EZ-ZONE® PM

User's Manual

PID Controller Models

WATLOW

TOTAL CUSTOMER SATISFACTION
3 Year Warranty

ISO 9001
Registered Company
Winona, Minnesota USA

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Made in the U.S.A.

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Safety Information

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

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

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

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

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

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

Warranty

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

Technical Assistance

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

- Complete model number

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

Return Material Authorization (RMA)

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

TC

Table of Contents

1 Chapter 1: Overview

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

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

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

Standard Features and Benefits

Advanced PID Control Algorithm

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

High-amperage Power Control Output

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

EZ-ZONE configuration communications and software

- Saves time and improves the reliability of controller set up

Parameter Save & Restore Memory

- Reduces service calls and down time

Agency approvals: UL Listed, CSA, CE, RoHS, W.E.E.E. FM

- Assures prompt product acceptance
- Reduces end product documentation costs
- Semi F47-0200

P3T Armor Sealing System

- NEMA 4X and IP66 offers water and dust resistance, can be cleaned and washed down
- Backed up by UL 50 independent certification to NEMA 4X specification

Three-year warranty

- Demonstrates Watlow's reliability and product support

Touch-safe Package

- IP2X increased safety for installers and operators

Removable cage clamp wiring connectors

- Reliable wiring, reduced service calls
- Simplified installation

EZ-Key/s

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

Programmable Menu System

- Reduces set up time and increases operator efficiency

Full-featured Alarms

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

Heat-Cool Operation

- Provides application flexibility with accurate temperature and process control

Profile Capability

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

A Conceptual View of the PM

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

It is useful to think of the controller in three parts: inputs; procedures; and outputs. Information flows from an input to a procedure to an output when the controller is properly configured. A single PM controller can carry out several procedures at the same time, for instance closed-loop control, monitoring for several different alarm situations and operating switched devices, such as lights and motors. Each process needs to be thought out carefully and the controller's inputs, procedures and outputs set up properly.

Inputs

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

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

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

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

Functions

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

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

Keep in mind that a function is a user-programmed internal process that does not execute any action outside of the controller. To have any effect outside of the controller, an output must be configured to respond to a function.

Outputs

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

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

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

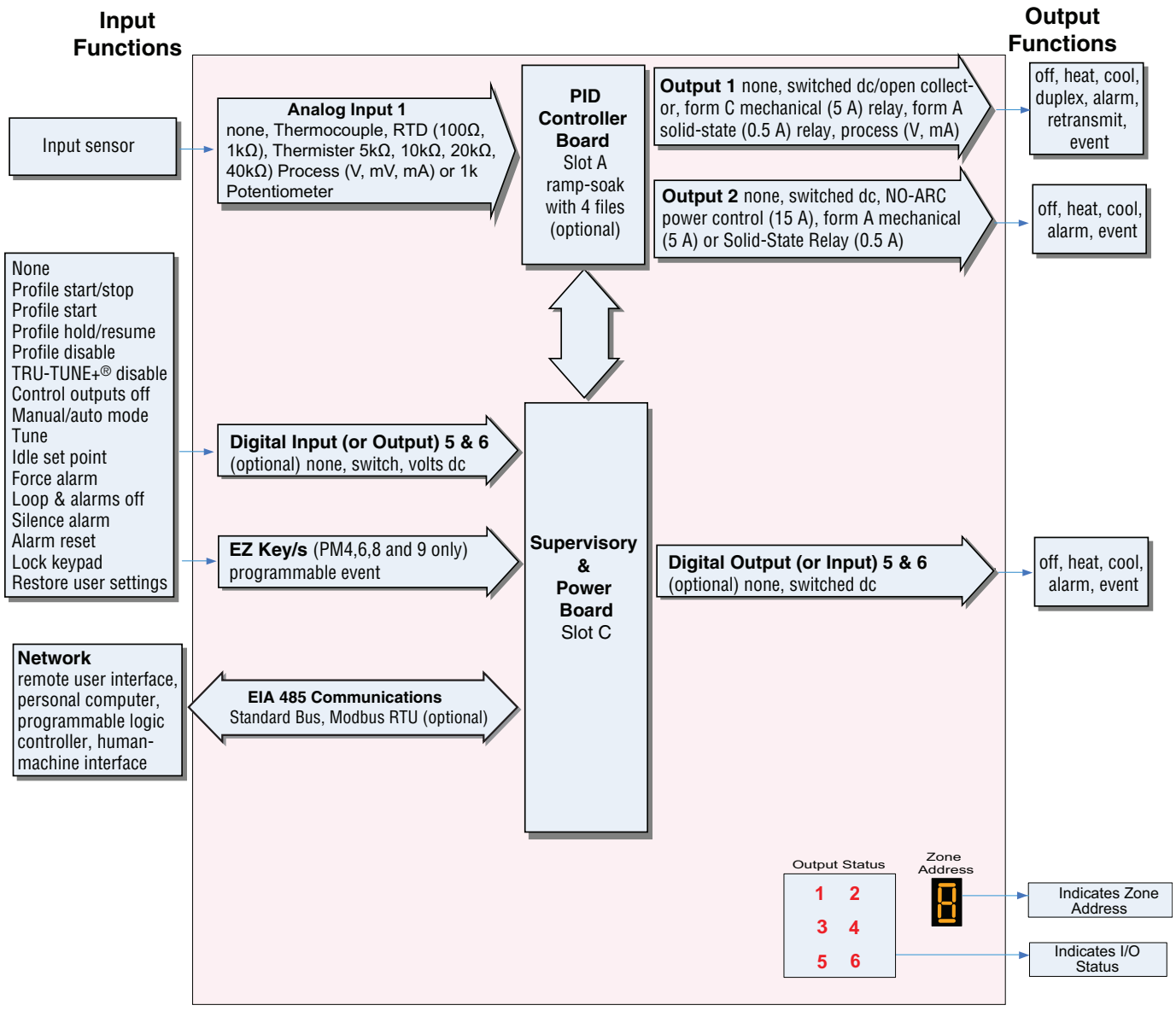
Input Events and Output Events

Input events are internal states that are set by the digital inputs. Digital input 5 provides the state of input event 1, and digital input 6 provides the state of input event 2. Wait for Event steps in profiles are triggered by these events. The setting of Digital Input Function (Setup Page, Digital Input/Output Menu) does not change the relationship between the input and the event, so take care not to configure the function in a way that would conflict with a profile that uses and input event. An input will still control the input event state, even if Digital Input Function is set to None.

Output events are internal states that can only be set by profile steps. Outputs 1 through 4 can be configured to respond to output events.

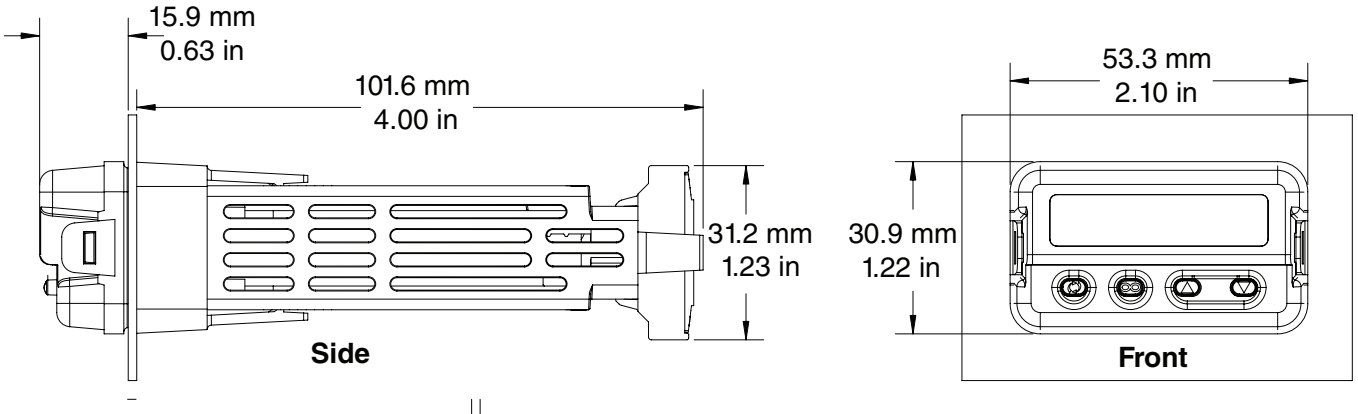
EZ-ZONE® PM PID Model System Diagram

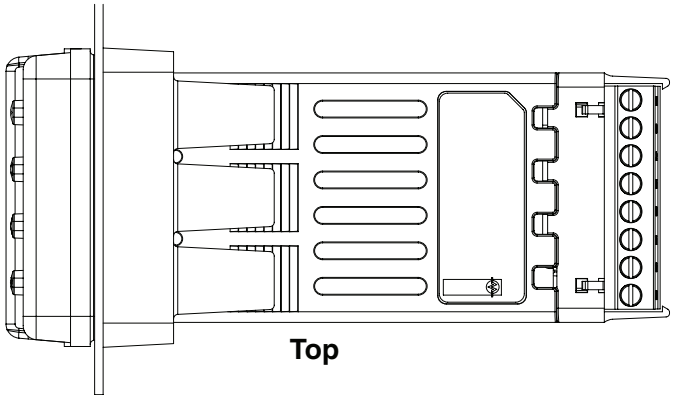
Universal Sensor Input, Configuration Communications,
Red/Green 7-Segment Display

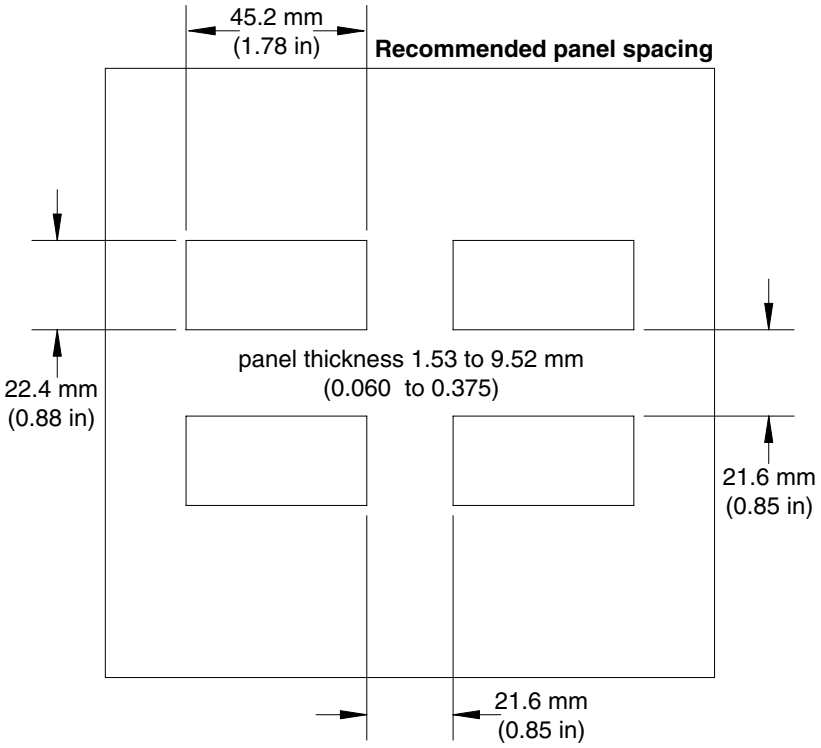


2 Chapter 2: Install and Wire

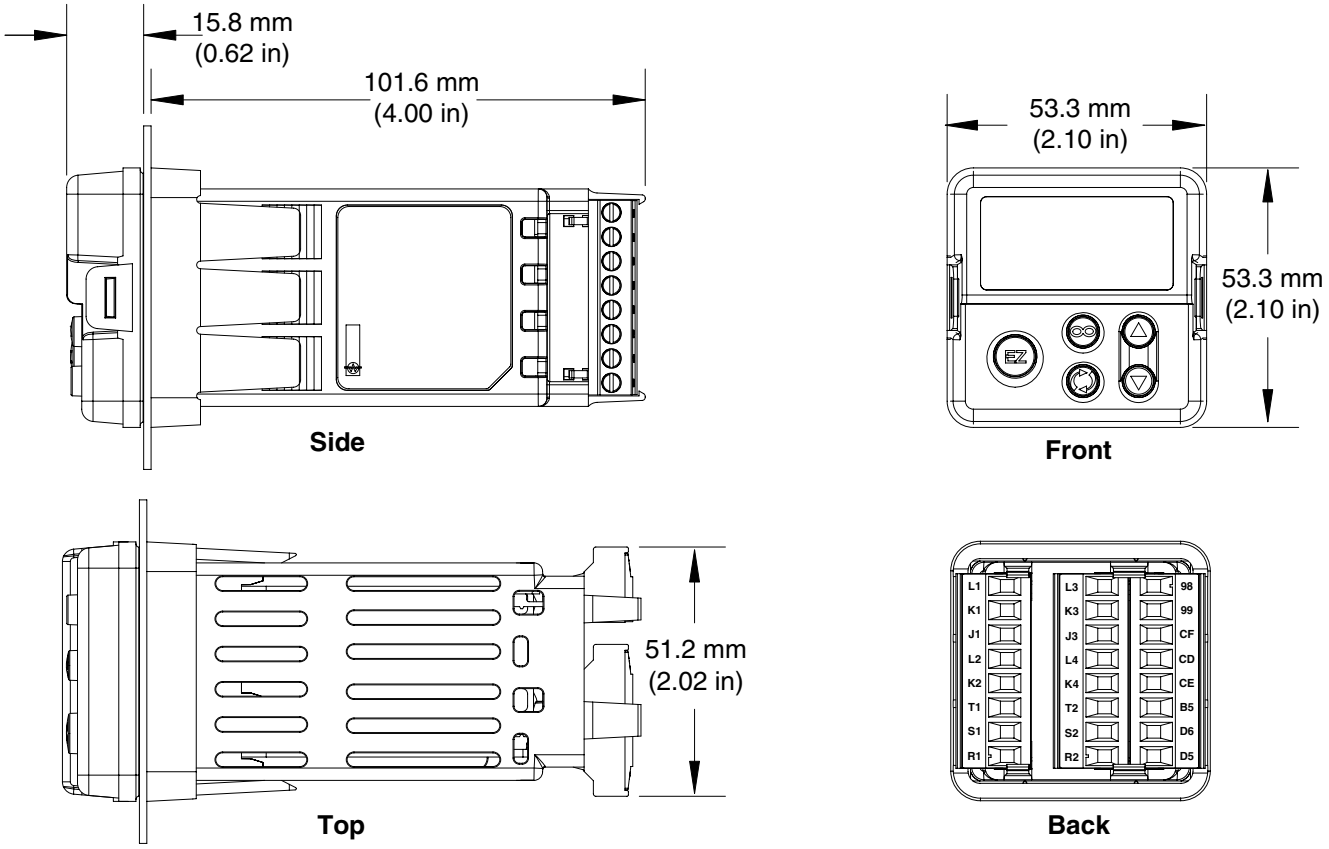
Dimensions 1/32 DIN

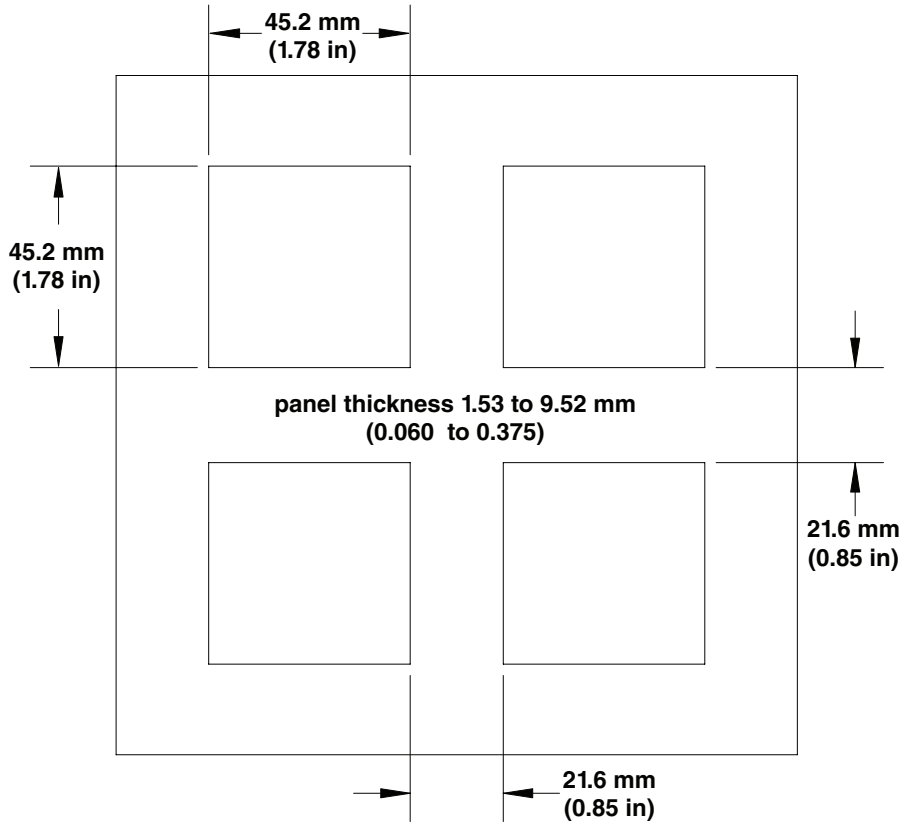




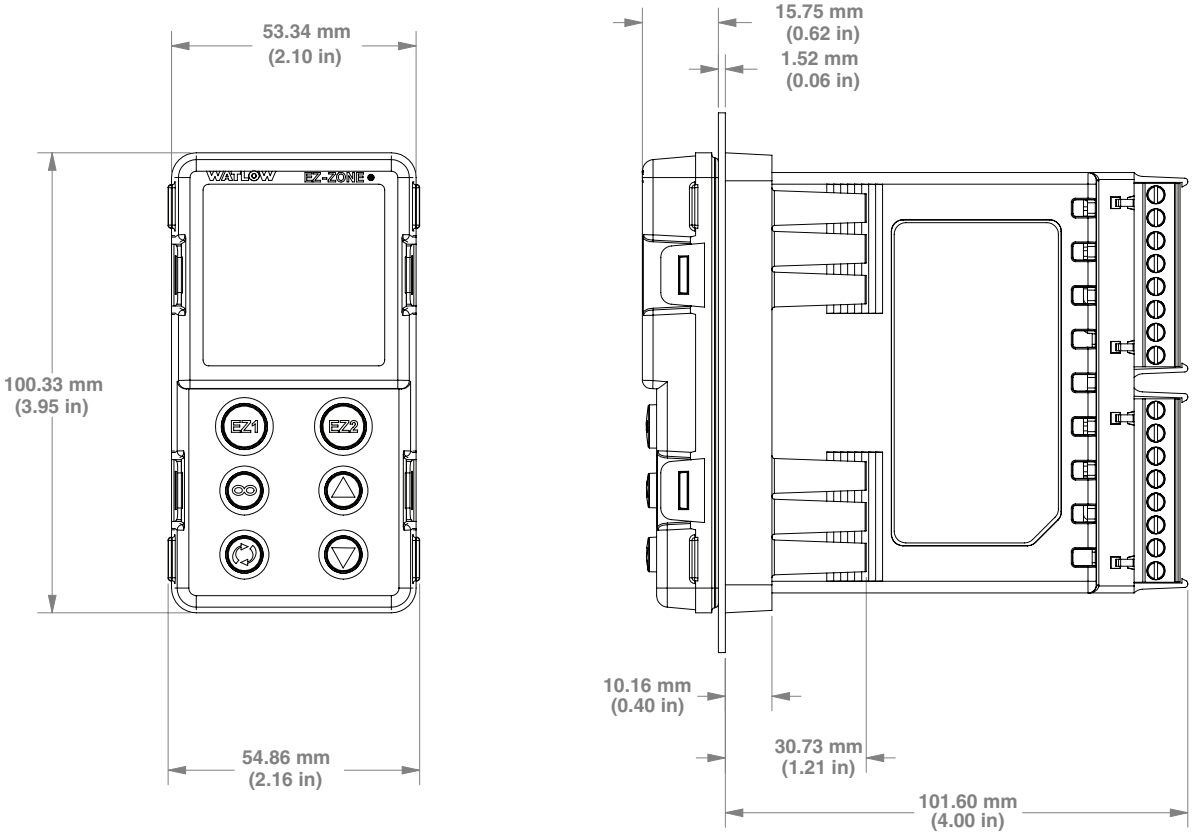


Dimensions 1/16 DIN

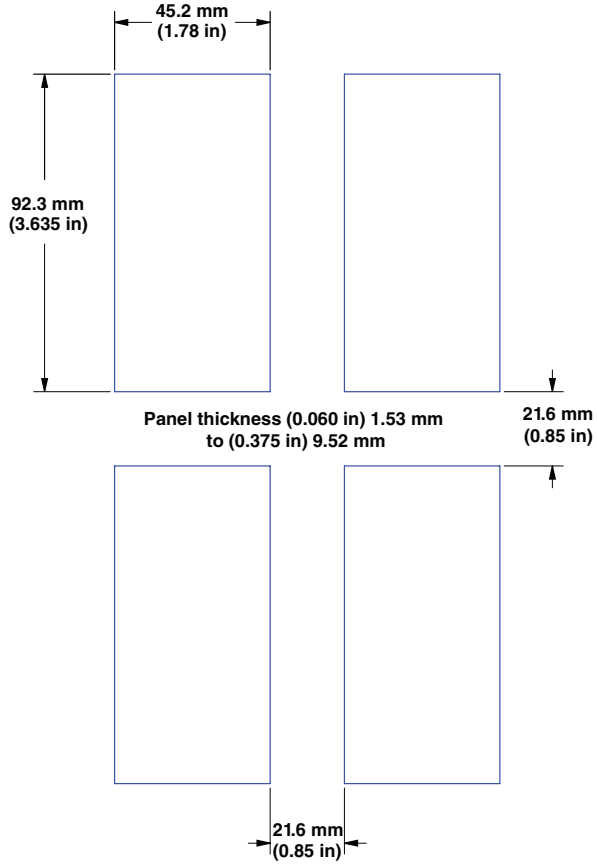




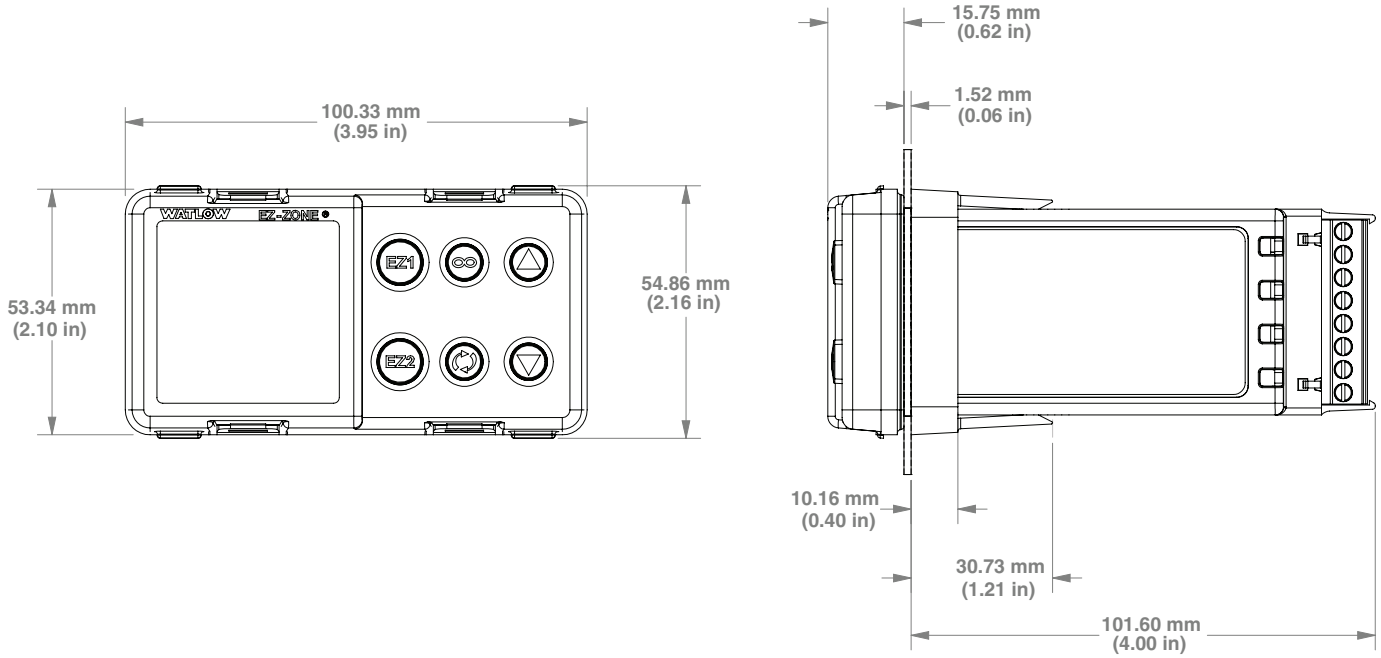
1/8 DIN (PM8) Vertical Dimensions



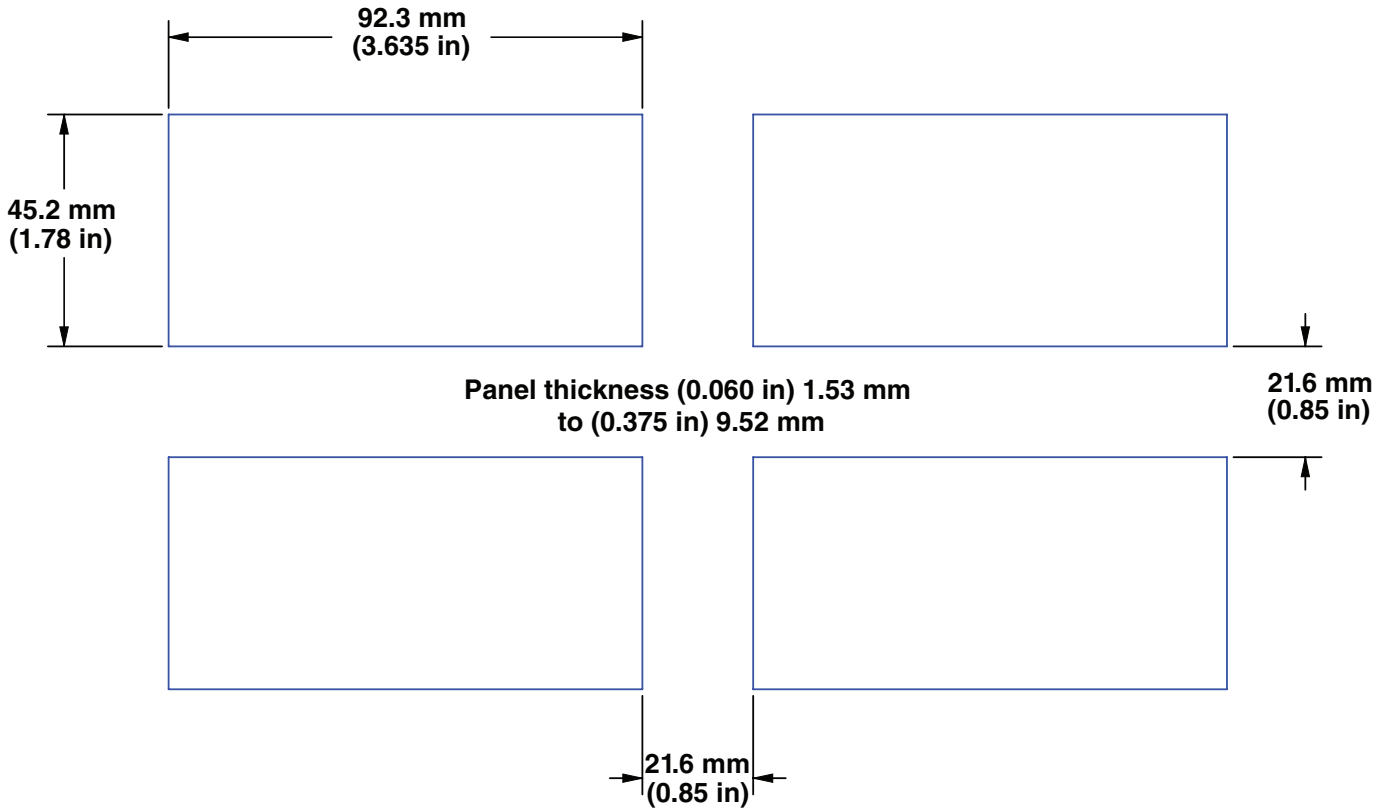
1/8 DIN (PM8) Vertical Recommended Panel Spacing



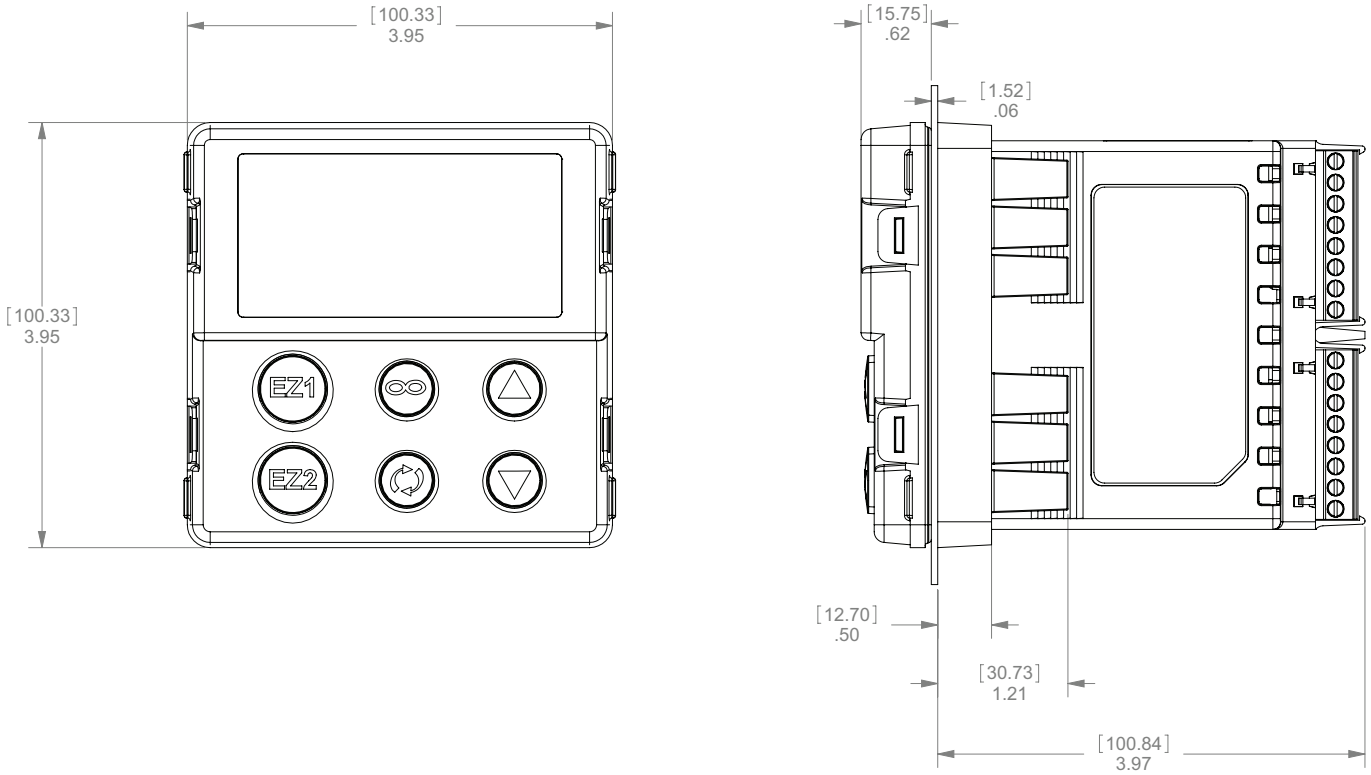
1/8 DIN (PM9) Horizontal Dimensions



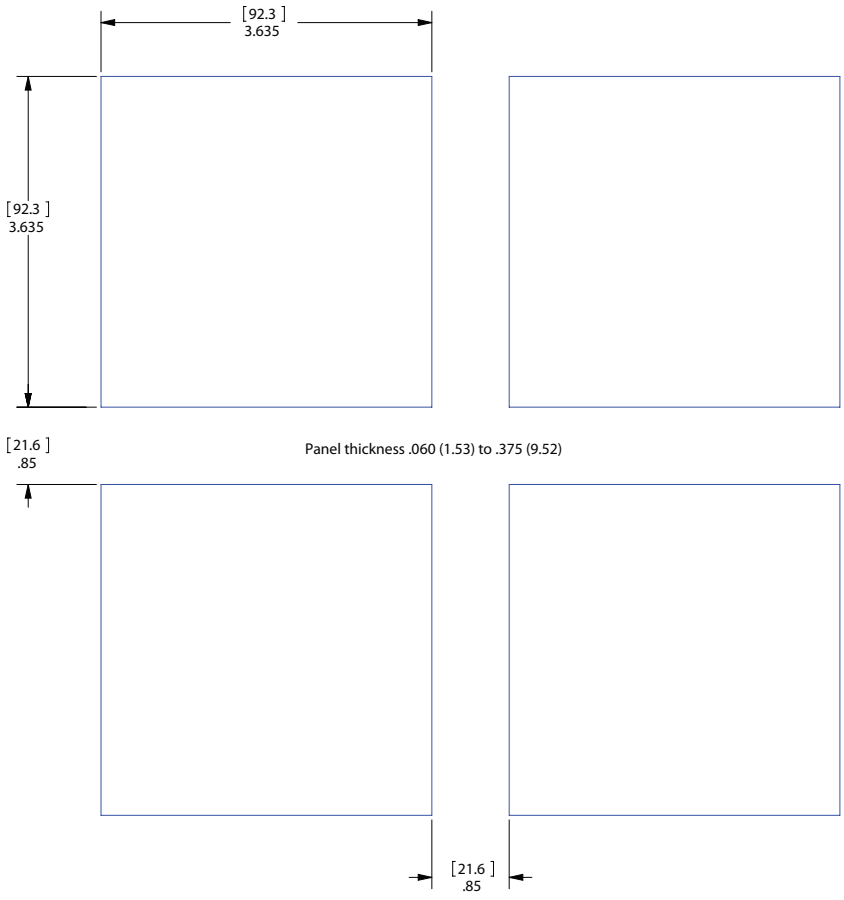
1/8 DIN (PM9) Horizontal Recommended Panel Spacing



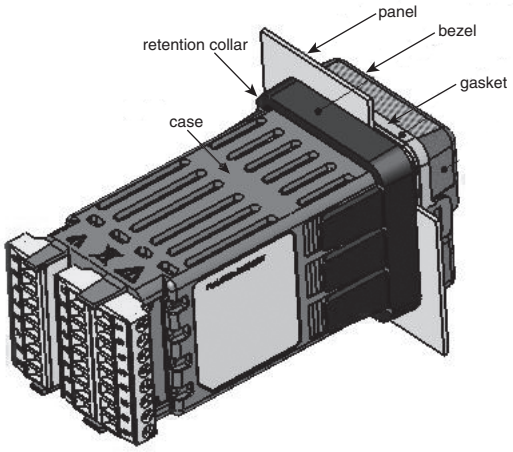
1/4 DIN (PM4) Dimensions

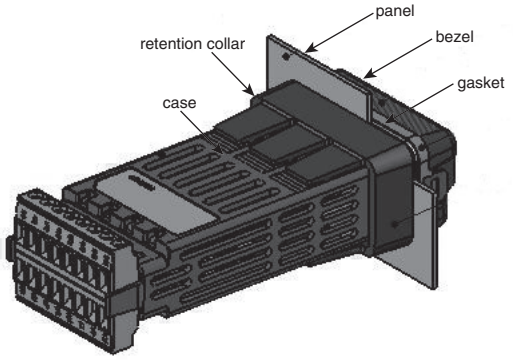


1/4 DIN (PM4) Recommended Panel Spacing



Installation



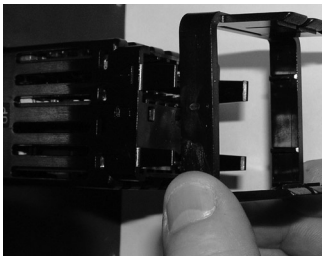


1. Make the panel cutout using the mounting template dimensions in this chapter.

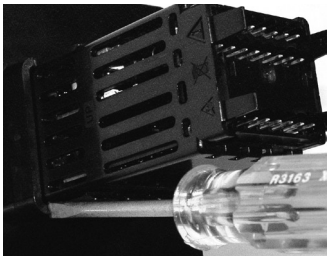
   Insert the case assembly into the panel cutout.

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

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



Slide the mounting collar over the back of the controller.



Place the blade of a screwdriver in the notch of the mounting collar assembly.

3. For a NEMA 4X (UL50, IP66) seal, alternately place and push the blade of a screwdriver against each of the the four corners of the mounting collar assembly. Apply pressure to the face of the controller while pushing with the screwdriver.

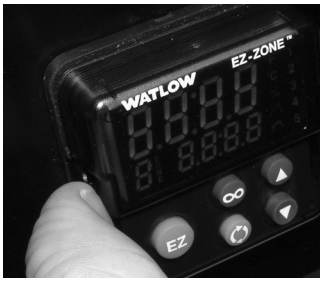
   Don't be afraid to apply enough pressure to properly install the controller. The seal system is compressed more by mating the mounting collar tighter to the front panel (see pictures above). If you can move the case assembly back and forth in the cutout, you do not have a proper seal.

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

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

Removing the Mounted Controller from Its Case

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



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

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

2. On a PM6 control once the sides are released grab the unit above and below the face with two hands and pull the unit out. On the PM4/8/9 controls slide a screwdriver under the pry tabs and turn.

Warning:

• This equipment is suitable for use in class 1, div. 2, Groups A, B, C and D or Non-Hazardous locations only. Temperature Code T4A.

• WARNING – EXPLOSION HAZARD. Substitution of component may impair suitability for class 1, div. 2.

• WARNING – EXPLOSION HAZARD. Do not disconnect equipment unless power has been switched off or the area is known to be nonhazardous.

Returning the Controller to its Case

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

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

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

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

Chemical Compatibility

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

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

Warning:

All electrical power to the controller and controlled circuits must be disconnected before removing the controller from the front panel or disconnecting other wiring.

Failure to follow these instructions may cause an electrical shock and/or sparks that could cause an explosion in class 1, div. 2 hazardous locations.

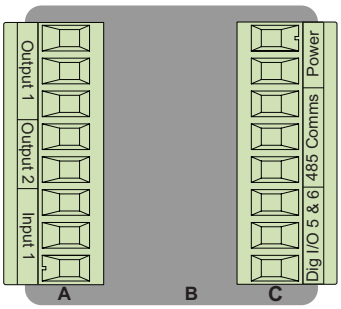
Terminal Definitions for Slots A

Slot A			
Output		**Terminal Function**	**Configuration**
1	**2**		
X1 W1 Y1		common (Any switched dc output can use this common.) dc- (open collector) dc+	Switched dc/open collector output 1: PM _ _ _ **C** _-_ AAAA _ _
	W2 Y2	dc- dc+	Switched dc output 2: PM _ _ _ _ **C**-_ AAAA _ _
F1 G1 H1		voltage or current - voltage + current +	Universal Process output 1: PM _ _ _ **F** _-_ AAAA _ _
L1 K1 J1		normally open common normally closed	Mechanical Relay 5 A, Form C output 1: PM _ _ _ **E** _-_ AAAA _ _
	L2 K2	normally open common	NO-ARC 15 A, Form A output 2: PM**[4, 6, 8, 9]** _ _ _ **H**-_ AAAA _ _
	L2 K2	normally open common	Mechanical Relay 5 A, Form A output 2: PM _ _ _ _ **J**-_ AAAA _ _
L1 K1	L2 K2	normally open common	Solid-state Relay 0.5 A, Form A output 1: PM _ _ _ **K** _-_ AAAA _ _ output 2: PM _ _ _ _ **K**-_ AAAA _ _
Inputs			
1			
T1 S1 R1		S2 (RTD) or current + S3 (RTD), thermocouple -, current -, volts - or potentiometer wiper, thermistor S1 (RTD), thermocouple + or volts +, thermistor	Universal / Thermistor Input input 1: all configurations
Slot A			

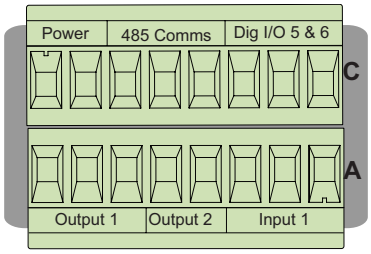
Terminal Definitions for Slot C

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

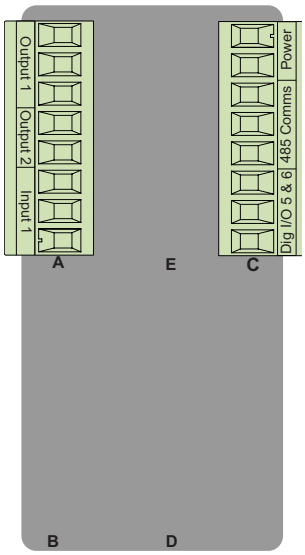
Back View
Slot Orientation
1/16 DIN **PM6**



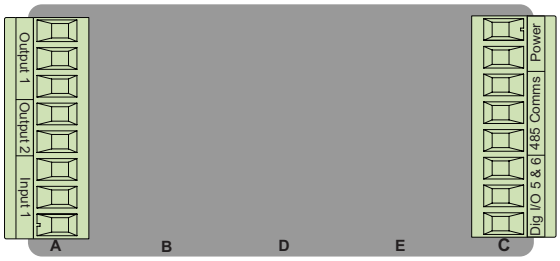
Back View
Slot Orientation
1/32 DIN **PM3**



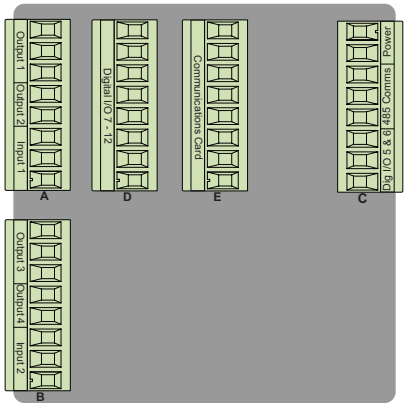
Back View
Slot Orientation 1/8 DIN Vertical **PM8**



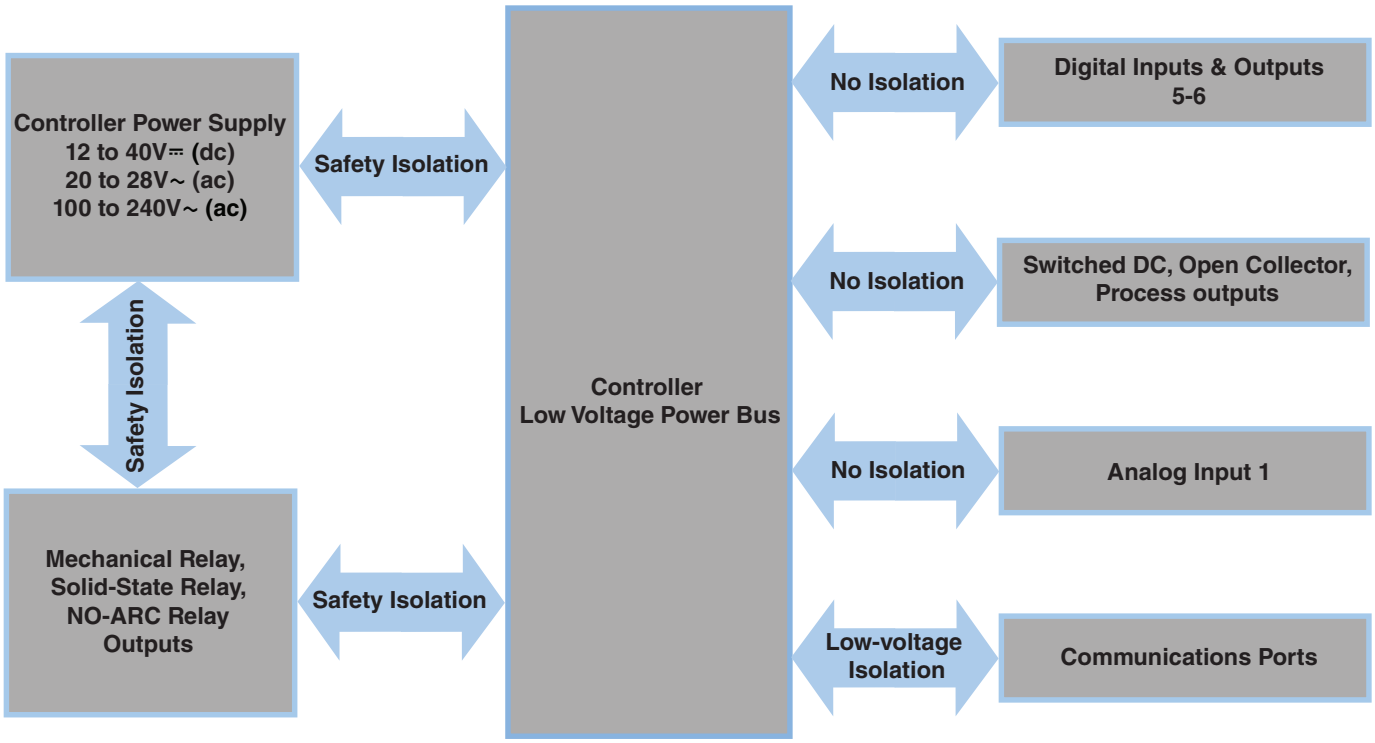
Back View
Slot Orientation
1/8 DIN Horizontal **PM9**



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



EZ-ZONE PM Isolation Blocks



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

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

Note:
Maximum wire size termination and torque rating:
- **0.0507 to 3.30 mm^2 (30 to 12 AWG) single-wire termination or two 1.31 mm^2 (16 AWG)**
- **0.8 Nm (7.0 lb.-in.) torque**

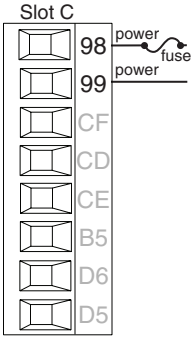
Note:
Adjacent terminals may be labeled differently, depending on the model number.

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

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

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

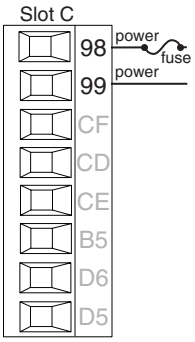
Low Power



- Minimum/Maximum Ratings
- 12 to 40V⎓ (dc)
- 20 to 28V~ (ac) Semi Sig F47
- 47 to 63 Hz
- 14VA maximum power consumption (PM4,8 & 9)
- 10VA maximum power consumption (PM3 & 6)

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

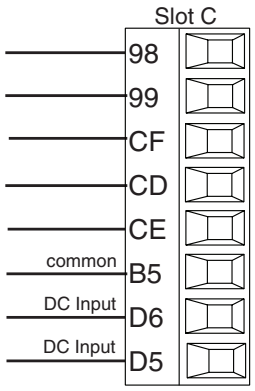
High Power



- Minimum/Maximum Ratings
- 85 to 264V~ (ac)
- 100 to 240V~ (ac) Semi Sig F47
- 47 to 63 Hz
- 14VA maximum power consumption (PM4,8 & 9)
- 10VA maximum power consumption (PM3 & 6)

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

Digital Input 5, 6



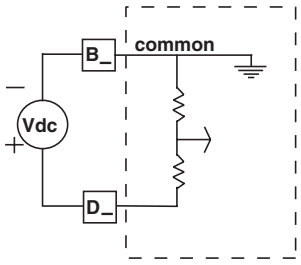
Digital Input
- Update rate 10 Hz
- Dry contact or dc voltage

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

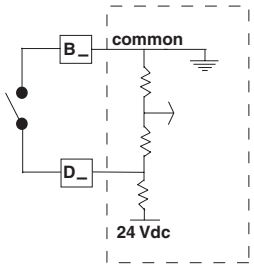
Dry Contact
- Input inactive when > 500 Ω
- Input active when < 100 Ω
- maximum short circuit 13 mA

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

Voltage Input



Dry Contact



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

Note:
Maximum wire size termination and torque rating:
- **0.0507 to 3.30 mm^2 (30 to 12 AWG) single-wire termination or two 1.31 mm^2 (16 AWG)**
- **0.8 Nm (7.0 lb.-in.) torque**

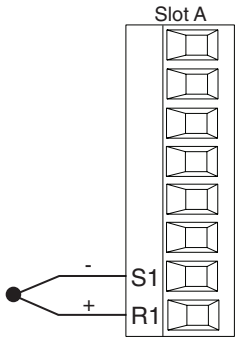
Note:
Adjacent terminals may be labeled differently, depending on the model number.

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

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

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

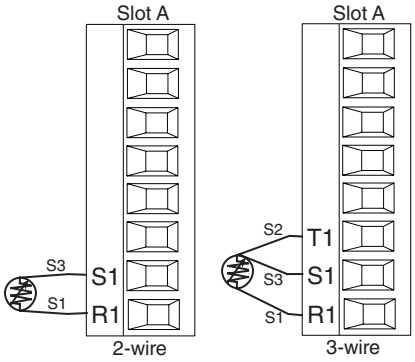
Input 1 Thermocouple



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

PM _ _ _ _ _-_ AAAA _ _

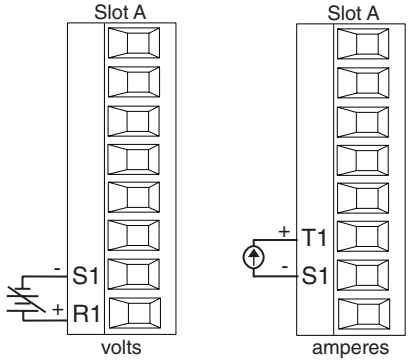
Input 1 RTD



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

PM _ _ _ _ _-_ AAAA _ _

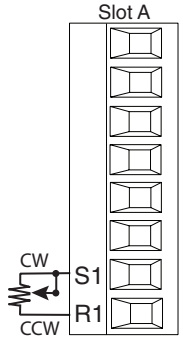
Input 1 Process



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

PM _ _ _ _ _-_ AAAA _ _

Input 1 Potentiometer



- Use a 1 kΩ potentiometer.

PM _ _ _ _ _-_ AAAA _ _

Warning:
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Note:
Maximum wire size termination and torque rating:
- **0.0507 to 3.30 mm^2 (30 to 12 AWG) single-wire termination or two 1.31 mm^2 (16 AWG)**
- **0.8 Nm (7.0 lb.-in.) torque**

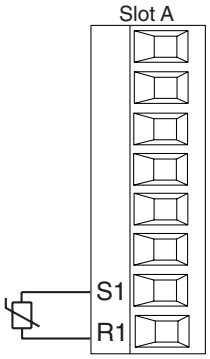
Note:
Adjacent terminals may be labeled differently, depending on the model number.

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

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

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

Input 1 Thermistor



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

Input 1: PM _ **[J,N,E*]** _ _ _ _-_ _ _ _ _ _ _ (S1/R1)

*PM4,8 & 9 only

Warning:
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Note:
Maximum wire size termination and torque rating:
- **0.0507 to 3.30 mm^2 (30 to 12 AWG) single-wire termination or two 1.31 mm^2 (16 AWG)**
- **0.8 Nm (7.0 lb.-in.) torque**

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

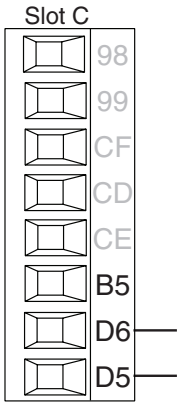
Note:
To prevent damage to the controller, do not connect wires to unused terminals.

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

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

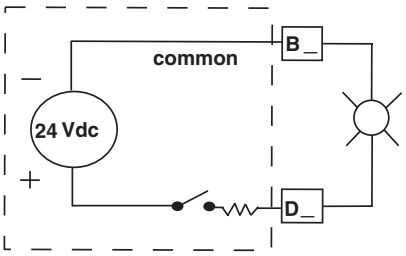
Quencharc Note:
Switching pilot duty inductive loads (relay coils, solenoids, etc.) with the mechanical relay, solid state relay or open collector output options requires use of an R.C. suppressor.

Digital Output 5, 6

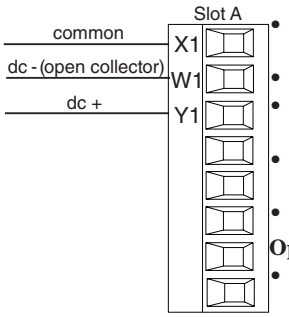


Digital Output
- Update rate 10 Hz
- Output voltage 24V
- Current limit, Output 5, 24 mA maximum
- Current limit, Output 6, 10 mA maximum driving single pole DIN-A-MITE
- Capable of driving a 3-pole DIN-A-MITE
- Open-circuit voltage 22 to 32V⎓ (dc)

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



Output 1 Switched DC/Open Collector



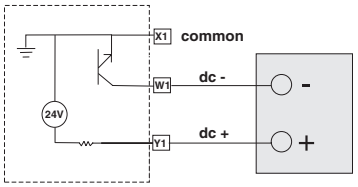
Switched DC
- 30 mA dc maximum supply current
- short circuit limited to <50 mA
- 22 to 32V⎓ (dc) open circuit voltage
- Use dc- and dc+ to drive external solid-state relay.
- DIN-A-MITE compatible
- single-pole: up to 4 in parallel or 4 in series
- 2-pole: up to 2 in parallel or 2 in series
- 3-pole: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

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

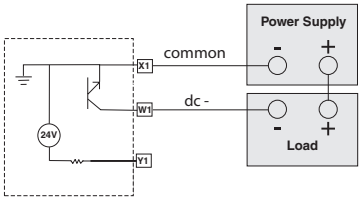
See Quencharc note.

PM _ _ _ **[C]** _-_ AAAA _ _

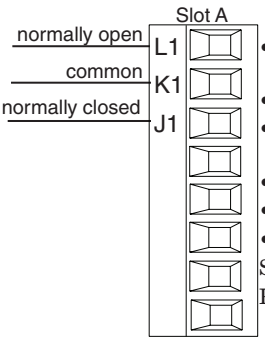
Switched DC



Open Collector



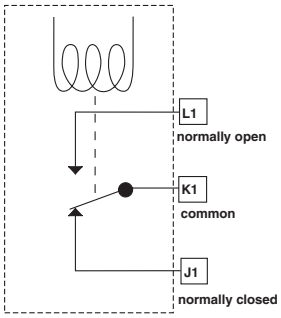
Output 1 Mechanical Relay, Form C



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

See Quencharc note.

PM _ _ _ **[E]** _-_ AAAA _ _



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

Note:
Maximum wire size termination and torque rating:
- **0.0507 to 3.30 mm^2 (30 to 12 AWG) single-wire termination or two 1.31 mm^2 (16 AWG)**
- **0.8 Nm (7.0 lb.-in.) torque**

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

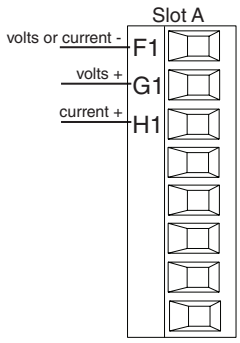
Note:
To prevent damage to the controller, do not connect wires to unused terminals.

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

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

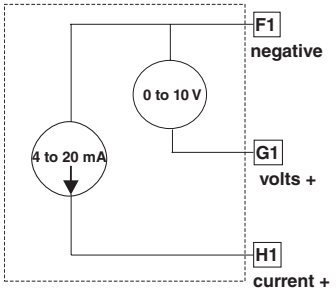
Quencharc Note:
Switching pilot duty inductive loads (relay coils, solenoids, etc.) with the mechanical relay, solid state relay or open collector output options requires use of an R.C. suppressor.

Output 1 Universal Process

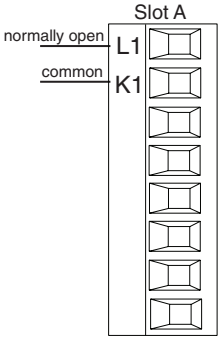


- 0 to 20 mA into 800 Ω maximum load
- 0 to 10V⎓ (dc) into voltage 1 kΩ minimum load
- scalable
- output supplies power
- cannot use voltage and current outputs at same time
- Output may be used as retransmit or control.

PM _ _ _ **[F]** _-_ AAAA _ _

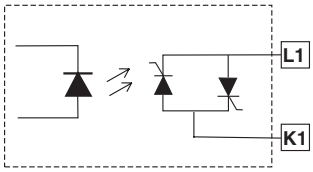


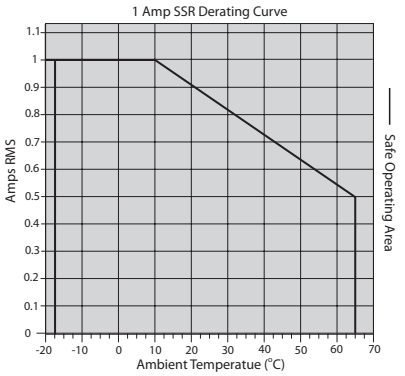
Output 1 Solid-State Relay, Form A



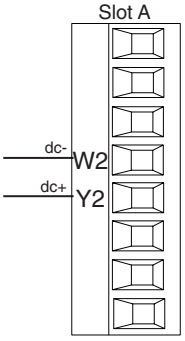
- 0.5 A at 20 to 264V~ (ac) maximum resistive load
- 20 VA 120/240V~ (ac) pilot duty
- opto-isolated, without contact suppression
- maximum off state leakage of 105 microamperes
- output does not supply power
- Do not use on dc loads.
- See Quencharc note.

PM _ _ _ **[K]** _-_ AAAA _ _



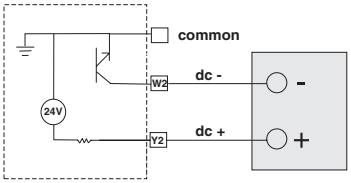


Output 2 Switched DC



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

PM _ _ _ _ **[C]**-_ AAAA _ _



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

Note:
Maximum wire size termination and torque rating:
- **0.0507 to 3.30 mm^2 (30 to 12 AWG) single-wire termination or two 1.31 mm^2 (16 AWG)**
- **0.8 Nm (7.0 lb.-in.) torque**

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

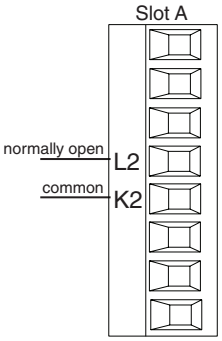
Note:
To prevent damage to the controller, do not connect wires to unused terminals.

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

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

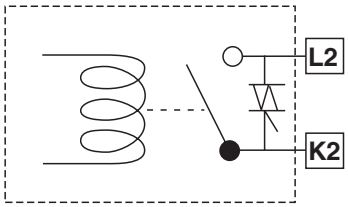
Quencharc Note:
Switching pilot duty inductive loads (relay coils, solenoids, etc.) with the mechanical relay, solid state relay or open collector output options requires use of an R.C. suppressor.

Output 2 NO-ARC Relay, Form A

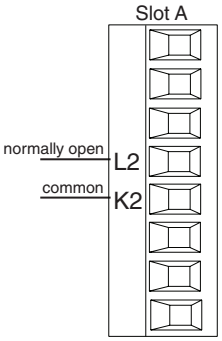


- 15 A at 85 to 264V~ (ac) resistive load only
- 1/16 DIN models only
- 2,000,000 cycle rating for NO-ARC circuit
- 100 mA minimum load
- 2 mA maximum off state leakage
- Do not use on dc loads.
- Output does not supply power.

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



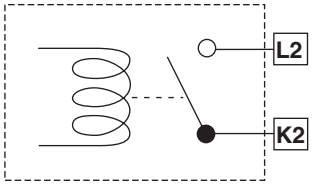
Output 2 Mechanical Relay, Form A



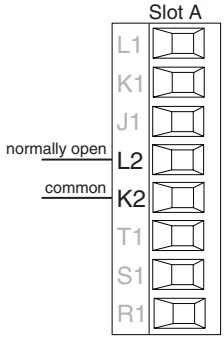
- 5 A at 240V~ (ac) or 30V⎓ (dc) maximum resistive load
- 20 mA at 24V minimum load
- 125 VA pilot duty @ 120/240V~ (ac), 25 VA at 24V~ (ac)
- 100,000 cycles at rated load
- Output does not supply power.
- for use with ac or dc

See Quencharc note.

PM _ _ _ _ **[J]**-_ AAAA _ _



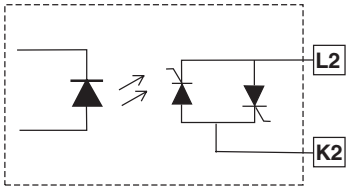
Output 2 Solid-state Relay, Form A

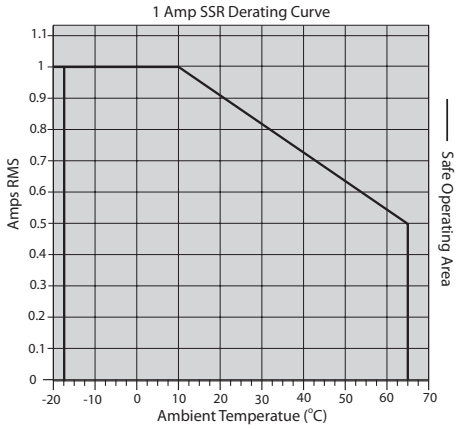


- 0.5 A at 20 to 264V~ (ac) maximum resistive load
- 20 VA 120/240V~ (ac) pilot duty
- opto-isolated, without contact suppression
- maximum off state leakage of 105 microamperes
- Output does not supply power.
- Do not use on dc loads.

See Quencharc note.

PM _ _ _ _ **[K]**-_ AAAA _ _





Warning:
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Note:
Maximum wire size termination and torque rating:
- **0.0507 to 3.30 mm^2 (30 to 12 AWG) single-wire termination or two 1.31 mm^2 (16 AWG)**
- **0.8 Nm (7.0 lb.-in.) torque**

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

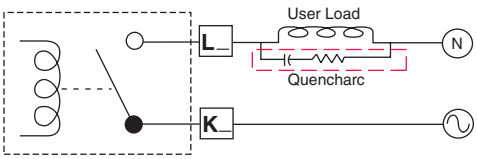
Note:
To prevent damage to the controller, do not connect wires to unused terminals.

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

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

Quencharc Wiring Example

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



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

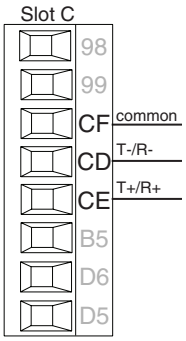
Note:
To prevent damage to the controller, do not connect wires to unused terminals.

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

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

Note:
Avoid continuous writes within loops. Excessive writes to EEPROM will cause premature EEPROM failure. The EEPROM is rated for 1,000,000 writes.

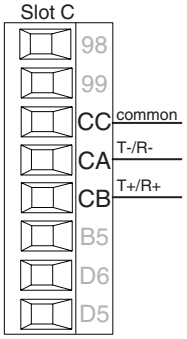
Standard Bus EIA-485 Communications



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

PM _ _ _ _ _-**[A]** AAAA _ _

Modbus RTU or Standard Bus EIA-485 Communications



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

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

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

Wiring a Serial EIA-485 Network

Two example networks are shown below where the first one is using Watlow's Standard Bus and the other showing connections over Modbus. Do not route network wires with power wires. Connect network wires in daisy-chain fashion when connecting multiple devices in a network. A termination resistor may be required. Place a 120 Ω resistor across T+/R+ and T-/R- of the last controller on a network. Only one protocol per port is available at a time: either Modbus RTU or Standard Bus.

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

Note:
Maximum wire size termination and torque rating:
- **0.0507 to 3.30 mm^2 (30 to 12 AWG) single-wire termination or two 1.31 mm^2 (16 AWG)**
- **0.8 Nm (7.0 lb.-in.) torque**

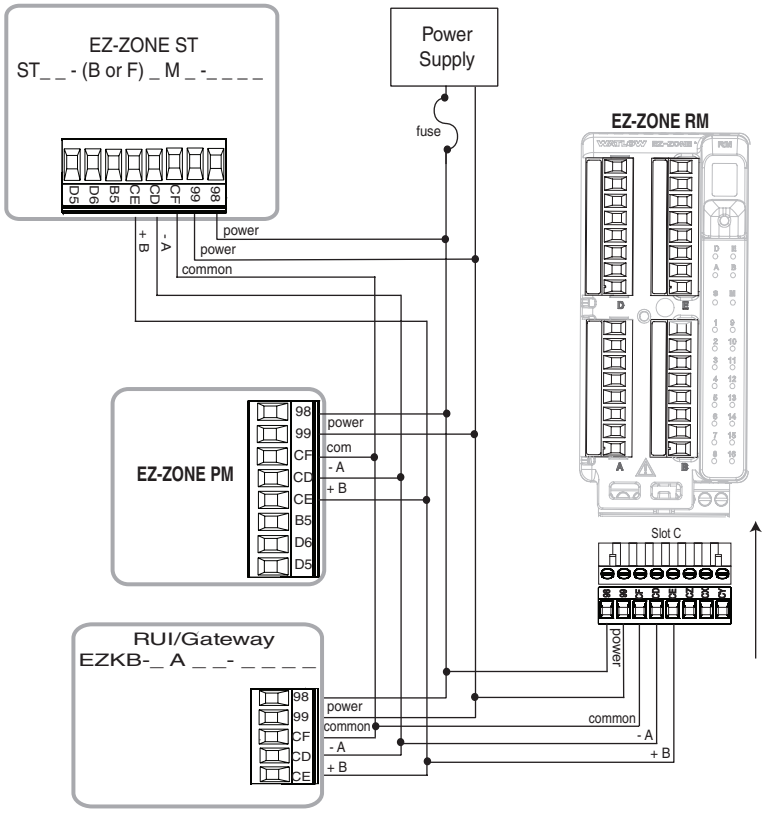
Note:
Adjacent terminals may be labeled differently, depending on the model number.

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

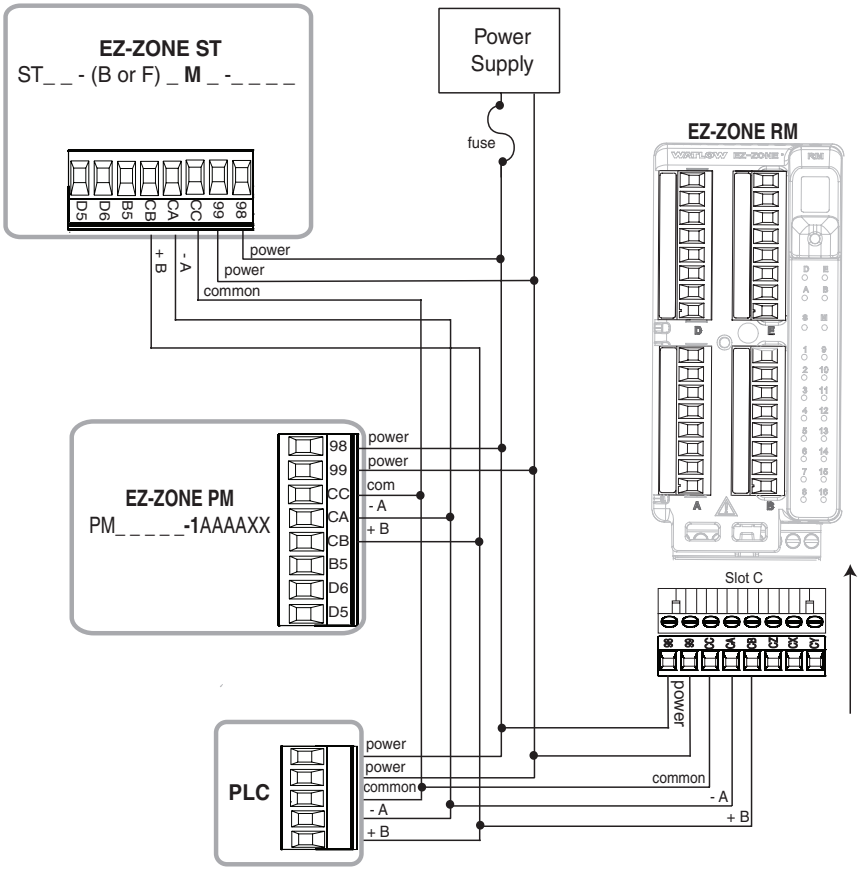
Note:
Maintain electrical isolation between analog input 1, digital input-outputs, switched dc/open collector outputs and process outputs to prevent ground loops.

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

A Network Using Watlow's Standard Bus and an RUI/Gateway



A Network Using Modbus RTU.



3 Chapter 3: Keys and Displays

Upper (Left, 32nd DIN) Display:
In the Home Page, displays the process value, otherwise displays the value of the parameter in the lower display.

Zone Display:
Indicates the controller zone.

1 to 9 = zones 1 to 9

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

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

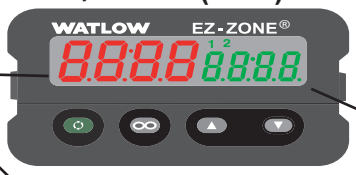
Channel Display:
Indicates the channel for any given EZ-ZONE module.

- Available with the PM4, 8 and PM9 only.

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

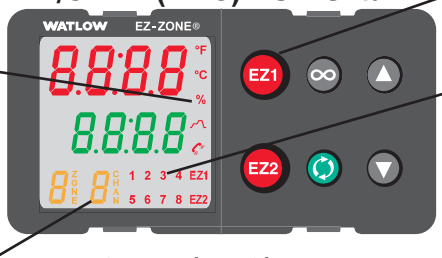
Advance Key
Advances through parameter prompts.

1/32 DIN (PM3)



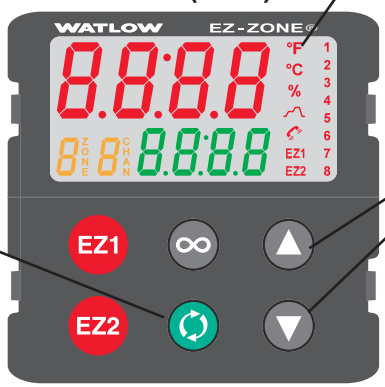
1/16 DIN (PM6)

1/8 DIN (PM9) Horizontal



1/8 DIN (PM8) Vertical

1/4 DIN (PM4)



Lower (Right, 32nd DIN) Display:
Indicates the set point or output power value during operation, or the parameter whose value appears in the upper display.

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

EZ Key/s:
This key can be programmed to do various tasks, such as locking the keyboard, restoring user settings, etc...

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

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

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

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

Responding to a Displayed Message

An active message will cause the display to toggle between the normal settings and the active message in the upper display and [Atn] in the lower display.

Your response will depend on the message and the controller settings. Some messages, such as Ramping and Tuning, indicate that a process is underway. If the message was generated by a latched alarm and the condition no longer exists or if an alarm has silencing enabled it can be silenced simply by pushing the Infinity ∞ key. Alternatively, use the method below to view all and then clear.

Push the Advance Key to display [,gnr] in the upper display and the message source (such as [AL.h 1]) in the lower display.Use the Up ▲ or Down ▼ keys to scroll through possible responses, such as Clear [Clr] or Silence [SiL]. Then push the Advance ◉ or Infinity ∞ key to execute the action. See the Home Page for further information on the Attention Codes.

Display	Parameter Name Description	Range	Appears If
[Atn]	**Attention** An active message will cause the display to toggle between the normal settings and the active message in the upper display and [Atn] in the lower display. Your response will depend on the message and the controller settings. Some messages, such as Ramping and Tuning, indicate that a process is underway. If the message was generated by a latched alarm or limit condition, the message can be cleared when the condition no longer exists. If an alarm has silencing enabled, it can be silenced. Push the Advance Key to display [,gnr] in the upper display and the message source (such as [L ,h 1]) in the lower display. Use the Up ▲ or Down ▼ keys to scroll through possible responses, such as Clear [Clr] or Silence [SiL]. Then push the Advance ◉ or Infinity ∞ key to execute the action. Alternatively, rather than scrolling through all messages simply push the Infinity ∞ button to generate a clear.	[AL.L 1] [AL.L2] [AL.L3] [AL.L4] Alarm Low 1 to 4 [AL.h 1] [AL.h2] [AL.h3] [AL.h4] Alarm High 1 to 4 [AL.E 1] [AL.E2] [AL.E3] [AL.E4] Alarm Error 1 to 4 [Er. 1] Error Input 1 [tUn 1] Tuning 1 [rP 1] Ramping 1 [LP.o 1] Loop Open Error 1 [LP.r 1] Loop Reversed Error 1	an alarm or error message is active.

4 Chapter 4: Home Page

Default Home Page Parameters

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

The Attention [AtEn] parameter appears only if there is an active message. An example of an active message could be an Input Error [Er.1], or it could be for information only like Autotune [tUN1] taking place.

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

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

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

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

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

Changing the Set Point

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

Modifying the Home Page

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

Modifying the Display Pairs

The Home Page, being a customized list of as many as 20 parameters can be configured in pairs of up to 10 via the Display Pairs [d.PrS] prompt found in the Diagnostic Menu [diAG] (Factory Page). The listing in the table that follows is what one may typically find in the Home Page as defaults based on controller part numbers. It is important to note that some of the prompts shown may not appear simply because the feature is not being used or is turned off. As an example, the prompt Cool Power [C.Pr1] will not appear unless the Cool algorithm [C.AG] is turned on in the Setup Page under the Loop menu. The Display Pairs [d.PrS] prompt will default to 1, therefore the upper display will reflect the Active Process Value [AC.Pu] and the lower display will reflect the Active Set Point [AC.SP] by default.

As stated above, the user can define pairs of prompts to appear on the display every time the Advance key is pushed. When configuring the Custom Menu to your liking it should be noted that if 2 changeable (writable) prompts are displayed in a Pair, i.e., Control Mode on top and Idle Set Point on the bottom, only the lower display (Idle Set Point) can be changed.

The display can be configured to scroll by going to the Factory Page under the Diagnostic Menu and changing the Display Time [d.t1] prompt to something greater than 0. If set to 2, the display will scroll every 2 seconds from one Display Pair to another. If the Display Pair prompt [d.PrS] is set to 1 the Display Time [d.t1] prompt will have no effect on the display.

	Home Page Defaults	Home Page Display	Parameter Page and Menu
All Models			
1	Active Process Value (1)	Numerical value	Operations Page, Monitor Menu
2	Active Set Point (1)	Numerical value	Operations Page, Monitor Menu
3	User Control Mode (1)	C.M 1	Operations Page, Monitor Menu
4	Heat Power (1)	h.Pr 1	Operations Page, Monitor Menu
5	Cool Power (1)	C.Pr 1	Operations Page, Monitor Menu
6	Autotune (1)	AUt 1	Operations Page, Loop Menu
7	Idle (1)	idS 1	Operations Page, Loop Menu
8	* Start Profile	P.St 1	
9	* Action Request	P.AC 1	
10	None		
11	None		
12	None		
13	None		
14	None		
15	None		
16	None		
17	None		
18	None		
19	None		
20	None		

* The fourth digit of the part number must be:
PM _ **[R, B, N or E]** _ _ _ - _ _ _ _ _ _ _

Navigating the EZ-ZONE® PM PID Controller

Applies to All Models - 1/16 DIN Shown Below

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

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

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

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

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

Conventions Used in the Menu Pages

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

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

Display

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

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

Range

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

Modbus RTU Protocols

All Modbus registers are 16-bits and as displayed in this manual are relative addresses (actual). Some legacy software packages limit available Modbus registers to 40001 to 49999 (5 digits). Many applications today require access to all available Modbus registers which range from 400001 to 465535 (6 digits). Watlow controls support 6 digit Modbus registers. For parameters listed as float notice that only one (low order) of the two registers is listed, this is true throughout this document. By default the low order word contains the two low bytes of the 32-bit parameter. As an example, look in the Operations Page for the Process Value. Find the column identified in the header as Modbus and notice that it lists register 360. Because this parameter is a float it is actually represented by registers 360 (low order bytes) and 361 (high order bytes). Because the Modbus specification does not dictate which register should be high or low order Watlow provides the user the ability to swap this order (Setup Page, [CoMM] Menu) from the default low/high [Loh1] to high/low [h1Lo].

Note:

With the release of firmware revision 7.00 and above new functions where introduced into this product line. With the introduction of these new functions there was a reorganization of Modbus registers. Notice in the column identified as Modbus the reference to Map 1 and Map 2 registers for each of the various parameters. If the new functions, namely; Linearization, Process Value and Real Time Clock are to be used than use Map 2 Modbus registers. The Data Map [MMAP] for Modbus registers can be changed in the Setup Page under the [CoMM] Menu. This setting will apply across the control.

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

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

Note:

There are two columns shown in the menus that follow for communications protocols identified as CIP (Common Industrial Protocol) and Profibus. These columns will be useful if this control is used in conjunction with the EZ-ZONE Remote User Interface/ Gateway where those protocols can be selected as optional hardware. For this control, as a secondary protocol beyond Standard Bus, Modbus RTU can be ordered as optional hardware.

To learn more about the RUI/GTW point your browser to the link below and search for keyword EZ-ZONE.

http://www.watlow.com/literature/pti_search.cfm

5 Chapter 5: Operations Page

Navigating the Operations Page

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

- Press the Up ▲ or Down ▼ key to view available menus. On the following pages top level menus are identified with a yellow background color.
- Press the Advance Key ◎ to enter and view available prompts within a menu.
- Press the Up ▲ or Down ▼ key to move through available menu prompts.
- Press the Infinity Key ∞ to move backwards through the levels: parameter to submenu; submenu to menu; menu to Home Page.
- Press and hold the Infinity Key ∞ for two seconds to return to the Home Page.

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

Operations Page

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

Lnr*
oPEr **Linearization Menu**
  1
  Lnr **Linearization**
    SuA **Source Value A**
    oFSt **Offset**
    ou **Output Value**

Pu*
oPEr **Process Value Menu**
  1
  Pu **Process Value**
    SuA **Source Value A**
    oFSt **Offset**
    ou **Output Value**

d1o
oPEr **Digital Input/Output Menu**
  5 to 6
  d1o **Digital Input/Output**
    do.S **Output State**
    E1.S **Event State**
    d1.S **Input State**

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

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

ALM1
oPEr **Alarm Menu**
  1 to 4
  ALM1 **Alarm 1**
    ALo **Low Set Point**
    Ahi **High Set Point**

PStA
oPEr **Profile Status Menu**
  1 to 4
  PStA **Profile Status**
    PStr **Profile Start**
    PACr **Action Request**
    StP **Active Step**
    StyP **Active Step Type**
    tSP1 **Target Set Point Loop 1**
    ACSP **Produced Set Point 1**
    St1 **Step Type Remaining**
    Ent1 **Active Event Output 1**
    Ent2 **Active Event Output 2**
    JC **Jump Count Remaining**

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

Operations Page

Display	Parameter name Description	Range	Default	Parameter Appears in Menu When	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Profibus Index	Data Type & Read/ Write
A1 oPEr **Analog Input Menu**								
A1n [Ain]	*Analog Input (1)* **Process Value** View the process value.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,128.000 to 5,537.000°C	- - - -	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 360 360 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 440 450	0x68 (104) 1 1	0	float R
i.Er [i.Er]	*Analog Input (1)* **Error Status** View the cause of the most recent error. If the AtEn message is Er.i1 or Er.i2, this parameter will display the cause of the input error.	nonE None (61) OPEn Open (65) FAiL Fail (32) Shrt Shorted (127) E.Pr Measurement Error (140) E.CAL Bad Calibration Data (139) Er.Ab Ambient Error (9) E.rtd RTD Error (141) nSrc Not Sourced (246)	None	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 362 362 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 442 452	0x68 (104) 1 2	1	uint R
i.CA [i.CA]	*Analog Input (1)* **Calibration Offset** Offset the input reading to compensate for lead wire resistance or other factors that cause the input reading to vary from the actual process value.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,110.555 to 5,555.000°C	0.0	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 382 382 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 462 472	0x68 (104) 1 0xC (12)	2	float RWES
Lnr* oPEr **Linearization Menu**								
Su.A [Su.A]	*Linearization (1)* **Source Value A** View the value of Source A. Source A of Linearization 1 is connected to Analog Input 1	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,128.000 to 5,537.000°C	- - - -	Always if part number digit 3 is C, R, J, B, E or N. PM8 and 9 only	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3566	0x86 (134) 1 4	- - - -	float R
oFSt [oFSt]	*Linearization (1)* **Offset** Set an offset to be applied to this function's output.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,128.000 to 5,537.000°C	0	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3570	0x86 (134) 1 6	- - - -	float RWES
o.u [o.v]	*Linearization (1)* **Output Value** View the value of this function's output.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,128.000 to 5,537.000°C	- - - -	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3572	0x86 (134) 1 7	- - - -	float R
Note: Some values will be rounded off to fit in the four-character display. Full values can be read with other interfaces. * Available with PM4, PM8 and PM9 models only								**R: Read** **W: Write** **E: EEPROM** **S: User Set**

Operations Page

Display	Parameter name Description	Range	Default	Parameter Appears in Menu When	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Profibus Index	Data Type & Read/ Write
No Display	*Linearization (1)* **Output Error** View reported cause for Linearization output malfunction.	None (61) Open (65) Shorted (127) Measurement error (140) Bad calibration data (139) Ambient error (9) RTD error (14) Fail (32) Math error (1423) Not sourced (246) Stale (1617) Can't process (1659)	- - - -	- - - -	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3614	0x86 (134) 1 0x1C (28)	- - - -	uint R
PU* oPEr **Process Value Menu**								
SU.A [Sv.A]	*Process Value (1)* **Source Value A** View the value of Source A. Linearization 1 is connected to Source A of Process Value 1	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,128.000 to 5,537.000°C	- - - -	Always if part number digit 3 is C, R, J, B, E or N. PM8 and 9 only	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3310	0x7E (126) 1 0x10 (16)	- - - -	float R
oFSt [oFSt]	*Process Value (1)* **Offset** Set an offset to be applied to this function's output.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,128.000 to 5,537.000°C	0	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3324	0x7E (126) 1 0x17 (23)	- - - -	float RWES
o.U [o.v]	*Process Value (1)* **Output Value** View the value of this function block's output.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,128.000 to 5,537.000°C	- - - -	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3322	0x7E (126) 1 0x16 (22)	- - - -	float R
No Display	*Process Value (1)* **Output Error** View reported cause for Process output malfunction.	None (61) Open (65) Shorted (127) Measurement error (140) Bad calibration data (139) Ambient error (9) RTD error (14) Fail (32) Math error (1423) Not sourced (246) Stale (1617) Can't process (1659)	- - - -	- - - -	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3332	0x86 (134) 1 to 2 0x1B (27)	- - - -	uint R
Note: Some values will be rounded off to fit in the four-character display. Full values can be read with other interfaces. * Available with PM4, PM8 and PM9 models only								**R: Read** **W: Write** **E: EEPROM** **S: User Set**

Operations Page

Display	Parameter name Description	Range	Default	Parameter Appears in Menu When	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Profibus Index	Data Type & Read/ Write
d io oPEr **Digital Input/Output Menu**								
do.S [do.S]	*Digital Output (5 to 6)* **Output State** View the state of this output.	oFF Off (62) on On (63)	- - - -	Direction (Setup Page, Digital Input/Output Menu) is set to Output.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1012 1132 Offset to next instance equals +30	0x6A (106) 1 to 2 7	90	uint R
Ei.S [Ei.S]	*Digital Input (5 to 6)* **Event Status** View this event input state.	oFF Off (62) on On (63)	- - - -	Direction (Setup Page, Digital Input/Output Menu) is set to Input Voltage or Input Dry Contact.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1328 1568 Offset to next instance equals +20	0x6E (110) 1 to 2 5	140	uint R
No Display	*EZ-Key/s (1 to 2)* **Event Status** View this event input state.	oFF Off (62) on On (63)	- - - -	- - - -	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1368 1608 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 1628	0x6E (110) 3 to 4 5	140	uint R
LiMt oPEr **Limit Menu**								
LLS [LL.S]	*Limit (1)* **Low Set Point** Set the low process value that will trigger the limit.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,128.000 to 5,537.000°C	0.0°F or units -18.0°C	Limit Sides (Setup Page) is not set to High.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 684 724	0x70 (112) 1 3	38	float RWES
LhS [Lh.S]	*Limit (1)* **High Set Point** Set the high process value that will trigger the limit.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,128.000 to 5,537.000°C	0.0°F or units -18.0°C	Limit Sides (Setup Page) is not set to Low.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 686 726	0x70 (112) 1 4	39	float RWES
MMon oPEr **Monitor Menu**								
C.MA [C.MA]	*Monitor (1)* **Control Mode Active** View the current control mode.	oFF Off (62) Auto Auto (10) MAn Manual (54)	Off	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1882 2362	0x97 (151) 1 2	- - - -	uint R
h.Pr [h.Pr]	*Monitor (1)* **Heat Power** View the current heat output level.	0.0 to 100.0%	0.0	Heat algorithm is not set to Off. (Setup Page)	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1904 2384	0x97 (151) 1 0xD (13)	- - - -	float R
C.Pr [C.Pr]	*Monitor (1)* **Cool Power** View the current cool output level.	-100.0 to 0.0%	0.0	Cool algorithm is not set to Off. (Setup Page)	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1906 2386	0x97 (151) 1 0xE (14)	- - - -	float R
Note: Some values will be rounded off to fit in the four-character display. Full values can be read with other interfaces. * Available with PM4, PM8 and PM9 models only								**R: Read** **W: Write** **E: EEPROM** **S: User Set**

Operations Page

Display	Parameter name Description	Range	Default	Parameter Appears in Menu When	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Profibus Index	Data Type & Read/ Write
C.SP [C.SP]	*Monitor (1)* **Closed Loop Working Set Point** View the set point currently in effect.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,128.000 to 5,537.000°C	- - - -	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 2172 *Map 2* 2652	0x6B (107) 1 7	- - - -	float R
Pv.A [Pv.A]	*Monitor (1)* **Process Value Active** View the current filtered process value using the control input.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,128.000 to 5,537.000°C	- - - -	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 402 *Map 2* 402	0x68 (104) 1 0x16 (22)	- - - -	float R
LooP oPEr Loop Menu								
r.En [r.En]	*Loop (1)* **Remote Enable** Enable this loop to switch control to the remote set point.	no No YES Yes	No	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 2200 *Map 2* 2680	0x6B (107) 1 0x15 (21)	48	uint RWES
r.ty [r.ty]	*Loop (1)* **Remote Set Point Type** Enable this loop to switch control to the remote set point.	Auto Auto (10) MAn Manual (54)	No	Remote enable set to yes	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 2202 *Map 2* 2682	0x6B (107) 1 0x16 (22)	- - - -	uint RWES
C.M [C.M]	*Loop (1)* **Control Mode** Select the method that this loop will use to control.	oFF Off (62) AUto Auto (10) MAn Manual (54)	Auto	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1880 *Map 2* 2360	0x97 (151) 1 1	63	uint RWES
A.tSP [A.tSP}	*Loop (1)* **Autotune Set Point** Set the set point that the autotune will use, as a percentage of the current set point.	50.0 to 200.0%	90.0	Heat Algorithm or Cool Algorithm (Setup Page) is set to PID.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1998 *Map 2* 2398	0x97 (151) 1 0x14 (20)	- - - -	float RWES
AUt [AUt]	*Loop (1)* **Autotune Request** Start an autotune. While the autotune is active, the Home Page will display AtEn tUn 1. When the autotune is complete, the message will clear automatically.	no No (59) YES Yes (106)	No	Heat Algorithm or Cool Algorithm (Setup Page) is set to PID.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1920 *Map 2* 2400	0x97 (151) 1 0x15 (21)	64	uint RW
C.SP [C.SP]	*Loop (1)* **Closed Loop Set Point** Set the set point that the controller will automatically control to.	Low Set Point to High Set Point (Setup Page)	75.0°F or units 24.0°C	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 2160 *Map 2* 2640	0x6B (107) 1 1	49	float RWES
id.S [id.S]	*Loop (1)* **Idle Set Point** Set a closed loop set point that can be triggered by an event state.	Low Set Point to High Set Point (Setup Page)	75.0°F or units 24.0°C	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 2176 *Map 2* 2656	0x6B (107) 1 9	50	float RWES
Note: Some values will be rounded off to fit in the four-character display. Full values can be read with other interfaces. * Available with PM4, PM8 and PM9 models only								**R: Read W: Write E: EEPROM S: User Set**

Operations Page

Display	Parameter name Description	Range	Default	Parameter Appears in Menu When	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Profibus Index	Data Type & Read/ Write
h.Pb [h.Pb]	*Loop (1)* **Heat Proportional Band** Set the PID proportional band for the heat outputs.	0.001 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,110.555 to 5,555.000°C	25.0°F or units 14.0°C	Heat Algorithm (Setup Page) is set to PID.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1890 *Map 2* 2370	0x97 (151) 1 6	65	float RWES
h.hy [h.hy]	*Loop (1)* **Heat Hysteresis** Set the control switching hysteresis for on-off control. This determines how far into the "on" region the process value needs to move before the output turns on.	0.001 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,110.555 to 5,555.000°C	3.0°F or units 2.0°C	Heat Algorithm (Setup Page) is set to On-Off.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1900 *Map 2* 2380	0x97 (151) 1 0xB (11)	66	float RWES
C.Pb [C.Pb]	*Loop (1)* **Cool Proportional Band** Set the PID proportional band for the cool outputs.	0.001 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,110.555 to 5,555.000°C	25.0°F or units 14.0°C	Cool Algorithm (Setup Page) is set to PID.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1892 *Map 2* 2370	0x97 (151) 1 7	67	float RWES
C.hy [C.hy]	*Loop (1)* **Cool Hysteresis** Set the control switching hysteresis for on-off control. This determines how far into the "on" region the process value needs to move before the output turns on.	0.001 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,110.555 to 5,555.000°C	3.0°F or units 2.0°C	Cool Algorithm (Setup Page) is set to On-Off.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1902 *Map 2* 2382	0x97 (151) 1 0xC (12)	68	float RWES
t i [ti]	*Loop (1)* **Time Integral** Set the PID integral for the outputs.	0 to 9,999 seconds per repeat	180.0 seconds per repeat	Heat Algorithm or Cool Algorithm (Setup Page) is set to PID.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1894 *Map 2* 2374	0x97 (151) 1 8	69	float RWES
t d [td]	*Loop (1)* **Time Derivative** Set the PID derivative time for the outputs.	0 to 9,999 seconds	0.0 seconds	Heat Algorithm or Cool Algorithm (Setup Page) is set to PID.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1896 *Map 2* 2376	0x97 (151) 1 9	70	float RWES
db [db]	*Loop (1)* **Dead Band** Set the offset to the proportional band. With a negative value, both heating and cooling outputs are active when the process value is near the set point. A positive value keeps heating and cooling outputs from fighting each other.	-1,000.0 to 1,000.0°F or units -556 to 556°C	0.0	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1898 *Map 2* 2378	0x97 (151) 1 0xA (10)	71	float RWES
Note: Some values will be rounded off to fit in the four-character display. Full values can be read with other interfaces. * Available with PM4, PM8 and PM9 models only								**R: Read W: Write E: EEPROM S: User Set**

Operations Page

Display	Parameter name Description	Range	Default	Parameter Appears in Menu When	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Profibus Index	Data Type & Read/ Write
o.SP [o.SP]	*Loop (1)* **Open Loop Set Point** Set a fixed level of output power when in manual (open-loop) mode.	-100 to 100% (heat and cool) 0 to 100% (heat only) -100 to 0% (cool only)	0.0	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 2162 *Map 2* 2642	0x6B (107) 1 2	51	float RWES
ALM1 oPEr **Alarm Menu**								
A.Lo [A.Lo]	*Alarm (1 to 4)* **Low Set Point** If Alarm Type (Setup Page, Alarm Menu) is set to: **process** - set the process value that will trigger a low alarm. **deviation** - set the span of units from the closed loop set point that will trigger a low alarm. A negative set point represents a value below closed loop set point. A positive set point represents a value above closed loop set point.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,128.000 to 5,537.000°C	32.0°F or units 0.0°C	Alarm Sides (Setup Page) is not set to High.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1482 *Map 2* 1882 Offset to next instance (*Map 1*) equals +50 Offset to next instance (*Map 2*) equals +60	0x6D (109) 1 to 4 2	18	float RWES
A.hi [A.hi]	*Alarm (1 to 4)* **High Set Point** If Alarm Type (Setup Page, Alarm Menu) is set to: **process** - set the process value that will trigger a high alarm. **deviation** - set the span of units from the closed loop set point that will trigger a high alarm.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,128.000 to 5,537.000°C	300.0°F or units 150.0°C	Alarm Sides (Setup Page) is not set to Low.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1480 *Map 2* 1880 Offset to next instance (*Map 1*) equals +50 Offset to next instance (*Map 2*) equals +60	0x6D (109) 1 to 4 1	19	float RWES
No Displayed	*Alarm (1 to 4)* **Alarm State** Current state of alarm	Startup (88) None (61) Blocked (12) Alarm low (8) Alarm high (7) Error (28)	None	No parameter	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1496 *Map 2* 1896 Offset to next instance [Map1 +50], [*Map 2* +60]	0x6D (109) 1 to 4 9	- - - -	uint R
Note: Some values will be rounded off to fit in the four-character display. Full values can be read with other inter- faces. * Available with PM4, PM8 and PM9 models only								**R: Read W: Write E: EEPROM S: User Set**

Operations Page

Display	Parameter name Description	Range	Default	Parameter Appears in Menu When	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Profibus Index	Data Type & Read/ Write
No Displayed	*Alarm (1 to 4)* **Alarm Clearable** Current state of alarm	no No (59) YES Yes (106)	- - - -	No parameter	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1502 *Map 2* 1902 Offset to next instance (Map1 1 equals +50, *Map 2* equals +60)	0x6D (109) 1 to 4 0xC (12)	- - - -	uint R
No Displayed	*Alarm (1 to 4)* **Alarm Clear Request** Write to this register to clear an alarm	Clear (1003)	0	No parameter	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1504 *Map 2* 1904 Offset to next instance (Map1 1 equals +50, *Map 2* equals +60)	0x6D (109) 1 to 4 0xD (13)	- - - -	uint W
No Displayed	*Alarm (1 to 4)* **Alarm Silence Request** Write to this register to silence an alarm	Silence (1010)	0	No parameter	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1506 *Map 2* 1906 Offset to next instance (Map1 1 equals +50, *Map 2* equals +60)	0x6D (109) 1 to 4 0xE (14)	- - - -	uint W
No Displayed	*Alarm (1 to 4)* **Alarm Silenced** Write to this register to silence an alarm	Yes (106) No (59)	- - - -	No parameter	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1500 *Map 2* 1900 Offset to next instance (Map1 1 equals +50, *Map 2* equals +60)	0x6D (109) 1 to 4 0x0B (11)	- - - -	uint R
No Displayed	*Alarm (1 to 4)* **Alarm Latched** Write to this register to silence an alarm	Yes (106) No (59)	- - - -	No parameter	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1498 *Map 2* 1898 Offset to next instance (Map1 1 equals +50, *Map 2* equals +60)	0x6D (109) 1 to 4 0x0A (10)	- - - -	uint R
Note: Some values will be rounded off to fit in the four-character display. Full values can be read with other inter- faces. * Available with PM4, PM8 and PM9 models only								**R: Read W: Write E: EEPROM S: User Set**

Operations Page

Display	Parameter name Description	Range	Default	Parameter Appears in Menu When	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Profibus Index	Data Type & Read/ Write
PSTA oPEr **Profile Status Menu** Profile Menu appears if: (PM _ **[R, B*, N, E*]** _ _ _-_ _ _ _ _ _ _)			* Available with PM8/9 only * Some parameters in the Profile Status Menu can be changed for the currently running profile, but should only be changed by knowledgeable personnel and with caution. Changing parameters via the Profile Status Menu will not change the stored profile but will have an immediate impact on the profile that is running. Changes made to profile parameters in the Profiling Pages will be saved and will also have an immediate impact on the running profile.					
PStr [P.Str]	*Profile Status* **Profile Start** Select step to act upon.	1 to 40	1	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 2520 *Map 2* 4340	0x7A (122) 1 1	204	uint RW
PACr [PACr]	*Profile Status* **Action Request**	nonE None (61) StEP Step Start (89) End Terminate (148) rESU Resume (147) PAUS Pause (146) ProF Profile (77)	None	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 2540 *Map 2* 4360	0x7A (122) 1 0xB (11)	205	uint RW
StP [StP]	*Profile Status* **Active Step** View the currently running step.	1 to 40	0 (none)	a profile is active.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 2526 *Map 2* 4346	0x7A (122) 1 4	- - - -	uint R
S.typ [S.typ]	*Profile Status* **Active Step Type** View the currently running step type.	USEP Unused Step (50) End End (27) JL Jump Loop (116) CLoC Wait For Time (1543) bJbo Wait For Both (210) bJPr Wait For Process (209) bJE Wait For Event (144) SoAH Soak (87) t Time (143) rAtE Rate (81)	- - - -	a profile is active.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 2544 *Map 2* 4364	0x7A (122) 1 0xD (13)	- - - -	uint R
t.SP1 [tg.SP]	*Profile Status* ***Target Set Point Loop 1** View or change the target set point of the current step.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,128.000 to 5,537.000°C	0.0°F or units -18.0°C	a profile is active.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 2542 *Map 2* 4502	0x7A (122) 1 0xC (12)	- - - -	uint RW
AC.SP [AC.SP]	*Profile Status* **Produced Set Point 1** Display the current set point, even if the profile is ramping.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,128.000 to 5,537.000°C	0.0°F or units -18.0°C	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* - - - - *Map 2* - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	float R
Note: Some values will be rounded off to fit in the four-character display. Full values can be read with other interfaces. * Available with PM4, PM8 and PM9 models only								**R: Read** **W: Write** **E: EEPROM** **S: User Set**

Operations Page

Display	Parameter name Description	Range	Default	Parameter Appears in Menu When	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Profibus Index	Data Type & Read/ Write
St i [S.ti]	*Profile Status* ***Step Time Remaining** View or change the time remaining for the current step. Step is displayed in seconds. If the time exceeds 9,999 seconds, the display will show 9,999 and remain there while the control continues to decrement internally. Once the remaining time is equal to or less than 9,999 the display will represent the actual seconds remaining. As an example, if a three-hour soak time is currently being monitored, the first value displayed will be 9,999, and the display will remain at 9,999 until the remaining time is approximately equal to 2 hours and 46 minutes. At this point the display will track the actual seconds remaining.	0 to 9,999.000 seconds	0	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 2536 *Map 2* 4356	0x7A (122) 1 9	- - - -	float RW
Ent 1 [Ent1]	*Profile Status* **Active Event Output 1** View or change the event output states.	oFF Off (62) on On (63)	Off	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 2546 *Map 2* 4512	0x7A (122) 1 0xE (14)	- - - -	uint RW
Ent2 [Ent2]	*Profile Status* **Active Event Output 2** View or change the event output states.	oFF Off (62) on On (63)	Off	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 2548 *Map 2* 4514	0x7A (122) 1 0xF (15)	- - - -	uint RW
JC [JC]	*Profile Status* **Jump Count Remaining** View the jump counts remaining for the current loop. In a profile with nested loops, this may not indicate the actual jump counts remaining.	0 to 9,999	0	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 2538 *Map 2* 4358	0x7A (122) 1 0xA (10)	- - - -	uint R
No Display	*Profile Status* **Profile State** Read currentProfile state.	off (62) Running (149) Pause (146)	- - - -	- - - -	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 2522 *Map 2* 4342	0x7A (122) 1 2	- - - -	uint R
Note: Some values will be rounded off to fit in the four-character display. Full values can be read with other inter- faces. * Available with PM4, PM8 and PM9 models only								**R: Read** **W: Write** **E: EEPROM** **S: User Set**

Operations Page

Display	Parameter name Description	Range	Default	Parameter Appears in Menu When	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Profibus Index	Data Type & Read/ Write
No Display	*Profile Status* **Current File** Indicates current file being executed.	1 to 4	0	- - - -	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 2524 4344	0x7A (122) 1 3	- - - -	uint R
Note: Some values will be rounded off to fit in the four-character display. Full values can be read with other inter- faces. * Available with PM4, PM8 and PM9 models only								**R: Read** **W: Write** **E: EEPROM** **S: User Set**

6 Chapter 6: Setup Page

Navigating the Setup Page

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

- Press the Up ▲ or Down ▼ key to view available menus. On the following pages top level menus are identified with a yellow background color.
- Press the Advance Key ◎ to enter and view available prompts within a menu.
- Press the Up ▲ or Down ▼ key to move through available menu prompts.
- Press the Infinity Key ∞ to move backwards through the levels: parameter to submenu; submenu to menu; menu to Home Page.
- Press and hold the Infinity Key ∞ for two seconds to return to the Home Page.

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

[A1]
[SEt] **Analog Input Menu**
- [1]
- [A1] **Analog Input**
  - [SEn] **Sensor Type**
  - [L in] **Linearization**
  - [rtL] **RTD Leads**
  - [Unit] **Units**
  - [SLo] **Scale Low**
  - [Sh1] **Scale High**
  - [rLo] **Range Low**
  - [rh1] **Range High**
  - [PEE] **Process Error Enable**
  - [PEL] **Process Error Low**
  - [tC] **Thermistor Curve**
  - [rr] **Resistance Range**
  - [FiL] **Filter**
  - [1Er] **Error Latching**
  - [dEC] **Display Precisiom**

[Lnr]*
[SEt] **Linearization Menu**
- [1]
- [Lnr] **Linearization**
  - [Fn] **Function**
  - [Unit] **Units**
  - [1P1] **Input Point 1**
  - [oP1] **Output Point 1**
  - [1P2] **Input Point 2**
  - [oP2] **Output Point 2**
  - [1P3] **Input Point 3**
  - [oP3] **Output Point 3**
  - [1P4] **Input Point 4**
  - [oP4] **Output Point 4**
  - [1P5] **Input Point 5**
  - [oP5] **Output Point 5**
  - [1P6] **Input Point 6**
  - [oP6] **Output Point 6**
  - [1P7] **Input Point 7**
  - [oP7] **Output Point 7**
  - [1P8] **Input Point 8**
  - [oP8] **Output Point 8**
  - [1P9] **Input Point 9**
  - [oP9] **Output Point 9**
  - [1P10] **Input Point 10**
  - [oP10] **Output Point 10**

[Pu]*
[SEt] **Process Value**
- [1]
- [Pu] **Process Value**
  - [Fn] **Function**
  - [Punit] **Pressure Units**
  - [Aunit] **Altitude Units**
  - [FiL] **Filter**

[dio]
[SEt] **Digital Input/Output Menu**
- [5] to [6]
- [dio] **Digital Input/Output**
  - [dir] **Direction**
  - [Fn] **Function**
  - [Fi] **Function Instance**
  - [oCt] **Control**
  - [otb] **Time Base**
  - [oLo] **Low Power Scale**
  - [oh1] **High Power Scale**

[LooP]
[SEt] **Control Loop Menu**
- [1]
- [LooP] **Control Loop**
  - [hAG] **Heat Algorithm**
  - [CAG] **Cool Algorithm**
  - [CCr] **Cool Output Curve**
  - [tUn] **Tru-Tune+™ Enable**
  - [tbnd] **Tru-Tune+™ Band**
  - [tGn] **Tru-Tune+™ Gain**
  - [tAGr] **Autotune Aggressiveness**
  - [Pdl] **Peltier Delay**
  - [rEn] **Remote Set Point Enable**
  - [rty] **Remote Set Point Type**
  - [UFA] **User Failure Action**
  - [FAiL] **Input Error Failure**
  - [mAn] **Manual Power**
  - [LdE] **Open Loop Detect Enable**
  - [Ldt] **Open Loop Detect Time**
  - [Ldd] **Open Loop Detect Deviation**
  - [rP] **Ramp Action**
  - [rSC] **Ramp Scale**
  - [rrt] **Ramp Rate**
  - [LSP] **Low Set Point**
  - [hSP] **High Set Point**
  - [SPLo] **Set Point Open Limit Low**
  - [SPh1] **Set Point Open Limit High**

[otPt]
[SEt] **Output Menu**
- [1] to [2]
- [otPt] **Output**
  - [Fn] **Function**
  - [Fi] **Function Instance**
  - [oCt] **Control**
  - [otb] **Time Base**
  - [oLo] **Low Power Scale**
  - [oh1] **High Power Scale**
- [otPt] **Output 1 process**
  - [oty] **Type**
  - [Fn] **Function**
  - [Fi] **Function Instance**
  - [SLo] **Scale Low**
  - [Sh1] **Scale High**
  - [rLo] **Range Low**
  - [rh1] **Range High**
  - [oCA] **Calibration Offset**

[ALM1]
[SEt] **Alarm Menu**
- [1] to [4]
- [ALM1] **Alarm**
  - [Aty] **Type**
  - [Src A] **Source Function A**
  - [1SA] **Source Instance A**
  - [Ahy] **Hysteresis**
  - [ALg] **Logic**
  - [ASd] **Sides**

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

- A.LA **Latching**
- A.bL **Blocking**
- A.S1 **Silencing**
- A.dSP **Display**
- A.dL **Delay**

FUn
SEt **Function Key Menu**
1 to 2
FUn **Function Key**
- LEU **Level**
- Fn **Digital Input Function**
- F1 **Instance**

GLbL
SEt **Global Menu**
1
GLbL **Global**
- C_F **Display Units**
- ACLF **AC Line Frequency**
- r.tYP **Ramping Type**
- P.tYP **Profile type**
- GSE **Guaranteed Soak Enable**
- GSd1 **Guaranteed Soak Deviation 1**
- GSd2 **Guaranteed Soak Deviation 2**
- S1.A **Source instance A**
- S1.b **Source instance B**
- Pot1 **Power Out Time**
- C.LEd **Communications LED Action**
- ZonE **Zone Action**
- ChAn **Channel Action**
- d.PrS **Display Pairs**
- dt1 **Menu Display Timer**

COMM
SEt **Communications Menu**
1
COMM **Communications**
- PCoL **Protocol**
- A.dS **Standard Bus Address**
- Ad.MM **Modbus Address**
- bAUd **Baud Rate**
- PAr **Parity**
- MMhL **Modbus Word Order**
- MMAP **Data Map**
- nvS **Non-volatile Save**

rtC*
SEt **Real Time Clock**
- hour **Hour**
- MM.in **Minute**
- doUJ **Day of Week**

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

Display	Parameter name Description	Range	Default	Parameter Appears in Menu When	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Profibus Index	Data Type & Read/ Write
A1 SEt **Analog Input Menu**								
SEn [SEn]	*Analog Input (1)* **Sensor Type** Set the analog sensor type to match the device wired to this input. **Note:** There is no open-sensor detection for process inputs.	oFF Off (62) tC Thermocouple (95) mV Millivolts (56) volt Volts dc (104) mA Milliamps dc (112) rtd.1H RTD 100 Ω (113) r 1.0H RTD 1,000 Ω (114) Pot Potentiometer 1 kΩ (155) thEr Thermistor (229)		Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 368 368	0x68 (104) 1 5	3	uint RWES
Lin [Lin]	*Analog Input (1)* **Linearization** Set the linearization to match the thermocouple wired to this input.	b B (11) (48) H K (84) C C (15) (58) n N (80) d D (23) r R (93) E E (26) S S (84) F F (30) t T (46) J J	J	Sensor Type is set to Thermocouple.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 370 370	0x68 (104) 1 6	4	uint RWES
rtL [rt.L]	*Analog Input (1)* **RTD Leads** Set to match the number of leads on the RTD wired to this input.	2 2 (1) 3 3 (2)	2	Sensor Type is set to RTD 100 Ω or RTD 1,000 Ω.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 372 368	0x68 (104) 1 7	- - - -	uint RWES
Unit [Unit]	*Analog Input (1)* **Units** Set the type of units the sensor will measure.	AtP Absolute Temperature (1540) rh Relative Humidity (1538) Pro Process (75) PwJr Power (73)	Process	Sensor Type is set to Millivolts, Volts, Milliamps or Potentiometer 1 kΩ.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 442	0x68 (104) 1 0x2A (42)	5	uint RWES
SLo [S.Lo]	*Analog Input (1)* **Scale Low** Set the low scale for process inputs. This value, in millivolts, volts or milliamps, will correspond to the Range Low output of this function block.	-100.0 to 1,000.0	0.0	Sensor Type is set to Millivolts, Volts, Milliamps or Potentiometer 1 kΩ.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 388 388	0x68 (104) 1 0xF (15)	6	float RWES
Note: Some values will be rounded off to fit in the four-character display. Full values can be read with other interfaces. * Available with PM4, PM8 and PM9 models only								**R: Read** **W: Write** **E: EEPROM** **S: User Set**

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Display	Parameter name Description	Range	Default	Parameter Appears in Menu When	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Profibus Index	Data Type & Read/ Write
S.hi [S.hi]	*Analog Input (1)* **Scale High** Set the high scale for process inputs. This value, in millivolts, volts or milliamps, will correspond to the Range High output of this function block.	-100.0 to 1,000.0	20.0	Sensor Type is set to Millivolts, Volts, Milliamps or Potentiometer 1 kΩ.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 390 *Map 2* 390	0x68 (104) 1 0x10 (16)	7	float RWES
r.Lo [r.Lo]	*Analog Input (1)* **Range Low** Set the low range for this function block's output.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000	0.0	Sensor Type is set to Millivolts, Volts, Milliamps or Potentiometer 1 kΩ.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 392 *Map 2* 392	0x68 (104) 1 0x11 (17)	8	float RWES
r.hi [r.hi]	*Analog Input (1)* **Range High** Set the high range for this function block's output.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000	9,999	Sensor Type is set to Millivolts, Volts, Milliamps or Potentiometer 1 kΩ.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 394 *Map 2* 394	0x68 (104) 1 0x12 (18)	9	float RWES
P.EE [P.EE]	*Analog Input (1)* **Process Error Enable** Turn the Process Error Low feature on or off.	oFF Off (62) Lo.J Low (53)	Off	Sensor Type is set to Millivolts, Volts, Milliamps or Potentiometer 1 kΩ.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 418 *Map 2* 388	0x68 (104) 1 0x1E (30)	10	uint RWES
P.EL [P.EL]	*Analog Input (1)* **Process Error Low** If the process value drops below this value, it will trigger an input error.	-100.0 to 1,000.0	0.0	Sensor Type is set to Millivolts, Volts, Milliamps or Potentiometer 1 kΩ, and Error Enable is set to Low.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 420 *Map 2* 420	0x68 (104) 1 0x1F (31)	11	float RWES
t.C [t.C]	*Analog Input (1)* **Thermistor Curve** Select a curve to apply to the thermistor input.	A Curve A (1451) b Curve B (1452) C Curve C (1453) CUSt Custom (180)	Curve A	Sensor Type is set to Thermistor.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 434 *Map 2* 434	0x68 (104) 1 20x6 (38)	- - - -	uint RWES
r.r [r.r]	*Analog Input (1)* **Resistance Range** Set the maximum resistance of the thermistor input.	5 5K (1448) 10 10K (1360) 20 20K (1361) 40 40K (1449)	40K	Sensor Type is set to Thermistor.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 432 *Map 2* 432	0x68 (104) 1 0x25 (37)	- - - -	uint RWES
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Display	Parameter name Description	Range	Default	Parameter Appears in Menu When	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Profibus Index	Data Type & Read/ Write
FiL [FiL]	*Analog Input (1)* **Filter** Filtering smooths out the process signal to both the display and the input. Increase the time to increase filtering.	0.0 to 60.0 seconds	0.5	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 386 *Map 2* 386	0x68 (104) 1 0xE (14)	12	float RWES
i.Er [i.Er]	*Analog Input (1)* **Error Latching** Turn input error latching on or off. If latching is on, errors must be manually cleared.	oFF Off (62) on On (63)	Off	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 414 *Map 2* 414	0x68 (104) 1 0x1C (28)	- - - -	uint RWES
Lnr* SEt **Linearization Menu**								
Fn [Fn]	*Linearization (1)* **Function** Set how this function will linearize Source A which is Analog Input 1.	oFF Off (62) intr Interpolated (1482)	Off	Always if part number digit 4 is C, R, J, B, E or N. PM8 and 9 only	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* - - - - *Map 2* 3568	0x86 (134) 1 5	155	uint RWES
Un.it [Unit]	*Linearization (1)* **Units** Set the units of Source A which is Analog Input 1.	nonE None (61) Src Source (1539) rh Relative Humidty (1538) Pro Process (75) PWJr Power (73) r.tP Relative Temperature (1541) A.tP Absolute Temperature (1540)	Source	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* - - - - *Map 2* 3616	0x86 (134) 1 0x29 (41)	156	uint RWES
ip.1 [ip.1]	*Linearization (1)* **Input Point 1** Set the value that will be mapped to output 1.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000	0.0	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* - - - - *Map 2* 3574	0x86 (134) 1 8	157	float RWES
op.1 [op.1]	*Linearization (1)* **Output Point 1** Set the value that will be mapped to input 1.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000	0.0	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* - - - - *Map 2* 3594	0x86 (134) 1 0x12 (18)	158	float RWES
ip.2 [ip.2]	*Linearization (1)* **Input Point 2** Set the value that will be mapped to output 2.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000	1.0	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* - - - - *Map 2* 3576	0x86 (134) 1 9	159	float RWES
op.2 [op.2]	*Linearization (1)* **Output Point 2** Set the value that will be mapped to input 2.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000	1.0	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* - - - - *Map 2* 3597	0x86 (134) 1 0x13 (19)	160	float RWES
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ip.3 [ip.3]	*Linearization (1)* **Input Point 3** Set the value that will be mapped to output 3.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000	2.0	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* - - - - *Map 2* 3578	0x86 (134) 1 0xA (10)	161	float RWES
op.3 [op.3]	*Linearization (1)* **Output Point 3** Set the value that will be mapped to input 3.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000	2.0	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* - - - - *Map 2* 3598	0x86 (134) 1 0x14 (20)	162	float RWES
ip.4 [ip.4]	*Linearization (1)* **Input Point 4** Set the value that will be mapped to output 4.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000	3.0	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* - - - - *Map 2* 3581	0x86 (134) 1 0xB (11)	163	float RWES
op.4 [op.4]	*Linearization (1)* **Output Point 4** Set the value that will be mapped to input 4.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000	3.0	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* - - - - *Map 2* 3600	0x86 (134) 1 0x15 (21)	164	float RWES
ip.5 [ip.5]	*Linearization (1)* **Input Point 5** Set the value that will be mapped to output 5.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000	4.0	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* - - - - *Map 2* 3582	0x86 (134) 1 0xC (12)	165	float RWES
op.5 [op.5]	*Linearization (1)* **Output Point 5** Set the value that will be mapped to input 5.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000	4.0	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* - - - - *Map 2* 3602	0x86 (134) 1 0x16 (22)	166	float RWES
ip.6 [ip.6]	*Linearization (1)* **Input Point 6** Set the value that will be mapped to output 6.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000	5.0	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* - - - - *Map 2* 3584	0x86 (134) 1 0xD (13)	167	float RWES
op.6 [op.6]	*Linearization (1)* **Output Point 6** Set the value that will be mapped to input 6.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000	5.0	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* - - - - *Map 2* 3604	0x86 (134) 1 0x17 (23)	168	float RWES
ip.7 [ip.7]	*Linearization (1)* **Input Point 7** Set the value that will be mapped to output 7.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000	6.0	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* - - - - *Map 2* 3586	0x86 (134) 1 0xE (14)	169	float RWES
op.7 [op.7]	*Linearization (1)* **Output Point 7** Set the value that will be mapped to input 7.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000	6.0	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* - - - - *Map 2* 3606	0x86 (134) 1 0x18 (24)	170	float RWES
ip.8 [ip.8]	*Linearization (1)* **Input Point 8** Set the value that will be mapped to output 8.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000	7.0	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* - - - - *Map 2* 3588	0x86 (134) 1 0xF (15)	171	float RWES
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oP.8 [op.8]	*Linearization (1)* **Output Point 8** Set the value that will be mapped to input 8.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000	7.0	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* - - - - *Map 2* 3608	0x86 (134) 1 0x19 (25)	172	float RWES
iP.9 [ip.9]	*Linearization (1)* **Input Point 9** Set the value that will be mapped to output 9.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000	8.0	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* - - - - *Map 2* 3590	0x86 (134) 1 0x10 (16)	173	float RWES
oP.9 [op.9]	*Linearization (1)* **Output Point 9** Set the value that will be mapped to input 9.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000	8.0	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* - - - - *Map 2* 3610	0x86 (134) 1 0x1A (26)	174	float RWES
iP.10 [ip.10]	*Linearization (1)* **Input Point 10** Set the value that will be mapped to output 10.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000	9.0	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* - - - - *Map 2* 3592	0x86 (134) 1 0x11 (17)	175	float RWES
oP.10 [op.10]	*Linearization (1)* **Output Point 10** Set the value that will be mapped to input 10.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000	9.0	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* - - - - *Map 2* 3612	0x86 (134) 1 0x1B (27)	176	float RWES
Pu SEt* **Process Value**								
Fn [Fn]	*Process Value (1)* **Function** Set the function that will be applied to the source or sources.	oFF Off (62) ALt *Pressure to Altitude (1649)	Off	Always if part number digit 4 is C, R, J, B, E or N. PM8 and 9 only	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* - - - - *Map 2* 3320	0x7E (126) 1 0x15 (21)	123	uint RWES
P.unt [P.unt]	*Process Value (1)* **Pressure Units** Set the units that will be applied to the source.	PSI Pounds per Square Inch (1671) PASc Pascal (1674) AtM Atmosphere (1675) mbr Millibar (1672) torr Torr (1673)	PSI	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* - - - - *Map 2* 3334	0x7E (126) 1 0x1C (28)	- - - -	uint RWES
A.unt [A.unt]	*Process Value (1)* **Altitude Units** Set the units that will be applied to the source.	HFt Kilofeet (1677) Ft Feet (1676)	HFt	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* - - - - *Map 2* 3336	0x7E (126) 1 0x1D (29)	- - - -	uint RWES

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

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* Pressure Altitude calculation is based on the International Standard Atmosphere, 1976

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F iL [FiL]	*Process Value (1)* **Filter** Filtering smooths out the output signal of this function block. Increase the time to increase filtering.	0.0 to 60.0 seconds	0.0	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 3330	0x7E (126) 1 0x1A (26)	- - - -	float RWES
d io SEt **Digital Input/Output Menu**								
d ir [dir]	*Digital Input/Output (5 to 6)* **Direction** Set this function to operate as an input or output.	OtPt Output (68) iCon Input Dry Contact (44) in Input Voltage (193)	Output	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1000 1120 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 & Map 2*) equals +30	0x6A (106) 5 to 6 1	82	uint RWES
Fn [Fn]	*Digital Output (5 to 6)* **Action Function** Select what function will drive this output.	oFF Off (62) Lim Limit (126) EntB Profile Event Out B (234) EntA Profile Event Out A (233) SoF2 Special Function Output 2 (1533) SoF1 Special Function Output 1 (1532) CooL Cool Power, Control Loop (161) hEAt Heat Power, Control Loop (160) ALM Alarm (6)	Off	Direction is set to Output.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1008 1128 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 & Map 2*) equals +30	0x6A (106) 1 to 2 5	83	uint RWES
F i [Fi]	*Digital Output (5 to 6)* **Function Instance** Set the instance of the function selected above.	1 to 4	1	Direction is set to Output.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1010 1130 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 & Map 2*) equals +30	0x6A (106) 5 to 6 6	84	uint RWES
oCt [o.Ct]	*Digital Output (5 to 6)* **Control** Set the output control type. This parameter is only used with PID control, but can be set anytime.	FtB Fixed Time Base (34) vtb Variable Time Base (103)	Fixed Time Base	Direction is set to Output.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1002 1122 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 & Map 2*) equals +30	0x6A (106) 5 to 6 2	85	uint RWES
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o.tb [o.tb]	*Digital Output (5 to 6)* **Time Base** Set the time base for fixed-time-base control.	[0.1 for Fast and Bi-Directional outputs, 5.0 for Slow outputs] to 60	- - - -	Control is set to Fixed Time Base.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1016 *Map 2* 1124 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 & Map 2*) equals +30	0x6A (106) 5 to 6 3	86	float RWES
o.Lo [o.Lo]	*Digital Output (5 to 6)* **Low Power Scale** The power output will never be less than the value specified and will represent the value at which output scaling begins.	0.0 to 100.0	0.0	Direction is set to Output and Source is set to Heat or Cool.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1016 *Map 2* 1136 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 & Map 2*) equals +30	0x6A (106) 5 to 6 9	87	float RWES
o.hi [o.hi]	*Digital Output (5 to 6)* **High Power Scale** The power output will never be greater than the value specified and will represent the value at which output scaling stops.	0.0 to 100.0	100.0	Direction is set to Output and Source is set to Heat or Cool.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1018 *Map 2* 1138 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 & Map 2*) equals +30	0x6A (106) 5 to 6 0xA (10)	88	float RWES
LEv [LEv]	*Digital Input (5 to 6)* **Level** Select which action will be interpreted as a true state.	High (37) Low (53)	High	Direction is set to input	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1320 *Map 2* 1560 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 & Map 2*) equals +20	0x6E (110) 5 to 6 1	137	uint RW
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Fn [Fn]	*Digital Input (5 to 6)* **Action Function** Select the function that will be triggered by a true state for Digital Input 5 and or 6.	nonE None (61) PSES Profile Start/Stop, level triggered (208) PrOF Profile Start Number, edge triggered (196) PHoL Profile Hold/ Resume, level triggered (207) Pd iS Profile Disable, level triggered (206) tdA TRU-TUNE+® Disable, level triggered (219) oFF Control Outputs Off, level triggered (90) MMAn Manual/Auto Mode, level triggered (54) tUnE Tune, edge triggered (98) idLE Idle Set Point Enable, level triggered (107) FAL Force Alarm, level triggered (218) AoF Alarm Outputs & Control Loop Off, level triggered (220) S iL Silence Alarms, edge triggered (108) ALMM Alarm Reset, edge triggered (6) PLoC Lock Keypad, level triggered (217) uSr.r Restore User Settings, edge triggered (227) LMMr Limit Reset, edge triggered (82)	None	Direction is set to Output.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1324 *Map 2* 1564 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 & Map 2*) equals +20	0x6E (110) 1 to 2 3	138	uint RWES
Fi [Fi]	*Digital Input (5 to 7)* **Function Instance** Select which Digital Input will be triggered by a true state.	0 to 4	0	Direction is set to Output.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1326 *Map 2* 1566 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 & Map 2*) equals +20	0x6E (110) 5 to 7 4	139	uint RWES
LooP SEt **Control Loop Menu**								
h.Ag [h.Ag]	*Control Loop (1)* **Heat Algorithm** Set the heat control method.	oFF Off (62) P id PID (71) onoF On-Off (64)	PID	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1884 *Map 2* 2364	0x97 (151) 1 3	72	uint RWES
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C.Ag [C.Ag]	*Control Loop (1)* **Cool Algorithm** Set the cool control method.	oFF Off (62) Pid PID (71) on.oF On-Off (64)	Off	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1886 2366	0x97 (151) 1 4	73	uint RWES
C.Cr [C.Cr]	*Control Loop (1)* **Cool Output Curve** Select a cool output curve to change the responsiveness of the system.	oFF Off (62) Cr.A Non-linear Curve 1 (214) Cr.b Non-linear Curve 2 (215)	Off	Cool Algorithm is set to PID.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1888 2368	0x97 (151) 1 5	- - - -	uint RWES
t.tUn [t.tUn]	*Control Loop (1)* **TRU-TUNE+™ Enable** Enable or disable the TRU-TUNE+™ adaptive tuning feature.	no No (59) YES Yes (106)	No	Cool Algorithm or Heat Algorithm is set to PID.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1910 2390	0x97 (151) 1 0x10 (16)	- - - -	uint RWES
t.bnd [t.bnd]	*Control Loop (1)* **TRU-TUNE+™ Band** Set the range, centered on the set point, within which TRU-TUNE+™ will be in effect. Use this function only if the controller is unable to adaptive tune automatically.	0 to 100	0	Cool Algorithm or Heat Algorithm is set to PID and TRU-TUNE+™ Enable is set to Yes.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1912 2392	0x97 (151) 1 0x11 (17)	- - - -	uint RWES
t.gn [t.gn]	*Control Loop (1)* **TRU-TUNE+™ Gain** Select the responsiveness of the TRU-TUNE+™ adaptive tuning calculations. More responsiveness may increase overshoot.	1 to 6	3	Cool Algorithm or Heat Algorithm is set to PID and TRU-TUNE+™ Enable is set to Yes.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1914 2394	0x97 (151) 1 0x12 (18)	- - - -	uint RWES
t.Agr [t.Agr]	*Control Loop (1)* **Autotune Aggressiveness** Select the aggressiveness of the autotuning calculations.	Undr Under damped (99) Cr.it Critical damped (21) OvEr Over damped (69)	Critical	Cool Algorithm or Heat Algorithm is set to PID.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1916 2396	0x97 (151) 1 0x13 (19)	- - - -	uint RWES
P.dL [P.dL]	*Control Loop (1)* **Peltier Delay** Set a value that will cause a delay when switching from heat mode to cool mode.	0.0 to 5.0	0.0	When the Cool and Heat algorithm are set on.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - - - - -	0x97 (151) 1 0x1C (28)	- - - -	float RWES
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UFA [UFA]	*Control Loop (1)* **User Failure Action** Select what the controller outputs will do when the user switches control to manual mode.	oFF Off, sets output power to 0% (62) bPLS Bumpless, maintains same output power, if it was less than 75% and stable, otherwise 0% (14) MAn Manual Fixed, sets output power to Manual Power setting (33) USEr User, sets output power to last open-loop set point the user entered (100)	User	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 2182 *Map 2* 2662	0x6B (107) 1 0xC (12)	- - - -	uint RWES
FAiL [FAiL]	*Control Loop (1)* **Input Error Failure** Select what the controller outputs will do when an input error switches control to manual mode.	oFF Off, sets output power to 0% (62) bPLS Bumpless, maintains same output power, if it was less than 75% and stable, otherwise 0% (14) MAn Manual Fixed, sets output power to Manual Power setting (33) USEr User, sets output power to last open-loop set point the user entered (100)	User	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 2184 *Map 2* 2664	0x6B (107) 1 0xD (13)	- - - -	uint RWES
MAn [MAn]	*Control Loop (1)* **Manual Power** Set the manual output power level that will take effect if an input error failure occurs while User Failure Action is set to Manual Fixed.	Set Point Open Loop Limit Low to Set Point Open Loop Limit High (Setup Page)	0.0	Input Error Failure is set to Manual Fixed.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 2180 *Map 2* 2660	0x6B (107) 1 0xB (11)	- - - -	float RWES
L.dE [L.dE]	*Control Loop (1)* **Open Loop Detect Enable** Turn on the open-loop detect feature to monitor a closed-loop operation for the appropriate response.	no No (59) YES Yes (106)	No	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1922 *Map 2* 2402	0x97 (151) 1 0x16 (22)	74	uint RWES
L.dt [L.dt]	*Control Loop (1)* **Open Loop Detect Time** The Open Loop Detect Deviation value must occur for this time period to trigger an open-loop error.	0 to 3,600 seconds	240	Open Loop Detect Enable is set to Yes.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1924 *Map 2* 2404	0x97 (151) 1 0x17 (23)	75	uint RWES
Note: Some values will be rounded off to fit in the four-character display. Full values can be read with other interfaces. * Available with PM4, PM8 and PM9 models only								**R: Read W: Write E: EEPROM S: User Set**

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Display	Parameter name Description	Range	Default	Parameter Appears in Menu When	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Profibus Index	Data Type & Read/ Write
L.dd [L.dd]	*Control Loop (1)* **Open Loop Detect Deviation** Set the value that the process must deviate from the set point to trigger an open-loop error.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,110.555 to 5,555.000°C	10.0°F or units 6.0°C	Open Loop Detect Enable is set to Yes.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1926 2406	0x97 (151) 1 0x18 (24)	76	float RWES
rP [rP]	*Control Loop (1)* **Ramp Action** Select when the controller's set point will ramp to the defined end set point.	oFF Off (62) Str Startup (88) StPt Set Point Change (1647) both Both (13)	Off	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 2186 2666	0x6B (107) 1 0xE (14)	56	uint RWES
r.SC [r.SC]	*Control Loop (1)* **Ramp Scale** Select the scale of the ramp rate.	hour Hours (39) Min Minutes (57)	Minutes	Ramp Action is set to Startup, Set Point or Both.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 2188 2668	0x6B (107) 1 0xF (15)	57	uint RWES
r.rt [r.rt]	*Control Loop (1)* **Ramp Rate** Set the rate for the set point ramp. Set the time units for the rate with the Ramp Scale parameter.	0.0 to 9,999.000°F or units 0.0 to 5,555.000°C	1.0°F or units 1.0°C	Ramp Action is set to Startup, Set Point or Both.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 2192 2672	0x6B (107) 1 0x11 (17)	58	float RWES
L.SP [L.SP]	*Control Loop (1)* **Low Set Point** Set the minimum value of the closed loop set point range.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,128.000 to 5,537.000°C	-1,999°F or units -1,128°C	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 2164 2644	0x6B (107) 1 to 2 3	52	float RWES
h.SP [h.SP]	*Control Loop (1)* **High Set Point** Set the maximum value of the closed loop set point range..	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,128.000 to 5,537.000°C	-1,999°F or units -1,128°C	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 2166 2646	0x6B (107) 1 4	53	float RWES
SP.Lo [SP.Lo]	*Control Loop (1)* **Set Point Open Limit Low** Set the minimum value of the open-loop set point range.	-100 to 100%	-100	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 2168 2649	0x6B (107) 1 5	54	float RWES
SP.hi [SP.hi]	*Control Loop (1)* **Set Point Open Limit High** Set the maximum value of the open-loop set point range.	-100 to 100%	100	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 2170 2650	0x6B (107) 1 6	55	float RWES

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* Available with PM4, PM8 and PM9 models only

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Setup Page

Display	Parameter name Description	Range	Default	Parameter Appears in Menu When	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Profibus Index	Data Type & Read/ Write
oEPt SEt **Output Menu**								
Fn [Fn]	*Output Digital (1 to 2)* **Function** Select what function will drive this output.	oFF Off (62) EntB Profile Event Out B (234) EntA Profile Event Out A (233) Cool Cool (20) hEAt Heat (36) ALM Alarm (6)	Output 1 - Heat Output 2 - Alarm Output 3 - Off Output 4 - Off	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 888 *Map 2* 1008 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 & Map 2*) equals +30	0x6A (106) 1 to 2 5	83	uint RWES
F1 [Fi]	*Output (1 to 2)* **Function Instance** Set the instance of the function selected above.	1 to 2	1	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 890 *Map 2* 1010 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 & Map 2*) equals +30	0x6A (106) 1 to 2 6	84	uint RWES
o.Ct [o.Ct]	*Output (1 to 2)* **Control** Set the output control type. This parameter is only used with PID control, but can be set anytime.	FtB Fixed Time Base (34) vtB Variable Time Base (103)	Fixed Time Base	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 882 *Map 2* 1002 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 & Map 2*) equals +30	0x6A (106) 1 to 4 2	85	uint RWES
o.tb [o.tb]	*Output (1 to 2)* **Time Base** Set the time base for fixed-time-base control.	0.1 to 60.0 seconds (solid-state relay or switched dc) 5.0 to 60.0 seconds (mechanical relay or no-arc power control)	0.1 sec. [SSR & sw dc] 20.0 sec. [mech, relay, no-arc]	Control is set to Fixed Time Base.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 884 *Map 2* 1004 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 & Map 2*) equals +30	0x6A (106) 1 to 2 3	86	float RWES
o.Lo [o.Lo]	*Output (1 to 2)* **Low Power Scale** The power output will never be less than the value specified and will represent the value at which output scaling begins.	0.0 to 100.0%	0.0%	Source is set to PID Heat or Cool.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 896 *Map 2* 1016 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 & Map 2*) equals +30	0x6A (106) 1 to 2 9	87	float RWES
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Display	Parameter name Description	Range	Default	Parameter Appears in Menu When	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Profibus Index	Data Type & Read/ Write
o.hi [o.hi]	*Output (1 to 2)* **High Power Scale** The power output will never be greater than the value specified and will represent the value at which output scaling stops.	0.0 to 100.0%	100.0%	Source is set to PID Heat or Cool.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 898 *Map 2* 1018 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 & Map 2*) equals +30	0x6A (106) 1 to 2 0xA (10)	88	float RWES
o.ty [o.ty]	*Output (1 process)* **Type** Select whether the process output will operate in volts or milliamps.	volt Volts (104) mA Milliamps (112)	Volts	Always if digit 6 of the part number is an "F".	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 720 *Map 2* 840	0x76 (118) 1 1	95	uint RWES
Fn [Fn]	*Output Process (1)* **Function** Set the type of function that will drive this output.	oFF Off (62) duPL Duplex (212) Cool Cool (20) hEAt Heat (36) rMt Retransmit (213) Ent.b Profile Event Out B (234) Ent.A Profile Event Out A (233) ALM Alarm (6)	Off	Always if digit 6 of the part number is an "F".	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 722 *Map 2* 842	0x76 (118) 1 2	96	uint RWES
r.Sr [r.Sr]	*Output (1 process)* **Retransmit Source** Select the value that will be retransmitted.	AI Analog Input (142) SEPt Set Point (85) Curr Current (22)	Analog Input	Always if digit 6 of the part number is an "F".	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 724 *Map 2* 844	0x76 (118) 1 3	97	uint RWES
Fi [Fi]	*Output (1 process)* **Function Instance** Set the instance of the function selected above.	1 to 4	1	Always if digit 6 of the part number is an "F".	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 726 *Map 2* 846	0x76 (118) 1 4	98	uint RWES
S.Lo [S.Lo]	*Output (1 process)* **Scale Low** Set the minimum value of the output range.	-100.0 to 100.0	0.00	Always if digit 6 of the part number is an "F".	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 736 *Map 2* 856	0x76 (118) 1 9	99	float RWES
S.hi [S.hi]	*Output (1 process)* **Scale High** Set the maximum value of the output range.	-100.0 to 100.0	10.00	Always if digit 6 of the part number is an "F".	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 738 *Map 2* 858	0x76 (118) 1 0xA (10)	100	float RWES
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Display	Parameter name Description	Range	Default	Parameter Appears in Menu When	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Profibus Index	Data Type & Read/ Write
r.Lo [r.Lo]	*Output (1 process)* **Range Low** Set the minimum value of the retransmit value range in process units. When the retransmit source is at this value, the retransmit output will be at its Scale Low value.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,128.000 to 5,537.000°C	0.0°F or units -18°C	Always if digit 6 of the part number is an "F".	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 740 *Map 2* 860	0x76 (118) 1 0xB (11)	101	float RWES
r.hi [r.hi]	*Output (1 process)* **Range High** Set the maximum value of the retransmit value range in process units. When the retransmit source is at this value, the retransmit output will be at its Scale High value.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,128.000 to 5,537.000°C	9,999.0°F or units 5,537.0°C	Always if digit 6 of the part number is an "F".	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 742 *Map 2* 862	0x76 (118) 1 0xC (12)	102	float RWES
o.CA [o.CA]	*Output (1 process)* **Calibration Offset** Set an offset value for a process output.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,110.555 to 5,555.000°C	0.0°F or units 0.0°C	Always if digit 6 of the part number is an "F".	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 732 *Map 2* 852	0x76 (118) 1 7	105	float RWES
ALM1 SEt **Alarm Menu**								
A.ty [A.ty]	*Alarm (1 to 4)* **Type** Select whether the alarm trigger is a fixed value or will track the set point.	oFF Off (62) Pr.AL Process Alarm (76) dE.AL Deviation Alarm (24)	Off	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1508 *Map 2* 1908 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 & Map 2*) equals +60	0x6D (109) 1 to 4 0xF (15)	20	uint RWES
Sr.A [Sr.A]	*Alarm (1 to 4)* **Source Function A** Select what will trigger this alarm.	AI Analog Input (142) PLUr Power, Control Loop (73) Pu Process Value (241) Lnr Linearization (238) CUrr Current (22)	If Alarm type is set to Deviation or Process.	Type is not set to Off or deviation..	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1512 *Map 2* 1912 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 & Map 2*) equals +60	0x6D (109) 1 to 4 0x11 (17)	21	uint RWES
iS.A [iS.A]	*Alarm (1 to 2)* **Source Instance A** Set the instance of the function selected above.	1 or 2	1	Type is not set to Off.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1514 *Map 2* 1914 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* 1564 *Map 2* 1974	0x6D (109) 1 to 2 0x12 (18)	22	uint RWES
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Display	Parameter name Description	Range	Default	Parameter Appears in Menu When	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Profibus Index	Data Type & Read/ Write
A.hy [A.hy]	*Alarm (1 to 4)* **Hysteresis** Set the hysteresis for an alarm. This determines how far into the safe region the process value needs to move before the alarm can be cleared.	0.001 to 9,999.000°F or units 0.001 to 5,555.000°C	1.0°F or units 1.0°C	Type is not set to Off.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1484 *Map 2* 1884 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 equals +50, for Map 2* equals +60)	0x6D (109) 1 to 4 3	24	float RWES
A.Lg [A.Lg]	*Alarm (1 to 4)* **Logic** Select what the output condition will be during the alarm state.	A.LC Close On Alarm (17) A.Lo Open On Alarm (66)	Close On Alarm	Type is not set to Off.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1488 *Map 2* 1888 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 equals +50, for Map 2* equals +60)	0x6D (109) 1 to 4 5	25	uint RWES
A.Sd [A.Sd]	*Alarm (1 to 4)* **Sides** Select which side or sides will trigger this alarm.	both Both (13) high High (37) Lolo Low (53)	Both	Type is not set to Off.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1486 *Map 2* 1886 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 equals +50, for Map 2* equals +60)	0x6D (109) 1 to 4 4	26	uint RWES
A.LA [A.LA]	*Alarm (1 to 4)* **Latching** Turn alarm latching on or off. A latched alarm has to be turned off by the user.	nLAt Non-Latching (60) LAt Latching (49)	Non-Latching	Type is not set to Off.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1492 *Map 2* 1892 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 equals +50, for Map 2* equals +60)	0x6D (109) 1 to 4 7	27	uint RWES
A.bL [A.bL]	*Alarm (1 to 4)* **Blocking** Select when an alarm will be blocked. After startup and/or after the set point changes, the alarm will be blocked until the process value enters the normal range.	oFF Off (62) Str Startup (88) StPt Set Point (85) both Both (13)	Off	Type is not set to Off.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1494 *Map 2* 1894 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 equals +50, for Map 2* equals +60)	0x6D (109) 1 to 4 8	28	uint RWES
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Display	Parameter name Description	Range	Default	Parameter Appears in Menu When	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Profibus Index	Data Type & Read/ Write
A.Si [A.Si]	*Alarm (1 to 4)* **Silencing** Turn alarm silencing on to allow the user to disable this alarm.	oFF Off (62) on On (63)	Off	Type is not set to Off.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1490 *Map 2* 1890 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 equals +50, for Map 2* equals +60)	0x6D (109) 1 to 4 6	29	uint RWES
A.dSP [A.dSP]	*Alarm (1 to 4)* **Display** Display an alarm message when an alarm is active.	oFF Off (62) on On (63)	On	Type is not set to Off.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1510 *Map 2* 1910 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 equals +50, for Map 2* equals +60)	0x6D (109) 1 to 4 0x10 (16)	30	uint RWES
A.dL [A.dL]	*Alarm (1 to 4)* **Delay** Set the span of time that the alarm will be delayed after the process value exceeds the alarm set point.	0 to 9,999 seconds	0	Type is not set to Off.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1520 *Map 2* 1920 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 equals +50, for Map 2* equals +60)	0x6D (109) 1 to 4 0x15 (21)	31	uint RWES
FUn SEt **Function Key**								
LEv [LEv]	*Function Key (1 to 2)* **Level** The Function Key will always power up in the low state. Pressing the Function Key will toggle the selected action.	High (37) Low (53)	High	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 1320 *Map 2* 1560 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* 1340 *Map 2* 1580	0x6E (110) 1 to 2 1	137	uint RWES
Note: Some values will be rounded off to fit in the four-character display. Full values can be read with other interfaces. * Available with PM4, PM8 and PM9 models only								**R: Read W: Write E: EE-PROM S: User Set**

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Display	Parameter name Description	Range	Default	Parameter Appears in Menu When	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Profibus Index	Data Type & Read/ Write
Fn [Fn]	*Function Key (1 to 2)* **Digital Input Function** Program the EZ Key to trigger an action. Functions respond to a level state change or an edge level change.	none None (61) PSES Profile Start/Stop, level triggered (208) ProF Profile Start Number, edge triggered (196) PhoL Profile Hold/ Resume, level triggered (207) Pd iS Profile Disable, level triggered (206) tdA TRU-TUNE+® Disable, level triggered (219) oFF Control Outputs Off, level triggered (90) MAn Manual/Auto Mode, level triggered (54) tUnE Tune, edge triggered (98) idLE Idle Set Point Enable, level triggered (107) FAL Force Alarm, level triggered (218) AoF Alarm Outputs & Control Loop Off, level triggered (220) S iL Silence Alarms, edge triggered (108) ALM Alarm Reset, edge triggered (6) PLoC Lock Keypad, level triggered (217) uSr.r Restore User Settings, edge triggered (227)	None	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1324 1564 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1344 1584	0x6E (110) 1 to 2 3	138	uint RWES
F i [Fi]	*Function Key (1 to 2)* **Instance** Select which instance the EZ Key will affect. If only one instance is available, any selection will affect it.	0 to 4	0	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1326 1566 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1346 1586	0x96 (110) 1 to 2 4	139	uint RWES
GLbL SEt **Global Menu**								
C_F [C_F]	*Global* **Display Units** Select which scale to use for temperature.	F °F (30) C °C (15)	°F	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1838 2308	0x67 (103) 1 5	110	uint RWES
AC.LF [AC.LF]	*Global* **AC Line Frequency** Set the frequency to the applied ac line power source.	50 50 Hz (3) 60 60 Hz (4)	60 Hz	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 886 1006	0x6A (106) 1 4	89	uint RWES
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r.tYP [R.tyP]	*Profile* **Ramping Type**	rAtE Rate (81) t i Time (143)	Time	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 4414	0x7A (122) 1 26 (38)	- - - -	uint RWE
PtYP [P.tyP]	*Profile* **Profile Type** Set the profile startup to be based on a set point or a process value.	SEPt Set Point (85) Pro Process (75)	Set Point	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 2534 4354	0x7A (122) 1 8	- - - -	uint RWE
gSE [gSE]	*Profile* **Guaranteed Soak Enable** Enables the guaranteed soak deviation function in profiles.	oFF Off (62) on On (63)	Off	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 2530 4350	0x7A (122) 1 6	- - - -	uint RWE
gSd1 [gSd1]	*Profile* **Guaranteed Soak Deviation 1** Set the value of the deviation band that will be used in all profile step types. The process value must enter the deviation band before the step can proceed.	0.0 to 9,999.000°F or units 0.0 to 5,555.000°C	10.0°F or units 6.0°C	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 2532 4352	0x7A (122) 1 7	- - - -	float RWE
Si.A [Si.a]	*Profile Event Input* **Source Instance A** Set the source for WE1..	5 to 6	1	Function is set to Compressor.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 4390	0x7A (122) 1 0x1A (26)	- - - -	uint RWES
Si.b [Si.b]	*Profile Event Input* **Source Instance B** Set the source for WE2..	5 to 6	1	Function is set to Compressor.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 4392	7A (122) 1 0x1B (27)	- - - -	uint RWES
Poti [Poti]	*Global Menu* **Power Out Time** If profile is running and power is lost, profile will resume where it left off provided time set has not expired prior to power restoration.	0 to 9999 seconds	0	If 4th digit in controller part number is a B or an E.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 4484	7A (122) 1 0x49 (73)	- - - -	uint RWE
C.LEd [C.LEd]	*Global Menu* **Communications LED Action** Turns comms LED on or off for selected comms ports.	Con1 Comm port 2 (1189) Con2 Comm port 1 (1190) both Comm port 1 and 2 (13) oFF Off (62)	both	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 1856 2326	0x6A (103) 1 0x0E (14)	- - - -	uint RWES
Zone [Zone]	*Global Menu* **Zone** Turns Zone LED on or off based on selection.	oFF Off (62) on On (63)	On	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 2350	0x6A (103) 1 0x1A (26)	- - - -	uint RWES
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Display	Parameter name Description	Range	Default	Parameter Appears in Menu When	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Profibus Index	Data Type & Read/ Write
[ChAn] [Chan]	*Global Menu* **Channel** Turns Channel LED on or off based on selection.	oFF Off (62) on On (63)	On	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 2352	0x6A (103) 1 0x1B (27)	- - - -	uint RWES
[dPrS] [dPrS]	*Global Menu* **Display Pairs** Defines the number of Display Pairs.	1 to 10	2	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 2354	0x6A (103) 1 0x1C (28)	- - - -	uint RWES
[d.ti] [d.ti]	*Global Menu* **Display Time** Time delay in toggling between channel 1 and channel 2.	0 to 60	0	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 2356	0x6A (103) 1 0x1D (29)	- - - -	uint RWES
[USr.S] [USr.S]	*Global Menu* **User Settings Save** Save all of this controller's settings to the selected set.	SEt 1 User Set 1 (101) SEt2 User Set 2 (102) nonE None (61)	None	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 26 26	0x(101) 1 0xE (14)	118	uint RWE
[USr.r] [USr.r]	*Global Menu* **User Restore Settings** Replace all of this controller's settings with another set.	FCty Factory (31) nonE None (61) SEt 1 User Set 1 (101) SEt2 User Set 2 (102)	None		***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 24 24	0x65 (101) 1 0xD (13)	117	uint RWE
[CoMM] [SEt] **Communications Menu**								
[PCoL] [PCoL]	*Communications 1* **Protocol** Set the protocol of this controller to the protocol that this network is using.	Std Standard Bus (1286) Mod Modbus RTU (1057)	Modbus	Always if digit 8 is a "1".	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 2492 2972	0x96 (150) 1 7	- - - -	uint RWE
[Ad.S] [Ad.S]	*Communications 1* **Address Standard Bus** Set the network address of this controller. Each device on the network must have a unique address. The Zone Display on the front panel will display this number.	1 to 16	1	Protocol is set to Standard-bus.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 2480 2960	0x96 (150) 1 1	- - - -	uint RWE
[Ad.M] [Ad.M]	*Communications (1)* **Address Modbus** Set the network address of this controller. Each device on the network must have a unique address.	1 to 247	1	Protocol is set to Modbus.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 2482 2962	0x96 (150) 1 2	- - - -	uint RWE
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bAUd [bAUd]	*Communications (1)* **Baud Rate Modbus** Set the speed of this controller's communications to match the speed of the serial network.	9,600 (188) 19,200 (189) 38,400 (190)	9,600	Protocol is set to Modbus.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 2484 2964	0x96 (150) 1 3	- - - -	uint RWE
PAr [PAr]	*Communications* **Parity Modbus** *(1)* Set the parity of this controller to match the parity of the serial network.	nonE None (61) EuEn Even (191) odd Odd (192)	None	Protocol is set to Modbus.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 2486 2966	0x96 (150) 1 4	- - - -	uint RWE
M.hL [M.hL]	*Communications (1)* **Modbus Word Order** Select the word order of the two 16-bit words in the floating-point values.	Loh i Low-High (1331) h iLo High-Low (1330)	Low-High	Protocol is set to Modbus.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 2488 2968	0x96 (150) 1 5	- - - -	uint RWE
MAP [Map]	*Communications (1)* **Data Map** If set to 1 the control will use PM legacy mapping. If set to 2 the control will use new mapping to accommodate new functions.	1 to 2	1 if 9th digit of part number is a 1 otherwise, 2.	Always	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
nVS [nV.S]	*Communications (1)* **Non-volatile Save** If set to Yes all values written to the control will be saved in EEPROM.	YES Yes (106) no No (59)	Yes	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* 2494 2974	0x96 (150) 1 8	198	uint RWE
rtC* SEt **Real Time Clock Menu**								
hoUr [hoUr]	*Real Time Clock* **Hours**	0 to 23	0	Always if 4th digit in part number is a "B" or "E".	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 4004	88 (136) 1 3	- - - -	uint RW
MIn [Min]	*Real Time Clock* **Minutes**	0 to 59	0	Always if 4th digit in part number is a "B" or "E".	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 4006	88 (136) 1 4	- - - -	uint RW

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

* Available with PM4, PM8 and PM9 models only

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

Setup Page

Display	Parameter name Description	Range	Default	Parameter Appears in Menu When	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Profibus Index	Data Type & Read/ Write
dou (doW)	*Real Time Clock* **Day of Week**	Sun Sunday (1565) Mon Monday (1559) tuE Tuesday (1560) uEd Wednesday (1561) thur Thursday (1562) Fri Friday (1563) SAt Saturday (1564)	Sun	Always if 4th digit in part number is a "B" or "E".	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* *Map 2* - - - - 4002	88 (136) 1 2	- - - -	uint RW
Note: Some values will be rounded off to fit in the four-character display. Full values can be read with other interfaces. * Available with PM4, PM8 and PM9 models only								**R: Read** **W: Write** **E: EEPROM** **S: User Set**

7 Chapter 7: Profiling Page

Navigating the Profiling Page

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

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

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

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

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

How to Start a Profile

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

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

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

Profiling Parameters

[P1] **to** [P4]
[ProF]
[1] to [10]
[P1]
[StyP] **Step Type**
[t.SP1] **Target Set Point Loop 1**
[hour] **Hours**
[M.in] **Minutes**
[SEC] **Seconds**
[rAtE] **Rate**
[WJP1] **Wait For Process 1**
[WJE1] **Wait For Event 1**
[WJE2] **Wait for Event 2**
[doWJ] **Day of Week**
[JS] **Jump Step**
[JC] **Jump Count**
[End] **End Type**
[Ent1] **Event 1**
[Ent2] **Event 2**

Profiling Page

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

Profiling Page

Display	Parameter name Description	Range	Default	Parameter Appears in Menu When	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Data Type & Read/ Write
SEC [SEC]	*Step Type Parameters* **Seconds** Select the seconds (plus Hours and Minutes) for a timed step.	0 to 59	0	Step Type is set to Time or Soak.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 2578 *Map 2* 4508 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 equals +50, Map 2* equals +100)	0x79 (121) 1 to 40 5	uint RWE
W.P1 [W.P1]	*Step Type Parameters* **Wait For Process Value** Select which analog input Wait For Process will use.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000°F or units -1,128.000 to 5,537.000°C	0.0°F or units -18.0°C	Step Type is set to Wait For Process.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 2590 *Map 2* 4520 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 equals +50, Map 2* equals +100)	0x79 (121) 1 to 40 0xB (11)	float RWE
WE.1 [WE.1]	*Step Type Parameters* **Wait Event (5-6)** Select the event state that must be satisfied during this step. Digital input 5 provides the state of Event 1, and digital input 6 provides the state of Event 2.	OFF Off (62) On On (63) nonE None (61)	Off	Step Type is set to Wait Event or Wait for Both.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 2586 *Map 2* 4516 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 equals +50, Map 2* equals +100)	0x79 (121) 1 to 40 9	uint RWE
WE.2 [WE.2]	*Step Type Parameters* **Wait Event (5-6)** Select the event state that must be satisfied during this step. Digital input 5 provides the state of Event 1, and digital input 6 provides the state of Event 2.	OFF Off (62) On On (63) nonE None (61)	Off	Step Type is set to Wait Event or Wait for Both.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 2588 *Map 2* 4518 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 equals +50, Map 2* equals +100)	0x79 (121) 1 to 40 0xA (10)	uint RWE
dow [dow]	*Step Type Parameters* **Day of Week**	Ed Every Day (1567) Wd Week days (1566) Sun Sunday (1565) Mon Monday (1559) tuE Tuesday (1560) WEd Wednesday (1561) thUr Thursday (1562) Fri Friday (1563) SAt Saturday (1564)	Sunday	If real time clock is present and StepType is set to Wait for Time.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* - - - - *Map 2* 4580 Offset to next instance *Map 2* equals +100)	0x79 (121) 1 to 40 0x29 (41)	uint RWE
JS [JS]	*Step Type Parameters* **Jump Step** Select a step to jump to.	1 to 40	0	Step Type is set to Jump Loop.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 2592 *Map 2* 4522 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 equals +50, Map 2* equals +100)	0x79 (121) 1 to 40 0xC (12)	uint RWE
Note: Some values will be rounded off to fit in the four-character display. Full values can be read with other interfaces.							**R: Read W: Write E: EEPROM S: User Set**

Profiling Page

Display	Parameter name Description	Range	Default	Parameter Appears in Menu When	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Data Type & Read/ Write
JC [JC]	*Step Type Parameters* **Jump Count** Set the number of jumps. A value of 0 creates an infinite loop. Loops can be nested four deep.	0 to 9,999	0	Step Type is set to Jump Loop.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 2594 *Map 2* 4524 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 equals +50, Map 2* equals +100)	0x79 (121) 1 to 40 0xD (13)	uint RWE
End [End]	*Step Type Parameters* **End Type** Select what the controller will do when this profile ends.	oFF Control Mode set to Off (62) Hold Hold last closed-loop set point in the profile (47) USEr User, reverts to previous set point (100)	Off	Step Type is set to End.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 2596 *Map 2* 4526 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 equals +50, Map 2* equals +100)	0x79 (121) 1 to 40 0xE (14)	uint RWE
Ent1 [Ent1]	*Step Type Parameters* **Profile Event Output (A)** Select whether Event Output 1 or 2 is on or off during this step.	oFF Off (62) on On (63)	Off	Step Type is set to Time, Rate, Soak, Wait Event, Wait for Process, Wait for Both or Jump Loop.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 2582 *Map 2* 4512 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 equals +50, Map 2* equals +100)	0x79 (121) 1 to 40 7	uint RWE
Ent2 [Ent2]	*Step Type Parameters* **Profile Event Output (B)** Select whether Event Output 1 or 2 is on or off during this step.	oFF Off (62) on On (63)	Off	Step Type is set to Time, Rate, Soak, Wait Event, Wait for Process, Wait for Both or Jump Loop.	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 2584 *Map 2* 4514 Offset to next instance (*Map 1 equals +50, Map 2* equals +100)	0x79 (121) 1 to 40 8	uint RWE
Note: Some values will be rounded off to fit in the four-character display. Full values can be read with other interfaces.							**R: Read** **W: Write** **E: EEPROM** **S: User Set**

8 Chapter 8: Factory Page

Navigating the Factory Page

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

- Press the Advance Key to move through the parameter prompts.
- Press the Up or Down keys to change the parameter value.
- Press the Infinity Key to return to the Home Page.

Note:

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

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

LoC
FCty **Security Setting Menu**
LoC **Security Setting**
LoC.o **Operations Page**
LoC.P **Profiling Page**
PASE **Password Enable**
rLoC **Read Lock**
SLoC **Write Security**
LoC.L **Locked Access Level**
roLL **Rolling Password**
PAS.u **User Password**
PAS.A **Administrator Password**

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

diAG
FCty **Diagnostics Menu**
diAG **Diagnostics**
Pn **Part Number**
rEv **Software Revision**
S.bLd **Software Build Number**
Sn **Serial Number**
dAtE **Date of Manufacture**

CAL
FCty **Calibration Menu**
1 to 2
CAL **Calibration**
rnu **Electrical Measurement**
EL.o **Electrical Input Offset**
EL.S **Electrical Input Slope**
ELo.o **Electrical Output Offset**
EL.S **Electrical Output Slope**

Factory Page

Display	Parameter name Description	Range	Default	Parameter Appears in Menu When	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Profibus Index	Data Type & Read/ Write
CuSt FctY **Custom Menu**								
PAr [Par]	*Custom Menu* **Parameter 1 to 20** Select the parameters that will appear in the Home Page. The Parameter 1 value will appear in the upper display of the Home Page. It cannot be changed with the Up and Down Keys in the Home Page. The Parameter 2 value will appear in the lower display in the Home Page. It can be changed with the Up and Down Keys, if the parameter is a writable one. Scroll through the other Home Page parameters with the Advance Key .	nonE None gSd1 Guaranteed Soak Deviation 1 Value P.ACr Profile Action Request P.Str Profile Start idLE Idle Set Point t.tUn TRU-TUNE+® Enable r.rt Ramp Rate C.hy Cool Hysteresis C.Pb Cool Proportional Band h.hy Heat Hysteresis h.Pb Heat Proportional Band db Dead Band td Time Derivative ti Time Integral C.Pr Cool Power h.Pr Heat Power C.Pn User Control Mode AUt Autotune oP Open Loop Set Point AC.SP Active Set Point AC.Pu Active Process Value SEPt Set Point CUSt Custom Menu A.hy Alarm Hysteresis A.hi Alarm High Set Point A.Lo Alarm Low Set Point USr.r User Restore Set C_F Display Units .CA Input Calibration Offset Pro Process	See: Home Page	Always	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
iid [iid]	*Custom Setup (1 to 20)* **Instance ID** Select which instance of the parameter will be selected.	1 to 4	- - - -	If there is only one valid instance for corresponding class member then not active, otherwise active.	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Note: Some values will be rounded off to fit in the four-character display. Full values can be read with other interfaces. **If there is only one instance of a menu, no submenus will appear.**								R: Read W: Write E: EEPROM S: User Set

Factory Page

Display	Parameter name Description	Range	Default	Parameter Appears in Menu When	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Profibus Index	Data Type & Read/ Write
LoC FCty **Security Setting Menu**								
LoC.o [LoC.o]	*Security Setting* **Operations Page** Change the security level of the Operations Page.	1 to 3	2	Always	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
LoC.P [LoC.P]	*Security Setting* **Profiling Page** Change the security level of the Profiling Page.	1 to 3	3	Always	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
PASE [LoC.P]	*Security Setting* **Password Enable** Turn security features on or off.	oFF Off on On	Off	Always	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
rLoC [rLoC]	*Security Setting* **Read Lock** Set the read security clearance level. The user can access the selected level and all lower levels. If the Set Lockout Security level is higher than the Read Lockout Security, the Read Lockout Security level takes priority.	1 to 5	5	Always	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
SLoC [SLoC]	*Security Setting* **Write Security** Set the write security clearance level. The user can access the selected level and all lower levels. If the Set Lockout Security level is higher than the Read Lockout Security, the Read Lockout Security level takes priority.	0 to 5	5	Always	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
LoC.L [LoC.L]	*Security Setting* **Locked Access Level** Determines user level menu visibility when security is enabled. See Features section under Password Security.	1 to 5	5	Always	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Note: Some values will be rounded off to fit in the four-character display. Full values can be read with other interfaces. **If there is only one instance of a menu, no submenus will appear.**								**R: Read** **W: Write** **E: EEPROM** **S: User Set**

Factory Page

Display	Parameter name Description	Range	Default	Parameter Appears in Menu When	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Profibus Index	Data Type & Read/ Write
roLL [roLL]	*Security Setting* **Rolling Password** When power is cycled a new Public Key will be displayed.	oFF Off on On	Off	Always	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
PAS.u [PAS.u]	*Security Setting* **User Password** Used to acquire access to menus made available through the Locked Access Level setting.	10 to 999	63	Always	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
PAS.A [PAS.A]	*Security Setting* **Administrator Password** Used to acquire full access to all menus.	10 to 999	156	Always	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
ULoC FCty **Security Setting Menu**								
CodE [CodE]	*Security Setting* **Public Key** If Rolling Password turned on, generates a random number when power is cycled. If Rolling Password is off fixed number will be displayed.	Customer Specific	0	Always	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
PASS [PASS]	*Security Setting* **Password** Number returned from calculation found in Features section under Password Security.	-1999 to 9999	0	Always	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
diAG FctY **Diagnostics Menu**								
Pn [Pn]	*Diagnostics Menu* **Part Number** Display this controller's part number.	15 characters	- - - -	Instance 1 only	- - - -	0x65 (101) 1 9	115	string RWE
rEu [rEu]	*Diagnostics Menu* **Software Revision** Display this controller's firmware revision number.	1 to 10	- - - -	Always	- - - -	0x65 (101) 1 0x11 (17)	116	string R
S.bLd [S.bLd]	*Diagnostics Menu* **Software Build Number** Display the firmware build number.	0 to 2,147,483,647	- - - -	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 8 *Map 2* 8	0x65 (101) 1 5	- - - -	dint R
Note: Some values will be rounded off to fit in the four-character display. Full values can be read with other interfaces. **If there is only one instance of a menu, no submenus will appear.**								**R: Read** **W: Write** **E: EEPROM** **S: User Set**

Factory Page

Display	Parameter name Description	Range	Default	Parameter Appears in Menu When	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Profibus Index	Data Type & Read/ Write
SN [Sn]	*Diagnostics Menu* **Serial Number** Display the serial number.	0 to 2,147,483,647	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	0x65 (101) 1 0x20 (32)	- - - -	string RWE
dAtE [dAtE]	*Diagnostics Menu* **Date of Manufacture** Display the date code.	0 to 2,147,483,647	- - - -	- - - -	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 14 *Map 2* 14	0x65 (101) 1 8	- - - -	dint RWE
CAL FCty **Calibration Menu**								
rMu [Mv]	*Calibration Menu (1 to 2)* **Electrical Measurement** Read the raw electrical value for this input in the units corresponding to the Sensor Type (Setup Page, Analog Input Menu) setting.	-3.4e38 to 3.4e38	- - - -	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 400 *Map 2* 400 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* 480 *Map 2* 490	0x68 (104) 1 to 2 0x15 (21)	- - - -	float R
ELio [ELi.o]	*Calibration Menu (1 to 2)* **Electrical Input Offset** Change this value to calibrate the low end of the input range.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000	0.0	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 378 *Map 2* 378 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* 458 *Map 2* 468	0x68 (104) 1 to 2 0xA (10)	- - - -	float RWES
ELiS [ELi.S]	*Calibration Menu (1 to 2)* **Electrical Input Slope** Adjust this value to calibrate the slope of the input value.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000	1.0	Always	***Instance 1*** *Map 1* 380 *Map 2* 380 ***Instance 2*** *Map 1* 460 *Map 2* 470	0x68 (104) 1 to 2 0xB (11)	- - - -	float RWES
ELo.o [ELo.o]	*Calibration Menu (1 or 3)* **Electrical Output Offset** Change this value to calibrate the low end of the output range. Menu 2 calibrates output 3.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000	0.0	the controller has process outputs: 1 or 3	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Note: Some values will be rounded off to fit in the four-character display. Full values can be read with other interfaces. **If there is only one instance of a menu, no submenus will appear.**								**R: Read W: Write E: EEPROM S: User Set**

Factory Page

Display	Parameter name Description	Range	Default	Parameter Appears in Menu When	Modbus Relative Address	CIP Class Instance Attribute hex (dec)	Profibus Index	Data Type & Read/ Write
ELo.S [ELo.S]	*Calibration Menu (1 or 3)* **Electrical Output Slope** Adjust this value to calibrate the slope of the output value. Menu 2 calibrates output 3.	-1,999.000 to 9,999.000	1.0	the controller has process outputs: 1 or 3	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Note: Some values will be rounded off to fit in the four-character display. Full values can be read with other interfaces. **If there is only one instance of a menu, no submenus will appear.**								R: Read W: Write E: EEPROM S: User Set

9 Chapter 9: Features

Saving and Restoring User Settings

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

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

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

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

Programming the Home Page

Watlow's patented user-defined menu system improves operational efficiency. The user-defined Home Page provides you with a shortcut to monitor or change the parameter values that you use most often.

You can create your own Home Page with as many as 20 of the active parameters. When a parameter normally located in the Setup Page or Operations Page is placed in the Home Page, it is accessible through both. If you change a parameter in the Home Page, it is automatically changed in its original page. If you change a parameter in its original page it is automatically changed in the Home Page.

The default parameters will automatically appear in the Home Page.

Change the list of parameters in the Home Page from the Custom Menu [CUSt] (Factory Page).

Tuning the PID Parameters

Autotuning

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

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

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

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

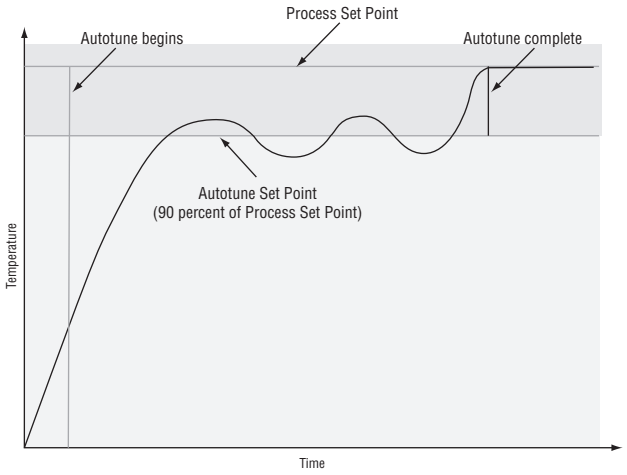
Autotuning calculates the optimum heating and/or cooling PID parameter settings based on the system's response. Autotuning can be enabled whether or not TUNE-TUNE+® is enabled. The PID settings generated by the autotune will be used until the autotune feature is rerun, the PID values are manually adjusted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

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

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

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

If you need to adjust the tuning procedure's aggressiveness, use Autotune Aggressiveness [tAGr] (Setup Page, Loop Menu). Select under damped [Undr] to bring the process value to the set point quickly. Select over damped [oUEr] to bring the process value to the set point with minimal overshoot. Select critical damped [Cr.tL] to balance a rapid response with minimal overshoot.



Manual Tuning

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

1. Apply power to the controller and establish a set point typically used in your process.
2. Go to the Operations Page, Loop Menu, and set Heat Proportional Band [h.Pb] and/or Cool Proportional Band [C.Pb] to 5. Set Time Integral [t.I] to 0. Set Time Derivative [t.d] to 0.
3. When the system stabilizes, watch the process value. If it fluctuates, increase the Heat Proportional Band or Cool Proportional Band value in 3 to 5° increments until it stabilizes, allowing time for the system to settle between adjustments.
4. When the process has stabilized, watch Heat Power [h.Pr] or Cool Power [C.Pr] (Operations Page, Monitor Menu). It should be stable ±2%. At this point, the process temperature should also be stable, but it will have stabilized before reaching the set point. The difference between the set point and actual process value can be eliminated with Integral.
5. Start with an Integral value of 6,000 and allow 10 minutes for the process temperature to reach the set point. If it has not, reduce the setting by half and wait another 10 minutes. Continue reducing the setting by half every 10 minutes until the process value equals the set point. If the process becomes unstable, the Integral value is too small. Increase the value until the process stabilizes.
6. Increase Derivative to 0.1. Then increase the set point by 11° to 17°C. Monitor the system's approach to the set point. If the process value overshoots the set point, increase Derivative to 0.2. Increase the set point by 11° to 17°C and watch the approach to the new set point. If you increase Derivative too much, the approach to the set point will be very sluggish. Repeat as necessary until the system rises to the new set point without overshoot or sluggishness.

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

Autotuning with TRU-TUNE+®

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Before Tuning

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

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

How to Autotune a Loop

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

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

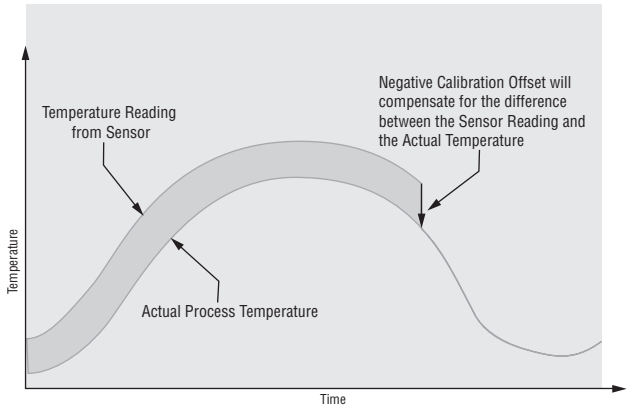
WARNING! During autotuning, the controller sets the output to 100 percent and attempts to drive the process variable toward the set point. Enter a set point and heat and cool power limits that are within the safe operating limits of your system.

Inputs

Calibration Offset

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

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



Calibration

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

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

Follow these steps for a thermocouple or process input:

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

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

Follow these steps for an RTD input:

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

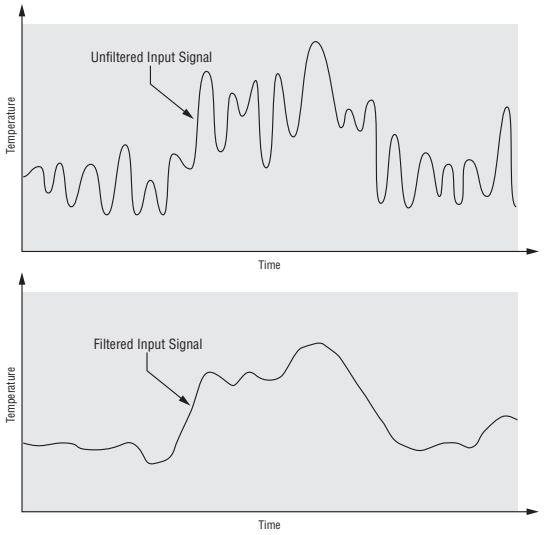
Set Electrical Input Offset to 0 and Electrical Input Slope to 1 to restore factory calibration.

Filter Time Constant

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

Adjust the filter time interval with Filter Time [F ,L] (Setup Page, Analog Input Menu).

Example: With a filter value of 0.5 seconds, if the process input value instantly changes from 0 to 100 and remained at 100, the display will indicate 100 after five time constants of the filter value or 2.5 seconds.



Sensor Selection

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

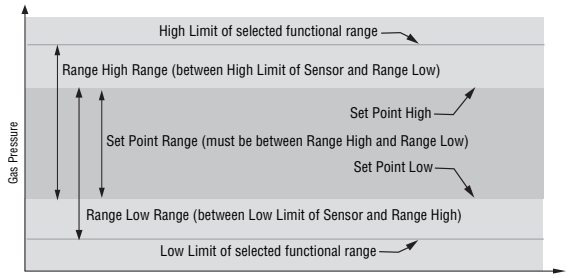
Select the sensor type with Sensor Type [SEn] (Setup Page, Analog Input Menu).

Set Point Low Limit and High Limit

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

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

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



Scale High and Scale Low

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

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

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

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

Range High and Range Low

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

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

Outputs

Duplex

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

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

In some cases this type of output is required by the device that the EZ-ZONE PM controls, such as a three-way valve that opens one way with a 12 to 20mA signal and opens the other way with a 4 to

12mA signal. This feature reduces the overall system cost by using a single output to act as two outputs.

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

NO-ARC Relay

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

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

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

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

Do not use:

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

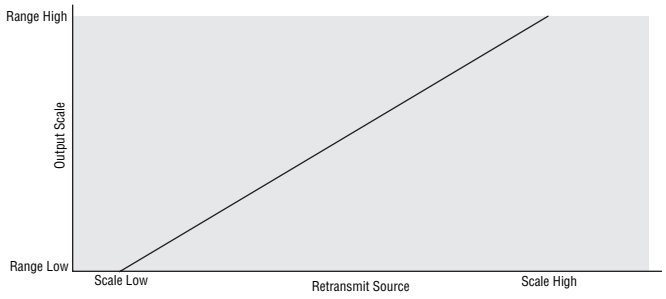
Retransmitting a Process Value or Set Point

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

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

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

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



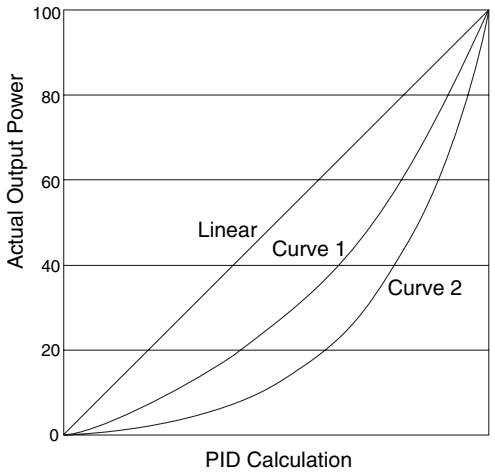
Set the range of the process output with Scale Low [SLo] and Scale High [Sh 1]. Scale the retransmit source to the process output with Range Low [r.Lo] and Range High [r.h 1].

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

Cool Output Curve

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

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



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

Control Methods

Output Configuration

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

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

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

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

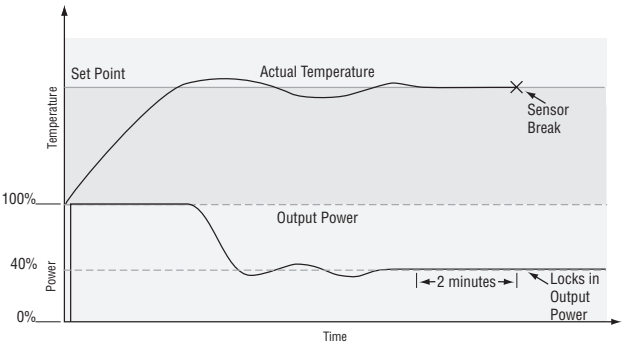
The controller has two basic modes of operation, auto mode and manual mode. Auto mode allows the controller to decide whether to perform closed-loop control or to follow the settings of Input Error Failure [FA.iL] (Setup Page, Loop Menu). The manual mode only allows open-loop control. The EZ-ZONE PM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

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

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

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

Bumpless transfer will allow the controller to transfer to the manual mode using the last power value calculated in the auto mode if the process had stabilized at a ±5 percent output power level for the time interval of Time Integral (Operations Page, Loop) prior to sensor failure, and that power level is less than 75 percent.



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

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

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

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

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

To transfer to auto mode from manual mode, press the Advance Key until [C.md] appears in the lower display. The upper display will display

[MAn] for manual mode. Use the Up ▲ or Down ▼ keys to select [AUto]. The automatic set point value will be recalled from the last automatic operation.

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

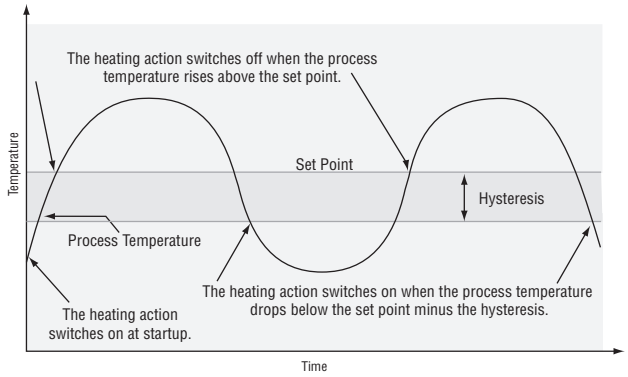
On-Off Control

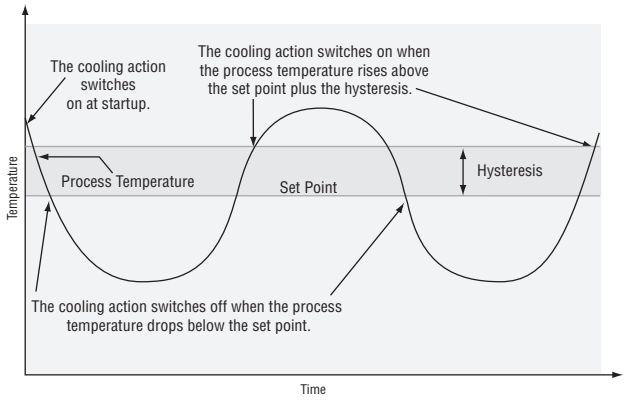
On-off control switches the output either full on or full off, depending on the input, set point and hysteresis values. The hysteresis value indicates the amount the process value must deviate from the set point to turn on the output. Increasing the value decreases the number of times the output will cycle. Decreasing hysteresis improves controllability. With hysteresis set to 0, the process value would stay closer to the set point, but the output would switch on and off more frequently, and may result in the output "chattering."

On-off control can be selected with Heat Algorithm [h.AG] or Cool Algorithm [C.AG] (Setup Page, Loop Menu).

On-off hysteresis can be set with Heat Hysteresis [h.hY] or Cool Hysteresis [C.hY] (Operations Page, Loop Menu).

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





Proportional Control

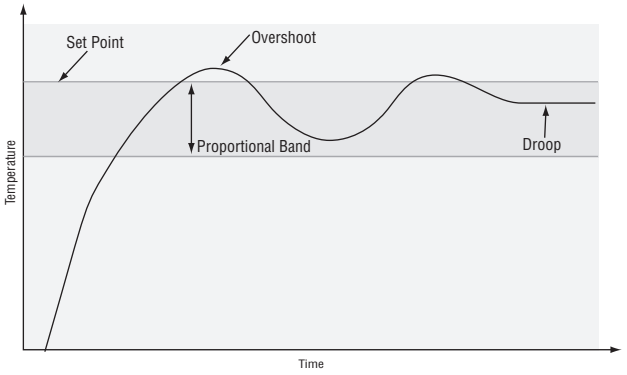
Some processes need to maintain a temperature or process value closer to the set point than on-off control can provide. Proportional control provides closer control by adjusting the output when the temperature or process value is within a proportional band. When the value is in the band, the controller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

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

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

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

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



Proportional plus Integral (PI) Control

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

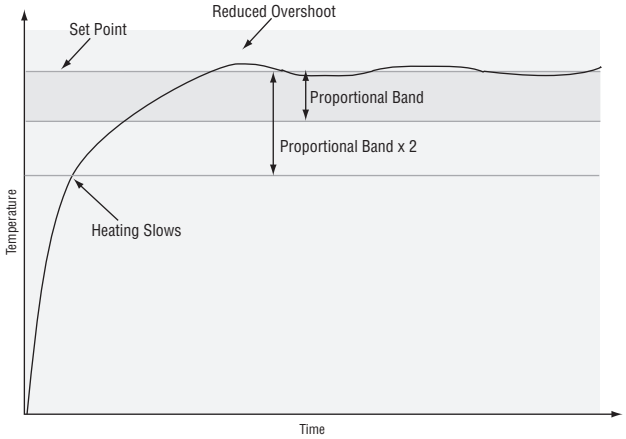
Adjust the integral with Time Integral [t.i] (Operations Page, Loop Menu).

Proportional plus Integral plus Derivative (PID) Control

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

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

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

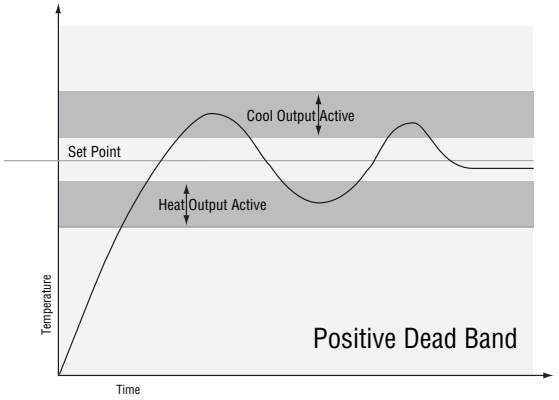


Dead Band

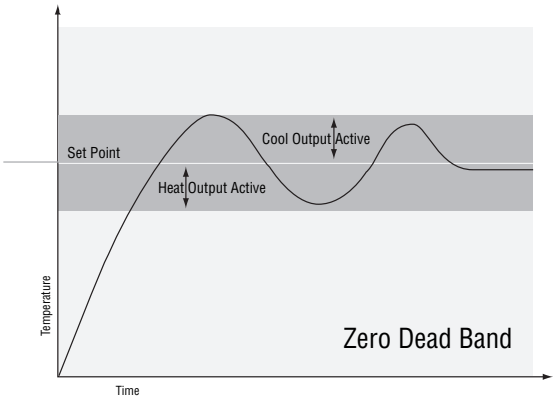
In a PID application the dead bands above and below the set point can save an application's energy and wear by maintaining process temperature within acceptable ranges.

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

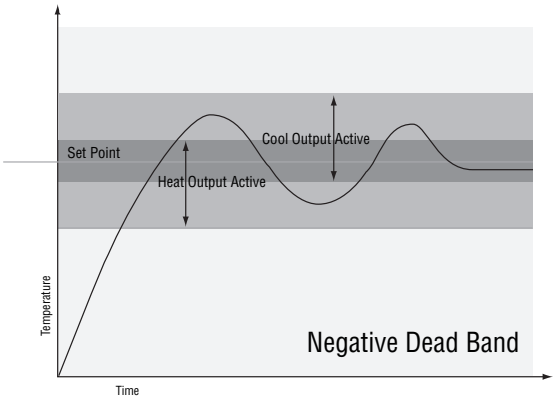
Using a **positive dead band value** keeps the two systems from fighting each other.



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



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



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

Variable Time Base

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

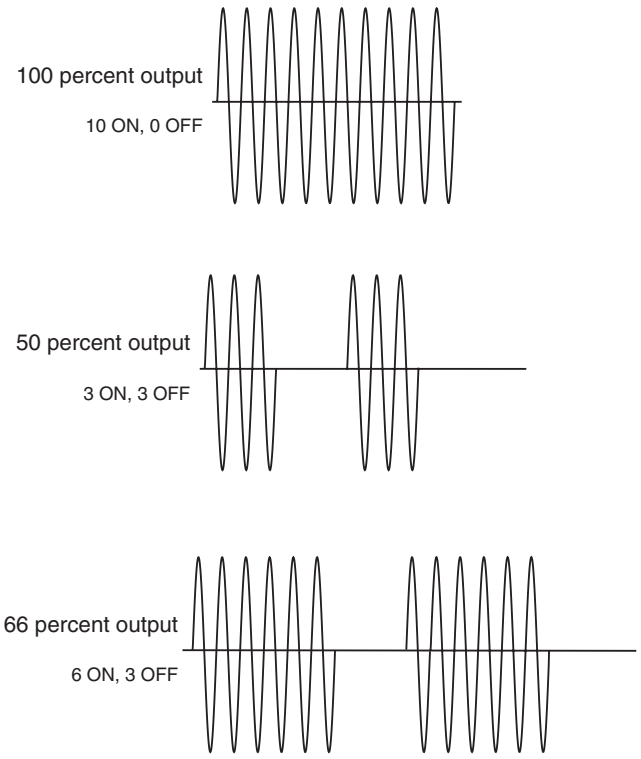
With variable time base outputs, the PID algorithm calculates an output between 0 and 100%, but the output is distributed in groupings of three ac line cycles. For each group of three ac line cycles, the controller decides whether the power should be on or off. There is no fixed cycle time since the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

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

The combination of variable time base output and a solid-state relay can inexpensively approach the ef-

fect of analog, phase-angle fired control.

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



Note:

When output 1 is a universal process output, output 2 cannot use variable time base, fixed time base only.

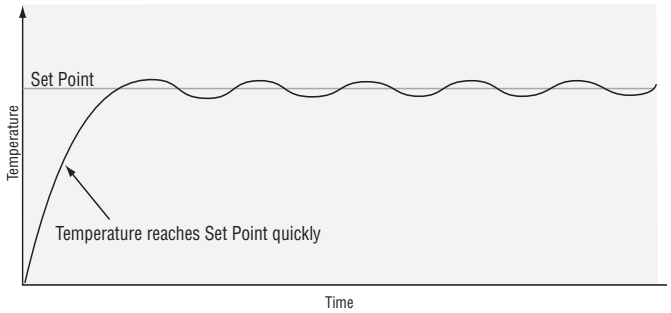
Single Set Point Ramping

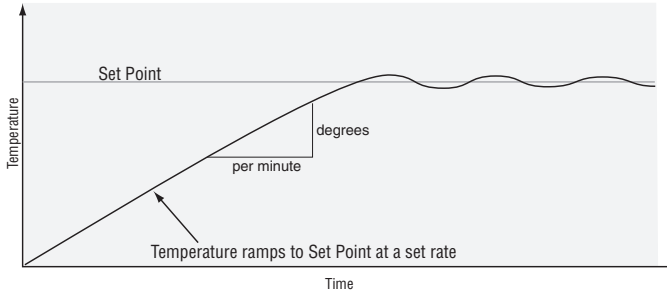
Ramping protects materials and systems that cannot tolerate rapid temperature changes. The value of the ramp rate is the maximum degrees per minute or hour that the system temperature can change.

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

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

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





Alarms

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

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

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

Process and Deviation Alarms

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

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

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

Alarm Set Points

The alarm high set point defines the process value or temperature that will trigger a high side alarm. It must be higher than the alarm low set point and lower than the high limit of the sensor range.

The alarm low set point defines the temperature that will trigger a low side alarm. It must be lower than the alarm high set point and higher than the low limit of the sensor range.

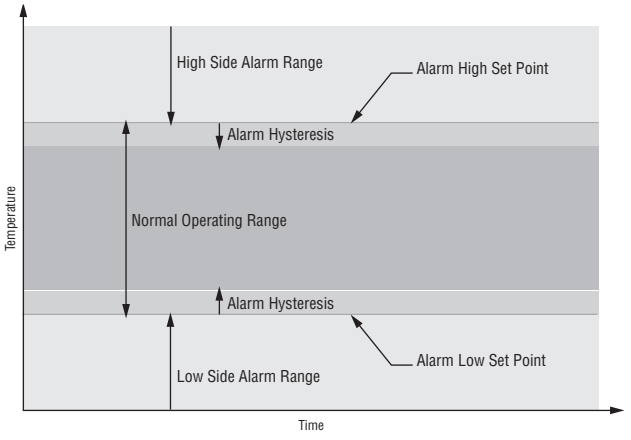
View or change alarm set points with Low Set Point [A.Lo] and High Set Point [A.h1] (Operations Page, Alarm Menu).

Alarm Hysteresis

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

Alarm hysteresis is a zone inside each alarm set point. This zone is defined by adding the hysteresis value to the alarm low set point or subtracting the hysteresis value from the alarm high set point.

View or change alarm hysteresis with Hysteresis [A.hy] (Setup Page, Alarm Menu).



Alarm Latching

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

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

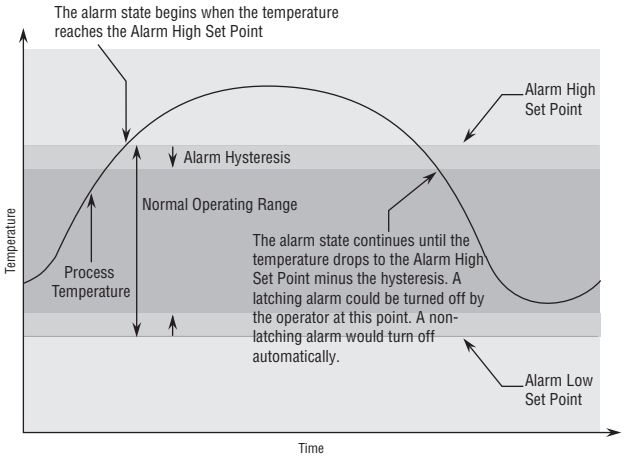
Push the Advance Key to display [1Snr] in the upper display and the message source in the lower display.

Use the Up and Down keys to scroll through possible responses, such as Clear [Clr] or Silence [S1L]. Then push the Advance or Infinity key to execute the action.

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

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

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



Alarm Silencing

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

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

Push the Advance Key to display [1Snr] in the upper display and the message source in the lower display.

Use the Up and Down keys to scroll through possible responses, such as Clear [Clr] or Silence [S1L]. Then push the Advance or Infinity key to execute the action.

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

Turn alarm silencing on or off with Silencing [A.S1] (Setup Page, Alarm Menu).

Alarm Blocking

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

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

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

Programming the EZ Key/s

You can program the EZ Key either in the Setup Menu or with configuration software, such as EZ-

ZONE Configurator, using a personal computer.

The following examples show how to program the EZ Key to start and stop a profile.

Using keys and display:

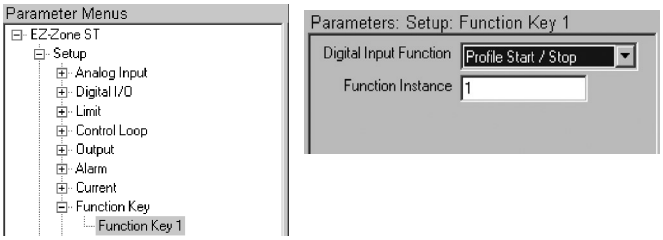
1. To go to the Setup Page from the Home Page, press both the Up ▲ and Down ▼ keys for six seconds. [A1] will appear in the upper display and [SEt] will appear in the lower display.
2. Press the Up Key ▲ until [Fun] appears in the upper display and [SEt] will appear in the lower display.
3. Press the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

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

Using the software with Standard Bus:

1. Make the necessary physical connections between the personal computer and the EZ-ZONE PM. Set Protocol (Setup Page, Communications Menu) to Standard Bus. Run the software and allow it to connect to the controller by directing it or allowing it to find the appropriate communications port.
2. After the software connects to the controller, look on the left side of your screen under the Parameters Menus for Function Key under Setup. Click on the plus sign to reveal the Function Key 1 submenu.
3. Click on Function Key 1, then select a Digital Input Function and a Function Instance.

   If you want to start and stop a profile with the EZ Key, select Profile Start/Stop and the number of the profile that you want the EZ Key to control.



Using Lockout to Hide Pages and Menus

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

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

Lockout Menu

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

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

  Note:

  The Home and Setup Page lockout levels are fixed and cannot be changed.
- Lock Profiling Page [LoC.P] sets the security level for the Profiling Page. (default: 3)
- Password Security Enable [PAS.E] will turn on or off the Password security feature. (default: off)
- Read Lockout Security [rLoC] determines which pages can be accessed. The user can access the selected level and all lower levels. (default: 5)
- Set Lockout Security [SLoC] determines which parameters within accessible pages can be written to. The user can write to the selected level and all lower levels. (default: 5)

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

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

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

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

   In the Factory Page, Lockout Menu, set Read Lockout Security rLoC to 5 and Set Lockout Security SLoC to 0.
4. The operator wants to read and write to the Home Page and Profiling Page, and lock all other pages and menus.

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

   In the Factory Page, Lockout Menu, set Lock Operations Page LoC.O to 3 and Lock Profiling Page LoC.P to 2.
5. The operator wants to read the Operations Page, Setup Page, Profiling Page, Diagnostics Menu, Lock Menu, Calibration Menu and Custom Menus. The operator also wants to read and write to the Home Page.

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

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

Using Password Security

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

How to Enable Password Security

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

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

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

How to Acquire Access to the Control

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

Note:

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

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

Note:

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

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

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

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

Passwords equal:

7. **User**
   a. If Rolling Password [roLL] is Off, Password [PASS] equals User Password [PAS.u].
   b. If Rolling Password [roLL] is On, Password [PASS] equals:
   ([PAS.u] x code) Mod 929 + 70
8. **Administrator**
   a. If Rolling Password [roLL] is Off, Password [PASS] equals User Password [PAS.A].
   b. If Rolling Password [roLL] is On, Password [PASS] equals:
   ([PAS.A] x code) Mod 997 + 1000

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

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

Chapter 10: Appendix

Troubleshooting Alarms, Errors and Control Issues

Indication	Description	Possible Causes	Corrective Action
Alarm won't clear or reset	Alarm will not clear or reset with keypad or digital input	• Alarm latching is active • Alarm set to incorrect output • Alarm is set to incorrect source • Sensor input is out of alarm set point range • Alarm set point is incorrect • Alarm is set to incorrect type • Digital input function is incorrect	• Reset alarm when process is within range or disable latching • Set output to correct alarm source instance • Set alarm source to correct input instance • Correct cause of sensor input out of alarm range • Set alarm set point to correct trip point • Set alarm to correct type: process, deviation or power • Set digital input function and source instance
Alarm won't occur	Alarm will not activate output	• Alarm silencing is active • Alarm blocking is active • Alarm is set to incorrect output • Alarm is set to incorrect source • Alarm set point is incorrect • Alarm is set to incorrect type	• Disable alarm silencing, if required • Disable alarm blocking, if required • Set output to correct alarm source instance • Set alarm source to correct input instance • Set alarm set point to correct trip point • Set alarm to correct type: process, deviation or power
AL.E 1 Alarm Error AL.E2 AL.E3 AL.E4	Alarm state cannot be determined due to lack of sensor input	• Sensor improperly wired or open • Incorrect setting of sensor type • Calibration corrupt	• Correct wiring or replace sensor • Match setting to sensor used • Check calibration of controller
AL.L 1 Alarm Low AL.L2 AL.L3 AL.L4	Sensor input below low alarm set point	• Temperature is less than alarm set point • Alarm is set to latching and an alarm occurred in the past • Incorrect alarm set point • Incorrect alarm source	• Check cause of under temperature • Clear latched alarm • Establish correct alarm set point • Set alarm source to proper setting
AL.h 1 Alarm High AL.h2 AL.h3 AL.h4	Sensor input above high alarm set point	• Temperature is greater than alarm set point • Alarm is set to latching and an alarm occurred in the past • Incorrect alarm set point • Incorrect alarm source	• Check cause of over temperature • Clear latched alarm • Establish correct alarm set point • Set alarm source to proper setting
Er.1 Error Input	Sensor does not provide a valid signal to controller	• Sensor improperly wired or open • Incorrect setting of sensor type • Calibration corrupt	• Correct wiring or replace sensor • Match setting to sensor used • Check calibration of controller
Indication	Description	Possible Causes	Corrective Action

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

Indication	Description	Possible Causes	Corrective Action
Process doesn't control to set point	Process is unstable or never reaches set point	• Controller not tuned correctly • Control mode is incorrectly set • Control set point is incorrect	• Perform autotune or manually tune system • Set control mode appropriately (Open vs Closed Loop) • Set control set point in appropriate control mode and check source of set point: remote, idle, profile, closed loop, open loop
Temperature runway	Process value continues to increase or decrease past set point.	• Controller output incorrectly programmed • Thermocouple reverse wired • Controller output wired incorrectly • Short in heater • Power controller connection to controller defective • Controller output defective	• Verify output function is correct (heat or cool) • Correct sensor wiring (red wire negative) • Verify and correct wiring • Replace heater • Replace or repair power controller • Replace or repair controller
100 Device Error rEtn	Controller displays internal malfunction message at power up.	• Controller defective	• Replace or repair controller
Menus inaccessible	Unable to access SEt, OPEr, FCtY or ProF menus or particular prompts in Home Page	• Security set to incorrect level • Digital input set to lockout keypad • Custom parameters incorrect	• Check lockout setting in Factory Page • Change state of digital input • Change custom parameters in Factory Page
EZ-Key doesn't work	EZ-Key does not activate required function	• EZ-Key function incorrect • EZ-Key function instance not incorrect • Keypad malfunction	• Verify EZ-Key function in Setup Menu • Check that the function instance is correct • Replace or repair controller

Specifications

LineVoltage/Power (Minimum /Maximum Ratings)

- 85 to 264V~ (ac), 47 to 63Hz
- 20 to 28V~ (ac), 47 to 63Hz
- 12 to 40V⎓ (dc)
- 14VA maximum power consumption (PM4, 8 & 9)
- 10VAmaximum power consumption (PM3 & 6)
- Data retention upon power failure via nonvolatile memory
- Compliant with SEMIF47-0200,FigureR1-1 voltage sag requirements @24V ~ (ac) or higher

Environment

- 0 to 149°F (-18 to 65°C) operating temperature
- -40 to 185°F (-40 to 85°C) storage temperature
- 0 to 90%RH, non-condensing

Accuracy

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

Agency Approvals

- UL® Listed to UL® 61010-1 File E185611
- UL® Reviewed to CSA C22.2 No.61010-1-04
- UL® 50Type4X,NEMA4Xindoorlocations,IP66 front panel seal
- FM Class 3545 File 3029084 temperature limit switches
- CE-See Declaration of Conformity RoHS and W.E.E.E.complaint
- This equipment is suitable for use in Class 1, Div.2, Groups A, B, C and D or non-hazardous locations only. Temperature Code T4A
- UL® Listed to ANSI/ISA 12.12.01-2007 File E184390
- PM3/6 CSA C22. No. 24 File 158031 Class 4813-02, both 1/32 and 1/16 DIN CSA approved
- UL® reviewed to Standard No. CSA C22.2 No.213-M1987, Canadain Hazardous locations

Controller

- User selectable heat/cool, on-off, P, PI, PD, PID or alarm action
- Auto-tune with TRU-TUNE®+ adaptive control algorithm
- Control sampling rates: input = 10Hz, outputs = 10Hz

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

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

Isolated Serial Communications

- EIA232/485, Modbus® RTU

Wiring Termination—Touch-Safe Terminals

- Input, power and controller output terminals are touch safe re movable 3.30 to 0.0507 mm^2 (12 to 22 AWG)
- Wire strip length 7.6 mm (0.30 in.)
- Torque 0.8 Nm (7.0 lb.-in.)

Universal Input

- Thermocouple, grounded or ungrounded sensors
- >20MΩ input impedance
- 3µA open sensor detection
- Max. of 2KΩ source resistance
- RTD 2 or 3 wire, platinum, 100Ω and 1000Ω @ 0°C calibration to DIN curve (0.00385Ω/Ω/°C)
- Process, 0-20mA @ 100Ω ,or 0-10V ⎓(dc) @ 20kΩ input impedance; scalable, 0-50mV, 0-1000Ω
- Potentiometer: 0 to 1,200Ω
- Inverse scaling

Input Type	Max Error @ 25 Deg C	Accuracy Range Low	Accuracy Range High	Units
J	±1.75	0	750	Deg C
K	±2.45	-200	1250	Deg C
T (0 to 350)	±1.55	0	350	Deg C
T (-200 to 0)	±1.55	-200	0	Deg C
N	±2.25	0	1250	Deg C
E	±2.10	-200	900	Deg C
R	±3.9	0	1450	Deg C
S	±3.9	0	1450	Deg C
B	±2.66	870	1700	Deg C
C	±3.32	0	2315	Deg C
D	±3.32	0	2315	Deg C
F (PTII)	±2.34	0	1343	Deg C
RTD, 100 ohm	±2.00	-200	800	Deg C
RTD, 1000 ohm	±2.00	-200	800	DegC
mV	±0.05	0	50	mV
Volts	±0.01	0	10	Volts
mAdc	±0.02	0	20	mAmps DC
mAac	±5	-50	50	mAmps AC
Potentiometer, 1K range	±1	0	1000	Ohms
Thermistor, 5K range	±5	0	5000	Ohms
Thermistor, 10K range	±10	0	10000	Ohms
Thermistor, Thermistor	±20	0	20000	Ohms
Thermistor, 40K range	±40	0	40000	Ohms

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

Operating Range		
RTD (1000 ohm)	-200	800
mV	-50	50
Volts	0	10
mAdc	0	20
mAac	-50	50
Potentiometer, 1K range	0	1200
Resistance, 5K range	0	5000
Resistance, 10K range	0	10000
Resistance, 20K range	0	20000
Resistance, 40K range	0	40000

Thermistor Input

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

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

2 Digital Input/Output Option - 2 DIO

•Digital input update rate 10Hz
- DC voltage
  - Max. input 36V @ 3mA
  - Min. high state 3V at 0.25mA
  - Max. low state 2V
- Dry contact
  - Min. open resistance 10KΩ
  - Max. closed resistance 50Ω
  - Max. short circuit 20mA

•Digital output update rate 10Hz
- Output voltage 24V, current limit, Output 6 = 10mA max., Output 5 = 3 pole DIN-A-MITE ® or 24mA max.

Output Hardware

•Switched dc = 22 to 32V⎓ (dc) @30mA

•Switched dc/open collector = 30V⎓ (dc) max. @ 100mA max. current sink

•Solid state relay (SSR), FormA, 0.5A @ 24V~ (ac) min., 264V ~ (ac) max., opto-isolated, without contact suppression, 20 VA 120/240V~ (ac) pilot duty

•Electromechanical relay, FormC, 5A, 24 to 240V~ (ac) or 30V⎓ (dc)max., resistive load, 100,000 cycles at rated load, 125 VA pilot duty at 120/240V~ (ac), 25 VA at 24V~ (ac)

•Electromechanical relay, FormA, 5A, 24 to 240V~ (ac) or 30V⎓ (dc) max., resistive load, 100,000 cycles at rated load, 125 VA pilot duty at 120/240V~ (ac), 25 VA at 24V~ (ac)

•NO-ARC relay, FormA, 15A, 24 to 240V~ (ac), noV⎓ (dc), resistive load, 2 million cycles at rated load

•Universal process/retransmit, Output range selectable:
- 0 to 10V ⎓(dc) into a min. 1,000Ω load
- 0 to 20mA into max. 800Ω load

Operator Interface

•Dual 4 digit, 7 segment LED displays

•Advance, infinity, up and down keys, plus optional programmable EZ-KEY(s) depending on model size

•Typical display update rate 1Hz

•RESET key substituted for infinity on all models including the limit control

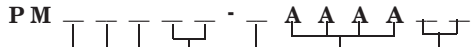
Dimensions

Dimensions				
Size	Behind Panel (max.)	Width	Height	Display Character Height
1/32	101.6 mm (4.00 in)	53.3 mm (2.10 in)	30.9 mm (1.22 in)	left: 7.59 mm (0.299 in) right: 5.90 mm (0.220 in)
1/4	100.8 mm (3.97 in)	100.3 mm (3.95 in)	100.3 mm (3.95 in)	up: 11.43 mm (0.450 in) middle: 9.53 mm (0.375 in) low: 7.62 mm (0.300 in)
1/16	101.6 mm (4.00 in)	53.3 mm (2.10 in)	53.3 mm (2.10 in)	up: 10.80 mm (0.425 in) low: 6.98 mm (0.275 in)
1/8 (H)	101.6 mm (4.00 in)	100.3 mm (2.10 in)	53.9 mm (1.22 in)	top: 11.4 mm (0.450 in) middle: 9.53 mm (0.375 in) bottom: 7.62 mm (0.300 in)
1/8 (V)	101.6 mm (4.00 in)	53.3 mm (2.10 in)	100.3 mm (3.95 in)	top: 11.4 mm (0.450 in) middle: 9.53 mm (0.375 in) bottom: 7.62 mm (0.300 in)

Weight	
1/32 DIN (PM3) • Controller: 127 g (4.5 oz.)	**1/8 DIN (PM8&9)** • Controller: 284 g (10 oz.)
1/16 DIN (PM6) • Controller: 186 g (6.6 oz.)	**1/4 DIN (PM4)** • Controller: 331 g (11.7 oz.)
User Manual • User manual: 221.81 g (7.82 oz)	

Note:
These specifications are subject to change without prior notice.

Ordering Information for PID Controller Models



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

Package Size
3 Panel Mount 1/32 DIN
6 Panel Mount 1/16 DIN
8 Panel Mount 1/8 DIN Vertical
9 Panel Mount 1/8 DIN Horizontal
4 Panel Mount 1/4 DIN Horizontal

Primary Function
C PID Controller with Universal Input
R PID Controller with Universal Input and Profiling Ramp and Soak
B PID Controller with Universal Input and Profiling Ramp and Soak and Battery Backup with Real Time Clock
J PID Controller with Thermistor Input
N PID Controller with Thermistor Input and Profiling Ramp and Soak
E PID Controller with Thermistor Input and Profiling Ramp and Soak and Battery Backup with Real Time Clock
S Custom Firmware
- Options B and E are not available with PM3 or PM6

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

Output 1 and 2 Hardware Options

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

- Options CH, EH and KH are not available with PM3 (1/32 DIN)

Communications Options
A None
1 EIA 485 Modbus RTU®
- Standard Bus EIA-485 always included - all models

Future Options
AAAA None

Custom Options
AA Standard EZ-ZONE face plate
12 Class 1, Div. 2 (Not available with mechanical relay output types E, H, J)

Index

A

B

C

D

Declaration of Conformity

Series EZ-ZONE® PM

CE

WATLOW
1241 Bundy Blvd.
Winona, MN 55987 USA

an ISO 9001 approved facility since 1996.

Declares that the following product:

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

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

2004/108/EC Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive

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

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

2006/95/EC Low-Voltage Directive

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

Compliant with 2002/95/EC RoHS Directive

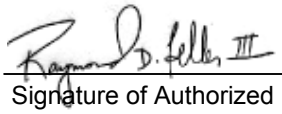
Per 2002/96/EC W.E.E.E Directive  ***Please Recycle Properly.***

Raymond D. Feller III
Name of Authorized Representative

Winona, Minnesota, USA
Place of Issue

General Manager
Title of Authorized Representative

June 2009
Date of Issue


Signature of Authorized Representative

CE DOC EZ-ZONE PM-06-09

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