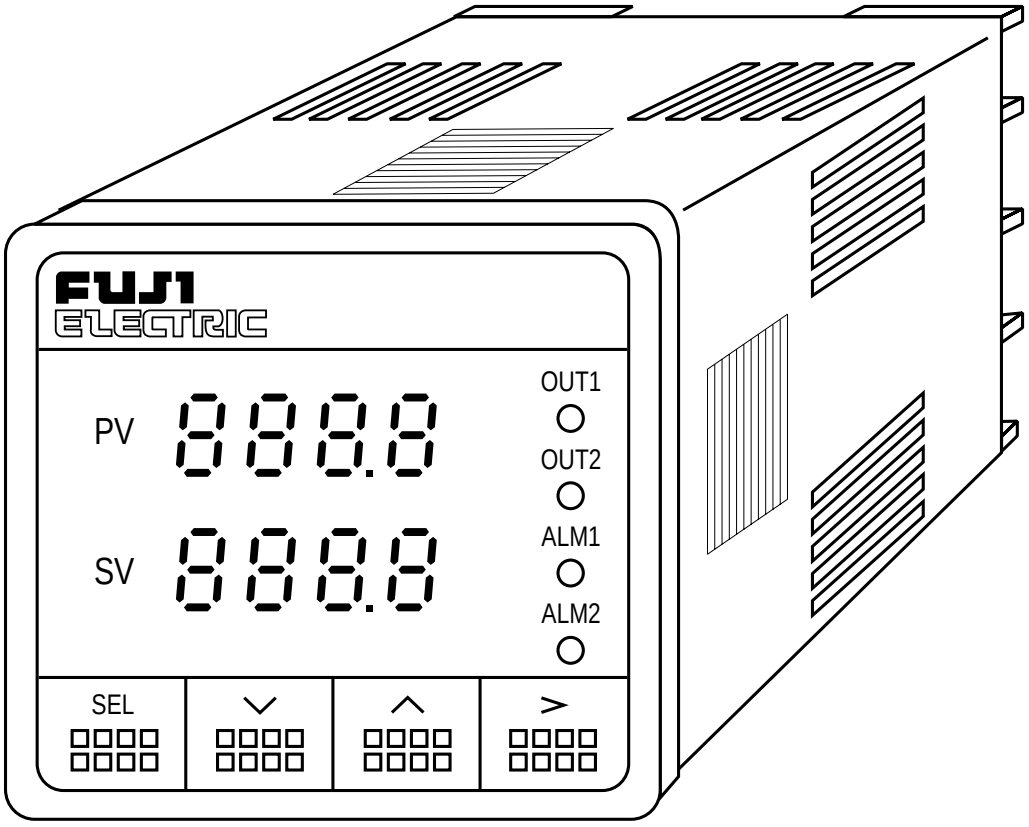
FUJI ELECTRIC

Instruction Manual

FUZZY CONTROLLER X

Type: PYX



Fuji Electric Co.,Ltd.

INP-TN1PYXf-E

Contents

I. PREPARING THE OPERATION

We thank you for the purchase of this PYX (Fuzzy Temperature Controller).
Employing FUZZY LOGIC the PYX virtually eliminates system overshoot and effectively suppresses fluctuation of the process variable due to external disturbances.
Please read this manual, when programed and operated within the guidelines setforth in this manual, your PYX controller will give you years of precise, reliable control.

PYX

The product conforms to the requirements of the Electromagnetic compatibility Directive 89/336/EEC as detailed within the technical construction file number TN510401. The applicable standards used to demonstrate compliance are :

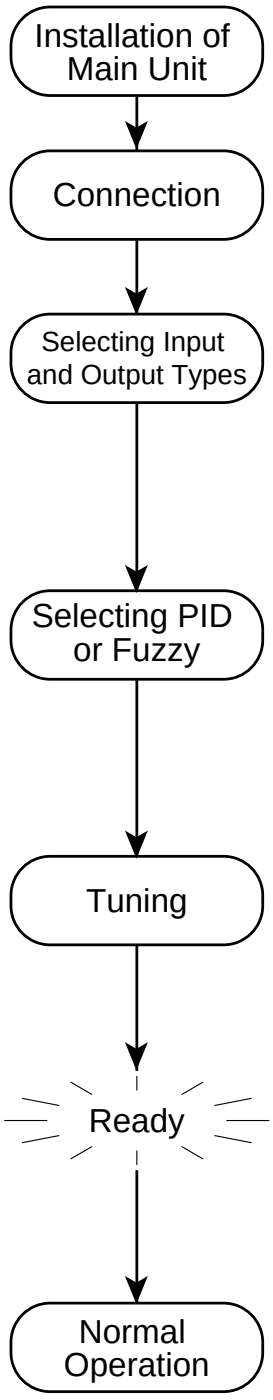
EN50081-1 : 1992 Conducted and Radiated emissions
EN50082-1 : 1992 Radiated immunity, ESD and FBT
(The unit meets Class A limits for Conducted Emissions.)

The unit also complies with the part of Immunity standards.
IEC1000-4-2 : 1995 level 3, IEC1000-4-3 : 1995 level 3
IEC1000-4-4 : 1995 level 3, IEC1000-4-8 : 1993 level 4

* E.U. indicates Engineering Units.

1. THE BASIC INSTALLATION PROCEDURE

Is given here as to the basic flow from the installation to operate the PYX. For detailed description of each step, see the pages correspondent. See the section “Operation Procedure” on the pages 33 to 36 for calls and changes the specific parameter.



Install the main unit on the panel, using the attached panel mounting bracket. (See page 8 to 18 for details.)

Connect the unit to power supply and input and output devices. (See page 19 to 29 for details)

Power up, then select and check input types (such as types of sensors), input temperature range, decimal point used or not used and so on. In case of the universal output type, set and check the output switch pins inside the main unit. (See page 37 to 43 for details.)

Either the conventional PID control mode or the fuzzy control mode, which is effective in minimizing overshoot rate and outer condition effects, can be selected. Select by setting the parameter “CTrL”, where the default set is PID. (See page 75 for details.)

System power up then, execute auto-tuning to define the control parameters. (See page 47 to 50 for details.)

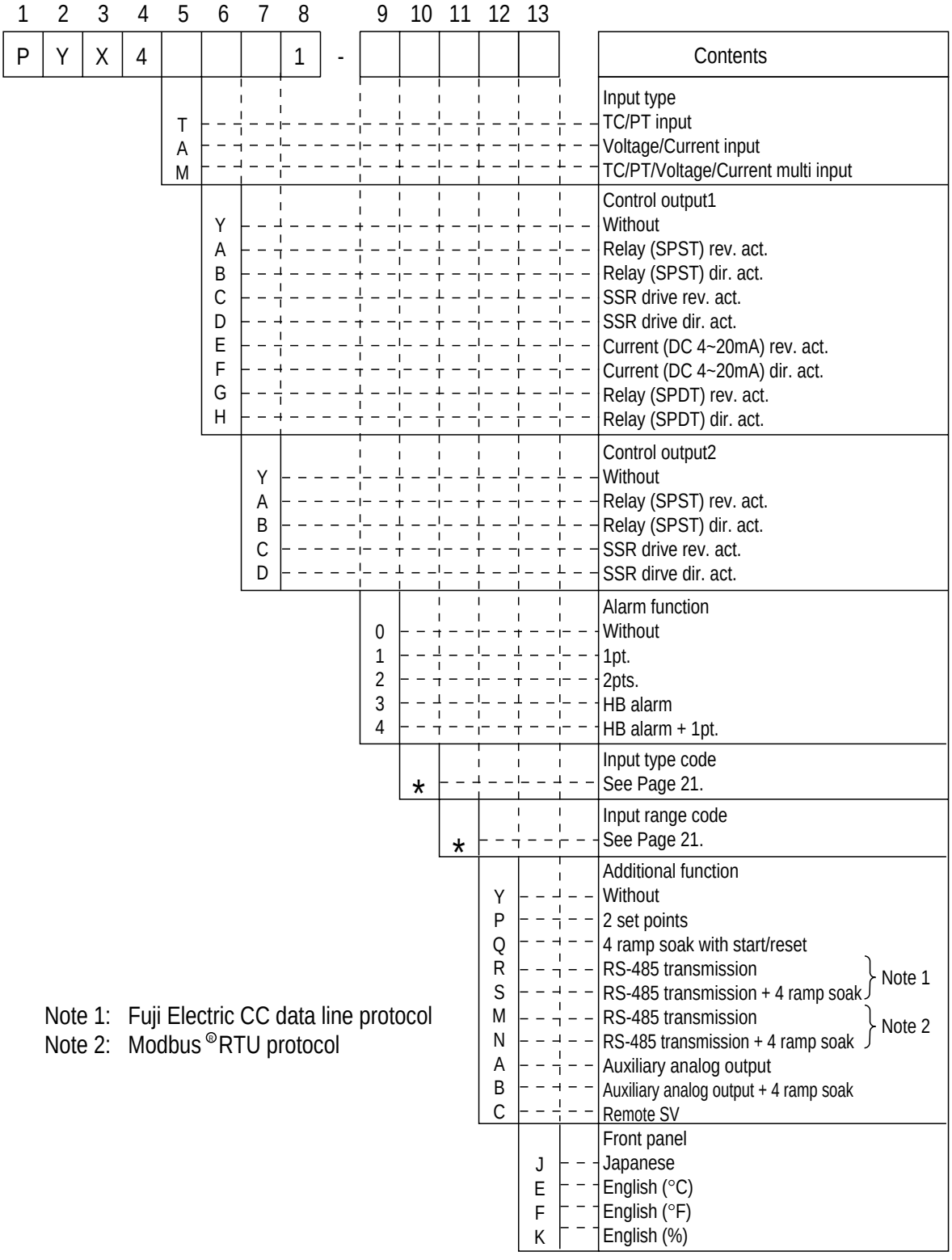
Basic preparations are completed. Carry on settings for the optional functions (alarm, two set points, transmission, ramp soak, analog output etc.), following this instruction.

See page 44, as setting values (SV) can be set in the same manner as the Lock parameter on page 44.

2. CHECK OF SPECIFICATIONS

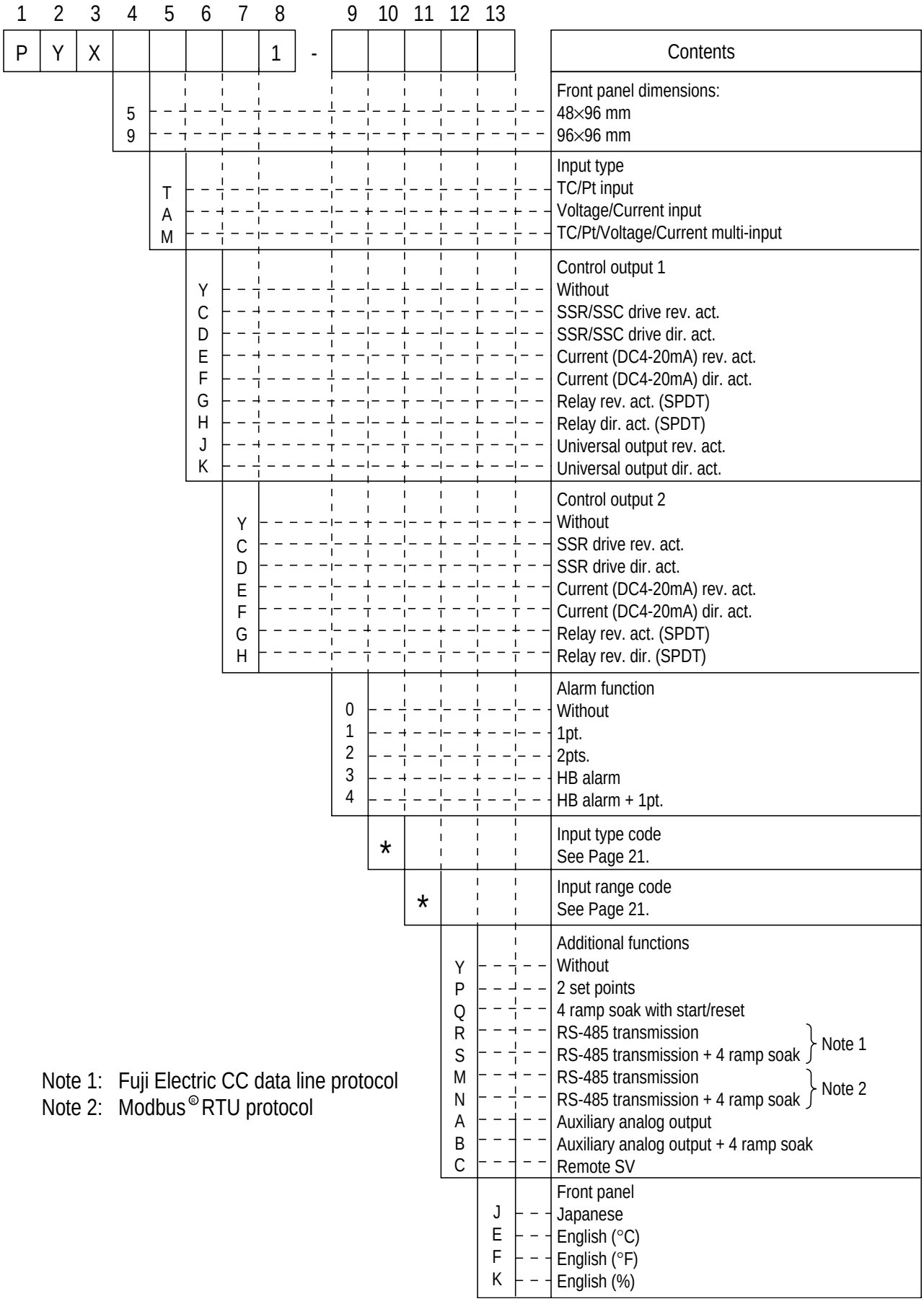
Please make sure that specifications of this product is according with your request. The product specifications are provided on the main unit as model configuration following.

2.1 PYX4 MODEL CONFIGURATION



Note 1: Fuji Electric CC data line protocol
Note 2: Modbus®RTU protocol

2.2 PYX5/9 MODEL CONFIGURATION



Note 1: Fuji Electric CC data line protocol
Note 2: Modbus® RTU protocol

3. ACCESSORIES

In addition to the main unit, the following accessories are shipping in the same package.

Accessories	Quat.
Instruction manual (this manual) (INP-TN1PYX-E)	1
Panel mounting bracket set	1
Current input resistance (250Ω) * Not delivered for TC/PT input type	1

* Suffix means revision control

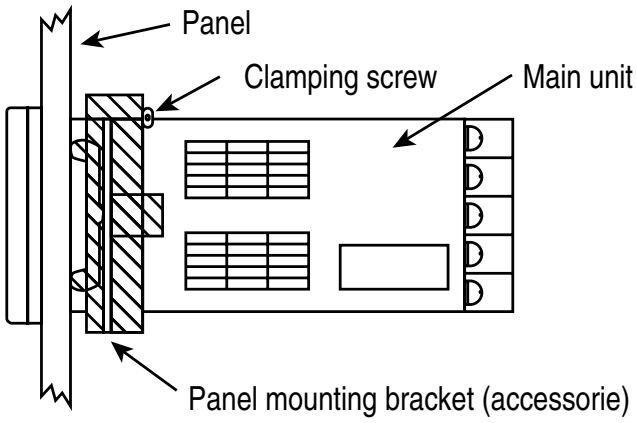
4. INSTALLATION

4.1 INSTALLATION PLACE

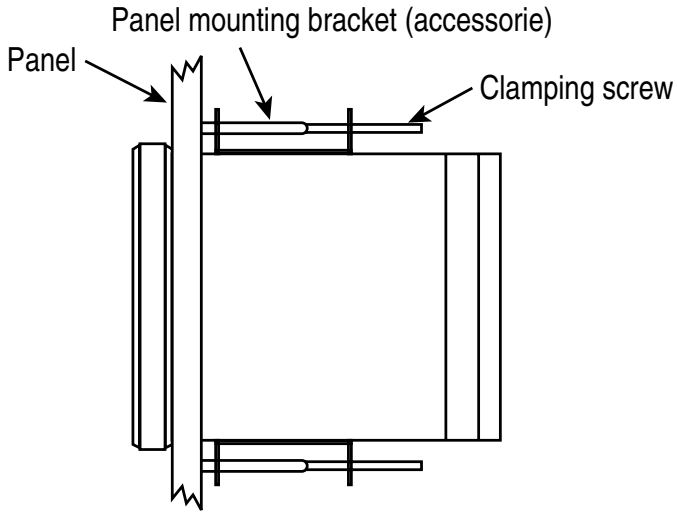
Please verify if where the controller is mounted there is no:

(1) splash of water,
(2) mechanical vibration,
(3) extreme temperature
(4) no corrosive gases,
(5) dust or oil smoke,
(6) electric noise.

4.2 INSTALLATION PROCEDURE



For PYX4



For PYX5/9

- For PYX4

  Slide the enclosed plastic panel mounting bracket (shipped with every PYX4) up the back of the controller until it makes contact with the back of the panel. Push the mounting bracket until the tabs seat themselves in the molded tab ridges, located on the front of the controller's outer case. Tighten the two screw on the mounting bracket for added pressure; do not use excessive force.
- For PYX5/9

  The mounting bracket's tabs fit into the two holes on both the top and bottom of the controller's outer case. With an instrument screwdriver, turn the screw in the mounting bracket until the end of it touches the back of the panel. Do this to both brackets. Making sure that the face of the controller is flush and straight, tighten both mounting bracket screws. Your controller should now be firmly set. If the controller is still loose, tighten the mounting bracket screw a little more. Do not use excessive force.

4.3 CAUTION ON SAFETY

First of all, read this "Caution on Safety" carefully, and then use the instrument in the correct way.

The cautionary descriptions listed here contain important information about safety, so they should always be observed. Those safety precautions are classified in 2 ranks, WARNING and CAUTION.

The following shows the meaning of WARNING and CAUTION.

WARNING	Wrong handling may cause a dangerous situation, in which there is a possibility of death or heavy injury.
CAUTION	Wrong handling may cause a dangerous situation, in which there is a possibility of injury or physical damage.

1. WARNING

1.1 Caution on wiring

1) For the safe operation of the controller, where the temperature probe is to be installed into an environment where voltage exceed 50VDC, it is essential that reinforced isolation or basic isolation and earth the maintained between all connections to the rear of the temperature controller, and that supplementary isolation is required for the alarm outputs.

   The outputs from the controller are all less than 50VDC.

   When wiring the power supply terminal, use vinyl insulated 600 volt cable or equivalent. A switch breaking both poles of the mains supply should be installed together with a fuse with a rating of 250 volt 1 Amp. The fuse should be installed between the mains switch and the controller.

   The level of insulation provided by the temperature controller is:-

   MAIN = BASIC
   HEATER = BASIC
   INPUTS = BASIC

Prior to operation of the installed system the wiring should be checked to ensure that the required levels of insulation have been provided.

2) When a fault in the instrument is likely to lead to a serious trouble, use a suitable protective circuit on the outside for protection against trouble.

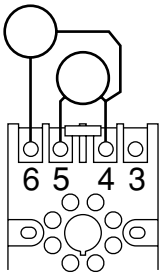
3) This unit is not provided with power switch, fuse, etc. These parts can be installed separately, if required (fuse rating; 250V, 1A).

4) Use of Fuji's Z-Trap is recommended to protect the relay output from switching surge and to ensure a long life.

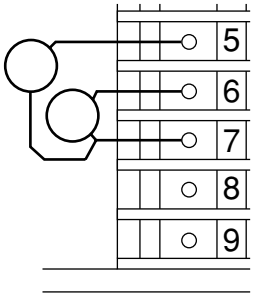
Type: ENC241D - 05A (power voltage; 100V)
ENC471D - 05A (power voltage; 200V)

Mounting position: Connected to relay control output terminals

ex) PYZ4
Socket (ATX2PSB)



PYZ9



1.2 Operating condition

Operating temperature : -10 to 50℃

Operating humidity : 90%RH or less (non condensing)

Installation category : Ⅱ

Pollution degree : 2

1.3 Power source

1) Use a power source of rated voltage to prevent damage or trouble.

2) Do not turn ON the power until the wiring is completed to prevent shock hazard or trouble.

1.4 Prohibition of use in gas

The instrument is not an intrinsic safety explosion - proof type. Do not use it in a place exposed to combustible or explosive gas.

1.5 Contact to unit

1) This unit must not be disassembled, modified or repaired to prevent malfunction, shock hazard or fire accident.
2) When the power is ON, do not touch the terminals to prevent shock hazard or malfunction.

1.6 Caution on maintenance

1) Before mounting or removing the module or unit, turn OFF the power in advance to prevent shock hazard, malfunction or trouble.
2) Periodical maintenance is recommended to ensure continuous and safe operation of the instrument. Some parts of the instrument are limited in life or are subject to secular change.

WARNING

It is essential that, when the controller is introduced into a system which uses or generates a hazardous voltage, the minimum creepage and clearances specified in the table below are maintained on the temperature probe. A hazardous voltage is one that exceeds 42.4V peak AC or 60V DC. **If you have any doubt, seek advice from a competent engineer before installing the controller into the host equipment.**

The equipment must be installed such that with the exception of the connection to the mains, creepage and clearance distances shown in the table below are maintained between the temperature probe and any other assemblies which use or generate a voltage shown in the

table below. Failure to maintain these minimum distances would invalidate the EN61010 safety approval.

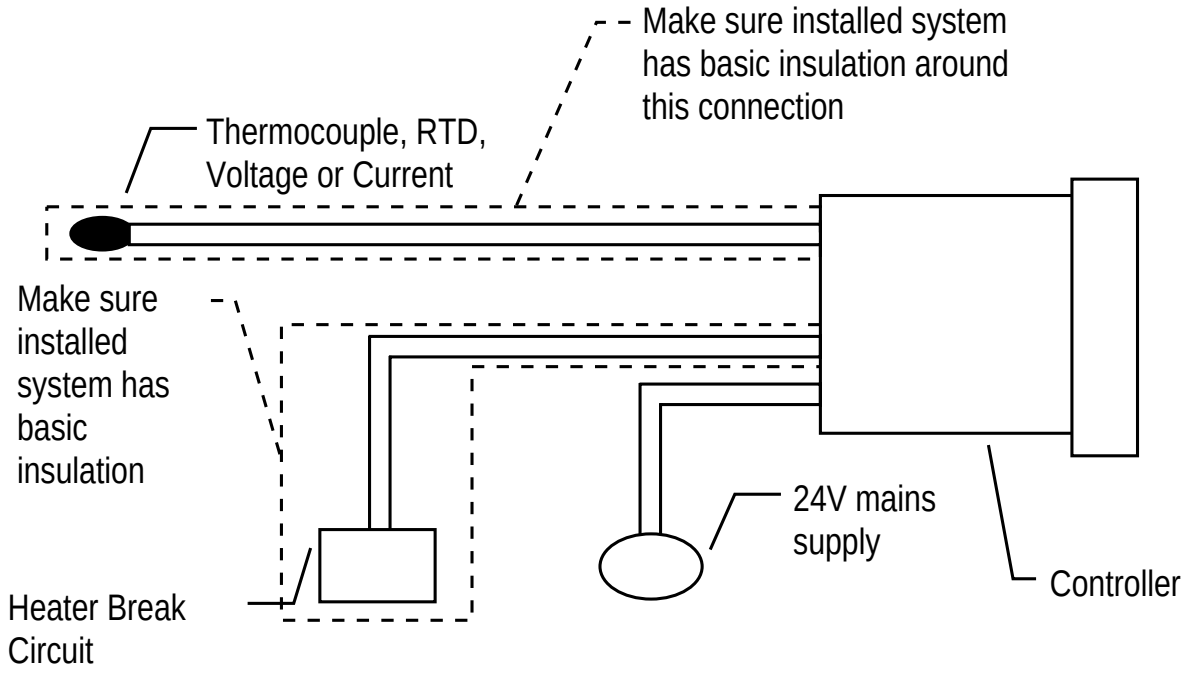
Clearance (mm)	Creepage (mm)	Voltage used or generated by the other assemblies
0.2	1.2	Up to 50V_{rms} or V DC
0.2	1.4	Up to 100V_{rms} or V DC
0.5	1.6	Up to 150V_{rms} or V DC
1.5	3.0	Up to 300V_{rms} or V DC
For a host or other assemblies fitted in the system, using or generating voltages greater than 300V(rms or DC),advice from a competent engineer must be obtained before installation of the relevant equipment.		Above 300V_{rms} or V DC

It is essential that following the installation of the system, and prior to powering the system up that it is tested to determine that the correct level of isolation is present to protect the user and other equipment against the hazards of electric shock and fire.

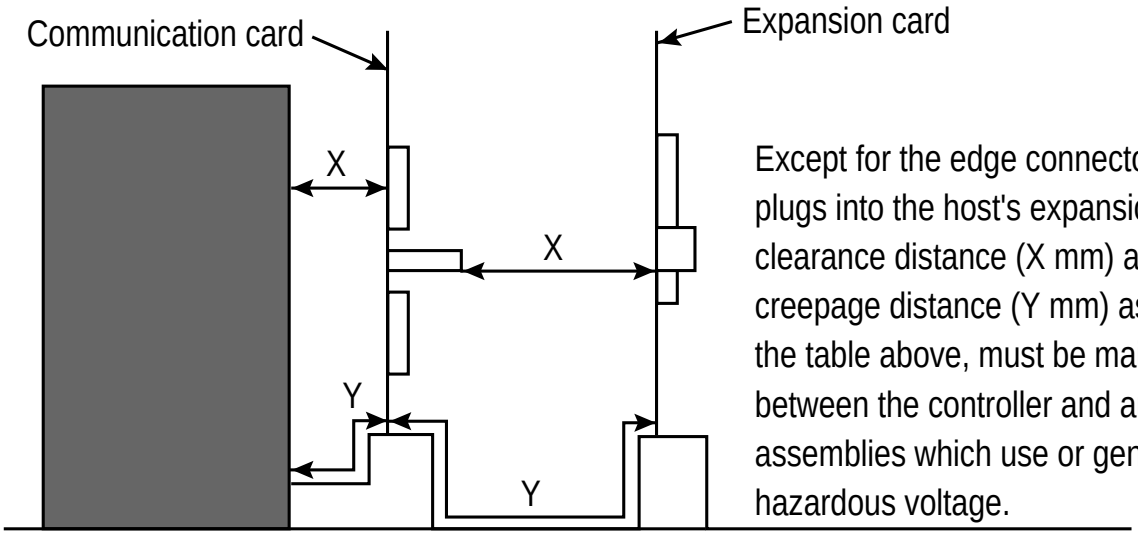
An explanation of creepage and clearance is given in the following diagram.

EXAMPLE INSTALLATION DIAGRAM TO MAINTAIN SAFETY OF CONTROLLER

Example of how to install Controller into an environment where hazardous voltages may exist is shown below.



Example Diagram To Explain The Meaning Of Creepage and Clearance Distances Is Shown Below



Except for the edge connector which plugs into the host's expansion slot, clearance distance (X mm) and creepage distance (Y mm) as given in the table above, must be maintained between the controller and any other assemblies which use or generate a hazardous voltage.

2. ⚠ CAUTION

2.1 Caution on handling

1) Do not install the unit in any of the following places.
   - A place where the ambient temperature exceeds the range of -10 ~ 50°C
   - A place where the ambient humidity exceeds 90%RH
   - A place where temperature changes suddenly or dew condensation occurs
   - A place exposed to corrosive gases (sulfuric gas, ammonia, etc.) or combustible gases
   - A place where vibration or shock is likely to be directly transmitted to the body.
   - A place exposed to water, oil, chemicals, vapor, steam, etc.
   - A place with much dust, salt or iron component
   - A place with much inductive disturbance, static electricity, magnetism or noise
   - A place exposed to direct sunlight
   - A place where heat such as radiant heat stays
2) Mounting
   - PYX5/9

     For mounting, attach the supplied mounting brackets (2 units) on top and bottom and tighten with a screwdriver. Tightening torque is about 147N.cm (1.5kg.cm). (The case is made of plastic. Care should be taken not to tighten forcedly)

- PYX4

  Insert the supplied mounting frame from the rear side and push it in until the main unit is secured firmly to the panel. If it has a slight play, tighten the 2 screws until the play is eliminated. (If the screws are tightened forcedly, the mounting frame may be slipped off the stopper)

3) When the unit is exposed to water, it may lead to a short-circuit or fire hazard. Contact your dealer for inspection.

2.2 Caution on cable connection

1) For thermocouple input, use a suitable compensating cable.
2) For resistance bulb input, use a cable with a small lead wire resistance and without resistance difference between 3 wires.
3) When external wiring has much noise, use the following step. When a conducted as load of digital output such as relay contact output or alarm output, connect a surge absorber to the conductor coil. (Example: ENC471D-05A for 200V AC)
4) When the power source has much noise, use an insulating transformer together with a noise filter. Noise filter should be mounted on a panel which has been earthed. The wiring between the noise filter output and the instrument power terminals should be as short as possible. Do not connect a fuse or switch to the noise filter output wiring, as it affects the performance of the filter.
5) Use of a twisted cable for the instrument power source provides better effects (short twist pitch is effective for noise).
6) When a heater burnout alarm is provided, the heater power and controller power should be connected using the same power line.
7) Time for preparation of contact output is required at power ON. When the output signal is used for an external interlock circuit, etc., connect a delay relay to the circuit.

2.3 Other

When cleaning the instrument, do not use organic solvents such as alcohol, benzine, etc. Use neutral detergent.

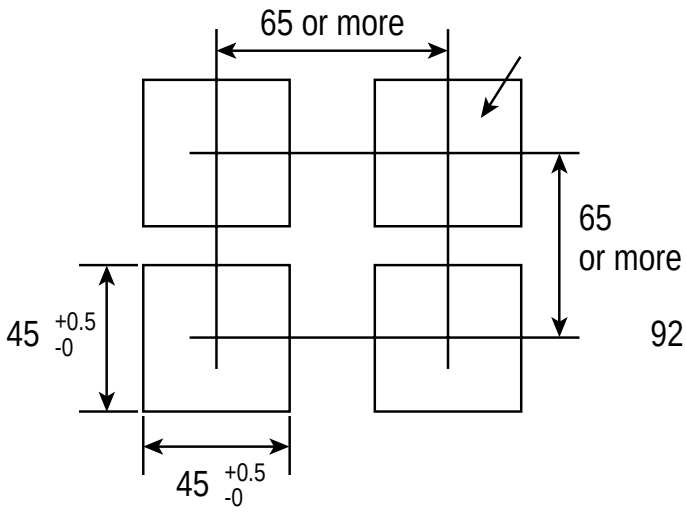
3. Caution on key operation / trouble

(1) Alarm function should be set correctly. Otherwise, alarm output cannot be obtained at the time of occurrence of trouble. Be sure to check the function prior to operation.

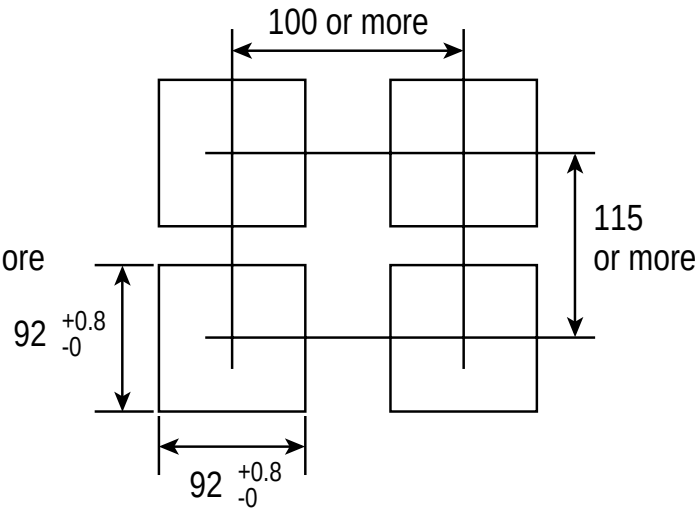
(2) Do not stop the device forcedly during auto - tuning, as it affects the control action. When it needs to stop forcedly, be sure to turn OFF the power in advance.

(3) If the input cable is disconnected, the display shows UUUU or LLLL. When replacing the sensor, be sure to turn OFF the power.

4.4 PANEL CUT DIMENSIONS

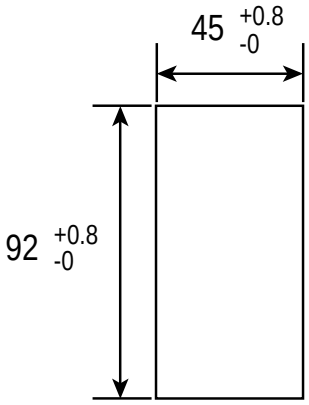


For PYX4

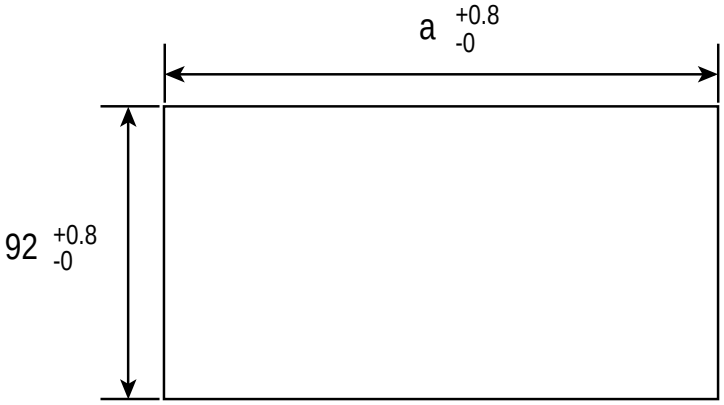


For PYX9

When mounting one unit



When mounting multiple n units ($2 \leq n \leq 6$)



Units	2	3	4	5	6
a	93	141	189	237	285

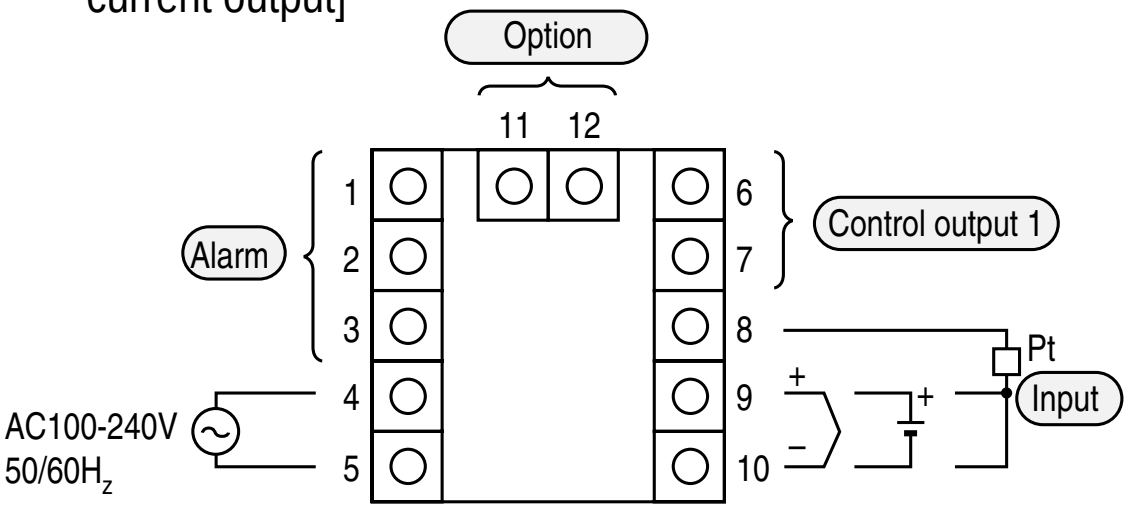
Units (mm)

For PYX5

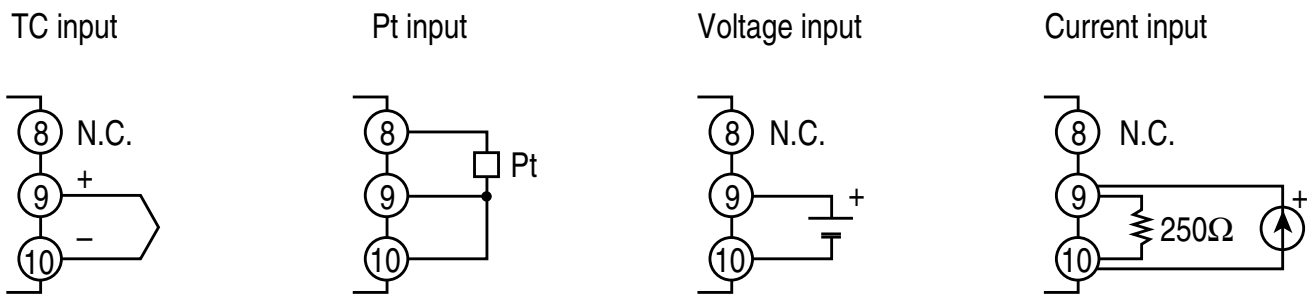
5. WIRING

5.1 PYX4 WIRING DIAGRAM

[When the output 1 is relay (SPST) output, SSR drive output or current output]



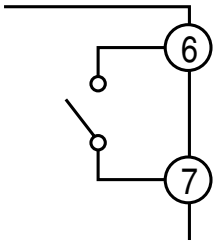
Input



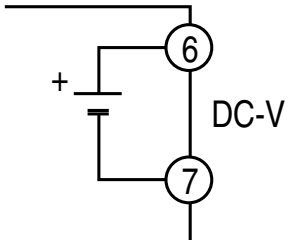
NOTE:
- *For current input (4-20mA), use the accessorie resistance (250Ω).*
- *Make sure that the setting pin is in the appropriate position according to page 40.*

Control output 1

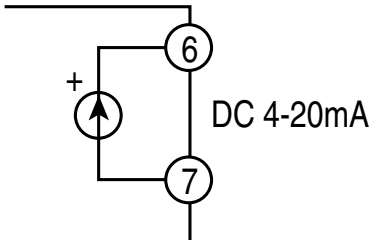
For relay output



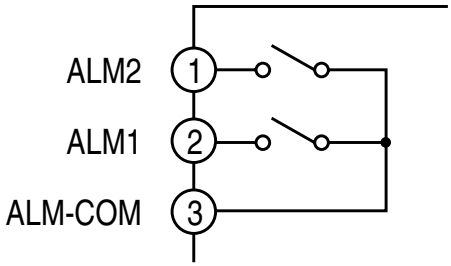
For SSR drive output



For current output



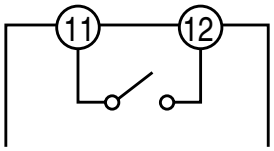
Alarm



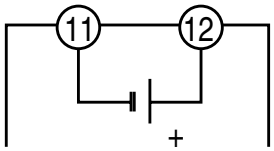
NOTE: Only ALM 1 is available in the case of the digital output type.

Option

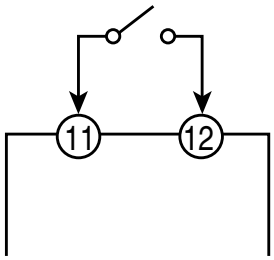
For control output 2 (relay output)



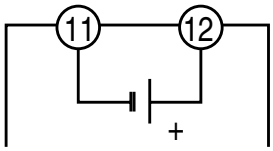
For control output 2 (SSR drive output)



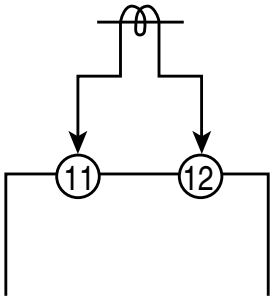
For digital input



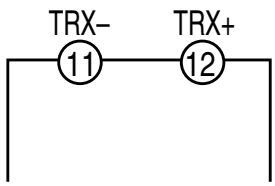
For AO output



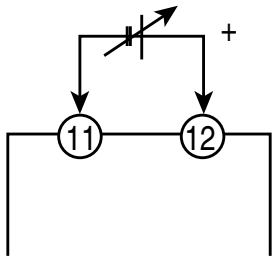
For current transformer input



For RS485 transmission

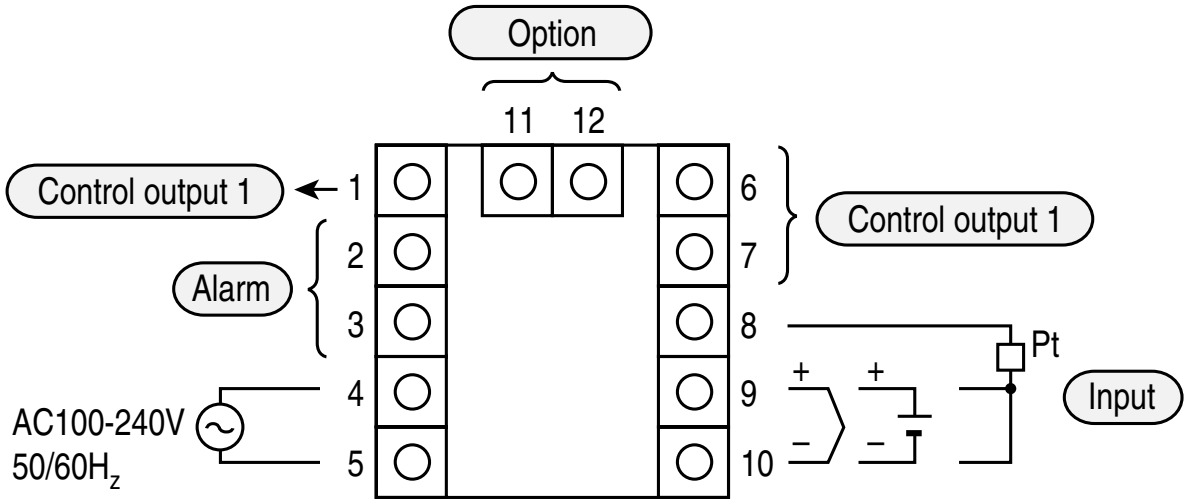


For remote SV input

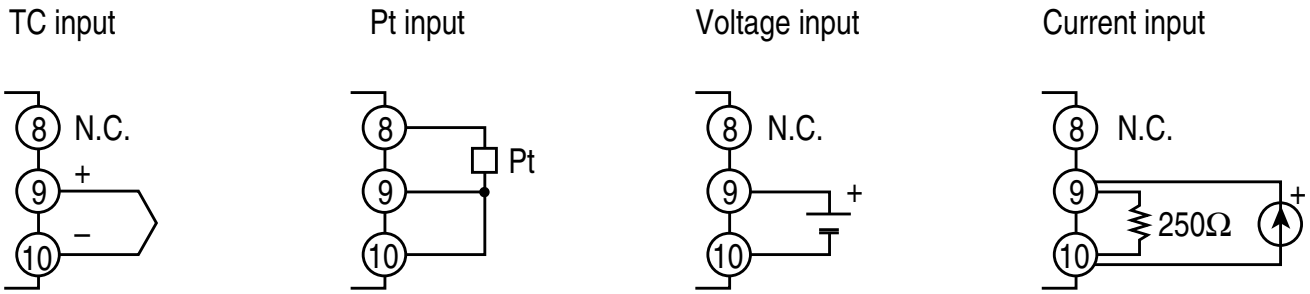


5.2 PYX4 WIRING DIAGRAM

[When the output 1 is relay (SPDT) output]

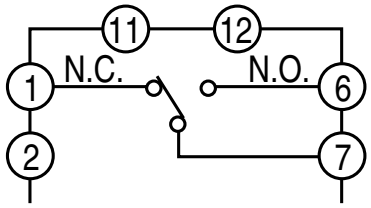


Input

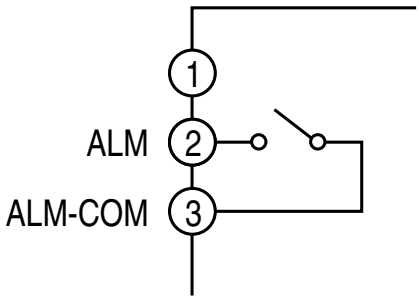


NOTE:
- *For current input (4-20mA), use the accessorie resistance (250Ω).*
- *Make sure that the setting pin is in the appropriate position according to page 40.*

Control output 1

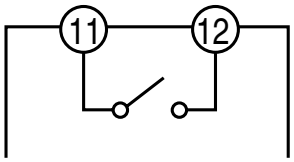


Alarm

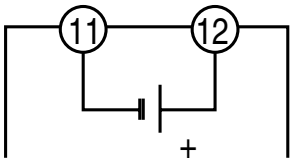


Option

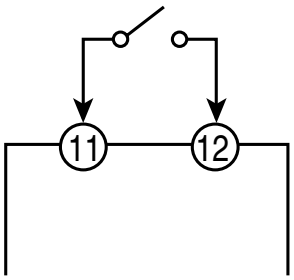
For control output 2
(relay output)



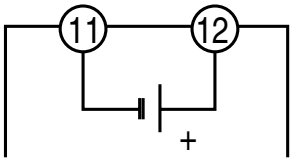
For control output 2
(SSR drive output)



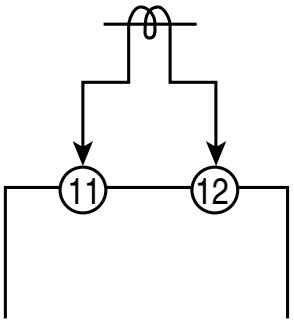
For digital input



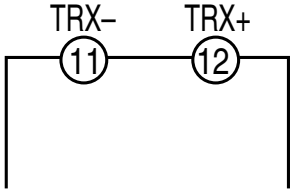
For AO output



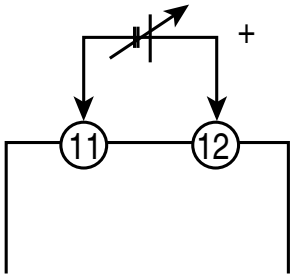
For current transformer input



For RS485 transmission

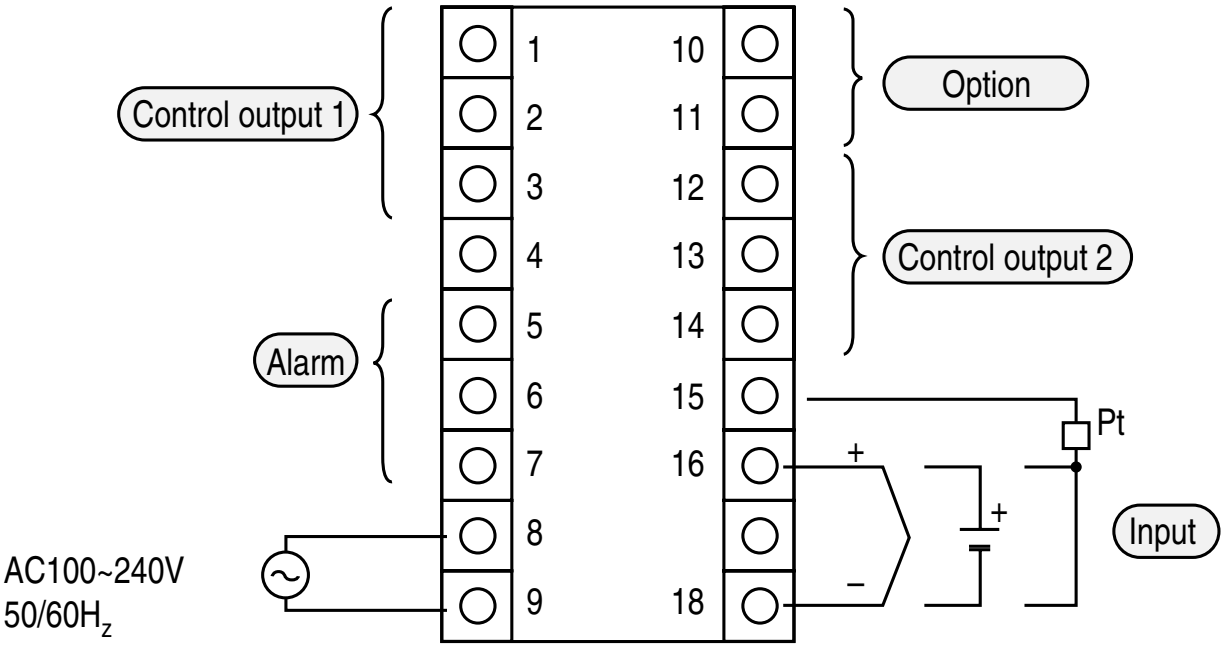


For remote SV input



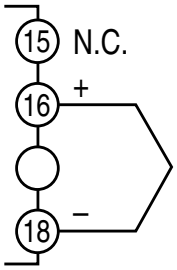
5.3 PYX5/9 WIRING DIAGRAM

(Not universal output)

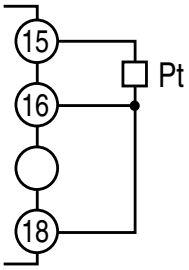


Output

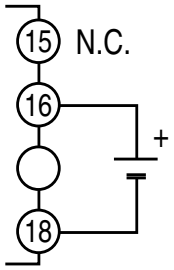
For TC input



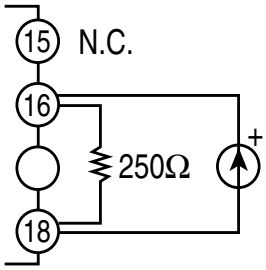
For Pt input



For voltage input



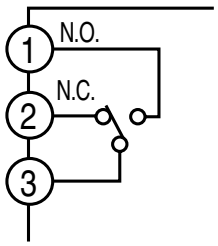
For current input



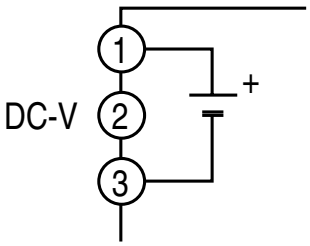
NOTE:
- *For current input (4-20mA), use the accessorie resistance (250Ω).*
- *In the case of multi-input, make sure that the setting pin is in the appropriate position according to page 40.*

Control output 1

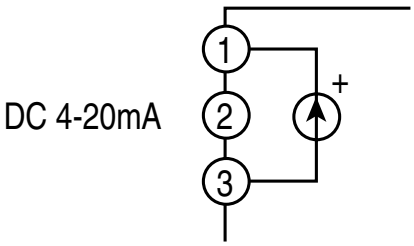
For relay output



For SSR drive output

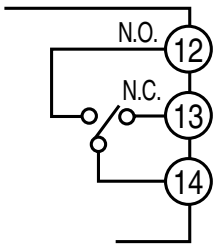


For current output

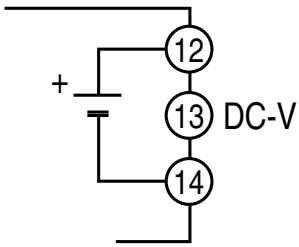


Control output 2

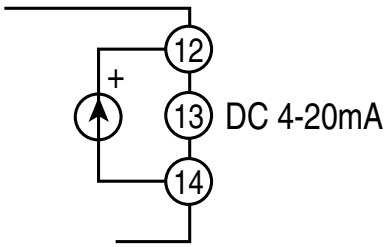
For relay output



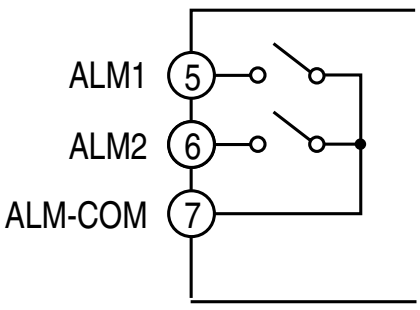
For SSR drive output



For current output

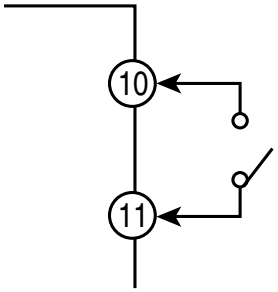


Alarm

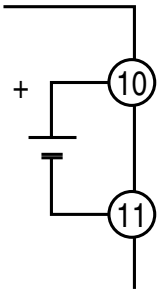


Option

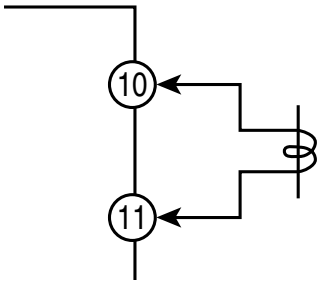
For digital input



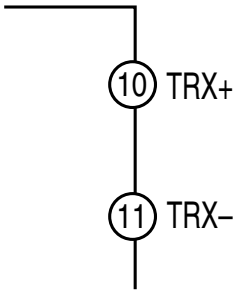
For AO output



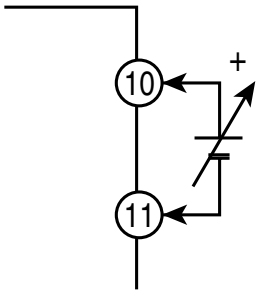
For current transformer input



For RS485 transmission

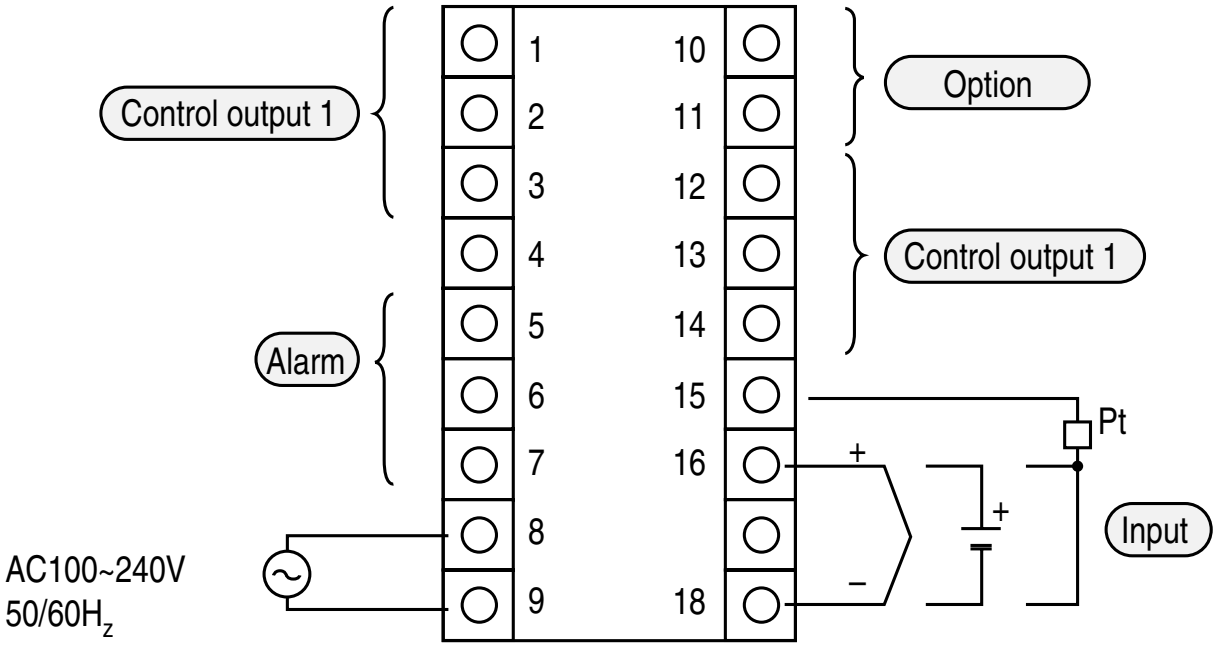


For remote SV input



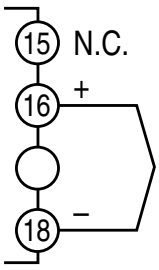
5.4 PYX5/9 WIRING DIAGRAM

(universal output)

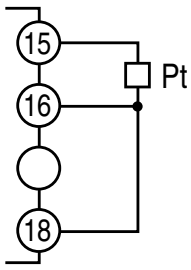


Input

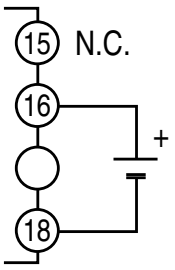
For TC input



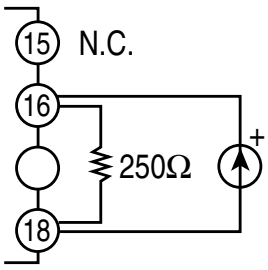
For Pt input



For voltage input



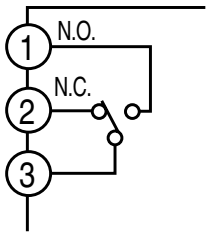
For current input



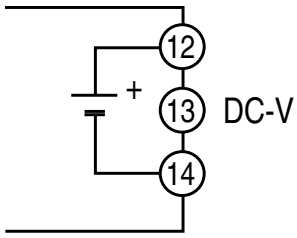
NOTE:
- *For current input (4-20mA), use the accessorie resistance (250Ω).*
- *In the case of multi-input, make sure that the setting pin is in the appropriate position according to page 40.*

Control output 1

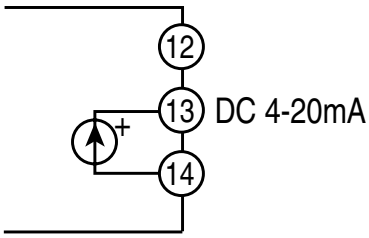
For relay output



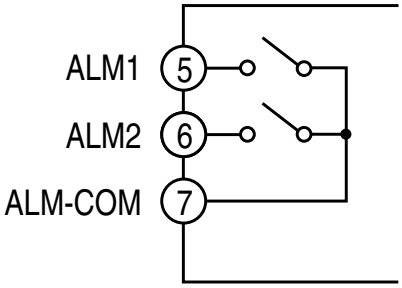
For SSR drive output



For current output

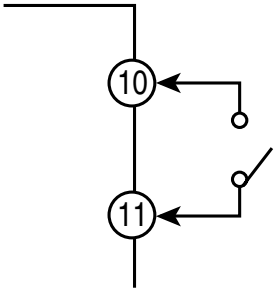


Alarm

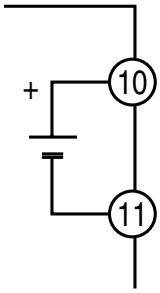


Option

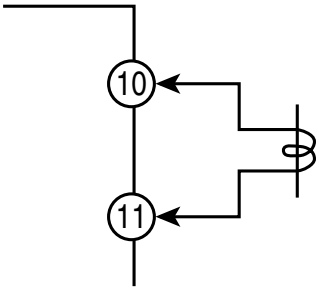
For digital input



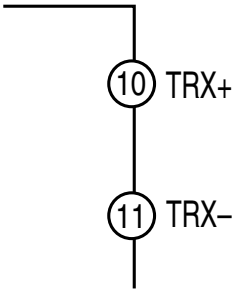
For AO output



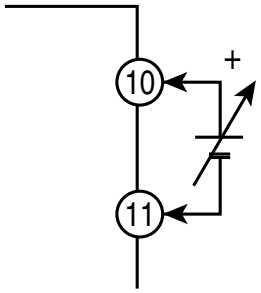
For current transformer input



For RS485 transmission



For remote SV input



5.5 NOTES

Connection:

- No power switch and fuse are provided on this product. Install them separately if necessary.
- Use designated compensating wire in the case of thermo-couple input.
- Use wire with line resistance lower that 10 Ω for thermoresistance input.
- To avoid noise induction to input wires separate from the power and output wires also connected to your controller.
- In case of model equipped with heater break alarms, the power supply used should be the same for the PYX and Heater.
- Use shielded wires for input wires. Keep them away from output wires.

Noise:

Take the following measures when there is serious noise induction in the external wiring:

- When using a contactor as a load on digital output such as relay contact output and alarm output, supplement a serge absorber to the coil side of the contactor.
  Z-Trap (ENB461D-14A for AC220V) manufactured by Fuji Electric
- In the case of noise induction from the power supply, the use of an insulated transformer and a noise filter is recommended.
  Noise Filter (ZMB22R5-11) manufactured by TDK
- It is efficacious against noise induction to twist the power wires.

Connection of Load Circuit:

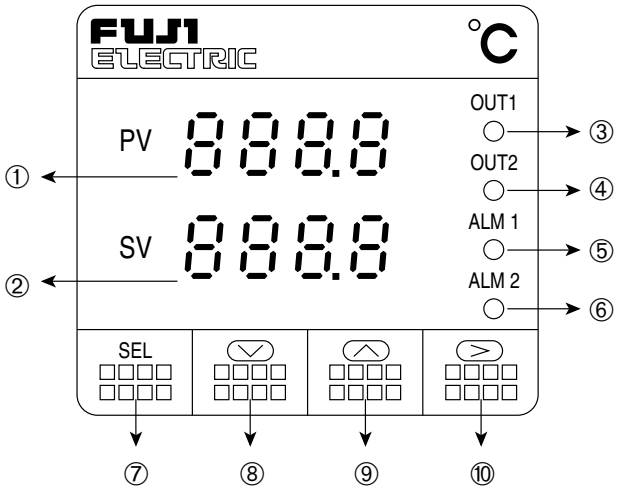
- When the frequency of operation is rather high, in the case of proportional operation for instance, maximum load with respect to the capacity of the output relay will result in shorter life. Use an auxiliary relay in such a case. Type SSR is recommended.

  electromagnetic switch: proportion cycle 20 sec. and above
  SSR: proportion cycle 2 sec. and above (approximately)

  contact output life: mechanical: 10 million times (no load)
  electrical: 100 thousand times (nominal load)

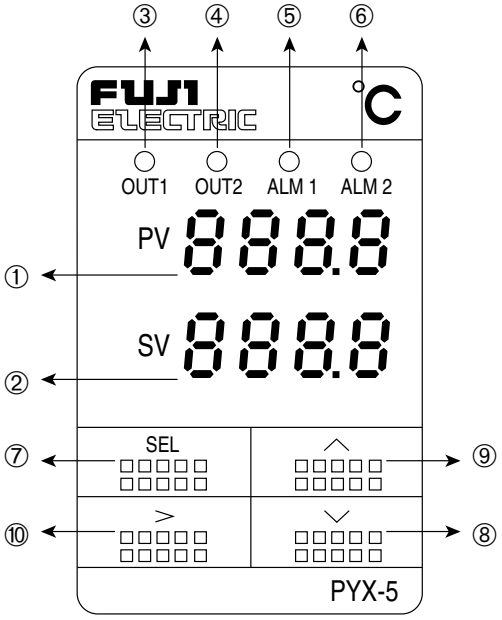
- Relay contacts will be worn out with time. After certain period has passed, locking (a phenomenon in which a contact cannot be released once switched on) may happen. It is advisable to provide an external safety device to protect the system just in case locking happens.

II. FRONT PANEL LAYOUT

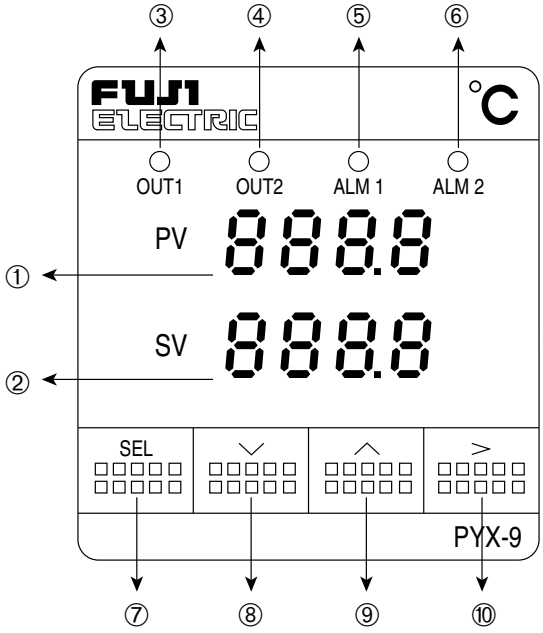


PYX4

① PV value display
② Set point value display
③ Control output 1 monitor lamp
④ Control output 2 or remote operation monitor lamp
⑤ Alarm 1 lamp
⑥ Alarm 2 lamp
⑦ SELECT/Registration
⑧ DOWN key
⑨ UP key
⑩ CARRIAGE/Registration



PYX5



PYX9

① PV value display

PV 

Displays the measured value, as well as the failure information. When more than one failure occurs simultaneously, the failure information of the highest priority alone will be displayed.

Display	Meaning	Priority
FAIL	Main unit failure	↑ High
Hbrk	Heater disconnected	
LPbr	Control loop failure	↓ Low

② Set point value display

SV 

Displays the set point value.

(During auto-tuning or manual operation, the display of "TUNE" or " MAN" and set point value alternate.)

③ Control output-1 monitor lamp

Output 1(OUT1)

○

Lights when Output 1 is ON. (it does not light for the current output type.)

④ Control output 2 or remote operation monitor lamp

○

This lamp lights when Output 2 is ON or during remote operation. (it does not light for the single output type.)

Dual Control type

Output 2(OUT2)

○

Acts as the control output 2 monitor lamp.

Remote SV type

REM

○

Acts as the remote operation monitor lamp.

⑤ Alarm-1 monitor lamp

ALM 1

○

Lights when the alarm-1 relay operates

⑥ Alarm 2 monitor lamp

ALM 2

○

Lights when the alarm-2 relay operates

⑦ SELECT/Registration

Used to switch from the operation mode to parameter setting mode, to select parameters, and to Registration set values.

Keeping pressing this key for about 3 sec switches between the operation mode and parameter setting mode.

⑧ DOWN key

Used to select parameters and to decrease set values.

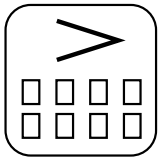
Continuing to press this key results in auto-repeat.

⑨ UP key

Used to select parameters and to increase set values.

Continuing to press this key results in auto-repeat.

⑩ CARRIAGE/Registration



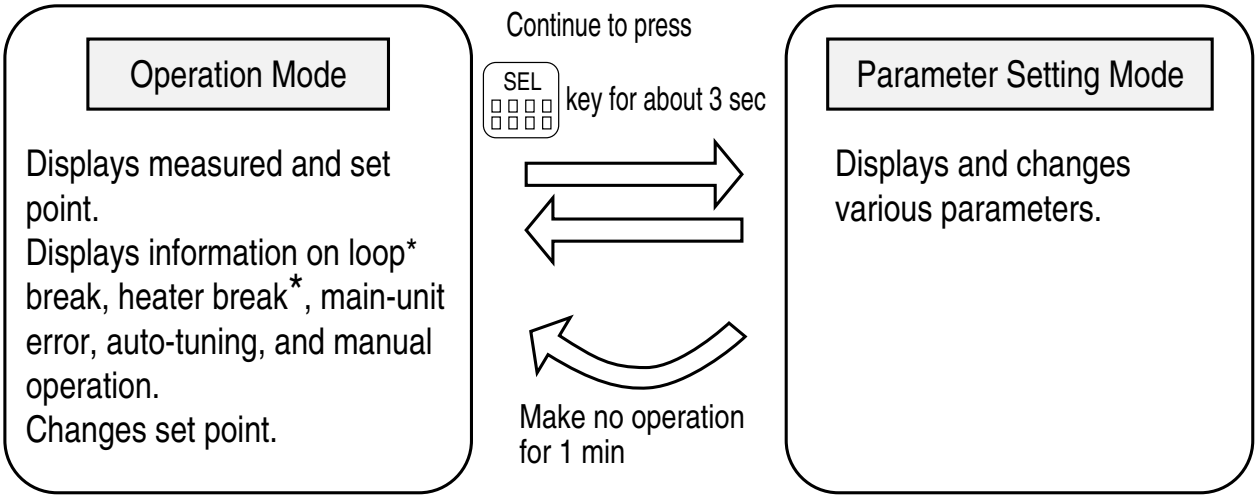
Used for preset value digit carrying or for preset value Registration.

III. OPERATION PROCEDURE

1. OPERATION MODE/PARAMETER SETTING MODE

The operation of this device includes **the Operation Mode** where measured and set values are displayed and **the Parameter Setting Mode** where various parameters are set.

To switch between **the operation** and **parameter setting modes**, continue to press the SEL key for about 3 sec.



* indicates an option.

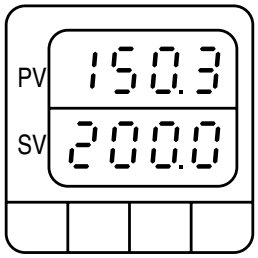
2. VIEWING PARAMETERS

1. Enter the parameter setting mode. (continue to press SEL key for about 3 sec)
2. Display the target parameter with the SEL , , or key.

NOTES: No parameter is displayed if its parameter lock setting is illegal or if its corresponding option has been mounted in the system.

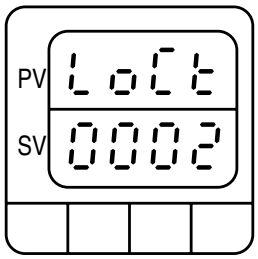
Operation Mode

Parameter Setting Mode



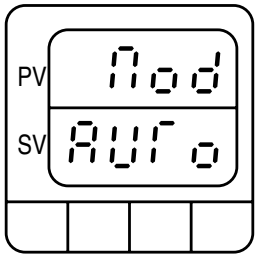
* The numeric value shown in the left-hand figure is only an example.

Continue to press SEL key for about 3 sec



"LoCt" parameter

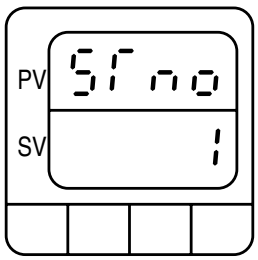
SEL or



"Mod" parameter

SEL or

SEL or



"SMd" parameter

*Not displayed unless the transmission option is provided.

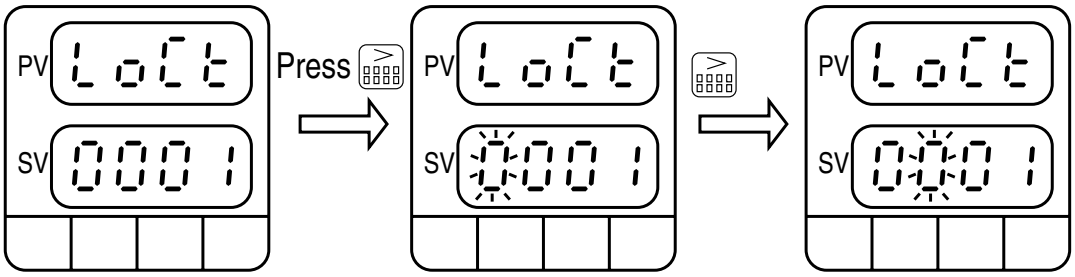
3. CHANGING PARAMETERS

1. Display the parameter to be set (to be changed) on the screen, as described in the Section 2. “Viewing Parameter” (page 33).
2. Select the digit to be set (to be changed), with the  key (the selected digit flickers).
3. Set (to be changed) the data with the  and  keys.
4. Press the  key, or repeat pressing the  key until it stops flickering (the set (changed) data is registered).

NOTES: If no operation is made for about one minute during data setting (changing), control automatically returns to the operation mode. The data being changed (set) at this time is invalidated.

Example

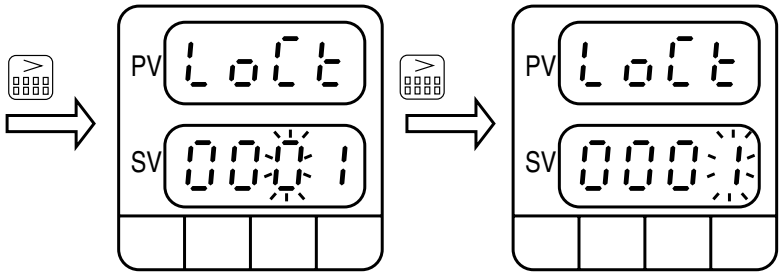
<<Changing “Lock” from 1 to 2>>



① Display the target parameter.

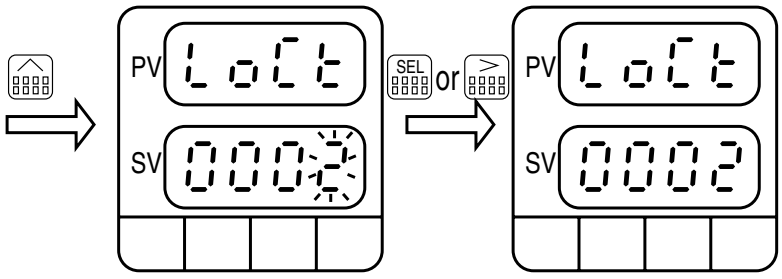
② The leftmost digit flickers, and data of that digit is changeable.

③ The center left digit flickers, and data of that digit is changeable.



④ The center right digit flickers, and data of that digit is changeable.

⑤ The rightmost digit flickers, and data of that digit is changeable.



⑥ Increment data by 1 to 2.

⑦ Flickering stops, and is the registered.

IV. SETTING INPUT AND OUTPUT TYPES

After completing wiring, make sure that the measured value is of the right type before operating the device.

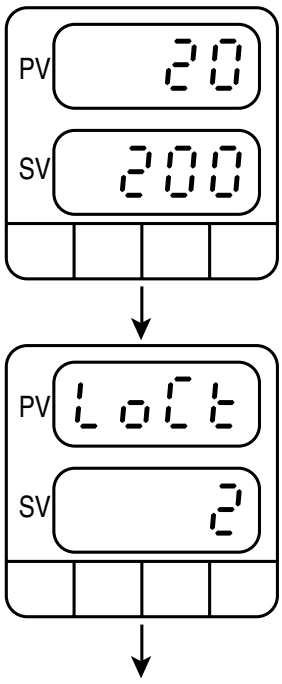
Parameter to be used

Changing input — P_1r

Setting the Input type (P_1r)

It refers to setting the input type (range), presence or absence of decimal-point, and units of display (°C/°F).

Setting procedure

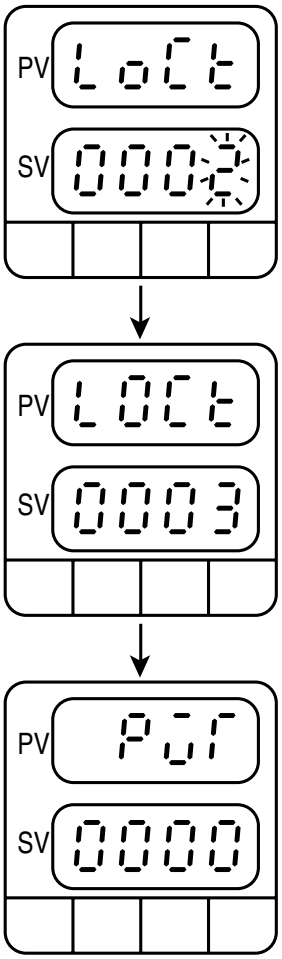


1. Turn the power of PYX
   (LEDs go on after a few sec).

2. Continue to press the SEL key for about 3 sec (parameter LoCk is displayed).

At that time, if "3" is displayed steps 3 and 4 need not be executed.

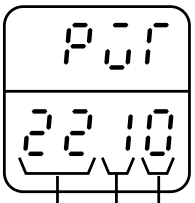
3. Press the > key 4 times (the right most digit flickers).



4. Change the lower display to "0003" with the ∧ and ∨ keys, and stop flickering and register the value with the SEL and > keys.

5. Repeat pressing the ∨ key until parameter " P_01 " is displayed.

6. Set parameter " P_01 " to the desired specifications following.



Example: Setting of K thermocouple for 0.0-400.0 °C range

Display unit	
0	°C display
1	°F display

Decimal-point display	
0	No decimal point
1	0.1°C/°F display

Input type code

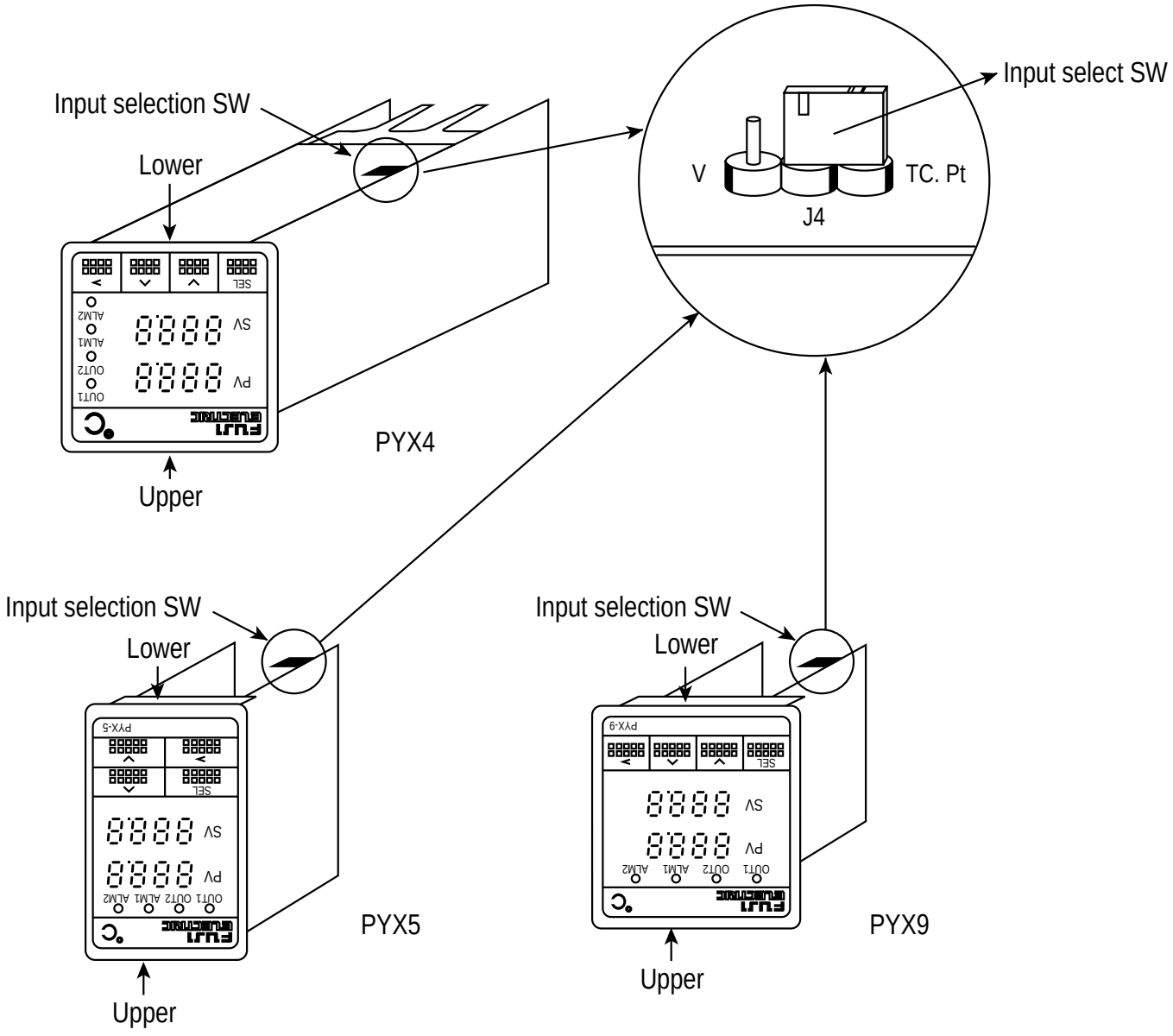
Input signal and measurement range

Input signal		Input type code	Measurement range (°C)	Measurement range (°F)	0.1°C display	0.1°F display
Thermo-resistance JIS	Pt100	00	0~150°C	32~302°F	O	O
	Pt100	01	0~300°C	32~572°F	O	O
	Pt100	02	0~500°C	32~932°F	O	O
	Pt100	03	0~600°C	32~1112°F	O	×
	Pt100	04	–50~100°C	–58~212°F	O	O
	Pt100	05	–100~200°C	–148~392°F	O	O
	Pt100	06	–150~600°C	–238~1112°F	O	×
	Pt100	07	–150~850°C	–238~1562°F	O	×
Thermo-resistance old JIS	JPt100	10	0~150°C	32~302°F	O	O
	JPt100	11	0~300°C	32~572°F	O	O
	JPt100	12	0~500°C	32~932°F	O	O
	JPt100	13	0~600°C	32~1112°F	O	×
	JPt100	14	–50~100°C	–58~212°F	O	O
	JPt100	15	–100~200°C	–148~392°F	O	O
	JPt100	16	–150~600°C	–238~1112°F	O	×
Thermo-couple	J	20	0~400°C	32~752°F	O	O
	J	21	0~800°C	32~1472°F	O	×
	K	22	0~400°C	32~752°F	O	O
	K	23	0~800°C	32~1472°F	O	×
	K	24	0~1200°C	32~2192°F	×	×
	R	25	0~1600°C	32~2912°F	×	×
	B	26	0~1800°C	32~3272°F	×	×
	T	27	–199.9~200°C	–328~392°F	O	×
	T	28	–150~400°C	–238~752°F	O	×
	E	29	0~800°C	32~1472°F	O	×
	E	2A	–199.9~800°C	–328~1472°F	O	×
	S	2B	0~1600°C	32~2912°F	×	×
	N	2C	0~1300°C	32~2372°F	×	×
	U	2D	–199.9~400°C	–328~752°F	O	×
	WRe5-26	2E	0~2300°C	32~4172°F	×	×
	PL-II	2F	0~1300°C	32~2372°F	×	×
Power supply voltage	DC1-5V	40	–1999 to 9999 (Possible scaling range)		O: Enabled	
	DC0-5V	41			×: Disabled	
Power supply current	DC4-20mA	40*	* For current input, mount the 250Ω resistance on input terminals, and apply the 1-5V voltage input.			

NOTES: •The 0.1°C/F display is impossible for all over the 1000°C/F span.

NOTES: Make sure to switch the input selection SW referencing the following table when changing the type of input by changing the parameter "P.IT".

Switching from Pt or TC input to voltage/current input	Re-position the input switch pin on "V" side.
Switching from voltage/current input to Pt/TC input	Re-position the input switch pin on Pt/TC side.
Other types of switching	Input pin re-positioning is not necessary.



Parameter to be used

Changing scale (voltage/current input)

P.SF / P.Sb / P.Sd

If it is used for voltage or current input, input scaling is possible.

Input scaling

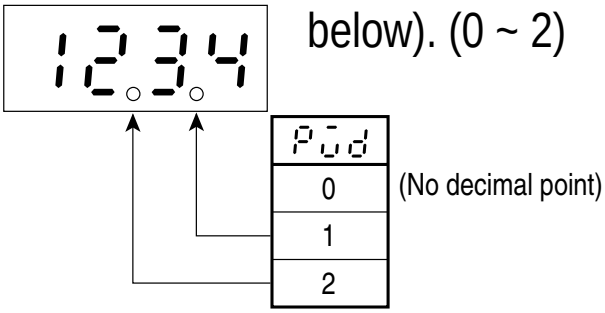
Engineering dimensions can be set to voltage or current input.

Setting procedure

P.SF (maximum value on scale): Engineering value equivalent to the 100% input is set (-1999 ~ 9999).

P.Sb (minimum value on scale): Engineering value equivalent to the 0% input is set (-1999 ~ 9999).

P.Sd (decimal-point location): Decimal point location is set (see below). (0 ~ 2)



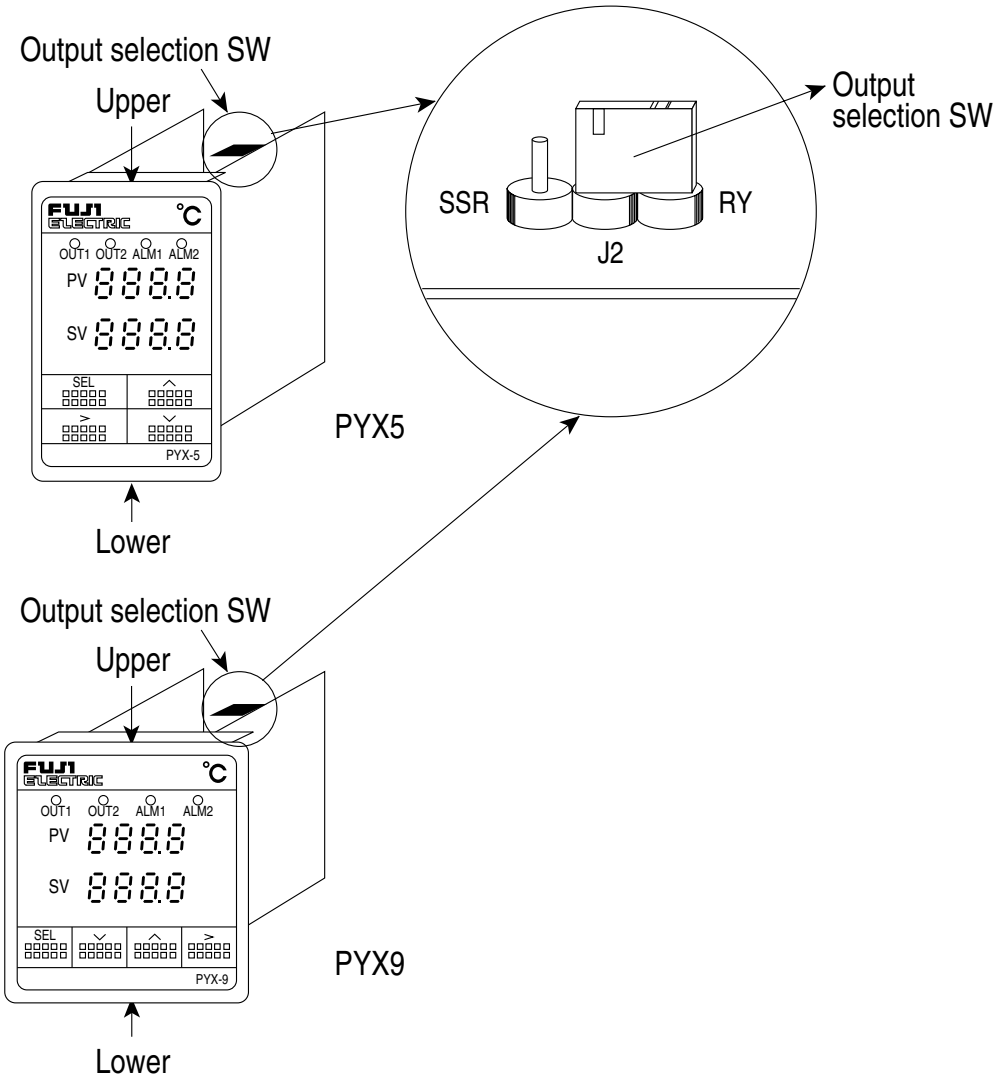
NOTES: When setting the scale, set it so that the difference between P.SF and P.Sb (span) does not exceed 9999. The following condition must always be satisfied when setting is made: P.SF is larger than P.Sb.

Parameter to be used

Changing output (universal output) — none

In case of the universal output type, the type of the control output 1 can be selected from the relay (SPDT) output, the SSR drive output and the current (4-20mA) output. Follow the table below when switching.

Desire type of control output 1	Switching
Relay (SPDT) output	Switch the pin "J2" in the figure below to the "RY" position.
SSR drive output	Switch the pin "J2" in the figure below to the "SSR" position.
Current (4-20mA) output	No swtching required.



NOTES:

1. *The output terminal for each output type is independent in the case of the universal output. Make sure that connections are properly made according to the page 27.*
2. *The current (4-20mA) output is made regardless of the position of the switching pin "J2" in the case of the universal output. However, only one type of output can be concurrently used among the relay output, the SSR drive output and the current output.*

V. FUNCTIONS

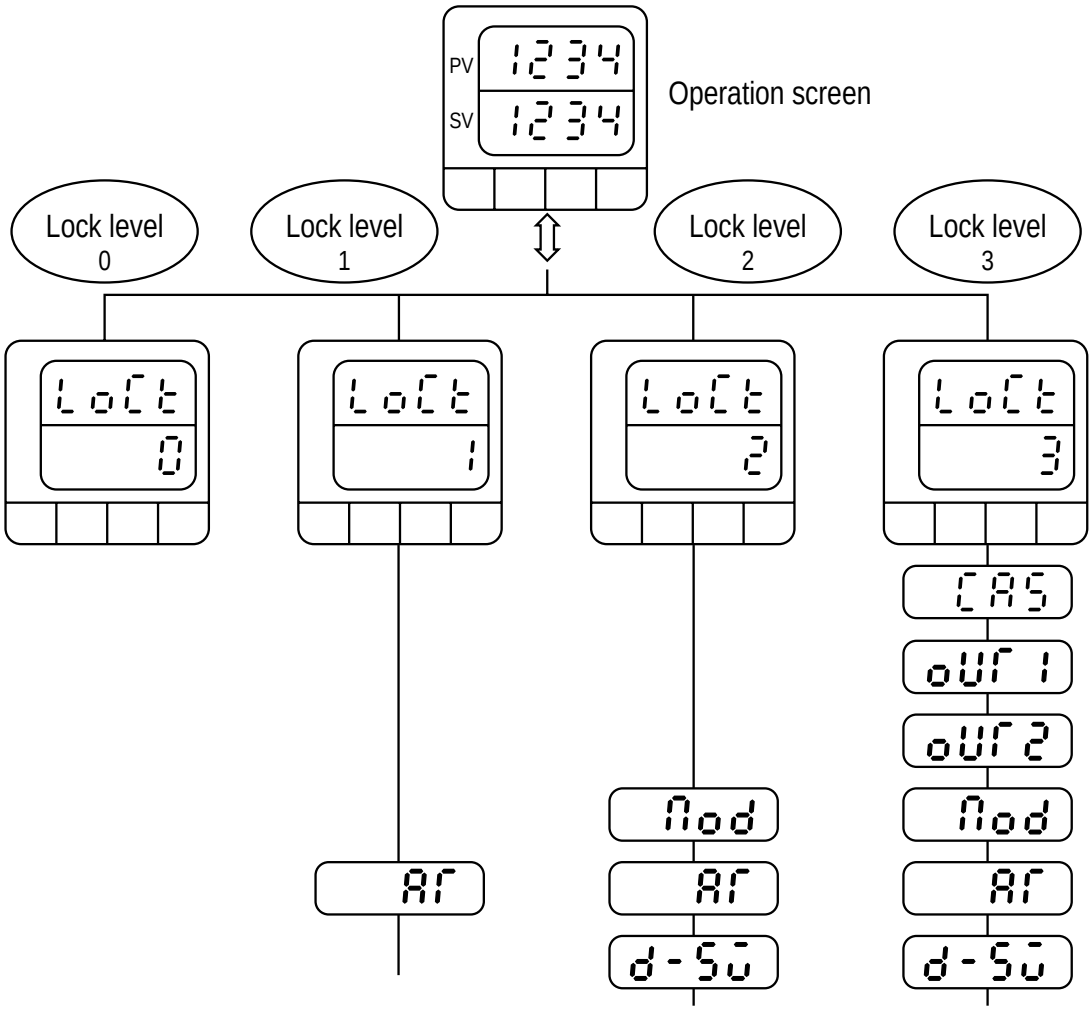
Parameter to be used

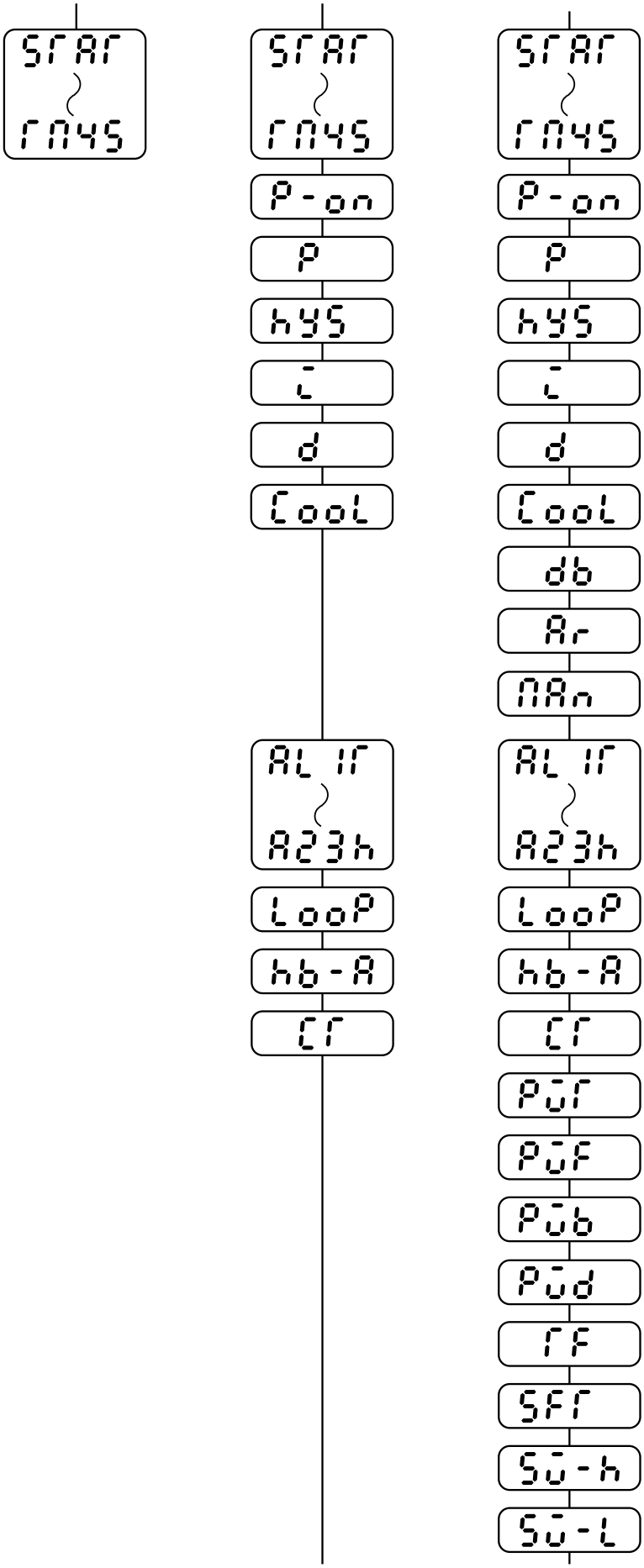
Lock — LoCt

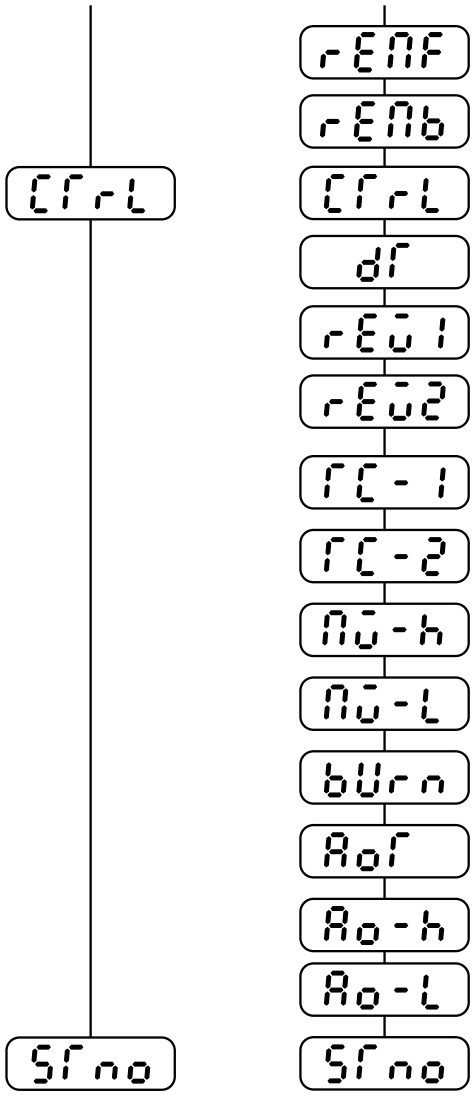
The lock function is to suppress display of those parameters which are not used frequently in normal operations, and thereby to prevent parameter miss-settings.

There are four lock levels: 0 to 3. Parameters corresponding to each lock level are displayed. Setting the lock level to 0 disables changing of all parameters other than "LocT".

<Parameters for each lock level>




SrAr
rn4S
SrAr
rn4S
P-on
P
hyS
t
d
CooL
AL 1F
A23h
LooP
hb-A
Cr
SrAr
rn4S
P-on
P
hyS
t
d
CooL
db
Ar
nAn
AL 1F
A23h
LooP
hb-A
Cr
PUr
PUF
PUb
PUd
rF
SFr
SU-h
SU-L



NOTE: Some parameters may not be displayed, depending upon the option composition.

Lock level	Use
0	(Setting of no parameter allowed) Use this level to lock all parameters.
1	(Setting of only set point allowed) Use this level when no parameter other than the set point is changed.
2	(Setting of normally set parameters allowed) Use this when normal parameters are set or changed.
3	(Setting of all parameters allowed) Use this when the set-up parameters are set or changed.

Parameter to be used

Auto-tuning — AT

Autotuning function

This is the function implemented by the controller itself to automatically perform ON/OFF control, identify the process, and determine control constants (P, I, D, Cool, Ar).

Operating procedure

AT (Autotuning Command)

Setting	Operation
oFF	Provides normal control.
on (Standard type)	Perform auto-tuning while targeting the present [set point value (SV)].
Lo (Low PV type)	Performs auto-tuning while targeting the present [set point value (SV) - 10%FS].

(Autotuning command) Setting "on" or "Lo" in the autotuning command starts autotuning (during autotuning, "TUnE" and the set value alternate in display on the run screen). Autotuning terminates automatically.

Supplementary descriptions

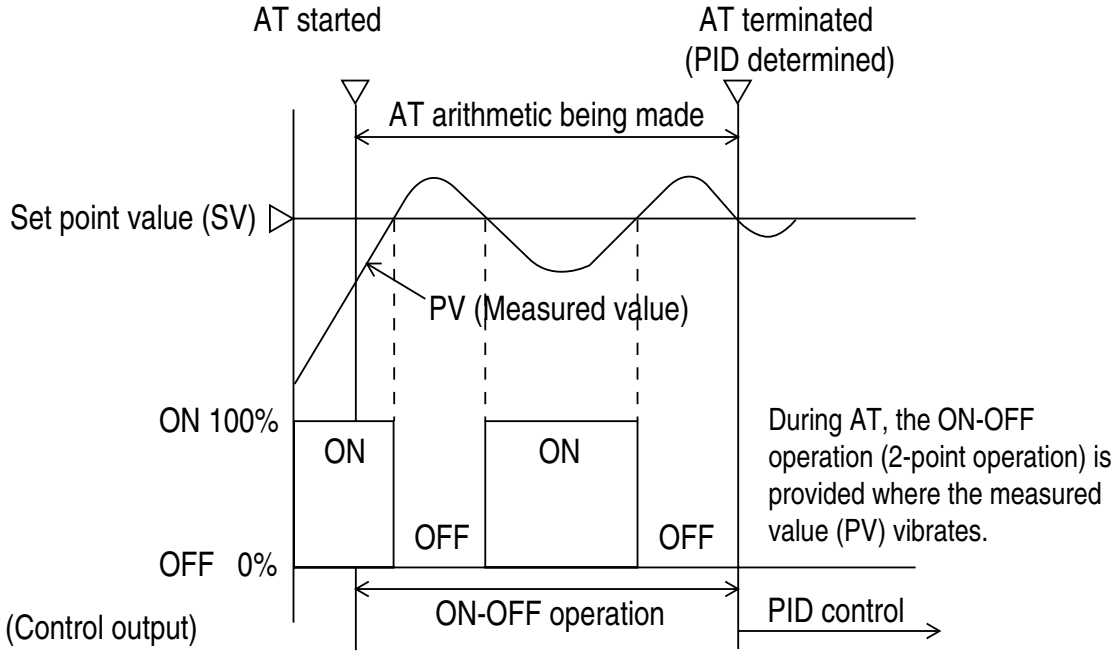
1. There are two types of auto-tuning (AT): ① Standard type (including over-shoot) and ② Low PV type (suppressing overshoot).

   Type ① is the system in which the measured value (PV) exceeds the set point value (SV) (overshoot) during autotuning. Use this type where overshoot is permitted.

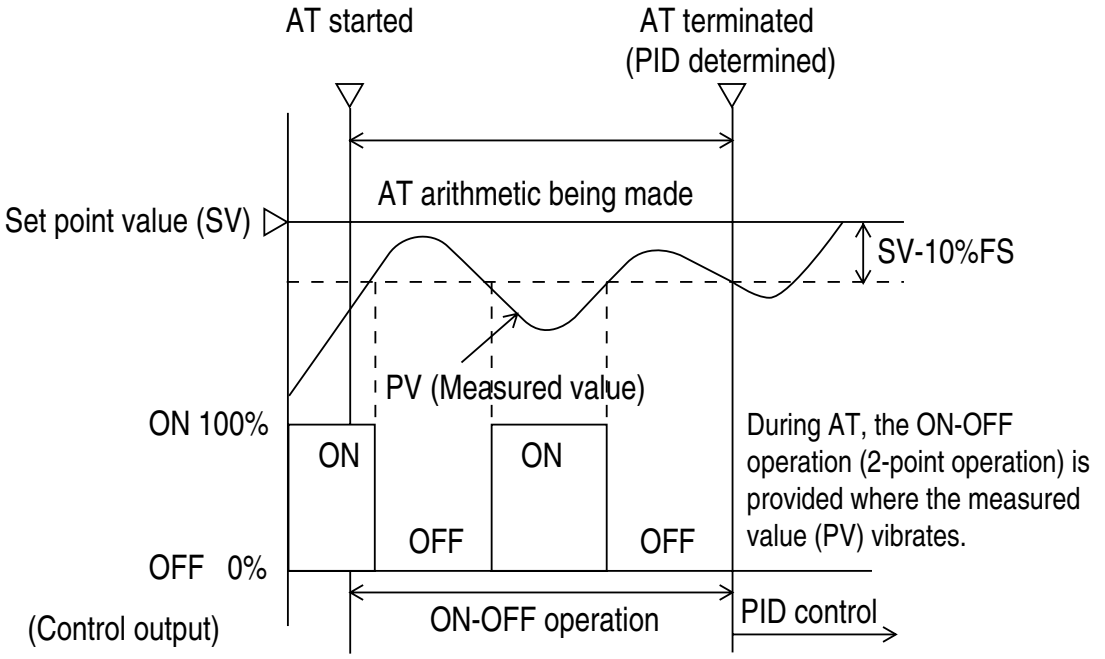
   Type ② is the system in which ON-OFF control is provided by centering upon the value 10% (/full-scale) lower than the set point value (SV). Use this type where overshoot is to be suppressed.

For single output

① Standard type (including overshoot)

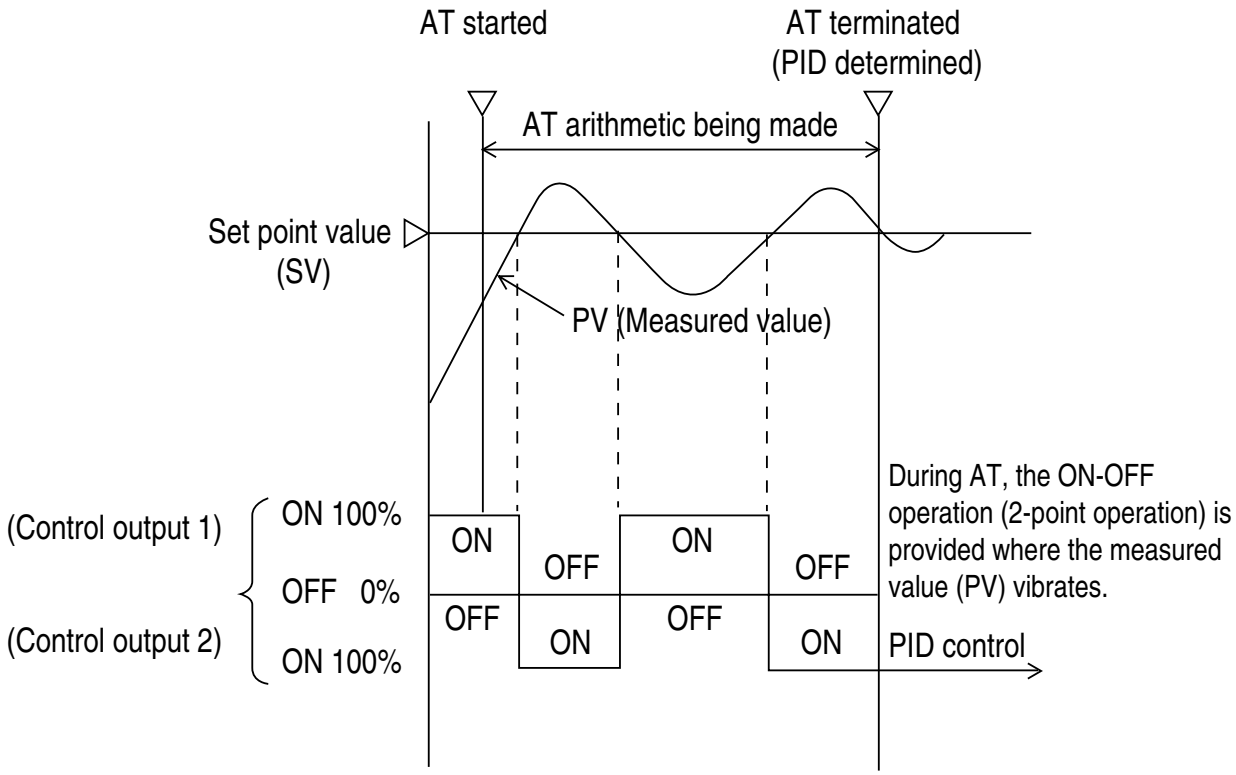


② Low PV type (suppressing overshoot)

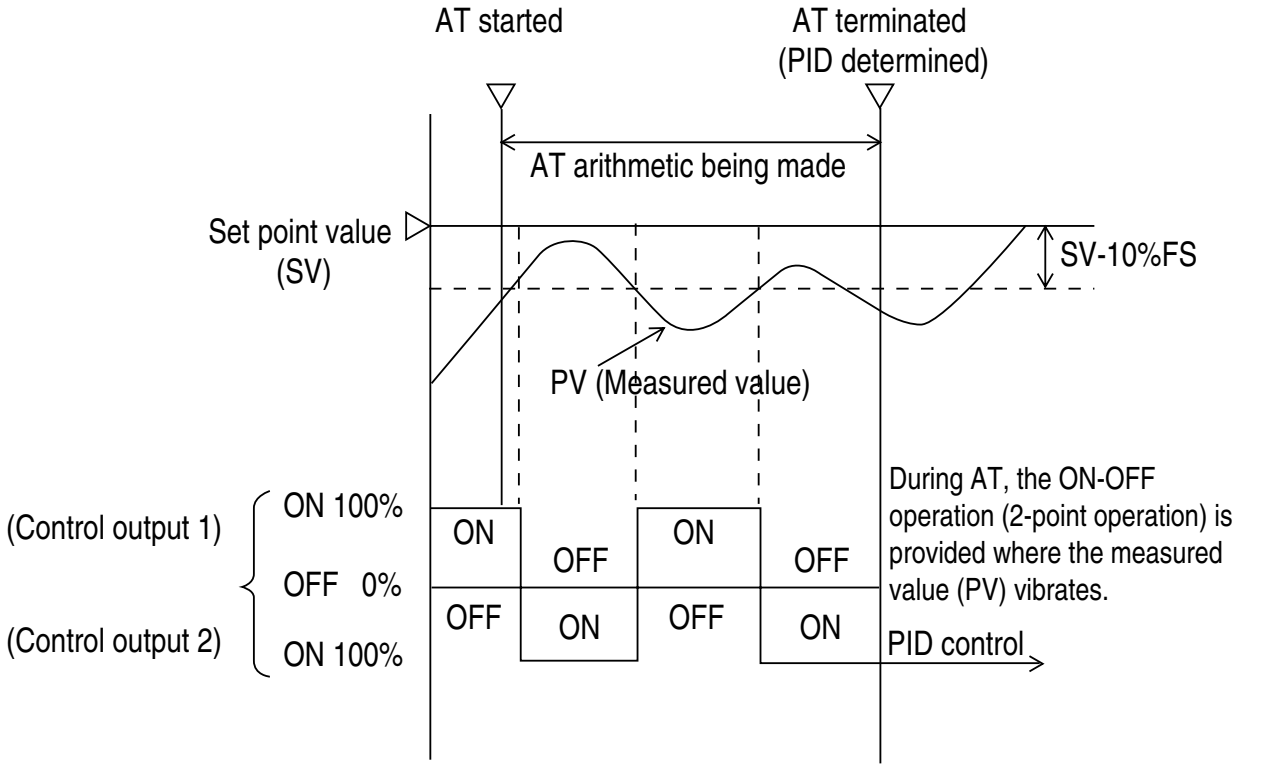


For dual output

① Standard type (including overshoot)



② Low PV type (suppressing overshoot)



NOTES

1. *Avoid applying the auto-tuning to the following processes.*
   (a) *The process must not be disturbed due to temporary ON-OFF control output from PYX.*
   (b) *Process featuring very quick response such as pressure/flow rate process.*
   (c) *Process where overshoot must not be generated*
2. *Auto-tuning cannot be executed under the following conditions. If the auto-tuning is already being executed, stop it.*
   (a) *Manual operation*
   (b) *Measured value (PV) error occurring*
   (c) *When the set value (SV) has changed by more than 0.5%FS per 0.5 second during auto-turning*
   (d) *Auto-tuning not terminated within 12 hours*
3. *Do not execute auto-tuning when the ramp soak function is being used (i.e. when the parameter "P-01" is not "OFF"), since it may result in incorrect tuning.*
4. *When the operation condition is changed, restart the auto-tuning*
5. *When the auto-tuning terminates abnormally, the PID value takes the value prior to auto-tuning, in such cases as abnormal termination of auto-tuning. The same applies when the auto-tuning command is switched to "OFF" during auto-tuning.*

Parameter to be used

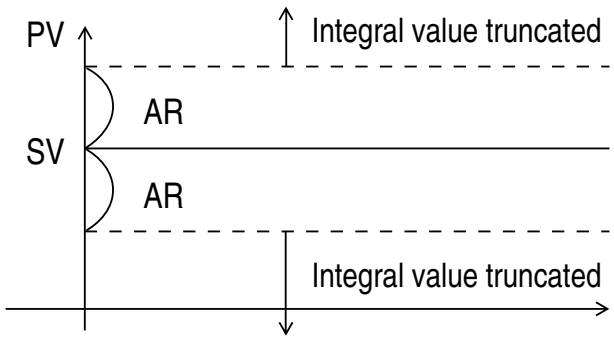
Control function | P / I / d / Ar / MAn / hYS / CooL / db

1. Normal PID control

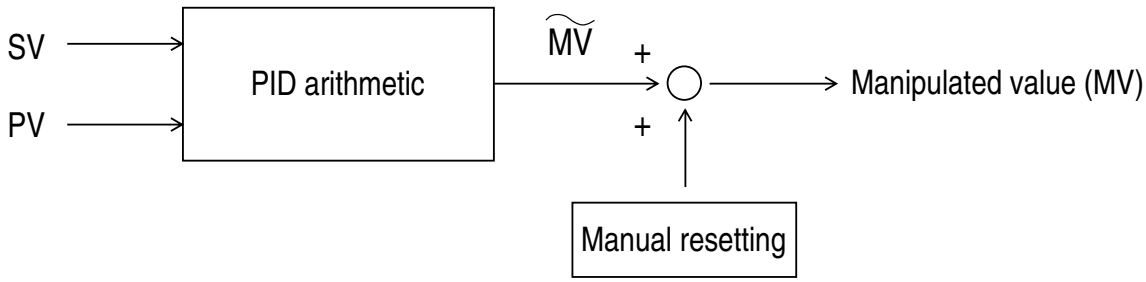
P	(Proportional band)	Set the proportional band using the ratio (%) with respect to the input full scale (0.0-999.9%). Setting P to 0.0 provides the 2-point (ON-OFF) control. The 2-point control is not available in the fuzzy control mode. This parameter is automatically set with auto-tuning.
I	(Integral time)	Set the integral time in sec units (0-3200 sec). Setting I to 0 provides no integral operation.This parameter is automatically set with auto-tuning.
d	(Derivative time)	Set the derivative time in 0.1-sec units (0.0-999.9 sec). Setting d to 0.0 provides no derivative operation. This parameter is automatically set with auto-tuning.

AR (Anti-reset wind up) When control operation involves integral operation, the initial over-integral causes overshoot to occur. Overshoot is prevented by limiting the integral range. Set setting value (SV) high and low limits with engineering units. (0~100%FS E.U.)

This parameter is automatically set by executing auto-tuning.



MAn (Manual resetting value) When control includes only the P operation, it generates offset. To eliminate this, add the manual resetting value to the manipulated value (MV). (-100.0~100.0%)

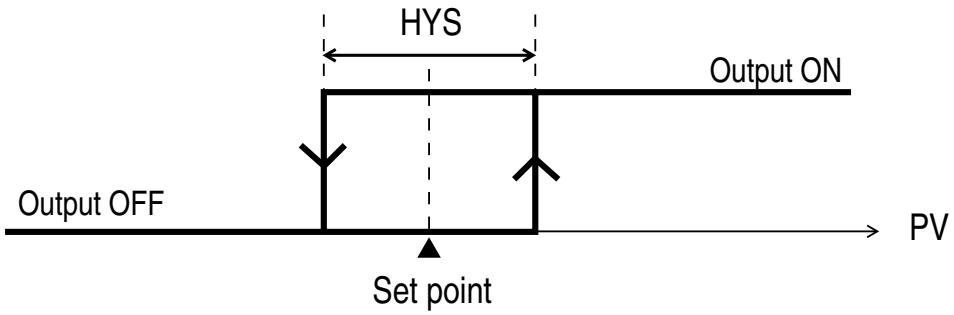


2. 2-POINT (ON-OFF) CONTROL

When PID control is specified as the control type, setting P to 0.0 provides the 2-point (ON-OFF) control operation.

HYS (2-point operation hysteresis)

Set the 2-point operation hysteresis with engineering values. (0~100% FS D.E.U.)



3. FUZZY CONTROL

Employing Fuzzy Logic control eliminates system overshoot and effectively suppresses fluction of the process variable due to external disturbances. See the section describing control type setting (page75).

NOTES

1. *The dual output type does not allow use of fuzzy control.*
2. *Though the fuzzy control also requires setting of parameters P, I, and D, these values can be set to those being used in PID control. Auto tuning is also available.*

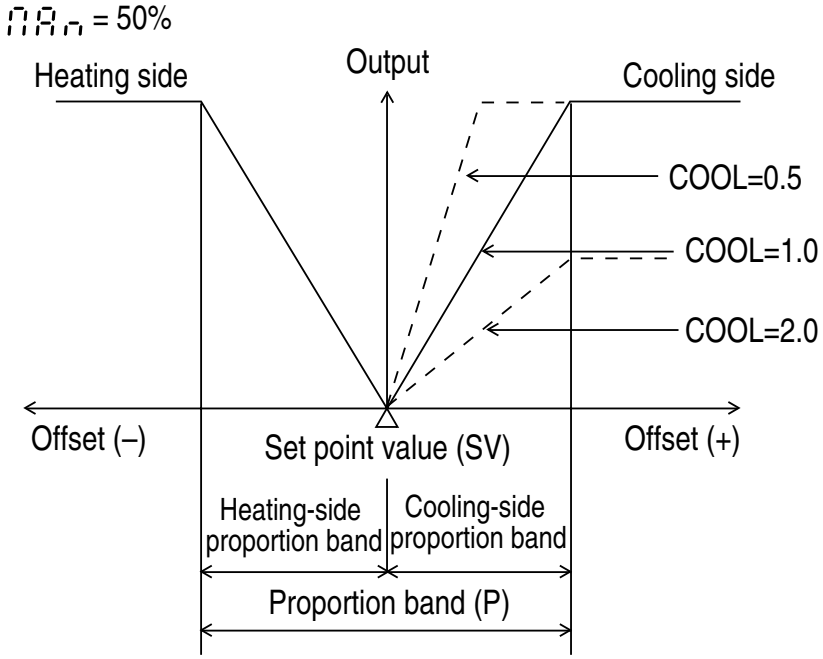
4. DUAL CONTROL

* This function is an option.

If the process heats itself, cooling control is needed in addition to heating control. The dual control is used for control of that process.

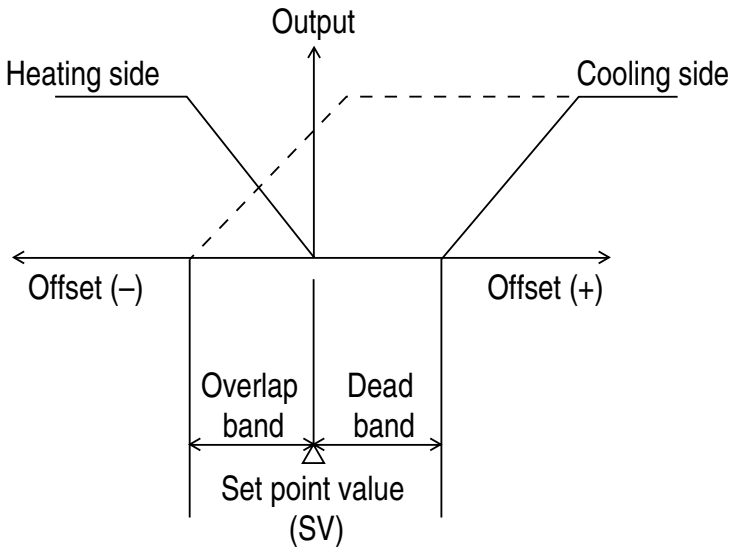
Cool (Cooling-side proportional band coefficient)

Set the cooling-side proportion band coefficient (0.1~10.0). This parameter is automatically set with auto-tuning.



db (Dead/overlap band)

Used to separate (dead) and overlap the heating and cooling side output as shown in the figure below (-50 ~ +50%)



Alarm

Parameter to be used

AL 1F/AL2F
AL 11/AL 12/AL 13/AL21/AL22/AL23
A11h/A12h/A13h/A21h/A22h/A23h
LooP/hb-A/CT

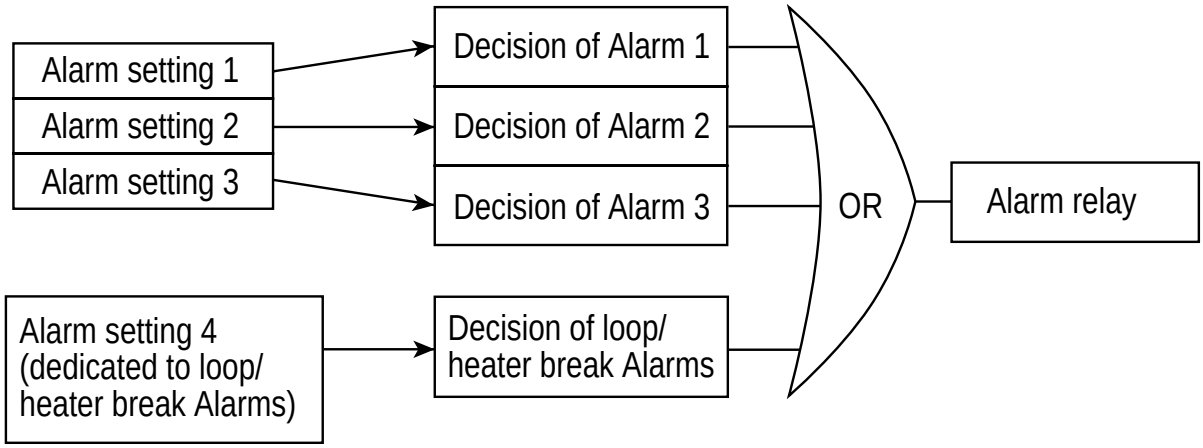
* This function is an option.

This device provides the multi-alarm function (option) that allows simultaneous detection of a maximum of 4 types of alarming.

Multi-alarming

It allows a maximum of 4 types of alarm settings (among which, one is dedicated to loop/heater disconnection), detects those types of alarm individually, and makes logical OR before outputing it to the alarm relay.

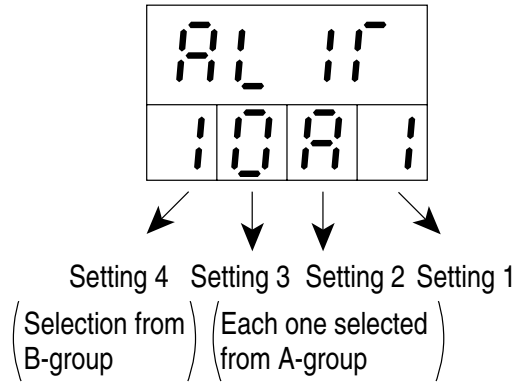
(Multi-alarm)



Operation procedure

AL 1F (Alarm-1 type)

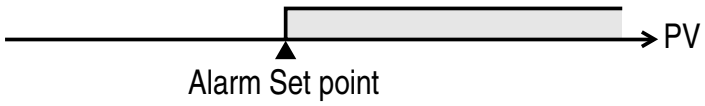
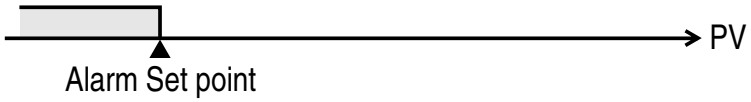
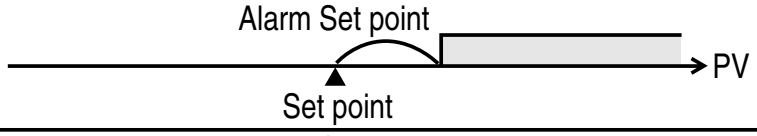
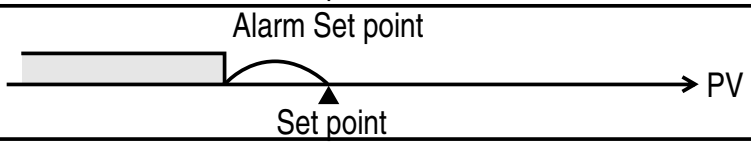
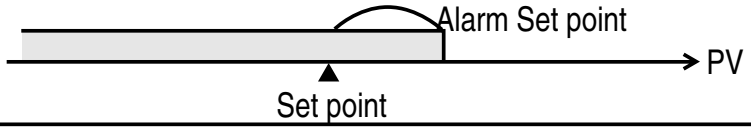
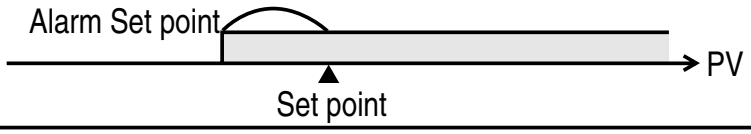
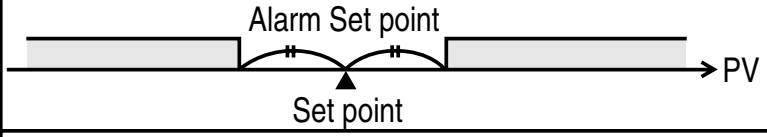
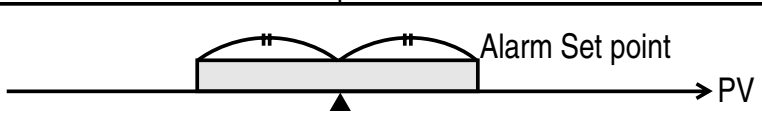
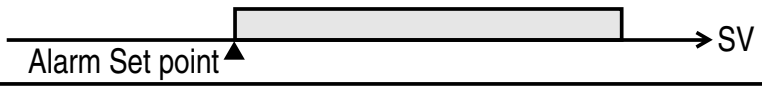
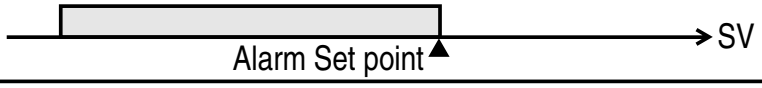
AL2F (Alarm-2 type)



* For the setting in the above figure, the result of ORing of the heater break alarm, "holding"-featured low-limit deviation alarm, and high-limit absolute alarm is output.

Set one type code in each digit (settings 1 to 4). When a code that is not in the table is specified, it will be regarded as “no alarm (code: 0)”.

(A-group alarm)

Code	Type	
0	No alarm	No alarm used
1	High limit absolute value	
2	Low limit absolute value	
9	Low limit absolute value with holding feature	
3	High limit deviation	
4	Low limit deviation	
A	Low limit deviation with holding feature	
5	High limit deviation (inverted)	
6	Low limit deviation (inverted)	
B	Low limit deviation (inverted) with holding feature	
7	High/low limit deviation	
C	High/low limit deviation with holding feature	
8	High/low limit deviation (inverted)	
D	High/low limit deviation (inverted) with holding feature	
E	SV high limit absolute value	
F	SV low limit absolute value	

NOTE: SV high limit absolute and SV low limit absolute alarms can be set only in the remote SV type.

(B-group alarm)

Code	Type
0	No alarm
1	Heater break detection
2	Loop break detection
3	Heater break detection + Loop break detection

NOTES: Any code setting does not result in heater break detection unless the heater break option is provided.

AL 11 (alarm 1 - set point 1) Sets the value for alarm.

AL 12 (alarm 1 - set point 2)

AL 13 (alarm 1 - set point 3)

AL21 (alarm 2 - set point 1)

AL22 (alarm 2 - set point 2)

AL23 (alarm 2 - set point 3)

A 11H (alarm 1-hysteresis 1) Sets the hysteresis for alarm.

A 12H (alarm 1-hysteresis 2)

A 13H (alarm 1-hysteresis 3)

A2 1H (alarm 2-hysteresis 1)

A22H (alarm 2-hysteresis 2)

A23H (alarm 2-hysteresis 3)

LOOP (loop break detection time)

The loop break detection time is set in minutes and seconds. By setting 00.00, the alarm will turned ON only at an abnormal input (overrange/ underrange, burn-out etc.). (00.00 ~99.59)

HB-A (heater break detection current value)

The heater break detection current value is set in the unit of ampere. (1~50A)

CT (heater current value)

Displays the current in the heater. This parameter cannot be changed. (0~50A)

Supplementary descriptions

1. If during normal operation, the output (MV value) to switch to less 0% or more 100%, and the input (PV value) not moved more than ±3%FS elapsed the time defined in "LOOP" parameter, then the "LPbr" message will appear and loop break alarm turns ON.
2. This device provides the heater current monitor function (for only the heater break option-fitted type). The current value is displayed in parameter "CT". This can be used as reference when determining the heater break detection current value.
3. The heater current measured value is read only when the control output-1 relay is on. When that relay is off, the value at the point immediately before the relay is set off is retained.

4. Detection of the heater current requires the following current transformer (to be purchased separately).

Heater current value	Types
For 1~30A	CTL-6-SF
For 20~50A	CTL-12-S36-8F

5. Heater break alarm is not available in the following cases.
   1) Control output 1 is SSR drive output or current output.
   2) Control output 1 is relay (1c contact) output and the heater is ON on the contact N.C. (normally close) side.
   3) The output proportion cycle time of control output 1 is lower than 20 seconds.

Ramp soak

Parameter to be used

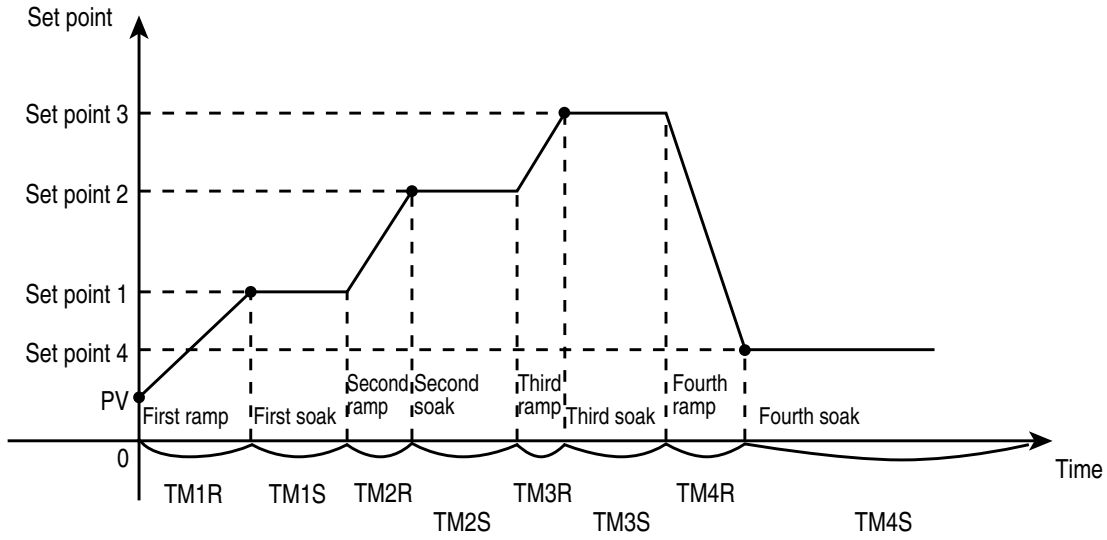
SrAr/rCnE/Pr-oG/P-on
Sg1 /Sg2 /Sg3 /Sg4
rn1r/rn2r/rn3r/rn4r
rn1S/rn2S/rn3S/rn4S

* This function is an option.

Ramp soak function

Function to automatically change the set point value (SV) with elapsing of time, in accordance with the preset pattern, as shown below. This device allows a maximum of 4 ramp soak programs.
The first ramp starts at the value measured immediately before the program is executed (PV).

After the program ends, the manipulate value is output according to ("bUr-n") setting. If you want to continue the control with the setting value (SV) immediately prior to the end of the program, set the parameter "bUr-n" to 0 (control continue). Note that, with this setting, the control will be continued even if abnormal input takes place.



Ramp···· Region in which the SP changes toward the target value.
Soak····· Region in which the SP keeps unchanged at the target value.

Powering on can automatically trigger the program run (power-on start function). External contact signals (option) also run the program (start/reset).

Operating procedure

P-oC (ramp soak command) Switches the program operation modes.

oFF	Local operation
run	Program run
hold	Program temporary halt

P-on (power-on start command) Set this to determine whether the power-on start should be made. (Yes/No)

SP 1 (first-ramp target value) Sets the target value (SV) during each ramp. (0~100%FS E.U.)

SP2 (second-ramp target value)

SP3 (third-ramp target value)

SP4 (fourth-ramp target value)

rM 1- (first ramp segment time) Sets the duration (in hours and minutes) of each time segment

rM 1S (first soak segment time)

rM2- (second ramp segment time)

rM2S (second soak segment time)

rM3- (third ramp segment time)

rn3S (third soak segment time)

rn4r (fourth ramp segment time)

rn4S (fourth soak segment time)

rtnE (time for rest of the program) The time for rest of the program is displayed as follows. This parameter cannot be set.

When the time for rest is 100 hours or more: "100.h" (example: for 100 hours)

When the time for rest is less than 100 hours: "99.59" (example: for 99 hours and 59 min)

STAT (present point of program) It displays the program run status as shown in the following table. This parameter cannot be set.

"oFF"	Stop	"3-rP"	Third ramp running
"1-rP"	First ramp running	"3-St"	Third soak running
"1-St"	First soak running	"4-rP"	Fourth ramp running
"2-rP"	Second ramp running	"4-St"	Fourth soak running
"2-St"	Second soak running	"End"	Program end

When using the start/reset function, connect an external terminal with reference to the section “5. Wiring” starting on the page 19. The operations will be as follows. External contact input takes place at the time when the contact status (ON/OFF) changes (edge detection).

External contact (digital input DI)	Operation
ON → OFF	Program stops. “oFF”
OFF → ON	Program runs. “run”

NOTE:

1. *Do not use the auto-tuning function while the ramp soak function is ON (“P-01” is not “oFF”).*
2. *The ramp soak command “P-01” will be set off, once the power supply is switched “oFF”.*

Parameter to be used

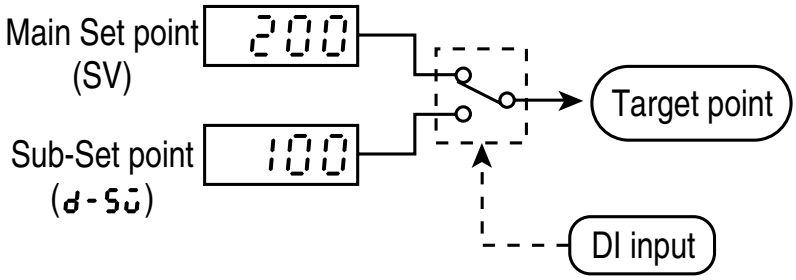
Two set-points

d - 5u

* This function is an option.

Two set-points

Changes setpoint with external contact input (Digital Input). See “5. Wiring” starting on the page 19 for connection of an external contact.



Operating procedure

d - 5u (sub-set point)

Set the sub-Set point in parameter “d - 5u”. The target value is the sub-Set point value while DI input is on and, while it is off, the main Set point value is the target value.

Target value	Main Set point	Sub-Set point	Main Set point
DI input	OFF	ON	OFF

Parameter to be used

Analog output (AO)

AoT / Ao-h / Ao-L

* This function is an option.

AO output function

Function to externally output the PV, SV, or MV value with DC1~5V signals. AO output can be scaled.

Operating procedure

AoT (AO output type)

Set the parameter "Ao-T" to the desired output signal type.

Pv	Measured Value
Sv	Setting Value
mv	Manipulated Value

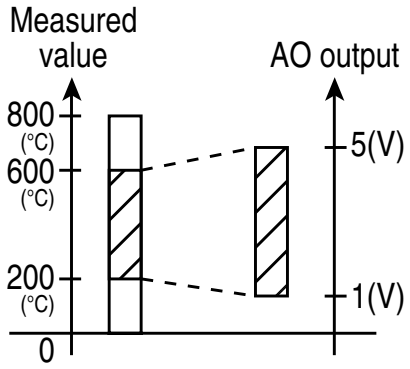
Ao-h (scale high limit)

Ao-L (scale low limit)

Set the parameters "Ao-h" and "Ao-L" to the signal type values (%) corresponding to the 5V and 1V output respectively of AO. (Percentage against the input range is set when the signal type is PV or SV, the % value with respect to the input range is set.)

Example: Input .... K thermocouple, 0 ~ 800°C range

1~5V signals are to be output when PV values are at 200 - 600°C.



AO signal type . . . PV value
600°C → 75% of input range
200°C → 25% of input range

(Setting)

Ao r	•••	"Pv"
Ao-h	•••	75.0%
Ao-L	•••	25.0%

NOTE:

1. Ao-h *must be greater than* Ao-L .

Parameter to be used

Digital output

SI no

* This function is an option.

Digital transmission function

Using the RS-485 communication, this function allows remote control for parameter settings and process monitoring. This employs the multi-drop system, and allows connection of a maximum of 31 units. The communication protocol conforms to the Fuji Electric CC data line protocol or Modbus®RTU (Radio Terminal Unit) protocol. Select model configuration when you order (See page 6 or 7). For details, refer to the Fuji Electric PYX Transmission Protocol Specifications (TN508165-E).

Operating procedure

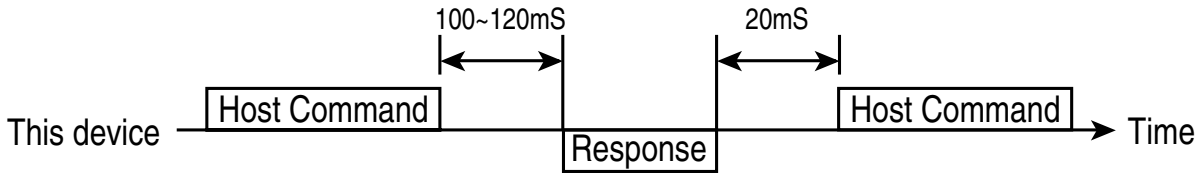
SI no (station No.) Set the station number (1~31).

Perform transmission in accordance with the PYX Transmission Protocol Specifications. In case of Fuji Electric CC data line protocol, the available commands are for polling (parameter read), selecting (parameter write) and control (parameter save). In case of Modbus® RTU (Radio Terminal Unit) protocol, they are for polling (parameter read) and selecting (parameter write, including parameter save <fix>). Communication settings are fixed as described below. Make sure that the host side has the same settings.

Transmission signal RS-485
Transmission rate ..... 9600 bps
Parity ..... Odd
Stop bit ..... 1 bit

NOTES:

1. *For the control (parameter save) operation, a maximum of 5 sec is required for the interval from receiving a command to completing the operation.* ***Before ending of that interval, never turn the power for this device off*** *(otherwise, the memory contents are destroyed and disabled).*
2. *This unit requires a time length of 100 to 120mS as the interval from completing reception of a command from the host before returning the response. It also requires 20mS before it is able to receive the next command after completing a reply.*



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Parameter to be used

Manual operation — mod /Set Point value (MV)

Manual mode

Direct manipulation

Operating procedure

mod (control mode) — Switches the control mode

AUT o	Automatic control
MAn	Manual control

(During manual mode, the Set point value and "MAn" alternate in display on the Run screen.)

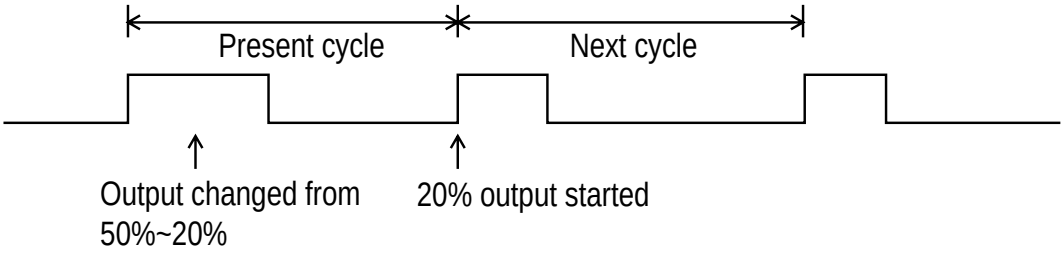
Set point value [0000] — Set the manipulated variable to be output in "%" units into the SP field of the operation screen. (-3.0-103.0%)

Supplementary descriptions

1. The normal PID or fuzzy control status is called the auto mode ("AUT o"), and manual operation status is referred to as the manual mode ("MAn").

NOTE:

1. *For the dual control type, the manual control mode is not available.*
2. *Though the display of manual output can be set in 0.1% unit, the actual output resolution is 1%.*
3. *Autotuning cannot be executed in the manual mode.*
4. Power supply is off during manual operation, the value of "MAn" becomes 0.0%.
5. When the manipulated variable is changed during manual operation, the proportion cycle being output at that changing point is followed by the next proportion cycle which starts the actual output of changed MV.



Remote SV

Parameter to be used

mod / Set value / CAS/r-EMF/r-EMb

* This function is an option.

Remote SV function

This function is used to input a signal of 1 to 5 VDC externally, and changes and controls the set value (SV) according to the input voltage. This is useful for cascade control etc.

Operating procedure

mod (Select the control mode) Sets the control mode

AUTo	Enables automatic control. (See Page 69 for details.)
MAn	Enables manual control. (See Page 69 for details.)
r-EN	Enables remote control.

Set value 888.8 The set value (SV) by remote input is displayed during remote control. (The keys on the front panel are disabled during remote control.)

CAS (Remote control set value) The set value (SV) by remote input, regardless of the current mode. This parameter cannot be changed.

r-EMF (Scale high limit)

r-EMb (Scale low limit)

The remote set values (SV) corresponding to the remote input 5V and 1V as the parameter "r-EMF" and "r-EMb" respectively. (0 to 100% FS E.U.)

Supplementary descriptions

1. See Page 69 for "AUTo" and "MAn" (automatic and manual modes).
2. When the mode is switched to "AUTo" (the automatic mode) during "r-EN" (remote operation), the set value (SV) of the automati c mode will be the same as the set value of the remote control. (The set value will be switched by bumpless).
3. The set value will be the low limit when the remote input is disrupted.
4. Fuzzy control can be used for set value (SV) changes in steps.

NOTES:

1. *r-EMF must be greater than r-EMb.*
2. *Caution is required when executing auto-tuning during remote operation, since auto-tuning will be disrupted if the set value (SV) changes by more than 0.5%FS per 0.5 second before the completion of auto-tuning.*

Parameter to be used

Output monitoring — out 1/out 2

Output monitor function

Numerically displays the MV being output.

Operating procedure

out 1 (MV for output1)	The currently output value of single-output or dual-output heating-side MV is displayed in percent. (-3.0 to 103.0%)
out 2 (MV for output2)	The currently output value of dual-output cooling-side MV is displayed in percent. (-3.0 to 103.0%)

NOTES:

1. *Neither* out 1 *nor* out 2 *can be set.*
2. out 2 *is not displayed with the single-output type.*

VI. SET-UP PARAMETER

Parameter to be used

Input filter — 1F

Input filter

When a PV value becomes unstable due to effects of noise, the filter helps suppress the unstable status.

Setting procedure

1F (input filter constant) Set the filter time constant in sec units (0.0 ~ 900.0 (sec)).

1F =0, input filter function is not active.

The filter effects increase as this setting becomes larger, and decrease as it becomes smaller.

Smaller ←	Time constant	→ Larger
Faster ←	Response	→ Slower
Little ←	Effect	→ Great

Parameter to be used

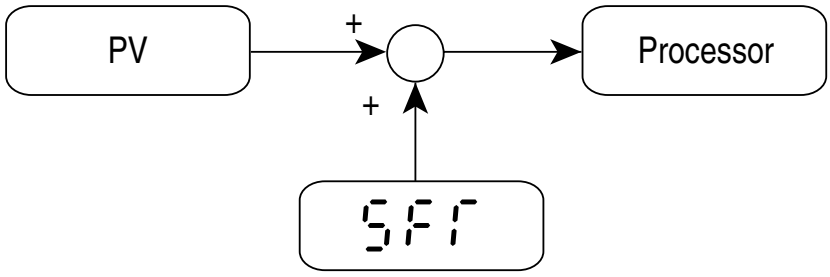
PV shift SFT

PV shift

Shifts the PV. Use this function when the PV is to be adjusted according to a recorder or an indication instrument, or when the sensor is not in the right position and therefore the PV must be adjusted.

Setting procedure

SFT (PV shift value) Set the shift value to be added to PV. (-50 ~ 50%FS E.U.)



Parameter to be used

Control type — CT-L

Control type

In addition to **PID control**, this device is fitted with the **fuzzy control** suitable for suppressing overshoot. One of the two can be selected as the control type.

Setting procedure

CT-L (control type) Select the control type.

PID	PID control
FUZY	Fuzzy control

NOTES:

1. *When control is made with the fuzzy, the PID parameter must be set as with PID control. However, it need not be tuned particularly for the fuzzy. (The values are allowed to be the same as those for PID control.)*
2. *The fuzzy control mode also allows use of the autotuning function.*
3. *Fuzzy control cannot be used in the dual output type.*
4. *The two-set-point function is not available in the fuzzy control mode.*
5. *Fuzzy control can only be used when the set values change in steps. Attention is required when the ramp soak function or remote SV function is used.*

Parameter to be used

Output setting in input abnormal

bU1-n

Input abnormal-time output

In the event of an input PV error (e.g. thermocouple burn-out, sensor disconnection or short-circuit, over-input, under-input etc.), or after the ramp soak function (option) program ends, the value specified in advance as the parameter "bU1-n" is out put as the manipulated value.

Setting procedure

bU1-n (input abnormal-time output selection code)

Set the code number (0 ~ 4) by referencing the following table.

Code No.	Control output 1	Control output 2
0	Going on control	Going on control
1	-3%	-3%
2	103%	103%
3	-3%	103%
4	103%	-3%

Supplement:

1. *Set the parameter bU1-n to "0" when the control is desired to be continued after the ramp soak function (option) program terminates, with the set value prior to the program termination.*

NOTES:

1. *The parameter "bU1-n" specifies only one type of output for both cases of abnormal input and program end. In other words, the same operation will be made after an input error and after the program ends.*

Parameter to be used

Output limits

MV-H / MV-L

Output limit

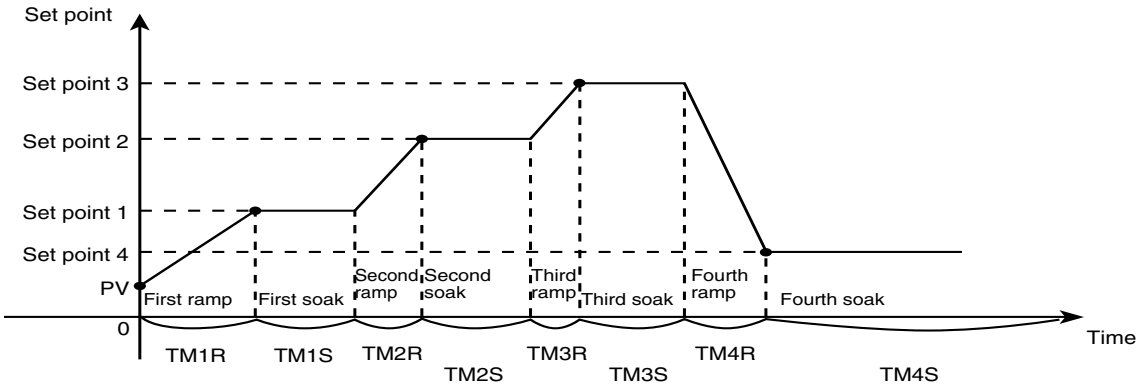
Function to limit the manipulated variable. Used to limit the output range to favor conditions of the process or operation terminal.

Setting procedure

MV-H (MV high limit)

MV-L (MV low limit)

Set the manipulated-variable high and low limits (-3.0 ~ 103.0%).



Ramp···· Region in which the SP changes toward the target value.
Soak····· Region in which the SP keeps unchanged at the target value.

NOTES 1: Setting must always be made to satisfy the condition of MV-H > MV-L.

2: Limiting is not valid during manual operation.

3: Auto-tuning provides the 0-100% range output regardless of limiting.

4: The limiter is not valid for the 2 point (ON/OFF) control.

5: The loop break detection cannot be performed when "MV-L" exceeds 100.0% or does not reach 0.0%.

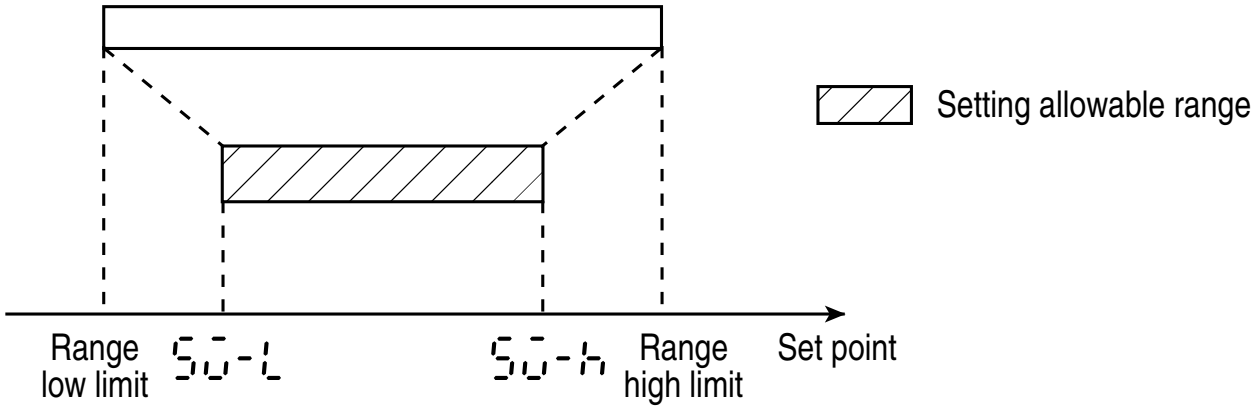
Parameter to be used

Set point vlaue limits

SV-H / SV-L

Set point limit

Function to limit the range in which Set point can be set.



Setting procedure

SV-H (Set point high limit)

SV-L (Set point low limit)

Set the Set point high and low limits within the input scale 0 ~ 100% range. (0 ~ 100%FS E.U.)

NOTES: Setting must be made to satisfy the condition of SV-H > SV-L.

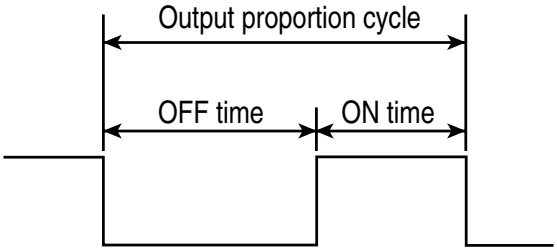
Parameter to be used

Output cycle time

C-1 / C-2

Output proportion cycle time

The relay/SSR drive output delivers the manipulated variable (0 ~ 100%) as the proportion of output-off time and output-on time. The sum of output-on time and output-off time lengths, that is the on/off cycle time is called the output proportion cycle time.



Setting procedure

C-1 (Output 1 side proportion cycle time)

The output proportion cycle time is set in sec units (1 ~ 120 sec).

C-2 (Output 2 side proportion cycle time)

Normally the following output proportion cycle time values must be specified.

Relay output	20 seconds
SSR drive output	2 seconds

Supplement:

1. *"I C - 1" and "I C - 2" are not displayed in the case of current output.*
2. *"I C - 2" is not displayed in the case of single output type.*

Parameter to be used

Direct/reverse control action

r.EO1 / r.EO2

Selecting direct/reverse operation

Selects the direct operation mode (cooling control) or the reverse operation mode (heating control).

Setting

r.EO1 (operation on the control output 1 side)

Set the operation modes for control 1 and 2 as indicated below.

r.EO2 (operation on the control output 2 side)

r.EO	Reverse operation (heating control)
nor.N	Direct operation (cooling control)

NOTE:

1. r.EO2 is not displayed in the case of single output type.

Parameter to be used

Control processing cycle time

dT

Control processing cycle time

This function is not supported now.
Please set 0.5 sec. to “dT” parameter.

Cf. Dellivery value of “dT” parameter is 0.5 sec..

APPENDIX

1. ERROR MESSAGES

Display	Cause	Control output
UUUU	1. Thermocouple sensor burn out 2. Thermoresistance sensor disconnection 3. Input exceeding 105% of the input range	The value preset in parameter "bUr-n" is output. For details, see "Output setting in input abnormal" on page76.
LLLL	1. Thermoresistance sensor disconnection 2. Thermoresistance sensor short-circuit 3. Input under -5% of the input range	
Hb-E	1. Heater disconnection	Going on control
LPb-	1. Control loop error (cause not specifically determined)	
FAL-	1. Memory data destroyed	Going on control

If display indicates an error, remove its cause as soon as possible.

2. POWER FAILURE

a) Operation of this device is not affected in case of instantaneous power failure with a duration of 20ms or less.

b) In case of power failure with a duration of 20ms or more, operation is made in the same manner as when re-powering on is made.

3. SPECIFICATIONS

- Input block

Indication accuracy	• Thermocouple input ±0.5%FS±1digit±1 (at 23℃) * B thermocouple 0 ~ 400°C ±5% R thermocouple 0 ~ 500°C ±1% • Thermoresistance input ±0.5%FS±1digit (at 23°C) • Voltage input, current input (externally mounted resistance use) ±0.5%FS±1digit (at 23°C)	
Temperature drift	• ±0.3%FS/10°C	
Reference contact temperature compensation adjustment	• ±1.0°C	
Input sampling cycle time	• 500msec	
Input impedance	• Thermocouple:	1MΩ or above
	• Current input:	externally mounted resistance of 250Ω
	• Voltage input:	1MΩ or above
Allowable signal source resistance	• Thermocouple:	250Ω or below
	• Voltage input:	1kΩ or below
Allowable wiring resistance	• Thermoresistance:	10Ω or below (for one wire)

- Output block

  Control output

  - Relay contact output

Proportion cycle time:	20 ~ 120sec
Contact structure:	SPST, SPDT
Contact capacity: (Standard load)	AC220V/DC30V 3A (resistance load) AC220V/DC30V 1A (inductive load)
Minimum switching current:	100mA (DC24V)
Mechanical life:	20 million cycles or more
Electrical life:	100 thousand cycles or more (Standard load)

  - Voltage pulse output (SSR/SSC drive output)

Proportion cycle time:	1 ~ 120sec
ON voltage:	DC9V ~ 24V
OFF voltage:	DC0.5V or below
Maximum current:	DC20mA
Load resistance:	600Ω or above

  - Current output (DC4 ~ 20mA)

Ensured output range:	DC3.52mA ~ 20.48mA (-3 ~ 103%)
Accuracy:	±5%FS
Linearity:	±2%FS
Resolution:	1.0%FS
Follow-up speed:	2 sec or below
Load resistance:	600Ω or below

- Display block

  Display system

  - 7-segment, 4-digit × 2-stage, red, green

- Power supply block

Power supply voltage	AC100 ~ 240V, Free power supply
Power supply voltage variation	within -15% ~ +10%
Power supply frequency	50/60Hz (±5%)
Power consumption	AC100V: 10VA or below AC240V: 18VA or below

- External dimensions: (W × H × D) mm:
  48 × 48×120.5 (PYX4)
  48 × 96×112 (PYX5)
  96 × 96×112 (PYX9)
- Weight: Approx. 200g (PYX4)
  Approx. 300g (PYX5)
  Approx. 400g (PYX9)
- Mounting method: Panel-installed type
- External terminals: screw terminals M3.5
- Ambient temperature -10 ~ 50℃
- Ambient humidity 90%RH or below (no condensation)
- Warm up 2 hours or above
- Insulation resistance DC500V, 20MΩ or above
- Control function (PID or fuzzy control selectable)
  Basic PID type (Position type)
  - Proportional band (P): 0.0 ~ 999.9%, P=0 ON/OFF control
  - Integration time (I): 0 ~ 3200 sec, I=0 integration off
  - Derivative time (D): 0 ~ 999.9 sec, D=0 derivative off

  Fuzzy control
- Digital filter
  - First-order time-lag filter
  - 0.0 ~ 900.0 sec, Set resolution 0.1 sec (0: OFF)
- PV input compensation
  - PV shift (±50%FS)
- Over-range, under-range
  - Outside the range of -5 ~ 105%

- Alarm output (ALM1, ALM2 option)
  - Output update cycle time: 500msec
  - Relay contact output ×2-pts SPST contact

    Contact capacity: AC220V/DC30V 1A
    (Standard load) (resistance load)
    AC220V/DC30V 0.3A
    (inductive load)

    Minimum switching current: 100mA (DC24V)

    Mechanical life: 12 million cycles (200 times/min.)

    Electrical life: 100 thousand cycles (Standard load, 20 times/min.)
- Loop break alarm output (Option)
  - Output update cycle time: 500msec
  - Alarm setting range: 0.0 ~ 99 min 59 sec
  - Relay contact output: Alarm relay also used for this
- Heater break alarm input signal (option)

  1 ~ 30A: CT (CTL-6-SF)

  20 ~ 50A: CT (CTL-12-S36-8F) used

  *However, the output proportion cycle time must be 20 sec or above.
- Heater break alarm output (option)
  - Output update cycle time: 500msec
  - Alarm setting range: 1 ~ 50A
  - The alarm output relay is also used for this output.
- Ramp/soak function (option)

  Program pattern count: 1 pattern

  Number of ramps/soaks per pattern: Maximum of 4

  Time indication range: 0 hour 0 min - 799 hours

  Memory backup: EEP-ROM

  OFF/run by digital input possible (only when start/reset option is provided)

- Auxiliary analog output (option)
  - Number of channels: 1
  - Output type: DC1 ~ 5V

    Ensured output range: DC0.88V ~ 5.12V (-3 ~ 103%)

    Accuracy: ±0.5%FS

    Ripple voltage: P-P 1.0%FS or below (50Hz or below)

    Temperature drift: ±0.3%FS/10°C

    Load resistance: 500kΩ or above
  - Attached function: scaling function
  - Output update cycle time: 500msec
- Digital input (Input by contact)

  DC15V~21V 5mA
- Transmission function (option)

  RS-485 (2-wire system)
  - Transmission system: Half-duplex, bit serial
  - Synchronous system: start-stop synchronization
  - Coding: data length 8-bit

    Parity odd
  - Transmission rate: 9600BPS
  - Number of units connectible: 31 units
  - Transmission distance: 500m
- Remote SV function (option)
  - Instruction setting accuracy: ±0.5%FS±1digit (at 23℃)
  - Input filter: Digital filter (First-order time-lag filter) time constant 1 second
  - Sampling cycle time: 500msec
  - Temperature drift: ±0.3%FS/10℃
  - Input impedance: 1MΩ or above
  - Allowable signal source resistance: 1KΩ or below
  - Attached function: Scaling function

4. TROUBLESHOOTING

Phenomenon	Possible cause	User response
Required parameter not displayed	• Wrong lock level is specified.	• Set the right lock level. (See Page 44~46.)
Set point not changed	• Set point limits not correct • Ramp/soak command set to other than oFF (for the type with the ramp/soak function)	• Set the correct Set point limits. (See Page78.) • Set the ramp/soak command to oFF. (See Page 60~63.)
Setting of alarm not displayed	• Alarm type set to "No alarm" (Code: 0)	• Set the alarm type to be set. (See Page 55~59.)
"LPbr" display flickering	• Input error • Heater break • Control loop illegally connected	• Check the input or sensor connection and input switch pin setting (for multi-input type). (See Page 19~29, 40.) • Replace the heater. • Set the correct control loop.
"FALr" display flickering	EEP-ROM data destroyed	• Replace the main unit.
"UUUU" or "LLLL" display output	• Input error • Input switch pin illegally set (for multi-input type)	• Check the input or sensor connection. (See Page 19~29.) • Set the input switch pin correctly. (See Page 40.)
"----" displayed	• Input value incapable of being displayed in four digits	• Make sure the input is appropriate.

Phenomenon	Possible cause	User response
Autotuning not available	• Input error • Ramp/soak command set to other than "oFF" • Manual run being performed • Set point changed during autotuning • Because of the too slow process, autotuning is not terminated within 12 hours.	• Check the input or sensor connection. (See page 19~29.) • Check the input switch pin correctly. (See page 40.) • Set the ramp/soak command to "oFF" during autotuning. (See page 60~63.) • Switch the manual run mode to the automatic run mode. (See page 69.) • Do not change the Set point value during autotuning. • Autotuning is not available. Perform manual tuning. (See page 51~54.)
"Er" Set point not raised (for the type fitted with heater break alarming)	• The control output relay has been switched on not long enough. • Output proportion cycle time too short	• If the control output relay does not get triggered at least 1 sec after powering on, the correct heater current value cannot be detected. (See page 58.) • Set the output proportion cycle time of "oC - 1" to 20 sec or more. (See page 79.)
Loop break detection not available	• Output limit setting is illegal	• Loop break detection is not available when "oL - H" is smaller than 100.0 or "oL - L" is larger than 0.0. (See page 77.)
Digital transmission not properly performed	• Host-side setting is wrong. • Station number is wrong. • Polarity of transmission connection is wrong.	• Give the right transmission setting to the host. (See page 67~68.) • Set the right station number. (See page 67~68.) • Check if the transmission connection are all right. (See pages 19~29.)

5. PARAMETER LIST

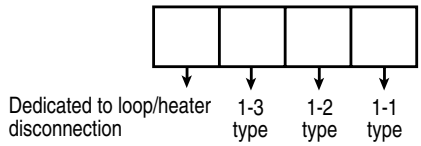
Display	Name		Lock level	Description	Initial value during shipment	Remarks
LoCk	LOCK	Lock level	0	Parameter locking (setting range: 0 ~ 3)	2	
CAS	CAS	Remote set value	3	Displays the set value (SV) by remote input. (Displayed range: 0 to 100% FS E.U.)	–	Not displayed when the remote SV function is disabled.
oUT 1	OUT1	Control output 1 output value	3	Displays the output value of Copntrol Output 1. (display range: –3.0 ~ 103.0%)	–	No setting
oUT 2	OUT2	Control output 2 output value	3	Displays the output value of Copntrol Output 2. (display range: –3.0 ~ 103.0%)	–	No setting Not displayed unless control output 2 is provided.
Mod	MOD	Control mode	2	Setting / Mode "AUTO" Auto "MAn" Manual "rEM" Remote	"AUTo"	"rEM" not displayed when the remote SV function is disabled.
AT	AT	Autotuning command	1	Setting / Autotuning "oFF" Stop "on" Normal autotuning "Lo" Low-PV type autotuning	"oFF"	
d-SU	D-SV	Sub-Set point	2	2-setting function sub-set point (setting range: 0 ~ 100%FS E.U.)	0%FS E.U.	Not displayed unless the 2-setting function is provided.
STAT	STAT	Ramp/soak present point	1	Ramp/soak proceeding status is displayed with a symbol. No setting (display: OFF/1-RP/1-SK/2-RP/2-SK/3-RP/3-SK/4-RP/4-SK/END)	–	Not displayed unless the ramp/soak function is provided.
TIME	TIME	Ramp/soak remaining-operation time	1	The ramp/soak proceeding status is displayed with the time for remaining operation. When the time for remaining operation exceeds 100 hours, the hours display of "xxxh" is made. When the time is under 100 hours, the hour/min display of "xx.xx" is made. No setting.	–	

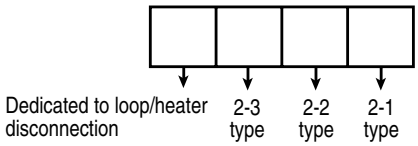
** See page 44~46 for lock level.*

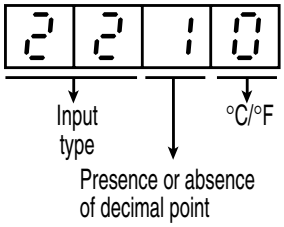
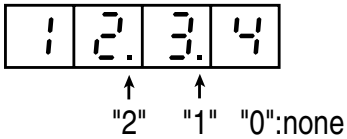
** E.U.: Engineering Units*

** D.E.U. : Deviation engineering Units*

Display	Name		Lock level	Description	Initial value during shipment	Remarks
P-oG	PROG	Ramp/soak command	1	Setting: "oFF" — Operation: Function OFF; Setting: "run" — Operation: Run; Setting: "hold" — Operation: Temporary stop	"oFF"	Not displayed unless the ramp/soak function is provided.
So 1	SV-1	First target value	1	First-ramp target value (setting range:0~100%FS E.U.)	0%FS E.U.	
rM1r	TM1R	First ramp time	1	First-ramp segment time (hour/min) (setting range:00.00~99.59)	00.00	
rM1S	TM1S	First soak time	1	First-soak segment time (hour/min) (setting range:00.00~99.59)	00.00	
So2	SV-2	Second target value	1	Second-ramp target value (setting range:0~100%FS E.U.)	0%FS E.U.	
rM2r	TM2R	Second ramp time	1	Second-ramp segment time (hour/min) (setting range:00.00~99.59)	00.00	
rM2S	TM2S	Second soak time	1	Second-soak segment time (hour/min) (setting range:00.00~99.59)	00.00	
So3	SV-3	Third target value	1	Third-ramp target value (setting range:0~100%FS E.U.)	0%FS E.U.	
rM3r	TM3R	Third ramp time	1	Third-ramp segment time (hour/min) (setting range:00.00~99.59)	00.00	
rM3S	TM3S	Third soak time	1	Third soak segment time (hour/min) (setting range:00.00~99.59)	00.00	
So4	SV-4	Fourth target value	1	Fourth-ramp target value (setting range:0~100%FS E.U.)	0%FS E.U.	
rM4r	TM4R	Fourth ramp time	1	Fourth-ramp segment time (hour/min) (setting range:00.00~99.59)	00.00	
rM4S	TM4S	Fourth soak time	1	Fourth-soak segment time (hour/min) (setting range:00.00~99.59)	00.00	
P-on	P-ON	Power-on start	2	Ramp/soak power-on start command (setting range:NO/YES)	NO	
P	P	Proportional band	2	setting range:0.0~999.9%	5.0	'0' for ON-OFF control

Display	Name		Lock level	Description	Initial value during shipment	Remarks
HYS	HYS	2-point operation hysteresis	2	(setting range:0~100%FS D.E.U.)	0.5%FS D.E.U.	Not displayed except when P = 0.
I	I	Integration time	2	(setting range:0~3200sec)	240	At '0', integration operation turns off.
d	D	Derivative time	2	(setting range:0.0~999.9sec)	60.0	At 0, derivative operation turns off.
CooL	COOL	Control output 2 proportional band coefficient	2	Control output 2 proportional band coefficiency. '0' for 2-point operation (setting range: 0.0~10.0)	1.0	Not displayed unless control output 2 is provided.
db	DB	Dead band	3	Control output 2 shift value (setting range:–50~50%)	0.0	
Ar	AR	Anti-resetting wind up	3	The integration range is set (setting range: 0.0~100.0% D.E.U.)	100% FS (D.E.U.)	
MAn	MAN	Manual resetting value	3	MV shift (setting range:–100.0~100.0%)	0.0	
AL 1T	AL1T	Types of alarm-1	2		0003 1000 for the HB fitted	Not displayed unless alarm 1 is provided.
AL 11	AL11	Alarm 1-1 Set point	2	Set point of Alarm 1-1 (setting range: 0~100%FS E.U.)	10 °C/°F. (0%FS E.U. for the HB-fitted)	Not displayed when alarm 1 is not provided, and when setting is not made for alarm 1-1.
A 11H	A11H	Alarm 1-1 hysteresis	3	Hysteresis for alarm 1-1 (setting range: 0~100%FS D.E.U.)	0.5%FS (D.E.U.)	

Display	Name		Lock level	Description	Initial value during shipment	Remarks
AL 12	AL12	Alarm 1-2 Set point	2	Alarm 1-2 Set point (setting range: 0~100%FS E.U.)	0%FS E.U.	Not displayed when alarm 1 is not provided, or when setting is not made for alarm 1-2.
A 12H	A12H	Alarm 1-2 hysteresis	3	Alarm 1-2 hysteresis (setting range: 0~100%FS D.E.U.)	0.5%FS (D.E.U.)	
AL 13	AL13	Alarm 1-3 Set point	2	Alarm 1-3 Set point (setting range: 0~100%FS E.U.)	0%FS E.U.	Not displayed when alarm 1 is not provided, or when setting is not made for alarm 1-3.
A 13H	AL13H	Alarm 1-3 hysteresis	3	Alarm 1-3 hysteresis (setting range: 0~100% FS D.E.U.)	0.5%FS (D.E.U.)	
AL2T	AL2T	Type of alarm 2	2		0004 1000 for the HB-fitted	Not displayed unless alarm 2 is provided.
AL2 1	AL21	Alarm 2-1 Set point	2	Set point of alarm 2-1 (setting range: 0~100%FS E.U.)	10 °C/°F. (0%FS E.U. for the HB-fitted)	Not displayed when alarm 2 is not provided, and when setting is not made for alarm 2-1 and alarm 2.
A2 1H	A21H	Alarm 2-1 hysteresis	3	Hysteresis for alarm 2-1 (setting range: 0~100%FS D.E.U.)	0.5%FS (D.E.U.)	
AL22	AL22	Alarm 2-2 Set point	2	Alarm 2-2 Set point (setting range: 0~100%FS E.U.)	0%FS E.U.	Not displayed when alarm 2 is not provided, or when setting is not made for alarm 2-2.
A22H	A22H	Alarm 2-2 hysteresis	3	Alarm 2-2 hysteresis (setting range: 0~100%FS D.E.U.)	0.5%FS (D.E.U.)	

Display	Name		Lock level	Description	Initial value during shipment	Remarks
AL23	AL23	Alarm 2-3 Set point	2	Alarm 2-3 Set point (setting range: 0~100FS E.U.)	0%FS E.U.	Not displayed when alarm 2 is not provided, or when setting is not made for alarm 2-3.
A23h	AL23H	Alarm 2-3 hysteresis	3	Alarm 2-3 hysteresis (setting range: 0~100FS D.E.U.)	0.5%FS (D.E.U.)	
LooP	Loop	Loop break alarm Set point	2	Loop break alarm detection time (min/sec) (setting range: 00.00~99.59)	00.00	Not displayed unless alarming is provided.
hb-A	HB-A	Heater break alarm Set point	2	Heater break alarm detection current (setting range: 1~50A)	50A	Not displayed unless heater break alarming is provided.
CT	CT	Heater current	2	Heater current monitor No setting (display range: 0~50A)	–	
PVT	PVT	PV type	3	Input type, presence or absence of decimal point, and°C/°F specified 	2200 unless otherwise specified (K thermo-couple, 0 - 400 °C)	
PVF	PVF	Full scale	3	Scaling full scale (setting range:–1999~9999)	1000	Displayed only in the voltage or current input mode.
PVb	PVB	Base scale	3	Scaling base scale (setting range:–1999~9999)	0	
PVd	PVD	Scaling decimal-point location	3	Scaling decimal-point location 	1	
TF	TF	Input filter	3	Input filter time constant Setting 0.0 turns the filter off. (setting range: 0.0~900.0sec)	5.0	

Display	Name		Lock level	Description	Initial value during shipment	Remarks
SFT	SFT	PV shift	3	PV shift value (setting range:–50~50%FS D.E.U.)	0%FS (D.E.U.)	
SV-H	SV-H	Set point high limit	3	Set point high limit (setting range:0~100%FS E.U.)	100%FS	
SV-L	SV-L	Set point low limit	3	Set point low limit (setting range:0~100%FS E.U.)	0%FS E.U.	
REMF	REMF	Remote scaling full scale	3	The full scale for remote input scaling (Set range: 0 to 100% FS E.U.)	100% FS industrial value	Not displayed when the remote SV function is disabled
REMb	REMB	Remote scaling base scale	3	The base scale for remote input scaling (Set range: 0 to 100% FS E.U.)	0% FS industrial value	
CTRL	CTRL	Control operation system	2	Control operation algorithm selected (setting range: PID/FUZY)	PID	
dT	DT	Control operation cycle time	3		0.5 sec	
rEO1	REV1	Control output 1 direct/reverse operation selection	3	(Setting range: REV/NORM)		
rEO2	REV2	Control output 2 direct/reverse operation selection	3	(Setting range: REV/NORM)		Not displayed when control output 2 is not provided.
TC-1	TC-1	Control output 1 output proportion cycle time	3	(Setting range: 1~120 sec)	Relay output: 20 sec, SSR drive: 2 sec	Not displayed when output 1 is 4 - 20mA.
TC-2	TC-2	Control output 2 output proportion cycle time	3	(Setting range: 1~120 sec)	Relay output: 20 sec, SSR drive: 2 sec	Not displayed when 4 - 20mA output or without control output 2.

<table>
<tr><th>Display</th><th colspan="2">Name</th><th>Lock level</th><th>Description</th><th>Initial value during shipment</th><th>Remarks</th></tr>
<tr><td>MV-H</td><td>MV-H</td><td>MV high limit</td><td>3</td><td>(setting range: –3.0~103.0%)</td><td>100.0</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>MV-L</td><td>MV-L</td><td>MV low limit</td><td>3</td><td>(setting range: –3.0~103.0%)</td><td>0.0</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>BURN</td><td>BURN</td><td>Output setting in input abnormal</td><td>3</td><td><table><tr><th>Setting</th><th>Output 1</th><th>Output 2</th></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>Going on control</td><td>Going on control</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>–3.0%</td><td>–3.0%</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>103.0%</td><td>103.0%</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>–3.0%</td><td>103.0%</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>103.0%</td><td>–3.0%</td></tr></table></td><td>1</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>A0T</td><td>A0T</td><td>AO output type</td><td>3</td><td><table><tr><th>Setting</th><th>AO source</th></tr><tr><td>PV</td><td>PV</td></tr><tr><td>SV</td><td>SV</td></tr><tr><td>MV</td><td>MV</td></tr></table></td><td>“PV”</td><td rowspan="3">Not displayed unless AO is provided</td></tr>
<tr><td>A0-H</td><td>A0-H</td><td>AO scaling full scale</td><td>3</td><td>AO output scaling full scale
(setting range: 0.0~100.0%)</td><td>100.0</td></tr>
<tr><td>A0-L</td><td>A0-L</td><td>AO scaling base scale</td><td>3</td><td>AO output scaling base scale
(setting range: 0.0~100.0%)</td><td>0.0</td></tr>
<tr><td>STNO</td><td>STNO</td><td>Station No.</td><td>2</td><td>Transmission originating station number
(setting range: 1~31)</td><td>1</td><td>Not displayed unless transmission is provided.</td></tr>
</table>

FUJI ELECTRIC

Instruction Manual

RS-485 TRANSMISSION PROTOCOL

(PYX INTERFACE)

Fuji Electric Co.,Ltd.

INP-TN508165-E

INTRODUCTION

1. Scope of this manual

This instruction manual describes the transmission protocol of the Type PYX controller with an RS485 transmission function.

2. Related manuals

Refer to the following references as required.

(1) Instruction manual for RS-485 transmission board

(2) Catalogue of fuzzy controller (PYX) (C.NO: 1119)

(3) Instruction manual for fuzzy controller (PYX) (INP-TN1PYX)

CONTENTS

FILE LIST

I. PYX Transmission Protocol Specifications

1. General

The PYX transmission protocol is so-called 1:N type transmission system where N (N=15 units) controlled station units are connectable to one control station unit, and PYX acts as a controlled station of this transmission line.

All transmission control is executed under the controlled of the control station and the preferential processing request function from controlled stations is absent to simplify the transmission procedure.

The control station can transmits max. 16W continuous data every transmission unit.

Since all the following pieces of information are included, this PYX transmission protocol is easily connectable to the decentralized digital instrumentation.

Since all the following data are included, this system is easily connectable to the decentralized digital instrumentation.

(1) SPC information

(2) DDC (manual operation) information

(3) Monitoring (process) information

(4) Information on the display and operation of control parameters and running modes

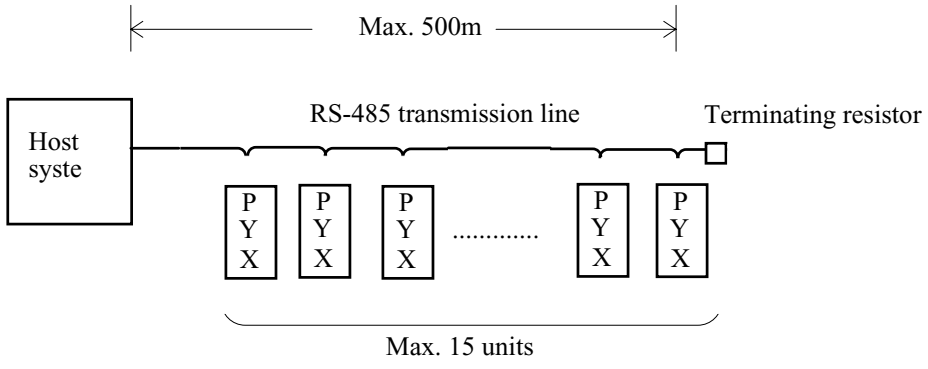
(5) Other pieces of information (operation parameters & industrial values)

2. Transmission specifications

Table 2 Transmission specifications

Items	Specifications	Remarks
Interface standard	RS-485	
Communication system	Half-duplex communication system	
Synchronizing system	Start-stop synchronizing	
Data length	8 bits	
Parity	Odd parity	
Stop bit	1 bit	
Response	ACK, NACK system	
Error control system	Parity and BCC (*1)	
Connection control system	Polling/selecting system	
Transmission rate	9600 bps	
Transmission block length	Max. 18 words (36 bytes) without BCC	
Transmission distance	Total extension length Max. 500m	
Transmission cable	Twisted paired cable with shield	
No. of connectable units (PYH)	Max. 15 units	

Connection mode



*1) BCC: Block Check Character (horizontal parity)

3. Transmissions information and format

3.1 Kinds of messages

Six kinds of messages shown below are used for transmission between the control station (host system) and controlled stations (PYX).

Table 3.1 Kinds of messages

Message	Transmission direction	Description
Polling message	(M) ⟶ (S)	A message for reading internal files of PYX
Selecting message	(M) ⟶ (S)*	A message for writing into PYX to internal files of PYX
Control message	(M) ⟶ (S)	A message for enabling PYX to execute specified action
ACK 1 message	(S) ⟶ (M)*	An ACK message to polling message
ACK 2 message	(S) ⟶ (M)	An ACK message to selecting message/control message
NACK message	(S) ⟶ (M)	An NACK message to selecting message/control message

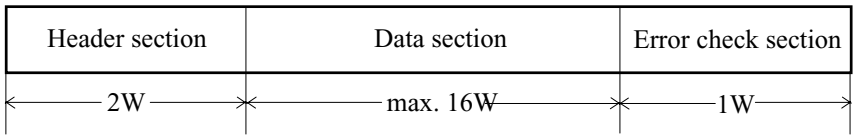
(M) : Master (host system)

(S) : Slave (PYX)

Asterisk (*) shows a message with data.

Note: Since there is no NACK message to polling message, the control station should confirm the negative acknowledgment (NACK).

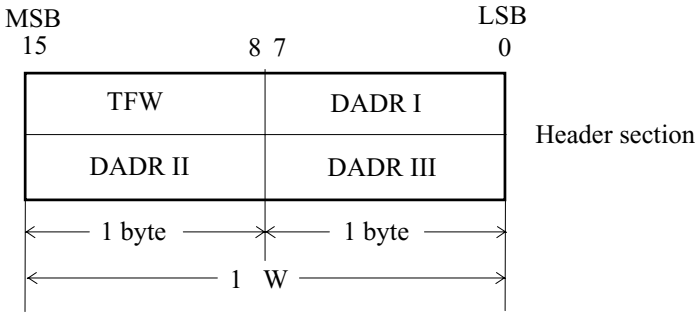
3.2 Formats of message



The selection message and ACK 1 message containing data are composed of the 2W header section, 16W (or less) data section, and 1W error check section respectively as shown in the above format. Other messages without data are composed of a fixed length of 2W header section only.

(1) Header section

The header section is composed of 1 byte transmission function word (TFW) and 3 bytes of data address word, that is, 2W in total.



Elements of the header section are explained in units of byte as follows.

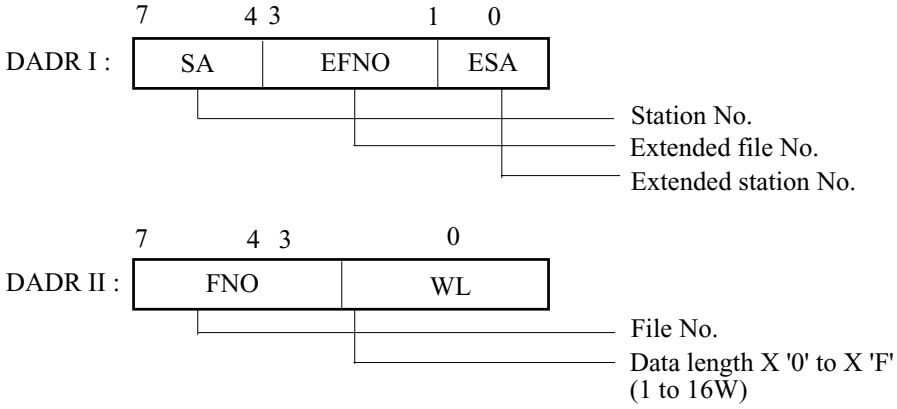
(a) Transmission function words (TFW)

Table 3.2a Transmission function word

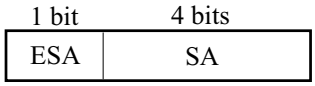
Function word	Symbol	Code	Meaning of function word
Polling	POL	Note 1) X ' D4'	Code of polling message
Selecting	SEL	X ' 69'	Code of selecting message
Control	CONT	X ' 8A'	Code of control message
Acknowledgment 1 (polling response)	ACK1	X ' AC'	Code of ACK1 message
Acknowledgment 2 (selecting & control response)	ACK2	X ' C5'	Code of ACK2 message
Negative acknowledgment	NACK	X ' 1B'	Code of NACK message

Note 1): X '**' shows a hexadecimal expression.

(b) Data zone designation

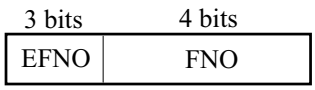


- The station number of each controlled station connected to the line is designated by 5 bits with ESA and SA as shown in the following figure.



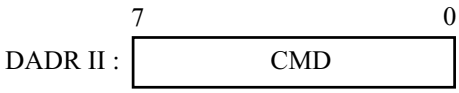
X' 01' to X' 0F' (Station 1 to 15)

- Transmission destination file No. is also designated by 7 bits with EFNO and FNO.



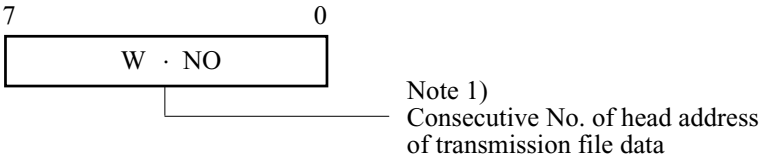
X' 00' to X' 7F' (File No. 0 to 127)

- When the function word is control (CONT), DADR II becomes a code to specify the kinds of specified action.



Specified code X' 1E' only is prepared as CMD for saving various parameters, constants and other data into the non-volatile memory.

DADR III :In case where function word is POL, SEL, or ACK1 or ACK2 for selecting



In case where function word is NACK

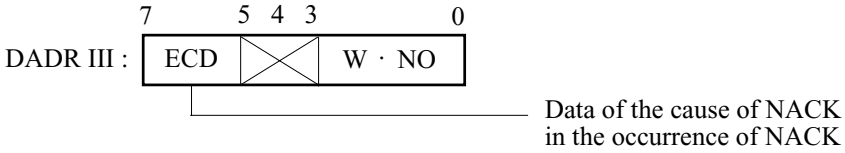
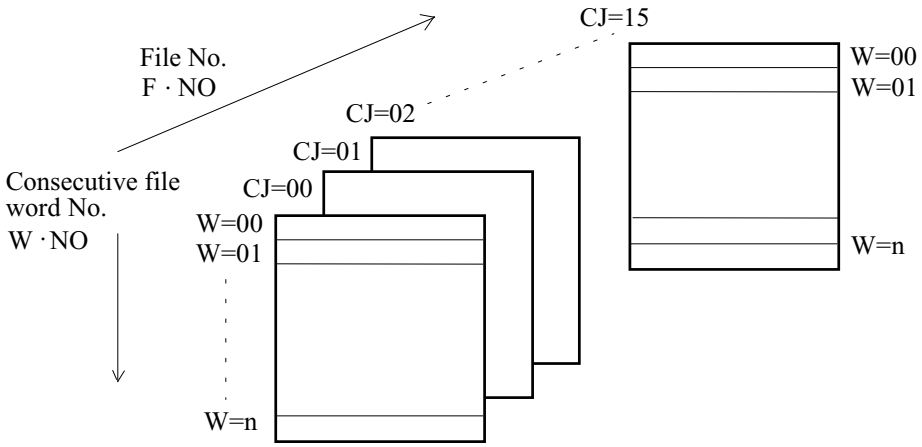


Table 3.2 b Error codes

Error code	Causes of NACK
X' 1'	Access to non-volatile memory is in progress.
X' 2'	Parity or flaming error occurs.
X' 3'	BCC error occurs.
X' 4'	File protect error occurs.
X' 5'	Non-volatile memory write error occurs.

If the function word is control (CONT) or ACK2 to control, error code becomes inverted code X' E1' of CMD.

Note 1) The controlled station file is composed as shown below.

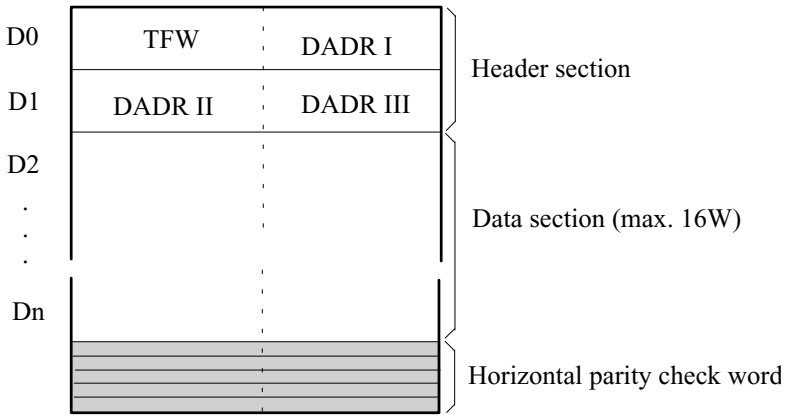


(2) Data section

The data section is composed of data with a word length designated by DADR II W·L of the header section. The 1W data on the transmission line are transmitted in the order of high order byte to low order byte.

(3) Error check section (BCC)

This section is composed of a 1W horizontal parity check word up to the final word of the data section from the header section.



Calculation formula of horizontal parity check word

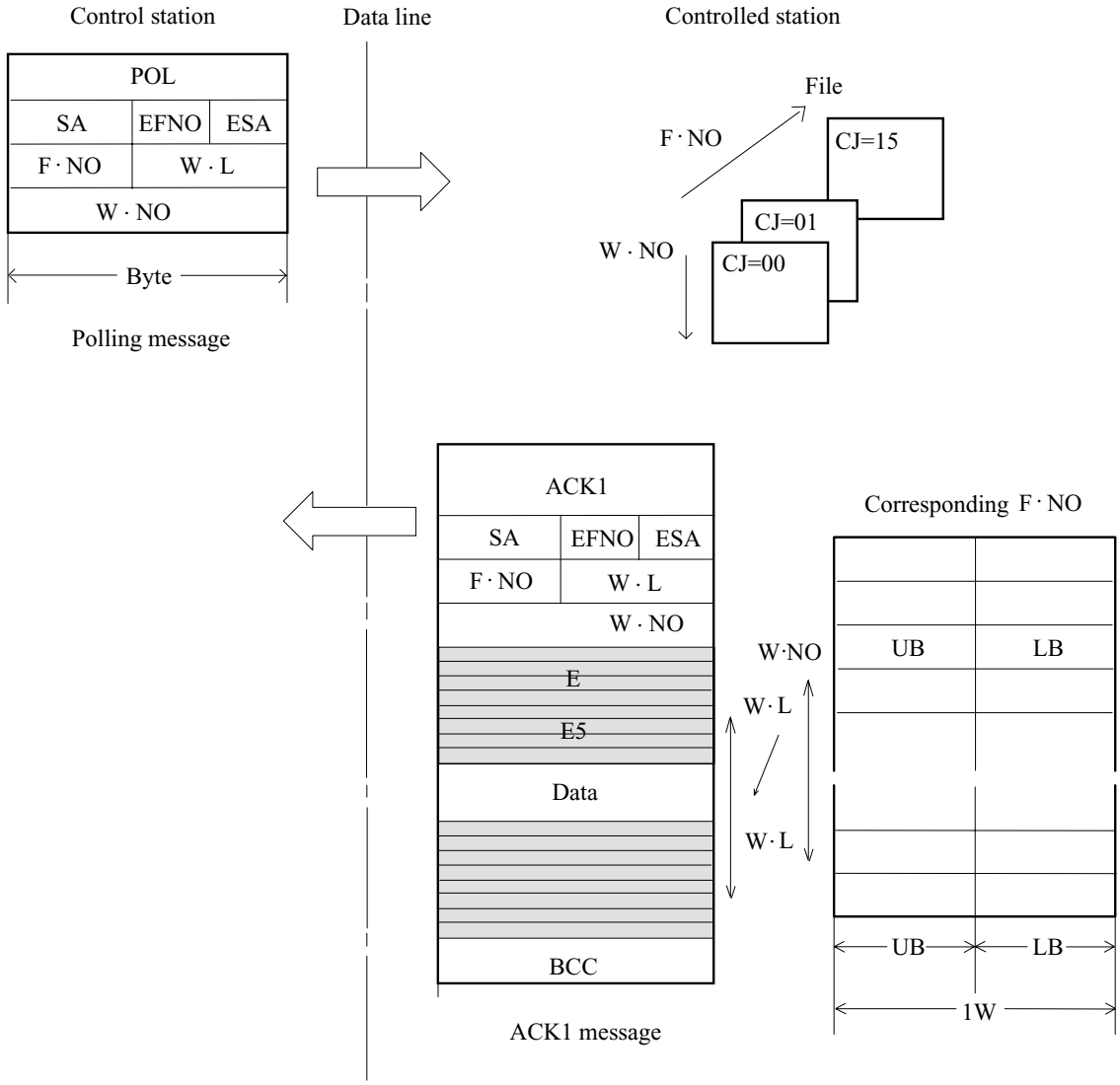
Horizontal parity check word = X' FFFF' ∀ D0 ∀ D1 ∀ D2 ∀ .....∀ Dn

∀ shows the calculation of exclusive-or.

3.3 Examples of message communication

A communication message is described in units of characters (bytes) according to the transmission format.

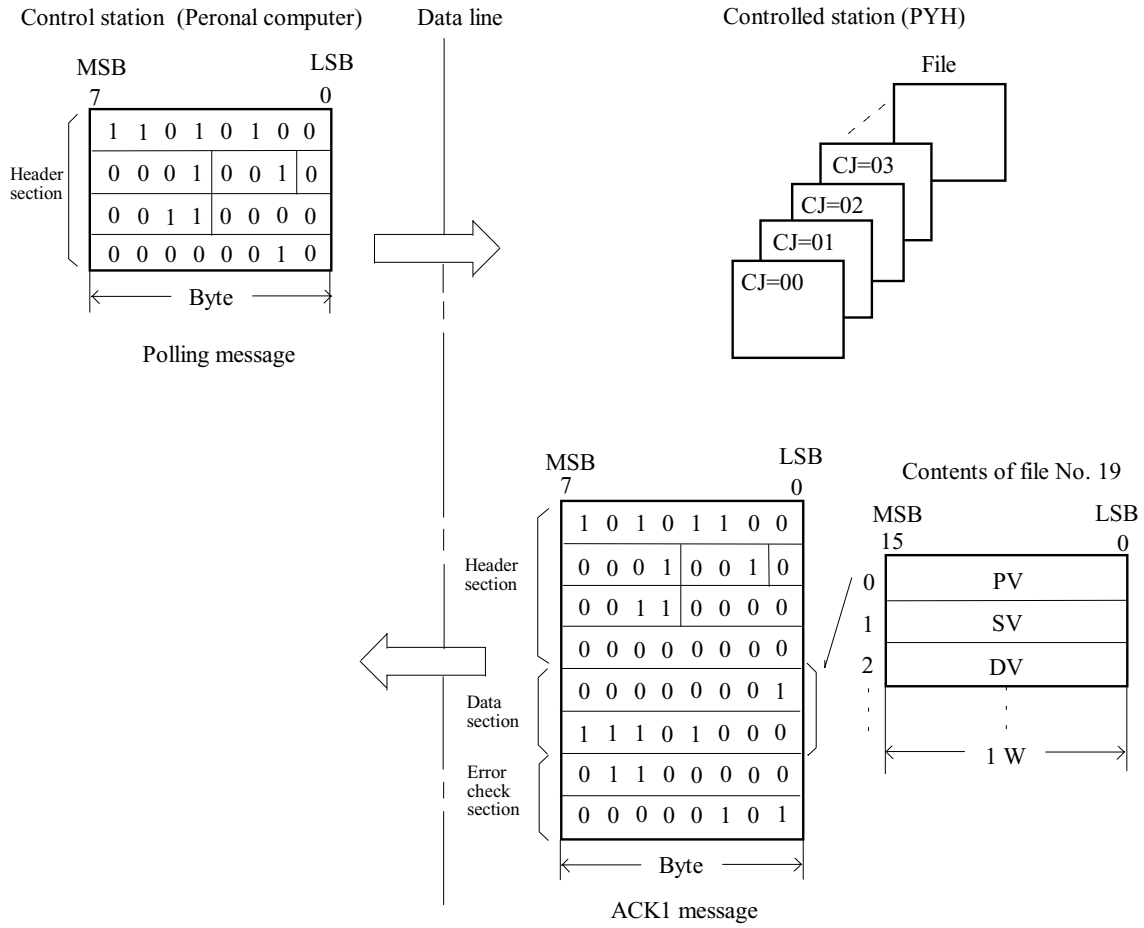
(1) Polling message



Example 1

Request-to-send (READ) of the present process variable (PV) from the personal computer to station No. 1 microcontroller.

Assume that the measuring range of the microcontroller is 0◦ to 1000◦C and the present process variable (PV) is 100◦C.



*1 PV is a % value to the measuring range, and 0 to 10000 corresponds to 0 to 100.00%.
Since PV is 100◦C in the measuring range of 0◦ to 1000◦C in this example, PV is 10%, that is, 1000 (X' 3E8') is stored into the file.

<Sample program>

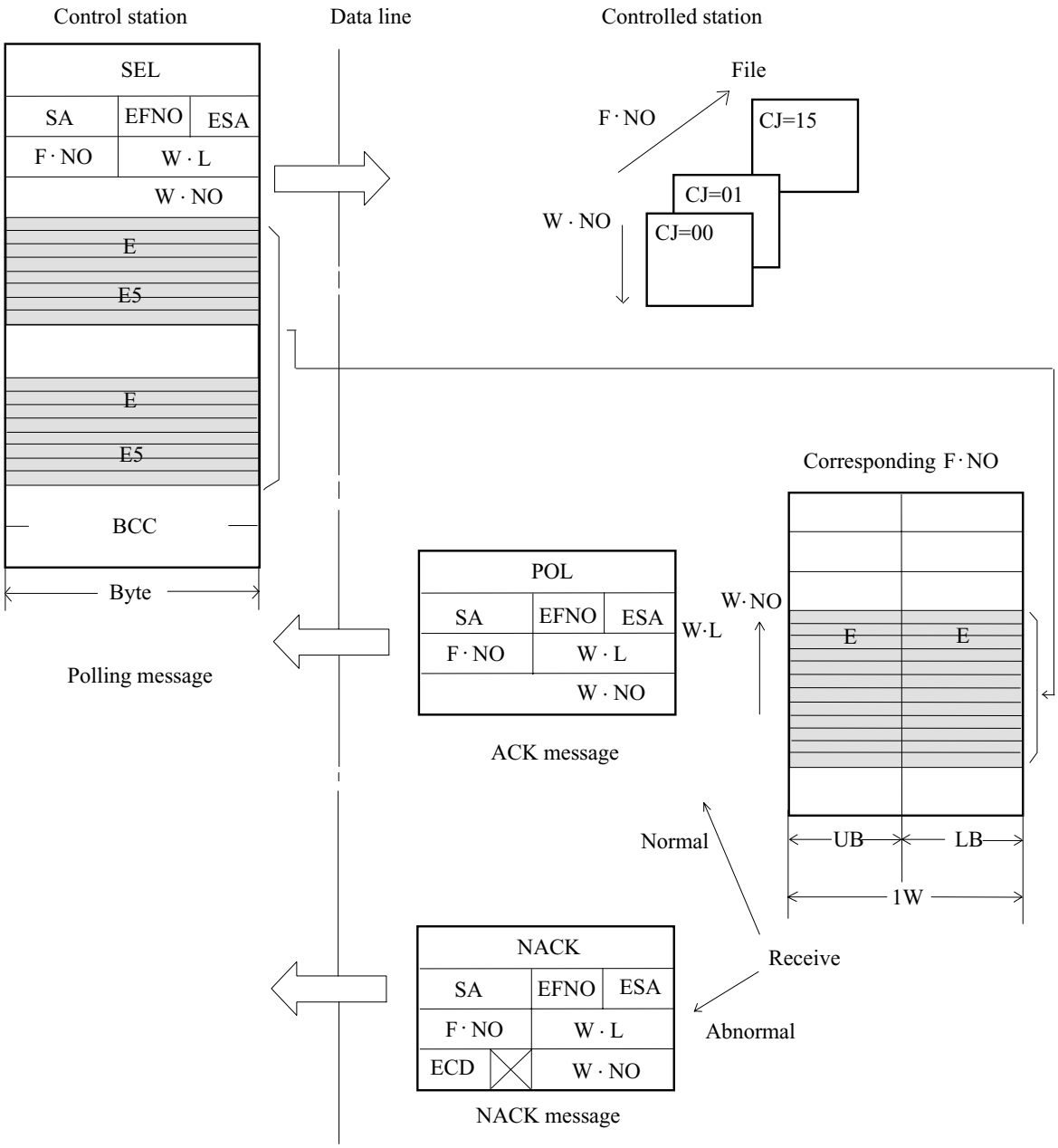
Polling message program in example 1 is shown by using BASIC language of the personal computer as follows.

```
10   OPEN "COM1:9600, 0, 8, 1 " AS   #1
20   TX$=CHR$(&HD4)+CHR$(&H12)+CHR&(&H30)+CHR$(&H0)
30   PRINT #1, TX$;   ' Send Polling message
40   FOR I=0 TO 2000:NEXT   ' wait
50   LENGTH=LOC(1)
60   RX$=INPUT$(LENGTH, #1)
70   FOR C=1 TO LENGTH
80   PRINT RIGHT$("0"+HEX$(ASC(MID$(RX$, C, 1))), 2); "␣":
90   NEXT C
100  GOTO 30
```

<After run>

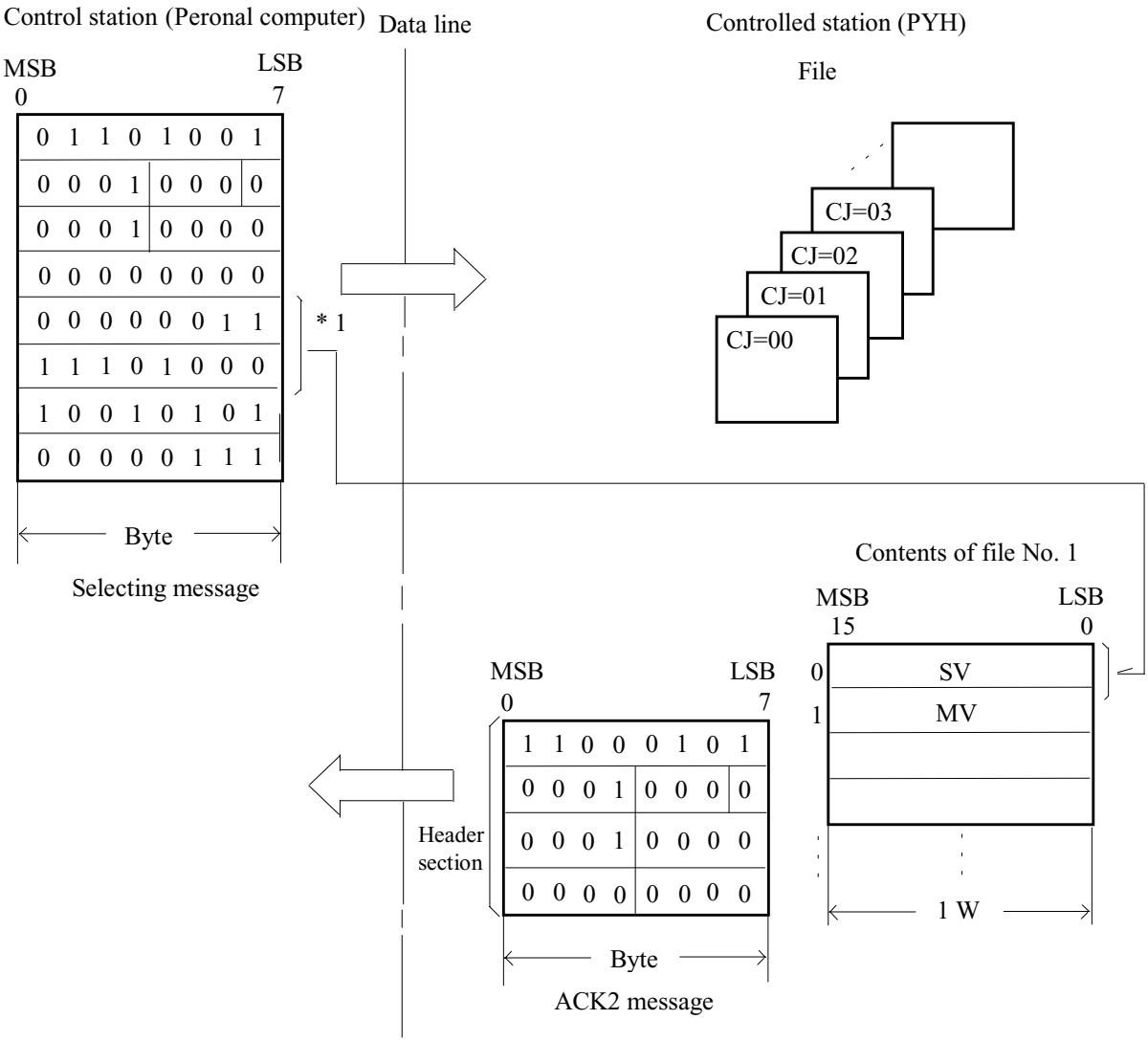
```
RUN
     AC      12      30      00      03      E8      60      05
```

(2) Selecting message



Example 2

Setting (WRITE) of a set value (SV) from the personal computer to station No. 1 microcontroller. Assume that the measuring range of the microcontroller is 0° to 1000°C and the SV is set to 100°C.



* 1 SV is a % value to the measuring range, and 0 to 10000 corresponds to 0 to 100.00%. Since the SV is set to 100°C in the measuring range of 0° to 1000°C in this example, SV is 10%, that is, 1000 (X' 3E8') is stored into the file.

<Sample program>

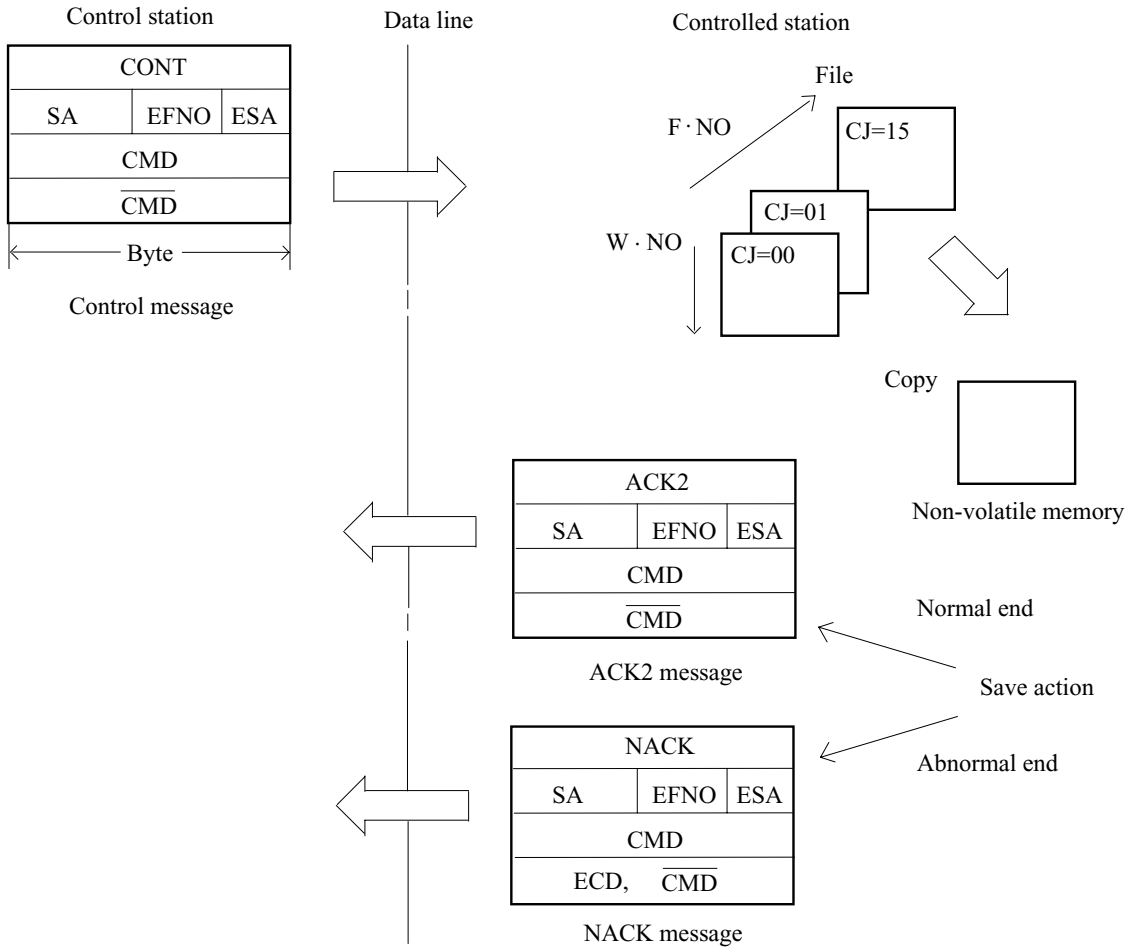
The selecting message program in example 2 is shown by using BASIC language of the personal computer as follows.

```
10  OPEN  "COM1 : 9600, 0, 8, 1" AS #1

20  TX$=CHR$(&H69)+CHR$(&H10)+CHR$(&H10)+CHR$(&H00)
    +CHR$(&H03)+CHR$(&HE8)+CHR$(&H85)+CHR$(&H07)

30  PRINT #1, TX$;   'SEND SELECTING MESSAGE

40  FOR I=0 TO 2000:NEXT   ' wait answer

50  LENGTH=LOC(1)

60  RX$=INPUT$(LENGTH,#1)

70  FOR C=0 TO LENGTH

80  PRINT RIGHT$("0"+HEX$(ASC(MID$(RX$, C, 1))),2); "␣";

90  NEXT C

100 GOTO 30
```

<After run>

```
RUN
    C5   10   10   00
```

(3) Control message



It takes 5 seconds until PYX saves memory data completely after receiving this message.

If the PYX power supply is turned off during this time, memory data are broken to be unemployable.

(4) Others

No response returns, if a transmission function word other than POL code, SEL code, and CONT code is received by the controlled station.

4. Transmission control procedure

In general, the transmission control procedures can be divided into the following three phases.

(1) Data link setup
(2) Data transfer
(3) Data link release

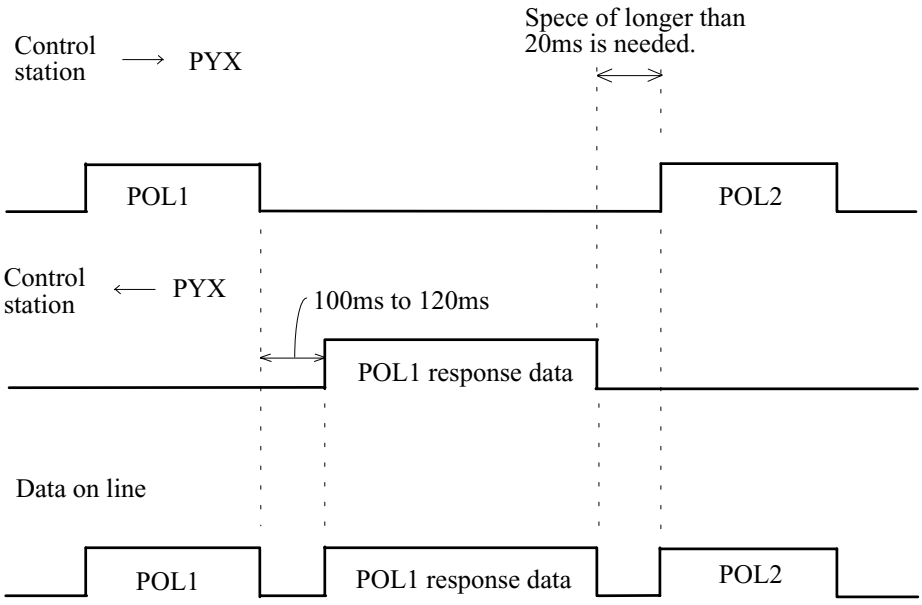
In this transmission system, the data link setup (1) also serves for the data link release (3) of the previous frame.

Accordingly, the space between frames must be secured correctly. The time required for spacing the frames is longer than 20msec.

> A polling message or a selecting message from the control station and corresponding response message from the controlled station are called polling frame and selecting frame, respectively.

In other words, when the control station has no received one character data for longer than 20msec on the line, the data link initializes reception based on the judgement that a new frame is started. If the character space becomes 10msec. or longer during the reception (during the transmission from the control station), the controlled station is automatically initialized and all received data are completely cleared. Under the condition of initialized reception, the first character is limited to transmission function words (POL, SEL, CONT), and a series of messages stating with other characters are all neglected.

In the controlled station, when the function words are 'POL' or 'CONT', the header section, or, only 2 words are taken. When the function words are 'SEL', the data (data section) of the data length shown in the header section are taken, while others are all neglected.



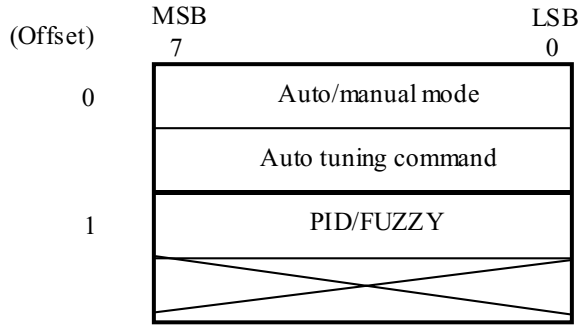
II. File Specification (PYX)

F NO.	Name of file	Attribute
J00	Control command file	Read/Write

1. Outline

This file stores commands to designate the selection of AUTO/MANUAL mode and kinds of control (PID/FUZZY) and the ON/OFF operation of AT (auto tuning).

2. Structure



3. Individual contents

MSB

Auto/manual mode (byte size) selection

00H : AUTO
01H : MANUAL

MSB

Auto tuning command (byte size)

00H : AT (Auto tuning) off
01H : Normal AT
02H : Low PV type AT

MSB

PID/FUZZY (byte size) selection

00H : FUZZY control
01H : PID control

F NO.	Name of file	Attribute
J01	SV file	Read/Write

1. Outline

This file stores setting values (SV) in local run and manipulated variables (MV) in manual run.

2. Structure

(Offset)	MSB 7 — LSB 0
0	Setting value (H)
	Setting value (L)
1	Manual manipulated variable (H)
	Manual manipulated variable (L)

3. Individual contents

MSB

	Setting value (SV) high order byte
	Setting value (SV) low order byte (word size)

The values obtained by representing setting values as 0 to 100% of the input range (scale), and then, converting them into 0 to 10000 are stored. (Setting range: 0 to 10000)

MSB

	Manual manipulated variable high order byte
	Manual manipulated variable low order byte (word size)

The values obtained by converting manipulated variables (MV) of –3.00 to 103.00% during manual operation into –300 to 10300 are stored. (Setting range: –300 to 10300)

F NO.	Name of file	Attribute
J02	Second SV file	Read/Write

1. Outline

This file stores second setting values used for SV selection (option).

2. Structure

(Offset)	MSB 7	LSB 0
0	Second SV (H)	
	Second SV (L)	

3. Individual contents

MSB

	Second SV high order byte
	Second SV low order byte (word size)

The values obtained by representing second setting values as 0.00 to 100.0% of the input range (scale), and then, converting them into 0 to 10000 are stored. (Setting range 0 to 10000)

F NO.	Name of file	Attribute
J03	PID/FUZZY parameter file	Read/Write

1. Outline

This file stores parameters used for control calculation.

2. Structure

(Offset)	7 — 0
0	Proportional band (H)
	Proportional band (L)
1	Automatic Reset time (H)
	Automatic Reset time (L)
2	Rate time (H)
	Rate time (L)
3	Hy s (H)
	Hy s (L)
4	Rate of Proportional Band for cooling (H)
	Rate of Proportional Band for cooling (L)
5	Dead band / Overlap band (H)
	Dead band / Overlap band (L)
6	Anti-Reset Wind-up (H)
	Anti-Reset Wind-up (L)
7	Manual Reset value (H)
	Manual Reset value (L)
8	Cycle of computing (H)
	Cycle of computing (L)
9	Reverse/Normal action (Output 1)
	Reverse/Normal action (Output 2)

3. Individual contents

MSB

	P (proportional band) high order byte
	P (proportional band) low order byte (word size)

The value obtained by converting P (proportional band) of 0.0 to 999.9% into 0 to 9999 are stored.
(Setting range: 0 to 9999)

MSB

	I (integral time) high order byte
	I (integral time) low order byte (word size)

The values obtained by converting I (integral time) of 0 to 3200sec. into 0 to 32000 are stored.
(Setting range: 0 to 32000)

MSB

	D (derivative time) high order byte
	D (derivative time) low order byte (word size)

The values obtained by converting D (derivative time) of 0.0 to 999.9sec. into 0 to 9999 are stored.
(Setting range: 0 to 9999)

MSB

	Hysteresis high order byte
	Hysteresis low order byte (word size)

The values obtained by representing the 2-position action hysteresis width as 0 to 100% to the input range width, and then, converting them into 0 to 10000 are stored. (Setting range: 0 to 10000)

MSB

	2nd output side proportional band coefficient high order byte
	2nd output side proportional band coefficient low order byte (word size)

The values obtained by converting the 2nd output side proportional band coefficients of 0.0 to 10.0 into 0 to 100 are stored. (Setting range: 0 to 100)

MSB

	Dead band/Overlapband high order byte
	Dead band/Overlapband low order byte (word size)

The values obtained by converting the Dead band/Overlapband of –50 to 50% into –5000 to 5000 are stored. (Setting range: –5000 to 5000)

MSB

	Anti-Reset Wind-up high order byte
	Anti-Reset Wind-up low order byte (word size)

The values obtained by converting the Anti-Reset Wind-up of 0.0 to 100.0% into 0 to 10000 are stored.
(Setting range: 0 to 10000)

MSB

	Manual Reset value high order byte
	Manual Reset value low order byte (word size)

The values obtained by converting manual reset values of –100.0 to 100.0% into –10000 to 10000 are stored. (Setting range: –10000 to 10000)

MSB

	Cycle of computing high order byte
	Cycle of computing low order byte (word size)

The values obtained by converting the control calculation cycle of 0.5 to 999.5sec. into 5 to 9995 are stored. (Setting range: 5 to 9995)

MSB

	(Output 1) Reverse/Normal action selection (byte size)

00H : Normal action

01H : Reverse action

MSB

	(Output 2) Reverse/Normal action selection (byte size)

00H : Normal action

01H : Reverse action

F NO.	Name of file	Attribute
J04	Proportional cycle for output file	Read/Write

1. Outline

This file stores the proportional cycle for output data.

2. Structure

(Offset)	MSB 7 — LSB 0
0	Proportional Cycle for Output 1
	Proportional Cycle for Output 2

3. Individual contents

MSB

Proportional Cycle for Output 1 (byte size)

The proportional cycle for output 1 side of 1 to 120sec. is stored as it is. (Setting range: 1 to 120)

MSB

Proportional Cycle for Output 2 (byte size)

The proportional cycle for output 2 side of 1 to 120sec. is stored as it is. (Setting range: 1 to 120)

F NO.	Name of file	Attribute
J05	Rate of digital filter file	Read/Write

1. Outline

This file stores the rate of digital filter.

2. Structure

(Offset)	MSB 7	LSB 0
0	Rate of Digital Filter (H)	
	Rate of Digital Filter (L)	

3. Individual contents

MSB

	Rate of digital filter high order byte
	Rate of digital filter low order byte (word size)

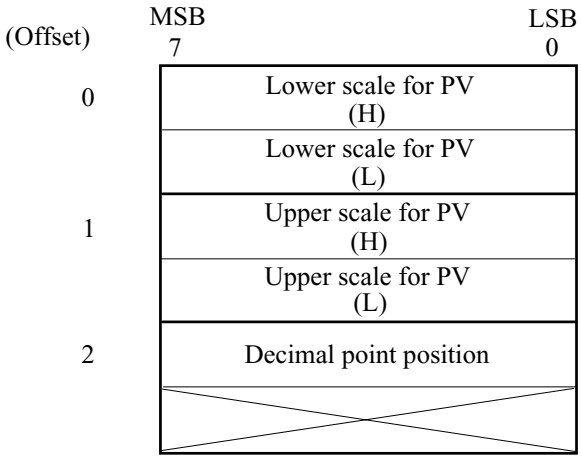
The values obtained by converting rate of digital filter of 0.0 to 900.0sec. into 0 to 9000 are stored.
(Setting range: 0 to 9000)

F NO.	Name of file	Attribute
J06	Input scaling file	Read/Write

1. Outline

This file is used for determining the voltage/current input scale.

2. Structure



3. Individual contents

MSB

	Lower scale for PV high order byte
	Lower scale for PV low order byte (word size)

The lower scale for PV of -1999 to 9999 is stored as it is. (Setting range: -1999 to 9999)

MSB

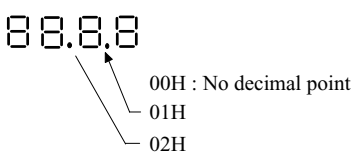
	Upper scale for PV high order byte
	Upper scale for PV low order byte (word size)

The upper scale for PV of -1999 to 9999 is stored as it is. (Setting range: -1999 to 9999)

MSB

Decimal point position (byte size)

Decimal point position

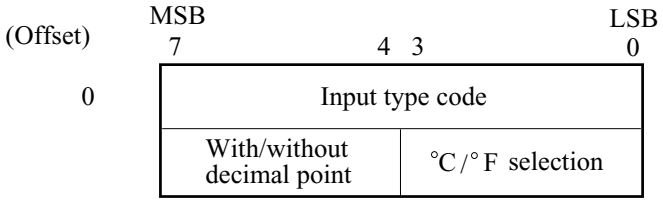


F NO.	Name of file	Attribute
J07	Input type filter	Read/Write

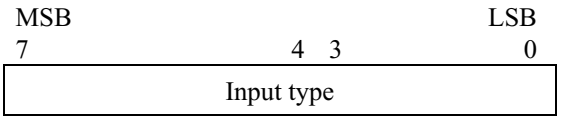
1. Outline

This file stores the input type, input range, whether decimal point is present or not, and °C/°F setting.

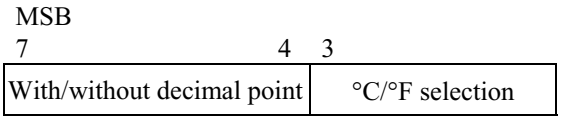
2. Structure



3. Individual contents



An input type code is stored (byte size).



Whether decimal point is present or not and °C/°F selection are set by the codes shown in the following table.

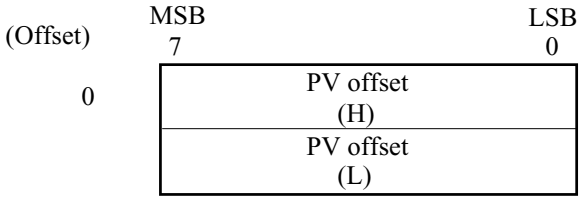
Higher significant 4 bits	0	No decimal point is present.
	1	Indication down to one place of decimals
Lower significant 4 bits	0	°C indication
	1	°F indication

F NO.	Name of file	Attribute
J08	PV offset file	Read/Write

1. Outline

This file stores PV offset values.

2. Structure



3. Individual contents

MSB

	PV offset value	high order byte
	PV offset value	low order byte (word size)

The values obtained by representing the PV offset values as 0 to 100% to the input range width, and then, converting them into 0 to 10000 are stored. (Setting range 0 to 10000)

F NO.	Name of file	Attribute
J09	Setting value limit file	Read/Write

1. Outline

This file stores the setting value (SV) limit values.

2. Structure

(Offset)	MSB 7 — LSB 0
0	High limit setting of SV (H)
	High limit setting of SV (L)
1	Low limit setting of SV (H)
	Low limit setting of SV (L)

3. Individual contents

MSB

	High limit setting of SV high order byte
	High limit setting of SV low order byte (word size)

The values obtained by representing the high limit value of SV limit as 0 to 100% to the input range, and then, converting them into 0 to 10000 are stored. (Setting range: 0 to 10000)

MSB

	Low limit setting of SV high order byte
	Low limit setting of SV low order byte (word size)

The values obtained by representing the low limit value of SV limit as 0 to 100% to the input range, and then, converting them into 0 to 10000 are stored. (Setting range: 0 to 10000)

F NO.	Name of file	Attribute
J10	MV limit file	Read/Write

1. Outline

This file stores the limit values of manipulated variables (MV).

2. Structure

(Offset)	MSB 7 — LSB 0
0	High limit setting of MV (H)
	High limit setting of MV (L)
1	Low limit setting of MV (H)
	Low limit setting of MV (L)

3. Individual contents

MSB

	Manipulated variable (MV) limit high limit value	high order byte
	Manipulated variable (MV) limit high limit value	low order byte (word size)

The values obtained by representing the high limit values of manipulated variable (MV) limit as -3.00 to 103.00% to the input range, and then, converting them into -300 to 10300 are stored.

(Setting range: -300 to 10300)

MSB

	Manipulated variable (MV) limit low limit value	high order byte
	Manipulated variable (MV) limit low limit value	low order byte (word size)

The values obtained by representing the low limit values of manipulated variable (MV) limit as -3.00 to 103.00% to the input range, and then, converting them into -300 to 10300 are stored.

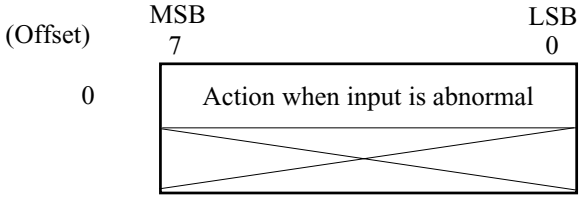
(Setting range: -300 to 10300)

F NO.	Name of file	Attribute
J11	Abnormal output file	Read/Write

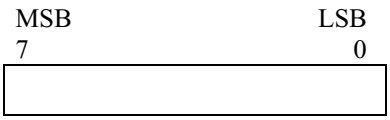
1. Outline

This file is used to designate a manipulated variable (MV) output at an abnormal input or at the end of a ramp soak function (option) program.

2. Structure



3. Individual contents



This file is used to designate a manipulated variable (MV) output at an abnormal output or at the end of a ramp soak function (option) program.

Code	Output 1	Output 2
00H	-3%	-3%
01H	103%	103%
02H	-3%	103%
03H	103%	-3%

F NO.	Name of file	Attribute
J12	Keylock file	Read/Write

1. Outline

This file stores keylock function parameters.

2. Structure

(Offset)	MSB 7	LSB 0
0	Lock for front operation (H)	
	Lock for front operation (L)	

3. Individual contents

MSB

	Lock parameter high order byte
	Lock parameter low order byte (word size)

Keylock levels of 0000 to 0003 are stored as they are. The following table shows the details of each level.

Lock level	Contents
0000	Setting of all parameters is inhibited.
0001	Setting of all parameters other than setting values (SV) is inhibited.
0002	Normal parameters only are settable.
0003	All parameters are settable.

F NO.	Name of file	Attribute
J19	Monitor file	Read

1. Outline

This read only file stores set values (SV), process variables (PV), and deviations (DV) being controlled at present.

2. Structure

(Offset)	MSB 7 — LSB 0
0	Measured value (PV) (H)
	Measured value (PV) (L)
1	Setting value (SV) (H)
	Setting value (SV) (L)
2	Deviation value (DV) (H)
	Deviation value (DV) (L)

3. Individual contents

MSB

	Measured value (PV)	high order byte
	Measured value (PV)	low order byte (word size)

The values obtained by representing present measured value (PV) as 0 to 100% to the input range, and then, converting them into 0 to 10000 are stored.

MSB

	Setting value (SV)	high order byte
	Setting value (SV)	low order byte (word size)

The values obtained by representing present setting value of SV for control as 0 to 100% to the input range, and then, converting them into 0 to 10000 are stored.

MSB

	Deviation value (DV)	high order byte
	Deviation value (DV)	low order byte (word size)

The values obtained by representing present deviation value (DV=PV-SV) as 0 to 100% to the input range width, and then, converting them into 0 to 10000 are stored.

F NO.	Name of file	Attribute
J20	Output monitor file	Read

1. Outline

This read only file stores manipulated variables (MV) being output at present.

2. Structure

(Offset)	MSB 7 — LSB 0
0	MV for output 1 (H)
	MV for output 1 (L)
1	MV for output 2 (H)
	MV for output 2 (L)

3. Individual contents

MSB

	MV for output 1 high order byte
	MV for output 1 low order byte (word size)

The values obtained by converting output 1 side manipulated variables (MV) of 0 to 100% now being output into 0 to 10000 are stored.

MSB

	MV for output 2 high order byte
	MV for output 2 low order byte (word size)

The values obtained by converting output 2 side manipulated variables (MV) of 0 to 100% now being output into 0 to 10000 are stored.

F NO.	Name of file	Attribute
J30	Alarm parameter file	Read/Write

1. Outline

This file stores the alarm types and setting values.

2. Structure

(Offset)	MSB 7	LSB 0
0	Alarm 1-4 type	Alarm 1-3 type
	Alarm 1-2 type	Alarm 1-1 type
1	Alarm 2-4 type	Alarm 2-3 type
	Alarm 2-2 type	Alarm 2-1 type
2	Setting for Heater Break detection (H)	
	Setting for Heater Break detection (L)	
3	Setting for Loop Break detection (H)	
	Setting for Loop Break detection (L)	
4	Setting for Alarm 1-1 (H)	
	Setting for Alarm 1-1 (L)	
5	Setting for Alarm 1-2 (H)	
	Setting for Alarm 1-2 (L)	
6	Setting for Alarm 1-3 (H)	
	Setting for Alarm 1-3 (L)	
7	Setting for Alarm 2-1 (H)	
	Setting for Alarm 2-1 (L)	
8	Setting for Alarm 2-2 (H)	
	Setting for Alarm 2-2 (L)	
9	Setting for Alarm 2-3 (H)	
	Setting for Alarm 2-3 (L)	
10	Setting for Alarm 1-1 Hysteresis (H)	
	Setting for Alarm 1-1 Hysteresis (L)	
11	Setting for Alarm 1-2 Hysteresis (H)	
	Setting for Alarm 1-2 Hysteresis (L)	
12	Setting for Alarm 1-3 Hysteresis (H)	
	Setting for Alarm 1-3 Hysteresis (L)	
13	Setting for Alarm 2-1 Hysteresis (H)	
	Setting for Alarm 2-1 Hysteresis (L)	
14	Setting for Alarm 2-2 Hysteresis (H)	
	Setting for Alarm 2-2 Hysteresis (L)	
15	Setting for Alarm 2-3 Hysteresis (H)	
	Setting for Alarm 2-3 Hysteresis (L)	

3. Individual contents

MSB 7	4	3	LSB 0
** Alarm 1-4 type		* Alarm 1-3 type	
* Alarm 1-2 type		* Alarm 1-1 type	

Alarm types of channel 1 to 4 of alarm 1 are set by the codes shown in the following table.

MSB 7	4	3	LSB 0
** Alarm 2-4 type		* Alarm 2-3 type	
* Alarm 2-2 type		* Alarm 2-1 type	

Alarm types of channel 1 to 4 of alarm 2 are set by the codes shown in the following table.

* Alarm types selectable in case of alarms other than alarm 1 - 4/2 - 4

Code	Alarm type
0	No alarm
1	High limit absolute alarm
2	Low limit absolute alarm
3	High limit deviation alarm
4	Low limit deviation alarm
5	High limit deviation alarm (reverse output)
6	Low limit deviation alarm (reverse output)
7	High/low limit deviation alarm
8	High/low limit deviation alarm (reverse output)
9	Low limit absolute alarm (with low limit hold)
A	Low limit deviation alarm (with low limit hold)
B	Low limit deviation (with reverse output and low limit hold)
C	High/low limit deviation alarm (with low limit hold)
D	High/low limit deviation alarm (with reverse output and low limit hold)

** Alarm types selectable in case of alarm 1 - 4/2 - 4 only

Code	Alarm type
0	No alarm
1	Heater break alarm
2	Loop break alarm
3	Heater break alarm + loop break alarm

MSB

	Setting for heater break detection high order byte
	Setting for heater break detection low order byte (word size)

Setting value for heater break detection is stored in units of 0.1A. (Setting range: 10 to 500)

MSB

	Setting for loop break detection high order byte
	Setting for loop break detection low order byte (word size)

Setting value for loop break detection is stored in units of l sec. (Setting range: 0 to 5999)

MSB

	Setting for alarm 1-1 high order byte
	Setting for alarm 1-1 low order byte (word size)

A value obtained by representing a setting value of channel 1 of alarm 1 as 0 to 100% to the input range in case of an absolute value alarm or to the input range width in case of a deviation alarm, and then converting it into 0 to 10000 is stored. (Setting range: 0 to 10000)

MSB

	Setting for alarm 1-2 high order byte
	Setting for alarm 1-2 low order byte (word size)

A value obtained by representing a setting value of channel 2 of alarm 1 as 0 to 100% to the input range in case of an absolute value alarm or to the input range width in case of a deviation alarm, and then converting it into 0 to 10000 is stored. (Setting range: 0 to 10000)

MSB

	Setting for alarm 1-3 high order byte
	Setting for alarm 1-3 low order byte (word size)

A value obtained by representing a setting value of channel 3 of alarm 1 as 0 to 100% to the input range in case of an absolute value alarm or to the input range width in case of a deviation alarm, and then converting it into 0 to 10000 is stored. (Setting range: 0 to 10000)

MSB

	Setting for alarm 2-1 high order byte
	Setting for alarm 2-1 low order byte (word size)

A value obtained by representing a setting value of channel 1 of alarm 2 as 0 to 100% to the input range in case of an absolute value alarm or to the input range width in case of a deviation alarm, and then converting it into 0 to 10000 is stored. (Setting range: 0 to 10000)

MSB

	Setting for alarm 2-2 high order byte
	Setting for alarm 2-2 low order byte (word size)

A value obtained by representing a setting value of channel 2 of alarm 2 as 0 to 100% to the input range in case of an absolute value alarm or to the input range width in case of a deviation alarm, and then converting it into 0 to 10000 is stored. (Setting range: 0 to 10000)

MSB

	Setting for alarm 2-3 high order byte
	Setting for alarm 2-3 low order byte (word size)

A value obtained by representing a setting value of channel 3 of alarm 2 as 0 to 100% to the input range in case of an absolute value alarm or to the input range width in case of a deviation alarm, and then converting it into 0 to 10000 is stored. (Setting range: 0 to 10000)

MSB

	Setting for alarm 1-1 hysteresis high order byte
	Setting for alarm 1-1 hysteresis low order byte (word size)

A value obtained by representing the hysteresis of channel 1 of alarm 1 as 0 to 100% to the input range value, and then, converting it into 0 to 10000 is stored. (Setting range: 0 to 10000)

MSB

	Setting for alarm 1-2 hysteresis high order byte
	Setting for alarm 1-2 hysteresis low order byte (word size)

A value obtained by representing the hysteresis of channel 2 of alarm 1 as 0 to 100% to the input range value, and then, converting it into 0 to 10000 is stored. (Setting range: 0 to 10000)

MSB

	Setting for alarm 1-3 hysteresis high order byte
	Setting for alarm 1-3 hysteresis low order byte (word size)

A value obtained by representing the hysteresis of channel 3 of alarm 1 as 0 to 100% to the input range value, and then, converting it into 0 to 10000 is stored. (Setting range: 0 to 10000)

MSB

	Setting for alarm 2-1 hysteresis high order byte
	Setting for alarm 2-1 hysteresis low order byte (word size)

A value obtained by representing the hysteresis of channel 1 of alarm 2 as 0 to 100% to the input range value, and then, converting it into 0 to 10000 is stored. (Setting range: 0 to 10000)

MSB

	Setting for alarm 2-2 hysteresis high order byte
	Setting for alarm 2-2 hysteresis low order byte (word size)

A value obtained by representing the hysteresis of channel 2 of alarm 2 as 0 to 100% to the input range value, and then, converting it into 0 to 10000 is stored. (Setting range: 0 to 10000)

MSB

	Setting for alarm 2-3 hysteresis high order byte
	Setting for alarm 2-3 hysteresis low order byte (word size)

A value obtained by representing the hysteresis of channel 3 of alarm 2 as 0 to 100% to the input range value, and then, converting it into 0 to 10000 is stored. (Setting range: 0 to 10000)

F NO.	Name of file	Attribute
J31	Ramp soak parameter file	Read/Write

1. Outline

This file stores ramp/soak function parameters and commands.

2. Structure

(Offset)	MSB 7 — LSB 0
0	1st. target point [SV] (H)
	1st. target point [SV] (L)
1	2nd. target point [SV] (H)
	2nd. target point [SV] (L)
2	3rd. target point [SV] (H)
	3rd. target point [SV] (L)
3	4th. target point [SV] (H)
	4th. target point [SV] (L)
4	Time of 1st. Ramp Segment (H)
	Time of 1st. Ramp Segment (L)
5	Time of 1st. Soak Segment (H)
	Time of 1st. Soak Segment (L)
6	Time of 2nd. Ramp Segment (H)
	Time of 2nd. Ramp Segment (L)
7	Time of 2nd. Soak Segment (H)
	Time of 2nd. Soak Segment (L)
8	Time of 3rd. Ramp Segment (H)
	Time of 3rd. Ramp Segment (L)
9	Time of 3rd. Soak Segment (H)
	Time of 3rd. Soak Segment (L)
10	Time of 4th. Ramp Segment (H)
	Time of 4th. Ramp Segment (L)
11	Time of 4th. Soak Segment (H)
	Time of 4th. Soak Segment (L)
12	Power ON start command
	Ramp/Soak command

3. Individual contents

MSB

	1st. target point [SV] high order byte
	1st. target point [SV] low order byte (word size)

A value obtained by representing 1st.1target point value as 0 to 100% to the input range, and then, converting it into 0 to 10000 is stored. (Setting range: 0 to 10000)

MSB

	2nd. target point [SV] high order byte
	2nd. target point [SV] low order byte (word size)

A value obtained by representing 2nd. target point value as 0 to 100% to the input range, and then, converting it into 0 to 10000 is stored. (Setting range: 0 to 10000)

MSB

	3rd. target point [SV] high order byte
	3rd. target point [SV] low order byte (word size)

A value obtained by representing 3rd. target point value as 0 to 100% to the input range, and then, converting it into 0 to 10000 is stored. (Setting range: 0 to 10000)

MSB

	4th. target point [SV] high order byte
	4th. target point [SV] low order byte (word size)

A value obtained by representing 4th. target point value as 0 to 100% to the input range, and then, converting it into 0 to 10000 is stored. (Setting range: 0 to 10000)

MSB

	Time of 1st. ramp segment high order byte
	Time of 1st. ramp segment low order byte (word size)

The time of 1st. ramp section is stored as a word in units of one minute. (Setting range: 0 to 5999)

MSB

	Time of 1st. soak segment high order byte
	Time of 1st. soak segment low order byte (word size)

The time of 1st. soak section is stored as a word in units of one minute. (Setting range: 0 to 5999)

MSB

	Time of 2nd. ramp segment high order byte
	Time of 2nd. ramp segment low order byte (word size)

The time of 2nd. ramp section is stored as a word in units of one minute. (Setting range: 0 to 5999)

MSB

	Time of 2nd. soak segment high order byte
	Time of 2nd. soak segment high order byte

The time of 2nd. soak section is stored as a word in units of one minute. (Setting range: 0 to 5999)

MSB

	Time of 3rd. ramp segment high order byte
	Time of 3rd. ramp segment high order byte

The time of 3rd. ramp section is stored as a word in units of one minute. (Setting range: 0 to 5999)

MSB

	Time of 3rd. soak segment high order byte
	Time of 3rd. soak segment high order byte

The time of 3rd. soak section is stored as a word in units of one minute. (Setting range: 0 to 5999)

MSB

	Time of 4th. ramp segment high order byte
	Time of 4th. ramp segment low order byte (word size)

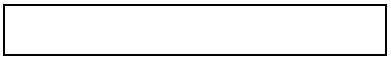
The time of 4th. ramp section is stored as a word in units of one minute. (Setting range: 0 to 5999)

MSB

	Time of 4th. soak segment high order byte
	Time of 4th. soak segment low order byte (word size)

The time of 4th. soak section is stored as a word in units of one minute. (Setting range: 0 to 5999)

MSB LSB
7 0

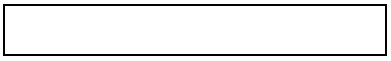


Power ON start command (byte size)

A program can run automatically when turning on the power supply of the main unit.
(Power ON start function)

For turning on and off this function, set the following value to the power ON start command.
(O: Function OFF 1: Function ON)

MSB LSB
7 0



Ramp/soak command (byte size)

An operation command is given to the ramp/soak function by the codes shown in the following table.

Code	Operation
0	Function OFF
1	RUN
2	HOLD
3	*END

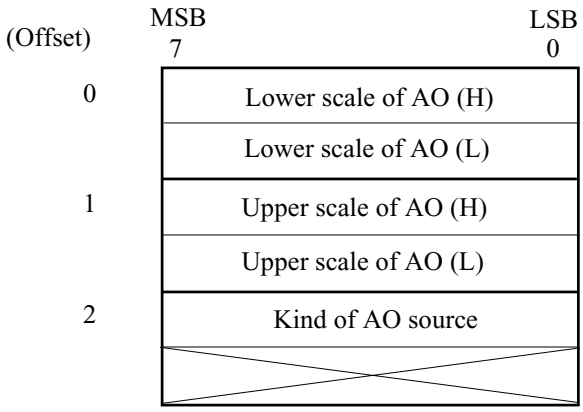
* END (code 3) cannot be written, but it can be read only.

F NO.	Name of file	Attribute
J 32	AO scaling file	Read/Write

1. Outline

This file stores auxiliary analog output (AO) parameters.

2. Structure



3. Individual contents

MSB

	Lower scale of AO high order byte
	Lower scale of AO low order byte (word size)

A value obtained by converting % value (0 to 100%) of the source corresponding to 1V output of AO into 0 to 10000 is stored. (Setting range: 0 to 10000)

MSB

	Upper scale of AO high order byte
	Upper scale of AO low order byte (word size)

A value obtained by converting % value (0 to 100%) of the source corresponding to 5V output of AO into 0 - 10000 is stored. (Setting range: 0 to 10000)

MSB

	AO output source (byte size)

Sources being output to AO are stored by the codes shown in the following table.

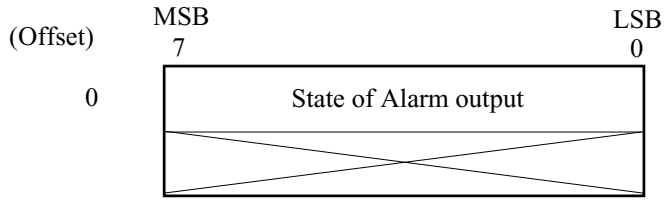
Code	Source type
0	Process variables (PV)
1	Setting values (SV)
2	Manipulated variables (MV)

F NO.	Name of file	Attribute
J33	State of alarm output file	Read

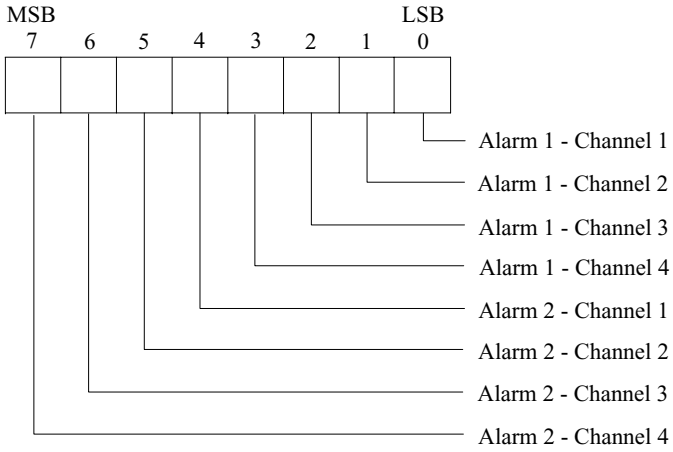
1. Outline

This file stores alarm decision results.

2. Structure



3. Individual contents



Alarm decision result ON : Corresponding bit = 1
OFF : Corresponding bit = 0

F NO.	Name of file	Attribute
J34	Ramp/soak monitor file	Read

1. Outline

This read only file stores data about the program running conditions of ramp/soak function.

2. Structure

(Offset)	MSB 7 — LSB 0
0	Ramp/soak rest time (H)
	Ramp/soak rest time (L)
1	Ramp/soak location
	Ramp/soak state

3. Individual contents

MSB

Ramp/soak rest time high order byte

Ramp/soak rest time low order byte (word size)

The program run rest time of ramp/soak function is stored in units of minute.

MSB 7 LSB 0

Ramp/soak location (byte size)

The program run location data of ramp/soak function are stored by the codes shown in the following table.

Code	Present position	Code	Present position	Code	Present position
0	Function OFF	4	2nd. soak	8	4th. soak
1	1st. ramp	5	3rd. ramp	9	End
2	1st. sork	6	3rd. soak		
3	2nd. ramp	7	4th. ramp		

MSB 7 LSB 0

Ramp/soak state (byte size)

Present running conditions of ramp/soak function are stored by the codes shown in the following table.

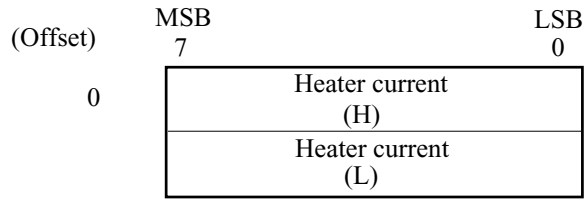
Code	Running conditions
0	OFF
1	RUN
2	HOLD
3	*END

F NO.	Name of file	Attribute
J35	Heater current file	Read

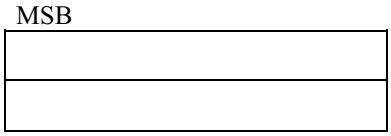
1. Outline

This read only file stores a heater current value.

2. Structure



3. Individual contents



Heater current high order byte

Heater current low order byte (word size)

A heater current value is stored in units of 0.1A.
(No heater current is detectable, if the heater breakage option is not provided).