EZ-ZONE® PM

User's Manual

Integrated Controller Models

TOTAL CUSTOMER SATISFACTION
3 Year Warranty

ISO 9001
Registered Company
Winona, Minnesota USA

WATLOW

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0600-0059-0000 Rev. J

Made in the U.S.A.

March 2010

Safety Information

We use note, caution and warning symbols throughout this book to draw your attention to important operational and safety information.

A "NOTE" marks a short message to alert you to an important detail.

A "CAUTION" safety alert appears with information that is important for protecting your equipment and performance. Be especially careful to read and follow all cautions that apply to your application.

A "WARNING" safety alert appears with information that is important for protecting you, others and equipment from damage. Pay very close attention to all warnings that apply to your application.

The electrical hazard symbol, ⚠ (a lightning bolt in a triangle) precedes an electric shock hazard CAUTION or WARNING safety statement.

Symbol	Explanation
	CAUTION – Warning or Hazard that needs further explanation than label on unit can provide. Consult users manual for further information.
	ESD Sensitive product, use proper grounding and handling techniques when installing or servicing product.
	Unit protected by double/reinforced insulation for shock hazard prevention.
	Do not throw in trash, use proper recycling techniques or consult manufacturer for proper disposal.
	Enclosure made of Polycarbonate material. Use proper recycling techniques or consult manufacturer for proper disposal.
	Unit can be powered with either alternating current (ac) voltage or direct current (dc) voltage.
	Unit is a Listed device per Underwriters Laboratories®. It has been evaluated to United States and Canadian requirements for Process Control Equipment. UL 61010 and CSA C22.2 No. 61010. File E185611 QUYX, QUYX7. See: www.ul.com
	Unit is a Listed device per Underwriters Laboratories®. It has been evaluated to United States and Canadian requirements for Hazardous Locations Class 1 Division II Groups A, B, C and D. ANSI/ISA 12.12.01-2007. File E184390 QUZW, QUZW7. See: www.ul.com
	Unit is compliant with European Union directives. See Declaration of Conformity for further details on Directives and Standards used for Compliance.
	Unit has been reviewed and approved by Factory Mutual as a Temperature Limit Device per FM Class 3545 standard. See: www.fmglobal.com
	Unit has been reviewed and approved by CSA International for use as Temperature Indicating-Regulating Equipment per CSA C22.2 No. 24. See: www.csa-international.org
	Unit has been reviewed and approved by ODVA for compliance with DeviceNet communications protocol. See: www.odva.org
	Unit has been reviewed and approved by ODVA for compliance with Ethernet/IP communications protocol. See: www.odva.org

Warranty

The EZ-ZONE® PM is manufactured by ISO 9001-registered processes and is backed by a three-year warranty to the first purchaser for use, providing that the units have not been misapplied. Since Watlow has no control over their use, and sometimes misuse, we cannot guarantee against failure. Watlow's obligations hereunder, at Watlow's option, are limited to replacement, repair or refund of purchase price, and parts which upon examination prove to be defective within the warranty period specified. This warranty does not apply to damage resulting from transportation, alteration, misuse or abuse. The purchaser must use Watlow parts to maintain all listed ratings.

Technical Assistance

If you encounter a problem with your Watlow controller, review your configuration information to verify that your selections are consistent with your application: inputs, outputs, alarms, limits, etc. If the problem persists, you can get technical assistance from your local Watlow representative (see back cover), by e-mailing your questions to wintechsupport@watlow.com or by dialing +1 (507) 494-5656 between 7 a.m. and 5 p.m., Central Standard Time (CST). Ask for for an Applications Engineer. Please have the following information available when calling:

- Complete model number

- All configuration information
- User's Manual
- Factory Page

Return Material Authorization (RMA)

1. Call Watlow Customer Service, (507) 454-5300, for a Return Material Authorization (RMA) number before returning any item for repair. If you do not know why the product failed, contact an Application Engineer or Product Manager. All RMA's require:
   - Ship-to address
   - Bill-to address
   - Contact name
   - Phone number
   - Method of return shipment
   - Your P.O. number
   - Detailed description of the problem
   - Any special instructions
   - Name and phone number of person returning the product.
2. Prior approval and an RMA number from the Customer Service Department is required when returning any product for credit, repair or evaluation. Make sure the RMA number is on the outside of the carton and on all paperwork returned. Ship on a Freight Prepaid basis.
3. After we receive your return, we will examine it and try to verify the reason for returning it.
4. In cases of manufacturing defect, we will enter a repair order, replacement order or issue credit for material returned. In cases of customer mis-use, we will provide repair costs and request a purchase order to proceed with the repair work.
5. To return products that are not defective, goods must be be in new condition, in the original boxes and they must be returned within 120 days of receipt. A 20 percent restocking charge is applied for all returned stock controls and accessories.
6. If the unit is unrepairable, you will receive a letter of explanation. and be given the option to have the unit returned to you at your expense or to have us scrap the unit.
7. Watlow reserves the right to charge for no trouble found (NTF) returns.

EZ-ZONE PM is covered by U.S. Patent Numbers:

6005577; D553095; D553096; D553097; D560175; D55766; and OTHER PATENTS PENDING

TC

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Table of Contents (cont.)

1 Chapter 1: Overview

The EZ-ZONE® PM takes the pain out of solving your thermal loop requirements.

Watlow's EZ-ZONE PM controllers offer options to reduce system complexity and the cost of control-loop ownership. You can order the EZ-ZONE PM as a PID controller or an over-under limit controller, or you can combine both functions in the PM Integrated Limit Controller. You now have the option to integrate a high-amperage power controller output, an over-under limit controller and a high-performance PID controller all in space-saving, panel-mount packages. You can also select from a number of serial communications options to help you manage system performance.

It just got a whole lot easier to solve the thermal requirements of your system. Because the EZ-ZONE PM controllers are highly scalable, you only pay for what you need. So if you are looking for a PID controller, an over-under limit controller or an integrated controller, the EZ-ZONE PM is the answer.

Standard Features and Benefits

Advanced PID Control Algorithm
- TRU-TUNE+® Adaptive tune provides tighter control for demanding applications.
- Auto Tune for fast, efficient start ups

EZ-ZONE configuration communications and software
- Saves time and improves the reliability of controller set up

FM Approved Over-under Limit with Auxiliary Outputs
- Increases user and equipment safety for over-under temperature conditions
- To meet agency requirements, output 4 is the fixed limit output. Other outputs can be configured to mirror the limit output (4).

Parameter Save & Restore Memory
- Reduces service calls and down time

Agency approvals: UL Listed, CSA, CE, RoHS, W.E.E.E. FM, SEMI F47-0200, Class 1, Div 2 rating on selected models
- Assures prompt product acceptance
- Reduces end product documentation costs

EZ-Key/s
- Programmable EZ-Key enables simple one-touch operation of repetitive user activities

Programmable Menu System
- Reduces set up time and increases operator efficiency

Three-year warranty
- Demonstrates Watlow's reliability and product support

Touch-safe Package
- IP2X increased safety for installers and operators

P3T Armor Sealing System
- NEMA 4X and IP66 offers water and dust resistance, can be cleaned and washed down (indoor use only)
- Backed up by UL 50 independent certification to NEMA 4X specification

Removable cage clamp wiring connectors
- Reliable wiring, reduced service calls
- Simplified installation

Heat-Cool Operation
- Provides application flexibility with accurate temperature and process control

Optional Features and Benefits

High-amperage Power Control Output
- Drives 15 amp resistive loads directly
- Reduces component count
- Saves panel space and simplifies wiring
- Reduces the cost of ownership

Integrated PID and Limit Controller
- Reduces wiring time and termination complexity compared to connecting discrete products
- Decreases required panel space
- Lowers installation costs
- Increases user ad equipment safety for over/under temperature conditions

Current Monitoring
- Detects heater current flow and provides alarm indication of a failed output device or heater load

Serial Communications Capabilities
- Provides a wide range of protocol choices including Modbus® RTU, EtherNet/IP™, DeviceNet™, Modbus® TCP, and Profibus DP
- Supports network connectivity to a PC or PLC

Dual Channel Controller

- For selected models provides two PID controllers in one space saving package

Enhanced Control Capabilities

- Easily handle complex process problems such as cascade, ratio, differential, square-root, motorized valve control without slidewire feedback, wet-bulb/dry-bulb and compressor control

Full-featured Alarms

- Improves operator recognition of system faults
- Control of auxiliary devices

Ten Point Linearization Curve

- Improves sensor accuracy

Remote Set Point Operation

- Supports efficient set point manipulation via a master control or PLC

Retransmit Output

- Supports industry needs for product process recording

Profile Capability

- Preprogrammed process control
- Ramp and soak programming with four files and 40 total steps

A Conceptual View of the PM

The flexibility of the PM's software and hardware allows a large range of configurations. Acquiring a better understanding of the controller's overall functionality and capabilities while at the same time planning out how the controller can be used will deliver maximum effectiveness in your application.

It is useful to think of the controller in terms of functions; there are internal and external functions. An input and an output would be considered external functions where the PID calculation or a logic function would be an internal function. Information flows from an input function to an internal function to an output function when the controller is properly configured. A single PM controller can carry out several functions at the same time, for instance closed-loop control, monitoring for several different alarm situations, performing logical operations and operating switched devices, such as lights and motors. Each process needs to be thought out carefully and the controller's various functions set up properly.

Input Functions

The inputs provide the information that any given programmed procedure can act upon. In a simple form, this information may come from an operator pushing a button or as part of a more complex procedure it may represent a remote set point being received from another controller.

Each analog input typically uses a thermocouple, thermistor or RTD to read the temperature of something. It can also read volts, current or resistance, allowing it to use various devices to read humidity, air pressure, operator inputs and others values. The settings in the Analog Input Menu (Setup Page) for each analog input must be configured to match the device connected to that input.

Each digital input reads whether a device is active or inactive. A PM with digital input-output (DIO) hardware can include up to eight DIO each of which can be used as either an input or an output. Each DIO must be configured to function as either an input or output with the Direction parameter in the Digital Input/Output Menu (Setup Page).

The Function or EZ Key on the front panel of the PM also operates as a digital input by toggling the function assigned to it in the Digital Input Function parameter in the Function Key Menu (Setup Page).

Internal Functions

Functions use input signals to calculate a value. A function may be as simple as reading a digital input to set a state to true or false, or reading a temperature to set an alarm state to on or off. Or, it could compare the temperature of a process to the set point and calculate the optimal power for a heater.

To set up an internal function, it's important to tell it what source, or instance, to use. For example, an alarm may be set to respond to either analog input 1 or 2 (instance 1 or 2, respectively).

Output Functions

Outputs can perform various functions or actions in response to information provided by a function, such as operating a heater, driving a compressor, turning a light on or off, unlocking a door etc...

Assign an output to a Function in the Output Menu or Digital Input/Output Menu. Then select which instance of that function will drive the selected output. For example, you might assign an output to respond to alarm 4 (instance 4) or to retransmit the value of analog input 2 (instance 2).

You can assign more than one output to respond to a single instance of a function. For example, alarm 2 could be used to trigger a light connected to output 1 and a siren connected to digital output 5.

Input Events and Output Events

Input and output events are internal states that are used exclusively by profiles. The source of an event input can come from a real-world digital input or an output from another function. Likewise, event outputs may control a physical output such as an output function block or be used as an input to another function.

Getting Started Quickly

The PM control has a page and menu structure that is listed below along with a brief description of its purpose.

Setup Page Push and hold the up and down keys (▲ ▼) for 6 seconds to enter. (See the Setup Page for further information)	Once received, a user would want to setup their control prior to operation. As an example, define the input type and set the output cycle time.
Operations Page Push and hold the up and down keys (▲ ▼) for 3 seconds to enter. (See the Operations Page for further information)	After setting up the control to reflect your equipment, the Operations Page would be used to monitor or change runtime settings. As an example, the user may want to see how much time is left in a profile step or perhaps change the limit high set point.
Factory Page Push and hold the Infinity and the green Advance keys (∞ ⟳) for 6 seconds to enter. (See the Factory Page for further information)	For the most part the Factory Page has no bearing on the control when running. A user may want to enable password protection, view the control part number or perhaps create a custom Home Page.
Home Page The control is at the Home Page when initially powered up.	Pushing the green Advance key ⟳ will allow the user to see and change such parameters as the control mode, enable autotune and idle set point to name a few.
Profile Page Push and hold the the green Advance key ⟳ for 6 seconds to enter. (See the Profile Page for further information)	If equipped with this feature a user would want to go here to configure a profile.

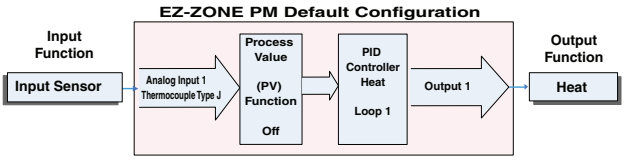
The default PM loop configuration out of the box is shown below:

- Analog Input functions set to thermocouple, type J
- Heat algorithm set for PID, Cool set to off
- Output 1 set to Heat
- Control mode set to Auto
- Set point set to 75 °F

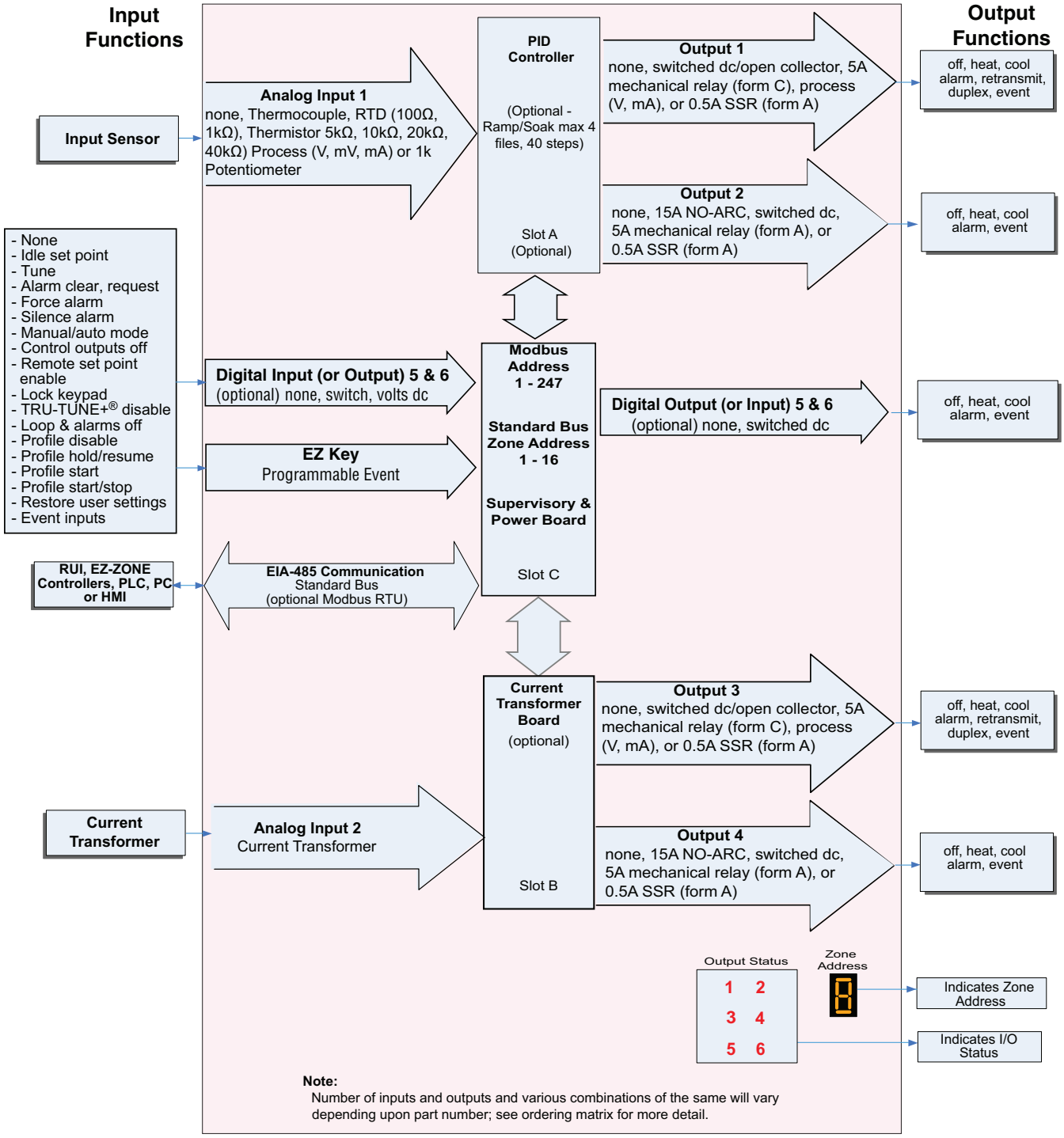
If you are using the input type shown above, simply connect your input and output devices to the control. Power up the control and push the up arrow ▲ on the face of the control to change the set point from the default value of 75 °F to the desired value. As the Set Point increases above the Process Value, output 1 will come on and it will now begin driving your output device. The PV function as shown in the graphic below is only available with PM4/8/9 models.

Note:

The output cycle time will have a bearing on the life of mechanical relay outputs and can be different based on the type of output ordered. The output cycle time can be changed in the Setup Page under the Output Menu.



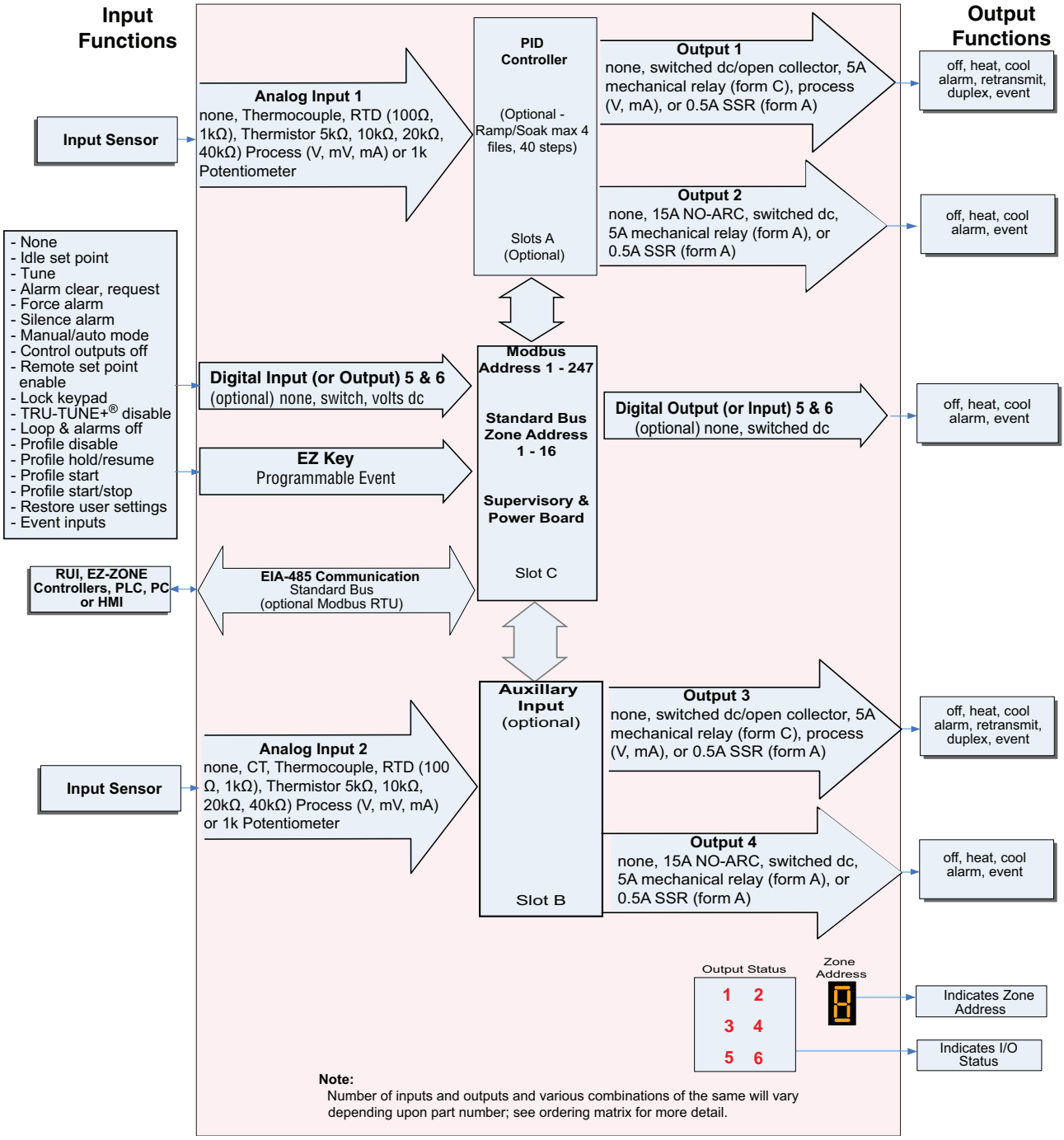
EZ-ZONE® PM Integrated Model 1/16 DIN System Diagram With a Current Transformer, Without Communications Card (Slot B)



Current Monitoring

- detects heater current flow
- provides an alarm indication of a failed-load issue.

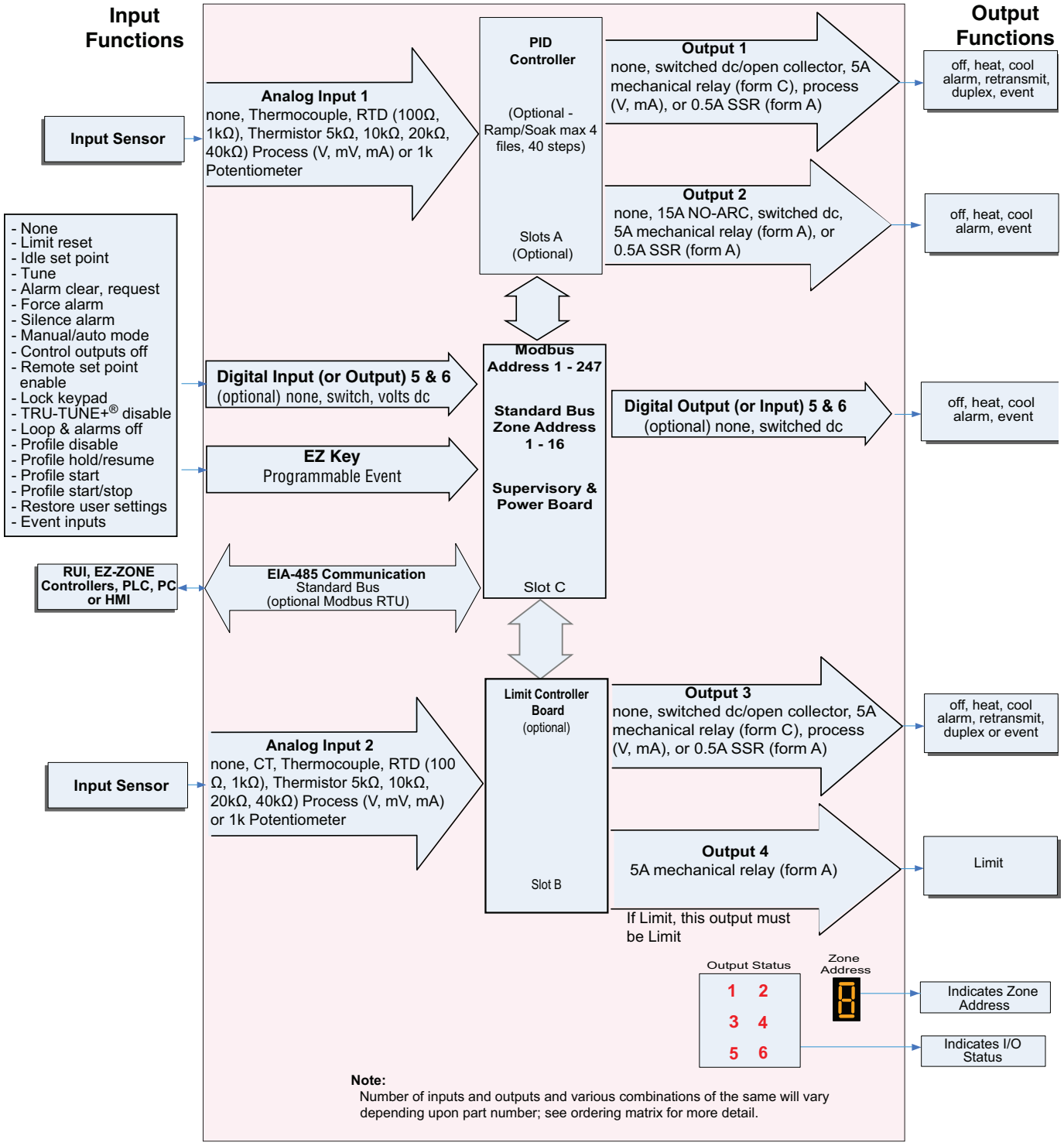
EZ-ZONE® PM Integrated Model 1/16 DIN System Diagram With Auxillary Input, Without Communications Card (Slot B)



Remote Set Point Operation

- Supports efficient set point manipulation from a remote device, such as a master control or PLC.

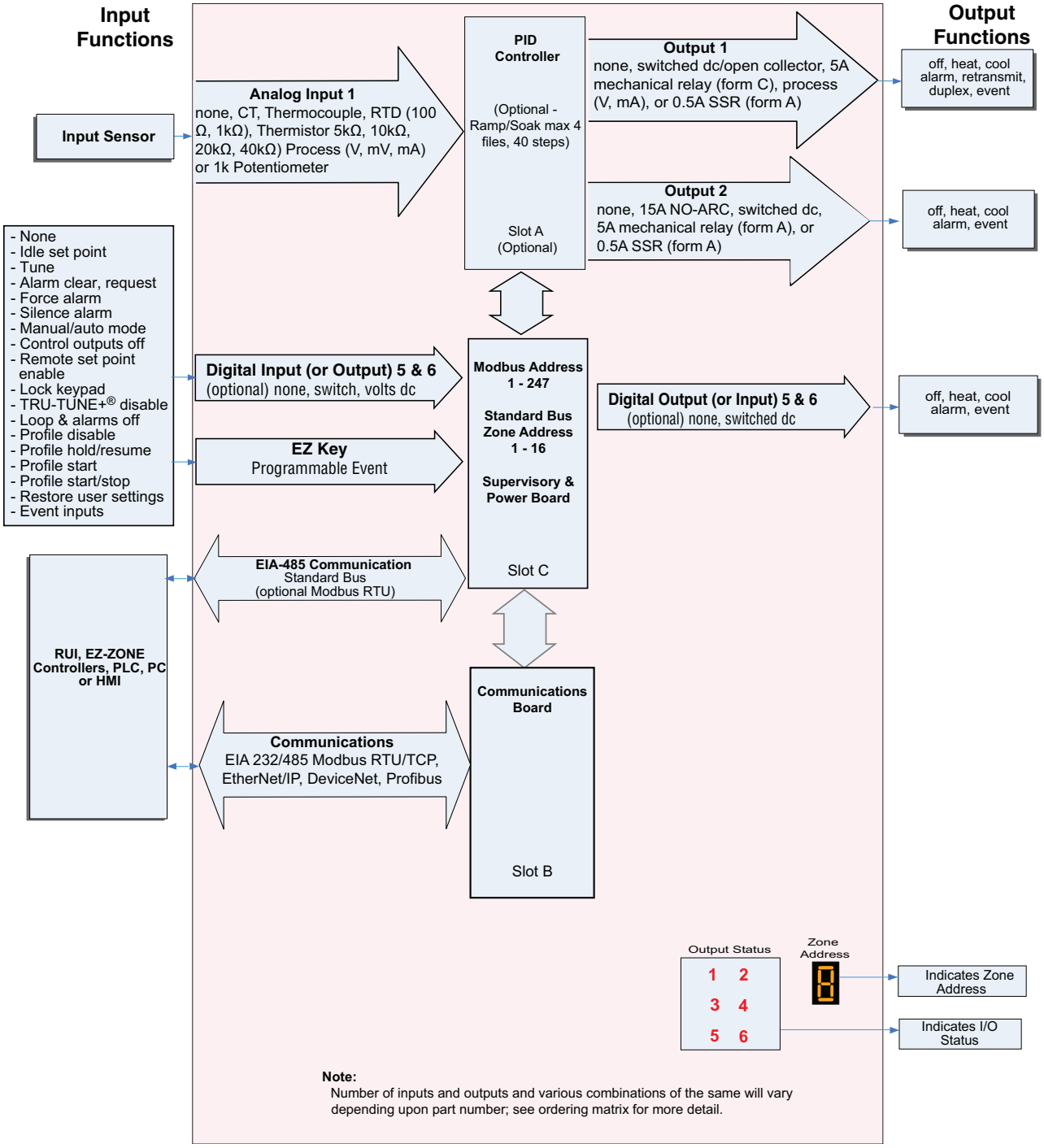
EZ-ZONE® PM Integrated Model 1/16 DIN With Limit, System Diagram Without Communications Card (Slot B)



Integrated PID and Limit Controller

- Reduces wiring time and termination complexity compared to connecting separate products
- Reduces panel space
- Reduces installation costs
- Increases dependability with backup control sensor operation
- Increases user and equipment safety for over-under temperature conditions

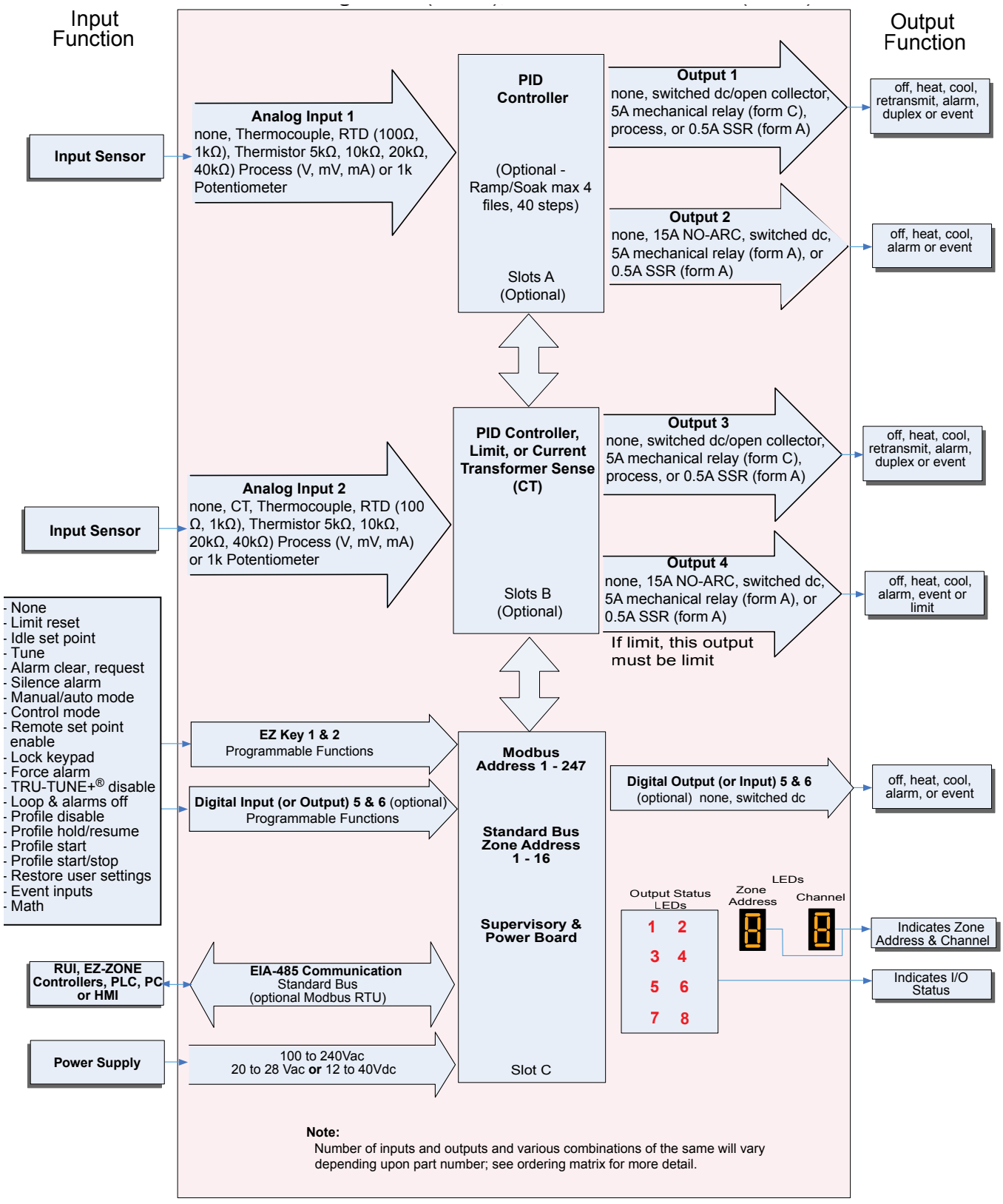
EZ-ZONE® PM Integrated Model 1/16 DIN System Diagram with Expanded Communications (Slot B)



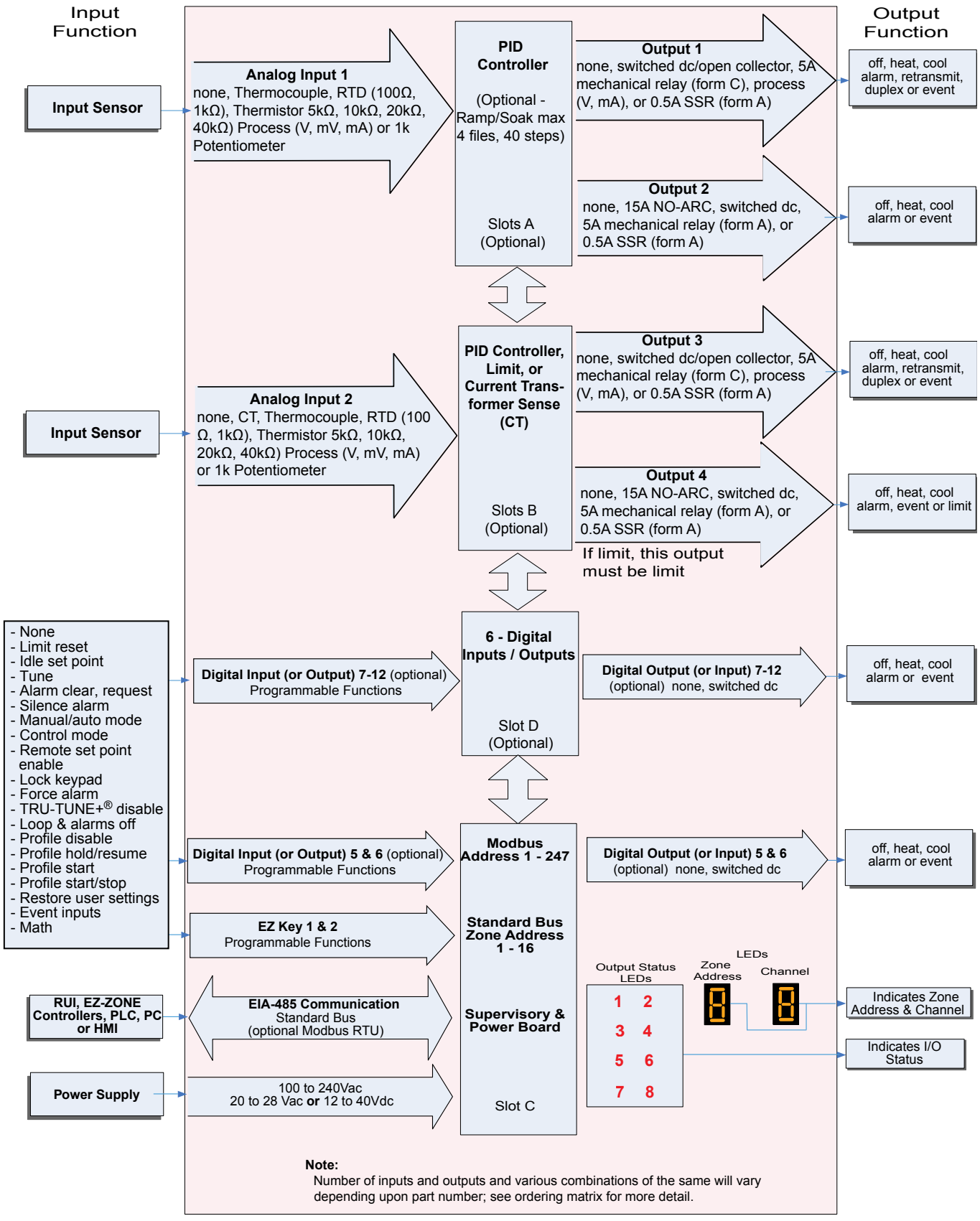
Serial Communication Capabilities

- Supports network connectivity to a PC or PLC
- Available in a wide range of protocol choices, including Modbus RTU, EtherNet/IP™, Modbus TCP

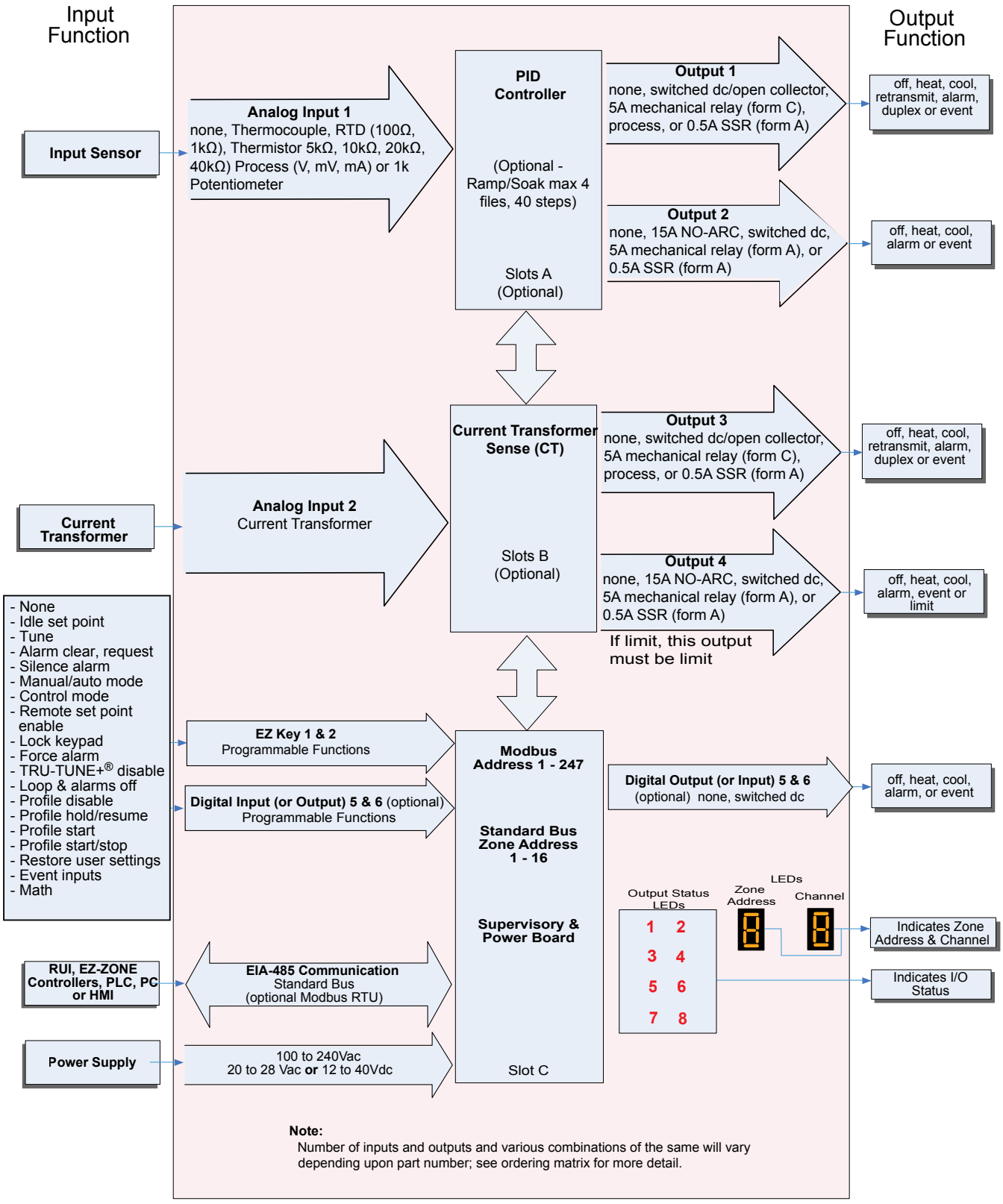
EZ-ZONE® PM Integrated Model 1/8 and 1/4 DIN System Diagram Without 6 Digital I/O (slot D), Without Communications (slot E)



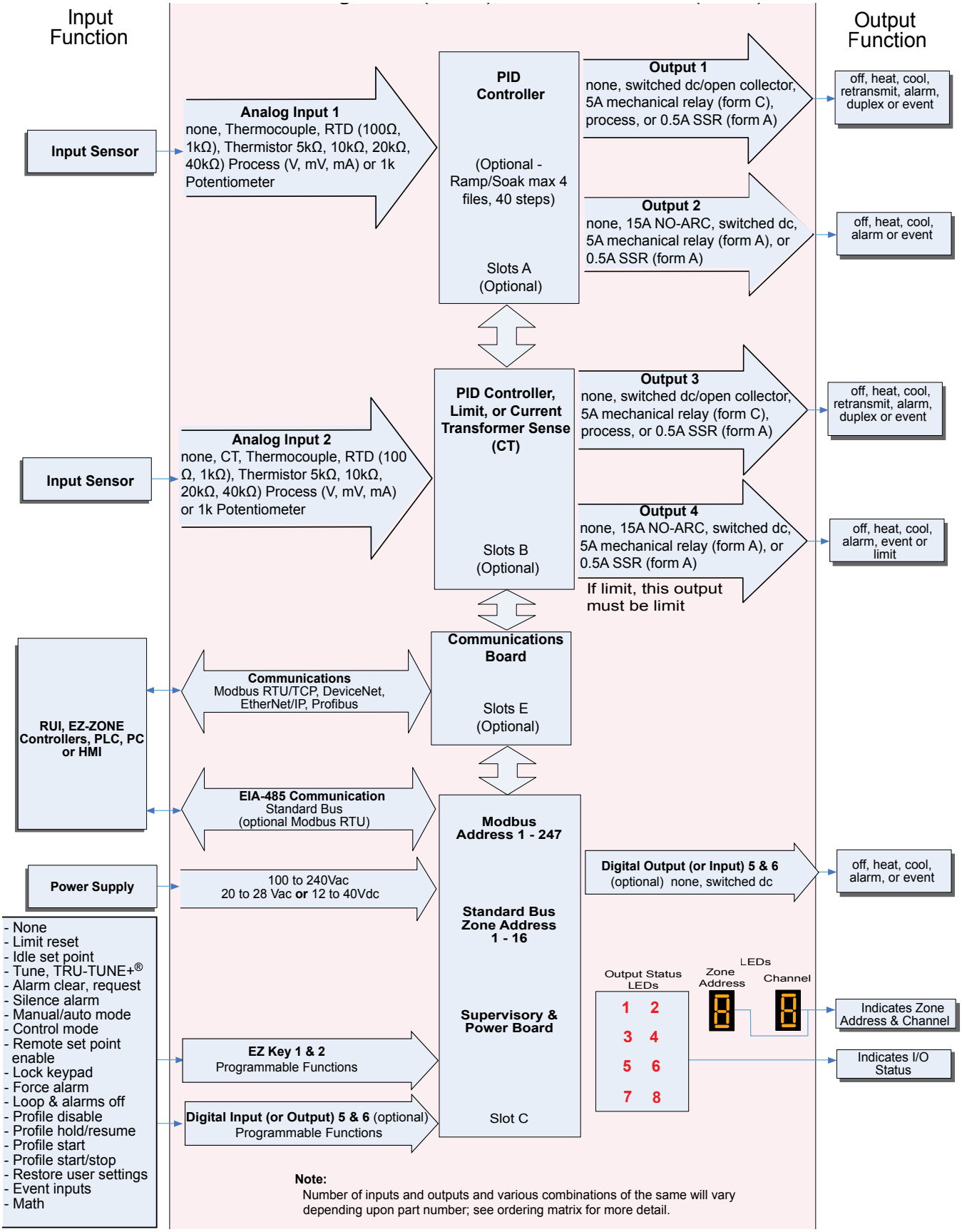
EZ-ZONE® PM Integrated Model 1/8 and 1/4 DIN System Diagram With 6 Digital I/O (slot D), Without Communications (slot E)



EZ-ZONE® PM Integrated Model 1/8 and 1/4 DIN with CT System Diagram Without 6 Digital I/O (slot D), Without Communications (slot E)



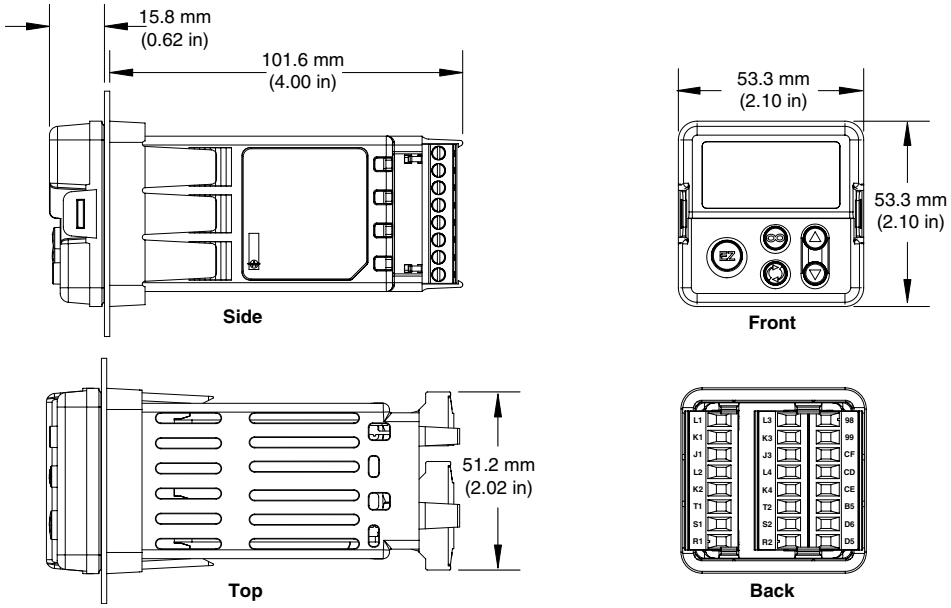
EZ-ZONE® PM Integrated Model 1/8 and 1/4 DIN System Diagram Without 6 Digital I/O (slot D), With Communications (slot E)



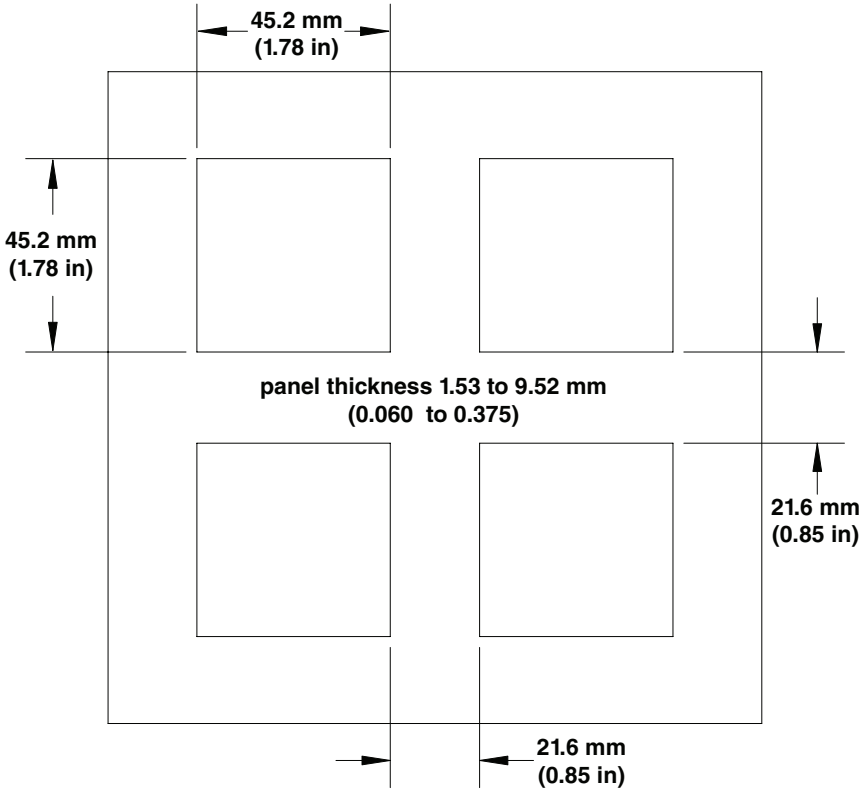
2 Chapter 2: Install and Wire

Dimensions

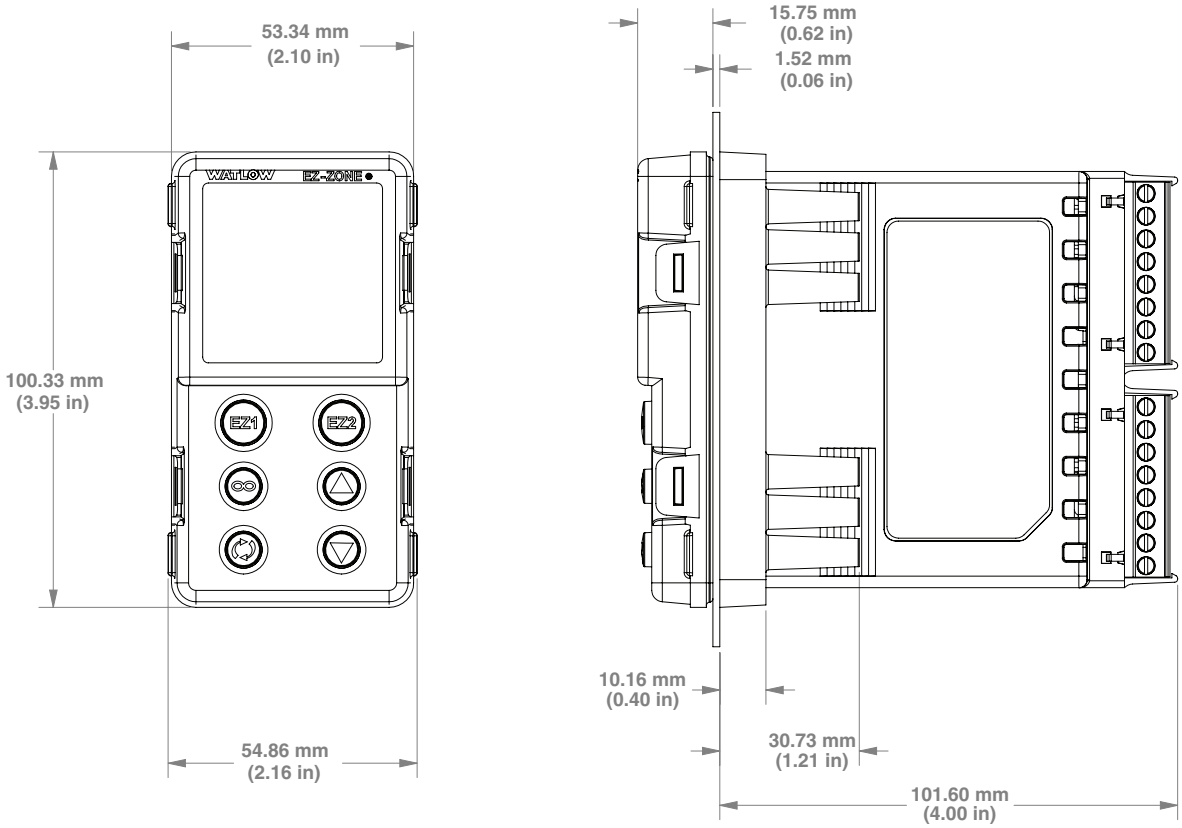
1/16 DIN (PM6)



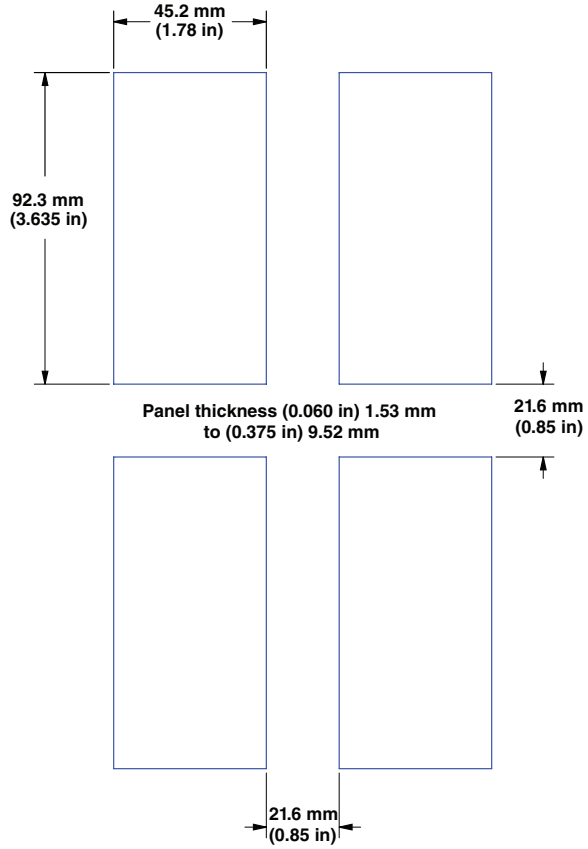
1/16 DIN (PM6) Recommended Panel Spacing



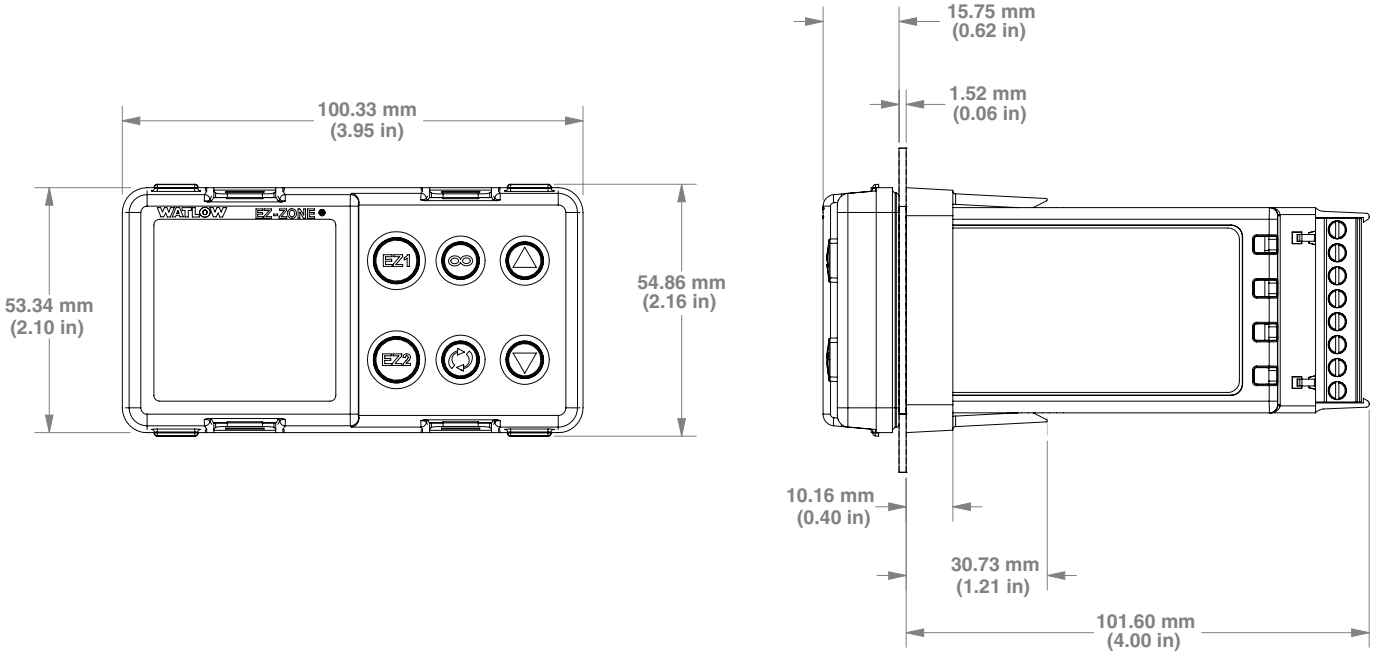
1/8 DIN (PM8) Vertical Dimensions



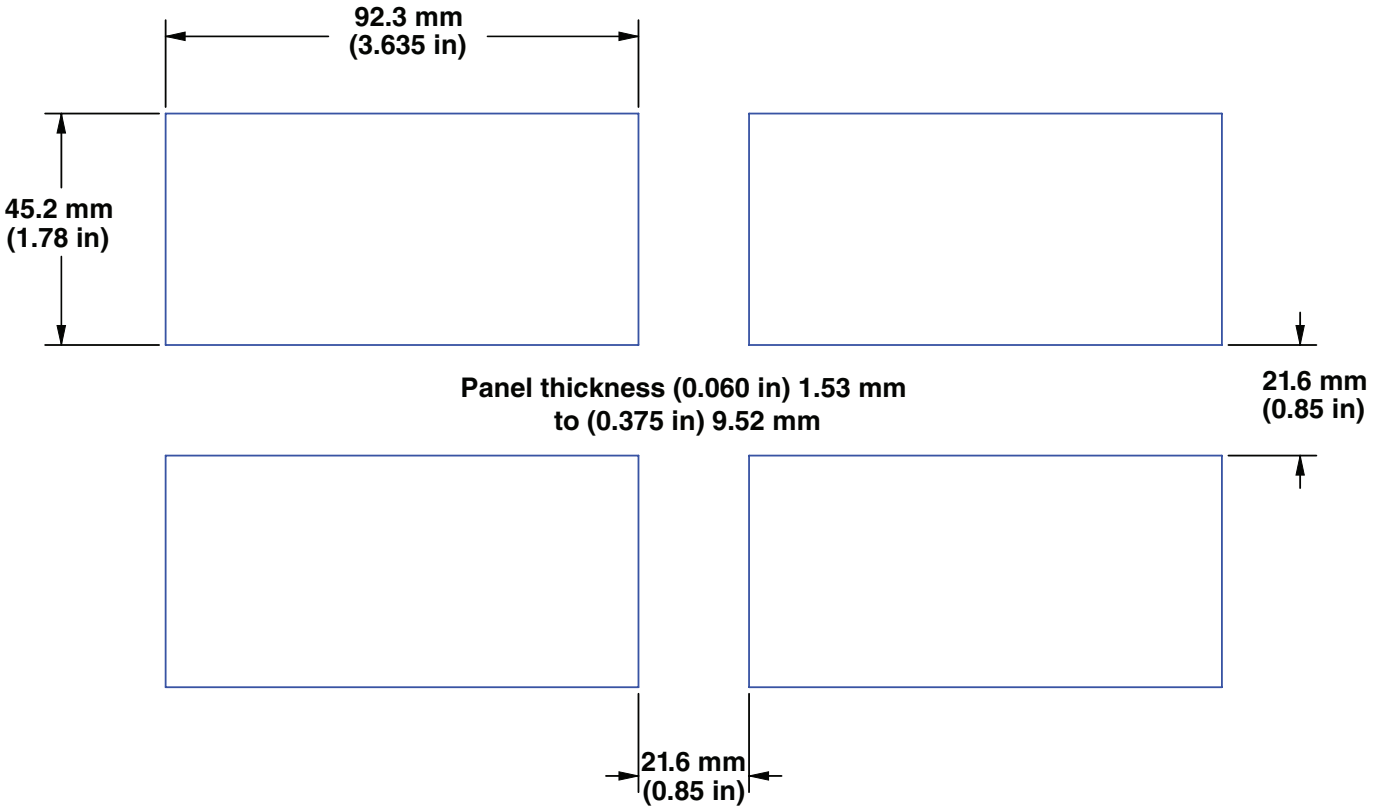
1/8 DIN (PM8) Vertical Recommended Panel Spacing



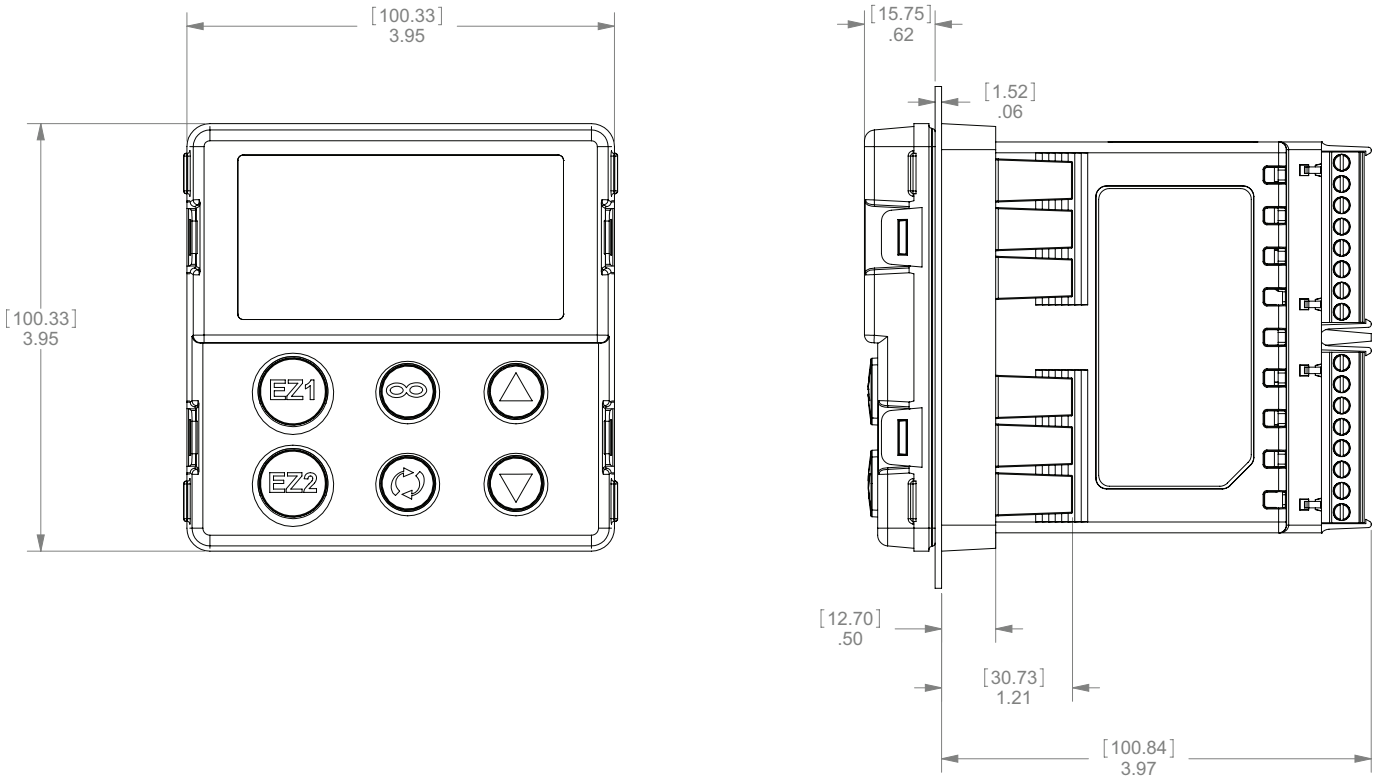
1/8 DIN (PM9) Horizontal Dimensions



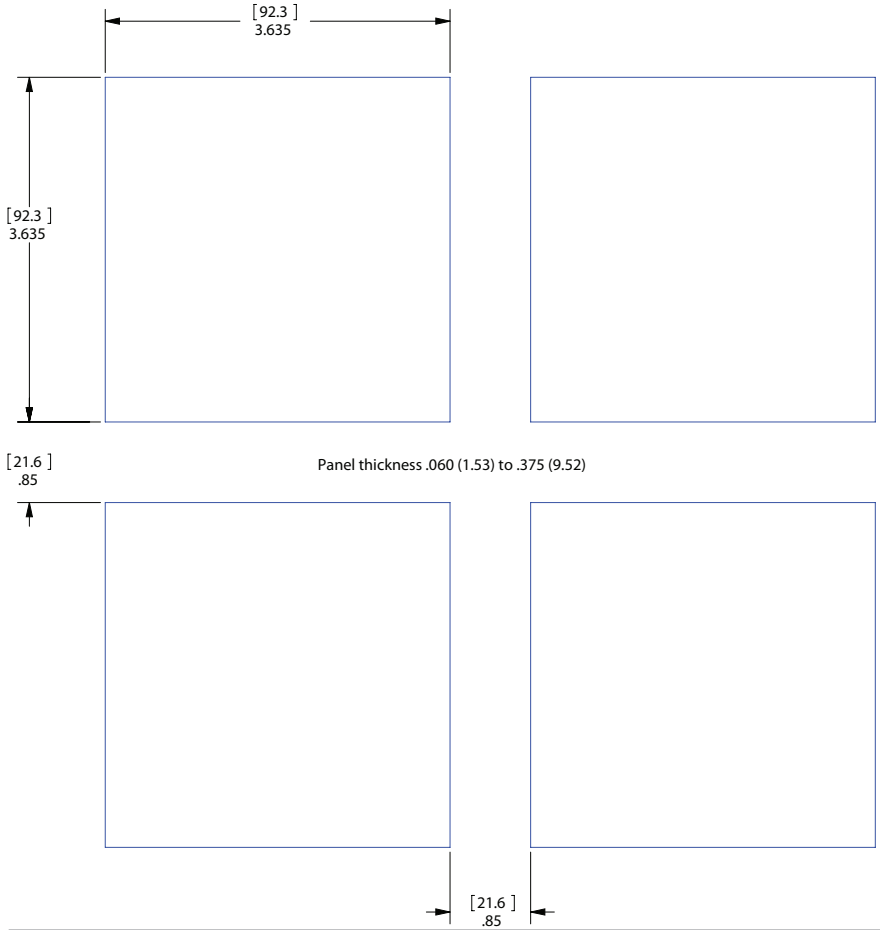
1/8 DIN (PM9) Horizontal Recommended Panel Spacing

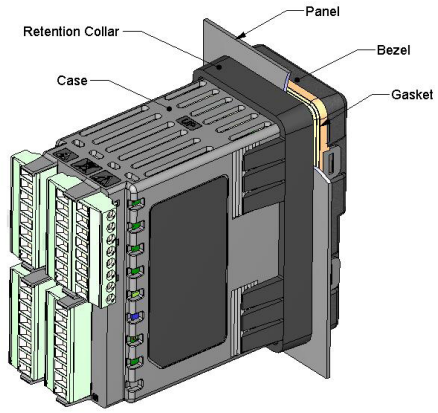


1/4 DIN (PM4) Dimensions



1/4 DIN (PM4) Recommended Panel Spacing



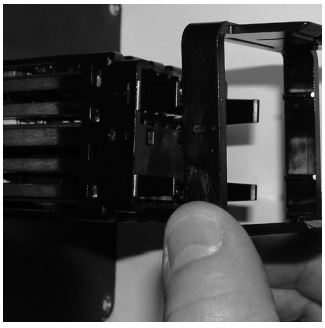


1. Make the panel cutout using the mounting template dimensions in this chapter.

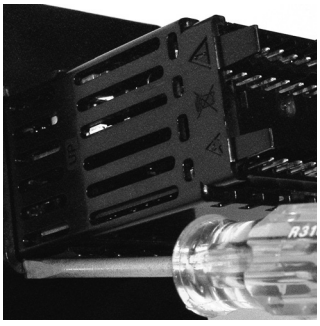
   Insert the case assembly into the panel cutout.

2. While pressing the case assembly firmly against the panel, slide the mounting collar over the back of the controller.

   If the installation does not require a NEMA 4X seal, simply slide together until the gasket is compressed.



Slide the mounting collar over the back of the controller.



Place the blade of a screwdriver in any of the corner of the mounting collar assembly.

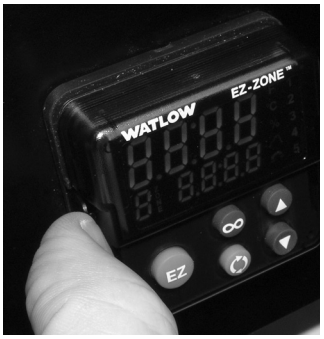
3. For a NEMA 4X (UL50, IP66) seal, alternately place and push the blade of a screwdriver against each of the the four corners of the mounting collar assembly. Apply pressure to the face of the controller while pushing with the screwdriver. Don't be afraid to apply enough pressure to properly install the controller. The seal system is compressed more by mating the mounting collar tighter to the front panel (see pictures above). If you can move the case assembly back and forth in the cutout, you do not have a proper seal.

   The tabs on each side of the mounting collar have teeth that latch into the ridges on the sides of the controller. Each tooth is staggered at a different depth from the front so that only one of the tabs, on each side, is locked onto the ridges at a time.

Note:
There is a graduated measurement difference between the up per and lower half of the display to the panel. In order to meet the seal requirements mentioned above, ensure that the distance from the front of the top half of the display to the panel is 16 mm (0.630 in.) or less, and the distance from the front of the bottom half and the panel is 13.3 mm (0.525 in.) or less.

Removing the Mounted Controller from Its Case

1. From the controller's face, pull out the tabs on each side until you hear it click.



Pull out the tab on each side until you hear it click.

Grab the unit above and below the face and pull forward.

2. Grab the unit above and below the face with two hands and pull the unit out. On the PM4/8/9 controls slide a screwdriver under the pry tabs and turn.

⚠ Warning:

- This equipment is suitable for use in class 1, div. 2, Groups A, B, C and D or Non-Hazardous locations only. Temperature Code T4A.
- WARNING – EXPLOSION HAZARD. Substitution of component may impair suitability for class 1, div. 2.
- WARNING – EXPLOSION HAZARD. Do not disconnect equipment unless power has been switched off or the area is known to be nonhazardous.

Returning the Controller to its Case

1. Ensure that the orientation of the controller is correct and slide it back into the housing.

Note:
The controller is keyed so if it feels that it will not

slide back in do not force it. Check the orientation again and reinsert after correcting.

2. Using your thumbs push on either side of the controller until both latches click.

Chemical Compatibility

This product is compatible with acids, weak alkalis, alcohols, gamma radiation and ultraviolet radiation.

This product is not compatible with strong alkalis, organic solvents, fuels, aromatic hydrocarbons, chlorinated hydrocarbons, esters and keytones.

Warning:

All electrical power to the controller and controlled circuits must be disconnected before removing the controller from the front panel or disconnecting other wiring.
Failure to follow these instructions may cause an electrical shock and/or sparks that could cause an explosion in class 1, div. 2 hazardous locations.

Wiring

Slot A	Slot B	Slot D	Slot E		
Inputs				**Terminal Function**	**Configuration**
1	**2**	7 - 12			
T1 S1 R1	T2 S2 R2			S2 (RTD) or current + S3 (RTD), thermocouple -, current - or volts -, potentiometer wiper, thermistor S1 (RTD), thermocouple + or volts +, thermistor	Universal / Thermistor Input input 1: all configurations input 2: PM _ _ _ _ _ - _ **[R,L]** _ _ _ _ _
	T2 S2			mA ac mA ac	Current Transformer PM _ _ _ _ _ - _ **[T]** _ _ _ _ _
		B7		Common	Digital Inputs PM**[4,8,9]** _ _ _ _ - **[C, D]** _ _ _ _ _ _
		D7		digital input or output	
		D8		digital input or output	
		D9		digital input or output	
		D10		digital input or output	
		D11		digital input or output	
		D12		digital input or output	
		Z7		Supply	
Outputs				**Terminal Function**	**Configuration**
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	7 - 12			
X1 W1 Y1		X3 W3 Y3			common (Any switched dc output can use this common.) dc- (open collector) dc+	Switched dc/open collector output 1: PM _ _ _ **[C]** _ - _ _ _ _ _ _ _ output 3: PM _ _ _ _ _ - _ _ **[C]** _ _ _ _
	W2 Y2		W4 Y4			dc- dc+	Switched dc output 2: PM _ _ _ _ **[C]** - _ _ _ _ _ _ _ output 4: PM _ _ _ _ _ - _ _ _ **[C]** _ _ _
F1 G1 H1		F3 G3 H3			voltage or current - voltage + current +	Universal Process output 1: PM _ _ _ **[F]** _ - _ _ _ _ _ _ _ output 3: PM _ _ _ _ _ - _ _ **[F]** _ _ _ _
L1 K1 J1		L3 K3 J3			normally open common normally closed	Mechanical Relay 5 A, Form C output 1: PM _ _ _ **[E]** _ - _ _ _ _ _ _ _ output 3: PM _ _ _ _ _ - _ _ **[E]** _ _ _ _
	L2 K2		L4 K4			normally open common	NO-ARC 15 A, Form A output 2: PM _ _ _ _ **[H]** - _ _ _ **[H*]** _ _ _
	L2 K2		L4 K4			normally open common	Mechanical Relay 5 A, Form A output 2: PM _ _ _ _ **[J]** - _ _ _ _ _ _ _ output 4: PM _ _ _ _ _ - _ _ _ **[J]** _ _ _
L1 K1	L2 K2	L3 K3	L4 K4			normally open common	Solid-state Relay 0.5 A, Form A output 1: PM _ _ _ **[K]** _ - _ _ _ _ _ _ _ output 2: PM _ _ _ _ **[K]** - _ _ _ _ _ _ _ output 3: PM _ _ _ _ _ - _ _ **[K]** _ _ _ _ output 4: PM _ _ _ _ _ - _ _ _ **[K]** _ _ _
				B7		Common	Digital Outputs PM**[4,8,9]** _ _ _ _ - **[C, D]** _ _ _ _ _ _
				D7		switched dc/open collector output	
				D8		switched dc/open collector output	
				D9		switched dc/open collector output	
				D10		switched dc/open collector output	
				D11		switched dc/open collector output	
				D12		switched dc/open collector output	
				Z7		Supply	
Slot A	**Slot B**	**Slot D**	**Slot E**				

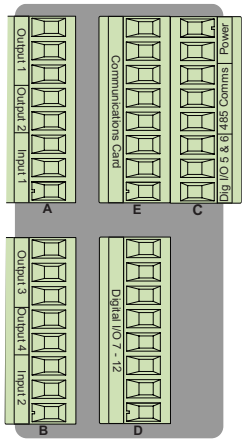
* Output 4, PM4, PM8 and PM9 only

Communications				Terminal Function	Configuration
	CB CA CC CB CA C5 C3 C2		CB CA CC CB CA C5 C3 C2	Modbus RTU EIA-485 T+/R+ Modbus RTU EIA-485 T-/R- Modbus RTU EIA-485 common Modbus RTU EIA-485 T+/R+ Modbus RTU EIA-485 T-/R- Modbus RTU EIA-232 common Modbus RTU EIA-232 to DB9 pin 2 Modbus RTU EIA-232 to DB9 pin 3	Modbus RTU 232/485 Communications Slot B: PM6 _ _ _ _ - **[2]** A A A _ _ _ Slot E: PM**[4,8,9]** _ _ _ _ - **[2]** _ _ _ _ _ _
	V+ CH SH CL V-		V+ CH SH CL V-	DeviceNet™ power Positive side of DeviceNet™ bus Shield interconnect Negative side of DeviceNet™ bus DeviceNet™ power return	DeviceNet™ Communications Slot B: PM6 _ _ _ _ - **[5]** A A A _ _ _ Slot E: PM**[4,8,9]** _ _ _ _ - **[5]** _ _ _ _ _ _
	E8 E7 E6 E5 E4 E3 E2 E1		E8 E7 E6 E5 E4 E3 E2 E1	EtherNet/IP™ and Modbus TCP unused EtherNet/IP™ and Modbus TCP unused EtherNet/IP™ and Modbus TCP receive - EtherNet/IP™ and Modbus TCP unused EtherNet/IP™ and Modbus TCP unused EtherNet/IP™ and Modbus TCP receive + EtherNet/IP™ and Modbus TCP transmit - EtherNet/IP™ and Modbus TCP transmit +	Ethernet 10/100 supporting EtherNet/IP™ and Modbus TCP Slot B: PM6 _ _ _ _ - **[3]** A A A _ _ _ Slot E: PM**[4,8,9]** _ _ _ _ - **[3]** _ _ _ _ _ _
	VP B A DG trB B A trA		VP B A DG trB B A trA	Voltage Potential EIA-485 T+/R+ EIA-485 T-/R- Digital ground (common) Termination resistor B EIA-485 T+/R+ EIA-485 T-/R- Termination resistor A	Profibus Communications Slot B: PM6 _ _ _ _ - **[6]** A A A _ _ _ Slot E: PM **[4, 8, 9]** _ _ _ _- **[6]** A A A A A A
Slot A	**Slot B**	**Slot D**	**Slot E**		

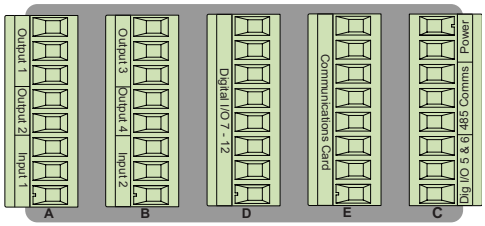
Terminal Definitions for Slot C.

Slot C	Terminal Function	Configuration
98 99	Power input: ac or dc+ Power input: ac or dc-	all
CC CA CB	Standard Bus or Modbus RTU EIA-485 common Standard Bus or Modbus RTU EIA-485 T-/R- Standard Bus or Modbus RTU EIA-485 T+/R+	Standard Bus or Modbus PM _ _ _ _ _ - **[1]** _ _ _ _ _ _
CF CD CE	Standard Bus EIA-485 common Standard Bus EIA-485 T-/R- Standard Bus EIA-485 T+/R+	PM _ _ _ _ _ - **[A,D,2,3,5]** _ _ _ _ _ _
B5 D6 D5	Digital input-output common Digital input or output 6 Digital input or output 5	PM _ _ **[2]** _ _ - _ _ _ _ _ _ _ PM _ _ **[4]** _ _ - _ _ _ _ _ _ _

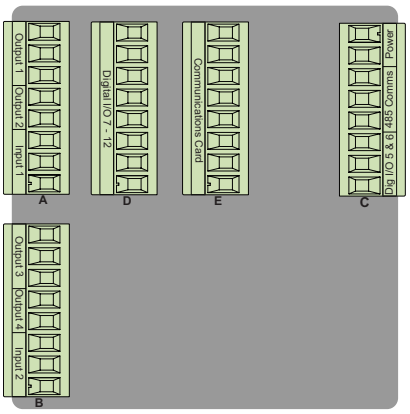
Back View
Slot Orientation 1/8 DIN Vertical **PM8**



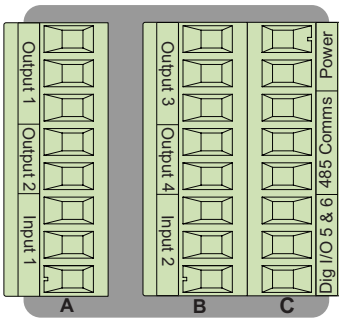
Back View
Slot Orientation
1/8 DIN Horizontal **PM9**



Back View
Slot Orientation
1/4 DIN Horizontal **PM4**

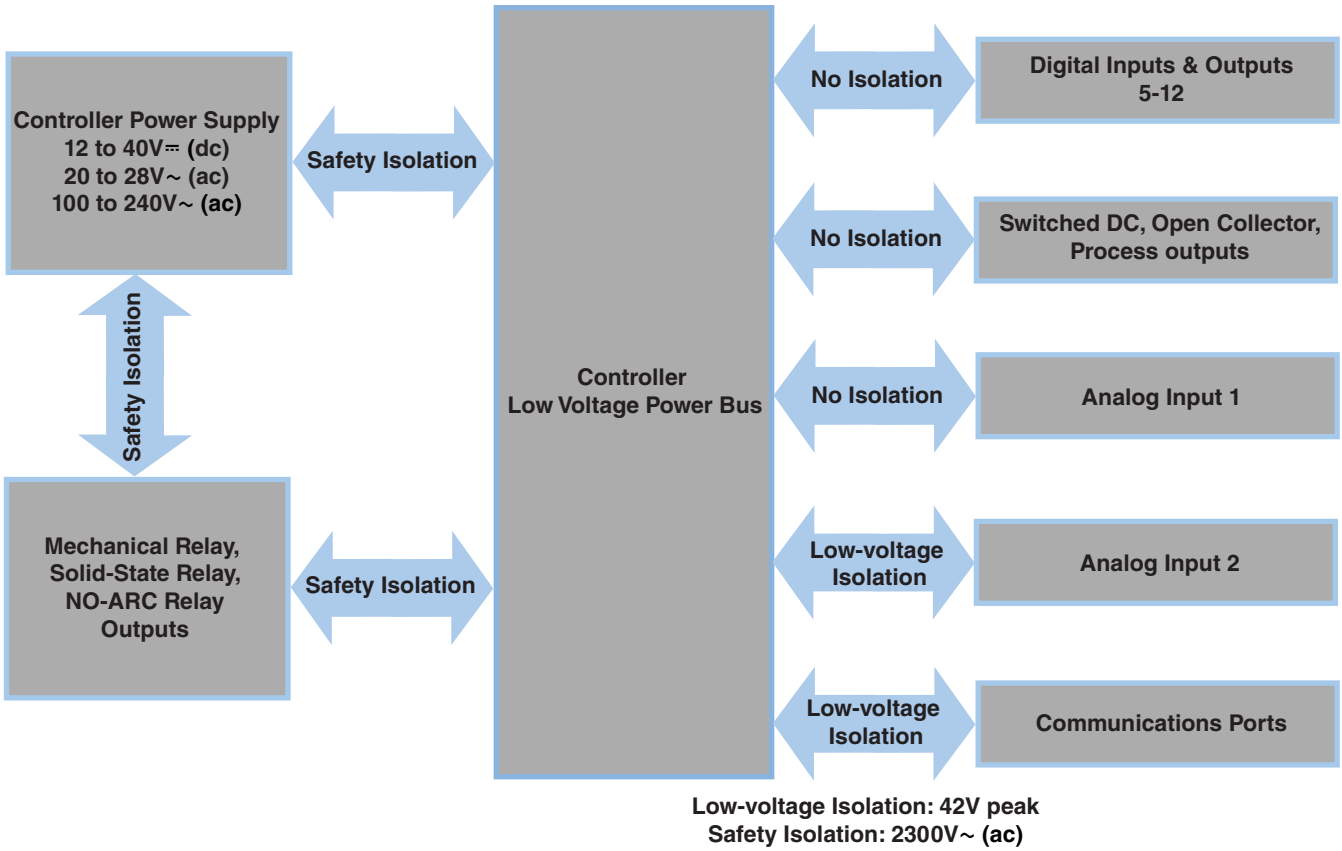


Back View
Slot Orientation
1/16 DIN **PM6**



Note:
Slot B above can also be configured with a communications card.

PM Integrated Isolation Block



Low-voltage Isolation: 42V peak
Safety Isolation: 2300V~ (ac)

Warning:
Use National Electric (NEC) or other country-specific standard wiring and safety practices when wiring and connecting this controller to a power source and to electrical sensors or peripheral devices. Failure to do so may result in damage to equipment and property, and/or injury or loss of life.

Note:
Maximum wire size termination and torque rating:
- **0.0507 to 3.30 mm² (30 to 12 AWG) single-wire termination or two 1.31 mm² (16 AWG)**
- **0.8 Nm (7.0 lb.-in.) torque**

Note:
Adjacent terminals may be labeled differently, depending on the model number.

Note:
To prevent damage to the controller, do not connect wires to unused terminals.

Note:
Maintain electrical isolation between analog input 1, digital input-outputs, switched dc/open collector outputs and process outputs to prevent ground loops.

Note:
The control output common terminal and the digital common terminal are referenced to different voltages and must remain isolated.

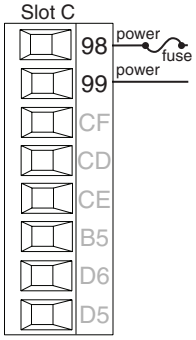
Note:
This Equipment is suitable for use in CLASS I, DIVISION 2, Groups A, B, C and D or Non-Hazardous locations only. Temperature Code T4A

Warning:
Explosion Hazard – Substitution of component may impair suitability for CLASS I, DIVISION 2.

Warning:
Explosion Hazard - Do not disconnect while the circuit is live or unless the area is known to be free of ignitable concentrations of flammable substances.

Warning:
Explosion Hazard - Dry contact closure Digital Inputs shall not be used in Class I Division 2 Hazardous Locations unless switch used is approved for this application.

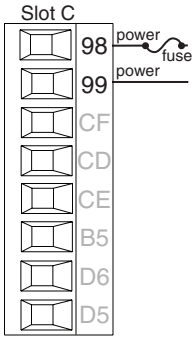
Low Power



- Minimum/Maximum Ratings
- 12 to 40V⎓ (dc)
- 20 to 28V~ (ac) Semi Sig F47
- 47 to 63 Hz
- 14VA maximum power consumption (PM4, 8 and 9)
- 10VA maximum power consumption (PM6)

PM_ _ **[3,4]** _ _ - _ _ _ _ _ _ _

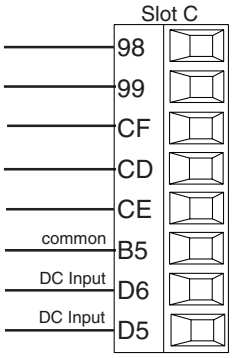
High Power



- Minimum/Maximum Ratings
- 85 to 264V~ (ac)
- 100 to 240V~ (ac) Semi Sig F47
- 47 to 63 Hz
- 14VA maximum power consumption (PM4, 8 and 9)
- 10VA maximum power consumption (PM6)

PM_ _ [**1,2**] _ _ - _ _ _ _ _ _ _

Digital Input 5 - 6



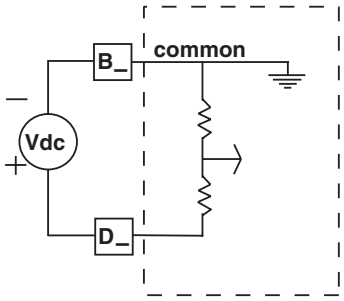
Digital Input
- Update rate 10 Hz
- Dry contact or dc voltage

DC Voltage
- Input not to exceed 36V at 3 mA
- Input active when > 3V @ 0.25 mA
- Input inactive when < 2V

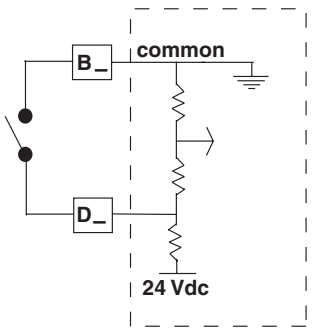
Dry Contact
- Input inactive when > 500 Ω
- Input active when < 100 Ω
- maximum short circuit 13 mA

PM _ _ **[2,4]** _ _-_ _ _ _ _ _ _

Voltage Input



Dry Contact



Warning:
Use National Electric (NEC) or other country-specific standard wiring and safety practices when wiring and connecting this controller to a power source and to electrical sensors or peripheral devices. Failure to do so may result in damage to equipment and property, and/or injury or loss of life.

Note:
Maximum wire size termination and torque rating:
- **0.0507 to 3.30 mm² (30 to 12 AWG) single-wire termination or two 1.31 mm² (16 AWG)**
- **0.8 Nm (7.0 lb.-in.) torque**

Note:
Adjacent terminals may be labeled differently, depending on the model number.

Note:
To prevent damage to the controller, do not connect wires to unused terminals.

Note:
Maintain electrical isolation between analog input 1, digital input-outputs, switched dc/open collector outputs and process outputs to prevent ground loops.

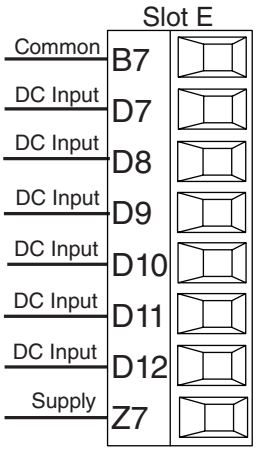
Note:
The control output common terminal and the digital common terminal are referenced to different voltages and must remain isolated.

Note:
This Equipment is suitable for use in CLASS I, DIVISION 2, Groups A, B, C and D or Non-Hazardous locations only. Temperature Code T4A

Warning:
Explosion Hazard – Substitution of component may impair suitability for CLASS I, DIVISION 2.

Warning:
Explosion Hazard - Do not disconnect while the circuit is live or unless the area is known to be free of ignitable concentrations of flammable substances.

Digital Input 7 - 12

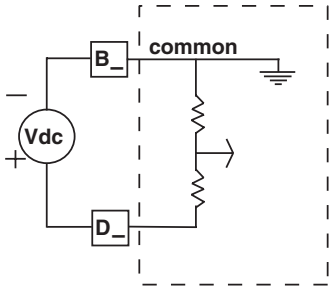


Digital Input Event Conditions
- Dry Contact
  - Input inactive when > 100KΩ
  - Input active when < 50Ω
- Voltage
  - Input inactive when < 2V
  - Input active when > 3V

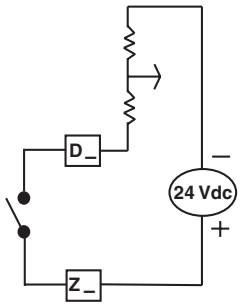
- Six user configurable digital inputs/outputs per slot
  - Slot E DIO 7-12

PM **[4,6,8]** _ _ _ _- **[C,D]** _ _ _ _ _ _

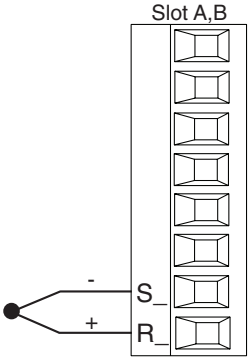
Voltage Input



Dry Contact



Input 1, 2 Thermocouple

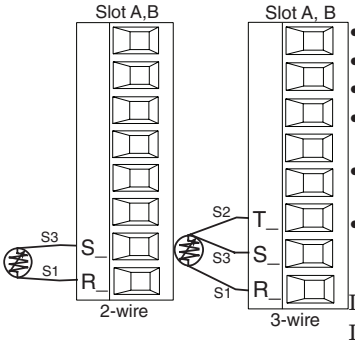


- 2K Ω maximum source resistance
- >20 MΩ input impedance
- 3 microampere open-sensor detection
- Thermocouples are polarity sensitive. The negative lead (usually red) must be connected to S1.
- To reduce errors, the extension wire for thermocouples must be of the same alloy as the thermocouple.

Input 1: PM _ **[C,R,B*]** _ _ _ - _ _ _ _ _ _ _ (S1/R1)
Input 2: PM _ _ _ _ _ - _ **[C,R,L]** _ _ _ _ _ (S2/R2)

*PM(4, 8 and 9) only

Input 1, 2 RTD



- platinum, 100 and 1,000 Ω @ 0°C
- calibration to DIN curve (0.00385 Ω/Ω/°C)
- 20 Ω total lead resistance
- RTD excitation current of 0.09 mA typical. Each ohm of lead resistance may affect the reading by 0.03°C.
- For 3-wire RTDs, the S1 lead (usually white) must be connected to R1.
- For best accuracy use a 3-wire RTD to compensate for lead-length resistance. All three lead wires must have the same resistance.

Input 1: PM _ **[C,R,B*]** _ _ _ - _ _ _ _ _ _ _ (S1/R1),(T1/S1/R1)
Input 2: PM _ _ _ _ _ - _ **[C,R,L]** _ _ _ _ _ (S2/R2),(T2/S2/R2)

*PM(4, 8 and 9) only

Warning:
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Note:
Maximum wire size termination and torque rating:
- **0.0507 to 3.30 mm² (30 to 12 AWG) single-wire termination or two 1.31 mm² (16 AWG)**
- **0.8 Nm (7.0 lb.-in.) torque**

Note:
Adjacent terminals may be labeled differently, depending on the model number.

Note:
To prevent damage to the controller, do not connect wires to unused terminals.

Note:
Maintain electrical isolation between analog input 1, digital input-outputs, switched dc/open collector outputs and process outputs to prevent ground loops.

Note:
The control output common terminal and the digital common terminal are referenced to different voltages and must remain isolated.

Note:
This Equipment is suitable for use in CLASS I, DIVISION 2, Groups A, B, C and D or Non-Hazardous locations only. Temperature Code T4A

Warning:
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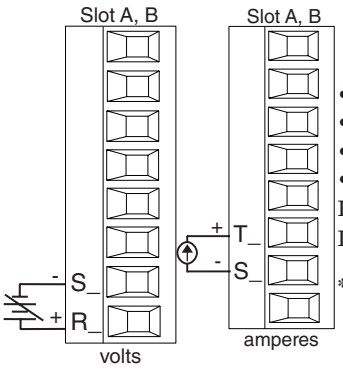
Warning:
Explosion Hazard - Do not disconnect while the circuit is live or unless the area is known to be free of ignitable concentrations of flammable substances.

Input 1, 2 Process

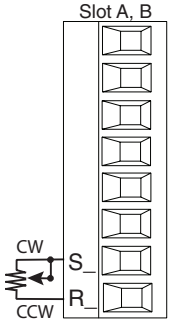


- 0 to 20 mA @ 100 Ω input impedance
- 0 to 10V⎓ (dc) @ 20 kΩ input impedance
- 0 to 50 mV⎓ (dc) @ 20 kΩ input impedance
- scalable

Input 1: PM _ **[C,R,B*]** _ _ _ - _ _ _ _ _ _ _ (-S1/+R1),(+T1/-S1)
Input 2: PM _ _ _ _ _ - _ **[C,R,L]** _ _ _ _ _ (-S2/+R2),(+T2/-S2)

*PM(4, 8 and 9) only

Input 1,2 Potentiometer

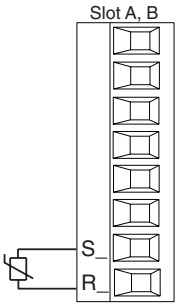


- Use a 1 kΩ potentiometer.

Input 1: PM _ **[C,R,B*]** _ _ _ - _ _ _ _ _ _ _ (S1/R1),(T1/S1/R1)
Input 2: PM _ _ _ _ _ - _ **[C,R,L]** _ _ _ _ _ (S1/R1),(T1/S1/R1)

*PM(4, 8 and 9) only

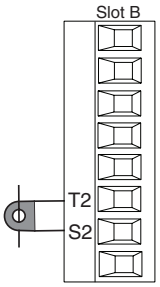
Input 1, 2 Thermistor



- >20 MΩ input impedance
- 3 microampere open-sensor detection

Input 1: PM _ **[J,N,E]** _ _ _ _-_ _ _ _ _ _ _ (S1/R1)
Input 2: PM _ _ _ _ _ - _ **[J,P,M]** _ _ _ _ _ (S2/R2)

Input 2 Current Transformer



- Input range is 0 to 50 mA.
- current transformer part number: 16-0246
- 100 Ω input impedance
- response time: 1 second maximum
- accuracy +/-1 mA typical

PM _ _ _ _ _ - _ **[T]** _ _ _ _ _

Warning:
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Note:
Maximum wire size termination and torque rating:
- **0.0507 to 3.30 mm² (30 to 12 AWG) single-wire termination or two 1.31 mm² (16 AWG)**
- **0.8 Nm (7.0 lb.-in.) torque**

Note:
Adjacent terminals may be labeled differently, depending on the model number.

Note:
To prevent damage to the controller, do not connect wires to unused terminals.

Note:
Maintain electrical isolation between analog input 1, digital input-outputs, switched dc/open collector outputs and process outputs to prevent ground loops.

Note:
The control output common terminal and the digital common terminal are referenced to different voltages and must remain isolated.

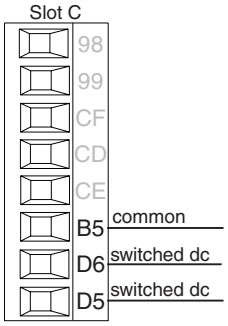
Note:
This Equipment is suitable for use in CLASS I, DIVISION 2, Groups A, B, C and D or Non-Hazardous locations only. Temperature Code T4A

Warning:
Explosion Hazard – Substitution of component may impair suitability for CLASS I, DIVISION 2.

Warning:
Explosion Hazard - Do not disconnect while the circuit is live or unless the area is known to be free of ignitable concentrations of flammable substances.

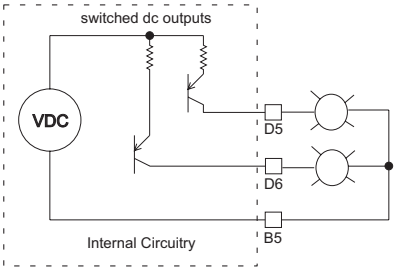
Quencharc Note:
Switching pilot duty inductive loads (relay coils, solenoids, etc.) with the mechanical relay, solid state relay or open collector output options requires use of an R.C. suppressor.

Digital Output 5 - 6

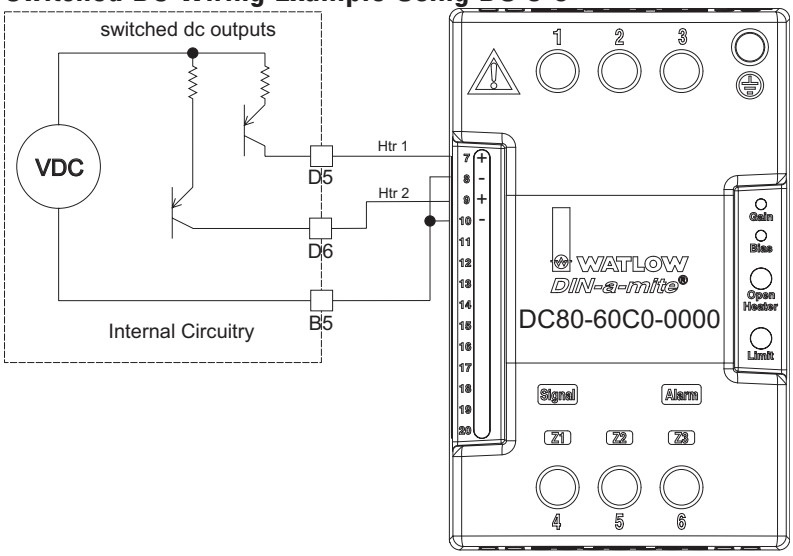


Digital Output
- Update rate 10 Hz
- Output voltage 24V
- Current limit, Output 5, 24 mA maximum
- Current limit, Output 6, 10 mA maximum driving single pole DIN-A-MITE
- Capable of driving a 3-pole DIN-A-MITE
- Open-circuit voltage 22 to 32V⎓ (dc)

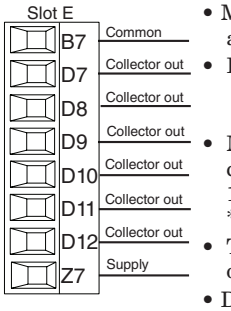
PM _ _ **[2,4]** _ _-_ _ _ _ _ _ _



Switched DC Wiring Example Using DO 5-6



Digital Output 7 - 12

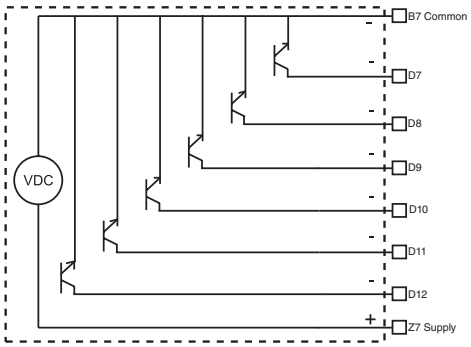


- Maximum switched voltage is 32V⎓ (dc)
- Internal supply provides a constant power output of 750mW
- Maximum output sink current per output is 1.5A (external class 2 or *SELV supply required)
- Total sink current for all outputs not to exceed 8A
- Do not connect outputs in parallel

PM **[4,6,8]** _ _ _ _- **[C,D]** _ _ _ _ _

*Saftey Extra Low Voltage

Open Collector Outputs



Internal Circuitry

Warning:
Use National Electric (NEC) or other country-specific standard wiring and safety practices when wiring and connecting this controller to a power source and to electrical sensors or peripheral devices. Failure to do so may result in damage to equipment and property, and/or injury or loss of life.

Note:
Maximum wire size termination and torque rating:
- **0.0507 to 3.30 mm² (30 to 12 AWG) single-wire termination or two 1.31 mm² (16 AWG)**
- **0.8 Nm (7.0 lb.-in.) torque**

Note:
Adjacent terminals may be labeled differently, depending on the model number.

Note:
To prevent damage to the controller, do not connect wires to unused terminals.

Note:
Maintain electrical isolation between analog input 1, digital input-outputs, switched dc/open collector outputs and process outputs to prevent ground loops.

Note:
The control output common terminal and the digital common terminal are referenced to different voltages and must remain isolated.

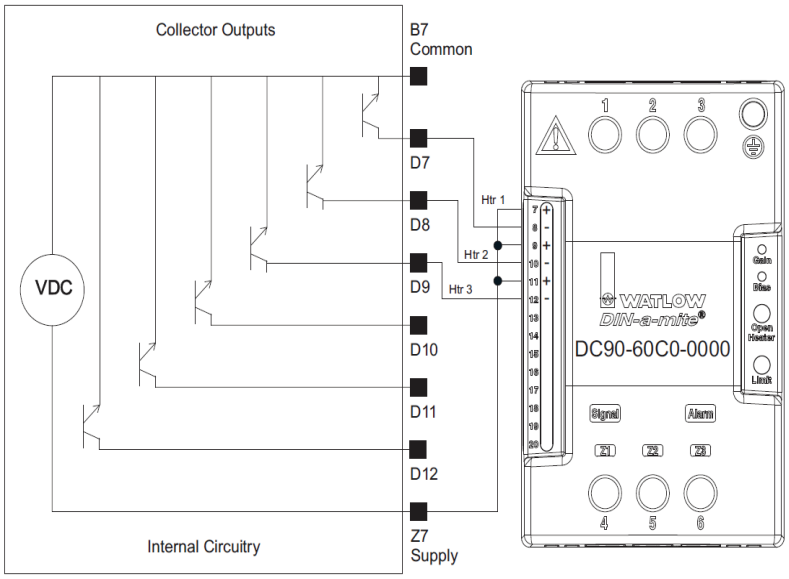
Note:
This Equipment is suitable for use in CLASS I, DIVISION 2, Groups A, B, C and D or Non-Hazardous locations only. Temperature Code T4A

Warning:
Explosion Hazard – Substitution of component may impair suitability for CLASS I, DIVISION 2.

Warning:
Explosion Hazard - Do not disconnect while the circuit is live or unless the area is known to be free of ignitable concentrations of flammable substances.

Quencharc Note:
Switching pilot duty inductive loads (relay coils, solenoids, etc.) with the mechanical relay, solid state relay or open collector output options requires use of an R.C. suppressor.

Switched DC Wiring Example Using DO 7-12

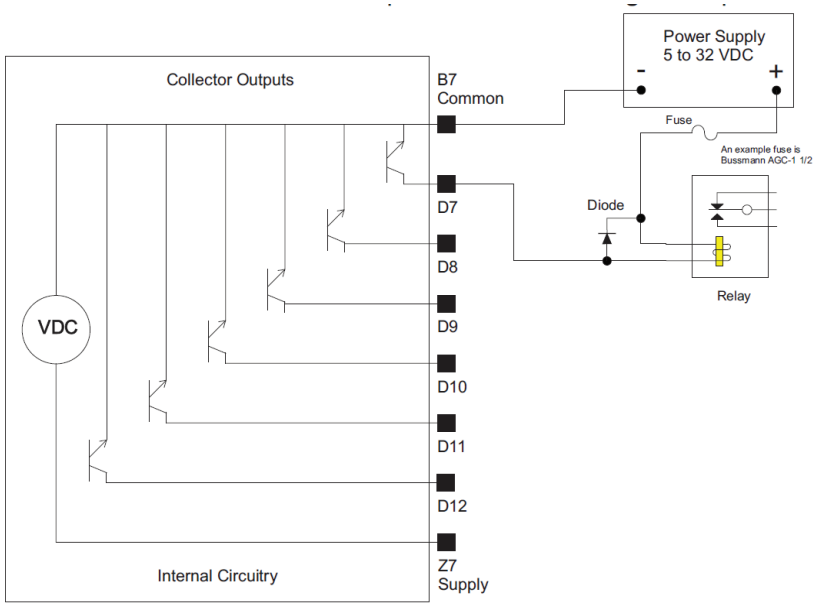


Note:

As a switched DC output; this output is a constant current output delivering 750 mW, current limited to 400 mA. The internal supply does have a maximum open circuit voltage of 22 VDC and minimum open circuit voltage of 19 VDC. Pin Z7 is shared to all digital outputs. This type of output is meant to drive solid state relays, not mechanical relays.

As an open collector output, use an external power supply with the negative wired to B7, the positive to the coil of a pilot mechanical relay and the other side of the coil wired to D_. Each open collector output can sink 1.5 A with the total for all open collector outputs not exceeding 8 amperes. Ensure that a kickback diode is reversed wired across the relay coil to prevent damage to the internal transistor.

Open Collector Wiring Example Using DO 7-12



Warning:
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Note:
Maximum wire size termination and torque rating:
- **0.0507 to 3.30 mm² (30 to 12 AWG) single-wire termination or two 1.31 mm² (16 AWG)**
- **0.8 Nm (7.0 lb.-in.) torque**

Note:
Adjacent terminals may be labeled differently, depending on the model number.

Note:
To prevent damage to the controller, do not connect wires to unused terminals.

Note:
Maintain electrical isolation between analog input 1, digital input-outputs, switched dc/open collector outputs and process outputs to prevent ground loops.

Note:
The control output common terminal and the digital common terminal are referenced to different voltages and must remain isolated.

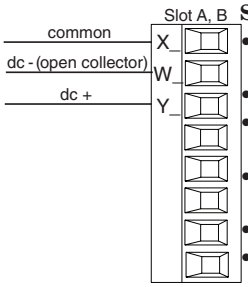
Note:
This Equipment is suitable for use in CLASS I, DIVISION 2, Groups A, B, C and D or Non-Hazardous locations only. Temperature Code T4A

Warning:
Explosion Hazard – Substitution of component may impair suitability for CLASS I, DIVISION 2.

Warning:
Explosion Hazard - Do not disconnect while the circuit is live or unless the area is known to be free of ignitable concentrations of flammable substances.

Quencharc Note:
Switching pilot duty inductive loads (relay coils, solenoids, etc.) with the mechanical relay, solid state relay or open collector output options requires use of an R.C. suppressor.

Output 1, 3 Switched DC/Open Collector

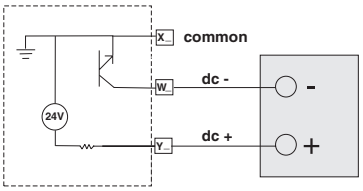


Switched DC
- 30 mA dc maximum supply current
- Short circuit limited to <50 mA
- 22 to 32V⎓ (dc) open circuit voltage
- Use dc- and dc+ to drive external solid-state relay.
- DIN-A-MITE compatible
- Single-pole: up to 4 in parallel or 4 in series
- 2-pole: up to 2 in parallel or 2 in series
- 3-pole: up to 2 in series

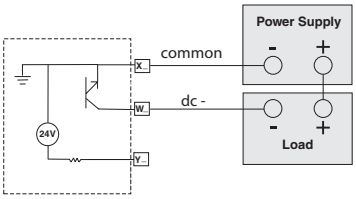
Open Collector
- 100 mA maximum output current sink
- 30V⎓ (dc) maximum supply voltage
- Any switched dc output can use the common terminal.
- Use an external power supply to control a dc load, with the load positive to the positive of the power supply, the load negative to the open collector and common to the power supply negative.

Output 1: (X1,-W1,+Y1)
PM _ _ _ **[C]** _ - _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Output 3: (X3,-W3,+Y3)
PM _ _ _ _ _ - _ _ **[C]** _ _ _ _

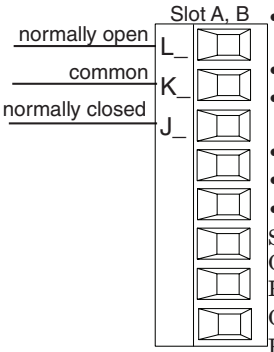
Switched DC



Open Collector

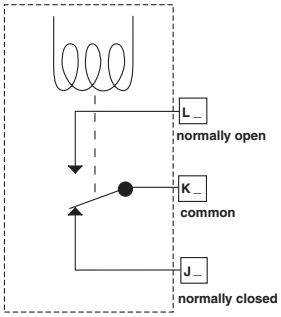


Output 1, 3 Mechanical Relay, Form C

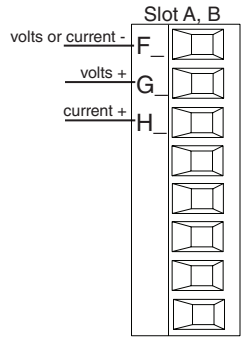


- 5 A at 240V~ (ac) or 30V⎓ (dc) maximum resistive load
- 20 mA at 24V minimum load
- 125 VA pilot duty at 120/240V~ (ac), 25 VA at 24V~ (ac)
- 100,000 cycles at rated load
- Output does not supply power.
- for use with ac or dc

See Quencharc note.
Output 1: (L1,K1,J1)
PM _ _ _ **[E]** _ - _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Output 3: (L3,K3,J3)
PM _ _ _ _ _ - _ _ **[E]** _ _ _ _

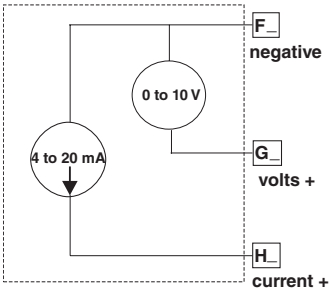


Output 1, 3 Universal Process



- 0 to 20 mA into 800 Ω maximum load
- 0 to 10V⎓ (dc) into 1 kΩ minimum load
- scalable
- output supplies power
- cannot use voltage and current outputs at same time
- Output may be used as retransmit or control.

Output 1: (F1,G1,H1)
PM _ _ _ **[F]** _ - _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Output 3: (F3,G3,H3)
PM _ _ _ _ _ - _ _ **[F]** _ _ _ _



Warning:
Use National Electric (NEC) or other country-specific standard wiring and safety practices when wiring and connecting this controller to a power source and to electrical sensors or peripheral devices. Failure to do so may result in damage to equipment and property, and/or injury or loss of life.

Note:
Maximum wire size termination and torque rating:
- **0.0507 to 3.30 mm² (30 to 12 AWG) single-wire termination or two 1.31 mm² (16 AWG)**
- **0.8 Nm (7.0 lb.-in.) torque**

Note:
Adjacent terminals may be labeled differently, depending on the model number.

Note:
To prevent damage to the controller, do not connect wires to unused terminals.

Note:
Maintain electrical isolation between analog input 1, digital input-outputs, switched dc/open collector outputs and process outputs to prevent ground loops.

Note:
The control output common terminal and the digital common terminal are referenced to different voltages and must remain isolated.

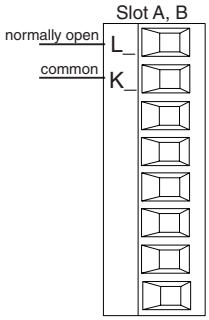
Note:
This Equipment is suitable for use in CLASS I, DIVISION 2, Groups A, B, C and D or Non-Hazardous locations only. Temperature Code T4A

Warning:
Explosion Hazard – Substitution of component may impair suitability for CLASS I, DIVISION 2.

Warning:
Explosion Hazard - Do not disconnect while the circuit is live or unless the area is known to be free of ignitable concentrations of flammable substances.

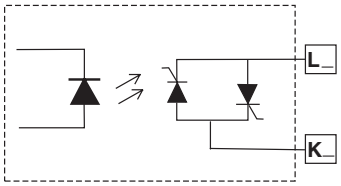
Quencharc Note:
Switching pilot duty inductive loads (relay coils, solenoids, etc.) with the mechanical relay, solid state relay or open collector output options requires use of an R.C. suppressor.

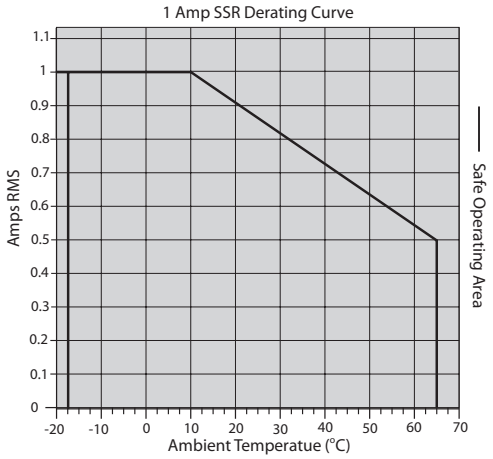
Output 1, 3 Solid-State Relay, Form A



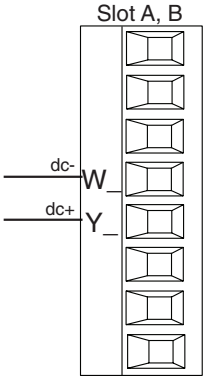
- 0.5 A at 20 to 264V~ (ac) maximum resistive load
- 20 VA 120/240V~ (ac) pilot duty
- opto-isolated, without contact suppression
- maximum off state leakage of 105 microamperes
- output does not supply power
- Do not use on dc loads.
- See Quencharc note.

Output 1: (L1, K1)
PM _ _ _ **[K]** _ - _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Output 3: (L3, K3)
PM _ _ _ _ _ - _ _ **[K]** _ _ _ _



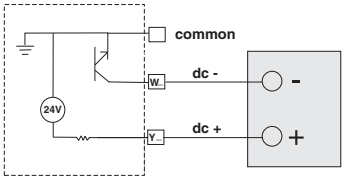


Output 2, 4 Switched DC



- 10 mA DC maximum supply current
- short circuit limited to <50 mA
- 22 to 32V⎓ (dc) open circuit voltage
- use dc- and dc+ to drive external solid-state relay
- DIN-A-MITE compatible
- single-pole: up to 2 in series, none in parallel

Output 2: (-W2, +Y2)
PM _ _ _ _ **[C]** - _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Output 4: (-W4, +Y4)
PM _ _ _ _ _ - _ _ _ **[C]** _ _ _



Warning:
Use National Electric (NEC) or other country-specific standard wiring and safety practices when wiring and connecting this controller to a power source and to electrical sensors or peripheral devices. Failure to do so may result in damage to equipment and property, and/or injury or loss of life.

Note:
Maximum wire size termination and torque rating:
- **0.0507 to 3.30 mm² (30 to 12 AWG) single-wire termination or two 1.31 mm² (16 AWG)**
- **0.8 Nm (7.0 lb.-in.) torque**

Note:
Adjacent terminals may be labeled differently, depending on the model number.

Note:
To prevent damage to the controller, do not connect wires to unused terminals.

Note:
Maintain electrical isolation between analog input 1, digital input-outputs, switched dc/open collector outputs and process outputs to prevent ground loops.

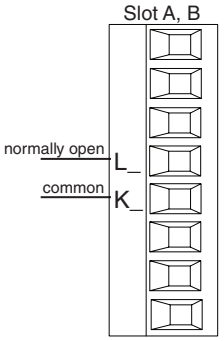
Note:
The control output common terminal and the digital common terminal are referenced to different voltages and must remain isolated.

Note:
This Equipment is suitable for use in CLASS I, DIVISION 2, Groups A, B, C and D or Non-Hazardous locations only. Temperature Code T4A

Warning:
Explosion Hazard – Substitution of component may impair suitability for CLASS I, DIVISION 2.

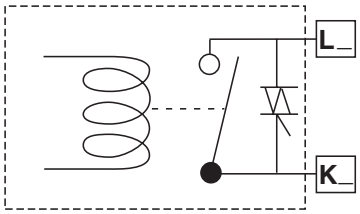
Warning:
Explosion Hazard - Do not disconnect while the circuit is live or unless the area is known to be free of ignitable concentrations of flammable substances.

Output 2, 4 NO-ARC Relay, Form A

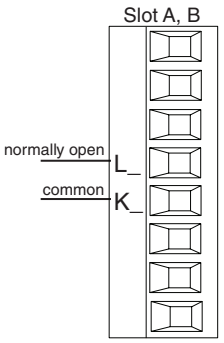


- 15 A at 85 to 264V~ (ac) resistive load only
- 2,000,000 cycle rating for no-arc circuit
- 100 mA minimum load
- 2 mA maximum off state leakage
- Do not use on dc loads.
- Output does not supply power.

Output 2: (L2, K2)
PM _ _ _ _ **[H]** - _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Output 4: (L4, K4)
PM **[4, 8, 9]** _ _ _ _ - _ _ _ **[H]** _ _ _

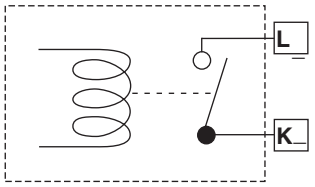


Output 2, 4 Mechanical Relay, Form A

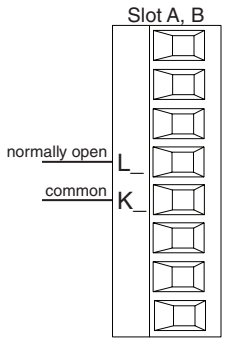


- 5 A at 240V~ (ac) or 30V⎓ (dc) maximum resistive load
- 20 mA at 24V minimum load
- 125 VA pilot duty @ 120/240V~ (ac), 25 VA at 24V~ (ac)
- 100,000 cycles at rated load
- Output does not supply power.
- for use with ac or dc

See Quencharc note.
Output 2: (L2, K2)
PM _ _ _ _ **[J]** - _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Output 4: (L4, K4)
PM _ _ _ _ _ - _ _ _ **[J]** _ _ _

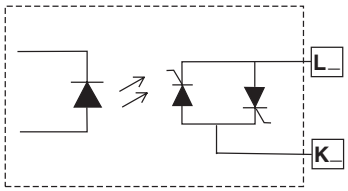


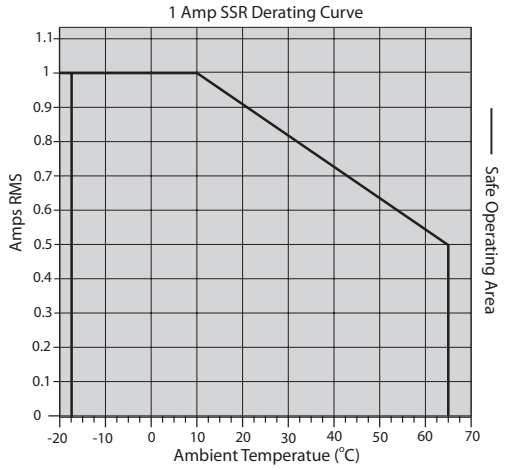
Output 2, 4 Solid-State Relay, Form A



- 0.5 A at 20 to 264V~ (ac) maximum resistive load
- 20 VA 120/240V~ (ac) pilot duty
- opto-isolated, without contact suppression
- maximum off state leakage of 105 microamperes
- Output does not supply power.
- Do not use on dc loads.

See Quencharc note.
Output 2: (L2, K2)
PM _ _ _ _ **[K]** - _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Output 4: (L4, K4)
PM _ _ _ _ _ - _ _ _ **[K]** _ _ _





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Note:
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- **0.0507 to 3.30 mm² (30 to 12 AWG) single-wire termination or two 1.31 mm² (16 AWG)**
- **0.8 Nm (7.0 lb.-in.) torque**

Note:
Adjacent terminals may be labeled differently, depending on the model number.

Note:
To prevent damage to the controller, do not connect wires to unused terminals.

Note:
Maintain electrical isolation between analog input 1, digital input-outputs, switched dc/open collector outputs and process outputs to prevent ground loops.

Note:
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Note:
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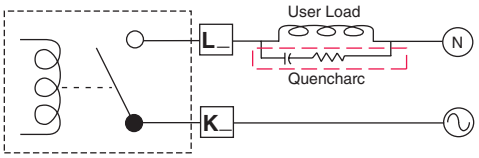
Warning:
Explosion Hazard – Substitution of component may impair suitability for CLASS I, DIVISION 2.

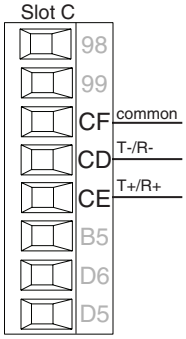
Warning:
Explosion Hazard - Do not disconnect while the circuit is live or unless the area is known to be free of ignitable concentrations of flammable substances.

Quencharc Wiring Example

In this example the Quencharc circuit (Watlow part# 0804-0147-0000) is used to protect PM internal circuitry from the counter electromagnetic force from the inductive user load when de-engergized. It is recommended that this or an equivalent Quencharc be used when connecting inductive loads to PM outputs.



Standard Bus EIA-485 Communications

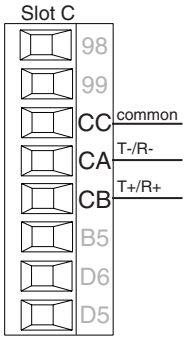


- Wire T-/R- to the A terminal of the EIA-485 port.
- Wire T+/R+ to the B terminal of the EIA-485 port.
- Wire common to the common terminal of the EIA-485 port.
- Do not route network wires with power wires. Connect network wires in daisy-chain fashion when connecting multiple devices in a network.
- A 120 Ω termination resistor may be required across T+/R+ and T-/R-, placed on the last controller on the network.
- Do not connect more than 16 EZ-ZONE PM controllers on a network.
- maximum network length: 1,200 meters (4,000 feet)
- 1/8th unit load on EIA-485 bus

PM **[4,6,8,9]** _ _ _ _ - **[*]** _ _ _ _ _ _

* All models include Standard Bus communications (instance 1)

Modbus RTU or Standard Bus EIA-485 Communications



- Wire T-/R- to the A terminal of the EIA-485 port.
- Wire T+/R+ to the B terminal of the EIA-485 port.
- Wire common to the common terminal of the EIA-485 port.
- Do not route network wires with power wires. Connect network wires in daisy-chain fashion when connecting multiple devices in a network.
- A termination resistor may be required. Place a 120 Ω resistor across T+/R+ and T-/R- of last controller on network.
- Only one protocol per port is available at a time: either Modbus RTU or Standard Bus.
- Do not connect more than 16 EZ-ZONE controllers on a Standard Bus network.
- Maximum number of EZ-ZONE controllers on a Modbus network is 247.
- maximum network length: 1,200 meters (4,000 feet)
- 1/8th unit load on EIA-485 bus.
- Communications instance 1

PM **[4,6,8,9]** _ _ _ _ - **[1]** _ _ _ _ _ _

Warning:
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Note:
Maximum wire size termination and torque rating:
- **0.0507 to 3.30 mm² (30 to 12 AWG) single-wire termination or two 1.31 mm² (16 AWG)**
- **0.8 Nm (7.0 lb.-in.) torque**

Note:
Adjacent terminals may be labeled differently, depending on the model number.

Note:
To prevent damage to the controller, do not connect wires to unused terminals.

Note:
Maintain electrical isolation between analog input 1, digital input-outputs, switched dc/open collector outputs and process outputs to prevent ground loops.

Note:
The control output common terminal and the digital common terminal are referenced to different voltages and must remain isolated.

Note:
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Warning:
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Warning:
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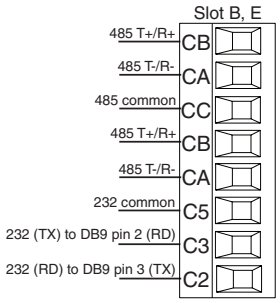
EIA-232/485 Modbus RTU Communications



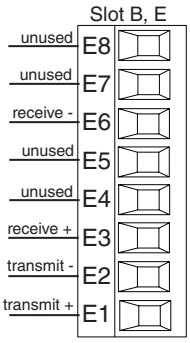
- Wire T-/R- to the A terminal of the EIA-485 port.
- Wire T+/R+ to the B terminal of the EIA-485 port.
- Wire common to the common terminal of the EIA-485 port.
- Do not route network wires with power wires. Connect network wires in daisy-chain fashion when connecting multiple devices in a network.
- A termination resistor may be required. Place a 120 Ω resistor across T+/R+ and T-/R- of last controller on network.
- Do not wire to both the EIA-485 and the EIA-232 pins at the same time.
- Two EIA-485 terminals of T/R are provided to assist in daisy-chain wiring.
- Do not connect more than one EZ-ZONE PM controller on an EIA-232 network.
- Do not connect more than 16 EZ-ZONE controllers on a Standard Bus EIA-485 network.
- Maximum number of EZ-ZONE controllers on a Modbus network is 247.
- maximum EIA-232 network length: 15 meters (50 feet)
- maximum EIA-485 network length: 1,200 meters (4,000 feet)
- 1/8th unit load on EIA-485 bus.
- Communications instance 2

Slot B
PM **[6]** _ _ _ _ - **[2]** _ _ _ _ _ _

Slot E
PM **[4,8,9]** _ _ _ _ - **[2]** _ _ _ _ _ _

Modbus-IDA Terminal	EIA/TIA-485 Name	Watlow Terminal Label	Function
DO	A	CA or CD	T-/R-
D1	B	CB or CE	T+/R+
common	common	CC or CF	common

EtherNet/IP™ and Modbus TCP Communications



RJ-45 pin	T568B wire color	Signal	Slot B, E
8	brown	unused	E8
7	brown & white	unused	E7
6	green	receive -	E6
5	white & blue	unused	E5
4	blue	unused	E4
3	white & green	receive +	E3
2	orange	transmit -	E2
1	white & orange	transmit +	E1

EtherNet/IP™ and Modbus TCP communications to connect with a 10/100 switch.

- Do not route network wires with power wires.
- Connect one Ethernet cable per controller to a 10/100 Mbps ethernet switch. Both Modbus TCP and EtherNet/IP™ are available on the network.
- Communications instance 2

Slot B
PM **[6]** _ _ _ _ - **[3]** _ _ _ _ _ _

Slot E
PM **[4,8,9]** _ _ _ _ - **[3]** _ _ _ _ _ _

Note:
When changing the fixed IP address cycle module power for new address to take effect.

Ethernet LED Indicators

Viewing the control from the front and then looking on top four LEDs can be seen aligned vertically front to back. The LEDs are identified accordingly: closest to the front reflects the Network (Net) Status, Module (Mod) Status is next, Activity status follows and lastly, the LED closest to the rear of the control reflects the Link status.

Warning:
Use National Electric (NEC) or other country-specific standard wiring and safety practices when wiring and connecting this controller to a power source and to electrical sensors or peripheral devices. Failure to do so may result in damage to equipment and property, and/or injury or loss of life.

Note:
Maximum wire size termination and torque rating:
- **0.0507 to 3.30 mm² (30 to 12 AWG) single-wire termination or two 1.31 mm² (16 AWG)**
- **0.8 Nm (7.0 lb.-in.) torque**

Note:
Adjacent terminals may be labeled differently, depending on the model number.

Note:
To prevent damage to the controller, do not connect wires to unused terminals.

Note:
Maintain electrical isolation between analog input 1, digital input-outputs, switched dc/open collector outputs and process outputs to prevent ground loops.

Note:
The control output common terminal and the digital common terminal are referenced to different voltages and must remain isolated.

Note:
This Equipment is suitable for use in CLASS I, DIVISION 2, Groups A, B, C and D or Non-Hazardous locations only. Temperature Code T4A

Warning:
Explosion Hazard – Substitution of component may impair suitability for CLASS I, DIVISION 2.

Warning:
Explosion Hazard - Do not disconnect while the circuit is live or unless the area is known to be free of ignitable concentrations of flammable substances.

Note:
When using Modbus TCP, the Network Status and Module Status LEDs are not used.

Network Status

Indicator State	Summary	Requirement
Steady Off	Not powered, no IP address	If the device does not have an IP address (or is powered off), the network status indicator shall be steady off.
Flashing Green	No connections	If the device has no established connections, but has obtained an IP address, the network status indicator shall be flashing green.
Steady Green	Connected	If the device has at least one established connection (even to the Message Router), the network status indicator shall be steady green.
Flashing Red	Connection timeout	If one or more of the connections in which this device is the target has timed out, the network status indicator shall be flashing red. This shall be left only if all timed out connections are reestablished or if the device is reset.
Steady Red	Duplicate IP	If the device has detected that its IP address is already in use, the network status indicator shall be steady red.
Flashing Green / Red	Self-test	While the device is performing its power up testing, the network status indicator shall be flashing green / red.

Module Status

Indicator State	Summary	Requirement
Steady Off	No power	If no power is supplied to the device, the module status indicator shall be steady off.

Module Status (cont.)

Indicator State	Summary	Requirement
Steady Green	Device operational	If the device is operating correctly, the module status indicator shall be steady green.
Flashing Green	Standby	If the device has not been configured, the module status indicator shall be flashing green.
Flashing Red	Minor fault	If the device has detected a recoverable minor fault, the module status indicator shall be flashing red. NOTE: An incorrect or inconsistent configuration would be considered a minor fault.
Steady Red	Major fault	If the device has detected a non-recoverable major fault, the module status indicator shall be steady red.
Flashing Green / Red	Self-test	While the device is performing its power up testing, the module status indicator shall be flashing green / red.

Link Status

Indicator State	Summary	Requirement
Steady Off	Not powered, unknown link speed	If the device cannot determine link speed or power is off, the network status indicator shall be steady off.
Red	Link speed = 10 Mbit	If the device is communicating at 10 Mbit, the link LED will be red..

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Note:
Maximum wire size termination and torque rating:
- **0.0507 to 3.30 mm² (30 to 12 AWG) single-wire termination or two 1.31 mm² (16 AWG)**
- **0.8 Nm (7.0 lb.-in.) torque**

Note:
Adjacent terminals may be labeled differently, depending on the model number.

Note:
To prevent damage to the controller, do not connect wires to unused terminals.

Note:
Maintain electrical isolation between analog input 1, digital input-outputs, switched dc/open collector outputs and process outputs to prevent ground loops.

Note:
The control output common terminal and the digital common terminal are referenced to different voltages and must remain isolated.

Note:
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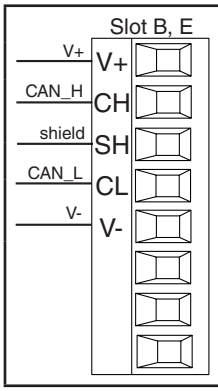
Green	Link speed = 100 Mbit	If the device is communicating at 100 Mbit, the link LED will be green.

Activity Status

Indicator State	Summary	Requirement
Flashing Green	Detects activity	If the MAC detects activity, the LED will be flashing green.
Red	Link speed = 10Mbit	If the MAC detects a collision, the LED will be red.

DeviceNet™ Communications



Terminal	Signal	Function
V+	V+	DeviceNet™ power
CH	CAN_H	positive side of DeviceNet™ bus
SH	shield	shield interconnect
CL	CAN_L	negative side of DeviceNet™ bus
V-	V-	DeviceNet™ power return

- Communications instance 2

Slot B (PM **[6]** _ _ _ _ _ - **[5]** _ _ _ _ _ _)
Slot E (PM **[4,8,9]** _ _ _ _ _ - **[5]** _ _ _ _ _ _)

DeviceNet LED Indicators

Viewing the control from the front and then looking on top two LEDs can be seen aligned vertically front to back. The LED closest to the front is identified as the network (Net) LED where the one next to it would be identified as the module (Mod) LED.

Network Status

Indicator LED	Description
Off	The device is not online and has not completed the duplicate MAC ID test yet. The device may not be powered.
Green	The device is online and has connections in the established state (allcated to a Master).
Red	Failed communication device. The device has detected an error that has rendered it incapable of communicating on the network (duplicate MAC ID or Bus-off).
Flashing Green	The device is online, but no connection has been allocated or an explicit connection has timed out.
Flashing Red	A poll connection has timed out.

Module Status

Indicator LED	Description
Off	No power is applied to the device.
Flashing Green-Red	The device is performing a self-test.
Flashing Red	Major Recoverable Fault.
Red	Major Unrecoverable Fault.
Green	The device is operating normally.

Warning:
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Note:
Maximum wire size termination and torque rating:
- **0.0507 to 3.30 mm² (30 to 12 AWG) single-wire termination or two 1.31 mm² (16 AWG)**
- **0.8 Nm (7.0 lb.-in.) torque**

Note:
Adjacent terminals may be labeled differently, depending on the model number.

Note:
To prevent damage to the controller, do not connect wires to unused terminals.

Note:
Maintain electrical isolation between analog input 1, digital input-outputs, switched dc/open collector outputs and process outputs to prevent ground loops.

Note:
The control output common terminal and the digital common terminal are referenced to different voltages and must remain isolated.

Note:
This Equipment is suitable for use in CLASS I, DIVISION 2, Groups A, B, C and D or Non-Hazardous locations only. Temperature Code T4A

Warning:
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Warning:
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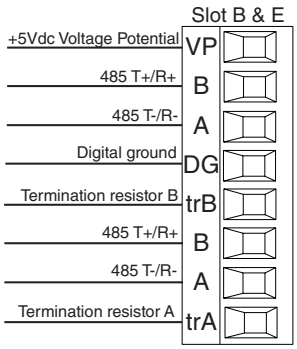
Profibus DP Communications



- Wire T-/R- to the A terminal of the EIA-485 port.
- Wire T+/R+ to the B terminal of the EIA-485 port.
- Wire Digital Ground to the common terminal of the EIA-485 port.
- Do not route network wires with power wires. Connect network wires in daisy-chain fashion when connecting multiple devices in a network.
- A termination resistor should be used if this control is the last one on the network.
- If using a 150 Ω cable Watlow provides internal termination. Place a jumper across pins trB and B and trA and A.
- If external termination is to be used with a 150 Ω cable place a 390 Ω resistor across pins VP and B, a 220 Ω resistor across pins B and A, and lastly, place a 390 Ω resistor across pins DG and A.
- Do not connect more than 32 EZ-ZONE PM controllers on any given segment.
- Maximum EIA-485 network length: 1,200 meters (4,000 feet)
- 1/8th unit load on EIA-485 bus.
- Communications instance 2

Slot B: PM **[6]** _ _ _ _-**[6]** _ _ _ _ _ _

Slot E: PM **[4, 8, 9]** _ _ _ _-**[6]** _ _ _ _ _ _

Profibus Terminal	EIA/TIA-485 Name	Watlow Terminal Label	Function
VP (Voltage Potential)	- - - -	VP	+5Vdc
B-Line	B	B	T+/R+
A-Line	A	A	T-/R-
DP-GND	common	DG	common

Profibus DP LED Indicators

Viewing the unit from the front and then looking on top of the RUI/GTW two bi-color LEDs can be seen where only the front one is used. Definition follows:

Closest to the Front

Indicator LED	Description
Red	Profibus network not detected
Red Flashing	Indicates that the Profibus card is waiting for data exchange.
Green	Data exchange mode

Warning:
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Note:
Maximum wire size termination and torque rating:
- **0.0507 to 3.30 mm² (30 to 12 AWG) single-wire termination or two 1.31 mm² (16 AWG)**
- **0.8 Nm (7.0 lb.-in.) torque**

Note:
Adjacent terminals may be labeled differently, depending on the model number.

Note:
To prevent damage to the controller, do not connect wires to unused terminals.

Note:
Maintain electrical isolation between analog input 1, digital input-outputs, switched dc/open collector outputs and process outputs to prevent ground loops.

Note:
The control output common terminal and the digital common terminal are referenced to different voltages and must remain isolated.

Note:
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Warning:
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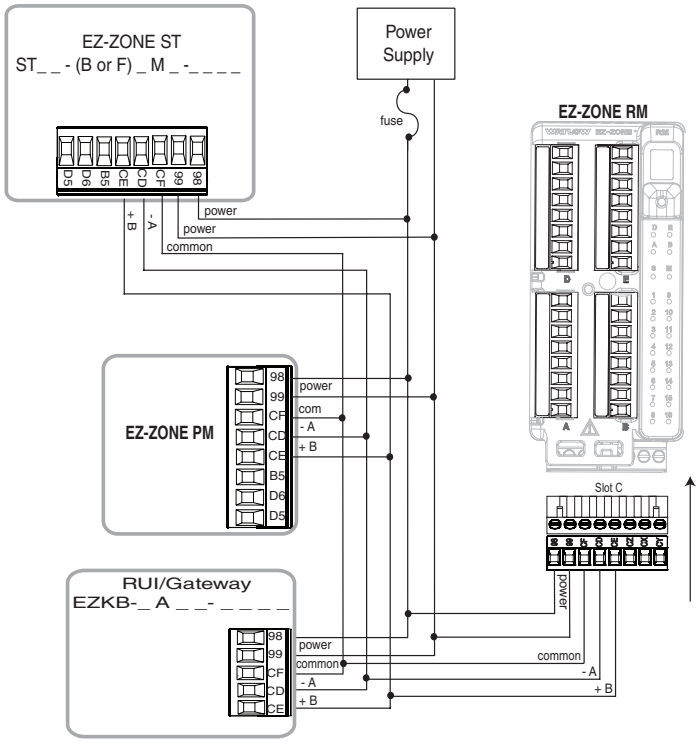
Wiring a Serial EIA-485 Network

Do not route network wires with power wires. Connect network wires in daisy-chain fashion when connecting multiple devices in a network.

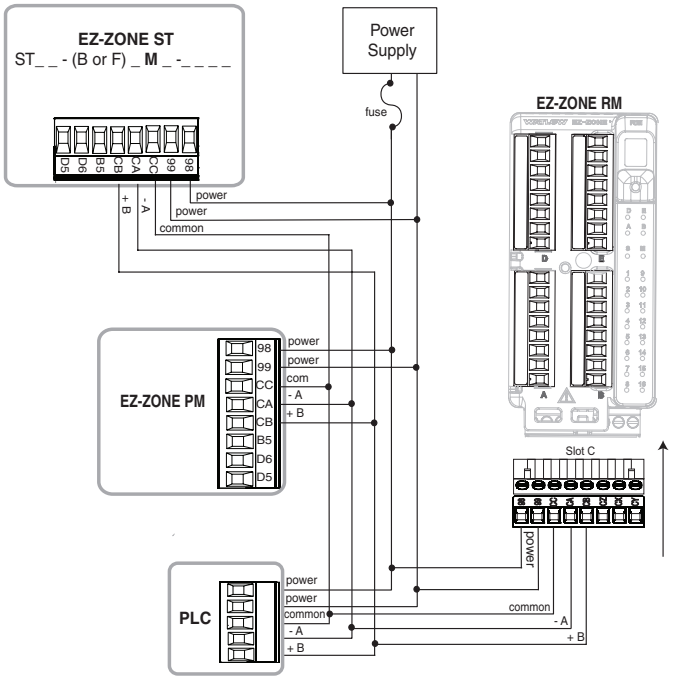
A termination resistor may be required. Place a 120 Ω resistor across T+/R+ and T-/R- of the last controller on a network.

Only one protocol per port is available at a time: either Modbus RTU or Standard Bus.

A network using Watlow's Standard Bus and an RUI/Gateway.



A network with all devices configured using Modbus RTU.



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Note:
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Warning:
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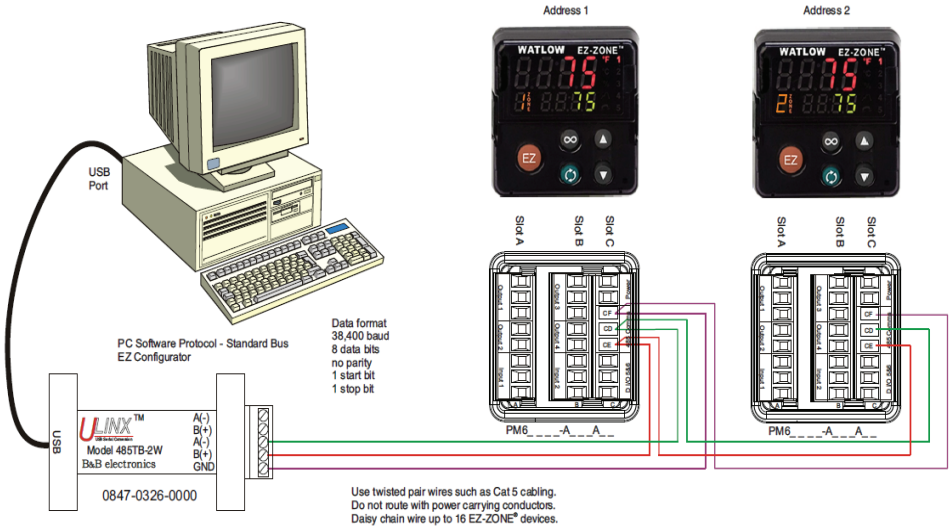
Connecting a Computer to PM Controls Using B&B 485 to USB Converter



3 Chapter 3: Keys and Displays

Upper Display:
In the Home Page, displays the process value, otherwise displays the value of the parameter in the lower display.

Zone Display:
Indicates the controller zone.

1 to 9 = zones 1 to 9

A = zone 10
b = zone 11
C = zone 12
d = zone 13
E = zone 14
F = zone 15
h = zone 16

Lower Display:
Indicates the set point or output power value during operation, or the parameter whose value appears in the upper display.

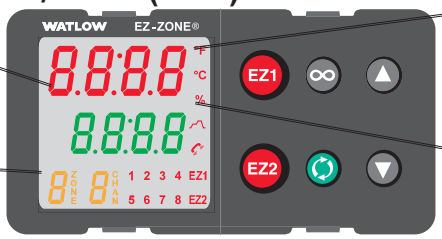
EZ Key/s:
This key can be programmed to do various tasks, such as starting a profile.

Channel Display:
Indicates the channel for any given EZ-ZONE module.

- Available with the PM4, 8 and 9 only.

Advance Key
Advances through parameter prompts.

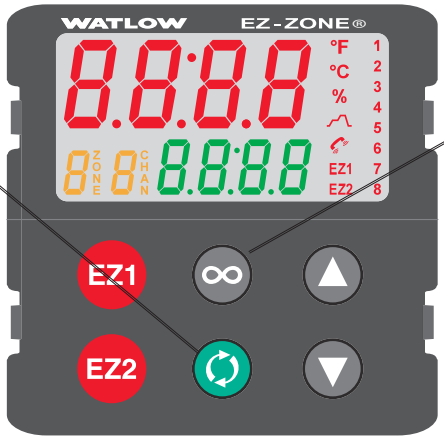
1/8 DIN (PM8) Horizontal



1/16 (PM6) DIN

1/8 DIN (PM9) Vertical

1/4 DIN (PM4)



Temperature Units:
Indicates whether the temperature is displayed in Fahrenheit or Celsius.

Percent Units:
Lights when the controller is displaying values as a percentage or when the open-loop set point is displayed.

Output Activity:
Number LEDs indicate activity of outputs. A flashing light indicates output activity.

Profile Activity:
Lights when a profile is running. Flashes when a profile is paused.

Communications Activity
Flashes when another device is communicating with this controller.

Up and Down Keys
In the Home Page, adjusts the set point in the lower display. In other pages, changes the upper display to a higher or lower value, or changes a parameter selection.

Infinity Key
Press to back up one level, or press and hold for two seconds to return to the Home Page. From the Home Page clears alarms and errors if clearable.

Responding to a Displayed Message

Attention Codes

An active message (see Home Page for listing) will cause the display to toggle between the normal settings and the active message in the upper display and Attention [AtEn] in the lower display.

Your response will depend on the message and the controller settings. Some messages, such as Ramping and Tuning, indicate that a process is underway. If the message was generated by a latched alarm or limit condition, the message can be cleared when the condition no longer exists by simply pushing the Infinity key or alternatively by following the steps below. If an alarm has silencing enabled, it can also be silenced.

Push the Advance Key to display Ignore [iGnr] in the upper display and the message source (such as Limit High [L iH 1] in the lower display. Use the Up and Down keys to scroll through possible responses, such as Clear [CLr] or Silence [SiL] Then push the Advance or Infinity key to execute the action. See the Home Page for further information on the Attention Codes.

Display	Parameter Name Description	Setting	Range	Default	Appears If
[AtEn]	**Attention** An active message will cause the display to toggle between the normal settings and the active message in the upper display and [AtEn] in the lower display. Your response will depend on the message and the controller settings. Some messages, such as Ramping and Tuning, indicate that a process is underway. If the message was generated by a latched alarm or limit condition, the message can be cleared when the condition no longer exists. If an alarm has silencing enabled, it can be silenced. Push the Advance Key to display [iGnr] in the upper display and the message source (such as [L iH 1]) in the lower display. Use the Up and Down keys to scroll through possible responses, such as Clear [CLr] or Silence [SiL]. Then push the Advance or Infinity key to execute the action. Alternatively, rather than scrolling through all messages simply push the Infinity button to generate a clear.		[ALL1] [ALL2] [ALL3] [ALL4] Alarm Low 1 to 4 [ALH1] [ALH2] [ALH3] [ALH4] Alarm High 1 to 4 [ALE1] [ALE2] [ALE3] [ALE4] Alarm Error 1 to 4 [Er.i1] [Er.i2] Error Input 1 or 2 [L iL1] Limit Low 1 [L iH1] Limit High 1 [L iE1] Limit Error 1 [tUn1] [tUn2] Tuning 1 or 2 [rP1] [rP2] Ramping 1 or 2 [LP.o1] [LP.o2] Loop Open Error 1 or 2 [LP.r1] [LP.r2] Loop Reversed Error 1 or 2 [C.Er1] Current Error [h.Er1] Heater Error		an alarm or error message is active.

Navigating the EZ-ZONE PM Integrated Controller

Home Page from anywhere: Press the Infinity Key ∞ for two seconds to return to the Home Page.

Operations Page from Home Page: Press both the Up ∧ and Down ∨ keys for three seconds.

Setup Page from Home Page: Press both the Up ∧ and Down ∨ keys for six seconds.

Profiling Page from Home Page: Press the Advance Key ◎ for three seconds

Factory Page from Home Page: Press both the Advance ◎ and Infinity ∞ keys for six seconds.

4 Chapter 4: Home Page

Default Home Page Parameters

Watlow's patented user-defined menu system improves operational efficiency. The user-defined Home Page provides you with a shortcut to monitor or change the parameter values that you use most often. The default Home Page is shown on the following page. When a parameter normally located in the Setup Page or Operations Page is placed in the Home Page, it is accessible through both. If you change a parameter in the Home Page, it is automatically changed in its original page. If you change a parameter in its original page it is automatically changed in the Home Page.

The Attention [AtEn] parameter appears only if there is an active message. An example of an active message could be a Current Error [CEr 1], or it could be for information only like Autotune [tUN 1] taking place.

Use the Advance Key to step through the other parameters. When not in pairs the parameter prompt will appear in the lower display, and the parameter value will appear in the upper display. You can use the Up and Down keys to change the value of writable parameters, just as you would in any other menu.

If Control Mode is set to Auto, the Process Value is in the upper display and the Closed Loop Set Point (read-write) is in the lower display.

If a profile is running, the process value is in the upper display and the Target Set Point (read only) is in the lower display. If Control Mode is set to Manual, the Process Value is in the upper display and the output power level (read-write) is in the lower display.

If Control Mode is set to Off, the Process Value is in the upper display and [oFF] (read only) is in the lower display.

If a sensor failure has occurred, [----] is in the upper display and the output power level (read-write) is in the lower display.

Changing the Set Point

You can change the set point by using the Up or Down keys when a profile is not running.

Modifying the Home Page

To modify the Home Page proceed to the Factory Menu by pushing and holding the Advance key and the Infinity key for approximately six seconds. Upon entering the Factory Page the first menu will be the Custom Menu [CuSt]. Once there push the Advance key where the lower display will show [CuSt] and the upper display will show [1]. Again, push the Advance button where the prompt for the Process Value [AC.Pu] will be displayed on top and Parameter [PAr] in the bottom. Using the Up or Down arrow keys will allow for a customized selection of choice. There are twenty positions available that can be customized.

Modifying the Display Pairs

The Home Page, being a customized list of as many as 20 parameters can be configured in pairs of up to 10 via the Display Pairs [dPrS] prompt found in the Diagnostic Menu [diAG] (Factory Page). The listing in the table that follows is what one may typically find in the Home Page as defaults based on controller part numbers. It is important to note that some of the prompts shown may not appear simply because the feature is not being used or is turned off. As an example, the prompt shown in position 7 (loop 1) and position 12 (loop 2) [C.Pr] will not appear unless the Cool algorithm [C.Ag] is turned on in the Setup Page under the Loop menu.

If the ninth digit of the part number is C, J, L or M (PM _ _ _ _ _ - _ [C, J, L, M] _ _ _ _ _) the Display Pairs [dPrS] prompt will default to 2; otherwise, it will be equal to one.

As stated above, the user can define pairs of prompts to appear on the display every time the Advance key is pushed. The first pair will always be as defined in the Custom Menu and as stated will default (factory settings) to the Active Process Value loop 1 [AC.Pu], and the Active Set Point loop 1 [AC.SP]. If two channels are present the first 2 pairs will be the same in that the first pair will represent channel 1 Active Process Value and Active Set Point and the second being the same for channel 2. If another pair is created where the Display Pairs [dPrS] prompt is equal to 3 using the default prompts, when the Advance key is pushed two times from the Home Page the upper display will reflect the current control mode and the bottom display would show the output power. When configuring the Custom Menu to your liking it should be noted that if 2 changeable (writable) prompts are displayed in a Pair, i.e., Control Mode on top and Idle Set Point on the bottom, only the lower display (Idle Set Point) can be changed.

The display can be configured to scroll by going to the Factory Page under the Diagnostic Menu and changing the Display Time [d.t 1] prompt to something greater than 0. If set to 2, the display will scroll every 2 seconds from channel 1 to 2 (if present) and then through all of the custom pairs that are configured.

	Possible Home Page Defaults (Dependent on Part Number)	Home Page Display	Parameter Page and Menu
All Models			
1	Active Process Value (1)	Numerical value	Operations Page, Monitor Menu
2	Active Set Point (1)	Numerical value	Operations Page, Monitor Menu
IF 9th digit of PN is equal to: PM _ _ _ _ _ - _ _ [**L, M**] _ _ _ _			
3	Process Value (2)	Numerical value	Operations Page, Monitor Menu
4	Limit Status	SAFE or FAIL	Home Page
IF 9th digit of PN is equal to: PM _ _ _ _ _ - _ _ [**A, C, J, R, P, T**] _ _ _ _			
3	Active Process Value (2)	Pu.A2	Operations Page, Monitor Menu
4	Closed Loop Set Point (2)	C.SP2	Operations Page, Monitor Menu
5	User Control Mode (1)	C.M1	Operations Page, Monitor Menu
6	Heat Power (1)	h.Pr 1	Operations Page, Monitor Menu
7	Cool Power (1)	C.Pr 1	Operations Page, Monitor Menu
8	Autotune (1)	Aut 1	Operations Page, Loop Menu
9	Idle (1)	idS 1	Operations Page, Loop Menu
10	User Control Mode (2)	C.M2	Operations Page, Monitor Menu
11	Heat Power (2)	h.Pr2	Operations Page, Monitor Menu
12	Cool Power (2)	C.Pr2	Operations Page, Monitor Menu
13	Autotune (2)	Aut2	Operations Page, Loop Menu
14	Idle (2)	idS2	Operations Page, Loop Menu
15	Limit Set Point Low	LLS 1	Operations Page, Limit Menu
16	Limit Set Point High	LhS 1	Operations Page, Limit Menu
17	Start Profile	PSt 1	
18	Action Request	PAC 1	
19	None		
20	None		

Note:
Numbers within parenthesis indicates the instance.

Conventions Used in the Menu Pages

To better understand the menu pages that follow review the naming conventions used. When encountered throughout this document, the word "default" implies as shipped from the factory. Each page (Operations, Setup, Profile and Factory) and their associated menus have identical headers defined below:

Header Name	Definition
Display	Visually displayed information from the control.
Parameter Name	Describes the function of the given parameter.
Range	Defines options available for this prompt, i.e., min/max values (numerical), yes/no, etc... (further explanation below).
Default	Values as delivered from the factory.
Modbus Relative Address	Identifies unique parameters using either the Modbus RTU or Modbus TCP protocols (further explanation below).
CIP (Common Industrial Protocol)	Identifies unique parameters using either the DeviceNet or EtherNet/IP protocol (further explanation below).
Profibus Index	Identifies unique parameters using Profibus DP protocol (further explanation below).
Parameter ID	Identifies unique parameters used with other software such as, LabVIEW.
Data Type R/W	uint = Unsigned 16 bit integer dint = Signed 32-bit, long string = ASCII (8 bits per character) float = IEEE 754 32-bit RWES= **R**eadable **W**ritable **E**EPROM (saved) User **S**et (saved)

Display

Visual information from the control is displayed to the observer using a fairly standard 7 segment display. Due to the use of this technology, several characters displayed need some interpretation, see the list below:

1 = 1	0 = 0	i = i	r = r
2 = 2	A = A	J = J	S = S
3 = 3	b = b	K = K	t = t
4 = 4	c, C = c	L = L	u = u
5 = 5	d = d	M = M	v = v
6 = 6	E = E	n = n	W = W
7 = 7	F = F	o = o	y = y
8 = 8	g = g	P = P	Z = Z
9 = 9	h = h	q = q	

Range

Within this column notice that on occasion there will be numbers found within parenthesis. This number represents the enumerated value for that particular selection. Range selections can be made simply by writing the enumerated value of choice using any of the available communications protocols. As an example, turn to the Setup Page and look at the Analog Input A1 menu and then the Sensor Type SEn prompt. To turn the sensor off using Modbus simply write the value of 62 (off) to register 400369 and send that value to the control.

Communication Protocols

When using a communications protocol in conjunction with the EZ-ZONE PM there are two possible ports (instances) used. Port 1 or instance 1 is always dedicated to Standard Bus communications. This same instance can also be used for Modbus RTU if ordered. Depending on the controller part number port 2 (instance 2) can be used with Modbus, CIP and Profibus. For further information read through the remainder of this section.

Modbus RTU & TCP Protocols

All Modbus registers are 16-bits and as displayed in this manual are relative addresses (actual). Some legacy software packages limit available Modbus registers to 40001 to 49999 (5 digits). Many applications today require access to all available Modbus registers which range from 400001 to 465535 (6 digits). Watlow controls support 6 digit Modbus registers. For parameters listed as float notice that only one (low order) of the two registers is listed, this is true throughout this document. By default the low order word contains the two low bytes of the 32-bit parameter. As an example, look in the Operations Page for the Process Value. Find the column identified in the header as Modbus and notice that it lists register 360. Because this parameter is a float it is actually represented by registers 360 (low order bytes) and 361 (high order bytes). Because the Modbus specifi-

cation does not dictate which register should be high or low order Watlow provides the user the ability to swap this order (Setup Page, [CoMM] Menu) from the default low/high [Loh1] to high/low [h1Lo].

Note:

With the release of firmware revision 7.00 and above new functions where introduced into this product line. With the introduction of these new functions there was a reorganization of Modbus registers. Notice in the column identified as Modbus the reference to Map 1 and Map 2 registers for each of the various parameters. If the new functions, namely; Math, Linearization, Process Value, Real Time Clock and the Special Output Function are to be used than use Map 2 Modbus registers. If the new functions of this product line are not to be used, Map 1 (legacy PM controls) Modbus registers will be sufficient. The Modbus register mapping [MMAP] can be changed in the Setup Page under the [CoMM] Menu. This setting will apply across the control.

It should also be noted that some of the cells in the Modbus column contain wording pertaining to an offset. Several parameters in the control contain more than one instance; such as, profiles (4), alarms (4), analog inputs (2), etc... The Modbus register shown always represents instance one. Take for an example the Alarm Silence parameter found in the Setup Page under the Alarm menu. Instance one of Map 1 is shown as address 1490 and +50 is identified as the offset to the next instance. If there was a desire to read or write to instance 3 simply add 100 to 1490 to find its address, in this case, the instance 3 address for Alarm Silence is 1590.

The Modbus communications instance can be either 1 or 2 depending on the part number.

Instance 1:

PM _ _ _ _ _ - **[1]** _ _ _ _ _ _

Instance 2:

PM _ _ _ _ _ - **[2]** _ _ _ _ _ _

To learn more about the Modbus protocol point your browser to http://www.modbus.org.

Common Industrial Protocol (CIP) DeviceNet & Ethernet/IP

Both DeviceNet and EtherNet/IP use open object based programming tools and use the same addressing scheme. In the following menu pages notice the column header identified as CIP. There you will find the Class, Instance and Attribute in hexadecimal, (decimal in parenthesis) which makes up the addressing for both protocols.

The CIP communications instance will always be instance 2.

Data Types Used with CIP

int	= Signed 16-bit integer
dint	= Signed 32-bits, long
real	= Float, IEEE 754 32-bit
string	= ASCII, 8 bits per character
sint	= Signed 8 bits , byte

To learn more about the DeviceNet and EtherNet/IP protocol point your browser to http://www.odva.org.

Profibus DP

To accomodate for Profibus DP addressing the following menus contain a column identified as Profibus Index. Data types used in conjunction with Profibus DP can be found in the table below.

The Profibus communications instance will always be instance 2.

Word	= Unsigned 16 bit Integer
INT	= Signed 16-bit Integer
dint	= Signed 32-bit Integer
REAL	= Float, IEEE 754 32-bit
CHAR	= ASCII, 8 bits per character
BYTE	= 8 bits

To learn more about the Profibus DP protocol point your browser to http://www.profibus.org

5 Chapter 5: Operations Page

Navigating the Operations Page

To go to the Operations Page from the Home Page, press both the Up ▲ and Down ▼ keys for three seconds. [A1] will appear in the upper display and [oPEr] will appear in the lower display.

- Press the Up ▲ or Down ▼ key to view available menus. On the following pages top level menus are identified with a yellow background color.
- Press the Advance Key ◎ to enter the menu of choice.
- If a submenu exists (more than one instance), press the Up ▲ or Down ▼ key to select and then press the Advance Key ◎ to enter.
- Press the Up ▲ or Down ▼ key to move through available menu prompts.
- Press the Infinity Key ∞ to move backwards through the levels: parameter to submenu; submenu to menu; menu to Home Page.
- Press and hold the Infinity Key ∞ for two seconds to return to the Home Page.

Note:
Some of these menus and parameters may not appear, depending on the controller's options. See model number information in the Appendix for more information. If there is only one instance of a menu, no submenus will appear.

Note:
Some of the listed parameters may not be visible. Parameter visibility is dependent upon controller part number.

[A1]
[oPEr] **Analog Input Menu**
[1] to [2]
[A1] **Analog Input**
[A1n] **Process Value**
[1Er] **Error Status**
[1CA] **Calibration Offset**

[Lnr]*
[oPEr] **Linearization Menu**
[1] to [2]
[Lnr] **Linearization**
[SuA] **Source Value A**
[oFSt] **Offset**
[ou] **Output Value**

[Pu]*
[oPEr] **Process Value Menu**
[1] to [2]
[Pu] **Process Value**
[SuA] **Source Value A**
[Sub] **Source Value B**
[oFSt] **Offset**
[ou] **Output Value**

[d1o]
[oPEr] **Digital Input/Output Menu**
[5] to [12]
[d1o] **Digital Input/Output**
[doS] **Output State**
[E1S] **Event State**
[d1S] **Input State**

[LIMT]
[oPEr] **Limit Menu**
[LLS] **Low Set Point**
[LHS] **High Set Point**

[MMon]
[oPEr] **Monitor Menu**
[1] to [2]
[MMon]
[CMdA] **Control Mode Active**
[hPr] **Heat Power**
[CPr] **Cool Power**
[CSP] **Closed Loop Working Set Point**
[PuA] **Process Value Active**

[LooP]
[oPEr] **Control Loop Menu**
[1] to [2]
[LooP] **Loop**
[rEn] **Remote Enable**
[CMd] **Control Mode**
[AtSP] **Autotune Set Point**
[AUt] **Autotune Request**
[CSP] **Closed Loop Set Point**
[idS] **Idle Set Point**
[hPb] **Heat Proportional Band**
[hHy] **Heat Hysteresis**
[CPb] **Cool Proportional Band**
[CHy] **Cool Hysteresis**
[t1] **Time Integral**
[td] **Time Derivative**
[db] **Dead Band**
[oSP] **Open Loop Set Point**

[ALMM]
[oPEr] **Alarm Menu**
[1] to [4]
[ALMM] **Alarm**
[ALo] **Low Set Point**
[AHi] **High Set Point**

[CUrr]
[oPEr] **Current Menu**
[Ch1] **High Set Point**
[CLo] **Low Set Point**
[CUr] **Read**
[CEr] **Error**
[hEr] **Heater Error**

[MAtt]*
[oPEr] **Math Menu**
[oFSt] **Offset**
[ou] **Output Value**

[SoF]*
[oPEr] **Special Output Function**
[ou1] **Output Value**

[PSTA]
[oPEr] **Profile Status Menu**
[PStr] **Profile Start**
[PACr] **Action Request**
[StP] **Active Step**
[StyP] **Active Step Type**
[tSP1] **Target Set Point Loop 1**
[tSP2] **Target Set Point Loop 2**
[ACSP] **Produced Set Point 1**
[PSP2] **Produced Set Point 2**
[hour] **Hours Remaining**
[MM1n] **Minutes Remaining**
[SEC] **Seconds Remaining**
[Ent1] **Active Event Output 1**
[Ent2] **Active Event Output 2**
[JC] **Jump Count Remaining**

* Available with PM4,8 and 9 only with 9th digit of part number equal to "C" or "J" AND with 12th digit equal to "C". PM**[4,8,9]** _ _ _ _ _ - _ **[C, J]** _ _ **[C]** _ _

Operations Page

Display	Parameter name Description	Range	Default	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Profibus Index	Parameter ID	Data Type & Read/ Write
A1 oPEr **Analog Input Menu**								
A1n [Ain]	*Analog Input (1 to 2)* **Process Value** View the process value.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,128.000 to 5,537.000°C		***Instance 1*** *Map 1 Map 2* *360 360* ***Instance 2*** *Map 1 Map 2* *440 450*	0x68 (104) 1 to 2 1	0	4001	float R
i.Er [i.Er]	*Analog Input (1 to 2)* **Error Status** View the cause of the most recent error. If the AtAn message is Er.i1 or Er.i2, this parameter will display the cause of the input error.	nonE None (61) OPEn Open (65) FAiL Fail (32) Shrt Shorted (127) E.M7 Measurement Error (140) E.CAL Bad Calibration Data (139) Er.Ab Ambient Error (9) E.rtd RTD Error (141) nSrc Not Sourced (246)	None	***Instance 1*** *Map 1 Map 2* *362 362* ***Instance 2*** *Map 1 Map 2* *442 452*	0x68 (104) 1 to 2 2	1	4002	uint R
i.CA [i.CA]	*Analog Input (1 to 2)* **Calibration Offset** Offset the input reading to compensate for lead wire resistance or other factors that cause the input reading to vary from the actual process value.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,110.555 to 5,555.000°C	0.0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1 Map 2* *382 382* ***Instance 2*** *Map 1 Map 2* *462 472*	0x68 (104) 1 to 2 0xC (12)	2	4012	float RWES
Lnr* oPEr **Linearization Menu**								
Su.A [Su.A]	*Linearization (1 to 2)* **Source Value A** View the value of Source A. Source A of Linearization 1 is connected to Analog Input 1 Source A of Linearization 2 is connected to Analog Input 2	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,128.000 to 5,537.000°C		***Instance 1*** *Map 1 Map 2* - - - - *3566* ***Instance 2*** *Map 1 Map 2* - - - - *3636*	0x86 (134) 1 to 2 4	- - - -	34004	float R
oFSt [oFSt]	*Linearization (1 to 2)* **Offset** Set an offset to be applied to this function's output.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,128.000 to 5,537.000°C	0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1 Map 2* - - - - 3570 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1 Map 2* - - - - 3640	0x86 (134) 1 to 2 6	- - - -	34006	float RWES
o.u [o.v]	*Linearization (1 to 2)* **Output Value** View the value of this function's output.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,128.000 to 5,537.000°C		***Instance 1*** *Map 1 Map 2* - - - - 3572 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1 Map 2* - - - - 3642	0x86 (134) 1 to 2 7	- - - -	34007	float R
Note: Some values will be rounded off to fit in the four-character display. Full values can be read with other interfaces. * Available with PM4, PM8 and PM9 models only								**R: Read** **W: Write** **E: EEPROM** **S: User Set**

Operations Page

Display	Parameter name Description	Range	Default	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Profibus Index	Parameter ID	Data Type & Read/ Write
No Display	*Linearization (1 to 2)* **Output Error** View reported cause for Linearization output malfunction.	None (61) Open (65) Shorted (127) Measurement error (140) Bad calibration data (139) Ambient error (9) RTD error (14) Fail (32) Math error (1423) Not sourced (246) Stale (1617) Can't process (1659)	None	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3614 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3684	0x86 (134) 1 to 2 0x1C (28)	- - - -	34028	uint R
PU* oPEr **Process Value Menu**								
SuA [Sv.A]	*Process Value (1 to 2)* **Source Value A** View the value of Source A. Linearization 1 is connected to Source A of Process Value 1 Linearization 2 is connected to Source A of Process Value 2	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,128.000 to 5,537.000°C		***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3310 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3380	0x7E (126) 1 to 2 0x10 (16)	- - - -	26016	float R
SuB [Sv.b]	*Process Value (1 to 2)* **Source Value B** View the value of Source B. Linearization 2 is connected to Source B of Process Value 1 Linearization 1 is connected to Source B of Process Value 2	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,128.000 to 5,537.000°C		***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3312 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3382	0x7E (126) 1 to 2 0x11 (17)	- - - -	26017	float R
oFSt [oFSt]	*Process Value (1 to 2)* **Offset** Set an offset to be applied to this function's output.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,128.000 to 5,537.000°C	0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3324 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3394	0x7E (126) 1 to 2 0x17 (23)	- - - -	26023	float RWES
o.u [o.v]	*Process Value (1 to 2)* **Output Value** View the value of this function block's output.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,128.000 to 5,537.000°C	0.0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3322 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3392	0x7E (126) 1 to 2 0x16 (22)	- - - -	26022	float R
Note: Some values will be rounded off to fit in the four-character display. Full values can be read with other interfaces. * Available with PM4, PM8 and PM9 models only								**R: Read** **W: Write** **E: EEPROM** **S: User Set**

Operations Page

Display	Parameter name Description	Range	Default	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Profibus Index	Parameter ID	Data Type & Read/ Write
No Display	*Process Value (1 to 2)* **Output Error** View reported cause for Process output malfunction.	None (61) Open (65) Shorted (127) Measurement error (140) Bad calibration data (139) Ambient error (9) RTD error (14) Fail (32) Math error (1423) Not sourced (246) Stale (1617) Can't process (1659)	None	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3332 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3402	0x86 (134) 1 to 2 0x1B (27)	- - - -	26027	uint R
d io oPEr **Digital Input/Output Menu**								
do.S [do.S]	*Digital Output (5 to 6)* **Output State** View the state of this output.	oFF Off (62) on On (63)		***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1012 1132 Offset to next instance equals +30	0x6A (106) 5 to 6 7	90	6007	uint R
do.S [do.S]	*Digital Output (7 to 12)* **Output State** View the state of this output.	oFF Off (62) on On (63)		***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 1132 Offset to next instance equals +30	0x6A (106) 7 to 12 7	140	6007	uint R
E.iS [Ei.S]	*Digital Input (5 to 6)* **Event Status** View this event input state.	inAct Inactive (41) Act Active (5)		***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1328 1568 Offset to next instance equals +20	0x6E (110) 1 to 2 5	140	10005	uint R
E.iS [Ei.S]	*Digital Input (7 to 12)* **Event Status** View this event input state.	inAct Inactive (41) Act Active (5)		***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 1648 Offset to next instance equals +20	0x6E (110) 5 to 10 5	140	10005	uint R
No Display	*EZ-Key/s (1 to 2)* **Event Status** View this event input state.	inAct Inactive (41) Act Active (5)	Off	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1368 1608 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 1628	0x6E (110) 3 to 4 5	140	10005	uint R
LiM oPEr **Limit Menu**								
LLS [LL.S]	*Limit (1)* **Low Set Point** Set the low process value that will trigger the limit.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,128.000 to 5,537.000°C	0.0°F or units -18.0°C	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 684 724	0x70 (112) 1 3	38	12003	float RWES
Note: Some values will be rounded off to fit in the four-character display. Full values can be read with other interfaces. * Available with PM4, PM8 and PM9 models only								**R: Read** **W: Write** **E: EEPROM** **S: User Set**

Operations Page

Display	Parameter name Description	Range	Default	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Profibus Index	Parameter ID	Data Type & Read/ Write
LhS [Lh.S]	*Limit (1)* **High Set Point** Set the high process value that will trigger the limit.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,128.000 to 5,537.000°C	0.0°F or units -18.0°C	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 686 726	0x70 (112) 1 4	39	12004	float RWES
No Display	*Limit (1)* **Limit State** Clear limit once limit condition is cleared.	Off (62) None (61) Limit High (51) Limit Low (52) Error (225)	- - - -	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 690 730	0x70 (112) 1 6	- - - -	12006	uint R
No Display	*Limit (1)* **Limit Clear Request** Clear limit once limit condition is cleared.	Clear (0) No Change (255)	- - - -	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 680 720	0x70 (112) 1 1	- - - -	12001	uint W
Mon oPEr **Monitor Menu**								
C.MA [C.MA]	*Monitor (1 to 2)* **Control Mode Active** View the current control mode.	oFF Off (62) Auto Auto (10) Man Manual (54)		***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1882 2362 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1952 2432	0x97 (151) 1 to 2 2	- - - -	8002	uint R
h.Pr [h.Pr]	*Monitor (1 to 2)* **Heat Power** View the current heat output level.	0.0 to 100.0%	0.0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1904 2384 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1974 2454	0x97 (151) 1 to 2 0xD (13)	- - - -	8011	float R
C.Pr [C.Pr]	*Monitor (1 to 2)* **Cool Power** View the current cool output level.	-100.0 to 0.0%	0.0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1906 2386 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1976 2456	0x97 (151) 1 to 2 0xE (14)	- - - -	8014	float R
C.SP [C.SP]	*Monitor (1 to 2)* **Closed Loop Working Set Point** View the set point currently in effect.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,128.000 to 5,537.000°C		***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 2172 2652 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 2252 2732	0x6B (107) 1 to 2 7	- - - -	8029	float R
Pv.A [Pv.A]	*Monitor (1 to 2)* **Process Value Active** View the current filtered process value using the control input.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,128.000 to 5,537.000°C		***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 402 402 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 482 492	0x68 (104) 1 to 2 0x16 (22)	- - - -	8031	float R
No Display	*Monitor (1 to 2)* **Set Point Active** Read the current active set point.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,128.000 to 5,537.000°C		***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 2172 2652 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 2252 2732	0x6B (107) 1 to 2 7	- - - -	7018	float R
Note: Some values will be rounded off to fit in the four-character display. Full values can be read with other interfaces. * Available with PM4, PM8 and PM9 models only								**R: Read** **W: Write** **E: EEPROM** **S: User Set**

Operations Page

Display	Parameter name Description	Range	Default	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Profibus Index	Parameter ID	Data Type & Read/ Write
LooP oPEr **Control Loop Menu**								
r.En [r.En]	*Control Loop (1 to 2)* **Remote Enable** Enable this loop to switch control to the remote set point.	no No (59) YES Yes (106)	No	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 2200 2680 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 2280 2760	0x6B (107) 1 to 2 0x15 (21)	48	7021	uint RWES
r.tY [r.ty]	*Control Loop (1 to 2)* **Remote Set Point Type** Enable this loop to switch control to the remote set point.	Auto Auto (10) MAn Manual (54)	Auto	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 2202 2682 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 2282 2762	0x6B (107) 1 to 2 0x16 (22)	- - - -	7022	uint RWES
C.M [C.M]	*Control Loop (1 to 2)* **Control Mode** Select the method that this loop will use to control.	oFF Off (62) Auto Auto (10) MAn Manual (54)	Auto	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1880 2360 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1950 2430	0x97 (151) 1 to 2 1	63	8001	uint RWES
A.tSP [A.tSP}	*Control Loop (1 to 2)* **Autotune Set Point** Set the set point that the autotune will use, as a percentage of the current set point.	50.0 to 200.0%	90.0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1918 2398 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1988 2468	0x97 (151) 1 to 2 0x14 (20)	- - - -	8025	float RWES
AUt [AUt]	*Control Loop (1 to 2)* **Autotune Request** Start an autotune. While the autotune is active, the Home Page will display AtUn tUn1 or tUn2. When the autotune is complete, the message will clear automatically.	no No (59) YES Yes (106)	No	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1920 2400 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1990 2470	0x97 (151) 1 to 2 0x15 (21)	64	8026	uint RW
C.SP [C.SP]	*Control Loop (1 to 2)* **Closed Loop Set Point** Set the set point that the controller will automatically control to.	Low Set Point to High Set Point (Setup Page)	75.0°F or units 24.0°C	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 2160 2640 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 2240 2720	0x6B (107) 1 to 2 1	49	7001	float RWES
id.S [id.S]	*Control Loop (1 to 2)* **Idle Set Point** Set a closed loop set point that can be triggered by an event state.	Low Set Point to High Set Point (Setup Page)	75.0°F or units 24.0°C	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 2176 2656 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 2197 2736	0x6B (107) 1 to 2 9	50	7009	float RWES
h.Pb [h.Pb]	*Control Loop (1 to 2)* **Heat Proportional Band** Set the PID proportional band for the heat outputs.	0.001 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,110.555 to 5,555.000°C	25.0°F or units 14.0°C	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1890 2370 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1960 2440	0x97 (151) 1 to 2 6	65	8009	float RWES
Note: Some values will be rounded off to fit in the four-character display. Full values can be read with other interfaces. * Available with PM4, PM8 and PM9 models only								**R: Read** **W: Write** **E: EEPROM** **S: User Set**

Operations Page

Display	Parameter name Description	Range	Default	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Profibus Index	Parameter ID	Data Type & Read/ Write
h.hy [h.hy]	*Control Loop (1 to 2)* **Heat Hysteresis** Set the control switching hysteresis for on-off control. This determines how far into the "on" region the process value needs to move before the output turns on.	0.001 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,110.555 to 5,555.000°C	3.0°F or units 2.0°C	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1900 *Map 2* 2380 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* 1970 *Map 2* 2450	0x97 (151) 1 to 2 0xB (11)	66	8010	float RWES
C.Pb [C.Pb]	*Control Loop (1 to 2)* **Cool Proportional Band** Set the PID proportional band for the cool outputs.	0.001 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,110.555 to 5,555.000°C	25.0°F or units 14.0°C	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1892 *Map 2* 2370 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* 1962 *Map 2* 2442	0x97 (151) 1 to 2 7	67	8012	float RWES
C.hy [C.hy]	*Control Loop (1 to 2)* **Cool Hysteresis** Set the control switching hysteresis for on-off control. This determines how far into the "on" region the process value needs to move before the output turns on.	0.001 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,110.555 to 5,555.000°C	3.0°F or units 2.0°C	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1902 *Map 2* 2382 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* 1972 *Map 2* 2522	0x97 (151) 1 to 2 0xC (12)	68	8013	float RWES
t i [ti]	*Control Loop (1 to 2)* **Time Integral** Set the PID integral for the outputs.	0 to 9,999 seconds per repeat	180.0 seconds per repeat	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1894 *Map 2* 2374 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* 1964 *Map 2* 2444	0x97 (151) 1 to 2 8	69	8006	float RWES
t d [td]	*Control Loop (1 to 2)* **Time Derivative** Set the PID derivative time for the outputs.	0 to 9,999 seconds	0.0 seconds	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1896 *Map 2* 2376 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* 1966 *Map 2* 2446	0x97 (151) 1 to 2 9	70	8007	float RWES
db [db]	*Control Loop (1 to 2)* **Dead Band** Set the offset to the proportional band. With a negative value, both heating and cooling outputs are active when the process value is near the set point. A positive value keeps heating and cooling outputs from fighting each other.	-1,000.0 to 1,000.0°F or units -556 to 556°C	0.0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1898 *Map 2* 2378 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* 1968 *Map 2* 2448	0x97 (151) 1 to 2 0xA (10)	71	8008	float RWES
o.SP [o.SP]	*Control Loop (1 to 2)* **Open Loop Set Point** Set a fixed level of output power when in manual (open-loop) mode.	-100 to 100% (heat and cool) 0 to 100% (heat only) -100 to 0% (cool only)	0.0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 2162 *Map 2* 2642 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* 2242 *Map 2* 2722	0x6B (107) 1 to 2 2	51	7002	float RWES

Note:
Some values will be rounded off to fit in the four-character display. Full values can be read with other interfaces.

* Available with PM4, PM8 and PM9 models only

R: Read
W: Write
E: EEPROM
S: User Set

Operations Page

Display	Parameter name Description	Range	Default	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Profibus Index	Parameter ID	Data Type & Read/ Write
No Display	*Control Loop (1 to 2)* **Loop Error** Open Loop detect deviation has been exceeded.	None (61) Open Loop (1274) Reversed Sensor (1275)	- - - -	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 1798	0x6C (108) 1 0x30 (48)	- - - -	8030	uint R
No Display	*Control Loop (1 to 2)* **Clear Loop Error** Current state of limit output.	Clear (129) Ignore (204)	- - - -	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 1800	0x6C (108) 1 0x31 (49)	- - - -	8031	uint W
ALRM oPEr **Alarm Menu**								
A.Lo [A.Lo]	*Alarm (1 to 4)* **Low Set Point** If Alarm Type (Setup Page, Alarm Menu) is set to: **process** - set the process value that will trigger a low alarm. **deviation** - set the span of units from the closed loop set point that will trigger a low alarm. A negative set point represents a value below closed loop set point. A positive set point represents a value above closed loop set point.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,128.000 to 5,537.000°C	32.0°F or units 0.0°C	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1482 1882 Offset to next instance (*Map 1*) equals +50 Offset to next instance (*Map 2*) equals +60	0x6D (109) 1 to 4 2	18	9002	float RWES
A.hi [A.hi]	*Alarm (1 to 4)* **High Set Point** If Alarm Type (Setup Page, Alarm Menu) is set to: **process** - set the process value that will trigger a high alarm. **deviation** - set the span of units from the closed loop set point that will trigger a high alarm.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,128.000 to 5,537.000°C	300.0°F or units 150.0°C	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1480 1880 Offset to next instance (*Map 1*) equals +50 Offset to next instance (*Map 2*) equals +60	0x6D (109) 1 to 4 1	19	9001	float RWES
No Display	*Alarm (1 to 4)* **State** Current state of alarm	Startup (88) None (61) Blocked (12) Alarm low (8) Alarm high (7) Error (28)	None	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1496 1896 Offset to next instance [Map1 +50], [*Map 2* +60]	0x6D (109) 1 to 4 9	- - - -	9009	uint R
No Display	*Alarm (1 to 4)* **Clearable** Current state of alarm	no No (59) YES Yes (106)		***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1502 1902 Offset to next instance (Map1 1 equals +50, *Map 2* equals +60)	0x6D (109) 1 to 4 0xC (12)	- - - -	9012	uint R
Note: Some values will be rounded off to fit in the four-character display. Full values can be read with other interfaces. ***** Available with PM4, PM8 and PM9 models only								**R: Read** **W: Write** **E: EEPROM** **S: User Set**

Operations Page

Display	Parameter name Description	Range	Default	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Profibus Index	Parameter ID	Data Type & Read/ Write
No Display	*Alarm (1 to 4)* **Clear Request** Write to this register to clear an alarm	Clear (0) No Change (255)	- - - -	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1504 1904 Offset to next instance (Map1 1 equals +50, *Map 2* equals +60)	0x6D (109) 1 to 4 0xD (13)	- - - -	9013	uint W
No Display	*Alarm (1 to 4)* **Silence Request** Write to this register to silence an alarm	Silence (1010)	0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1506 1906 Offset to next instance (Map1 1 equals +50, *Map 2* equals +60)	0x6D (109) 1 to 4 0xE (14)	- - - -	9014	uint W
No Display	*Alarm (1 to 4)* **Silenced** Write to this register to silence an alarm	Yes (106) No (59)		***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1500 1900 Offset to next instance (Map1 1 equals +50, *Map 2* equals +60)	0x6D (109) 1 to 4 0x0B (11)	- - - -	9011	uint R
No Display	*Alarm (1 to 4)* **Latched** Write to this register to silence an alarm	Yes (106) No (59)		***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1498 1898 Offset to next instance (Map1 1 equals +50, *Map 2* equals +60)	0x6D (109) 1 to 4 0x0A (10)	- - - -	9010	uint R
CUrr oPEr **Current Menu**								
C.hi [C.hi]	*Current (1)* **High Set Point** Set the current value that will trigger a high heater error state.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000	50.0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1134 1374	0x73 (115) 1 8	- - - -	15008	float RWES
C.Lo [C.Lo]	*Current (1)* **Low Set Point** Set the current value that will trigger a low heater error state.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000	0.0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1136 1376	0x73 (115) 1 9	- - - -	15009	float RWES
CU.r [CU.r]	*Current (1)* **Read** View the most recent current value monitored by the current transformer.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000		***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1120 1360	0x73 (115) 1 1	- - - -	15001	float R
Note: Some values will be rounded off to fit in the four-character display. Full values can be read with other interfaces. * Available with PM4, PM8 and PM9 models only								**R: Read** **W: Write** **E: EEPROM** **S: User Set**

Display	Parameter name Description	Range	Default	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Profibus Index	Parameter ID	Data Type & Read/ Write
C.Er [C.Er]	*Current (1)* **SSR Error** View the cause of the most recent load fault.	nonE None (61) Shrt Shorted (127) oPEn Open (65)	None	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1160 1400	0x73 (115) 1 2	- - - -	15002	uint R
h.Er [h.Er]	*Current (1)* **Heater Error** View the cause of the most recent load fault monitored by the current transformer.	nonE None (61) h iGh High (37) LoUJ Low (53)	None	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1124 1364	0x73 (115) 1 3	- - - -	15003	uint R
No Display	*Current (1)* **Error Status** View the cause of the most recent load fault	None (61) Fail (32)	- - - -	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1160 1400	0x73 (115) 1 21	- - - -	15021	uint R
mAtt* oPEr **Math Menu**								
Su.A [Sv.A]	*Math (1)* **Source Value A** View the value of Source A or Linearization 1.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,128.000 to 5,537.000°C	0.0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3030	0x7D (125) 1 0x10 (16)	- - - -	25016	float RWES
Su.b [Sv.b]	*Math (1)* **Source Value B** View the value of Source B or Linearization 2.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,128.000 to 5,537.000°C	0.0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3032	0x7D (125) 1 0x11 (17)	- - - -	25017	float RWES
Su.E [Su.E]	*Math (1)* **Source Value E** Disables Process/Deviation scale when on.	oFF Off (62) on On (63)	0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3038	0x7D (125) 1 0x14 (20)	- - - -	25020	uint RWES
oFSt [oFSt]	*Math (1)* **Offset** Set an offset to be applied to this function's output.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,128.000 to 5,537.000°C	0.0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3044	0x7D (125) 1 0x17 (23)	- - - -	25023	float RWES
o.u [o.v]	*Math (1)* **Output Value** View the value of this function's output.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,128.000 to 5,537.000°C	0.0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3042	0x7D (125) 1 0x16 (22)	- - - -	25022	float RWES
No Display	*Math (1)* **Math Output Error** View reported cause for math malfunction.	None (61) Open (65) Shorted (127) Measurement error (140) Bad calibration data (139) Ambient error (9) RTD error (14) Fail (32) Math error (1423) Not sourced (246) Stale (1617) Can't process (1659)	- - - -	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3056	0x7D (125) 1 0x1D (29)	- - - -	25029	uint R

Note:
Some values will be rounded off to fit in the four-character display. Full values can be read with other interfaces.

* Available with PM4, PM8 and PM9 models only

R: Read
W: Write
E: EEPROM
S: User Set

Display	Parameter name Description	Range	Default	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Profibus Index	Parameter ID	Data Type & Read/ Write
SoF* oPEr **Special Output Function Menu**								
SuA [Sv.A]	*Special Output Function (1)* **Source Value 1** View the value of Source A which is connected to Loop Power 1.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,128.000 to 5,537.000°C	- - - -	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3852	0x87 (135) 1 7	- - - -	35007	float R
SuB [Su.b]	*Special Output Function (1)* **Source Value 2** View the value of Source B which is connected to Loop Power 2.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,128.000 to 5,537.000°C	- - - -	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3854	0x87 (135) 1 8	- - - -	35008	float R
ou1 [o.v1]	*Special Output Function (1)* **Output Value 1** View the value of this function's Output 1.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,128.000 to 5,537.000°C	- - - -	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3858	0x87 (135) 1 0xA (10)	- - - -	35010	float R
ou2 [o.v2]	*Special Output Function (1)* **Output Value 2** View the value of this function's Output 2.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,128.000 to 5,537.000°C	- - - -	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3862	0x87 (135) 1 0xC (12)	- - - -	35012	float R
No Display	*Special Output Function (1)* **Output Error 1** View reported cause for output malfunction.	None (61) Open (65) Shorted (127) Measurement error (140) Bad calibration data (139) Ambient error (9) RTD error (14) Fail (32) Math error (1423) Not sourced (246) Stale (1617) Can't process (1659)	- - - -	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3860	0x87 (135) 1 0x0B (11)	- - - -	35011	uint R
No Display	*Special Output Function (1)* **Output Error 2** View reported cause for output malfunction.	None (61) Open (65) Shorted (127) Measurement error (140) Bad calibration data (139) Ambient error (9) RTD error (14) Fail (32) Math error (1423) Not sourced (246) Stale (1617) Can't process (1659)	- - - -	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3940	0x87 (135) 1 0x0D (13)	- - - -	35013	uint R
Note: Some values will be rounded off to fit in the four-character display. Full values can be read with other interfaces. * Available with PM4, PM8 and PM9 models only								**R: Read W: Write E: EEPROM S: User Set**

Operations Page

Display	Parameter name Description	Range	Default	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Profibus Index	Parameter ID	Data Type & Read/ Write
PSTA oPEr **Profile Status Menu** **Profile Menu appears if:** **(PM _ [R, B*, N, E*] _ _ _-_ _ _ _ _ _ _)**			* Available with PM8/9 only * Some parameters in the Profile Status Menu can be changed for the currently running profile, but should only be changed by knowledgeable personnel and with caution. Changing parameters via the Profile Status Menu will not change the stored profile but will have an immediate impact on the profile that is running. Changes made to profile parameters in the Profiling Pages will be saved and will also have an immediate impact on the running profile.					
PStr [P.Str]	*Profile Status* **Profile Start** Select step to act upon.	1 to 40	1	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 2520 *Map 2* 4340	0x7A (122) 1 1	204	22001	uint RW
PACr [PACr]	*Profile Status* **Action Request**	nonE None (61) StEP Step Start (89) End Terminate (148) rESU Resume (147) PAUS Pause (146) ProF Profile (77)	None	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 2540 *Map 2* 4360	0x7A (122) 1 0xB (11)	205	22011	uint RW
StP [StP]	*Profile Status* **Active Step** View the currently running step.	1 to 40	0 (none)	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 2526 *Map 2* 4346	0x7A (122) 1 4	- - - -	22004	uint R
S.tYP [S.typ]	*Profile Status* **Active Step Type** View the currently running step type.	USTP Unused Step (50) End End (27) JL Jump Loop (116) CLoC Wait For Time (1543) LJbo Wait For Both (210) LJPr Wait For Process (209) LJE Wait For Event (144) SoAH Soak (87) t, Time (143) rAtE Rate (81)		***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 2544 *Map 2* 4364	0x7A (122) 1 0xD (13)	- - - -	22013	uint R
t.SP1 [tg.SP]	*Profile Status* ***Target Set Point Loop 1** View or change the target set point of the current step.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,128.000 to 5,537.000°C	0.0°F or units -18.0°C	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 2542 *Map 2* 4362	0x7A (122) 1 0xC (12)	- - - -	22012	float RW
t.SP2 [tg.SP]	*Profile Status* ***Target Set Point Loop 2** View or change the target set point of the current step.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,128.000 to 5,537.000°C	0.0°F or units -18.0°C	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* - - - - *Map 2* 4434	0x7A (122) 1 0x30 (48)	- - - -	22048	float RW
AC.SP [AC. SP]	*Profile Status* **Produced Set Point 1** Display the current set point, even if the profile is ramping.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,128.000 to 5,537.000°C	0.0°F or units -18.0°C	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* - - - - *Map 2* - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	22005	float R
P.SP2 [P.SP2]	*Profile Status* **Produced Set Point 2** Display the current set point, even if the profile is ramping.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,128.000 to 5,537.000°C	0.0°F or units -18.0°C	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* - - - - *Map 2* - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	22051	float R
Note: Some values will be rounded off to fit in the four-character display. Full values can be read with other interfaces. * Available with PM4, PM8 and PM9 models only								**R: Read** **W: Write** **E: EEPROM** **S: User Set**

Operations Page

Display	Parameter name Description	Range	Default	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Profibus Index	Parameter ID	Data Type & Read/ Write
hoUr [hoUr]	*Profile Status* **Hours** Step time remaing in hours.	0 to 99	0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 4494	0x7A (122) 1 0x4E (78)	- - - -	22078	uint RW
Min [Min]	*Profile Status* **Minutes** Step time remaing in minutes.	0 to 59	0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 4492	0x7A (122) 1 0x4D (77)	- - - -	22077	uint RW
SEC [SEC]	*Profile Status* **Seconds** Step time remaing in seconds.	0 to 59	0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 4490	0x7A (122) 1 0x4C (76)	- - - -	22076	uint RW
Ent1 [Ent1]	*Profile Status* **Active Event Output 1** View or change the event output states.	oFF Off (62) on On (63)	Off	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 2546 4366	0x7A (122) 1 0xE (14)	- - - -	22014	uint RW
Ent2 [Ent2]	*Profile Status* **Active Event Output 2** View or change the event output states.	oFF Off (62) on On (63)	Off	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 2548 4368	0x7A (122) 1 0xF (15)	- - - -	22015	uint RW
JC [JC]	*Profile Status* **Jump Count Remaining** View the jump counts remaining for the current loop. In a profile with nested loops, this may not indicate the actual jump counts remaining.	0 to 9,999	0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 2538 4358	0x7A (122) 1 0xA (10)	- - - -	22010	uint R
No Display	*Profile Status* **Profile State** Read currentProfile state.	Off (62) Running (149) Pause (146)	- - - -	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 2522 4342	0x7A (122) 1 2	- - - -	22002	uint R
No Display	*Profile Status* **Current File** Indicates current file being executed.	1 to 4	0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 2524 4344	0x7A (122) 1 3	- - - -	22003	uint R
Note: Some values will be rounded off to fit in the four-character display. Full values can be read with other interfaces. * Available with PM4, PM8 and PM9 models only								**R: Read** **W: Write** **E: EEPROM** **S: User Set**

6 Chapter 6: Setup Page

Navigating the Setup Page

To go to the Setup Page from the Home Page, press both the Up ▲ and Down ▼ keys for six seconds. A1 will appear in the upper display and SEt will appear in the lower display.

- Press the Up ▲ or Down ▼ key to view available menus. On the following pages top level menus are identified with a yellow background color.
- Press the Advance Key ◎ to enter the menu of choice.
- If a submenu exists (more than one instance), press the Up ▲ or Down ▼ key to select and then press the Advance Key ◎ to enter.
- Press the Up ▲ or Down ▼ key to move through available menu prompts.
- Press the Infinity Key ∞ to move backwards through the levels: parameter to submenu; submenu to menu; menu to Home Page.
- Press and hold the Infinity Key ∞ for two seconds to return to the Home Page.

Note:
Some of these menus and parameters may not appear, depending on the controller's options. See model number information in the Appendix for more information. If there is only one instance of a menu, no submenus will appear.

Note:
Some of the listed parameters may not be visible. Parameter visibility is dependent upon controller part number.

- A1
- SEt **Analog Input Menu**
  - 1 to 2
  - A1 **Analog Input**
    - SEn **Sensor Type**
    - L in **Linearization**
    - rtL **RTD Leads**
    - Unit **Units**
    - SLo **Scale Low**
    - Sh1 **Scale High**
    - rLo **Range Low**
    - rh1 **Range High**
    - PEE **Process Error Enable**
    - PEL **Process Error Low**
    - tC **Thermistor Curve**
    - rr **Resistance Range**
    - F1L **Filter**
    - 1Er **Error Latching**
    - dEC **Display Precision**
    - SbA **Sensor Backup**
- Lnr*
- SEt **Linearization Menu**
  - 1 to 2
  - Lnr **Linearization**
    - Fn **Function**
    - Unit **Units**
    - 1P1 **Input Point 1**
    - oP1 **Output Point 1**
    - 1P2 **Input Point 2**
    - oP2 **Output Point 2**
    - 1P3 **Input Point 3**
    - oP3 **Output Point 3**
    - 1P4 **Input Point 4**
    - oP4 **Output Point 4**
    - 1P5 **Input Point 5**
    - oP5 **Output Point 5**
    - 1P6 **Input Point 6**
    - oP6 **Output Point 6**
    - 1P7 **Input Point 7**
    - oP7 **Output Point 7**
    - 1P8 **Input Point 8**
    - oP8 **Output Point 8**
    - 1P9 **Input Point 9**
    - oP9 **Output Point 9**
    - 1P10 **Input Point 10**
    - oP10 **Output Point 10**
- Pu*
- SEt **Process Value Menu**
  - 1 to 2
  - Pu **Process Value**
    - Fn **Function**
    - Punt **Pressure Units**
    - Aunt **Altitude Units**
    - bPr **Barometric Pressure**
    - F1L **Filter**
- dio
- SEt **Digital Input/Output Menu**
  - 5 to 12
  - dio **Digital Input/Output**
    - dir **Direction**
    - LEu **Level**
    - Fn **Function**
    - F1 **Function Instance**
    - oCt **Control**
    - otb **Time Base**
    - oLo **Low Power Scale**
    - oh1 **High Power Scale**
- LIM
- SEt **Limit Menu**
  - LSd **Sides**
  - LhY **Hysteresis**
  - SPLh **Set Point Limit High**
  - SPLL **Set Point Limit Low**
  - L1t **Limit Integrate**
- LooP
- SEt **Control Loop Menu**
  - 1 to 2
- LooP **Control Loop**
  - hAG **Heat Algorithm**
  - CAG **Cool Algorithm**
  - CCr **Cool Output Curve**
  - tEUn **Tru-Tune+ Enable**
  - tbnd **Tru-Tune+ Band**
  - tGn **Tru-Tune+ Gain**
  - tAGr **Autotune Aggressiveness**
  - PdL **Peltier Delay**
  - rEn **Remote Set Point Enable**
  - rtY **Remote Set Point Type**
  - UFA **User Failure Action**
  - FA1L **Input Error Failure**
  - rMAn **Manual Power**
  - LdE **Open Loop Detect Enable**
  - Ldt **Open Loop Detect Time**
  - Ldd **Open Loop Detect Deviation**
  - rP **Ramp Action**
  - rSC **Ramp Scale**
  - rrt **Ramp Rate**
  - LSP **Low Set Point**
  - hSP **High Set Point**
  - SPLo **Set Point Open Limit Low**
  - SPh1 **Set Point Open Limit High**
- otPt
- SEt **Output Menu**
  - 1 to 4
  - otPt **Output**
    - Fn **Function**
    - F1 **Function Instance**
    - oCt **Control**
    - otb **Time Base**
    - oLo **Low Power Scale**
    - oh1 **High Power Scale**
  - otPt **Output 1, 3 process**
    - otY **Type**
    - Fn **Function**
    - F1 **Function Instance**
    - SLo **Scale Low**

*** Available with PM4, PM8 and PM9 models only**

- SHI Scale High
- rLO Range Low
- rHI Range High
- oLO Low Power Scale
- oHO High Power Scale
- oCA Calibration Offset

ALM1
- SEt Alarm Menu
  - 1 to 4
  - ALM1 Alarm
    - Aty Type
    - Sr.A Source Function A
    - inSA Source Instance A
    - AHy Hysteresis
    - ALG Logic
    - ASd Sides
    - ALA Latching
    - AbL Blocking
    - ASI Silencing
    - AdSP Display
    - Adl Delay

CUrr
- SEt Current Menu
  - CSd Sides
  - CUr Read Enable
  - Cdt Detection Threshold
  - CSC Input Current Scaling
  - CoFS Heater Current Offset
  - CSI Output Source Instance

MAt*
- SEt Math Menu
  - Fn Function
  - SFnE Source Function E
  - SinE Source Instance E
  - SLO Input Scale Low
  - SHI Input Scale High
  - rLO Output Range Low
  - rHI Output Range High
  - FIL Filter

SoF*
- SEt Special Output Function Menu
  - Fn Function
  - SFnA Source Function A
  - SinA Source Instance A
  - SFnb Source Function B
  - Sinb Source Instance B
  - PonA Power On Level A
  - PoFA Power Off Level A
  - Ponb Power On Level B
  - PoFb Power Off Level B
  - ont Minimum On Time
  - oFt Minimum Off Time
  - tt Valve Travel Time
  - db Dead Band

FUn
- SEt Function Key Menu
  - 1 to 2
  - FUn Function Key
    - LEv Level
    - Fn Digital Input Function
    - Fin Instance

GLbL
- SEt Global Menu
  - C_F Display Units
  - ACLF AC Line Frequency
  - rtyP Ramping Type
  - Ptyp Profile type
  - gSE Guaranteed Soak Enable
  - gSd1 Guaranteed Soak Deviation 1
  - gSd2 Guaranteed Soak Deviation 2
  - SinA Source instance A
  - Sinb Source instance B
  - Pot1 Power Out Time
  - CLEd Communications LED Action
  - ZonE Zone Action
  - ChAn Channel Action
  - dPrS Display Pairs
  - dt1 Menu Display Timer
  - USr.S User Save
  - USr.r User Restore

COM1
- SEt Communications Menu
  - 1 to 2
  - COM1 Communications
    - PCoL Protocol
    - AdS Standard Bus Address
    - bAUd Baud Rate
    - PAr Parity
    - M1hL Modbus Word Order
    - IP.M1 IP Address Mode
    - IP.F1 IP Fixed Address (Part 1)
    - IP.F2 IP Fixed Address (Part 2)
    - IP.F3 IP Fixed Address (Part 3)
    - IP.F4 IP Fixed Address (Part 4)
    - IP.F5 IP Fixed Address (Part 5)
    - IP.F6 IP Fixed Address (Part 6)
    - IP.S1 IP Fixed Subnet (Part 1)
    - IP.S2 IP Fixed Subnet (Part 2)
    - IP.S3 IP Fixed Subnet (Part 3)
    - IP.S4 IP Fixed Subnet (Part 4)
    - IP.S5 IP Fixed Subnet (Part 5)
    - IP.S6 IP Fixed Subnet (Part 6)
    - IP.g1 IP Fixed Gateway (Part 1)
    - IP.g2 IP Fixed Gateway (Part 2)
    - IP.g3 IP Fixed Gateway (Part 3)
    - IP.g4 IP Fixed Gateway (Part 4)
    - IP.g5 IP Fixed Gateway (Part 5)
    - IP.g6 IP Fixed Gateway (Part 6)
    - M1bE Modbus TCP Enable
    - E.IPE EtherNet/IP Enable
    - AonB Implicit Output Assembly Size
    - Ainb Implicit Input Assembly Size
    - C_F Display Units
    - M1AP Data Map
    - nvS Non-volatile Save

rtC*
- SEt Real Time Clock
  - hour Hour
  - M1in Minute
  - dowd Day of Week

*** Available with PM4, PM8 and PM9 models only**

Display	Parameter Name Description	Range	Default	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Profibus Index	Parameter ID	Data Type & Read/ Write
A1 SEt **Analog Input Menu**								
SEn [SEn]	*Analog Input (1 to 2)* **Sensor Type** Set the analog sensor type to match the device wired to this input. **Note:** There is no open-sensor detection for process inputs.	oFF Off (62) tC Thermocouple (95) mV Millivolts (56) volt Volts dc (104) mA Milliamps dc (112) rtd.1 RTD 100 Ω (113) r1.0k RTD 1,000 Ω (114) Pot Potentiometer 1 kΩ (155) thEr Thermistor (229)	Off	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 368 368 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 448 458	0x68 (104) 1 to 2 5	3	4005	uint RWES
Lin [Lin]	*Analog Input (1 to 2)* **Linearization** Set the linearization to match the thermocouple wired to this input.	b B (11) C C (15) d D (23) E E (26) F F (30) J J (46) K K (48) n N (58) r R (80) S S (84) t T (93)	J	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 370 370 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 450 460	0x68 (104) 1 to 2 6	4	4006	uint RWES
rtL [rt.L]	*Analog Input (1 to 2)* **RTD Leads** Set to match the number of leads on the RTD wired to this input.	2 2 (1) 3 3 (2)	2	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 372 368 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 452 462	0x68 (104) 1 to 2 7	- - - -	4007	uint RWES
Unit [Unit]	*Analog Input (1 to 2)* **Units** Set the type of units the sensor will measure.	AbSP Absolute Temperature (1540) rh Relative Humidity (1538) Pro Process (75) PwJr Power (73)	Process	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 442 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 532	0x68 (104) 1 to 2 0x2A (42)	5	4042	uint RWES
S.Lo [S.Lo]	*Analog Input (1 to 2)* **Scale Low** Set the low scale for process inputs. This value, in millivolts, volts or milliamps, will correspond to the Range Low output of this function block.	-100.0 to 1,000.0	0.0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 388 388 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 468 478	0x68 (104) 1 to 2 0xF (15)	6	4015	float RWES
S.hi [S.hi]	*Analog Input (1 to 2)* **Scale High** Set the high scale for process inputs. This value, in millivolts, volts or milliamps, will correspond to the Range High output of this function block.	-100.0 to 1,000.0	20.0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 390 390 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 470 480	0x68 (104) 1 to 2 0x10 (16)	7	4016	float RWES
r.Lo [r.Lo]	*Analog Input (1 to 2)* **Range Low** Set the low range for this function block's output.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000	0.0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 392 392 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 472 482	0x68 (104) 1 to 2 0x11 (17)	8	4017	float RWES
Note: Some values will be rounded off to fit in the four-character display. Full values can be read with other interfaces. * Available with PM4, PM8 and PM9 models only								**R: Read** **W: Write** **E: EEPROM** **S: User Set**

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Display	Parameter Name Description	Range	Default	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Profibus Index	Parameter ID	Data Type & Read/ Write
r.hi [r.hi]	*Analog Input (1 to 2)* **Range High** Set the high range for this function block's output.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000	9,999	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 394 *Map 2* 394 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* 474 *Map 2* 484	0x68 (104) 1 to 2 0x12 (18)	9	4018	float RWES
P.EE [P.EE]	*Analog Input (1 to 2)* **Process Error Enable** Turn the Process Error Low feature on or off.	oFF Off (62) LoU Low (53)	Off	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 418 *Map 2* 388 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* 498 *Map 2* 508	0x68 (104) 1 to 2 0x1E (30)	10	4030	uint RWES
P.EL [P.EL]	*Analog Input (1 to 2)* **Process Error Low** If the process value drops below this value, it will trigger an input error.	-100.0 to 1,000.0	0.0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 420 *Map 2* 420 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* 500 *Map 2* 510	0x68 (104) 1 to 2 0x1F (31)	11	4031	float RWES
t.C [t.C]	*Analog Input (1 to 2)* **Thermistor Curve** Select a curve to apply to the thermistor input.	A Curve A (1451) b Curve B (1452) C Curve C (1453) CUSt Custom (180)	Curve A	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 434 *Map 2* 434 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* 514 *Map 2* 524	0x68 (104) 1 to 2 20x6 (38)	- - - -	4038	uint RWES
r.r [r.r]	*Analog Input (1 to 2)* **Resistance Range** Set the maximum resistance of the thermistor input.	5 5K (1448) 10 10K (1360) 20 20K (1361) 40 40K (1449)	40K	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 432 *Map 2* 432 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* 512 *Map 2* 522	0x68 (104) 1 to 2 0x25 (37)	- - - -	4037	uint RWES
F.iL [FiL]	*Analog Input (1 to 2)* **Filter** Filtering smooths out the process signal to both the display and the input. Increase the time to increase filtering.	0.0 to 60.0 seconds	0.5	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 386 *Map 2* 386 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* 466 *Map 2* 476	0x68 (104) 1 to 2 0xE (14)	12	4014	float RWES
i.Er [i.Er]	*Analog Input (1 to 2)* **Error Latching** Turn input error latching on or off. If latching is on, errors must be manually cleared.	oFF Off (62) on On (63)	Off	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 414 *Map 2* 414 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* 494 *Map 2* 504	0x68 (104) 1 to 2 0x1C (28)	- - - -	4028	uint RWES
dEC [dEC]	*Analog Input (1 to 2)* **Display Precision** Set the precision of the displayed value.	0 Whole (105) 0.0 Tenths (94) 0.00 Hundredths (40) 0.000 Thousandths (96)	Whole	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 398 *Map 2* 398 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* 478 *Map 2* 488	0x68 (104) 1 to 2 0x14 (20)	- - - -	4020	uint RWES
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Display	Parameter Name Description	Range	Default	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Profibus Index	Parameter ID	Data Type & Read/ Write
S.bA [S.bA]	*Analog Input (1 to 2)* **Sensor Backup Enable** Enable sensor backup.	oFF Off (62) on On (63)	Off	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 410 *Map 2* 410 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* 490 *Map 2* 500	0x68 (104) 1 to 2 0x1A (26)	- - - -	4026	uint RWES
Lnr* SEt **Linearization Menu**								
Fn [Fn]	*Linearization (1 to 2)* **Function** Set how this function will linearize Source A which is Analog Input 1. Source A of Linearization 2 is Analog Input 2.	oFF Off (62) intr Interpolated (1482)	Off	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* - - - - *Map 2* 3568 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* - - - - *Map 2* 3638	0x86 (134) 1 to 2 5	155	34005	uint RWES
Unit [Unit]	*Linearization (1 to 2)* **Units** Set the units of Source A or Analog Input 1. Source A of Linearization 2 is Analog Input 2.	Src Source (1539) rh Relative Humidty (1538) Pro Process (75) PUdr Power (73) rtP Relative Temperature (1541) AtP Absolute Temperature (1540) nonE None (61)	Source	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* - - - - *Map 2* 3616 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* - - - - *Map 2* 3686	0x86 (134) 1 to 2 0x29 (41)	156	34029	uint RWES
iP.1 [ip.1]	*Linearization (1 to 2)* **Input Point 1** Set the value that will be mapped to output 1.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000	0.0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* - - - - *Map 2* 3574 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* - - - - *Map 2* 3644	0x86 (134) 1 to 2 8	157	34008	float RWES
oP.1 [op.1]	*Linearization (1 to 2)* **Output Point 1** Set the value that will be mapped to input 1.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000	0.0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* - - - - *Map 2* 3594 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* - - - - *Map 2* 3664	0x86 (134) 1 to 2 0x12 (18)	158	34018	float RWES
iP.2 [ip.2]	*Linearization (1 to 2)* **Input Point 2** Set the value that will be mapped to output 2.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000	1.0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* - - - - *Map 2* 3576 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* - - - - *Map 2* 3646	0x86 (134) 1 to 2 9	159	34009	float RWES
oP.2 [op.2]	*Linearization (1 to 2)* **Output Point 2** Set the value that will be mapped to input 2.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000	1.0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* - - - - *Map 2* 3597 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* - - - - *Map 2* 3667	0x86 (134) 1 to 2 0x13 (19)	160	34019	float RWES
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Display	Parameter Name Description	Range	Default	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Profibus Index	Parameter ID	Data Type & Read/ Write
iP.3 [ip.3]	*Linearization (1 to 2)* **Input Point 3** Set the value that will be mapped to output 3.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000	2.0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3578 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3648	0x86 (134) 1 to 2 0xA (10)	161	34010	float RWES
oP.3 [op.3]	*Linearization (1 to 2)* **Output Point 3** Set the value that will be mapped to input 3.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000	2.0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3598 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3668	0x86 (134) 1 to 2 0x14 (20)	162	34020	float RWES
iP.4 [ip.4]	*Linearization (1 to 2)* **Input Point 4** Set the value that will be mapped to output 4.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000	3.0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3581 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3651	0x86 (134) 1 to 2 0xB (11)	163	34011	float RWES
oP.4 [op.4]	*Linearization (1 to 2)* **Output Point 4** Set the value that will be mapped to input 4.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000	3.0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3600 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3670	0x86 (134) 1 to 2 0x15 (21)	164	34021	float RWES
iP.5 [ip.5]	*Linearization (1 to 2)* **Input Point 5** Set the value that will be mapped to output 5.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000	4.0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3582 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3652	0x86 (134) 1 to 2 0xC (12)	165	34012	float RWES
oP.5 [op.5]	*Linearization (1 to 2)* **Output Point 5** Set the value that will be mapped to input 5.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000	4.0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3602 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3672	0x86 (134) 1 to 2 0x16 (22)	166	34022	float RWES
iP.6 [ip.6]	*Linearization (1 to 2)* **Input Point 6** Set the value that will be mapped to output 6.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000	5.0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3584 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3654	0x86 (134) 1 to 2 0xD (13)	167	34013	float RWES
oP.6 [op.6]	*Linearization (1 to 2)* **Output Point 6** Set the value that will be mapped to input 6.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000	5.0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3604 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3674	0x86 (134) 1 to 2 0x17 (23)	168	34023	float RWES
iP.7 [ip.7]	*Linearization (1 to 2)* **Input Point 7** Set the value that will be mapped to output 7.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000	6.0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3586 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3656	0x86 (134) 1 to 2 0xE (14)	169	34014	float RWES
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Display	Parameter Name Description	Range	Default	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Profibus Index	Parameter ID	Data Type & Read/ Write
oP.7 [op.7]	*Linearization (1 to 2)* **Output Point 7** Set the value that will be mapped to input 7.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000	6.0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3606 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3676	0x86 (134) 1 to 2 0x18 (24)	170	34024	float RWES
iP.8 [ip.8]	*Linearization (1 to 2)* **Input Point 8** Set the value that will be mapped to output 8.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000	7.0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3588 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3658	0x86 (134) 1 to 2 0xF (15)	171	34015	float RWES
oP.8 [op.8]	*Linearization (1 to 2)* **Output Point 8** Set the value that will be mapped to input 8.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000	7.0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3608 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3678	0x86 (134) 1 to 2 0x19 (25)	172	34025	float RWES
iP.9 [ip.9]	*Linearization (1 to 2)* **Input Point 9** Set the value that will be mapped to output 9.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000	8.0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3590 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3660	0x86 (134) 1 to 2 0x10 (16)	173	34016	float RWES
oP.9 [op.9]	*Linearization (1 to 2)* **Output Point 9** Set the value that will be mapped to input 9.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000	8.0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3610 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3680	0x86 (134) 1 to 2 0x1A (26)	174	34026	float RWES
iP.10 [ip.10]	*Linearization (1 to 2)* **Input Point 10** Set the value that will be mapped to output 10.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000	9.0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3592 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3662	0x86 (134) 1 to 2 0x11 (17)	175	34017	float RWES
oP.10 [op.10]	*Linearization (1 to 2)* **Output Point 10** Set the value that will be mapped to input 10.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000	9.0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3612 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3682	0x86 (134) 1 to 2 0x1B (27)	176	34027	float RWES

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* Available with PM4, PM8 and PM9 models only

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Display	Parameter Name Description	Range	Default	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Profibus Index	Parameter ID	Data Type & Read/ Write
Pu* SEt **Process Value Menu**								
Fn [Fn]	*Process Value (1 to 2)* **Function** Set the function that will be applied to the source or sources. **Note:** Differential and Ratio not available using instance 2.	oFF Off (62) uSLA Vaisala RH Compensation (1648) uJb Wet Bulb/Dry Bulb (1369) SbA Sensor Backup (1201) rAt 1 Ratio (1374) d1FF Differential (1373) root Square Root (1380) ALt **Pressure to Altitude (1649)	Off	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3320 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3390	0x7E (126) 1 to 2 0x15 (21)	123	26021	uint RWES
P.unt [P.unt]	*Process Value (1 to 2)* **Pressure Units** Set the units that will be applied to the source.	PS 1 Pounds per Square Inch (1671) PASc Pascal (1674) AtM Atmosphere (1675) mbr Millibar (1672) torr Torr (1673)	PSI	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3334 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3404	0x7E (126) 1 to 2 0x1C (28)	- - - -	26028	uint RWES
A.unt [A.unt]	*Process Value (1 to 2)* **Altitude Units** Set the units that will be applied to the source.	HFt Kilofeet (1677) Ft Feet (1676)	HFt	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3336 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3406	0x7E (126) 1 to 2 0x1D (29)	- - - -	26029	uint RWES
b.Pr [b.Pr]	*Process Value (1 to 2)* **Barometric Pressure** Set the units that will be applied to the source.	10.0 to 16.0	14.7	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3338 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3408	0x7E (126) 1 to 2 0x1E (30)	- - - -	26030	float RWES
FiL [FiL]	*Process Value (1 to 2)* **Filter** Filtering smooths out the output signal of this function block. Increase the time to increase filtering.	0.0 to 60.0 seconds	0.0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3330 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3400	0x7E (126) 1 to 2 0x1A (26)	- - - -	26026	float RWES
dio SEt **Digital Input / Output Menu**								
dir [dir]	*Digital Input/Output (5 to 12)* **Direction** Set this function to operate as an input or output.	OtPt Output (68) 1Con Input Dry Contact (44) in Input Voltage (193)	Output	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1000 1120 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 & Map 2*) equals +30	0x6A (106) 5 to 12 1	82	6001	uint RWES
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** Pressure Altitude calculation is based on the International Standard Atmosphere 1976

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Display	Parameter Name Description	Range	Default	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Profibus Index	Parameter ID	Data Type & Read/ Write
Fn [Fn]	*Digital Output (5 to 12)* **Function** Select what function will drive this output.	oFF Off (62) LIMT Limit (126) EntB Profile Event Out B (234) EntA Profile Event Out A (233) SoF2 Special Function Output 2 (1533) SoF1 Special Function Output 1 (1532) CooL Cool Power, Control Loop (161) hEAt Heat Power, Control Loop (160) ALMT Alarm (6)	Off	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1008 1128 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 & Map 2*) equals +30	0x6A (106) 5 to 12 5	83	6005	uint RWES
Fi [Fi]	*Digital Output (5 to 12)* **Function Instance** Set the instance of the function selected above.	1 to 4	1	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1010 1130 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 & Map 2*) equals +30	0x6A (106) 5 to 12 6	84	6006	uint RWES
o.Ct [o.Ct]	*Digital Output (5 to 12)* **Control** Set the output control type. This parameter is only used with PID control, but can be set anytime.	FtB Fixed Time Base (34) vtB Variable Time Base (103)	Fixed Time Base	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1002 1122 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 & Map 2*) equals +30	0x6A (106) 5 to 12 2	85	6002	uint RWES
o.tb [o.tb]	*Digital Output (5 to 12)* **Time Base** Set the time base for fixed-time-base control.	[0.1 for Fast and Bi-Directional outputs, 5.0 for Slow outputs] to 60	5.0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1004 1124 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 & Map 2*) equals +30	0x6A (106) 5 to 12 3	86	6003	float RWES
o.Lo [o.Lo]	*Digital Output (5 to 12)* **Low Power Scale** The power output will never be less than the value specified and will represent the value at which output scaling begins.	0.0 to 100.0	0.0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1016 1136 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 & Map 2*) equals +30	0x6A (106) 5 to 12 9	87	6009	float RWES
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Display	Parameter Name Description	Range	Default	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Profibus Index	Parameter ID	Data Type & Read/ Write
o.hi [o.hi]	*Digital Output (5 to 12)* **High Power Scale** The power output will never be greater than the value specified and will represent the value at which output scaling stops.	0.0 to 100.0	100.0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1018 *Map 2* 1138 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 & Map 2*) equals +30	0x6A (106) 5 to 12 0xA (10)	88	6010	float RWES
LEv [LEv]	*Digital Input (5 to 6)* **Level** Select which action will be interpreted as a true state.	High (37) Low (53)	High	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1320 *Map 2* 1560 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 & Map 2*) equals +20	0x6E (110) 1 to 2 1	137	10001	uint RW
LEv [LEv]	*Digital Input (7 to 12)* **Level** Select which action will be interpreted as a true state.	High (37) Low (53)	High	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* - - - - *Map 2* 1640 Offset to next instance *Map 2* equals +20	0x6E (110) 5 to 12 1	137	10001	uint RW

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Display	Parameter Name Description	Range	Default	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Profibus Index	Parameter ID	Data Type & Read/ Write
Fn [Fn]	*Digital Input (5 to 12)* **Action Function** Select the function that will be triggered by a true state for Digital Inputs 5 through 12.	nonE None (61) SStP Profile Start Step (1077) PStS Profile Start/Stop, level triggered (208) ProF Profile Start Number, edge triggered (196) PhoL Profile Hold/Resume, level triggered (207) Pd iS Profile Disable, level triggered (206) tdA TRU-TUNE+® Disable, level triggered (219) oFF Control Outputs Off, level triggered (90) MAn Manual/Auto Mode, level triggered (54) tUnE Tune, edge triggered (98) idLE Idle Set Point Enable, level triggered (107) FAL Force Alarm, level triggered (218) AoF Alarm Outputs & Control Loop Off, level triggered (220) S iL Silence Alarms, edge triggered (108) ALrM Alarm Reset, edge triggered (6) PLoC Lock Keypad, level triggered (217) uSr.r Restore User Settings, edge triggered (227) LrMr Limit Reset, edge triggered (82)	None	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1324 *Map 2* 1564 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 & Map 2*) equals +20	0x6E (110) 5 to 12 3	138	10003	uint RWES
Fi [Fi]	*Digital Input (5 to 12)* **Function Instance** Select which Digital Input will be triggered by a true state.	0 to 4	0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1326 *Map 2* - Offset to next instance (*Map 1 & Map 2*) equals +20	0x6E (110) 5 to 12 4	139	10004	uint RWES
LiM SEt **Limit Menu**								
LSd [L.Sd]	*Limit (1)* **Sides** Select which side or sides of the process value will be monitored.	both Both (13) hi.gh High (37) LoLo Low (53)	Both	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 688 *Map 2* 728	0x70 (112) 1 5	40	12005	uint RWES

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* Available with PM4, PM8 and PM9 models only

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Display	Parameter Name Description	Range	Default	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Profibus Index	Parameter ID	Data Type & Read/ Write
L.hy [L.hy]	*Limit (1)* **Hysteresis** Set the hysteresis for the limit function. This determines how far into the safe range the process value must move before the limit can be cleared.	0.001 to 9,999.000°F or units 0.001 to 5,555.000°C	3.0°F or units 2.0°C	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 682 722	0x70 (112) 1 2	41	12002	float RWES
SP.Lh [SP.Lh]	*Limit (1)* **Set Point Limit High** Set the high end of the limit set point range.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000	9,999.000	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 696 736	0x70 (112) 1 9	42	12009	float RWES
SP.LL [SP.LL]	*Limit (1)* **Set Point Limit Low** Set the low end of the limit set point range.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000	-1,999.000	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 698 738	0x70 (112) 1 0x0A (10)	43	12010	float RWES
L.it [L.it]	*Limit* **Integrate** In a limit state the controller will turn off the outputs, terminate an active profile and freeze PID and TRU-TUNE+® calculations.	no No (59) YES Yes (106)	No	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 694 734	0x70 (112) 1 8	- - - -	12008	uint RWES
LooP SEt **Control Loop Menu**								
h.Ag [h.Ag]	*Control Loop (1 to 2)* **Heat Algorithm** Set the heat control method.	oFF Off (62) P.id PID (71) on.oF On-Off (64)	PID	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1884 2364 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1954 2434	0x97 (151) 1 to 2 3	72	8003	uint RWES
C.Ag [C.Ag]	*Control Loop (1 to 2)* **Cool Algorithm** Set the cool control method.	oFF Off (62) P.id PID (71) on.oF On-Off (64)	Off	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1886 2366 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1956 2436	0x97 (151) 1 to 2 4	73	8004	uint RWES
C.Cr [C.Cr]	*Control Loop (1 to 2)* **Cool Output Curve** Select a cool output curve to change the responsiveness of the system.	oFF Off (62) Cr.A Non-linear Curve 1 (214) Cr.b Non-linear Curve 2 (215)	Off	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1888 2368 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1958 2438	0x97 (151) 1 to 2 5	- - - -	8038	uint RWES
t.tUn [t.tUn]	*Control Loop (1 to 2)* **TRU-TUNE+™ Enable** Enable or disable the TRU-TUNE+™ adaptive tuning feature.	no No (59) YES Yes (106)	No	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1910 2390 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1980 2460	0x97 (151) 1 to 2 0x10 (16)	- - - -	8022	uint RWES
Note: Some values will be rounded off to fit in the four-character display. Full values can be read with other interfaces. ***** Available with PM4, PM8 and PM9 models only								**R: Read** **W: Write** **E: EEPROM** **S: User Set**

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t.bnd [t.bnd]	*Control Loop (1 to 2)* **TRU-TUNE+™ Band** Set the range, centered on the set point, within which TRU-TUNE+™ will be in effect. Use this function only if the controller is unable to adaptive tune automatically.	0 to 100	0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1912 *Map 2* 2392 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* 1982 *Map 2* 2462	0x97 (151) 1 to 2 0x11 (17)	- - - -	8034	uint RWES
t.gn [t.gn]	*Control Loop (1 to 2)* **TRU-TUNE+™ Gain** Select the responsiveness of the TRU-TUNE+™ adaptive tuning calculations. More responsiveness may increase overshoot.	1 to 6	3	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1914 *Map 2* 2394 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* 1984 *Map 2* 2464	0x97 (151) 1 to 2 0x12 (18)	- - - -	8035	uint RWES
t.Agr [t.Agr]	*Control Loop (1 to 2)* **Autotune Aggressiveness** Select the aggressiveness of the autotuning calculations.	Undr Under damped (99) Crit Critical damped (21) OvEr Over damped (69)	Critical	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1916 *Map 2* 2396 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* 1986 *Map 2* 2466	0x97 (151) 1 to 2 0x13 (19)	- - - -	8024	uint RWES
P.dL [P.dL]	*Control Loop (1 to 2)* **Peltier Delay** Set a value that will cause a delay when switching from heat mode to cool mode.	0.0 to 5.0 seconds	0.0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1934 *Map 2* 2414 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* 2004 *Map 2* 2484	0x97 (151) 1 to 2 0x1C (28)	- - - -	8051	float RWES
UFA [UFA]	*Control Loop (1 to 2)* **User Failure Action** Select what the controller outputs will do when the user switches control to manual mode.	oFF Off, sets output power to 0% (62) bPLS Bumpless, maintains same output power, if it was less than 75% and stable, otherwise 0% (14) MAn Manual Fixed, sets output power to Manual Power setting (33) USEr User, sets output power to last open-loop set point the user entered (100)	User	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 2182 *Map 2* 2662 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* 2262 *Map 2* 2742	0x6B (107) 1 to 2 0xC (12)	- - - -	7012	uint RWES
FAiL [FAiL]	*Control Loop (1 to 2)* **Input Error Failure** Select what the controller outputs will do when an input error switches control to manual mode.	oFF Off, sets output power to 0% (62) bPLS Bumpless, maintains same output power, if it was less than 75% and stable, otherwise 0% (14) MAn Manual Fixed, sets output power to Manual Power setting (33) USEr User, sets output power to last open-loop set point the user entered (100)	User	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 2184 *Map 2* 2664 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* 2264 *Map 2* 2744	0x6B (107) 1 to 2 0xD (13)	- - - -	7013	uint RWES
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mAn [MAn]	*Control Loop (1 to 2)* **Manual Power** Set the manual output power level that will take effect if an input error failure occurs while User Failure Action is set to Manual Fixed.	Set Point Open Loop Limit Low to Set Point Open Loop Limit High (Setup Page)	0.0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 2180 *Map 2* 2660 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* 2260 *Map 2* 2740	0x6B (107) 1 to 2 0xB (11)	- - - -	7011	float RWES
L.dE [L.dE]	*Control Loop (1 to 2)* **Open Loop Detect Enable** Turn on the open-loop detect feature to monitor a closed-loop operation for the appropriate response.	no No (59) YES Yes (106)	No	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1922 *Map 2* 2402 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* 1992 *Map 2* 2472	0x97 (151) 1 to 2 0x16 (22)	74	8039	uint RWES
L.dt [L.dt]	*Control Loop (1 to 2)* **Open Loop Detect Time** The Open Loop Detect Deviation value must occur for this time period to trigger an open-loop error.	0 to 3,600 seconds	240	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1924 *Map 2* 2404 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* 1994 *Map 2* 2474	0x97 (151) 1 to 2 0x17 (23)	75	8040	uint RWES
L.dd [L.dd]	*Control Loop (1 to 2)* **Open Loop Detect Deviation** The value entered represents the Process Value deviation that must occur to trigger an open-loop error.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,110.555 to 5,555.000°C	10.0°F or units 6.0°C	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1926 *Map 2* 2406 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* 1996 *Map 2* 2476	0x97 (151) 1 to 2 0x18 (24)	76	8041	float RWES
rP [rP]	*Control Loop (1 to 2)* **Ramp Action** Select when the controller's set point will ramp to the defined end set point.	oFF Off (62) Str Startup (88) StPt Set Point Change (1647) both Both (13)	Off	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 2186 *Map 2* 2666 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* 2266 *Map 2* 2746	0x6B (107) 1 to 2 0xE (14)	56	7014	uint RWES
r.SC [r.SC]	*Control Loop (1 to 2)* **Ramp Scale** Select the scale of the ramp rate.	hour Hours (39) Min Minutes (57)	Minutes	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 2188 *Map 2* 2668 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* 2268 *Map 2* 2748	0x6B (107) 1 to 2 0xF (15)	57	7015	uint RWES
r.rt [r.rt]	*Control Loop (1 to 2)* **Ramp Rate** Set the rate for the set point ramp. Set the time units for the rate with the Ramp Scale parameter.	0.0 to 9,999.000°F or units 0.0 to 5,555.000°C	1.0°F or units 1.0°C	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 2192 *Map 2* 2672 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* 2272 *Map 2* 2752	0x6B (107) 1 to 2 0x11 (17)	58	7017	float RWES

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L.SP [L.SP]	*Control Loop (1 to 2)* **Low Set Point** Set the minimum value of the closed loop set point range.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,128.000 to 5,537.000°C	-1,999°F or units -1,128°C	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 2164 2644 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 2244 2724	0x6B (107) 1 to 2 3	52	7003	float RWES
h.SP [h.SP]	*Control Loop (1 to 2)* **High Set Point** Set the maximum value of the closed loop set point range.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,128.000 to 5,537.000°C	-1,999°F or units -1,128°C	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 2166 2646 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 2246 2726	0x6B (107) 1 to 2 4	53	7004	float RWES
SP.Lo [SP.Lo]	*Control Loop (1 to 2)* **Set Point Open Limit Low** Set the minimum value of the open-loop set point range.	-100 to 100%	-100	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 2168 2649 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 2248 2728	0x6B (107) 1 to 2 5	54	7005	float RWES
SP.hi [SP.hi]	*Control Loop (1 to 4)* **Set Point Open Limit High** Set the maximum value of the open-loop set point range.	-100 to 100%	100	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 2170 2650 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 2250 2730	0x6B (107) 1 to 2 6	55	7006	float RWES
otPt SEt **Output Menu**								
Fn [Fn]	*Output Digital (1 to 4)* **Function** Select what function will drive this output.	oFF Off (62) Limit (126) EntB Profile Event Out B (234) EntA Profile Event Out A (233) SoF2 Special Function Output 1 (1533) SoF1 Special Function Output 1 (1532) Cool Cool (20) HEAt Heat (36) ALrM Alarm (6)	Output 1 - Heat Output 2 - Alarm Output 3 - Off Output 4 - Off	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 888 1008 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 & Map 2*) equals +30	0x6A (106) 1 to 4 5	83	6005	uint RWES
Fi [Fi]	*Output Digital (1 to 4)* **Function Instance** Set the instance of the function selected above.	1 to 4	1	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 890 1010 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 & Map 2*) equals +30	0x6A (106) 1 to 4 6	84	6006	uint RWES
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o.Ct [o.Ct]	*Output Digital (1 to 4)* **Control** Set the output control type. This parameter is only used with PID control, but can be set anytime.	FtB Fixed Time Base (34) utB Variable Time Base (103)	Fixed Time Base	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 882 *Map 2* 1002 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 & Map 2*) equals +30	0x6A (106) 1 to 4 2	85	6002	uint RWES
o.tb [o.tb]	*Output Digital (1 to 4)* **Time Base** Set the time base for fixed-time-base control.	0.1 to 60.0 seconds (solid-state relay or switched dc) 5.0 to 60.0 seconds (mechanical relay or no-arc power control)	0.1 sec. [SSR & sw dc] 20.0 sec. [mech, relay, no-arc]	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 884 *Map 2* 1004 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 & Map 2*) equals +30	0x6A (106) 1 to 4 3	86	6003	float RWES
o.Lo [o.Lo]	*Output Digital (1 to 4)* **Low Power Scale** The power output will never be less than the value specified and will represent the value at which output scaling begins.	0.0 to 100.0%	0.0%	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 896 *Map 2* 1016 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 & Map 2*) equals +30	0x6A (106) 1 to 4 9	87	6009	float RWES
o.hi [o.hi]	*Output Digital (1 to 4)* **High Power Scale** The power output will never be greater than the value specified and will represent the value at which output scaling stops.	0.0 to 100.0%	100.0%	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 898 *Map 2* 1018 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 & Map 2*) equals +30	0x6A (106) 1 to 4 0xA (10)	88	6010	float RWES
o.ty [o.ty]	*Output Process (1 or 3)* **Type** Select whether the process output will operate in volts or milliamps.	uoLt Volts (104) mA Milliamps (112)	Volts	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 720 *Map 2* 840 ***Instance 3*** *Map 1* 800 *Map 2* 920	0x76 (118) 1 or 3 1	95	18001	uint RWES
Fn [Fn]	*Output Process (1 or 3)* **Function** Set the type of function that will drive this output.	oFF Off (62) duPL Duplex (212) Cool Cool (20) hEAt Heat (36) rmt Retransmit (213) Ent.b Profile Event Out B (234) Ent.A Profile Event Out A (233) ALM Alarm (6)	Off	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 722 *Map 2* 842 ***Instance 3*** *Map 1* 802 *Map 2* 922	0x76 (118) 1 or 3 2	96	18002	uint RWES
r.Sr [r.Sr]	*Output Process (1 or 3)* **Retransmit Source** Select the value that will be retransmitted.	AI Analog Input (142) SEPt Set Point (85) CUrr Current (22)	Analog Input	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 724 *Map 2* 844 ***Instance 3*** *Map 1* 804 *Map 2* 924	0x76 (118) 1 or 3 3	97	18003	uint RWES
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F 1 [Fi]	*Output Process (1 or 3)* **Function Instance** Set the instance of the function selected above.	1 to 4	1	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 726 *Map 2* 846 ***Instance 3*** *Map 1* 806 *Map 2* 926	0x76 (118) 1 or 3 4	98	18004	uint RWES
S.Lo [S.Lo]	*Output Process (1 or 3)* **Scale Low** Set the minimum value of the output range.	-100.0 to 100.0	0.00	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 736 *Map 2* 856 ***Instance 3*** *Map 1* 816 *Map 2* 936	0x76 (118) 1 or 3 9	99	18009	float RWES
S.hi [S.hi]	*Output Process (1 or 3)* **Scale High** Set the maximum value of the output range.	-100.0 to 100.0	10.00	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 738 *Map 2* 858 ***Instance 3*** *Map 1* 818 *Map 2* 938	0x76 (118) 1 or 3 0xA (10)	100	18010	float RWES
r.Lo [r.Lo]	*Output Process (1 or 3)* **Range Low** Set the minimum value of the retransmit value range in process units. When the retransmit source is at this value, the retransmit output will be at its Scale Low value.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,128.000 to 5,537.000°C	0.0°F or units -18°C	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 740 *Map 2* 860 ***Instance 3*** *Map 1* 820 *Map 2* 940	0x76 (118) 1 or 3 0xB (11)	101	18011	float RWES
r.hi [r.hi]	*Output Process (1 or 3)* **Range High** Set the maximum value of the retransmit value range in process units. When the retransmit source is at this value, the retransmit output will be at its Scale High value.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,128.000 to 5,537.000°C	9,999.0°F or units 5,537.0°C	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 742 *Map 2* 862 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* 822 *Map 2* 942	0x76 (118) 1 or 3 0xC (12)	102	18012	float RWES
o.Lo [o.Lo]	*Output Process (1 or 3)* **Low Power Scale** The power output will never be less than the value specified and will represent the value at which power scaling begins.	0.0 to 100%	0.0%	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 744 *Map 2* 864 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* 824 *Map 2* 944	0x76 (118) 1 or 3 0x0D (13)	103	18013	float RWES
o.hi [o.hi]	*Output Process (1 or 3)* **High Power Scale** The power output will never be greater than the value specified and will represent the value at which power scaling stops.	0.0 to 100%	100%	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 746 *Map 2* 866 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* 826 *Map 2* 946	0x76 (118) 1 or 3 0x0E (14)	104	18014	float RWES
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oCA [o.CA]	*Output Process (1 or 3)* **Calibration Offset** Set an offset value for a process output.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,110.555 to 5,555.000°C	0.0°F or units 0.0°C	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 732 *Map 2* 852 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* 812 *Map 2* 932	0x76 (118) 1 or 3 7	105	18007	float RWES
ALM1 SEt **Alarm Menu**								
A.ty [A.ty]	*Alarm (1 to 4)* **Type** Select whether the alarm trigger is a fixed value or will track the set point.	oFF Off (62) Pr.AL Process Alarm (76) dE.AL Deviation Alarm (24)	Off	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1508 *Map 2* 1908 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 & Map 2*) equals +60	0x6D (109) 1 to 4 0xF (15)	20	9015	uint RWES
Sr.A [Sr.A]	*Alarm (1 to 4)* **Source Function A** Select what will trigger this alarm.	A1 Analog Input (142) PWJr Power, Control Loop (73) Pu Process Value (241) Lnr Linearization (238) CUrr Current (22)		***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1512 *Map 2* 1912 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 & Map 2*) equals +60	0x6D (109) 1 to 4 0x11 (17)	21	9017	uint RWES
iS.A [iS.A]	*Alarm (1 to 2)* **Source Instance A** Set the instance of the function selected above.	1 or 2	1	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1514 *Map 2* 1914 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* 1564 *Map 2* 1974	0x6D (109) 1 to 2 0x12 (18)	22	9018	uint RWES
A.hy [A.hy]	*Alarm (1 to 4)* **Hysteresis** Set the hysteresis for an alarm. This determines how far into the safe region the process value needs to move before the alarm can be cleared.	0.001 to 9,999.000°F or units 0.001 to 5,555.000°C	1.0°F or units 1.0°C	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1484 *Map 2* 1884 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 equals +50, for Map 2* equals +60)	0x6D (109) 1 to 4 3	24	9003	float RWES
A.Lg [A.Lg]	*Alarm (1 to 4)* **Logic** Select what the output condition will be during the alarm state.	AL.C Close On Alarm (17) AL.o Open On Alarm (66)	Close On Alarm	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1488 *Map 2* 1888 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 equals +50, for Map 2* equals +60)	0x6D (109) 1 to 4 5	25	9005	uint RWES
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A.Sd [A.Sd]	*Alarm (1 to 4)* **Sides** Select which side or sides will trigger this alarm.	both Both (13) h igh High (37) Lolo Low (53)	Both	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1486 *Map 2* 1886 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 equals +50, for Map 2* equals +60)	0x6D (109) 1 to 4 4	26	9004	uint RWES
A.LA [A.LA]	*Alarm (1 to 4)* **Latching** Turn alarm latching on or off. A latched alarm has to be turned off by the user.	nLAt Non-Latching (60) LAt Latching (49)	Non-Latching	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1492 *Map 2* 1892 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 equals +50, for Map 2* equals +60)	0x6D (109) 1 to 4 7	27	9007	uint RWES
A.bL [A.bL]	*Alarm (1 to 4)* **Blocking** Select when an alarm will be blocked. After startup and/or after the set point changes, the alarm will be blocked until the process value enters the normal range.	oFF Off (62) Str Startup (88) StPt Set Point (85) both Both (13)	Off	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1494 *Map 2* 1894 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 equals +50, for Map 2* equals +60)	0x6D (109) 1 to 4 8	28	9008	uint RWES
A.Si [A.Si]	*Alarm (1 to 4)* **Silencing** Turn alarm silencing on to allow the user to disable this alarm.	oFF Off (62) on On (63)	Off	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1490 *Map 2* 1890 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 equals +50, for Map 2* equals +60)	0x6D (109) 1 to 4 6	29	9006	uint RWES
A.dSP [A.dSP]	*Alarm (1 to 4)* **Display** Display an alarm message when an alarm is active.	oFF Off (62) on On (63)	On	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1510 *Map 2* 1910 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 equals +50, for Map 2* equals +60)	0x6D (109) 1 to 4 0x10 (16)	30	9016	uint RWES
A.dL [A.dL]	*Alarm (1 to 4)* **Delay** Set the span of time that the alarm will be delayed after the process value exceeds the alarm set point.	0 to 9,999 seconds	0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1520 *Map 2* 1920 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 equals +50, for Map 2* equals +60)	0x6D (109) 1 to 4 0x15 (21)	31	9021	uint RWES
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CUrr SEt **Current Menu**								
C.Sd [C.Sd]	*Current (1)* **Sides** Select which side or sides will be monitored.	oFF Off (62) h.Gh High (37) Low Low (53) both Both (13)	off	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1128 1368	0x73 (115) 1 5	145	15005	uint RWES
C.Ur [C.Ur]	*Current (1)* **Read Enable** Display under/over-range current.	No (59) Yes (106)	no	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1126 1366	0x73 (115) 1 4	146	15004	uint RWES
C.dt [C.dt]	*Current (1)* **Detection Threshold** For factory adjustment only.	3 to 59	9	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1142 1382	0x73 (115) 1 0xC (12)	147	15012	uint RWES
C.SC [C.SC]	*Current (1)* **Scaling** Adjust scaling to match the transformer's high range.	0 to 9,999.000	50.0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1162 1402	0x73 (115) 1 0x16 (22)	148	15022	float RWES
C.oFS [C.oFS]	*Current (1)* **Current Offset** Calibrate the current reading with an offset value.	-9,999.000 to 9,999.000	0.0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1140 1380	0x73 (115) 1 0xB (11)	149	15011	float RWES
C.Si [C.Si]	*Current (1)* **Output Source Instance** Select which output instance the current transformer will monitor.	1 to 12	1	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1156 1396	0x73 (115) 1 0x13 (19)	150	15019	uint RWES
MAtH* SEt **Math Menu**								
Fn [Fn]	*Math (1)* **Function** Set the operator that will be applied to the sources.	oFF Off (62) PSC Process Scale (1371) dSC Deviation Scale (1372)	Off	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3040	0x7D (125) 1 0x15 (21)	128	25021	uint RWES
SFn.E [SFn.E]	*Math (1)* **Source Function E** Set the type of function that will be used for this source.	none None (61) FUn Function Key (1001) d.io Digital I/O (1142)	None	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3008	0x7D (125) 1 5	- - - -	25005	uint RWES
Si.E [Si.E]	*Math (1)* **Source Instance** Set the instance of the function selected above.	1 to 12	1	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3018	0x7D (125) 1 0xA (10)		25010	float RWES
Note: Some values will be rounded off to fit in the four-character display. Full values can be read with other interfaces. * Available with PM4, PM8 and PM9 models only								**R: Read** **W: Write** **E: EEPROM** **S: User Set**

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Display	Parameter Name Description	Range	Default	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Profibus Index	Parameter ID	Data Type & Read/ Write
S.Lo [S.Lo]	*Math (1)* **Scale Low** This value will correspond to Output Range Low.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000	0.0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* - - - - *Map 2* 3046	0x7D (125) 1 0x18 (24)	129	25024	float RWES
S.hi [S.hi]	*Math (1)* **Scale High** This value will correspond to Output Range High.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000	1.0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* - - - - *Map 2* 3048	0x7D (125) 1 0x19 (25)	130	25025	float RWES
r.Lo [r.Lo]	*Math (1)* **Range Low** This value will correspond to Input Scale Low.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000	0.0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* - - - - *Map 2* 3050	0x7D (125) 1 0x1A (26)	131	25026	float RWES
r.hi [r.hi]	*Math (1)* **Range High** This value will correspond to Input Scale High.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000	1.0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* - - - - *Map 2* 3052	0x7D (125) 1 0x1B (27)	132	25027	float RWES
FiL [FiL]	*Math (1)* **Filter** Filtering smooths out the output signal of this function block. Increase the time to increase filtering.	0.0 to 60.0 seconds	0.0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* - - - - *Map 2* 3054	0x7D (125) 1 0x1C (28)	- - - -	25028	float RWES
SoF* SEt **Special Output Function Menu**								
Fn [Fn]	*Special Output (1)* **Function** Set the function to match the device it will operate.	oFF Off (62) uAC Motorized Valve (1508) CoC Compressor Control (1506)	Off	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* - - - - *Map 2* 3856	0x87 (135) 1 9	181	35009	uint RWES
SFn.A [SFn.A]	*Special Output (1)* **Source Function A** Set the type of function that will be used for this source.	nonE None (61) PLJr Power, Control Loop (73) h.Pr Heat Power, Control Loop (160) C.Pr Cool Power, Control Loop (161)	None	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* - - - - *Map 2* 3840	0x87 (135) 1 1	182	35001	uint RWES
Si.A [Si.A]	*Special Output (1)* **Source Instance A** Set the instance of the function selected above.	1 to 2	1	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* - - - - *Map 2* 3844	0x87 (135) 1 3	183	35003	uint RWES
SFn.b [SFn.b]	*Special Output (1)* **Source Function B** Set the type of function that will be used for this source.	nonE None (61) PLJr Power, Control Loop (73) h.Pr Heat Power, Control Loop (160) C.Pr Cool Power, Control Loop (161)	None	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* - - - - *Map 2* 3842	0x87 (135) 1 2	184	35002	uint RWES
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Display	Parameter Name Description	Range	Default	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Profibus Index	Parameter ID	Data Type & Read/ Write
Si.b [Si.b]	*Special Output (1)* **Source Instance B** Set the instance of the function selected above.	1 to 2	1	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3846	0x87 (135) 1 4	185	35004	uint RWES
Pon.A [Pon.A]	*Special Output (1)* **Power On Level A** Compressor 1 power on level.	-100.00 to 100.00%	0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3874	0x87 (135) 1 0x12 (18)	186	35018	float RWES
PoF.A [PoF.A]	*Special Output (1)* **Power Off Level A** Compressor 1 power off level.	-100.00 to 100.00%	5	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3876	0x87 (135) 1 0x13 (19)	187	35019	float RWES
Pon.b [Pon.b]	*Special Output (1)* **Power On Level B** Compressor 2 power on level.	-100.00 to 100.00%	0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3878	0x87 (135) 1 0x14 (20)	188	35020	float RWES
PoF.b [PoF.b]	*Special Output (1)* **Power Off Level B** Compressor 1 power off level.	-100.00 to 100.00%	5	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3880	0x87 (135) 1 0x15 (21)	189	35021	float RWES
on.t [on.t]	*Special Output (1)* **Minimum On Time** At a minimum stay on specified amount of time.	0 to 9,999 seconds	20	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3882	0x87 (135) 1 0x16 (22)	190	35022	uint RWES
oF.t [oF.t]	*Special Output (1)* **Minimum Off Time** At a minimum stay off specified amount of time.	0 to 9,999 seconds	20	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3884	0x87 (135) 1 0x17 (23)	191	35023	uint RWES
t.t [t.t]	*Special Output (1)* **Valve Travel Time** The amount of time it takes the valve to fully open and then fully close.	10 to 9,999 seconds	120	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3886	0x87 (135) 1 0x18 (24)	192	35024	uint RWES
db [db]	*Special Output (1)* **Dead Band** Output power needs to change by specified level prior to turning on.	1.0 to 100.0%	2	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3888	0x87 (135) 1 0x19 (25)	193	35025	float RWES
FUn SEt **Function Key**								
LEv [LEv]	*Function Key (1 to 2)* **Level** The Function Key will always power up in the low state. Pressing the Function Key will toggle the selected action.	High (37) Low (53)	High	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1320 1560 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1340 1580	0x6E (110) 1 to 2 1	137	10001	uint RWES
Note: Some values will be rounded off to fit in the four-character display. Full values can be read with other interfaces. * Available with PM4, PM8 and PM9 models only								**R: Read** **W: Write** **E: EEPROM** **S: User Set**

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Display	Parameter Name Description	Range	Default	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Profibus Index	Parameter ID	Data Type & Read/ Write
Fn [Fn]	*Function Key (1 to 2)* **Digital Input Function** Program the EZ Key to trigger an action. Functions respond to a level state change or an edge level change.	nonE None (61) S.StP Profile Start Step (1077) P.StS Profile Start/Stop, level triggered (208) ProF Profile Start Number, edge triggered (196) P.hoL Profile Hold/Resume, level triggered (207) P.diS Profile Disable, level triggered (206) t.dA TRU-TUNE+® Disable, level triggered (219) oFF Control Outputs Off, level triggered (90) MAn Manual/Auto Mode, level triggered (54) tUnE Tune, edge triggered (98) idLE Idle Set Point Enable, level triggered (107) F.AL Force Alarm, level triggered (218) AoF Alarm Outputs & Control Loop Off, level triggered (220) S.iL Silence Alarms, edge triggered (108) ALM Alarm Reset, edge triggered (6) P.Loc Lock Keypad, level triggered (217) uSr.r Restore User Settings, edge triggered (227) LMr Limit Reset, edge triggered (82)	None	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1324 *Map 2* 1564 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* 1344 *Map 2* 1584	0x6E (110) 1 to 2 3	138	10003	uint RWES
Fi [Fi]	*Function Key (1 to 2)* **Instance** Select which instance the EZ Key will affect. If only one instance is available, any selection will affect it.	1 to 4	0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1326 *Map 2* 1566 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* 1346 *Map 2* 1586	0x96 (110) 1 to 2 4	139	10004	- - - -
GLbL SEt **Global Menu**								
C_F [C_F]	*Global* **Display Units** Select which scale to use for temperature.	F °F (30) C °C (15)	°F	- - - -	0x69 (105) 1 5	110	3005	uint RWES
AC.LF [AC.LF]	*Global* **AC Line Frequency** Set the frequency to the applied ac line power source.	50 50 Hz (3) 60 60 Hz (4)	60 Hz	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 886 *Map 2* 1006	0x6A (106) 1 4	89	1034	uint RWES
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Display	Parameter Name Description	Range	Default	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Profibus Index	Parameter ID	Data Type & Read/ Write
r.tYP [R.tyP]	*Global* **Ramping Type**	rATE Rate (81) t I Time (143)	Time	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 4414	0x7A (122) 1 26 (38)	- - - -	22038	uint RWE
PtYP [P.tyP]	*Global* **Profile Type** Set the profile startup to be based on a set point or a process value.	StPt Set Point (85) Pro Process (75)	Set Point	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 2534 4354	0x7A (122) 1 8	- - - -	22008	uint RWE
gSE [gSE]	*Global* **Guaranteed Soak Enable** Enables the guaranteed soak deviation function in profiles.	oFF Off (62) on On (63)	Off	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 2530 4350	0x7A (122) 1 6	- - - -	22006	uint RWE
gSd1 [gSd1]	*Global* **Guaranteed Soak Deviation 1** Set the value of the deviation band that will be used in all profile step types. The process value must enter the deviation band before the step can proceed.	0.0 to 9,999.000°F or units 0.0 to 5,555.000°C	10.0°F or units 6.0°C	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 2532 4352	0x7A (122) 1 7	- - - -	22007	float RWE
gSd2 [gSd2]	*Global* **Guaranteed Soak Deviation 2** Set the value of the deviation band that will be used in all profile step types. The process value must enter the deviation band before the step can proceed.	0.0 to 9,999.000°F or units 0.0 to 5,555.000°C	10.0°F or units 6.0°C	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 4420	0x7A (122) 1 0x29 (41)	- - - -	22041	float RWE
Si.A [Si.a]	*Global* **Source Instance A** Set the digital source for WE1.	5 to 12	5	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 4390	0x7A (122) 1 0x1A (26)	- - - -	22060	uint RWES
Si.b [Si.b]	*Global* **Source Instance B** Set the digital source for WE2.	5 to 12	5	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 4392	7A (122) 1 0x1B (27)	- - - -	22061	uint RWES
Poti [Poti]	*Global* **Power Out Time** If profile is running and power is lost, profile will resume where it left off provided time set has not expired prior to power restoration.	0 to 9999 seconds	0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 4484	7A (122) 1 0x49 (73)	- - - -	22073	uint RWE
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Display	Parameter Name Description	Range	Default	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Profibus Index	Parameter ID	Data Type & Read/ Write
C.LEd [C.LEd]	*Global* **Communications LED Action** Turns comms LED on or off for selected comms ports.	Con1 Comm port 2 (1189) Con2 Comm port 1 (1190) both Comm port 1 and 2 (13) oFF Off (62)	both	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1856 *Map 2* 2326	0x6A (103) 1 0x0E (14)	- - - -	3014	uint RWES
ZonE [Zone]	*Global* **Zone** Turns Zone LED on or off based on selection.	oFF Off (62) on On (63)	On	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* - - - - *Map 2* 2350	0x6A (103) 1 0x1A (26)	- - - -	3026	uint RWES
ChAn [Chan]	*Global* **Channel** Turns Channel LED on or off based on selection.	oFF Off (62) on On (63)	On	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* - - - - *Map 2* 2352	0x6A (103) 1 0x1B (27)	- - - -	3027	uint RWES
dPrS [dPrS]	*Global* **Display Pairs** Defines the number of Display Pairs.	1 to 10	2	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* - - - - *Map 2* 2354	0x6A (103) 1 0x1C (28)	- - - -	3028	uint RWES
d.ti [d.ti]	*Global* **Display Time** Time delay in toggling between channel 1 and channel 2.	0 to 60	0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* - - - - *Map 2* 2356	0x6A (103) 1 0x1D (29)	- - - -	3029	uint RWES
USr.S [USr.S]	*Global* **User Settings Save** Save all of this controller's settings to the selected set.	SEt1 User Set 1 (101) SEt2 User Set 2 (102) nonE None (61)	None	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 26 *Map 2* 26	0x(101) 1 0xE (14)	118	1014	uint RWE
USr.r [USr.r]	*Global* **User Restore Settings** Replace all of this controller's settings with another set.	FCty Factory (31) nonE None (61) SEt1 User Set 1 (101) SEt2 User Set 2 (102)	None	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 24 *Map 2* 24	0x65 (101) 1 0xD (13)	117	1013	uint RWE
CoMM SEt **Communications Menu**								
PCoL [PCoL]	*Communications 1* **Protocol** Set the protocol of this controller to the protocol that this network is using.	Std Standard Bus (1286) MOd Modbus RTU (1057)	Modbus	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 2492 *Map 2* 2972	0x96 (150) 1 7	- - - -	17009	uint RWE
Ad.S [Ad.S]	*Communications 1* **Address Standard Bus** Set the network address of this controller. Each device on the network must have a unique address. The Zone Display on the front panel will display this number.	1 to 16	1	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 2480 *Map 2* 2960	0x96 (150) 1 1	- - - -	17001	uint RWE
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Display	Parameter Name Description	Range	Default	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Profibus Index	Parameter ID	Data Type & Read/ Write
Ad.M [Ad.M]	*Communications (1 or 2)* **Address Modbus** Set the network address of this controller. Each device on the network must have a unique address.	1 to 247	1	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 2482 *Map 2* 2962	0x96 (150) 1 2	- - - -	17007	uint RWE
bAUd [bAUd]	*Communications (1 or 2)* **Baud Rate Modbus** Set the speed of this controller's communications to match the speed of the serial network.	9,600 (188) 19,200 (189) 38,400 (190)	9,600	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 2484 *Map 2* 2964	0x96 (150) 1 3	- - - -	17002	uint RWE
PAr [PAr]	*Communications* **Parity Modbus** *(1 or 2)* Set the parity of this controller to match the parity of the serial network.	nonE None (61) EuEn Even (191) odd Odd (192)	None	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 2486 *Map 2* 2966	0x96 (150) 1 4	- - - -	17003	uint RWE
C_F [C_F]	*Communications (1)* **Display Units** Select whether this communications channel will display in Celsius or Fahrenheit. **Note:** Applies to Modbus only.	F Fahrenheit (30) C Celsius (15)	F	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 2490 *Map 2* 2970	0x96 (150) 1 6	- - - -	17050	uint RWE
M.hL [M.hL]	*Communications (1 or 2)* **Modbus Word Order** Select the word order of the two 16-bit words in the floating-point values.	Loh ı Low-High (1331) h ıLo High-Low (1330)	Low-High	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 2488 *Map 2* 2968	0x96 (150) 1 5	- - - -	17043	uint RWE
MAP [Map]	*Communications (1)* **Data Map** If set to 1 the control will use PM legacy mapping. If set to 2 the control will use new mapping to accommodate new functions.	1 to 2	1 if 9th digit of part number is a D or 1 otherwise, 2.	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	17059	uint RWE
nV.S [nV.S]	*Communications (1)* **Non-volatile Save** If set to Yes all values written to the control will be saved in EEPROM.	YES Yes (106) no No (59)	Yes	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 2494 *Map 2* 2974	0x96 (150) 1 8	198	17051	uint RWE
Ad.d [Ad.d]	*Communications (2)* **DeviceNet™ Node Address** Set the DeviceNet™ address for this gateway.	0 to 63	63	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	17052	- - - -

Note:
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***** Available with PM4, PM8 and PM9 models only

R: Read
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Display	Parameter Name Description	Range	Default	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Profibus Index	Parameter ID	Data Type & Read/ Write
bAUd [bAUd]	*Communications (2)* **Baud Rate DeviceNet™** Set the DeviceNet speed for this gateway's communications to match the speed of the serial network.	125 125 kb (1351) 250 250 kb (1352) 500 500 kb (1353)	125	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	17053	- - - -
FC.E [FC.E]	*Communications (2)* **DeviceNet™ Quick Connect Enable** Allows for immediate communication with the scanner upon power up.	no No (59) YES Yes (106)	No	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	17054	- - - -
P.Add [P.Add]	*Communications (2)* **Profibus Node Address** Set the Profibus address for this control.	0 to 126	126	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	17060	- - - -
A.Loc [A.Loc]	*Communications (2)* **Profibus Address Lock** When set to yes will not allow address to be changed using software. Can be changed from front panel.	no No (59) YES Yes (106)	No	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	17061	- - - -
iP.M [iP.M]	*Communications (2)* **IP Address Mode** Select DHCP to let a DHCP server assign an address to this module.	dhCP DHCP (1281) FAdd Fixed Address (1284)	DHCP	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	17012	- - - -
ip.F1 [ip.F1]	*Communications (2)* **IP Fixed Address Part 1** Set the IP address of this module. Each device on the network must have a unique address.	0 to 255	169	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	17014	- - - -
ip.F2 [ip.F2]	*Communications (2)* **IP Fixed Address Part 2** Set the IP address of this module. Each device on the network must have a unique address.	0 to 255	254	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	17015	- - - -
ip.F3 [ip.F3]	*Communications (2)* **IP Fixed Address Part 3** Set the IP address of this module. Each device on the network must have a unique address.	0 to 255	1	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	17016	- - - -
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,P.F4 [ip.F4]	*Communications (2)* **IP Fixed Address Part 4** Set the IP address of this module. Each device on the network must have a unique address.	0 to 255	1	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	17017	- - - -
,P.F5 [ip.F5]	*Communications (2)* **IP Fixed Address Part 5** Set the IP address of this module. Each device on the network must have a unique address.	0 to 255	0	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	17018	- - - -
,P.F6 [ip.F6]	*Communications (2)* **IP Fixed Address Part 6** Set the IP address of this module. Each device on the network must have a unique address.	0 to 255	0	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	17019	- - - -
,P.S1 [ip.S1]	*Communications (2)* **IP Fixed Subnet Part 1** Set the IP subnet mask for this module.	0 to 255	255	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	17020	- - - -
,P.S2 [ip.S2]	*Communications (2)* **IP Fixed Subnet Part 2** Set the IP subnet mask for this module.	0 to 255	255	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	17021	- - - -
,P.S3 [ip.S3]	*Communications (2)* **IP Fixed Subnet Part 3** Set the IP subnet mask for this module.	0 to 255	0	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	17022	- - - -
,P.S4 [ip.S4]	*Communications (2)* **IP Fixed Subnet Part 4** Set the IP subnet mask for this module.	0 to 255	0	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	17023	- - - -
,P.S5 [ip.S5]	*Communications (2)* **IP Fixed Subnet Part 5** Set the IP subnet mask for this module	0 to 255	0	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	17024	- - - -
,P.S6 [ip.S6]	*Communications (2)* **IP Fixed Subnet Part 6** Set the IP subnet mask for this module.	0 to 255	0	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	17025	- - - -
,P.g1 [ip.g1]	*Communications (2)* **Fixed IP Gateway Part 1**	0 to 255	0	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	17026	- - - -
,P.g2 [ip.g2]	*Communications (2)* **Fixed IP Gateway Part 2**	0 to 255	0	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	17027	- - - -
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Display	Parameter Name Description	Range	Default	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Profibus Index	Parameter ID	Data Type & Read/ Write
iP.g3 [ip.g3]	*Communications (2)* **Fixed IP Gateway Part 3**	0 to 255	0	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	17028	- - - -
iP.g4 [ip.g4]	*Communications (2)* **Fixed IP Gateway Part 4**	0 to 255	0	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	17029	- - - -
iP.g5 [ip.g5]	*Communications (2)* **Fixed IP Gateway Part 5**	0 to 255	0	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	17030	- - - -
iP.g6 [ip.g6]	*Communications (2)* **Fixed IP Gateway Part 6**	0 to 255	0	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	17031	- - - -
Mb.E [Mb.E]	*Communications (2)* **Modbus TCP Enable** Activate Modbus TCP.	yES Yes (106) no No (59)	Yes	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	17041	- - - -
EiP.E [EiP.E]	*Communications (2)* **EtherNet/IP™ Enable** Activate Ethernet/IP™.	yES Yes (106) no No (59)	Yes	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	17042	- - - -
Ao.nb [Ao.nb]	*Communications (2)* **Implicit Output Assembly Size**	1 to 20	20	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	24009	- - - -
Ai.nb [Ai.nb]	*Communications (2)* **Implicit Input Assembly Size**	1 to 20	20	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	24010	- - - -
C_F [C_F]	*Communications (2)* **Display Units** Select which scale to use for temperature passed over communications port 2.	F °F (30) C °C (15)	°F	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 2510 *Map 2* 2990	0x96 (150) 1 6	199	17050	uint RWE
MAP [Map]	*Communications (2)* **Data Map** If set to 1 the control will use PM legacy mapping. If set to 2 the control will use new mapping to accommodate new functions.	1 to 2	1 if 9th digit of part number is a D or 1 otherwise, 2.	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	17059	- - - -
nUS [nU.S]	*Communications (2)* **Non-volatile Save** If set to Yes all values written to the control will be saved in EEPROM.	yES Yes (106) no No (59)	Yes	***Instance 2*** *Map 1* 2514 *Map 2* 2994	96 (150) 2 8	198	17051	uint RWE
Note: Some values will be rounded off to fit in the four-character display. Full values can be read with other interfaces. * Available with PM4, PM8 and PM9 models only								**R: Read** **W: Write** **E: EEPROM** **S: User Set**

Setup Page

Display	Parameter Name Description	Range	Default	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Profibus Index	Parameter ID	Data Type & Read/ Write
rtC* SEt **Real Time Clock Menu**								
hour [hoUr]	*Real Time Clock* **Hours**	0 to 23	0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 4004	88 (136) 1 3	- - - -	36003	uint RW
Min [Min]	*Real Time Clock* **Minutes**	0 to 59	0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 4006	88 (136) 1 4	- - - -	36004	uint RW
doW [doW]	*Real Time Clock* **Day of Week**	Sun Sunday (1565) Mon Monday (1559) tuE Tuesday (1560) WEd Wednesday (1561) thUr Thursday (1562) Fri Friday (1563) SAt Saturday (1564)	Sun	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 4002	88 (136) 1 2	- - - -	36002	uint RW
Note: Some values will be rounded off to fit in the four-character display. Full values can be read with other interfaces. * Available with PM4, PM8 and PM9 models only								**R:** Read **W:** Write **E:** EEPROM **S:** User Set

7 Chapter 7: Profiling Page

Navigating the Profiling Page

Note:
Some of these menus and parameters may not appear, depending on the controller's options. See model number information in the Appendix for more information. If there is only one instance of a menu, no sub-menus will appear.

The Profiling Page allows you to enter your ramp and soak profile information.

To go to the Profiling Page from the Home Page, press the Advance Key for three seconds, until PrOF appears in the lower display and the profile number appears in the upper display. Press the Up or Down key to change to another profile.

- Press the Advance Key to move to the selected profile's first step.
- Press the Up or Down keys to move through the steps.
- Press the Advance Key to move through the selected step's settings.
- Press the Up or Down keys to change the step's settings.
- Press the Infinity Key at any time to return to the step number prompt.
- Press the Infinity Key again to return to the profile number prompt.
- From any point press and hold the Infinity Key for two seconds to return to the Home Page.

Note:
Changes made to profile parameters in the Profiling Pages will be saved and will also have an immediate impact on the running profile. Some parameters in the Profile Status Menu can be changed for the currently running profile, but should only be changed by knowledgeable personnel and with cau tion. Changing parameters via the Profile Status Menu will not change the stored profile but will have an immediate impact on the profile that is running.

How to Start a Profile

After defining the profile follow the steps below to run the profile:

1. From the Home Page push the Advance Key repeatedly until Profile Start PSt 1 appears in the lower display.
2. Use the Up or Down key to choose the file or step number within a profile where you want the profile to begin running.
3. Press the Advance Key . This takes you to Profile Action PAC 1, where you can select the appropriate action.
   - nonE No action
   - PrOF Begin execution from first step of the specified profile number, whether it exists or not.
   - PAUS Pause the currently running profile.
   - rESU Resume running the profile from the previously paused step.
   - End End the profile.
   - StEP Begin running the profile from the specified step number.

Note:
Avoid continuous writes within loops. Excessive writes to EEPROM will cause premature EEPROM failure. The EEPROM is rated for 1,000,000 writes. (To disable EEPROM writes, go to the Setup Page and then the CoM menu. Proceed to the nU.S prompt and set it to no for CoM 1, 2 or both.)

Note:
Some of the listed parameters may not be visible. Parameter visibility is dependent upon controller part number.

Profiling Parameters

P1 **to** P4
PrOF
1 to 10
P1
- StYP **Step Type**
- t.SP1 **Target Set Point Loop 1**
- t.SP2 **Target Set Point Loop 2**
- hour **Hours**
- MIn **Minutes**
- SEC **Seconds**
- rAtE **Rate**
- WJP, **Wait For Process Instance**
- WJP1 **Wait For Process 1**
- WJE1 **Wait For Event 1**
- WJE2 **Wait for Event 2**
- doWJ **Day of Week**
- JS **Jump Step**
- JC **Jump Count**
- End **End Type**
- Ent1 **Event 1**
- Ent2 **Event 2**

Profiling Page

Display	Parameter Name Description	Range	Default	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Parameter ID	Data Type & Read/ Write
P1 ProF **Profiling Menu**							
P1 [P1] to P4 [P4]	**Step** Select a step to edit or view.	1 to 10 [profile 1] 11 to 20 [profile 2] 21 to 30 [profile 3] 31 to 40 [profile 4]		- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
StyP [S.typ]	**Step Type** Select a step type. **Note:** When configuring the profile type there will be a Time t1 prompt as delivered from the factory (default). If rate is desired navigate to the Setup Page and then the Global Menu where Ramping Type can be changed.	uStP Unused Step (50) End End (27) JL Jump Loop (116) CLoC Wait For Time (1543) bUbo Wait For Both (210) bUPr Wait For Process (209) bUE Wait For Event (144) SoAH Soak (87) t1 Time (143) rAtE Rate (81)	Unused	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 2570 4500 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 equals +50, Map 2* equals +100)	0x79 (121) 1 to 40 1	21001	uint RWE
t.SP1 [t.SP1]	*Step Type Parameters* **Target Set Point** (loop 1) Select the set point for this step.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,128 to 5,537.000°C	0.0°F or units -18°C	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 2572 4502 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 equals +50, Map 2* equals +100)	0x79 (121) 1 to 40 2	21002	float RWE
t.SP2 [t.SP2]	*Step Type Parameters* **Target Set Point** (loop 2) Select the set point for this step.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,128 to 5,537.000°C	0.0°F or units -18°C	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 4554 Offset to next instance *Map 2* equals +100	0x79 (121) 1 to 40 0x1C (28)	21028	float RWE
hoUr [hoUr]	*Step Type Parameters* **Hours** Select the hours (plus Minutes and Seconds) for a timed step.	0 to 99	0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 2574 4504 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 equals +50, Map 2* equals +100)	0x79 (121) 1 to 40 3	21003	uint RWE
Min [Min]	*Step Type Parameters* **Minutes** Select the minutes (plus Hours and Seconds) for a timed step.	0 to 59	0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 2576 4506 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 equals +50, Map 2* equals +100)	0x79 (121) 1 to 40 4	21004	uint RWE
Note: Some values will be rounded off to fit in the four-character display. Full values can be read with other interfaces.							**R:** Read **W:** Write **E:** EEPROM **S:** User Set

Profiling Page

Display	Parameter Name Description	Range	Default	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Parameter ID	Data Type & Read/ Write
SEC [SEC]	*Step Type Parameters* **Seconds** Select the seconds (plus Hours and Minutes) for a timed step.	0 to 59	0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 2578 *Map 2* 4508 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 equals +50, Map 2* equals +100)	0x79 (121) 1 to 40 5	21005	uint RWE
rAtE [rAtE]	*Step Type Parameters* **Rate** Select the rate for ramping in degrees or units per minute.	0 to 9,999.000°F or units per minute 0 to 5,555.000°C per minute	0.0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 2580 *Map 2* 4510 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 equals +50, Map 2* equals +100)	0x79 (121) 1 to 40 6	21006	float RWE
W.Pi [W.Pi]	*Step Type Parameters* **Wait For Process Instance** Select which analog input Wait For Process will use.	1 or 2	1	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 2598 *Map 2* 4528 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 equals +50, Map 2* equals +100)	0x79 (121) 1 to 40 0x0F (15)	21015	uint RWE
W.P1 [W.P1]	*Step Type Parameters* **Wait For Process Value** Wait for process value on analog input 1 before proceeding in profile.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,128.000 to 5,537.000°C	0.0°F or units -18.0°C	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 2590 *Map 2* 4520 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 equals +50, Map 2* equals +100)	0x79 (121) 1 to 40 0x0B (11)	21011	float RWE
W.E.1 [WE.1]	*Step Type Parameters* **Wait Event (5-12)** Select the event state that must be satisfied during this step. DI 5 = Event 1 DI 6 = Event 2 EZ Key 1 = Event 3 EZ Key 2 = Event 4 DI 7 - 12 represent Events 5 through 10 respectively.	oFF Off (62) on On (63) nonE None (61)	Off	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 2586 *Map 2* 4516 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 equals +50, Map 2* equals +100)	0x79 (121) 1 to 10 9	21009	uint RWE
W.E.2 [WE.2]	*Step Type Parameters* **Wait Event (5-12)** Select the event state that must be satisfied during this step. Digital input 5 provides the state of Event 1, and digital input 6 provides the state of Event 2.	oFF Off (62) on On (63) nonE None (61)	Off	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 2588 *Map 2* 4518 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 equals +50, Map 2* equals +100)	0x79 (121) 1 to 40 0xA (10)	21010	uint RWE
Note: Some values will be rounded off to fit in the four-character display. Full values can be read with other interfaces.							**R: Read** **W: Write** **E: EEPROM** **S: User Set**

Profiling Page

Display	Parameter Name Description	Range	Default	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Parameter ID	Data Type & Read/ Write
dowJ [dow]	*Step Type Parameters* **Day of Week**	Ed Every Day (1567) wJd Week days (1566) Sun Sunday (1565) Mon Monday (1559) tuE Tuesday (1560) wEd Wednesday (1561) thUr Thursday (1562) Fri Friday (1563) SAt Saturday (1564)	Sunday	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 4580 Offset to next instance *Map 2* equals +100)	0x79 (121) 1 to 40 0x29 (41)	21041	uint RWE
JS [JS]	*Step Type Parameters* **Jump Step** Select a step to jump to.	1 to 40	0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 2592 4522 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 equals +50, Map 2* equals +100)	0x79 (121) 1 to 40 0xC (12)	21012	uint RWE
JC [JC]	*Step Type Parameters* **Jump Count** Set the number of jumps. A value of 0 creates an infinite loop. Loops can be nested four deep.	0 to 9,999	0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 2594 4524 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 equals +50, Map 2* equals +100)	0x79 (121) 1 to 40 0xD (13)	21013	uint RWE
End [End]	*Step Type Parameters* **End Type** Select what the controller will do when this profile ends.	oFF Control Mode set to Off (62) Hold Hold last closed-loop set point in the profile (47) USEr User, reverts to previous set point (100)	Off	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 2596 4526 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 equals +50, Map 2* equals +100)	0x79 (121) 1 to 40 0xE (14)	21014	uint RWE
Ent1 [Ent1]	*Step Type Parameters* **Profile Event Output (A)** Select whether Event Output 1 or 2 is on or off during this step.	oFF Off (62) on On (63)	Off	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 2582 4512 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 equals +50, Map 2* equals +100)	0x79 (121) 1 to 40 7	21007	uint RWE
Ent2 [Ent2]	*Step Type Parameters* **Profile Event Output (B)** Select whether Event Output 1 or 2 is on or off during this step.	oFF Off (62) on On (63)	Off	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 2584 4514 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 equals +50, Map 2* equals +100)	0x79 (121) 1 to 40 8	21008	uint RWE
Note: Some values will be rounded off to fit in the four-character display. Full values can be read with other interfaces.							**R:** Read **W:** Write **E:** EEPROM **S:** User Set

8 Chapter 8: Factory Page

Navigating the Factory Page

To go to the Factory Page from the Home Page, press and hold both the Advance and Infinity keys for six seconds.

- Press the Up or Down key to view available menus. On the following pages top level menus are identified with a yellow background color.
- Press the Advance Key to enter the menu of choice.
- If a submenu exists (more than one instance), press the Up or Down key to select and then press the Advance Key to enter.
- Press the Up or Down key to move through available menu prompts.
- Press the Infinity Key to move backwards through the levels: parameter to submenu; submenu to menu; menu to Home Page.
- Press and hold the Infinity Key for two seconds to return to the Home Page.

Note:
Some of these menus and parameters may not appear, depending on the controller's options. See model number information in the Appendix for more information. If there is only one instance of a menu, no submenus will appear.

Note:
Some of the listed parameters may not be visible. Parameter visibility is dependent upon controller part number.

CUSt
FCty **Custom Setup Menu**
1 to 20
CUSt **Custom Setup**
PAr **Parameter**
,,d **Instance ID**

LoC
FCty **Security Setting Menu**
LoC **Security Setting**
LoCo **Operations Page**
LoCP **Profiling Page**
PASE **Password Enabled**
rLoC **Read Lock**
SLoC **Write Security**
LoCL **Locked Access Level**
roLL **Rolling Password**
PAS,u **User Password**
PAS,A **Administrator Password**

ULoC
FCty **Security Setting Menu**
CodE **Public Key**
PASS **Password**

d,AG
FCty **Diagnostics Menu**
d,AG **Diagnostics**
Pn **Part Number**
rEu **Firmware Revision**
SbLd **Software Build Number**
Sn **Serial Number**
dAtE **Date of Manufacture**
,P,AC **IP Actual Address Mode**
,P,A1 **IP Actual Address Part 1**
,P,A2 **IP Actual Address Part 2**
,P,A3 **IP Actual Address Part 3**
,P,A4 **IP Actual Address Part 4**
,P,A5 **IP Actual Address Part 5**
,P,A6 **IP Actual Address Part 6**

CAL
FCty **Calibration Menu**
1 to 2
CAL **Calibration**
rMu **Electrical Measurement**
EL,o **Electrical Input Offset**
EL,S **Electrical Input Slope**
ELoo **Electrical Output Offset**
EL,S **Electrical Output Slope**

Factory Page

Display	Parameter Name Description	Range	Default	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Profibus Index	Parameter ID	Data Type & Read/ Write
CuSt Fcty **Custom**								
PAr [Par]	*Custom* **Parameter 1 to 20** Select the parameters that will appear in the Home Page. The Parameter 1 value will appear in the upper display of the Home Page. It cannot be changed with the Up and Down Keys in the Home Page. The Parameter 2 value will appear in the lower display in the Home Page. It can be changed with the Up and Down Keys, if the parameter is a writable one. Scroll through the other Home Page parameters with the Advance Key .	none None 9Sd1 Guaranteed Soak Deviation 1 Value 9Sd2 Guaranteed Soak Deviation 2 Value PACr Profile Action Request PStr Profile Start idLE Idle Set Point tUn TRU-TUNE+® Enable r.rt Ramp Rate C.hy Cool Hysteresis C.Pb Cool Proportional Band h.hy Heat Hysteresis h.Pb Heat Proportional Band db Dead Band td Time Derivative t i Time Integral C.Pr Cool Power h.Pr Heat Power C.Mn User Control Mode AUt Autotune oP Open Loop Set Point AC.SP Active Set Point AC.Pv Active Process Value StPt Set Point CUSt Custom Menu A.hy Alarm Hysteresis A.h i Alarm High Set Point A.Lo Alarm Low Set Point USr.r User Restore Set C F Display Units i.CA Input Calibration Offset Pro Process CU.r Current Read LL.S Limit Low Set Point Lh.S Limit High Set Point L.hy Limit Hysteresis	See: Home Page	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	14005	uint RWES
iid [iid]	*Custom (1 to 20)* **Instance ID** Select which instance of the parameter will be selected.	1 to 4		- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	14003	uint RWES
LoC FCty **Lock Menu**								
LoC.o [LoC.o]	*Security Setting* **Operations Page** Change the security level of the Operations Page.	1 to 3	2	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1832 *Map 2* 2302	0x67 (103) 1 2	- - - -	3002	uint RWE
LoC.P [LoC.P]	*Security Setting* **Profiling Page** Change the security level of the Profiling Page.	1 to 3	3	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1844 *Map 2* 2314	0x67 (103) 1 8	- - - -	3008	uint RWE
PASE [LoC.P]	*Security Setting* **Password Enable** Turn security features on or off.	oFF Off on On	Off	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	3009	uint RWE
Note: Some values will be rounded off to fit in the four-character display. Full values can be read with other interfaces. **If there is only one instance of a menu, no submenus will appear.**								**R: Read W: Write E: EEPROM S: User Set**

Factory Page

Display	Parameter Name Description	Range	Default	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Profibus Index	Parameter ID	Data Type & Read/ Write
rLoC [rLoC]	*Security Setting* **Read Lock** Set the read security clearance level. The user can access the selected level and all lower levels. If the Set Lockout Security level is higher than the Read Lockout Security, the Read Lockout Security level takes priority.	1 to 5	5	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1848 *Map 2* 2318	0x67 (103) 1 0x0A (10)	- - - -	3010	uint RWE
SLoC [SLoC]	*Security Setting* **Write Security** Set the write security clearance level. The user can access the selected level and all lower levels. If the Set Lockout Security level is higher than the Read Lockout Security, the Read Lockout Security level takes priority.	0 to 5	5	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1844 *Map 2* 2314	0x67 (103) 1 0x0B (11)	- - - -	3011	uint RWE
LoCL [LoC.L]	*Security Setting* **Locked Access Level** Determines user level menu visibility when security is enabled. See Features section under Password Security.	1 to 5	5	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	3016	uint RWE
roLL [roLL]	*Security Setting* **Rolling Password** When power is cycled a new Public Key will be displayed.	oFF Off on On	Off	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	3019	uint RWE
PAS.u [PAS.u]	*Security Setting* **User Password** Used to acquire access to menus made available through the Locked Access Level setting.	10 to 999	63	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	3017	uint RWE
PAS.A [PAS.A]	*Security Setting* **Administrator Password** Used to acquire full access to all menus.	10 to 999	156	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	3018	uint RWE
ULoC FCty **Unlock Menu**								
CodE [CodE]	*Security Setting* **Public Key** If Rolling Password turned on, generates a random number when power is cycled. If Rolling Password is off fixed number will be displayed.	Customer Specific	0	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	3020	uint R
Note: Some values will be rounded off to fit in the four-character display. Full values can be read with other interfaces. **If there is only one instance of a menu, no submenus will appear.**								**R: Read** **W: Write** **E: EEPROM** **S: User Set**

Factory Page

Display	Parameter Name Description	Range	Default	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Profibus Index	Parameter ID	Data Type & Read/ Write
PASS [PASS]	*Security Setting* **Password** Number returned from calculation found in Features section under Password Security.	-1999 to 9999	0	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	3022	int RW
diAG FCty **Diagnostics Menu**								
Pn [Pn]	*Diagnostics* **Part Number** Display this controller's part number.	15 characters			0x65 (101) 1 9	115	1009	string RWE
rEu [rEu]	*Diagnostics* **Software Revision** Display this controller's firmware revision number.	1 to 10			0x65 (101) 1 0x11 (17)	116	1003	string R
S.bLd [S.bLd]	*Diagnostics* **Software Build Number** Display the firmware build number.	0 to 2,147,483,647		***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 8 *Map 2* 8	0x65 (101) 1 5	- - - -	1005	dint R
Sn [Sn]	*Diagnostics* **Serial Number** Display the serial number.	0 to 2,147,483,647			0x65 (101) 1 0x20 (32)	- - - -	1032	string RWE
dAtE [dAtE]	*Diagnostics* **Date of Manufacture** Display the date code.	0 to 2,147,483,647		***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 14 *Map 2* 14	0x65 (101) 1 8	- - - -	1008	dint RWE
iP.AC [iP.AC]	*Diagnostics* **IP Address Mode** Actual address mode (DHCP or Fixed).	dhCP DHCP (1281) F.Add Fixed Address (1284)	DHCP	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	17013	- - - -
iP.A1 [ip.F1]	*Diagnostics* **IP Actual Address Part 1** Actual IP address of this module. Each device on the network must have a unique address.	0 to 255	169	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	17014	- - - -
iP.A2 [ip.F2]	*Diagnostics* **IP Actual Address Part 2** Actual IP address of this module. Each device on the network must have a unique address.	0 to 255	254	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	17015	- - - -
iP.A3 [ip.F3]	*Diagnostics* **IP Actual Address Part 3** Actual IP address of this module. Each device on the network must have a unique address.	0 to 255	1	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	17016	- - - -
Note: Some values will be rounded off to fit in the four-character display. Full values can be read with other interfaces. **If there is only one instance of a menu, no submenus will appear.**								**R: Read** **W: Write** **E: EEPROM** **S: User Set**

Factory Page

Display	Parameter Name Description	Range	Default	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Profibus Index	Parameter ID	Data Type & Read/ Write
,P,A4 [ip.F4]	*Diagnostics* **IP Actual Address Part 4** Actual IP address of this module. Each device on the network must have a unique address.	0 to 255	1	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	17017	- - - -
,P,A5 [ip.F5]	*Diagnostics* **IP Actual Address Part 5** Actual IP address of this module. Each device on the network must have a unique address.	0 to 255	1	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	17018	- - - -
,P,A6 [ip.F6]	*Diagnostics* **IP Actual Address Part 6** Actual IP address of this module. Each device on the network must have a unique address.	0 to 255	1	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	17019	- - - -
CAL FCty **Calibration Menu**								
r0u [Mv]	*Calibration (1 to 2)* **Electrical Measurement** Read the raw electrical value for this input in the units corresponding to the Sensor Type (Setup Page, Analog Input Menu) setting.	-3.4e38 to 3.4e38		***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 400 *Map 2* 400 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* 480 *Map 2* 490	0x68 (104) 1 to 2 0x15 (21)	- - - -	4021	float R
EL ,o [ELi.o]	*Calibration (1 to 2)* **Electrical Input Offset** Change this value to calibrate the low end of the input range.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000	0.0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 378 *Map 2* 378 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* 458 *Map 2* 468	0x68 (104) 1 to 2 0x0A (10)	- - - -	4010	float RWES
EL ,S [ELi.S]	*Calibration (1 to 2)* **Electrical Input Slope** Adjust this value to calibrate the slope of the input value.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000	1.0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 380 *Map 2* 380 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* 460 *Map 2* 470	0x68 (104) 1 to 2 0xB (11)	- - - -	4011	float RWES
ELo.o [ELo.o]	*Calibration (1 or 3)* **Electrical Output Offset** Change this value to calibrate the low end of the output range.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000	0.0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 728 *Map 2* 848 ***Instance 3*** *Map 1* 808 *Map 2* 928	0x76 (118) 1 or 3 5	- - - -	18005	float RWES
ELo.S [ELo.S]	*Calibration (1 or 3)* **Electrical Output Slope** Adjust this value to calibrate the slope of the output value.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000	1.0	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 730 *Map 2* 850 ***Instance 3*** *Map 1* 810 *Map 2* 930	0x76 (118) 1 or 3 6	- - - -	18006	float RWES
Note: Some values will be rounded off to fit in the four-character display. Full values can be read with other interfaces. **If there is only one instance of a menu, no submenus will appear.**								**R: Read W: Write E: EEPROM S: User Set**

9 Chapter 9: Features

Saving and Restoring User Settings

Recording setup and operations parameter settings for future reference is very important. If you unintentionally change these, you will need to program the correct settings back into the controller to return the equipment to operational condition.

After you program the controller and verify proper operation, use User Save Set [USr.S] (Setup Page, Global Menu) to save the settings into either of two files in a special section of memory. If the settings in the controller are altered and you want to return the controller to the saved values, use User Restore Set [USr.r] (Setup Page, Global Menu) to recall one of the saved settings.

A digital input or the Function Key can also be configured to restore parameters.

Note:
Only perform the above procedure when you are sure that all the correct settings are programmed into the controller. Saving the settings overwrites any previously saved collection of settings.
Be sure to document all the controller settings.

Tuning the PID Parameters

Autotuning

When an autotune is performed on the EZ-ZONE® PM, the set point is used to calculate the tuning set point.

For example, if the active set point is 200° and Autotune Set Point [A.tSP] (Operations Page, Loop Menu) is set to 90 percent, the autotune function utilizes 180° for tuning. This is also how autotuning works in previous Watlow Winona controllers. In addition, changing the active set point in previous controllers causes the autotune function to restart; where with the EZ-ZONE® PM changing the set point after an autotune has been started has no affect.

A new feature in EZ-ZONE® PM products will allow set point changes while the control is autotuning, this includes while running a profile or ramping. When the auto tune is initially started it will use the current set point and will disregard all set point changes until the tuning process is complete. Once complete, the controller will then use the new set point.

This is why it is a good idea to enter the active set point before initiating an autotune.

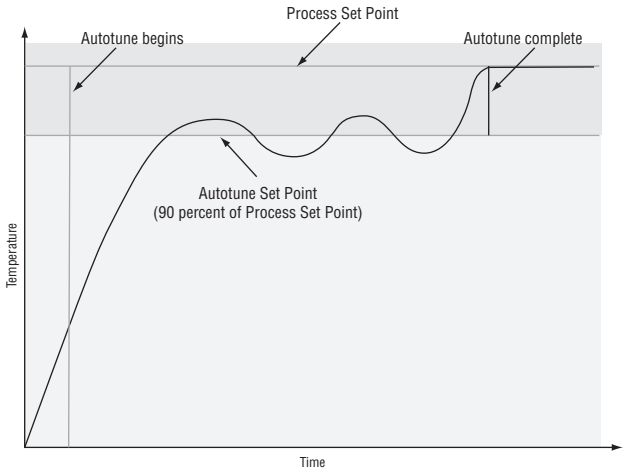
Autotuning calculates the optimum heating and/or cooling PID parameter settings based on the system's response. Autotuning can be enabled whether or not TUNE-TUNE+™ is enabled. The PID settings generated by the autotune will be used until the autotune feature is rerun, the PID values are manually adjusted or TRU-TUNE+® is enabled.

To initiate an autotune, set Autotune Request [AUt] (Operations Page, Loop Menu) to [YES]. You should not autotune while a profile is running. If the autotune cannot be completed in 60 minutes, the autotune will time-out and the original settings will take effect.

The lower display will flash between [tUnE] and the set point while the autotuning is underway. The temperature must cross the Autotune Set Point five times to complete the autotuning process. Once complete, the controller controls at the normal set point, using the new parameters.

Select a set point for the tune with Autotune Set Point. The Autotune Set Point is expressed as a percent of the Closed Loop Set Point.

If you need to adjust the tuning procedure's aggressiveness, use Autotune Aggressiveness [t.AGr] (Setup Page, Loop Menu). Select Under Damped [Undr] to bring the process value to the set point quickly. Select over damped [ouEr] to bring the process value to the set point with minimal overshoot. Select critical damped [Cr.tE] to balance a rapid response with minimal overshoot.



Manual Tuning

In some applications, the autotune process may not provide PID parameters for the process characteristics you desire. If that is the case, you may want to tune the controller manually.

1. Apply power to the controller and establish a set point typically used in your process.
2. Go to the Operations Page, Loop Menu, and set Heat Proportional Band [h.Pb] and/or Cool Proportional Band [C.Pb] to 5. Set Time Integral [ti] to 0. Set Time Derivative [td] to 0.
3. When the system stabilizes, watch the process value. If it fluctuates, increase the Heat Proportional Band or Cool Proportional Band value in 3 to 5° increments until it stabilizes, allowing time for the system to settle between adjustments.
4. When the process has stabilized, watch Heat Power [h.Pr] or Cool Power [C.Pr] (Operations Page, Monitor Menu). It should be stable ±2%. At

this point, the process temperature should also be stable, but it will have stabilized before reaching the set point. The difference between the set point and actual process value can be eliminated with Integral.

5. Start with an Integral value of 6,000 and allow 10 minutes for the process temperature to reach the set point. If it has not, reduce the setting by half and wait another 10 minutes. Continue reducing the setting by half every 10 minutes until the process value equals the set point. If the process becomes unstable, the Integral value is too small. Increase the value until the process stabilizes.
6. Increase Derivative to 0.1. Then increase the set point by 11° to 17°C. Monitor the system's approach to the set point. If the process value overshoots the set point, increase Derivative to 0.2. Increase the set point by 11° to 17°C and watch the approach to the new set point. If you increase Derivative too much, the approach to the set point will be very sluggish. Repeat as necessary until the system rises to the new set point without overshoot or sluggishness.

For additional information about autotune and PID control, see related features in this chapter.

Autotuning with TRU-TUNE+®

The TRU-TUNE+® adaptive algorithm will optimize the controller's PID values to improve control of dynamic processes. TRU-TUNE+® monitors the Process Value and adjusts the control parameters automatically to keep your process at set point during set point and load changes. When the controller is in the adaptive control mode, it determines the appropriate output signal and, over time, adjusts control parameters to optimize responsiveness and stability. The TRU-TUNE+® feature does not function for on-off control.

The preferred and quickest method for tuning a loop is to establish initial control settings and continue with the adaptive mode to fine tune the settings.

Setting a controller's control mode to tune starts this two-step tuning process. (See Autotuning in this chapter.) This predictive tune determines initial, rough settings for the PID parameters. Then the loop automatically switches to the adaptive mode which fine tunes the PID parameters.

Once the Process Value has been at set point for a suitable period (about 30 minutes for a fast process to roughly two hours for a slower process) and if no further tuning of the PID parameters is desired or needed, TRU-TUNE+™ may be turned off. However, keeping the controller in the adaptive mode allows it to automatically adjust to load changes and compensate for differing control characteristics at various set points for processes that are not entirely linear.

Once the PID parameters have been set by the TRU-TUNE+™ adaptive algorithm, the process, if shut down for any reason, can be restarted in the adaptive control mode.

Turn TRU-TUNE+™ on or off with TRU-TUNE+™ Enable [tEUn] (Setup Page, Loop Menu).

Use TRU-TUNE+™ Band [tbnd] (Setup Page, Loop Menu) to set the range above and below the set point in which adaptive tuning will be active. Adjust this parameter only in the unlikely event that the controller is unable to stabilize at the set point with TRU-TUNE+™ Band set to auto (0). This may occur with very fast processes. In that case, set TRU-TUNE+™ Band to a large value, such as 100.

Use TRU-TUNE+™ Gain [tGn] (Setup Page, Loop Menu) to adjust the responsiveness of the adaptive tuning calculations. Six settings range from 1, with the most aggressive response and most potential overshoot (highest gain), to 6, with the least aggressive response and least potential for overshoot (lowest gain). The default setting, 3, is recommended for loops with thermocouple feedback and moderate response and overshoot potential.

Before Tuning

Before autotuning, the controller hardware must be installed correctly, and these basic configuration parameters must be set:

- Sensor Type [SEn] (Setup Page, Analog Input Menu), and scaling, if required;
- Function [Fn] (Setup Page, Output Menu) and scaling, if required.

How to Autotune a Loop

1. Enter the desired set point or one that is in the middle of the expected range of set points that you want to tune for.
2. Enable TRU-TUNE+®.
3. Initiate an autotune. (See Autotuning in this chapter.)

When autotuning is complete, the PID parameters should provide good control. As long as the loop is in the adaptive control mode, TRU-TUNE+® continuously tunes to provide the best possible PID control for the process.

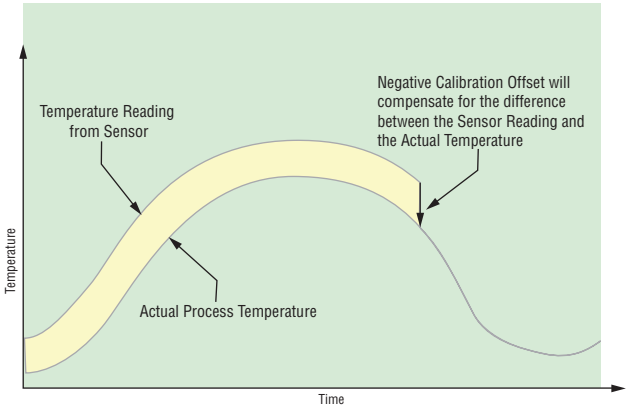
WARNING! During autotuning, the controller sets the output to 100 percent and attempts to drive the Process Value toward the set point. Enter a set point and heat and cool power limits that are within the safe operating limits of your system.

Inputs

Calibration Offset

Calibration offset allows a device to compensate for an inaccurate sensor, lead resistance or other factors that affect the input value. A positive offset increases the input value, and a negative offset decreases the input value.

The input offset value can be viewed or changed with Calibration Offset [,CA] (Operations Page, Analog Input Menu).



Calibration

To calibrate an analog input, you will need to provide two electrical signals or resistance loads near the extremes of the range that the application is likely to utilize. See recommended values below:

Sensor Type	Low Source	High Source
thermocouple	0.000 mV	50.000 mV
millivolts	0.000 mV	50.000 mV
volts	0.000V	10.000V
milliamps	0.000 mA	20.000 mA
100 Ω RTD	50.00 Ω	350.00 Ω
1,000 Ω RTD	500.00 Ω	3,500.00 Ω
Thermistor 5K	50.00 Ω	5000.00 Ω
Thermistor 10K	50.00 Ω	10000.00 Ω
Thermistor 20K	50.00 Ω	20000.00 Ω
Thermistor 40K	50.00 Ω	40000.00 Ω

Follow these steps for a thermocouple or process input:

1. Apply the low source signal to the input you are calibrating. Measure the signal to ensure it is accurate.
2. Read the value of Electrical Measurement [rMu] (Factory Page, Calibration Menu) for that input.
3. Calculate the offset value by subtracting this value from the low source signal.
4. Set Electrical Input Offset [EL ,0] (Factory Page, Calibration Menu) for this input to the offset value.
5. Check the Electrical Measurement to see whether it now matches the signal. If it doesn't match, adjust Electrical Offset again.
6. Apply the high source signal to the input. Measure the signal to ensure it is accurate.
7. Read the value of Electrical Measurement for that input.
8. Calculate the gain value by dividing the low source signal by this value.
9. Set Electrical Slope [EL ,S] (Factory Page, Calibration Menu) for this input to the calculated gain value.
10. Check the Electrical Measurement to see whether it now matches the signal. If it doesn't match, adjust Electrical Slope again.

Set Electrical Offset to 0 and Electrical Slope to 1 to restore factory calibration.

Follow these steps for an RTD input:

1. Measure the low source resistance to ensure it is accurate. Connect the low source resistance to the input you are calibrating.
2. Read the value of Electrical Measurement [rMu] (Factory Page, Calibration Menu) for that input.
3. Calculate the offset value by subtracting this value from the low source resistance.
4. Set Electrical Input Offset [EL ,0] (Factory Page, Calibration Menu) for this input to the offset value.
5. Check the Electrical Measurement to see whether it now matches the resistance. If it doesn't match, adjust Electrical Offset again.
6. Measure the high source resistance to ensure it is accurate. Connect the high source resistance to the input.
7. Read the value of Electrical Measurement for that input.
8. Calculate the gain value by dividing the low source signal by this value.
9. Set Electrical Slope [EL ,S] (Factory Page, Calibration Menu) for this input to the calculated gain value.
10. Check the Electrical Measurement to see whether it now matches the signal. If it doesn't match, adjust Electrical Slope again.

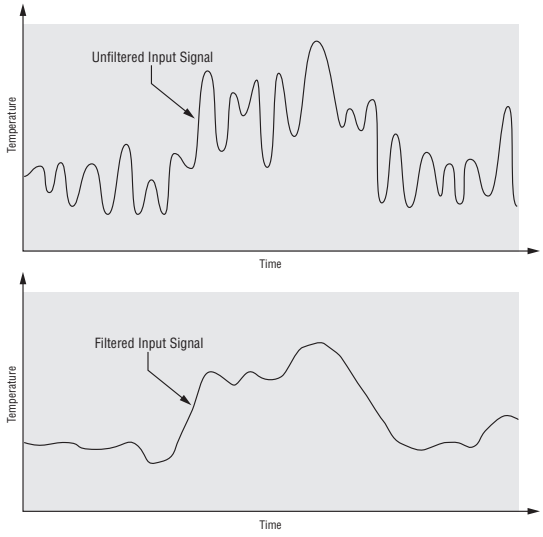
Set Electrical Offset to 0 and Electrical Slope to 1 to restore factory calibration.

Filter Time Constant

Filtering smoothes an input signal by applying a first-order filter time constant to the signal. Filtering the displayed value makes it easier to monitor. Filtering the signal may improve the performance of PID control in a noisy or very dynamic system.

Adjust the filter time interval with Filter Time [F ,L] (Setup Page, Analog Input Menu). Example: With a filter value of 0.5 seconds, if the process input

value instantly changes from 0 to 100 and remained at 100, the display will indicate 100 after five time constants of the filter value or 2.5 seconds.



Sensor Selection

You need to configure the controller to match the input device, which is normally a thermocouple, RTD or process transmitter.

Select the sensor type with Sensor Type [SEn] (Setup Page, Analog Input Menu).

Sensor Backup

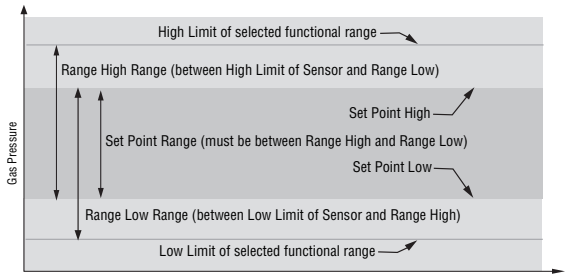
Sensor backup maintains closed-loop control after an input failure by switching control to input 2. The sensor backup feature is only available in an EZ-ZONE PM Integrated Limit or Remote Set Point controller. Turn sensor backup on or off with Sensor Backup Enable [S.bA] (Setup Page, Analog Input 1).

Set Point Low Limit and High Limit

The controller constrains the set point to a value between a set point low limit and a set point high limit.

Set the set point limits with Low Set Point [L.SP] and High Set Point [h.SP] (Setup Page, Loop Menu).

There are two sets of set point low and high limits: one for a closed-loop set point, another for an open-loop set point.



Scale High and Scale Low

When an analog input is selected as process voltage or process current input, you must choose the value of voltage or current to be the low and high ends. For example, when using a 4 to 20 mA input, the scale low value would be 4.00 mA and the scale high value would be 20.00 mA. Commonly used scale ranges are: 0 to 20 mA, 4 to 20 mA, 0 to 5V, 1 to 5V and 0 to 10V.

You can create a scale range representing other units for special applications. You can reverse scales from high values to low values for analog input signals that have a reversed action. For example, if 50 psi causes a 4 mA signal and 10 psi causes a 20 mA signal.

Scale low and high low values do not have to match the bounds of the measurement range. These along with range low and high provide for process scaling and can include values not measureable by the controller. Regardless of scaling values, the measured value will be constrained by the electrical measurements of the hardware.

Select the low and high values with Scale Low [S.Lo] and Scale High [S.h i]. Select the displayed range with Range Low [r.Lo] and Range High [r.h i] (Setup Page, Analog Input Menu).

Range High and Range Low

With a process input, you must choose a value to represent the low and high ends of the current or voltage range. Choosing these values allows the controller's display to be scaled into the actual working units of measurement. For example, the analog input from a humidity transmitter could represent 0 to 100 percent relative humidity as a process signal of 4 to 20 mA. Low scale would be set to 0 to represent 4 mA and high scale set to 100 to represent 20 mA. The indication on the display would then represent percent humidity and range from 0 to 100 percent with an input of 4 to 20 mA.

Select the low and high values with Range Low [r.Lo] and Range High [r.h i] (Setup Page, Analog Input Menu).

Receiving a Remote Set Point

The remote set point feature allows the controller to use a thermocouple, RTD, 1 k potentiometer or process signal at input 2 to establish the set point, which allows its set point to be manipulated by an external source. A common application would use one ramping controller with a set-point retransmit output to ramp multiple controllers using the remote set point. Or you could use an analog output from a PLC to send set point values to an EZ-ZONE PM.

The controller must have two process inputs to use the remote set point feature.

You may select between local and remote set points at the front panel, with an event input, from a remote computer using the communications feature or from an external switch using an event input. Make sure all input and output impedances are compatible.

Switch to the remote set point with Remote Enable [r.En] (Operations Page, Loop Menu). Select whether the remote set point controls an open- or closed-loop set point with Remote Set Point Type [r.tY].

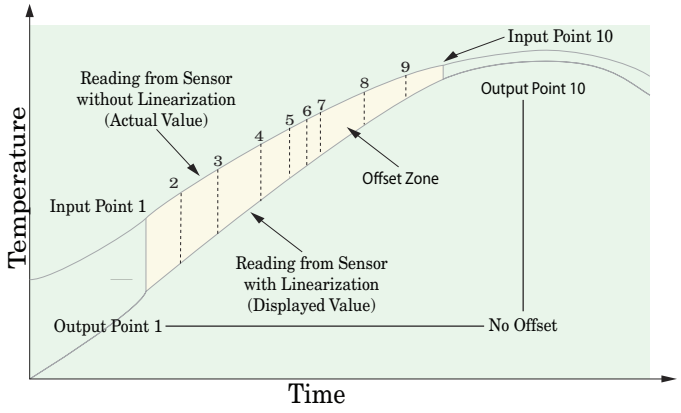
Assign the function of switching to a remote set point to a digital input with Digital Input Function [Fn] (Setup Page, Digital Input Menu).

Assign the function of switching to a remote set point to the EZ Key with Digital Input Function [Fn] (Setup Page, Function Key Menu).

Ten Point Linearization

The linearization function allows a user to re-linearize a value read from an analog input. There are 10 data points used to compensate for differences between the sensor value read (input point) and the desired value (output point). Multiple data points enable compensation for non-linear differences between the sensor readings and target process values over the thermal or process system operating range. Sensor reading differences can be caused by sensor placement, tolerances, an inaccurate sensor or lead resistance.

The user specifies the unit of measurement and then each data point by entering an input point value and a corresponding output point value. Each data point must be incrementally higher than the previous point. The linerization function will interpolate data points linearly in between specified data points.



Outputs

Duplex

Certain systems require that a single process output control both heating and cooling outputs. An EZ-ZONE® PM controller with a process output can function as two separate outputs.

With a 4 to 20mA output the heating output will operate from 12 to 20mA (0 to +100 percent) and the cooling output will operate from 12 to 4mA (0 to -100 percent).

In some cases this type of output is required by the device that the EZ-ZONE PM controls, such as a three-way valve that opens one way with a 12 to 20mA signal and opens the other way with a 4 to 12mA signal. This feature reduces the overall system cost by using a single output to act as two outputs.

Outputs 1 and 3 can be ordered as process outputs. Select duplex [dUPL] as the Output Function [Fn] (Setup Page, Output Menu). Set the output to volts [volt] or milliamps [mA] with Output Type [o.tY]. Set the range of the process output with Scale Low [S.Lo] and Scale High [S.hi].

NO-ARC Relay

A no-arc relay provides a significant improvement in the life of the output relay over conventional relays.

Conventional mechanical relays have an expected life of 100,000 cycles at the rated full-load current. The shorter life for conventional relays is due to the fact that when contacts open while current is flowing metal degradation occurs. This action produces unavoidable electrical arcing causing metal to transfer from one contact to the other. The arcing conditions continue on each subsequent contact opening until over time the resistance through the contacts increases causing the contacts to increase in temperature. Eventually, the contacts will weld together and the relay remains in the on state.

The Watlow no-arc relay is a hybrid relay. It uses a mechanical relay for the current load and a triac (solid-state switch) to carry the turn-on and turn-off currents. No-arc relays extend the life of the relay more than two million cycles at the rated full-load current.

Although a no-arc relay has significant life advantages, a few precautions must be followed for acceptable usage:

Do not use:

- hybrid relays for limit contactors. A limit or safety device must provide a positive mechanical break on all hot legs simultaneously;
- dc loads with hybrid relays. The triacs used for arc suppression will turn off only with ac line voltage;
- hybrid switches to drive any inductive loads, such as relay coils, transformers or solenoids;
- cycle times less than five seconds on hybrid switches;
- on loads that exceed 264V ac through relay;
- on loads that exceed 15 amperes load;
- on loads less than 100 mA;
- no-arc relays in series with other no-arc relays.

Retransmitting a Process Value or Set Point

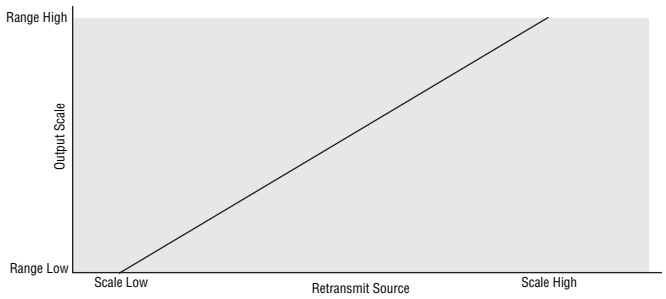
The retransmit feature allows a process output to provide an analog signal that represents the set point or process value. The signal may serve as a remote set point for another controller or as an input for a chart recorder documenting system performance over time.

In choosing the type of retransmit signal the op-

erator must take into account the input impedance of the device to be retransmitted to and the required signal type, either voltage or milliamps.

Typically applications might use the retransmit option to record one of the variables with a chart recorder or to generate a set point for other controls in a multi-zone application.

Outputs 1 and 3 can be ordered as process outputs. Select retransmit [rTNt] as the Output Function [Fn] (Setup Page, Output Menu). Set the output to volts [volt] or milliamps [mA] with Output Type [oty]. Select the signal to retransmit with Retransmit Source [rSr].



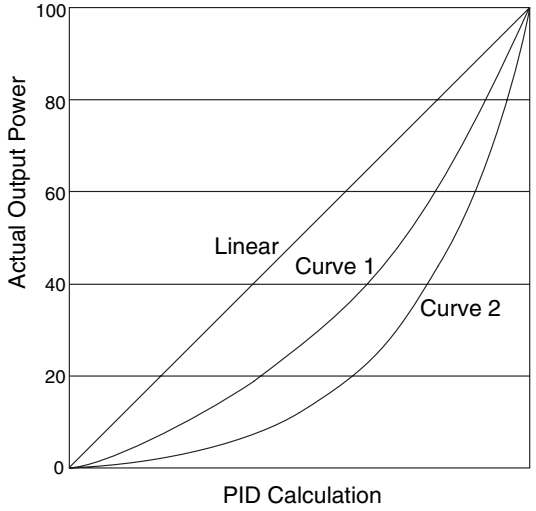
Set the range of the process output with Scale Low [SLo] and Scale High [Sh1]. Scale the retransmit source to the process output with Range Low [rLo] and Range High [rh1].

When the retransmit source is at the Range Low value, the retransmit output will be at its Scale Low value. When the retransmit source is at the Range High value, the retransmit output will be at its Scale High value.

Cool Output Curve

A nonlinear output curve may improve performance when the response of the output device is nonlinear. If a cool output uses one of the nonlinear curves a PID calculation yields a lower actual output level than a linear output would provide.

These output curves are used in plastics extruder applications: curve 1 for oil-cooled extruders and curve 2 for water-cooled extruders.



Select a nonlinear cool output curve with Cool Output Curve [CCr] (Setup Menu, Loop Menu).

Control Methods

Output Configuration

Each controller output can be configured as a heat output, a cool output, an alarm output or deactivated. No dependency limitations have been placed on the available combinations. The outputs can be configured in any combination. For instance, all three could be set to cool.

Heat and cool outputs use the set point and Operations parameters to determine the output value. All heat and cool outputs use the same set point value. Heat and cool each have their own set of control parameters. All heat outputs use the same set of heat control parameters and all cool outputs use the same set of cool output parameters.

Each alarm output has its own set of configuration parameters and set points, allowing independent operation.

Auto (closed loop) and Manual (open loop) Control

The controller has two basic modes of operation, auto mode and manual mode. Auto mode allows the controller to decide whether to perform closed-loop control or to follow the settings of Input Error Failure [FAiL] (Setup Page, Loop Menu). The manual mode only allows open-loop control. The EZ-ZONE® PM controller is normally used in the auto mode. The manual mode is usually only used for specialty applications or for troubleshooting.

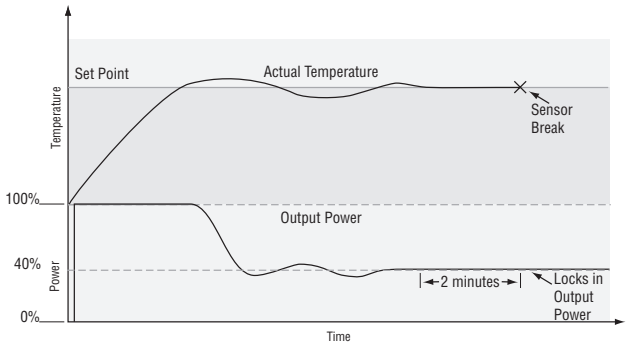
Manual mode is open-loop control that allows the user to directly set the power level to the controller's output load. No adjustments of the output power level occur based on temperature or set point in this mode.

In auto mode, the controller monitors the input to determine if closed-loop control is possible. The controller checks to make certain a functioning sensor is providing a valid input signal. If a valid input signal is present, the controller will perform closed-loop control. Closed-loop control uses a process sensor to determine the difference between the process value and the set point. Then the controller applies power to a control output load to reduce that difference.

If a valid input signal is not present, the controller will indicate an input error message in the upper display and [AEtn] in the lower display and respond to the failure according to the setting of Input Error Failure [FAiL]. You can configure the controller to perform a "bumpless" transfer [bPLS], switch power to output a preset fixed level [mAn], or turn the output power off.

Bumpless transfer will allow the controller to transfer to the manual mode using the last power value calculated in the auto mode if the process had stabilized at a ±5 percent output power level for the time interval of Time Integral (Operations Page,

Loop) prior to sensor failure, and that power level is less than 75 percent.



Input Error Latching [,Er] (Setup Page, Analog Input Menu) determines the controller's response once a valid input signal returns to the controller. If latching is on, then the controller will continue to indicate an input error until the error is cleared. To clear a latched alarm, press the Advance Key then the Up Key.

If latching is off, the controller will automatically clear the input error and return to reading the temperature. If the controller was in the auto mode when the input error occurred, it will resume closed-loop control. If the controller was in manual mode when the error occurred, the controller will remain in open-loop control.

The Manual Control Indicator Light % is on when the controller is operating in manual mode.

You can easily switch between modes if the Control Mode [Cnm] parameter is selected to appear in the Home Page.

To transfer to manual mode from auto mode, press the Advance Key until [Cnm] appears in the lower display. The upper display will display [Auto] for auto mode. Use the Up or Down keys to select [mAn]. The manual set point value will be recalled from the last manual operation.

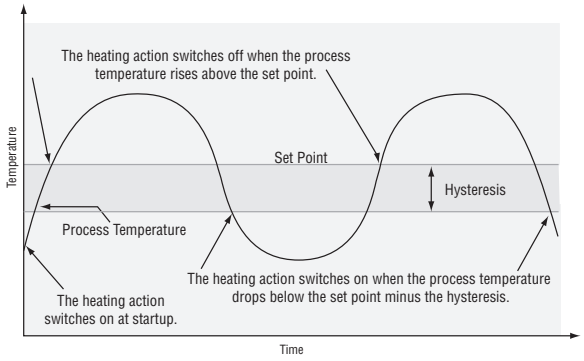
To transfer to auto mode from manual mode, press the Advance Key until [Cnm] appears in the lower display. The upper display will display [mAn] for manual mode. Use the Up or Down keys to select [Auto]. The automatic set point value will be recalled from the last automatic operation.

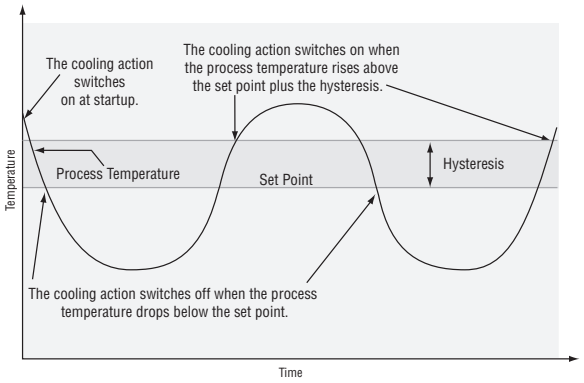
Changes take effect after three seconds or immediately upon pressing either the Advance Key or the Infinity Key.

On-Off Control

On-off control switches the output either full on or full off, depending on the input, set point and hysteresis values. The hysteresis value indicates the amount the process value must deviate from the set point to turn on the output. Increasing the value decreases the number of times the output will cycle. Decreasing hysteresis improves controllability. With hysteresis set to 0, the process value would stay closer to the set point, but the output would switch on and off more frequently, and may result in the output "chattering." On-off control can be selected with Heat Algorithm [h.Ag] or Cool Algorithm [C.Ag] (Setup Page, Loop Menu). On-off hysteresis can be set with Heat Hysteresis [h.hy] or Cool Hysteresis [C.hy] (Operations Page, Loop Menu).

Note:
Input Error Failure Mode [FAIL] does not function in on-off control mode. The output goes off.





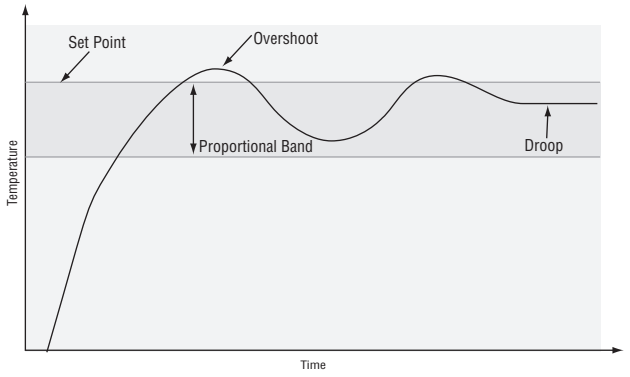
Some processes need to maintain a temperature or process value closer to the set point than on-off control can provide. Proportional control provides closer control by adjusting the output when the temperature or process value is within a proportional band. When the value is in the band, the controller adjusts the output based on how close the process value is to the set point.

The closer the process value is to the set point, the lower the output power. This is similar to backing off on the gas pedal of a car as you approach a stop sign. It keeps the temperature or process value from swinging as widely as it would with simple on-off control. However, when the system settles down, the temperature or process value tends to "droop" short of the set point.

With proportional control the output power level equals (set point minus process value) divided by the proportional band value.

In an application with one output assigned to heating and another assigned to cooling, each will have a separate proportional parameter. The heating parameter takes effect when the process temperature is lower than the set point, and the cooling parameter takes effect when the process temperature is higher than the set point.

Adjust the proportional band with Heat Proportional Band [h.Pb] or Cool Proportional Band [C.Pb] (Operations Page, Loop Menu).



Proportional plus Integral (PI) Control

The droop caused by proportional control can be corrected by adding integral (reset) control. When the system settles down, the integral value is tuned to bring the temperature or process value closer to the set point. Integral determines the speed of the correction, but this may increase the overshoot at start-up or when the set point is changed. Too much integral action will make the system unstable. Integral is cleared when the process value is outside of the proportional band.

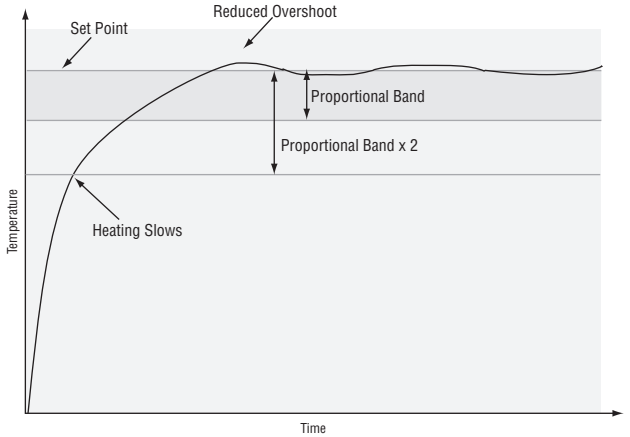
Adjust the integral with Time Integral [t.i] (Operations Page, Loop Menu).

Proportional plus Integral plus Derivative (PID) Control

Use derivative (rate) control to minimize the overshoot in a PI-controlled system. Derivative (rate) adjusts the output based on the rate of change in the temperature or process value. Too much derivative (rate) will make the system sluggish.

Derivative action is active only when the process value is within twice the proportional value from the set point.

Adjust the derivative with Time Derivative [td] (Operations Page, Loop Menu).

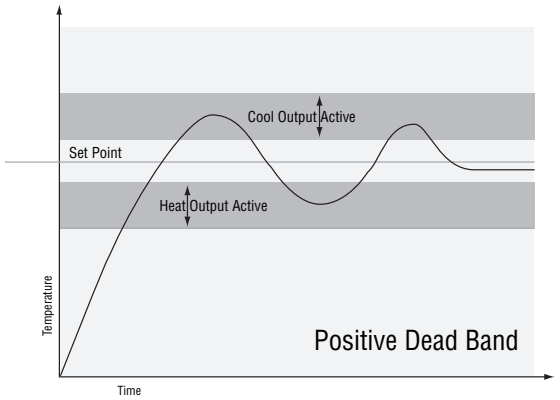


Dead Band

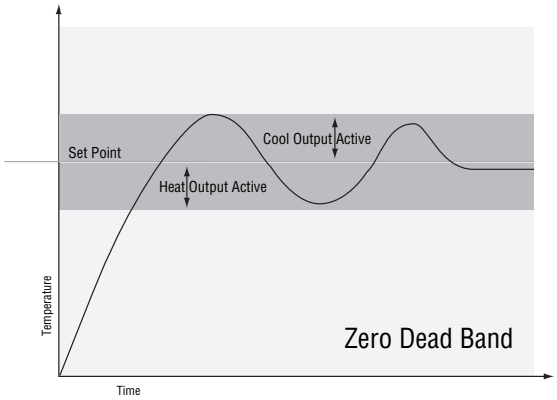
In a PID application the dead bands above and below the set point can save an application's energy and wear by maintaining process temperature within acceptable ranges.

Proportional action ceases when the process value is within the dead band. Integral action continues to bring the process temperature to the set point.

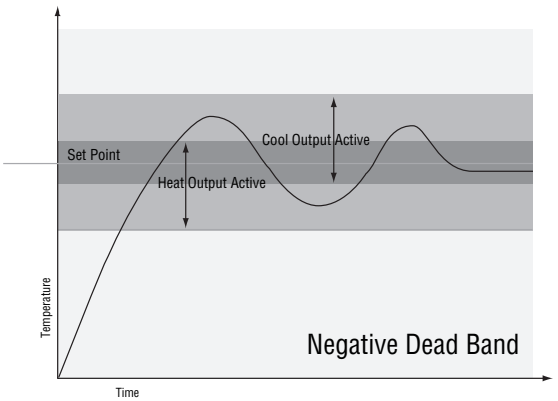
Using a **positive dead band value** keeps the two systems from fighting each other.



When the **dead band value is zero**, the heating output activates when the temperature drops below the set point, and the cooling output switches on when the temperature exceeds the set point.



When the **dead band value is a negative value,** both heating and cooling outputs are active when the temperature is near the set point.



Adjust the dead band with Dead Band [db] (Operations Page, Loop Menu).

Variable Time Base

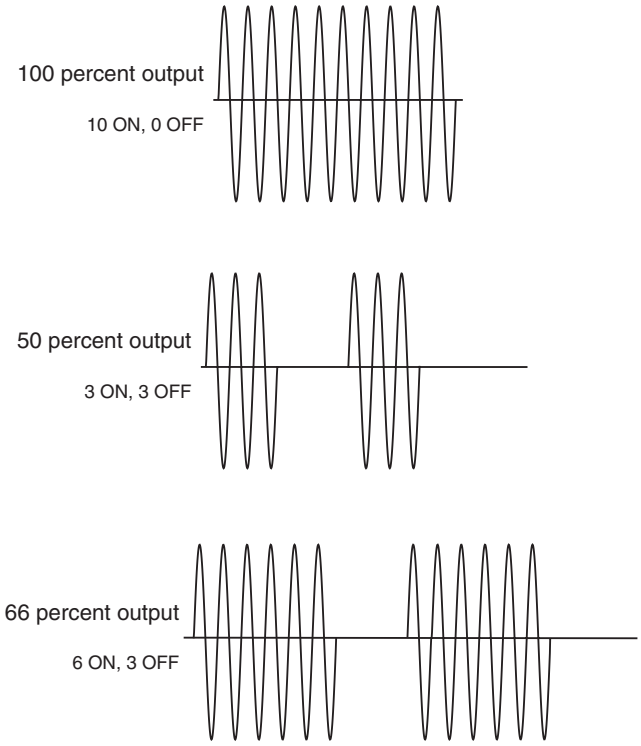
Variable time base is the preferred method for controlling a resistive load, providing a very short time base for longer heater life. Unlike phase-angle firing, variable-time-base switching does not limit the current and voltage applied to the heater.

With variable time base outputs, the PID algorithm calculates an output between 0 and 100%, but the output is distributed in groupings of three ac line cycles. For each group of three ac line cycles, the controller decides whether the power should be on or off. There is no fixed cycle time since the decision is made for each group of cycles. When used in conjunction with a zero cross (burst fire) device, such as a solid-state power controller, switching is done only at the zero cross of the ac line, which helps reduce electrical noise (RFI).

Variable time base should be used with solid-state power controllers, such as a solid-state relay (SSR) or silicon controlled rectifier (SCR) power controller. Do not use a variable time base output for controlling electromechanical relays, mercury displacement relays, inductive loads or heaters with unusual resistance characteristics.

The combination of variable time base output and a solid-state relay can inexpensively approach the effect of analog, phase-angle fired control.

Select the AC Line Frequency [AC.LF] (Setup Page, Global Menu), 50 or 60 Hz.



Note:
When output 1 is a universal process output, output 2 cannot use variable time base, fixed time base only. When output 3 is configured as a universal process, output 4 cannot use variable time base, fixed time base only.

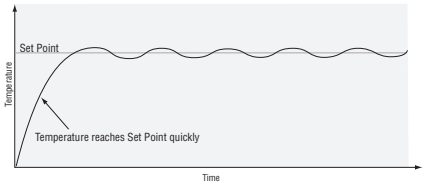
Single Set Point Ramping

Ramping protects materials and systems that cannot tolerate rapid temperature changes. The value of the ramp rate is the maximum degrees per minute or hour that the system temperature can change.

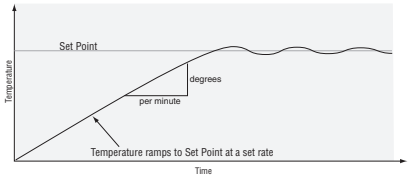
Select Ramp Action [rP] (Setup Page, Loop Menu):

- [oFF] ramping not active.
- [Str] ramp at startup.
- [StPt] ramp at a set point change.
- [both] ramp at startup or when the set point changes.

Select whether the rate is in degrees per minute or degrees per hour with Ramp Scale [r.SC]. Set the ramping rate with Ramp Rate [r.rt] (Setup Page, Loop Menu).



Heating System without Ramping



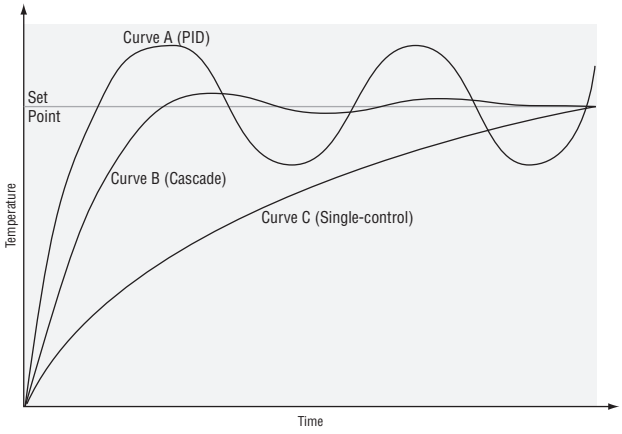
Heating System with Ramping

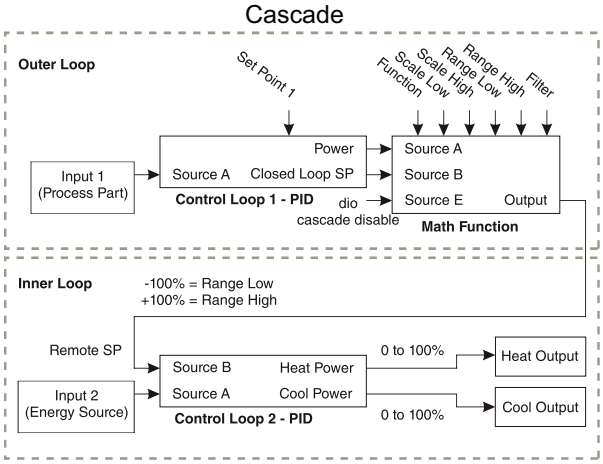
Cascade Control

The PM (PM4/8/9) can be configured for Cascade control with enhanced firmware. Cascade control is a control strategy in which one control loop provides the set point for another loop. It allows the process or part temperature to be reached quickly while minimizing overshoot. Cascade is used to optimize the performance of thermal systems with long lag times. The graph to the right illustrates a thermal system with a long lag time.

Curve A represents a single loop control system with PID parameters that allow a maximum heat up rate. Too much energy is introduced and the set point is overshot. In most systems with long lag time, the process value may never settle out to an acceptable error. Curve C represents a single control system tuned to minimize overshoot. This results in unacceptable heat up rates, taking hours to reach the final value. Curve B shows a cascade system that

limits the energy introduced into the system, allowing an optimal heat up rate with minimal overshoot. Cascade control uses two control loops (outer and inner) to control the process. The outer loop (analog input 2) monitors the process or part temperature, which is then compared to the set point. The result of the comparison, the error signal, is acted on by the PID settings in the cascade outer loop, which then generates a power level for the outer loop. The set point for the inner loop is determined by the outer loop power level. The inner loop (Analog Input 2) monitors the energy source (heating and cooling), which is compared to the inner loop set point generated by the outer loop. The result of the comparison, the error signal, is acted on by the PID settings in the cascade inner loop, which generates an output power level between -100% to +100%. If the power level is positive the heat will be on; if the power level is negative the cool will come on. Power from the energy sources are supplied by the outputs of choice.

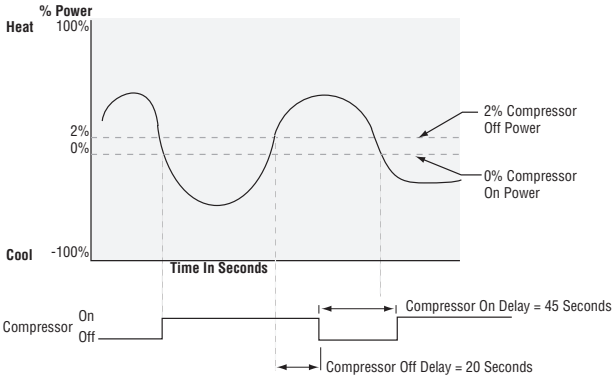




Math Function output equals Source A when Source E is False. Source E disables cascade when True and Math Function output equals PID Loop 1 Closed Loop Set Point.

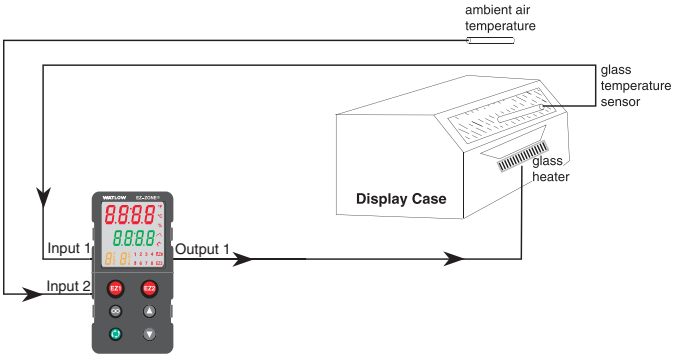
Compressor Control

The PM (PM4/8/9) can be configured for Compressor control with enhanced firmware. The compressor control can save wear on a compressor and prevent it from locking up from short cycling. A bypass valve operated by a control output regulates how the process is cooled, while another output switches the compressor on and off. The compressor will not turn on until the output power exceeds the Compressor On % Power for a time longer than the Compressor On Delay. The compressor will not turn off until the output power exceeds the Compressor Off % Power for a time longer than the Compressor Off Delay.



Differential Control

The PM (PM4/8/9) can be configured for Differential Control with enhanced firmware. After configuring the appropriate inputs and their associated internal functions Differential Control allows the PM to drive an output based on the difference between those analog inputs.

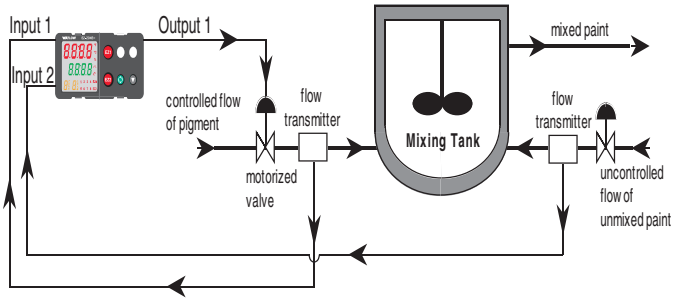


Ratio Control

The PM (PM4/8/9) can be configured for Ratio control with enhanced firmware, especially useful in applications that mix materials. Ratio control is commonly used to ensure that two or more flows are kept at the same ratio even if the flows are changing.

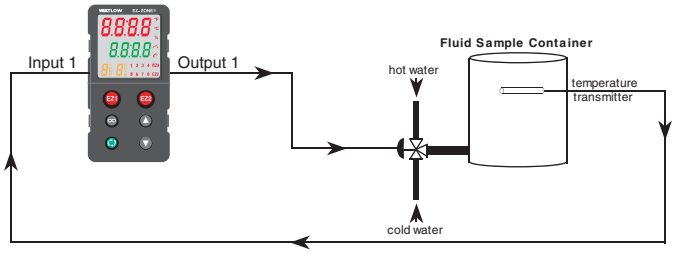
Applications of ratio control:

- Blending two or more flows to produce a mixture with specified composition.
- Blending two or more flows to produce a mixture with specified physical properties.
- Maintaining correct air and fuel mixture to combustion.



Duplex Control

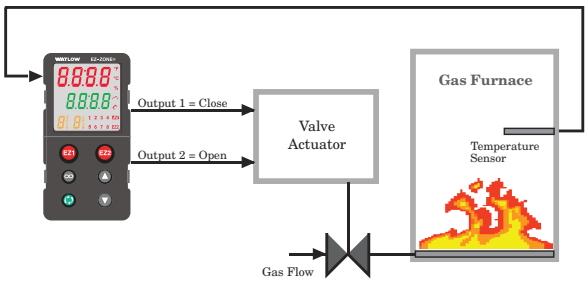
Certain systems require that a single process output control both heating and cooling outputs. A PM control with a process output can function as two separate outputs. With a 4 to 20mA output the heating output, for instance, will operate from 12 to 20mA (0 to +100%) and the cooling outputs will operate from 12 to 4mA (0 to -100%). In some cases this type of output is required by the device, such as a three-way valve that opens one way with a 12 to 20mA signal and opens the other way with a 4 to 12mA signal. This feature reduces the overall system cost by using a single output to act as two outputs.



Motorized Valve Control

A motorized valve is used is to regulate the flow of fluid which in turn impacts the loop process value. A valve is opened or closed by closing contacts to drive the value in the intended direction. This feature is configured by selecting Motorized Valve as the function in the Setup Page, Special Output Function menu. Source Function A is selected for either Heat or Cool Power then entering the Valve Travel Time and Deadband.

Lastly, program the outputs which will open and close the valve. The algorithm will calculate Dead Time which is the minimum on time that the valve will travel once it is turned on in either the closed or open direction. Dead Time = Valve Dead Band / 100 * Valve Travel Time.



Note:
See Chapter 10 for application examples

Alarms

Alarms are activated when the output level, process value or temperature leaves a defined range. A user can configure how and when an alarm is triggered, what action it takes and whether it turns off automatically when the alarm condition is over.

Configure alarm outputs in the Setup Page before setting alarm set points.

Alarms do not have to be assigned to an output. Alarms can be monitored and controlled through the front panel or by using software.

Process and Deviation Alarms

A process alarm uses one or two absolute set points to define an alarm condition.

A deviation alarm uses one or two set points that are defined relative to the control set point. High and low alarm set points are calculated by adding or subtracting offset values from the control set point. If the set point changes, the window defined by the alarm set points automatically moves with it.

Select the alarm type with Type [AtY] (Setup Page, Alarm Menu).

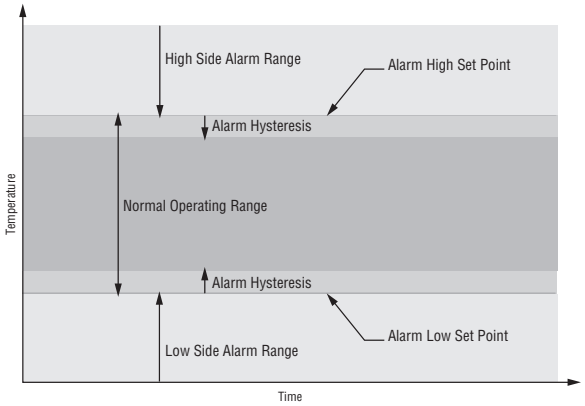
Alarm Set Points

The alarm high set point defines the process value or temperature that will trigger a high side alarm. The alarm low set point defines the temperature that will trigger a low side alarm. For deviation alarms, a negative set point represents a value below closed loop set point. A positive set point represents a value above closed loop set point. View or change alarm set points with Low Set Point [A1Lo] and High Set Point [A1h1] (Operations Page, Alarm Menu).

Alarm Hysteresis

An alarm state is triggered when the process value reaches the alarm high or alarm low set point. Alarm hysteresis defines how far the process must return into the normal operating range before the alarm can be cleared.

Alarm hysteresis is a zone inside each alarm set point. This zone is defined by adding the hysteresis value to the alarm low set point or subtracting the hysteresis value from the alarm high set point. View or change alarm hysteresis with Hysteresis [A1hY] (Setup Page, Alarm Menu).



Alarm Set Points and Hysteresis

Alarm Latching

A latched alarm will remain active after the alarm condition has passed. It can only be deactivated by the user.

An active message, such as an alarm message, will cause the display to toggle between the normal settings and the active message in the upper display and [AtAn] in the lower display.

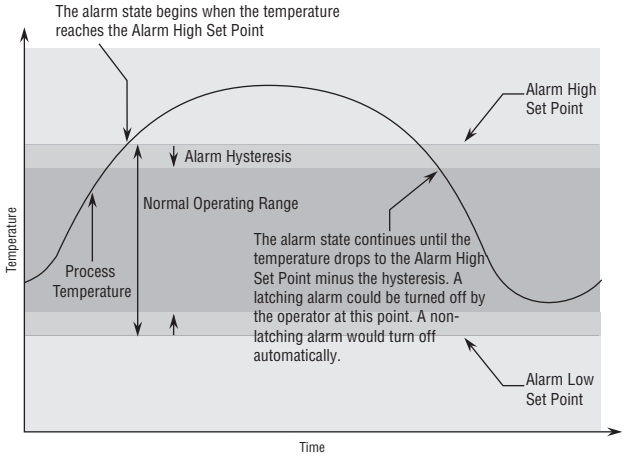
Push the Advance Key to display [iSnr] in the upper display and the message source in the lower display.

Use the Up or Down keys to scroll through possible responses, such as Clear [CLr] or Silence [SiL]. Then push the Advance or Infinity key to execute the action.

See the Keys and Displays chapter and the Home Page chapter for more details.

An alarm that is not latched (self-clearing) will deactivate automatically when the alarm condition has passed.

Turn alarm latching on or off with Latching [A.LA] (Setup Page, Alarm Menu).



Alarm Silencing

If alarm silencing is on the operator can disable the alarm output while the controller is in an alarm state. The process value or temperature has to enter the normal operating range beyond the hysteresis zone to activate the alarm output function again.

An active message, such as an alarm message, will cause the display to toggle between the normal settings and the active message in the upper display and [AtAn] in the lower display.

Push the Advance Key to display [iSnr] in the upper display and the message source in the lower display.

Use the Up and Down keys to scroll through possible responses, such as Clear [CLr] or Silence [SiL]. Then push the Advance or Infinity key to execute the action.

See the Keys and Displays chapter and the Home Page chapter for more details.

Turn alarm silencing on or off with Silencing [A.S i] (Setup Page, Alarm Menu).

Alarm Blocking

Alarm blocking allows a system to warm up after it has been started up. With alarm blocking on, an alarm is not triggered when the process temperature is initially lower than the alarm low set point or higher than the alarm high set point. The process temperature has to enter the normal operating range beyond the hysteresis zone to activate the alarm function.

If the EZ-ZONE PM has an output that is functioning as a deviation alarm, the alarm is blocked when the set point is changed, until the process value re-enters the normal operating range.

Turn alarm blocking on or off with Blocking [A.bL] (Setup Page, Alarm Menu).

Current Sensing

Open heater circuit detection

Current Error [C.Er] (Operations Page, Current Menu) detects an open load circuit if no current is flowing through the current transformer when the output is active and the load is supposed to be on.

Shorted heater circuit detection

Current Error detects a shorted load circuit if current is flowing through the current transformer when the output is inactive and the load is supposed to be off.

Set the current detect set points with High Set Point [C.h i] and Low Set Point [C.Lo] (Operations Page, Current Menu).

View the current level and most recent faults with Read, Current Error [C.Er] (Operations Page, Current Menu) and Heater Error [h.Er] (Operations Page, Current Menu).

Open Loop Detection

When Open Loop Detection is enabled [L.dE], the controller will look for the power output to be at 100%. Once there, the control will then begin to monitor the Open Loop Detect Deviation [L.dd] as it relates to the value entered for the Open Loop Detect Time [L.dt]. If the specified time period expires and the deviation does not occur, an Open Loop Error will be triggered. Once the Open Loop Error condition exists the control mode will go off.

Note:

All prompts identified in this section can be found in the Loop Menu of the Setup Page.

Programming the EZ Key/s

You can program the EZ Key either in the Setup Menu or with configuration software, such as EZ-ZONE Configurator, using a personal computer.

The following examples show how to program the

EZ Key to start and stop a profile.

1. To go to the Setup Page from the Home Page, press both the Up and Down keys for six seconds. A1 will appear in the upper display and SEt will appear in the lower display.
2. Press the Up Key until Fun appears in the upper display and SEt will appear in the lower display.
3. Press the Advance Key until Digital Input Level LEu appears in the lower display. Use an arrow key to specify the state of the key (high or low) when the controller is powered up. Functions will toggle with each press of the EZ Key, such as Profile Start/Stop.
4. Press the Advance Key. The lower display will show Digital Function Fn. Press the Up or Down key to scroll through the functions that can be assigned to the EZ Key

   When Profile Start/Stop PSES appears in the upper display and Fn appears in the lower display, press the Advance Key once to select that function and move to the Function Instance F1 parameter.
5. Press the Up or Down key to scroll to the profile that you want the EZ Key to control.
6. The instance tells the controller which of the numbered functions should be acted upon. For profiles, there are 4 instances. Press the Infinity Key once to return to the submenu, twice to return to the main menu or three times to return to the Home Page.

Using Lockout to Hide Pages and Menus

If unintentional changes to parameter settings might raise safety concerns or lead to downtime, your can use the lockout feature to make them more secure.

Each of the menus in the Factory Page and each of the pages, except the Factory Page, has a security level assigned to it. You can change the read and write access to these menus and pages by using the parameters in the Lockout Menu (Factory Page).

Lockout Menu

There are five parameters in the Lockout Menu (Factory Page):

- Lock Operations Page LoC.o sets the security level for the Operations Page. (default: 2)

Note:
The Home and Setup Page lockout levels are fixed and cannot be changed.

- Lock Profiling Page LoC.P sets the security level for the Profiling Page. (default: 3)
- Password Security Enable PAS.E will turn on or off the Password security feature. (default: off)
- Read Lockout Security rLoC determines which pages can be accessed. The user can access the selected level and all lower levels. (default: 5)
- Set Lockout Security SLoC determines which parameters within accessible pages can be written to. The user can write to the selected level and all lower levels. (default: 5)

The table below represents the various levels of lockout for the Set Lockout Security prompt and the Read Lockout Security prompt. The Set Lockout has 6 levels (0-5) of security where the Read Lockout has 5 (1-5). Therefore, level "0" applies to Set Lockout only. "Y" equates to yes (can write/read) where "N" equates to no (cannot write/read). The colored cells simply differentiate one level from the next.

Lockout Security SLoC & rLoC						
Lockout Level	0	1	2	3	4	5
Home Page	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Operations Page	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Setup Page	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Profile Page	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Factory Page						
Custom Menu	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Diagnostic Menu	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Calibration Menu	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Lockout Menu						
LoC.O	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
LoC.P	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
PAS.E	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
rLoC	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
SLoC	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

The following examples show how the Lockout Menu parameters may be used in applications:

1. You can lock out access to the Operations Page but allow an operator access to the Profile Menu, by changing the default Profile Page and Operations Page security levels. Change Lock Operations Page LoC.o to 3 and Lock Profiling Page LoC.P to 2. If Set Lockout Security SLoC is set to 2 or higher and the Read Lockout Security rLoC is set to 2, the Profiling Page and Home Pages can be accessed, and all writable parameters can be written to. Pages with security levels greater than 2 will be locked out (inaccessible).
2. If Set Lockout Security SLoC is set to 0 and Read Lockout Security rLoC is set to 5, all pages will be accessible, however, changes will not be allowed on any pages or menus, with one exception: Set Lockout Security SLoC can be changed to a higher level.
3. The operator wants to read all the menus and not allow any parameters to be changed.

   In the Factory Page, Lockout Menu, set Read Lockout Security rLoC to 5 and Set Lockout Security SLoC to 0.
4. The operator wants to read and write to the

Home Page and Profiling Page, and lock all other pages and menus.

In the Factory Page, Lockout Menu, set Read Lockout Security [rLoC] to 2 and Set Lockout Security [SLoC] to 2.

In the Factory Page, Lockout Menu, set Lock Operations Page [LoC.O] to 3 and Lock Profiling Page [LoC.P] to 2.

5. The operator wants to read the Operations Page, Setup Page, Profiling Page, Diagnostics Menu, Lock Menu, Calibration Menu and Custom Menus. The operator also wants to read and write to the Home Page.

   In the Factory Page, Lockout Menu, set Read Lockout Security [rLoC] to 1 and Set Lockout Security [SLoC] to 5.

   In the Factory Page, Lockout Menu, set Lock Operations Page [LoC.O] to 2 and Lock Profiling Page [LoC.P] to 3.

Using Password Security

It is sometimes desirable to apply a higher level of security to the control where a limited number of menus are visible and not providing access to others without a security password. Without the appropriate password those menus will remain inaccessible. If Password Enabled [PAS.E] in the Factory Page under the [LoC] Menu is set to on, an overriding Password Security will be in effect. When in effect, the only Pages that a User without a password has visibility to are defined in the Locked Access Level [LoC.L] prompt. On the other hand, a User with a password would have visibility restricted by the Read Lockout Security [rLoC]. As an example, with Password Enabled and the Locked Access Level [LoC.L] set to 1 and [rLoC] is set to 3, the available Pages for a User without a password would be limited to the Home and Factory Pages (locked level 1). If the User password is entered all pages would be accessible with the exception of the Setup Page as defined by level 3 access.

How to Enable Password Security

Go to the Factory Page by holding down the Infinity key and the Advance key for approximately six seconds. Once there, push the Down key one time to get to the [LoC] menu. Again push the Advance key until the Password Enabled [PAS.E] prompt is visible. Lastly, push either the up or down key to turn it on. Once on, 4 new prompts will appear:

1. [LoC.L], Locked Access Level (1 to 5) corresponding to the lockout table above.
2. [roLL], Rolling Password will change the Customer Code every time power is cycled.
3. [PAS.u], User Password which is needed for a User to acquire access to the control.
4. [PAS.A], Administrator Password which is needed to acquire administrative access to the control.

The Administrator can either change the User and or the Administrator password or leave them in the default state. Once Password Security is enabled they will no longer be visible to anyone other than the Administrator. As can be seen in the formula that follows either the User or Administrator will need to know what those passwords are to acquire a higher level of access to the control. Back out of this menu by pushing the Infinity key. Once out of the menu, the Password Security will be enabled.

How to Acquire Access to the Control

To acquire access to any inaccessible Pages or Menus, go to the Factory Page and enter the [ULoC] menu. Once there follow the steps below:

Note:

If Password Security (Password Enabled [PAS.E] is On) is enabled the two prompts mentioned below in the first step will not be visible. If unknown, call the individual or company that originally setup the control.

1. Acquire either the User Password [PAS.u] or the Administrator Password [PAS.A].
2. Push the Advance key one time where the Code [CodE] prompt will be visible.

Note:

a. If the the Rolling Password is off push the Advance key one more time where the Password [PASS] prompt will be displayed. Proceed to either step 7a or 8a. Pushing the Up or Down arrow keys enter either the User or Administrator Password. Once entered, push and hold the Infinity key for two seconds to return to the Home Page.

b. If the Rolling Password [roLL] was turned on proceed on through steps 3 - 9.

3. Assuming the Code [CodE] prompt (Public Key) is still visible on the face of the control simply push the Advance key to proceed to the Password [PASS] prompt. If not find your way back to the Factory Page as described above.
4. Execute the calculation defined below (7b or 8b) for either the User or Administrator.
5. Enter the result of the calculation in the upper display play by using the Up and Down arrow keys or use EZ-ZONE Confgurator Software.
6. Exit the Factory Page by pushing and holding the Infinity key for two seconds.

Formulas used by the User and the Administrator to calculate the Password follows:

Passwords equal:

7. **User**

   a. If Rolling Password [roLL] is Off, Password [PASS] equals User Password [PAS.u].

b. If Rolling Password [roLL] is On, Password [PASS] equals:
([PAS.u] x code) Mod 929 + 70

8. **Administrator**
   a. If Rolling Password [roLL] is Off, Password [PASS] equals User Password [PAS.A].
   b. If Rolling Password [roLL] is On, Password [PASS] equals:
   ([PAS.A] x code) Mod 997 + 1000

Differences Between a User Without Password, User With Password and Administrator

- User **without** a password is restricted by the Locked Access Level [LoC.L].
- A User **with** a password is restricted by the Read Lockout Security [rLoC] never having access to the Lock Menu [LoC].
- An Administrator is restricted according to the Read Lockout Security [rLoC] however, the Administrator has access to the Lock Menu where the Read Lockout can be changed.

Modbus - Using Programmable Memory Blocks

When using the Modbus protocol, the PM control features a block of addresses that can be configured by the user to provide direct access to a list of 40 user configured parameters. This allows the user easy access to this customized list by reading from or writing to a contiguous block of registers.

To acquire a better understanding of the tables found in the back of this manual (See Appendix: (Modbus Programmable Memory Blocks) please read through the text below which defines the column headers used.

Assembly Definition Addresses

- Fixed addresses used to define the parameter that will be stored in the "Working Addresses", which may also be referred to as a pointer. The value stored in these addresses will reflect (point to) the Modbus address of a parameter within the ST control.

Assembly Working Addresses

- Fixed addresses directly related to their associated "Assembly Definition Addresses" (i.e., Assembly Working Addresses 200 & 201 will assume the parameter pointed to by Assembly Definition Addresses 40 & 41).

When the Modbus address of a target parameter is stored in an "Assembly Definition Address" its corresponding working address will return that parameter's actual value. If it's a writable parameter, writing to its working register will change the parameter's actual value.

As an example, Modbus register 360 contains the Analog Input 1 Process Value (See Operations Page, Analog Input Menu). If the value 360 is loaded into Assembly Definition Address 91, the process value sensed by analog input 1 will also be stored in Modbus registers 250 and 251. Note that by default this parameter is also stored in working registers 240 and 241 as well.

The table (See Appendix: Modbus Programmable Memory Blocks) identified as "Assembly Definition Addresses and Assembly Working Addresses" reflects the assemblies and their associated addresses.

CIP - Communications Capabilities

CIP Communications Methodology

There are two ways in which CIP can be used with the PM control:

1. PM control ordered with an Ethernet card
2. RUI/GTW equipped with a Ethernet card

Reading or writing when using CIP can be accomplished via explicit and or implicit communications. Explicit communications usually requires the use of a message instruction but there are other ways to do this as well. Implicit communications is also commonly referred to as polled communications. When using implicit communications there is an I/O assembly that would be read or written to; the assemblies are embedded into the PM firmware. Watlow refers to these assemblies as the T to O (Target to Originator) and the O to T (Originator to Target) assemblies where the Target is always the PM and the Originator is the PLC or master on the network. The O to T assembly is made up of 20 (32 bit) members that are user configurable where the T to O assembly consists of 21 (32 bit) members. The first member of the T to O assembly is called the Device Status and cannot be changed. However, the 20 members that follow it are user configurable (See Appendix: CIP Implicit O to T (Originator to Target) Assembly Structure and CIP Implicit T to O (Target to Originator) Assembly Structure).

To change any given member of either assembly simply write the new class, instance and attribute to the member location of choice. As an example, if it were desired to change the 14th member of the O to T assembly from the default parameter (Heat Proportional Band) to Limit Clear Request (see Operations Page, Limit Menu) write the value of 0x70, 0x01 and 0x01 (Class, Instance and Attribute respectively) to 0x77, 0x01 and 0x0E. Once executed, writing a value of zero to this member will reset a limit assuming the condition that caused it is no longer present.

Note:
The maximum number of implicit input/output members using *DeviceNet* cannot exceed 200.

Note:
The maximum number of implicit input/output members using *EtherNet/IP* cannot exceed 100.

Software Configuration

Using EZ-ZONE® Configurator Software

To enable a user to configure the PM control using a personal computer (PC), Watlow has provided free software for your use. If you have not yet obtained a copy of this software insert the CD (Controller Support Tools) into your CD drive and install the software. Alternatively, if you are viewing this document electronically and have a connection to the internet simply click on the link below and download the software from the Watlow web site free of charge.

http://www.watlow.com/products/software/zone_config.cfm

Once the software is installed double click on the EZ-ZONE Configurator icon placed on your desktop during the installation process. If you cannot find the icon follow the steps below to run the software:

1. Move your mouse to the "Start" button
2. Place the mouse over "All Programs"
3. Navigate to the "Watlow" folder and then the subfolder "EZ-ZONE Configurator"
4. Click on EZ-ZONE Configurator to run.

The first screen that will appear is shown below.

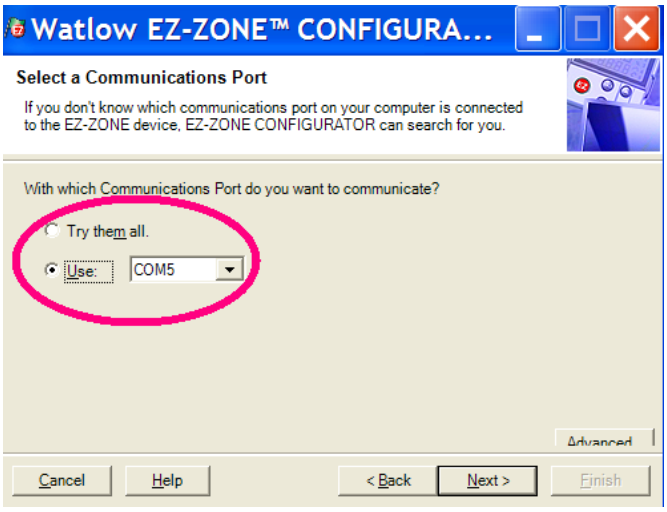
If the PC is already physically connected to the EZ-ZONE PM control click the next button to go on-line.

Note:

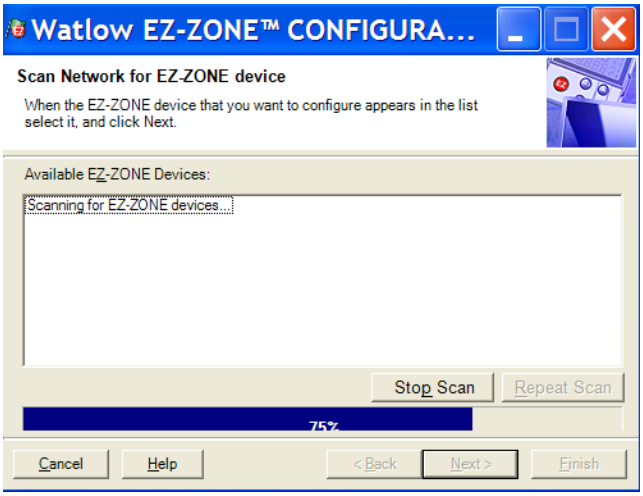
When establishing communications from PC to the EZ-ZONE PM control an interface converter will be required. The Standard Bus network uses EIA-485 as the interface. Most PCs today would require a USB to EIA-485 converter. However, some PCs may still be equipped with EIA-232 ports, therefore an EIA-232 to EIA-485 converter would be required.

As can be seen in the above screen shot the software provides the user with the option of downloading a previously saved configuration as well as the ability to create a configuration off-line to download later. The screen shots that follow will take the user on-line.

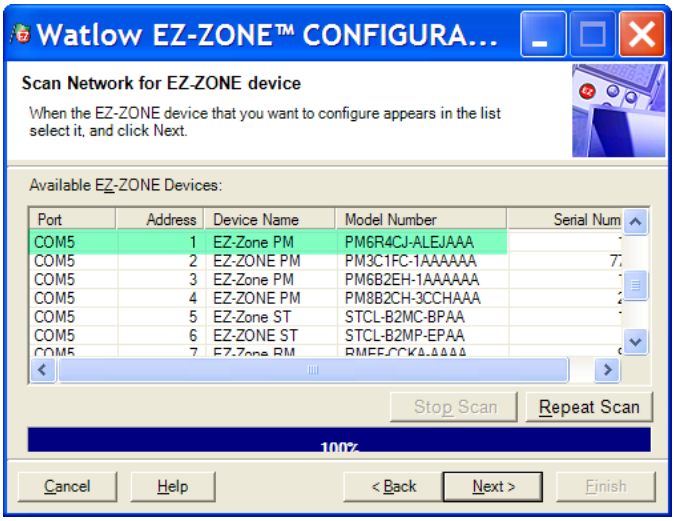
After clicking the next button above it is necessary to define the communications port on the PC to use.



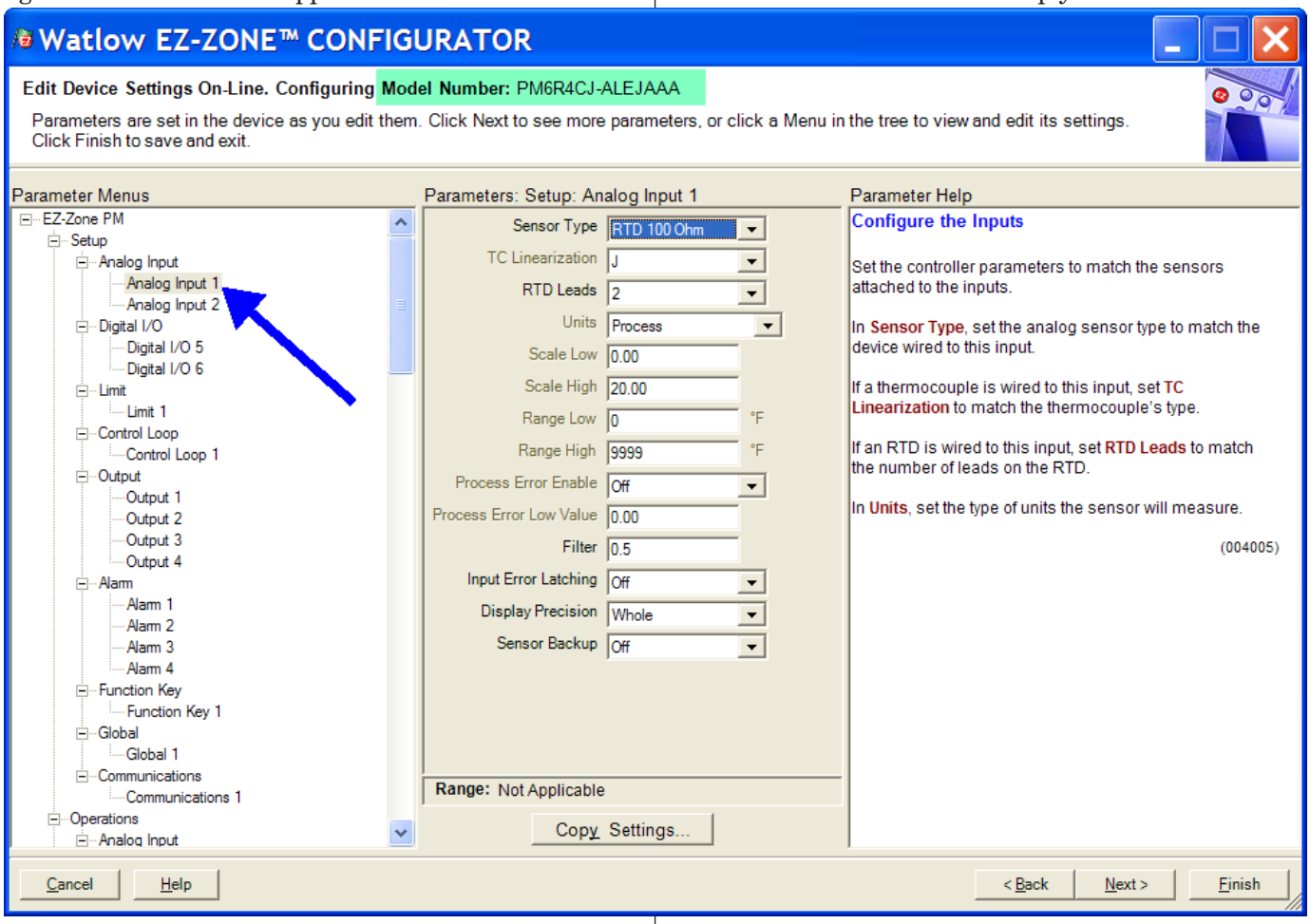
The available options allow the user to select "Try them all" or to use a specific known communications port. After installation of your converter if you are not sure which communications port was allocated select "Try them all" and then click next. The screen to follow shows that the software is scanning for devices on the network and that progress is being made.



When complete the software will display all of the available devices found on the network as shown below.



In the previous screen shot the PM is shown highlighted to bring greater clarity to the control in focus. Any EZ-ZONE device on the network will appear in this window and would be available for the purpose of configuration or monitoring. After clicking on the control of choice simply click the next button once again. The next screen appears below.



In the screen shot above notice that the device part number is clearly displayed at the top of the page (green highlight added for emphasis). When multiple EZ-ZONE devices are on the network it is important that the part number be noted prior to configuring so as to avoid making unwanted configuration changes to another control.

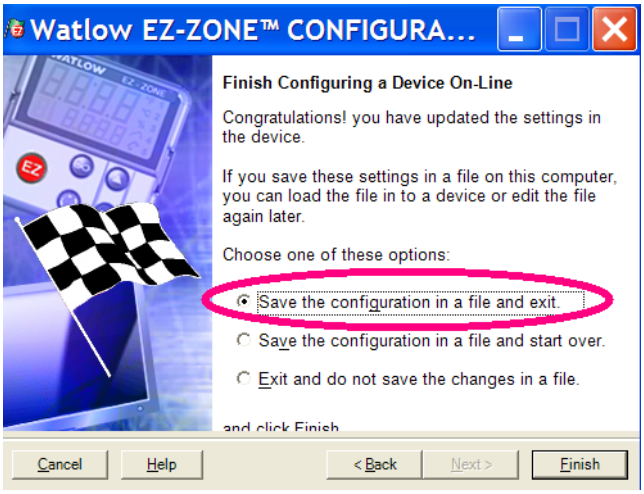
Looking closely at the left hand column (Parameter Menus) notice that it displays all of the available menus and associated parameters within the control. The menu structure as laid out within this software follows:

- Setup
- Operations
- Factory
- Profile

Navigating from one menu to the next is easy and clearly visible. Simply slide the scroll bar up or down to display the menu and parameter of choice. As an alternative, clicking on the negative symbol next to Setup will collapse the Setup Menu where the Operations Menu will appear next and perhaps deliver more clarity for the area of focus by not displaying unwanted menus and parameters. Once the focus is brought to an individual parameter (single click of mouse) as is the case for Analog Input 1 in the left column, all that can be setup related to that parameter will appear in the center column. The grayed out fields in the center column simply mean that this does not apply for the type of sensor selected. As an example, notice that when RTD is selected, TC Linearization does not apply and is therefore grayed out. To speed up the process of configuration notice that at the bottom of the center column there is an option to copy settings. If Analog Input 1 and 2 are the same type of sensor click on "Copy Settings" where a copy from to copy to dialog box will appear allowing for quick duplication of all settings.

Notice too, that by clicking on any of those items in the center column that context sensitive help will appear for that particular item in the right hand column.

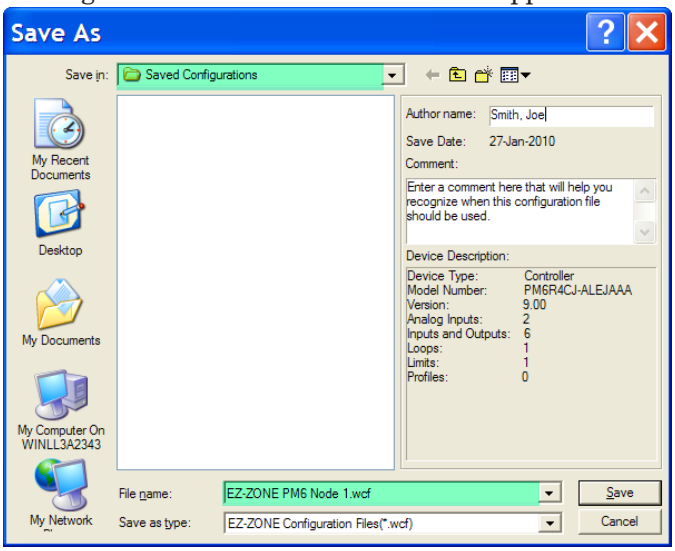
Lastly, when the configuration is complete click the "Finish" button at the bottom right of the previous screen shot. The screen that follows this action can be seen below.



Although the PM control now contains the configuration (because the previous discussion focused on doing the configuration on-line) it is suggested that after the configuration process is completed that the user save this file on the PC for future use. If for some reason someone inadvertently changed a setting without understanding the impact it would be easy and perhaps faster to download a saved configuration back to the control versus trying to figure out what was changed.

Of course, there is an option to exit without saving a copy to the local hard drive.

After selecting Save above click the "Finish" button once again. The screen below will than appear.



When saving the configuration note the location where the file will be placed (Saved in) and enter the file name (File name) as well. The default path for saved files follows:

\Program Files\Watlow\EZ-ZONE CONFIGURATOR\Saved Configurations

The user can save the file to any folder of choice.

Chapter 10: Applications

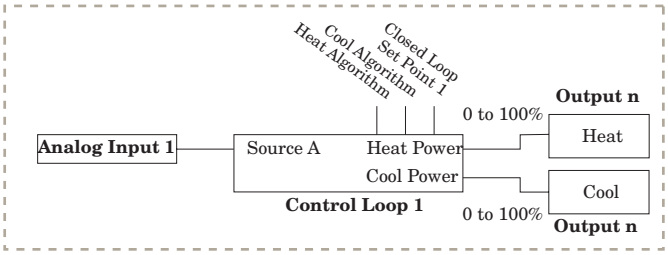
With the release of version 7.00 firmware several new functions were added to the EZ-ZONE PM family of controls. This chapter contains some sample applications using these new functions.

Example 1: Single Loop Control

Requirements:
One input is required and at least one output adjusts the controlled part of the process.

Overview:
Controls one process value to a user entered Closed Loop Set Point based on an control algorithm.
Control loop 1 will control Analog Input 1 to Closed Loop Set Point 1.

Single Loop Control



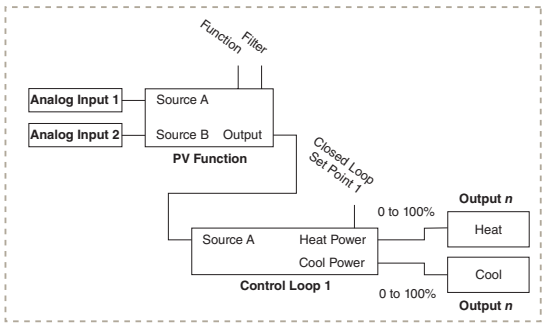
Example 2: Sensor Backup

Requirements:
Two analog inputs and the enhanced software option are required and at least one output adjusts the controlled part of the process.

Overview:
The Sensor Backup feature controls a process based on a primary sensor on Analog Input 1. If this sensor fails, then the process is controlled based on the secondary sensor on Analog Input 2.

When function is set for Sensor Backup, the PV Function output equals Source A if sensor of Analog Input 1 reading is valid or Source B if sensor reading is invalid. Control loop 1 will control the valid Analog Input sensor to Closed Loop Set Point 1.

Sensor Backup

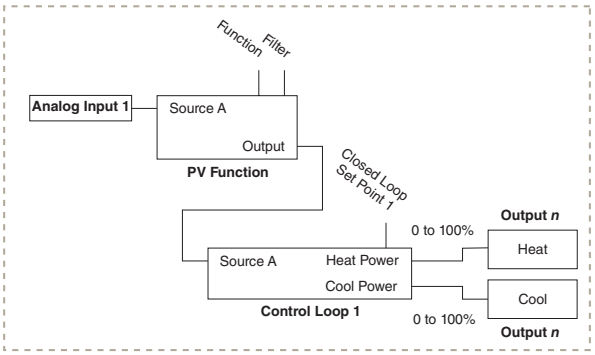


Example 3: Square Root

Requirements:
One analog input and the enhanced software option are required and at least one output adjusts the controlled part of the process.

Overview:
Calculates the square root value of the sensor connected to Analog Input 1.
When function is set for Square Root, the PV Function output equals square root value of Source A. Control loop 1 will control Analog Input 1 to Closed Loop Set Point 1.

Square Root

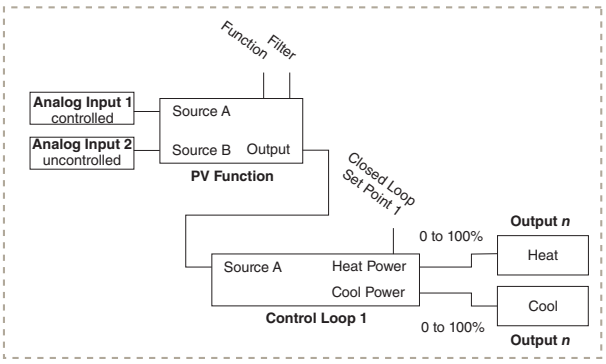


Example 4: Ratio

Requirements:
Two analog inputs and the enhanced software option are required and at least one output adjusts the controlled part of the process.

Overview:
The Ratio feature allows control of one process as a ratio of another process. This is especially useful in applications that mix two materials, whether steam, paint or food ingredients. Analog Input 1 monitors the controlled part of the process. Analog Input 2 of the controller measures the part of the process that is either uncontrolled or controlled by another device. The part of the process controlled will be maintained at a level equal to the quantity measured at input 2 multiplied by the ratio term set by the user as Closed Set Point 1.

Ratio



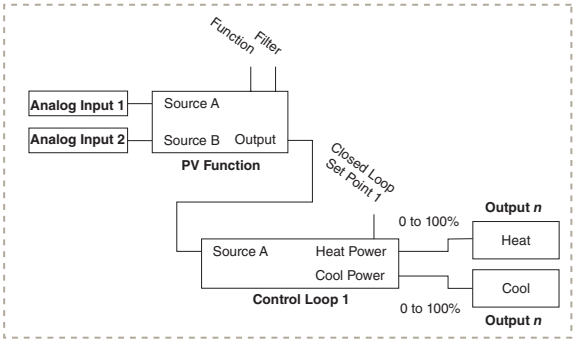
When function is set for Ratio, the PV Function output equals Source A as a ratio to Source B. Control loop 1 will control Analog Input 1 to Closed Loop Set Point 1.

Example 5: Differential

Requirements:
Two analog inputs and the enhanced software option are required and at least one output adjusts the controlled part of the process.

Overview:
Differential control maintains one process at a difference to another process.

Differential



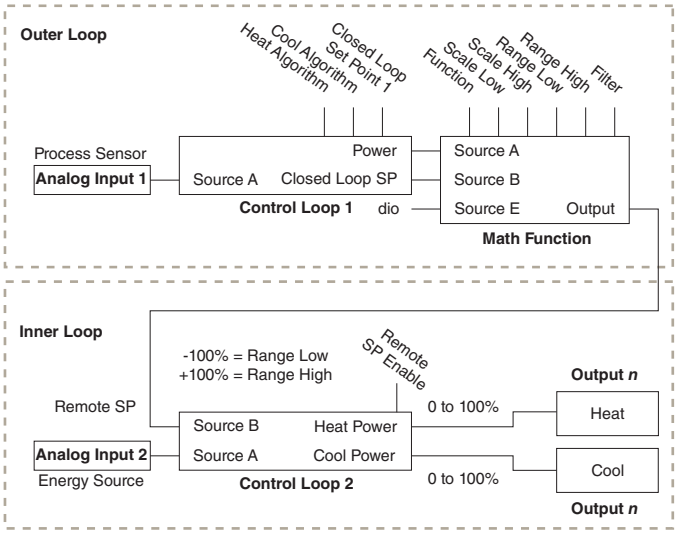
When function is set for Differential, the PV Function output equals Source A minus Source B. Control loop 1 will control Analog Input 1 difference to Analog Input 2 based on Closed Loop Set Point 1.

Example 6: Cascade

Requirements:
Two inputs and the enhanced software option are required and at least one output adjusts the controlled part of the process.

Overview:
Cascade control can handle a difficult process with minimal overshoot, while reaching the set point quickly. This minimizes damage to system components and allows for over sizing heaters for optimal heat-up rates. Heater life is also extended by reducing thermal cycling of the heater. Systems with long lag times between the energy source (heater, steam, etc.) and the measured process value cannot be controlled accurately or efficiently with a single control loop, because a lot of energy can build up before a response is detected. This can cause the system to overshoot the set point, which could damage the heater, product or heat transfer medium, such as a heat transfer fluid.

Cascade



When function is set for Process or Deviation Scale, the Math Function output equals Source A scaled by Range Low and Range High when Source E is False. Source E disables cascade when True and Math Function output equals Control Loop 1- Closed Loop Set Point. Control Loop 1 will control Analog Input 1 to Closed Loop 1 Set Point and produce a remote set point to Control Loop 2 based on the math scaling. Control Loop 2 will control Analog Input 2 to the scaled value from the Math Function interpreted as a remote set point..

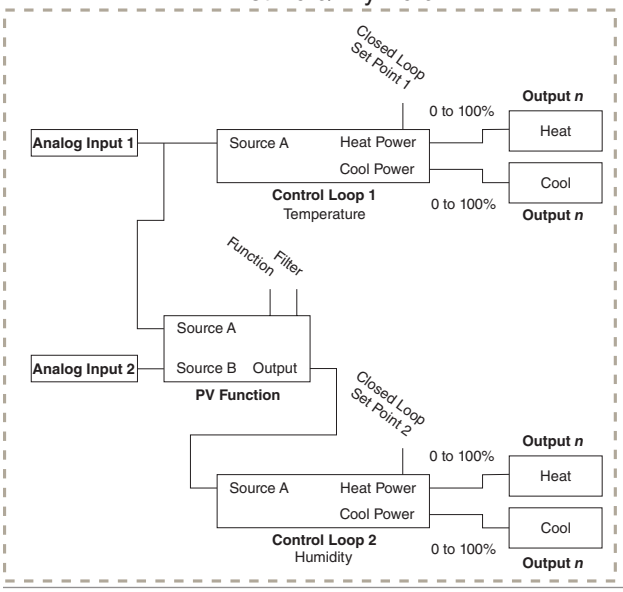
Example 7: Wet Bulb / Dry Bulb

Requirements:
Two analog inputs and the enhanced software option are required and at least and at least outputs adjusts the controlled part of the processes.

Overview:
Wet Bulb/Dry Bulb is a configuration where a dry bulb connected to Analog Input 1 measures temperature on Analog Input 1. A wet bulb sensor that is maintained with moisture has air moved over the sensor. As moisture evaporates from the wet bulb, the temperature drops. A wet bulb input on Analog Input 2, in combination with the dry bulb temperature, senses relative humidity. The controller calculates the temperature difference between the two sensors to determine percent relative humidity. The humidify and dehumidify outputs are disabled when Analog Input 1 temperature falls below 32 F/0 C, or goes above 212 F/100 C.

When function is set for Wet Bulb/Dry Bulb, the PV Function output equals calculated humidity. Control loop 1 will control Analog Input 1 to Closed Loop Set Point 1. Control loop 2 will control Analog Input 2 to Closed Loop Set Point 2.

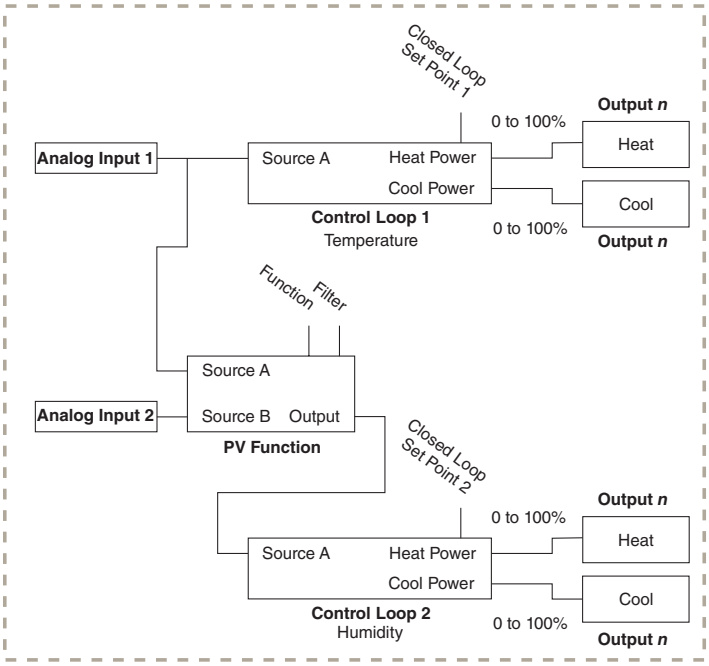
Wet Bulb/Dry Bulb



Example 8: Vaisala

Requirements:
Two analog inputs and the enhanced software option are required and at least two outputs adjusts the controlled temperature and humidity processes.

Overview:
Vaisala Model HMM-30C Solid-state Relative Humidity Sensor is supported with the Vaisala configuration. Analog Input 1 is used to measure temperature and Analog Input 2 must be a process input connected to a Vaisala sensor. The controller provides temperature compensation for the Vaisala sensor. The humidify and dehumidify outputs are disabled when Analog Input 1 temperature falls below -40 F/- 40 C, or goes above 320 F/160 C. When function is set for Vaisala, the PV Function output equals the calculated relative humidity compensated by the sensor on Analog Input 1.



Example 9: Motorized Valve Control

A typical scenario where a motorized valve is used is to regulate the flow of fluid which in turn impacts the loop process value. A valve is opend or closed by closing contacts to drive the value in the intended direction. Motorized Valves come in a number of configurations.

Some valves have a position feedback mechanism that allows the control to measure the valve's position via an internal potentiometer called slide-wire. The controller can measure the potentiometer resistance to determine the initial valve position on power up.

This method may not be desirable for three reasons:

1) It requires a second input on the controller to measure valve position.
2) The controller and the valve are more expensive.
3) Additional wiring is required for the slide-wire feed back.

Other valves take an analog signal and have a localized control mechanism that regulates the valve position. These are typically more expensive valves because of the control mechanism built-in plus it requires an analog signal which is not always available. The actual valve position is not critical because it is a part of a closed loop control.

The Motorized Valve control algorithm is designed to work with another type of valve. This algorithm provides two discrete signals: one to open the valve and another to close the valve. The algorithm turns on/off the appropriate signal for an appropriate amount of time to approximate the valve position. This works when the valve is inside a closed control loop because when the valve is not in the correct position, the PID algorithm will adjust the valve further open or close as needed. These valves have travel limit switches which deactivates the motor once the valve is fully open or fully closed so the controller can not cause the valve to over travel and burn out the motor, or the motor is built so it can not overheat at max locked rotor amperes.

To use the motorized feature, the user programs the Special Output Function to Motorized Valve. Then the Source Function A is selected to either Heat or Cool Power and Source Instance A is set to match the control loop, typically 1.

Next the user enters the amount of time in seconds that the valve requires power to go from a closed state to an open state. The user enters the dead band in percent PID power to prevent the valve from excessive cycling. Larger numbers reduce activity on the valve and smaller numbers improve controllability. Select a value that compromises on these two competing goals.

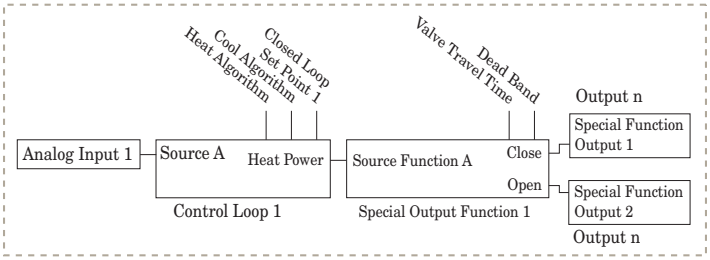
Lastly, assign an output to Special Output Function 1 that is wired to close the valve. Assign an output to Special Output Function 2 that is wired to open the valve. Typically, these two outputs are normally open mechanical relays but solid state relays or switch DC outputs may be programmed in the same manner.

Definitions:

- *Current Position* is an approximation of the valve's position as it relates to a power level (0 - 100%) where 0% is fully closed and 100% is fully open.
- *Dead Time* is the minimum on time that the valve will travel once it is turned on in either the closed or open direction. Dead Time = Valve Dead Band / 100 * Valve Travel Time.
- *On Time* is the amount of time the valve needs to be turned on (either open or close) to eliminate the error between the estimated valve position and the desired power level. A positive On Time value indicates the need to open the valve while a negative value indicates the need to close the valve. On Time = (Input 1 Value - Current Position) / 100 * Valve Travel Time

  When power is applied to the controller, the valve is closed and time is set to 0.
- *Special Output Function 1* is the close signal to the valve.
- *Special Output Function 2* is the open signal to the valve

Motorized Valve Control



Chapter 11: Appendix

Troubleshooting Alarms, Errors and Control Issues

Indication	Description	Possible Cause(s)	Corrective Action
Alarm won't clear or reset	Alarm will not clear or reset with keypad or digital input	• Alarm latching is active • Alarm set to incorrect output • Alarm is set to incorrect source • Sensor input is out of alarm set point range • Alarm set point is incorrect • Alarm is set to incorrect type • Digital input function is incorrect	• Reset alarm when process is within range or disable latching • Set output to correct alarm source instance • Set alarm source to correct input instance • Correct cause of sensor input out of alarm range • Set alarm set point to correct trip point • Set alarm to correct type: process, deviation or power • Set digital input function and source instance
Alarm won't occur	Alarm will not activate output	• Alarm silencing is active • Alarm blocking is active • Alarm is set to incorrect output • Alarm is set to incorrect source • Alarm set point is incorrect • Alarm is set to incorrect type	• Disable alarm silencing, if required • Disable alarm blocking, if required • Set output to correct alarm source instance • Set alarm source to correct input instance • Set alarm set point to correct trip point • Set alarm to correct type: process, deviation or power
AL.E1 Alarm Error AL.E2 AL.E3 AL.E4	Alarm state cannot be determined due to lack of sensor input	• Sensor improperly wired or open • Incorrect setting of sensor type • Calibration corrupt	• Correct wiring or replace sensor • Match setting to sensor used • Check calibration of controller
AL.L1 Alarm Low AL.L2 AL.L3 AL.L4	Sensor input below low alarm set point	• Temperature is less than alarm set point • Alarm is set to latching and an alarm occurred in the past • Incorrect alarm set point • Incorrect alarm source	• Check cause of under temperature • Clear latched alarm • Establish correct alarm set point • Set alarm source to proper setting
AL.h1 Alarm High AL.h2 AL.h3 AL.h4	Sensor input above high alarm set point	• Temperature is greater than alarm set point • Alarm is set to latching and an alarm occurred in the past • Incorrect alarm set point • Incorrect alarm source	• Check cause of over temperature • Clear latched alarm • Establish correct alarm set point • Set alarm source to proper setting
Er.i1 Error Input Er.i2	Sensor does not provide a valid signal to controller	• Sensor improperly wired or open • Incorrect setting of sensor type • Calibration corrupt	• Correct wiring or replace sensor • Match setting to sensor used • Check calibration of controller
Limit won't clear or reset	Limit will not clear or reset with keypad or digital input	• Sensor input is out of limit set point range • Limit set point is incorrect • Digital input function is incorrect	• Correct cause of sensor input out of limit range • Set limit set point to correct trip point • Set digital input function and source instance
LiE1 Limit Error	Limit state cannot be determined due to lack of sensor input, limit will trip	• Sensor improperly wired or open • Incorrect setting of sensor type • Calibration corrupt	• Correct wiring or replace sensor • Match setting to sensor used • Check calibration of controller
LiL1 Limit Low	Sensor input below low limit set point	• Temperature is less than limit set point • Limit outputs latch and require reset • Incorrect alarm set point	• Check cause of under temperature • Clear limit • Establish correct limit set point

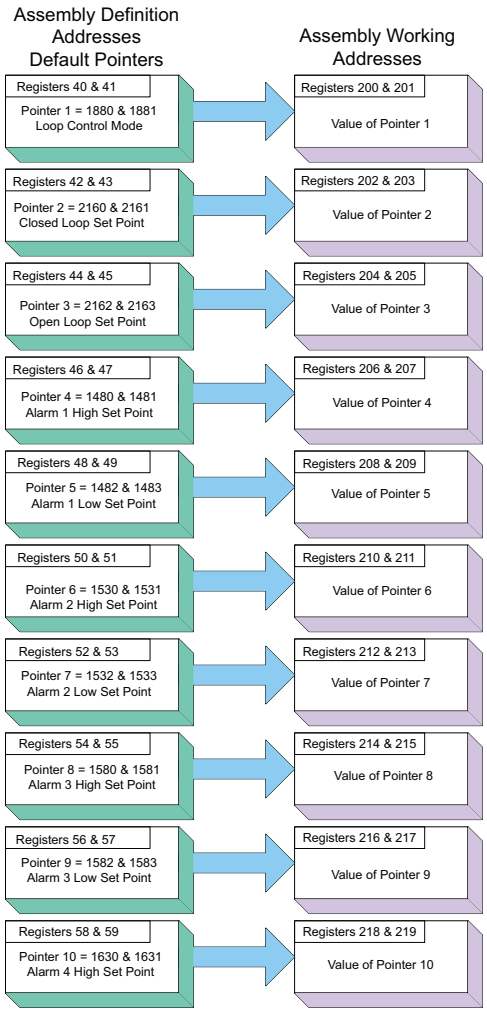
Indication	Description	Possible Cause(s)	Corrective Action
LiH1 Limit High	Sensor input above high limit set point	• Temperature is greater than limit set point • Limit outputs latch and require reset • Incorrect alarm set point	• Check cause of over temperature • Clear limit • Establish correct limit set point
LPo1 LPo2 Loop Open Error	Open Loop Detect is active and the process value did not deviate by a user-selected value in a user specified period with PID power at 100%.	• Setting of Open Loop Detect Time incorrect • Setting of Open Loop Detect Deviation incorrect • Thermal loop is open • Open Loop Detect function not required but activated	• Set correct Open Loop Detect Time for application • Set correct Open Loop Deviation value for application • Determine cause of open thermal loop: misplaced sensors, load failure, loss of power to load, etc. • Deactivate Open Loop Detect feature
LPr1 LPr2 Loop Reversed Error	Open Loop Detect is active and the process value is headed in the wrong direction when the output is activated based on deviation value and user-selected value.	• Setting of Open Loop Detect Time incorrect • Setting of Open Loop Detect Deviation incorrect • Output programmed for incorrect function • Thermocouple sensor wired in reverse polarity	• Set correct Open Loop Detect Time for application • Set correct Open Loop Deviation value for application • Set output function correctly • Wire thermocouple correctly, (red wire is negative)
rP1 Ramping 1 rP2 Ramping 2	Controller is ramping to new set point	• Ramping feature is activated	• Disable ramping feature if not required
tUn1 Autotuning 1 tUn2 Autotuning 2	Controller is autotuning the control loop	• User started the autotune function • Digital input is set to start autotune	• Wait until autotune completes or disable autotune feature • Set digital input to function other than autotune, if desired
No heat/cool action	Output does not activate load	• Output function is incorrectly set • Control mode is incorrectly set • Output is incorrectly wired • Load, power or fuse is open • Control set point is incorrect • Incorrect controller model for application	• Set output function correctly • Set control mode appropriately (Open vs Closed Loop) • Correct output wiring • Correct fault in system • Set control set point in appropriate control mode and check source of set point: remote, idle, profile, closed loop, open loop • Obtain correct controller model for application
No Display	No display indication or LED illumination	• Power to controller is off • Fuse open • Breaker tripped • Safety interlock switch open • Separate system limit control activated • Wiring error • Incorrect voltage to controller	• Turn on power • Replace fuse • Reset breaker • Close interlock switch • Reset limit • Correct wiring issue • Apply correct voltage, check part number
No Serial Communication	Cannot establish serial communications with the controller	• Address parameter incorrect • Incorrect protocol selected • Baud rate incorrect • Parity incorrect • Wiring error • EIA-485 converter issue • Incorrect computer or PLC communications port • Incorrect software setup • Wires routed with power cables • Termination resistor may be required	• Set unique addresses on network • Match protocol between devices • Match baud rate between devices • Match parity between devices • Correct wiring issue • Check settings or replace converter • Set correct communication port • Correct software setup to match controller • Route communications wires away from power wires • Place 120 Ω resistor across EIA-485 on last controller

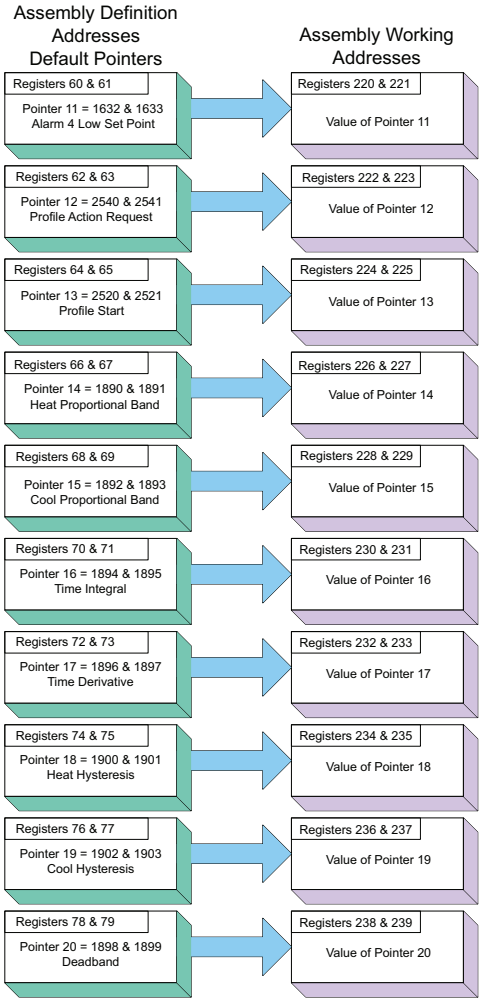
Indication	Description	Possible Cause(s)	Corrective Action
Process doesn't control to set point	Process is unstable or never reaches set point	• Controller not tuned correctly	• Perform autotune or manually tune system
		• Control mode is incorrectly set	• Set control mode appropriately (Open vs Closed Loop)
		• Control set point is incorrect	• Set control set point in appropriate control mode and check source of set point: remote, idle, profile, closed loop, open loop
Temperature runway	Process value continues to increase or decrease past set point.	• Controller output incorrectly programmed	• Verify output function is correct (heat or cool)
		• Thermocouple reverse wired	• Correct sensor wiring (red wire negative)
		• Controller output wired incorrectly	• Verify and correct wiring
		• Short in heater	• Replace heater
		• Power controller connection to controller defective	• Replace or repair power controller
		• Controller output defective	• Replace or repair controller
100 Device Error rEtn	Controller displays internal malfunction message at power up.	• Controller defective • Sensor input over driven	• Replace or repair controller
hEr Heater Error	Heater Error	• Current through load is above current trip set point	• Check that the load current is proper. Correct cause of overcurrent and/or ensure current trip set point is correct.
		• Current through load is below current trip set point	• Check that the load current is proper. Correct cause of undercurrent and/or ensure current trip set point is correct.
CEr Current Error	Load current incorrect.	• Shorted solid-state or mechanical relay	• Replace relay
		• Open solid-state or mechanical relay	• Replace relay
		• Current transformer load wire associated to wrong output	• Route load wire through current transformer from correct output, and go to the CS1 Source Output Instance parameter (Setup Page, Current Menu) to select the output that is driving the load.
		• Defective current transformer or controller	• Replace or repair sensor or controller
		• Noisy electrical lines	• Route wires appropriately, check for loose connections, add line filters
Menus inaccessible	Unable to access SEt, OPEr, FCty or ProF menus or particular prompts in Home Page	• Security set to incorrect level	• Check LoC settings in Factory Page • Enter appropriate password in ULoC setting in Factory Page
		• Digital input set to lockout keypad	• Change state of digital input
		• Custom parameters incorrect	• Change custom parameters in Factory Page
EZ-Key/s don't work	EZ-Key/s does not activate required function	• EZ-Key function incorrect	• Verify EZ-Key function in Setup Menu
		• EZ-Key function instance not incorrect	• Check that the function instance is correct
		• Keypad malfunction	• Replace or repair controller

Modbus - Programmable Memory Blocks

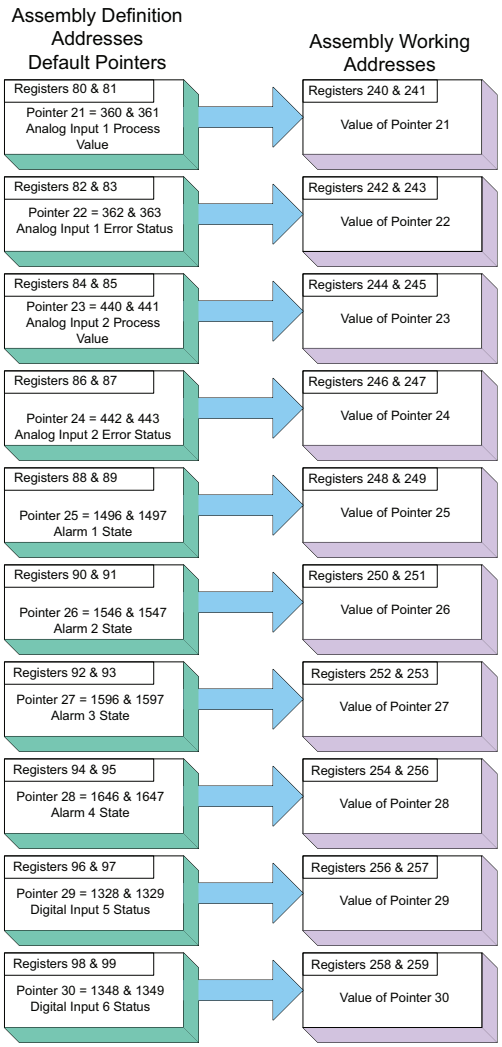
Assembly Definition Addresses and Assembly Working Addresses

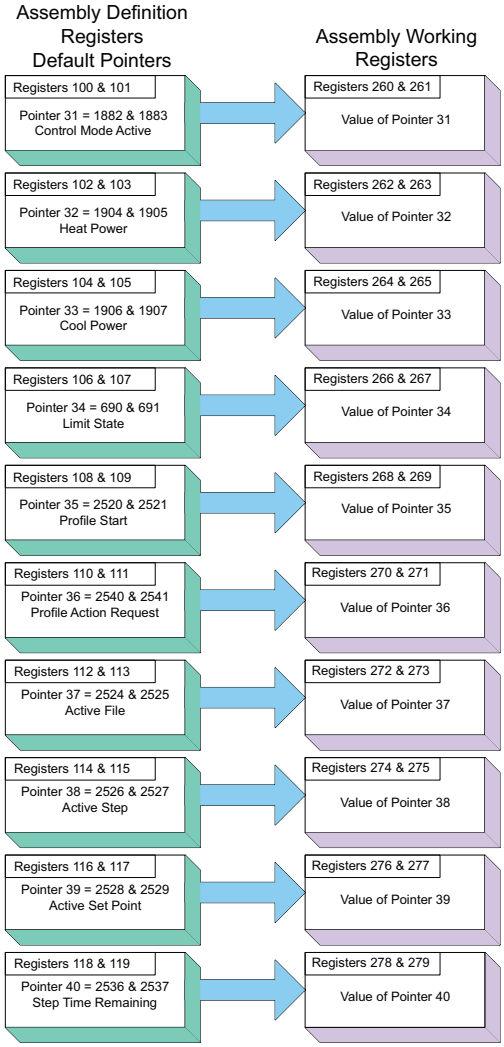
Assembly Definition Addresses	Assembly Working Addresses	Assembly Definition Addresses	Assembly Working Addresses
40 & 41	200 & 201	80 & 81	240 & 241
42 & 43	202 & 203	82 & 83	242 & 243
44 & 45	204 & 205	84 & 85	244 & 245
46 & 47	206 & 207	86 & 87	246 & 247
48 & 49	208 & 209	88 & 89	248 & 249
50 & 51	210 & 211	90 & 91	250 & 251
52 & 53	212 & 213	92 & 93	252 & 253
54 & 55	214 & 215	94 & 95	254 & 255
56 & 57	216 & 217	96 & 97	256 & 257
58 & 59	218 & 219	98 & 99	256 & 259
60 & 61	220 & 221	100 & 101	260 & 261
62 & 63	222 & 223	102 & 103	262 & 263
64 & 65	224 & 225	104 & 105	264 & 265
66 & 67	226 & 227	106 & 107	266 & 267
68 & 69	228 & 229	108 & 109	268 & 269
70 & 71	230 & 231	110 & 111	270 & 271
72 & 73	232 & 233	112 & 113	272 & 273
74 & 75	234 & 235	114 & 115	274 & 275
76 & 77	236 & 237	116 & 117	276 & 277
78 & 79	238 & 239	118 & 119	278 & 279





Modbus Default Assembly Structure 80-119





CIP Implicit O to T (Originator to Target) Assembly Structure

CIP Implicit Assembly Originator (Master) to Target (PM)					
Assembly Members	**PM Assembly Class, Instance, Attritbute**	**PM Data Type**	**Parameter**	**Parameter Class, Instance, Attritbute**	**PLC Data Type**
1	0x77, 0x01, 0x01	DINT	Loop Control Mode	0x97, 0x01, 0x01	DINT
2	0x77, 0x01, 0x02	DINT	Closed Loop Set Point	0x6B, 0x01, 0x01	REAL
3	0x77, 0x01, 0x03	DINT	Open Loop Set Point	0x6B, 0x01, 0x02	REAL
4	0x77, 0x01, 0x04	DINT	Alarm 1 - Alarm High Set Point	0x6D, 0x01, 0x01	REAL
5	0x77, 0x01, 0x05	DINT	Alarm 1 - Alarm Low Set Point	0x6D, 0x01, 0x02	REAL
6	0x77, 0x01, 0x06	DINT	Alarm 2 - Alarm High Set Point	0x6D, 0x02, 0x01	REAL
7	0x77, 0x01, 0x07	DINT	Alarm 2 - Alarm Low Set Point	0x6D, 0x02, 0x02	REAL
8	0x77, 0x01, 0x08	DINT	Alarm 3 - Alarm High Set Point	0x6D, 0x03, 0x01	REAL
9	0x77, 0x01, 0x09	DINT	Alarm 3 - Alarm Low Set Point	0x6D, 0x03, 0x02	REAL
10	0x77, 0x01, 0x0A	DINT	Alarm 4 - Alarm High Set Point	0x6D, 0x04, 0x01	REAL
11	0x77, 0x01, 0x0B	DINT	Alarm 4 - Alarm Low Set Point	0x6D, 0x04, 0x02	REAL
12	0x77, 0x01, 0x0C	DINT	Profile Action Request	0x7A, 0x01, 0x0B	DINT
13	0x77, 0x01, 0x0D	DINT	Profile Start	0x7A, 0x01, 0x01	DINT
14	0x77, 0x01, 0x0E	DINT	Heat Proportional Band	0x97, 0x01, 0x06	REAL
15	0x77, 0x01, 0x0F	DINT	Cool Proportional Band	0x97, 0x01, 0x07	REAL
16	0x77, 0x01, 0x10	DINT	Time Integral	0x97, 0x01, 0x08	REAL
17	0x77, 0x01, 0x11	DINT	Time Derivative	0x97, 0x01, 0x09	REAL
18	0x77, 0x01, 0x12	DINT	Heat Hysteresis	0x97, 0x01, 0x0B	REAL
19	0x77, 0x01, 0x13	DINT	Cool Hysteresis	0x97, 0x01, 0x0C	REAL
20	0x77, 0x01, 0x14	DINT	Dead Band	0x97, 0x01, 0x0A	REAL

CIP Implicit T to O (Target to Originator) Assembly Structure

CIP Implicit Assembly Target (PM) to Originator (Master)					
Assembly Members	**PM Assembly Class, Instance, Attritbute**	**PM Data Type**	**Parameter**	**Parameter Class, Instance, Attritbute**	**PLC Data Type**
1	Cannot be changed	Binary	Device Status	none	DINT
2	0x77, 0x02, 0x01	DINT	Analog Input 1, Analog Input Value	0x68, 0x01, 0x01	REAL
3	0x77, 0x02, 0x02	DINT	Analog Input 1, Input Error	0x68, 0x01. 0x02	REAL
4	0x77, 0x02, 0x03	DINT	Analog Input 2, Analog Input Value	0x68, 0x02, 0x01	REAL
5	0x77, 0x02, 0x04	DINT	Analog Input 2, Input Error	0x68, 0x02, 0x02	REAL
6	0x77, 0x02, 0x05	DINT	Alarm 1, Alarm State	0x6D, 0x01, 0x09	DINT
7	0x77, 0x02, 0x06	DINT	Alarm 2, Alarm State	0x6D, 0x02, 0x09	DINT
8	0x77, 0x02, 0x07	DINT	Alarm 3, Alarm State	0x6D, 0x03, 0x09	DINT
9	0x77, 0x02, 0x08	DINT	Alarm 4, Alarm State	0x09, 0x04, 0x09	DINT
10	0x77, 0x02, 0x09	DINT	Event Status	0x6E, 0x01, 0x05	DINT
11	0x77, 0x02, 0x0A	DINT	Event Status	0x6E, 0x02, 0x05	DINT
12	0x77, 0x02, 0x0B	DINT	Control Mode Active	0x97, 0x01, 0x02	DINT
13	0x77, 0x02, 0x0C	DINT	Heat Power	0x97, 0x01, 0x0D	REAL
14	0x77, 0x02, 0x0D	DINT	Cool Power	0x97, 0x01, 0x0E	REAL
15	0x77, 0x02, 0x0E	DINT	Limit State	0x70, 0x01, 0x06	DINT
16	0x77, 0x02, 0x0F	DINT	Profile Start	0x74, 0x01, 0x01	DINT
17	0x77, 0x02, 0x10	DINT	Profile Action Request	0x74, 0x01, 0x0B	DINT
18	0x77, 0x02, 0x11	DINT	Current Profile	0x74, 0x01, 0x03	DINT
19	0x77, 0x02, 0x12	DINT	Current Step	0x74, 0x01, 0x04	DINT
20	0x77, 0x02, 0x13	DINT	Active Set Point	0x74, 0x01, 0x05	REAL
21	0x77, 0x02, 0x14	DINT	Step Time Remaining	0x74, 0x01, 0x09	DINT

Specifications

LineVoltage/Power (Minimum/Maximum Ratings)

- 85 to 264V~ (ac), 47 to 63Hz
- 20 to 28V~ (ac), 47 to 63Hz
- 12 to 40V⎓ (dc)
- 14VA maximum power consumption (PM8 & 9)
- 10VAmaximum power consumption (PM6)
- Data retention upon power failure via non-volatile memory
- Compliant with SEMIF47-0200,FigureR1-1 voltage sag requirements @24V ~ (ac) or higher

Environment

- 0 to 149°F (-18 to 65°C) operating temperature
- -40 to 185°F (-40to85°C) storage temperature
- 0 to 90%RH, non-condensing

Accuracy

- Calibration accuracy and sensor conformity: ±0.1% of span, ±1°C @ the calibrated ambient temperature and rated line voltage
- Types R, S, B; 0.2%
- Type T below -50°C; 0.2%
- Calibration ambient temperature @ 77 ±5°F (25±3°C)
- Accuracy span :1000 °F (540°C) min.
- Temperature stability: ±0.1 °F/°F (±0.1°C/°C) rise in ambient max.

Agency Approvals

- UL® Listed to UL 61010-1 File E185611
- UL® Reviewed to CSA C22.2 No.61010-1-04
- UL® 50 Type 4X, NEMA 4X indoor locations, IP66 front panel seal (indoor use only)
- FM Class 3545 File 3029084 temperature limit switches
- CE-See Declaration of Conformity RoHS and W.E.E.E.complaint
- ODVA-EtherNet/IP™ and DeviceNet Compliance
- UL Listed to ANSI/ISA 12.12.01-2007 File E184390
- This equipment is suitable for use in Class 1, Div.2, Groups A, B, C and D or non-hazardous locations only. Temperature Code T4A
- UL reviewed to Standard No. CSA C22.2 No.213-M1987, Canadian Hazardous locations
- PM6 CSA C22.2 No. 24 File 158031 Class 4813-02, 1/16 DIN CSA Approved

Controller

- User selectable heat/cool, on-off, P, PI, PD, PID or alarm action, not valid for limit controllers
- Auto-tune with TRU-TUNE®+ adaptive control algorithm
- Control sampling rates: input = 10Hz, outputs = 10Hz

Profile Ramp/Soak - Real Time Clock and Battery Back-up

- Accuracy (typical): ±30PPM at 77°F (25°C)
- +30/-100 PPM at -4 to 149°F (-20 to 65°C)
- Battery type: lithium (recycle properly)
- Battery typical life: three cumulative years of unpowered life at 77°F (25°C)

Isolated Serial Communications

- EIA232/485, Modbus® RTU
- EtherNet/IP™, DeviceNet™ (ODVA certified)
- Modbus® TCP
- Profibus DP

Wiring Termination—Touch-Safe Terminals

- Input, power and controller output terminals are touch safe removable 12 to 22 AWG

Universal Input

- Thermocouple, grounded or ungrounded sensors
- >20MΩ input impedance
- 3µA open sensor detection
- Max. of 2KΩ source resistance
- RTD 2 or 3 wire, platinum, 100Ω and 1000Ω @ 0°C calibration to DIN curve (0.00385Ω/Ω/°C)
- Process, 0-20mA @ 100Ω ,or 0-10V ⎓(dc) @ 20kΩ input impedance

Voltage Input Ranges

- Accuracy ±10mV ±1 LSD at standard conditions
- Temperature stability ±100 PPM/°C maximum

Milliamp Input Ranges

- Accuracy ±20µA ±1 LSD at standard conditions
- Temperature stability ±100 PPM/°C maximum

Resolution Input Ranges

- 0 to 10V: 200 µV nominal
- 0 to 20 mA: 0.5 mA nominal

- Potentiometer: 0 to 1,200Ω
- Inverse scaling

Input Type	Max Error @ 25 Deg C	Accuracy Range Low	Accuracy Range High	Units
J	±1.75	0	750	Deg C
K	±2.45	-200	1250	Deg C
T (-200 to 350)	±1.55	-200	350	Deg C
N	±2.25	0	1250	Deg C
E	±2.10	-200	900	Deg C
R	±3.9	0	1450	Deg C
S	±3.9	0	1450	Deg C
B	±2.66	870	1700	Deg C
C	±3.32	0	2315	Deg C
D	±3.32	0	2315	Deg C
F (PTII)	±2.34	0	1343	Deg C
RTD, 100 ohm	±2.00	-200	800	Deg C
RTD, 1000 ohm	±2.00	-200	800	DegC
mV	±0.05	0	50	mV
Volts	±0.01	0	10	Volts
mAdc	±0.02	0	20	mAmps DC
mAac	±5	-50	50	mAmps AC
Potentiometer, 1K range	±1	0	1000	Ohms

Operating Range		
Input Type	**Range Low**	**Range High**
J	-210	1200
K	-270	1371
T	-270	400
N	-270	1300
E	-270	1000
R	-50	1767
S	-50	1767
B	-50	1816
C	0	2315
D	0	2315
F (PTII)	0	1343
RTD (100 ohm)	-200	800
RTD (1000 ohm)	-200	800

Operating Range (cont.)		
mV	-50	50
Volts	0	10
mAdc	0	20
mAac	-50	50
Potentiometer, 1K range	0	1200
Resistance, 5K range	0	5000
Resistance, 10K range	0	10000
Resistance, 20K range	0	20000
Resistance, 40K range	0	40000

Thermistor Input				
Input Type	**Max Error @ 25 Deg C**	**Accuracy Range Low**	**Accuracy Range High**	**Units**
Thermistor, 5K range	±5	0	5000	Ohms
Thermistor, 10K range	±10	0	10000	Ohms
Thermistor, 20K range	±20	0	20000	Ohms
Thermistor, 40K range	±40	0	40000	Ohms

- 0 to 40KΩ, 0 to 20KΩ, 0 to 10KΩ, 0 to 5KΩ
- 2.252KΩ and 10KΩ base at 77°F (25°C)
- Linearization curves built in
- Third party Thermistor compatibility requirements

Base R @ 25C	Alpha Techniques	Beta THERM	YSI	Prompt
2.252K	Curve A	2.2K3A	004	A
10K	Curve A	10K3A	016	B
10K	Curve C	10K4A	006	C

Current Measurement

- Accepts 0-50mA signal (user programmable range)
- Displayed operating range and resolution can be scaled and are user programmable
- Requires optional current transformer

2 Digital Input/Output Option - 2 DIO

- Digital input update rate 10Hz
  - DC voltage
    - Max. input 36V @ 3mA
    - Min. high state 3V at 0.25mA
    - Max. low state 2V
  - Dry contact
    - Min. open resistance 10KΩ
    - Max. closed resistance 50Ω
    - Max. short circuit 20mA
- Digital output update rate 10Hz
  - Output voltage 24V, current limit, Output 6 = 10mA max., Output 5 = 3 pole DIN-A-MITE ® or 24mA max.

6 Digital Input/Output Option - 6 DIO

- Digital input or output
- Update rate 10Hz
- Switched DC
  - Output voltage 12 to 24V⎓ (dc), controller automatically adjusts based on current draw
  - Max. supply current source 40mA at 20V⎓ (dc) and 80mA @12V⎓ (dc)
  - Max.lowstate2V
- Open Collector
  - Max. switched voltage is 32V⎓ (dc)
  - Max. switched current per output is 1.5A
  - Max. switched current for all 6 outputs is 8A

Output Hardware

- Switched dc = 22 to 32V⎓ (dc) @30mA output 1 and 3, 10mA for output 2 and 4
- Switched dc/open collector = 30V⎓ (dc) max. @ 100mA max. current sink
- Solid state relay (SSR), FormA, 0.5A @ 24V~ (ac) min., 264V ~ (ac) max., opto-isolated, without contact suppression, 20 VA 120/240V~ (ac) pilot duty
- Electromechanical relay, FormC, 5A, 24 to 240V~ (ac) or 30V⎓ (dc)max., resistive load, 100,000 cycles at rated load, 125 VA pilot duty at 120/240V~ (ac), 25 VA at 24V~ (ac)
- Electromechanical relay, FormA, 5A, 24 to 240V~ (ac) or 30V⎓ (dc) max., resistive load, 100,000 cycles at rated load, 125 VA pi lot duty at 120/240V~ (ac), 25 VA at 24V~ (ac)
- NO-ARC relay, FormA, 15A, 24 to 240V~ (ac), noV⎓ (dc), resistive load, 2 million cycles at rated load
- Universal process/retransmit, Output range selectable:
  - 0 to 10V ⎓(dc) into a min. 1,000Ω load
  - 0 to 20mA into max. 800Ω load

  Resolution
  - dc ranges: 2.5mV nominal
  - mA ranges: 5 µA nominal

  Calibration Accuracy
  - dc ranges: ±15 mV
  - mA ranges: ±30 µA

  Temperature Stability
  - 100 ppm/°C

Operator Interface

- Dual 4 digit, 7 segment LED displays
- Advance, infinity, up and down keys, plus optional programmable EZ-KEY(s) depending on model size
- Typical display update rate 1Hz
- RESET key substituted for infinity on all models including the limit control

Dimensions				
Size	Behind Panel (max.)	Width	Height	Display Character Height
1/4	100.8 mm (3.97 in)	100.3 mm (3.95 in)	100.3 mm (3.95 in)	up: 11.43 mm (0.450 in) middle: 9.53 mm (0.375 in) low: 7.62 mm (0.300 in)
1/16	101.6 mm (4.00 in)	53.3 mm (2.10 in)	53.3 mm (2.10 in)	up: 10.80 mm (0.425 in) low: 6.98 mm (0.275 in)
1/8 (H)	101.6 mm (4.00 in)	100.3 mm (2.10 in)	53.9 mm (1.22 in)	top: 11.4 mm (0.450 in) middle: 9.53 mm (0.375 in) bottom: 7.62 mm (0.300 in)

Dimensions				
Size	Behind Panel (max.)	Width	Height	Display Character Height
1/8 (V)	101.6 mm (4.00 in)	53.3 mm (2.10 in)	100.3 mm (3.95 in)	top: 11.4 mm (0.450 in) middle: 9.53 mm (0.375 in) bottom: 7.62 mm (0.300 in)

Weight	
1/4 DIN (PM4) • Controller: 331 g (11.7 oz.)	**1/8 DIN (PM8&9)** • Controller: 284 g (10 oz.)
1/16 DIN (PM6) • Controller: 186 g (6.6 oz.)	**User Manual** • User manual: 284.86 g (10.1 oz)

Note:

These specifications are subject to change without prior notice.

Ordering Information for PM Integrated Controller Models

P M _ _ _ _ _ - _ _ _ _ _ _

Controller
EZ-ZONE® Integrated Controller Models
TRU-TUNE+® Adaptive Tune, red-green 7-segment displays

Package Size
4 Panel Mount 1/4 DIN
6 Panel Mount 1/16 DIN
8 Panel Mount 1/8 DIN Vertical
9 Panel Mount 1/8 DIN Horizontal

Primary Function
C PID Controller with Universal Input
R PID Controller with Universal Input and Profiling Ramp and Soak
B PID Controller with Universal Input and Profiling Ramp and Soak and Battery Backup with Real Time Clock
J PID Controller with Thermistor Input
N PID Controller with Thermistor Input and Profiling Ramp and Soak
E PID Controller with Thermistor Input and Profiling Ramp and Soak and Battery Backup with Real Time Clock
S Custom Firmware
- Options B and E are not available with PM6

Power Supply, Digital Input/Output
1 100 to 240V~ (ac)
2 100 to 240V~ (ac) plus 2 Digital I/O points
3 15 to 36V⎓ (dc) and 24V~ (ac)
4 15 to 36V⎓ (dc) and 24V~ (ac), plus 2 Digital I/O points

Output 1 and 2 Hardware Options

	Output 1	Output 2
CA	Switched dc/open collector	None
CH	Switched dc/open collector	NO-ARC 15 A power control
CC	Switched dc/open collector	Switched dc
CJ	Switched dc/open collector	Mechanical relay 5 A, form A
CK	Switched dc/open collector	Solid-state relay 0.5 A, form A
EA	Mechanical relay 5 A, form C	None
EH	Mechanical relay 5 A, form C	NO-ARC 15 A power control
EC	Mechanical relay 5 A, form C	Switched dc
EJ	Mechanical relay 5 A, form C	Mechanical relay 5 A, form A
EK	Mechanical relay 5 A, form C	Solid-state relay 0.5 A, form A
FA	Universal process	None
FC	Universal process	Switched dc (cannot use variable time base)
FJ	Universal process	Mechanical relay 5 A, form A (cannot use variable time base)
FK	Universal process	Solid-state relay 0.5 A, form A (cannot use variable time base)
AK	None	Solid-state relay 0.5 A, form A
KH	Solid-state relay 0.5 A, form A	NO-ARC 15 A power control
KK	Solid-state relay 0.5 A, form A	Solid-state relay 0.5 A, form A

Communications Options or Additional Digital I/O
A None
C 6 Digital I/O - Not available with PM6
D 6 Digital I/O and EIA-485 Modbus RTU - Not available with PM6
1 EIA 485 Modbus RTU®
2 Modbus RTU 232/485
3 EtherNet/IP™, Modbus TCP
5 DeviceNet
6 Profibus DP
- Standard Bus EIA-485 always included - all models

Auxilliary Control Functions
A None
C 2nd PID Channel with Universal Input - Not available on PM6
J 2nd PID Channel with Thermistor Input - Not available on PM6
R Auxillary 2nd input (Universal Input)
P Auxillary 2nd input (Thermistor Input)
T Current Transformer Input (The following options are Not Valid for outputs 3 & 4: FA, FC, FJ and FK)
L Integrated Limit Controller with Universal Input (Valid options for outputs 3 & 4: CJ, EJ, or AJ only)
M Integrated Limit Controller with Thermistor Input (Valid options for outputs 3 & 4: CJ, EJ, or AJ only)
***- PM6** When ordering Communications Options 2 - 6, option A must be ordered above*
***- PM6** Auxillary 2nd input can be configured for remote set point or back-up sensor*
***- PM4,8, and 9** Auxillary input can be configured for remote set point, back-up sensor, ratio, differential or wet-bulb/dry-bulb input*

Output 3 and 4 Hardware Options

	Output 3	Output 4
AA	None	None
AJ	None	Mechanical relay 5 A, form A
AK	None	Solid-state relay 0.5 A, form A
CA	Switched dc/open collector	None
CC	Switched dc/open collector	Switched dc
CH	Switched dc/open collector	NO-ARC 15 A power control
CJ	Switched dc/open collector	Mechanical relay 5 A, form A
CK	Switched dc/open collector	Solid-state relay 0.5 A, form A
EA	Mechanical relay 5 A, form C	None
EC	Mechanical relay 5 A, form C	Switched dc
EH	Mechanical relay 5 A, form C	NO-ARC 15 A power control
EJ	Mechanical relay 5 A, form C	Mechanical relay 5 A, form A
EK	Mechanical relay 5 A, form C	Solid-state relay 0.5 A, form A
FA	Universal Process	None
FC	Universal Process	Switched dc (cannot use variable time base)
FJ	Universal Process	Mechanical relay 5 A, form A (cannot use variable time base)
FK	Universal Process	Solid-state relay 0.5 A, form A (cannot use variable time base)
KH	Solid-state relay 0.5 A, form A	NO-ARC 15 A power control
KK	Solid-state relay 0.5 A, form A	Solid-state relay 0.5 A, form A

- With Communications Options 2 - 6, option AA must be ordered with PM6 above
- Output options CH,EH and KH not available with PM6

Additional Options
A Standard
C Enhanced firmware including: Compressor Control, Cascade, Ratio, Differential, Square-root, Motorized Valve Control without feedback (Not available with PM6)

Custom Options
AA Standard EZ-ZONE face plate
12 Class 1, Div. 2 (Not available with Integrated Limit Controller or mechanical relay outputs)

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Declaration of Conformity

Series EZ-ZONE® PM

CE

WATLOW
1241 Bundy Blvd.
Winona, MN 55987 USA

an ISO 9001 approved facility since 1996.

Declares that the following product:

Designation:	**Series EZ-ZONE® PM (Panel Mount)**
Model Numbers:	PM (3, 6, 8, 9 or 4)(Any Letter or number) – (1, 2, 3 or 4)(A, C, E, F or K) (A, C, H, J or K)(Any letter or number) – (Any letter or number)(A, C, E, F or K)(A, C, H, J or K) (Any three letters or numbers)
Classification:	Temperature control, Installation Category II, Pollution degree 2, IP66
Rated Voltage and Frequency:	100 to 240 V~ (ac 50/60 Hz) **or** 15 to 36 V⎓ dc/ 24 V~ac 50/60 Hz
Rated Power Consumption:	10 VA maximum PM3, PM6 Models. 14 VA maximum PM8, PM9, PM4 Models

Meets the essential requirements of the following European Union Directives by using the relevant standards show below to indicate compliance.

2004/108/EC Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive

EN 61326-1	**2006**	**Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use – EMC requirements (Industrial Immunity, Class B Emissions).**
EN 61000-4-2	1996 +A1,A2	Electrostatic Discharge Immunity
EN 61000-4-3	2006	Radiated Field Immunity 10V/M 80–1000 MHz, 3 V/M 1.4–2.7 GHz
EN 61000-4-4	2004	Electrical Fast-Transient / Burst Immunity
EN 61000-4-5	2006	Surge Immunity
EN 61000-4-6	1996 +A1,A2,A3	Conducted Immunity
EN 61000-4-11	2004	Voltage Dips, Short Interruptions and Voltage Variations Immunity
EN 61000-3-2	2006	Harmonic Current Emissions
EN 61000-3-3[1]	2005	Voltage Fluctuations and Flicker
SEMI F47	2000	Specification for Semiconductor Sag Immunity Figure R1-1

[1]For mechanical relay loads, cycle time may need to be extended up to 160 seconds to meet flicker requirements depending on load switched and source impedance.

2006/95/EC Low-Voltage Directive

EN 61010-1	**2001**	**Safety Requirements of electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use. Part 1: General requirements**

Compliant with 2002/95/EC RoHS Directive

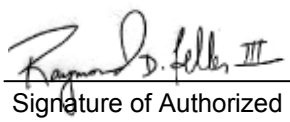
Per 2002/96/EC W.E.E.E Directive  ***Please Recycle Properly.***

Raymond D. Feller III
Name of Authorized Representative

Winona, Minnesota, USA
Place of Issue

General Manager
Title of Authorized Representative

June 2009
Date of Issue


Signature of Authorized Representative

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