range;
3 = During over range, under range and stand-by.

AL2 Group - Alarm 2 parameters

[32] AL2t - Alarm 2 type

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

nonE = Alarm not used;
LoAb = Absolute low alarm;
HiAb = Absolute high alarm:
LHAb = Absolute band alarm:
SE.br = Sensor break;
LodE = Deviation low alarm (relative);
HidE = Deviation high alarm (relative);
LHdE = Relative band alarm.

When no output is programmed as control output:

nonE = Alarm not used;
LoAb = Absolute low alarm;
HiAb = Absolute high alarm;
LHAb = Absolute band alarm;
SE.br = Sensor break.

The relative alarm are "relative" to the current set point (this may be different from the Target setpoint if you are using the ramp to set point function).

[33] Ab2 - Alarm 2 function

When [32] AL2t is different from nonE.
0... 15 with the following rule:

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

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

For other details see [25] Ab1 parameter.

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

When [32] AL2t is different from nonE or [32] AL2t is different from SE.br.
From - 1999 to [35] AL2H engineering units.

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

When [32] AL2t is different from nonE or [32] AL2t is different from SE.br.
From [34] AL2L to 9999 engineering units.

[36] AL2 - Alarm 2 threshold

When:
- [32] AL2t = LoAb Absolute low alarm;
- [32] AL2t = HiAb Absolute high alarm;
- [32] AL2t = LodE Deviation low alarm (relative);
- [32] AL2t = LidE Deviation high alarm (relative);

From [34] AL2L to [35] AL2H engineering units.

[37] HAL2 - Alarm 2 hysteresis

When [32] AL2t is different from nonE or [32] AL2t is different from SE.br.
1... 9999 engineering units.
For other details see [29] HAL1 parameter.

[38] AL2d - Alarm 2 delay

When [32] AL2t is different form nonE.
From oFF (0) to 9999 seconds
The alarm goes ON only when the alarm condition persist for a time longer than [38] AL2d time but the reset is immediate.

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

When [32] AL2t is different from nonE.

0 = Never;
1 = During stand by;
2 = During over range and under range;
3 = During over range, under range and stand-by.

AL3 Group - Alarm 3 parameters

[40] AL3t - Alarm 3 type

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

nonE = Alarm not used;
LoAb = Absolute low alarm;
HiAb = Absolute high alarm:
LHAb = Absolute band alarm:
SE.br = Sensor break;
LodE = Deviation low alarm (relative);
HidE = Deviation high alarm (relative);
LHdE = Relative band alarm.

When no output is programmed as control output:

nonE = Alarm not used;
LoAb = Absolute low alarm;
HiAb = Absolute high alarm;
LHAb = Absolute band alarm;
SE.br = Sensor break.

The relative alarm are "relative" to the current set point (this may be different from the Target setpoint if you are using the ramp to set point function).

[41] Ab3 - Alarm 3 function

When [40] AL3t is different from nonE.
0... 15 with the following rule:

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

Example: Setting Ad3 equal to 5 (1 + 4) the alarm 3 will be "Not active at Power ON" and "Acknowledgeable".

For other details see [25] Ab1 parameter.

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

When [40] AL3t is different from nonE or [40] AL3t is different from SE.br.
From - 1999 to [43] AL3H engineering units.

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

When [40] AL3t is different from nonE or [40] AL3t is different from SE.br.
From [42] AL3L to 9999 engineering units.

[44] AL3 - Alarm 3 threshold

When
- [40] AL3t = LoAb Absolute low alarm;
- [40] AL3t = HiAb Absolute high alarm;
- [40] AL3t = LodE Deviation low alarm (relative);
- [40] AL3t = LidE Deviation high alarm (relative).

From [42] AL3L to [43] AL3H engineering units.

[45] HAL3 - Alarm 3 hysteresis

When [40] AL3t is different from nonE or [40] AL3t is different from SE.br.
1... 9999 engineering units.
For other details see [29] HAL1 parameter.

[46] AL3d - Alarm 3 delay

When [40] AL3t is different form nonE.
From oFF (0) to 9999 seconds.
The alarm goes ON only when the alarm condition persists for a time longer than [46] AL3d time but the reset is immediate.

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

When [40] AL3t ia different from nonE.

0 = Never;

1 = During stand by;
2 = During overrange and underrange;
3 = During overrange, underrange and stand-by.

LbA Group - Loop break alarm

General note about LBA alarm

The LBA operate as follows:

When you apply 100% of the power output to a process, the process variable, after a time due to the process inertia, begins to change in a known direction (increases for an heating action or decreases for a cooling action).

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

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

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

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

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

When LBA alarm is ON the instrument continue to perform the standard control. If the process response come back into the programmed limit, the instrument reset automatically the LBA alarm.

This function is available only when the program-med control algorithm is equal to PID (Cont = PID).

[48] LbAt - LBA time

When [52] Cont = PID.
oFF = LBA not used;
1... 9999 seconds.

[49] LbSt - Delta measure used by LBA during Soft start

When [48] LbAt is different from oFF.
oFF = loop break alarm is inhibit during soft start;
1... 9999 engineering units.

[50] LbAS - Delta measure used by loop break alarm (loop break alarm step)

When [48] LbAt is different from oFF.
1... 9999 engineering units.

[51] LbcA - Condition for LBA enabling

When [48] LbAt is different from oFF.
uP = Enabled when the PID requires the maximum power only.
dn = Enabled when the PID requires the minimum power only
both = Enabled in both condition (when the PID requires the maximum or the minimum power).

LBA application example:

LbAt (LBA time) = 120 seconds (2 minutes);
LbAS (delta LBA) = 5°C.
The machine has been designed in order to reach 200°C in 20 minutes (20°C/min).
When the PID demands the 100% of the power, the instrument starts the time count.
During time count if the measured value increases more than 5°C, the instrument restarts the time count. Otherwise if the measured value does not reach the programmed delta (5°C in 2 minutes) the instrument will generate the alarm.

rEG Group - Control parameters

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

[52] cont - Control type

When at least one output is programmed as control output (H.rEG or C.rEG).

When two control actions (heat **and** cool) are programmed:
Pid = PID (heat **and** cool);
nr = Heat/Cool ON/OFF control with neutral zone

When one control action (heat **or** cool) is programmed:
Pid = PID (heat **or** cool)
On.FA = ON/OFF asymmetric hysteresis
On.FS = ON/OFF symmetric hysteresis

ON/OFF control with asymmetric hysteresis:
- OFF when PV ☺² SP;
- ON when PV ± (SP - hysteresis).

ON/OFF control with symmetric hysteresis:

- OFF when PV ² (SP + hysteresis);
- ON when PV ± (SP - hysteresis).

[53] Auto - Auto tune selection

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

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

Fast auto-tune can start only when the measured value (PV) is lower than (SP + 1/2SP).

When [49] cont = PID
From -4 to 4 where:
-4 = Oscillating auto-tune with automatic restart at Power ON (after soft start) and after **all** set point change;
-3 = Oscillating auto-tune with manual start;
-2 = Oscillating auto-tune with automatic start at the first Power ON only;
-1 = Oscillating auto-tune with automatic restart at every Power ON;
0 = Not used;
1 = Fast auto tuning with automatic restart at every Power ON;
2 = FAST auto-tune with automatic start at the first Power ON only;
3 = FAST auto-tune with manual start;
4 = FAST auto-tune with automatic restart at Power ON (after soft start) and after a set point change.

The auto-tune is inhibited during program execution.

[54] Aut.r - Manual start of the auto-tune

When [52] cont = PID.
oFF = The instrument is not performing the auto-tune;
on = The instrument is performing the auto-tune.

[55] SELF - Self-tune enable

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

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

When [52] cont = PID.
YES = Self-tune active;
on = Self-tune not active.

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

When [52] cont is different from PID.
0... 9999 in engineering units.

[57] cPdt - Time for compressor protection

When [52] cont = nr.
OFF = Protection disabled;
1... 9999 seconds.

[58] Pb - Proportional band

When [52] cont = PID and [55] SELF = no.
1... 9999 engineering units.

Auto-tune functions calculate this value.

[59] int - Integral time

When [52] cont = PID and [55] SELF = no.
OFF = Integral action excluded;
1... 9999 seconds;
inF= Integral action excluded.

Auto-tune functions calculate this value.

[60] dEr - Derivative time

When [52] cont = PID and [55] SELF = no.
oFF = Derivative action excluded;
1... 9999 seconds.

Auto-tune functions calculate this value.

[61] Fuoc - Fuzzy overshoot control

This parameter reduces the overshoot usually present at instrument start up or after a set point change and it will be active only in this two cases.

Setting a value between 0.00 and 1.00 it is possible to slow down the instrument action during set point approach.

Setting **Fuoc = 1** this function is disabled.

When [49] cont = PID and [52] SELF = no.
0... 2.00.

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

[62] H.Act - Heating output (H.rEG) actuator

This parameter sets the minimum cycle time of the heating output.

It aims to respect the minimum cycle time of a specific actuator in order to ensure a long actuator life.

When at least one output is programmed in order to be the heating output (H.rEG), [52] cont = PID and [55] SELF =no.
SSr = Solid state relay output;
rELY = Relay or contactor;
SLou= Slow actuator (e.g. burners).

Setting:

SSr no limit is applied to the auto-tune calculation and [63] tcrH is pre-set equal to 1 second.
rELY the limit applied to the auto-tune calculation is equal to 20 seconds and [63] tcrH is pre-set equal to 20 seconds.
SLou the limit applied to the auto-tune calculation is equal to 40 seconds and [63] tcrH is pre-set equal to 40 seconds.

[63] tcrH - Cycle time of the heating output

When at least one output is programmed in order to be the heating output (H.rEG), [52] cont = PID and [55] SELF =no.
When [62] H.Act = SSr: 1.0... 130.0 seconds;
When [62] H.Act = reLY: 20.0... 130.0 seconds;
When [62] H.Act = SLou: 40.0... 130.0 seconds.

Auto-tune functions calculate this value but, when necessary, it is possible to set it manually.

[64] PrAt- Power ratio between heating and cooling action (relative cooling gain)

The instrument uses the same PID parameter set for heat and for cool action but the efficiency of the two actions are usually different.

This parameter allows to define the ratio between the efficiency of the heating system and the efficiency of the cooling one.

An example will help us tu explain you the philosophy.

Consider one loop of a plastic extruder.

The working temperature is equal to 250°C.

When you want to increase the temperature from 250 to 270°C (D20°C) using 100% of the heating power (resistor), you will need 60 seconds.

On the contrary, when you want to decrease the temperature from 250 to 230°C (D20°C) using 100% of the cooling power (fan), you will need 20 seconds only.

In our example the ratio is equal to 60/20 = 3 ([60] PrAt = 3) and says that the efficiency of the cooling system is 3 times more efficient than the heating one.

When two control action are programmed (H.rEG and c.rEG) and [52] cont = PID and [55] SELF = no.
0.01... 99.99.

Auto-tune functions calculate this value.

[65] c.Act - Cooling output (C.rEG) actuator

When at least one output is e programmed in order to be the cooling output (c.rEG),
[52] cont = PID and [55] SELF = no.
SSr = Solid state relay output;
rELY = Relay or contactor;
SLou = Slow actuator (e.g. compressors).

For more details see [62] h.Act parameter.

[66] tcrc - Cycle time of the cooling output

When at least one output is programmed in order to be the cooling output (c.rEG),
[52] cont = PID and [55] SELF = no.
When [65] c.Act = SSr: 1.0... 130.0 s;
When [65] c.Act = reLY: 20.0... 130.0 s;
When [65] c.Act = SLou: 40.0... 130.0 s.

Auto-tune functions calculate this value but, when necessary, it is possible to set it manually

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

rS allows to drastically reduces the undershoot due to a hot restart. When your process is steady, the instrument operates with a steady power output (e.g. 30%).

If a short power down occurs, the process restarts with a process variable close to the set point while the instrument starts with an integral action equal to zero.

Setting a manual reset equal to the average power output (in our example 30%) the instrument will start with a power output equal to the value it will use at steady state (instead of zero) and the undershoot will become very little (in theory equal to zero).

When [52] cont = PID and [55] SELF = no.
-100.0... 100.0%.

[68] od - Delay at Power ON

When at least one output is programmed as control output.
oFF= Function not used;
0.01... 99.59 hh.mm.

This parameter defines the time during which (after a Power ON) the instrument remains in stand by mode before to start all other function (control, alarms, program, etc.).

When a program with automatic start at Power ON and od function are programmed, the instrument performs od function before to start the program execution.

When an auto-tune with automatic start at Power ON and od function are programmed, the od function will be aborted and auto-tune starts immediately.

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

When at least one output is programmed as control output.
-100... 100%.

When St.P parameter have a positive value, the limit will be applied to the heating output(s) only.

When St.P parameter have a negative value, the limit will be applied to the cooling output(s) only.

When a program with automatic start at Power ON and soft start function are programmed, the instrument performs both the functions at the same time. In other words, the program performs the first ramp, if the power calculated by PID is lower than the programmed limit, the instrument operates with the requested power.

When the PID requires a power higher than the limit, the instrument will limit the power to the one programmed.

The auto-tune function inhibits the soft start function.

The Soft start function is available also when ON/OFF control is

used.

[70] SSt - Soft start time

When at least one output is programmed as control output.
oFF = Function not used;
0.01... 7.59 hh.mm;
inF = Soft-start always active.

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

When at least one output is programmed as control output.
-1999... 9999 engineering units.
When the power limiter have a positive value (the limit is applied to the heating action) the soft start function will be aborted when the measured value is greater than or equal to SS.tH parameter.
When the power limiter have a negative value (the limit is applied to the cooling action) the soft start function will be aborted when the measured value is lower than or equal to SS.tH parameter.

SP Group - Set point parameters

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

[72] nSP - Number of used set points

When at least one output is programmed as control output.
1... 4.
Changing [72] nSp value the instrument operates as follows:
[79] SPAt parameter will be forced to SP1.
The instrument verifies that all used set points are within the limits programmed by [73] SPLL and [74] SPHL.
If an SP is out of this range, the instrument forces its value to the maximum acceptable value.

[73] SPLL - Minimum set point value

When at least one output is programmed as control output.
From -1999 to [74] SPHL in engineering units.
Changing [73] SPLL value, the instrument checks all local set points (parameters: SP1, SP2, SP3 and SP4) and all program set points (parameters: [94] Pr.S1, [99] Pr.S2, [104] Pr.S3, [109] Pr.S4).
If an SP is out of this range, the instrument forces its value to the maximum acceptable value.
A [73] SPLL change produces the following actions:
When [80] SP.rt = SP, the remote set point will be forced to be equal to the active set point;
When [80] SP.rt = trim, the remote set point will be forced to zero;
When [80] SP.rt = PErc, the remote set point will be forced to zero.

[74] SPHL - Maximum set point value

When at least one output is programmed as control output.
From [73] SPLL to 9999 (E.U.).
For other details see [73] SPLL parameter.

[75] SP 1 - Set Point 1

When at least one output is programmed as control output.
From [73] SPLL to [74] SPHL (E.U.).

[76] SP 2 - Set Point 2

When at least one output is programmed as control output and [72] nSP > 1.
From [73] SPLL to [74] SPHL (E.U.).

[77] SP 3 - Set Point 3

When at least one output is programmed as control output and [72] nSP > 2.
From [73] SPLL to [74] SPHL engineering units.

[78] SP 4 - Set Point 4

When at least one output is programmed as control output and [72] nSP = 4.
From [73] SPLL to [74] SPHL (E.U.).

[79] SPAt - Selection of the active Set point

When at least one output is programmed as control output.
From SP1 to [72] nSP.
A [75] SPAt change produces the following actions:
When [80] SP.rt = SP, the remote set point will be forced to be equal to the active set point;
When [80] SP.rt = trin, the remote set point will be forced to zero;
When [80] SP.rt = PErc, the remote set point will be forced to zero.
The SP2, SP3 and SP4 selection is possible only if the relative set point is enabled (see [75] nSP parameter).

[80] SP.rt - Remote set point type

These instruments will communicate with each other, using RS 485 serial interface without a PC. An instrument can be set as a Master while the others are (as usual) Slave units. The Master unit can send his operative set point to the slave units.
In this way, for example, it is possible to change simultaneously the set point of 20 instruments by changing the set point of the master unit (e.g. hot runner application).
SP.rt parameter defines how the slave units will use the value coming from serial link.
The [125] tr.SP [Selection of the value to be retransmitted (Master)] parameter allows to define the value sent by master unit.
When at least one output is e programmed as control output and the serial interface is present.
rSP = The value coming from serial link is used as remote set point (RSP);
trin =The value coming from serial link will be algebraically added to the local set point selected by SPAt and the sum becomes the operative set point;
PErc =The value coming from serial will be scaled on the input range and this value will be used as remot set point.
An [80] SPrt change produces the following actions:
When [80] SP.rt = rSP, the remote set point will be forced to be equal to the active set point;
When [80] SP.rt = trin, the remote set point will be forced to zero;
When [80] SP.rt = PErc, the remote set point will be forced to zero

Example: A 6 zone reflow-oven for PCB .
The master unit sends its set point value to 5 other zones (slave controllers);
The Slave zones use it as a set point trim;
The first zone is the master zone and it uses a set point equal to 210°C;
The second zone has a local set point equal to - 45°C;
The third zone has a local set point equal to -45 (°C);
The fourth zone has a local set point equal to -30;
The fifth zone has a local set point equal to +40;
The sixth zone has a local set point equal to +50;
In this way, the thermal profile will be the following:
Master SP = 210°C;
Second zone SP = 210 -45 = 165°C;
Third zone SP = 210 -45 = 165°C;
Fourth zone SP = 210 - 30 = 180°C;
Fifth zone SP = 210 + 40 = 250°C;
Sixth zone SP = 210 + 50 = 260°C.
Changing the SP of the master unit, all the other slave units will immediately change their operative set point.

[81] SPLr - Local/remote set point selection

When at least one output is programmed as control output.
Loc = Local set point selected by [79] SPAt;
rEn = Remote set point (coming from serial link).

[82] SP.u - Rate of rise for positive set point change (ramp up)

When at least one output is e programmed as control output.
0.01... 99.99 units per minute;
inF = Ramp disabled (step transfer).

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

When at least one output is e programmed as control output.
0.01... 99.99 units per minute;
inF = Ramp disabled (step transfer).

General note about remote set point

When the remote set point (RSP) with trim action is programmed, the local set point range becomes the following: from [73] SPLL+ RSP to [74] SPHL - RSP.

]PAn Group - Operator HMI

[114] PAS2 - Level 2 password: Limited access level
Available: Always.
Range: oFF = Level 2 not protected by password (as level 1 = Operator level);
1... 999 Level 2 password.

[115] PAS3 - Level 3 password: configuration level
Available: Always.
Range: 3... 999 Level 3 password.
Note: Setting [114] PAS2 equal to [115] PAS3, the level 2 will be masked.

[116] uSrb - button function during RUN TIME
Available: Always.
Range: nonE = No function;
tunE = Auto-tune/self-tune enabling. A single press (longer than 1 second) starts the auto-tune.
oPLo = Manual mode. The first pressure puts the instrument in manual mode (oPLo) while the second one puts the instrument in Auto mode.
AAc = Alarm reset.
ASi = Alarm acknowledge.
chSP = Sequential set point selection (see note below).
St.by = Stand by mode. The first press puts the instrument in stand by mode while the second one puts the instrument in Auto mode.
Str.t = Timer run/hold/reset (see note below).
P.run = Program run (see note below).
P.rES = Program reset (see note below).
P.r.H.r = Program run/hold/reset (see note below).
Notes: 1. When "Sequential set point selection" is used, each pression of button (longer than 1 s) increases the value of SPAT (active set point) of one step. The selection is cyclic -> SP1 -> SP2 -> SP3 -> SP4. When a new set point is selected using the key, the display shows for 2 s the acronym of the new set point (e.g. SP2).
2. When "Sequential set point selection" is used, the no. of set points selectable is limited by [69] nSP.
3. When "Timer run/hold/reset" is selected, a short press starts/stops(Hold) timer count while a long press (longer than 10 s) resets the timer.
4. When "Program run" is selected, the first press starts the program execution but a second press restarts the program execution from the beginning.
5. When "Program reset" is selected, a short press resets the program execution.
6. When "Program run/hold/reset" is selected, a short press starts/stops (Hold) program execution while a long press (longer than 10 s) resets the program.

[117] diSP - Display management
Available: Always.
Note: As the instrument has only one display, all selections different from nonE hide the PV value.
Range: nonE = Standard display;
Pou = Power output;
SPF = Final set point;
Spo = Operative set point;
AL1 = Alarm 1 threshold;
AL2 = Alarm 2 threshold;
AL3 = Alarm 3 threshold;
Pr.tu = - During a soak, the instrument shows the elapsed time of the soak.
- During a ramp the display shows the operative set point.
At the end of the program execution, the instrument shows P.End messages alternated with the measured value.
- When no program is running, the instrument shows the standard display.
Pr.td = - During a soak, the instrument shows the remaining time of the soak (count down).
- During a ramp the display shows the operative set point.
At the end of the program execution, the instrument shows P.End messages alternated with the measured value.
- When no program is running, the instrument shows the standard display.
P.t.tu = When the programmer is running, the display shows the total elapsed time. At the end of the program execution, the instrument shows p.End messages alternated with the measured value.
P.t.td = When the programmer is running, the display shows the total remaining time (count down). At the end of the program execution, the instrument shows p.End messages alternated with the measured value.
ti.uP = When the timer is running, the display shows the timer counting up. At the end of the counting, the instrument shows t.End messages alternately with the measured value.
ti.du = When the timer is running, the display shows the timer counting down. At the end of the counting, the instrument shows t.End messages alternately with the measured value.
PErc = Percent of the power output used during soft start (when the soft start time is equal to infinite, the limit is always active and it can be used also when ON/OFF control is selected).

[118] AdE - Bargraph deviation
Available: Always.
Range: oFF = Bargraph not used;
1... 9999 In engineering units.

[119] FiLd - Filter on the displayed value
Available: Always.
Range: oFF = Filter disabled
0.1... 20.0 in engineering units.
Note: This is a "window filter" related to the set point; it is applied to the displayed value only and has no effect on the other instrument functions (control, alarms, etc.).

[120] dSPu - Instrument Status at Power ON
Available: Always.
Range: AS.Pr = Starts in the same way it was prior to the power down;
Auto = Starts in Auto mode;
oP.0 = Starts in manual mode with a power output equal to zero;
St.bY = Starts in stand-by mode.

[121] oPr.E - Operative modes enabling
Available: Always.
Range: ALL = All modes will be selectable by the next parameter;
Au.oP = Auto and manual (oPLo) mode only will be selectable by the next parameter;
Au.Sb = Auto and Stand by modes only will be selectable by the next parameter.
Notes: 1. When you change the value of [121] oPr.E, the instrument forces [122] oPEr parameter to Auto.
2. During program execution the instrument stores the segment currently in use and, by a 30 minutes interval, stores also the elapsed time of the soaks. If a power down occurs during program execution, at the next Power ON the instrument is able to continue the program execution starting from the segment in progress at power down and, if the segment was a soak, it is also capable to restart from the soak time minus the stored elapsed time (with an approximation of 30 minutes).

In order to obtain this features, the [120] dSPu - Status of the instrument at Power ON parameter must be set to AS.Pr.
If the [120] dSPu is different than AS.Pr the memorization function will be hinibit.
[122] oPEr - Operative mode selection
Available: Always.
Range: • When [121] oPr.E = ALL:
Auto = Auto mode;
oPLo = Manual mode;
St.bY = Stand by mode.
• When [121] oPr.E = Au.oP:
Auto = Auto mode;
oPLo = Manual mode;
• When [121] oPr.E = Au.Sb:
Auto = Auto mode;
St.bY = Stand by mode.

Another important step of the instrument configuration is due to the possibility to create a custom HMI (interface) in order to make the instrument easy to use for the operator and comfortable for the assistance.
By a special procedure, named "Promotion", the OEM can create two parameter subsets.
The first one is the "Limited access" level. This subset is protected by the password programmed by [114] PAS2 parameter.
The last subset is the "Operator" set (Level1). This level si NOT password protected.
Notes: 1. The "Limited access" parameters are collected in a list.
2. The sequence of the "Limited access" parameters is programmable and can be made according to your needs.
3. The parameter sequence of the operator level is the same programmed for "limited access" level but only specified parameters can be displayed and modified. This set must be create according to your requirements

]CAL Group - User calibration group

This function allows to calibrate the complete measuring chain and to compensate the errors due to: – Sensor location; – Sensor class (sensor errors); – Instrument accuracy.
[130] AL.P - Adjust Low Point Available: Always. Range: From -1999 to (AH.P - 10) engineering units.
Note: The minimum difference between AL.P and AH.P is 10 engineering units.
[131] AL.o - Adjust Low Offset Available: Always. Range: -300... 300 engineering units.
[132] AH.P - Adjust High Point Available: Always. Range: From (AL.P + 10) to 9999 engineering units. Note: The minimum difference between AL.P and AH.P is 10 engineering units.
[133] AH.o - Adjust High Offset Available: Always. Range: -300... 300 engineering units. Example: Environmental chamber with an operative range from 10 to + 100°C.

6.1 Parameter promotion procedure

The limited access parameter set is a list, so that, before to start promotion procedure, we suggest to operate as follows:
1. Prepare the exact parameter list you want to make accessible for limited access.
2. Give a number to the desired parameters using the same sequence you want to have in the limited access.
3. Define which of the selected parameters will be available also at Operator level.
Example: I would like to obtain the following limited access list:
• OPEr - Operative mode selection;
• SP1 - First set point;
• SP2 - Second set point;
• SPAt - Set point selection;
• AL1 - Alarm 1 threshold;
• AL2 - Alarm 2 threshold;
• Pb - Proportional band;
• Int - Integral time;
• dEr - Derivative time;
• Aut.r - Manual start of the auto-tune.
But I want that the operator is enabled in changing: the operative mode, the SP1 and the AL1 values.
In this case the promotion list is:

Parameter Promotion Limited Access Operator
- OPEr - o 1 OPEr OPEr
- SP1 - o 2 SP1 SP1
- SP2 - A 3 SP2
- SPAt - A 4 SPAt
- AL1 - o 5 AL1 AL1
- AL2 - A 6 AL2
- Pb - A 7 Pb
- Int - A 8 Int
- dEr - A 9 dEr
- Aut.r - A 10 Aut.r

Now, proceed as follows:
1. Push the button for more than 3 seconds.
2. The display alternately shows PASS and 0.
3. By and buttons set a password equal to - 81.
4. Push button.
The instrument shows the acronym of the first configuration parameter group]inP.
5. By button select the group of the first parameter of your list.
6. With the button select the first parameter of your list
7. The instrument shows alternately the acronym of the parameter and his current promotion level. The promotion level is defined by a letter followed by a number. The letter can be:
"c" The parameter is NOT promoted and is present only in configuration. In this case the number is forced to zero.
"A" Indicates that the parameter has been promoted to the limited access level. The number shows its position in the limited access list.
"o" Indicates that the parameter has been promoted to the Operator level. The number shows its position in the limited access list.
8. By and buttons assign to this parameter the desired position.
Note: Setting a value different from 0 the letter "**c**" changes automatically to "**A**" and the parameter is automatically promoted to the limited access level.
9. In order to modify the level from "Limited access" to "Operator" and vice versa, press button and, maintaining the pressure, press button.
10. The letter changes from "**A**" to "**o**" and vice versa. Select the second parameter that you want to add to the "Limited access" level and repeat steps 6, 7 and 8.
11. Repeat steps 5, 6, 7 and 8 until the list has been completed.
12. When you need to exit the promotion procedure, push button and maintain the pressure for more than 10 s.
The instrument returns to the "Standard display".
Note: When you set the same number to two parameter, the instrument will use only the last programmed parameter.
Example: In the previous example, I must set for SP2 a promotion value equal to A3.
If now I set for SP3 a promotion value equal to o3, the Limited Access list and the operator list becomes:
Parameter Promotion Limited Access Operator
- OPEr - o 1 OPEr OPEr
- SP1 - o 2 SP1 SP1
- SP3 - o 3 SP3 SP3
- SPAt - A 4 SPAt
- AL1 - o 5 AL1 AL1

As we said at paragraph 5.1, when the instrument is powered, starts immediately to work accordingly to the stored parameters value.
In other words, the instrument has only one status, the "run time" status.
During "run time" we can force the instrument to operate in

three different modes: Automatic mode, Manual mode or Stand by mode.
—In Automatic mode the instrument drives automatically the control output according to the parameter value set and the setpoint/measured value.
—In Manual mode the instrument shows the measured value and allows you to set manually the output power. No Automatic action will be made.
—In stand by mode the instrument operates as an indicator. It shows the measured value and forces the outputs to zero.
As we have seen, it is always possible to modify the value assigned to a parameter independently from the operative mode selected.

7.1 How to enter the "Operator level"
The instrument is showing the "Standard display".
1. Press the button;
2. The instrument shows alternately the acronym of the first parameter promoted to this level and its value;
3. With the and buttons assign to this parameter the desired value;
4. Press the button in order to store the new value and go to the next parameter;
5. When you want to return to the "Standard display" push the button for more than 5 seconds.
Note: The parameter modification of the Operator level is subject to a time out. If no button is pressed for more than 10 seconds, the instrument returns to the "Standard display" and the new value of the last selected parameter will be lost.

7.2 How to enter the "Limited Access Level"
The instrument is showing the "Standard display".
1. Press the button for more than 5 seconds;
2. The display alternately shows PASS and 0;
3. With the and buttons set the value assigned to [114] PAS2 (Level 2 password);
Notes: 1. The factory default password for configuration parameters is equal to 20.
2. All parameter modification are protected by a time out. If no button is pressed for more than 10 second the instrument returns automatically to the Standard display, the new value of the last selected parameter is lost and the parameter modification procedure is closed.
When you desire to remove the time out (e.g. for the first configuration of an instrument) you can use a password equal to 1000 plus the programmed password (e.g. 1000 + 20 [default] = 1020).
It is always possible to manually End the parameter configuration procedure (see below).
3. During parameter modification the instrument continues to perform the control.
In certain conditions (e.g. when a parameter change can produces a heavy bump to the process) it is advisable to temporarily stop the controller from controlling during the programming procedure (its control output will be Off). A password equal to 2000 + the programmed value (e.g. 2000 + 20 = 2020) will switch the control out off during configuration. The control will restart automatically when the parameter modification procedure will be manually ended.
4. Press button;
5. The instrument will show alternately the acronym of the first parameter promoted to this level and its value;
6. By and buttons assign to this parameter the desired value;
7. Press the button in order to memorize the new value and go to the next parameter;
8. When you want to return to the "Standard display" push the button for more than 5 seconds.

7.3 How to see but not modify the "Limited Access Parameters"
Sometime it is necessary to give to the operator the possibility to see the value assigned to the parameter promoted in the Limited Access level but it is important that all changes are made by authorized personnel only.
In this cases, proceed as follows:
1. Press the button for more than 5 seconds;
2. The display alternately shows PASS and 0;
3. By and buttons set the value -181;
4. Press button;
5. The instrument shows alternately the acronym of the first parameter promoted to the level 2 and its value.
6. Using button is possible to see the value assigned to all parameters present in level 2 but it will not be possible to modify it;
7. It is possible to return to the "Standard display" pushing the button for more than 3 seconds or pushing no buttons for more than 10 seconds.

7.4 Automatic Mode
7.4.1 Keyboard functions when the instrument is in Auto mode
Starts the action programmed by [116] uSrb (button function during RUN TIME) parameter.
Allows to enter the parameter modification procedures.
Starts the "Direct set point modification" function (see below).
Displays the "Additional information" (see below).

7.5 Manual Mode
This operative mode allows you to deactivate automatic control and manually program the output power percentage that is to be applied to the process.
When the instrument is in manual mode, the display shows alternately the measured value and the message oPLo.
When manual control is selected, the instrument starts to operate with the same power output as the last one supplied by automatic mode and can be modified using the and buttons.
In case of ON/OFF control, 0% corresponds to the "deactivated output status" while any value different from 0 corresponds to the "activated output status".
As in the case of visualization, the programmable values range from H100 (100% output power with reverse action) to C100 (100% output power with direct action).
Notes: 1. During manual mode, the absolute alarms are operative while the relative alarms are disabled.
2. If you set manual modes during program execution, the program will be aborted.
3. If you set manual modes during self-tune execution, the self- tune function will be aborted.
4. During manual mode, all functions not related with the control (wattmeter, independent timer, "worked time", etc) continue to operate normally.
7.6 Stand-by mode
This operative mode also deactivates the automatic control but forces the control output to zero.
In this mode the instrument operates as an indicator.
When stand by mode is selected the display shows alternately the measured value and the message St.bY.
Notes: 1. During stand by mode, the relative alarms are disabled while the absolute alarms are operative or not according to the ALxo (Alarm x enabling during Stand-by mode) parameter setting.
2. If you set stand by mode during program execution, the program will be aborted.
3. If you set stand by mode during self-tune execution, the self- tune function will be aborted.
4. During stand by mode, all functions not related with the control (wattmeter, independent timer, "worked time", etc.) continue to operate normally.
5. When the instrument is swapped from stand by to auto modes, the instrument automatically starts the alarm masking and the soft start functions.

8.1 Out of range signals

The display shows the OVER-RANGE and UNDER-RANGE conditions with the following indications:
Over-range Under-range
The sensor break will be signaled as an out of range:
Note: When an over-range or an under-range is detected, the alarms operate as in presence of the maximum or the minimum measurable value respectively.
To check the out of span Error condition, proceed as follows:
Notes: 1. Check the input signal source and the connecting line.
2. Make sure that the input signal is in accordance with the instrument configuration. Otherwise, modify the input configuration (see Chapter 5).
3. If no error is detected, send the instrument to your supplier to be checked.

8.2 List of possible errors
ErAT - Fast Auto-tune cannot start. The measure value is too close to the set point.
Push the button in order to delete the error message.
NoAt - Auto-tune not finished within 12 hours.
ErEP - Possible problem of the instrument memory.
The message disappears automatically.
If the error does not disappear, send the instrument to your supplier.

9.1 Proper use
Every possible use not described in this manual must be considered as a improper use.
This instrument is in compliance with EN 61010-1 "Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use"; for this reason it could not be used as a safety equipment.
Whenever a failure or a malfunction of the control device may cause dangerous situations for persons, animals or things, please remember that the plant must be equipped with additional safety devices.
Italmec Elettronica S.r.l. and its legal representatives do not assume any responsibility for any damage to people, things or animals deriving from violation, wrong or improper use or in any case not in compliance with the instrument's features.

9.2 Warranty and Repairs
This product is under warranty against manufacturing defects or faulty materials that are found within 12 months from delivery date.
The warranty is limited to repairs or to the replacement of the instrument.
The tampering of the instrument or an improper use of the product will bring about the immediate withdrawal of the warranty's effects.
In the event of a faulty instrument, either within the warranty period, or further to its expiry date, please contact our sales department to obtain authorization for sending the instrument to our company.
The faulty product must be shipped to Italmec Elettronica with a detailed description of the faults found, without any fees or charge for Italmec Elettronica, except in the event of alternative agreements.

9.3 Maintenance
This instrument does not requires periodical recalibration and it have no consumable parts so that no particular maintenance is required.
Sometimes, a cleaning action is suggestable.
1. SWITCH THE EQUIPMENT OFF (power supply, relay out, etc.).
2. Take the instrument out of its case.
3. Using a vacuum cleaner or a compressed air jet (max. 3 kg/cm2) remove any dust that may be present on the casing and/or on the electronics being careful not to damage the electronic components.
4. To clean external plastic or rubber parts use only a cloth moistened with:
• Ethyl Alcohol (pure or denatured) [C2H5OH] or
• Isopropyl Alcohol (pure or denatured) [(CH3)2CHOH]
or
• Water (H2O).
5. Make sure that there are no loose terminals.
6. Before putting the instrument back in its case, make sure that it is perfectly dry.
7. Put the instrument back and turn it ON.

9.4 Accessories
The instrument has a lateral socket into which a special tool can be inserted. This tool, named A03, allows:
• To store a complete instrument configuration and to use it for other instruments;
• To transfer a complete instrument configuration to a PC or from a PC to an instrument;
• To transfer from a PC to an instrument a complete instrument configuration;
• To transfer a configuration from an A03 to another one.
To test serial interface of the instruments and to help the OEM during machine start up.

DICHIARAZIONE DI CONFORMITA` CE

CE **DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY**

La Ditta: ITALMEC ELETTRONICA s.r.l.

dichiara sotto la propria responsabilità che il prodotto:

Declares that the product:

MPC38 N

è conforme alle disposizioni legislative che traspongono le seguenti direttive:

- direttiva 2014/30 UE (direttiva EMC) e successivi emendamenti
- direttiva 2014/35 UE (direttiva bassa tensione) e successivi emendamenti
In in accordance with the following directives:

- **2014/30 UE directive (EMC directive) and subsequent amendaments**
- **2014/35 UE directive (low voltage directive) and subsequent amendaments**

e che sono state applicate le norme e/o specifiche tecniche di seguito indicate:

- EN61000-6-3
- EN61000-6-2
- EN61010-1

Italmec Elettronica s.r.l.
Rappresentante Legale / President
Serena Campanella