

# RG75

*Light oil burners*

**MANUAL OF INSTALLATION - USE - MAINTENANCE**

***CIB* UNIGAS**

**BURNERS - BRUCIATORI - BRULERS - BRENNER - QUEMADORES - ГОРЕЛКИ**

## DANGERS, WARNINGS AND NOTES OF CAUTION

**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.**

### 1) 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. The occurrence of any of the following circumstances may cause explosions, polluting unburnt gases (example: carbon monoxide CO), burns, serious harm to people, animals and things:

- Failure to comply with one of the WARNINGS in this chapter
- Incorrect handling, installation, adjustment or maintenance of the burner
- Incorrect use of the burner or incorrect use of its parts or optional supply

### 2) 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:

- a Remove the power supply by disconnecting the power cord from the mains.
- b) 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:
  - a set the burner fuel flow rate depending on the heat input of the appliance;
  - b 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;
  - c 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;
  - d make sure that control and safety devices are operating properly;
  - e make sure that exhaust ducts intended to discharge the products of combustion are operating properly;
  - f on completion of setting and adjustment operations, make sure that all mechanical locking devices of controls have been duly tightened;
  - g 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, 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**.
- The unit shall be operated and serviced by qualified personnel only, in compliance with the regulations in force.

### 3) GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS DEPENDING ON FUEL USED

#### 3a) ELECTRICAL CONNECTION

- For safety reasons the unit must be efficiently earthed and installed as required by current safety regulations.
- It is vital that all safety 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.

### 3b) 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:
  - a the fuel supply system, for proper sealing;
  - b the fuel flow rate, to make sure that it has been set based on the firing rate required of the burner;
  - c the burner firing system, to make sure that it is supplied for the designed fuel type;
  - d the fuel supply pressure, to make sure that it is included in the range shown on the rating plate;
  - e 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:

- a the gas delivery line and train are in compliance with the regulations and provisions in force;
  - b all gas connections are tight;
  - c 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

- a do not operate electric switches, the telephone, or any other item likely to generate sparks;
  - b immediately open doors and windows to create an air flow to purge the room;
  - c close the gas valves;
  - d 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

- 2009/142/EC (Gas Directive)
- 2014/35/UE (Low Tension Directive)
- 2014/30/UE (Electromagnetic compatibility Directive)
- 2006/42/EC (Machinery Directive)

#### Harmonized standards

- UNI EN 676 (Automatic forced draught burners for gaseous fuels)
- EN 55014-1 (Electromagnetic compatibility- Requirements for household appliances, electric tools and similar apparatus)
- EN 60204-1:2006 (Safety of machinery – Electrical equipment of machines.)
- CEI EN 60335-1 (Specification for safety of household and similar electrical appliances);
- CEI EN 60335-2-102 (Household and similar electrical appliances. Safety. Particular requirements for gas, oil and solid-fuel burning appliances having electrical connections).
- UNI EN ISO 12100:2010 (Safety of machinery - General principles for design - Risk assessment and risk reduction);

### Light oil burners

#### European directives

- 2014/35/UE (Low Tension Directive)
- 2014/30/UE (Electromagnetic compatibility Directive)
- 2006/42/EC (Machinery Directive)

#### Harmonized standards

- UNI EN 267-2011 (Automatic forced draught burners for liquid fuels)
- EN 55014-1 (Electromagnetic compatibility- Requirements for household appliances, electric tools and similar apparatus)
- EN 60204-1:2006 (Safety of machinery – Electrical equipment of machines.)
- CEI EN 60335-1 (Specification for safety of household and similar electrical appliances);
- CEI EN 60335-2-102 (Household and similar electrical appliances. Safety. Particular requirements for gas, oil and solid-fuel burning appliances having electrical connections).
- UNI EN ISO 12100:2010 (Safety of machinery - General principles for design - Risk assessment and risk reduction);

#### National Standard

- UNI 7824 (Atomizing burners of the monobloc type. Characteristics and test methods)

### Heavy oil burners

#### European Directives

- 2014/35/UE (Low Tension Directive)
- 2014/30/UE (Electromagnetic compatibility Directive)
- 2006/42/EC (Machinery Directive)

#### Harmonized standards

- UNI EN 267 (Automatic forced draught burners for liquid fuels)
- EN 55014-1 (Electromagnetic compatibility- Requirements for household appliances, electric tools and similar apparatus)
- EN 60204-1:2006 (Safety of machinery – Electrical equipment of machines.)
- CEI EN 60335-1 (Specification for safety of household and similar electrical appliances);
- CEI EN 60335-2-102 (Household and similar electrical appliances. Safety. Particular requirements for gas, oil and solid-fuel burning appliances having electrical connections).
- UNI EN ISO 12100:2010 (Safety of machinery - General principles for design - Risk assessment and risk reduction);

#### Norme nazionali / National Standard

- UNI 7824 (Atomizing burners of the monobloc type. Characteristics and test methods).

### Gas - Light oil burners

#### European Directives

- 2009/142/EC (Gas Directive)
- 2014/35/UE (Low Tension Directive)
- 2014/30/UE (Electromagnetic compatibility Directive)
- 2006/42/EC (Machinery Directive)

#### Harmonized standards

- UNI EN 676 (Automatic forced draught burners for gaseous fuels)
- UNI EN 267 (Automatic forced draught burners for liquid fuels)
- EN 55014-1 (Electromagnetic compatibility- Requirements for household appliances, electric tools and similar apparatus)

-EN 60204-1:2006 (Safety of machinery – Electrical equipment of machines.)  
-CEI EN 60335-1 (Specification for safety of household and similar electrical appliances);  
-CEI EN 60335-2-102 (Household and similar electrical appliances. Safety. Particular requirements for gas, oil and solid-fuel burning appliances having electrical connections).  
-UNI EN ISO 12100:2010 (Safety of machinery - General principles for design - Risk assessment and risk reduction);  
**Norme nazionali / National Standard**  
-UNI 7824 (Atomizing burners of the monobloc type. Characteristics and test methods.



**DANGER!**

Failure to observe the warning may result in serious injuries or death.



**WARNING!**

Failure to observe the warning may result in electric shock with lethal consequences

Figures, illustrations and images used in this manual may differ in appearance from the actual product.

### **Gas - Heavy oil burners**

#### **European directives:**

-2009/142/EC (Gas Directive)  
-2014/35/UE (Low Tension Directive)  
-2014/30/UE (Electromagnetic compatibility Directive)  
-2006/42/EC (Machinery Directive)

#### **Harmonized standards**

-UNI EN 676 (Automatic forced draught burners for gaseous fuels)  
-EN 55014-1 (Electromagnetic compatibility- Requirements for household appliances, electric tools and similar apparatus)  
-EN 60204-1:2006 (Safety of machinery – Electrical equipment of machines.)  
-CEI EN 60335-1 (Specification for safety of household and similar electrical appliances);  
-CEI EN 60335-2-102 (Household and similar electrical appliances. Safety. Particular requirements for gas, oil and solid-fuel burning appliances having electrical connections).  
-UNI EN ISO 12100:2010 (Safety of machinery - General principles for design - Risk assessment and risk reduction);

#### **National Standard**

- UNI 7824 (Atomizing burners of the monobloc type. Characteristics and test methods.

### **Industrial burners**

#### **European directives**

-2009/142/EC (Gas Directive)  
-2014/35/UE (Low Tension Directive)  
-2014/30/UE (Electromagnetic compatibility Directive)  
-2006/42/EC (Machinery Directive)

#### **Harmonized standards**

-EN 55014-1 (Electromagnetic compatibility- Requirements for household appliances, electric tools and similar apparatus)  
-EN 746-2 (Industrial thermoprocessing equipment - Part 2: Safety requirements for combustion and fuel handling systems)  
-UNI EN ISO 12100:2010 (Safety of machinery - General principles for design - Risk assessment and risk reduction);  
-EN 60204-1:2006 (Safety of machinery – Electrical equipment of machines.)  
-EN 60335-2 (Electrical equipment of non-electric appliances for household and similar purposes. Safety requirements)

### **Burner data plate**

For the following information, please refer to the data plate:

- burner type and burner model: must be reported in any communication with the supplier
- burner ID (serial number): must be reported in any communication with the supplier
- date of production (year and month)
- information about fuel type and network pressure

|              |    |
|--------------|----|
| Type         | -- |
| Model        | -- |
| Year         | -- |
| S.Number     | -- |
| Output       | -- |
| Oil Flow     | -- |
| Fuel         | -- |
| Category     | -- |
| Gas Pressure | -- |
| Viscosity    | -- |
| El.Supply    | -- |
| El.Consump.  | -- |
| Fan Motor    | -- |
| Protection   | -- |
| Drwaing n°   | -- |
| P.I.N.       | -- |

### **SYMBOLS USED**



**WARNING!**

Failure to observe the warning may result in irreparable damage to the unit or damage to the environment

## PART I: SPECIFICATIONS

## BURNERS FEATURES

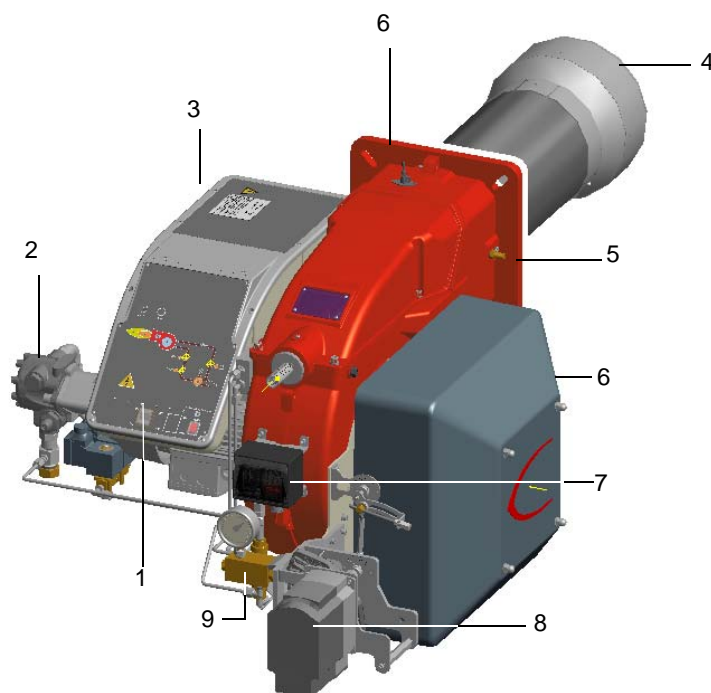


Fig. 1

Note: the figure is indicative only.

- 1 Control panel with startup switch
- 2 Pump
- 3 Electrical panel
- 4 Silencer
- 5 Flange
- 6 Blast tube + Combustion head
- 7 Pressostato (progressive/fully modulating burners only)
- 8 Actuator
- 9 Oil pressure governor

**Light oil operation:**the fuel coming from the supply line, is pushed by the pump to the nozzle and then into the combustion chamber, where the mixture between fuel and air takes place and consequently the flame.

In the burners, the mixture between fuel and air, to perform clean and efficient combustion, is activated by atomisation of oil into very small particles. This process is achieved making pressurised oil passing through the nozzle.

The pump main function is to transfer oil from the tank to the nozzle in the desired quantity and pressure. To adjust this pressure, pumps are provided with a pressure regulator (except for some models for which a separate regulating valve is provided). Other pumps are provided with two pressure regulators: one for the high and one for low pressure (in double-stage systems with one nozzle).

The adjustable combustion head can improve the burner performance. The combustion head determines the energetic quality and the geometry of the flame. Fuel and comburent are routed into separated ways as far as the zone of flame generation (combustion chamber).

The control panel, placed on the burner front side, shows each operating stage.

**Burner model identification**

Burners are identified by burner type and model. Burner model identification is described as follows.

|      |             |       |            |            |            |            |            |
|------|-------------|-------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Type | <b>RG75</b> | Model | <b>G.</b>  | <b>MD.</b> | <b>S.</b>  | <b>*</b>   | <b>A.</b>  |
|      | <b>(1)</b>  |       | <b>(2)</b> | <b>(3)</b> | <b>(4)</b> | <b>(5)</b> | <b>(6)</b> |

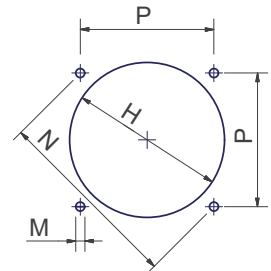
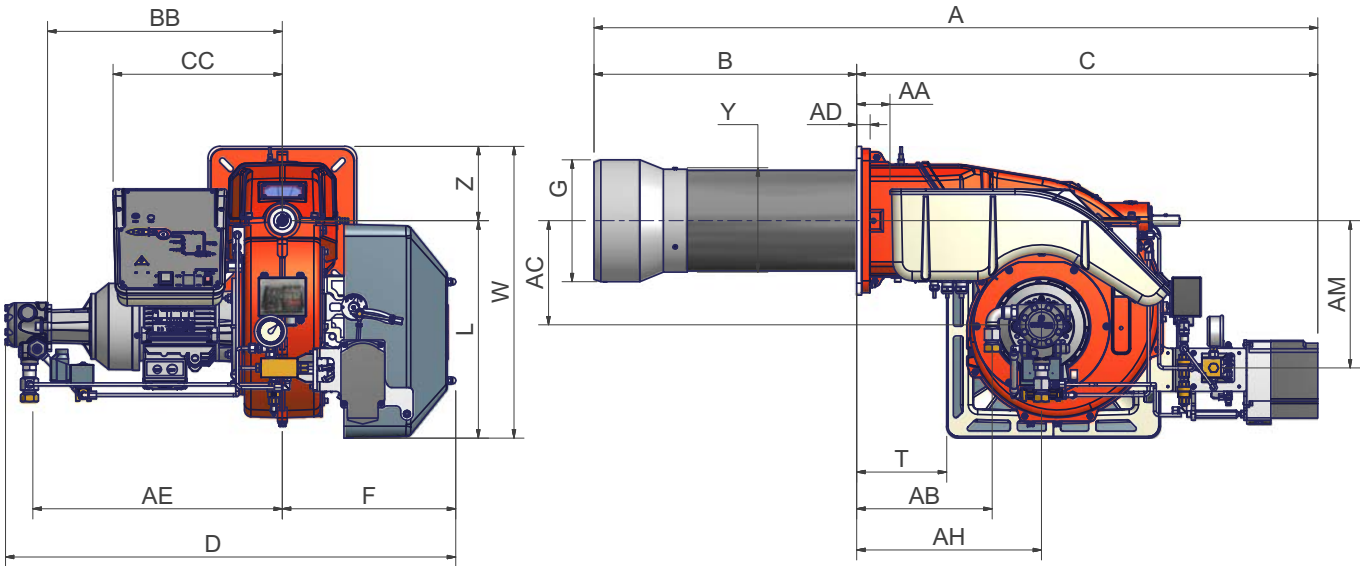
|   |                                |  |
|---|--------------------------------|--|
| 1 | BURNER TYPE                    | <b>RG75</b>  |
| 2 | FUEL                           | G - Light oil  |
| 3 | OPERATION (Available versions) | PR - Progressive<br>MD - Fully modulating<br>AB - Double stage |
| 4 | BLAST TUBE                     | S - Standard   |
| 5 | DESTINATION COUNTRY            | * - see data plate   |
| 6 | BURNER VERSION                 | A - Standard<br>Y - SpecialeSpecial                            |

**Technical Specifications**

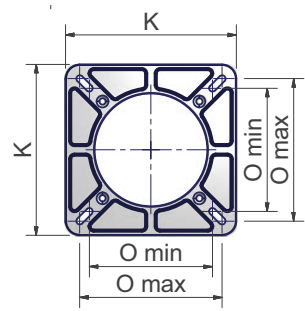
| BURNER TYPE             |                   | RG75  |
|-------------------------|-------------------|---|
| Output                  | min - max kW      | 590 - 2050                                  |
| Fuel                    |                   | Light oil                                   |
| Power supply            |                   | 400V 3N~ 50Hz                               |
| Total power consumption | kW                | 3.5   |
| Pump motor              | kW                | 3   |
| Light oil rate          | min. - max. kg/h  | 50 - 173                                    |
| Oil viscosity           |                   | 2 - 7.4 cSt @ 40°C                          |
| Oil density             | kg/m <sup>3</sup> | 840   |
| Approximate weight      | kg                | 150   |
| Protection              |                   | IP40  |
| Operation               |                   | Two stages - Progressive - Fully modulating |
| Operating temperature   | °C                | -10 ÷ +50                                   |
| Storage Temperature     | °C                | -20 ÷ +60                                   |
| Working service*        |                   | Intermittent                                |

**\* NOTE ON THE WORKING SERVICE:** the control box automatically stops after 24h of continuous working. The control box immediately starts up, automatically.

Overall dimensions (mm)  
Progressive/Fully modulating version



Boiler recommended drilling tem-

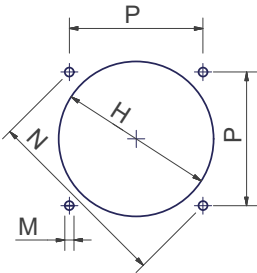
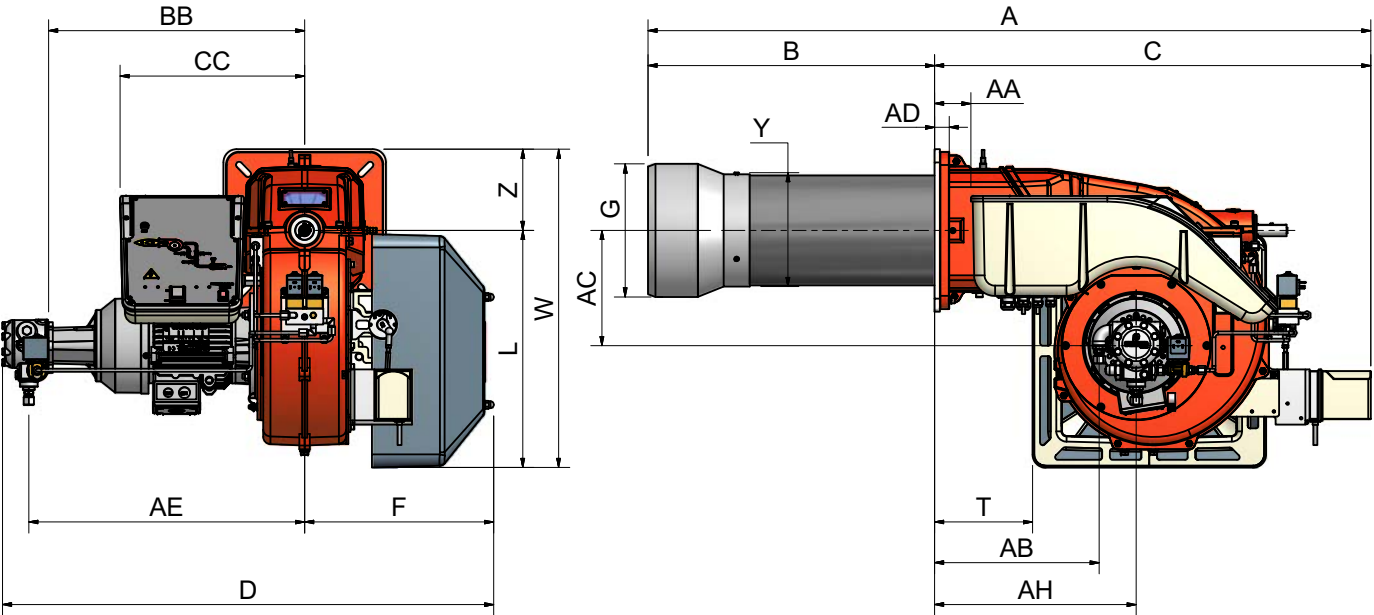


Burner flange

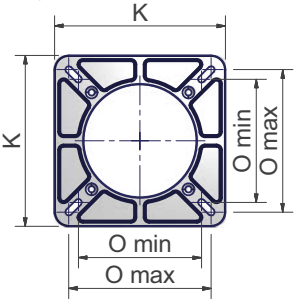
|      | A    | AA | AB  | AC  | AD | AE  | AH  | AM  | B   | BB  | C   | CC  | D   | F   | G   | H   | K   | L   | M   | N   | Omin | Omax | P   | T   | W   | Y   | Z   |
|------|------|----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| RG75 | 1508 | 69 | 282 | 217 | 28 | 527 | 385 | 307 | 547 | 489 | 960 | 352 | 938 | 361 | 254 | 270 | 300 | 453 | M10 | 330 | 216  | 250  | 233 | 187 | 608 | 221 | 155 |



Double stage Version



Boiler recommended drilling tem-

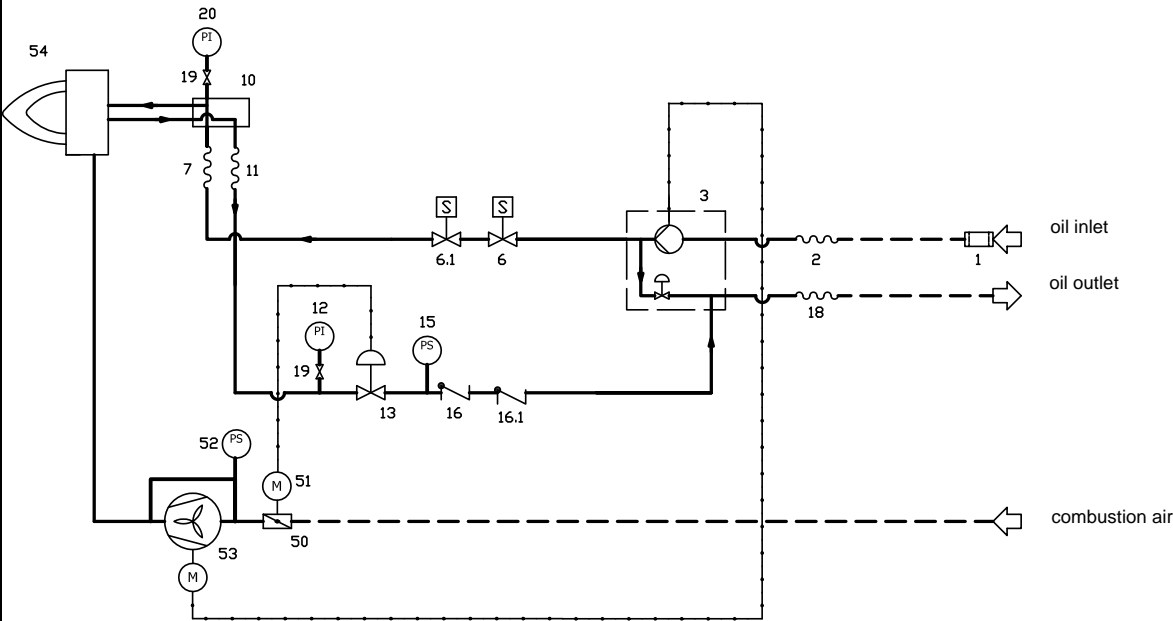


Burner flange

|      | A    | AA | AB  | AC  | AD | AE  | AH  | B   | BB  | C   | CC  | D   | F   | G   | H   | K   | L   | M   | N   | Omin | Omax | P   | T   | W   | Y   | Z   |
|------|------|----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| RG75 | 1380 | 69 | 314 | 217 | 28 | 527 | 385 | 547 | 489 | 833 | 352 | 938 | 361 | 254 | 270 | 300 | 453 | M10 | 330 | 216  | 250  | 233 | 187 | 608 | 221 | 155 |



Fig. 2 - 3I2G-25 v0 Hydraulic diagram

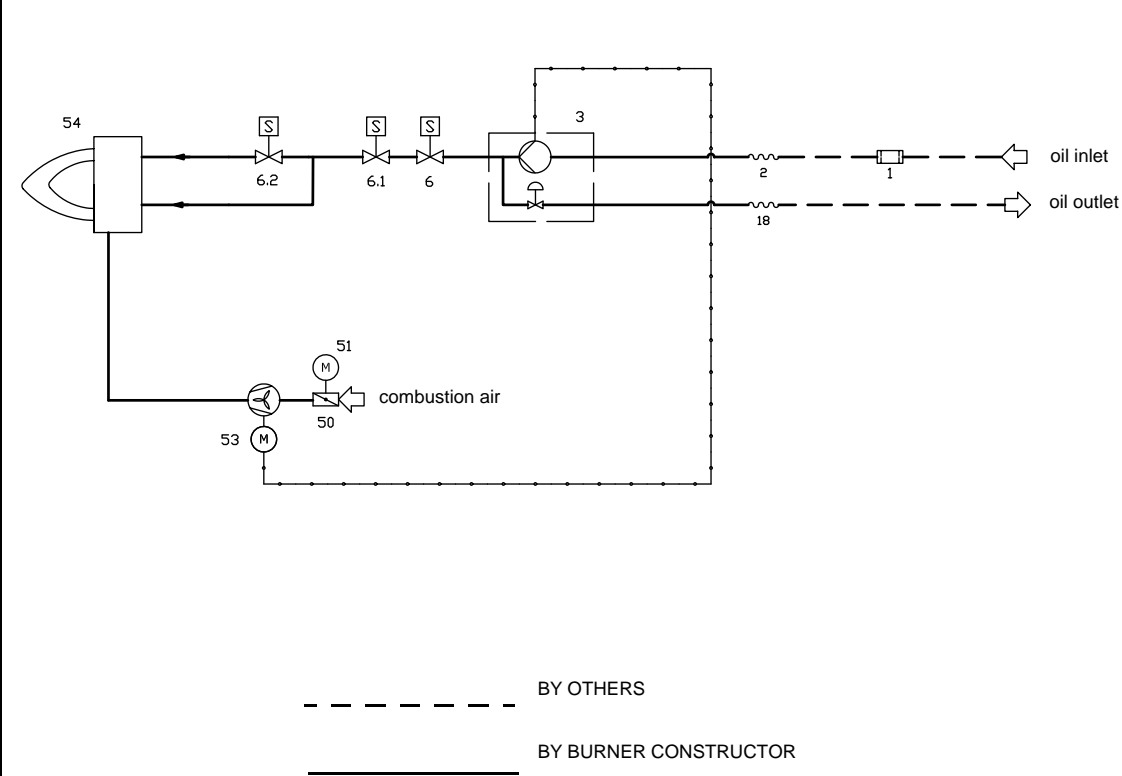


| POS                  | OIL TRAIN                     |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1                    | Filter                        |
| 2                    | Flexible hose                 |
| 3                    | Pump and pressure governor    |
| 6                    | Solenoid valve                |
| 7                    | Flexible hose                 |
| 6.1                  | Solenoid valve                |
| 10                   | Oil distributor               |
| 11                   | Flexible hose                 |
| 12                   | Pressure gauge                |
| 13                   | Pressure governor             |
| 15                   | Pressure switch               |
| 16                   | One-way valve                 |
| 16.1                 | One-way valve                 |
| 18                   | Flexible hose                 |
| 19                   | Manual valve                  |
| 20                   | Pressure gauge                |
| COMBUSTION AIR TRAIN |                               |
| 50                   | Air damper                    |
| 51                   | Actuator                      |
| 52                   | Pressure switch - PA          |
| 53                   | Draught fan with electromotor |
| 54                   | Burner                        |

NOTE: The following POS are optional: 19, 20  
The following items are included only on certain types of burner: 7,11

----- BY OTHERS  
\_\_\_\_\_ BY BURNER CONSTRUCTOR

Fig. 3 - 3I2G-26 v0 Hydraulic diagram



| POS                  | OIL TRAIN                     |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1                    | Filter                        |
| 2                    | Flexible hose                 |
| 3                    | Pump and pressure governor    |
| 6                    | Solenoid valve                |
| 6.1                  | Solenoid valve                |
| 6.2                  | Solenoid valve                |
| 18                   | Flexible hose                 |
| COMBUSTION AIR TRAIN |                               |
| 50                   | Air damper                    |
| 51                   | Actuator                      |
| 53                   | Draught fan with electromotor |
| 54                   | Burner                        |

### How to read the burner “Performance curve”

To check if the burner is suitable for the boiler to which it must be installed, the following parameters are needed:

- furnace input, in kW or kcal/h ( $\text{kW} = \text{kcal/h} / 860$ );
- backpressure (data are available on the boiler ID plate or in the user's manual).

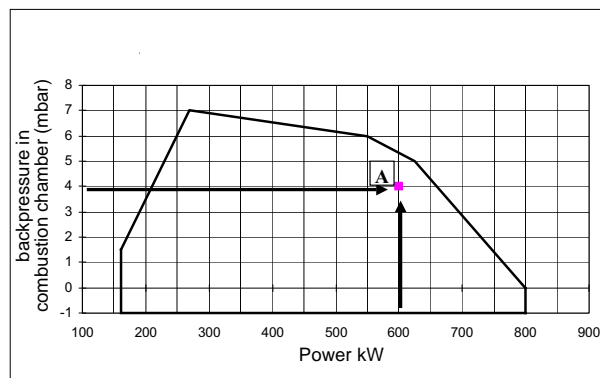
Example:

Furnace input: 600kW

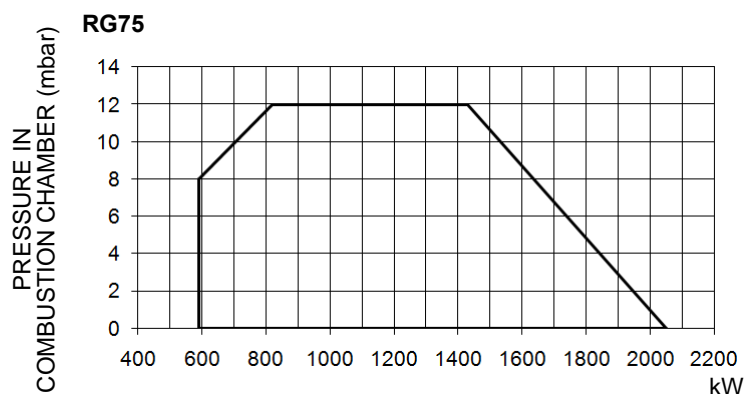
Backpressure: 4mbar

In the “Performance curve” diagram, draw a vertical line matching the furnace input value and an horizontal line matching the backpressure value. The burner is suitable if the intersection point A is inside the performance curve.

Data are referred to standard conditions: atmospheric pressure at 1013mbar, ambient temperature at 15°C.



### Performance Curves



To get the input in kcal/h, multiply value in kW by 860.

Data are referred to standard conditions: atmospheric pressure at 1013mbar, ambient temperature at 15°C

**NOTE:** The performance curve is a diagram that represents the burner performance in the type approval phase or in the laboratory tests, but does not represent the regulation range of the machine. On this diagram the maximum output point is usually reached by adjusting the combustion head to its “MAX” position (see paragraph “Adjusting the combustion head”); the minimum output point is reached setting the combustion head to its “MIN” position. During the first ignition, the combustion head is set in order to find a compromise between the burner output and the generator specifications, that is why the minimum output may be different from the Performance curve minimum.

## PART II: INSTALLATION

## MOUNTING AND CONNECTING THE BURNER

**Packing**

The burners are despatched in wooden crates whose dimensions are:

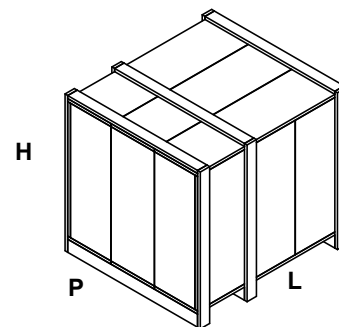
**1672mm x 1072mm x 1016mm (L x P x H)**

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;
- ceramic fibre plait to be inserted between the burner and the boiler;
- envelope containing this manual.

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

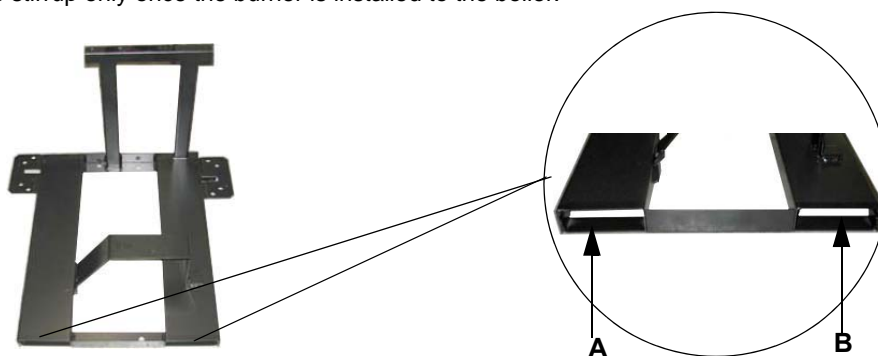
**Handling the burner**

**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").

The unpacked burner must be lifted and moved only by means of a fork lift truck.

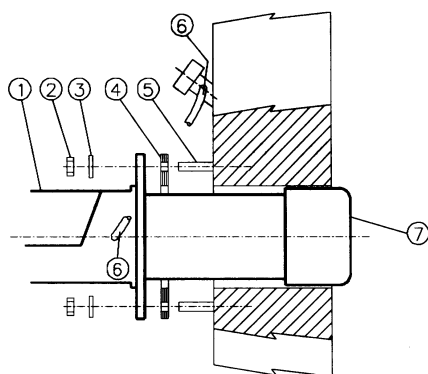
The burner is mounted on a stirrup provided for handling the burner by means of a fork lift truck: the forks must be inserted into the A and B ways. Remove the stirrup only once the burner is installed to the boiler.



### Fitting the burner to the boiler

To install the burner into the boiler, proceed as follows:

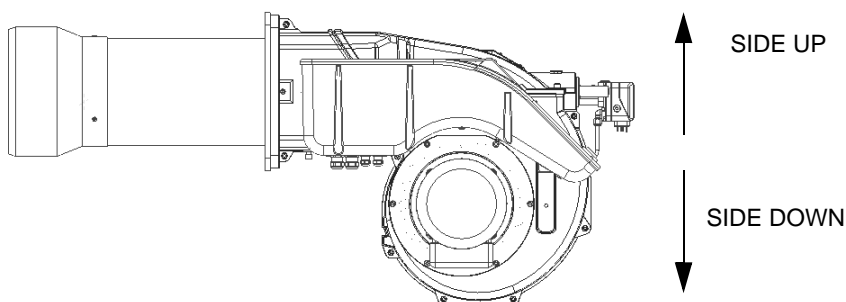
- 1 make a hole on the closing door of the combustion chamber as described on paragraph "Overall dimensions")
- 2 place the burner to the boiler: lift it up and handle it according to the procedure described on paragraph "Handling the burner";
- 3 place the 4 stud bolts (5), according to the burner's drilling plate described on paragraph "Overall dimensions";
- 4 fasten the 4 stud bolts;
- 5 place the ceramic fibre plait on the burner flange;
- 6 install the burner into the boiler;
- 7 fix the burner to the stud bolts, by means of the fixing nuts, according to the next picture.
- 8 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          |

The burner is designed to work positioned according to the picture below. For different installations, please contact the Technical Department.

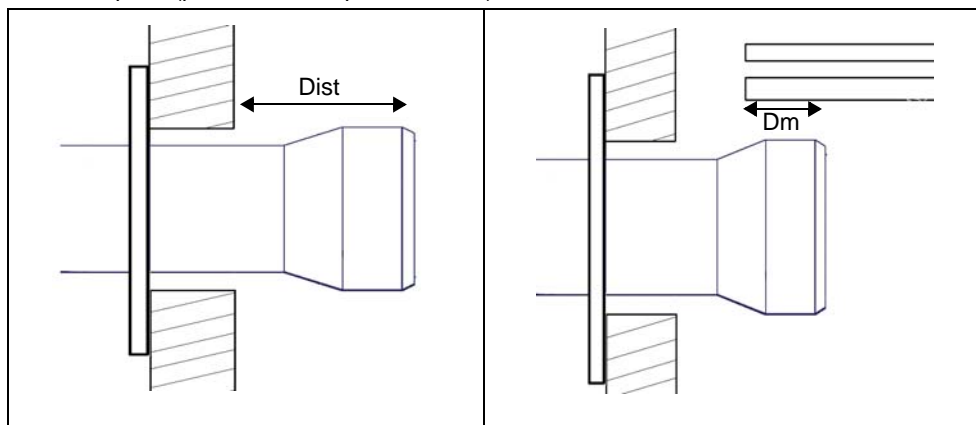


Note: the figure is indicative only.

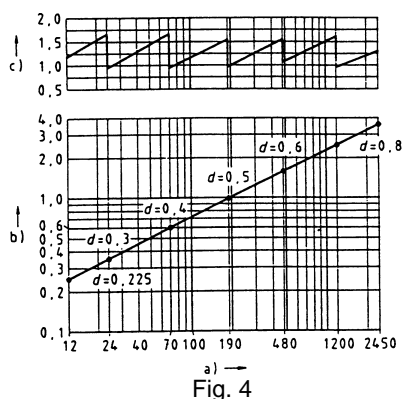
### Matching the burner to the boiler

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 type of the blast tube. 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 length 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 no more than **Dist** = 100 mm into the combustion chamber. (please see the picture below)
- Pressurised boilers with flame reversal: in this case the blast tube must penetrate **Dm** 50 ÷ 100 mm into combustion chamber in respect to the tube bundle plate. (please see the picture below)



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 that suits the utilisation (please, contact the manufacturer).



#### Key

- a) Heat output in kW
- b) Length of the flame tube in meters
- c) Flame tube firing intensity in MW/m<sup>3</sup>
- d) Combustion chamber diameter (m)

Fig. 4 - Firing intensity, diameter and length of the test flame tube as a function of the heat input in kW.

### Hydraulic diagrams for light oil supplying circuits

Fig. 5 - Gravity circuit

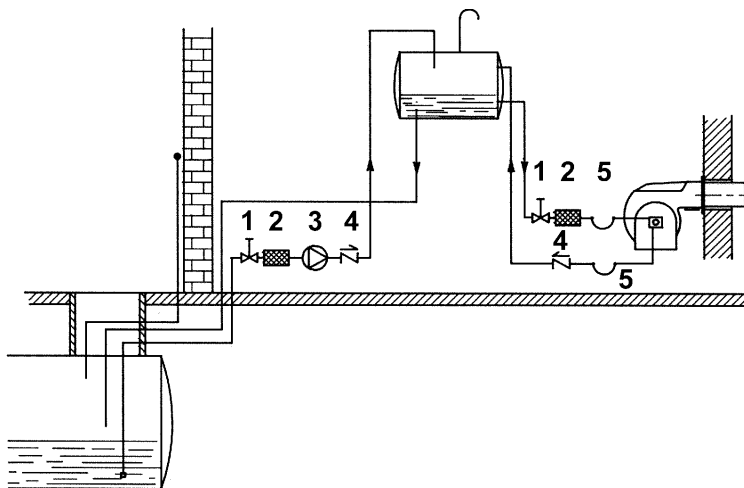


Fig. 6 - Ring circuit

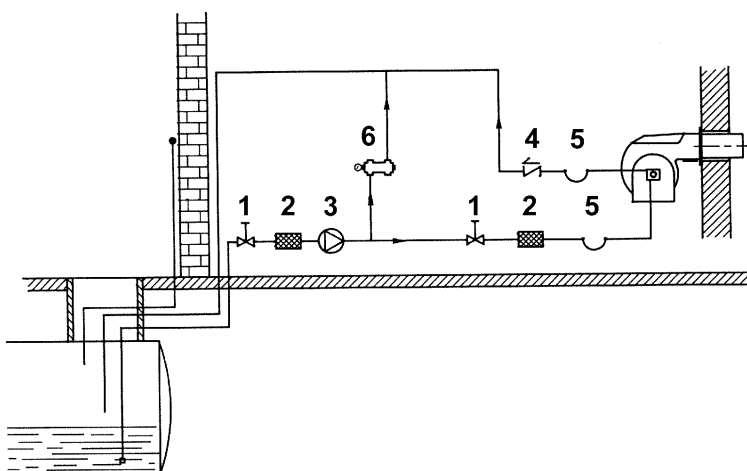
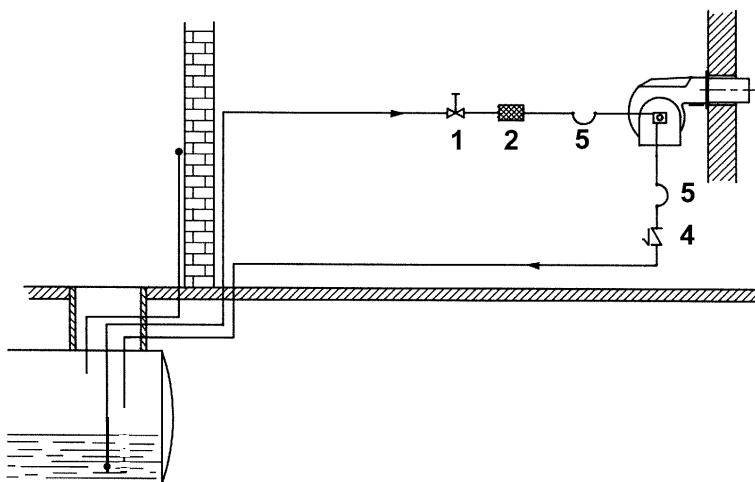


Fig. 7 - Suction circuit



### Key

- 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.



**Installation diagram of light oil pipes**

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

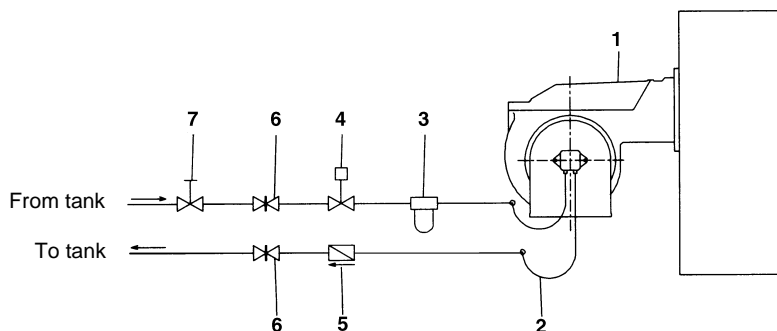


Fig. 8 - Double-pipe system

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.

**Key**

- 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.

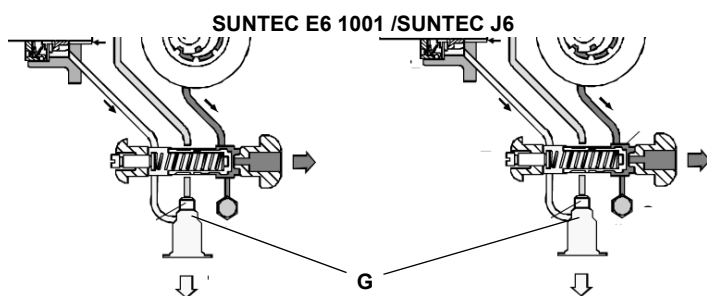
Depending on the installed pump, it is possible to design the plant for single or double pipe feeding line

**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 other 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 described 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.



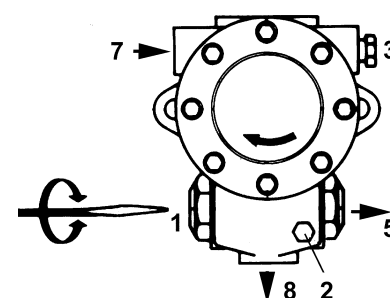
### About the use of fuel pumps

- 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 seal 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 the fuel unit.

| <b>Suntec E6 - E7 1001</b> |                        |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Oil viscosity              | 3 - 75 cSt             |
| Oil temperature            | 0 - 90°C               |
| Inlet maximum pressure     | 1,5 bar                |
| Maximum return pressure    | 1,5 bar                |
| Minimum inlet pressure     | - 0,45 to avoid gasing |
| Rotation speed             | 3600 rpm max.          |

#### Key

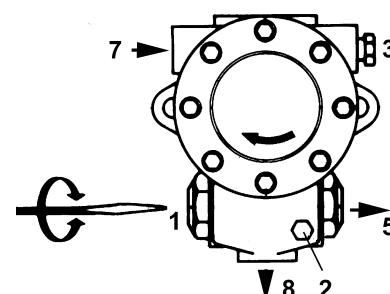
1. Pressure governor
2. Pump pressure gauge
3. Vacuum gauge
5. To the nozzle
7. Inlet
8. Return



| <b>Suntec J6 - J7</b> |                            |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| Oil viscosity         | 2.8 - 200 cSt              |
| Oil temperature       | 0 - 90°C                   |
| Min. suction pressure | - 0,45 bar to avoid gasing |
| Max. suction pressure | 1.5 bar                    |
| Max. return pressure  | 1.5 bar                    |
| Rotation speed        | 3600 rpm max.              |

#### Key

- 1 Pressure governor
- 2 Pressure gauge
- 3 Vacuum gauge
- 5 Nozzle
- 7 Suction
- 8 Return



### **Connecting the oil flexible hoses to the pump**

To connect the flexible oil hoses to the pump, proceed as follows, according to the pump provided:

- 1 remove the closing nuts A and R on the inlet and return connections of the pump;
- 2 screw the rotating nut of the two flexible hoses on the pump **being careful to avoid exchanging the lines**: see the arrows marked on the pump.

For further information, refer to the technical documentation of the pump.



## ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS



**WARNING!** 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.

**WARNING!** 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.

**ATTENTION:** Connecting electrical supply wires to the burner terminal block MA, be sure that the ground wire is longer than phase and neutral ones.

To execute the electrical connections, proceed as follows:

- 1 remove the cover from the electrical board, unscrewing the fixing screws;
- 2 execute the electrical connections to the supply terminal board as shown in the attached wiring diagrams;
- 3 check the direction of the fan motor (see next paragraph);
- 4 refit the panel cover.



**WARNING:** (only for double stage and progressive burners) 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.

### Rotation of electric motor

Once the electrical connection of the burner is executed, remember to check the rotation of the electric motor. The motor should rotate according to the "arrow" symbol on the body. In the event of wrong rotation, reverse the three-phase supply and check again the rotation of the motor.



**CAUTION:** check the motor thermal cut-out adjustment

**NOTE:** the burners are supplied for three-phase 380 V or 400 V supply, and in the case of three-phase 220 V or 230 V supply it is necessary to modify the electrical connections into the terminal box of the electric motor and replace the overload tripped relay.

## PART III: OPERATION



**WARNING:** 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.

**DANGER:** 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 gas decrease slowly until the normal combustion values are achieved.

**WARNING:** never loose the sealed screws! otherwise, the device warranty will be immediately invalidate!

## 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 AUTHORIZED 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 EXCEPT FOR ITS MAINTENANCE.

TO SECURE THE MACHINE, ACT ON THE ISOLATOR SWITCH. IN CASE OF ANOMALIES THAT REQUIRED A SHUT DOWN OF THE BURNER, IT'S POSSIBLE TO ACT ON THE AUXILIARY LINE SWITCH, LOCATED ON THE BURNER FRONT PANEL.

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.

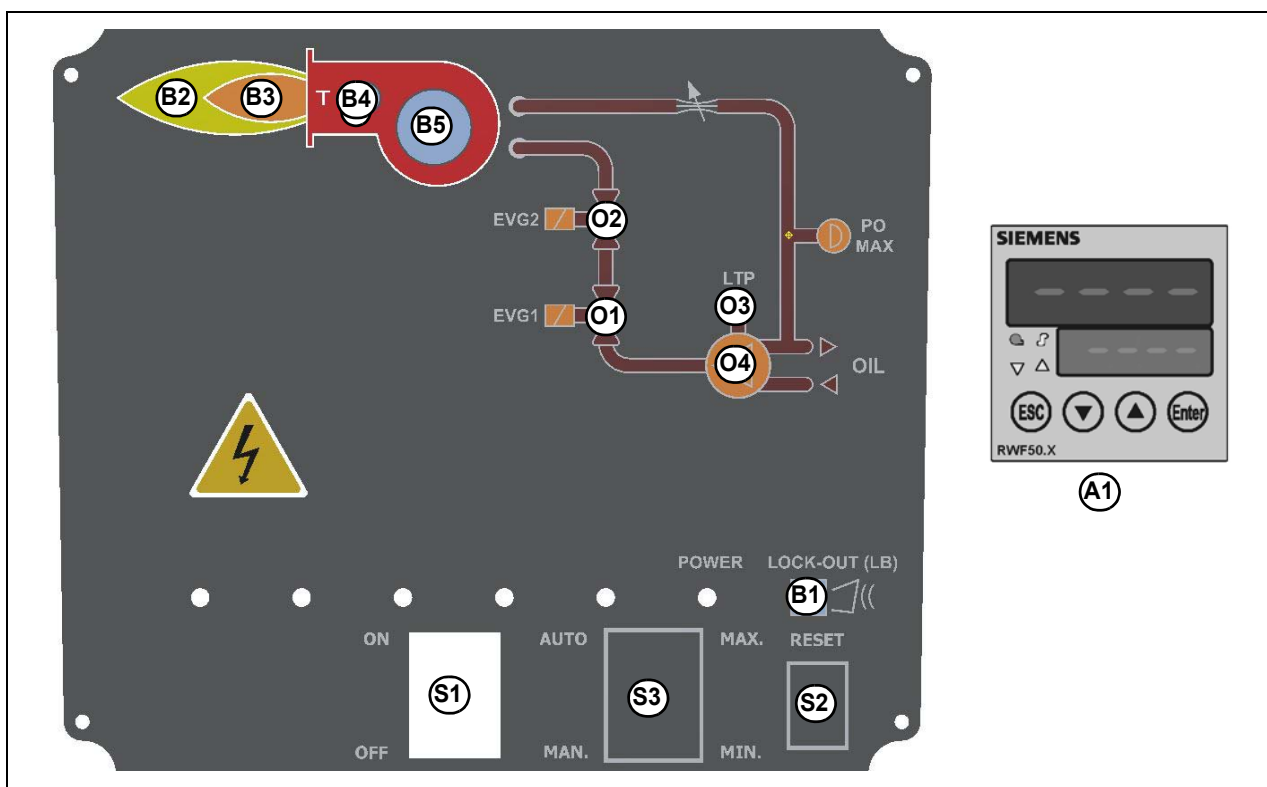
**WARNING:** DURING NORMAL OPERATION THE PARTS OF THE BURNER NEAREST TO THE GENERATOR (COUPLING FLANGE) CAN BECOME VERY HOT, AVOID TOUCHING THEM SO AS NOT TO GET BURNT.

### Light oil operation

- 1 Set to the ON position the switch **S1** on the control panel of the burner.
- 2 Check the control box is not in the lockout position (light **B1** must be off); in such a case reset it by the reset pushbutton **S2**.
- 3 Check the series of thermostats (or pressure switches) sends the burner the signal to operate.
- 4 The startup sequence begins: the control box ignites the fan motor and energises the ignition transformer as well (signalled by the light **B4** on the burner control panel).
- 5 At the end of the pre-purge stage, the light oil solenoid valve EVG is energised (signalled by the lamp **O1**, **O2** on the control panel) and the burner is on.
- 6 The ignition transformer is energized for few seconds after the ignition of the flame (post-ignition time) and at the end of this time is de-energised (light **B4** off).
- 7 After the ignition the servocontrol moves to the high flame position for some seconds, then the operation begins and the burner switches to high flame or to low flame, according to the plant demand.
- 8 The high/low flame operation is showed by the **B2** LED turning on/off.

### Fully modulating / Progressive Burners

Fig. 9 - Burner front panel

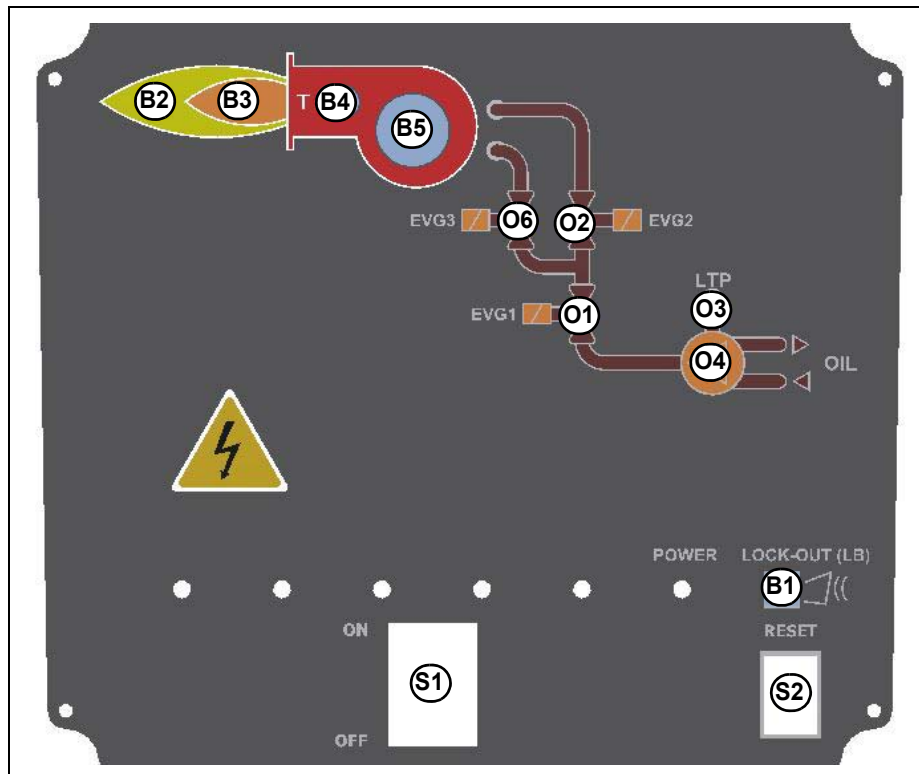


#### Keys

- B1 Lock-out LED
- B2 Hi-flame operation LED
- B3 Lo-flame operation LED
- B4 "Ignition transformer operation" LED
- B5 "Fan motor overload tripped" LED
- S1 Main switch
- S2 Reset pushbutton for control box
- S3 Operation selector MAN - AUTO (operation in manual or automatic mode):  
MIN = operation with minimum output  
0 = Stop  
MAX = operation at the maximum output
- O1 EVG1 solenoid valve operation LED
- O2 EVG2 solenoid valve operation LED
- O3 "Pump motor overload tripped" LED
- O4 Oil pump in operation LED
- A1 Burner Modulator (only on fully modulating burners)

**Double stages burner**

Fig. 10 - Burner front panel

**Keys**

- B1 Lock-out LED
- B2 Hi-flame operation LED
- B3 Lo-flame operation LED
- B4 "Ignition transformer operation" LED
- B5 "Fan motor overload tripped" LED
- S1 Main switch
- S2 Reset pushbutton for control box
- O1 EVG1 solenoid valve operation LED
- O2 EVG2 solenoid valve operation LED
- O3 "Pump motor overload tripped" LED
- O4 Oil pump in operation LED
- O6 EVG3 solenoid valve operation LED



## AIR FLOW AND FUEL ADJUSTMENT



**WARNING!** 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!** the combustion air excess must be adjusted according to the values in the following chart.

| Recommended combustion parameters |                                 |                                |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Fuel                              | Recommended (%) CO <sub>2</sub> | Recommended (%) O <sub>2</sub> |
| Light oil                         | 11.5 ÷ 13                       | 2.9 ÷ 4.9                      |

## ADJUSTMENT PROCEDURE FOR LIGHT OIL OPERATION

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 according to the ones quoted on the table below and the diagram on Fig. 11 (as far as reading the pressure values, see next paragraphs).

| NOZZLE      | NOZZLE<br>SUPPLY PRESSURE<br>bar | HIGH FLAME<br>RETURN PRESSURE<br>bar | LOW FLAME<br>RETURN PRESSURE<br>bar |
|-------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| MONARCH BPS | 20                               | See table below                      | See table below                     |
| BERGONZO A3 | 20                               | 11 ÷ 13                              | 6 (recommended)                     |

| RETURN PRESSURE bar                 |      |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |  |  |
|-------------------------------------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|--|
| Nozzle size<br>Nozzle size<br>(GPH) | 0    | 1,4  | 2,8   | 4,1   | 5,5   | 6,9   | 8,3   | 9,6   | 11    | 12,4  | 13,8  | 15,2  | Flow rate in kg/h with<br>close return | Pressure with close return to<br>use in the nozzle choice) |
| 0,75                                | 1,3  | 1,6  | 2,1   | 2,5   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       | 3,2                                    | 5,5  |
| 1,0                                 | 2,1  | 2,1  | 2,4   | 3,0   | 3,7   | 4,6   | 5,2   |       |       |       |       |       | 5,4                                    | 8,6  |
| 1,5                                 | 2,9  | 3,0  | 3,3   | 4,1   | 4,9   | 6,0   | 7,0   |       |       |       |       |       | 7,9                                    | 9,3  |
| 2,0                                 | 4,6  | 5,1  | 5,4   | 6,4   | 7,5   | 8,7   | 9,9   |       |       |       |       |       | 10,5                                   | 9,3  |
| 2,5                                 | 3,5  | 4,1  | 4,9   | 5,9   | 7,5   | 9,1   | 10,8  | 12,4  |       |       |       |       | 13,5                                   | 10,7   |
| 3,0                                 | 5,6  | 5,9  | 6,2   | 7,2   | 8,7   | 10,0  | 11,9  | 13,8  |       |       |       |       | 15,3                                   | 11,0   |
| 3,5                                 | 7,0  | 7,2  | 7,8   | 8,7   | 9,9   | 11,3  | 12,4  | 13,7  | 18,4  |       |       |       | 19,7                                   | 12,1   |
| 4,0                                 | 7,8  | 7,9  | 8,3   | 8,6   | 10,3  | 11,6  | 13,0  | 14,1  | 17,3  | 20,2  |       |       | 21,0                                   | 12,8   |
| 4,5                                 | 9,2  | 9,4  | 10,0  | 11,0  | 11,9  | 12,9  | 14,3  | 15,3  | 17,2  | 24,5  |       |       | 24,8                                   | 14,1   |
| 5,0                                 | 10,8 | 11,0 | 11,3  | 11,6  | 13,0  | 14,3  | 15,6  | 17,0  | 18,6  | 24,3  |       |       | 26,2                                   | 13,4   |
| 5,5                                 | 9,7  | 10,0 | 10,2  | 11,1  | 12,1  | 13,4  | 14,8  | 16,4  | 18,1  |       |       |       | 29,7                                   | 12,4   |
| 6,0                                 | 9,2  | 9,5  | 9,9   | 10,0  | 10,8  | 12,4  | 14,1  | 15,7  | 17,5  | 18,9  | 29,3  |       | 33,1                                   | 14,8   |
| 6,5                                 | 10,5 | 10,8 | 11,1  | 11,4  | 12,1  | 13,8  | 15,3  | 16,5  | 18,4  | 20,0  | 22,4  | 36,2  | 36,7                                   | 15,5   |
| 7,0                                 | 8,7  | 9,4  | 10,0  | 11,4  | 13,2  | 14,9  | 17,2  | 19,6  | 23,1  | 25,1  | 33,2  |       | 33,7                                   | 15,2   |
| 7,5                                 | 11,3 | 11,8 | 10,3  | 13,0  | 14,3  | 15,3  | 17,2  | 19,2  | 21,8  | 24,2  | 30,4  |       | 39,3                                   | 14,1   |
| 8,0                                 | 9,9  | 9,9  | 10,2  | 11,3  | 12,6  | 14,3  | 16,1  | 18,4  | 21,1  | 24,3  |       |       | 39,7                                   | 13,8   |
| 9,0                                 | 10,8 | 11,0 | 11,1  | 12,6  | 14,5  | 16,1  | 18,8  | 21,8  | 25,1  | 28,9  |       |       | 45,9                                   | 13,8   |
| 9,5                                 | 11,4 | 11,6 | 12,2  | 13,7  | 15,3  | 17,3  | 19,7  | 23,2  | 26,5  | 30,0  | 33,5  |       | 49,1                                   | 14,5   |
| 10,5                                | 11,6 | 11,6 | 12,2  | 13,7  | 15,4  | 17,6  | 20,7  | 24,0  | 27,3  | 31,2  | 35,5  |       | 50,9                                   | 15,2   |
| 12,0                                | 13,7 | 14,0 | 14,3  | 15,6  | 18,1  | 21,9  | 25,8  | 30,2  | 34,7  | 39,7  | 44,5  |       | 61,7                                   | 14,5   |
| 13,8                                | 13,4 | 13,4 | 13,7  | 15,6  | 18,1  | 23,2  | 28,3  | 34,7  | 41,0  | 47,7  | 54,7  |       | 71,2                                   | 15,2   |
| 15,3                                | 16,5 | 16,9 | 17,2  | 18,4  | 20,7  | 23,8  | 28,3  | 33,1  | 36,9  | 44,5  | 51,8  |       | 76,0                                   | 15,2   |
| 17,5                                | 21,6 | 21,9 | 21,9  | 23,2  | 25,8  | 29,6  | 34,7  | 40,7  | 46,4  | 54,0  | 62,3  | 71,2  | 89,7                                   | 15,5   |
| 19,5                                | 19,7 | 20,0 | 20,3  | 21,3  | 23,8  | 28,0  | 32,7  | 39,7  | 47,1  | 55,3  | 66,4  | 75,0  | 97,3                                   | 16,2   |
| 21,5                                | 24,8 | 24,8 | 25,1  | 26,1  | 28,3  | 33,4  | 37,8  | 45,1  | 53,1  | 61,7  | 73,8  | 83,9  | 106,5                                  | 16,6   |
| 24,0                                | 26,7 | 27,0 | 27,7  | 29,3  | 31,8  | 36,6  | 45,8  | 55,0  | 65,5  | 77,3  | 90,9  | 106,2 | 111,6                                  | 15,9   |
| 28,0                                | 28,6 | 28,9 | 30,5  | 35,3  | 43,6  | 42,1  | 67,1  | 85,5  | 107,1 | 127,8 | 151,7 |       | 154,8                                  | 14,8   |
| 30,0                                | 25,8 | 25,8 | 28,6  | 35,9  | 43,2  | 56,3  | 73,8  | 90,6  | 102,4 | 120,8 | 144,0 | 160,9 | 164,1                                  | 15,5   |
| 35,0                                | 34,3 | 35,0 | 40,7  | 49,9  | 63,6  | 82,7  | 103,6 | 122,1 | 145,9 | 120,8 |       |       | 186,0                                  | 13,8   |
| 40,0                                | 52,8 | 53,1 | 60,4  | 70,6  | 86,8  | 106,5 | 128,8 | 149,7 | 179,6 | 172,6 |       |       | 217,2                                  | 13,1   |
| 45,0                                | 73,4 | 73,4 | 83,0  | 93,5  | 112,2 | 134,5 | 157,7 | 185,0 | 225,7 | 209,8 |       |       | 242,3                                  | 12,4   |
| 50,0                                | 92,5 | 94,4 | 104,6 | 118,9 | 139,9 | 167,2 | 196,8 | 231,8 | 263,3 |       |       |       | 266,8                                  | 11,4   |

Tab. 1- Monarch nozzle

N.B. Specific gravity of the light oil: 0.840kg/dm<sup>3</sup>

**Example:** If the nozzle provided is mod. MONARCH 10.5 GPH, when the return pressure is 13.8 bar, the flow rate will be 35.5kg/h (see the chart above). If the return pressure is 13.80bar (with the same nozzle), the flow rate value will be 15.4kg/h. The flow rate in the High-flame operation is related to the nozzle provided with close return.

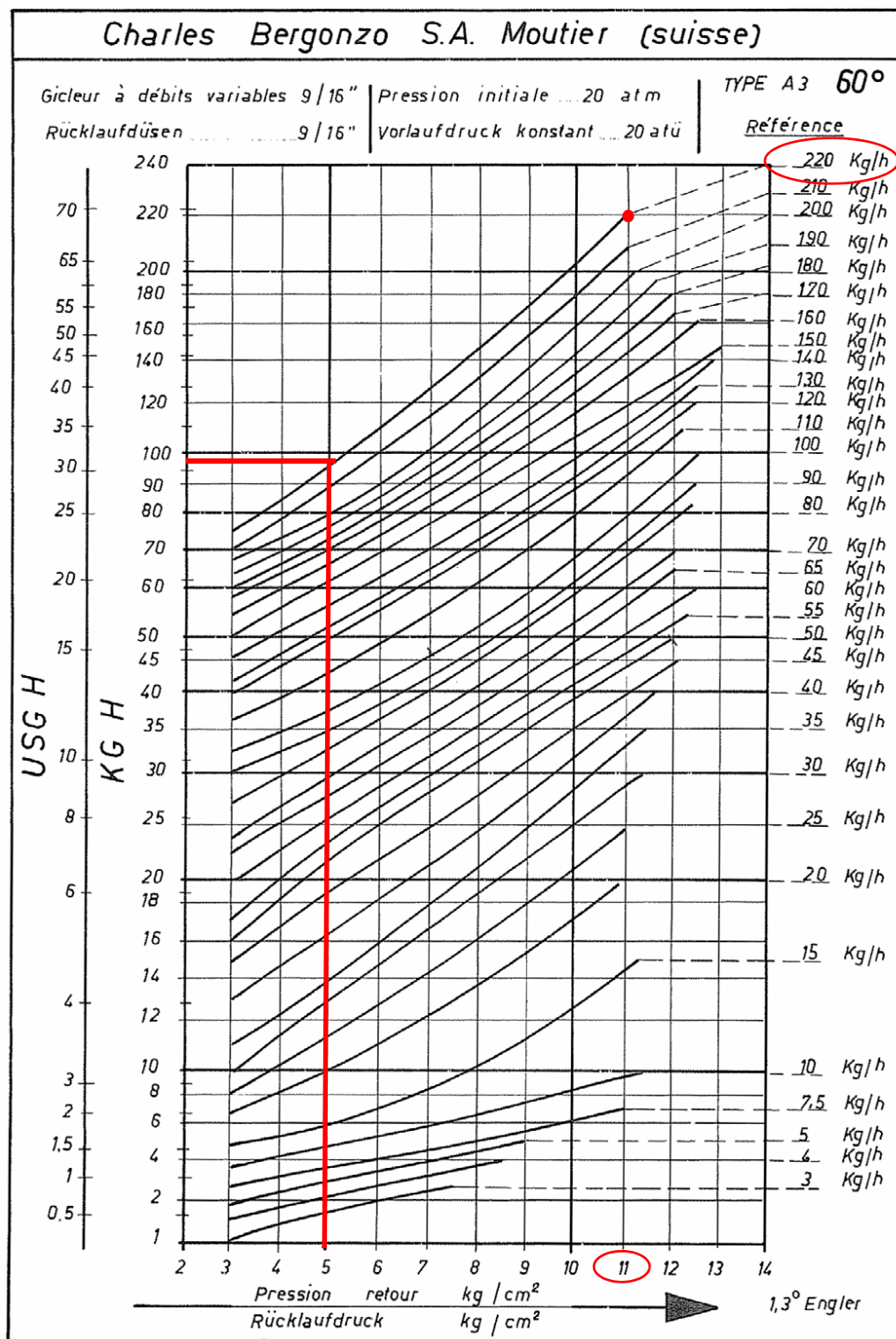
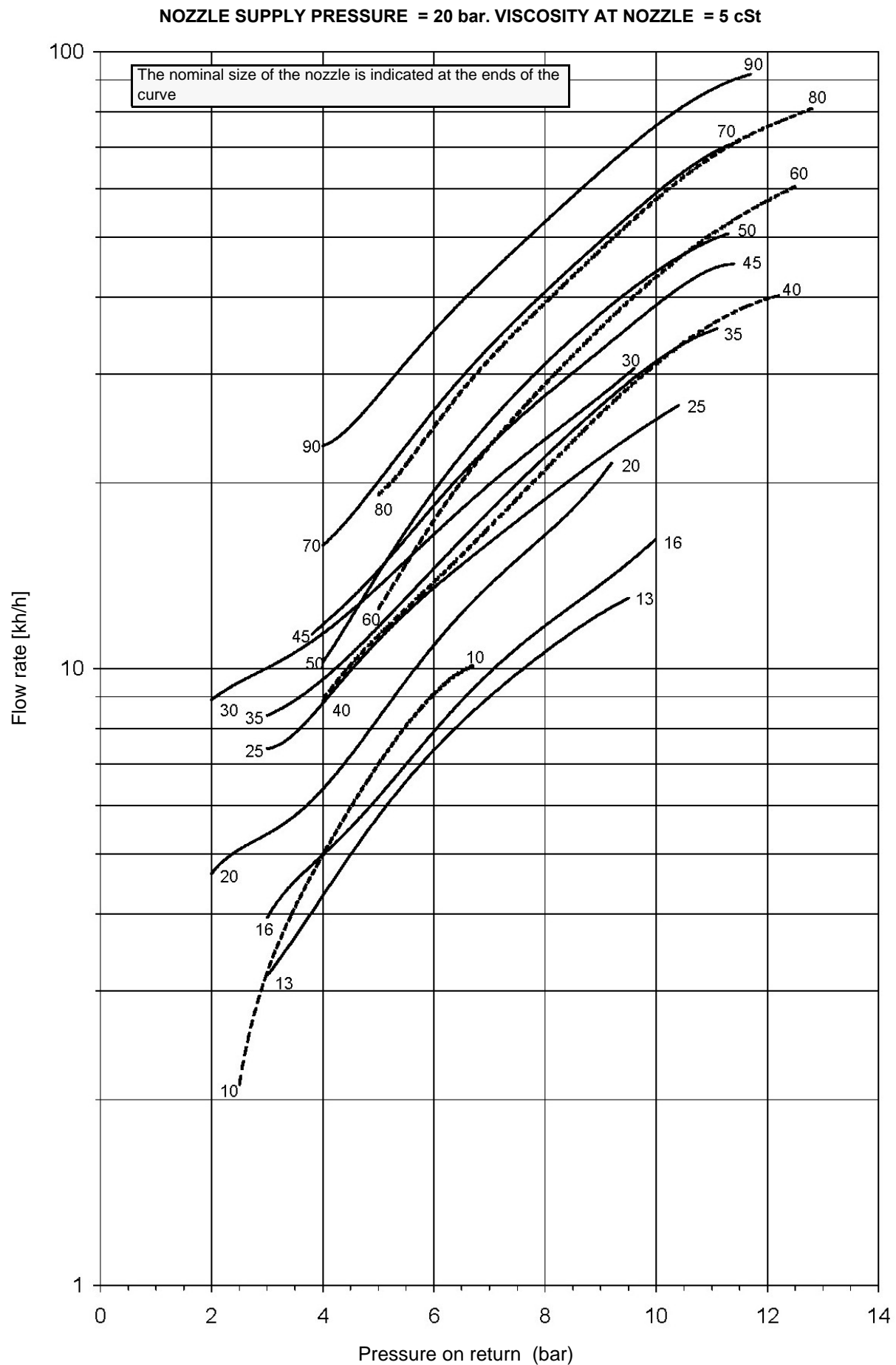


Fig. 11

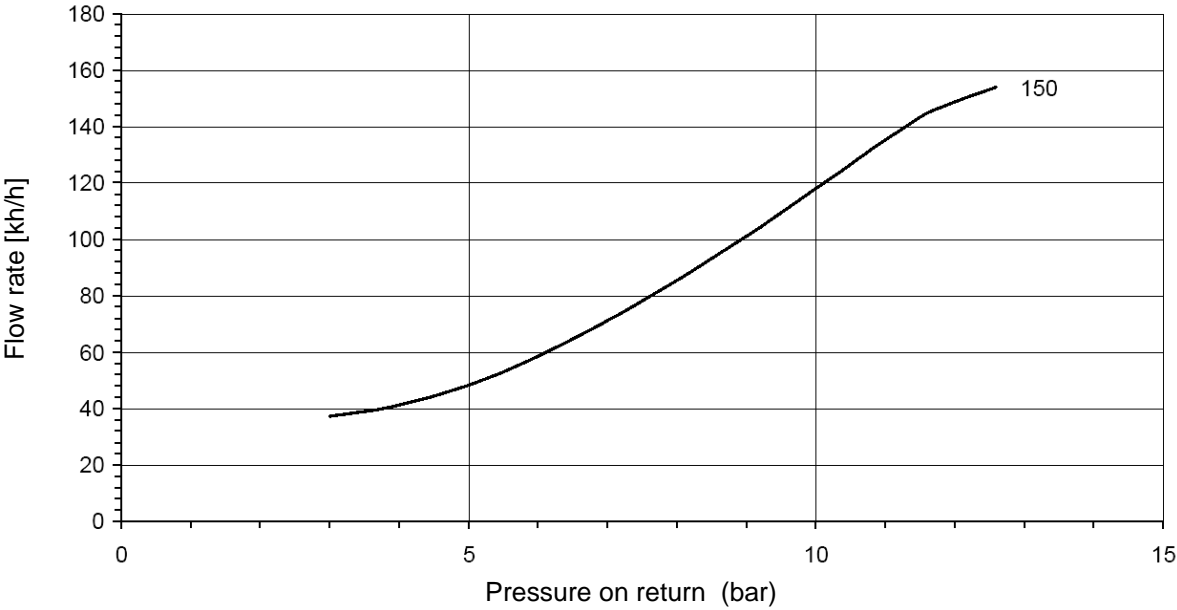
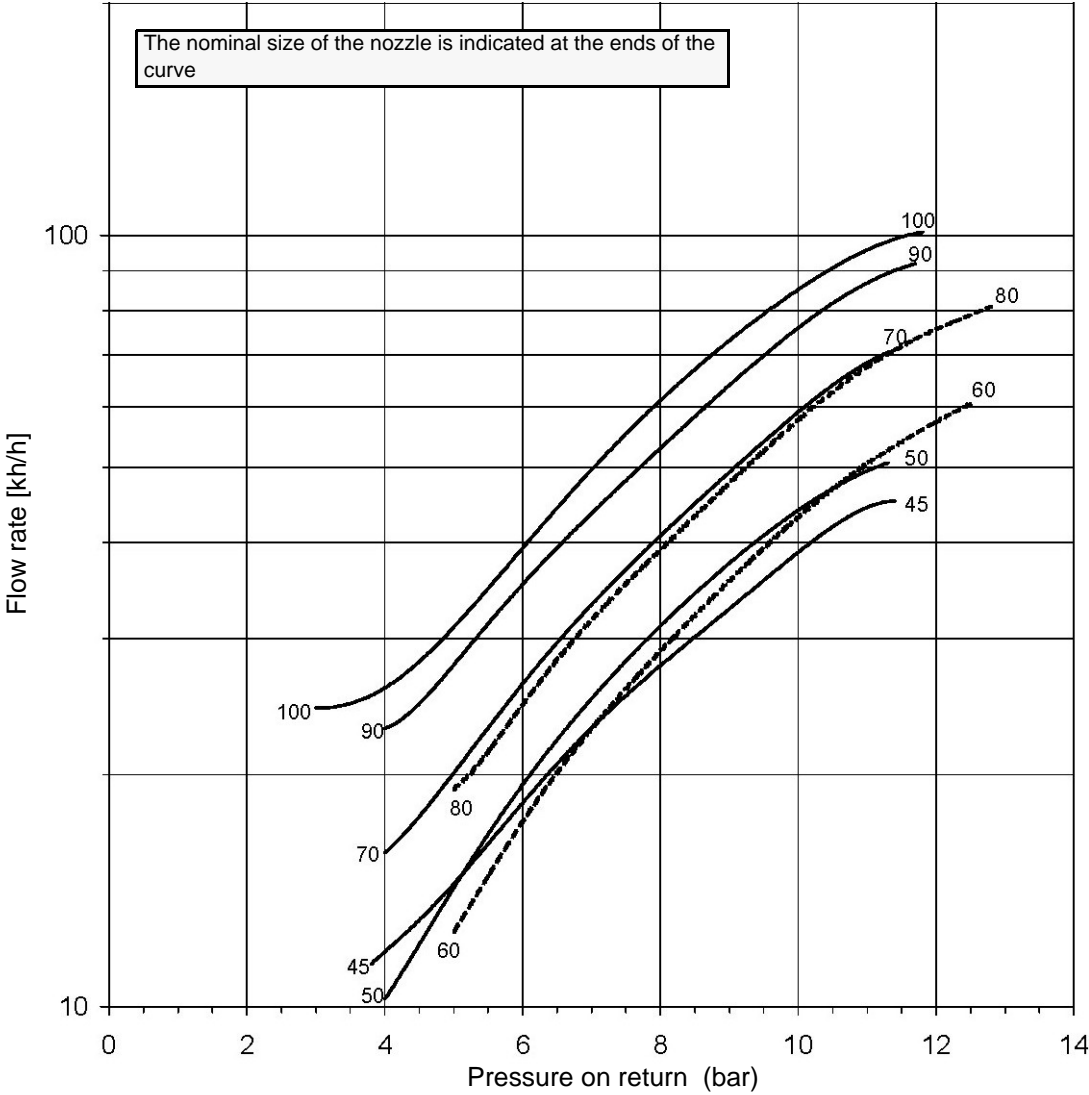
**Example (Bergonzo):** if a 220kg/h flow rate BERGONZO nozzle is provided, set the return pressure at 11bar, supply at 20bar on the delivery to get a 220kg/h flow rate. If the return pressure needed is 5bar, instead, act on the V adjusting screw on the pressure governor (see chapter on page 23). The flow rate will then be about 95kg/h (see the example showed on the Bergonzo diagram).

## FLUIDICS KW3...60°



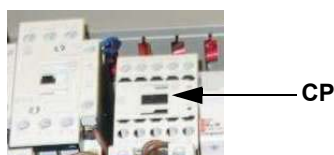
FLUIDICS KW3...60°

NOZZLE SUPPLY PRESSURE = 20 bar. VISCOSITY AT NOZZLE = 5 cSt



**Double-stage burners**

- 1 Once the air and gas flow rates are adjusted, turn the burner off, switch to the oil operation (OIL, on the burner control panel).
- 2 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;



- 3 bleed the air from the **M** pressure gauge port by loosening the cap without removing it, then release the contactor.

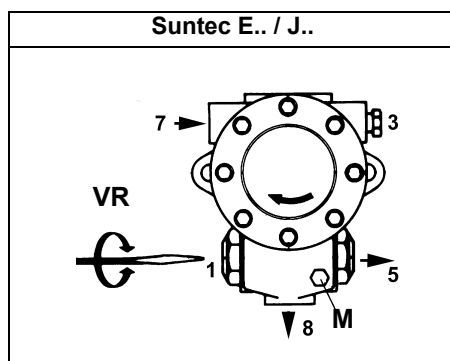
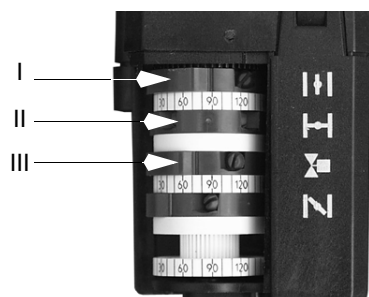
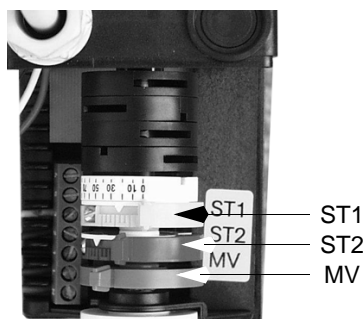


Fig. 12

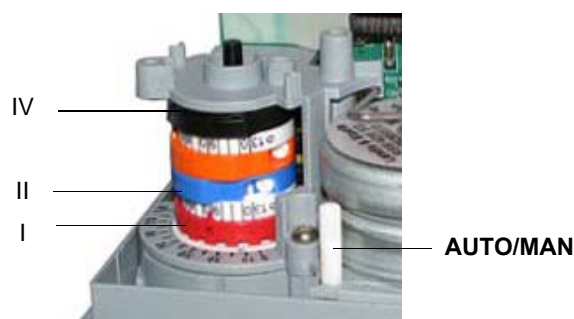
- 4 Remove the actuator cover.
- 5 Turn the burner on by means of its main switch : if the burner locks press the RESET button (**C**) on the control panel ;
- 6 start the burner up by means of the thermostat series and wait until the pre-purge time comes to an end;
- 7 Keep the burner to the low flame stage by disconnecting the **TAB** thermostat (remove the bridge between terminals 6 and 7).
- 8 Proceed as follows acting on the ST1 actuator cam to adjust the air flow rate in the low flame stage, checking the combustion values:



Berger STA4.5



Berger STA6



Siemens SQN72

Refer to the next table for cams functions.

|  | BERGER STA4.5 | BERGER STA4.5 | Siemens SQN72 |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| "Air adjustment in high flame" cam                             | I             | ST2           | I (red)       |
| Air adjustment in low flame - Stand-by - Ignition cam          | II            | ST1           | II (blue)     |
| Auxiliary cam for the opening consent to the second fuel valve | III           | MV            | IV (black)    |

- Berger STA4: this actuator is not provided with the manual control of the air damper. The adjustment of the cams is carried out by means of a screwdriver, by twisting the **VS** screw located inside the cam.
- Berger STA6: this actuator is not provided with the manual control of the air damper. The adjustment of the cams is carried out by means of the cam lever
- Siemens SQN72: a key is provided to move cams I and IV, the other cams can be moved by means of screws. On the Siemens actuator the AUTO/MAN mode is provided (see picture).
- Siemens SQN72: a key is provided to move cams I and IV, the other cams can be moved by means of screws. On the Siemens actuator the AUTO/MAN mode is provided (see picture).

- 10 by removing the bridge between the 6 and 7 terminals of the **TAB** thermostat , the actuator moves to the position (degrees) set for the ST1 cam (low flame cam);
- 11 to decrease the low flame position (and then decrease the opening angle of the actuator), move the cam to a lower position: the

actuator will close to the new position of ST1;

- 12 to increase the low flame position, move the cam higher to the required position, make the bridge between the 6 and 7 terminals only for a while and then remove it immediately: the actuator will move for just few degrees towards the high flame, then it will move down to the new ST1 low flame position;
- 13 now, charge the oil circuit of the second nozzle by pressing the P1 button (see next picture);

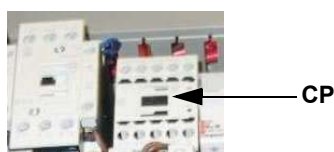


- 14 the 3rd cam drives the opening of the 2nd stage solenoid valve (EVG2) and must be set between the other two cams, however near to ST1;
- 15 The cycle goes on and if the thermostat **TAB** is connected, the control box drives the burner to high flame. If there is not the TAB thermostat, place a bridge between terminals 6 and 7 on the MA terminal block (see picture above).
- 16 By means of ST2 cam, adjust the air flow rate in high flame stage;
- 17 to increase the high flame position (and consequently to increase the degrees), move the cam to a higher position: the actuator will move to the new ST2 position;
- 18 to decrease the high flame position, move the cam to a lower position, remove the bridge between 6 and 7 terminals only for a while, then replace it: the actuator will shift just few degrees towards the low flame position and then will move to the new high flame position.
- 19 Once the adjustment is performed, check again that the combustion parameters are in the set limits.
- 20 Replace the actuator cover.

### Progressive burners

#### Oil Flow Rate Settings by means of Siemens SQM40.. actuator

- 1 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;



- 2 bleed the air from the **M** pressure gauge port by loosening the cap without removing it, then release the contactor.

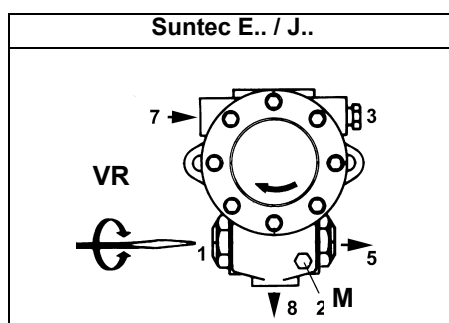


Fig. 13

- 3 Before starting the burner up, drive the high flame actuator microswitch matching the low flame one (in order to let the burner operates at the lowest output) to safely achieve the high flame stage .
- 4 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;
- 5 drive the burner to high flame stage, by means of the thermostat **TAB** (as far as fully-modulating burners, see the related paragraph).
- 6 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).



## SQM40.265 CSW Actuator cams



- 7 Only if necessary, adjust the supply pressure as follows; insert a pressure gauge into the port shown on figure and act on the pump adjusting screw **VR**. Pressure values are indicated at the beginning of this paragraph.
- 8 in order to get the maximum oil flow rate, adjust the pressure (reading its value on the **PG** pressure gauge: checking always the combustion parameters, the adjustment is to be performed by means of the **SV2** adjusting cam screw when the cam has reached the high flame position.

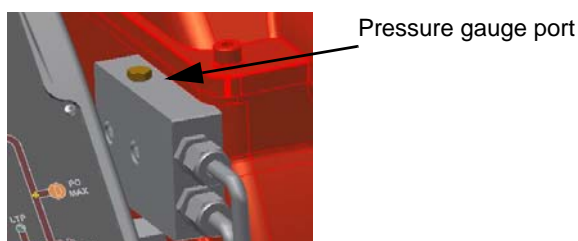


Fig. 14

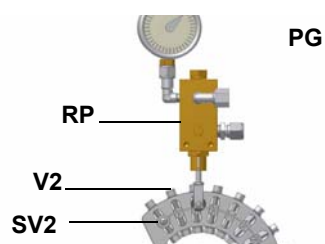
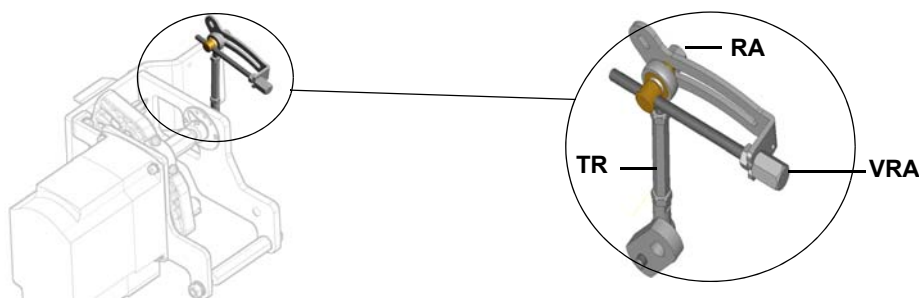


Fig. 15

- 9 To adjust the **air flow rate in the high flame stage**, loose the **RA** nut and screw **VRA** as to get the desired air flow rate: moving the rod **TR** towards the air damper shaft, the air damper opens and consequently the air flow rate increases, moving it far from the shaft the air damper closes and the air flow rate decreases.

**Note:** once the procedure is performed, be sure that the blocking nut **RA** is fasten. Do not change the position of the air damper rods.



- 10 If necessary, adjust the combustion head position (see the dedicated paragraph)..



**Attention! if it is necessary to change the head position, repeat the air and gas adjustments described above.**

- 11 once the oil rate is adjusted at the maximum output, go on with the point to point adjustment on the **SV2** adjusting cam as to reach the minimum output point, as described on the next steps.
- 12 as for the point-to-point regulation, move the gas low flame microswitch a little lower than the maximum position (90°);
- 13 set the **TAB** thermostat to the minimum in order that the actuator moves progressively towards the low flame position (as far as fully-modulating burners, see the related paragraph);
- 14 move the low flame cam to the minimum to move the actuator towards the low flame until the two bearings find the adjusting screw that refers to the lower position: screw **V2** to increase the rate, unscrew to decrease.
- 15 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.
- 16 The low flame position must never match the ignition position that is why the cam must be set 20°- 30° more than the ignition position.

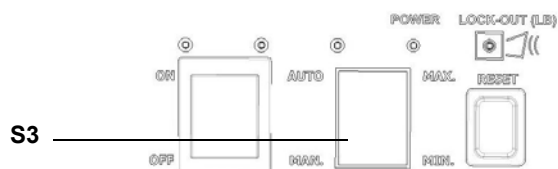
Turn the burner off; then start it up again. If the adjustment is not correct, repeat the previous steps.

### Fully modulating burners

To adjust the fully-modulating burners, use the **S3** 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 instead of **TAB**.

The **S3** position sets the operating stages: to drive the burner to the high-flame stage, set S3=MAX; to drive it to the low-flame stage, set S3=MIN.

To move the adjusting cam set S3=MIN or MAX and then S3=MAN.



S3 = MAN stop at the current position  
 S3 = MAX high flame operation  
 S3 = MIN low flame operation  
 S3 = AUTO automatic operation

### Minimum oil pressure switch (when provided)

The minimum oil pressure switch on the inlet line, checks that the pressure does not drop below a default value. The pressure switch must be set, say, at 10% under the pressure at the nozzle.

### Maximum oil pressure switch

The oil pressure switch on the return line, checks that the pressure does not exceed a default value. This value must not be higher than the maximum acceptable pressure on the return line (this value is reported on the specification table). A pressure change on the return line could affect the combustion parameters: for this reason, the pressure switch must be set, say, at 20% over the pressure recorded during the combustion adjustment. The factory setting is 4 bar.

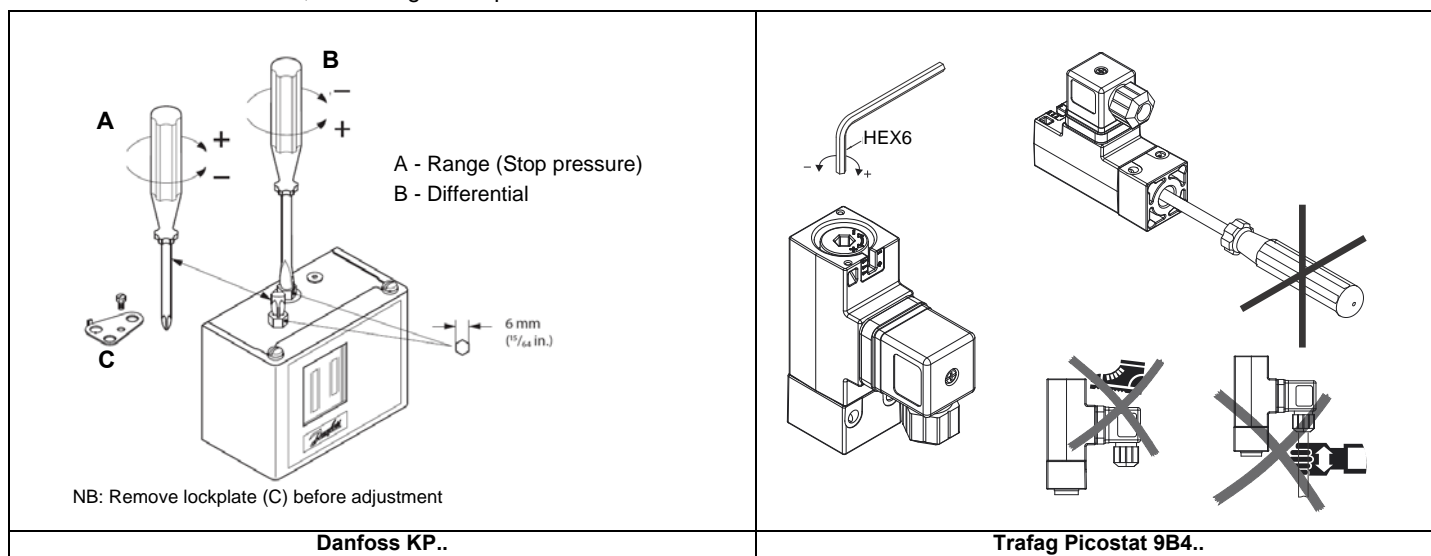
It is recommended to verify that the combustion parameters are within the range of acceptable values even against a pressure variation that gets close to the limit of the pressure switch

This check should be carried out along the whole range of the burner output.

In case of unacceptable values, reduce from 20% to 15% the overpressure; later on, repeat the adjustments described above.

### Oil pressure switch adjustment

Follow the below instruction, according to the pressure switch installed.

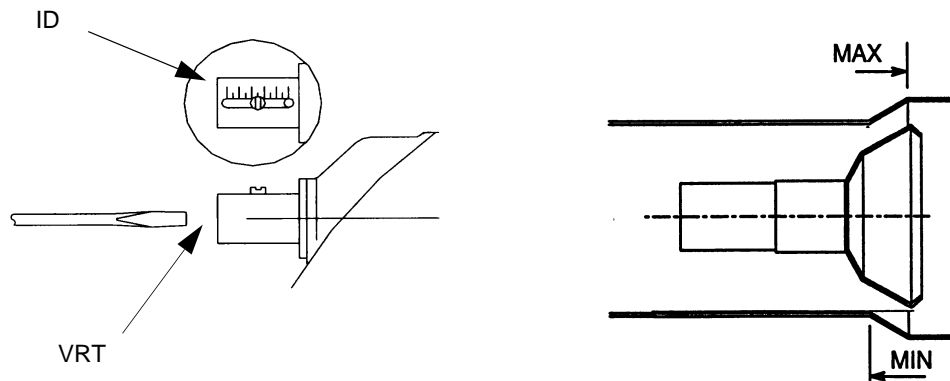


## Adjusting the combustion head



**Attention!** if it is necessary to change the head position, repeat the air and fuel adjustments described above.

The burner is factory-adjusted with the combustion head in the "MAX" position, accordingly to the maximum power. To operate the burner at a lower power, progressively shift back the combustion head, towards the "MIN" position, screwing the screw **VRT**. The ID index shows how much the combustion head moved.



**CAUTION:** perform these adjustments once the burner is turned off and cooled.

## PART IV: 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 MANUAL CUTOFF VALVES CLOSED!**

**ATTENTION: READ CAREFULLY THE "WARNINGS" CHAPTER AT THE BEGINNING OF THIS MANUAL.**

### ROUTINE MAINTENANCE

- Check and clean the cartridge of the fuel filter, replace it if necessary (see next paragraph);
- carefully check the fuel flexible hoses for leaks;
- check and clean the filter on the fuel pump: filter must be thoroughly cleaned at least once in a season to ensure correct working of the fuel unit. To remove the filter, unscrew the four screws on the cover. When reassemble, make sure that the filter is mounted with the feet toward the pump body. If the gasket between cover and pump housing should be damaged, it must be replaced;
- remove, check and clean the combustion head;
- check the ignition electrodes and their ceramic insulators, clean, adjust and replace if necessary;
- remove and clean the oil nozzles (IMPORTANT: do not clean the nozzles using metallic or sharp utensils, use only solvents or steam); at the end of maintenance operations, refit the burner, turn it on and check the combustion. If in doubt, replace the defective nozzle/s. In case of intensive use of the burner, the nozzles must be replaced at the end of the working season;
- check and carefully clean the flame detection photoresistor, if necessary replace it and, if in doubt, check the detection current following the diagram on the manual;
- clean and grease levers and rotating parts.

### Light oil filter maintenance

For correct and proper servicing, proceed as follows:

- 1 cutoff the required pipe section;
- 2 unscrew the filter cup;
- 3 remove the filtering cartridge, wash it with gasoline; if necessary, replace it; check the tightening O-rings and replace them if necessary;
- 4 replace the cup and restore the pipe line.



## Removing the combustion head

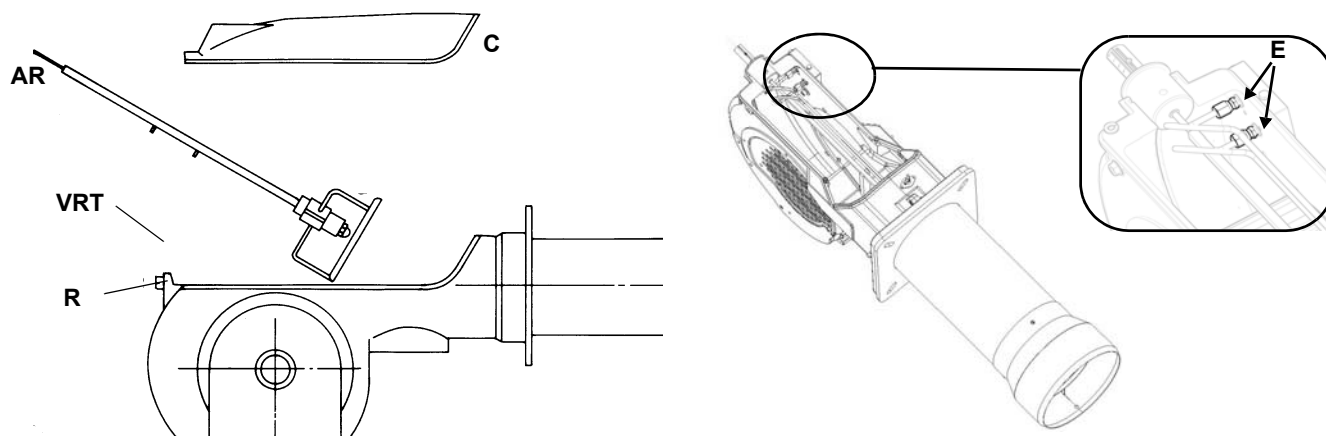


**ATTENTION:** perform these adjustments once the burner is turned off and cooled.

- 1 Remove the top cover **C**;
- 2 remove the photoresistor from its seat;
- 3 unscrew the revolving connectors (**E** in figure) on the fuel pipes (use 2 spanners to avoid loosening the connections attached to the distributor block);
- 4 loosen **VRT** screw to free the threaded rod **AR**, then screw out the 2 screws **V** holding the washer **R** and the screw **VRT** again;
- 5 remove the whole assembly as shown in figure;
- 6 clean the combustion head and the oil gun by means of a vacuum cleaner; to scrape off the scale use a metallic brush.

Note: to replace the combustion head reverse the procedure described above.

Note: the figures below are indicative only



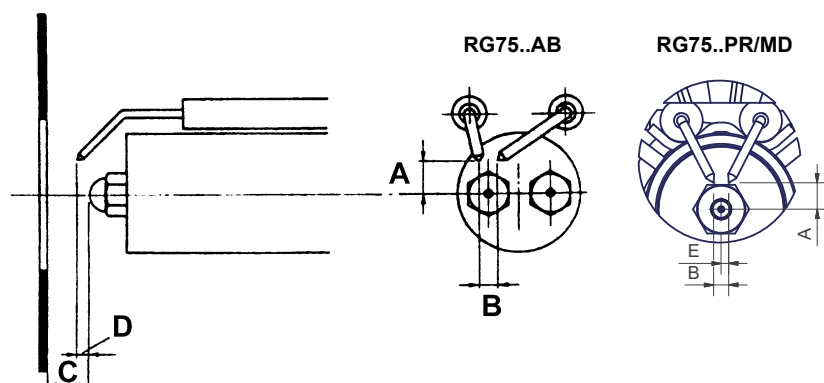
## Electrodes Adjustment

**Important Note:** Check the ignition and detection electrodes after removing/adjusting the combustion head.



**ATTENTION:** avoid the ignition and detection electrodes to contact metallic parts (blast tube, head, etc.), otherwise the boiler's operation would be compromised. Check the electrodes position after any intervention on the combustion head.

Adjust the electrodes position, according to the quotes shown in the next picture.



|   | RG75..AB     | RG75..PR/MD |
|---|--------------|-------------|
| A | 9 ÷ 11 mm    | 9 mm        |
| B | 3.5 ÷ 4.5 mm | 5 mm        |
| C | 8 mm         | 5 mm        |
| D | 3 mm         | 4 mm        |
| E | -            | 2.5 mm      |

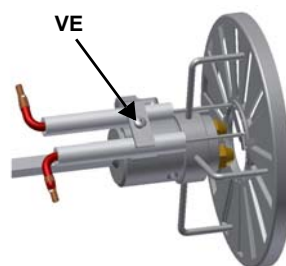
### Cleaning/replacing the electrodes



**ATTENTION:** avoid the electrodes to get in touch with metallic parts (blast tube, head, etc.), otherwise the boiler operation would be compromised. Check the electrodes position after any intervention on the combustion head.

To clean/replace the electrodes, proceed as follows:

- 1 remove the combustion head as described in the previous paragraph;
- 2 remove the electrodes ass.y and clean them;
- in order to replace the electrodes, unscrew the **VE** fixing screws and remove them: place the new electrodes being careful to observe the measures in the previous paragraph; reassemble the electrodes and the combustion head following the reversed procedure.



### Cleaning and replacing the detection photocell

To clean/replace the detection photocell, proceed as follows:

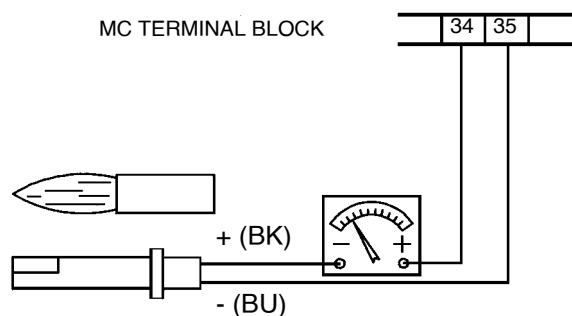
- 1 Disconnect the system from the electrical power supply.
- 2 Shut off the fuel supply;
- 3 remove the photocell from its slot (see next figure);
- 4 clean the bulbe if dirty, taking care not to touch it with bare hands;
- 5 if necessary, replace the bulb;
- 6 replace the photocell into its slot.



### Checking the detection current

To check the detection signal follow the scheme in the picture below. If the signal is less 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.

| Control box | Flame sensor | Minimum detection signal |
|-------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| LMO44       | QRB4         | 45 $\mu$ A               |
| LAL2..      | QRB1         | 95 $\mu$ A               |



### Seasonal stop

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

- 1 turn the burner main switch to 0 (Off position)
- 2 disconnect the power mains
- 3 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 DIAGRAMS**

Refer to the attached wiring diagrams.

### **WARNING**

- 1 - Electrical supply 230V / 400V 50Hz 3N a.c.
- 2 - Do not reverse phase with neutral
- 3 - Ensure burner is properly earthed



## APPENDIX

### SIEMENS OIL BURNERS AUTOMATIC CONTROLLER SIEMENS LMO14 - LMO24 - LMO44

The LMO... burner controls are designed for the start-up and supervision of single- or 2-stage forced draught oil burners in intermittent operation. Yellow-burning flames are supervised with photoresistive detectors QRB..., blue-burning flames with blue-flame detectors QRC...

In terms of housing dimensions, electrical connections and flame detectors, the LMO... are identical to the LOA... oil burner controls.

#### Preconditions for startup

- Burner control is reset
- All contacts in the line are closed
- No undervoltage
- Flame detector is darkened, no extraneous light

#### Undervoltage

- Safety shut-down in the operating position takes place should the mains voltage drop below about AC 165 V
- Restart is initiated when the mains voltage exceeds about AC 175 V

#### Time supervision oil pre-heater

If the oil pre-heater's release contact does not close within 10 minutes, the burner control will initiate lock-out.

#### Controlled intermittent operation

After no more than 24 hours of continuous operation, the burner control will initiate an automatic safety shut-down followed by a restart.

#### Control sequence in the event of fault

If lock-out occurs, the outputs for the fuel valves and the ignition will immediately be deactivated (< 1 second).

| Cause  | Response   |
|--|--|
| After a mains failure  | Restart  |
| After voltage has fallen below the undervoltage threshold      | Restart  |
| In the event of a premature, faulty flame signal during «t1»   | Lock-out at the end of «t1»                                    |
| In the event of a premature, faulty flame signal during «tw»   | Prevention of start-up, lock-out after no more than 40 seconds |
| If the burner does not ignite during «TSA»                     | Lock-out at the end of TSA                                     |
| In the event the flame is lost during operation                | Max. 3 repetitions, followed by lock-out                       |
| Oil pre-heater's release contact does not close within 10 min. | Lock-out   |

#### Lock-out

In the event of lock-out, the LMO... remains locked (lock-out cannot be changed), and the red signal lamp will light up. This status is also maintained in the case of a mains failure.

#### Resetting the burner

Whenever lock-out occurs, the burner control can immediately be reset. To do this, keep control the lock-out reset button depressed for about 1 second (< 3 seconds).

#### Ignition program with LMO24.113A2

If the flame is lost during «TSA», the burner will be reignited, but not later than at the end of «TSAmx.». This means that several ignition attempts can be made during TSA (refer to «Program sequence»).

#### Limitation of repetitions

If the flame is lost during operation, a maximum of 3 repetitions can be made. If the flame is lost for the 4th time during operation, the burner will initiate lock-out. The repetition count is restarted each time controlled switching on by «R-W-SB» takes place.

#### Operation



Lock-out reset button «EK...» is the key operating element for resetting the burner control and for activating / deactivating the diagnostic functions.



The multicolour «LED» is the key indicating element for both visual diagnosis and interface diagnosis.

s Red  
l Yellow  
o Green

| Colour code table                                |              |                   |
|--|--------------|-------------------|
| Status   | Colour code  | Colour            |
| Oil pre-heater heats, waiting time «tw»          |              | Yellow            |
| Ignition phase, ignition controlled              | lmlmlmlml    | Yellow-off        |
| Operation, flame o.k.                            | oooooooooooo | Green             |
| Operation, flame not o.k.                        | omomomomomo  | Green-off         |
| Undervoltage                                     | lslslslslsl  | Yellow-red        |
| Fault, alarm                                     | ssssssssss   | Red               |
| Output of fault code (refer to Fault code table) | smsmsmsmsm   | Red-off           |
| Extraneous light prior to burner start-up        | ososososo    | Green-red         |
| Interface diagnosis                              | ssssssssssss | Red flicker light |

#### Key

m Off  
l Yellow  
o Green  
s Red

#### Diagnosis of cause of fault

After lock-out, the red fault signal lamp remains steady on.

In that condition, the visual diagnosis of the cause of fault according to the error code table can be activated by pressing the lock-out reset button for more than 3 seconds.

| Error code table |  |
|------------------|--|
| Blink code       | Possible cause   |
| 2 blinks **      | No establishment of flame at the end of TSA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Faulty or soiled fuel valves</li> <li>● Faulty or soiled flame detector</li> <li>● Poor adjustment of burner, no fuel</li> <li>● Faulty ignition</li> </ul>     |
| 3 blinks ***     | Free   |
| 4 blinks ****    | Extraneous light on burner startup   |
| 5 blinks *****   | Free   |
| 6 blinks ****    | Free   |
| 7 blinks ****    | Too many losses of flame during operation (limitation of the number of repetitions) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Faulty or soiled fuel valves</li> <li>● Faulty or soiled flame detector</li> <li>● Poor adjustment of burner</li> </ul> |
| 8 blinks ****    | Time supervision oil pre-heater  |
| 9 blinks ****    | Free   |
| 10 blinks ****   | Wiring error or internal error, output contacts  |

During the time the cause of fault is diagnosed, the control outputs are deactivated.

- Burner remains shut down
- Fault status signal «AL» at terminal 10 is activated

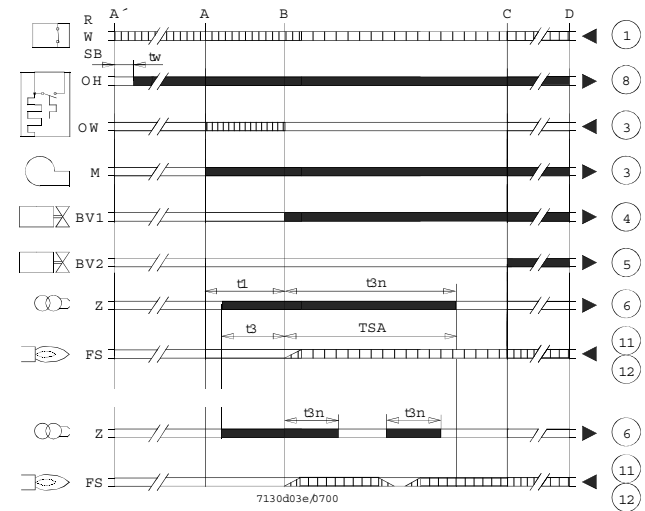
The diagnosis of the cause of fault is quit and the burner switched on again by resetting the burner control.

Press lock-out reset button for about 1 second (< 3 seconds).

#### Connection diagram and internal diagram

#### LMO14

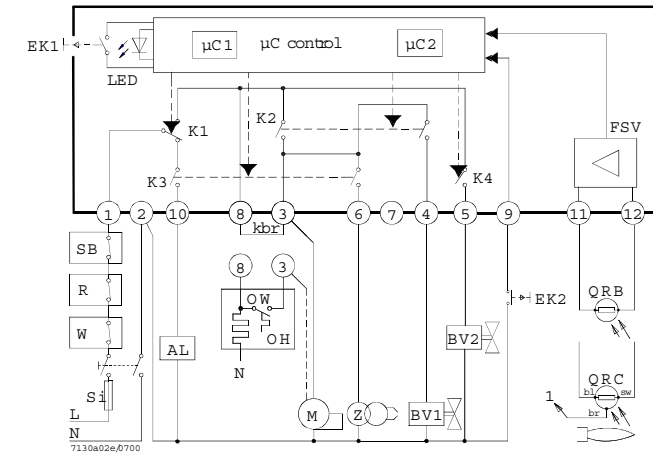
LMO24 - LMO44



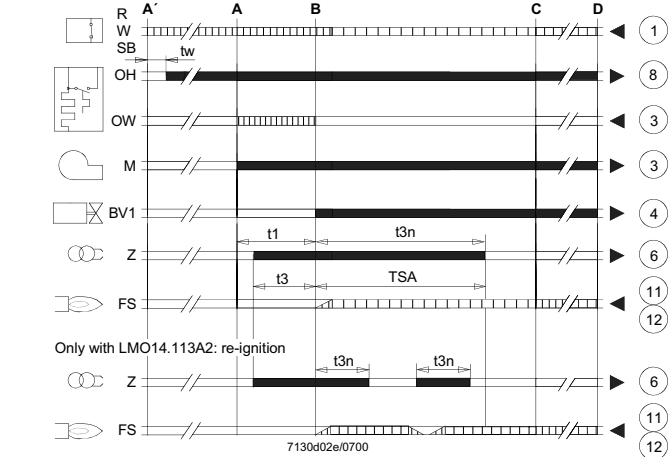
Key

- AL Alarm device
- kbr... Cable link (required only when no oil pre-heater is used)
- BV... Fuel valve
- EK1 Lock-out reset button
- EK2 Remote lock-out reset button
- FS Flame signal
- FSV Flame signal amplifier
- K... Contacts of control relay
- LED 3-colour signal lamps
- M Burner motor
- OW Release contact of oil pre-heater
- t1 Pre-purge time
- t3 Pre-ignition time
- t3n Post-ignition time
- A' Beginning of start-up sequence with burners using an oil pre-heater
- A Beginning of start-up sequence with burners using no oil pre-heater
- Controller output signals
- Required input signals
- OH Oil pre-heater
- QRB Photoresistive detector
- QRC Blue-flame detector
- bl = blue
- br = brown
- sw = black
- R Control thermostat or pressurestat
- SB Safety limit thermostat
- Si External primary fuse
- W Limit thermostat or pressure switch
- Z Ignition transformer
- t4 Interval from flame signal to release «BV2»
- TSA Ignition safety time
- tw Waiting time for oil pre-heating
- B Time of flame establishment
- C Operating position
- D Controlled shut-down by «R»
- µC1 Microcontroller 1
- µC2 Microcontroller 2

LMO24 - LMO44



Control sequence  
LMO14



General unit data

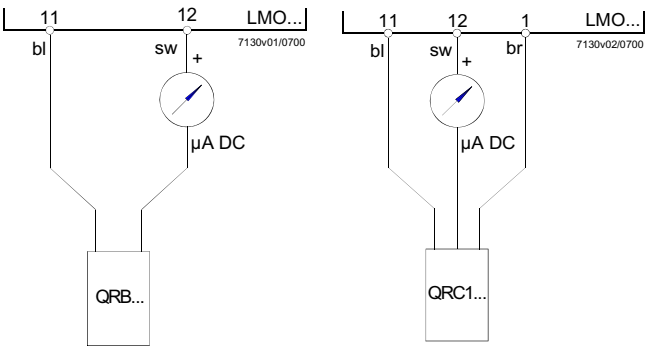
|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Mains voltage                  | AC 230 V +10 % / -15 %                  |
|                                | AC 120 V +10 % / -15 %                  |
| Mains frequency                | 50...60 Hz ±6 %                         |
| External primary fuse (Si)     | 6.3A (slow)                             |
| Power consumption              | 12 VA                                   |
| Mounting orientation           | optional                                |
| Weight                         | approx. 200 g                           |
| Degree of protection           | IP40 (to be ensured through mounting)   |
| Perm. cable lengths            | max. 3m at line capacitance of 100 pF/m |
| Detector cable laid separately | 10 m                                    |
| Remote reset laid separately   | 20m                                     |

|                       |       |       |       |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|
|                       | LMO14 | LMO24 | LMO44 |
| Terminal 1            | 5 A   | 5 A   | 5 A   |
| Terminals 3 and 8     | 3 A   | 5 A   | 5 A   |
| Terminals 4, 5 and 10 | 1 A   | 1 A   | 1A    |
| Terminals 6           | 1 A   | 1 A   | 2A    |

Flame supervision with QRB and QRC

|  |            |            |
|--|------------|------------|
|  | <b>QRB</b> | <b>QRC</b> |
| Min. detector current required (with flame)    | 45 µA      | 70 µA      |
| Min detector current permitted (without flame) | 5.5 µA     | 5.5 µA     |
| Max. possible with flame (typically)           | 100 µA     | 100 µA     |

Measurement circuit for detector current



Key

|       |  |
|-------|--|
| µA DC | DC microamperometer with an internal resistance of 5 kW max. |
| bl    | Blue   |
| sw    | Black  |
| br    | Brown  |



C.I.B. UNIGAS S.p.A.  
Via L.Galvani, 9 - 35011 Campodarsego (PD) - ITALY  
Tel. +39 049 9200944 - Fax +39 049 9200945/9201269  
web site: [www.cibunigas.it](http://www.cibunigas.it) - e-mail: [cibunigas@cibunigas.it](mailto:cibunigas@cibunigas.it)

Note: specifications and data subject to change. Errors and omissions exceptd.



## 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



#### 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 mm <sup>2</sup>               | 1 m    |
| Relay output cable | 1 mm <sup>2</sup>               | 3,5 m  |
| TC input           | 0,8 mm <sup>2</sup> compensated | 5 m    |
| Pt100 input        | 1 mm <sup>2</sup>               | 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. $\pm 1$ digit ambient temperature 25°C   |
| Main input (settable digital filter)   | TC, RTD, PTC, NTC<br>60mV, 1V Ri $\geq$ 1M $\Omega$ ; 5V, 10V Ri $\geq$ 10K $\Omega$ ; 20mA Ri=50 $\Omega$<br>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)<br>Max line resistance for RTD | DIN 43760 (Pt100), JPT100<br>20 $\Omega$   |
| PTC type / NTC Type  | 990 $\Omega$ , 25°C / 1K $\Omega$ , 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 $\geq$ 250K $\Omega$ , 0/4...20mA Rload $\leq$ 500 $\Omega$ )  |
| 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<br>- latching reset from faceplate or external contact  |
| Type of relay contact  | NO (NC), 5A, 250V/30Vdc cos $\phi$ =1  |
| Logic output for static relays   | 24V $\pm$ 10% (10V min at 20mA)  |
| Transmitter power supply   | 15/24Vdc, max 30mA short-circuit protection  |
| Power supply (switching type)  | (std) 100 ... 240Vac $\pm$ 10%<br>(opt.) 11...27Vac/dc $\pm$ 10%;<br>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.)

#### "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.



#### 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

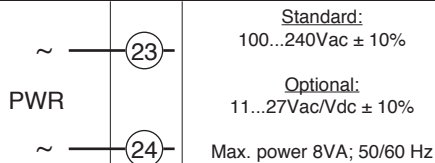
Gives access to the various configuration phases • Confirms change of set parameters and browses next or previous parameter (if Auto/Man key is pressed)

### 4 • CONNECTIONS

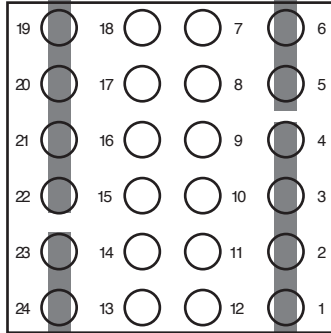
#### • Outputs



#### • Power Supply



TOP



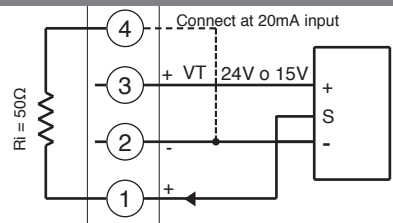
#### • Inputs

##### • TC Input

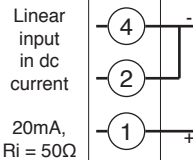
Available thermocouples:  
 J, K, R, S, T  
 (B, E, N, L, U, G, D, C custom linearization is available)  
 - Observe polarities  
 - For extensions, use the correct compensating cable for the type of TC used



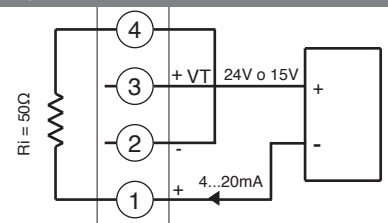
##### • Linear input with 3-wire transmitter



##### • Linear input (I)

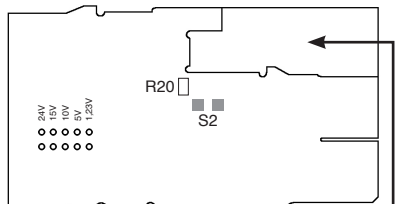


##### • Input 1 linear with transmitter 2 wires



#### • 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

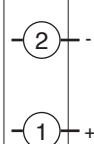


IN/OUT boards (see appendix)

Select signal at contact 3

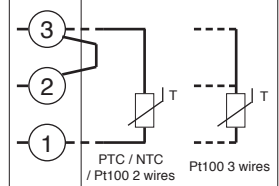
##### • Linear input (V)

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

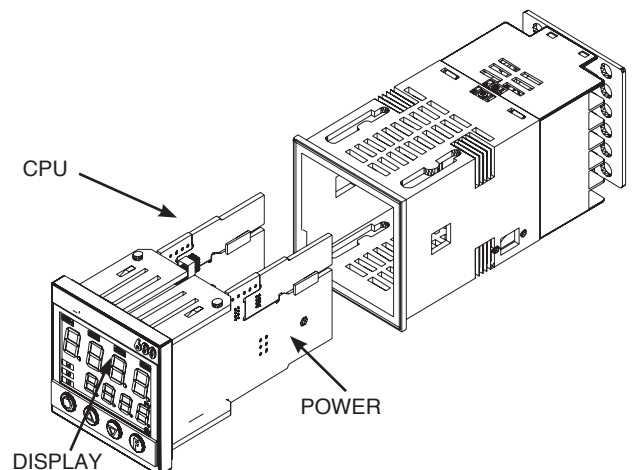


##### • Pt100 / PTC / NTC

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

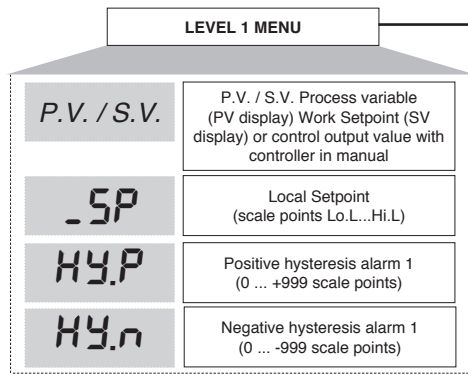


#### • Device structure



## 5 • “EASY” PROGRAMMING and CONFIGURATION

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



S4 Jumper (CPU) ON

PAS

Password

PAS = 99

Pro

Protection code

• Prot

12

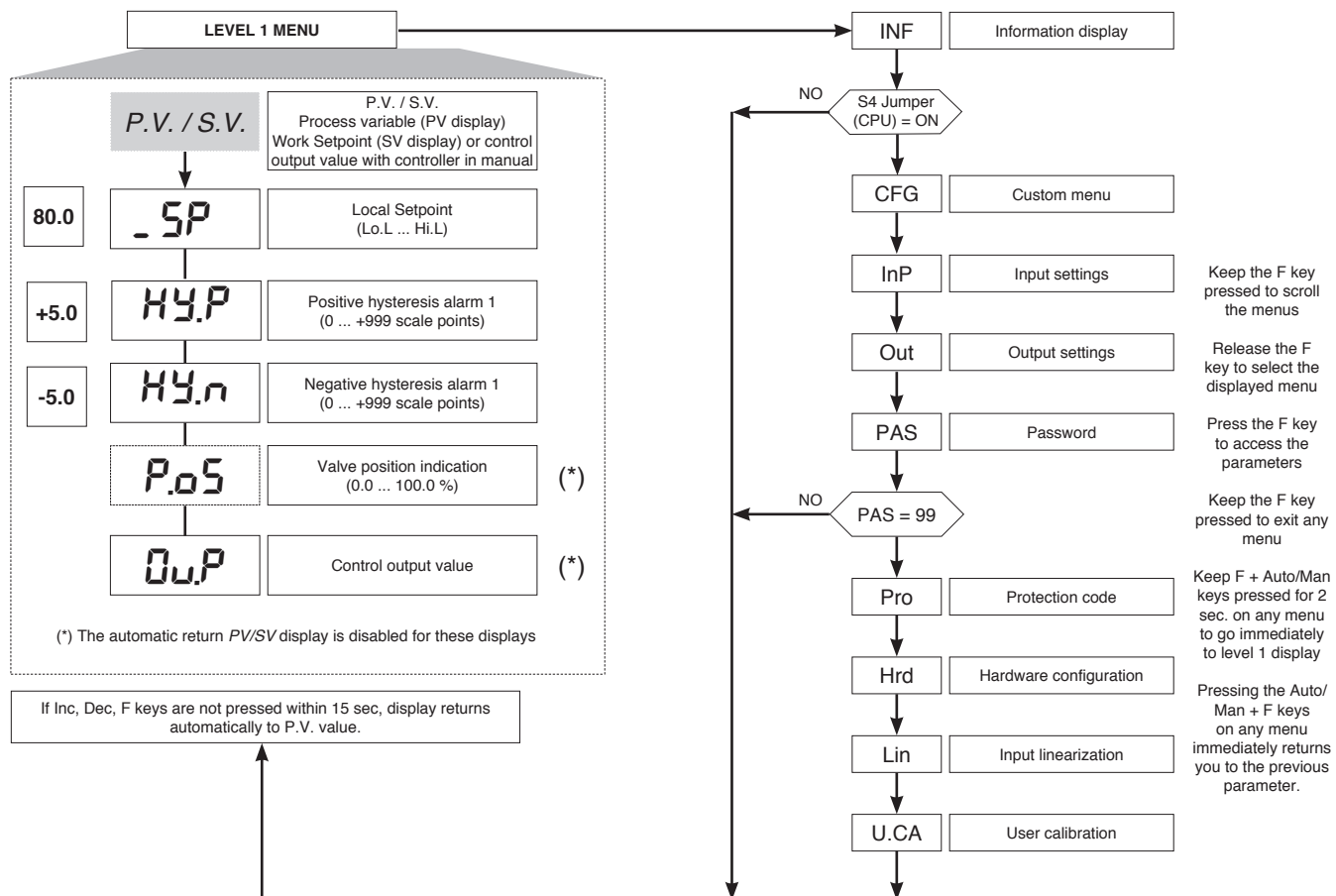
Pro

Protection code

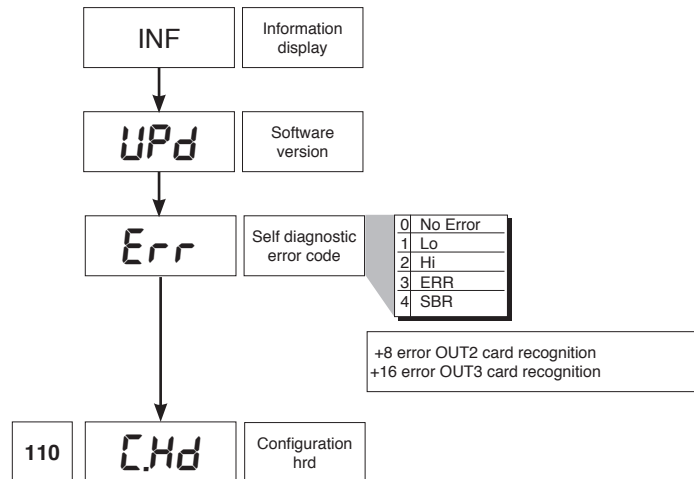
| Prot | Display        | Modification   |
|------|----------------|----------------|
| 0    | SP, Hy.P, Hy.n | SP, Hy.P, Hy.n |
| 1    | SP, Hy.P, Hy.n | SP             |
| 2    | SP             |                |

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

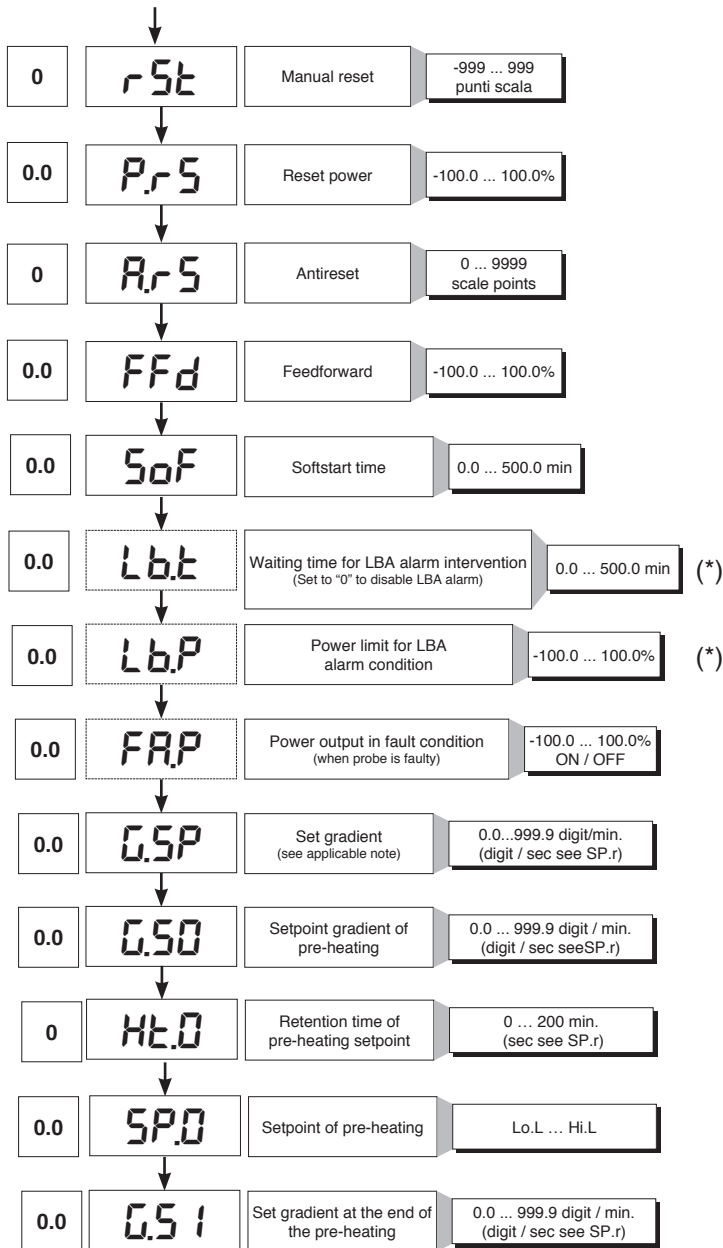
## 6 • PROGRAMMING and CONFIGURATION



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

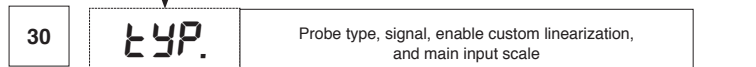
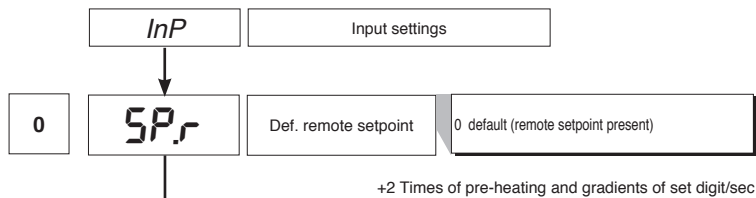


• CFG



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





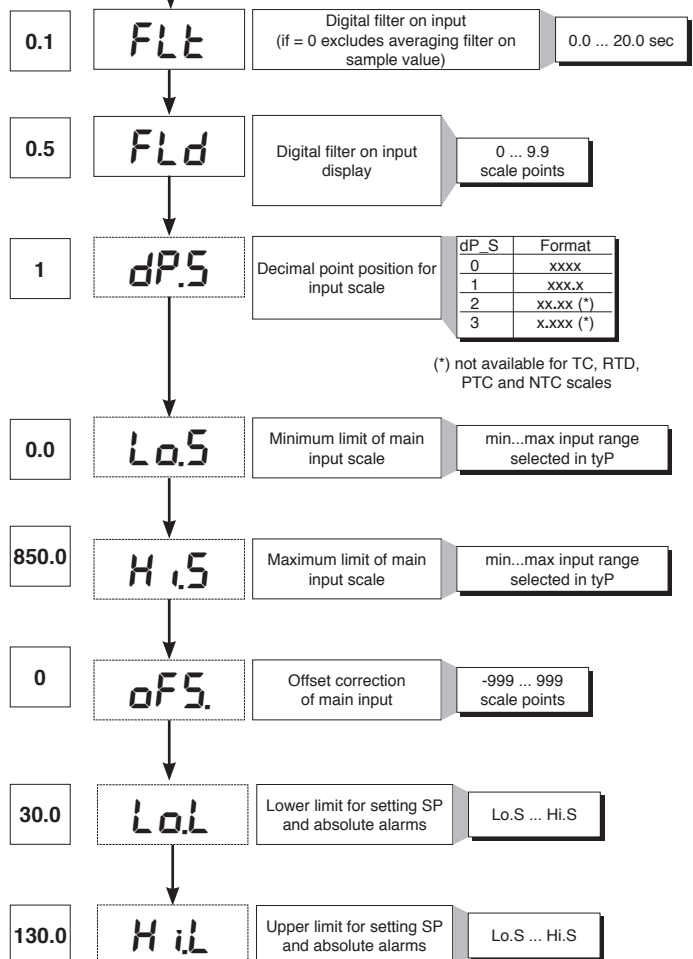
| Type | Probe type    | without decimal point | with decimal point |
|------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
|      | Sensore:      | TC                    |                    |
| 0    | TC J °C       | 0/1000                | 0.0/999.9          |
| 1    | TC J °F       | 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)





## • Prot

12

*Pro*

Protection code

| 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

*Hrd*

Hardware configuration

0

*hd.1*

Enable multiset instrument control by serial

6

*Ctrl*

Control type

| 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

1

*AL.n*

Select number of enabled alarms

| AL.nr | Alarm1  | Alarm 2  | Alarm 3  |
|-------|---------|----------|----------|
| 1     | enabled | disabled | disabled |

1

*but.*

Function of M/A keys

| b u t t |                               |
|---------|-------------------------------|
| 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

0

*dSP*

Defining SV display function

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

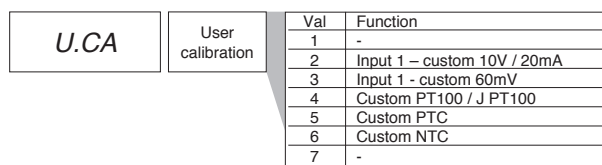


## • Lin



the n step value corresponds to input:  
 $mV \text{ beginning scale} + n \cdot \Delta mV$   
 $\Delta mV = (mV \text{ full scale} - mV \text{ beginning scale}) / 32$

## • U.CAL



## 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.



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 ( $A_c.t$ ) 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  $A_c.t$  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  $t.oF > 0$ .

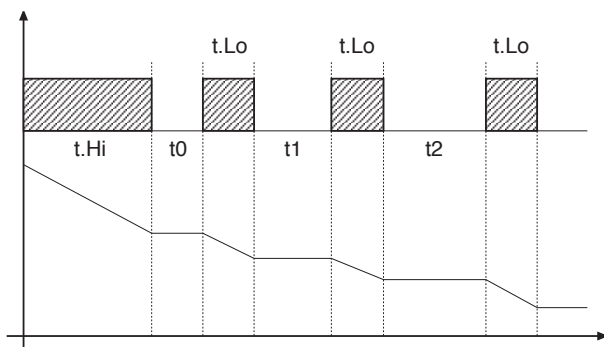
The type of movement approach allows fine control of the reverse drive valve (from potentiometer or not), especially useful in cases of high mechanical inertia.

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  $\neq 0$ .

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

$t_0 = t.Lo$

## Valve control modes

With the controller in manual, the setting of parameter At.y  $\geq 8$  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  $\neq 0$ : 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  $\neq 0$  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 GEFRA 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 as follows: Proportional band

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

(V max - V min) is the scale range.

Integral time:  $I_t = 1.5 \times T$

Derivative time:  $d_t = I_t/4$

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  $\neq 0$ , 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  $\neq 0$ , 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.:  $CPb = HPb \times K$ ; 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 Stun code is not cancelled.

-It is advisable to enable 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 GEFTRAN 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



### • 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 inflammable 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 60Ω; 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;<br>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 <b>F</b> until visualization of <b>Hrd</b> |
|-------|---|
|       |   |
| 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  |
| hlt   | 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;<br>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 <b>F</b> until visualization of <b>Hrd</b> |
|-------|---|
|       |   |
| 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;<br>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)                                      |

| <b>PAS</b> | 99 then push and keep pushed <b>F</b> until visualization of <b>Hrd</b> |
|------------|---|
|            |   |
| 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 <b>K</b> 0÷1300°C) / 0 (thermocouple <b>J</b> 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 <b>K</b> ) / 1000 (max sensor scale for tc <b>J</b> ) |
| oFS  | 0 (offset of input correction)  |
| Lo.L | 0 (lower set-point range limit)   |
| Hi.L | 1300 (upper set-point range limit) per tc <b>K</b> / 1000 for tc <b>J</b>           |

| 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;<br>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)                                      |

| <b>PAS</b> | 99 then push and keep pushed <b>F</b> until visualization of <b>Hrd</b> |
|------------|---|
|            |   |
| 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.







## 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 mm <sup>2</sup>               | 1 m    |
| Relay output cable | 1 mm <sup>2</sup>               | 3,5 m  |
| TC input           | 0,8 mm <sup>2</sup> compensated | 5 m    |
| Pt100 input        | 1 mm <sup>2</sup>               | 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. $\pm 1$ digit ambient temperature 25°C  |
| Main input (settable digital filter)   | TC, RTD, PTC, NTC<br>60mV, 1V Ri $\geq$ 1M $\Omega$ ; 5V, 10V Ri $\geq$ 10K $\Omega$ ; 20mA Ri=50 $\Omega$<br>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)<br>Max line resistance for RTD | DIN 43760 (Pt100), JPT100<br>20 $\Omega$  |
| PTC type / NTC Type  | 990 $\Omega$ , 25°C / 1K $\Omega$ , 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 $\geq$ 250K $\Omega$ , 0/4...20mA Rload $\leq$ 500 $\Omega$ )   |
| 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<br>- latching reset from faceplate or external contact   |
| Type of relay contact  | NO (NC), 5A, 250V/30Vdc cos $\phi$ =1   |
| Logic output for static relays   | 24V $\pm$ 10% (10V min at 20mA)   |
| Transmitter power supply   | 15/24Vdc, max 30mA short-circuit protection   |
| Power supply (switching type)  | (std) 100 ... 240Vac $\pm$ 10%<br>(opt.) 11...27Vac/dc $\pm$ 10%;<br>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.)

#### "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.



#### 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)

### 4 • CONNECTIONS

#### • Outputs



#### • Power Supply



TOP



#### • Inputs

##### • TC Input

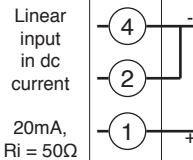
Available thermocouples:  
 J, K, R, S, T  
 (B, E, N, L, U, G, D, C custom linearization is available)  
 - Observe polarities  
 - For extensions, use the correct compensating cable for the type of TC used



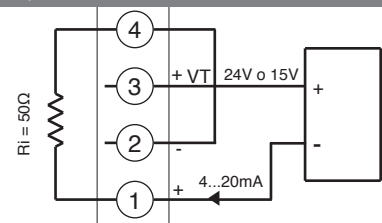
##### • Linear input with 3-wire transmitter



##### • Linear input (I)



##### • Input 1 linear with transmitter 2 wires



#### • Identification of boards

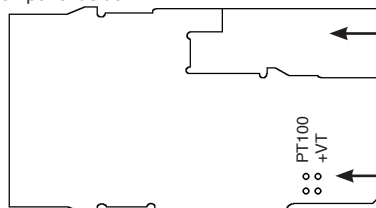
Power board - Solder side



Select transmitter voltage

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

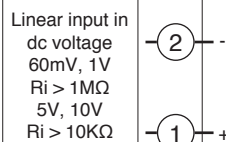
CPU board - Component side



IN/OUT boards (see appendix)

Select signal at contact 3

##### • Linear input (V)

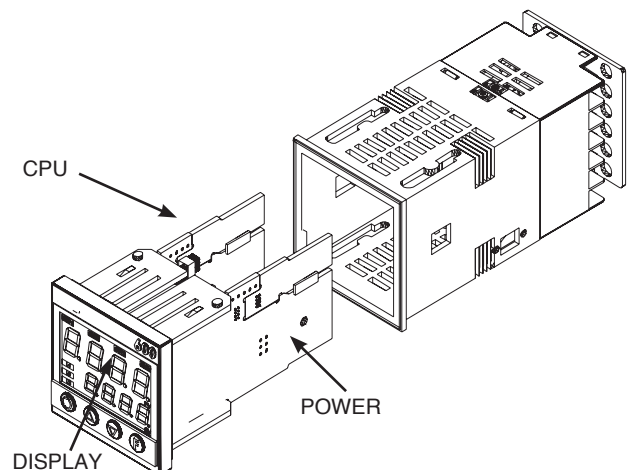


##### • Pt100 / PTC / NTC

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

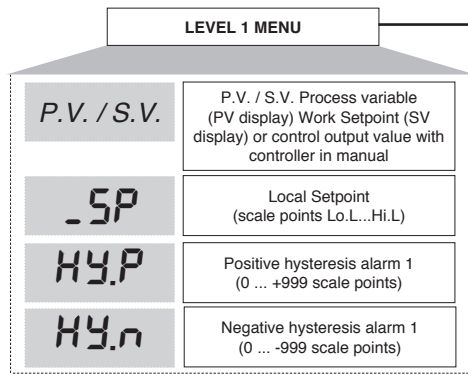


#### • Device structure



## 5 • “EASY” PROGRAMMING and CONFIGURATION

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



S4 Jumper (CPU) ON

PAS

Password

PAS = 99

Pro

Protection code

• Prot

12

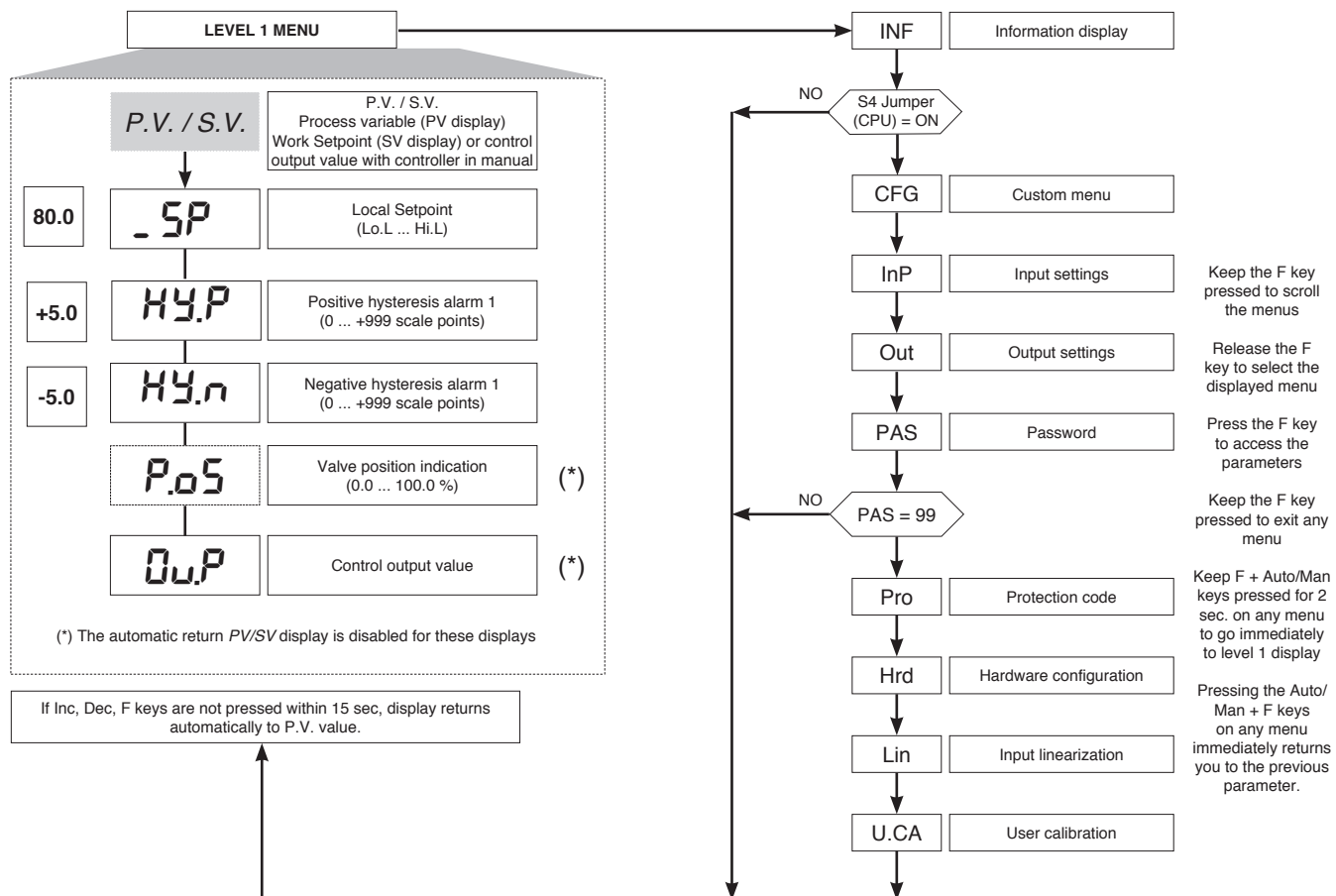
Pro

Protection code

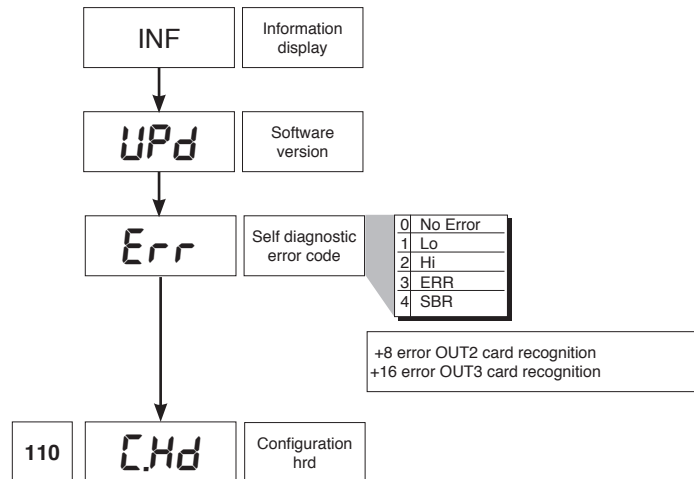
| Prot | Display        | Modification   |
|------|----------------|----------------|
| 0    | SP, Hy.P, Hy.n | SP, Hy.P, Hy.n |
| 1    | SP, Hy.P, Hy.n | SP             |
| 2    | SP             |                |

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

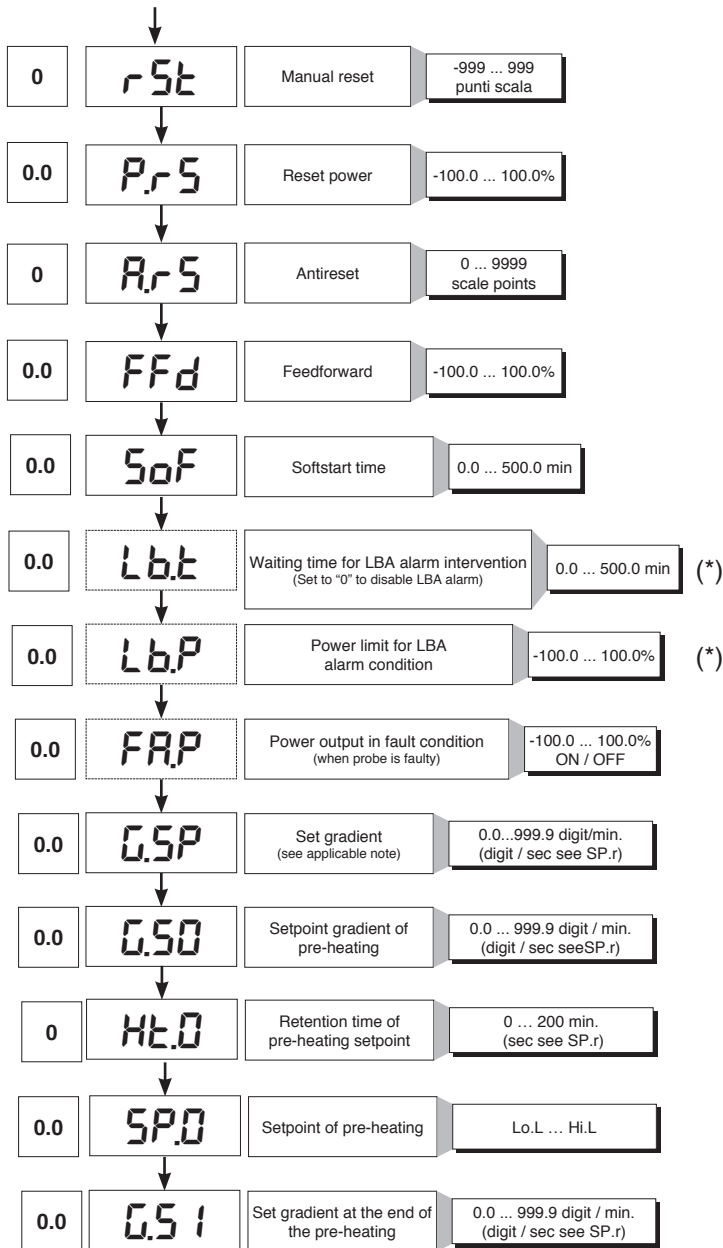
## 6 • PROGRAMMING and CONFIGURATION



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



• CFG



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





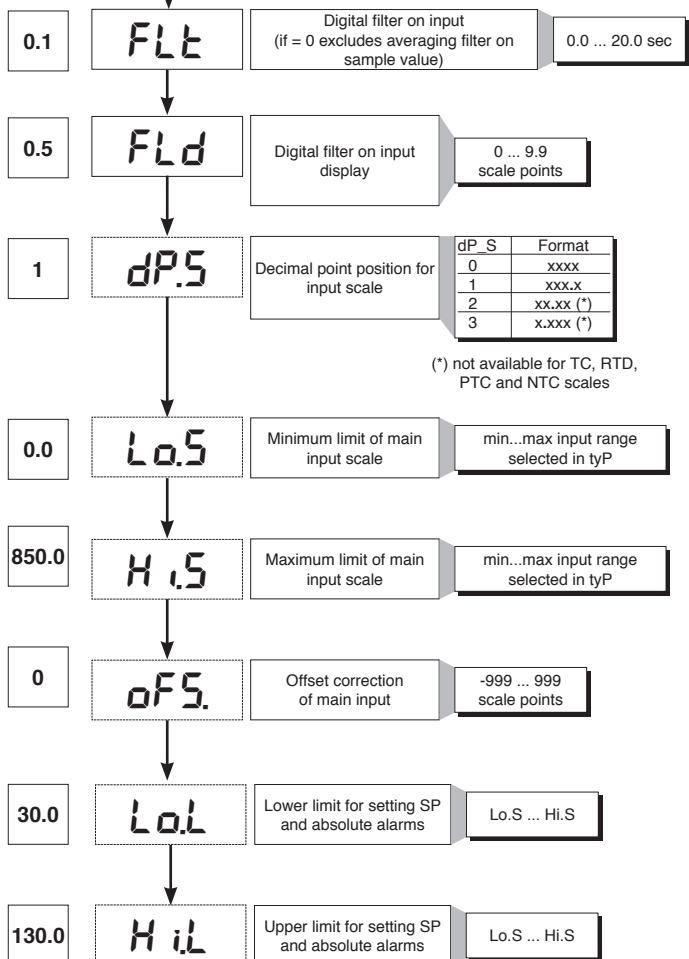
| Type        | Probe type    | without decimal point | with decimal point |
|-------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Sensore: TC |               |                       |                    |
| 0           | TC J °C       | 0/1000                | 0.0/999.9          |
| 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)





## • Prot

12

*Pro*

Protection code

| 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

*Hrd*

Hardware configuration

0

*hd.1*

Enable multiset instrument control by serial

6

*Ctrl*

Control type

| 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

1

*AL.n*

Select number of enabled alarms

| AL.nr | Alarm1  | Alarm 2  | Alarm 3  |
|-------|---------|----------|----------|
| 1     | enabled | disabled | disabled |

1

*but.*

Function of M/A keys

| b u t t |                               |
|---------|-------------------------------|
| 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

0

*dSP*

Defining SV display function

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



## • Lin



## • U.CAL



## 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.



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 ( $A_c.t$ ) 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  $A_c.t$  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  $\neq 0$ .

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

$t_0 = t.Lo$

## Valve control modes

With the controller in manual, the setting of parameter At.y  $\geq 8$  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  $\neq 0$  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 GEFRA 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 as follows: Proportional band

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

(V max - V min) is the scale range.

Integral time:  $I_t = 1.5 \times T$

Derivative time:  $d_t = I_t/4$

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  $\neq 0$ , 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  $\neq 0$ , 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.:  $CPb = HPb \times K$ ; 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 Stun code is not cancelled.

-It is advisable to enable 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 GEFTRAN 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



### • 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 inflammable 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 60Ω; 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;<br>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 <b>F</b> until visualization of <b>Hrd</b> |
|-------|---|
|       |   |
| 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) |

| <b>Out</b> |  |
|------------|--|
| 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;<br>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)                                      |

| <b>PAS</b> | 99 then push and keep pushed <b>F</b> until visualization of <b>Hrd</b> |
|------------|---|
|            |   |
| <b>Hrd</b> |   |
| ...        |   |
| 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;<br>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)                                      |

| <b>PAS</b> | 99 then push and keep pushed <b>F</b> until visualization of <b>Hrd</b> |
|------------|---|
|            |   |
| 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 <b>K</b> 0÷1300°C) / 0 (thermocouple <b>J</b> 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 <b>K</b> ) / 1000 (max sensor scale for tc <b>J</b> ) |
| oFS  | 0 (offset of input correction)  |
| Lo.L | 0 (lower set-point range limit)   |
| Hi.L | 1300 (upper set-point range limit) per tc <b>K</b> / 1000 for tc <b>J</b>           |

| 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;<br>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)                                      |

| <b>PAS</b> | 99 then push and keep pushed <b>F</b> until visualization of <b>Hrd</b> |
|------------|---|
|            |   |
| 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*

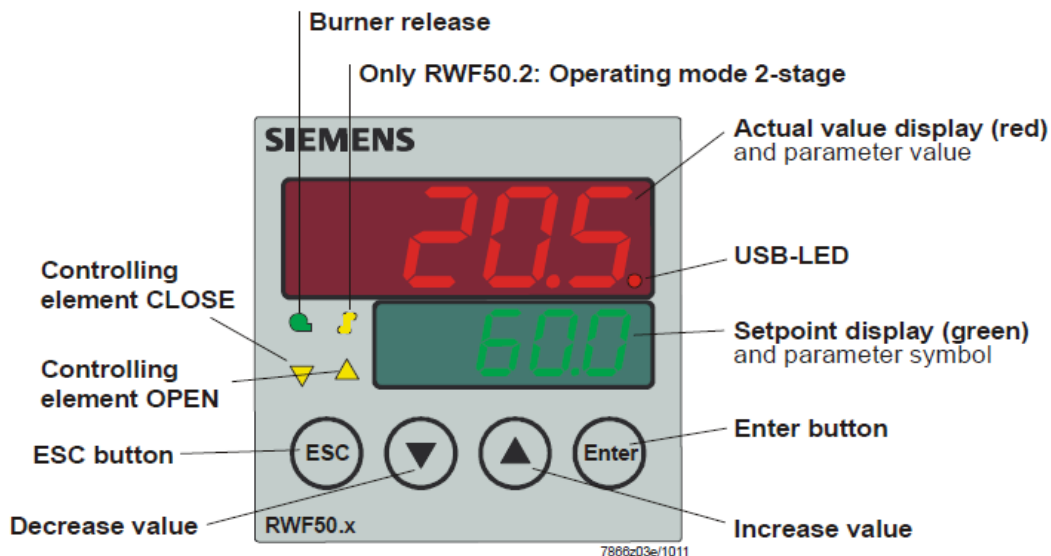
## DEVICE INSTALLATION

Install the device using the relevant tools as shown in the figure.

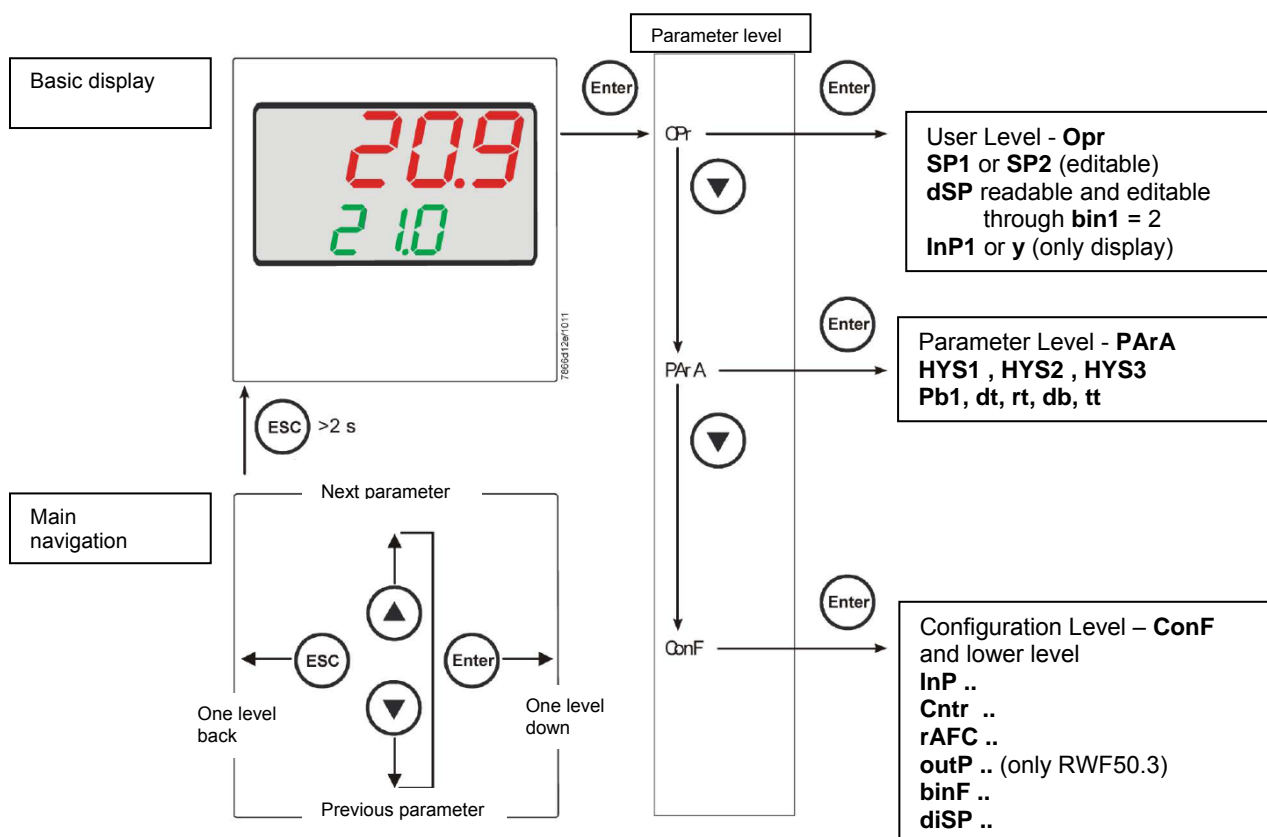
To wire the device and sensors, follow the instructions on the burner wiring diagram.



## 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 in 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 <b>bin1</b> = 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<br>(enable only with parameter <b>CACt</b> = 0)                      |
| Switch-off differential 2° stage on cooling controller (*) | HYS5    | HYS6...0,0 digit   | 5               | Do not used<br>(enable only with parameters <b>CACt</b> = 0 and <b>bin1</b> = 4) |
| Upper switch-off differential on cooling controller (*)    | HYS6    | 0,0... -1999 digit | 5               | Do not used<br>(enable only with parameter <b>CACt</b> = 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 displayed. 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<br>type of sensor for<br>analog input 1 | <b>1</b>                    | <b>Pt100 3 fili</b>   |
|  | 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<br>sensor offset                        | -1999.. <b>0</b> .. +9999   | Using the measured value correction (offset), a measured value can be corrected to a certain degree, either up or down                  |
| SCL1<br>scale low level                      | -1999.. <b>0</b> .. +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<br>scale high level                     | -1999.. <b>100</b> .. +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<br>digital filter                        | 0... <b>0,6</b> ...100      | Is used to adapt the digital 2nd order input filter (time in s; 0 s = filter off)   |
| Unit<br>temperature unit                     | <b>1</b><br>2               | <b>1 = degrees Celsius</b><br>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<br>controller type                                 | <b>1</b><br>2              | <b>1 = 3-position controller (open-stop-close only RWF50.2)</b><br>2 = continuative action controller (only RWF50.3) |
| CACt<br>control action                                  | <b>1</b><br>0              | <b>1 = heating controller</b><br>0 = cooling controller  |
| SPL<br>least value of the set-point range               | -1999.. <b>0</b> ..+9999   | set-point limitation prevents entry of values outside the defined range  |
| SPH<br>maximum value of the set-point range             | -1999.. <b>100</b> ..+9999 | set-point limitation prevents entry of values outside the defined range  |
| oLLo<br>set-point limitation start, operation limit low | <b>-1999</b> .... +9999    | lower working range limit  |
| oLHi<br>set-point limitation end, operation limit high  | -1999.... <b>+9999</b>     | 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<br>function            | <b>0</b><br>1<br>2   | Choose type of range degrees/time<br><b>0 = deactivated</b><br>1 = Kelvin degrees/minute<br>2 = Kelvin degrees/hour   |
| rASL<br>ramp rate           | <b>0,0</b> ... 999,9 | Slope of thermal shock protection (only with functions 1 and 2)   |
| toLP<br>tolerance band ramp | <b>0</b> ...9999     | width of tolerance band (in K) about the set-point<br><b>0 = tolerance band inactive</b><br>  |
| rAL<br>ramp limit           | <b>0</b> ...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<br>tipo di controllo             | 1<br><b>4</b>                | 1 = analog input 1 doubling with possibility to convert (depending on par <b>SiGn</b> )<br><b>4 = modulation controller</b>   |
| SiGn<br>type of output signal         | <b>0</b><br>1<br>2           | physical output signal (terminals A+, A-)<br><b>0 = 0÷20mA</b><br>1 = 4÷20mA<br>2 = 0÷10V   |
| rOut<br>Value when out of input range | <b>0...101</b>               | signal (in percent) when measurement range is crossed   |
| oPnt<br>zero point                    | -1999... <b>0</b> ...+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 <b>FnCt</b> = 1) |
| End<br>End value                      | -1999... <b>100</b> ...+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 <b>FnCt</b> = 1) |

(**bold** = factory settings)

### ConF > binF

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

(**bold** = factory settings)

### ConF > dISP

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



7866204/0911

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 :



7866205/0911

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         | Conf |      |             |             |          | Conf        |             |             |       |    |      |     |             |             | Opr         |
|-------------------------|------|------|-------------|-------------|----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------|----|------|-----|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|                         | Inp  |      |             |             |          |             |             | diSP        |       |    |      |     |             |             |             |
|                         | Inp1 |      |             |             |          |             |             |             | Cntr  |    | PArA |     |             |             |             |
| Types of probe          | 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)

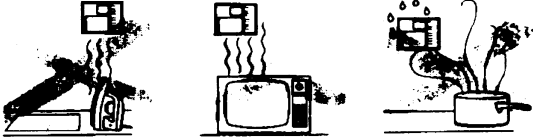
#### Installation

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 units height above floor 1.5 m, at least 1.5 m away from external sources of heat (or cold).



### Installation position to be avoided

near shelving or alcoves and recesses, near doors or windows, 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.

### Positions to be avoided



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 air intake. 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 the value permitted by the sensor
- when there are high static pressures, make sure you insert shutoff valves A-B-C.

## Putting into operation

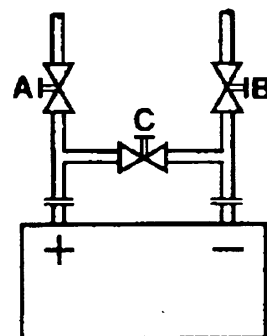
Start disable

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...)

## 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

## With pumps on outlet

with 3 ways valves / with 4 ways valves



Panel system / burner control



## 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.

## With pumps on return

with 3 ways valves / with 4 ways valves



## Duct pressure switches and sensors

### 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 dynamic pressure



$$Pd = \frac{\gamma v^2}{2g}$$

### Key

|          |  |
|----------|--|
| $\gamma$ | Kg/m <sup>3</sup> , specific weight of air |
| $v$      | m/s, air speed                             |
| $g$      | 9.81 m/s <sup>2</sup> 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 |

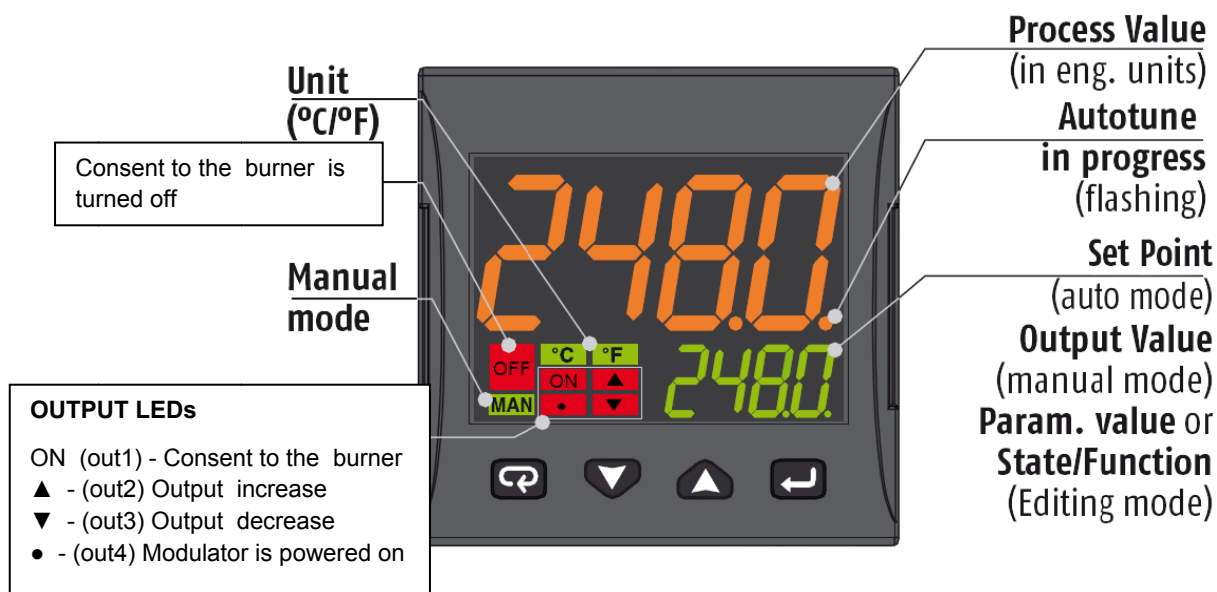
Note: Specifications and data subject to change. Errors and omissions excepted.





# **KM3 Modulator**

## **USER MANUAL**

**MOUNTING**

## DISPLAY AND KEYS



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

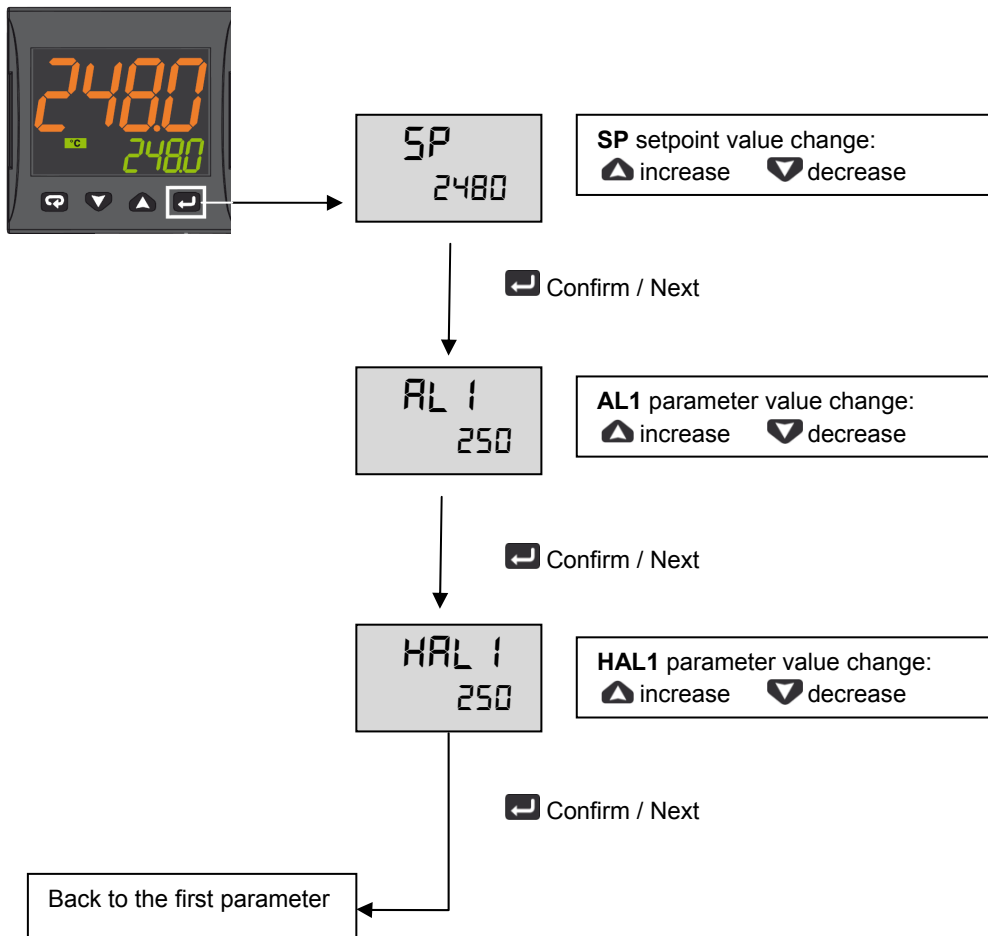
### Output connection:

- **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:



| Param | Description                       | Values  | Default              |
|-------|-----------------------------------|---|----------------------|
| SEnS  | Input type                        | Pt1 = RTD Pt100<br>Pt10 = RTD Pt1000<br>0.20 = 0..20mA<br>4.20 = 4..20mA Pressure probe<br>0.10 = 0..10V<br>2.10 = 2..10V<br>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 ... SPLH  |                      |
| SPLH  | 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<br>(**) | AL1<br>(***) | HAL1<br>(***) | Pb<br>(***) | ti<br>(***) | td<br>(***) | Str.t           | db.S        | SPLL      | SPHL      | SP           |  |  |
| Probes                           |  |      | Dec<br>Point | Scale<br>Min | Scale<br>Max |      |               | Off          | On            | p           | i           | d           | servo<br>time s | Band<br>Mo. | SP<br>Min | SP<br>Max | Set<br>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         |      | On            | 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:<br>Push the  button and maintaining the pressure, then push the  ; release both the buttons.   |

### Configuration Parameters

| inP GROUP - input configuration |    |       |   |   |                      |
|---------------------------------|----|-------|---|---|----------------------|
| Liv                             | N° | Param | Description   | Values  | Default              |
| A                               | 1  | SEnS  | Input type  | Pt1 = RTD Pt100<br>Pt10 = RTD Pt1000<br>0.20 = 0..20mA<br>4.20 = 4..20mA Pressure probe<br>0.10 = 0..10V<br>2.10 = 2..10V<br>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 (available 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 (available 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<br>ou = Under range<br>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,<br>1 = Alarm reset,<br>2 = Alarm acknowledge (ACK),<br>3 = Hold of the measured value,<br>4 = Stand by mode,<br>5 = Manual mode,<br>6 = HEAt with SP1 and CoOL with SP2,<br>7 = Timer RUN/Hold/Reset,<br>8 = Timer Run,<br>9 = Timer Reset,<br>10 = Timer Run/Hold,<br>11 = Timer Run/Reset,<br>12 = Timer Run/Reset with lock,<br>13 = Program Start,<br>14 = Program Reset,<br>15 = Program Hold,<br>16 = Program Run/Hold,<br>17 = Program Run/Reset,<br>18 = Sequential SP selection,<br>19 = SP1 - SP2 selection,<br>20 = SP1... SP4 binary selection,<br>21 = Digital inputs in parallel | 19 |
| C | 12 | di.A  | Digital Inputs Action (DI2 only if configured) | 0 = DI1 direct action, DI2 direct action<br>1 = DI1 reverse action, DI2 direct action<br>2 = DI1 direct action, DI2 reverse action<br>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<br>rEU = Reverse action<br>dir.r = Direct with reversed LED<br>ReU.r = Reverse with reversed LED | rEU.r   |
| C   | 19 | o2F   | Out 2 function                                   | H.rEG = Heating output   | H.rEG   |
| C   | 21 | o2Ac  | Out 2 action                                     | dir = Direct action<br>rEU = Reverse action<br>dir.r = Direct with reversed LED<br>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<br>rEU = Reverse action<br>dir.r = Direct with reversed LED<br>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<br>LoAb = Absolute low alarm<br>HiAb = Absolute high alarm<br>LHAo = Windows alarm in alarm outside the windows<br>LHAI = Windows alarm in alarm inside the | HidE    |

|   |    |      |   |  |            |
|---|----|------|---|--|------------|
|   |    |      |   | windows<br>SE.br = Sensor Break<br>LoDE = Deviation low alarm (relative)<br>HiDE = Deviation high alarm (relative)<br>LHdo = Relative band alarm in alarm out of the band<br>LHdi = Relative band alarm in alarm inside the band |            |
| C | 29 | Ab1  | Alarm 1 function  | 0... 15<br>+1 = Not active at power up<br>+2 = Latched alarm (manual reset)<br>+4 = Acknowledgeable alarm<br>+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;<br>-- 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;<br>-- 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<br>1 = Alarm 1 enabled in stand by mode<br>2 = Alarm 1 enabled in out of range condition<br>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<br>LoAb = Absolute low alarm<br>HiAb = Absolute high alarm<br>LHAo = Windows alarm in alarm outside the windows<br>LHAi = Windows alarm in alarm inside the windows<br>SE.br = Sensor Break<br>LoDE = Deviation low alarm (relative)<br>HiDE = Deviation high alarm (relative)<br>LHdo = Relative band alarm in alarm out of the band<br>LHdi = Relative band alarm in alarm inside the band | SE.br   |
| C   | 37 | Ab2   | Alarm 2 function  | 0... 15<br>+1 = Not active at power up<br>+2 = Latched alarm (manual reset)<br>+4 = Acknowledgeable alarm<br>+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<br>1 = Alarm 2 enabled in stand by mode<br>2 = Alarm 2 enabled in out of range condition<br>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<br>LoAb = Absolute low alarm<br>HiAb = Absolute high alarm<br>LHAo = Windows alarm in alarm outside the windows<br>LHAI = Windows alarm in alarm inside the windows<br>SE.br = Sensor Break<br>LodE = Deviation low alarm (relative)<br>HidE = Deviation high alarm (relative)<br>LHdo = Relative band alarm in alarm out of the band<br>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)<br>On.FA = ON/OFF asymmetric hysteresis<br>On.FS = ON/OFF symmetric hysteresis<br>nr = Heat/Cool ON/OFF control with neutral zone<br>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 automatic restart at power up and after all point change<br>-3 = Oscillating auto-tune with manual start<br>-2 = Oscillating -tune with auto-matic start at the first power up only<br>-1 = Oscillating auto-tune with auto-matic restart at every power up<br>0 = Not used<br>1 = Fast auto tuning with automatic restart at every power up<br>2 = Fast auto-tune with automatic start the first power up only<br>3 = FAST auto-tune with manual start<br>4 = FAST auto-tune with automatic restart at power up and after set point change<br>5 = Evo-tune with automatic restart at every power up<br>6 = Evo-tune with automatic start the first power up only<br>7 = Evo-tune with manual start<br>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<br>on = Active   | oFF     |

|   |    |       |                                  |  |            |
|---|----|-------|----------------------------------|--|------------|
| C | 59 | SELF  | Self tuning enabling             | no = The instrument does not perform the self-tuning<br>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<br>trin = The value will be added to the local set point selected by A.SP and the sum becomes the operative set point<br>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<br>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)<br>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<br>tunE = Auto-tune/self-tune enabling. A single press (longer than 1 second) starts the auto-tune<br>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<br>ASi = Alarm acknowledge<br>chSP = Sequential set point selection<br>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.<br>Str.t = Timer run/hold/reset<br>P.run = Program run<br>P.rES = Program reset<br>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)<br>1 = Display red (fix)<br>2 = Display green (fix)<br>3 = Display orange (fix)   | 2    |
|   | 125 | diS.t | Display Timeout               | -- oFF (display always ON)<br>-- 0.1... 99.59 (mm.ss)   | oFF  |
| C | 126 | fiLd  | Filter on the displayed value | -- oFF (filter disabled)<br>-- 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<br>Auto = Starts in Auto mode<br>oP.0 = Starts in manual mode with a power output equal to zero<br>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<br>Au.oP = Auto and manual (OPLO) mode only will be selectable by the next parameter<br>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<br>- oPLo = Manual mode<br>- St.bY = Stand by mode<br>If oPr.E = Au.oP: - Auto = Auto mode<br>- oPLo = Manual mode<br>If oPr.E = Au.Sb: - Auto = Auto mode<br>- St.bY = Stand by mode  | Auto |

**SEr Group - Serial link parameter**

| Liv | N°  | Param | Description   | Values   | Default |
|-----|-----|-------|---|--|---------|
| C   | 131 | Add   | Instrument address                                  | -- oFF<br>-- 1... 254  | 1       |
| C   | 132 | bAud  | baud rate   | 1200 = 1200 baud<br>2400 = 2400 baud<br>9600 = 9600 baud<br>19.2 = 19200 baud<br>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)<br>rSP = The instrument becomes a Master and retransmits the operative set point<br>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<br>1 = Instantaneous power (kW)<br>2 = Power consumption (kW/h)<br>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<br>4 = Total worked days: number of hours the instrument is turned ON divided by 24.<br>5 = Total worked hours: number of hours the instrument is turned ON.<br>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.<br>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.<br>8 = Totalizer of control relay worked days: number of hours the control relay has been in ON condition, divided by 24.<br>9 = Totalizer of control relay worked hours: number of hours the control relay has been in ON condition.<br>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.<br>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 too close 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 supply. 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".