URB-SH

Natural gas – Light oil
dual fuel burner

MANUAL OF INSTALLATION - USE - MAINTENANCE

CIB UNIGAS

BURNERS - BRUCIATORI - BRULERS - BRENNER - QUEMADORES - ГОРЕЛКИ

M039269CA Rel.0.0 07/2011

WARNINGS

THIS MANUAL IS SUPPLIED AS AN INTEGRAL AND ESSENTIAL PART OF THE PRODUCT AND MUST BE DELIVERED TO THE USER.

INFORMATION INCLUDED IN THIS SECTION ARE DEDICATED BOTH TO THE USER AND TO PERSONNEL FOLLOWING PRODUCT INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE.

THE USER WILL FIND FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT OPERATING AND USE RESTRICTIONS, IN THE SECOND SECTION OF THIS MANUAL. WE HIGHLY RECOMMEND TO READ IT.

CAREFULLY KEEP THIS MANUAL FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The equipment must be installed in compliance with the regulations in force, following the manufacturer's instructions, by qualified personnel.

Qualified personnel means those having technical knowledge in the field of components for civil or industrial heating systems, sanitary hot water generation and particularly service centres authorised by the manufacturer.

Improper installation may cause injury to people and animals, or damage to property, for which the manufacturer cannot be held liable.

Remove all packaging material and inspect the equipment for integrity.

In case of any doubt, do not use the unit - contact the supplier.

The packaging materials (wooden crate, nails, fastening devices, plastic bags, foamed polystyrene, etc), should not be left within the reach of children, as they may prove harmful.

Before any cleaning or servicing operation, disconnect the unit from the mains by turning the master switch OFF, and/or through the cut-out devices that are provided.

Make sure that inlet or exhaust grilles are unobstructed.

In case of breakdown and/or defective unit operation, disconnect the unit. Make no attempt to repair the unit or take any direct action.

Contact qualified personnel only.

Units shall be repaired exclusively by a servicing centre, duly authorised by the manufacturer, with original spare parts.

Failure to comply with the above instructions is likely to impair the unit's safety.

To ensure equipment efficiency and proper operation, it is essential that maintenance operations are performed by qualified personnel at regular intervals, following the manufacturer's instructions.

When a decision is made to discontinue the use of the equipment, those parts likely to constitute sources of danger shall be made harmless.

In case the equipment is to be sold or transferred to another user, or in case the original user should move and leave the unit behind, make sure that these instructions accompany the equipment at all times so that they can be consulted by the new owner and/or the installer.

For all the units that have been modified or have options fitted then original accessory equipment only shall be used.

This unit shall be employed exclusively for the use for which it is meant. Any other use shall be considered as improper and, therefore, dangerous.

The manufacturer shall not be held liable, by agreement or otherwise, for damages resulting from improper installation, use and failure to comply with the instructions supplied by the manufacturer.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR BURNERS

The burner should be installed in a suitable room, with ventilation openings complying with the requirements of the regulations in force, and sufficient for good combustion.

Only burners designed according to the regulations in force should be used.

This burner should be employed exclusively for the use for which it was designed.

Before connecting the burner, make sure that the unit rating is the same as delivery mains (electricity, gas oil, or other fuel).

Observe caution with hot burner components. These are, usually, near to the flame and the fuel pre-heating system, they become hot during the unit operation and will remain hot for some time after the burner has stopped.

When the decision is made to discontinue the use of the burner, the user shall have qualified personnel carry out the following operations:

- Remove the power supply by disconnecting the power cord from the mains.
- Disconnect the fuel supply by means of the hand-operated shut-off valve and remove the control handwheels from their spindles.

SPECIAL WARNINGS

- Make sure that the burner has, on installation, been firmly secured to the appliance, so that the flame is generated inside the appliance firebox.
- Before the burner is started and, thereafter, at least once a year, have qualified personnel perform the following operations:
set the burner fuel flow rate depending on the heat input of the appliance;
- set the flow rate of the combustion-supporting air to obtain a combustion efficiency level at least equal to the lower level required by the regulations in force;
- check the unit operation for proper combustion, to avoid any harmful or polluting unburnt gases in excess of the limits permitted by the regulations in force;
- make sure that control and safety devices are operating properly;
- make sure that exhaust ducts intended to discharge the products of combustion are operating properly;
- on completion of setting and adjustment operations, make sure that all mechanical locking devices of controls have been duly tightened;
- make sure that a copy of the burner use and maintenance instructions is available in the boiler room.
- In case of a burner shut-down, reser the control box by means of the RESET pushbutton. If a second shut-down takes place, call the Technical Service, without trying to RESET further.
- The unit shall be operated and serviced by qualified personnel only, in compliance with the regulations in force.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS DEPENDING ON FUEL USED

ELECTRICAL CONNECTION

For safety reasons the unit must be efficiently earthed and installed as required by current safety regulations.

It is vital that all saftey requirements are met. In case of any doubt, ask for an accurate inspection of electrics by qualified personnel, since the manufacturer cannot be held liable for damages that may be caused by failure to correctly earth the equipment.

Qualified personnel must inspect the system to make sure that it is adequate to take the maximum power used by the equipment shown on the equipment rating plate. In particular, make sure that the system cable cross section is adequate for the power absorbed by the unit.

No adaptors, multiple outlet sockets and/or extension cables are permitted to connect the unit to the electric mains.

An omnipolar switch shall be provided for connection to mains, as required by the current safety regulations.

The use of any power-operated component implies observance of a few basic rules, for example:

- do not touch the unit with wet or damp parts of the body and/or with bare feet;
- do not pull electric cables;
- do not leave the equipment exposed to weather (rain, sun, etc.) unless expressly required to do so;
- do not allow children or inexperienced persons to use equipment;

The unit input cable shall not be replaced by the user.

In case of damage to the cable, switch off the unit and contact qualified personnel to replace.

When the unit is out of use for some time the electric switch supplying all the power-driven components in the system (i.e. pumps, burner, etc.) should be switched off.

FIRING WITH GAS, LIGHT OIL OR OTHER FUELS

GENERAL

The burner shall be installed by qualified personnel and in compliance with regulations and provisions in force; wrong

installation can cause injuries to people and animals, or damage to property, for which the manufacturer cannot be held liable.
Before installation, it is recommended that all the fuel supply system pipes be carefully cleaned inside, to remove foreign matter that might impair the burner operation.
Before the burner is commissioned, qualified personnel should inspect the following:
- the fuel supply system, for proper sealing;
- the fuel flow rate, to make sure that it has been set based on the firing rate required of the burner;
- the burner firing system, to make sure that it is supplied for the designed fuel type;
- the fuel supply pressure, to make sure that it is included in the range shown on the rating plate;
- the fuel supply system, to make sure that the system dimensions are adequate to the burner firing rate, and that the system is equipped with all the safety and control devices required by the regulations in force.
When the burner is to remain idle for some time, the fuel supply tap or taps should be closed.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING GAS
Have qualified personnel inspect the installation to ensure that:
- the gas delivery line and train are in compliance with the regulations and provisions in force;
- all gas connections are tight;
- the boiler room ventilation openings are such that they ensure the air supply flow required by the current regulations, and in any case are sufficient for proper combustion.
- Do not use gas pipes to earth electrical equipment.
- Never leave the burner connected when not in use. Always shut the gas valve off.
- In case of prolonged absence of the user, the main gas delivery valve to the burner should be shut off.

PRECAUTIONS IF YOU CAN SMELL GAS
- do not operate electric switches, the telephone, or any other item likely to generate sparks;
- immediately open doors and windows to create an air flow to purge the room;
- close the gas valves;
- contact qualified personnel.
- Do not obstruct the ventilation openings of the room where gas appliances are installed, to avoid dangerous conditions such as the development of toxic or explosive mixtures.

DIRECTIVES AND STANDARDS
Gas burners
European directives:
- Directive 2009/142/EC - Gas Appliances;
- Directive 2006/95/EC on low voltage;
- Directive 2004/108/EC on electromagnetic compatibility
Harmonised standards :
-UNI EN 676 (Gas Burners;
-CEI EN 60335-1 (Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety. Part 1: General requirements;
- EN 50165 (Electrical equipment of non-electric appliances for household and similar purposes. Safety requirements.

Light oil burners
European directives:
- Directive 2006/95/EC on low voltage;
- Directive 2004/108/EC on electromagnetic compatibility
Harmonised standards :
-CEI EN 60335-1 (Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety. Part 1: General requirements;
- EN 50165 (Electrical equipment of non-electric appliances for household and similar purposes. Safety requirements.
National standards :
-UNI 7824: Monobloc nebulizer burners for liquid fuels. Characteristics and test methods

Heavy oil burners
European directives:
- Directive 2006/95/EC on low voltage;
- Directive 2004/108/EC on electromagnetic compatibility
Harmonised standards :
-CEI EN 60335-1 Household and similar electrical appliances - SafetyPart 1: General requirements;
- EN 50165 Electrical equipment of non-electric appliances for household and similar purposes. Safety requirements.
National standards :
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PART I - INSTALLATION

GENERAL FEATURES

Burner model identification

Burner model identification is described as follows.

Type URB-SH25 (1) **Model** MG. (2) MD. (3) S. (4) *. (5) G. (6) 8. (7) 125 (8)	
(1) BURNER TYPE	URB-SH25
(2) FUEL	M - Natural gas G - Light oil
(3) OPERATION	MD - Fully modulating
(4) BLAST TUBE	S - Standard
(5) DESTINATION COUNTRY	* - see data plate
(6) BURNER VERSION	G – Separate control panel
(7) EQUIPMENT	8 = 2 valves + gas proving system + max gas pressure switch
(8) GAS CONNECTION - see Specifications	100 = DN100 125 = DN125 150 = DN150

Technical specifications

		URB-SH15	**URB-SH20**	**URB-SH25**	**URB-SH30**
Output	min - max kW	3200 - 15000	4000 - 20000	5000 - 25000	5900 - 30000
Fuel		Natural gas - Light oil			
Category		(see next paragraph)			
Gas rate	min.- max. Stm3/h	338 - 1588	423 - 2117	529 - 2646	624 - 3175
Gas pressure		(see Note 2)			
Light oil rate	min.- max. kg/h	270 - 1264	337 - 1685	421 - 2106	497 - 2527
Oil viscosity	CcSt @ 40 °C	2 - 7.4	2 - 7.4	2 - 7.4	2 - 7.4
Oil density	kg/m3	840	840	840	840
Oil train inlet pressure	bar	1 max	1 max	1 max	1 max
Power supply		400V 3N~ 50			
Total power consumption	kW	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Fan motor consumption	kW	See fan motor ID plate			
Pump motor consumption	kW	See pump motor ID plate			
Operation		Progressive - Fully modulating			
Protection		IP40			
Gas train 100	Ø Valves / Connection	100 / DN100			
Gas train 125	Ø Valves / Connection	125 / DN125			
Gas train 150	Ø Valves / Connection	150 / DN150			
Operating temperature	°C	-10 / +50			
Storage Temperature	°C	-20 / +60			
Working service*		Intermittent			

Note1:	all gas flow rates are referred to Stm3/h (1013 mbar absolute pressure, 15 °C temperature) and are valid for G20 gas (net calorific value Hi = 34.02 MJ/Stm3).
Note2:	Maximum gas pressure = 500mbar (with Siemens VGD gas valves).

* NOTE ON THE BURNER WORKING SERVICE: for safety reasons, one controlled shutdown must be performed every 24 hours of continuous operation.

		URB-SH35	URB-SH40	URB-SH45	URB-SH50
Output	min - max kW	6800 - 35000	7700 - 40000	9000 - 45000	11100 - 50000
Fuel		Natural gas - Light oil			
Category		(see next paragraph)			
Gas rate	min.- max. Stm3/h	720 - 3705	815 - 4234	952 - 4763	1175 - 5292
Gas pressure		(see Note 2)			
Light oil rate	min.- max. kg/h	573 - 2948	649 - 3369	758 - 3790	935 - 4212
Oil viscosity	CcSt @ 40 °C	2 - 7.4	2 - 7.4	2 - 7.4	2 - 7.4
Oil density	kg/m3	840	840	840	840
Oil train inlet pressure	bar				
Power supply		400V 3N~ 50			
Total power consumption	kW	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Fan motor	kW	See fan motor ID plate			
Pump motor	kW	See pump motor ID plate			
Operation		Progressive - Fully modulating			
Protection		IP40			
Gas train 100	Ø Valves / Connection	100 / DN100			
Gas train 125	Ø Valves / Connection	125 / DN125			
Gas train 150	Ø Valves / Connection	150 / DN150			
Operating temperature	°C	-10 / +50			
Storage Temperature	°C	-20 / +60			
Working service*		Intermittent			

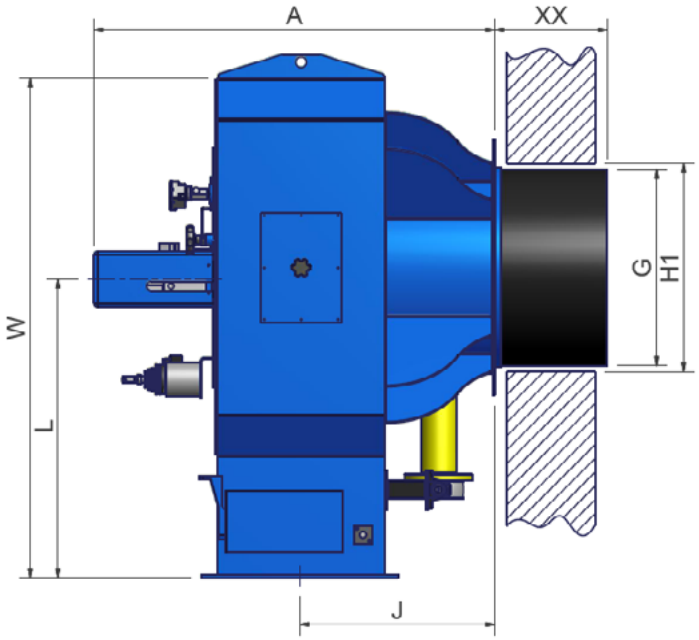
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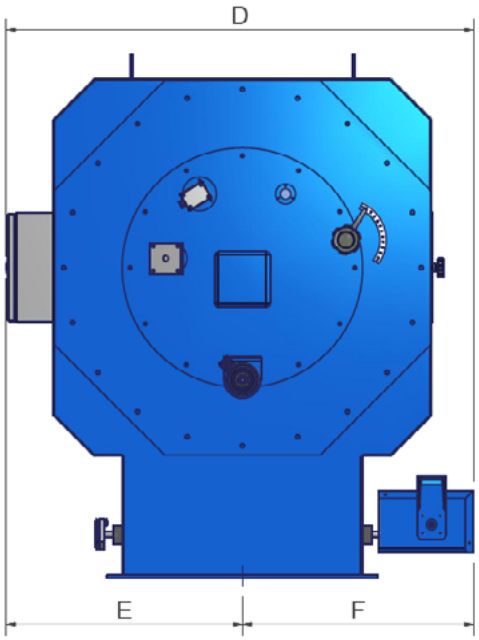
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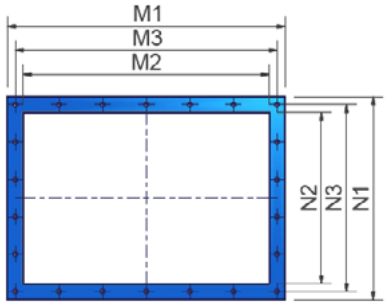
Country and usefulness gas categories

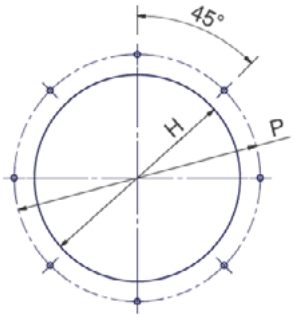
GAS CATEGORY	COUNTRY																								
I2H	AT	ES	GR	SE	FI	IE	HU	IS	NO	CZ	DK	GB	IT	PT	CY	EE	LV	SI	MT	SK	BG	LT	RO	TR	CH
I2E	LU	PL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I2E(R) B	BE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I2L	NL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I2ELL	DE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I2Er	FR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Overall dimensions (mm)









Air inlet flange and boiler recommended drilling template

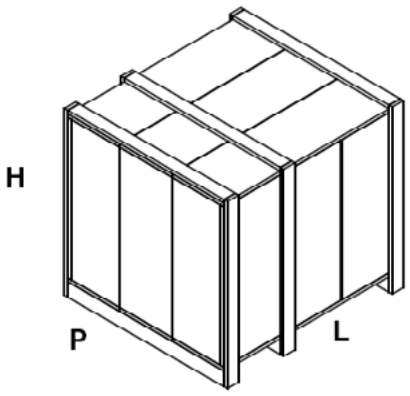
Model	A	D	E	F	G	H	H1	P	J	L	M1	M2	M3	N1	N2	N3	W	Ø STUD BOLT - PROJ
URB-SH10	720	1010	400	610	480	510	500	602	435	800	700	600	650	440	340	390	1224	M14 x 50 MM
URB-SH15	760	1100	450	650	540	570	560	662	460	850	780	680	730	490	390	440	1304	M14 x 50 MM
URB-SH20	840	1130	470	660	600	630	630	722	505	900	800	700	750	550	450	500	1384	M16 x 50 MM
URB-SH25	920	1200	500	700	650	680	680	772	633	950	890	790	840	650	550	600	1484	M16 x 50 MM
URB-SH30	1050	1230	520	710	720	750	750	842	675	1010	920	820	850	650	550	600	1631	M16 x 50 MM
URB-SH35	1120	1220	500	720	800	830	830	912	700	1050	900	840	870	700	600	650	1696	M16 x 50 MM
URB-SH40	1140	1255	525	730	860	890	890	982	710	1171	950	850	900	720	620	670	1842	M16 x 50 MM
URB-SH45	1200	1320	560	760	920	950	950	1042	760	1250	1000	900	950	720	620	670	2000	M16 x 50 MM

XX = measure changes according to the boiler refractory thickness.

MOUNTING AND CONNECTING THE BURNER

Packing

The burners are despatched in wooden cases whose dimensions are:
burners :**1900 x 1680 x 1910 (L x P x H)**
control panel :**1500 x 1200 x 1300 (L x P x H)**
oil pumping unit :**1400 x 700 x 1300 (L x P x H)**



Packing cases of this type are affected by humidity and are not suitable for stacking.
The following are placed in each packing case:
burner with gas train;
gasket to be inserted between the burner and the boiler;
envelope containing this manual.

Packing can change according to the customer requirements.

To get rid of the burner's packing and in the event of scrapping of the latter, follow the procedures laid down by current laws on disposal of materials.

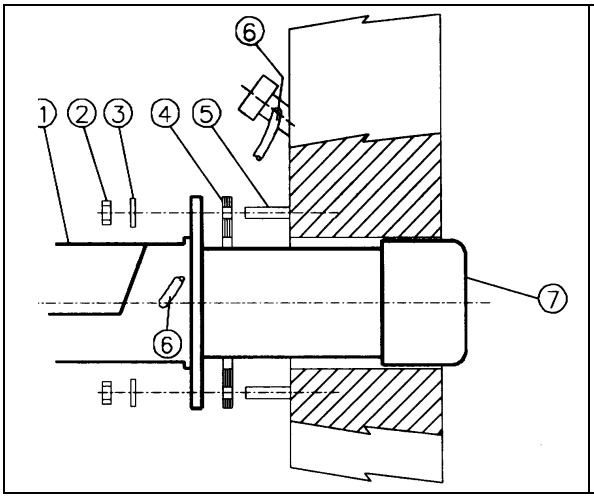
Handling the burner

	ATTENTION! The handling operations must be carried out by specialised and trained personnel. If these operations are not carried out correctly, the residual risk for the burner to overturn and fall down still persists.
	To move the burner, use means suitable to support its weight (see paragraph "Technical specifications").

Fitting the burner to the boiler

To perform the installation, proceed as follows:

1 drill the furnace plateas decribed in paragraph ("Overall dimensions");
2 place the burner towards the furnace plate: lift and move the burner by means of its eyebolts placed on the top side (see"Lifting and moving the burner");
3 screw the stud bolts (5) in the plate holes, according to the burner's drilling plate described on paragraph "Overall dimensions";
4 place the ceramic fibre plait on the burner flange;
5 install the burner into the boiler;
6 fix the burner to the stud bolts, by means of the fixing nuts, according to the picture below.
7 After fitting the burner to the boiler, ensure that the gap between the blast tube and the refractory lining is sealed with appropriate insulating material (ceramic fibre cord or refractory cement).



Keys
1. Burner
2. Fixing nut
3. Washer
4. Ceramic fibre plait
5. Stud bolt
7. Blast tube

Matching the burner to the boiler

The burners described in this manual have been tested with combustion chambers that comply with EN676 regulation and whose dimensions are described in the diagram . In case the burner must be coupled with boilers with a combustion chamber smaller in diameter or shorter than those described in the diagram, please contact the supplier, to verify that a

correct matching is possible, with respect of the application involved. To correctly match the burner to the boiler verify the necessary input and the pressure in combustion chamber are included in the burner performance curve; otherwise the choice of the burner must be revised consulting the burner manufacturer. To choose the blast tube lenght follow the instructions of the boiler manufacturer. In absence of these consider the following:

- Cast-iron boilers, three pass flue boilers (with the first pass in the rear part): the blast tube must protrude for 0 - 100 mm into the combustion chamber.
- Pressurised boilers with flame reversal: in this case the blast tube must penetrate at least 50 - 100 mm into combustion chamber in respect to the tube bundle plate.

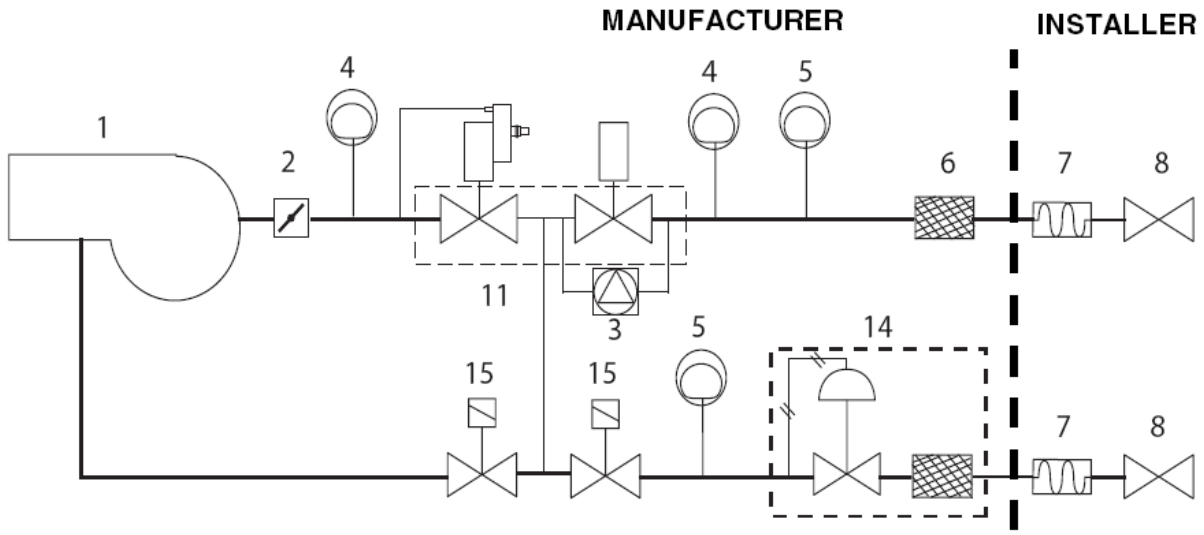
The length of the blast tubes does not always allow this requirement to be met, and thus it may be necessary to use a suitably-sized spacer to move the burner backwards or to design a blast tube tha suites the utilisation (please, contact the manifacturer).

Gas train connections

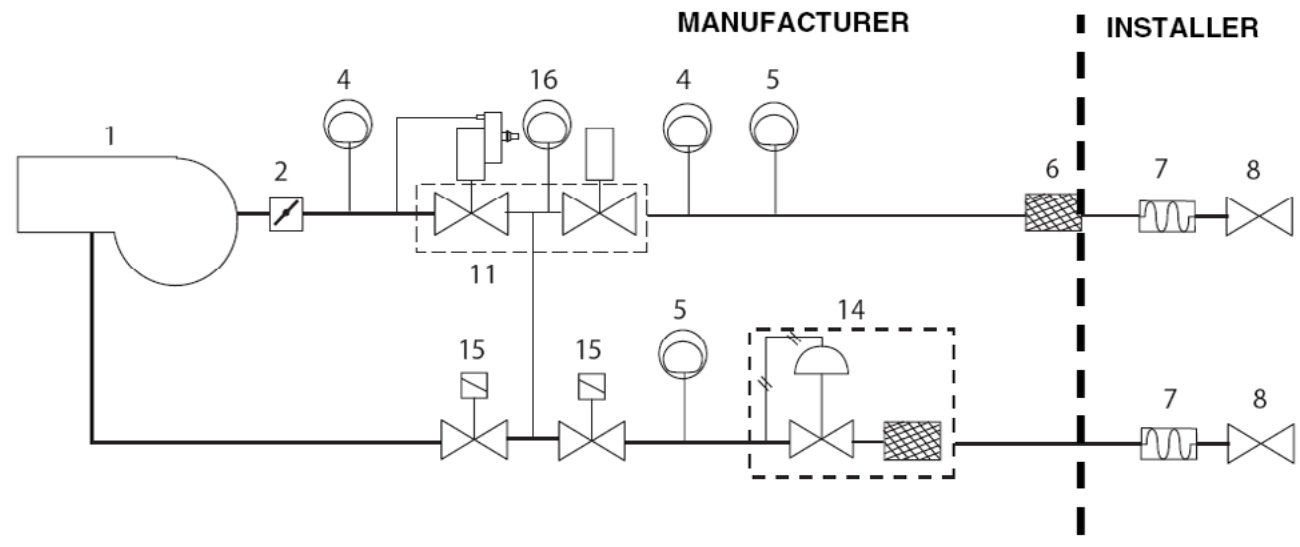
The diagrams show the components of the gas trai included in the delivery and which must be fitted by the installer.
The diagrams are in compliance with the current laws.

	ATTENTION: BEFORE EXECUTING THE CONNECTIONS TO THE GAS PIPE NETWORK, BE SURE THAT THE MANUAL CUTOFF VALVES ARE CLOSED.

Gas train with valves group VGD 40 with built-in gas pressure governor + gas proving system VPS504



Gas train with valves group VGD 40 with built-in gas pressure governor + gas proving system pressure switch (PGCP)



Keys

1. Burner
2. Butterfly valve
3. Gas proving system
4. Maximum gas pressure switch (option*)
5. Minimum gas pressure switch
6. Gas filter
7. Bellows unit
8. Manual cutoff valve
11. VGD Valves group
14. Pressure governor with filter
15. Pilot gas valve
16. Gas proving pressure switch PGCP

*** Note**: the maximum gas pressure switch can be mounted either upstream or downstream the gas valve but upstream the butterfly gas valve (see item no.4 in the scheme above).

Assembling the gas grain

To assemble the main gas train, proceed as follows:

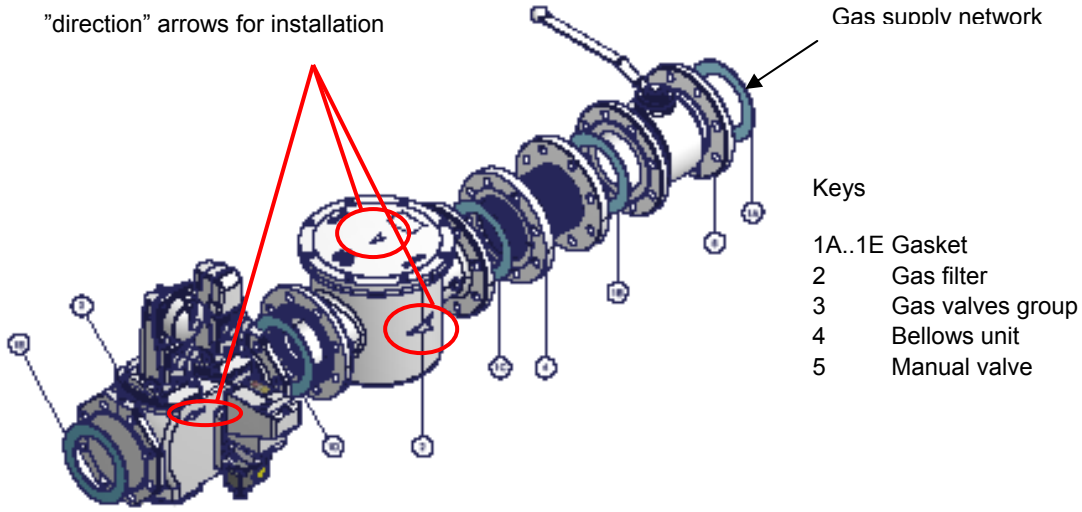


Fig. 1 - Example of gas train

To mount the gas train, proceed as follows:

1. in case of flanged joints: place a gasket (no. 1A..1E - Fig.1) between the elements.
2. fasten all the items, according to the schemes and the direction arrows labelled on each item.

NOTE: the bellows unit, the manual valve and the gaskets are not part of the standard supply.

⚠	**ATTENTION: once the gas train is mounted according to the diagram on Fig.1, the gas proving test mus be performed, according to the procedure set by the laws in force.**

The procedures of installation fo the gas valves are shown in the next paragraphs.

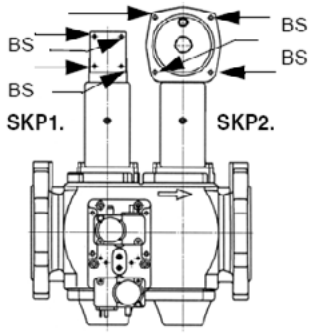
⚠	**ATTENTION: it is recommended to mount filter and gas valves to avoid that extraneous material drops inside the valves, during maintenance and cleaning operation of the filters (both the filters outside the valves group and the ones built-in the gas valves).**

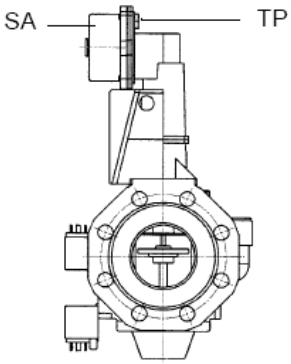
Siemens VGD20.. and VGD40.. gas valves - with SKP2.. (pressure governor)

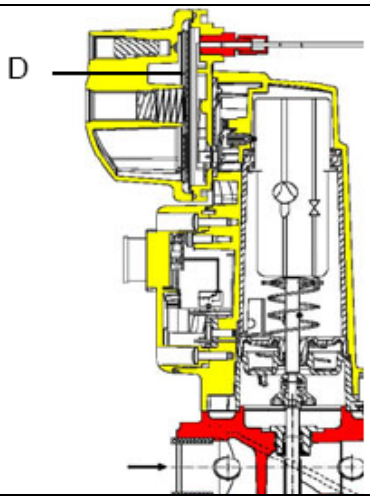
Mounting

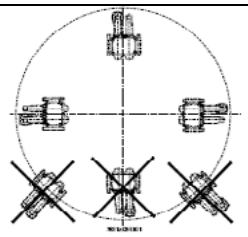
- When mounting the VGD.. double gas valve, two flanges are required;
- to prevent cuttings from falling inside the valve, first fit the flanges to the piping and then clean the associated parts;
- install the valve;
- the direction of gas flow must be in accordance with the direction of the arrow on the valve body;
- ensure that the bolts on the flanges are properly tightened;
- ensure that the connections with all components are tight;
- make certain that the O-rings and gaskets between the flanges and the double gas valve are fitted.
- Connect the reference gas pipe (TP in figure; 8mm-external size pipe supplied loose), to the gas pressure nipples placed on the gas pipe, downstream the gas valves: gas pressure must be measured at a distance that must be at least 5 times the pipe size.
- Leave the blowhole free (SA in figure). Should the spring fitted not permit satisfactory regulation, ask one of our service centres for a suitable replacement.

⚠	Caution: the SKP2 diaphragm D must be vertical (see picture below). WARNING: removing the four screws BS causes the device to be unserviceable!

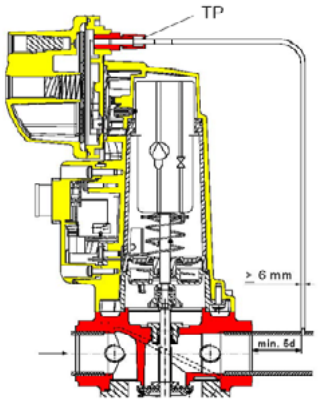






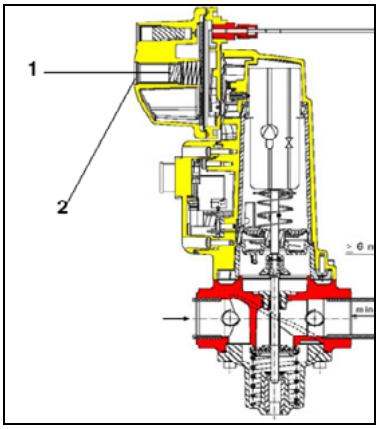


MOUNTING POSITIONS



Pressure adjusting range

The pressure adjusting range, downstream the gas valves group, changes according to the spring provided with the valve group.



Keys

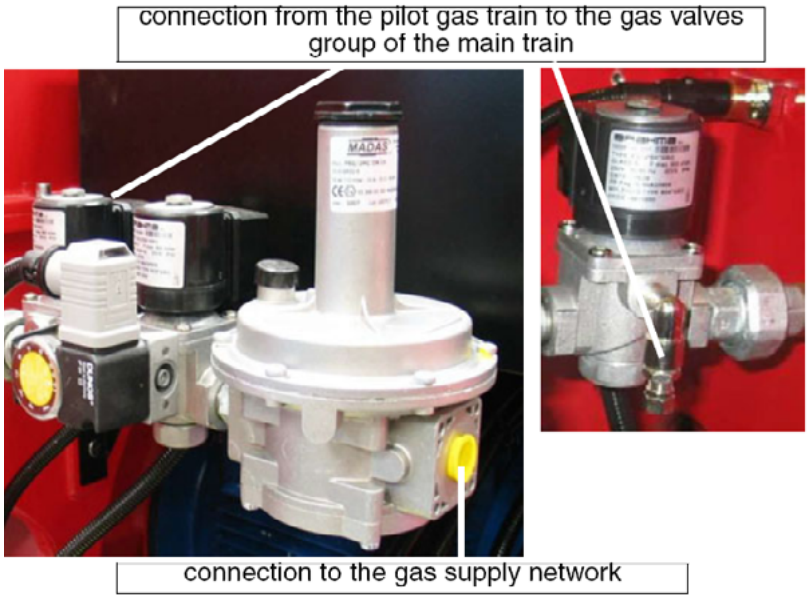
1 spring

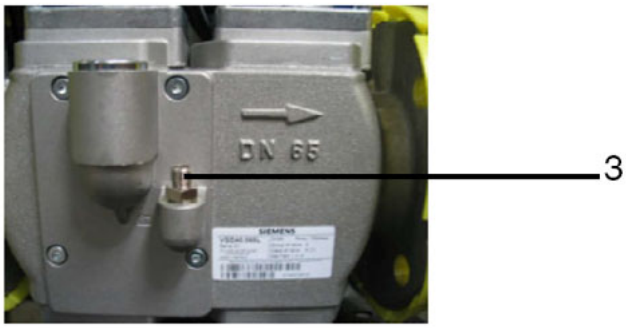
2 cap

Performance range	0 – 22 mbar	15 – 120 mbar	100 – 250 mbar
Spring color	neutral	yellow	red

The pilot gas train must be connected as follows:

- connection from the filter with governor to the gas supply network
- connection from the valve to the main gas train, by means of the 6 mm –size pipe provided with the burner.





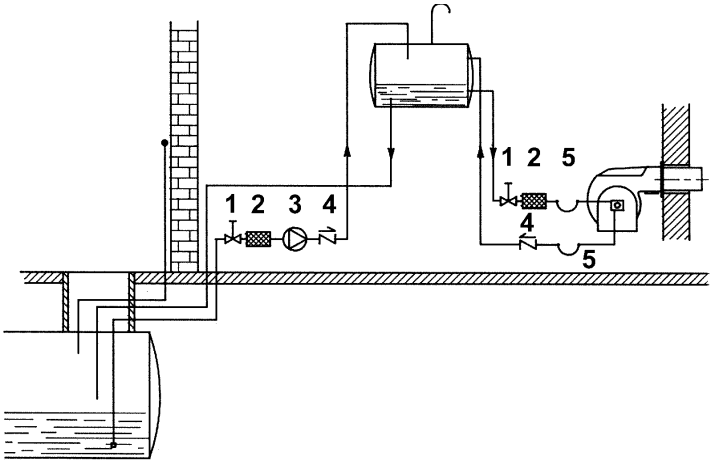
3 = pipe port (3) for connecting the pilot train to the valves group of the main gas train

Once the train is installed, connect electrically all its elements: gas valves group, pressure switches, gas proving system.

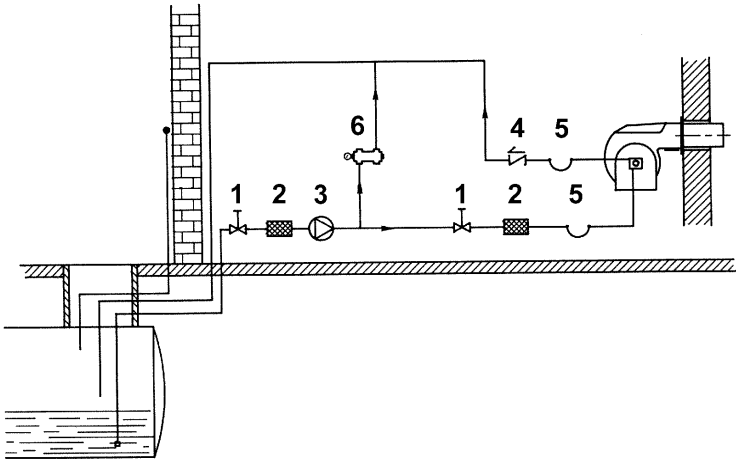
⚠	.**ATTENTION:** once the gas train is mounted according to the diagram on Fig.1, the gas proving test mus be performed, according to the procedure set by the laws in force.

Hydraulic diagrams for light oil supplying circuits

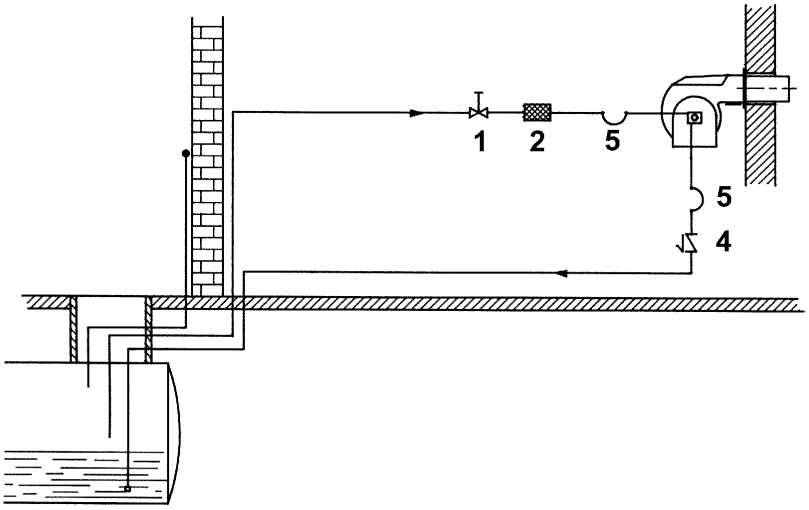
Gravity circuit



Ring circuit



Suction circuit



Keys

1. Manual valve
2. Light oil filter
3. Light oil feeding pump
4. One way valve
5. Flexible hoses
6. Relief valve

NOTE: in plants where gravity or ring feed systems are provided, install an automatic interception device (see n. 4-Fig.2).

Installation diagram of light oil pipes

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY THE "WARNINGS" CHAPTER AT THE BEGINNING OF THIS MANUAL.

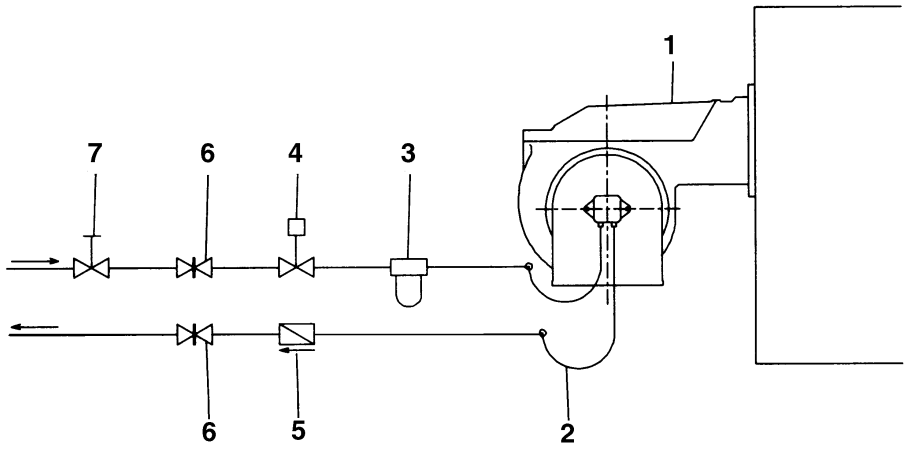


Fig. 2 - Double-pipe system

The burner is supplied with filter and flexible hoses, all the parts upstream the filter and downstream the return flexible hose, must be installed by the customer. As far as the hoses connection, see the related paragraph.

Keys

1. Burner
2. Flexible hoses (fitted)
3. Light oil filter (fitted)
4. Automatic interceptor (*)
5. One-way valve (*)
6. Gate valve
7. Quick-closing gate-valve (outside the tank or boiler rooms)

(*) Only for installations with gravity, siphon or forced circulation feed systems. If the device installed is a solenoid valve, a timer must be installed to delay the valve closing.

The direct connection of the device without a timer may cause pump breaks.

The pumps that are used can be installed both into single-pipe and double-pipe systems.

Single-pipe system: a single pipe drives the oil from the tank to the pump's inlet. Then, from the pump, the pressurised oil is driven to the nozzle: a part comes out from the nozzle while the othe part goes back to the pump. In this system, the by-pass plug, if provided, must be removed and the optional return port, on the pump's body, must be sealed by steel plug and washer.

Double-pipe system: as for the single pipe system, a pipe that connects the tank to the pump's inlet is used besides another pipe that connects the pump's return port to the tank, as well. The excess of oil goes back to the tank: this installation can be considered self-bleeding. If provided, the inside by-pass plug must be installed to avoid air and fuel passing through the pump.

Burners come out from the factory provided for double-pipe systems. They can be suited for single-pipe system (recommended in the case of gravity feed) as decribed before

To change from a 1-pipe system to a 2-pipe-system, insert the by-pass plug G (as for ccw-rotation- referring to the pump shaft).

Caution: Changing the direction of rotation, all connections on top and side are reversed.

Bleed

Bleeding in two-pipe operation is automatic : it is assured by a bleed flat on the piston. In one-pipe operation, the plug of a pressure gauge port must be loosened until the air is evacuated from the system.

About the use of fuel pumps

Make sure that the by-pass plug is not used in a single pipe installation, because the fuel unit will not function properly and damage to the pump and burner motor could result.

Do not use fuel with additives to avoid the possible formation over time of compounds which may deposit between the gear teeth,

thus obstructing them.

After filling the tank, wait before starting the burner. This will give any suspended impurities time to deposit on the bottom of the tank, thus avoiding the possibility that they might be sucked into the pump.

On initial commissioning a "dry" operation is foreseen for a considerable length of time (for example, when there is a long suction line to bleed). To avoid damages inject some lubrication oil into the vacuum inlet.

Care must be taken when installing the pump not to force the pump shaft along its axis or laterally to avoid excessive wear on the joint, noise and overloading the gears.

Pipes should not contain air pockets. Rapid attachment joint should therefore be avoided and threaded or mechanical seal junctions preferred. Junction threads, elbow joints and couplings should be sealed with removable sg component. The number of junctions should be kept to a minimum as they are a possible source of leakage.

Do not use PTFE tape on the suction and return line pipes to avoid the possibility that particles enter circulation. These could deposit on the pump filter or the nozzle, reducing efficiency. Always use O-Rings or mechanical seal (copper or aluminium gaskets) junctions if possible.

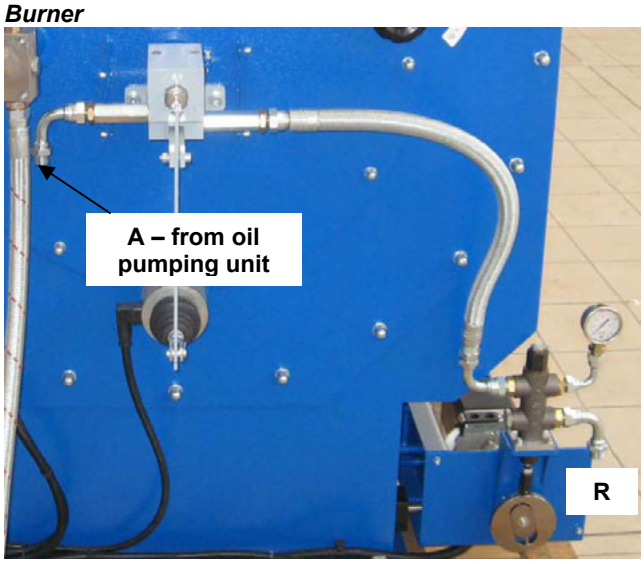
An external filter should always be installed in the suction line upstream of the fuel unit.

Assembling the light oil flexible hoses

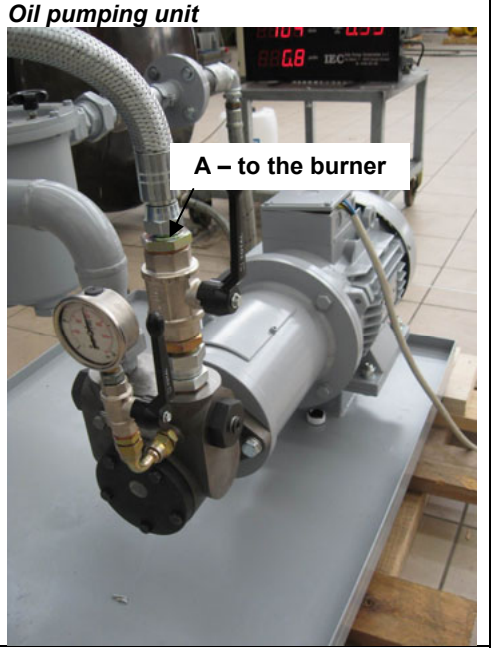
To connect the flexible light oil hoses, proceed as follows:

1. remove the closing nuts A (inlet) and R (return) on the connections (see pictures below);
2. screw the rotating nut of the flexible hose on the pump (see pictures below).

Burner



Oil pumping unit



Electrical connections

⚠	**Respect the basic safety rules. make sure of the connection to the earthing system. do not reverse the phase and neutral connections. fit a differential thermal magnet switch adequate for connection to the mains.**
	ATTENTION: before executing the electrical connections, pay attention to turn the plant's switch to OFF and be sure that the burner's main switch is in 0 position (OFF) too. Read carefully the chapter "WARNINGS", and the "Electrical connections" section.

As per electrical connections, please refer to attached wiring diagrams.

⚠	**WARNING: The burner is provided with an electrical bridge between terminals 6 and 7; when connecting the high/low flame thermostat, remove this bridge before connecting the thermostat.**
	IMPORTANT: Connecting electrical supply wires to the burner teminal block MA, be sure that the ground wire is longer than phase and neutral ones.

Rotation of fan motor and pump motors

Once the electrical connection of the burner is executed, remember to check the rotation of the motor. The motor should rotate counterclockwise looking at cooling fan. In the event of wrong rotation, reverse the three-phase supply and check again the rotation of the motor.

NOTE: burners are supplied for three-phase 400V supply, and in the case of three-phase 230V supply it is necessary to modify the electrical connections into the terminal box of the electric motor and replace the overload tripped relay.



CAUTION: adjust the thermal cut-out according to the motor rated current value.

Measuring the gas pressure in the combustion head

In order to measure the pressure in the combustion head, insert the pressure gauge probes: one into the combustion chamber's pressure outlet to get the pressure in the combustion chamber and the other one into outlet of the maximum gas pressure switch (mounted after the butterfly valve). On the basis of the measured differential pressure, it is possible to get the maximum flow rate

The data obtained must be considered when adjusting the gas flow rate.

NOTE: FOR A PROPER SETTING OF THE GAS RATE, PLEASE REFER TO THE GAS METER READING.

ADJUSTMENTS

	ATTENTION: before starting the burner up, be sure that the manual cutoff valves are open and check that the pressure upstream the gas train complies the value quoted on paragraph "Technical specifications". Be sure that the mains switch is closed.
	ATTENTION: During commissioning operations, do not let the burner operate with insufficient air flow (danger of formation of carbon monoxide); if this should happen, make the fuel decrease slowly until the normal combustion values are achieved.
	WARNING: NEVER LOOSE THE SEALED SCREWS! OTHERWISE, THE DEVICE WARRANTY WILL BE INVALIDATE!

Gas Filter

The gas filters remove the dust particles that are present in the gas, and prevent the elements at risk (e.g.: burners, counters and regulators) from becoming rapidly blocked. The filter is normally installed upstream from all the control and on-off devices.

	IMPORTANT! the combustion air excess must be adjusted according to the suggested values in the following chart:

Recommended combustion parameters		
Fuel	Recommended (%) CO2	Recommended (%) O2
Natural gas	9 ÷ 10	3 ÷ 4.8
Light oil	11.5 ÷ 13	2.9 ÷ 4.9

Adjustments - brief description

Adjust the air and oil flow rates at the maximum output ("high flame") first, by means of the oil cam and the air adjusting cam accordingly.
- Check that the combustion parameters are in the suggested limits.
- Check the flow rate measuring it on the counter.
- Then, adjust the combustion values corresponding to the points between maximum and minimum: set the shape of the air adjusting cam. The adjusting cam sets the air/oil ratio in those points.
- Without changing the air adjustment, set the gas cam shape.
- Check the gas flow rate measuring it on the counter or, if it was not possible, checking the combustion head pressure by means of a differential pressure gauge, as described on par. "Measuring the gas pressure in the combustion head" on page 16. If it is not enough, adjust it by means of the pressure governor (see next paragraphs).
- Then, adjust the combustion values corresponding to the points between maximum and minimum: set the shape of the adjusting cam. The adjusting cam sets the air/gas ratio in those points, regulating the opening-closing of the throttle gas valve.
- Set, now, the low flame output, acting on the low flame microswitch of the actuator in order to avoid the low flame output increasing too much or that the flues temperature gets too low to cause condensation in the chimney.

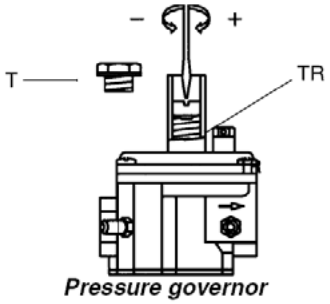
Adjusting the pilot gas flow rate

To change the pilot gas valve flow rate, proceed as follows:
1. remove the protection on the bottom of the valve, moving it counterclockwise (see next figure);
2. rotate clockwise the nut 1 as shown in to close the valve or counterclockwise to open.

To perform a finest adjustment, act directly on the pressure stabiliser as follows (see next figure):
3. remove the cap T: to increase the gas pressure at the outlet use a screwdriver on the screw TR as shown in the next picture.
4. Screw to increase the pressure, unscrew to decrease; once the regulation is performed, replace cap T.



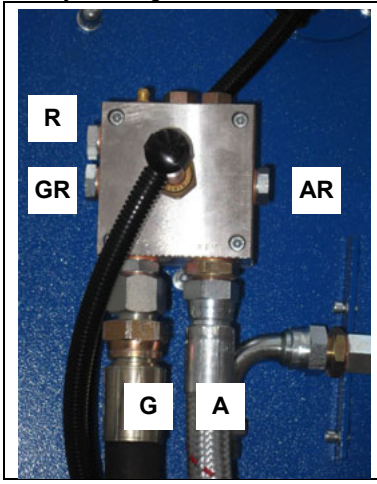
*Brahma gas valve EG*12R*



Pressure governor

The pilot is provided with two governors for gas: the governor R adjust the correct air/gas ratio to set the initial part of the flame, governor GR feeds the gas directly to the flame to change its shape.
Governor AR sets the proper rate for the combustion air.

To adjust the gas and air flow rates for the ignition pilot, see picture below:



A = air inlet
G = gas inlet
AR = air adjusting screw (first remove the cap)
GR = gas adjusting screw (first remove the cap)
R = pilot air/gas ratio adjusing screw (first remove the cap)

Adjusting light oil and air flow rate

The light oil flow rate can be adjusted choosing a by-pass nozzle that suits the boiler/utilisation output and setting the delivery and return pressure values.

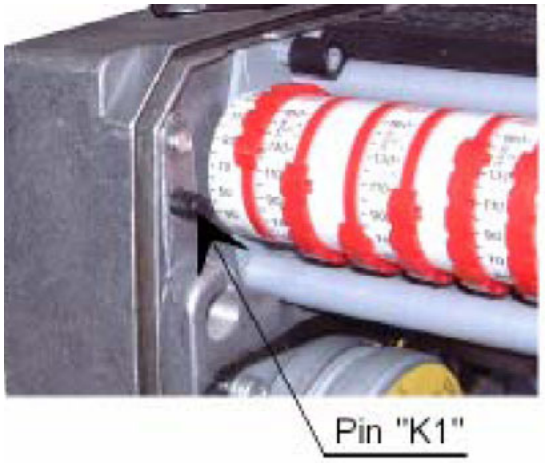
NOZZLE	DELIVERY PRESSURE bar	RETURN PRESSURE MAX. bar	RETURN PRESSURE MIN. bar
UNIGAS	20	18 - 19	7 – 8 (recommended)

Oil Flow Rate Settings

1. set OIL fuel by means of the burner CM switch (it is placed on the burner control panel - see wiring diagrams);
2. check the fan motor rotation (see page 16);
3. with the electrical panel open, prime the oil pump acting directly on the related CP contactor (see next picture): check the pump motor rotation and keep pressing for some seconds until the oil circuit is charged;



4. bleed the air from the pressure gauge port of the pump, by loosing the cap without removing it, then release the contactor.
5. Before starting the burner up, drive the high flame actuator microswitch (cam I) matching the low flame one (cam IV - in order to let the burner operates at the lowest output) to achieve safely the high flame stage.

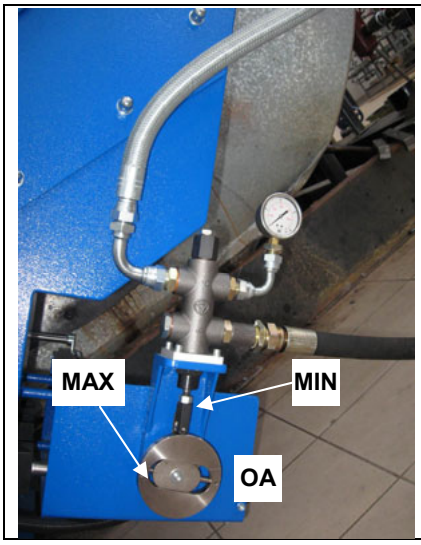


Actuator cams

I	High flame
II	Stand-by and Ignition
III	Low flame - gas
IV	Low flame - oil
V	Cam stroke limitation switch

K1 = disengagement of gear train/cam shaft by pressing pin K1

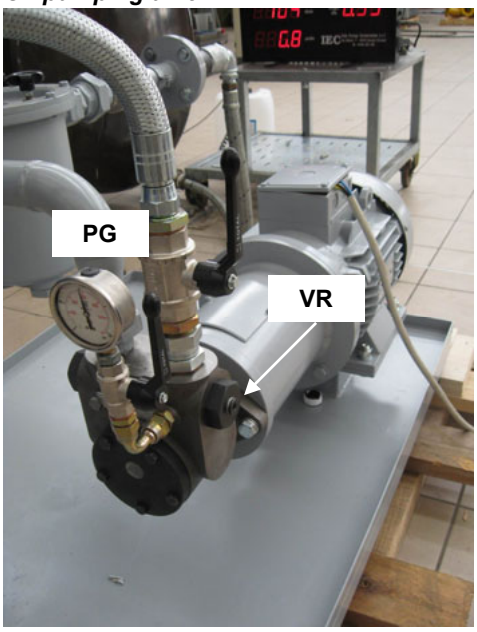
6. Start the burner up by means of the thermostat series and wait until the pre-purge time comes to an end and that the bruner starts up;
7. Drive the burner to high flame stage, by means fo the thermostat TAB (high/low flame thermostat - see Wiring diagrams), as far as fully-modulating burners, see related paragraph.
8. Then move progressively the microswitch to higher values until it reaches the high flame position; always check the combustion values and eventually adjusting the oil pressure (see next step).



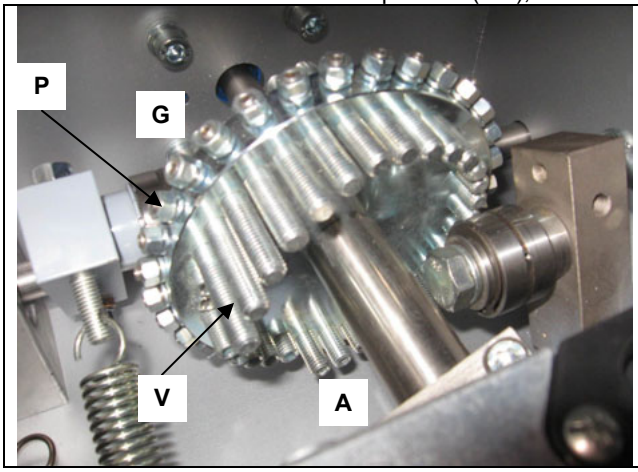
OA = oil adjusting cam
MIN = minimum rate adjusting nut
MAX = maximum rate adjusting screw

9. The nozzle supply pressure is already factory-set and must not be changed. Only if necessary, adjust the supply pressure as follows (see related paragraph);
10. Act on on the pump adjusting screw VR as to get the nozzle pressure at 20bar (read the value on PG pressure gauge (see picture below).

Oil pumping unit



11. In order to get the maximum oil flow rate, adjust the pressure (reading its value on the pressure gauge): checking always the combustion parameters, the adjustment is to be performed by means of the OA adjusting cam screw (see picture – MAX = maximum rate adjusting screw).
12. As for the point-to-point regulation in order to set the air cam shape, move the oil low flame microswitch (cam IV) a little lower than the maximum position (90°);

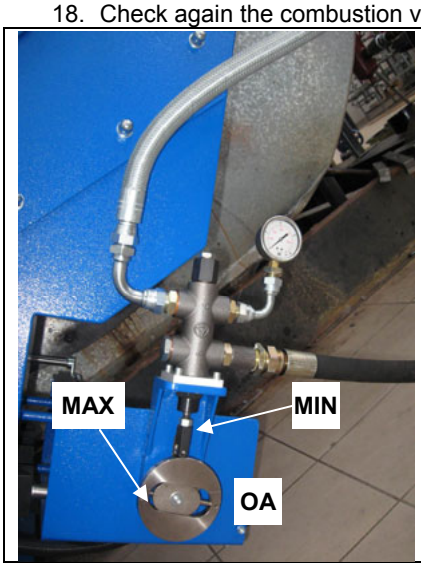


A = air adjusting cam
G = gas adjusting cam
P = fixing bolts
V = grub screws

13. set the TAB thermostat to the minimum(as far as fully-modulating burners, see related paragraph) in order that the actuator moves progressively towards the low flame position;
14. move the actuator low flame cam towards the minimum to move the actuator towards the low flame.
15. Move again the low flame cam towards the minimum to meet the next grub screw (V) on the air adjusting cam and repeat the previous step; go on this way as to reach the desired low flame point.

Note: before twisting the grub screws they must be loosen by means of the relevant fixing bolts (P). Remember to fasten the bolts once the screws are adjusted.

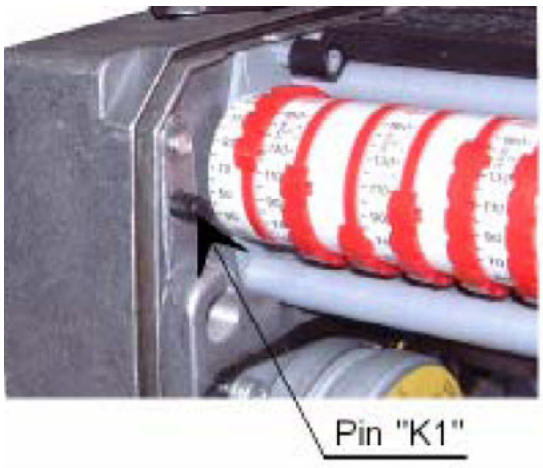
16. The low flame position must never match the ignition position that is why this cam must be set 20°- 30° more than the ignition position.
17. Once the oil low flame position is reached, adjust the oil flow rate by means of the MIN adjustin nut.
18. Check again the combustion values.



OA = oil adjusting cam
MIN = minimum rate adjusting nut
MAX = maximum rate adjusting screw

Turn the burner off; then start it up again. If the adjustment is not correct, repeat the previous steps.

Adjusting air and gas flow rate



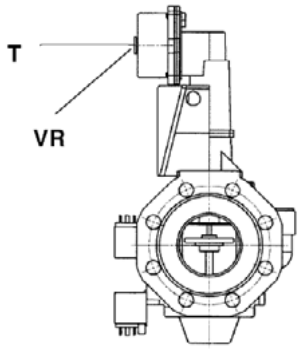
Actuator cams

I	High flame
II	Stand-by and Ignition
III	Low flame - gas
IV	Low flame - oil
V	Cam stroke limitation switch

K1 = disengagement of gear train/cam shaft by pressing pin K1

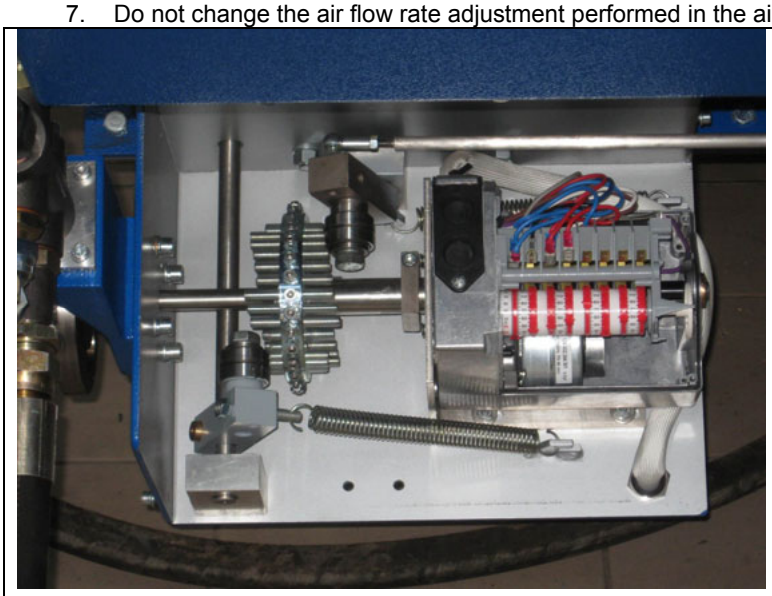
1. Once the air and oil flow rates are adjusted, turn the burner off, switch it on again by turning the CM switch to the gas operation (GAS, on the burner control panel (see wiring diagrams).
2. Record the high flame value set during the oil operation adjustments (see previous paragraphs);
3. Start the burner up by means of the thermostat series and wait until the pre-purge time comes to an end and that the burner starts up;
4. drive the burner to high flame stage, by means fo the thermostat TAB (high/low flame thermostat - see Wiring diagrams), as far as fully-modulating burners, see related paragraph
5. Go on adjusting air and gas flow rates: check, continuosly, the flue gas analisys, as to avoid combustion with little air; dose the air according to the gas flow rate change following the steps quoted below;
6. Acting on the pressure governor of the valves group, adjust the gas flow rate in the high flame stage as to meet the values requested by the boiler/utilisation (in high flame stage, it is suggested to completely open the butterfly valve):

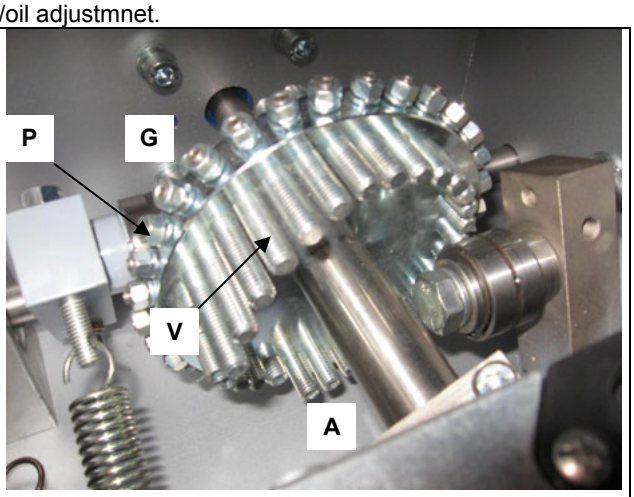
- Siemens VGD valves group: remove cap T and act on the VR adjusting screw to increase or decrease the pressure and consequently the gas rate; screwind VR the rate increases, unscrewing it decreases (see next picture).



Siemens VGD..

7. Do not change the air flow rate adjustment performed in the air/oil adjustmnet.





A = air adjusting cam
G = gas adjusting cam
P = fixing bolts
V = grub screws

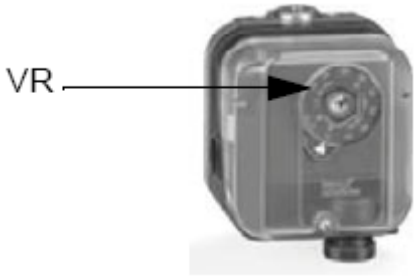
8. the air and gas rate are now adjusted at the maximum power stage, go on with the point to point adjustement on the G (gas side) adjusting cam, as to reach the minimum output point.
9. As for the point-to-point regulation, move the gas low flame microswitch (cam III) a little lower than the maximum position (90°);
10. set the TAB thermostat to the minimum(as far as fully-modulating burners, see related paragraph) in order that the actuator moves progressively towards the low flame position;
11. Move again the low flame cam towards the minimum to meet the next grub screw (V) on the air adjusting cam and repeat the previous step; go on this way as to reach the desired low flame point.

Note: before twisting the grub screws they must be loosen by means of the relevant fixing bolts (P). Remember to fasten the bolts once the screws are adjusted.

12. Move again cam III towards the minimum to meet the next screw on the adjusting cam and repeat the previous step; go on this way as to reach the desired low flame point.

Now adjust the pressure switches (see next par.).

Calibration of air and gas pressure switches
The air pressure switch locks the control box if the air pressure is not the one requested. If it happens, unlock the burner by means of the control box unlock pushbutton, placed on the burner control panel.
The gas pressure switches check the pressure to avoid the burner operate when the pressure value is not in the requested pressure range.



Calibration of air pressure switch
To calibrate the air pressure switch, proceed as follows:

- Remove the transparent plastic cap.
- Once air and fuel setting have been accomplished, startup the burner.
- During the pre-purge phase o the operation, turn slowly the adjusting ring nut VR in the clockwise direction (to increase the adjusting pressure) until the burner lockout, then read the value on the pressure switch scale and set it to a value reduced by 15%.
- Repeat the ignition cycle of the burner and check it runs properly.
- Refit the transparent plastic cover on the pressure switch.

Calibration of minimum gas pressure switch
As for the gas pressure switch calibration, proceed as follows:

- Be sure that the filter is clean.
- Remove the transparent plastic cap.
- While the burner is operating at the maximum output, test the gas pressure on the pressure port of the minimum gas pressure switch.
- Slowly close the manual cutoff valve (placed upstream the pressure switch, see gas train installation diagram), until the detected pressure is reduced by 50%. Pay attention that the CO value in the flue gas does not increase: if the CO values are higher than the limits laid down by law, slowly open the cutoff valve as to get values lower than these limits.
- Check that the burner is operating correctly.
- Clockwise turn the pressure switch adjusting ring nut (as to increase the pressure value) until the burner stops.
- Slowly fully open the manual cutoff valve.
- Refit the transparent plastic cover on the pressure switch.

Adjusting the maximum gas pressure switch (when provided)
To calibrate the maximum pressure switch, proceed as follows according to its mounting position:

- remove the pressure switch plastic cover;
- if the maximum pressure switch is mounted upstreaam the gas valves: measure the gas pressure in the network, when flame is off; by means of the adjusting ring nut VR, set the value read, increased by the 30%.
- if the maximum pressure switch is mounted downstream the “gas governor-gas valves” group and upstream the butterfly valve: light the burner, adjust it according to the procedure in the previous paragraph. Then, measure the gas pressure at the operating flow rate, downstream the “gas governor-gas valves” group and upstream the butterfly valve; by means of the adjusting ring nut VR, set the value read on step 2, increased by the 30%;
- replace the plastic cover.

Fully modulating burners
To adjust the fully-modulating burners, use the CMF switch on the burner control panel (see next picture), instead of the TAB thermostat as described on the previous paragraphs about the progressive burners. Go on adjusting the burner as described before, paying attention to use the CMF switch intead of TAB.
The CMF position sets the oprating stages: to drive the burner to the high-flame stage, set CMF=1; to drive it to the low-flame stage, set CMF=2.
To move the adjusting cam set CMF=1 or 2 and then CMF=0.
CMF = 0 stop at the current position
CMF = 1 high flame operation
CMF = 2 low flame operation
CMF = 3 automatic operation

PART II - OPERATION

LIMITATIONS OF USE

THE BURNER IS AN APPLIANCE DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED TO OPERATE ONLY AFTER BEING CORRECTLY CONNECTED TO A HEAT GENERATOR (E.G. BOILER, HOT AIR GENERATOR, FURNACE, ETC.), ANY OTHER USE IS TO BE CONSIDERED IMPROPER AND THEREFORE DANGEROUS.

THE USER MUST GUARANTEE THE CORRECT FITTING OF THE APPLIANCE, ENTRUSTING THE INSTALLATION OF IT TO QUALIFIED PERSONNEL AND HAVING THE FIRST COMMISSIONING OF IT CARRIED OUT BY A SERVICE CENTRE AUTHORISED BY THE COMPANY MANUFACTURING THE BURNER.
A FUNDAMENTAL FACTOR IN THIS RESPECT IS THE ELECTRICAL CONNECTION TO THE GENERATOR'S CONTROL AND SAFETY UNITS (CONTROL THERMOSTAT, SAFETY, ETC.) WHICH GUARANTEES CORRECT AND SAFE FUNCTIONING OF THE BURNER.

THEREFORE, ANY OPERATION OF THE APPLIANCE MUST BE PREVENTED WHICH DEPARTS FROM THE INSTALLATION OPERATIONS OR WHICH HAPPENS AFTER TOTAL OR PARTIAL TAMPERING WITH THESE (E.G. DISCONNECTION, EVEN PARTIAL, OF THE ELECTRICAL LEADS, OPENING THE GENERATOR DOOR, DISMANTLING OF PART OF THE BURNER).

NEVER OPEN OR DISMANTLE ANY COMPONENT OF THE MACHINE.

OPERATE ONLY THE MAIN SWITCH, WHICH THROUGH ITS EASY ACCESSIBILITY AND RAPIDITY OF OPERATION ALSO FUNCTIONS AS AN EMERGENCY SWITCH, AND ON THE RESET BUTTON.

IN CASE OF A BURNER SHUT-DOWN, RESET THE CONTROL BOX BY MEANS OF THE RESET PUSHBUTTON. IF A SECOND SHUT-DOWN TAKES PLACE, CALL THE TECHNICAL SERVICE, WITHOUT TRYING TO RESET FURTHER.

WARNING: DURING NORMAL OPERATION THE PARTS OF THE BURNER NEAREST TO THE GENERATOR (COUPLING FLANGE) CAN BECOME VERY HOT, AVOID TOUCHING THEM SO AS NOT TO GET BURNT.

OPERATION

	**ATTENTION: before starting the burner up, be sure that the manual cutoff valves are open and check that the pressure upstream the gas train complies the value quoted on paragraph "Technical specifications". Read carefully the "WARNINGS" chapter in this manual.** **If the fuel chosen is light oil, be sure the cutoff valves on the feed and return pipes are open.**

Choose the typer of fuel by turning the CM switch, on the burner control panel.
CAUTION: if
Check the control box is not locked; if so, reset it by means of the relevant pushbutton.
Check the series of thermostats and pressure switches enables the burner to operation
.

Gas operation
Check the gas feeding pressure is sufficient (signalling lamp G on).
The gas proving system test begins; when the test is performed the proving system LED turns on. At the end of the test, the burner staring cycle begins: in case of leakage in a valve, the gas proving system stops the burner.
Reset it, by means of the reset pushbutton on the burner panel.
Since the pre-purgue phase must be carried out with the maximum air rate, the control box drives the actuator opening and when the maximum opening position is achieved, the pre-purge time counting starts.
At the end of the pre-purge time, the actuator drives the complete closing (ignition with gas position) and, as this is achieved the ignition transformer is energised; the gas valves open.
Few seconds after the valves opening, the transformer is de-energised.
The burner is now operating, meanwhile the actuator goes to the high flame position and, after some seconds, the two-stage operation begins; the burner is driven automatically to high flame or low flame, according to the plant requirements.

Light oil operation
The fan motor starts and the pre-purge phase as well. Since the pre-purge phase must be carried out at the maximum air rate, the control box drives the actuator opening and when the maximum opening position is reached, the pre-purge time counting starts.
At the end of the pre-purge time, the actuator is in the light oil ignition position: the ignition transformer is energised; the electromagnet moves back the closing pin making the atomised oil getting out of the nozzle.
The burner is now operating, meanwhile the actuator goes to the high flame position; after some seconds, the two-stage operation begins; the burner is driven automatically to high flame or low flame, according to the plant requirements.

PART III: MAINTENANCE

At least once a year carry out the maintenance operations listed below. In the case of seasonal servicing, it is recommended to carry out the maintenance at the end of each heating season; in the case of continuous operation the maintenance is carried out every 6 months.

	WARNING: ALL OPERATIONS ON THE BURNER MUST BE CARRIED OUT WITH THE MAINS DISCONNECTED AND THE FUEL MANAUL CUTOFF VALVES CLOSED!
	ATTENTION: READ CAREFULLY THE "WARNINGS" CHAPTER AT THE BEGINNIG OF THIS MANUAL.

ROUTINE MAINTENANCE

- Check and clean the gas filter cartridge, if necessary replace it (see next paragraghs);
- Check and clean the fuel filter cartdrige, replace if necessary.
- An external oil filter should always be installed in the suction line upstream of the fuel unit.
- Check the fuel hoses for possible leaks.
- Remove, check and clean the combustion head (see page 25);
- Check and carefully clean the UV detector, replace it if necessary; if in doubt, check the detection current, once the burner starts up (see on page 26).
- Remove and clean the fuel nozzle (Important: cleaning must be performed using solvent, not metal tools!). At the end of maintenance operations after the burner reassembly, light the flame and check its shape, replacing the nozzle whenever a questionable flame shape appears. Whenever the burner is used intensely, we recommend preventively replacing the nozzle at the start of each heating season.
- Clean and grease sliding and rotating parts.

	ATTENTION: when servicing, if it was necessary to disassemble the gas train parts, remember to execute the gas proving test, once the gas train is reassembled, according to the procedure imposed by the law in force.

Gas filter maintenance

	ATTENTION: Before opening the filter, close the manual cutoff valve downstream the filter and bleed the gas; check that inside the filter there is no pressurised gas

To clean or remove the filter, proceed as follows:

1. remove the cap unscrewing the fixing screws (A);
2. remove the filtering cartridge (B), clean it using water and soap, blow it with compressed air(or replace it, if necessary)
3. replace the cartridge in its proper position taking care to place it inbetween the guides as not to hamper the cap replacement;
4. be sure to replace the Or ring into its place (C) and replace the cover fastening by the proper screws (A).

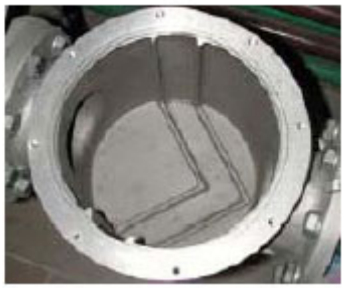
A



B

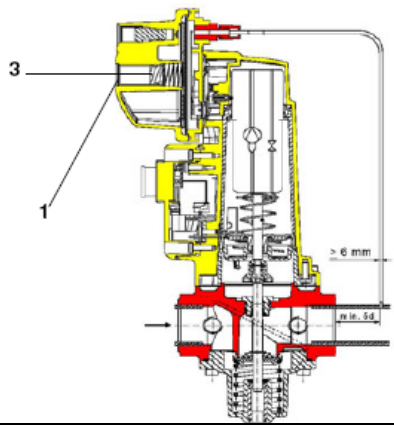


C



Replacing the spring in the gas valve group

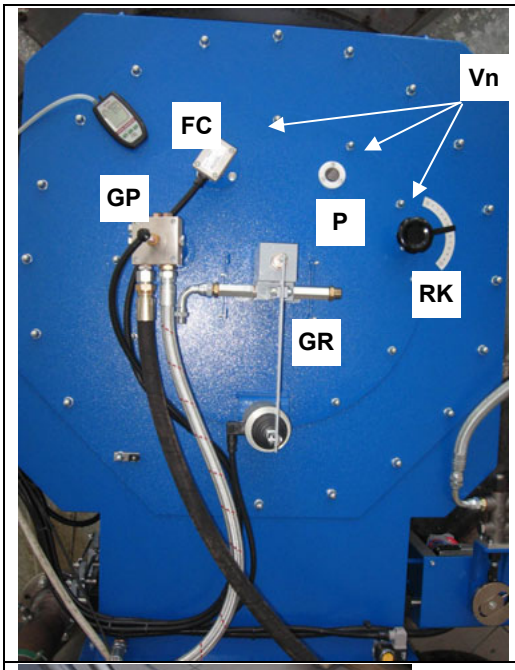
- To replace the spring in the gas valve group,proceed as follows:
- Carefully twist the protection cap 1 and the O-ring 2.
- remove the "set value" spring 3 from housing 4.
- Replace spring 3.
- Carefully insert the new "set value" spring. Pay attention to mount properly. First insert the spring part with smaller diameter in the housing.
- Place O-ring 2 in protective cap 1. Screw in the protective cap with the O-ring in it.
- Stick the adhesive label for spring identification on the type plate.



SKP Siemens actuator"

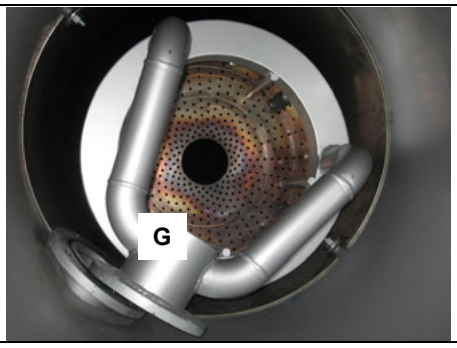
Removing the combustion head

- Remove all the eletrical and fuel connections.
- Remove the FC flame detector out of its housing
- Remove the gas pilot GP.
- Remove the air register knob RK
- Remove the oil gun rod, GR
- Loosen the V screws that fasten the top plate P
- Remove the top plate P, the gas pilot and oil gun.
- check the oil gun, replace it if necessary
- after removing the oil gun, unscrew the nozzle and replace it if necessary;
- holding the gas manifold G, loosen the screws and remove the assembly as shown.
- Clean the combustion head by means of a vacuum cleaner; scrape off the scale by means of a metallic brush.
- Note: to replace the combustion head, reverse the operations described above.



FC = flame detector
G = gas manifold
GP = gas pilot
GR = gun rod
OG = oil gun
P = top plate
RK = register knob
Vn = screws





Cleaning and replacing the flame detector

To clean/replace the detection photocell FC (see picture in the previous paragraph), proceed as follows:

1. disconnect the system from the electrical power supply.
2. shut off the fuel supply;
3. remove the photocell from its slot (see next figure);
4. clean the bulbe if dirty, taking care not to touch it with bare hands;
5. if necessary, replace the bulb;
6. replace the photocell into its slot.

Checking the detection current

To check the detection current follow the diagram on Fig. 4. If the signal is lower than the value indicated, check the position of the detection electrode or detector, the electrical contacts and, if necessary, replace the electrode or the detector.

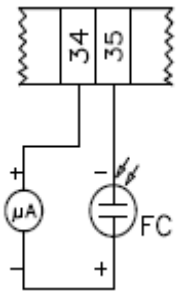


Fig. 3

Control box	Minimum detection signal
Siemens LFL1.3..	70µA

Seasonal stop

To stop the burner in the seasonal stop, proceed as follows:

- turn the burner main switch to 0 (Off position)
- disconnect the power mains
- close the fuel valve of the supply line

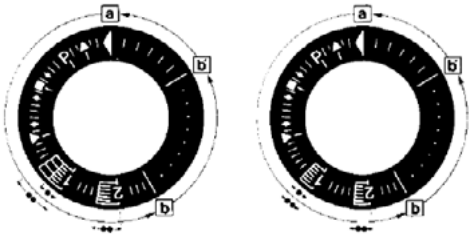
Burner disposal

In case of disposal, follow the instructions according to the laws in force in your country about the “Disposal of materials”.

Wiring diagram

See attached wiring diagrams.

SIEMENS LFL 1.3.. control BOX
Automatic programme in the event of interruption and indication of position when interrupted
By default, in the event of any kind of interruption, the flow of fuel is immediately interrupted. At the same time the programmer stops and this indicates the position at the time of the interruption.
A symbol on the indicator disc shows each time the type of stoppage:
◄ No start-up (for example fault in the CLOSED signal for the limit contact "Z" at terminal 8 or some other contact between the terminals 12 and 4 or 4 and 5 is not closed).
◄ Start-up suspended because of a fault in the OPEN signal for the limit contact "A" at terminal 8.
P Block due to absence of air pressure signal. From this moment onwards any absence of air pressure will cause a block.
■ Block due to malfunction of the flame detector circuit.
▼ Start-up interrupted because there is a fault in the MINIMUM signal for the auxiliary contact of the damper servo motor at terminal 8.
1 Block due to absence of flame signal at the end of the 1st safety period.
From this moment onwards any absence of a flame signal will cause a block.
2 Block due to absence of flame signal at the end of the 2nd safety period (flame signal of main burner).
▮ Blockdue to absence of flame signal or air pressure during operation.
Where a block stoppage occurs at any moment between switch on and pre-ignition without registering any symbol, the cause is normally an unscheduled flame signal.



a-b Start-up programme
b-b' For time variants: move the programmer on to the automatic stop after the burner starts up (b' = position of the programmer during normal burner operation).
b(b')-a Post-ventilation programme after a regulation stop.At the start-up position "a" the programmer stops automatically.
. Safety time duration for mono-tube burners
.. Safety time duration for twin-tube burners
The apparatus can be reset immediately after a block. After resetting (and after the elimination of any problem causing the stoppage or after a power failure) the programmer returns to its start-up position. In this event only the terminals 7, 9, 10 and 11 are live in accordance with the monitoring programme. Only after this the device programs a new startup.
Operation
The wiring system and also the control system of the programmer "P" have already been given in this manual. The response signals required for the active parts and the flame monitor circuit are shown by a hatching.
In the absence of these response signals the mechanism interrupts the start-up programme; the exact time of the interruption can be identified from the visual indicator and will cause a block if the safety code requires it.
A consent to start-up by means of the thermostat or pressostat "R"
A-B start-up program
B-C normal burner operation
C regulation stop caused by "R"
C-D programmer returns to start-up position A.
During the regulation stop only terminals 11 and 12 are live and the damper, through the limit contact "Z" of its servo-motor is in the CLOSED position.The flame detector circuit F is activated (terminals 22 and 23 or 23/4) for the detector test and the paracitic light test.
Where the burners do not have dampers (or have an independent 00 damper control mechanism) there must be a bridge between terminals 6 and 8, otherwise the mechanism will not start up the burner.
For a burner to start up the following conditions must be met:
Mechanism not blocked/reset.
Damper closed.Limit contact switchZ must be in the CLOSED position and allow current to flow between terminals 11 and 8.
Any contacts checking that the fuel valve (bv...) is closed, or other contacts with similar functions, must be closed between terminal 12 and the air pressostat LP.
The contact for the air pressostat LP must be in the off position (LP test) so as to feed terminal 4.
The gas pressostat contacts GP and the safety thermostat and pressostat contacts W must also be closed.
Start-up program
A Start-up
(R closes the start-up control ring between terminals 4 and 5)
The programmer starts up.At the same time the ventilator motor is fed through terminal 6 (only for pre-ventilation) and, after t7, the ventilator motor or the combustion gas exhaust fan is fed through terminal 7 (pre-ventilation and post-ventilation).
At the end of t16, the command opening the damper passes through terminal 9; during the damper opening time the programmer does not move since terminal 8, through which the programmer is fed, is dead. Only once the damper is fully open and the limit contact switch A has switched on, feeding terminal 8, does the programme proceed.
t1 Pre-ventilation time with damper fully open (nominal air flow).
Shortly after the beginning of the pre-ventilation time, the air pressostat should switch off the current between terminals 4 and 13;otherwisethe apparatus would block (air pressure monitor).
At the same time the terminal 14 should be live since current feeding the ignition transformer and the fuel valves passes through this circuit.
During pre-ventilation time the flame detector circuit is checked and in the event of an operational defect the monitor brings about a block.
At the end of the pre-ventilation time the monitor automatically moves the damper servo-motor, through terminal 10, to the flame ignition position which is governed by the auxiliary contact "M".
During this period the programmer stops until terminal 8, is again activatedthrough contact "M".
After a few seconds the little programmer motor is directly fed by the active part of the apparatus.
After this point terminal 8 plays no further part in the burner ignition process.
Mono-tube burner
t3 Pre-ignition time waiting the response from the fuel valve at terminal 18.
t2 Safety time (start up flame strenght); at the end of the safety time a flame signal should appear at terminal 22 of the amplifier and it should stay on until a regulation stop; if this does not happen the mechanism will block.
t4 Interval; at the end of t4, terminal 19 is live.
t5 Interval At the end of t5 terminal 20 is live.At the same time the monitor outlets from 9 and 11 and terminal 8 into the active part of the apparatus are kept galvanically separatedso as to protect the monitor itself from recovery voltage through the capacity regulator circuit.

Twin-tube burners (**)
t3 Preignition time until the all clear to the pilot burner valve at terminal 17.
t2 First safety time (pilot flame strenght); at the end of the safety time a flame signal should appear at terminal 22 of the amplifier and it should stay on, until a regulation stop; if it does not, the apparatus will block.
t4 Interval until the consent to the fuel valve at terminal 19, for the first flame of the main burner.
t9 2nd safety time; at the end of the second safety time the main burner should be lit by means of the pilot. At the end of this period, terminal 17 is dead and therefore the pilot burner will be out.
t5 Interval; at the end of t5 terminal 20 is live. At the same time the monitor outlets from 9 to 11 and the terminal 8at the input of the active part of the apparatus are galvanically separated so as to protect the apparatus itself from recovery voltage through the strenght regulator circuit.
When the strenght regulator LR at terminal 20 gives the consent, the start-up programme for the apparatus comes to an end. Depending on time variants, the programmer stops either immediately or at the end of a set time, without effecting the position of the contacts.
B Operational position of the burner
B-C Burner operation (production of heat)
While the burner is working the strnght regulator controls the damper, according to the demand for heat, by means of the positioning at nominal load of the auxiliary contact "V" of the damper servocontrol.

C Regulation stop for operation of "R"
When there is a regulation stop the fuel valves immediately close. At the same time the programmer starts to programme:
t6 Post-ventilation time (post-ventilation with the ventilator "G" at terminal 7).Shortly after beginning of the post-ventilation time terminal 10 becomes live and moves the damper to the "MIN" position. The full closure of the damper only happens towards the end of the post-ventilation time and is prompted by an automatic signal from terminal 11
t13 Admissible post-ignition time
During this time the flame monitor circuit may still receive a flame signal without the apparatus blocking.
D-A End of automatic programme
At the end of t6, at the point where the programmer and the automatic contacts have reverted to the starter position, the detection probe test restarts.
During an operational stop even an unscheduled flame signal lasting a few seconds can cause a block because during this period an NTC in the circuit acts as retarder.This means that brief unscheduled influences cannot cause a block.
(**) Times t3, t2 and t4 only apply only to safety devices in the series 01.

Specifications

Mains voltage 220V -15%...240V +10%
Frequency 50Hz -6%...60Hz +6%
Absorbed capacity 3.5 VA
Built-in fuse T6.3/250E slow action DIN41571 No. 451915070
External fuse max. 16A
Interference N-VDE0875
Flow permitted at terminal 1 5A (DIN 0660 AC3)
Flow permitted at control terminals
4A (DIN 0660 AC3)
Flow at monitor contacts:
input at terminals 4 & 5 1A, 250V
input at terminals 4 & 11 1A, 250V
input at terminals 4 & 14 function of the load at terminals 16 and 19, min.1A, 250V
Emplacement Any
Protection IP40
Permitted ambient temp -20...+60° C
Min.temperature (trans/storage) -50° C
Weight:
apparatus approx. 1,000g.
base approx. 165g.
Ionisation monitor
voltage in detector electrode
normal working 330V ±10%
test 380V ±10%
short circuit current max. 0,5 mA
Ionisation current, min.request 6 µA
max. permitted length for connecting cables
normal cable (laid separately**) 80m
armoured cable(high frequency) protection at term. 22: 140m

UV monitor

Voltage in UV detector
normal working 330V ±10%
test 380V ±10%
Detector current, min. request* 70µA
Max. detector current
normal working 630 µA
test 1300 µA
Max.length of connecting cable
normal cable (laid separately**) 100m
armoured cable (high frequency) protected at term. 22: 200m

Weight

QRA2 60 g
QRA10 450 g.
*Connect up in parallel to the measuring device a condenser 100µF, 10...25V.
** The wire connecting up the detector electrode should not be in the same sleeve as the other conductor wires.

Ignition spark monitor with QRE1 series 02 detector
Minimum detector current 30µA
Operating times
t7 initial delay for ventilator G2 2
t16 initial delay of air damper OPEN consent 4
t11 opening time for damper any
t10 initial delay for air pressure monitor 8
t1 pre-ventilation time with damper open 36
t12 travel time for air damper to MIN position any
t3 t3' pre-ignition time t3 4
t3 '-
t2 t2' safety time (1st safety time for burners with intermittent pilot lighter t2 2
t2 '-
t4 t4' interval between start of t2 and response to valve at terminal 19
t4 10
t4 '-
t9 2nd safety time for burners with intermittent pilot lighter 2
t5 interval between end of t4 and response at terminal 20 10
t20 interval before programmer cuts out after start-up -
duration of start-up 60
t6 post-ventilation time (G2 only) 12
t13 permitted post-ignition time 12
t16 initial delay from opening consent of the air damper
t20 interval until the automatic shut-off of the programming mechanism after the burner start

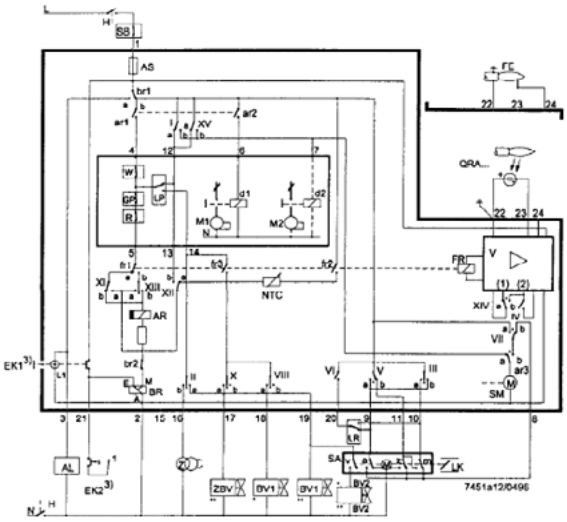
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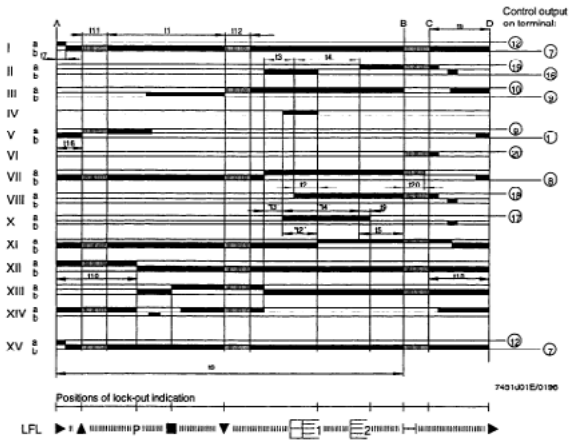
A limit contact switch for damper OPEN position
AI block remote signal
AR main relay (working network) with contacts "ar"
AS Monitor fuse
BR block relay with "br" contacts
BV fuel valve
EK reset button
FE detector electrode of ionisation circuit
FR flame relay with "fr" contacts
G ventilator motor or burner motor
GP gas pressure switch
H main interruptor switch
L block stoppage LED
LK air damper
LP air pressostat
LR safety regulator
M auxiliary contact switch for damper "MIN" position
QRA UV detector
QRE ignition spark detector
R thermostat or pressostat
S fuse
SA damper servo-motor
SM synchronous programmer motor
V flame signal amplifier
V in case of servo-motor: auxiliary contact for response to fuel valve with regard of damper position
W safety pressostat or thermostat
Z ignition transformer
Z in case of servomotor: end of limit contact switch for damper CLOSED position
ZBV pilot burner fuel valve
* for mono-tube burners
** for twin-tube burners
(1) input for raising QRA detector voltage to test level
(2) input for excitation of flame relay during flame detector test circuit (contact XIV) and during safety time (contact IV)
(3) Do not press EK for more than 10 seconds

Programmer diagram

t1 pre-ventilation time
t2 safety time
*t2 '1st safety time
t3 pre-ignition time
*t3 'pre-ignition time
t4 interval for creating current between terminals 18 and 19
*t4 'interval for creating current between terminals 17 and 19
t5 interval for creating current between terminals 19 and 20
t6 post-ventilation time
t7 interval between startup consent and current created at terminal 7
t8 duration of start-up
*t9 2nd safety time
t10 interval before air pressure monitoring begins
t11 damper opening travel time
t12 damper closure travel time
t13 permissible post-combustion time
t16 initial delay of damper OPEN response
t20 interval before programmer automatically stops

* These times are valid with the use of a series 01 safety device for monitoring burners with intermittent pilot lighter.







CIB UNIGAS

Via L.Galvani, 9 - 35011 Campodarsego (PD) - ITALY
Tel. +39 049 9200944 - Fax +39 049 9200945/9201269
web site: www.cibunigas.it - e-mail: cibunigas@cibunigas.it

Note: Specifications and and data subject to change. Errors and omissions excepted.

CIB UNIGAS 600V

CONTROLLER



CE

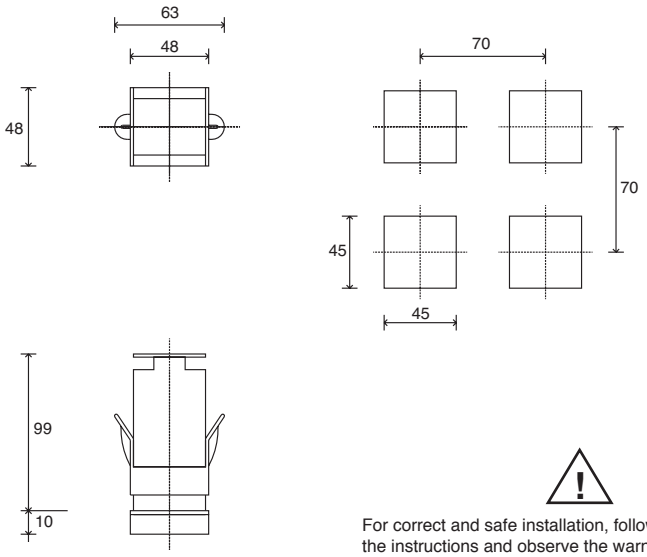
USER'S MANUAL

COD. M12925CA Rel 1.2 08/2014

SOFTWARE VERSION **1.0x T73**
code **80379** / Edition **01** - **06/2012**

1 • INSTALLATION

• Dimensions and cut-out; panel mounting



For correct and safe installation, follow the instructions and observe the warnings contained in this manual.

Panel mounting:
To fix the unit, insert the brackets provided into the seats on either side of the case.
To mount two or more units side by side, respect the cut-out dimensions shown in the drawing.

CE MARKING: The instrument conforms to the European Directives 2004/108/CE and 2006/95/CE with reference to the generic standards: **EN 61000-6-2** (immunity in industrial environment) **EN 61000-6-3** (emission in residential environment) **EN 61010-1** (safety).
MAINTENANCE: Repairs must be done only by trained and specialized personnel.
Cut power to the device before accessing internal parts.
Do not clean the case with hydrocarbon-based solvents (Petrol, Trichlorethylene, etc.). Use of these solvents can reduce the mechanical reliability of the device. Use a cloth dampened in ethyl alcohol or water to clean the external plastic case.
SERVICE: GEFRAN has a service department. The warranty excludes defects caused by any use not conforming to these instructions.

EMC conformity has been tested with the following connections

FUNCTION	CABLE TYPE	LENGTH
Power supply cable	1 mm²	1 m
Relay output cable	1 mm²	3,5 m
TC input	0,8 mm² compensated	5 m
Pt100 input	1 mm²	3 m

2 • TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Display	2x4 digit green, high display 10 and 7mm
Keys	4 of mechanical type (Man/Aut, INC, DEC, F)
Accuracy	0.2% f.s. ±1 digit ambient temperature 25°C
Main input (settable digital filter)	TC, RTD, PTC, NTC 60mV,1V Ri≥1MΩ; 5V,10V Ri≥10KΩ; 20mA Ri=50Ω Tempo di campionamento 120 msec.
Type TC Thermocouples (ITS90)	Type TC Thermocouples : J,K,R,S,T (IEC 584-1, CEI EN 60584-1, 60584-2) ; custom linearization is available / types B,E,N,L GOST,U,G,D,C are available by using the custom linearization.
Cold junction error	0,1° / °C
RTD type (scale configurable within indicated range, with or without decimal point) (ITS90) *Max line resistance for RTD*	DIN 43760 (Pt100), JPT100 20Ω
PTC type / NTC Type	990Ω, 25°C / 1KΩ, 25°C
Safety	detection of short-circuit or opening of probes, LBA alarm
°C / °F selection	configurable from faceplate
Linear scale ranges	-1999 to 9999 with configurable decimal point position
Controls	PID, Self-tuning, on-off
pb - dt - it	0,0...999,9 % - 0,00...99,99 min - 0,00...99,99 min
Action	Heat / Cool
Control outputs	on / off
Maximum power limit heat / cool	0,0...100,0 %
Cycle time	0...200 sec
Main output type	relay, logic, continuous (0...10V Rload ≥ 250KΩ, 0/4...20mA Rload ≤ 500Ω)
Softstart	0,0...500,0 min
Fault power setting	-100,0...100,0 %
Automatic blanking	Displays PV value, optional exclusion
Configurable alarms	Up to 3 alarm functions assignable to an output, configurable as: maximum, minimum, symmetrical, absolute/deviation, LBA
Alarm masking	- exclusion during warm up - latching reset from faceplate or external contact
Type of relay contact	NO (NC), 5A, 250V/30Vdc cosφ=1
Logic output for static relays	24V ±10% (10V min at 20mA)
Transmitter power supply	15/24Vdc, max 30mA short-circuit protection
Power supply (switching type)	(std) 100 ... 240Vac ±10% (opt.) 11...27Vac/dc ±10%; 50/60Hz, 8VA max
Faceplate protection	IP65
Working / Storage temperature range	0...50°C / -20...70°C
Relative humidity	20 ... 85% non-condensing
Environmental conditions of use	for internal use only, altitude up to 2000m
Installation	Panel, plug-in from front
Weight	160g for the complete version

3 • DESCRIPTION OF FACEPLATE

Function indicators
Indicates modes of operation

L1 MAN/AUTO = OFF (automatic control)
ON (manual control)

L2 PRE-HEATING = ON (running)

L3 SELFTUNING = ON (enabled Self)
OFF (disabled Self)

Automatic/Manual adjustment selection
Active only when PV display visualises the process variable (button pressed for at least 5 sec.)



Indication of output states
OUT 1 (AL1); OUT 2 (OPEN); OUT 3 (CLOSED)

PV Display: Indication of process variable
Error Indication: LO, HI, Sbr, Err
LO= the value of process variable is < di LO_S
HI= the value of process variable is > di HI_S
Sbr= faulty sensor or input values higher than max. limits
Err= PT100 third wire opened for PT100, PTC or input values lower than min. limits (i.e.: TC wrong connection)

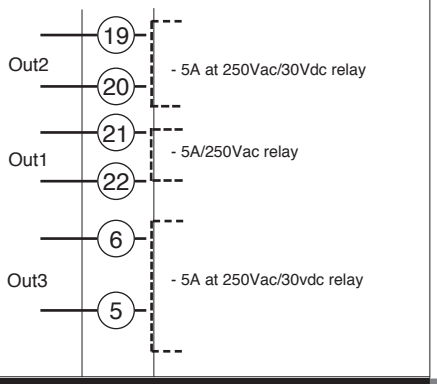
SV display: Indication of setpoint

Function key
Gives access to the various configuration phases •• Confirms change of set parameters and browses next or previous parameter (if Auto/Man key is pressed)

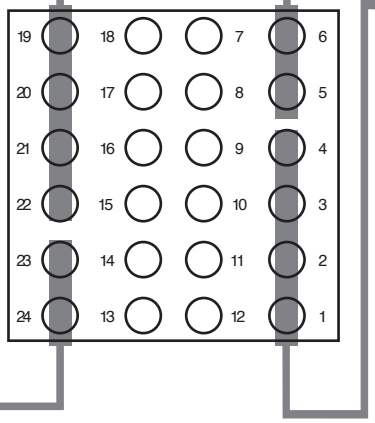
"Inc" and "Dec" key
Press to increment (decrement) any numerical parameter •• Increment (decrement) speed is proportional to time key stays pressed •• The operation is not cyclic: once the maximum (minimum) value of a field is reached, the value will not change even if the key remains pressed.

4 • CONNECTIONS

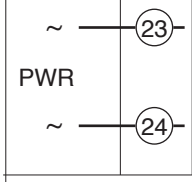
• Outputs



TOP



• Power Supply



Standard:
100...240Vac ± 10%

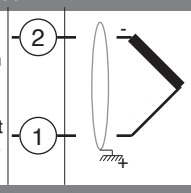
Optional:
11...27Vac/Vdc ± 10%

Max. power 8VA; 50/60 Hz

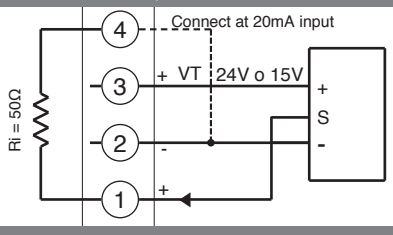
• Inputs

• TC Input

Available thermocouples:
J, K, R, S, T
(B, E, N, L, U, G, D, C custom linearization is available)
- Observe polarities
- For extensions, use the correct compensating cable for the type of TC used



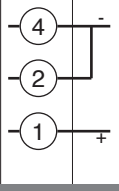
• Linear input with 3-wire transmitter



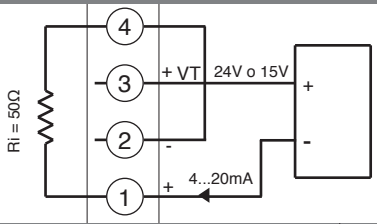
• Linear input (I)

Linear input in dc current

20mA, Ri = 50Ω

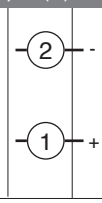


• Input 1 linear with transmitter 2 wires



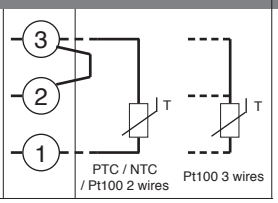
• Linear input (V)

Linear input in dc voltage
60mV, 1V
Ri > 1MΩ
5V, 10V
Ri > 10KΩ



• Pt100 / PTC / NTC

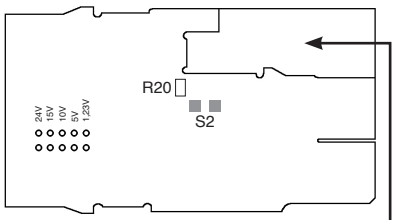
Use wires of adequate diameter (min. 1mm²)
PT100, JPT100, PTC, NTC



• Identification of boards

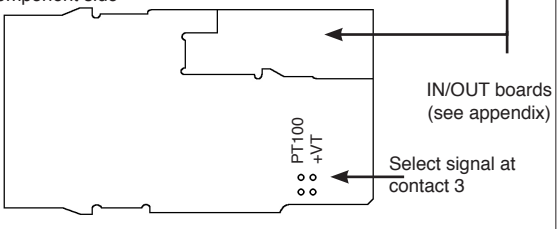
Power board - Solder side

Select transmitter voltage



N.B. : you can keep the **OUT1** relay energized at power-up by inserting jumper **S2** and removing resistance **R20**.

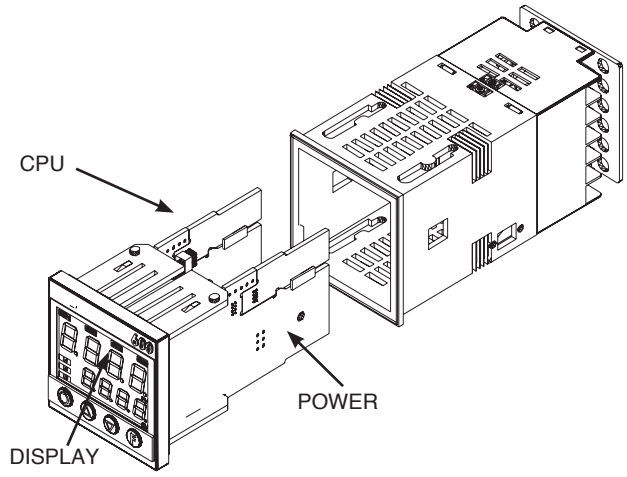
CPU board - Component side



IN/OUT boards (see appendix)

Select signal at contact 3

• Device structure



5 • "EASY" PROGRAMMING and CONFIGURATION

THE EASY CONFIGURATION (Pro=0...12) IS SUITABLE FOR VERSIONS WITH AL1/OPEN/CLOSED

S4 Jumper (CPU) ON

LEVEL 1 MENU

P.V. / S.V.	P.V. / S.V. Process variable (PV display) Work Setpoint (SV display) or control output value with controller in manual
_SP	Local Setpoint (scale points Lo.L...Hi.L)
HY.P	Positive hysteresis alarm 1 (0 ... +999 scale points)
HY.n	Negative hysteresis alarm 1 (0 ... -999 scale points)

PAS — Password

PAS = 99

Pro — Protection code

• Prot

12 — *Pro* — Protection code

Prot	Display	Modification
0	SP, Hy.P, Hy.n	SP, Hy.P , Hy.n
1	SP, Hy.P, Hy.n	SP
2	SP	

+ 4 to disable InP, Out
+ 8 to disable CFG

6 • PROGRAMMING and CONFIGURATION

LEVEL 1 MENU

	P.V. / S.V.	P.V. / S.V. Process variable (PV display) Work Setpoint (SV display) or control output value with controller in manual
80.0	_SP	Local Setpoint (Lo.L ... Hi.L)
+5.0	HY.P	Positive hysteresis alarm 1 (0 ... +999 scale points)
-5.0	HY.n	Negative hysteresis alarm 1 (0 ... +999 scale points)
	P.oS	Valve position indication (0.0 ... 100.0 %) (*)
	Ou.P	Control output value (*)

(*) The automatic return *PV/SV* display is disabled for these displays

If Inc, Dec, F keys are not pressed within 15 sec, display returns automatically to P.V. value.

INF — Information display

NO — S4 Jumper (CPU) = ON

CFG — Custom menu

InP — Input settings

Out — Output settings

PAS — Password

NO — PAS = 99

Pro — Protection code

Hrd — Hardware configuration

Lin — Input linearization

U.CA — User calibration

Keep the F key pressed to scroll the menus

Release the F key to select the displayed menu

Press the F key to access the parameters

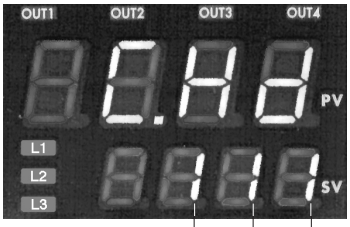
Keep the F key pressed to exit any menu

Keep F + Auto/Man keys pressed for 2 sec. on any menu to go immediately to level 1 display

Pressing the Auto/ Man + F keys on any menu immediately returns you to the previous parameter.

N.B.: Once a particular configuration is entered, all unnecessary parameters are no longer displayed

• InFo Display



OUTPUT 2
0 = None
1 = Relay

OUTPUT 3
0 = None
1 = Relay

SERIAL COMMUNICATION
0 = None

INF — Information display

UPd — Software version

Err — Self diagnostic error code

0	No Error
1	Lo
2	Hi
3	ERR
4	SBR

+8 error OUT2 card recognition
+16 error OUT3 card recognition

110 — C.Hd — Configuration hrd

• CFG

CFG — Control parameters

0 — S.tu — Enabling self-tuning, autotuning, softstart

S.tun	Continuous autotuning	Sel-ftuning	Softstart
0	NO	NO	NO
1	YES	NO	NO
2	NO	YES	NO
3	YES	YES	NO
4	NO	NO	YES
5	YES	NO	YES
6	-	-	-
7	-	-	-

S.tun	Autotuning one shot	Selftuning	Softstart
8*	WAIT	NO	NO
9	GO	NO	NO
10*	WAIT	YES	NO
11	GO	YES	NO
12*	WAIT	NO	YES
13	GO	NO	YES

(*) +16 with passage automatic rifle in GO if PV-SP > 0,5%
+32 with passage automatic rifle in GO if PV-SP > 1%
+64 with passage automatic rifle in GO if PV-SP > 2%
+128 with passage automatic rifle in GO if PV-SP > 4%

1.2 — h.Pb — Proportional band for heating or hysteresis in regulation ON/OFF — 0 ... 999.9% f.s.

5.83 — h. It — Integral time for heating — 0.00 ... 99.99 min

1.33 — h.dt — Derivative time for heating — 0.00 ... 99.99 min

100.0 — h.P.H — Maximum power limit for heating — 0.0 ... 100.0%

0.0 — h.P.L — Minimum power limit for heating (not available for double heat/ cool action) — 0.0 ... 100.0%

0 — rSt — Manual reset — -999 ... 999 punti scala

0.0 — P.rS — Reset power — -100.0 ... 100.0%

0 — A.rS — Antireset — 0 ... 9999 scale points

0.0 — FFd — Feedforward — -100.0 ... 100.0%

0.0 — SoF — Softstart time — 0.0 ... 500.0 min

0.0 — Lbt — Waiting time for LBA alarm intervention (Set to "0" to disable LBA alarm) — 0.0 ... 500.0 min (*)

0.0 — LbP — Power limit for LBA alarm condition — -100.0 ... 100.0% (*)

0.0 — FAP — Power output in fault condition (when probe is faulty) — -100.0 ... 100.0% ON / OFF

0.0 — G.SP — Set gradient (see applicable note) — 0.0...999.9 digit/min. (digit / sec see SP.r)

0.0 — G.S0 — Setpoint gradient of pre-heating — 0.0 ... 999.9 digit / min. (digit / sec seeSP.r)

0 — Ht.0 — Retention time of pre-heating setpoint — 0 … 200 min. (sec see SP.r)

0.0 — SP.0 — Setpoint of pre-heating — Lo.L … Hi.L

0.0 — G.S 1 — Set gradient at the end of the pre-heating — 0.0 ... 999.9 digit / min. (digit / sec see SP.r)

(*) LBA alarm may be reset by simultaneously pressing $\Delta + \nabla$ keys when OutP is displayed or by switching to Manual.

• InP

InP — Input settings

0 — SP.r — Def. remote setpoint — 0 default (remote setpoint present)

+2 Times of pre-heating and gradients of set digit/sec

30 — tYP. — Probe type, signal, enable custom linearization, and main input scale

Type	Probe type	without decimal point	with decimal point
	Sensore:	TC	
0	TC J °C	0/1000	0.0/999.9
1	TC J °F	32/1832	32.0/999.9
2	TC K °C	0/1300	0.0/999.9
3	TC K °F	32/2372	32.0/999.9
4	TC R °C	0/1750	0.0/999.9
5	TC R °F	32/3182	32.0/999.9
6	TC S °C	0/1750	0.0/999.9
7	TC S ° F	32/3182	32.0/999.9
8	TC T °C	-200/400	-199.9/400.0
9	TC T °F	-328/752	-199.9/752.0
28	TC	CUSTOM	CUSTOM
29	TC	CUSTOM	CUSTOM
30	PT100 °C	-200/850	-199.9/850.0
31	PT100 °F	-328/156 2	-199.9/999.9
32	JPT100 °C	-200/600	-199.9/600.0
33	JPT100 °F	-328/1112	-199.9/999.9
34	PTC °C	-55/120	-55.0/120.0
35	PTC °F	-67/248	-67.0/248.0
36	NTC °C	-10/70	-10.0/70.0
37	NTC °F	14/158	14.0/158.0
38	0...60 mV	-1999/9999	-199.9/999.9
39	0...60 mV	Custom scale	Custom scale
40	12...60 mV	-1999/9999	-199.9/999.9
41	12...60 mV	Custom scale	Custom scale
42	0...20 mA	-1999/9999	-199.9/999.9
43	0...20 mA	Custom scale	Custom scale
44	4...20 mA	-1999/9999	-199.9/999.9
45	4...20 mA	Custom scale	Custom scale
46	0...10 V	-1999/9999	-199.9/999.9
47	0...10 V	Custom scale	Custom scale
48	2...10 V	-1999/9999	-199.9/999.9
49	2...10 V	Custom scale	Custom scale
50	0...5 V	-1999/9999	-199.9/999.9
51	0...5 V	Custom scale	Custom scale
52	1...5 V	-1999/9999	-199.9/999.9
53	1...5 V	Custom scale	Custom scale
54	0...1 V	-1999/9999	-199.9/999.9
55	0...1 V	Custom scale	Custom scale
56	200mv..1V	-1999/9999	-199.9/999.9
57	200mv..1V	Custom scale	Custom scale
58	Cust10 V-20mA	-1999/9999	-199.9/999.9
59	Cust10 V-20mA	Custom scale	Custom scale
60	Cust 60mV	-1999/9999	-199.9/999.9
61	Cust 60mV	Custom scale	Custom scale
62	PT100-JPT	CUSTOM	CUSTOM
63	PTC	CUSTOM	CUSTOM
64	NTC	CUSTOM	CUSTOM

For custom linearization:
- LO signal is generated with variable below Lo.S or at minimum calibration value
- HI signal is generated with variable above Lo.S or at maximum calibration value

Max. non-linearity error for thermocouples (TC), resistors (PT100) and thermistors (PTC, NTC).

The error is calculated as deviation from theoretical value and is expressed as percentage of full scale (in °C).

S, R range 0...1750°C; error < 0.2% f.s. (t > 300°C) / for other range; error < 0.5% f.s.
T error < 0.2% f.s. (t > -150°C)
B range 44...1800°C; error < 0.5% f.s. (t > 300°C) / range 44,0...999,9; error < 1% f.s. (t > 300°C)
U range -99,9...99,9 and -99...99°C; error < 0.5% f.s. / for other range; error < 0.2% f.s. (t > -150°C)
G error < 0.2% f.s. (t > 300°C)
D error < 0.2% f.s. (t > 200°C)
C range 0...2300; error < 0.2% f.s. / for other range; error < 0.5% f.s.

NTC error < 0.5% f.s.

Tc: **J, K, E, N, L** error < 0,2% f.s.
JPT100 and **PTC** error < 0,2% f.s.
PT100 scale -200...850°C
Precision better than 0,2% f.s. at 25°C
In range 0...50°C:
- Precision better than 0,2% f.s. in range -200...400°C
- Precision better than 0,4% f.s. in range +400...850°C

(where f.s. refers to range -200... +850°C)

0.1 — FLt — Digital filter on input (if = 0 excludes averaging filter on sample value) — 0.0 ... 20.0 sec

0.5 — FLd — Digital filter on input display — 0 ... 9.9 scale points

1 — dP.S — Decimal point position for input scale

dP_S	Format
0	xxxx
1	xxx.x
2	xx.xx (*)
3	x.xxx (*)

(*) not available for TC, RTD, PTC and NTC scales

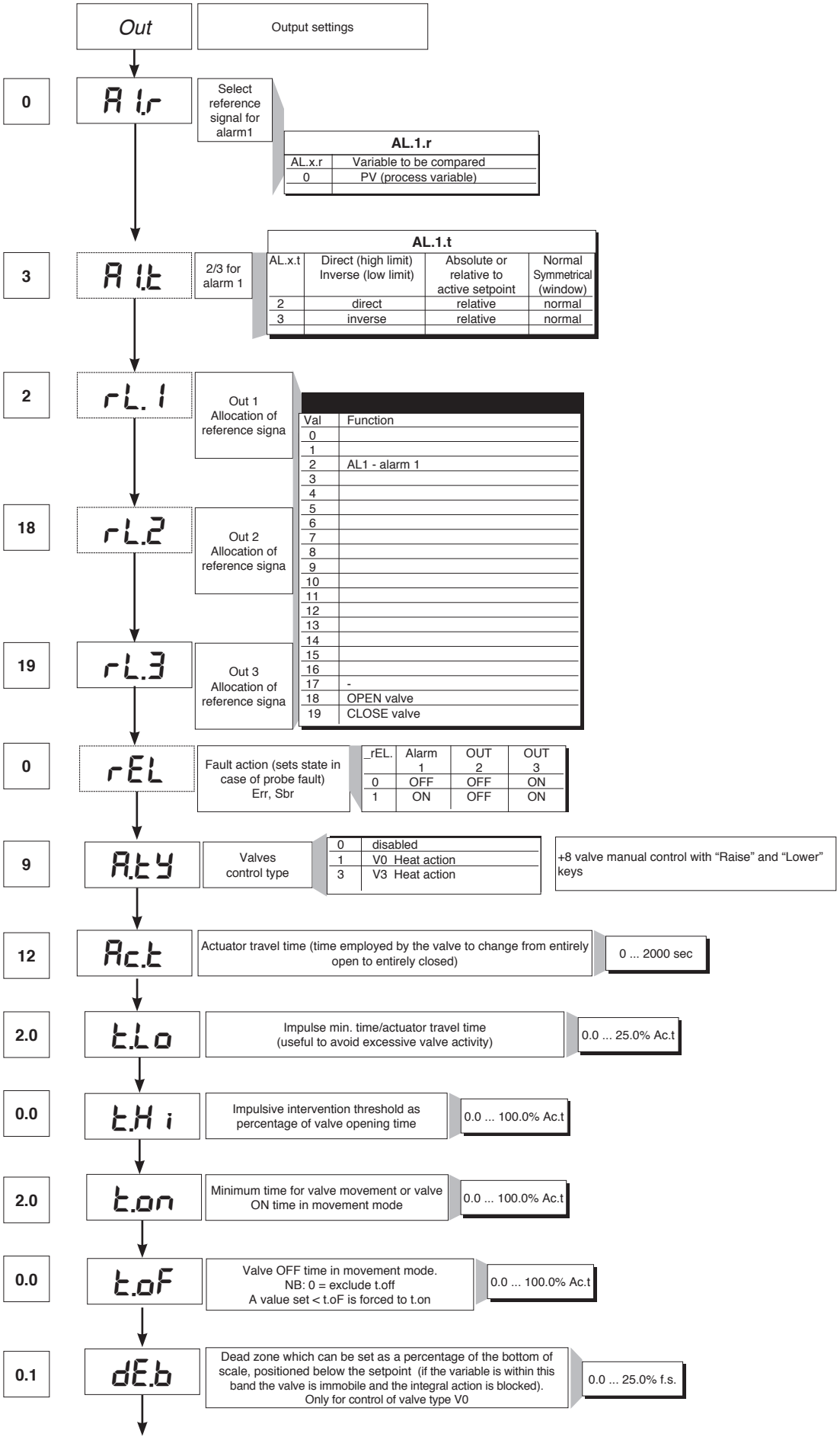
0.0 — Lo.S — Minimum limit of main input scale — min...max input range selected in tyP

850.0 — Hi.S — Maximum limit of main input scale — min...max input range selected in tyP

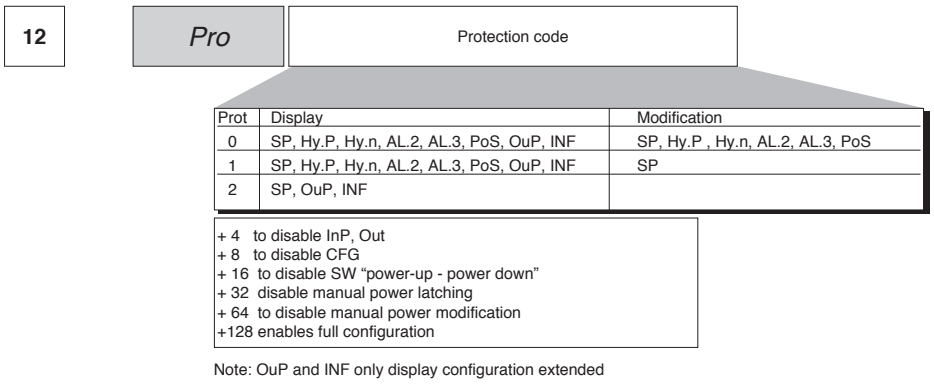
0 — oFS. — Offset correction of main input — -999 ... 999 scale points

30.0 — LoL — Lower limit for setting SP and absolute alarms — Lo.S ... Hi.S

130.0 — HiL — Upper limit for setting SP and absolute alarms — Lo.S ... Hi.S


Out
Output settings
0
A 1.r
Select reference signal for alarm1
AL.1.r
AL.x.r
Variable to be compared
0
PV (process variable)
3
A 1.t
2/3 for alarm 1
AL.1.t
AL.x.t
Direct (high limit) Inverse (low limit)
Absolute or relative to active setpoint
Normal Symmetrical (window)
2
direct
relative
normal
3
inverse
relative
normal
2
rL.1
Out 1 Allocation of reference signa
18
rL.2
Out 2 Allocation of reference signa
19
rL.3
Out 3 Allocation of reference signa
Val
Function
0
1
2
AL1 - alarm 1
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
-
18
OPEN valve
19
CLOSE valve
0
rEL
Fault action (sets state in case of probe fault) Err, Sbr
_rEL.
Alarm 1
OUT 2
OUT 3
0
OFF
OFF
ON
1
ON
OFF
ON
9
A.tY
Valves control type
0
disabled
1
V0 Heat action
3
V3 Heat action
+8 valve manual control with “Raise” and “Lower” keys
12
Ac.t
Actuator travel time (time employed by the valve to change from entirely open to entirely closed)
0 ... 2000 sec
2.0
t.Lo
Impulse min. time/actuator travel time (useful to avoid excessive valve activity)
0.0 ... 25.0% Ac.t
0.0
t.Hi
Impulsive intervention threshold as percentage of valve opening time
0.0 ... 100.0% Ac.t
2.0
t.on
Minimum time for valve movement or valve ON time in movement mode
0.0 ... 100.0% Ac.t
0.0
t.oF
Valve OFF time in movement mode. NB: 0 = exclude t.off A value set < t.oF is forced to t.on
0.0 ... 100.0% Ac.t
0.1
dE.b
Dead zone which can be set as a percentage of the bottom of scale, positioned below the setpoint (if the variable is within this band the valve is immobile and the integral action is blocked). Only for control of valve type V0
0.0 ... 25.0% f.s.

• Prot

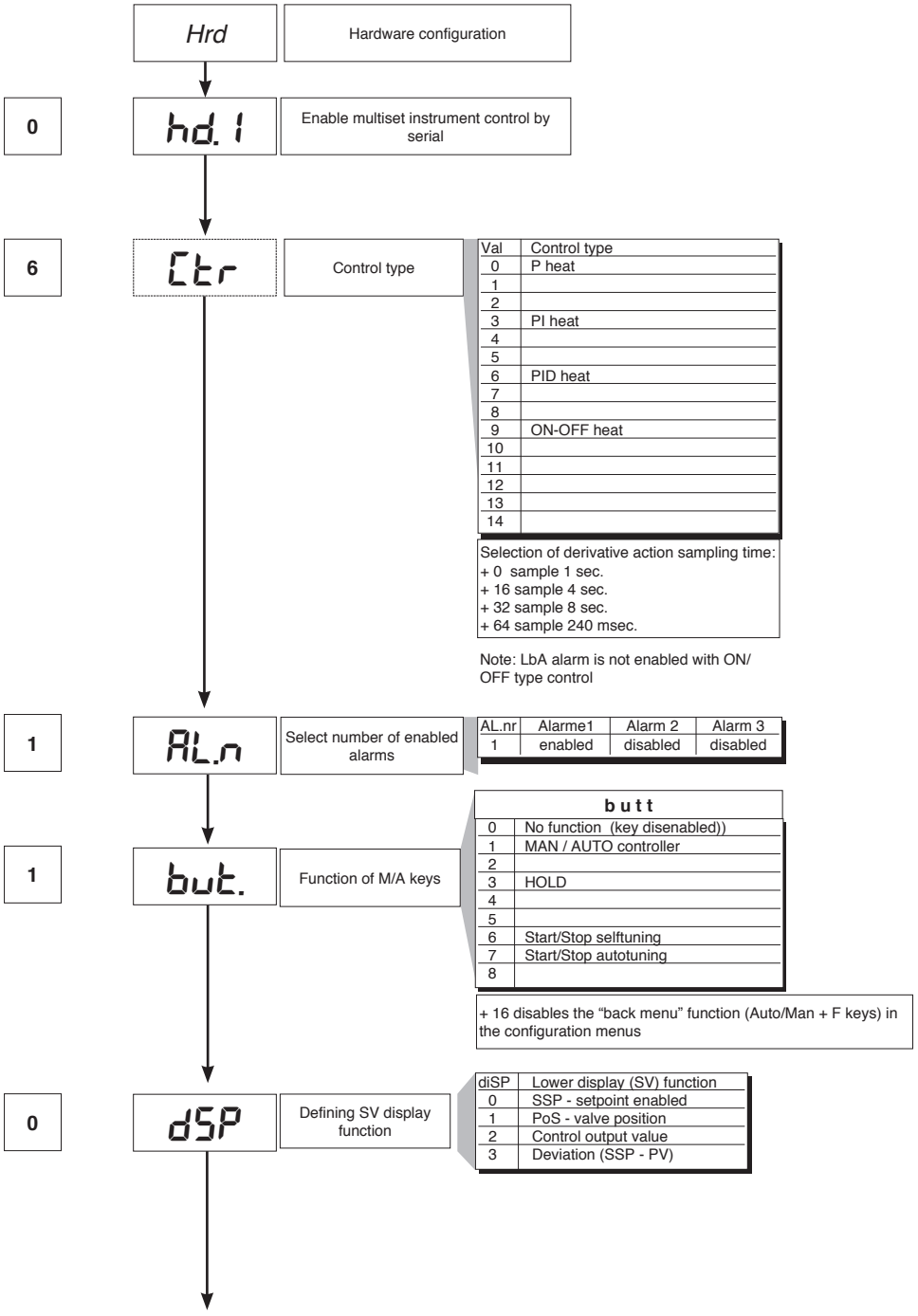


Prot	Display	Modification
0	SP, Hy.P, Hy.n, AL.2, AL.3, PoS, OuP, INF	SP, Hy.P , Hy.n, AL.2, AL.3, PoS
1	SP, Hy.P, Hy.n, AL.2, AL.3, PoS, OuP, INF	SP
2	SP, OuP, INF	

+ 4 to disable InP, Out
+ 8 to disable CFG
+ 16 to disable SW “power-up - power down”
+ 32 disable manual power latching
+ 64 to disable manual power modification
+128 enables full configuration

Note: OuP and INF only display configuration extended

• Hrd



Val	Control type
0	P heat
1	
2	
3	PI heat
4	
5	
6	PID heat
7	
8	
9	ON-OFF heat
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	

Selection of derivative action sampling time:
+ 0 sample 1 sec.
+ 16 sample 4 sec.
+ 32 sample 8 sec.
+ 64 sample 240 msec.

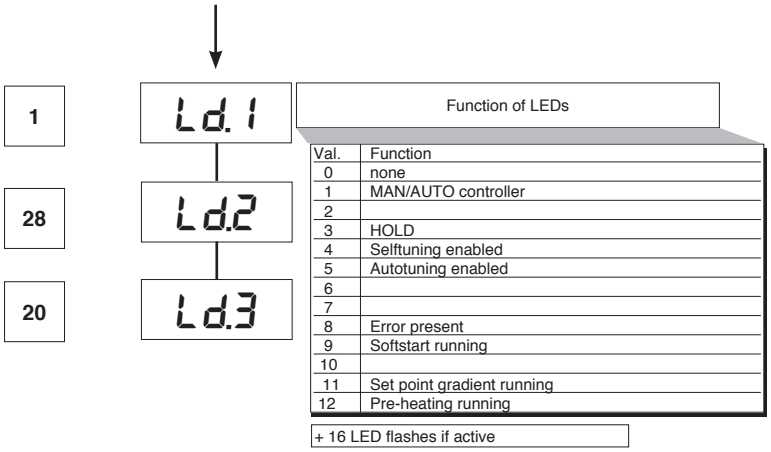
Note: LbA alarm is not enabled with ON/ OFF type control

AL.nr	Alarme1	Alarm 2	Alarm 3
1	enabled	disabled	disabled

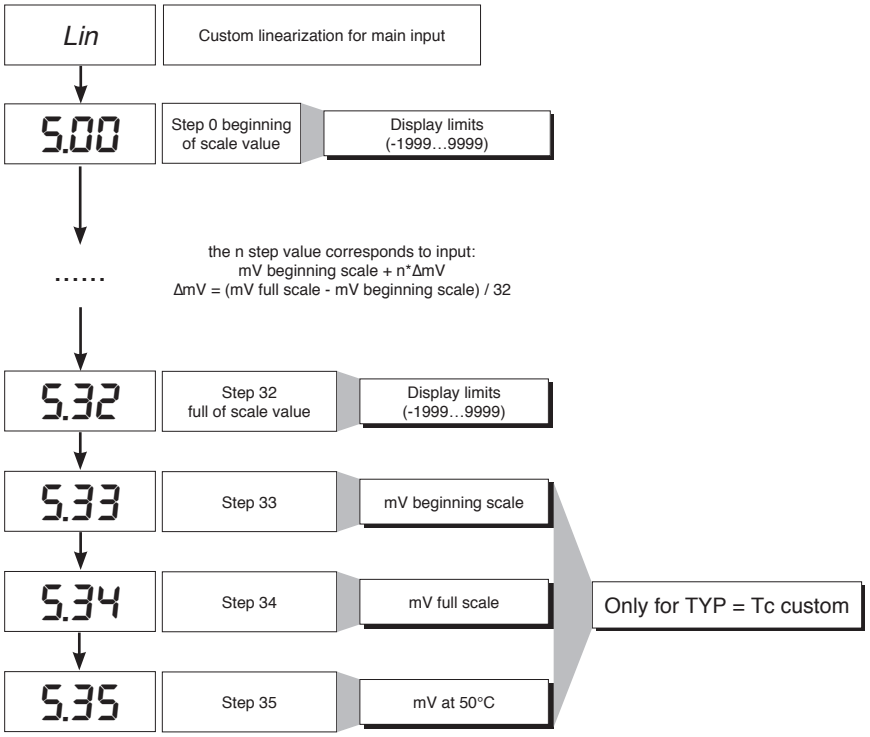
butt	
0	No function (key disenabled))
1	MAN / AUTO controller
2	
3	HOLD
4	
5	
6	Start/Stop selftuning
7	Start/Stop autotuning
8	

+ 16 disables the “back menu” function (Auto/Man + F keys) in the configuration menus

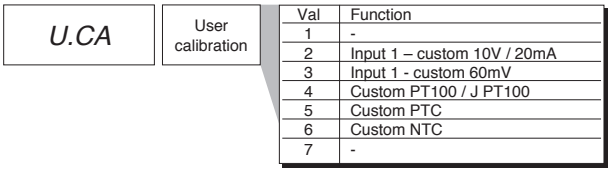
diSP	Lower display (SV) function
0	SSP - setpoint enabled
1	PoS - valve position
2	Control output value
3	Deviation (SSP - PV)


1
28
20
Ld.1
Ld.2
Ld.3
Function of LEDs
Val. Function
0 none
1 MAN/AUTO controller
2
3 HOLD
4 Selftuning enabled
5 Autotuning enabled
6
7
8 Error present
9 Softstart running
10
11 Set point gradient running
12 Pre-heating running
+ 16 LED flashes if active

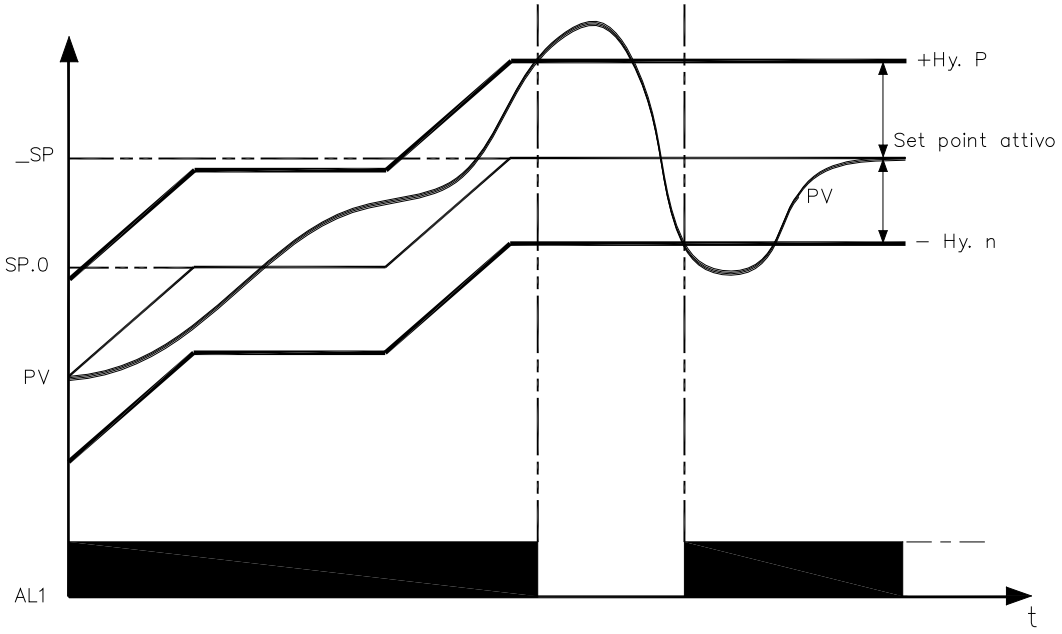
• Lin


Lin
Custom linearization for main input
5.00
Step 0 beginning of scale value
Display limits (-1999…9999)
.....
the n step value corresponds to input:
mV beginning scale + n*ΔmV
ΔmV = (mV full scale - mV beginning scale) / 32
5.32
Step 32 full of scale value
Display limits (-1999…9999)
5.33
Step 33
mV beginning scale
5.34
Step 34
mV full scale
5.35
Step 35
mV at 50°C
Only for TYP = Tc custom

• U.CAL


U.CA
User calibration
Val Function
1 -
2 Input 1 – custom 10V / 20mA
3 Input 1 - custom 60mV
4 Custom PT100 / J PT100
5 Custom PTC
6 Custom NTC
7 -

7 • CONSENT FOR BURNER AL1



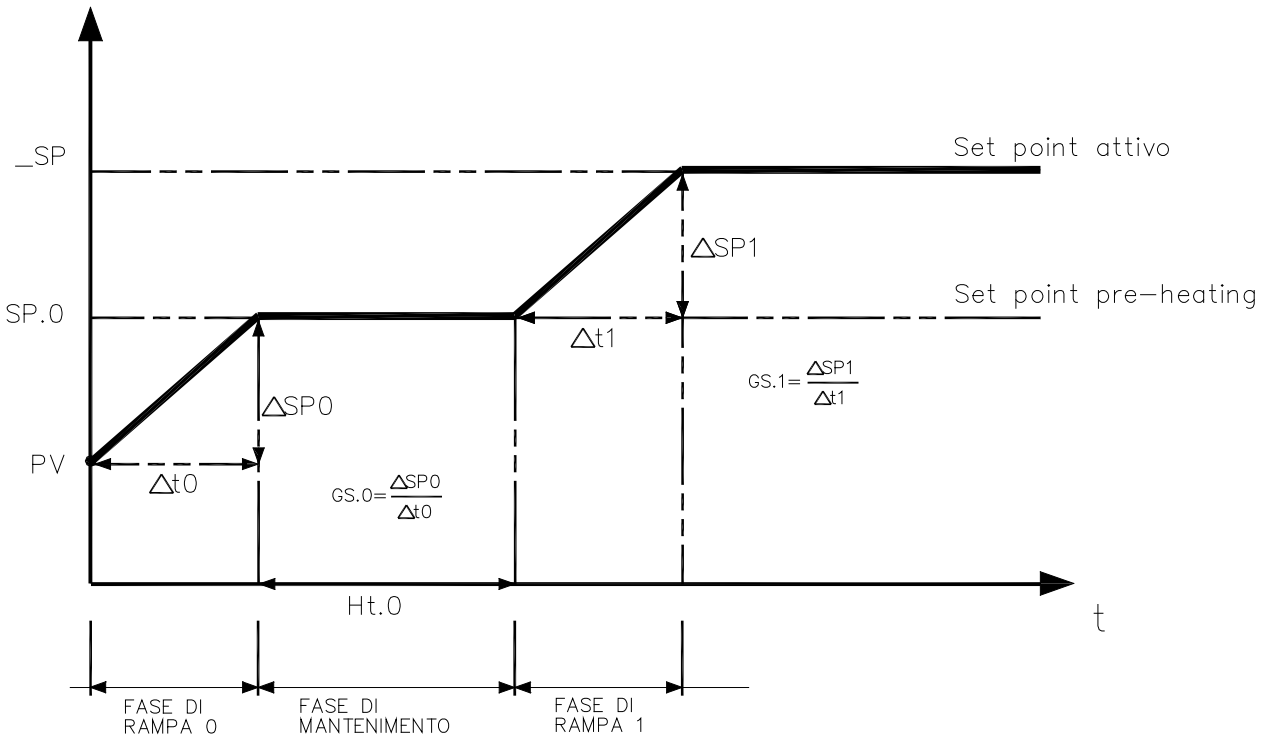
Obtain burner consent by configuring alarm 1 as inverse deviation with positive hysteresis Hy.P and negative hysteresis Hy.n

8 • PRE-HEATING FUNCTION

Enable the pre-heating function by setting parameters GS.0, Ht.0, GS.1 other than zero.
It consists of three phases that are activated sequentially at firing:

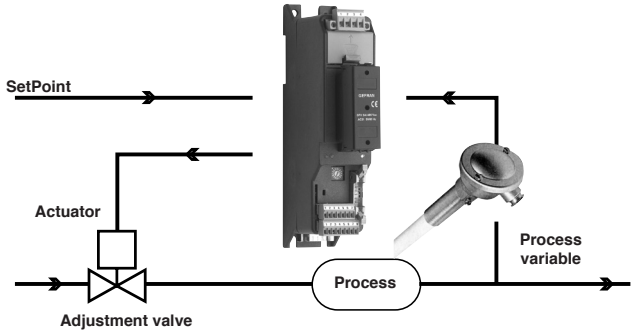
- **Ramp 0 phase**
  Enabled by setting GS.0 > 0. Starting from setpoint = PV (initial state), it reaches pre-heating set SP.0 with gradient GS.0
- **Maintenance phase**
  Enabled by setting Ht.0 > 0. Maintains pre-heating setpoint SP.0 for time Ht.0
- **Ramp 1 phase**
  Enabled by setting GS.1 > 0. Starting from pre-heating setpoint SP.0, it reaches active _SP set with gradient GS.1

In case of selftuning, the pre-heating function is not activated



9 • ADJUSTMENT WITH MOTORIZED VALVE

In an adjustment process the adjustment valve has the function of varying fuel delivery (frequently corresponding to the thermal energy introduced into the process) in relation to the signal coming from the controller.
For this purpose it is provided with an actuator able to modify its opening value, overcoming the resistances produced by the fluid passing inside it.
The adjustment valves vary the delivery in a modulated manner, producing finite variations in the fluid passage inner area corresponding to finite variations of the actuator input signal, coming from the controller. The servomechanism, for example, comprises an electric motor, a reducer and a mechanical transmission system which actions the valve.
Various auxiliary components can be present such as the mechanical and electrical safety end travels, manual actioning systems.



CONTROL EXAMPLE FOR V0 VALVE

The controller determines, on the basis of the dynamics of the process, the control output for the valve corresponding to the opening of the same in such a way so as to maintain the desired value of the process variable.

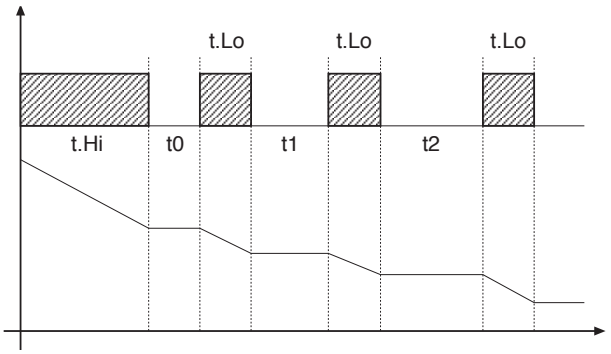
Characteristic parameters for valves control

- Actuator time (Ac.t) is the time employed by the valve to pass from entirely open to entirely closed (or vice-versa), and can be set with a resolution of one second. It is a mechanical feature of the valve+actuator unit.
NOTE: if the actuator's travel is mechanically limited it is necessary to proportionally reduce the Ac.t value.

- Minimum impulse (t.Lo) expressed as a % of the actuator time (resolution 0.1%).
Represents the minimum change in position corresponding to a minimum change in power supplied by the instrument below which the actuator will not physically respond to the command.
This represents the minimum variation in position due to which the actuator does not physically respond to the command.
The minimum duration of the movement can be set in t.Lo, expressed as a % of actuator time.
- Impulsive intervention threshold (t.Hi) expressed as a % of the actuator time (resolution 0.1%) represents the position displacement (requested position – real position) due to which the manoeuvre request becomes impulsive.

You can choose between 2 types of control:
1) ON time of movement = t.on and OFF time proportional to shift and greater than or equal to t.Lo (we recommend setting t.on = t.Lo) (set t.oF = 0).
2) ON time of movement = t.on and OFF time = t.oF. A value set for t.oF < t.on is forced to t.on. To activate this type, set t.oF < > 0.
The type of movement approach allows fine control of the reverse drive valve (from potentiometer or not), especially useful in cases of high mechanical inertia.
Set t.Hi = 0 to exclude modulation in positioning.
This type of modulated approach allows precise control of the feedback actioned valve, by a potentiometer or not, and is especially useful in cases of high mechanical inertia. Setting t.Hi = 0 excludes modulation in positioning.

- Dead zone(dE.b) is a displacement band between the adjustment setpoint and the process variable within which the controller does not supply any command to the valve (Open = OFF; Close = OFF). It is expressed as a percentage of the bottom scale and is positioned below the setpoint.
The dead zone is useful in an operative process to avoid straining the actuator with repeated commands and an insignificant effect on the adjustment. Setting dE.b = 0 the dead zone is excluded.



Graph of behavior inside the band with integral time ≠ 0.

With integral time = 0, movement ON time is always equal to OFF time.

t0 = t.Lo

Valve control modes

With the controller in manual, the setting of parameter At.y ≥ 8 allows direct control of the valve open and close commands through the keyboard Increments and Decrements on the front seats.

V0 - for floating valve without potentiometer

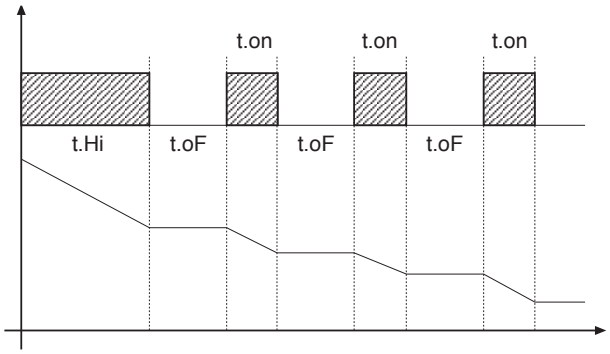
Model V0 have similar behaviour: every manoeuvre request greater than the minimum impulse t.Lo is sent to the actuator by means of the OPEN/CLOSE relays; every action updates the presumed position of the virtual potentiometer calculated on the basis of the actuator travel declared time.
In this way there is always a presumed position of the valve which is compared with the position request of the controller.
Having reached a presumed extreme position (entirely open or entirely closed determined by the “virtual potentiometer”) the controller provides a command in the same direction, in this way ensuring the real extreme position is reached (minimum command time = t.on).
The actuators are usually protected against the OPEN command in the entirely open position or CLOSE command in the entirely closed position.

V3 - for floating valve, PI control

When the difference between the position calculated by the controller and the only proportional component exceeds the value corresponding to the minimum impulse t.Lo the controller provides an OPEN or CLOSE command of the duration of the minimum impulse itself t.Lo.
At each delivery the integral component of the command is set to zero (discharge of the integral).
The frequency and duration of the impulses is correlated to the integral time (h.it or c.it).

Non-movement behavior
t.Hi = 0: with power = 100% or 0.0%, the corresponding open or close outputs always remain enabled (safety status).

Movement behavior
t.Hi < > 0: with position attained corresponding to 100% or 0.0%, the corresponding open or close outputs are switched off.



If t.oF = 0, current function is maintained.

If t.oF ≠ 0 movement mode will be as shown on the graph

10 • CONTROL ACTIONS

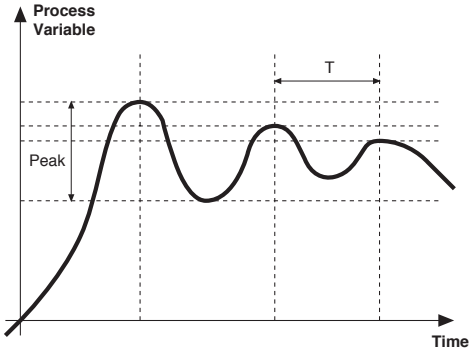
Proportional Action:
action in which contribution to output is proportional to deviation at input (deviation = difference between controlled variable and setpoint).
Derivative Action:
action in which contribution to output is proportional to rate of variation input deviation.
Integral Action:
action in which contribution to output is proportional to integral of time of input deviation.

Influence of Proportional, Derivative and Integral actions on response of process under control

* An increase in P.B. reduces oscillations but increases deviation.
* A reduction in P.B. reduces the deviation but provokes oscillations of the controlled variable (the system tends to be unstable if P.B. value is too low).
* An increase in Derivative Action corresponds to an increase in Derivative Time, reduces deviation and prevents oscillation up to a critical value of Derivative Time, beyond which deviation increases and prolonged oscillations occur.
* An increase in Integral Action corresponds to a reduction in Integral Time, and tends to eliminate deviation between the controlled variable and the setpoint when the system is running at rated speed.
If the Integral Time value is too long (Weak integral action), deviation between the controlled variable and the setpoint may persist.
Contact GEFRAN for more information on control actions.

11 • MANUAL TUNING

A) Enter the setpoint at its working value.
B) Set the proportional band at 0.1% (with on-off type setting).
C) Switch to automatic and observe the behavior of the variable. It will be similar to that in the figure:



D) The PID parameters are calculated s follows: Proportional band

$$P.B.= \frac{Peak}{(V\ max - V\ min)} \times 100$$

(V max - V min) is the scale range.
Integral time: It = 1.5 x T
Derivative time: dt = It/4
E) Switch the unit to manual, set the calculated parameters. Return to PID action by setting the appropriate relay output cycle time, and switch back to Automatic.
F) If possible, to optimize parameters, change the setpoint and check temporary response. If an oscillation persists, increase the proportional band. If the response is too slow, reduce it.

12 • SET GRADIENT

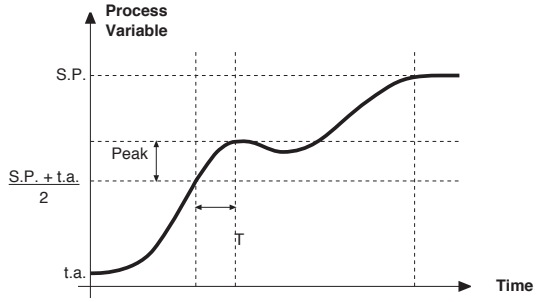
SET GRADIENT: if set to ≠0, the setpoint is assumed equal to PV at power-on and auto/man switchover. With gradient set, it reaches the local setpoint. Every variation in setpoint is subject to a gradient.
The set gradient is inhibited at power-on when self-tuning is engaged.
If the set gradient is set to ≠0, it is active even with variations of the local setpoint.
The control setpoint reaches the set value at the speed defined by the gradient.

13 • SOFTWARE ON / OFF SWITCHING FUNCTION

How to switch the unit OFF: hold down the “F” and “Raise” keys simultaneously for 5 seconds to deactivate the unit, which will go to the OFF state while keeping the line supply connected and keeping the process value displayed. The SV display is OFF.
All outputs (alarms and controls) are OFF (logic level 0, relays de-energized) and all unit functions are disabled except the switch-on function and digital communication.
How to switch the unit ON: hold down the “F” key for 5 seconds and the unit will switch OFF to ON. If there is a power failure during the OFF state, the unit will remain in OFF state at the next power-up (ON/OFF state is memorized).
The function is normally enabled, but can be disabled by setting the parameter Prot = Prot +16.

14 • SELF-TUNING

The function works for single output systems (heating or cooling). The self-tuning action calculates optimum control parameter values during process startup. The variable (for example, temperature) must be that assumed at zero power (room temperature).
The controller supplies maximum power until an intermediate value between starting value and setpoint is reached, after which it zeros power.
PID parameters are calculated by measuring overshoot and the time needed to reach peak. When calculations are finished, the system disables automatically and the control proceeds until the setpoint is reached.



How to activate self-tuning:
A. Activation at power-on
1. Set the setpoint to the required value
2. Enable selftuning by setting the Stun parameter to 2 (CFG menu)
3. Turn off the instrument
4. Make sure the temperature is near room temperature
5. Turn on the instrument again

B. Activation from keyboard
1. Make sure that key M/A is enabled for Start/Stop selftuning (code but = 6 Hrd menu)
2. Bring the temperature near room temperature
3. Set the setpoint to the required value
4. Press key M/A to activate selftuning (Attention: selftuning interrupts if the key is pressed again)

The procedure runs automatically until finished, when the new PID parameters are stored: proportional band, integral and derivative times calculated for the active action (heating or cooling). In case of double action (heating or cooling), parameters for the opposite action are calculated by maintaining the initial ratio between parameters (ex.: CPb = HPb * K; where K = CPb / HPb when self-tuning starts). When finished, the Stun code is automatically cancelled.

Notes :
-The procedure does not start if the temperature is higher than the setpoint (heating control mode) or if the temperature is lower than the setpoint (cooling control mode). In this case , the Stu code is not cancelled.
-It is advisable to eneable one of the configurable LEDs to signal selftuning status.By setting one of parameters
LED1, LED2, LED3=4 or 20 on the Hrd menu, the respective LED will be on or flashing when selftuning is active.

15 • ACCESSORIES

• Interface for instrument configuration

KIT PC USB / RS485 o TTL

Kit for PC via the USB port (Windows environment) for GEFRAN instruments configuration:
Lets you read or write all of the parameters
• A single software for all models
• Easy and rapid configuration
• Saving and management of parameter recipes
• On-line trend and saving of historical data
Component Kit:
- Connection cable PC USB ... port TTL
- Connection cable PC USB ... RS485 port
- Serial line converter
- CD SW GF Express installation

• ORDERING CODE

GF_eXK-2-0-0	cod F049095

16 • ORDER CODE

600V [R] [R] [R] [-]

UTPUT 1	
Relay	R

UTPUT 2	
Relay	R

UTPUT 3	
Relay	R

POWER SUPPLY	
0	11...27Vac/dc
1	100...240Vac

• WARNINGS

WARNING: this symbol indicates danger. It is placed near the power supply circuit and near high-voltage relay contacts.

Read the following warnings before installing, connecting or using the device:

• follow instructions precisely when connecting the device.
• always use cables that are suitable for the voltage and current levels indicated in the technical specifications.
• the device has no ON/OFF switch: it switches on immediately when power is turned on. For safety reasons, devices permanently connected to the power supply require a two-phase disconnecting switch with proper marking. Such switch must be located near the device and must be easily reachable by the user. A single switch can control several units.
• if the device is connected to electrically NON-ISOLATED equipment (e.g. thermocouples), a grounding wire must be applied to assure that this connection is not made directly through the machine structure.
• if the device is used in applications where there is risk of injury to persons and/or damage to machines or materials, it MUST be used with auxiliary alarm units. You should be able to check the correct operation of such units during normal operation of the device.
• before using the device, the user must check that all device parameters are correctly set in order to avoid injury to persons and/or damage to property.
• the device must NOT be used in infiammable or explosive environments. It may be connected to units operating in such environments only by means of suitable interfaces in conformity to local safety regulations.
• the device contains components that are sensitive to static electrical discharges. Therefore, take appropriate precautions when handling electronic circuit boards in order to prevent permanent damage to these components.

***Installation*:** installation category II, pollution level 2, double isolation
The equipment is intended for permanent indoor installations within their own enclosure or panel mounted enclosing the rear housing and exposed terminals on the back.
• only for low power supply: supply from Class 2 or low voltage limited energy source
• power supply lines must be separated from device input and output lines; always check that the supply voltage matches the voltage indicated on the device label.
• install the instrumentation separately from the relays and power switching devices
• do not install high-power remote switches, contactors, relays, thyristor power units (particularly if “phase angle” type), motors, etc... in the same cabinet.
• avoid dust, humidity, corrosive gases and heat sources.
• do not close the ventilation holes; working temperature must be in the range of 0...50°C.
• surrounding air: 50°C
• use 60/75°C copper (Cu) conductor only, wire size range 2x No 22 - 14AWG, Solid/Stranded
• use terminal tightening torque 0.5N m
If the device has faston terminals, they must be protected and isolated; if the device has screw terminals, wires should be attached at least in pairs.
• *Power*: supplied from a disconnecting switch with fuse for the device section; path of wires from switch to devices should be as straight as possible; the same supply should not be used to power relays, contactors, solenoid valves, etc.; if the voltage waveform is strongly distorted by thyristor switching units or by electric motors, it is recommended that an isolation transformer be used only for the devices, connecting the screen to ground; it is important for the electrical system to have a good ground connection; voltage between neutral and ground must not exceed 1V and resistance must be less than 6Ohm; if the supply voltage is highly variable, use a voltage stabilizer for the device; use line filters in the vicinity of high frequency generators or arc welders; power supply lines must be separated from device input and output lines; always check that the supply voltage matches the voltage indicated on the device label.
• *Input and output connections*: external connected circuits must have double insulation; to connect analog inputs (TC, RTD) you have to: physically separate input wiring from power supply wiring, from output wiring, and from power connections; use twisted and screened cables, with screen connected to ground at only one point; to connect adjustment and alarm outputs (contactors, solenoid valves, motors, fans, etc.), install RC groups (resistor and capacitor in series) in parallel with inductive loads that work in AC *(Note: all capacitors must conform to VDE standards (class x2) and support at least 220 VAC. Resistors must be at least 2W)*; fit a 1N4007 diode in parallel with the coil of inductive loads that operate in DC.

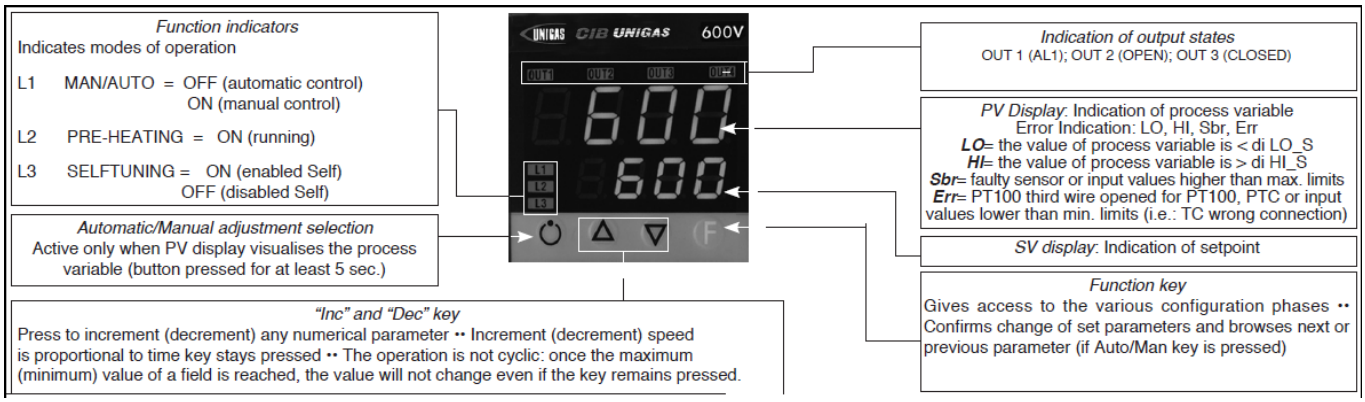
GEFRAN spa will not be held liable for any injury to persons and/or damage to property deriving from tampering, from any incorrect or erroneous use, or from any use not conforming to the device specifications.

Set-up for 600V RRR0-1-T73 regulator

Set up for temperature probe Pt100 (ex Siemens QAE2120 130°C max.)

The regulator comes out of the factory preset with the corresponding values of the Siemens RWF40.000 and RWF50.2x

Verify wiring of the sensor



Regulation of the set-point **= 80**
It can be modified by using arrows "up" and "down".
By pushing **F** you go to parameters:

Hy.P	5 (hysteresis positive for output 1, terminals 21-22 (ex Q13-Q14)
Hy.n	-5 hysteresis negative for output ,1 terminals 21-22 (ex Q13-Q14)

Keep pushing **F** until you see **PASS**, release **F** and through the arrows set **99**, push **F** and visualize **Pro** (protection code) default is **12**, through the arrows set **128** and push **F,** keep it pushed until all parameters **InF**, **CFG**, **InP**, **Out**, **PASS** are visualized.

CFG	
S.tun	0
hPb	1,2
hIt	5,83
hdt	1,33
…	

InP	
….	
tyP	30 (Pt100)
…	
dP_S	1 (decimals num.)
Lo.S	0 (min. sensor scale)
Hi.S	850,0 (max sensor scale)
oFS	0 (offset of input correction)
Lo.L	30,0 (lower set-point range limit)
Hi.L	130,0 (upper set-point range limit)

Out	
A1.r	0
…	
A1.t	3 (operating mode AL1 =inverse-relative-normal)
…	
rL.1	2 (AL1)
rL.2	18 (open)
rL.3	19 (close)
rEL	0
A.ty	9 (type of servocontrol command)
Ac.t	12 (servocontrol running time: SQN72.4…/STA12..=12; SQM40.265=30)
t_Lo	2
t_Hi	0.0
t.on	2
t.oF	0.0
dE.b	0,1 (dead zone in % of end scale)

PAS	99 then push and keep pushed **F** until visualization of **Hrd**
Hrd	
…	
CtrL	6 (PID warm)
AL.nr	1
but	1
diSP	0
Ld.1	1
Ld.2	28
Ld.3	20

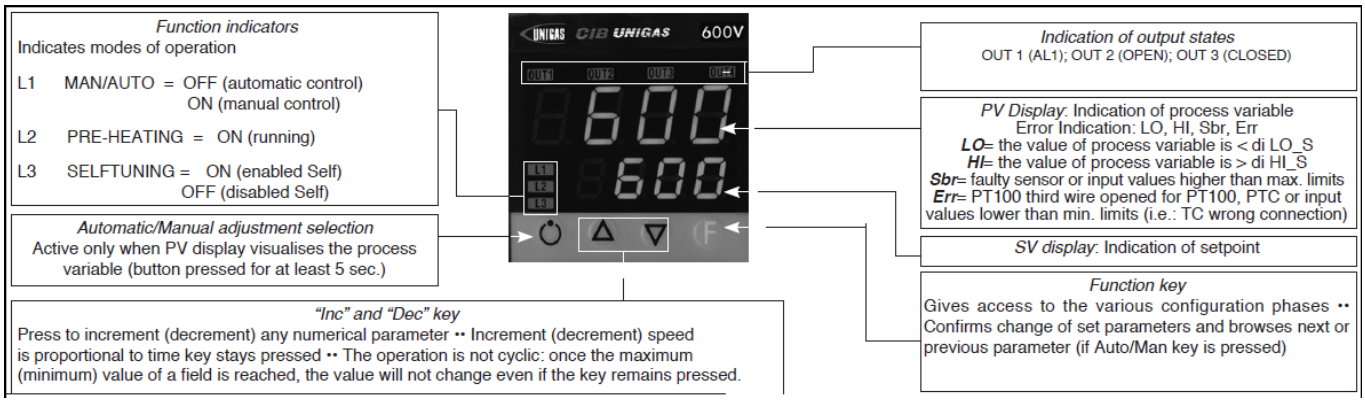
Keep pushed **F** until you visualize **PASS**, release **F** and through the arrows set **99**, push **F** and visualize **Pro** (protection code) from **128**, through the arrows, bring it back to **12,** and keep **F** pushed until you come back to set-point value.

Manual operation :
Keep pushed the lower left key for at least 5 sec.
The instrument will enter the "MAN" mode (see also "Ld1" switching on).
Through the arrows, "Open" and "Close" outputs are activated.
To come back to normal working keep the lower left key pushed for at least 5 sec.

Software switch off :
By keeping pushed keys **Arrow up** + **F** for more than 5 sec. the instrument switches off the software, does not command the outputs and visualize only the variable of process measured by the probe.
To restore keep pushed **F** for more than 5 sec.

Set up for temperature probe Pt100 for high temperature (350°C max.)

Verify wiring of the sensor



Regulation of the set-point = **80**
It can be modified by using arrows "up" and "down".
By pushing **F** you go to parameters:

Hy.P	10 (hysteresis positive for output 1 terminals 21-22 (ex Q13-Q14)
Hy.n	-5 (hysteresis negative for output 1 terminals 21-22 (ex Q13-Q14)

Keep pushing **F** until you see **PASS**, release **F** and through the arrows set **99**, push **F** and visualize **Pro** (protection code) default is **12**, through the arrows set **128** and push **F,** keep it pushed until all parameters **InF**, **CFG**, **InP**, **Out**, **PASS** are visualized.

CFG	
S.tun	0
hPb	1,2
hIt	5,83
hdt	1,33
…	

InP	
….	
tyP	30 (Pt100)
…	
dP_S	1 (decimals num.)
Lo.S	0 (min. sensor scale)
Hi.S	850,0 (max sensor scale)
oFS	0 (offset of input correction)
Lo.L	0,0 (lower set-point range limit)
Hi.L	350,0 (upper set-point range limit)

Out	
A1.r	0
…	
A1.t	3 (mode AL1 =inverse-relative-normal)
…	
rL.1	2 (AL1)
rL.2	18 (open)
rL.3	19 (close)
rEL	0
A.ty	9 (type of servocontrol command)
Ac.t	12 (servocontrol running time: SQN72.4…/STA12..=12; SQM40.265=30)
t_Lo	2
t_Hi	0.0
t.on	2
t.oF	0.0
dE.b	0,1 (dead zone in % of end scale)

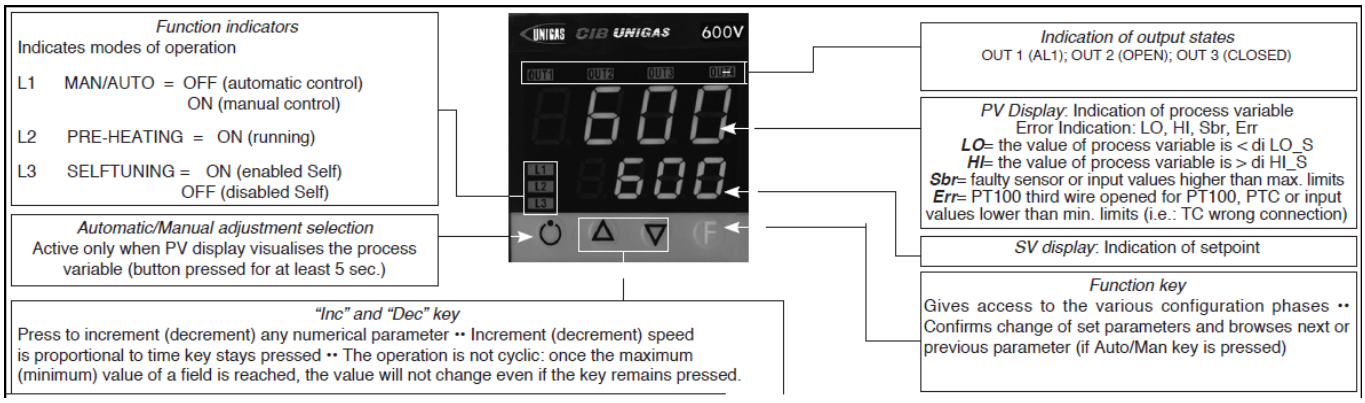
PAS	99 then push and keep pushed **F** until visualization of **Hrd**
Hrd	
…	
CtrL	6 (PID warm)
AL.nr	1
but	1
diSP	0
Ld.1	1
Ld.2	28
Ld.3	20

Keep pushed **F** until you visualize **PASS**, release **F** and through the arrows set **99**, push **F** and visualize **Pro** (protection code) from **128**, through the arrows, bring it back to **12,** and keep **F** pushed until you come back to set-point value.

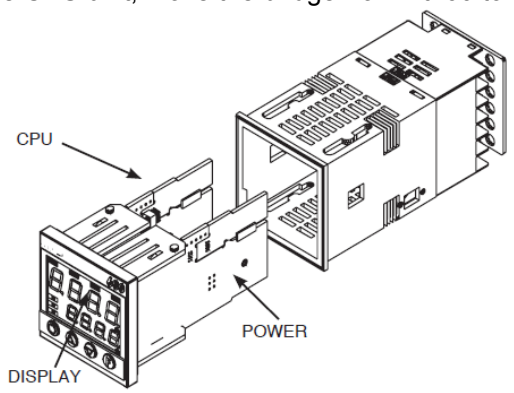
Manual operation:
Keep pushed the lower left key for at least 5 sec.
The instrument will enter the "MAN" mode (see also "Ld1" switching on).
Through the arrows, "Open" and "Close" outputs are activated.
To come back to normal working keep the lower left key pushed for at least 5 sec.

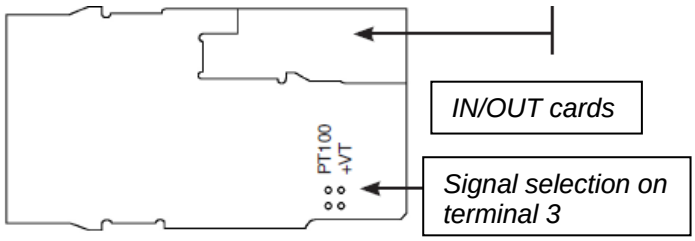
Software switch off :
By keeping pushed keys **Arrow up** + **F** for more than 5 sec. the instrument switches off the software, does not command the outputs and visualize only the variable of process measured by the probe.
To restore keep pushed **F** for more than 5 sec.

Set up for pressure transmitter 2 wires signal 4÷20mA



With pressure transmitters first we need to enable their power supply: remove the part as shown below, then, on the CPU unit, move the bridge from Pt100 to +Vt





Verify wiring of the sensor

Impostazione set-point

Transmitter	**1,6bar**	**3bar**	**10bar**	**16bar**	**25bar**	**40bar**
Set-point	1bar	1,5bar	6bar	6bar	6bar	6bar

To modify it directly use "up" and "down" arrows.
By pushing **F** you go to parameter:

Transmitter	**1,6bar**	**3bar**	**10bar**	**16bar**	**25bar**	**40bar**
Hy.P	0,2bar	0,5bar	0,5bar	0,8bar	1,25bar	2bar
Hy.n	0bar	0bar	0bar	0bar	0bar	0bar

Keep pushing **F** until you see **PASS**, release **F** and through the arrows set **99**, push **F** and visualize **Pro** (protection code) default is **12**, through the arrows set **128** and push **F,** keep it pushed until all parameters **InF**, **CFG**, **InP**, **Out**, **PASS** are visualized.

CFG	
S.tun	0
hPb	5
hIt	1,33
hdt	0,33
…	

InP	
….	
tyP	44 (4÷20mA)
…	
dP_S	2 (decimals num.)

Transmitter	**1,6bar**	**3bar**	**10bar**	**16bar**	**25bar**	**40bar**	
Lo.S	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	min. sensor scale
Hi.S	1,60	3,00	10,00	16,00	25,00	40,00	max sensor scale
oFS	0	0	0	0	0	0	offset of input correction
Lo.L	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	lower set-point setting
Hi.L	1,60	3,00	10,00	16,00	25,00	40,00	upper set-point setting

Out	
A1.r	0
…	
A1.t	3 (mode AL1 =inverse-relative-normal)
…	
rL.1	2 (AL1)
rL.2	18 (open)
rL.3	19 (close)
rEL	0
A.ty	9 (type of servocontrol command)
Ac.t	12 (servocontrol running time: SQN72.4…/STA12..=12; SQM40.265=30)
t_Lo	2
t_Hi	0.0
t.on	2
t.oF	0.0
dE.b	0,1 (dead zone in % of end scale)

PAS	99 then push and keep pushed **F** until visualization of **Hrd**
Hrd	
…	
CtrL	6 (PID warm)
AL.nr	1
but	1
diSP	0
Ld.1	1
Ld.2	28
Ld.3	20

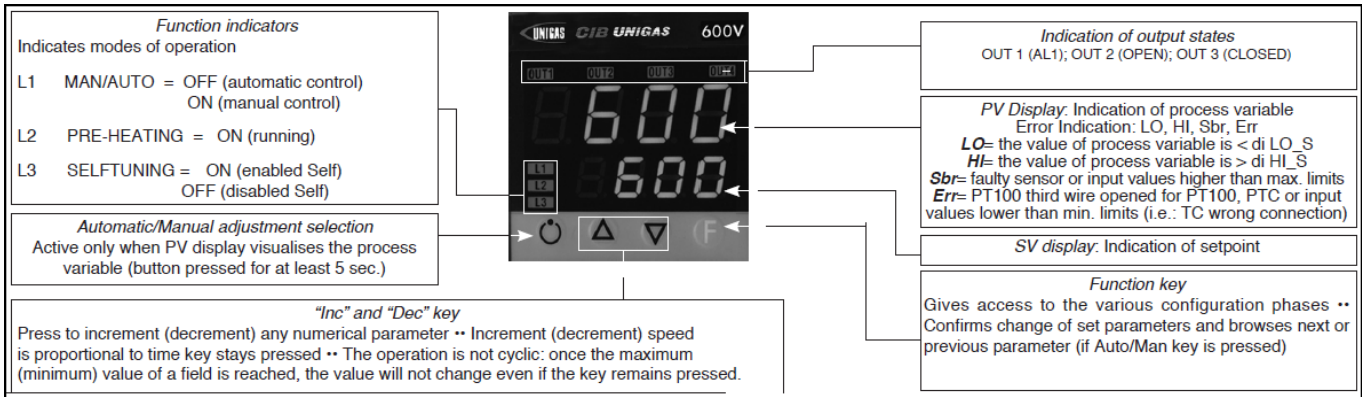
Keep pushed **F** until you visualize **PASS**, release **F** and through the arrows set **99**, push **F** and visualize **Pro** (protection code) from **128**, through the arrows, bring it back to **12,** and keep **F** pushed until you come back to set-point value.

Manual operation:
Keep pushed the lower left key for at least 5 sec.
The instrument will enter the "MAN" mode (see also "Ld1" switching on).
Through the arrows, "Open" and "Close" outputs are activated.
To come back to normal working keep the lower left key pushed for at least 5 sec.

Software switch off :
By keeping pushed keys **Arrow up** + **F** for more than 5 sec. the instrument switches off the software, does not command the outputs and visualize only the variable of process measured by the probe.
To restore keep pushed **F** for more than 5 sec.

Set -up for thermocouples type **K** or **J**

Verify wiring of the sensor



Regulation of the set-point = **80**
It can be modified by using arrows "up" and "down".
By pushing **F** you go to parameters:

Hy.P	10 (hysteresis positive for output 1 terminals 21-22 (ex Q13-Q14)
Hy.n	-5 (hysteresis negative for output 1 terminals 21-22 (ex Q13-Q14)

Keep pushing **F** until you see **PASS**, release **F** and through the arrows set **99**, push **F** and visualize **Pro** (protection code) default is **12**, through the arrows set **128** and push **F,** keep it pushed until all parameters **InF**, **CFG**, **InP**, **Out**, **PASS** are visualized.

CFG	
S.tun	0
hPb	1,2
hIt	5,83
hdt	1,33
…	

InP	
….	
tyP	2 (thermocouple **K** 0÷1300°C) / 0 (thermocouple **J** 0÷1000°C)
…	
dP_S	0 (no decimal) / 1 (1 decimal)
Lo.S	0 (min. sensor scale)
Hi.S	1300 (max sensor scale for tc **K**) / 1000 (max sensor scale for tc **J**)
oFS	0 (offset of input correction)
Lo.L	0 (lower set-point range limit)
Hi.L	1300 (upper set-point range limit) per tc **K** / 1000 for tc **J**

Out	
A1.r	0
…	
A1.t	3 (mode AL1 =inverse-relative-normal)
…	
rL.1	2 (AL1)
rL.2	18 (open)
rL.3	19 (close)
rEL	0
A.ty	9 (type of servocontrol command)
Ac.t	12 (servocontrol running time: SQN72.4…/STA12..=12; SQM40.265=30)
t_Lo	2
t_Hi	0.0
t.on	2
t.oF	0.0
dE.b	0,1 (dead zone in % of end scale)

PAS	99 then push and keep pushed **F** until visualization of **Hrd**
Hrd	
…	
CtrL	6 (PID warm)
AL.nr	1
but	1
diSP	0
Ld.1	1
Ld.2	28
Ld.3	20

Keep pushed **F** until you visualize **PASS**, release **F** and through the arrows set **99**, push **F** and visualize **Pro** (protection code) from **128**, through the arrows, bring it back to **12,** and keep **F** pushed until you come back to set-point value.

Manual operation:
Keep pushed the lower left key for at least 5 sec.
The instrument will enter the "MAN" mode (see also "Ld1" switching on).
Through the arrows, "Open" and "Close" outputs are activated.
To come back to normal working keep the lower left key pushed for at least 5 sec.

Software switch off :
By keeping pushed keys **Arrow up** + **F** for more than 5 sec. the instrument switches off the software, does not command the outputs and visualize only the variable of process measured by the probe.
To restore keep pushed **F** for more than 5 sec.

RWF50.2x & RWF50.3x

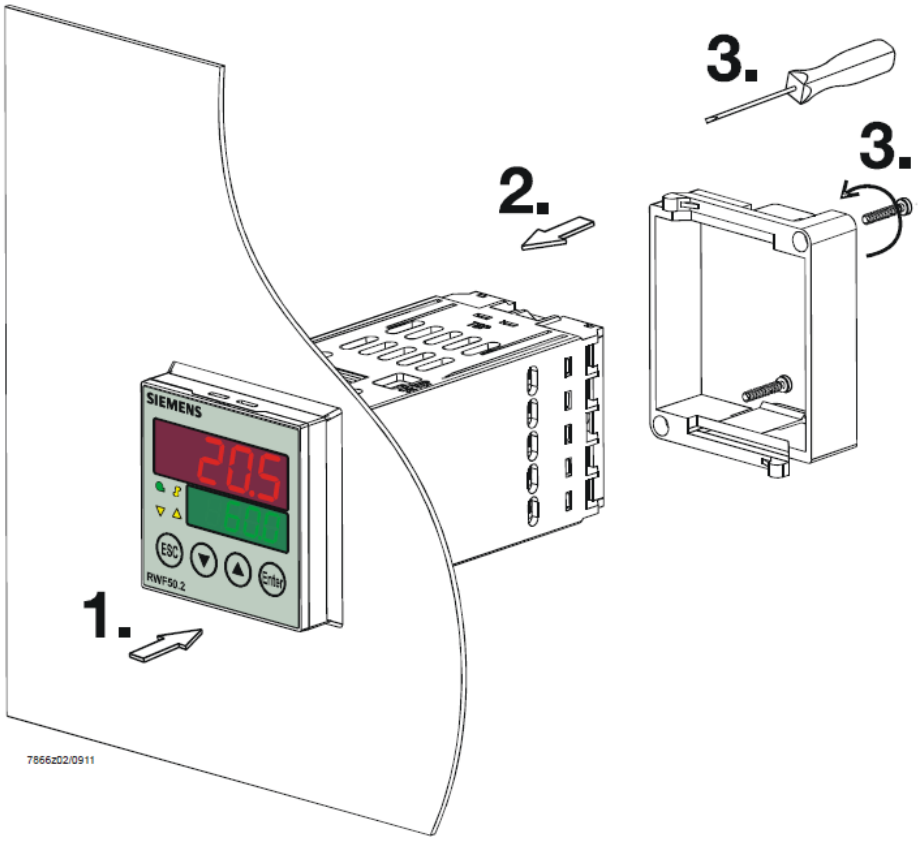


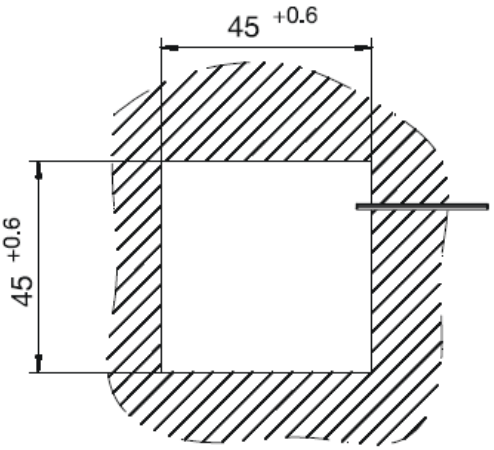
User manual

M12922CB Rel.1.0 07/2012

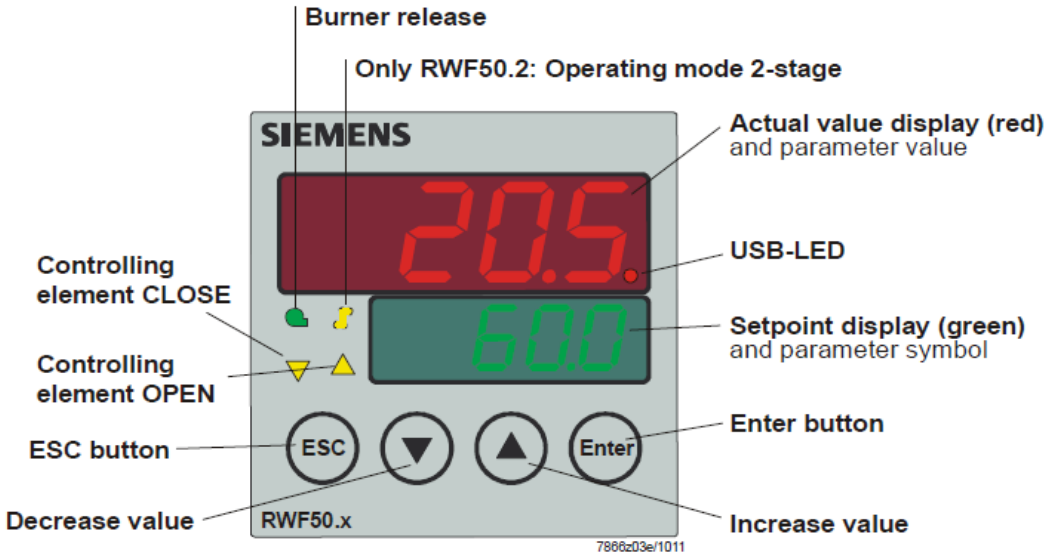
DEVICE INSTALLATION

Install the device using the relevant tools as shown in the figure.
To wire the device and sensors, follow the instructions on the burner wiring diagram.

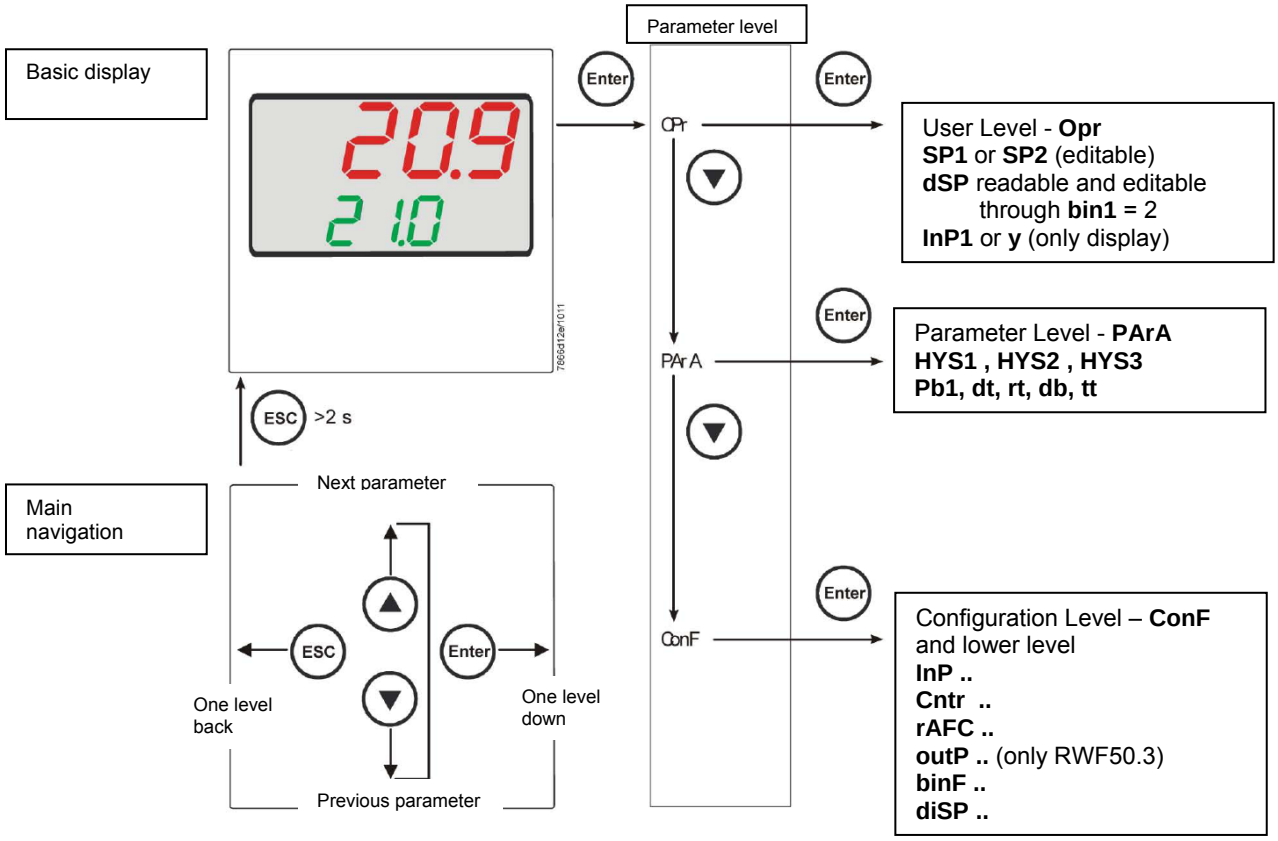




FRONT PANEL



NAVIGATION MENU



RWF5 is preset good for 90% of applications. However, you can set or edit parameters as follow:

Set-point: set or modification:
When the burner is in stand-by, (safety loop open, that is terminals 3-4/T1-T2 on the 7 pole plug open) push the **Enter** button: on the lower display (green) **Opr** appears; push **Enter** again and in the same display **SP1** appears. Push **Enter** again and the lower display (green **SP1**) flashes. Using the **up and down arrows** change the set-point on the upper display (red).Push **Enter** to confirm and push **ESC** more times to get the home position.

PID parameters set and modifications (see table below):

- Push **Enter** button, on the green display **Opr** appears; using the **down arrow,** scroll until group **PArA** is reached and push **Enter**.
- on the green display **Pb1** e appears and on the red one the set parameter.
- Push is sequence the **down or up** arrow the menu is scrolled.
- Push **Enter** to select and the **arrows** to choose the desired value. **Enter** to confirm.

Parameter	Display	Range	Factory setting	Remarks
Proportional band	PB.1	1… 9999 digit	10	Typical value for temperature
Derivative action	dt	0… 9999 sec.	80	Typical value for temperature
Integral action	rt	0… 9999 sec.	350	Typical value for temperature
Dead band (*)	db	0… 999,9 digit	1	Typical value
Servocontrol running time	tt	10… 3000 sec.	15	Set servocontrol running time
Switch-on differential (*)	HYS1	0,0… -1999 digit	-5	Value under setpoint below which the burner switches back on (1N-1P closes)
Switch-off differential 2° stage (*)	HYS2	0,0 … HYS3	3	(enable only with parameter **bin1** = 4)
Upper switch-off differential (*)	HYS3	0,0… 9999 digit	5	Value over setpoint above which the burner switches off (1N-1P opens)
Switch-on differential on cooling controller (*)	HYS4	0,0… 9999 digit	5	Do not used (enable only with parameter **CACt** = 0)
Switch-off differential 2° stage on cooling controller (*)	HYS5	HYS6…0,0 digit	5	Do not used (enable only with parameters **CACt** = 0 and **bin1** = 4)
Upper switch-off differential on cooling controller (*)	HYS6	0,0… -1999 digit	5	Do not used (enable only with parameter **CACt** = 0)
Delay modulation	q	0,0… 999,9 digit	0	Do not alter

(*)Parameters affected by setting of decimal place (**ConF > dISP** parameter **dECP**)

Setting the kind of sensor to be connected to the device:

- push the **Enter** button: on the lower display (green) **Opr** appears. Using the **up and down arrows** find **ConF.** Push **Enter** to confirm.
- Now on the green display the group **InP** appears. Push **Enter** and **InP1** is displaied. Enter to confirm.
- You are inside **InP1**; the green display shows **Sen1 (sensor type)**, while the red display shows the chosen sensor code
- Push **Enter** to enter the **Sen1** parameter, then choose the desired sensor using the **arrows.** Push **Enter** to confirm and **ESC** to escape.
- Once selected the sensor, you can modify all the other parameters using **up and down arrows** according to the tables here below.

ConF > InP >InP1

Parameter	Value	Description
SEn1 type of sensor for analog input 1	**1**	**Pt100 3 fili**
	2	Pt100 2 fili
	3	Pt1000 3 fili
	4	Pt1000 2 fili
	5	Ni1000 3 fili
	6	Ni1000 2 fili
	7	0 ÷ 135 ohm
	15	0 ÷ 20mA
	16	4 ÷ 20mA
	17	0 ÷ 10V
	18	0 ÷ 5V
	19	1 ÷ 5V
OFF1 sensor offset	-1999..**0**.. +9999	Using the measured value correction (offset), a measured value can be corrected to a certain degree, either up or down
SCL1 scale low level	-1999..**0**.. +9999	In the case of a measuring transducer with standard signal, the physical signal is assigned a display value here (for input ohm, mA, V)
SCH1 scale high level	-1999..**100**.. +9999	In the case of a measuring transducer with standard signal, the physical signal is assigned a display value here (for input ohm, mA, V)
dF1 digital filter	0…**0,6**…100	Is used to adapt the digital 2nd order input filter (time in s; 0 s = filter off)
Unit temperature unit	**1** 2	**1 = degrees Celsius** 2 = degrees Fahrenheit

(**bold** = factory settings)

Remark:
RWF50.2 e RWF50.3 cannot be connected to thermocouples.
If thermocouples have to be connected, convert the signal to a 4-20 mA one and set the RWF accordingly.

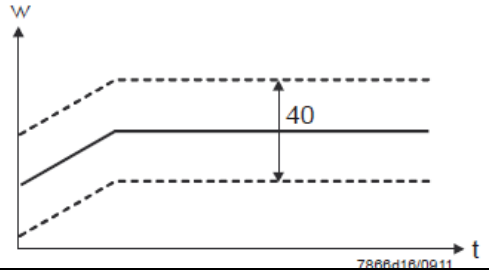
ConF > Cntr

Parameter	Value	Description
CtYP controller type	**1** 2	**1 = 3-position controller (open-stop-close only RWF50.2)** 2 = continuative action controller (only RWF50.3)
CACt control action	**1** 0	**1 = heating controller** 0 = cooling controller
SPL least value of the set-point range	-1999..**0**..+9999	set-point limitation prevents entry of values outside the defined range
SPH maximum value of the set-point range	-1999..**100**..+9999	set-point limitation prevents entry of values outside the defined range
oLLo set-point limitation start, operation limit low	**-1999**.... +9999	lower working range limit
oLHi set-point limitation end, operation limit high	-1999.... **+9999**	upper working range limit

(**bold** = factory settings)

ConF > rAFC

Activation boiler shock termic protetion:
RWF50.. can activate the thermal shock protection only on sites where the set-point is lower than 250°C and according to **rAL** parameter.

Parameter	Value	Description
FnCT function	**0** 1 2	Choose type of range degrees/time **0 = deactivated** 1 = Kelvin degrees/minute 2 = Kelvin degrees/hour
rASL ramp rate	**0,0 …** 999,9	Slope of thermal shock protection (only with functions 1 and 2)
toLP tolerance band ramp	**0**…9999	width of tolerance band (in K) about the set-point **0 = tolerance band inactive** 
rAL ramp limit	**0**…250	Ramp limit. When this value is lower than the temperature set-point, the RWF controls the output increasing the temp set point step by step according to rASL. If this is over the temp set point, the control is performed in cooling.

(**bold** = factory settings)

ConF > OutP (parameter under group only for RWF50.3)

Parameter	Value	Description
FnCt tipo di controllo	 1 **4**	1 = analog input 1 doubling with possibility to convert (depending on par **SiGn**) **4 = modulation controller**
SiGn type of output signal	 **0** 1 2	physical output signal (terminals A+, A-) **0 = 0÷20mA** 1 = 4÷20mA 2 = 0÷10V
rOut Value when out of input range	 **0**…101	 signal (in percent) when measurement range is crossed
oPnt zero point	 -1999…**0**..+9999	value range of the output variable is assigned to a physical output signal Per default, the setting corresponds to 0...100% angular positioning for the controller outputs (terminals A+, A-) (effective only with **FnCt** = 1)
End End value	 -1999…**100**..+9999	value range of the output variable is assigned to a physical output signal Per default, the setting corresponds to 0...100% angular positioning for the controller outputs (terminals A+, A-) (effective only with **FnCt** = 1)

(**bold** = factory settings)

ConF > binF

Parameter	Value	Description
bin1 digital inputs (terminals DG - D1)	 **0** 1 2 4	**0 = without function** 1 = set-point changeover (SP1 / SP2) 2 = set-point shift (**Opr** > **dSP** parameter = value of set-point modify) 4 = changeover of operating mode open – modulating operation; close – 2 stage operation.

(**bold** = factory settings)

ConF > dISP

Parameter	Value	Description
diSU upper display (red)	 0 **1** 4 6 7	display value for upper display: 0 = display power-off **1 = analog input value** 4 = Controller's angular positioning 6 = set-point value 7 = end value with thermal shock protection
diSL lower display (green)	 0 1 4 **6** 7	display value for lower display: 0 = display power-off 1 = analog input value 4 = Controller's angular positioning **6 = set-point value** 7 = end value with thermal shock protection
tout timeout	 0..**180**..250	time (s) on completion of which the controller returns automatically to the basic display, if no button is pressed
dECP decimal point	**0** 1 2	**0 = no decimal place** 1 = one decimal place 2 = two decimal places
CodE level lockout	**0** 1 2 3	**0 = no lockout** 1 = configuration level lockout (ConF) 2 = Parameter and configuration level lockout (PArA & ConF) 3 = keyboard lockout

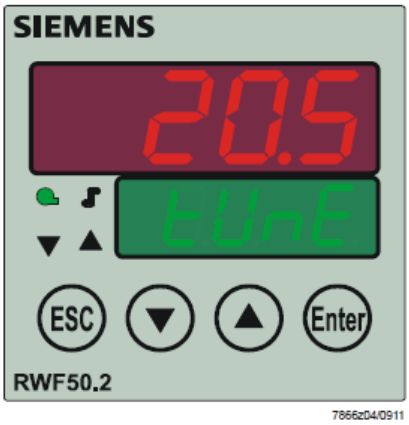
(**bold** = factory settings)

Manual control :

- in order to manual change the burner load, while firing keep pushing the **ESC** button for more than 5 s; on the lower green display **Hand** appears.
- using the **UP** and **DOWN** arrows, the load varies.
- Keep pushing the **ESC** button for getting the normal operation again.
- **NB:** every ime the device shuts the burner down (start led switched off - contact 1N-1P open), the manual control is not active.

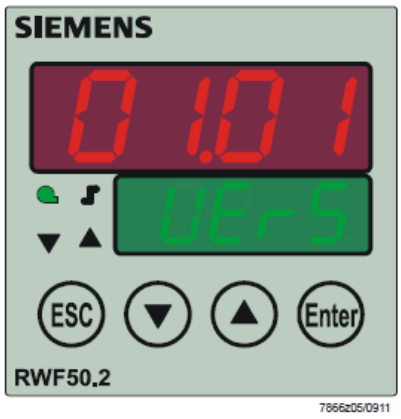
Device self-setting (auto-tuning):

If the burner in the steady state does not respond properly to heat generator requests, you can activate the Device's self-setting function, which recalculates PID values for its operation, deciding which are most suitable for the specific kind of request



Follow the below instructions:
push the **UP** and **DOWN** arrows for more than 5 s; on the green lower display **TUNE** appears. Now the device pushes the burner to increase and decrease its output. During this time, the device calculates PID parameters (**Pb1, dt** and **rt**). After the calculations, the TUNE is automatically deactivated and the device has already stored them.
In order to stop the Auto-tuning function while it works, push again the **UP** and **DOWN** arrows for more than 5 s. The calculated PID parameters can be manually modified following the previously described instructions.

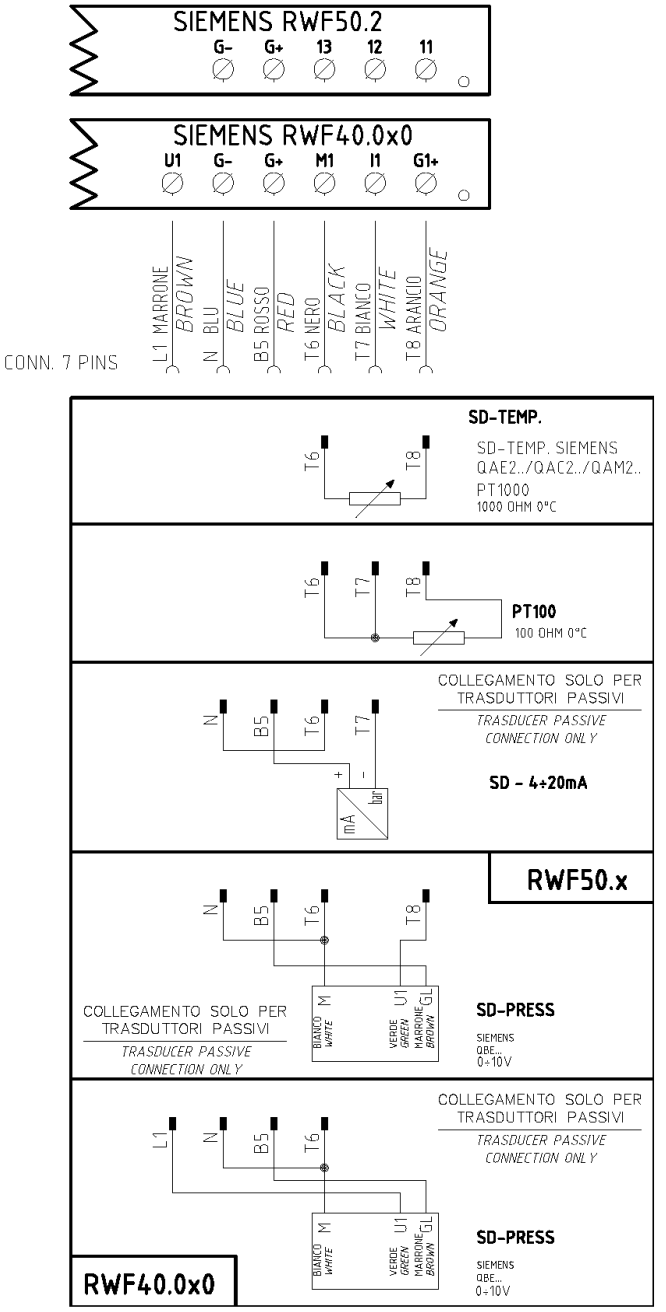
Display of software version :



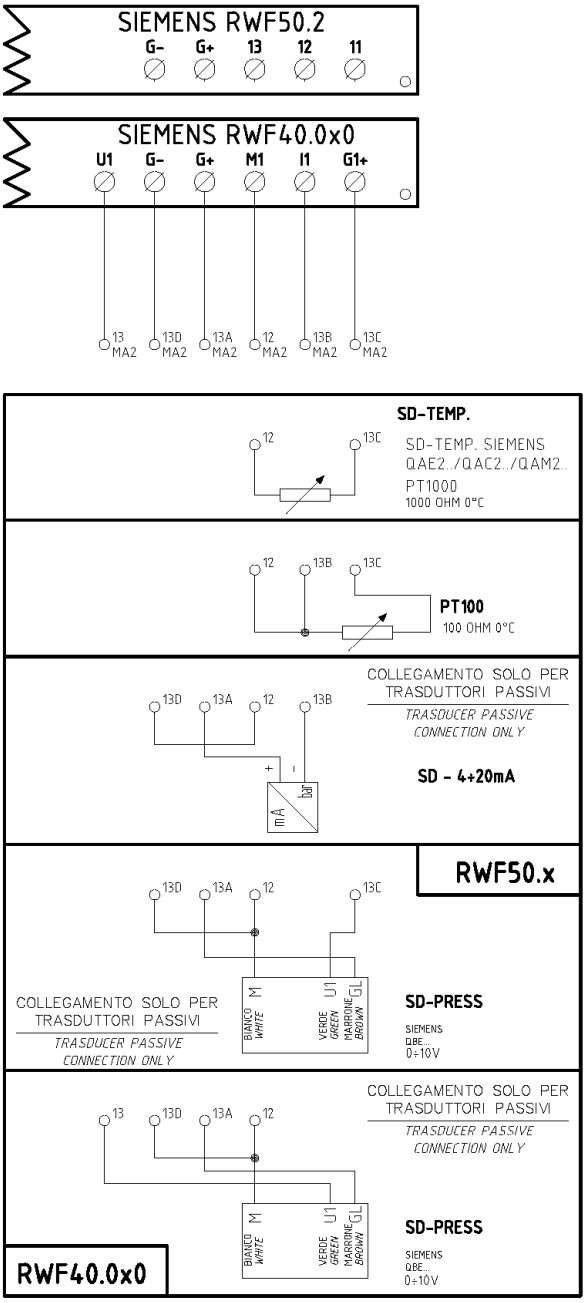
The software version is shown by pushing **Enter + UP arrow** on the upper display

Electric connection :

With 7 pins connector version



With terminals version



Matches terminals between RWF50.2 and RWF40.0x0



Parameters summarising for RWF50.2x:

Navigation menù / Types of probe	Conf					Conf			PArA						Opr
	Inp					Cntr		diSP							
	Inp1														
	SEn1	OFF1	SCL1	SCH1	Unit	SPL	SPH	dECP	Pb. 1	dt	rt	tt	HYS1 (*)	HYS3 (*)	SP1 (*)
Siemens QAE2120…	6	0	needless	needless	1	30	95	1	10	80	350	(#)	-5	5	80 °C
Siemens QAM2120..	6	0	needless	needless	1	0	80	1	10	80	350	(#)	-2,5	2,5	40°C
Pt1000 (130°C max.)	4	0	needless	needless	1	30	95	1	10	80	350	(#)	-5	5	80°C
Pt1000 (350°C max.)	4	0	needless	needless	1	0	350	1	10	80	350	(#)	-5	10	80°C
Pt100 (130°C max.)	1	0	needless	needless	1	0	95	1	10	80	350	(#)	-5	5	80°C
Pt100 (350°C max)	1	0	needless	needless	1	0	350	1	10	80	350	(#)	-5	10	80°C
Probe 4÷20mA / 0÷1,6bar	16	0	0	160	needless	0	160	0	5	20	80	(#)	0	20	100 kPa
Probe 4÷20mA / 0÷3bar	16	0	0	300	needless	0	300	0	5	20	80	(#)	0	20	200 kPa
Probe 4÷20mA / 0÷10bar	16	0	0	1000	needless	0	1000	0	5	20	80	(#)	0	50	600 kPa
Probe 4÷20mA / 0÷16bar	16	0	0	1600	needless	0	1600	0	5	20	80	(#)	0	80	600 kPa
Probe 4÷20mA / 0÷25bar	16	0	0	2500	needless	0	2500	0	5	20	80	(#)	0	125	600 kPa
Probe 4÷20mA / 0÷40bar	16	0	0	4000	needless	0	4000	0	5	20	80	(#)	0	200	600 kPa
Siemens QBE2002 P4	17	0	0	400	needless	0	400	0	5	20	80	(#)	0	20	200 kPa
Siemens QBE2002 P10	17	0	0	1000	needless	0	1000	0	5	20	80	(#)	0	50	600 kPa
Siemens QBE2002 P16	17	0	0	1600	needless	0	1600	0	5	20	80	(#)	0	80	600 kPa
Siemens QBE2002 P25	17	0	0	2500	needless	0	2500	0	5	20	80	(#)	0	125	600 kPa
Siemens QBE2002 P40	17	0	0	4000	needless	0	4000	0	5	20	80	(#)	0	200	600 kPa
Segnale 0÷10V	17	0	to be fixed	to be fixed	needless	to be fixed	to be fixed	to be fixed	5	20	80	(#)	to be fixed	to be fixed	to be fixed
Segnale 4÷20mA	16	0	to be fixed	to be fixed	needless	to be fixed	to be fixed	to be fixed	5	20	80	(#)	to be fixed	to be fixed	to be fixed

NOTE :
(#) tt – servo control run time
SQL33 ; STM30; SQM10; SQM40; SQM50; SQM54 = **30** (secondi) - STA12B3.41; SQN30.251; SQN72.4A4A20 = **12** (secondi)
(*)These values are factory set - values **must be** set during operation at the plant based on the real working temperature/pressure value.
WARNING : With pressure probes the parameters SP1, SCH, SCL, HYS1, HYS3 must be selected, and visualized in kPa (kilo Pascal). (1bar = 100.000Pa = 100kPa)

APPENDIX: PROBES CONNECTION

To assure the utmost comfort, the control system needs reliable information, which can be obtained provided the sensors have been installed correctly. Sensors measure and transmit all variations encountered at their location.

Measurement is taken based on design features (time constant) and according to specific operating conditions.With wiring run in raceways, the sheath (or pipe) containing the wires must be plugged at the sensor's terminal board so that currents of air cannot affect the sensor's measurements.

Ambient probes (or ambient thermostats)

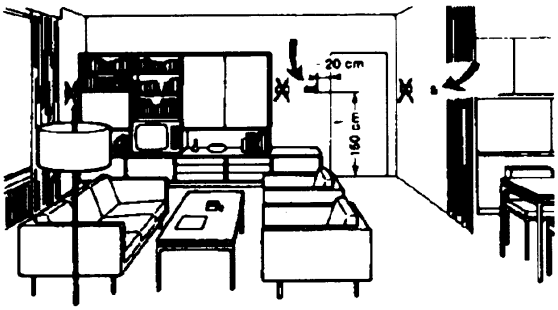
Installation

The sensors (or room thermostats) must be located in

reference rooms in a position where they can take real temperature measurements without being affected by

foreign factors.





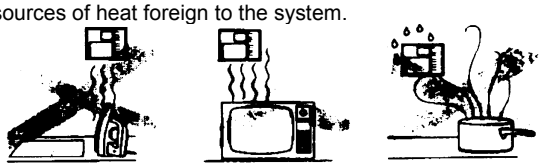
Outside probes (weather)

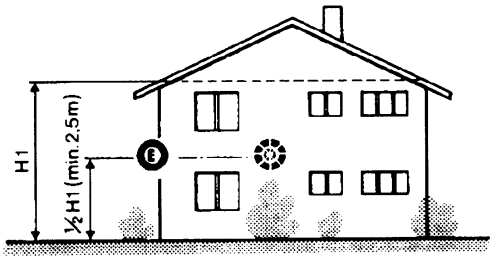
Installation

In heating or air-conditioning systems featuring adjustment in response to outside temperature, the sensor's positioning is of paramount importance.

It's good to be admired …even better to be effective

Heating systems: the room sensor must not be installed in rooms with heating units complete with thermostatic valves. Avoid all sources of heat foreign to the system.

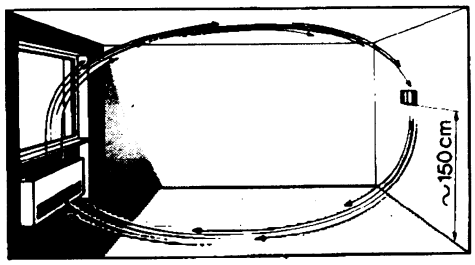




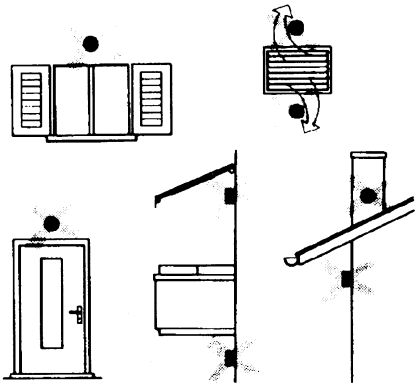
General rule: on the outer wall of the building where the living rooms are, never on the south-facing wall or in a position where they will be affected by morning sun. If in any doubt, place them on the north or north-east façade.

Location

On an inner wall on the other side of the room to heating unitsheight above floor 1.5 m, at least 1.5 m away from external sources of heat (or cold).



Positions to be avoided



Installation position to be avoided

near shelving or alcoves and recesses, near doors or win-dows, inside outer walls exposed to solar radiation or currents of cold air, on inner walls with heating system pipes, domestic hot water pipes, or cooling system pipes running through them.

Avoid installing near windows, vents, outside the boiler room, on chimney breasts or where they are protected by balconies, cantilever roofs.

The sensor must not be painted (measurement error).

Duct or pipe sensors

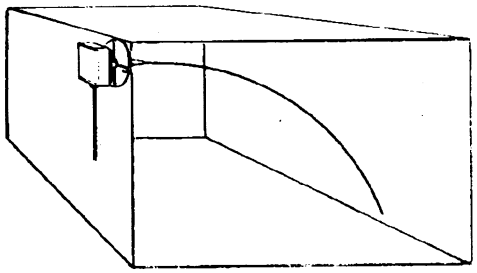
Installing temperature sensors

For measuring outlet air:

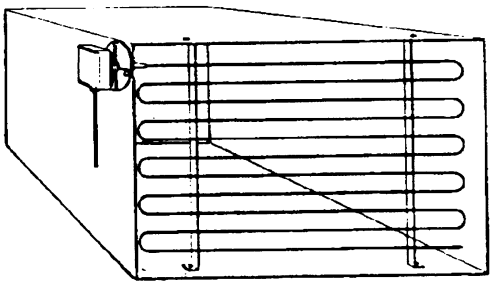
- after delivery fan or
- after coil to be controlled, at a distance of at least 0,5 m

For measuring room temperature:

- before return air intake fan and near room's return airintake. For measuring saturation temperature: after mist eliminator.



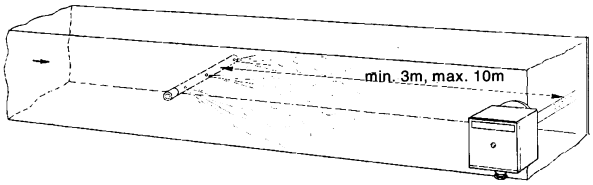
Bend 0.4m sensor by hand (never use tools) as illustrated.



Use whole cross-section of duct, min. distance from walls 50 mm, radius of curvature 10 mm for 2m or 6m sensors.

Installing combined humidity sensors

As max. humidity limit sensor on outlet (steam humidifiers).



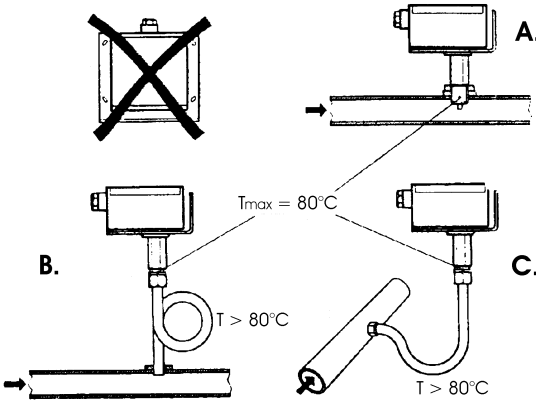
Installing pressure sensors

A - installation on ducts carrying fluids at max. temperature 80°C

B - installation on ducts at temperature over 80°C and for refrigerants

C - installation on ducts at high temperatures:

- increase length of siphon
- place sensor at side to prevent it being hit by hot air coming from the pipe.



Installing differential pressure sensors for water

- Installation with casing facing down not allowed.-With temperature over 80°C, siphons are needed.
- To avoid damaging the sensor, you must comply with the following instructions

when installing:

- make sure pressure difference is not greater than thevalue permitted by the sensor
- when there are high static pressures, make sure you insert shutoff valves A-B-C.

Putting into operation

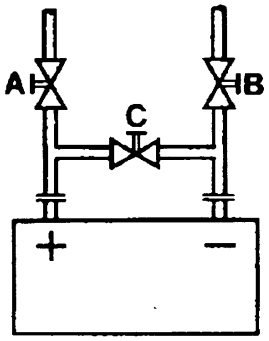
Start disable

1=open C1=open C

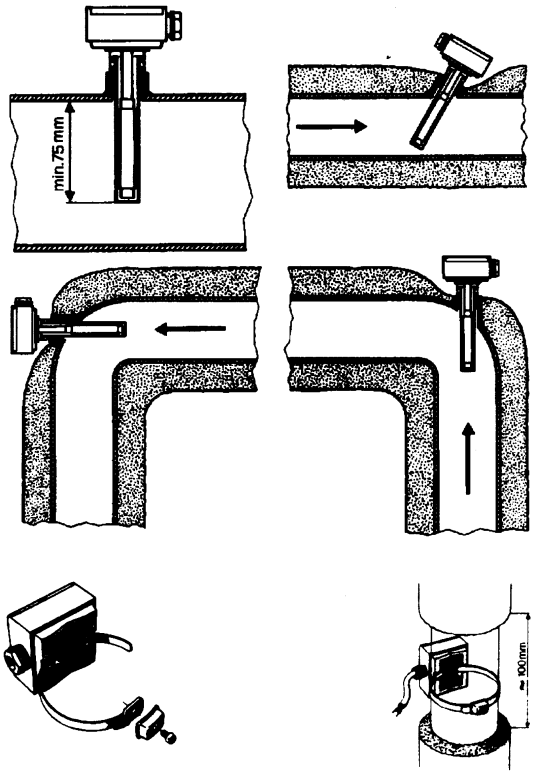
2=open A2=close B

3=open B3=close A

4= close C



Immersion or strap-on sensors



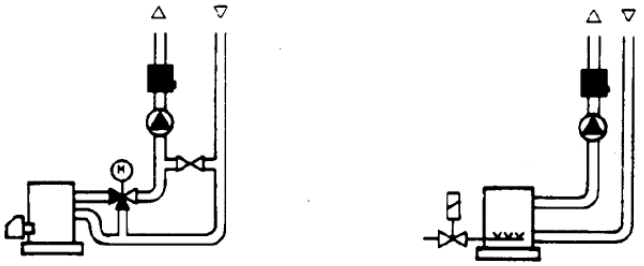
Placing the probes (QAD22.../QAE21.../QAP21.../RCA...)

With pumps on outlet

with 3 ways valves / with 4 ways valves



Panel system / burner control



With pumps on return

with 3 ways valves / with 4 ways valves



Immersion probes installation

Sensors must be installed on the stretch of pipe in which fluid circulates all the time.

The rigid stem (sensing element doing the measuring) must be inserted by at least 75mm and must face the direction of flow.

Recommended locations: on a bend or on a straight stretch of pipe but tilted by 45° and against the flow of fluid.

Protect them to prevent water from infiltrating (dripping gates, condensation from pipes etc.)

Installing QAD2.. strap-on sensors

Make sure fluid is circulating in the chosen location.

Eliminate insulation and paintwork (including rust inhibitor) on a min. 100mm length of pipe.

Sensors come with straps for pipes up to 100 mm in diameter

Strap-on or immersion sensors?

QAD2.. strap-on sensors

Advantages :

- 10 sec. time constant
- Installed with system running (no plumbing work)
- Installation can be changed easily if it proves incorrect.

Limits:

- Suitable for pipe diameters max. 100 mm
- Can be affected by currents of air etc.

QAE2... immersion sensors

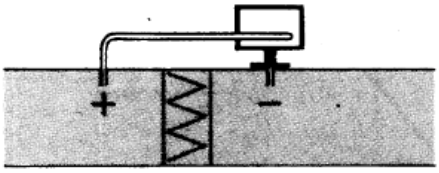
Advantages:

- Measure "mean" fluid temperature
- No external influence on measurement such as: currents of air, nearby pipes etc.

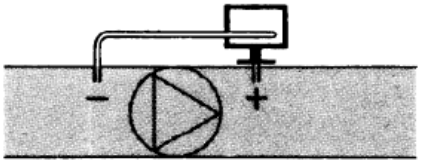
Limits:

- Time constant with sheath: 20 sec.
- Hard to change installation position if it proves incorrect.

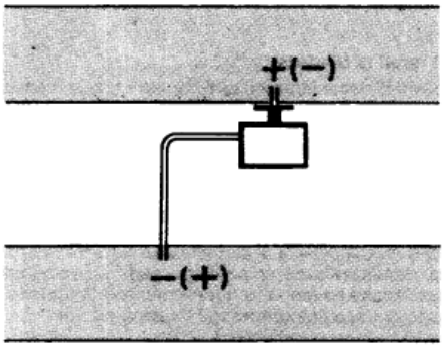
Installing differential pressure probes for air



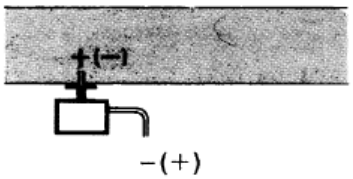
A - Control a filter (clogging)



B - Control a fan (upstream/downstream)



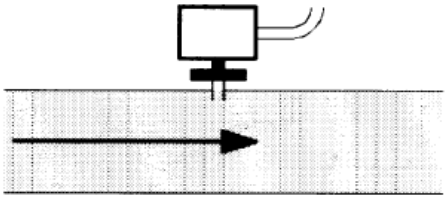
C - Measurement of difference in pressure between two ducts



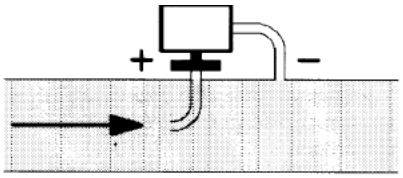
D - Measurement of difference in pressure between two rooms or of inside of duct and outside

Basic principles

Measuring static pressure(i.e. pressure exerted by air on pipe walls)



Measuring dinamic pressure

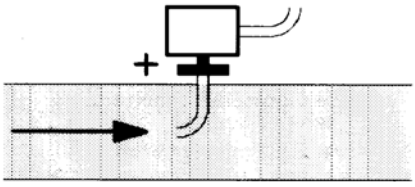


$$Pd = \frac{y\,\vartheta^2}{2g}$$

Key

y	Kg/m^3, specific weight of air
□	m/s, air speed
g	9.81 m/s^2 gravity acceleration
Pd	mm C.A., dynamic pressure

Measuring total pressure



Spare parts

Description	Code
Modulator RWF50.2 (uscita a 3 punti - apri, fermo, chiudi)	2570148
Modulator RWF50.3 (uscita continua 0÷20mA, 4÷20mA, 0÷10V)	2570149
Temperature probe Siemens QAE2120.010A (30÷130°C)	2560101
Temperature probe Siemens QAM2120.040 (-15÷+50°C)	2560135
Thermoresistor Pt1000 ø6mm L100mm (30÷130°C)	2560188
Thermoresistor Pt1000 ø10mm L200mm (0÷350°C)	2560103
Thermoresistor Pt100 ø10mm L200mm (0÷350°C)	2560145
Thermoresistor Pt100 ø8mm L85mm (0÷120°C)	25601C3
Pressure probe Siemens QBE2.. P4 (0÷4bar)	2560159
Pressure probe Siemens QBE2.. P10 (0÷10bar / signal 0÷10V)	2560160
Pressure probe Siemens QBE2.. P16 (0÷16bar / signal 0÷10V)	2560167
Pressure probe Siemens QBE2.. P25 (0÷25bar / signal 0÷10V)	2560161
Pressure probe Siemens QBE2.. P40 (0÷40bar / signal 0÷10V)	2560162
Pressure probe Danfoss MBS 3200 P 1,6 (0÷1,6bar / signal 4÷20mA)	2560189
Pressure probe Danfoss MBS 3200 P 10 (0÷10bar / signal 4÷20mA)	2560190
Pressure probe Danfoss MBS 3200 P 16 (0÷16bar / signal 4÷20mA)	2560191
Pressure probe Danfoss MBS 3200 P 25 (0÷25bar / signal 4÷20mA)	2560192
Pressure probe Danfoss MBS 3200 P 40 (0÷40bar / signal 4÷20mA)	2560193
Pressure probe Siemens 7MF1565-3BB00-1AA1 (0÷1,6bar / signal 4÷20mA)	25601A3
Pressure probe Siemens 7MF1565-3CA00-1AA1 (0÷10bar / signal 4÷20mA)	25601A4
Sonda di pressione Siemens 7MF1565-3CB00-1AA1 (0÷16bar / signal	25601A5
Pressure probe Siemens 7MF1565-3CD00-1AA1 (0÷25bar / signal 4÷20mA)	25601A6
Pressure probe Siemens 7MF1565-3CE00-1AA1 (0÷40bar / signal 4÷20mA)	25601A7
Pressure probe Gefran E3E B1V6 MV (0÷1,6bar / segnale 4÷20mA)	25601C4
Pressure probe Danfoss E3E B01D MV (0÷10bar / segnale 4÷20mA)	25601C5
Pressure probe Danfoss E3E B16U MV (0÷16bar / segnale 4÷20mA)	25601C6
Pressure probe Danfoss E3E B25U MV (0÷25bar / segnale 4÷20mA)	25601C7
Pressure probe Danfoss E3E B04D MV (0÷40bar / segnale 4÷20mA))	25601C8

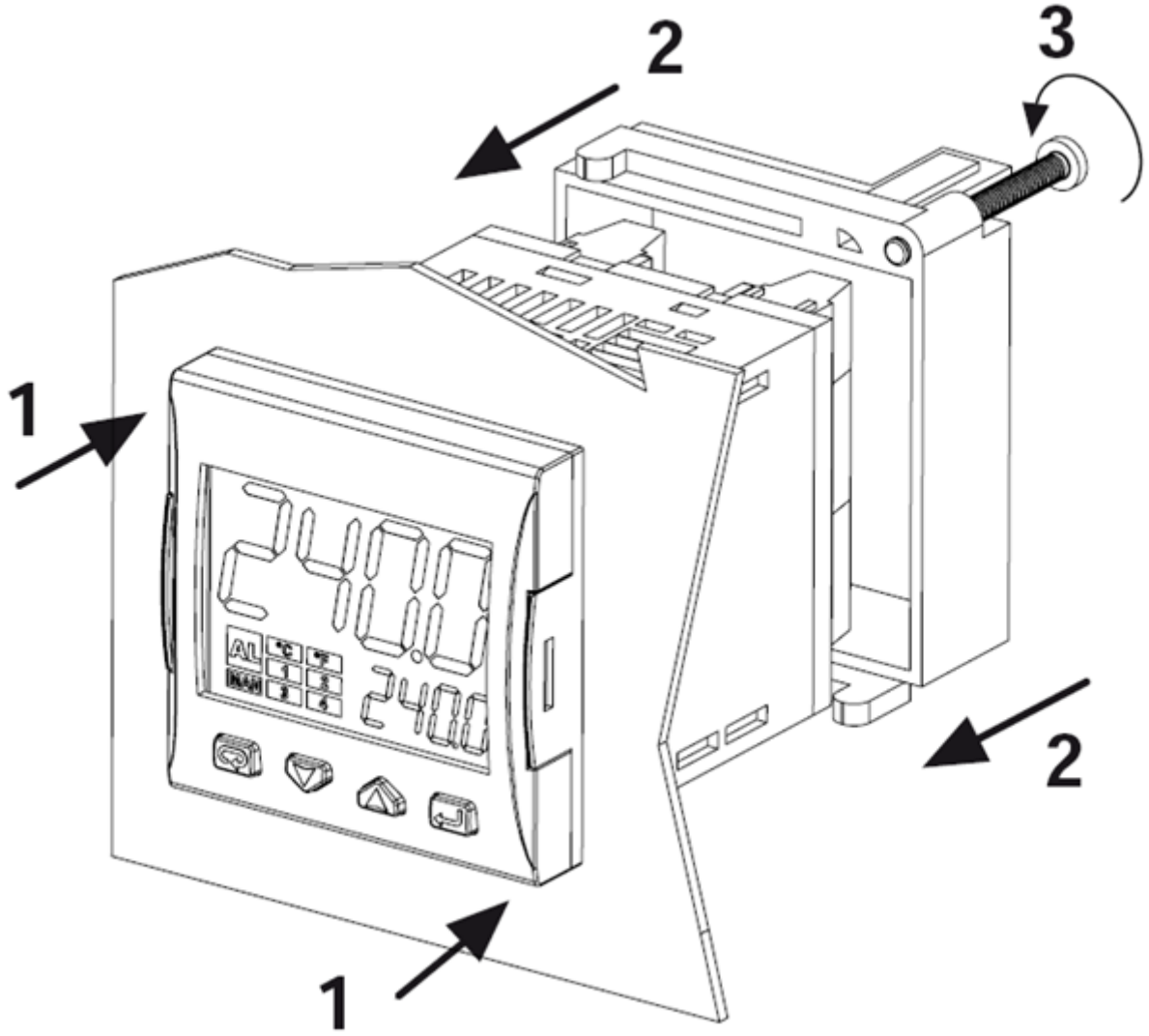
Note: Specifications and data subject to change. Errors and omissions excepted.

KM3 Modulator

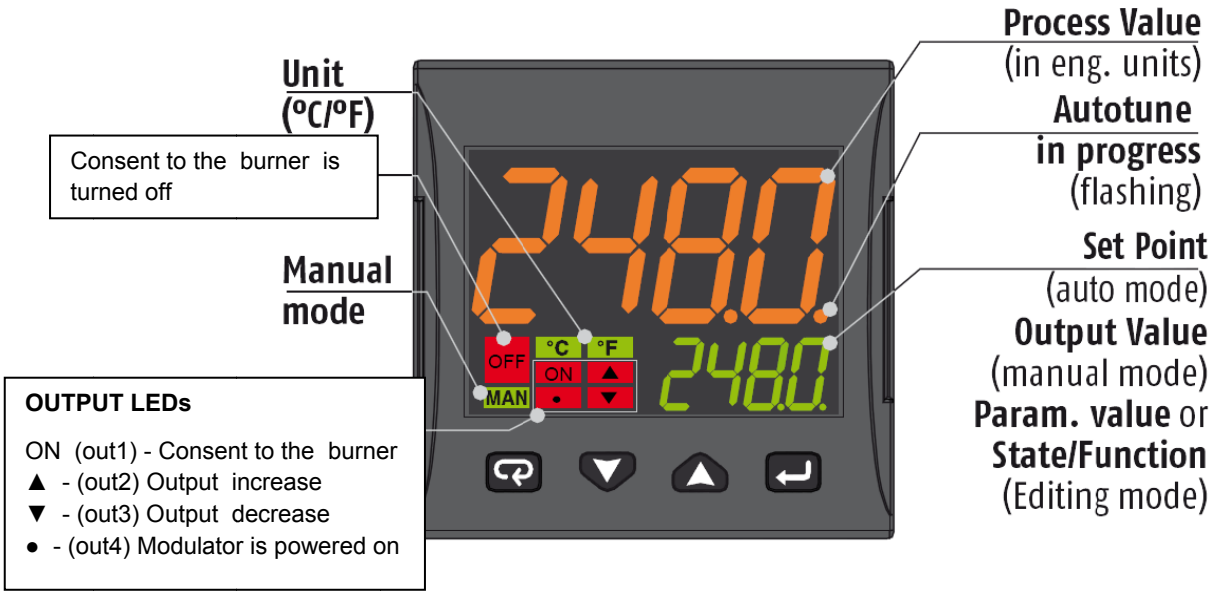
USER MANUAL

M12927CA Rel.1.0 10/2020

MOUNTING



DISPLAY AND KEYS

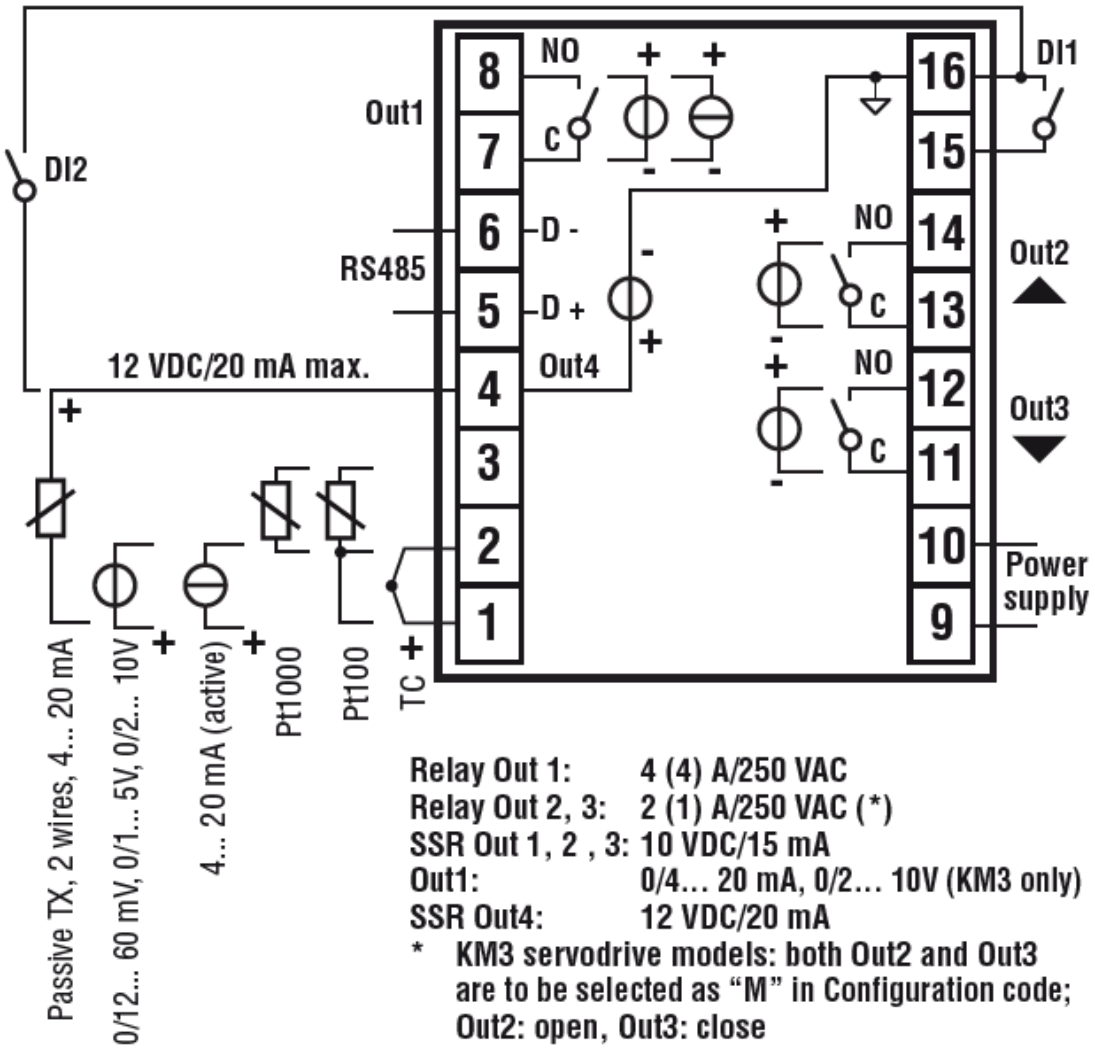


OUTPUT LEDs

ON (out1) - Consent to the burner
▲ - (out2) Output increase
▼ - (out3) Output decrease
● - (out4) Modulator is powered on

	Operator Mode	Editing Mode
↵	Access to: - Operator Commands (Timer, Setpoint selection ...) - Parameters - Configuration	Confirm and go to Next parameter
▲	Access to: - Operator additional information (Output value, running time ...)	Increase the displayed value or select the next element of the parameters list
▼	Access to: - Set Point	Decrease the displayed value or select the previous element
↺	Programmable key: Start the programmed function (Autotune, Auto/Man, Timer ...)	Exit from Operator commands/Parameter setting/Configuration

CONNECTIONS DIAGRAM



Probe connection:

- **PT1000/NTC/PTC**: between terminal 3 and 2
- **PT 100**: between terminal 3 and 2 with terminal 1
- **Passive pressure probe** 0/4-20 mA: between terminal 4 (+) e 1 (-)
  Note: out4 must be activated (IO4F must be setted to ON)
- **Powered pressure probe** 0/4-20 mA between terminal 4 (power supply), 2 (negative) e 1 (positive)
  Note: set IO4F to ON to activate Out4

Power supply connection:

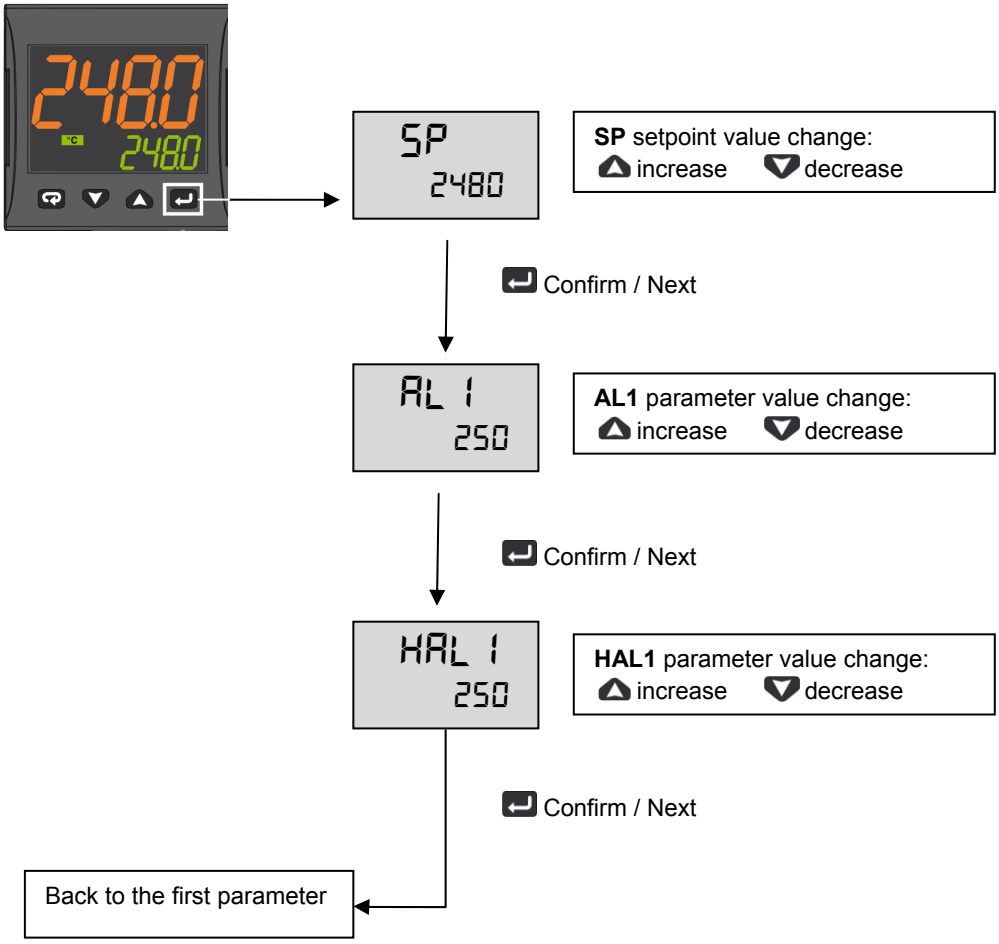
- **Neutral wire:** terminal 9
- **Phase:** terminal 10 (100…240 Vac)
- Close terminals 15-16 to switch to the set point 2

Output connection:

- **Channel 1:** terminal 7 and 8 (burner on – off)
- **Channel 2:** terminal 11 and 12 (servomotor opens)
- **Channel 3:** terminal 13 and 14 (servomotor closes)

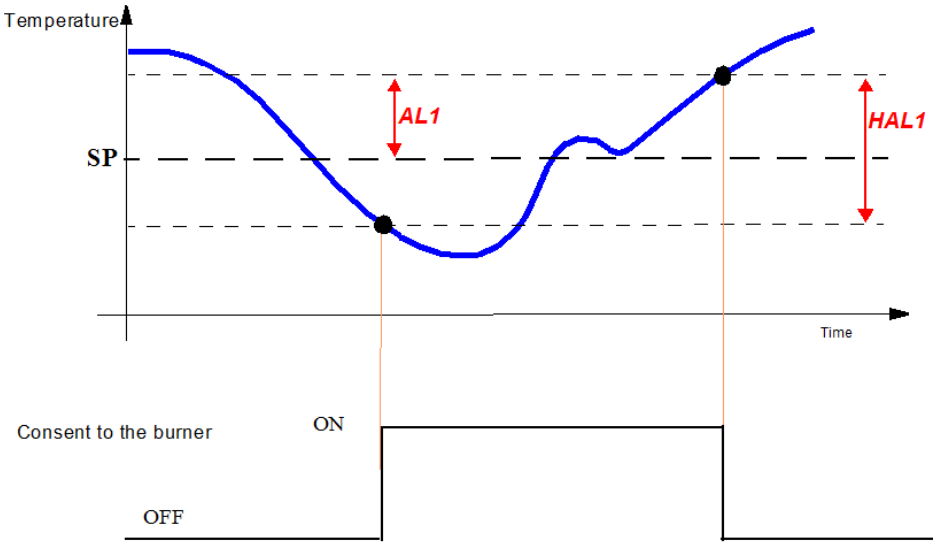
SETPOINT AND HYSTERESIS CONFIGURATION (SP, AL1, HAL1 parameters)

Push the ↵ button to enter into the setpoint configuration:



To return to normal mode, press the ↩ key for 3 seconds or wait the 10s timeout

Operation example



LIMITED ACCESS LEVEL

Proceed as follows to change some parameters that are not visible in standard user mode:



Press the ↵ key for 3 seconds

Password = 20

Access to parameter:

▲	Increase the displayed value
▼	Decrease the displayed value
↵	Confirm and go to next parameter

Param	Description	Values	Default
SEnS	Input type	Pt1 = RTD Pt100 Pt10 = RTD Pt1000 0.20 = 0..20mA 4.20 = 4..20mA Pressure probe 0.10 = 0..10V 2.10 = 2..10V crAL= Thermocouple K	Depends on the probe
SP	Set point 1	SPLL ... SPLH	See page 7
AL1	AL1 threshold	AL1L... AL1H (E.U.)	
HAL1	AL1 hysteresis	1... 9999 (E.U.)	
Pb	Proportional band	1... 9999 (E.U.)	
ti	Integral time	0 (oFF) ... 9999 (s)	
td	Derivative time	0 (oFF) ... 9999 (s)	
Str.t	Servomotor stroke time	5...1000 seconds	
db.S	Servomotor dead band	0...100%	
SPLL	Minimum set point value	-1999 ... SPHL	
SPHL	Maximum set point value	SPLL ... 9999	
dp	Decimal point position	0... 3	
SP 2	Set point 2	SPLL...SPLH	60
A.SP	Selection of the active set point	"SP" ... " nSP"	SP

To exit the parameter setting procedure press the ↩ key (for 3 s) or wait until the timeout expiration (about 30 seconds)

Probe parameters configuration MODULATORE ASCON KM3

Parameter Group	**inP**						**AL1**		**rEG**					**SP**		
Parameter	**Sens**	**dp**	**SSC**	**FSc**	**unit**	**IO4.F (**)**	**AL1 (***)**	**HAL1 (***)**	**Pb (***)**	**ti (***)**	**td (***)**	**Str.t**	**db.S**	**SPLL**	**SPHL**	**SP (***)**
Probes		Dec Point	Scale Min	Scale Max			Off	On	p	i	d	servo time s	Band Mo.	SP Min	SP Max	Set point
Pt1000 (130°C max)	Pt10	1			°C	on	5	10	10	350	1	*	5	30	95	80
Pt1000 (350°C max)	PT10	1			°C	on	10	10	10	350	1	*	5	0	350	80
Pt100 (130°C max)	PT1	1			°C	on	5	10	10	350	1	*	5	0	95	80
Pt100 (350°C max)	Pt1	1			°C	on	10	10	10	350	1	*	5	0	350	80
Pt100 (0÷100°C 4÷20mA)	4.20	1	0	100		on	5	10	10	350	1	*	5	0	95	80
Thermocouple K (1200°C max)	crAL	0			°C	on	20	25	10	350	1	*	5	0	1200	80
Thermocouple J (1000°C max)	J	0			°C	on	20	25	10	350	1	*	5	0	1000	80
4-20mA / 0-1,6barPressure probe	4.20	0	0	160		on	20	20	5	120	1	*	5	0	160	100
4-20mA / 0-10bar Pressure probe	4.20	0	0	1000		on	50	50	5	120	1	*	5	0	1000	600
4-20mA / 0-16bar Pressure probe	4.20	0	0	1600		on	80	80	5	120	1	*	5	0	1600	600
4-20mA / 0-25bar Pressure probe	4.20	0	0	2500		on	125	125	5	120	1	*	5	0	2500	600
4-20mA / 0-40bar Pressure probe	4.20	0	0	4000		on	200	200	5	120	1	*	5	0	4000	600
QBE2002 / 0-25bar Pressure probe	0.10	0	0	2500		0n	125	125	5	120	1	*	5	0	2500	600

Note:

(*) Str.t - Servomotor stroke time
SQL33; STM30; SQM10; SQM40; SQM50; SQM54 = 30 (Seconds)
STA12B3.41; SQN30.251; SQN72.4A4A20 = 12 (Seconds)

(**) Out 4 … on Display led °4 must be switched on, otherwise change the io4.F parameter value from "on" to "out4", confirm the value, quit the configuration mode then change again the io4.F parameter value from "out4" to "on".

(***) Factory settings. These values must be adapted to machine conditions

N.B. For pressure probe, SP, SPHL, SPLL parameters values are expressed in Kpa (1 bar = 100 Kpa).

CONFIGURATION

How to access configuration level

The configuration parameters are collected in various groups. Every group defines all parameters related with a specific function (e.g.: control, alarms, output functions).

1. Push the button for more than 5 seconds. The upper display will show PASS while the lower display will show 0.
2. Using and buttons set the programmed password.
   According to the entered password, it is possible to see a part of the parameters listed in the "configuration parameters" section.
   a. Enter "**30**" as password to view all the configuration parameters
   b. Enter "**20**" as password to view the parameters of the "limited access level". At this point, only the parameters with attribute **Liv = A** or **Liv = O** will be editable.
   c. Leave the password blank to edit "user level" parameters, that are identified by attribute **Liv = O**
3. Push the button. If the password is correct the display will show the acronym of the first parameter group preceded by the symbol: . In other words the upper display will show: inP (group of the **Input parameters**).

The instrument is in configuration mode. To press for more than 5 seconds, the instrument will return to the "standard display.

Keyboard functions during parameter changing:

	Operator Mode
	When the upper display is showing a group and the lower display is blank, this key allows to enter in the selected group. When the upper display is showing a parameter and the lower display is showing its value, this key allows to store the selected value for the current parameter and access the next parameter within the same group.
	Allows to increase the value of the selected parameter.
	Allows to decrease the value of the selected parameter.
	Short presses allow you to exit the current group of parameters and select a new group. A long press terminates the configuration procedure (the instrument returns to the normal display).
+	These two keys allow to return to the previous group. Proceed as follows: Push the button and maintaining the pressure, then push the ; release both the buttons.

Configuration Parameters

inP GROUP - input confiuration					
Liv	**N°**	**Param**	**Description**	**Values**	**Default**
A	1	SEnS	Input type	Pt1 = RTD Pt100 Pt10 = RTD Pt1000 0.20 = 0..20mA 4.20 = 4..20mA Pressure probe 0.10 = 0..10V 2.10 = 2..10V crAL= Thermocouple K	Depends on the probe
A	2	dp	Decimal point position	0... 3	See page 7
A	3	SSc	Initial scale read-out for linear inputs (avaiable only if SEnS parameter is not equal to Pt1, Pt10, crAL values)	-1999... 9999	0
C	4	FSc	Full scale read-out for linear input inputs (avaiable only if SEnS parameter is not equal to Pt1, Pt10, crAL values)	-1999... 9999	Depends on the probe
C	5	unit	Unit of measure (present only in the case of temperature probe)	°C/°F	°C
C	6	Fil	Digital filter on the measured value	0 (= OFF)... 20.0 s	1.0
C	7	inE	Selection of the Sensor Out of Range type that will enable the safety output value	or = Over range ou = Under range our = over e under range	or

C	8	oPE	Safety output value	-100... 100	0
C	9	io4.F	I/O4 function selection	on = Out4 will be ever ON (used as a transmitter power supply) ,out4 = Uscita 4 (Used as digital output 4), dG2c = Digital input 2 for contact closure, dG2U = Digital input 2 driven by 12... 24 VDC	on
C	10	diF1	Digital input 1 function	oFF = Not used, 1 = Alarm reset, 2 = Alarm acknowledge (ACK), 3 = Hold of the measured value, 4 = Stand by mode, 5 = Manual mode, 6 = HEAt with SP1 and CooL with SP2, 7 = Timer RUN/Hold/Reset, 8 = Timer Run, 9 = Timer Reset, 10 = Timer Run/Hold, 11 = Timer Run/Reset, 12 = Timer Run/Reset with lock, 13 = Program Start, 14 = Program Reset, 15 = Program Hold, 16 = Program Run/Hold, 17 = Program Run/Reset, 18 = Sequential SP selection, 19 = SP1 - SP2 selection, 20 = SP1... SP4 binary selection, 21 = Digital inputs in parallel	19
C	12	di.A	Digital Inputs Action (DI2 only if configured)	0 = DI1 direct action, DI2 direct action 1 = DI1 reverse action, DI2 direct action 2 = DI1 direct action, DI2 reverse action 3 = DI1 reverse action, DI2 reverse action	0

Out GROUP- Output parameters					
Liv	**N°**	**Param**	**Description**	**Values**	**Default**
C	14	o1F	Out 1 function	AL = Alarm output	AL
C	15	o1AL	Initial scale value of the analog retransmission	-1999 ... Ao1H	1
C	18	o1Ac	Out 1 action	dir = Direct action rEU = Reverse action dir.r = Direct with reversed LED ReU.r = Reverse with reversed LED	rEUr.r
C	19	o2F	Out 2 function	H.rEG = Heating output	H.rEG
C	21	o2Ac	Out 2 action	dir = Direct action rEU = Reverse action dir.r = Direct with reversed LED ReU.r = Reverse with reversed LED	dir
C	22	o3F	Out 3 function	H.rEG = Heating output	H.rEG
C	24	o3Ac	Out 3 action	dir = Direct action rEU = Reverse action dir.r = Direct with reversed LED ReU.r = Reverse with reversed LED	dir

AL1 GROUP - Alarm 1 parameters					
Liv	**N°**	**Param**	**Descrizione**	**Values**	**Default**
C	28	AL1t	Tipo allarme AL1	nonE = Alarm not used LoAb = Absolute low alarm HiAb = Absolute high alarm LHAo = Windows alarm in alarm outside the windows LHAI = Windows alarm in alarm inside the	HidE

				windows SE.br = Sensor Break LodE = Deviation low alarm (relative) HidE = Deviation high alarm (relative) LHdo = Relative band alarm in alarm out of the band LHdi = Relative band alarm in alarm inside the band	
C	29	Ab1	Alarm 1 function	0... 15 +1 = Not active at power up +2 = Latched alarm (manual reset) +4 = Acknowledgeable alarm +8 = Relative alarm not active at set point change	0
C	30	AL1L	-- For High and low alarms, it is the low limit of the AL1 threshold; -- For band alarm, it is low alarm threshold	-1999... AL1H (E.U.)	-199.9
C	31	AL1H	-- For High and low alarms, it is the high limit of the AL1 threshold; -- For band alarm, it is high alarm threshold	AL1L... 9999 (E.U.)	999.9
O	32	AL1	AL1 threshold	AL1L... AL1H (E.U.)	See page 7
O	33	HAL1	AL1 hysteresis	1... 9999 (E.U.)	See page 7
C	34	AL1d	AL1 delay	0 (oFF)... 9999 (s)	oFF
C	35	AL1o	Alarm 1 enabling during Stand-by mode and out of range conditions	0 = Alarm 1 disabled during Stand by and out of range 1 = Alarm 1 enabled in stand by mode 2 = Alarm 1 enabled in out of range condition 3 = Alarm 1 enabled in stand by mode and in overrange condition	1

GRUPPO AL2 - parametri allarme 2					
Liv	**N°**	**Param**	**Description**	**Values**	**Default**
C	36	AL2t	Alarm 2 type	nonE = Alarm not used LoAb = Absolute low alarm HiAb = Absolute high alarm LHAo = Windows alarm in alarm outside the windows LHAI = Windows alarm in alarm inside the windows SE.br = Sensor Break LodE = Deviation low alarm (relative) HidE = Deviation high alarm (relative) LHdo = Relative band alarm in alarm out of the band LHdi = Relative band alarm in alarm inside the band	SE.br
C	37	Ab2	Alarm 2 function	0... 15 +1 = Not active at power up +2 = Latched alarm (manual reset) +4 = Acknowledgeable alarm +8 = Relative alarm not active at set point change	0
C	42	AL2d	AL2 hysteresis	0 (oFF)... 9999 (s)	oFF
C	43	AL2o	Alarm 2 enabling during Stand-by mode and out of range conditions	0 = Alarm 2 disabled during Stand by and out of range 1 = Alarm 2 enabled in stand by mode 2 = Alarm 2 enabled in out of range condition 3 = Alarm 2 enabled in stand by mode and in overrange condition	0

AL3 Group - alarm 3 parameters					
Liv	**N°**	**Param**	**Description**	**Values**	**Default**
	44	AL3t	Alarm 3 type	nonE = Alarm not used LoAb = Absolute low alarm HiAb = Absolute high alarm LHAo = Windows alarm in alarm outside the windows LHAI = Windows alarm in alarm inside the windows SE.br = Sensor Break LodE = Deviation low alarm (relative) HidE = Deviation high alarm (relative) LHdo = Relative band alarm in alarm out of the band LHdi = Relative band alarm in alarm inside the band	nonE

LbA Group - Loop break alarm					
Liv	**N°**	**Param**	**Descrizione**	**Values**	**Default**
C	52	LbAt	LBA time	Da 0 (oFF) a 9999 (s)	oFF

rEG Group - Control parameters					
Liv	**N°**	**Param**	**Description**	**Values**	**Default**
C	56	cont	Control type	Pid = PID (heat and/or) On.FA = ON/OFF asymmetric hysteresis On.FS = ON/OFF symmetric hysteresis nr = Heat/Cool ON/OFF control with neutral zone 3Pt = Servomotor control (available only when Output 2 and Output 3 have been ordered as “M”)	3pt
C	57	Auto	Autotuning selection	-4 = Oscillating auto-tune with automaticrestart at power up and after all point change -3 = Oscillating auto-tune with manual start -2 = Oscillating -tune with auto-matic start at the first power up only -1 = Oscillating auto-tune with auto-matic restart at every power up 0 = Not used 1 = Fast auto tuning with automatic restart at every power up 2 = Fast auto-tune with automatic start the first power up only 3 = FAST auto-tune with manual start 4 = FAST auto-tune with automatic restart at power up and after set point change 5 = Evo-tune with automatic restart at every power up 6 = Evo-tune with automatic start the first power up only 7 = Evo-tune with manual start 8 = Evo-tune with automatic restart at power up and after a set point change	7
C	58	tunE	Manual start of the Autotuning	oFF = Not active on = Active	oFF

C	59	SELF	Self tuning enabling	no = The instrument does not perform the self-tuning YES = The instrument is performing the self-tuning	No
A	62	Pb	Proportional band	1... 9999 (E.U.)	See page 7
A	63	ti	Integral time	0 (oFF) ... 9999 (s)	See page 7
A	64	td	Derivative time	0 (oFF) ... 9999 (s)	See page 7
C	65	Fuoc	Fuzzy overshoot control	0.00... 2.00	1
C	69	rS	Manual reset (Integral pre-load)	-100.0... +100.0 (%)	0.0
A	70	Str.t	Servomotor stroke time	5...1000 seconds	See page 7
A	71	db.S	Servomotor dead band	0...100%	5
C	72	od	Delay at power up	0.00 (oFF) ... 99.59 (hh.mm)	oFF

SP Group - Set point parameters

Liv	N°	Param	Description	Values	Default
C	76	nSP	Number of used set points	1... 4	2
A	77	SPLL	Minimum set point value	-1999 ... SPHL	See page 7
A	78	SPHL	Maximum set point value	SPLL ... 9999	See page 7
O	79	SP	Set point 1	SPLL ... SPLH	See page 7
C	80	SP 2	Set point 2	SPLL ... SPLH	60
	83	A.SP	Selection of the active set point	"SP" ... " nSP"	SP
C	84	SP.rt	Remote set point type	RSP = The value coming from serial link is used as remote set point trin = The value will be added to the local set point selected by A.SP and the sum becomes the operative set point PErc = The value will be scaled on the input range and this value will be used as remote SP	trin
C	85	SPLr	Local/remote set point selection	Loc = Local rEn = Remote	Loc
C	86	SP.u	Rate of rise for POSITIVE set point change (ramp UP)	0.01... 99.99 (inF) Eng. units per minute	inF
C	87	SP.d	Rate of rise for NEGATIVE set point change (ramp DOWN)	0.01... 99.99 (inF) Eng. units per minute	inF

PAn Group - Operator HMI

Liv	N°	Param	Description	Values	Default
C	118	PAS2	Level 2 password (limited access level)	oFF (Level 2 not protected by password) 1... 200	20
C	119	PAS3	Level 3 password (complete configuration level)	3... 300	30
C	120	PAS4	Password livello (livello configurazione a codice)	201... 400	300
C	121	uSrb	button function during RUN TIME	nonE = No function tunE = Auto-tune/self-tune enabling. A single press (longer than 1 second) starts the auto-tune oPLo = Manual mode. The first pressure puts the instrument in manual mode (OPLO) while a second one puts the instrument in Auto mode	tunE

				AAc = Alarm reset ASi = Alarm acknowledge chSP = Sequential set point selection St.by = Stand by mode. The first press puts the instrument in stand by mode while a second one puts the instrument in Auto mode. Str.t = Timer run/hold/reset P.run = Program run P.rES = Program reset P.r.H.r = Program run/hold/reset	
C	122	diSP	Display management	Spo = Operative set point	SPo
C	123	di.cL	Display colour	0 = The display colour is used to show the actual deviation (PV - SP) 1 = Display red (fix) 2 = Display green (fix) 3 = Display orange (fix)	2
	125	diS.t	Display Timeout	-- oFF (display always ON) -- 0.1... 99.59 (mm.ss)	oFF
C	126	fiLd	Filter on the displayed value	-- oFF (filter disabled) -- From 0.0 (oFF) to 20.0 (E.U.)	oFF
C	128	dSPu	Instrument status at power ON	AS.Pr = Starts in the same way it was prior to the power down Auto = Starts in Auto mode oP.0 = Starts in manual mode with a power output equal to zero St.bY = Starts in stand-by mode	Auto
C	129	oPr.E	Operative modes enabling	ALL = All modes will be selectable by the next parameter Au.oP = Auto and manual (OPLO) mode only will be selectable by the next parameter Au.Sb = Auto and Stand-by modes only will be selectable by the next parameter	ALL
C	130	oPEr	Operative mode selection	If oPr.E = ALL: - Auto = Auto mode - oPLo = Manual mode - St.bY = Stand by mode If oPr.E = Au.oP: - Auto = Auto mode - oPLo = Manual mode If oPr.E = Au.Sb: - Auto = Auto mode - St.bY = Stand by mode	Auto

SEr Group - Serial link parameter					
Liv	**N°**	**Param**	**Description**	**Values**	**Default**
C	131	Add	Instrument address	-- oFF -- 1... 254	1
C	132	bAud	baud rate	1200 = 1200 baud 2400 = 2400 baud 9600 = 9600 baud 19.2 = 19200 baud 38.4 = 38400 baud	9600
C	133	trSP	Selection of the value to be retransmitted (Master)	nonE = Retransmission not used (the instrument is a slave) rSP = The instrument becomes a Master and retransmits the operative set point PErc = The instrument become a Master and it retransmits the power output	nonE

con Group - Consumption parameters					
Liv	**N°**	**Param**	**Description**	**Values**	**Default**
C	134	Co.tY	Count type	oFF = Not used 1 = Instantaneous power (kW) 2 = Power consumption (kW/h) 3 = Energy used during program execution. This measure starts from zero when a program runs end stops at the end of the program. A new program execution will reset the value 4 = Total worked days: number of hours the instrument is turned ON divided by 24. 5 = Total worked hours: number of hours the instrument is turned ON. 6 = Total worked days with threshold: number of hours the instrument is turned ON divided by 24, the controller is forced in stand-by when Co.ty value reaches the threshold set in [137] h.Job. 7 = Total worked hours with threshold: number of hours the instrument is turned ON, the controller is forced in stand-by when Co.ty value reaches the threshold set in [137] h.Job. 8 = Totalizer of control relay worked days: number of hours the control relay has been in ON condition, divided by 24. 9 = Totalizer of control relay worked hours: number of hours the control relay has been in ON condition. 10 = Totalizer of control relay worked days with threshold: number of hours the control relay has been in ON condition divided by 24, the controller is forced in stand-by when Co.ty value reaches the threshold set in [137] h.Job. 11 = Totalizer of control relay worked hours with threshold: number of hours the control relay has been in ON condition, the controller is forced in stand-by when Co.ty value reaches the threshold set in [137] h.Job.	oFF
C	138	t.Job	Worked time (not resettable)	0... 9999 days	0

cAL Group - User calibration group					
Liv	**N°**	**Param**	**Description**	**Values**	**Default**
C	139	AL.P	Adjust Low Point	From -1999 to (AH.P - 10) in engineering units	0
C	140	AL.o	Adjust Low Offset	-300... +300 (E.U.)	0
C	141	AH.P	Adjust High Point	From (AL.P + 10) to 9999 engineering units	999.9
C	142	AH.o	Adjust High Offset	-300... +300	0

OPERATIVE MODES

When the instrument is powered, it starts immediately to work according to the parameters values loaded in its memory. The instrument behaviour and its performance are governed by the value of the stored parameters.

At power ON the instrument can start in one of the following mode depending on its configuration:

Automatic Mode In Automatic mode the instrument drives automatically the control output according to the parameter value set and the set point/measured value.

Manual Mode (OPLO): In Manual mode the the upper display shows the measured value while the lower display shows the power output The lower display shows the power output [preceded by H (for heating) or C (for cooling)], MAN is lit and the instrument allows you to set manually the control output power. No Automatic action will be made.

Stand by Mode (St.bY): In stand-by mode the instrument operates as an indicator. It will show on the upper display the measured value and on the lower display the set point alternately to the “St.bY” messages and forces the control outputs to zero.

We define all the above described conditions as “Standard Display”.

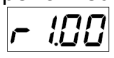
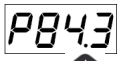
As we have seen, it is always possible to modify the value assigned to a parameter independently from the operative modes selected.

AUTOMATIC MODE

Keyboard function when the instrument is in Auto mode:

	Modo Operatore
	Allows entry into parameter modification procedures
	Allows you to start the “Direct set point modification” function (see below).
	Allows you to display the “additional informations” (see below).
	Performs the action programmed by [121] uSrb (button function during RUN TIME) parameter

Additional information
This instrument is able to show you some additional informations that can help you to manage your system.
The additional informations are related to how the instrument is programmed, hence in many cases, only part of this information is available.

1. When the instrument is showing the “standard display” push button. The lower display will show H or c followed by a number. This value is the current power output applied to the process. The H show you that the action is a Heating action while the "c" show you that the action is a Cooling action
2. Push button again. When the programmer is running the lower display will show the segment currently performed and the Event status as shown below:
    where the first character can be r for a ramp or S for a soak, the next digit show the number of the segment (e.g. S3 means Soak number 3) and the twoless significant digits (LSD) show you the status of the two event (the LSD is the Event 2)..
3. Push button again. When the programmer is running the lower display will show the theoretical remaining time to the end of the program preceded by a "P" letter:
   
4. Push button again. When the wattmeter function is running the lower display will show U followed by the measured energy..
5. Push button. When the “Worked time count” is running the lower display will show "d" for days or "h" for hours followed by the measured time.
6. Push button. The instrument returns to the "standard display".

Note: The additional information visualization is subject to a time out. If no button is pressed for more than 10 second the instrument comes automatically back to the Standard display..

Direct set point modification
This function allows to modify rapidly the set point value selected by [83] A.SP (selection of the active Set point) or to the set point of the segment group (of the programmer) currently in progress.

1. Push button. The upper display shows the acronym of the selected set point (e.g. SP2) and the lower display will show its value.
2. By and buttons, assign to this parameter the desired value
3. Do not push any button for more than 5 second or push the button. In both cases the instrument memorize the new value and come back to the “standard display”.

Manual mode

This operative mode allows you to deactivate automatic control and manually program the percentage power output to the process. When the instrument is in manual mode, the upper display shows the measured value while the lower display shows the power output [preceded by H (for heating action) or C (for cooling action)] The MAN LED is lit. When manual control is selected, the instrument will start to operate with the same power output as the last one supplied by automatic mode and can be modified using the and buttons.

In case of ON/OFF control, 0% corresponds to the deactivated output while any value different from 0 corresponds to the activated output. As in the case of visualization, the programmable values range from H100 (100% output power with reverse action) to C100 (100% output power with direct action).

Notes:

- During manual mode, the alarms are operative.
- If you set manual modes during program execution, the program will be frozen and it will restart when the instrument will come back to Auto mode.
- If you set manual modes during self-tune execution, the self- tune function will be aborted.
- During manual mode, all functions not related with the control (wattmeter, independent timer, “worked time”, etc) continue to operate normally..

STAND-BY MODE

This operative mode also deactivates the automatic control but forces the control output to zero. In this mode the instrument operates as an indicator. When the instrument is in stand by mode the upper display will show the measured value while the lower display will show alternately the set point and the message “St.bY”.

Notes:

- During stand by mode, the relative alarms are disabled while the absolute alarms are operative or not according to the ALxo (Alarm x enabling during Stand-by mode) parameter setting.
- If you set stand by mode during program execution, the program will be aborted.
- If you set stand by mode during self-tune execution, the self- tune function will be aborted.
- During stand by mode, all functions not related with the control (wattmeter, independent timer, “worked time”, etc) continue to operate normally.
- When the instrument is swapped from stand by to auto modes, the instrument will start automatically the alarm masking, the soft start functions and the auto-tune (if programmed).

AUTOTUNE (EVOTUNE)

Evotune is a fast and fully automatic procedure that can be started in any condition, regardless the deviation from SP. The controller selects automatically the best tune method and computes the optimum PID parameters. To activate Evotune press button for 3 seconds.

ERROR MESSAGES

The upper display shows the OVER-RANGE and UNDERRANGE conditions with the following indications:

Over-range: 

Under-range 

The sensor break will be signalled as an out of range:

Note: When an over-range or an under-range is detected, the alarms operate as in presence of the maximum or the minimum measurable value respectively.

To check the out of span Error condition, proceed as follows:

1. Check the input signal source and the connecting line.
2. Make sure that the input signal is in accordance with the instrument configuration. Otherwise, modify the input configuration.
3. If no error is detected, send the instrument to your supplier to be checked.

List of possible errors

ErAT Fast Auto-tune cannot start. The measure value is tooclose to the set point. Push the button in order to delete the error message.

ouLd Overload on the out 4. The messages shows that a short circuit is present on the Out 4 when it is used as output or as a transmitter power suply. When the short circuit disappears the output restart to operate..

NoAt Auto-tune not finished within 12 hours.

ErEP Possible problem of the instrument memory. The messages disappears automatically. When the error continues, send the instrument to your supplier.

RonE Possible problem of the firmware memory. When this error is detected, send the instrument to your supplier.

Errt Possible problem of the calibration memory. When this error is detected, send the instrument to your supplier.

FACTORY RESET

Sometime, e.g. when you re-configure an instrument previously used for other works or from other people or when you have made too many errors during configuration and you decided to re-configure the instrument, it is possible to restore the factory configuration. This action allows to put the instrument in a defined condition (the same it was at the first power ON).

The default data are those typical values loaded in the instrument prior to ship it from factory. To load the factory default parameter set, proceed as follows:

1. Press the ↵ button for more than 5 seconds. The upper display will show PASS while the lower display shows 0;
2. Using ▲ and ▼ buttons set the value -481;
3. Push ↵ button;
4. The instrument will turn OFF all LEDs for a few seconds, then the upper display will show dFLt (default) and then all LEDs are turned ON for 2 seconds. At this point the instrument restarts as for a new power ON.

The procedure is complete.

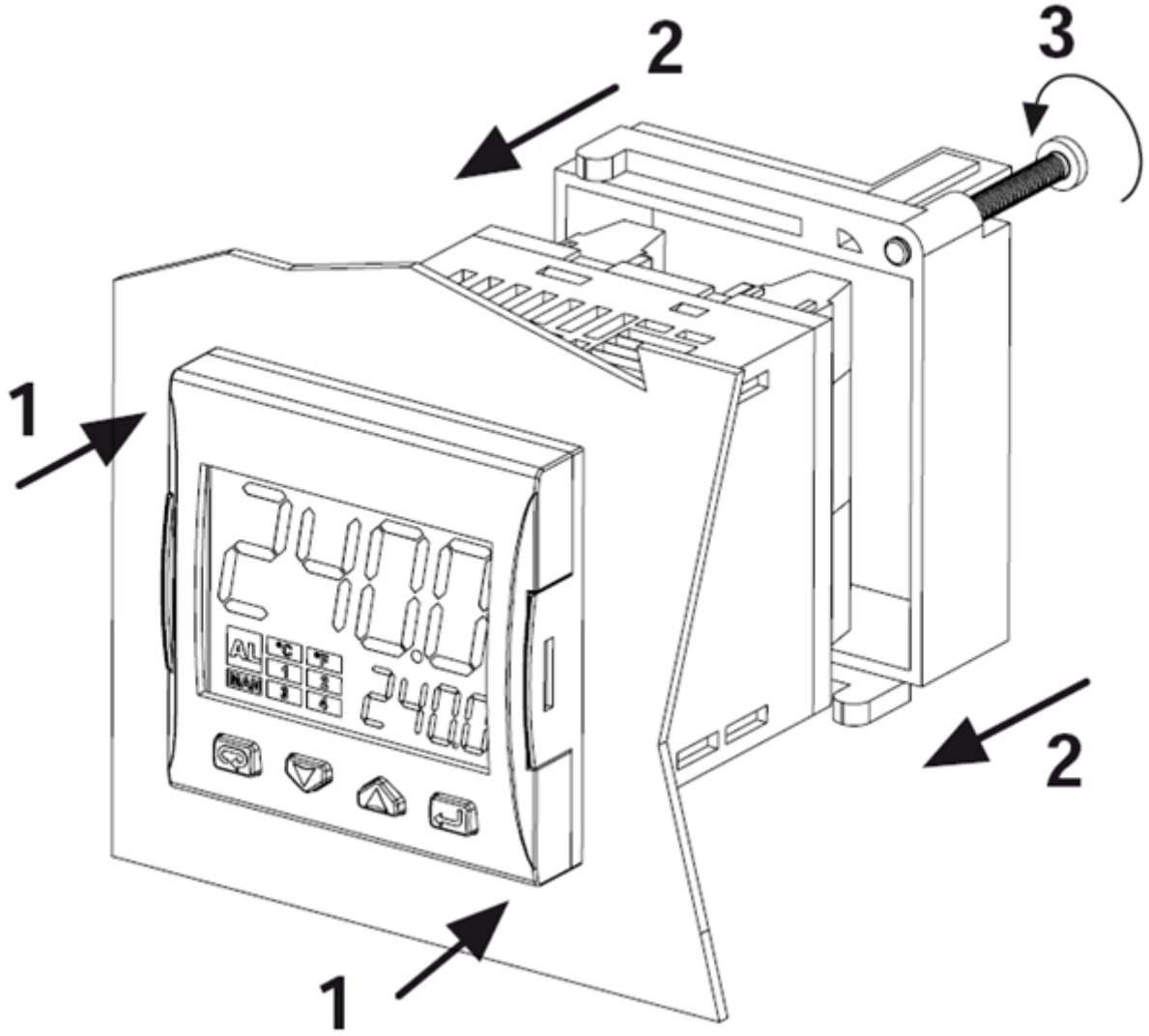
Note: The complete list of the default parameters is available in Chapter "Configuration".

KM3 Modulator

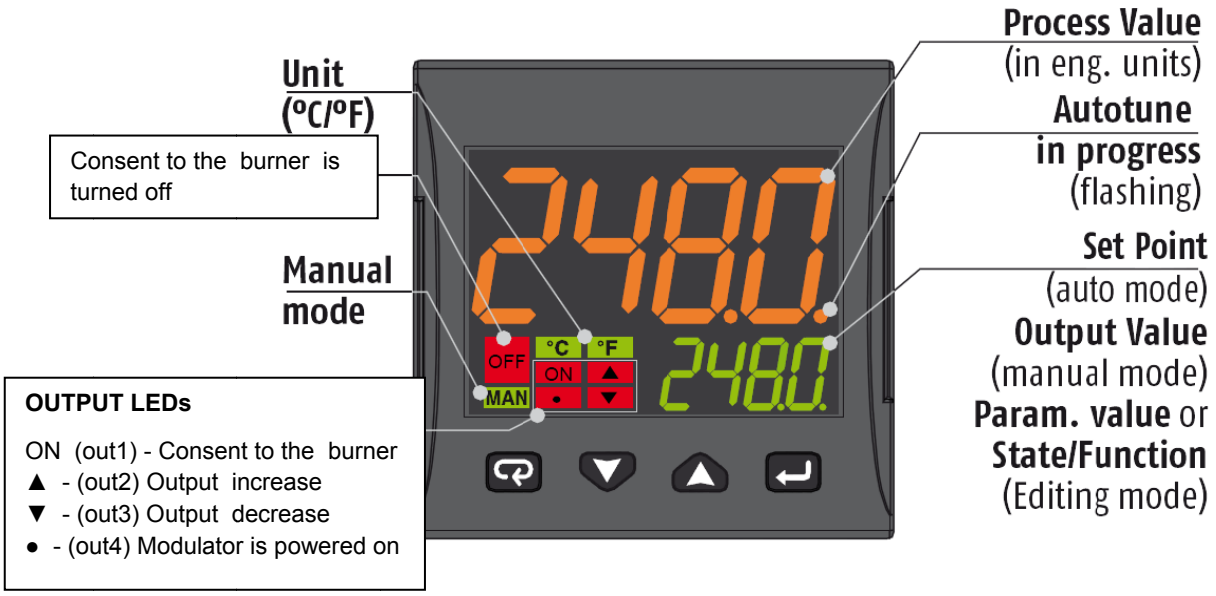
USER MANUAL

M12927CA Rel.1.0 10/2020

MOUNTING



DISPLAY AND KEYS

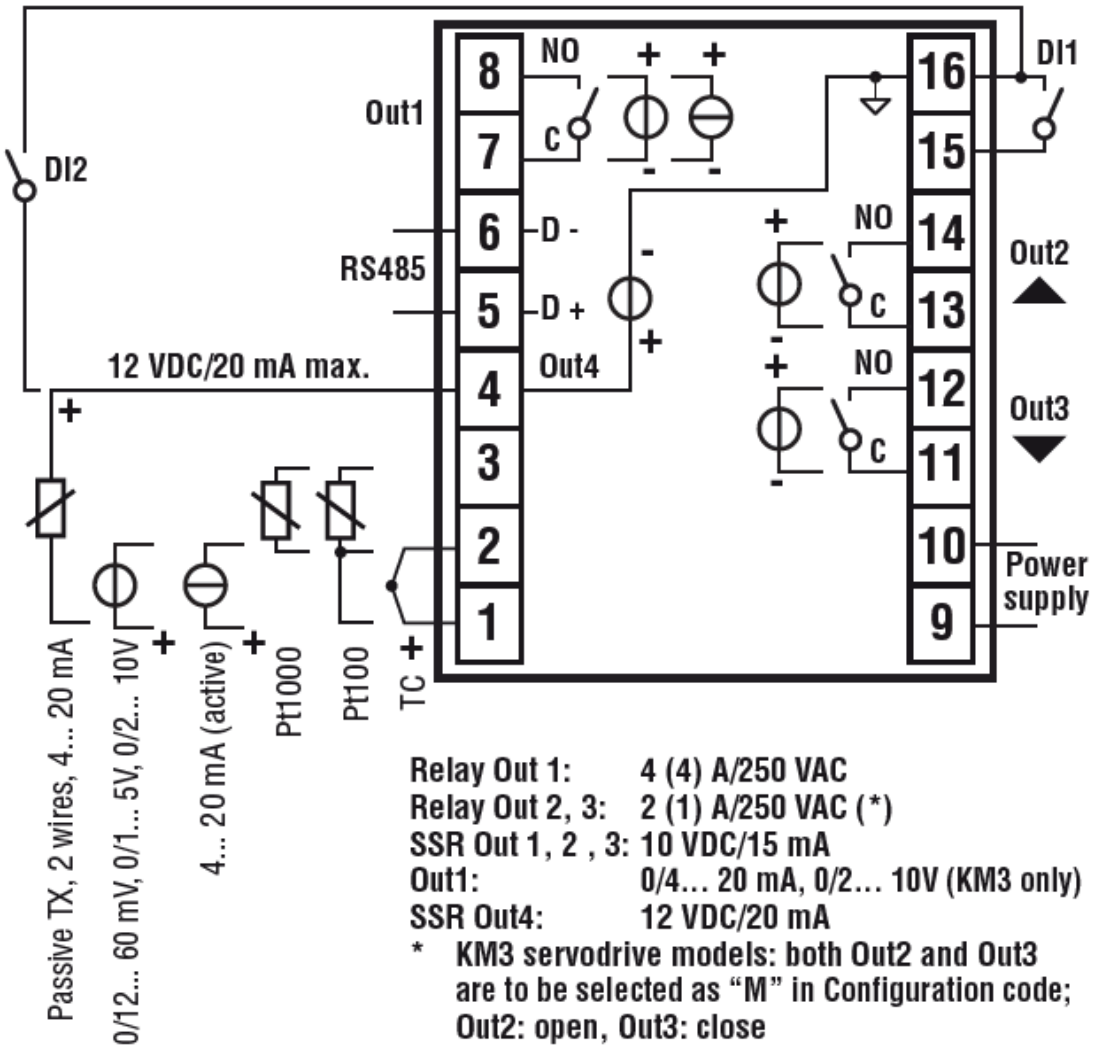


OUTPUT LEDs

ON (out1) - Consent to the burner
▲ - (out2) Output increase
▼ - (out3) Output decrease
● - (out4) Modulator is powered on

	Operator Mode	Editing Mode
↵	Access to: - Operator Commands (Timer, Setpoint selection ...) - Parameters - Configuration	Confirm and go to Next parameter
▲	Access to: - Operator additional information (Output value, running time ...)	Increase the displayed value or select the next element of the parameters list
▼	Access to: - Set Point	Decrease the displayed value or select the previous element
↺	Programmable key: Start the programmed function (Autotune, Auto/Man, Timer ...)	Exit from Operator commands/Parameter setting/Configuration

CONNECTIONS DIAGRAM



Probe connection:

- **PT1000/NTC/PTC**: between terminal 3 and 2
- **PT 100**: between terminal 3 and 2 with terminal 1
- **Passive pressure probe** 0/4-20 mA: between terminal 4 (+) e 1 (-)
  Note: out4 must be activated (IO4F must be setted to ON)
- **Powered pressure probe** 0/4-20 mA between terminal 4 (power supply), 2 (negative) e 1 (positive)
  Note: set IO4F to ON to activate Out4

Power supply connection:

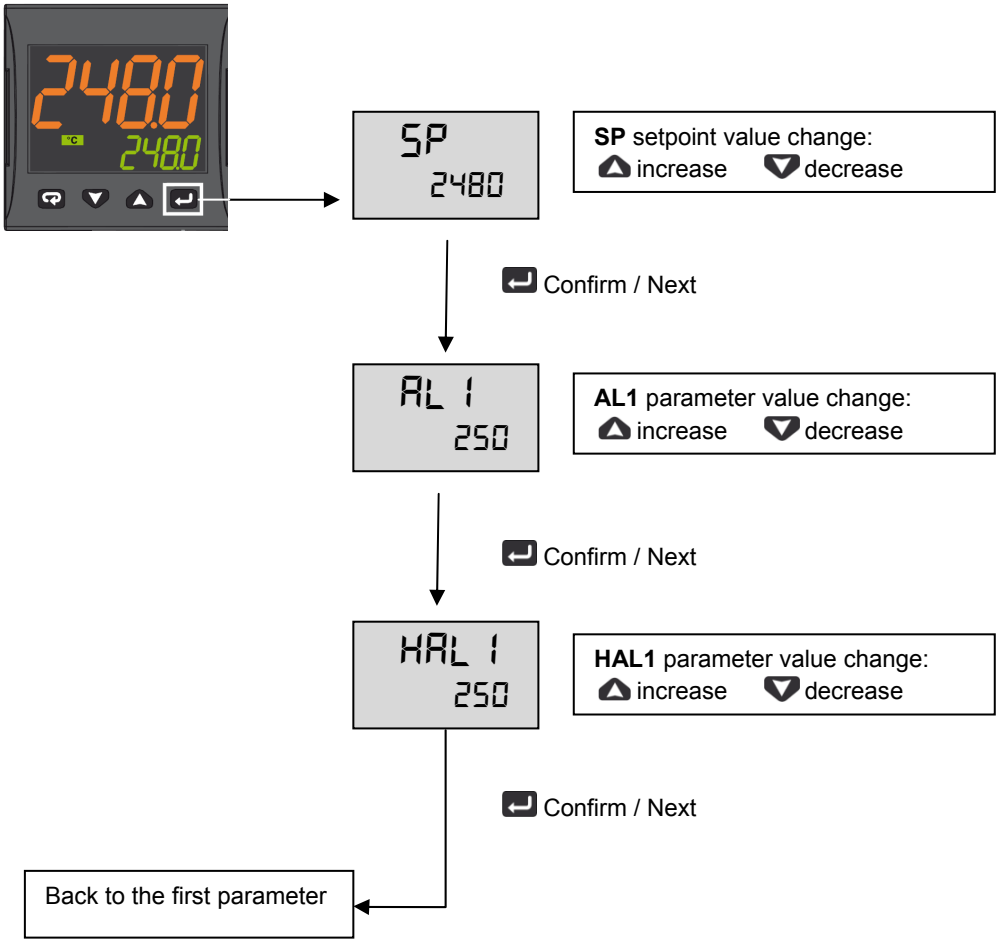
- **Neutral wire:** terminal 9
- **Phase:** terminal 10 (100…240 Vac)
- Close terminals 15-16 to switch to the set point 2

Output connection:

- **Channel 1:** terminal 7 and 8 (burner on – off)
- **Channel 2:** terminal 11 and 12 (servomotor opens)
- **Channel 3:** terminal 13 and 14 (servomotor closes)

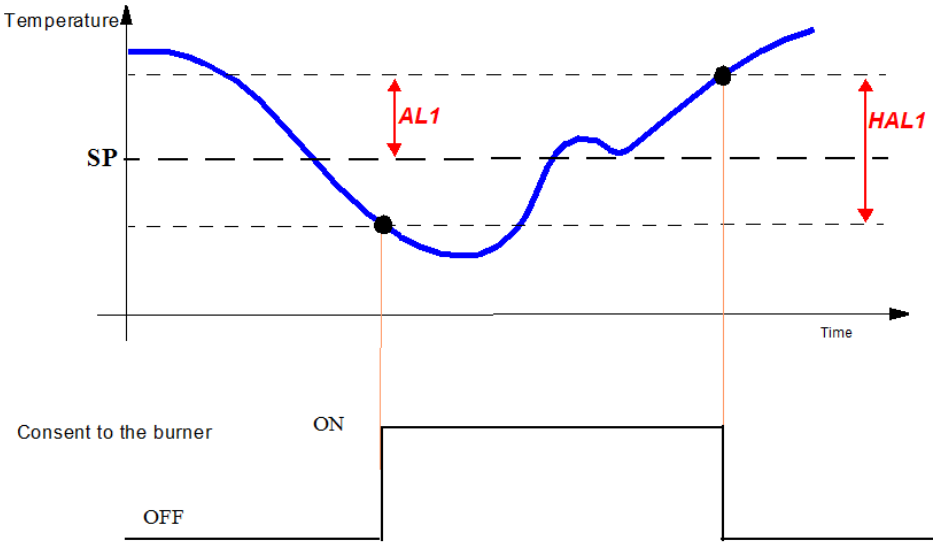
SETPOINT AND HYSTERESIS CONFIGURATION (SP, AL1, HAL1 parameters)

Push the ↵ button to enter into the setpoint configuration:



To return to normal mode, press the ↩ key for 3 seconds or wait the 10s timeout

Operation example



LIMITED ACCESS LEVEL

Proceed as follows to change some parameters that are not visible in standard user mode:



Press the ↵ key for 3 seconds

Password = 20

Access to parameter:

▲	Increase the displayed value
▼	Decrease the displayed value
↵	Confirm and go to next parameter

Param	Description	Values	Default
SEnS	Input type	Pt1 = RTD Pt100 Pt10 = RTD Pt1000 0.20 = 0..20mA 4.20 = 4..20mA Pressure probe 0.10 = 0..10V 2.10 = 2..10V crAL= Thermocouple K	Depends on the probe
SP	Set point 1	SPLL ... SPLH	See page 7
AL1	AL1 threshold	AL1L... AL1H (E.U.)	
HAL1	AL1 hysteresis	1... 9999 (E.U.)	
Pb	Proportional band	1... 9999 (E.U.)	
ti	Integral time	0 (oFF) ... 9999 (s)	
td	Derivative time	0 (oFF) ... 9999 (s)	
Str.t	Servomotor stroke time	5...1000 seconds	
db.S	Servomotor dead band	0...100%	
SPLL	Minimum set point value	-1999 ... SPHL	
SPHL	Maximum set point value	SPLL ... 9999	
dp	Decimal point position	0... 3	
SP 2	Set point 2	SPLL...SPLH	60
A.SP	Selection of the active set point	"SP" ... " nSP"	SP

To exit the parameter setting procedure press the ↩ key (for 3 s) or wait until the timeout expiration (about 30 seconds)

Probe parameters configuration MODULATORE ASCON KM3

Parameter Group	**inP**						**AL1**		**rEG**					**SP**		
Parameter	**Sens**	**dp**	**SSC**	**FSc**	**unit**	**IO4.F (**)**	**AL1 (***)**	**HAL1 (***)**	**Pb (***)**	**ti (***)**	**td (***)**	**Str.t**	**db.S**	**SPLL**	**SPHL**	**SP (***)**
Probes		Dec Point	Scale Min	Scale Max			Off	On	p	i	d	servo time s	Band Mo.	SP Min	SP Max	Set point
Pt1000 (130°C max)	Pt10	1			°C	on	5	10	10	350	1	*	5	30	95	80
Pt1000 (350°C max)	PT10	1			°C	on	10	10	10	350	1	*	5	0	350	80
Pt100 (130°C max)	PT1	1			°C	on	5	10	10	350	1	*	5	0	95	80
Pt100 (350°C max)	Pt1	1			°C	on	10	10	10	350	1	*	5	0	350	80
Pt100 (0÷100°C 4÷20mA)	4.20	1	0	100		on	5	10	10	350	1	*	5	0	95	80
Thermocouple K (1200°C max)	crAL	0			°C	on	20	25	10	350	1	*	5	0	1200	80
Thermocouple J (1000°C max)	J	0			°C	on	20	25	10	350	1	*	5	0	1000	80
4-20mA / 0-1,6barPressure probe	4.20	0	0	160		on	20	20	5	120	1	*	5	0	160	100
4-20mA / 0-10bar Pressure probe	4.20	0	0	1000		on	50	50	5	120	1	*	5	0	1000	600
4-20mA / 0-16bar Pressure probe	4.20	0	0	1600		on	80	80	5	120	1	*	5	0	1600	600
4-20mA / 0-25bar Pressure probe	4.20	0	0	2500		on	125	125	5	120	1	*	5	0	2500	600
4-20mA / 0-40bar Pressure probe	4.20	0	0	4000		on	200	200	5	120	1	*	5	0	4000	600
QBE2002 / 0-25bar Pressure probe	0.10	0	0	2500		0n	125	125	5	120	1	*	5	0	2500	600

Note:

(*) Str.t - Servomotor stroke time
SQL33; STM30; SQM10; SQM40; SQM50; SQM54 = 30 (Seconds)
STA12B3.41; SQN30.251; SQN72.4A4A20 = 12 (Seconds)

(**) Out 4 … on Display led °4 must be switched on, otherwise change the io4.F parameter value from "on" to "out4", confirm the value, quit the configuration mode then change again the io4.F parameter value from "out4" to "on".

(***) Factory settings. These values must be adapted to machine conditions

N.B. For pressure probe, SP, SPHL, SPLL parameters values are expressed in Kpa (1 bar = 100 Kpa).

CONFIGURATION

How to access configuration level

The configuration parameters are collected in various groups. Every group defines all parameters related with a specific function (e.g.: control, alarms, output functions).

1. Push the button for more than 5 seconds. The upper display will show PASS while the lower display will show 0.
2. Using and buttons set the programmed password.
   According to the entered password, it is possible to see a part of the parameters listed in the "configuration parameters" section.
   a. Enter "**30**" as password to view all the configuration parameters
   b. Enter "**20**" as password to view the parameters of the "limited access level". At this point, only the parameters with attribute **Liv = A** or **Liv = O** will be editable.
   c. Leave the password blank to edit "user level" parameters, that are identified by attribute **Liv = O**
3. Push the button. If the password is correct the display will show the acronym of the first parameter group preceded by the symbol: . In other words the upper display will show: inP (group of the **Input parameters**).

The instrument is in configuration mode. To press for more than 5 seconds, the instrument will return to the "standard display.

Keyboard functions during parameter changing:

	Operator Mode
	When the upper display is showing a group and the lower display is blank, this key allows to enter in the selected group. When the upper display is showing a parameter and the lower display is showing its value, this key allows to store the selected value for the current parameter and access the next parameter within the same group.
	Allows to increase the value of the selected parameter.
	Allows to decrease the value of the selected parameter.
	Short presses allow you to exit the current group of parameters and select a new group. A long press terminates the configuration procedure (the instrument returns to the normal display).
+	These two keys allow to return to the previous group. Proceed as follows: Push the button and maintaining the pressure, then push the ; release both the buttons.

Configuration Parameters

inP GROUP - input confiuration					
Liv	**N°**	**Param**	**Description**	**Values**	**Default**
A	1	SEnS	Input type	Pt1 = RTD Pt100 Pt10 = RTD Pt1000 0.20 = 0..20mA 4.20 = 4..20mA Pressure probe 0.10 = 0..10V 2.10 = 2..10V crAL= Thermocouple K	Depends on the probe
A	2	dp	Decimal point position	0... 3	See page 7
A	3	SSc	Initial scale read-out for linear inputs (avaiable only if SEnS parameter is not equal to Pt1, Pt10, crAL values)	-1999... 9999	0
C	4	FSc	Full scale read-out for linear input inputs (avaiable only if SEnS parameter is not equal to Pt1, Pt10, crAL values)	-1999... 9999	Depends on the probe
C	5	unit	Unit of measure (present only in the case of temperature probe)	°C/°F	°C
C	6	Fil	Digital filter on the measured value	0 (= OFF)... 20.0 s	1.0
C	7	inE	Selection of the Sensor Out of Range type that will enable the safety output value	or = Over range ou = Under range our = over e under range	or

C	8	oPE	Safety output value	-100... 100	0
C	9	io4.F	I/O4 function selection	on = Out4 will be ever ON (used as a transmitter power supply) ,out4 = Uscita 4 (Used as digital output 4), dG2c = Digital input 2 for contact closure, dG2U = Digital input 2 driven by 12... 24 VDC	on
C	10	diF1	Digital input 1 function	oFF = Not used, 1 = Alarm reset, 2 = Alarm acknowledge (ACK), 3 = Hold of the measured value, 4 = Stand by mode, 5 = Manual mode, 6 = HEAt with SP1 and CooL with SP2, 7 = Timer RUN/Hold/Reset, 8 = Timer Run, 9 = Timer Reset, 10 = Timer Run/Hold, 11 = Timer Run/Reset, 12 = Timer Run/Reset with lock, 13 = Program Start, 14 = Program Reset, 15 = Program Hold, 16 = Program Run/Hold, 17 = Program Run/Reset, 18 = Sequential SP selection, 19 = SP1 - SP2 selection, 20 = SP1... SP4 binary selection, 21 = Digital inputs in parallel	19
C	12	di.A	Digital Inputs Action (DI2 only if configured)	0 = DI1 direct action, DI2 direct action 1 = DI1 reverse action, DI2 direct action 2 = DI1 direct action, DI2 reverse action 3 = DI1 reverse action, DI2 reverse action	0

Out GROUP- Output parameters					
Liv	**N°**	**Param**	**Description**	**Values**	**Default**
C	14	o1F	Out 1 function	AL = Alarm output	AL
C	15	o1AL	Initial scale value of the analog retransmission	-1999 ... Ao1H	1
C	18	o1Ac	Out 1 action	dir = Direct action rEU = Reverse action dir.r = Direct with reversed LED ReU.r = Reverse with reversed LED	rEUr.r
C	19	o2F	Out 2 function	H.rEG = Heating output	H.rEG
C	21	o2Ac	Out 2 action	dir = Direct action rEU = Reverse action dir.r = Direct with reversed LED ReU.r = Reverse with reversed LED	dir
C	22	o3F	Out 3 function	H.rEG = Heating output	H.rEG
C	24	o3Ac	Out 3 action	dir = Direct action rEU = Reverse action dir.r = Direct with reversed LED ReU.r = Reverse with reversed LED	dir

AL1 GROUP - Alarm 1 parameters					
Liv	**N°**	**Param**	**Descrizione**	**Values**	**Default**
C	28	AL1t	Tipo allarme AL1	nonE = Alarm not used LoAb = Absolute low alarm HiAb = Absolute high alarm LHAo = Windows alarm in alarm outside the windows LHAI = Windows alarm in alarm inside the	HidE

				windows SE.br = Sensor Break LodE = Deviation low alarm (relative) HidE = Deviation high alarm (relative) LHdo = Relative band alarm in alarm out of the band LHdi = Relative band alarm in alarm inside the band	
C	29	Ab1	Alarm 1 function	0... 15 +1 = Not active at power up +2 = Latched alarm (manual reset) +4 = Acknowledgeable alarm +8 = Relative alarm not active at set point change	0
C	30	AL1L	-- For High and low alarms, it is the low limit of the AL1 threshold; -- For band alarm, it is low alarm threshold	-1999... AL1H (E.U.)	-199.9
C	31	AL1H	-- For High and low alarms, it is the high limit of the AL1 threshold; -- For band alarm, it is high alarm threshold	AL1L... 9999 (E.U.)	999.9
O	32	AL1	AL1 threshold	AL1L... AL1H (E.U.)	See page 7
O	33	HAL1	AL1 hysteresis	1... 9999 (E.U.)	See page 7
C	34	AL1d	AL1 delay	0 (oFF)... 9999 (s)	oFF
C	35	AL1o	Alarm 1 enabling during Stand-by mode and out of range conditions	0 = Alarm 1 disabled during Stand by and out of range 1 = Alarm 1 enabled in stand by mode 2 = Alarm 1 enabled in out of range condition 3 = Alarm 1 enabled in stand by mode and in overrange condition	1

GRUPPO AL2 - parametri allarme 2					
Liv	**N°**	**Param**	**Description**	**Values**	**Default**
C	36	AL2t	Alarm 2 type	nonE = Alarm not used LoAb = Absolute low alarm HiAb = Absolute high alarm LHAo = Windows alarm in alarm outside the windows LHAI = Windows alarm in alarm inside the windows SE.br = Sensor Break LodE = Deviation low alarm (relative) HidE = Deviation high alarm (relative) LHdo = Relative band alarm in alarm out of the band LHdi = Relative band alarm in alarm inside the band	SE.br
C	37	Ab2	Alarm 2 function	0... 15 +1 = Not active at power up +2 = Latched alarm (manual reset) +4 = Acknowledgeable alarm +8 = Relative alarm not active at set point change	0
C	42	AL2d	AL2 hysteresis	0 (oFF)... 9999 (s)	oFF
C	43	AL2o	Alarm 2 enabling during Stand-by mode and out of range conditions	0 = Alarm 2 disabled during Stand by and out of range 1 = Alarm 2 enabled in stand by mode 2 = Alarm 2 enabled in out of range condition 3 = Alarm 2 enabled in stand by mode and in overrange condition	0

AL3 Group - alarm 3 parameters					
Liv	**N°**	**Param**	**Description**	**Values**	**Default**
	44	AL3t	Alarm 3 type	nonE = Alarm not used LoAb = Absolute low alarm HiAb = Absolute high alarm LHAo = Windows alarm in alarm outside the windows LHAI = Windows alarm in alarm inside the windows SE.br = Sensor Break LodE = Deviation low alarm (relative) HidE = Deviation high alarm (relative) LHdo = Relative band alarm in alarm out of the band LHdi = Relative band alarm in alarm inside the band	nonE

LbA Group - Loop break alarm					
Liv	**N°**	**Param**	**Descrizione**	**Values**	**Default**
C	52	LbAt	LBA time	Da 0 (oFF) a 9999 (s)	oFF

rEG Group - Control parameters					
Liv	**N°**	**Param**	**Description**	**Values**	**Default**
C	56	cont	Control type	Pid = PID (heat and/or) On.FA = ON/OFF asymmetric hysteresis On.FS = ON/OFF symmetric hysteresis nr = Heat/Cool ON/OFF control with neutral zone 3Pt = Servomotor control (available only when Output 2 and Output 3 have been ordered as “M”)	3pt
C	57	Auto	Autotuning selection	-4 = Oscillating auto-tune with automaticrestart at power up and after all point change -3 = Oscillating auto-tune with manual start -2 = Oscillating -tune with auto-matic start at the first power up only -1 = Oscillating auto-tune with auto-matic restart at every power up 0 = Not used 1 = Fast auto tuning with automatic restart at every power up 2 = Fast auto-tune with automatic start the first power up only 3 = FAST auto-tune with manual start 4 = FAST auto-tune with automatic restart at power up and after set point change 5 = Evo-tune with automatic restart at every power up 6 = Evo-tune with automatic start the first power up only 7 = Evo-tune with manual start 8 = Evo-tune with automatic restart at power up and after a set point change	7
C	58	tunE	Manual start of the Autotuning	oFF = Not active on = Active	oFF

C	59	SELF	Self tuning enabling	no = The instrument does not perform the self-tuning YES = The instrument is performing the self-tuning	No
A	62	Pb	Proportional band	1... 9999 (E.U.)	See page 7
A	63	ti	Integral time	0 (oFF) ... 9999 (s)	See page 7
A	64	td	Derivative time	0 (oFF) ... 9999 (s)	See page 7
C	65	Fuoc	Fuzzy overshoot control	0.00... 2.00	1
C	69	rS	Manual reset (Integral pre-load)	-100.0... +100.0 (%)	0.0
A	70	Str.t	Servomotor stroke time	5...1000 seconds	See page 7
A	71	db.S	Servomotor dead band	0...100%	5
C	72	od	Delay at power up	0.00 (oFF) ... 99.59 (hh.mm)	oFF

SP Group - Set point parameters

Liv	N°	Param	Description	Values	Default
C	76	nSP	Number of used set points	1... 4	2
A	77	SPLL	Minimum set point value	-1999 ... SPHL	See page 7
A	78	SPHL	Maximum set point value	SPLL ... 9999	See page 7
O	79	SP	Set point 1	SPLL ... SPLH	See page 7
C	80	SP 2	Set point 2	SPLL ... SPLH	60
	83	A.SP	Selection of the active set point	"SP" ... " nSP"	SP
C	84	SP.rt	Remote set point type	RSP = The value coming from serial link is used as remote set point trin = The value will be added to the local set point selected by A.SP and the sum becomes the operative set point PErc = The value will be scaled on the input range and this value will be used as remote SP	trin
C	85	SPLr	Local/remote set point selection	Loc = Local rEn = Remote	Loc
C	86	SP.u	Rate of rise for POSITIVE set point change (ramp UP)	0.01... 99.99 (inF) Eng. units per minute	inF
C	87	SP.d	Rate of rise for NEGATIVE set point change (ramp DOWN)	0.01... 99.99 (inF) Eng. units per minute	inF

PAn Group - Operator HMI

Liv	N°	Param	Description	Values	Default
C	118	PAS2	Level 2 password (limited access level)	oFF (Level 2 not protected by password) 1... 200	20
C	119	PAS3	Level 3 password (complete configuration level)	3... 300	30
C	120	PAS4	Password livello (livello configurazione a codice)	201... 400	300
C	121	uSrb	button function during RUN TIME	nonE = No function tunE = Auto-tune/self-tune enabling. A single press (longer than 1 second) starts the auto-tune oPLo = Manual mode. The first pressure puts the instrument in manual mode (OPLO) while a second one puts the instrument in Auto mode	tunE

				AAc = Alarm reset ASi = Alarm acknowledge chSP = Sequential set point selection St.by = Stand by mode. The first press puts the instrument in stand by mode while a second one puts the instrument in Auto mode. Str.t = Timer run/hold/reset P.run = Program run P.rES = Program reset P.r.H.r = Program run/hold/reset	
C	122	diSP	Display management	Spo = Operative set point	SPo
C	123	di.cL	Display colour	0 = The display colour is used to show the actual deviation (PV - SP) 1 = Display red (fix) 2 = Display green (fix) 3 = Display orange (fix)	2
	125	diS.t	Display Timeout	-- oFF (display always ON) -- 0.1... 99.59 (mm.ss)	oFF
C	126	fiLd	Filter on the displayed value	-- oFF (filter disabled) -- From 0.0 (oFF) to 20.0 (E.U.)	oFF
C	128	dSPu	Instrument status at power ON	AS.Pr = Starts in the same way it was prior to the power down Auto = Starts in Auto mode oP.0 = Starts in manual mode with a power output equal to zero St.bY = Starts in stand-by mode	Auto
C	129	oPr.E	Operative modes enabling	ALL = All modes will be selectable by the next parameter Au.oP = Auto and manual (OPLO) mode only will be selectable by the next parameter Au.Sb = Auto and Stand-by modes only will be selectable by the next parameter	ALL
C	130	oPEr	Operative mode selection	If oPr.E = ALL: - Auto = Auto mode - oPLo = Manual mode - St.bY = Stand by mode If oPr.E = Au.oP: - Auto = Auto mode - oPLo = Manual mode If oPr.E = Au.Sb: - Auto = Auto mode - St.bY = Stand by mode	Auto

SEr Group - Serial link parameter					
Liv	**N°**	**Param**	**Description**	**Values**	**Default**
C	131	Add	Instrument address	-- oFF -- 1... 254	1
C	132	bAud	baud rate	1200 = 1200 baud 2400 = 2400 baud 9600 = 9600 baud 19.2 = 19200 baud 38.4 = 38400 baud	9600
C	133	trSP	Selection of the value to be retransmitted (Master)	nonE = Retransmission not used (the instrument is a slave) rSP = The instrument becomes a Master and retransmits the operative set point PErc = The instrument become a Master and it retransmits the power output	nonE

con Group - Consumption parameters					
Liv	**N°**	**Param**	**Description**	**Values**	**Default**
C	134	Co.tY	Count type	oFF = Not used 1 = Instantaneous power (kW) 2 = Power consumption (kW/h) 3 = Energy used during program execution. This measure starts from zero when a program runs end stops at the end of the program. A new program execution will reset the value 4 = Total worked days: number of hours the instrument is turned ON divided by 24. 5 = Total worked hours: number of hours the instrument is turned ON. 6 = Total worked days with threshold: number of hours the instrument is turned ON divided by 24, the controller is forced in stand-by when Co.ty value reaches the threshold set in [137] h.Job. 7 = Total worked hours with threshold: number of hours the instrument is turned ON, the controller is forced in stand-by when Co.ty value reaches the threshold set in [137] h.Job. 8 = Totalizer of control relay worked days: number of hours the control relay has been in ON condition, divided by 24. 9 = Totalizer of control relay worked hours: number of hours the control relay has been in ON condition. 10 = Totalizer of control relay worked days with threshold: number of hours the control relay has been in ON condition divided by 24, the controller is forced in stand-by when Co.ty value reaches the threshold set in [137] h.Job. 11 = Totalizer of control relay worked hours with threshold: number of hours the control relay has been in ON condition, the controller is forced in stand-by when Co.ty value reaches the threshold set in [137] h.Job.	oFF
C	138	t.Job	Worked time (not resettable)	0... 9999 days	0

cAL Group - User calibration group					
Liv	**N°**	**Param**	**Description**	**Values**	**Default**
C	139	AL.P	Adjust Low Point	From -1999 to (AH.P - 10) in engineering units	0
C	140	AL.o	Adjust Low Offset	-300... +300 (E.U.)	0
C	141	AH.P	Adjust High Point	From (AL.P + 10) to 9999 engineering units	999.9
C	142	AH.o	Adjust High Offset	-300... +300	0

OPERATIVE MODES

When the instrument is powered, it starts immediately to work according to the parameters values loaded in its memory. The instrument behaviour and its performance are governed by the value of the stored parameters.

At power ON the instrument can start in one of the following mode depending on its configuration:

Automatic Mode In Automatic mode the instrument drives automatically the control output according to the parameter value set and the set point/measured value.

Manual Mode (OPLO): In Manual mode the the upper display shows the measured value while the lower display shows the power output The lower display shows the power output [preceded by H (for heating) or C (for cooling)], MAN is lit and the instrument allows you to set manually the control output power. No Automatic action will be made.

Stand by Mode (St.bY): In stand-by mode the instrument operates as an indicator. It will show on the upper display the measured value and on the lower display the set point alternately to the “St.bY” messages and forces the control outputs to zero.

We define all the above described conditions as “Standard Display”.

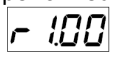
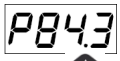
As we have seen, it is always possible to modify the value assigned to a parameter independently from the operative modes selected.

AUTOMATIC MODE

Keyboard function when the instrument is in Auto mode:

	Modo Operatore
	Allows entry into parameter modification procedures
	Allows you to start the “Direct set point modification” function (see below).
	Allows you to display the “additional informations” (see below).
	Performs the action programmed by [121] uSrb (button function during RUN TIME) parameter

Additional information
This instrument is able to show you some additional informations that can help you to manage your system.
The additional informations are related to how the instrument is programmed, hence in many cases, only part of this information is available.

1. When the instrument is showing the “standard display” push button. The lower display will show H or c followed by a number. This value is the current power output applied to the process. The H show you that the action is a Heating action while the "c" show you that the action is a Cooling action
2. Push button again. When the programmer is running the lower display will show the segment currently performed and the Event status as shown below:
    where the first character can be r for a ramp or S for a soak, the next digit show the number of the segment (e.g. S3 means Soak number 3) and the twoless significant digits (LSD) show you the status of the two event (the LSD is the Event 2)..
3. Push button again. When the programmer is running the lower display will show the theoretical remaining time to the end of the program preceded by a "P" letter:
   
4. Push button again. When the wattmeter function is running the lower display will show U followed by the measured energy..
5. Push button. When the “Worked time count” is running the lower display will show "d" for days or "h" for hours followed by the measured time.
6. Push button. The instrument returns to the "standard display".

Note: The additional information visualization is subject to a time out. If no button is pressed for more than 10 second the instrument comes automatically back to the Standard display..

Direct set point modification
This function allows to modify rapidly the set point value selected by [83] A.SP (selection of the active Set point) or to the set point of the segment group (of the programmer) currently in progress.

1. Push button. The upper display shows the acronym of the selected set point (e.g. SP2) and the lower display will show its value.
2. By and buttons, assign to this parameter the desired value
3. Do not push any button for more than 5 second or push the button. In both cases the instrument memorize the new value and come back to the “standard display”.

Manual mode

This operative mode allows you to deactivate automatic control and manually program the percentage power output to the process. When the instrument is in manual mode, the upper display shows the measured value while the lower display shows the power output [preceded by H (for heating action) or C (for cooling action)] The MAN LED is lit. When manual control is selected, the instrument will start to operate with the same power output as the last one supplied by automatic mode and can be modified using the and buttons.

In case of ON/OFF control, 0% corresponds to the deactivated output while any value different from 0 corresponds to the activated output. As in the case of visualization, the programmable values range from H100 (100% output power with reverse action) to C100 (100% output power with direct action).

Notes:

- During manual mode, the alarms are operative.
- If you set manual modes during program execution, the program will be frozen and it will restart when the instrument will come back to Auto mode.
- If you set manual modes during self-tune execution, the self- tune function will be aborted.
- During manual mode, all functions not related with the control (wattmeter, independent timer, “worked time”, etc) continue to operate normally..

STAND-BY MODE

This operative mode also deactivates the automatic control but forces the control output to zero. In this mode the instrument operates as an indicator. When the instrument is in stand by mode the upper display will show the measured value while the lower display will show alternately the set point and the message “St.bY”.

Notes:

- During stand by mode, the relative alarms are disabled while the absolute alarms are operative or not according to the ALxo (Alarm x enabling during Stand-by mode) parameter setting.
- If you set stand by mode during program execution, the program will be aborted.
- If you set stand by mode during self-tune execution, the self- tune function will be aborted.
- During stand by mode, all functions not related with the control (wattmeter, independent timer, “worked time”, etc) continue to operate normally.
- When the instrument is swapped from stand by to auto modes, the instrument will start automatically the alarm masking, the soft start functions and the auto-tune (if programmed).

AUTOTUNE (EVOTUNE)

Evotune is a fast and fully automatic procedure that can be started in any condition, regardless the deviation from SP. The controller selects automatically the best tune method and computes the optimum PID parameters. To activate Evotune press button for 3 seconds.

ERROR MESSAGES

The upper display shows the OVER-RANGE and UNDERRANGE conditions with the following indications:

Over-range: 

Under-range 

The sensor break will be signalled as an out of range:

Note: When an over-range or an under-range is detected, the alarms operate as in presence of the maximum or the minimum measurable value respectively.

To check the out of span Error condition, proceed as follows:

1. Check the input signal source and the connecting line.
2. Make sure that the input signal is in accordance with the instrument configuration. Otherwise, modify the input configuration.
3. If no error is detected, send the instrument to your supplier to be checked.

List of possible errors

ErAT Fast Auto-tune cannot start. The measure value is tooclose to the set point. Push the button in order to delete the error message.

ouLd Overload on the out 4. The messages shows that a short circuit is present on the Out 4 when it is used as output or as a transmitter power suply. When the short circuit disappears the output restart to operate..

NoAt Auto-tune not finished within 12 hours.

ErEP Possible problem of the instrument memory. The messages disappears automatically. When the error continues, send the instrument to your supplier.

RonE Possible problem of the firmware memory. When this error is detected, send the instrument to your supplier.

Errt Possible problem of the calibration memory. When this error is detected, send the instrument to your supplier.

FACTORY RESET

Sometime, e.g. when you re-configure an instrument previously used for other works or from other people or when you have made too many errors during configuration and you decided to re-configure the instrument, it is possible to restore the factory configuration. This action allows to put the instrument in a defined condition (the same it was at the first power ON).

The default data are those typical values loaded in the instrument prior to ship it from factory. To load the factory default parameter set, proceed as follows:

1. Press the ↵ button for more than 5 seconds. The upper display will show PASS while the lower display shows 0;
2. Using ▲ and ▼ buttons set the value -481;
3. Push ↵ button;
4. The instrument will turn OFF all LEDs for a few seconds, then the upper display will show dFLt (default) and then all LEDs are turned ON for 2 seconds. At this point the instrument restarts as for a new power ON.

The procedure is complete.

Note: The complete list of the default parameters is available in Chapter "Configuration".