

# ABB INSTRUMENTATION

## The Company

ABB Instrumentation is an established world force in the design and manufacture of instrumentation for industrial process control, flow measurement, gas and liquid analysis and environmental applications.

As a part of ABB, a world leader in process automation technology, we offer customers application expertise, service and support worldwide.

We are committed to teamwork, high quality manufacturing, advanced technology and unrivalled service and support.

The quality, accuracy and performance of the Company's products result from over 100 years experience, combined with a continuous program of innovative design and development to incorporate the latest technology.

The NAMAS Calibration Laboratory No. 0255 is just one of the ten flow calibration plants operated by the Company, and is indicative of ABB Instrumentation's dedication to quality and accuracy.

BS EN ISO 9001



St Neots, U.K. – Cert. No. Q5907  
Stonehouse, U.K. – Cert. No. FM 21106

EN 29001 (ISO 9001)



Lenno, Italy – Cert. No. 9/90A



Stonehouse, U.K.

## Use of Instructions



### Warning.

An instruction that draws attention to the risk of injury or death.



### Note.

Clarification of an instruction or additional information.



### Caution.

An instruction that draws attention to the risk of damage to the product, process or surroundings.



### Information.

Further reference for more detailed information or technical details.

Although **Warning** hazards are related to personal injury, and **Caution** hazards are associated with equipment or property damage, it must be understood that operation of damaged equipment could, under certain operational conditions, result in degraded process system performance leading to personal injury or death. Therefore, comply fully with all **Warning** and **Caution** notices.

Information in this manual is intended only to assist our customers in the efficient operation of our equipment. Use of this manual for any other purpose is specifically prohibited and its contents are not to be reproduced in full or part without prior approval of Technical Communications Department, ABB Instrumentation.

### Health and Safety

To ensure that our products are safe and without risk to health, the following points must be noted:

1. The relevant sections of these instructions must be read carefully before proceeding.
2. Warning labels on containers and packages must be observed.
3. Installation, operation, maintenance and servicing must only be carried out by suitably trained personnel and in accordance with the information given.
4. Normal safety precautions must be taken to avoid the possibility of an accident occurring when operating in conditions of high pressure and/or temperature.
5. Chemicals must be stored away from heat, protected from temperature extremes and powders kept dry. Normal safe handling procedures must be used.
6. When disposing of chemicals ensure that no two chemicals are mixed.

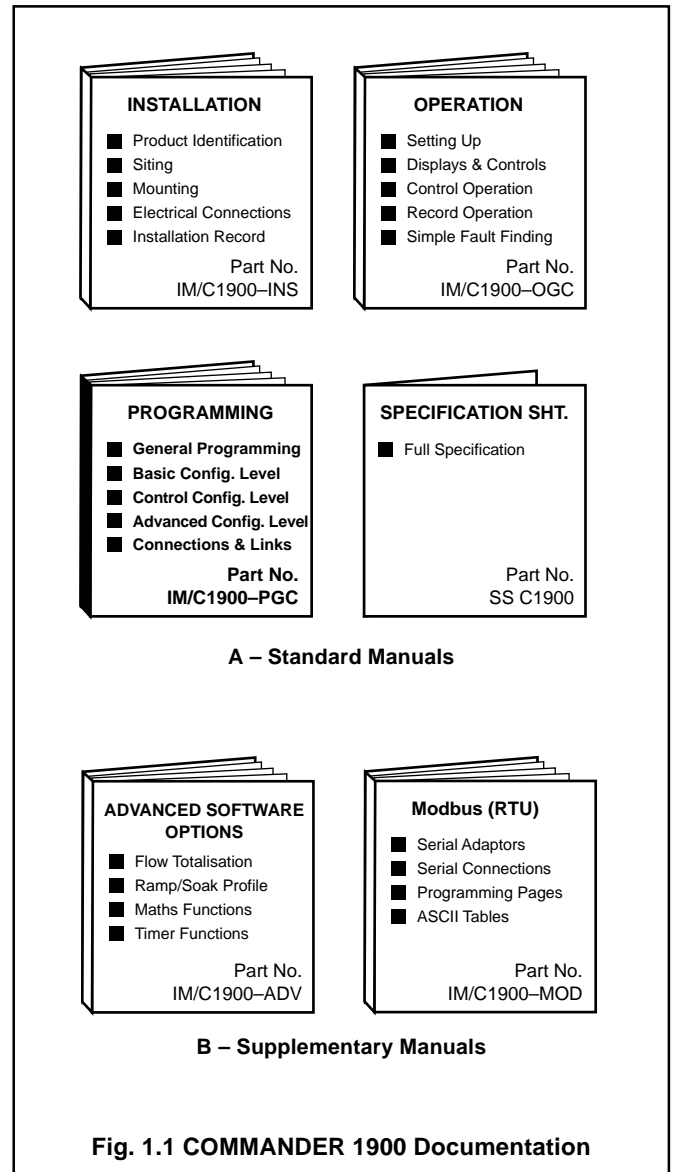
Safety advice concerning the use of the equipment described in this manual or any relevant hazard data sheets (where applicable) may be obtained from the Company address on the back cover, together with servicing and spares information.

# CONTENTS

Section	Page
<b>1 INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>2 GENERAL PROGRAMMING</b> .....	<b>2</b>
2.1 Preparation for Changes to the Parameters .....	2
2.2 Security System .....	2
<b>3 BASIC CONFIGURATION LEVEL</b> .....	<b>2</b>
3.1 Set Up Input (Process Variable, Remote Set Point and Position Feedback) .....	4
3.2 Set Up Pen Range/Event Source .....	8
3.3 Set Up Chart .....	9
3.4 Set Up Alarms .....	10
3.5 Set Up Relay Output .....	15
3.6 Set Up Digital Output .....	18
3.7 Set Up Analog Output .....	20
3.8 Digital Inputs .....	22
3.9 Access Page .....	23
3.10 Scale Adjust .....	24
<b>4 CONTROL CONFIGURATION LEVEL</b> .....	<b>27</b>
4.1 Set Points .....	29
4.1.1 Cascade Control (without output tracking) .....	30
4.1.2 Cascade Control (with output tracking) .....	31
4.1.3 Set Points Page .....	32
4.2 Motorized Valve Control .....	34
4.2.1 Motorized Valve with Feedback (Position-Proportioning) .....	34
4.2.2 Motorized Valve Control without Feedback (Boundless) .....	34
4.2.3 Valve Page .....	35
4.2.4 Calculation for Control Pulses, Steps and Deviation (Boundless Control only) .....	35
4.3 Set Up Control .....	36
4.3.1 Set Up Control Page (control type) .....	36
4.3.2 Set Up Control Page (power-fail mode) .....	38
4.3.3 Set Up Control Page (control actions and limits – non heat/cool) .....	40
4.3.4 Set Up Control Page (control actions and limits – heat/cool) .....	41
4.3.5 Set Up Control Page (default control actions) .....	42
4.4 Set Up Operating Page .....	44
4.5 Set Up Digital Page .....	45
4.6 Set Up Digital Inputs .....	46
<b>5 ADVANCED CONFIGURATION LEVEL</b> .....	<b>47</b>
5.1 Set Up Function Keys .....	48
5.2 Set Up Logic .....	49
5.3 Set Up Pen Functions .....	51
5.4 Input Assignment .....	52
<b>6 CONNECTIONS &amp; LINKS</b> .....	<b>53</b>

# 1 INTRODUCTION

The COMMANDER 1900 series of documentation is shown in Fig. 1.1. The **Standard Manuals**, including the specification sheet, are supplied with all instruments. The **Supplementary Manuals** supplied depend on the specification of the instrument.



**Fig. 1.1 COMMANDER 1900 Documentation**

## 2 GENERAL PROGRAMMING

The programming procedures are used to make changes to the operating parameter values and for scale adjustment – see Fig. 3.2.

The programming of all channels is performed using faceplate 1 – see Fig. 3.1

When changing the input type it may be necessary to reposition the input selector links accordingly – see Section 6, **CONNECTIONS & LINKS**.

### 2.1 Preparation for Changes to the Parameters

Ensure that the external alarm/control circuits are isolated if inadvertent operation during programming is undesirable.

Any change to the operating parameters are implemented using the ▲ or ▼ switches – see Section 3 of the **Operating Guide**.

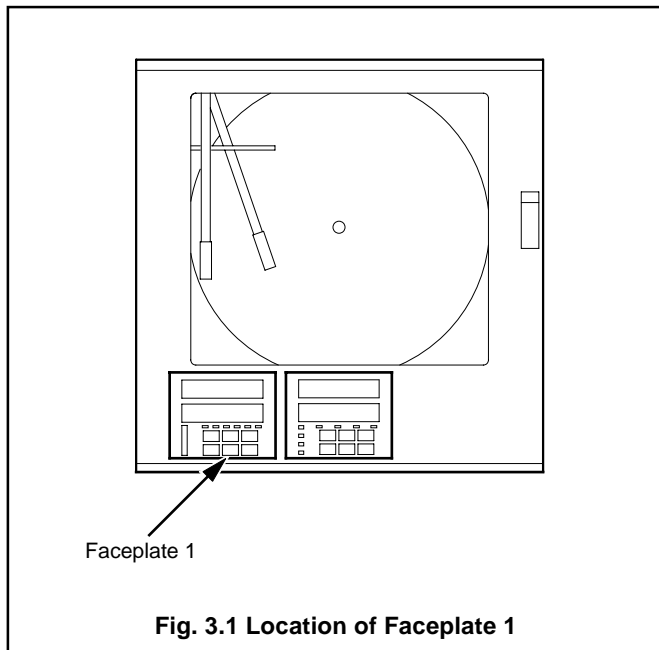


**Note.** The instrument responds instantly to parameter changes which are saved automatically when leaving the current frame.

### 2.2 Security System

A security system is used to prevent tampering with the programmed parameters by utilizing a Tune password and a Configuration password.

A Tune password can be assigned to controller faceplates giving access to that faceplates controller settings. A configuration password gives access to all controller settings and programming pages. The passwords can be set to any value from 0 to 9999. The instrument is despatched with the passwords set to '0' – see Section 5.5 of the **Operating Guide**.



## 3 BASIC CONFIGURATION LEVEL

<b>3.1 Set Up Input</b> .....	<b>4</b>
• Input types	
• Linearization	
• Electrical ranges	
• Engineering ranges	
• Fault detection	
• Digital filtering	
<b>3.2 Set Up Pen Range</b> .....	<b>8</b>
• Chart ranges	
• Event pen sources	
<b>3.3 Set Up Chart</b> .....	<b>9</b>
• Chart duration (speed)	
• Chart stop function	
• Auto pen drop	
• Pen lift	
<b>3.4 Set Up Alarms</b> .....	<b>10</b>
• Acknowledge type	
• Global alarm acknowledge	
• Alarm type	
• Trip/hysteresis	
• Time hysteresis	
<b>3.5 Set Up Relay Output</b> .....	<b>14</b>
• Relay sources	
• Relay polarity	
<b>3.6 Set Up Digital Output</b> .....	<b>16</b>
• Digital output source	
• Digital output polarity	
<b>3.7 Set Up Analog Output</b> .....	<b>18</b>
• Retransmission and control output sources	
• Retransmission ranges	
• Current output ranges	
<b>3.8 Digital Inputs</b> .....	<b>20</b>
• Input polarity	
<b>3.9 Access Page</b> .....	<b>21</b>
• Configurable passwords	
• Internal security link	
<b>3.10 Scale Adjust</b> .....	<b>22</b>
• Process variable offset adjustment	
• Process variable span adjustment	
• Pen calibration	
• Mains filter	
• Pen Linearity Check	

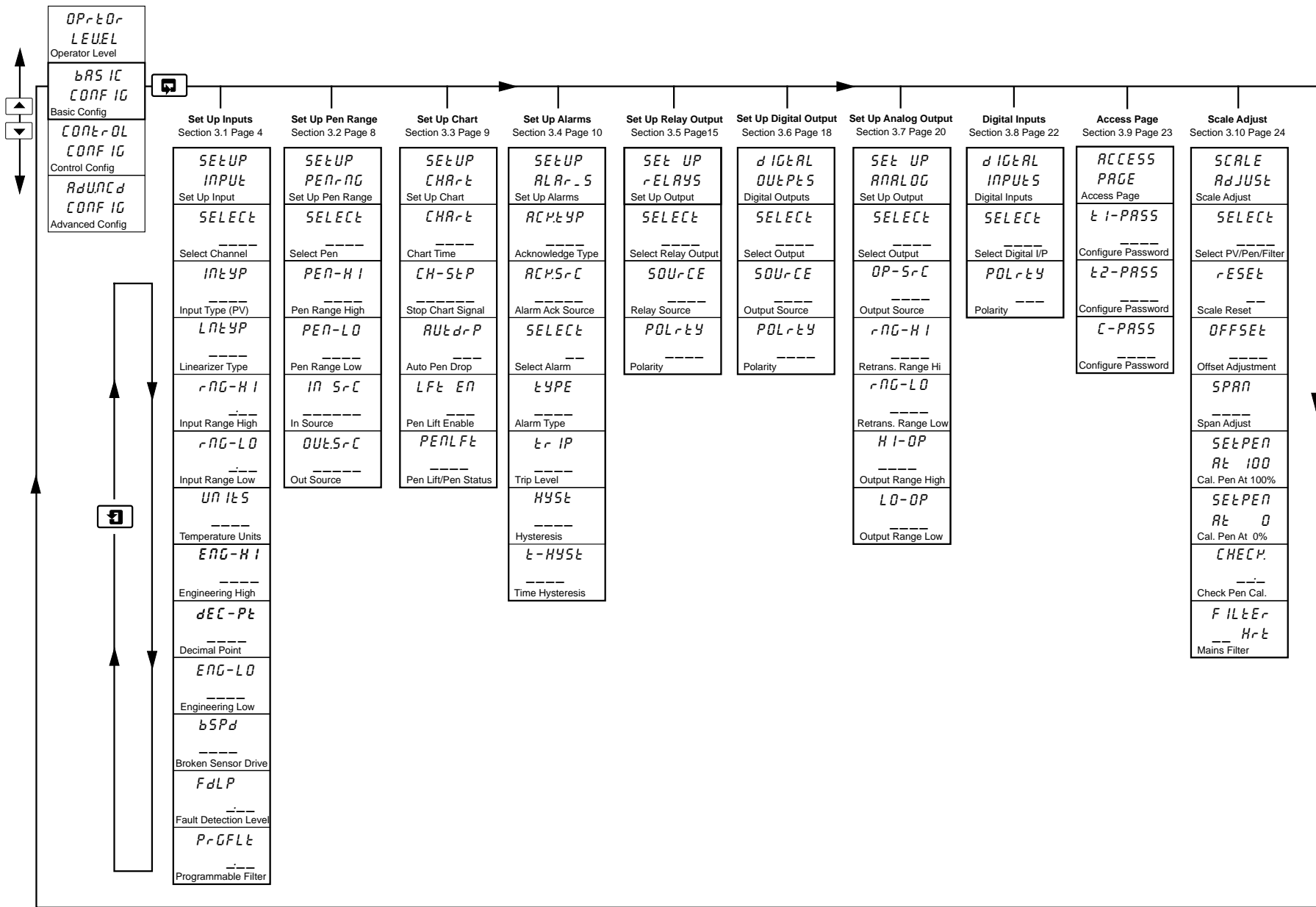


Fig. 3.2 Basic Configuration Level

### ...3 BASIC CONFIGURATION LEVEL

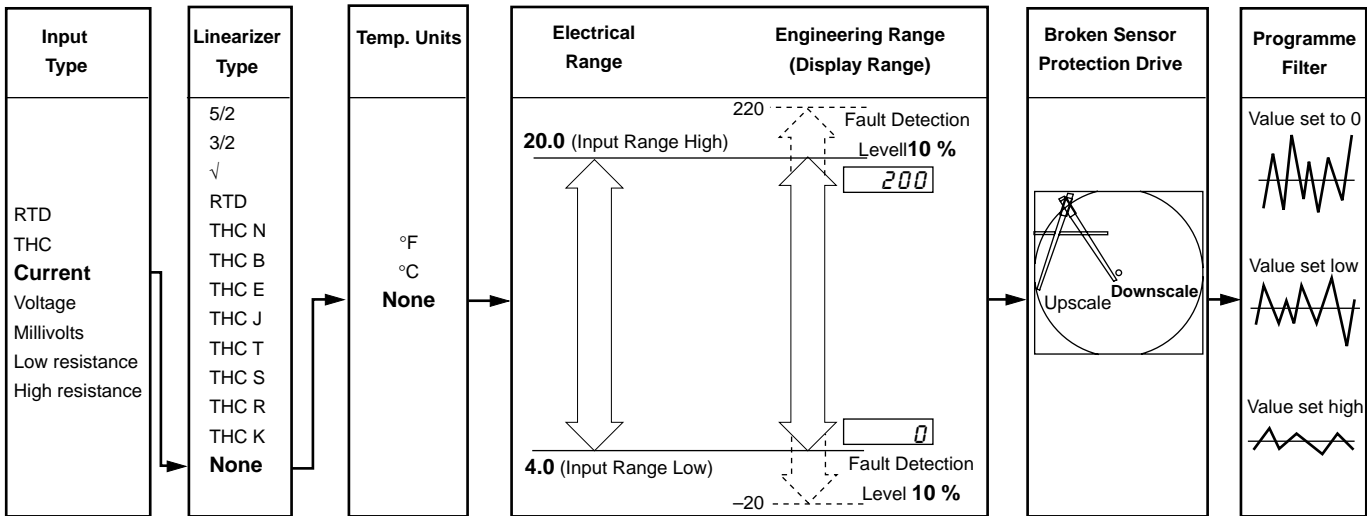
#### 3.1 Set Up Input (Process Variable, Remote Set Point and Position Feedback)

**i** Information.

- **Universal inputs** – mV, mA, V, THC, RTD and resistance.
- **Internal cold junction compensation.**
- **Linearization** – of temperature sensors to allow use of non-linearizing transmitters or any electrical input.
- **Programmable fault levels and actions.**
- **Digital filter** – reduces the effect of noise on inputs.

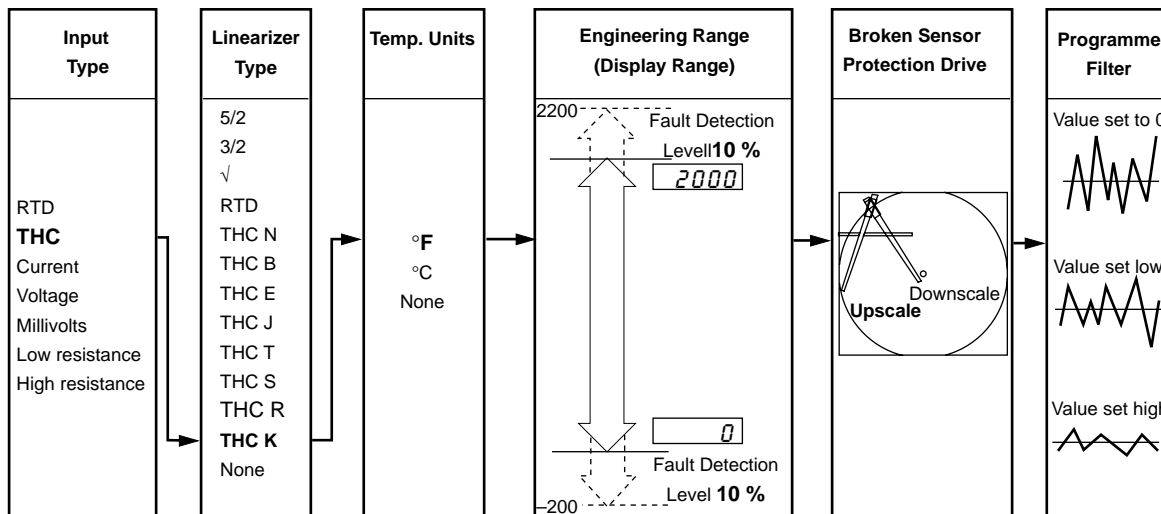
**Example A** – setting up:

- a current input of 4 to 20 mA
- displaying a range of 0 to 200psi
- a fault detection level 10% above 200psi (engineering/display range) and 10% below 0psi (engineering/display range)
- in the event of a fault being detected and/or the fault detection level being exceeded the process variable is driven downscale.

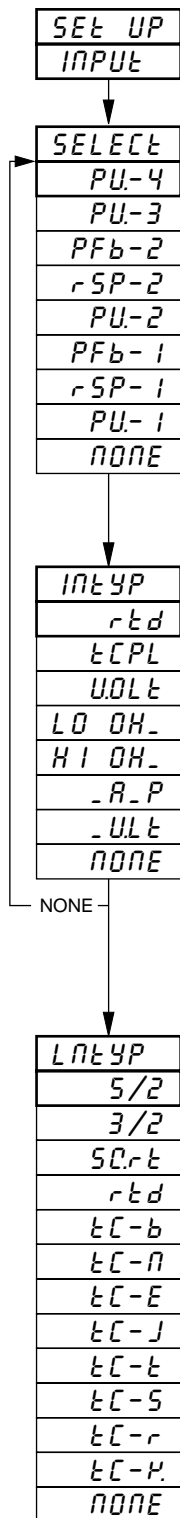


**Example B** – setting up:

- a Type K thermocouple
- displaying temperature in °F
- displaying a range of 0 to 2000°F
- a fault detection level 10% above 2000°F (engineering/display range) and 10% below 0°F (engineering/display range)
- in the event of a fault being detected and/or the fault detection level being exceeded the process variable is driven upscale.



...3.1 Set Up Input



Page Header – Set Up Input (Process Variable)

To advance to Set Up Pen Range Page press the switch.

Select Channel

Select the channel to be programmed:

- PU-4 – process variable on channel 4
  - PU-3 – process variable on channel 3
  - PFb-2 – valve position feedback on controller 2
  - rSP-2 – remote set point on controller 2
  - PU-2 – process variable on channel 2
  - PFb-1 – valve position feedback on controller 1
  - rSP-1 – remote set point on controller 1
  - PU-1 – process variable on channel 1
  - NONE – None
- } only displayed if selected in the Input Assignment Page

**Note.** In the remaining frames press the switch to view the channel selected.

Input Type (Process Variable)



**Caution.** Ensure the correct input link positions are selected and the input is wired correctly – see Section 6, CONNECTIONS & LINKS.

Select the input type required:

- rtd – Resistance thermometer
  - tCPL – Thermocouple
  - vOLT – Voltage
  - LO OH – Low resistance ( $\leq 750\Omega$ )
  - HI OH – High resistance ( $> 750\Omega$ )
  - A-P – Current
  - uLt – Millivolt ( $\leq 150mV$ )
  - NONE – None
- } Not available on position feedback input

Linearizer Type

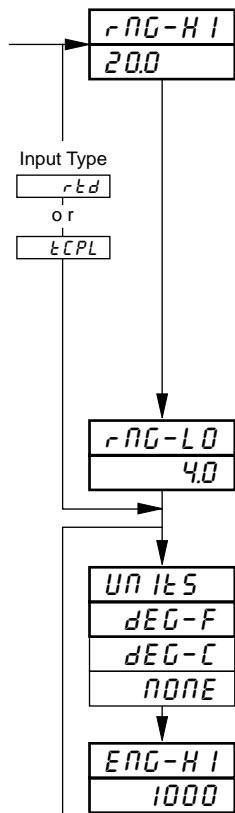
Select the linearizer type required:

- 5/2 –  $x^{5/2}$
  - 3/2 –  $x^{3/2}$
  - SQRt – Square Root
  - rtd – Resistance thermometer
  - tC-b – Type B thermocouple
  - tC-n – Type N thermocouple
  - tC-E – Type E thermocouple
  - tC-J – Type J thermocouple
  - tC-t – Type T thermocouple
  - tC-S – Type S thermocouple
  - tC-r – Type R thermocouple
  - tC-K – Type K thermocouple
  - NONE – No linearizer
- } Open channel flow applications

Continued on next page.

## ...3 BASIC CONFIGURATION LEVEL

### ...3.1 Set Up Input



#### Input Range High

Set the maximum electrical input value required (in electrical units).



**Note.** The value set must be within the limits detailed in the table below.

Input Type	Range Low Min.	Range High Max.	Min. Range (Low to High)
Millivolts	0	150	5.0
Volts	0	5	0.1
Milliamps	0	50	1.0
Resistance (Low)	0	750	20
Resistance (High)	0	9999	400

#### Input Range Low

Set the minimum electrical input value required (in electrical units).



**Note.** The value set must be within the limits detailed in the above table.

#### Temperature Units

Select units required.

#### Engineering Range High

Set the maximum engineering (display) value required.



**Note.** The value set must be within the limits detailed in the tables below.

Linearizer Type	Degrees Fahrenheit			Degrees Celsius		
	Min.	Max.	Min. Span	Min.	Max.	Min. Span
Type B	0	3272	1278	- 18	1800	710
Type E	- 148	1652	81	- 100	900	45
Type J	- 148	1652	90	- 100	900	50
Type K	- 148	2372	117	- 100	1300	65
Type N	- 328	2372	162	- 200	1300	90
Type R & S	0	3092	576	- 18	1700	320
Type T	- 418	572	108	- 250	300	60
RTD	- 328	1112	45	- 200	600	25

Performance accuracy is not guaranteed below 725°F/400°C for types B, R and S thermocouples

Minimum span below zero Type T 126°F/70°C

Minimum span below zero type N 189°F/105°C

THC standard DIN 4730 IEC 584

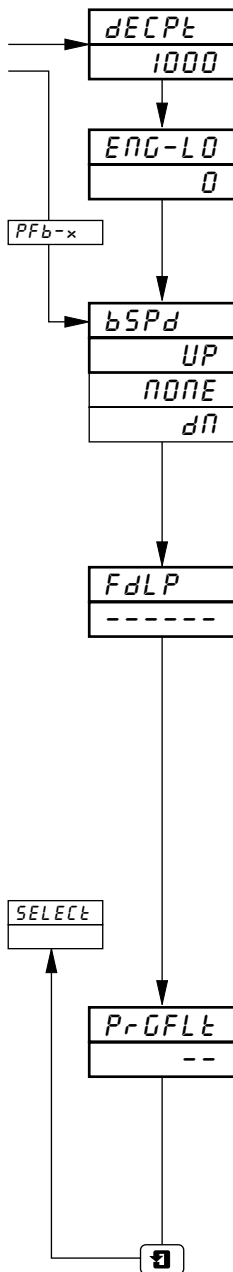
RTD standard DIN 43760 IEC 751

Linearizer Type	Engineering Range High and Low	
	Min.	Max.
5/2	-9999	+9999
3/2		
Square Root		
None		

Continued on next page.



#### ...3.1 Set Up Input



#### Decimal Point

Set the decimal point position required for **both** the engineering range high and engineering range low values.

#### Engineering Range Low

Set the minimum engineering (display) value required,

**Note.** The value set must be within the limits detailed in **Engineering Range High** tables opposite.

#### Broken Sensor Protection Drive

In the event of a fault being detected on the input and/or if the **Fault Detection Level Percentage** is exceeded (see next frame), the process variable is driven in the direction of the drive selected.

Select the broken sensor drive required:

- NONE* - No drive
- UP* - Upscale drive
- dN* - Downscale drive.

#### Fault Detection Level Percentage

A fault level percentage can be set to detect a deviation above or below the display limits.

For example, if set at 10.0%, then if an input goes more than 10% above **Engineering Range High** or more than 10% below **Engineering Range Low**, a fault is detected.

On some ranges the input circuitry may saturate before the fault level set is reached. In this case an error is detected below the level set.

Set the level required, between 0 and 100% of engineering span (range low to high) in 1% increments.

**Note.** If an input exceeds the minimum or maximum value for the linearizer selected an error is detected regardless of any fault level.

#### Programmable Filter

Filters the process variable input, i.e. if the input is stepped it smooths the transition between steps and may also be used for some degree of cleaning of noisy inputs. The filter time represents the time a step in the input takes to change the displayed process variable from 10 to 90% of the step.

Set the value required, between 0 and 60 in 1 second increments.

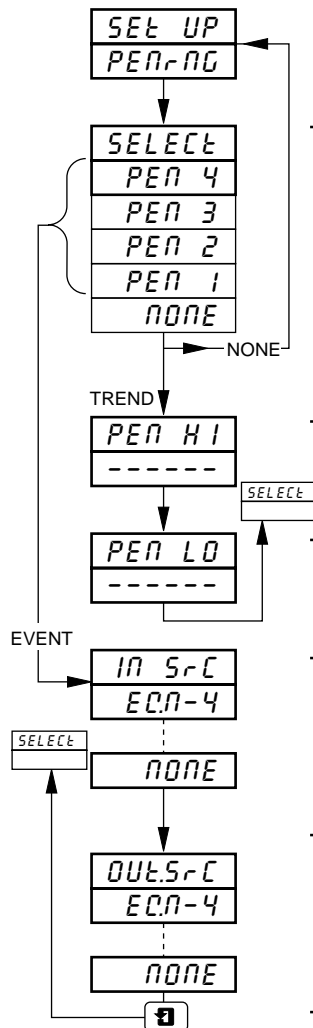
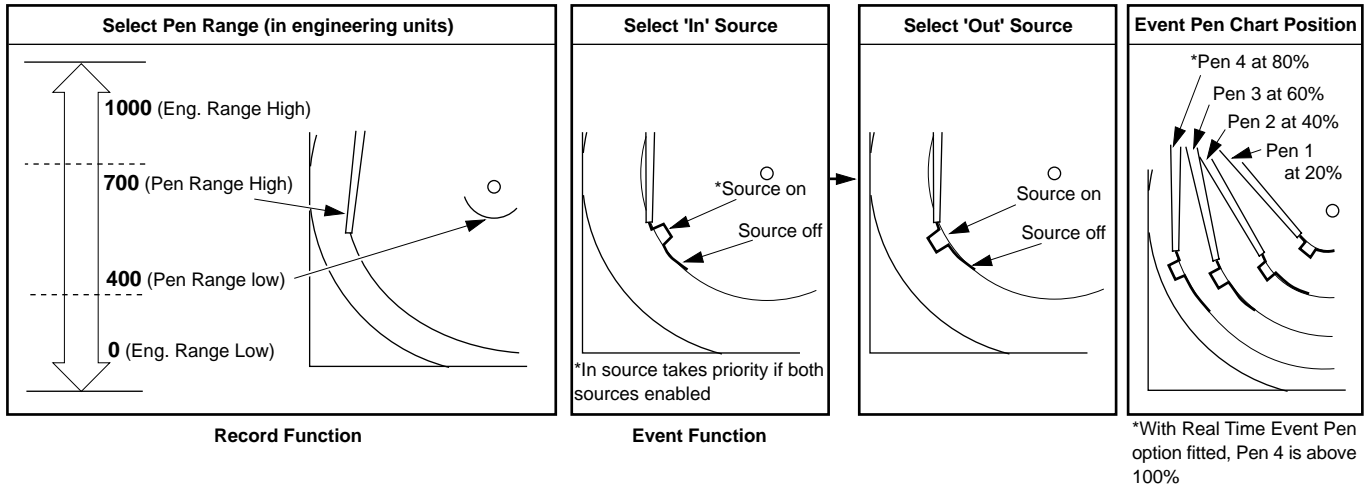
Return to **Select Channel** frame.

## ...3 BASIC CONFIGURATION LEVEL

### 3.2 Set Up Pen Range/Event Source

**i** Information.

- **Trend pens** – have an independent chart range allowing a selected part of the engineering (display) range to be used for extra resolution on the chart.
- **Three position event pen function** – can be driven by digital inputs, alarms, logic equation results, real time events (timer option), control modes, set points, ramp/soak profile segments or programs (profile option).



#### Page Header – Set Up Pen Range

To advance to **Set Up Chart Page** press the switch.

#### Select Pen

Select the pen to be programmed

**\* Note.**

- In the remaining frames press the switch to view the pen selected.
- Record (trend) or event pen function is set in the **ADVANCED CONFIGURATION LEVEL** (if True Time Event Pen option is selected, the fourth pen is fitted with a special pen arm and is set automatically for event pen function) – see Section 5.3, **Set Up Pen Functions**.

#### Pen Range High

Set the maximum value required on the chart, in engineering units (the value must be within the engineering range set in **Set Up Input** page – see Section 3.1).

#### Pen Range Low

Set the minimum value required on the chart, in engineering units (the value must be within the engineering range set in **Set Up Input Page**).

#### In Source

Select a source to move the pen inwards on the chart.

For description of sources, refer to **Table 3.1** on page 17.

#### Out Source

Select a source to move the pen outwards on the chart.

For description of sources, refer to **Table 3.1** on page 17.

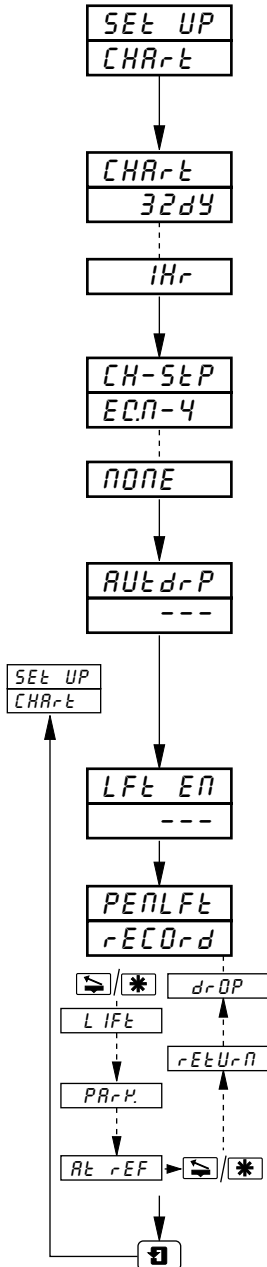
Return to **Select Pen** frame.

3.3 Set Up Chart



**Information.**

- **Programmable chart duration** – between 1 and 167 hours or 7 and 32 days.
- **Chart stop function** – the chart can be stopped by an alarm, digital input, logic equation result or a real time event (if timer option is fitted).
- **Auto pen drop** – automatically drops the pen(s) onto the chart after a 5 minute delay to ensure recording is not left disabled inadvertently



Page Header – **Set Up Chart**

To advance to **Set Up Alarms Page** press the switch.

**Chart Duration**

Select the chart duration required per revolution of the chart; between 1 and 167 hours or 7 and 32 days.

**Stop Chart Source**

Select the source required for stopping the chart.

For description of sources, refer to **Table 3.1** on page 17.

**Auto Pen Drop**

Select 'YES' to enable or 'NO' to disable.

If 'YES' selected, pen(s) drop automatically onto the chart 5 minutes after they are lifted.

If 'NO' selected, the pen(s) remain lifted until they are manually dropped by the operator.

**Pen Lift Enable/Disable**

The switch (record faceplate only) or switch (control faceplate – if programmed for pen lift) can be disabled if required. Select 'YES' to enable or 'NO' to disable.

**Pen Lift/Pen Status**

To raise pen(s) press or switch. The following status displays are shown:

- rECOrd – pen records on chart
- LIFT – pen lifts off chart
- PArk. – pen moves to park position
- RErEF – pen at reference position

To lower pen(s) press or switch. The following status displays are shown:

- rEtUrN – pen returns to record position
- d-rOP – drops (lowers) onto chart
- rECOrd – pen records on chart

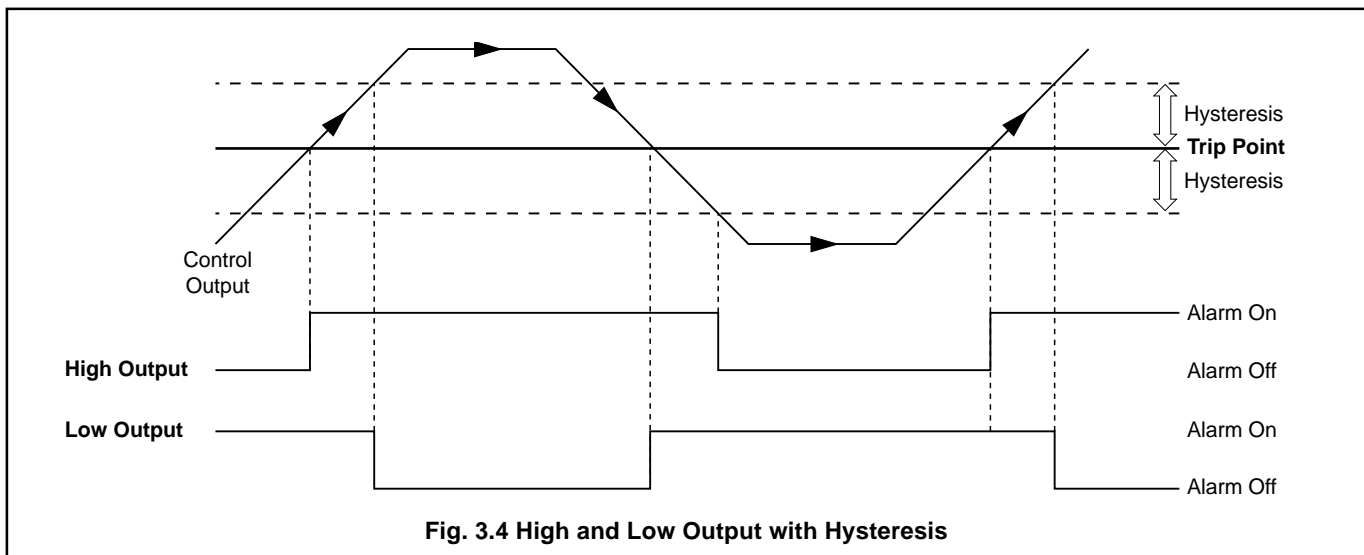
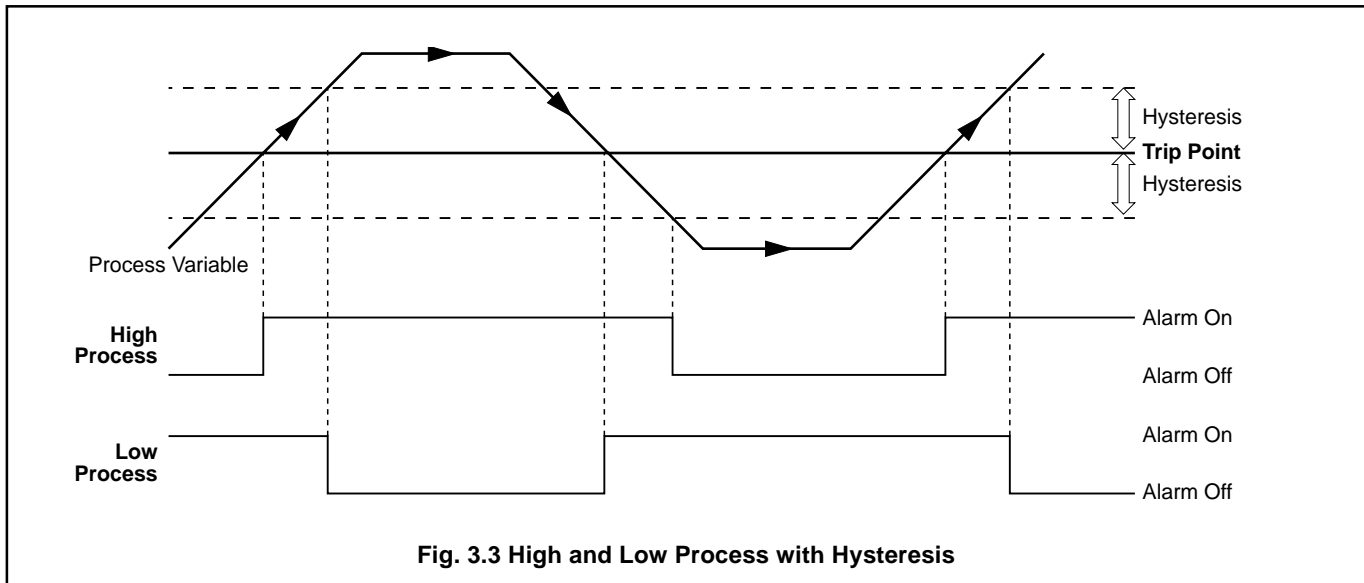
Return to top of **Set Up Chart Page**.

## ...3 BASIC CONFIGURATION LEVEL

### 3.4 Set Up Alarms

**i** Information.

- **Four alarms per channel** – identified A1 to D1 (for channel 1) up to A4 to D4 (for channel 4).
- **Three operator acknowledge options.**
- **Global alarm acknowledgment** – by digital input, alarm, logic equation result or real time event (if option fitted).
- **High/low process alarms.**
- **High/low output alarms.**
- **High/low deviation alarms.**
- **Fast/slow rate of change** – of process variable alarms.
- **Adjustable hysteresis value** – to prevent oscillation of alarm state.
- **Time hysteresis** – to allow delayed triggering of alarms.



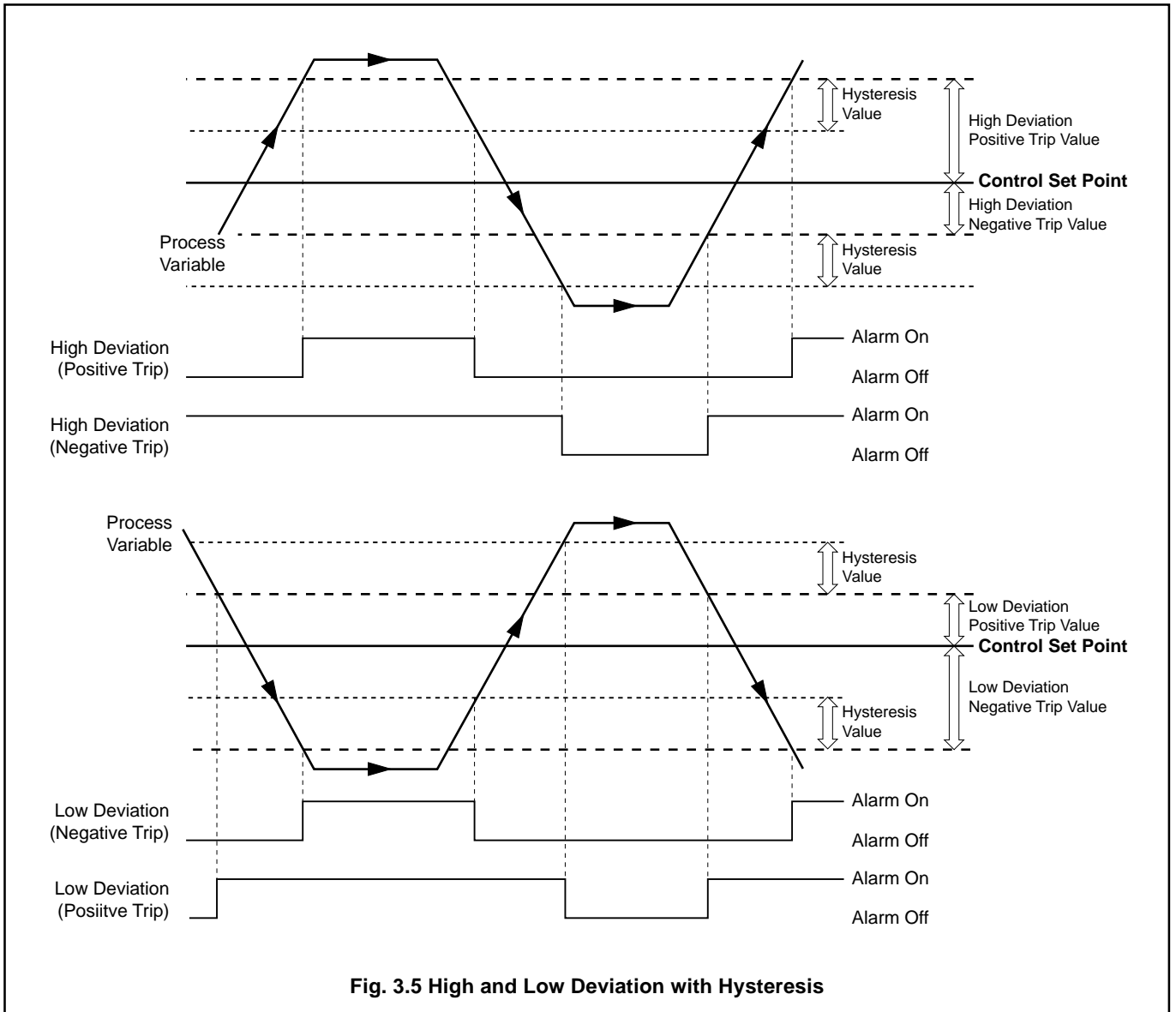


Fig. 3.5 High and Low Deviation with Hysteresis

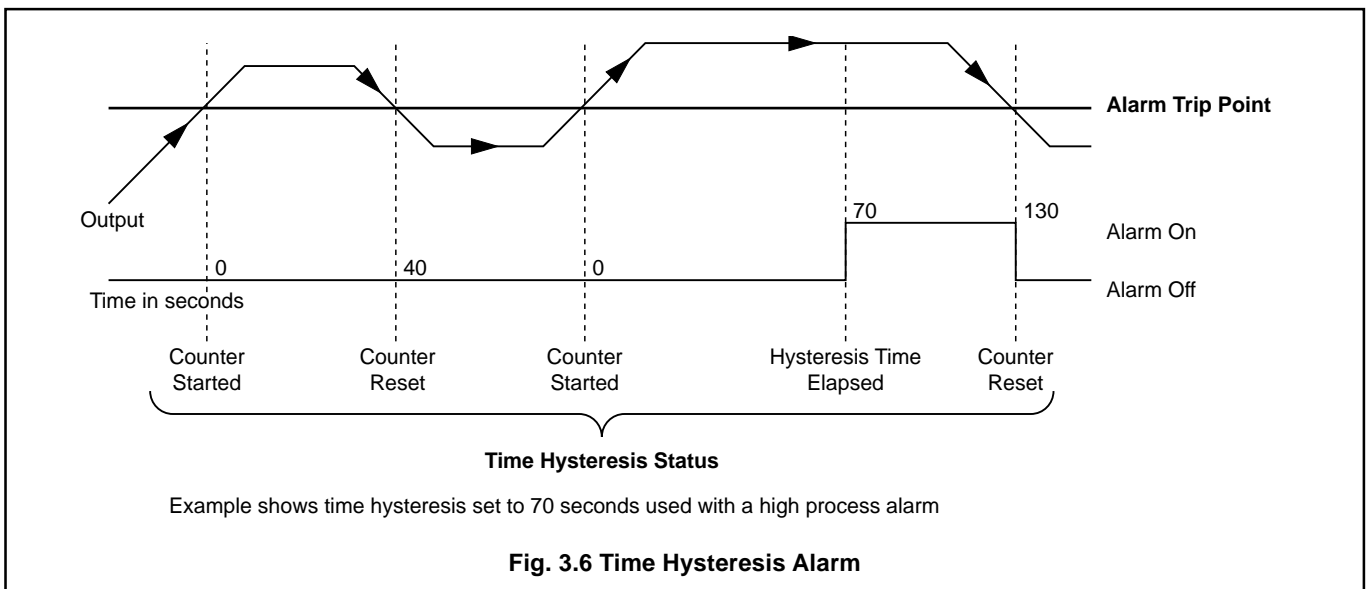
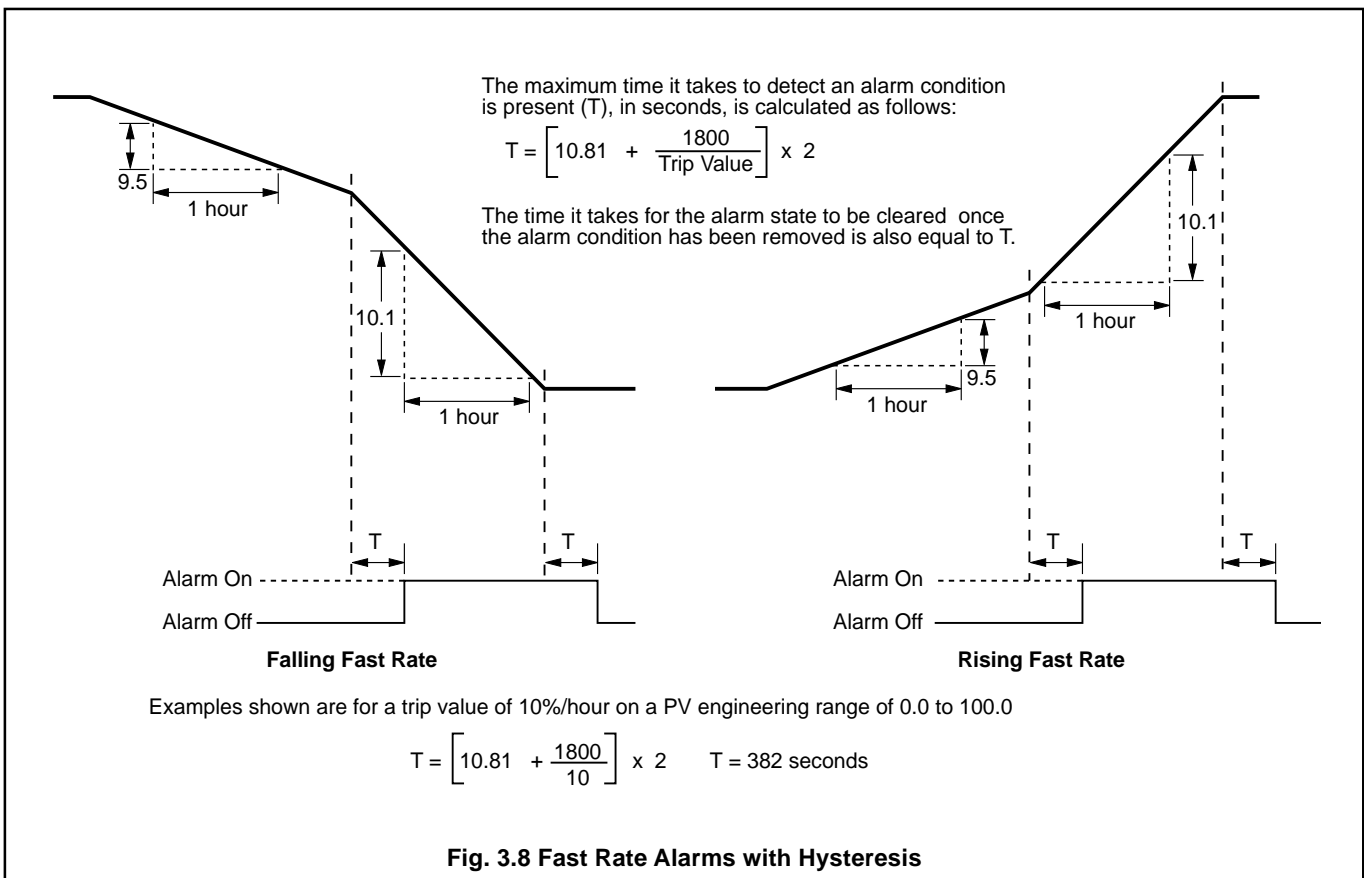
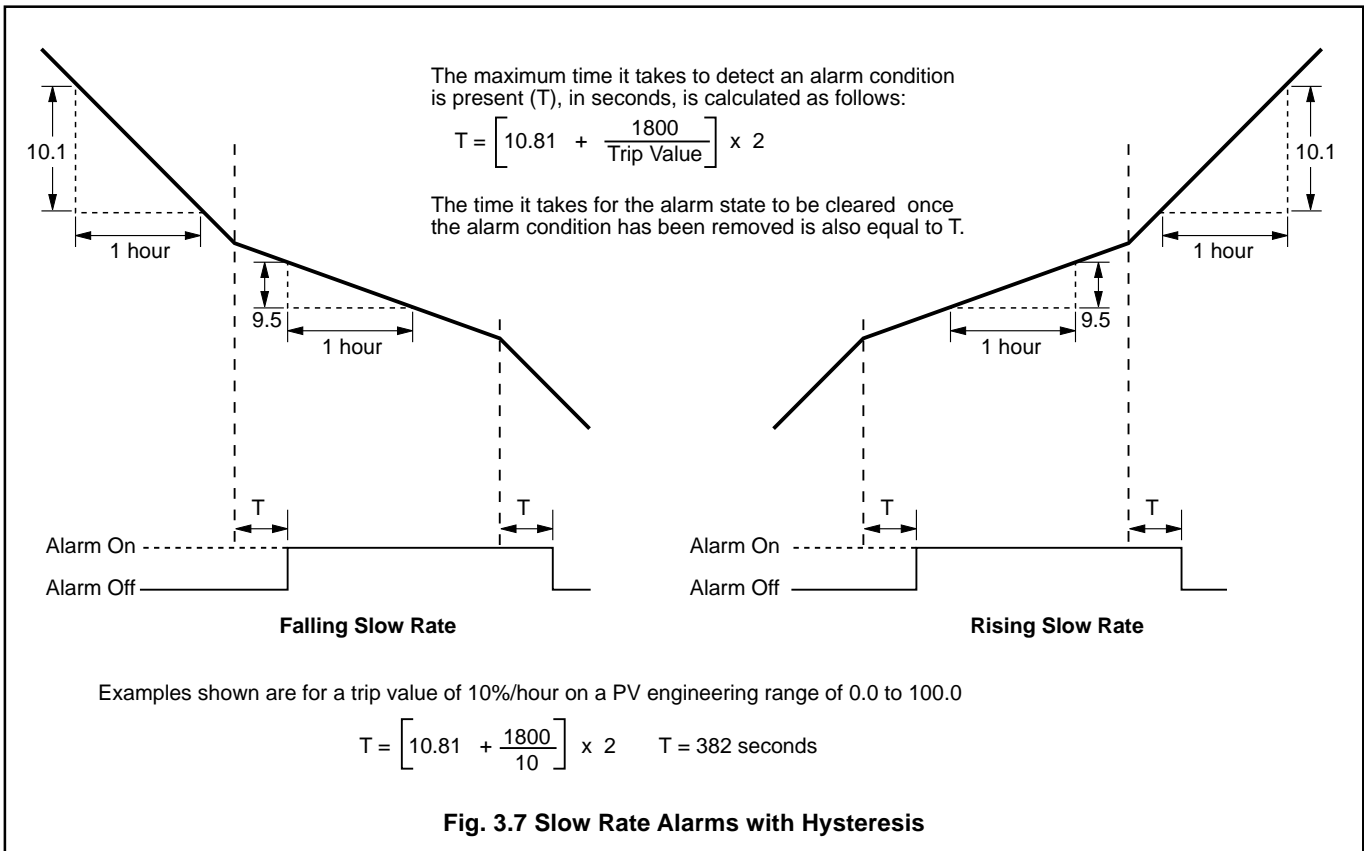


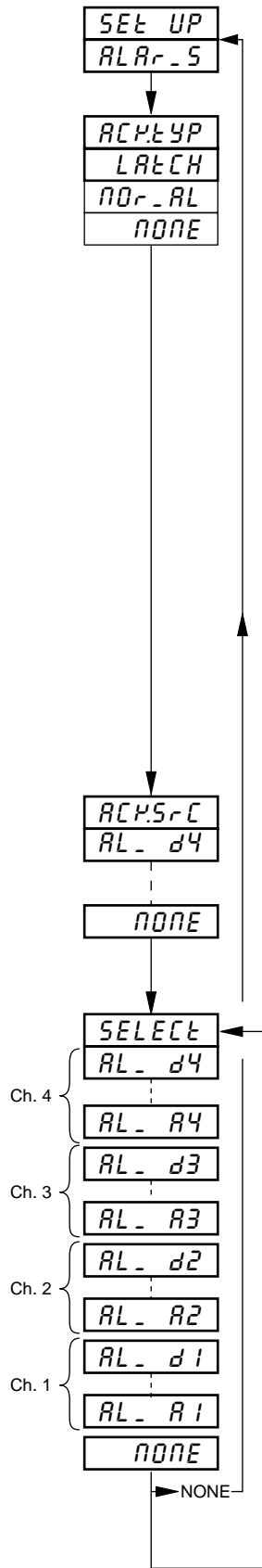
Fig. 3.6 Time Hysteresis Alarm

### ...3 BASIC CONFIGURATION LEVEL

#### ...3.4 Set Up Alarms



...3.4 Set Up Alarms



Page Header – Set Up Alarms

To advance to **Set Up Relay Output Page** press the switch.

**Alarm Acknowledge Type**

Alarms may be acknowledged while they are displayed.

Select the alarm acknowledge type:

*none* – no acknowledge facility. If the cause of the alarm no longer exists, the alarm state and display are cleared automatically.

Alarm cause	L.E.D.	Alarm State
Present	Flashing	Active
Not Present	Off	Inactive

*NOR\_AL* and *LATCH* – if the cause of the alarm no longer exists, the alarm display remains until it has been acknowledged.

Alarm cause	Acknowledge	L.E.D.	Alarm State
Present	No	Flashing	Active
Present	Yes	Steady	Active
Not Present	Previously acknowledged	Off	Inactive
Present	No	Flashing	Active
Not Present	No	Flashing	Active/Inactive*
Not Present	Yes	Off	Inactive

\*Alarm state is active if *LATCH* is selected or inactive if *NOR\_AL* is selected

**Global Alarm Acknowledge Source**

Select the alarm acknowledgment source required.

For description of sources, refer to **Table 3.1** on page 17.

**Select Alarm**

Select the alarm to be programmed.



**Note.** In the remaining frames press the switch to view the alarm selected.

Continued on next page.

## ...3 BASIC CONFIGURATION LEVEL

### ...3.4 Set Up Alarms

→

TYPE
S-rAlE
F-rAlE
LO-dEU.
HI-dEU.
LO-OUt
HI-OUt
LO-PrC
HI-PrC
OFF

SELECT

OFF

TrIP
-----

HYS
-----

SELECT

t-HYS
-----



#### Alarm Type

Select the alarm type required for the alarm selected.

S-rAlE	-	slow rate (rate of change of process variable)
F-rAlE	-	fast rate (rate of change of process variable)
LO-dEU.	-	low deviation
HI-dEU.	-	high deviation
LO-OUt	-	low output
HI-OUt	-	high output
LO-PrC	-	low process
HI-PrC	-	high process
OFF	-	alarm off

} Only displayed on Controller faceplate

#### Trip Level

Set the trip value required for the alarm selected.

The following are displayed in engineering units:

*HPrC, LPrC, HI-dEU. and LO-dEU.*

The following are displayed as percentage (0.0 to 100.0%):

*HI-OUt and LO-OUt.*

The following are displayed as a percentage of the engineering span (engineering range high – engineering range low) per hour between  $\pm 0.5$  and  $\pm 500\%$ :

*FrAlE and SrAlE.*

#### Hysteresis

Hysteresis is operational when the alarm is active.

Set the hysteresis value required for high/low process or high/low deviation in engineering units (within the engineering range) or in 0.1% increments for fast/slow rate and high/low output alarms. The alarm is activated at the trip level but is only turned off after the alarm variable has moved into the safe region by an amount equal to the hysteresis value. For rate alarms this setting is a percentage of the trip rate – see *FrAlE* and *SrAlE* in previous frame.

#### Time Hysteresis

Set the time hysteresis value required between 0 and 9999 seconds.



**Note.** The alarm condition must be present continually for the time set, before the alarm becomes active. If a hysteresis level is also set, the alarm condition remains active until the process variable moves outside the hysteresis band. When the alarm condition no longer exists the alarm becomes inactive, i.e. time hysteresis does not affect turning off of alarm states.

Return to **Select Alarm** frame.

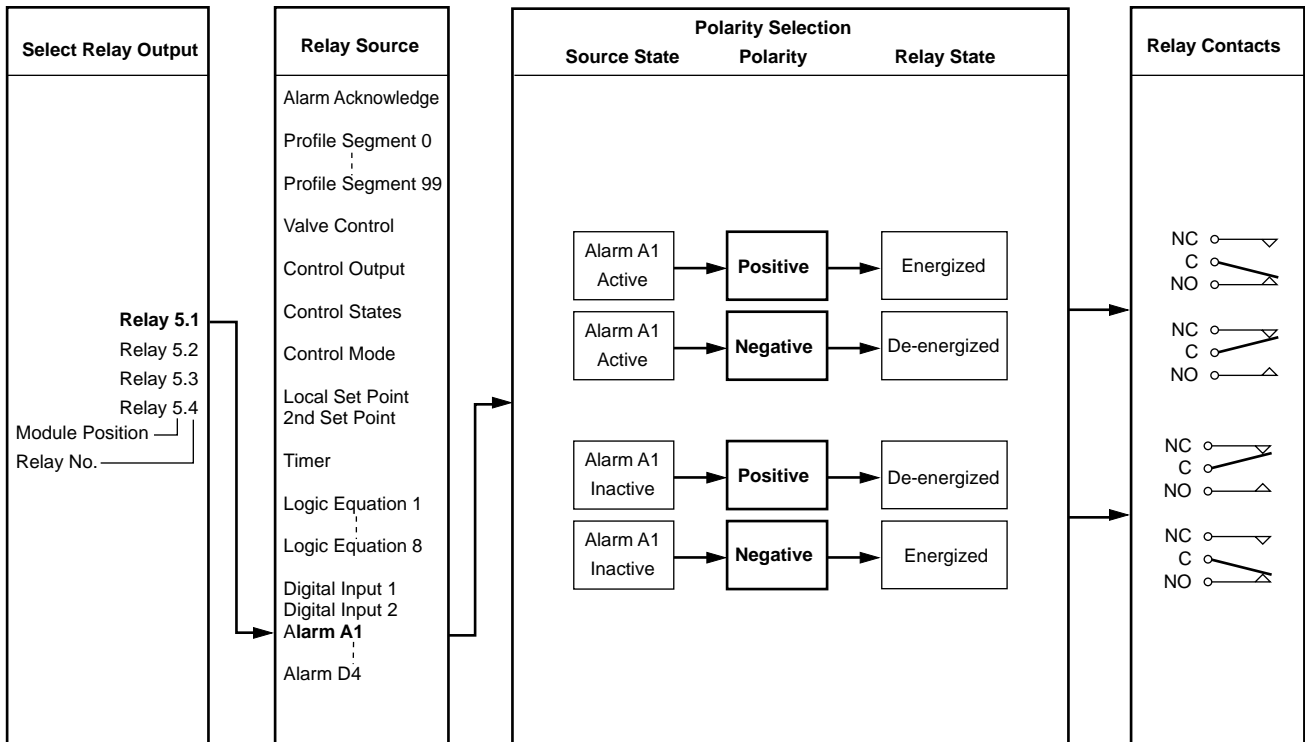


3.5 Set Up Relay Output



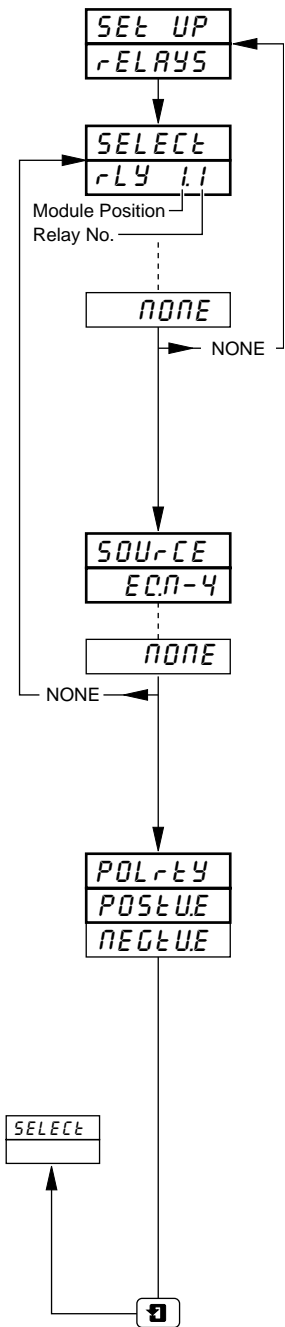
**Information.**

- **Relays** – can be energized by alarms, logic equation results, digital inputs, control and set point modes, real time events, (timer option), totalizer wrap signal (totaliser option) and ramp/soak programs/segments (profile option).
- **External Totalizer count function** – external counter can only be driven by relays fitted on module type 3 (4 relay module) in module positions 3, 4 and 5.
- **Polarity** – to allow failsafe settings.
- **Control outputs** – time proportioning (on type 1 and 2 modules or the first 2 relays only on type 3 module), valve open/close or on/off control.



## ...3 BASIC CONFIGURATION LEVEL

### ...3.5 Set Up Relay Output



Page Header – Set Up Relays

To advance to **Set Up Digital Output Page** press the switch.

#### Select Relay Output

Select the output to be programmed. The selections in this frame relate to the number of fitted modules with relays and their relative module positions.

**Example** – for a type 3 (four relays) module fitted in position five the following selections are also programmable:

- rELAY 5.1 (position 5, relay 1)
- rELAY 5.2 (position 5, relay 2)
- rELAY 5.3 (position 5, relay 3)
- rELAY 5.4 (position 5, relay 4)

**Note.** In the remaining frames press the switch to view the relay selected.

#### Relay Source

Select the source required to activate the selected relay.

For description of sources, refer to **Table 3.1** on page 17.

**Note.**

- Time proportioning control can only be allocated to the first two relays on a type 3 (4 relay) module or the relay on types 1 and 2 modules (standard I/O and analog + relay).
- To drive an external counter *COUNTx* must be selected.

#### Polarity

The polarity selection is used to invert the effect of the digital source state on the relay state as shown in the following table:

Source State	Polarity	Relay State
Active	Positive	Energized
	Negative	De-energized
Non-active	Positive	De-energized
	Negative	Energized

Select the polarity required

**Caution.** Check connections before operating – see Section 6, **CONNECTIONS & LINKS**.

Return to **Select Relay Output** frame.

Source	Description	
<i>ACFRIL</i> <i>AL_ACP</i>	Power Failure Alarm acknowledge – an unacknowledged process alarm condition anywhere in the unit	
<i>SEG-99</i> ⋮ <i>SEG-0</i> <i>PG-2.10</i> ⋮ <i>PG-1.01</i> <i>rUN-x</i> <i>HOLD-x</i>	Profile segment 99 ⋮ Profile segment 0 Profile program 10, Controller 2 ⋮ Profile program 1, Controller 1 Profile 1 or 2 running Profile 1 or 2 in Hold mode	} Profile (ramp/soak) control for controller 1 or 2
<i>OPEN-x</i> <i>CLOSE-x</i>	Motorized valve 1 or 2 open Motorized valve 1 or 2 closed	} Motorized valve control for controller 1 or 2 (only available on relay and digital outputs)
<i>ONOFFx</i> <i>OP-x</i> <i>OP-xc</i> <i>OP-xh</i>	Control output 1 or 2 on/off Control output 1 or 2 (time proportioning) Control output cool 1 or 2 (time proportioning) Control output heat 1 or 2 (time proportioning)	} Only available on relay and digital outputs
<i>2nd-x</i> <i>LOC-x</i>	Second set point Local set point	} Set point selected for controller 1 or 2
<i>-AN-x</i> <i>AUTO-x</i>	Manual control Automatic control	} Control mode selected for controller 1 or 2
<i>t1.Er.2</i> <i>t1.Er.1</i>	Real time event 2 Real time event 1	} Real time events (only available if timer option fitted – see <b>Advanced Software Options Manual</b> )
<i>EQN - 8</i> ⋮ <i>EQN - 1</i>	Logic equation 8 ⋮ Logic equation 1	} Programmable logic equations – see Section 4.2, <b>Set Up Logic</b>
<i>rAP - 4</i> <i>*COUNT. 4</i> ⋮ <i>rAP - 1</i> <i>*COUNT. 1</i>	Wrap around on total 4 Total 4 external counter drive ⋮ Wrap around on total 1 Total 1 external counter drive	} Wrap around and count (only available if totalizer option fitted)
<i>DIG - 6.8</i> ⋮ <i>DIG - 1.1</i>	Digital Input 6.8 ⋮ Digital input 1.1	} <b>Digital Input number</b> <b>Module number</b>
<i>AL - d4</i> <i>AL - C4</i> <i>AL - b4</i> <i>AL - A4</i>	Alarm D Alarm C Alarm B Alarm A	} Channel 4 Alarms (if applicable)
<i>AL - d3</i> <i>AL - C3</i> <i>AL - b3</i> <i>AL - A3</i>	Alarm D Alarm C Alarm B Alarm A	} Channel 3 Alarms (if applicable)
<i>AL - d2</i> <i>AL - C2</i> <i>AL - b2</i> <i>AL - A2</i>	Alarm D Alarm C Alarm B Alarm A	} Channel 2 Alarms (if applicable)
<i>AL - d1</i> <i>AL - C1</i> <i>AL - b1</i> <i>AL - A1</i>	Alarm D Alarm C Alarm B Alarm A	} Channel 1 Alarms
<i>NONE</i>	No source required	

\* Only available on 4-relay and 8-digital output modules (types 3 and 5), fitted in module positions 4,5 and 6.

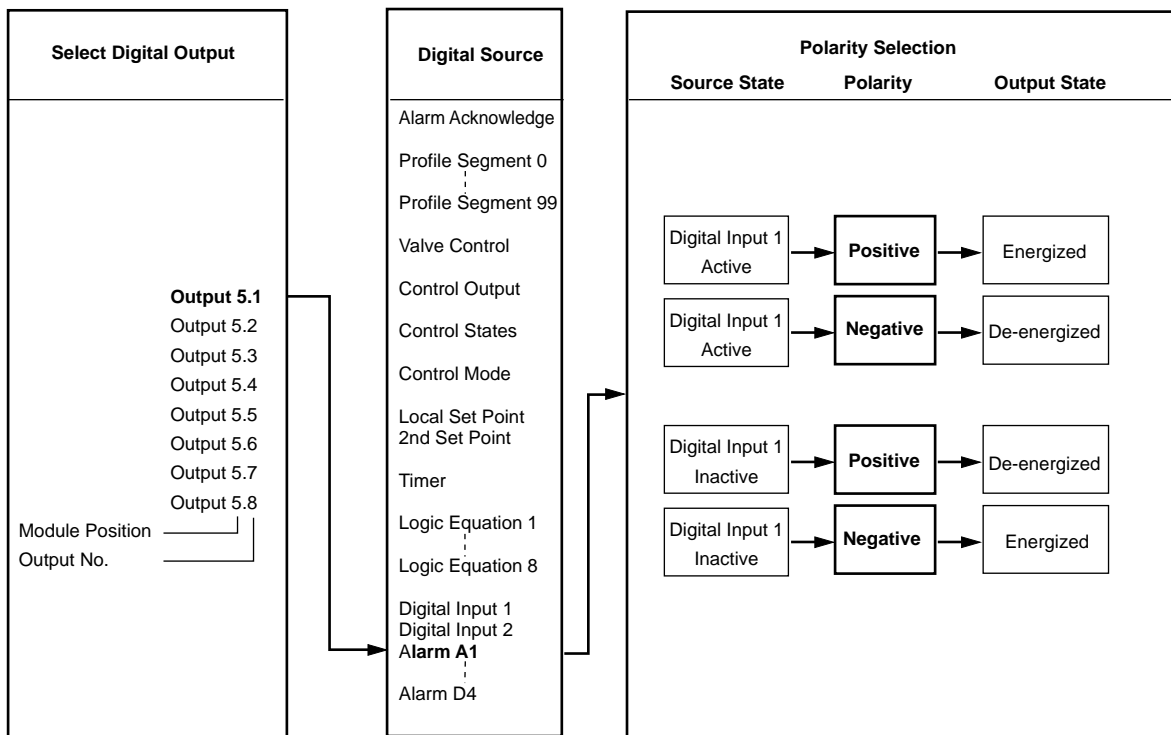
**Table 3.1 Description of Sources**

## ...3 BASIC CONFIGURATION LEVEL

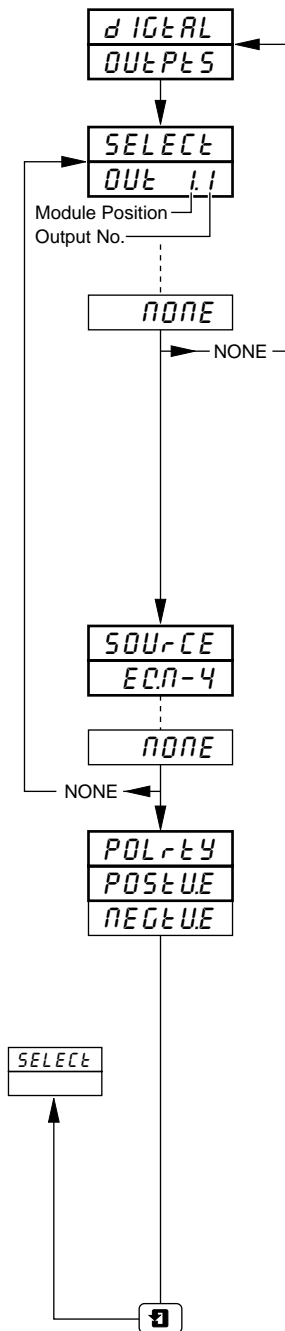
### 3.6 Set Up Digital Output

**i** Information.

- This page is not displayed if there are no digital outputs fitted.
- Up to 24 digital outputs are available – depending on the module types fitted.
- **Digital outputs** – can be energized by alarms, logic equations results, digital inputs, real time events (if timer option is fitted), control modes, set points, ramp/soak profile segments or programs (if fitted) and totalizer wrap signal (if fitted).
- **Control outputs** – time proportioning (on first two digital outputs of any module), valve open/close and on/off control.
- **External Totalizer count function** – external counter can only be driven by a type 5 module (8 digital outputs) fitted in module positions 4, 5 or 6.
- **Polarity** – inverts the effect of the selected source on the output state.



...3.6 Set Up Digital Output



Page Header – Set Up Digital Outputs

To advance to **Set Up Analog Output** page press the switch.

**Select Digital Output**

Select the output to be programmed – the selections in this frame relate to the number of fitted digital output modules and their relative module positions.

**Example** – for a type 5 (eight digital outputs) module fitted in position five the following selections are also programmable:

- OUT 5.1 (position 5, output 1)
- OUT 5.2 (position 5, output 2)
- OUT 5.3 (position 5, output 3)
- OUT 5.4 (position 5, output 4)
- OUT 5.5 (position 5, output 5)
- OUT 5.6 (position 5, output 6)
- OUT 5.7 (position 5, output 7)
- OUT 5.8 (position 5, output 8)

**Note.** In the remaining frames press the switch to view the output selected.

**Output Source**

Select the source required to activate the selected digital output.

For description of sources, refer to **Table 3.1** on page 17.

**Note.** To drive an external counter *COUNTx* must be selected.

**Polarity**

The polarity selection is used to invert the effect of the source state on the output as shown in the following table:

Source State	Polarity	Output State
Active	Positive	Energized
	Negative	De-energized
Non-active	Positive	De-energized
	Negative	Energized

Select the polarity required

**Caution.** Check connections before operating – see Section 6, **CONNECTIONS & LINKS**.

Return to **Select Digital Output** frame.

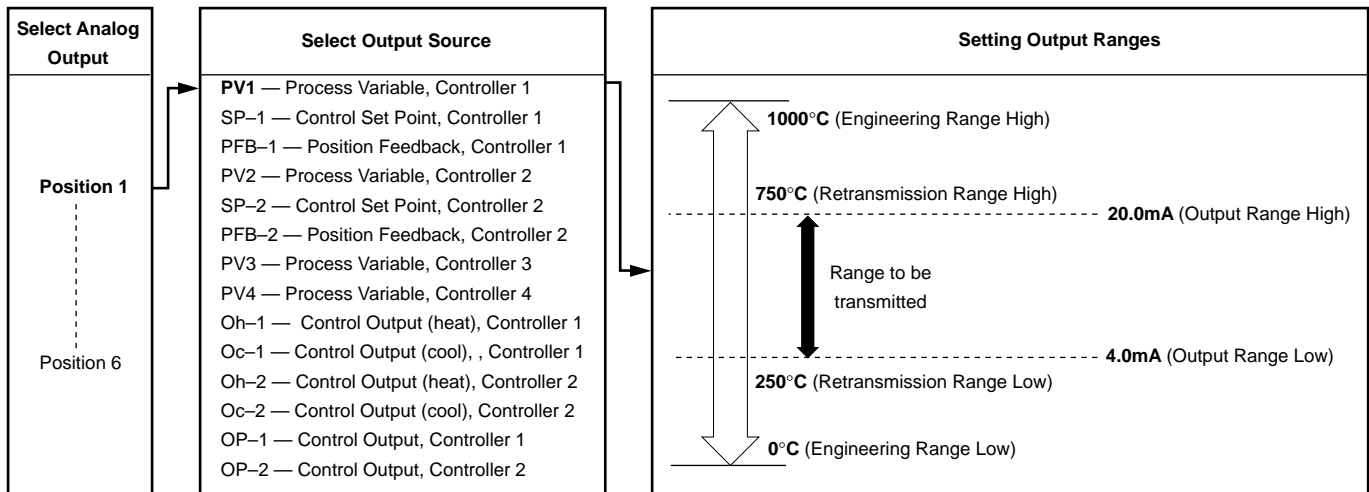
## ...3 BASIC CONFIGURATION LEVEL

### 3.7 Set Up Analog Output

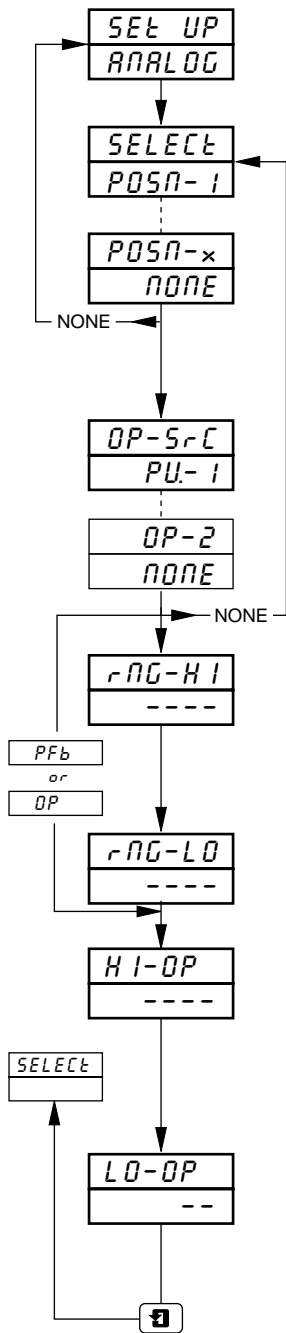
#### **i** Information.

- **Fitted analog outputs** – assignable to retransmit any input (process variable, remote set point or position feedback) or provide the control output.
- **Selectable retransmission range** – allows maximum resolution on range of interest.
- **Adjustable output range** – for non-standard and reversed outputs.

**\* Note.** The example below shows analog output 1 set to retransmit part of process variable 1's engineering range (250 to 750°C) as a 4.0 to 20.0mA current output.



...3.7 Set Up Analog Output



Page Header – Set Up Analog Output

To advance to **Digital Inputs Page** press the switch.

**Select Analog Output**

Select the analog output position to be programmed. The selections in this frame relate to the number of fitted modules with analog output.

**Example** – Output 1 is the analog output in position 1 (fitted on the main board), output 3 is the analog output fitted in module position 3.

**Note.** In the remaining frames press the switch to view the analog output selected.

**Output Source**

Select output source required. The selections in this frame correspond to the inputs (Process Variable, Set Point and Position Feedback) and controller outputs available.

**Retransmission Range High**

Set the engineering range value (in engineering units) at which maximum output is required.

**Retransmission Range Low**

Set the engineering range value (in engineering units) at which minimum output is required.

**Output Range High**

Set the maximum current output required for the **Retransmission Range** programmed between 2.0 and 20.0mA.

**Output Range Low**

Set the minimum current output required for the **Retransmission Range** programmed between 2.0 and 20.0mA.

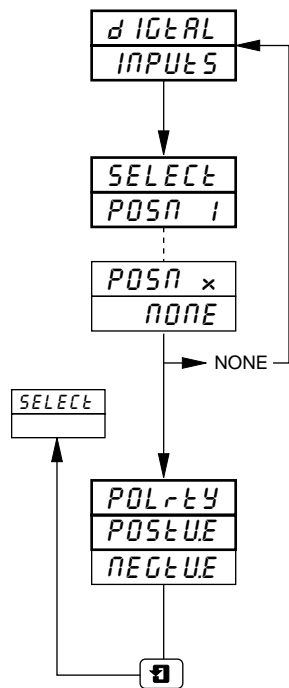
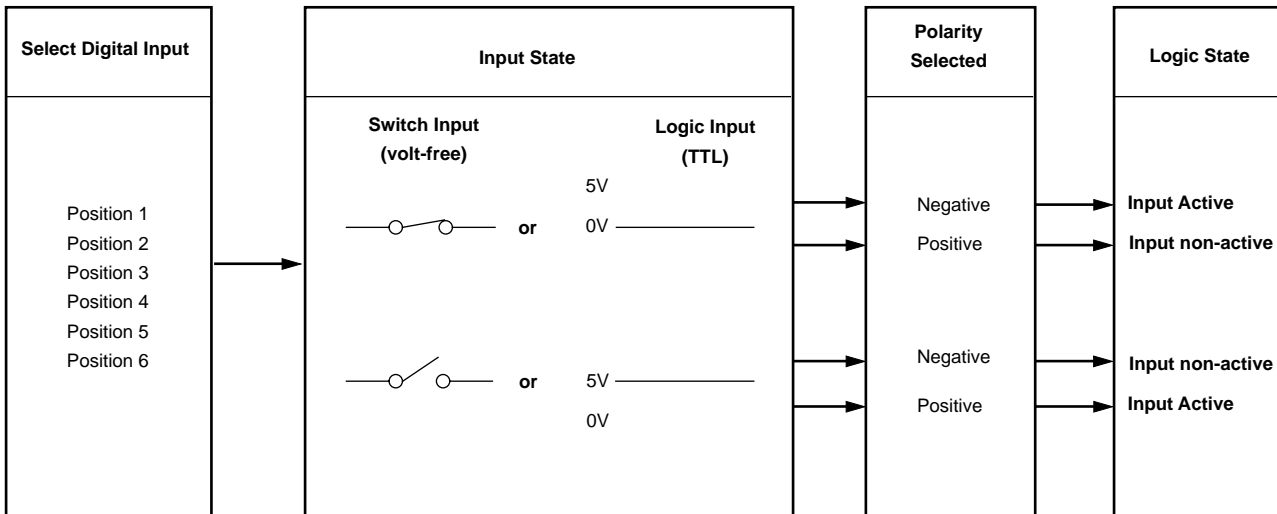
Return to **Select Analog Output** frame.

## ...3 BASIC CONFIGURATION LEVEL

### 3.8 Digital Inputs

**i** Information.

- Up to 30 digital inputs are available – depending on the module types fitted.
- Volt-free contacts or TTL levels.
- Polarity – sets the logic state (unchanged or inverted) for the module position(s).



Page Header – Digital Inputs

To advance to **Access Page** press the switch.

**Select Digital Input**

Select digital module position to be programmed.

**\*** Note. In the remaining frames press the switch to view the module position selected.

**Polarity**

Select the polarity required for the module position selected above:

- POSITIVE* – logic input state unchanged
- NEGATIVE* – logic input state inverted

Return to **Select Digital Input** frame.

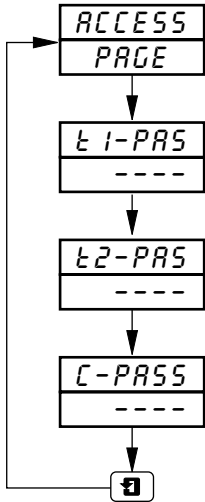


3.9 Access Page



**Information.**

- **Configurable password protection** – of programming levels.
- **Internal security link** – enable/disable password protection.



Page Header – **Access Page.**

To advance to **Scale Adjust Page** press the switch.

**Tune Password 1 (Controller 1)**

A tune password can be assigned to controller 1 to prevent access to its control settings. Set the required password, between 0 and 9999.

**Tune Password 2 (Controller 2)**

A tune password can be assigned to controller 2 to prevent access to its control settings. Set the required password, between 0 and 9999.

**Configuration Password**

Prevents access to the programming pages. Set the required password, between 0 and 9999.

Return to top of **Access Page.**

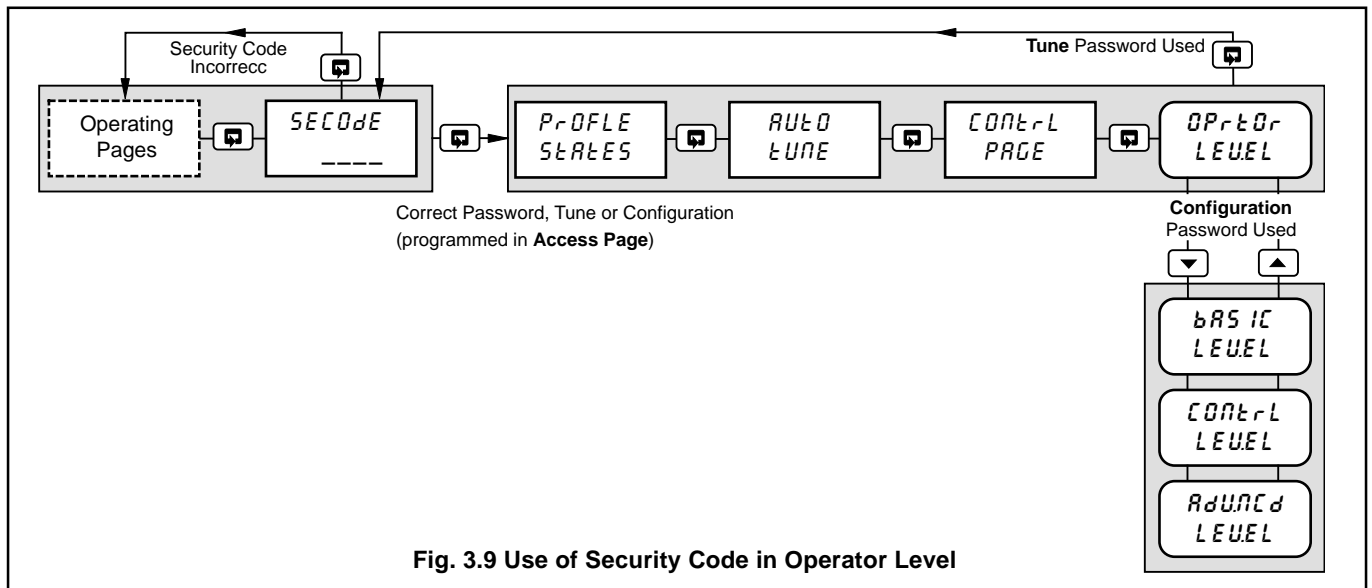


Fig. 3.9 Use of Security Code in Operator Level

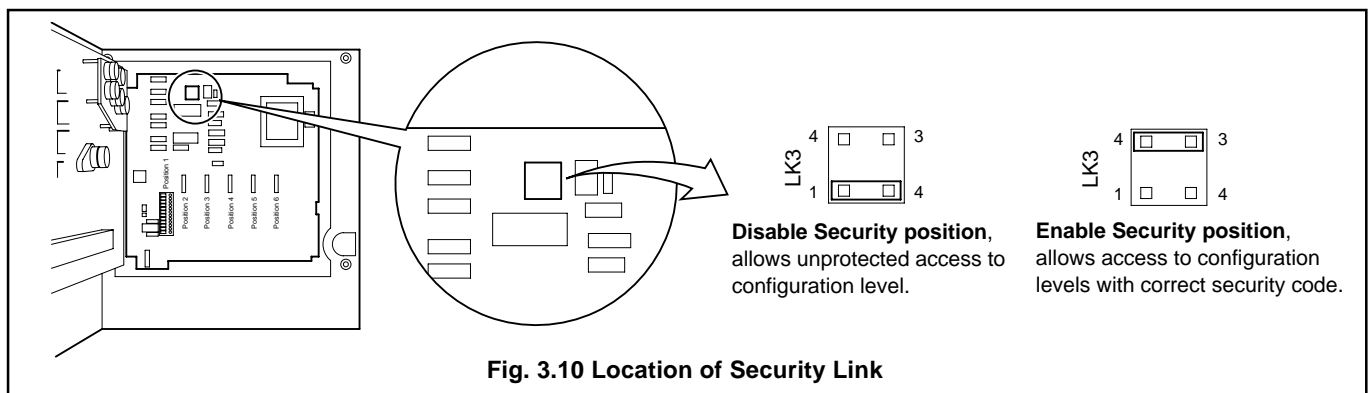


Fig. 3.10 Location of Security Link

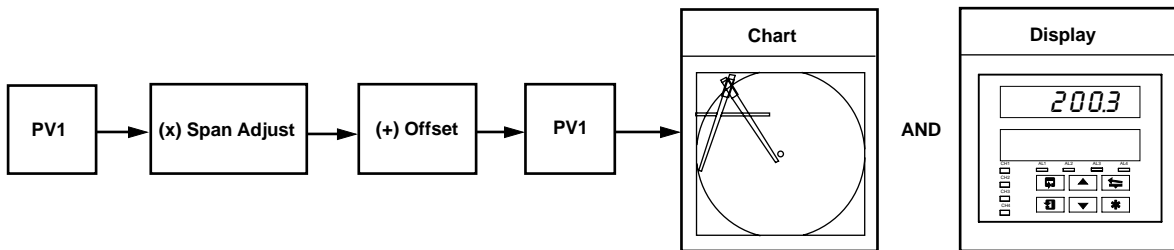
## ...3 BASIC CONFIGURATION LEVEL

### 3.10 Scale Adjust

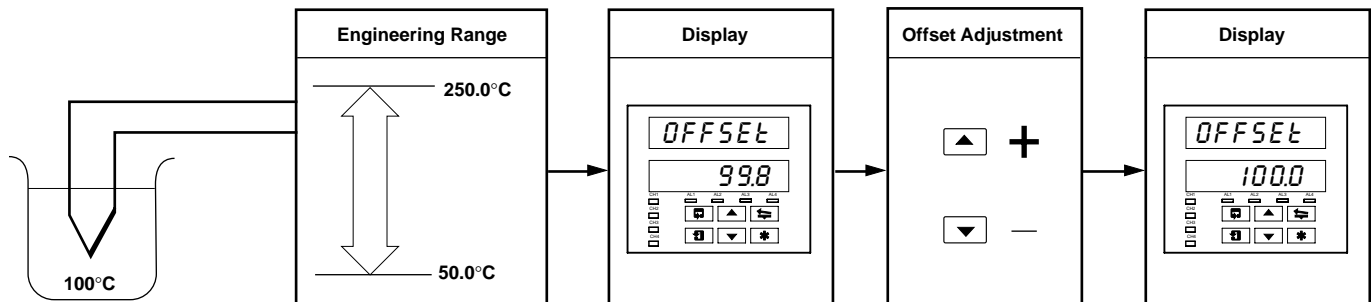
#### Information.

- **Analog Inputs** – do not require re-calibrating when the input type or range is changed.
- **Span and offset adjust reset** – removes any previously programmed Offset or Scale Adjustment settings.
- **System offsets errors** – can be removed from Process Variables, Remote Set Points and Position Feedback inputs using Scale Offset Adjustment.
- **System scale errors** – can be removed from Process Variables, Remote Set Points and Position Feedback inputs using span adjustment.
- **Offset/span adjustment** – can be used to perform spot calibration.
- **Pen(s)** – can be independently calibrated and checked across the full range of the chart.
- **Mains filter** – selectable for maximum noise rejection.
- **Pen Linearity Check** – automatically draws a pen linearity test pattern.

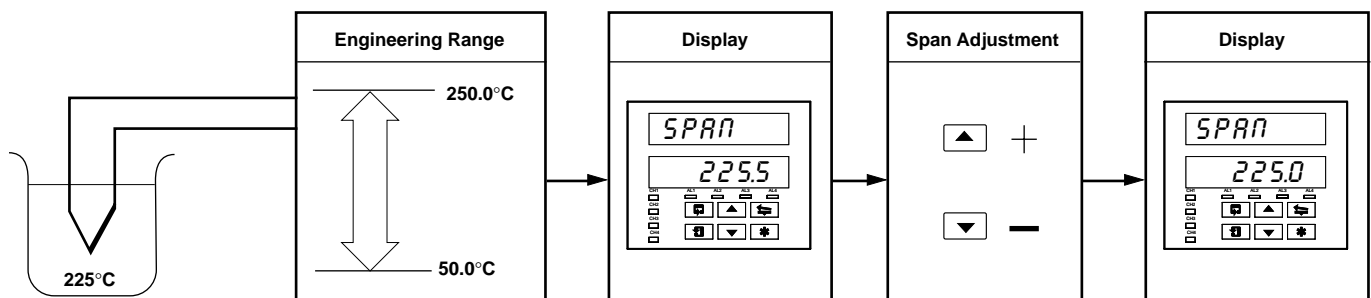
#### Scale Adjustment



#### Offset Adjustment



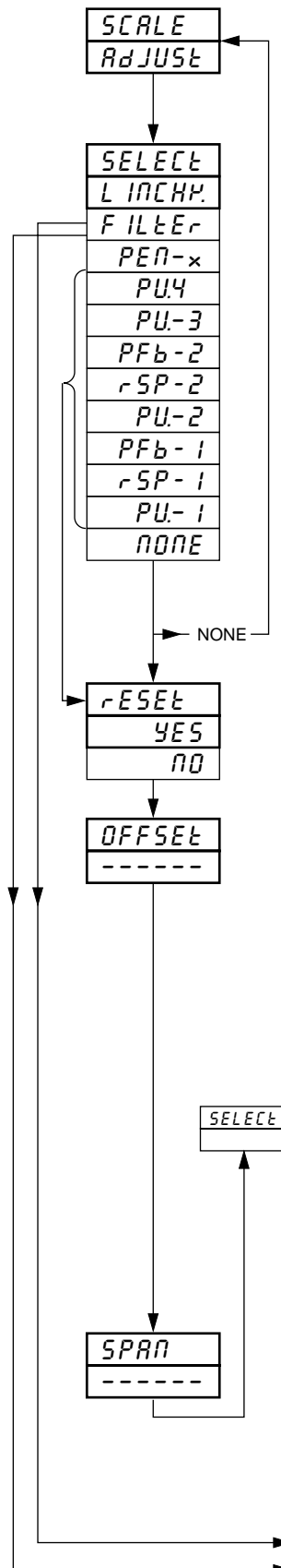
#### Span Adjustment



#### Note. As a general rule:

- use **Offset** adjustment for spot calibration at <50% of engineering range span.
- use **Span** adjustment for spot calibration at >50% of engineering range span.

...3.10 Scale Adjust



Page Header – Scale Adjust

To advance to **BASIC CONFIGURATION LEVEL** frame use the switch.

**Select Process Variable/Pen**

Select process variable or pen required:

- L INCHP.* – the pens automatically draw a test pattern to check pen linearity. *done* is displayed on completion
  - FILTER* – mains frequency filter
  - PEN x* – pens 1 to 4
  - PU-4* – process variable on channel 4
  - PU-3* – process variable on channel 3
  - PFB-2* – valve position feedback on controller 2
  - rSP-2* – remote set point on controller 2
  - PU-2* – process variable on channel 2
  - PFB-1* – valve position feedback on controller 1
  - rSP-1* – remote set point on controller 1
  - PU-1* – process variable on channel 1
  - NONE* – None
- } only displayed if selected in the **Input Assignment Page**
- } only displayed if selected in the **Input Assignment Page**

**Note.** In the remaining frames press the switch to view the input or pen selected. Only pens assigned to trend functions are displayed in this frame.

**Scale Adjustment Reset**

Set *YES* to reset the offset and span values to their nominal values (values are reset on advancing to the next frame).

**Offset Adjustment**

**Electrical and resistance inputs:** apply the correct input for the spot calibration required.

**RTD inputs:** use resistance values obtained from standard tables.

**Thermocouple Inputs:** measure the ambient temperature at the output terminals of the signal source (calibrator). From thermocouple tables obtain the millivolt equivalent of this temperature (a) and that for the spot calibration temperature (b). Subtract (a) from (b) and set the signal source to the resultant value. (The voltage is negative if the spot calibration temperature is below the measured ambient temperature).

**Note.** The displayed units are engineering units.

Set the value required. The decimal point position is set automatically.

**Example** – If the display range is 50.0 to 250.0 and a spot calibration is required at 100 and 225, inject a signal equivalent to 100 and set the display to 100.0 using the and switches.

**Span Adjust**

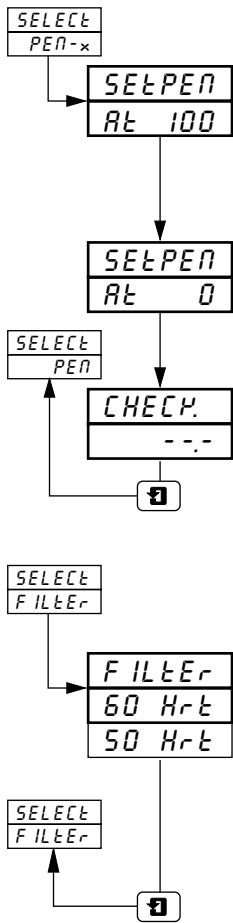
Proceed as for **Offset Adjustment** above and apply the correct input for the spot calibration required. The displayed units are engineering units. Set the value required. The decimal point is set automatically.

For the example above, inject a signal equivalent to 225 and then set the display to 225.0.

Continued on next page.

## ...3 BASIC CONFIGURATION LEVEL

### ...3.10 Scale Adjust



#### Calibrate Pen At 100%

Drives the pen automatically to the full scale position on the chart.

Use the  and  switches to set pen to 100% on the chart.

---

#### Calibrate Pen At 0%

Drives the pen automatically to the zero position on the chart.

Use the  and  switches to set pen to 0% on the chart.

---

#### Check Pen Calibration

The pen calibration can be checked at any point on the chart.

Use the  and  switches to move the selected pen from the zero point up to the 100% position on the chart.

**Note.** If the true time event option is fitted the red pen does not move beyond the 94% position on the chart.

---

#### Select Filter

Select the mains frequency of the supply used to ensure maximum noise rejection on analog inputs.

---

Return to **Select Process Variable/Pen** frame.

# 4 CONTROL CONFIGURATION LEVEL

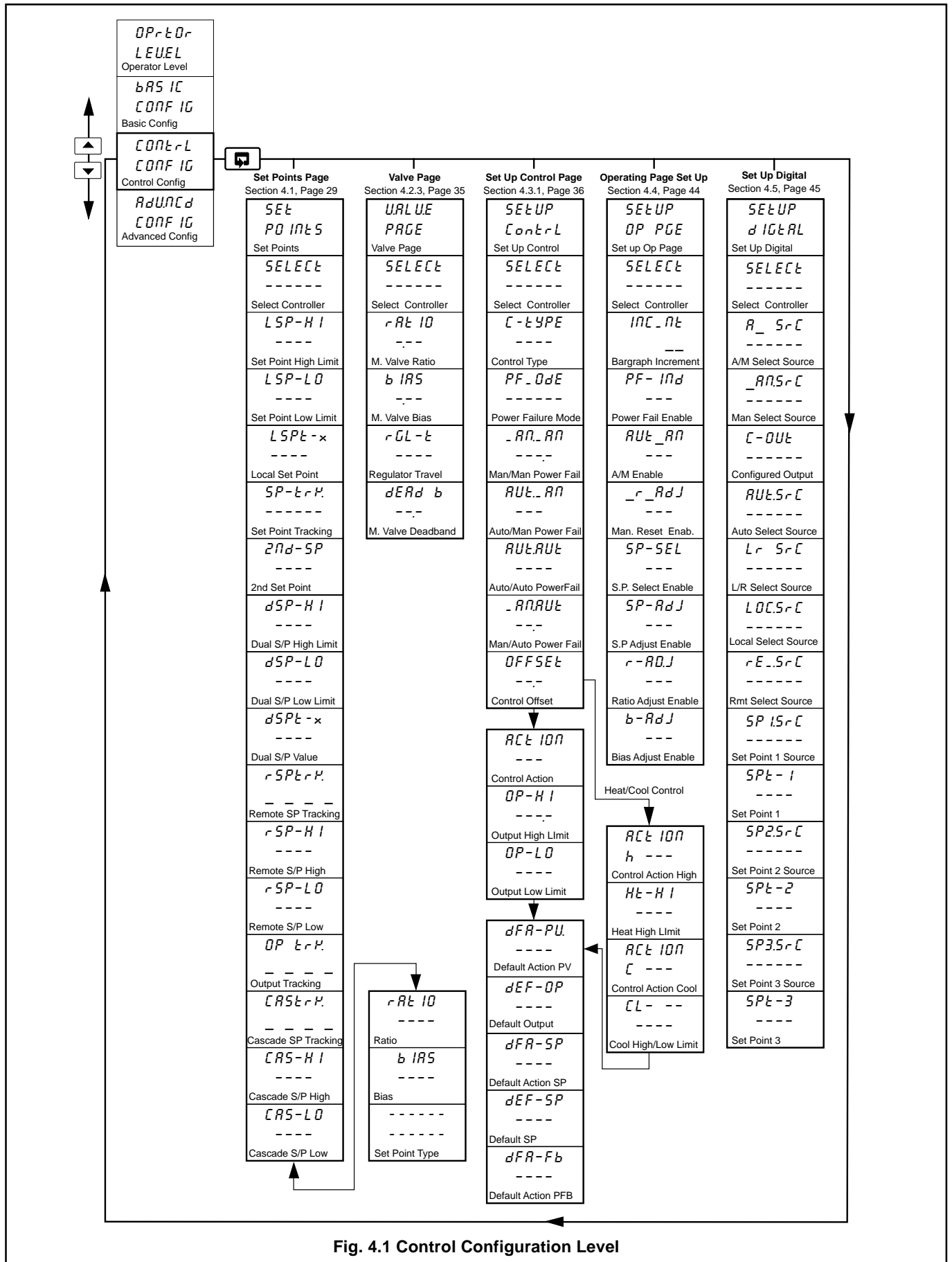


Fig. 4.1 Control Configuration Level

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## ...4 CONTROL CONFIGURATION LEVEL

---

<b>4.1</b>	<b>Set Points .....</b>	<b>29</b>
	• Cascade control .....	30
	• High and low set point limits .....	32
	• Set point tracking .....	33
	• Ratio and bias for remote/cascade set point .....	33
<b>4.2</b>	<b>Motorized Valve Control .....</b>	<b>34</b>
	• Position-proportioning control .....	34
	• Boundless Control .....	34
	• Ratio and bias for position feedback input .....	35
	• Regulator travel time .....	35
	• Deadband .....	35
	• Boundless control calculations .....	35
<b>4.3</b>	<b>Set Up Control .....</b>	<b>36</b>
	• Control type .....	36
	• Power failure mode .....	38
	• Control action and limits (non heat/cool) .....	40
	• Control action and limits (heat/cool) .....	41
	• Default control outputs and actions .....	42
<b>4.4</b>	<b>Set Up Operating Page .....</b>	<b>44</b>
	• Enable or disable operating page displays for:	
	power-fail indication	
	auto/manual control selection	
	manual reset	
	set point selection	
	set point adjustment	
	ratio adjustment	
	bias adjustment	
<b>4.5</b>	<b>Set Up Digital Inputs Page .....</b>	<b>46</b>
	• Sources for:	
	auto/manual selection	
	manual control	
	automatic control	
	local/remote set point selection	
	local set point selection	
	remote set point selection	
	set points 1 to 3 selection	

4.1 Set Points



Information.

- Two local set points – Local and Dual.
- Remote set point facility – with Ratio and Bias.
- Remote set point tracking options – for bumpless Remote-to-Local set point transfers.
- Cascade control on second controller with optional output tracking.
- Adjustable high and low limits for all set point types.
- Set point tracking for bumpless Manual-to-Auto transfers.

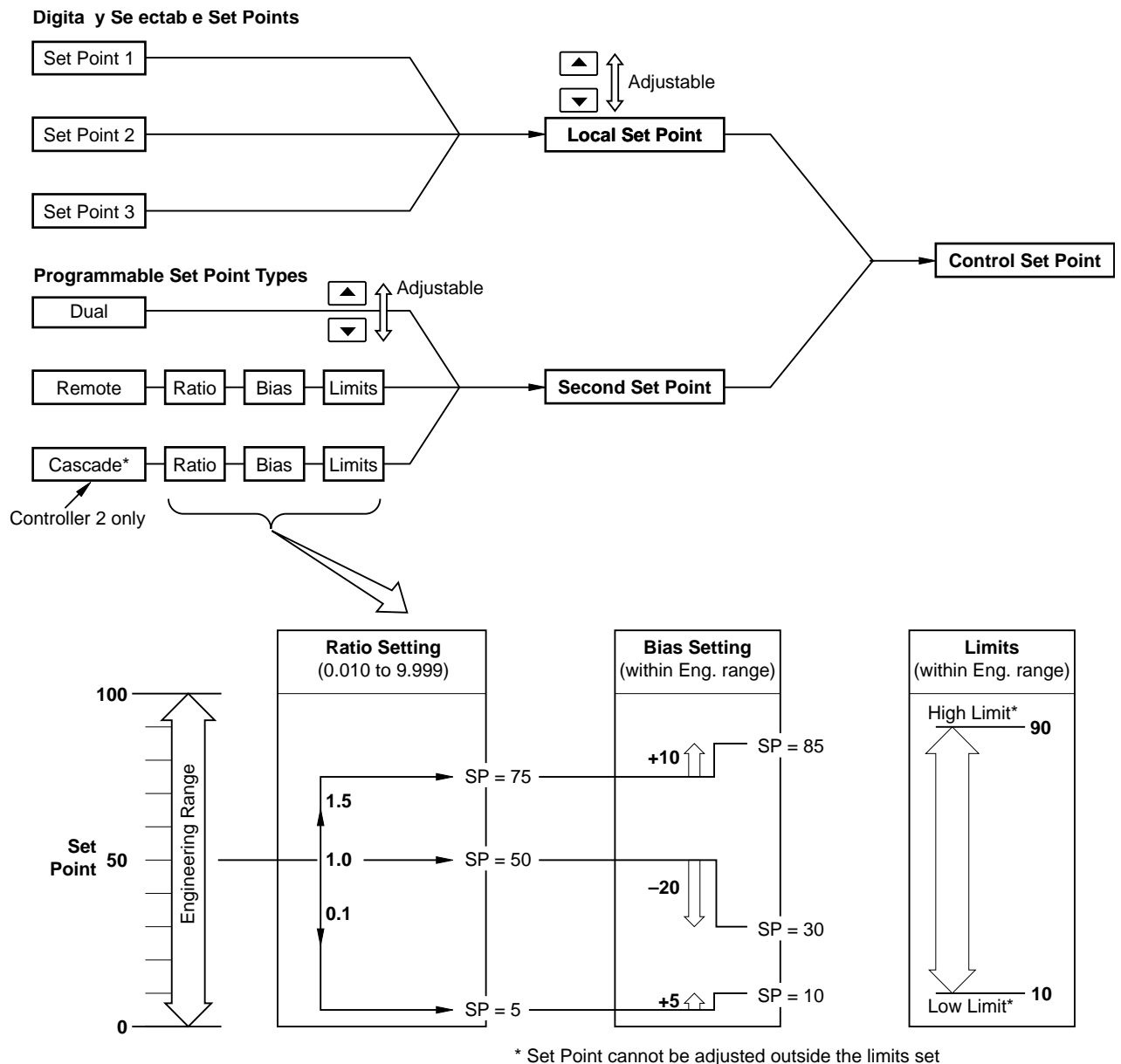


Fig. 4.2 Set Point Types

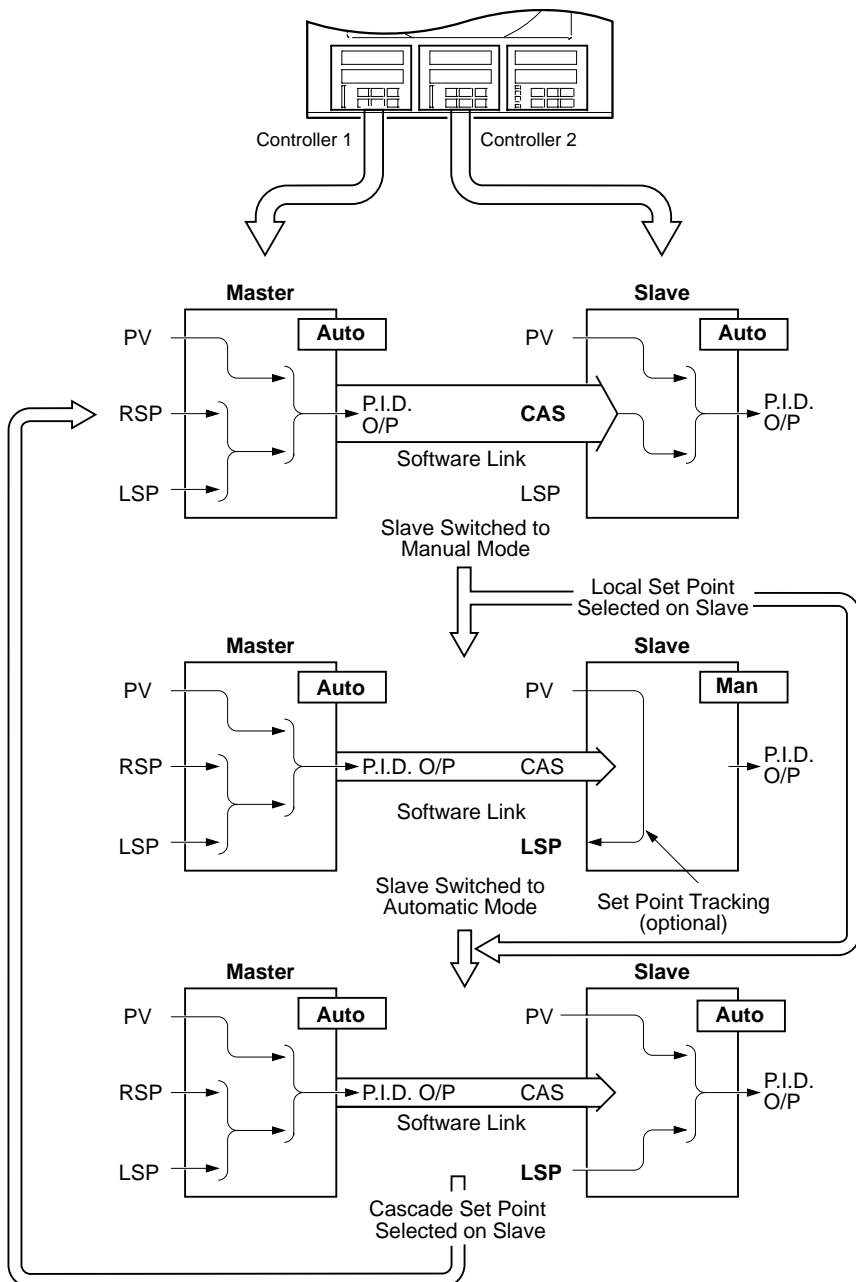
## ...4 CONTROL CONFIGURATION LEVEL

### ...4.1 Set Points

#### **i** Information.

- **Cascade control** – comprises two series-connected controllers (master and slave), each containing a complete measuring and controlling system operating on a single regulating device. Cascade control is only available when two control front panels are fitted (channel 1 and channel 2) and channel 2 has no Remote set point facility. Channel 1 is the 'Master' controller and channel 2 is the 'Slave' controller.
- **Cascade control with output tracking** – ensures bumpless transfer when switching between auto/manual modes, i.e. when the slave is switched to Manual it switches the Master to Manual, automatically .
- **Cascade control with set point tracking** – ensures bumpless transfer when switching between local/cascade set points modes.

#### 4.1.1 Cascade Control (without output tracking)



#### **Full Automatic Cascade Control Mode**

A ratio and bias can be applied to the cascade set point (derived from the master output) to give the required slave set point.

To switch to **Manual Mode**, press the switch to select manual mode on the slave. To switch to **Local Set Point Mode**, select local set point in **Operating Page** of the slave.

#### **Manual Mode**

If the slave is switched from automatic control to manual control, with cascade set point selected, the set point type automatically reverts to local, irrespective of the output tracking setting.

#### **Local Set Point Mode**

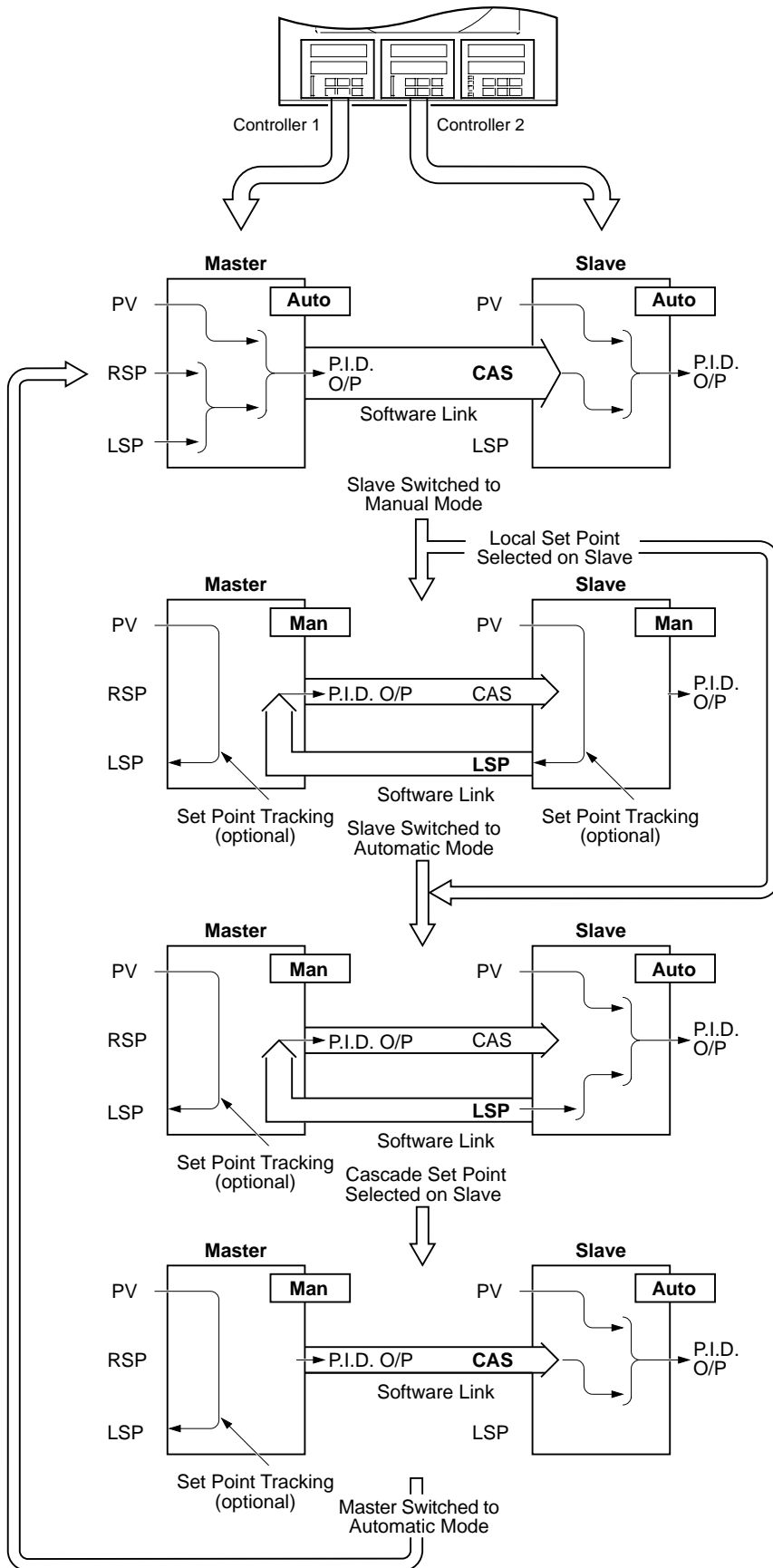
If local set point is selected on the slave when in **Full Automatic Cascade Mode**, operation of the master is not affected.

To return to **Full Automatic Cascade Mode**:

Press the switch to select automatic mode on the slave and select cascade set point in **Operating Page** of the slave.



4.1.2 Cascade Control (with output tracking)



**Full Automatic Cascade Control Mode**  
A ratio and bias can be applied to the cascade set point (derived from the master output) to give the required slave set point.

To switch to **Manual Mode**, press the switch to select manual mode on the slave. To switch to **Local Set Point Mode**, select local set point in **Operating Page** of the slave.

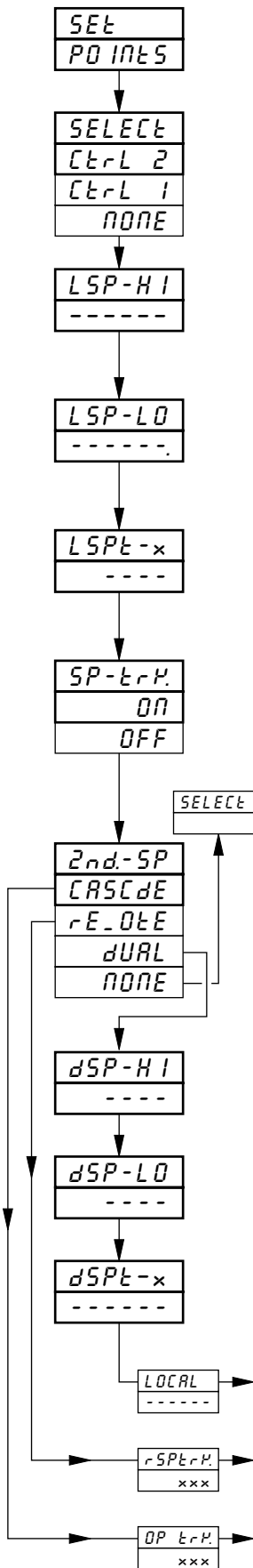
**Manual Mode**  
If the slave is switched from automatic control to manual control, with cascade set point selected, the set point type automatically reverts to local, irrespective of the output tracking setting. The master is automatically switched to manual control.

**Local Set Point Mode**  
If local set point is selected on the slave when in **Full Automatic Cascade Mode**, the master is automatically switched to manual mode

To return to **Full Automatic Cascade Mode**: press the switch to select automatic mode on the slave, select cascade set point in **Operating Page** of the slave and press the switch to select automatic mode on the master.

## ...4 CONTROL CONFIGURATION LEVEL

### 4.1.3 Set Points Page



Page Header – **Set Points.**

To advance to **Valve Page** press the switch.

#### Select Controller

Select the controller to be programmed (1 or 2).

**Note.** In the remaining frames press the switch to view the controller selected.

#### Local Set Point High Limit

The high limit is the maximum value to which the local set point can be adjusted. Set the value required. The decimal point position is set automatically.

#### Set Point Low Limit

The low limit is the minimum value to which the local set point can be adjusted. Set the value required. The decimal point position is set automatically.

#### Local Set Point Value

Set the value required, within the limits set above. The decimal point position is set automatically to that of the engineering range (**Set Up Input Page, BASIC CONFIGURATION LEVEL**).

#### Set Point Tracking Enable

If Set Point Tracking is enabled and the controller is in Manual mode the local set point tracks the process variable. When the controller is in Set Point Tracking mode the local set point limits can be exceeded. If the local set point is outside of its limits when automatic control mode is selected, the local set point value can only be adjusted towards its limits. Once within the limits they apply as normal. Select *ON* to enable or *OFF* to disable.

#### Second Set Point Type:

enables the setting up of a second set point in addition to the local set point. Select the second set point type, *NONE* (no second set point), *dURL* (a second local set point), *rE-DE* (remote set point), or *CASCdE* (only available on controller 2).

**Note.** The *rE-DE* selection is only displayed if enabled in the **Input Assignment Page, ADVANCED CONFIGURATION LEVEL**.

#### Dual Set Point High Limit

The high limit is the maximum value to which the dual set point can be adjusted. Select the value required. The decimal point position is set automatically.

#### Dual Set Point Low Limit

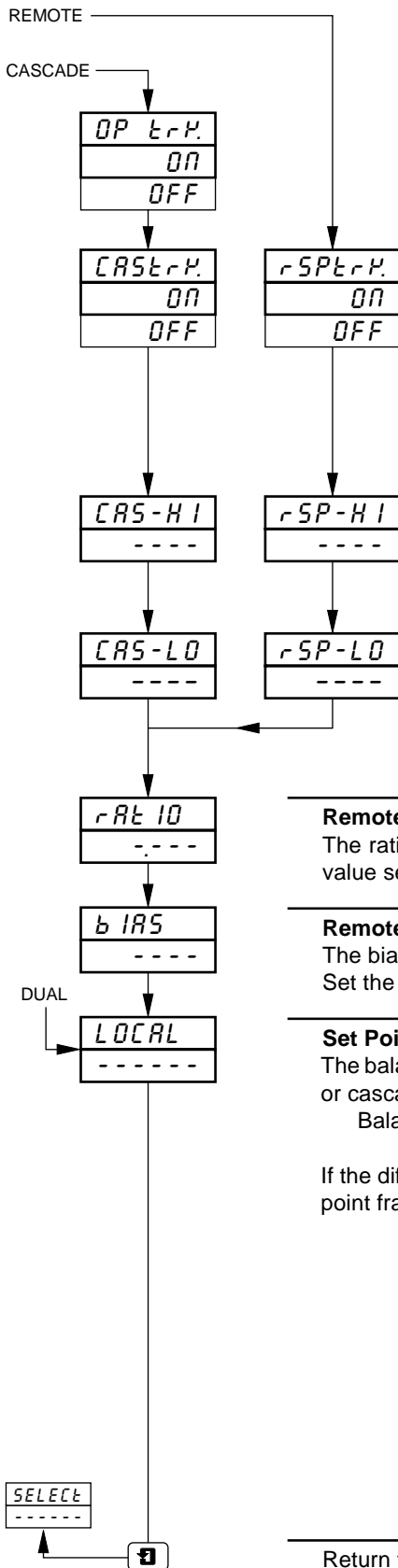
The low limit is the minimum value to which the dual set point can be adjusted. Select the value required. The decimal point position is set automatically.

#### Dual Set Point Value

Set the value required, within the limits set above. The decimal point position is set automatically to that of the engineering range (**Set Up Input Page, BASIC CONFIGURATION LEVEL**).

Continued on next page.

...4.1.3 Set Points Page



**Output Tracking Enable**

With Output Tracking enabled, if the slave controller is changed to local set point, the Master output tracks the local set point value of the slave.

**Remote (Cascade) Set Point Tracking Enable**

If Remote (Cascade) Set Point Tracking is enabled and the controller is in Remote (Cascade) mode the local set point tracks the remote set point. When the controller is in Remote (Cascade) Set Point Tracking mode the local set point limits can be exceeded. If the local set point is outside of its limits when selected, the set point can only be adjusted towards its limits. Once within the limits they apply as normal. With remote set point tracking enabled; if the controller is put into manual mode, the set point reverts from remote to local. Select *ON* to enable or *OFF* to disable.

**Remote (Cascade) Set Point High Limit**

The high limit is the maximum value to which the remote (cascade) set point can be adjusted. Select the value required. The decimal point position is set automatically.

**Remote (Cascade) Set Point Low Limit**

The low limit is the minimum value to which the remote (cascade) set point can be adjusted. Select the value required. The decimal point position is set automatically.

**Remote (Cascade) Set Point Ratio**

The ratio is a scaling factor, i.e. multiplies the remote (or cascade) set point input by the ratio value set – see Fig. 4.2. Set the required ratio, between 0.010 and 9.999 in 0.001 increments.

**Remote (Cascade) Set Point Bias**

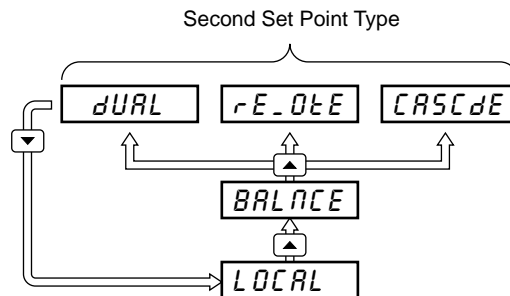
The bias is an offset which is added to the remote (cascade) set point value – see Fig. 4.2. Set the required bias, in engineering units.

**Set Point Type Selection**

The balance (*bALANCE*) display shows the difference between the local and second (remote, dual or cascade) values, i.e.

$$\text{Balance} = \text{Second set point} - \text{Local set point}$$

If the difference is too great, press the or switch to exit this frame, select the local set point frame (*LOCAL*) in this page or the **Operating Page** and adjust to an acceptable balance.



Return to **Select Controller** frame.

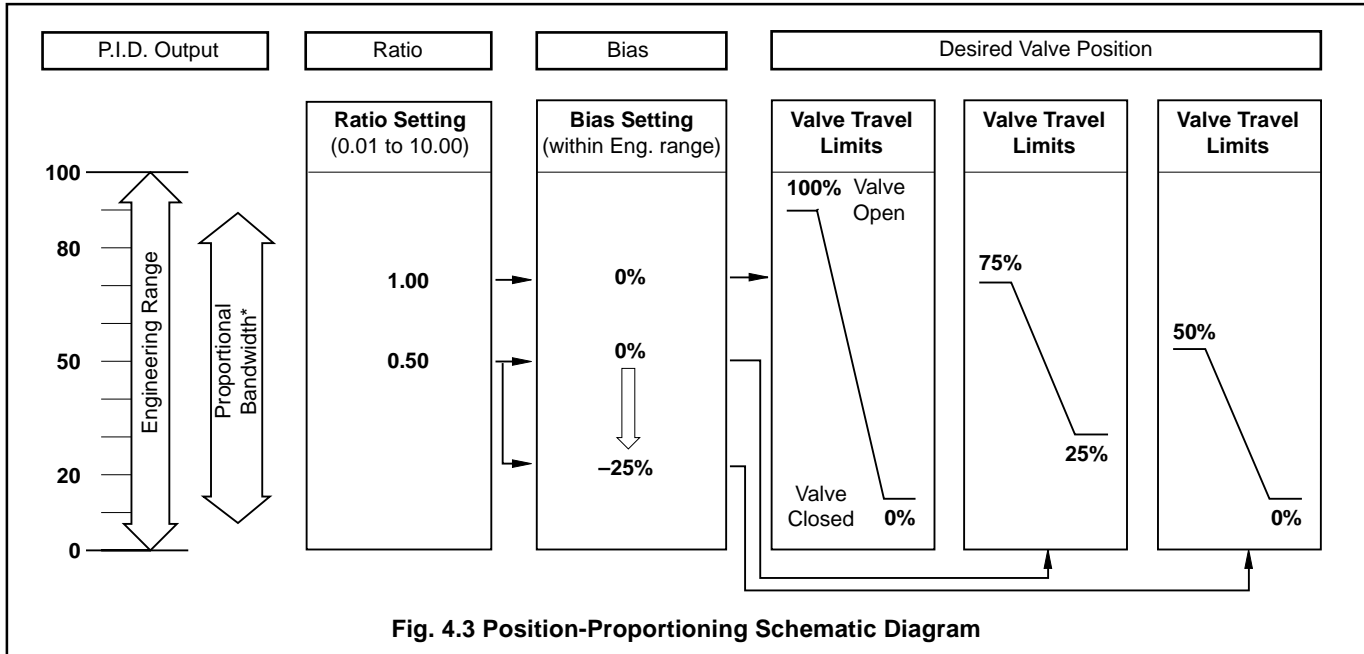
## ...4 CONTROL CONFIGURATION LEVEL

### 4.2 Motorized Valve Control

**Information.**  
This page is not displayed if position proportioning or boundless control is not enabled on either of the controllers.

- **Motorized valve control with or without feedback** – position-proportioning (with feedback) or boundless (without feedback).
- **Ratio and bias settings** – can be applied to adjust the range of valve travel (position-proportioning only).
- **Deadband setting** – adjustable to minimize hunting of the motorized valve.

#### 4.2.1 Motorized Valve with Feedback (Position-Proportioning) – Fig. 4.3

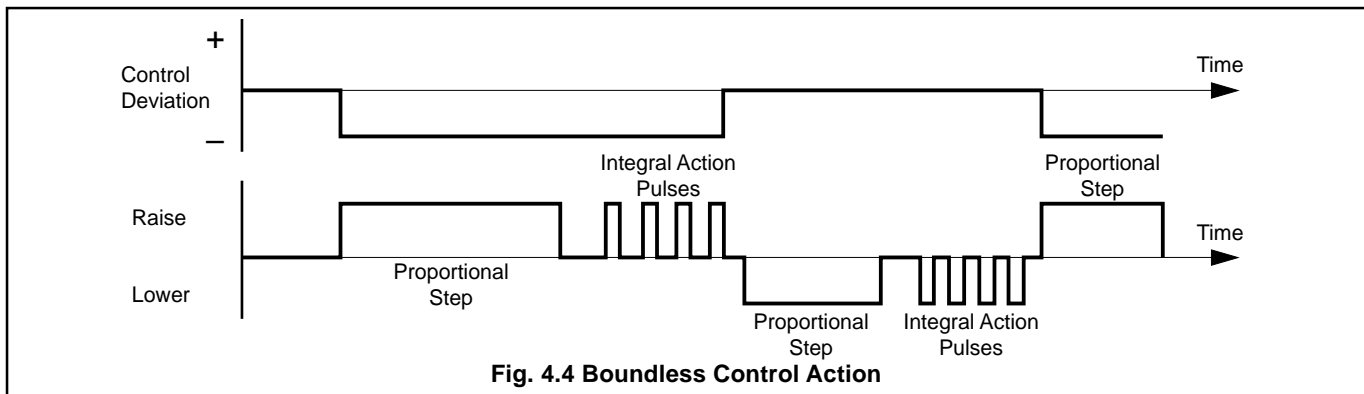


#### 4.2.2 Motorized Valve Control without Feedback (Boundless) – Fig. 4.4

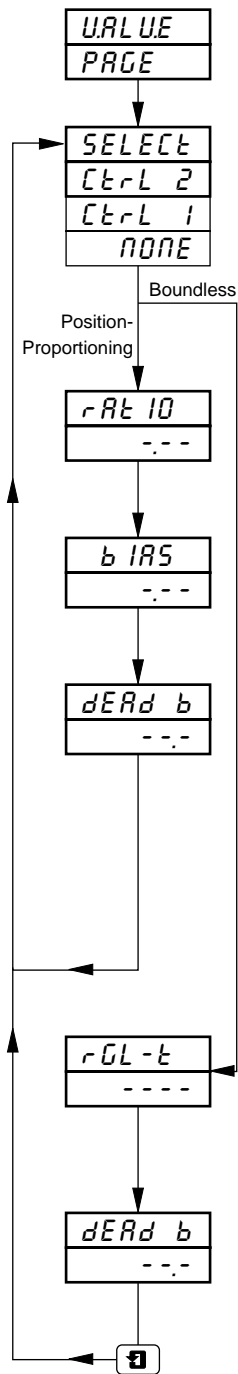
A 'boundless' process controller provides an output that is effectively the time derivative of the required regulator position, i.e. the controller signals the regulator, not where to go to (position derivative), but in which direction to travel and how far to move, by a series of integral action pulses. Thus, the controller does not need to know the absolute regulator position and is unaffected when the regulator reaches the upper or lower limit, as determined by the regulator's limit switches (giving rise to the term 'boundless').

In this system, the final regulator must act as an integrator, integrating both the raise and lower pulses in direction and duration so that the final position of the regulator reproduces the required 2 or 3 term control function, and must remain stationary indefinitely in the absence of raise or lower commands.

When a deviation from set point is introduced the regulator is driven, for a length of time equivalent to the proportional step. The regulator is then driven by integral action pulses until the deviation is within the deadband setting.



4.2.3 Valve Page



Page Header – Valve Page.

To advance to **Set Up Control Page** press the switch.

**Select Controller**

Select the controller to be programmed (1 or 2).

**Note.** In the remaining frames press the switch to view the controller selected.

**Ratio**

The Ratio is a scaling factor, i.e. multiplies the position feedback input by the value set here.

Set the required feedback ratio, between 0.01 and 10.00 in 0.01 increments.

**Bias**

The Bias is an offset set as a percentage of the display full scale.

Set the required feedback bias, between –100.0 and +100.0% in 0.1% increments.

**Dead Band**

Deadband is set as a percentage of the position feedback span, between 0.0 and 10.0%, to produce a deadband around the valve control value. This gives minimum ‘hunting’ of the motorized valve.

**Example** – if the valve is to be driven to 50% open position and the deadband is set to 4.0%, the motor stops driving when the position feedback is 48%. The deadband is between 48% and 52%.

Return to **Select Controller** frame.

**Regulator Travel Time**

This is the time set for the regulator to travel from the fully open to the fully closed position or from the fully closed to the fully open position.

Set the value required in seconds, between 1 and 5000 seconds.

**Dead Band**

Deadband is set as a percentage of the engineering range. Set a value which gives minimum hunting of the regulator, between 0.0 and 10.0 in 0.1% increments.

Return to **Select Controller** frame.

4.2.4 Calculation for Control Pulses, Steps and Deviation (Boundless Control only)

Minimum ‘ON’ time of integral action pulses (for a fixed control deviation)

$$= \frac{\text{Travel Time} \times \text{Deadband \%}}{\%PB} \text{ (in seconds)}$$

Duration of the proportional step

$$= 2 \times \left[ \frac{\% \text{ Control Deviation}}{\% \text{ Proportional Band}} \right] \times \text{Travel Time in Seconds}$$

Minimum (approximate) time between integral action pulses (for a fixed control deviation)

$$= \frac{\text{Integral Action Time} \times \text{Deadband \%}}{2 \times \text{Control Deviation}} \text{ (in seconds)}$$

% Control Deviation

$$= \frac{\text{Set Point} - \text{Process Variable}}{\text{Span}} \times 100\%$$

## ...4 CONTROL CONFIGURATION LEVEL

### 4.3 Set Up Control

**i** Information.

- **Control types** – Current Proportioning, Time Proportioning (and On/Off), Position-proportioning (motorized valve control with feedback), Boundless and Heat/Cool.
- **Programmable power-up control modes and outputs.**
- **Reverse and direct control actions.**
- **High and low output limits.**
- **Programmable fault actions** – enable fault actions on any of the inputs (process variable, remote set point and position feedback) to be controlled.

#### 4.3.1 Set Up Control Page (control type)

SET UP  
Control

Page Header – Set Up Control.

SELECT  
Ctrl 2  
Ctrl 1  
NONE

#### Select Controller

Select the controller to be programmed (1 or 2).



**Note.** In the remaining frames press the switch to view the controller selected.

C-TYPE  
bndLSS  
P-PROP  
HE-COOL  
Std

#### Control Type

Select the control type required:

- bndLSS* – (Boundless) for motorized valve control, without position feedback
- P-PROP* – (Position-Proportioning) motorized valve control, with position feedback
- HE-COOL* – (Heat/Cool) dual output control
- Std* – (Standard) current proportioning, time proportioning and on/off

PF-ODE  
-----

Continued on page 38.

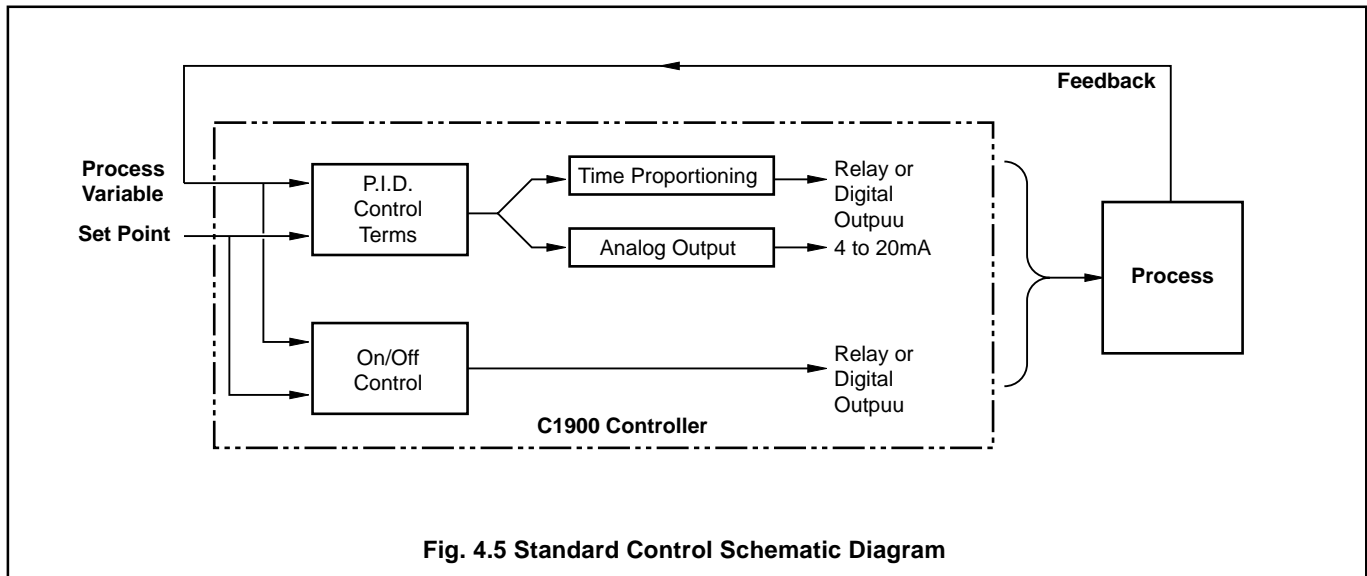
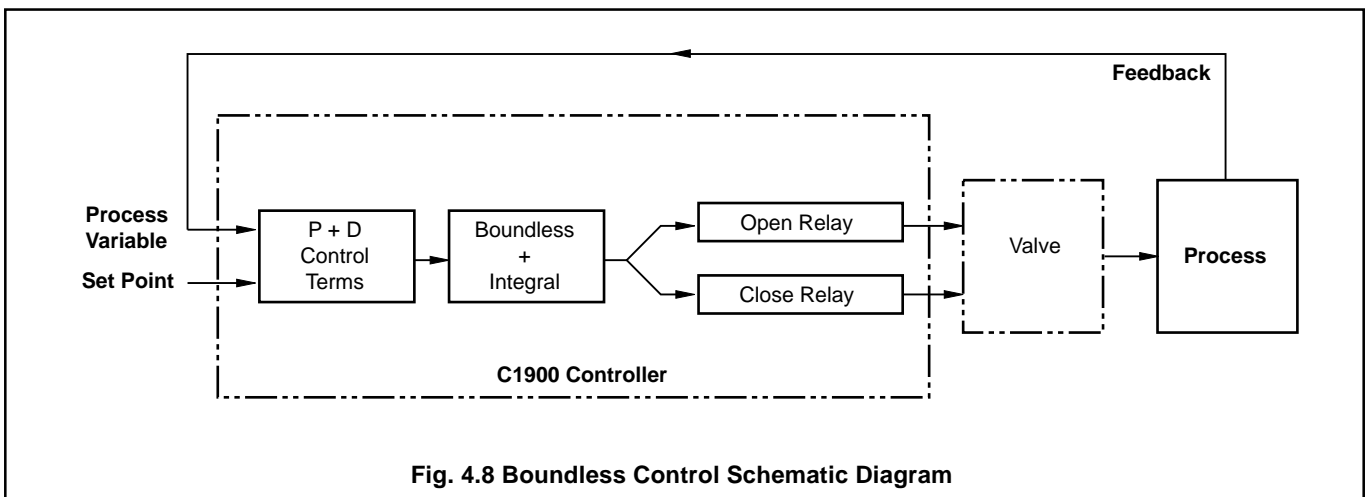
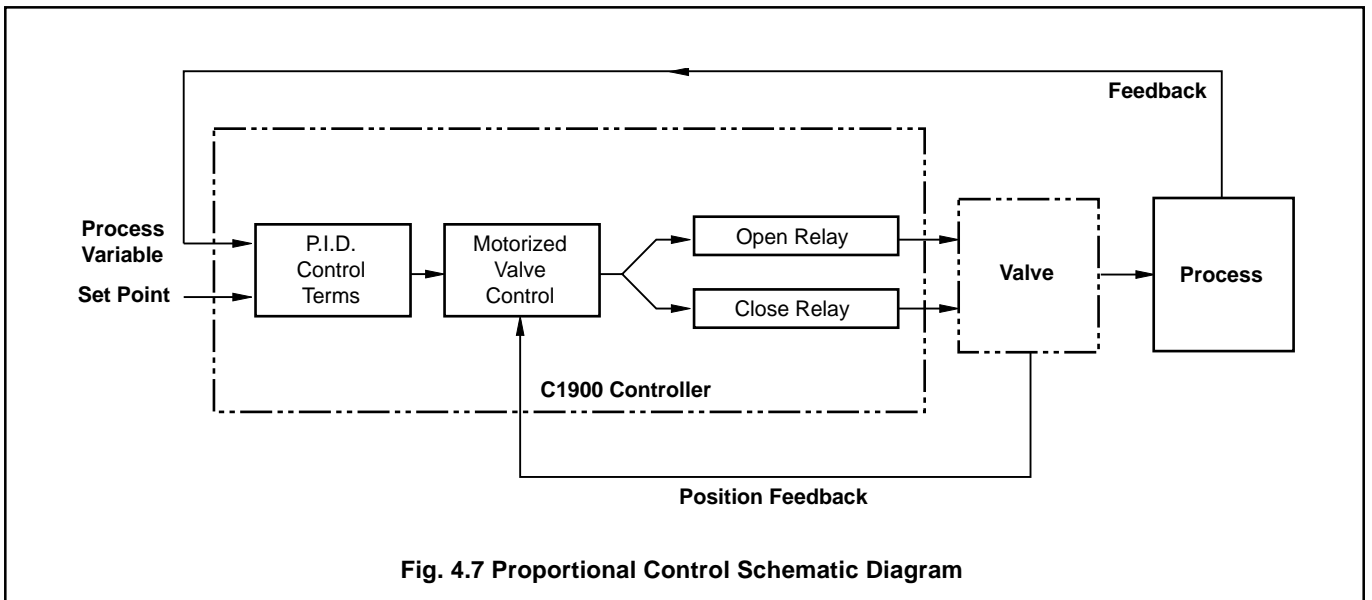
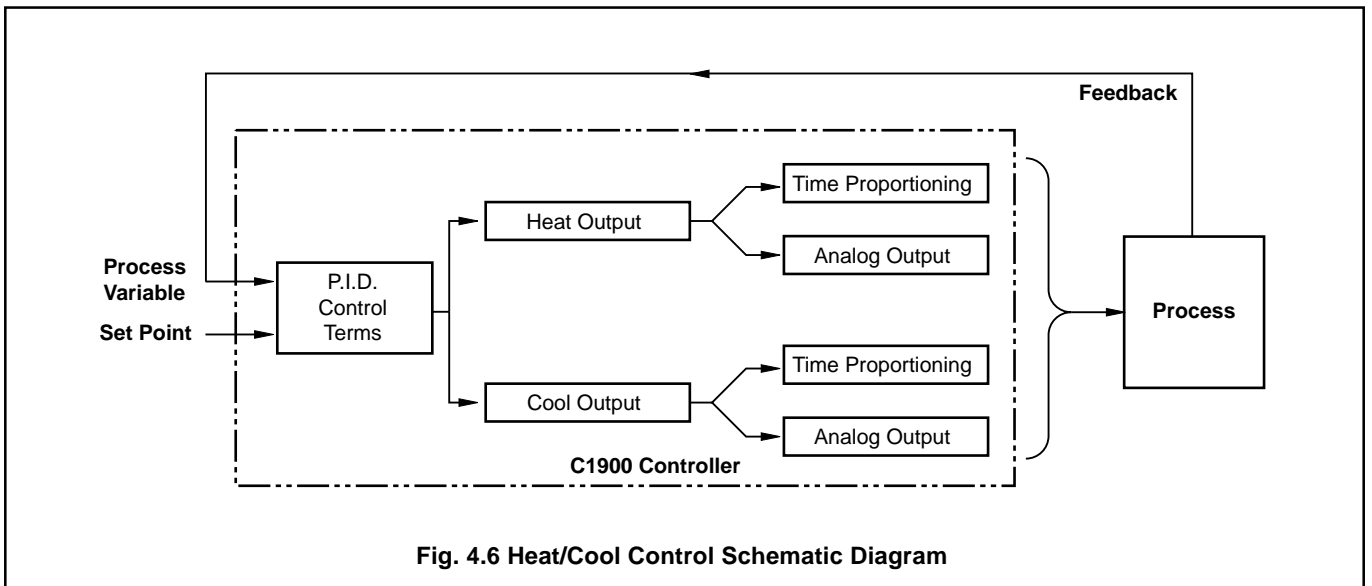


Fig. 4.5 Standard Control Schematic Diagram

...4.3.1 Set Up Control Page (control type)



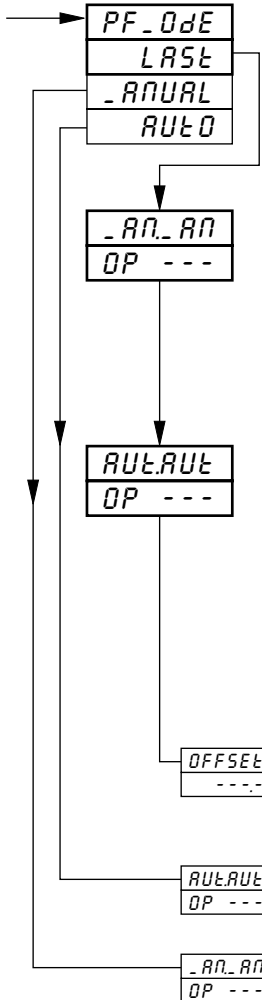
## ...4 CONTROL CONFIGURATION LEVEL

### 4.3.2 Set Up Control Page (power-fail mode)



#### Information.

- Programmable power-up mode.
- Programmable output (or valve position) values.



#### Power Failure Mode

Select the default power fail mode required following a power interruption or failure:

- LAST* – restart in the **same mode** existing prior to power failure.
- \_ANUAL* – restart in **Manual mode**.
- AUTO* – restart in **Auto mode**.

#### Manual-to-Manual Power Fail Output:

is the control output value required when power-down state is Manual and power-up state is Manual.

Set the control output value (or valve position) required following a power failure, between 0 and 100% in increments of 1%, or *LAST*. If *LAST* is selected the percentage control output present prior to the power failure is retained.

#### Auto-to-Auto Power Fail Output:

is the control output value required when power-down state is Auto and power-up state is Auto.

On power-up the controller presets the Integral component to give bumpless operation on power-up, at the selected output value, using the current process variable and set point values. If *AUTO* is selected the Integral component is not preset.

Set the control output value (or valve position) required following a power failure, between 0 and 100% in increments of 1%, or *LAST*.

OFFSEt  
---

Continued on page 40.

AUTO.AUTO  
OP ---

Continued on opposite page.

\_AN.\_AN  
OP ---

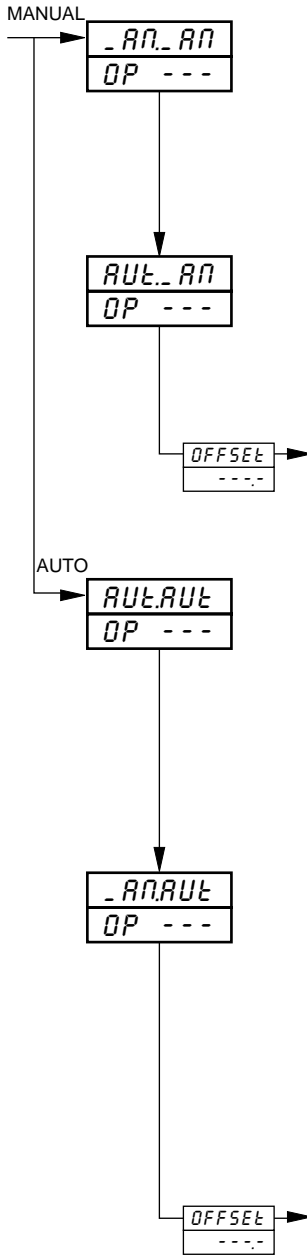
Continued on opposite page.

Power Fail Mode	Mode on Power Down	Mode on Power Up	Control Output (Valve Position on Power Up)
Auto	Auto	Auto	Integral component of the control output is preset to give bumpless operation at power-up at the value set in the Auto-to-Auto frame.
	Manual	Auto	Integral component of the control output is preset to give bumpless operation at power-up at the value set in the Manual-to-Auto frame (or LAST)
Manual	Auto	Manual	Value set in Auto-to-Manual Output frame (or LAST)
	Manual	Manual	Value set in Manual-to-Manual Output frame or output value prior to power-down (if LAST selected)
Last	Auto	Auto	Integral component of the control output is preset to give bumpless operation at power-up at the value set in the Auto-to-Auto frame (or LAST)
	Manual	Manual	Value set in Manual-to-Manual Output frame or output value prior to power-down (if LAST selected)

Table 4.1 Power-up and Power-down Control Modes



...4.3.2 Set Up Control Page (power-fail mode)



**Manual-to-Manual Power Fail Output:**

is the control output value required when power-down state is Manual and power-up state is Manual.

Set the control output value (or valve position) required following a power failure, between 0 and 100% in increments of 1%, or *L R S E*. If *L R S E* is selected the percentage control output present prior to the power failure is retained.

**Auto-to-Manual Power Fail Output:**

is the control output value required when power-down state is Auto and power-up state is Manual.

Set the control output value (or valve position) required following a power failure, between 0 and 100% in increments of 1%.

Continued on next page.

**Auto-to-Auto Power Fail Output:**

is the control output value required when power-down state is Auto and power-up state is Auto.

On power-up the controller presets the Integral component to give bumpless operation on power-up, at the selected output value, using the current process variable and set point values. If *A U E O* is selected the Integral component is not preset.

Set the control output value (or valve position) required following a power failure, between 0 and 100% in increments of 1%, or *A U E O*.

**Manual-to-Auto Power Fail Output:**

is the control output value required when power-down state is Manual and power-up state is Auto.

On power-up the controller presets the Integral component to give bumpless operation on power-up, at the selected output value (or output prior to power-down, if *L R S E* is selected), using the current process variable and set point values. If *A U E O* is selected the Integral component is not preset.

Set the control output value (or valve position) required following a power failure, between 0 and 100% in increments of 1%, or *A U E O*.

Continued on next page.

## ...4 CONTROL CONFIGURATION LEVEL

### 4.3.3 Set Up Control Page (control actions and limits – non heat/cool)

**i** Information.

- Two control offsets.
- Programmable control actions for all outputs.
- High/low output (or valve position) limits, when in auto control mode.

OFFSEt  
- - - -

HEAT/COOL

dFR-PU  
- - - -  
Refer to  
page 44

ACTiON  
dIr  
rEU.

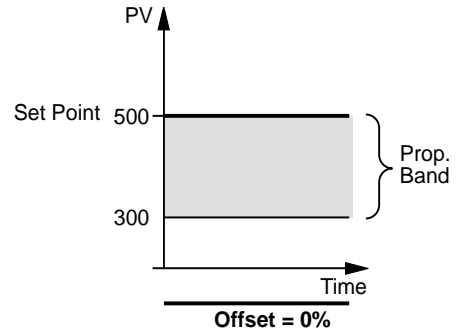
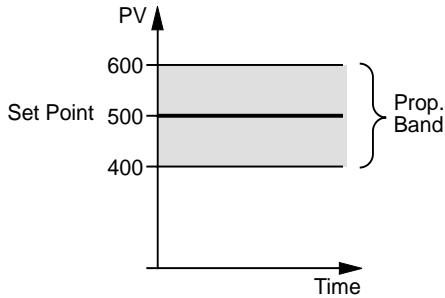
OUT-HI  
- - - -

OUT-LO  
DP - - -

dFR-PU  
- - - -

#### Control Offset

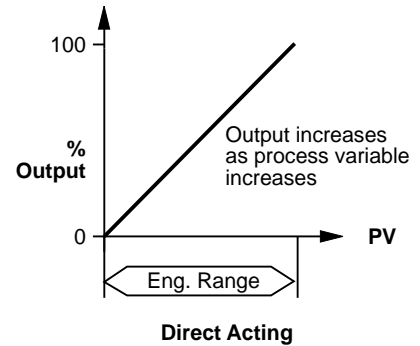
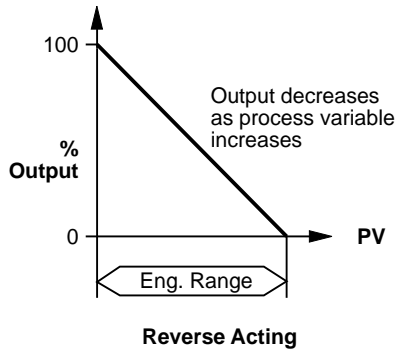
Select the offset required, 0 or 50%.



#### Control Action

Select the action for the P.I.D. control output

- dIr – direct acting
- rEU. – reverse acting



#### Output High Limit:

limits the high level of the control output value (or valve position) when in automatic mode. If the control output is above this limit when automatic mode is selected, the output is allowed to stay at its current level but is not allowed to go any higher. Once the control output returns to, or below, this limit the limit then applies. When the controller is in manual mode the output limits do not apply.

Select the output high limit value (or valve position) required, between 0.0 and 100.0 in 0.1 increments.

#### Output Low Limit:

limits the low level of the control output value (or valve position) when in automatic mode. If the control output is below this limit when automatic mode is selected, the output is allowed to stay at its current level but is not allowed to go any lower. Once the control output returns to, or above, this limit the limit then applies. When the controller is in manual mode the output limits do not apply.

Select the output low limit value (or valve position) required, between 0.0 and 100.0 in 0.1 increments.

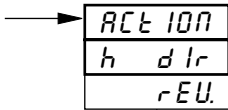
Continued on page 43.

4.3.4 Set Up Control Page (control actions and limits – heat/cool)



**Information.**

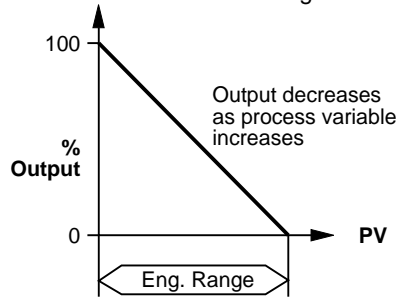
- Independently programmable control actions for heat and cool outputs – direct or reverse.
- Output limits for heat and cool outputs.



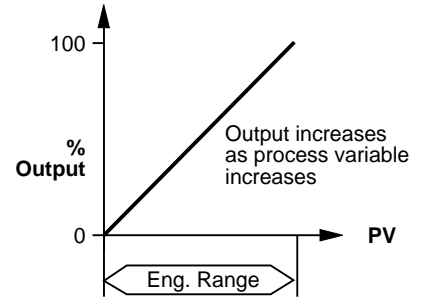
**Control Action (Heat)**

Select the action for the heat and P.I.D. control outputs:

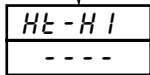
- h dlr* – direct acting
- rEU.* – reverse acting.



Reverse Acting

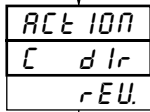


Direct Acting



**Heat Output High Limit:**

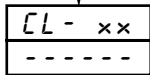
limits the high level of the heat control output value when in automatic mode. If the control output is above this limit when automatic mode is selected, the output is allowed to stay at its current level but is not allowed to go any higher. Once the control output returns to, or below, this limit the limit then applies. When the controller is in manual mode the output limits do not apply. Select the heat output high limit value required, between 0.0 and 100.0 in 0.1 increments.



**Control Action (Cool)**

Select the action for the cool control output (see also **Control Action (Heat)**, above):

- C dlr* – direct acting
- rEU.* – reverse acting.



**Cool Output High/Low Limit:**

limits the high or low level of the cool control output when in automatic mode, depending on the Control Action (Cool) setting (*rEU.* is the low and *dlr* is the high setting). If the control output exceeds this limit when automatic mode is selected, the output remains at its current level but is not allowed to go any further away from the limit. Once the control output returns to, or within, this limit, the limit then applies. When the controller is in manual mode the output limits do not apply. Select the cool output high (low) limit required, between 0.0 and 100.0 in 0.1 increments.



Continued on next page.

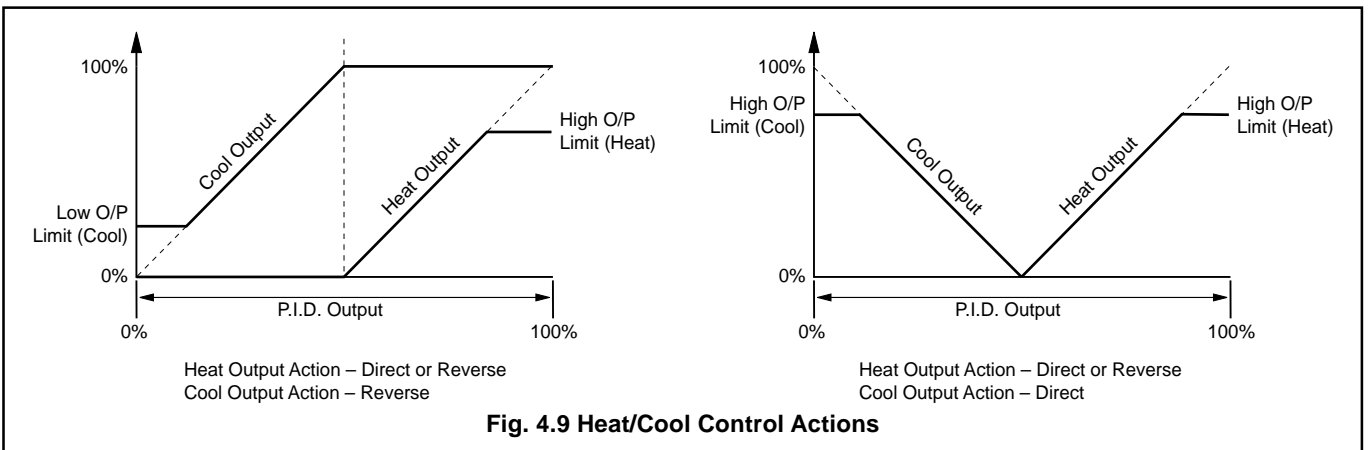


Fig. 4.9 Heat/Cool Control Actions

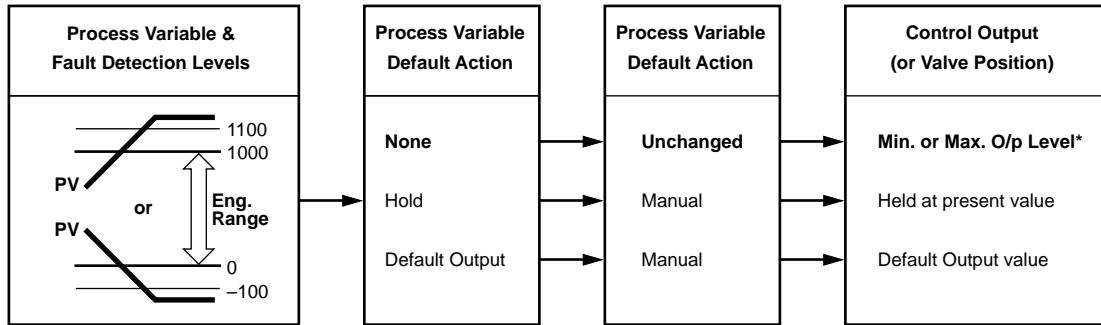
## ...4 CONTROL CONFIGURATION LEVEL

### 4.3.5 Set Up Control Page (default control actions)

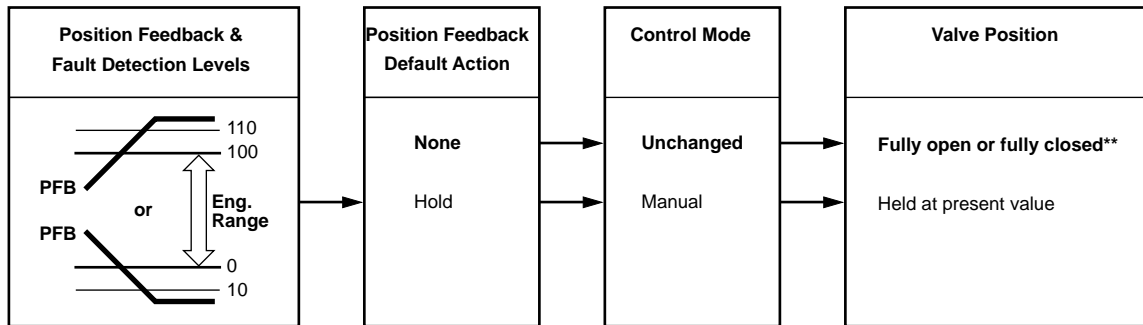
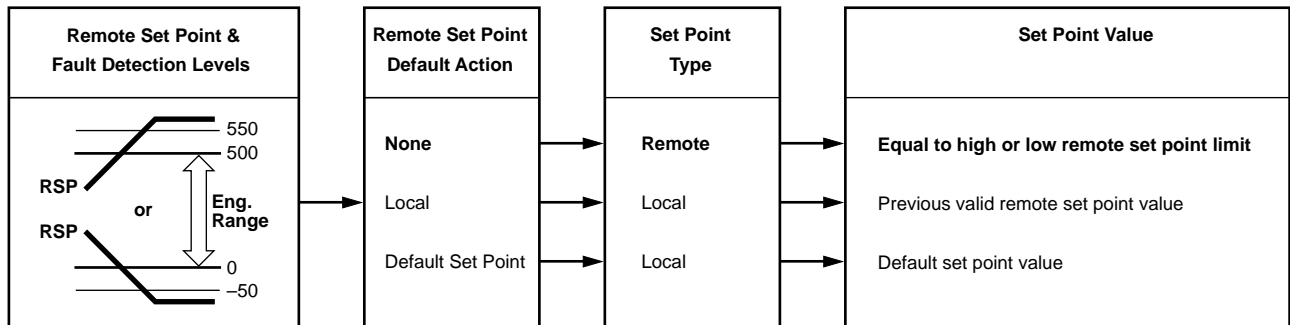
**i** Information.

- **Programmable default control action if input exceeds fault levels** – independently programmable for all inputs (process variable, remote set point and position feedback).

Examples show fault detection levels of 10%



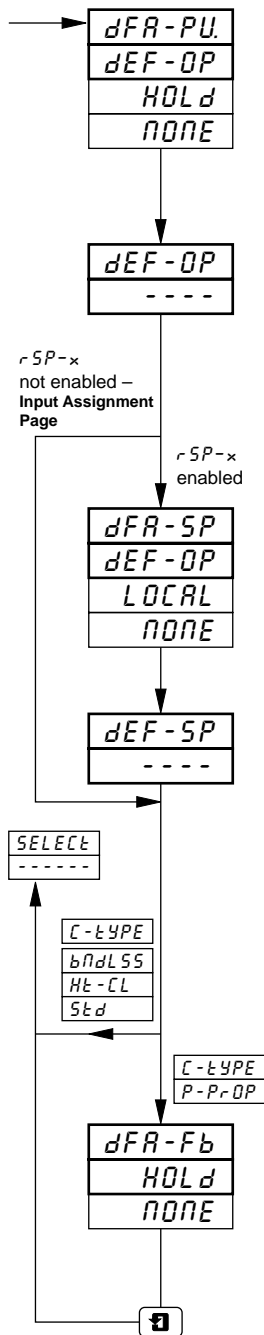
\* Controller output is driven to either the maximum or minimum output limit, depending on the **Broken Sensor Protection Drive** setting– see **Set Up Inputs Page, BASIC CONFIGURATION LEVEL**.



\*\* Valve is driven to either fully open or fully closed, depending on the **Broken Sensor Protection Drive** setting– see **Set Up Inputs Page, BASIC CONFIGURATION LEVEL**.

Fig. 4.10 Default Control Actions for Input Fault Detection Levels

...4.3.5 Set Up Control Page (default control actions)



**Default Action (Process Variable)**

Select the default control action required if the process variable exceeds its fault detection level (set in the **Set Up Input page, BASIC CONFIGURATION LEVEL**):

- dEF-OP* – revert to manual control mode and change the control output to the **Default Output** value (see next frame).
- HOLd* – revert to manual control mode and hold the output at its current value.
- NONE* – no action.

**Default Output**

Set the default control output value used if the process variable exceeds the fault detection level (between 0 and 100% in 1 % increments).



**Note.** For boundless motorized valve control, the default output setting can only be 0 or 100%.

**Default Action (Set Point)**

Select the default control action required if the remote set point exceeds its fault detection level (set in the **Set Up Input Page, BASIC CONFIGURATION LEVEL**):

- dEF-SP* – revert to local set point and use the **Default Set Point** value (see next frame).
- LOCAL* – revert to local set point.
- NONE* – no action.

**Default Set Point**

Set the default control set point value used if the remote set point exceeds the fault detection level (in engineering units).

**Default Action (Position Feedback)**

Select the default control action required if the position feedback exceeds its fault detection level (set in the **Set Up Input Page, BASIC CONFIGURATION LEVEL**):

- HOLd* – revert to manual control mode and hold the valve at its current position.
- NONE* – no action.

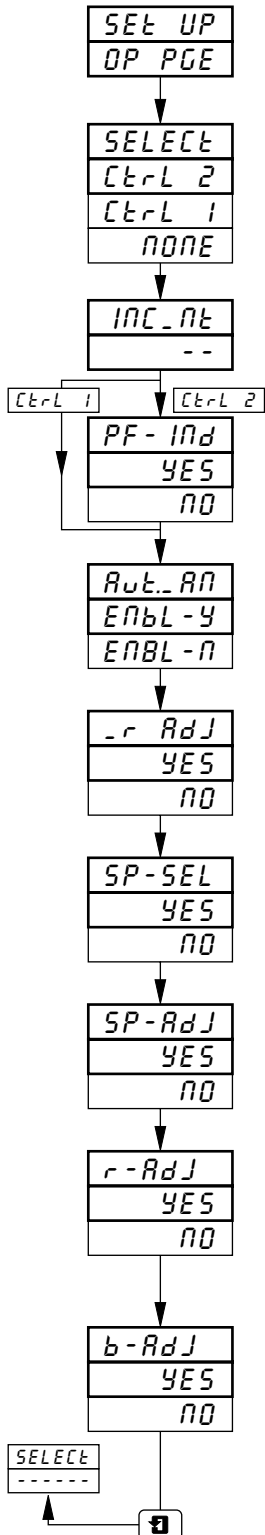
Return to **Select Controller** frame.

## ...4 CONTROL CONFIGURATION LEVEL

### 4.4 Set Up Operating Page

**i** Information.

- **Customized display of parameters in the Operating Page.**
- **Power-fail indication** – if enabled, *L INE FR ILEd* is displayed to indicate that a power failure has occurred.
- **Auto/Manual switch** – enable or disable.



Page header – **Set Up Operating Page.**

To advance to **Set Up Digital Page** press the switch.

#### Select Controller

Select the controller to be programmed (1 or 2).

**Note.** In the remaining frames press the switch to view the controller selected.

#### Bargraph Increment

The deviation from set point is shown on the bargraph on the faceplate.

Set the percentage deviation represented by each bar, between 1 and 10% in 1% increments.

#### Power Fail Indication Enable

Enable or disable power failure indication:

*YES* – enable  
*NO* – disable

#### Auto/Manual Select Enable

Enable or disable the switch on the faceplate:

*ENbL-Y* – enable  
*ENbL-N* – disable

#### Manual Reset Adjustment Enable

Enable or disable display and adjustment of the **Manual Reset** frame in the **Operating Page**:

*YES* – enable  
*NO* – disable

#### Set Point Select Enable

Enable or disable adjustment of the **Set Point Type Selection** frame in the **Operating Page**:

*YES* – enable  
*NO* – disable

#### Set Point Adjust Enable

Enable or disable adjustment of the **Control Set Point** value in the **Operating Page**:

*YES* – enable  
*NO* – disable

#### Remote (or Cascade) Set Point Ratio Adjust Enable

Enable or disable display and adjustment of the **Remote (or Cascade) Set Point Ratio** in the **Operating Page**.

*YES* – enable  
*NO* – disable

#### Remote (or Cascade) Set Point Bias Adjust Enable

Enable or disable display and adjustment of the **Remote (or Cascade) Set Point Bias** in the **Operating Page**.

*YES* – enable  
*NO* – disable

Return to **Select Controller** frame.

4.5 Set Up Digital Page



**Information.**

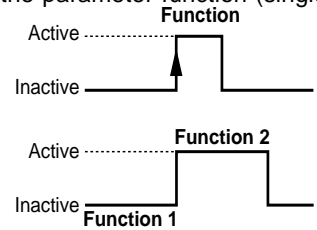
- Digitally selectable control modes and set point types.
- Up to 3 digitally selectable local set points.
- Digital signal sources** – can be from external digital inputs, internal alarms, logic equations, control modes, ramp/soak events or totalizer signals.

**Note.**

- The complete list of digital sources is shown in Table 3.1 on page 17.
- Digital sources can be either leading edge triggered or level triggered, depending on the parameter function (single or dual).

**Single function parameters**, e.g. set point 1 selection, are **leading edge triggered**, i.e. the active logic state can be removed after the function is selected.

**Dual function parameters**, e.g. auto/manual control mode selection, are **level triggered**, i.e. the active logic state must be maintained to select the alternative function.



SET UP  
DIGITAL

Page header – **Set Up Digital.**

To advance to **Control Configuration Level** frame press the switch.

SELECT  
CTRL 2  
CTRL 1  
NONE

**Select Controller**

Select the controller to be programmed (1 or 2).

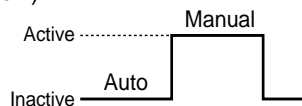


**Note.** In the remaining frames press the switch to view the controller selected.

R SRC  
2nd-2

**Auto/Manual Control Mode Source**

Select a source to switch between Auto and Manual control modes. When Manual control mode is selected, the output reverts automatically to the value set in the **Configured Output** frame (see below).

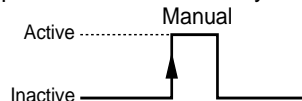


NONE

-R SRC  
2nd-2

**Manual Control Mode Source**

Select a source to switch to Manual control mode. When manual control mode is selected, the output reverts automatically to the value set in the **Configured Output** frame (see below).



NONE

C-OUT  
---

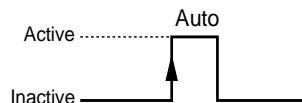
**Configured Output**

Set the control output value required when Manual control mode is selected.

AUT SRC  
2nd-2

**Auto Control Mode Source**

Select a source to switch to Auto control mode.

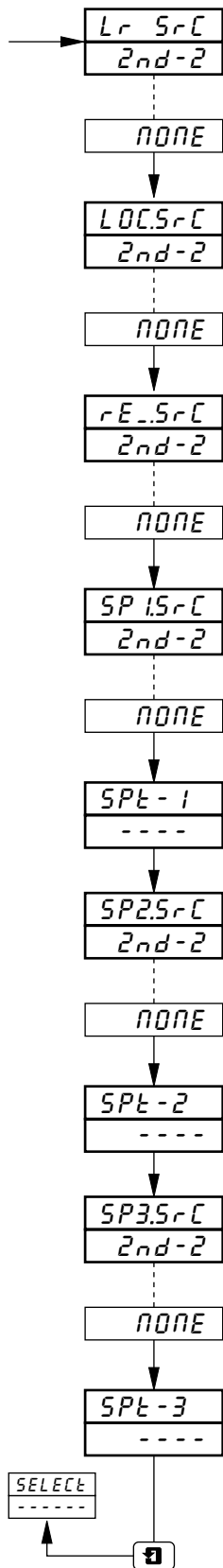


NONE

Continued on next page.

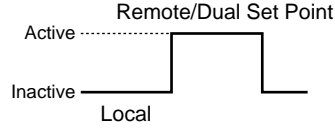
## 4 CONTROL CONFIGURATION LEVEL

### 4.6 Set Up Digital Inputs



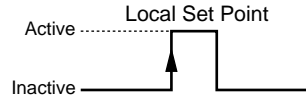
#### Local/Remote (or Dual) Set Point Source

Select a source to switch between Local and Remote set points.



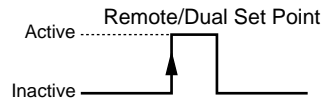
#### Local Set Point Source

Select a source to switch to the Local set point.



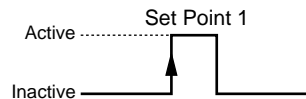
#### Remote/Dual Set Point Source

Select a source to switch to the Remote set point.



#### Set Point 1 Source

Select a source to make the Local set point value equal to Set Point 1.

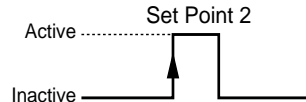


#### Set Point 1 Value

Set the Set Point 1 value.

#### Set Point 2 Source

Select a source to make the Local set point value equal to Set Point 2.

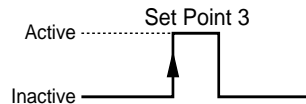


#### Set Point 2 Value

Set the Set Point 2 value.

#### Set Point 3 Source

Select a source to make the Local set point value equal to Set Point 3.



#### Set Point 3 Value

Set the Set Point 3 value.

Return to **Select Controller** frame.



# 5 ADVANCED CONFIGURATION LEVEL

- 5.1 Set Up Function Keys ..... 48
- 5.2 Set Up Logic ..... 49
- 5.3 Set Up Pen Functions ..... 51

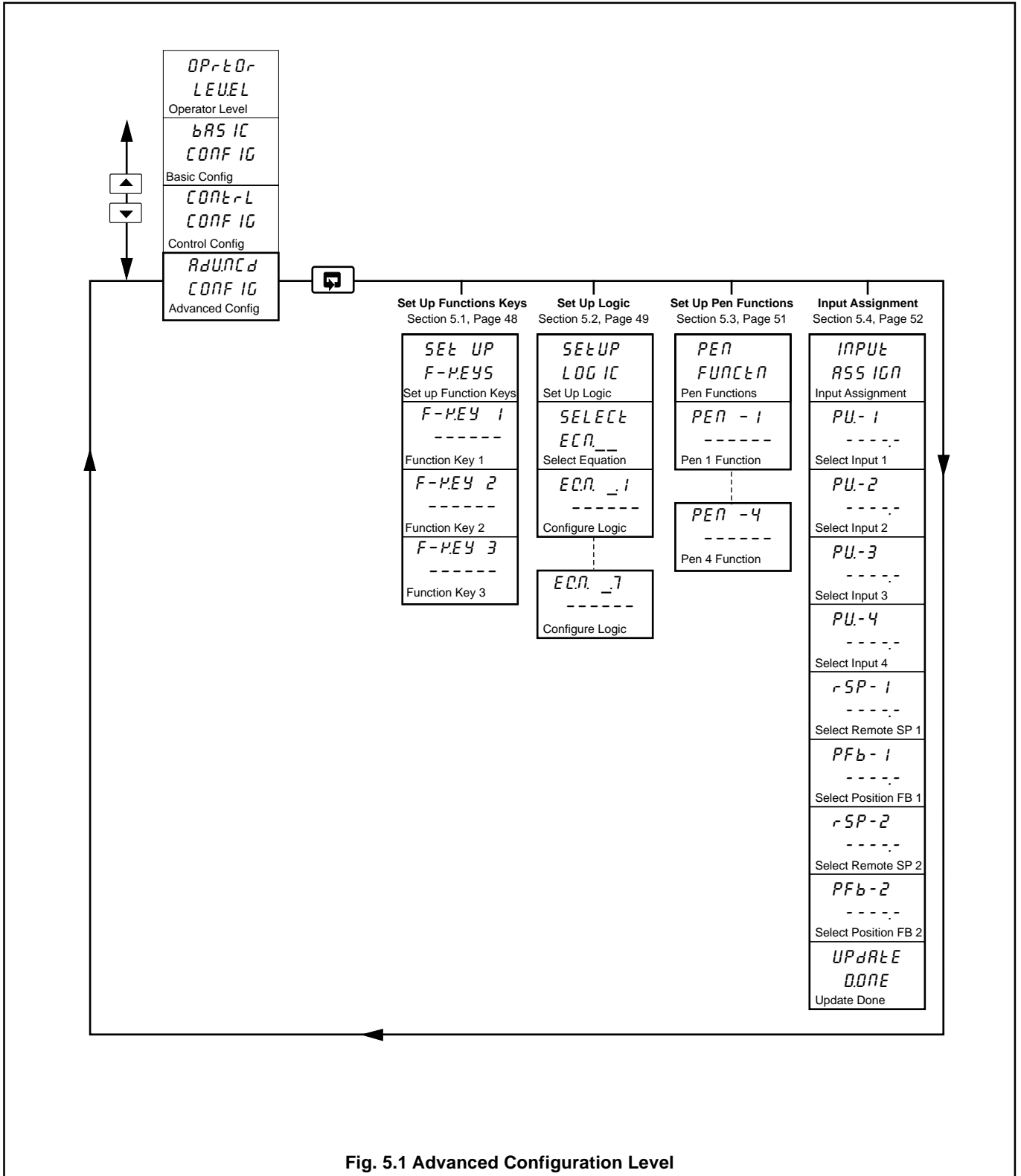


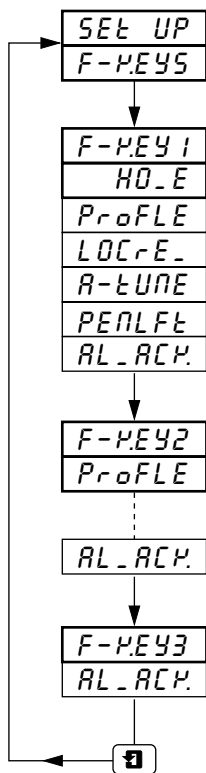
Fig. 5.1 Advanced Configuration Level

## ...5 ADVANCED CONFIGURATION LEVEL

### 5.1 Set Up Function Keys

**i** Information.

- **Programmable function key** – on each faceplate.
- **Home function** – returns the instrument display to the start of the **Operating Page** when at the top of any page.
- **Global alarm acknowledge function** – acknowledges any unacknowledged alarms on all channels.
- **Penlift function** – raises and lowers pens (for use on controller faceplates which do not have a dedicated penlift switch).
- **Local/Remote set point selection.**
- **Quick access to auto-tuning** – reverts to the top of the **Auto-tuning Page**.
- **Quick access to profile operator controls** – reverts to the top of the **Profile Control Page**.



#### Page Header – Set Up Function Keys

To advance to the **BASIC CONFIGURATION LEVEL** frame press the  switch.

#### Function Key 1

Select function required.

<i>HO_E</i>	–	home (return to <b>Operating Page</b> in the <b>OPERATOR LEVEL</b> )
<i>ProFLE</i>	–	revert to top of <b>Profile States</b> page
<i>LOCrE_</i>	–	local/remote set point selection
<i>R-tUNE</i>	–	auto tune (reverts to top of <b>Auto Tune Page</b> in the <b>OPERATOR LEVEL</b> )
<i>PENLFt</i>	–	pen lift/drop (lifts and lowers pens)
<i>AL_ACh</i>	–	acknowledge alarm

#### Function Key 2

Select function required (if applicable).

#### Function Key 3

Select function required (if applicable).

Return to **Set Up Function Keys** frame.

5.2 Set Up Logic



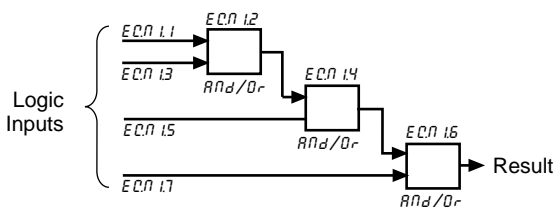
**Information.**

- 8 logic equations.
- 7 elements per equation.
- OR/AND operators.
- **Can combine internal and external digital signals** – i.e. alarms, digital inputs, other logic equation results, real time events (if timer option is fitted), control modes set point modes and profile segments and programs (if option is fitted).

For each equation, the logic elements 1 to 7 are arranged sequentially, as shown. Odd numbered elements are used for logic inputs and even numbered elements for logic gates.

Logic inputs must be set to one of the digital sources listed in Table 3.1 on page 15.

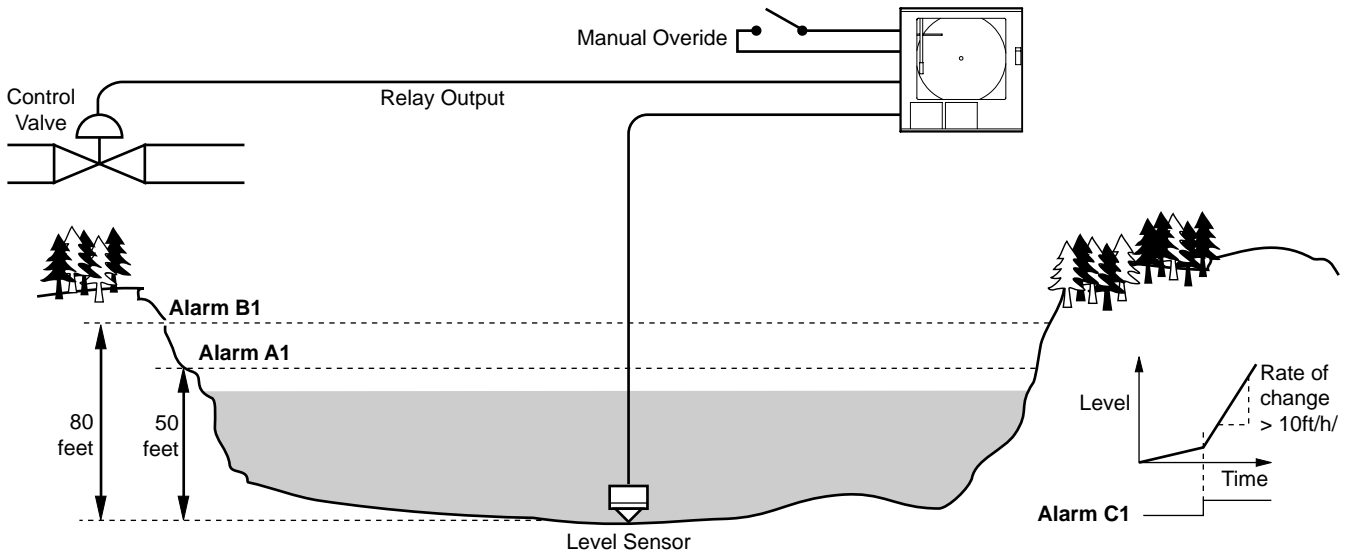
Logic gates must be set to *AND*, *OR* or *END*. Setting an element to *END* terminates the equation.



**Note.** Elements on each equation are calculated sequentially, i.e. elements 1, 2 and 3 are evaluated first and this result is then combined with elements 4 and 5. Similarly, this resultant is then combined with elements 6 and 7 to give the logic equation result.

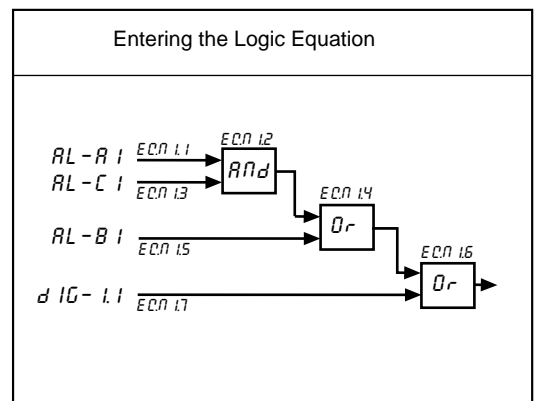
**Example** – Reservoir level monitoring using:

- process variable 1 with an engineering range 0 to 100 feet
- logic equation 1 result assigned to relay 1.1 which is used to operate the control valve.



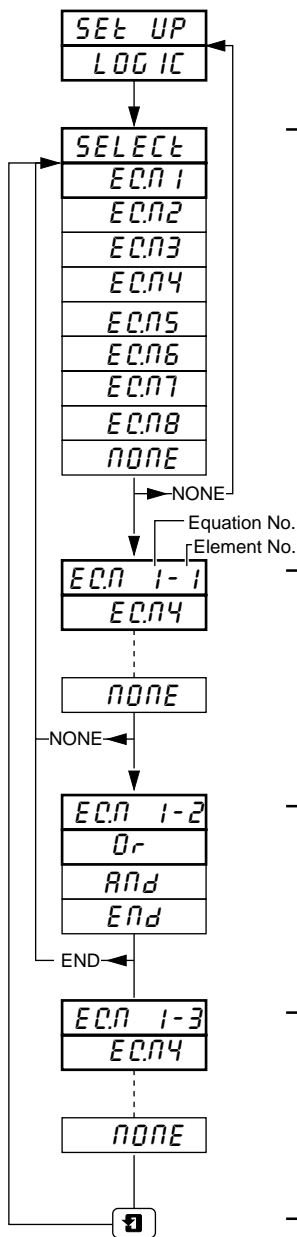
Flow Conditions
Close reservoir control valve if:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reservoir level &gt;50 feet AND rate of change &gt;10 ft/hr</li> <li>OR</li> <li>• Reservoir level &gt;80 ft</li> <li>OR</li> <li>• Manual override switch operated</li> </ul>

Input Elements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Alarm A1</b> – set to high process trip at 50 ft</li> <li>• <b>Alarm B1</b> – set to high process trip at 80 ft</li> <li>• <b>Alarm C1</b> – set to fast rate trip at 10% of range per hour (10 ft/hr)</li> <li>• <b>Manual override switch:</b> Connected to digital input 1.1 Digital input number _____ Module number _____ Negative polarity Volt-free switching</li> </ul>



## ...5.5 ADVANCED CONFIGURATION LEVEL

### ...5.2 Set Up Logic



Page Header – Set Up Logic

To advance to **Set Up Pen Functions Page** press the switch.

#### Select Equation

Select equation to be constructed.

**Note.** In the remaining frames press the switch to view the equation selected.

#### Equation n/Element 1

Select the source required for element 1.

For description of sources, refer to **Table 3.1** on page 17.

#### Equation n/Element 2

Select the operator required to combine elements 1 and 3:

Or – Or  
And – And  
End – Ends equation

#### Equation n/Element 3

Repeat previous two steps for elements 3 to 7.

Odd numbered elements = sources  
Even numbered elements = operators

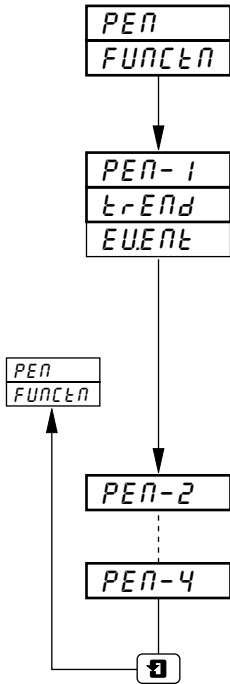
Return to **Select Equation** frame.

5.3 Set Up Pen Functions



Information.

- Any fitted pen can be assigned to a trend or an event function.



Page Header – Pen Functions

To advance to **Advanced Configuration** frame press the switch.

**Pen 1**

Select pen function required:

- TREND – Trend pen
- EVENT – Event pen



**Note.** The event pen and true time line event pen are separate functions and only the event pen can be selected in this page. The true time line event pen option allows marking on the same time line as the red pen and requires a special pen arm and motor assembly. Refer to the order code in the **Specification Sheet**.

**Pens 2 to 4**

Repeat as for Pen 1, if applicable.

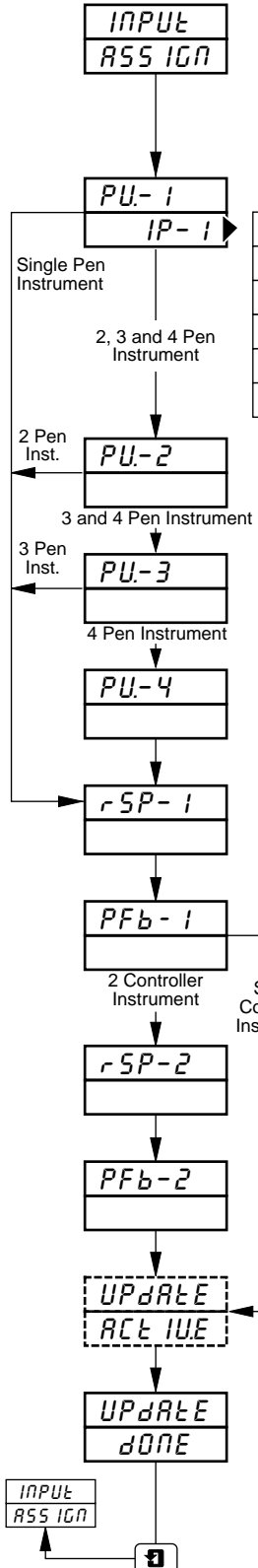
Return to **Pen Function** frame.

## ...5 ADVANCED CONFIGURATION LEVEL

### 5.4 Input Assignment

**i** Information.

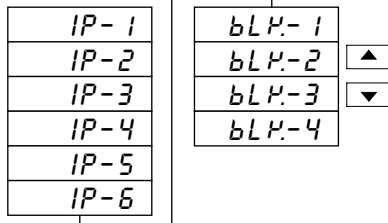
- **Assignment Process Variables, Remote Set Points and Position Feedbacks** – can all be assigned to any analog input or maths block result (if fitted).



**Page Header – Input Assign**

- ★ **Note.** Entry and access to and from this page can only be implemented from the page header.

To advance to **ADVANCED CONFIGURATION LEVEL** frame press the switch.



**Process Variable 1**

Select analog input or maths block result for Process Variable 1.

- IP-1 to IP-6 – analog input 1 to 6 (if available)
- bLP-1 to bLP-4 – maths block 1 to 4 (if available)

**Process Variable 2**

Select analog input or maths block result for Process Variable 2 – see PU-1 for description of inputs and maths blocks.

**Process Variable 3**

Select analog input or maths block result for Process Variable 3 – see PU-1 for description of inputs and maths blocks.

**Process Variable 4**

Select analog input or maths block result for Process Variable 4 – see PU-1 for description of inputs and maths blocks.

**Remote Set Point (Controller 1)**

Select analog input or maths block result for remote set point for Controller 1 – see PU-1 for description of inputs and maths blocks.

**Position Feedback (Controller 1)**

Select analog input or maths block result for position feedback for Controller 1 – see PU-1 for description of inputs and maths blocks.

**Remote Set Point (Controller 2)**

Select analog input or maths block result for remote set point for Controller 2 – see PU-1 for description of inputs and maths blocks.

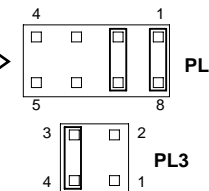
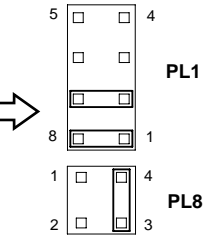
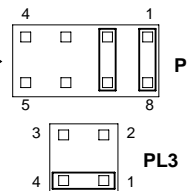
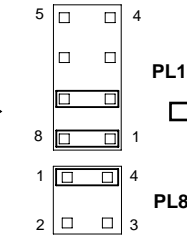
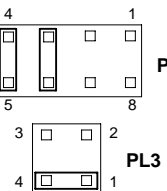
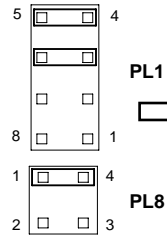
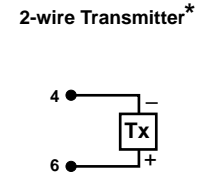
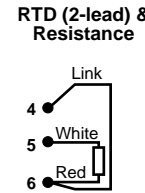
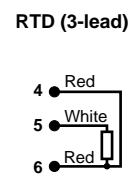
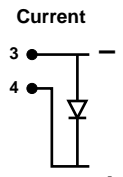
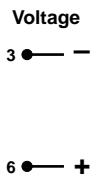
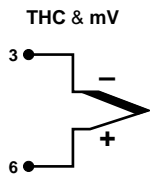
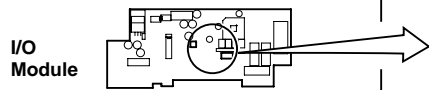
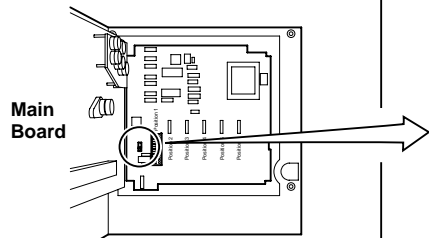
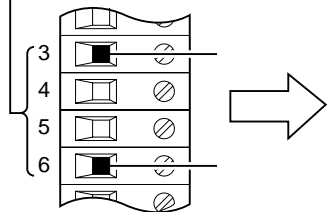
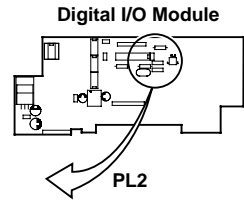
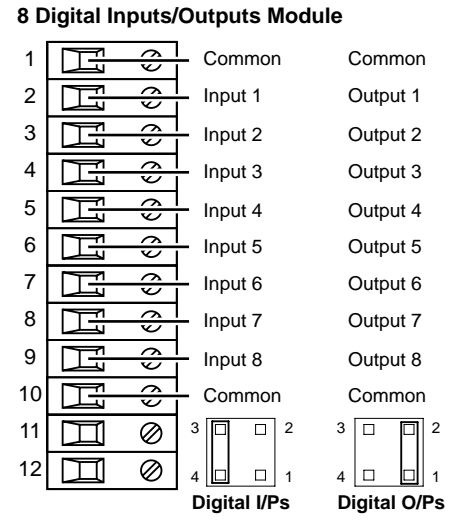
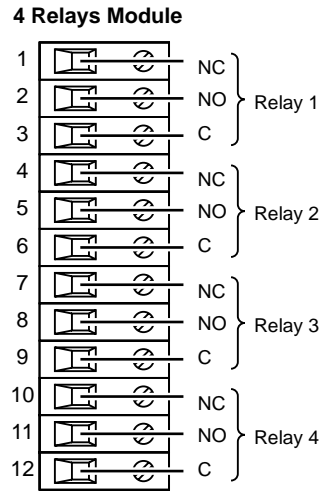
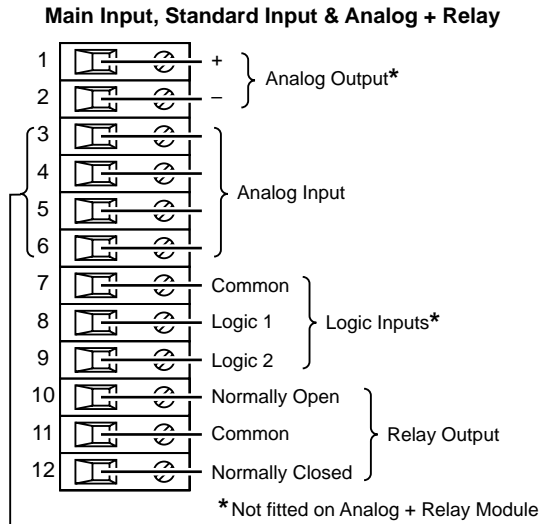
**Position Feedback (Controller 2)**

Select analog input or maths block result for position feedback for Controller 2 – see PU-1 for description of inputs and maths blocks.

**Update Active/Done**

The *ACTIVE* frame is displayed momentarily as any changes are stored in the non-volatile memory. *DONE* is displayed on completion.

Return to **Input Assign** frame.



# PRODUCTS & CUSTOMER SUPPORT

## A Comprehensive Instrumentation Range

### Analytical Instrumentation

- **Transmitters**  
On-line pH, conductivity, and dissolved oxygen transmitters and associated sensing systems.
- **Sensors**  
pH, redox, selective ion, conductivity and dissolved oxygen.
- **Laboratory Instrumentation**  
pH and dissolved oxygen meters and associated sensors.
- **Water Analyzers**  
For water quality monitoring in environmental, power generation and general industrial applications including: pH, conductivity, ammonia, nitrate, phosphate, silica, sodium, chloride, fluoride, dissolved oxygen and hydrazine.
- **Gas Analyzers**  
Zirconia, katharometers, hydrogen purity and purge-gas monitors, thermal conductivity.

### Controllers & Recorders

- **Controllers**  
Digital display, electronic, pneumatic. Discrete single-loop and multi-loop controllers which can be linked to a common display station, process computer or personal computer.
- **Recorders**  
Circular and strip-chart types (single and multi-point) for temperature, pressure, flow and many other process measurements.

### Electronic Transmitters

- **Smart & Analog Transmitters**  
For draft, differential, gauge and absolute pressure measurement. Also, liquid level and temperature.
- **I to P Converters and Field Indicators**

### Flow Metering

- **Magnetic Flowmeters**  
Electromagnetic, insertion type probes and watermeters.
- **Turbine Flowmeters**
- **Wedge Flow Elements**
- **Mass Flow Meters**  
Transmitters, sensors, controllers and batch/display units.

### Level Control

- **Submersible, Capacitance & Conductivity.**

### Pneumatic Instrumentation

- **Transmitters**
- **Indicating Controllers**
- **Recording Controllers**

## Customer Support

ABB Instrumentation provides a comprehensive after sales service via a Worldwide Service Organization. Contact one of the following offices for details on your nearest Service and Repair Centre.

### United Kingdom

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Tel: +44 (0)1480 475321  
Fax: +44 (0)1480 470787

### United States of America

ABB Automation Inc.  
Instrumentation Division  
Tel: +1 215-674-6000  
Fax: +1 215-674-7183

### Italy

ABB Instrumentation SpA  
Tel: +39 (0) 344 58111  
Fax: +39 (0) 344 58278

### Client Warranty

Prior to installation, the equipment referred to in this manual must be stored in a clean, dry environment, in accordance with the Company's published specification. Periodic checks must be made on the equipment's condition.

In the event of a failure under warranty, the following documentation must be provided as substantiation:

1. A listing evidencing process operation and alarm logs at time of failure.
2. Copies of operating and maintenance records relating to the alleged faulty unit.





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