

# **CE OMEGA** <u>http://www.omega.com</u> e-mail: info@omega.com



# CN1514/1517 Series wall mount Multi-Zone Process Controller

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## **SPECIFICATIONS**

Typical (a) 25 C and rated supply voltage unless otherwise specified.

INPUT TYPE:
i) J,K,T,E,R,S,B, thermistor, RTD
ii) 4-20 milliamp & 0-50 milliamp loop current
iii) 0-10 vdc & 0-5 vdc
iv) 0-100 millivolt
Cold junction error: +/- 0.5 C (10C to 45C)
Open thermocouple indication: 'HELP' displayed

ACCURACY: Temperature resolution: 1C/1F, 0.1% of Full Scale Voltage = 0.05% FS Current = 0.05% FS

ANALOG TO DIGITAL CONVERSION 20,000 count A/D converter Dual slope integrating converter. Conversion rate: Seven conversions/sec (typical)

#### DISPLAY

Red 7-segment LED display, 0.8 inch (20mm) height Negative polarity indication Over-range indication: HELP Display test: Briefly indicates **8.8.8.8.8.8.8.** on power up

SCAN RATE Two channels per second Channel display time: programmable from 1 - 999 seconds

POWER OPTION 120VAC -- 60 Hz (Standard) 220VAC -- 50 HZ (Optional) 15VDC @ 900ma (optional)

SCALE/OFFSET Scale programmable from 1 - 30000 Offset : 0 - 20.00 (current), 0 - 10.000 (voltage input), 0 - 100.00 (millivolt) Decimal Point: Programmable No decimal pt, 10th, 100th & 1000th pos.

RATE: 0 - 500 Seconds

PROPORTIONAL BAND: 0 - 100% of span

RESET: 0.00 TO 50.00 repeats per minute

## <u>NOTE</u>

CN1514 is a four channel unit. Therefore, any reference to channel numbers with respect to this model is for channels 1 through 4 <u>only</u>.

CN1517 is a seven channel unit, and therefore, any reference to channel numbers for this model is for channels 1 through 7.

# DESCRIPTION

The CN1514/1517 series is a compact unit that offers the features of up to seven *full-blown* PID controllers in a single wall-mount enclosure. Careful design, high functionality and its compactness allows it to offer unmatched cost/performance ratio of any controller in its class.

CN1514/1517 series offers PID control for optimum process stability. Additionally, processes that do not require tight control through complex tuning of PID parameters can be run under simple ON/OFF control.

Programmable from the front keys, the unit will accept signals from many different types of transducers. These include thermocouples, thermistors, RTDs, 4-20ma loop current, 0-50ma loop current, 0-5vdc, 0-10vdc and 0-100mv etc. (Check Model number for specific input types). Input signal for each zone is selected independently. Scaling and offset allows current and voltage signals to be converted to engineering units. Additionally, each zone has its own ramp/soak profile which can be tailored to its specific requirements. ON/OFF as well as PID parameters (Rate, Reset and Proportional band) for each zone are also independent of each other.

Each zone can be programmed for either heating or cooling. Setpoint deviation, positive as well as negative, can be viewed by the push of a key.

The maximum and minimum readings for each zone are also captured. This feature can be helpful in quality control or as a tool in fine-tuning the PID parameters.

Any zone can be put on an indefinite hold anywhere along the process profile. Also, a manual mode for setpoint entry is available. Using this feature, a setpoint can be entered without going into the program mode and entering the entire ramp/soak profile for a given zone.



# CN1514/1517 KEYS AND FUNCTION

The five CN1514/1517 keys have several functions packed into each key. These Functions are listed below.

SCN/HLD **RST/EXT** 

\* Pushing this key, while scanning, will place the display in a hold mode. The Display will hold on the current display function until the key is pushed again. \* If the unit is in a display hold mode, push this key to continue scanning

between controllers.

\* This key is also used to exit Programming Mode, indicated by the word 'SAVInG' being displayed.

**NOTE:** HOLD mode places only the display on hold. Internally, all the enabled channels keep on scanning and controlling. The **HLD** led comes on when the unit is placed in a hold mode.



- \* To select a controller, toggle this key until the unit displays the desired controller number.\* To enter programming mode, push and hold this key, on the desired
- controller to be programmed, until the unit scrolls the message 'EntEr PASSCOdE'.

PROCESS DATA

\* Toggling this key will sequentially display process value for each controller. \* If a controller is selected (by pushing **CTR SEL** key) before pushing this key, it will cause the unit to display the following data for that controller: process value, soak time, deviation, Min/Max readings and rate of process change.



- \* This key's function is similar to the above (Process/Data) key except that it displays setpoint instead of process for each controller.
- \* In Programming Mode this key is used to select a digit to be increment or decremented.



\* This key functions only after a controller has been selected by pushing CTR. SEL key. It is used for displaying and changing the current status of selected controller (RUNNING, HOLDING. STOPPED & ENTER SP).
\* In Programming Mode this key is used to increment or decrement a selected digit or to toggle between selections.

The LEDS on the front indicate the controller status. They are turned on when each controller is in auto run (automatic ramping) or in manual setpoint entry mode. The **HOLD** led indicates that the display is being held on any one parameter (e.g. controller number 1's process value).

# DISPLAY MODES

The CN1514/1517 can be programmed to display in one of the following modes:

Mode	<u>Display</u>	<b>Description</b>
PROCESS	PrOCESS	Display only the process value for the controllers.
SETPOINT	SEtPt	Displays only the setpoint value for each controller. (Only those controllers that are in run/hold mode)
PROCESS - SETPOINT	Pr-stPt	Displays Process as well as Setpoint Values for each controller that is running a program.

SEE PROGRAMMING ON HOW TO SELECT ONE OF THE DISPLAY MODES.

## PROCESS MODE

Process Display Mode sequentially displays the process value of each controller. Process value is displayed, regardless of whether the controller is running or not. All the controllers that are enabled will be displayed. The display time is as setup during programming.

## <u>SETPOINT MODE</u>

This mode displays <u>ONLY</u> the setpoint value for those controllers that are running. If <u>NO</u> controller is running, the unit will scroll the message **'nO CntrL rUnnInG'** on the display. Setpoints are displayed for the programmed amount of display time.

## PROCESS-SETPOINT MODE

This mode displays Process as well as Setpoint value for each controller that is in run/hold mode. If no controller is running a profile, the unit will display only the process reading of the controllers that are enabled. If any controllers are being run, then their process value is displayed followed by their setpoint. The display period is as programmed during setup, for example, if display time is 10 seconds, the process will be displayed for ten seconds, followed by setpoint for ten seconds.

# PROGRAMMING MODES

Programming mode is used for configuring various parameters of the unit. This is accomplished by first selecting the controller that needs to be programmed (by pushing the **CTR SEL** key), and then holding in the **CTR.SEL** (which is also the **PROG** key) until the units scrolls the message **'EntEr PASSCOdE'**. At this point, pass code for the system can be entered. The entry code is a four digit number which keeps unauthorized personnel from changing the system parameters. The front panel keys are each marked with a small digit in the lower right corner.



**NOTE:** This step comes up for programming only if the unit is programmed to work as ON/OFF controller. If not, Rate, Reset and Proportional Band are programmed.

For the five keys there are five digits --- 1,2,3,4,5. The pass-code is a combination of these digits and for CN1514/1517 systems it is **3254**.

If, at any time during programming, it is desired to exit, just push the **RST/EXT** key twice (and hold it in till the display reads '**SAVInG**'). First push takes you to the very beginning of the program mode (display shows '**PrG CTr**'), and the second push will exit. Display briefly reads '**SAVING**' to indicate that the data is being saved in nonvolatile memory.

As soon as the correct four digit pass-code is entered, the system is ready for programming. Once in programming mode, one of the following selections can be made:

Disping	
tuninG	Enter PID parameters or hysteresis for ON/OFF control
VErIFY	Verify a previously entered Ramp/Soak profile.
PrOFILE	Program a Ramp/Soak profile for a controller.
PrG CTr	Program Controller parameters.
PrG SYS	Program System parameters

Description

## TUNING MODE:

Disnlav

Tuning mode is used for entering relay hysteresis (if controller is programmed for ON/OFF mode) or Rate, Reset and Proportional Band (if the unit is set as a PID controller). This mode is selected in SETUP mode by pushing **PROG** key while the unit is displaying 'tUnIng'. After this selection, the unit will display any one of the following: 'Cntr 1', 'Cntr 2', 'Cntr 3', 'Cntr 4', 'Cntr 5', 'Cntr 6', or 'Cntr 7'. At this time any controller can be selected by pushing  $\triangle$  DIG  $\bigvee$  key. LED for selected controller will flash (this provides an easy way to track the controller being programmed). After selecting a controller, use **PROG** key to step through programming. To exit, push **EXT** key.

NOTE: 'TUNING' mode can also be entered by pushing and holding

**'DATA'** key till the display reads **'TuninG'**. Once in this mode, any controller can be selected by pushing **▲DIG V** key. (This procedure can only be done from normal display mode and not from SETUP). To exit, push & hold **RESET** key.

### ON/OFF HYSTERESIS (DEAD-BAND)

This step is used for setting up controller deadband or hysteresis and is indicated by the message **'Cntr db'** followed by the display of current deadband value. The flashing digit is the active digit. Pushing  $\triangle DIG \bigtriangledown$ key and keeping it pushed, will increment the digit. Releasing  $\triangle DIG \lor$ key and then pushing it again will decrement the value ( $\triangle DIG \lor$  key works as a toggle -- alternating between increment and decrement). To change the next digit, first push the  $\triangleleft DIG \lor$  key. This will advance the flashing to the following digit. Use  $\triangle DIG \lor$  key to change the value. After the desired setting is displayed, push **PROG** key. This will take you to the beginning of setup mode (or Tuning Mode)







## <u>ENTERING PID VARIABLES</u>

## PROPORTIONAL BAND

If PID mode is selected, then next parameter to be programmed is the proportional band. Proportional band, also referred to as gain, determines the output in proportion to the error between setpoint and actual process temperature. It is based on percent error of 1000 degrees if the display units are Centigrade and 2000 degrees if units are Fahrenheit (or scaled for voltage/current inputs). For example, if the proportional band is set to 5.0 and the units are Centigrade, then a process error of 50 degrees between setpoint and temperature will result in an output that will be fully on. To enter a new value for proportional band, use  $\triangle DIG \nabla$  and  $\triangleleft DIG \triangleright$  keys. Once the value has been entered, push **PROG** key.

## <u>RESET</u>

Parameter programmed after proportional band is Reset. As with other functions, this is indicated by the display first showing the message followed by current reset value. The message in this case is '**RESET**'. Again, use  $\triangle DIG \nabla$  key in conjunction with  $\triangleleft DIG \triangleright$  key to change the value.

Reset is used with proportional band to fine tune the controller. Proportional band alone will bring down the error between setpoint and process up to a certain point only. To reset the differential left by proportional band, the error is integrated slowly over time until setpoint and process coincide. This is done by introducing the reset factor. After programming reset, push **PROG** key to program RATE.



## <u>RATE</u>

Rate is the third factor in the PID control. This factor provides the anticipation for the control as to how fast or slow process change is being realized. This factor is usually handy at start ups when, generally, process tends to lag setpoint and a higher output is required. On entering rate mode, the display first reads 'RAtE' followed by rate value. This value can be change by using  $\triangle DIG \lor$  and  $\triangleleft DIG \triangleright$  keys.

## VERIFY MODE:

The Verify function is used for checking a previously programmed ramp/soak profile. This mode is selected by pushing **PROG** key while

the unit is displaying 'VETIFY'. After this selection, the unit will display one of the following: 'Cntr 1', 'Cntr 2', 'Cntr 3', 'Cntr 4', 'Cntr 5', 'Cntr 6', or 'Cntr 7'. At this time any one of the controllers can be selected by pushing the  $\triangle$ DIG $\nabla$  key. After selecting a controller, use **PROG** key to step through the profile. To exit Verify mode at any time, push EXT key. Unlike exiting 'ProFILE' mode, exiting VERIFY at any point does not mark the end of a profile.





**NOTE:** Verify mode should only be used to <u>check</u> or <u>change</u> a previously programmed parameter. DO NOT USE THIS MODE TO ENTER A NEW PROFILE. TO ENTER A NEW RAMP/SOAK PROFILE, USE '**PrOFILE**' MODE.

**<u>NOTE</u>**: Before verifying a profile, all Controllers <u>**must be**</u> in <u>**Stopped**</u> Mode. If not, the unit will scroll the message '**StOP rUnnInG**'

## PROFILE MODE (ENTERING RAMP/SOAK):

This programming mode is used for entering process profile for a selected controller. Once in programming mode (after entering pass-code), use  $\triangle DIG \nabla$  key until the unit displays **PrOFILE** (for ramp/soak 'Profile'). Next, push the **PROG** key. The unit will display one of the following with each push on  $\triangle DIG \nabla$  key: **CntrL 1, CntrL 2, CntrL 3, CntrL4, CntrL 5, CntrL 6 or CntrL 7**). After selecting the desired controller, push **PROG** key to select it. A profile can now be programmed in the following manner:



<u>NOTE</u>: Before programming or checking a programmed profile the Controller <u>Must Be</u> in the <u>Stopped</u> Mode. If not, the unit will scroll the message "STOP RUNNING'.

### HOW TO ENTER A TYPICAL PROCESS PROFILE

Upon entering the process profile mode, the display will briefly read **Strt SP** (for 'Start Setpoint'), and then the current value of Starting setpoint. Use  $\triangle DIG \lor$  and  $\langle DIG \lor$  keys to enter a desired value. The  $\triangle DIG \lor$  key increments and decrements the <u>FLASHING</u> digit, where as the  $\langle DIG \lor$  key selects the digit to increment or decrement. Next, press **SETUP** key to go on to the next function.

At this point the display will briefly read **SetPt 1** and then the current value of Setpoint #1. Use  $\triangle$  **DIG** and  $\triangleleft$  **DIG** keys to enter a desired value. Next, press '**PROG**' key to go to the following function.

The display will now read **EntEr t** (for 'Enter time'), and then show the current time value. Time entered is the time that it takes to ramp to the set point (or soak time, if the previous and current set-points are same). The value shown for time is in <u>minutes</u>. Use  $\triangle$ DIG $\nabla$  and  $\triangleleft$ DIG $\triangleright$  keys to enter the desired value, and then press **PROG** key to go on to the next function.

Repeat the above steps to program setpoints #2 thru #7. Once all 7 segments have been programmed, the display will revert back to beginning of Programming mode selection. If all the seven segments are not desired, the program can be aborted at any segment by simply pushing the **EXT** key. The segment in which the **EXT** key is pushed is the one that is





considered to be the end of the program. During Verify Program mode, that segment and all the following segments are labeled as **'PrG End'**.

<u>NOTE:</u> DO NOT PUSH 'EXT' KEY IN THE LAST SEGMENT OF YOUR RAMP/SOAK PROFILE. AFTER ENTERING TIME FOR THE LAST SEGMENT GO TO THE <u>NEXT SEGMENT</u> AND THEN HIT THE EXIT KEY. THE UNIT MARKS THE SEGMENT BEING DISPLAYED AT THE TIME OF PUSHING 'EXT' KEY AS THE END OF PROGRAM. THEREFORE, MAKE SURE THAT THE UNIT IS IN THE SEGMENT THAT YOU WISH TO BE CONSIDERED AS THE END OF PROGRAM BEFORE PUSHING 'EXT' KEY.

## RAMP/SOAK PROFILE EXAMPLE

This is an example of how to program Controller 1 with following parameters.

Ramp for 6 min. to 100 degrees Soak at 100 for 30 min. Ramp for 20min. to 200 degrees Soak at 200 for 45 min. Shutdown.

This profile would be programmed in the following manner:

#### From 'VE**I**'IFY' display press ▲DIG▼ key until 'PrOFILE' (Enter Ramp/Soak) is displayed.



Press **PROG** key. The display will show '**CntrL** x', where x is the current Controller Number. Use  $\triangle$  **DIG**  $\lor$  key to select controller one.

Press **PROG**. The display will briefly show '**SEtPt 1**', and then the current value for Setpoint #1. Use  $\triangle DIG \lor$  and  $\triangleleft DIG \lor$  keys to set the display to 100 (Setpoint #1 = 100).

Press **PROG**. The display will briefly show 'Entr t', and then the current value for Time #1. Use  $\triangle DIG \lor$  and  $\triangleleft DIG \triangleright$  keys to set the display to 6 (Time #1 = 6 min.).

Press **PROG**. The display will briefly show 'SEtPt 2' and then the current value for Setpoint #2. Use  $\triangle DIG \lor$  and  $\triangleleft DIG \triangleright$  keys to set the display to 100 (Setpoint #2 = 100).

Press **PROG**. The display will briefly show 'Entr t', and then the current value for Time #2. Use  $\triangle DIG \lor$  and  $\triangleleft DIG \triangleright$  keys to set the display to 30 (Time #2 = 30 minutes).

Press **PROG**. The display will briefly show '**SEtPt 3**', and then the current value for Setpoint #3. Use  $\triangle DIG \lor$  and  $\triangleleft DIG \triangleright$  keys to set the display to 200 (Setpoint #3 = 200).

Press **PROG**. The display will briefly show 'Entr t', and then the current value for Rate #3. Use  $\triangle$  DIG  $\lor$  and  $\triangleleft$  DIG  $\triangleright$  keys to set the display to 20(Time #3 = 20 min.).

Press PROG. The display will briefly show 'SEtPt 4', and then the current value for Setpoint #4. Use

▲**DIG**▼ and **⊲DIG**► keys to set the display to 200 (Setpoint #4 = 200)

Press **PROG**. The display will briefly show **'Entr t'**, and then the current value for segment #4. Use  $\triangle$  **DIG** and  $\triangleleft$  **DIG** keys to set the display to 45 (Time #4 = 45 minutes).

Press PROG. Then press EXT to cause the program to end. The display will show 'VErIFY'.

At this point the profile has been programmed into CN1514/1517 and may be verified by using VERIFY function.

# **<u>NOTE:</u>** ProFILE mode should only be used for entering new programs. VErIFY mode should be used for program verification and making changes to an existing program.

## 'PROGRAM CONTROLLER' MODE:

Depending upon input type, following parameters for individual controllers can be programmed:

#### **CURRENT OR VOLTAGE INPUT**

#### THERMOCOUPLE INPUT

Controller selection
 Controller type (ON/OFF or PID)
 Input Signal type

- 1) Controller selection
- 2) Controller type (ON/OFF or PID)
- 3) Input Signal type

<u>CONTROLLER SELECTION</u> After entering correct pass-code and selecting 'PrG Ctr' (Program Controller), the display shows 'CntrL x' ("Controller, where x=controller#"). Use  $\triangle$  DIG $\nabla$  key to display the desired Controller Once the desired Controller # is selected push PROG

4) Controller ON/OFF

6) High Scale7) Low Scale

8) Offset

9) Tare 10) Heat/Cool 11) Engineering Units

5) Decimal Point Position

x=controller# "). Use  $\triangle$ DIG  $\forall$  key to display the desired Controller. Once the desired Controller # is selected, push **PROG** key to go on to next parameter. LED for selected controller will start flashing (this provides an easy way to track the controller being programmed).

PROGRAMMING 'VOLTAGE OR CURRENT' INPUT:

## CONTROLLER TYPE (ON/OFF OR PID):

After selecting a controller for programming, the next step lets you program the type of control i.e. simple ON/OFF or PID. The display will first read 'Ct tYPE' followed by current selection of either 'PId' or 'On-OFF'. Push  $\triangle DIG \nabla$  key to make alternate selection. Push **PROG** key to go to the next step.

## <u>'INPUT SIGNAL' TYPE</u>

The display will briefly read 'SIGNAL', after which the current input signal type for the selected controller will be displayed. Various signal selections are : J T/C, CR.AL T/C (Chromel Alumel, type K T/C), T T/C, E T/C, CURRENT, or VOLTAGE. If the unit has a noble metal thermocouple option, then only one T/C can be selected i.e. B T/C, R T/C, or S T/C (For thermistor inputs, THRSTOR and RTD 392 or RTD 385 for RTD input units). Use  $\triangle DIG \nabla$  key to select the desired input type. After making the selection, go to the next step by pushing **PROG** key.

NOTE 1: If you have a millivolt input unit (instead of thermocouple), the various types of inputs selectable are 'CURRENT', 'HI VOLT' (0-10Vdc, 0-5Vdc inputs) and 'LO VOLT' (for millivolt input).

NOTE 2: If you have a thermistor or RTD controller (instead of a thermocouple), the various types of inputs selectable are 'CURRENT', 'HI VOLT' (0-10Vdc, 0-5Vdc inputs) and 'thrstor' (for thermistor input) or rtd 385 or rtd 392.

- 3) Controller ON/OFF
  4) Degree F or Degree C
  5) Limit
  6) Heat/Cool
- 7) Engineering Units







### CONTROLLER ON/OFF

After selecting input type, the next parameter for configuration is Controller ON/OFF, which determines whether a Controller is scanned or not. If for any reason a controller is not being used, it must be turned OFF. In this way the unit will not spend any time scanning it. This will also prevent the unit from displaying a 'HELP' message on a Controller that has nothing connected to its inputs. Use  $\triangle DIG \nabla$ key to select the desired setting. If a Controller is OFF, the display will show 'Ctx OFF' (x=Controller number), and if the Controller is ON the display is 'Ctx ON' (x=Controller number).



Use  $\triangle DIG \nabla$  key to select the desired ON/OFF setting, and then push **PROG** key to enter that setting and go on to programming Decimal Point Position.

### **DECIMAL POINT POSITION**

After setting the controller ON or OFF, the next parameter for configuration is setting the decimal point position. This is indicated by the display showing 'dP 9999, or dP 999.9, or dP 99.99, or dP9.999 (dP=decimal point).  $\triangle$  DIG $\nabla$  key moves the decimal point through all the possible positions. After '9.999', the display goes to '9999' which indicates a display with no decimal point.

Use  $\triangle DIG \lor$  key to move the decimal point to the desired position, and then push the **PROG** key to enter that setting and go on to High Scale programming.

## HIGH SCALE

After setting the Controller's decimal point position, the next parameter to be set is High Scale. This parameter determines what number will be displayed when the transducer puts out its maximum signal. For example, suppose a pressure transducer produces a 0Vdc to 10Vdc signal which corresponds to 0psi to 150psi. It would, therefore, be desired that the unit indicate 150 when 10Vdc is measured. To do this, set Hi Scale = 150.

After pushing the **PROG** key, the display will briefly read **'HI SCLE'** (for "High Scale"), and then show the current High Scale





setting. The flashing digit is the active digit. Pushing  $\triangle DIG \lor$  key and keeping it pushed, will increment the digit. Releasing  $\triangle DIG \lor$  key and then pushing it again will decrement the value ( $\triangle DIG \lor$  key works as a toggle -- alternating between increment and decrement). To change the next digit, first push the  $\triangleleft DIG \triangleright$  key. This will advance the flashing to the following digit. Use  $\triangle DIG \lor$  key to change the value. After the desired High Scale setting is displayed, push the **PROG** key to enter that setting and go on to the programming for Low Scale.

### LOW SCALE

After setting controller's High Scale, the next parameter to be set is Low Scale. This parameter determines the number that will be displayed when the transducer puts out its minimum signal. For example, suppose a pressure transducer produces a 0Vdc to 5Vdc signal which corresponds to 10psi to 75psi. In this case the display



should read 10 when 0Vdc is measured. To do this, set the Lo Scale=10.

This mode is indicated by a brief display of 'LO SCLE' (for "Low Scale") followed by the display of previous low scale setting. The flashing digit is the active digit. Use  $\triangle DIG \lor$  and  $\triangleleft DIG \triangleright$  keys to change the value. After the desired Low Scale setting is displayed, push **PROG** key to go to the next step.

#### <u>OFFSET</u>

After setting controller's Low Scale, the next parameter to be set is controller's offset. Offset is used to calibrate a Controller to a specific transducer that outputs a signal other than zero at its low (no excitation state) end. If a transducer happens to output a small signal at its low end excitation, then the OFFSET parameter is used to make the transducer's minimum signal appear to be zero. For instance, suppose a flow transducer outputs a 0.130Vdc to 5.000Vdc signal which corresponds to a flow rate of 0 to 40 gal./min. Then to make the 0.130Vdc correspond to a display of 0, set OFFSET =0.130.



<u>NOTE:</u> If the input type is CURRENT, the Offset value is entered in milli-amps.

If the input type is VOLTAGE, the Offset value is entered in volts.

After pushing **PROG** key at the completion of programming Low Scale, the display will briefly read '**OFFSEt**', and then show the current Offset value. The active digit will be flashing. Use  $\triangle$  **DIG** and  $\triangleleft$  **DIG** keys to enter a desired OFFSET value. After the desired OFFSET value is displayed, push the **PROG** key to enter that value and go to programming Tare.

### <u>TARE</u>

After entering OFFSET, the next parameter to be set is TARE. TARE is used for subtracting a value from the reading prior to displaying it. For example, suppose a pressure transducer always includes atmospheric pressure of 15 psi, and you only wish to display the pressure differential from atmospheric (a gage reading of 19psi is to be displayed as 4psi). To do this, enter the number you want subtracted from a measurement prior to displaying the measurement.

The display will first show 'tArE' after which the present TARE value will be displayed. Use  $\triangle DIG \nabla$  and  $\triangleleft DIG \triangleright$  keys to set



### HEAT/COOL

The output for each controller can be programmed to run a heating or a cooling process. Re-configuring the unit to cool instead of heat or visa-versa can be done by simply reprogramming a controllers output.

To operate the controllers output with a heater push the  $\triangle DIG \lor$  key until the unit displays 'HEAt'. To operate the controllers output with a cooler push the  $\triangle DIG \lor$  key until the unit displays 'COOL'. To save setting and go on to the next step programming Deadband push





the **PROG** key.

Heat -	If a controller's output is programmed to heat, its output will be activated only when the process is below the setpoint. If the process value is above the setpoint it will be de-energized.
Cool -	If a controller's output is programmed to cool, its output will be activated only when the process is above the setpoint. If process value is below the setpoint, it will be de-energized.

#### **ENGINEERING UNITS**

The next parameter to be set is the 3 letters that follow the process or setpoint values in the display. These 3 letters represent the measurements units for that particular controller. Any desired combination of the following letters may be programmed:

The letter selection goes up to 'Y' and down to 'A' and from 'A' down to '-' sign. The '-' sign indicates that the particular digit will be blanked e.g. if the desired engineering unit was feet, then the display can be programmed to show ' Ft'. In this case one digit will be blanked out by programming a '-' sign in its location. When a thermocouple selection is made the unit automatically enters an 'F' or 'C' (Fahrenheit or Centigrade) depending upon the selected display units. However, just like the other inputs, any alternate units may be programmed for thermocouples.



The display will first show 'Cx UNIt' (x=Controller number) after

which the present UNITS setting will be displayed. Use  $\triangle DIG \nabla$  key (ref. Program For High Scale) to program the desired UNITS display. Once the desired UNITS display is achieved, push the **PROG** key to enter that value and go back to the '**VErIFY**' display.

### **Program Examples**

Example #1: Use of the OFFSET Parameter

Program for a 4-20ma transducer signal corresponding to 0-500 gallons of fluid (reading in 10th of a gallon resolution):

INPUT TYPE	= CURRENT	OFFSET	=4.000
CONTROLLER ON/OFF	= ON	TARE	= 0.000
DECIMAL POINT	= 999.9	CONTROLLER LIMIT = $0.0$	000
HIGH SCALE	= 500.0	DEAD BAND	= 0.000
LOW SCALE	= 000.0	ENGRINEERING UNITS	= GAL

Example #2: Use of the LOW SCALE Parameter

Program for a 4-20ma transducer signal corresponding to 500-2000 degrees Fahrenheit temperature i.e. 500 degrees at 4ma and 2000 degrees at 20ma (one degree resolution):

INPUT TYPE	=CURRENT	OFFSET		= 4.00
CONTROLLER ON/OFF	=ON	TARE		= 0.000
DECIMAL POINT	= 9999	CONTROLLER LIMIT = 0.000		
HIGH SCALE	= 2000	ENGINEERING UNITS	= -C-	
LOW SCALE	= 500			

Example #3: Use of the TARE Parameter

Program for a 0-5Vdc transducer signal corresponding to 0-10.00 pounds of material being packaged in a box weighing 0.50 pounds with display reading in 0.01 lb. increments. The CN1514/1517 should display the weight of the material only (not the box as well):

INPUT TYPE CONTROLLER ON/OFF DECIMAL POINT HIGH SCALE LOW SCALE

=VOLTAGE =ON = 99.99 = 10.00 = 00.00  $\begin{array}{rl} \text{OFFSET} &= 0.00\\ \text{TARE} &= 0.50\\ \text{CONTROLLER LIMIT} = 0.000\\ \text{ENGINEERING UNITS} &= -\text{LB} \end{array}$ 

## PROGRAMMING 'THERMOCOUPLE/ THERMISTOR/ RTD' INPUTS:

## **CONTROLLER SELECTION**

After entering correct pass-code and selecting '**PrG Ctr'** (Program Controller), the display shows '**CntrL x'** ("Controller, where x=controller#"). Use  $\triangle$ DIG $\nabla$  key to display the desired Controller. Once the desired Controller # is selected, push **PROG** key to go on to next parameter. LED for selected controller will start flashing (this provides an easy way to track the controller being programmed).

## CONTROLLER TYPE (ON/OFF OR PID):

After selecting a controller for programming, the next step lets you program the type of control i.e. simple ON/OFF or PID. The display will first read 'Ct tYPE' followed by current selection of either 'PId' or 'On-OFF'. Push  $\triangle DIG \nabla$  key to make alternate selection. Push **PROG** key to go to the next step.

### 'INPUT SIGNAL' TYPE

The display will briefly read 'SIGnAL', after which the current input signal type for the selected controller will be displayed. Various signal selections are : J T/C, CR.AL T/C (Chromel Alumel, type K T/C), T T/C, E T/C, CURRENT, or VOLTAGE. If the unit has a noble metal thermocouple option, then only one T/C can be selected i.e. B T/C, R T/C, or S T/C (For thermistor inputs, THRSTOR and RTD 392 or RTD 385 for RTD input units). Use  $\triangle DIG \nabla$  key to select the desired input type. After making the selection, go to the next step by pushing **PROG** key.

NOTE 1: If you have a millivolt input unit (instead of thermocouple), the various types of inputs selectable are 'CURRENT', 'HI VOLT' (0-10Vdc input) and 'LO VOLT' (for millivolt input).







NOTE 2: If you have a thermistor or RTD controller (instead of a thermocouple), the various types of inputs selectable are 'CURRENT', 'HI VOLT' (0-10Vdc input) and 'thrstor' (for thermistor input) or rtd 385 or rtd 392.

## TURNING CONTROLLER ON/OFF

If the selected option under 'SIGnAL' is thermocouple, RTD or thermistor, then the next step is turning the Controller ON or OFF. This is done by pushing the  $\triangle$ DIG  $\lor$  key. This is indicated in the format 'CTx On' (where 'x' is the selected controller number) or 'CTx OFF'. Once the desired selection has been made, push PROG key to go to the next step.

### TEMPERATURE UNITS

This parameter configures the display units for selected input type. The display will either shows "dEGrE C" or "dEGrE F", depending on previously selected units. Use  $\triangle$ DIG $\forall$  key to select parameter.

#### HEAT/COOL

The output for each controller can be programmed to run a heating or a cooling process. Now re-configuring hardware to cool instead of heat or visa-versa can be done by simply reprogramming a controllers output.

Heat - If a controller's output is programmed to heat its output will be activated only when the process is below the setpoint. If the process value is above the setpoint it will be de-energized.
Cool - If a controller's output is programmed to cool its output will be activated only when the process is above the setpoint. If the process

value is below the setpoint it will be de-energized

ENGINEERING UNITS

The next parameter to be set is the 3 letters that follow the process or setpoint values in the display. These 3 letters represent the measurements units for that particular controller. Any desired combination of the following letters may be programmed:

A,B,C,d,E,F,G,H,I,J,L,nO,P,Q,r,S,t,U,Y

The letter selection goes up to 'Y' and down to 'A' and from 'A' down to '-' sign. The '-' sign indicates that the particular digit will be blanked e.g. if the desired engineering unit was 'Ft' (for Feet), then one digit will be blanked out by programming a '-' sign in its location.



The display will first show 'Cx UNIt' (x=Controller #) after which the present UNITS setting will be displayed. Use  $\triangle DIG \lor$  and  $\triangleleft DIG \triangleright$  keys to program the desired UNITS display. Once the desired UNITS display is achieved, push the **PROGRAM** key to enter that value and go back to the 'VErIFY' display.







# 'PROGRAM SYSTEM' MODE

After entering correct pass-code and selecting **'PrG SYS'** (ref. PROGRAMMING MODES section), the CN1514/1517 goes into SYSTEM CONFIGURATION mode. This mode allows setting up parameters that affect <u>all</u> the controllers or the instrument in general.

## DISPLAY OPTIONS

On pushing **PROG** key while the display shows **PrG SYS**, the display briefly shows 'dSP OPt' (for display option) and then the current Display Option setting. There are three display options which are as follows; Process, Set Point, and process-setpoint. Use  $\triangle DIG \nabla$  key to step thru these options. Once the desired Display Option is shown, push **PROG** key to enter the setting and go to set Display Time.

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Option	<u>Display</u>	Description	
PROCESS	PrOCESS	Process value for all controllers.	
SET POINT	SEtPt	Setpoint for only channels that are running.	
PROCESS-SETPOPINT	Pr -StPt	Set Point & Process for only channels that are running.	

NOTE: If either SETPOINT or PROCESS-SETPOINT is selected, the unit will display the values for only those controllers that are currently running a profile. In SETPOINT mode, if no controller is running, the message 'nO CntrL rUnnInG' is displayed.

## DISPLAY TIME

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After setting the Display Option, the next parameter to be set is DISPLAY TIME. This determines the time (in seconds) that a controller's reading is displayed before scanning to the next parameter.

The unit will first show 'dSPLy t' (for Display Time), and then the current setting in seconds. Use  $\triangle DIG \lor$  and  $\triangleleft DIG \triangleright$  key to set the desired DISPLAY TIME value. Once the desired DISPLAY TIME value is displayed, push PROG key to enter that value and go to the next step.

## PROFILE STARTING POINT:

Ramp and soak profile can be made to start controlling (when RUN/STOP key is pushed for running a selected controller) at the programmed 'START SETPOINT' or from the current process reading. If 'Strt SP' mode is selected, the ramp and soak program starts ramping from the starting setpoint that was entered during 'PROFILE' mode. However, if , for example, the furnace temperature is already high up and there is no need for the controller to spend time ramping up the setpoint to the current process temperature, then in that case, select 'Strt Pr' mode. This will cause the controller to start ramping from the current furnace temperature. Alternate selection can be made by pushing  $\triangle DIG \nabla$  key. After making a selection, push the 'PROG' key.





## <u>RATE TIME-BASE:</u>

This step is for programming time-base for calculation of Rate. Units of time-base are seconds. The display will read 'rAtE tb' followed by current value with the active digit be flashing. To change the value, push  $\triangle DIG \nabla$  key. To activate another digit, use 'DATA' key. On finishing, push **PROG** key.

## **COLD JUNCTION SETTING**

The next parameter is the cold junction reference temperature. The display will first show 'COLd JN', and then the cold junction temperature will be indicated. <u>IF NECESSARY</u>, use  $\triangle$ DIG  $\forall$  key to adjust until the display reads proper temperature. Once the correct temperature is displayed, push **PROG** key to enter that setting and go to Controller Calibration.

<u>NOTE 1:</u> The unit should be powered up for at least fifteen to twenty minutes before any adjustments are made to the cold junction reading.

NOTE2: Cold Junction temperature is the temperature at the connector where thermocouple connects (and forms the juntion) into the unit. IT IS NOT THE AMBIENT TEMPERATURE.

## **CALIBRATION MODE**

After setting the Cold Junction Reference temperature, the next step is calibration of controllers. This allows easy calibration of each controller without the instrument scanning to the next controller. The display will show controller input reading in the form **'x-nnnn'** (where x=controller number and nnnnn is the controller reading).

<u>NOTE 1</u>: ONLY channels that are turned ON will be displayed at this time!

NOTE 2: If any controller is in RUN mode, it must be first stopped before attempting calibration.

## INPUT RANGE (CURRENT AND VOLTAGE)

### VOLTAGE RANGE (0-5VDC, 0-10VDC)

After all the enabled channels have been displayed, the VOLTAGE range may be programmed. The display will briefly show 'V rAnGE' (for "Voltage Range"). Then the display will show the present setting. Use  $\triangle DIG \nabla$  and  $\triangleleft DIG \triangleright$  keys to set the desired VOLTAGE value. Once the desired VOLTAGE value is displayed, push the **PROGRAM** key to enter that value and go to the next step.

### VOLTAGE RANGE (MILLIVOLT INPUTS)

For Millivolt input units, the display first shows '**HV rnGE**' (for "High Voltage Range"). After the High Voltage range is set, the display shows '**LV rnGE**' (for "Low Voltage Range"). Enter values for respective inputs.







#### CURRENT RANGE

After the VOLTAGE range has been set, the CURRENT range can be entered. The display will briefly show 'C **RAnGE'** (for "Current Range"). The display will then show the present setting. Use  $\triangle DIG \lor$  and  $\triangleleft DIG \lor$  keys to set the desired CURRENT value. Once the correct CURRENT range is displayed, push the **PROG** key to enter that value and return to the 'VErIFY' display.

#### CORRECT RANGE SETTINGS

The following RANGE values should be entered for the various inputs:

Input	RANGE Value
0-5 Vdc	5.000
0-10 Vdc	10.000
0-100 Mv	100.0
4-20 Ma. (loop current)	20.00
0-50 Ma. (loop current)	50.00

## THERMOCOUPLE CALIBRATION PROCEDURE

<u>Note</u>: Make sure the unit is reading correct cold junction temperature before calibration. If incorrect, adjust as described in the "Program For Cold Junction" section.

For a thermocouple Controller calibration, the following steps should be performed. Note that calibrating any controller automatically sets the calibration for all controller inputs. Also, only one type of thermocouple input needs to be calibrated i.e. J,K,T or E. For example, if the calibration is done for a type K thermocouple, types J, T, and E are automatically calibrated.

- 1. Connect a thermocouple calibration source to Controller.
- 2. Dial in 1100 degrees centigrade (Note: unit must be programmed for displaying in centigrade).
- 3. Adjust the gain pot (see diagram below) on the instrument until the display reads '1100'.
- 4. Short Controller #1's input with a wire or shorting bar.
- 5. Push DATA key. The display will read '0002' --- or some other value.
- 6. Adjust offset pot until the display reads '0000'.
- 7. Push PROGRAM key -- the display will show Cold Junction temperature.
- 8. Remove the shorting bar from Controller one input and connect the thermocouple calibrator again.
- 9. Repeat steps 2 through 7 till the unit reads proper temperature. Press **'PROG'** key to step the display to the next Controller reading.





# SAVING PARAMETER

b CN1514/1517 saves all the programmed parameters in an EEPROM (electrically erasable programmable read only memory). An EEPROM stores the programmed parameters even when the power is removed from the unit. However, it is important to note that if the parameters are being changed during program, they <u>MUST</u> be saved in the EEPROM by pressing the RESET key as described elow. If the parameters are <u>NOT</u> saved and the power is removed from the unit, any newly changed values will be lost ( the unit will maintain the old values).



To save parameters during programming mode simply push and hold in the **RST/EXT** key till the display reads '**SAVInG**'. The

brief display of the message 'SAVING' indicates that the data is being saved in nonvolatile memory.

# **OPERATING CONTROLLER**

There are FOUR modes of operation for the CN1514/1517. These modes of operation are RUN, STOP, HOLD and ENTER SP (manual setpoint mode). The CN1514/1517 requires that programming of the controller be completed first before operating the unit in any one of above mentioned modes.

## RUN MODE

After programming the ramp & soak profile, each controller can be run. To run a controller, first select it by pushing CNT SEL key followed by a push on RUN/STP key.

On pushing **CNT SEL** key, the unit will display **CntrL 1** (for controller #1). To select any other controller, toggle the **CTR. SEL** key until the desired controller is displayed. Display format will be:

<u>Display</u>	<u>Controller</u>	<u>Display</u>	<u>Controller</u>
CntrL 1 CntrL 2 CntrL 3 CntrL 4	Controller #1 Controller #2 Controller #3 Controller #4	CntrL 5 CntrL 6 CntrL 7	Controller #5 Controller #6 Controller #7

Once the desired controller has been selected, push RUN/STP key. This will display the current operating status of the respective controller (RUNNING or HOLDING or STOPPED or ENTER SP). The messages that appear on the display are in the following format:

<u>Display</u>	<b>Operating Mode</b>	<b>Description</b>	
rUnnInG	(Running Mode)	Controller is already running.	
HOLdinG	(Holding Mode)	Controller is holding.	
STOPPEd	(Stopped Mode)	Controller is stopped.	
ENTR SP	(Enter setpoint manually)	Manually enter the setpoint.	

To run controller's profile push the **RUN STP** key until the unit displays **Ctr. rUn** (Controller RUN). At this point the desired controller will be running its programmed profile. Once running, the controller can be put into an indefinite hold, if desired, or stopped, as described below.

## STOP MODE

This mode is used for stopping a controller that has been put in a run mode (as described above). To accomplish this, first select the controller that needs to be stopped ( Use the **CTR. SEL** key to select the desired Controller). Following the selection of the controller, push **RUN/STP** key once. This will indicate the current status of the controller (e.g. RUNNING if the controller is in run mode, STOPPED, if it is stopped, HOLDING, if in hold mode or ENTER SP if it is in manual setpoint entry mode). To stop the controller, release the **RUN/STP** key and immediately press it again. The controller will be stopped and will be indicated by the display reading 'STOPPED'.

## HOLD MODE

To indefinitely hold a controller at any current <u>setpoint</u>, select the desired controller and place it in hold mode. This is accomplished by using the **CTR. SEL** key to select the controller and the **SCN/HLD** to hold it.

First push the **CTR SEL** key until the unit displays the desired Controller and <u>hold</u> the **CTR SEL** key pushed in. Now, <u>simultaneously</u>, push the **SCN/HLD** key. The unit will display one of the following messages; **C# HOLd** (Controller, # refers to controller number) or scroll **CntrL nOt rUnnInG** (Controller is in Stop Mode). The controller (if in RUN mode) will hold at this point until the unit is placed back in run mode (see Run Mode).

NOTE: To place a controller on hold, it must be in run mode. If it is not, the display will indicate the message "CNTRL NOT RUNNING" and the key command will be ignored.

# MANUAL SETPOINT OPERATION

Each controller can be operated in a manual setpoint mode. In this mode, instead of entering an entire ramp/soak profile, a single setpoint can be entered manually. The controller will operate and control around this setpoint.

To be placed in a manual setpoint mode, the controller must be in STOPPED mode i.e. it should not be running an automatic ramp/soak profile. If it is running a ramp/soak profile, and an attempt is made at entering a setpoint manually, the unit will display **'rUnnInG'** and ignore the key command. To turn off the controller, first use **CTR**. **SEL** key to select the controller and then **RUN/STP** key to stop it.

To program a manual setpoint for any controller, first select the

controller (by pushing **CTR SEL** key). Once the desired controller has been selected, <u>keep the CTR SEL</u> key pushed. Next, <u>simultaneously</u> push the **SETPT** key. Upon entering manual setpoint mode, the unit will display **'Entr SP'** followed by setpoint value, with the active digit flashing. Use  $\triangle DIG \lor$  and  $\triangleleft DIG \triangleright$  key to enter a desired value. After new setpoint value has been programmed, push EXT or PROG key to exit to normal display mode.







# QUICK STOP

The CN1514/1517 has a feature where all the running controllers can be stopped immediately. This is accomplished by pushing **Ctr. SEL** and **RUN/STP** keys <u>simultaneously</u>.

# DISPLAY SCAN/HOLD MODE

CN1514/1517 series can be made to continuously scan process and setpoint values for all controllers on the display or just hold on only one value for any selected controller. While scanning, each parameter is displayed for programmed amount of display time (display time is entered during system setup mode). Scanning of various parameters depends on the selected display option. These options are as follows:

PROCESS SETPOINT PROCESS - SETPOINT

Scans and displays process value for all controllers. Displays <u>setpoint value only</u> for controllers that are running. Displays both, Process and Setpoint Values, for only those controllers that are running. First the Process value is displayed followed by the setpoint value.

## DISPLAY SCAN

When the unit is in scan mode, the display will scan from one controller to the next, displaying parameters for each controller. If the selected display option is SETPOINT, the unit will display the following message when no controller is running, 'nO CntrL rUnnInG'. To place the unit in scan mode, push SCN/HLD key until the display reads 'SCAN'.

## DISPLAY HOLD

When the unit is in display hold mode, it will only display the controller parameter that it is held on. To place the unit in 'display hold' mode, push **SCN/HLD** key until the display reads '**HOLd'**. To hold the display on any other controller's process or setpoint, push the **SETPT** or **PROCESS** key till the desired parameter shows up on the display. From there on, the display will hold on that particular parameter until another one is selected.

#### NOTE: THIS HOLD FUNCTION DOES NOT AFFECT THE RUNNING OF A CONTROLLER. IT ONLY AFFECTS THE DISPLAYING OF PARAMETERS.

# **DISPLAYING PROCESS**

If, at any point, it is desired to see process value of any given controller, use the **PROCESS** key. This key is used to toggle between process values of each channel. The first push displays Controller 1's process. The next push displays Controller 2's process, and so on. Keep toggling the Process key to step through each controller's process. To exit at any time push any other key, or if no key is pushed for approximately 10 seconds the unit will revert back to scan mode. The display format is as follows:







<u>DisplayDescr</u>	<u>iption</u>	<u>Di</u>	<u>splay</u>	<b>Description</b>
Ctr1 Pr	Controller 1 Process	then	####	process value for controller 1.
Ctr2 Pr	Controller 2 Process	then	####	process value for controller 2.
Ctr3 Pr	Controller 3 Process	then	####	process value for controller 3.
Ctr4 Pr	Controller 4 Process	then	####	process value for controller 4.
Ctr5 Pr	Controller 5 Process	then	####	process value for controller 5.
Ctr6 Pr	Controller 6 Process	then	####	process value for controller 6.
Ctr7 Pr	Controller 7 Process	then	####	process value for controller 7.
	1	1111111 1	.1 1	1. 1 1

where #### denotes the value displayed

# **DISPLAYING SETPOINT**

To display a setpoint for any controller, use the SET PT key. This key is used to toggle between the value of the setpoint for each controller. The first push displays Controller 1's setpoint. The next push displays Controller 2's setpoint. Keep toggling the **SET PT** key to step through each controller's setpoint. To exit at any time push any other key, or if no key is push for approximately 10 seconds the unit will revert back to scan/hold mode. The display format is as follows:



#### **DisplayDescription**

#### **Display Description**

Ctr1 SP	Controller 1 Setpoint	then	####	Setpoint Value for controller 1.
Ctr2 SP	Controller 2 Setpoint	then	####	Setpoint Value for controller 2.
Ctr3 SP	Controller 3 Setpoint	then	####	Setpoint Value for controller 3.
Ctr4 SP	Controller 4 Setpoint	then	####	Setpoint Value for controller 4.
Ctr5 SP	Controller 5 Setpoint	then	####	Setpoint Value for controller 5.
Ctr6 SP	Controller 6 Setpoint	then	####	Setpoint Value for controller 6.
Ctr 7 SP	Controller 7 Setpoint	then	####	Setpoint Value for controller 7.
		HHHH Jaco	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ulus dimetan

where #### denotes the value displayed

# **DISPLAYING DATA**

To display data for any controller, fist select the controller by using **CTR. SEL** (Controller Select) key. After selecting the desired controller, push **DATA** key to step through the data in the following format:

<b>DisplayDescr</b>	<u>ription</u>			<u>Display</u>	<b>Description</b>
Ctr # Pr	Process Value		then	****	Process Value
Ctr # St	Soak Time		then	****	Amount of soak time left
Ctr # dEn	Deviation		then	****	Amount of deviation
Ctr # HI	Hi Peak	then		****	Value of high peak
Ctr # LO	Lo Peak		then	****	Value of then low peak
C#-rAtE	Rate		then	****	Value of the rate of change
<u>#- controller n</u>	umber		<u>where</u>	**** denotes the	<u>he value displayed</u>

To exit at any time push any other key, or if no key is push for approximately 10 seconds the unit will revert back to display scan/hold mode.

## DATA DESCRIPTION

Ctr # Pr	(Process Value)	Current Process value of the selected controller.
C# STOP	(Controller Stopped)	If the Controller is not running then, at this point in the
-or-		Data Display mode, the unit will Display 'C# STOP'.
Ctr # St	(Soak Time)	This is the amount of soak time left, if a controller is
	in soak	period. If the selected controller is ramping, then
		there is no soak time and the unit will display 'nO St'.
Ctr # dEn	(Deviation)	Refers to difference between the setpoint and theprocess value.
Ctr # HI	(High Peak)	This is the highest reading monitored by the controller. To reset
	this va	lue, hold in DATA key and push the RST key (while high
	peak is	s still being displayed). The display will show 'rESEt'
	briefly and the	n the current highest input reading.
Ctr # LO	(Low Peak)	This is the lowest reading monitored by the controller. To reset this
		value, hold in <b>DATA</b> key and push the <b>RST</b> key (while low peak is still
		being displayed). The display will show 'rESEt' briefly and then the
		current lowest input reading.
C#-rAtE	(Rate)	Rate of change of process value in the selected time base.
	Where # refers	s to the controller's number.

# EXTERNAL CONTROL RELAY INSTALLATION

The CN1514/1517 uses its seven individual outputs to control each RAMP/SOAK function. These outputs are open collector transistors capable of handling 50ma of DC current. A control relay with 5Vdc coil that draws 50 ma. or less must be used (see figures below for solid state or mechanical relay hookup).

## FIGURE 1. SOLID STATE RELAY HOOKUP TO A CONTROLLER OUTPUT



		number are displayed occasionally, it is an indication that the power line is very noisy and needs a power line filter.
'CARD ER'	Problem with Scanner Card	<ol> <li>Scanner card defective send in for repair.</li> <li>Cable to scanner Card is unplugged.</li> </ol>

# POWER

Power connection should be made to the three terminal connector as shown in figure 2. Also, make note that it is very important that the power line inputs and the power ground are not switched. Doing so will permanently damage the instrument. Refer to the drawing for proper connections. For convenience, the printed circuit board is labeled L1 L2 GND next to the three terminal power connector.

For instruments with the 12Vdc power option, refer to Figure 2. L1 = DC Ground and L2 = + DC Supply.

<u>NOTE:</u> Do not switch power LINE and power GROUND while making connection to the AC power terminal. This will result in permanent damage to the instrument.

## FIGURE 2. TERMINAL COMPARTMENT OF CN1514/1517 INSTRUMENT



# **INPUT/OUTPUT CONNECTORS PIN ASSIGNMENTS**

#### PIN NO OUTPUT CONNECTOR

1	Controller 1 Output (Open collector Positive, +5vdc)
2	Controller 1 Output (Open collector Negative)
3	Controller 2 Output (Open collector Positive, +5vdc)

- 4 Controller 2 Output (Open collector Negative)
- 5 Controller 3 Output (Open collector Positive, +5vdc)
- 6 Controller 3 Output (Open collector Negative)
- 7 Controller 4 Output (Open collector Positive, +5vdc)
- 8 Controller 4 Output (Open collector Negative)
- 9 Controller 5 Output (Open collector Positive, +5vdc)
- 10 Controller 5 Output (Open collector Negative)
- 11 Controller 6 Output (Open collector Positive, +5vdc)
- 12 Controller 6 Output (Open collector Negative)
- 13 Controller 7 Output (Open collector Positive, +5vdc)
- 14 Controller 7 Output (Open collector Negative)

#### **INPUT CONNECTOR**

Controller 1 Negative Input Controller 1 Positive Input Controller 2 Negative Input Controller 2 Positive Input Controller 3 Negative Input Controller 3 Positive Input Controller 4 Negative Input Controller 4 Positive Input Controller 5 Negative Input Controller 5 Positive Input Controller 6 Negative Input Controller 6 Negative Input Controller 7 Negative Input Controller 7 Positive Input

NOTE: PROPER CONNECTION AND CORRECT ORIENTATION OF THE CONNECTORS IS NECESSARY TO AVOID MALFUNCTION OR PERMANENT DAMAGE TO THE INSTRUMENT.

# DIRECT INTERFACE TO UNIVERSAL RELAY MODULE

A special feature in the CN1514/1517 series units allows direct interfacing with Universal Relay Module (Model RELAY-URM400/800) – via a serial interface. The serial interface is available at a separate connector (as shown) in the terminal compartment.

RELAY-URM400/800 series relay module is a very versatile instrument that is used for switching up to eight 15 ampere loads. In addition to the CN1514/1517 serial interface, RELAY-URM400/800 series relay module accepts low level input signals from PLCs, process controllers, indicators, motor starters, etc. Selectable input allows activation of output relays on direct acting or reverse acting signal. In addition to working with control/logic level signals, another very useful feature of RELAY-URM400/800 is activation of output relays on contact closure. The use of the RELAY-URM400/800 allows heavy loads requiring up to 15 amps to be controlled by the CN1514/1517 with minimal equipment & wiring.

Input and output connections for the RELAY-URM400/800 are made through euro style pluggable connectors which are conveniently located on the top and bottom of the unit. Screw in terminals allow for quick connect/disconnect of wires. The unit is housed in a versatile enclosure that can be configured for mounting on a DIN rail or on a wall. If desired, the same enclosure can be panel mounted with relay, AC and DC supply status visible on the front. LEDs on the front panel turn on when a relay is energized. Two different versions are offered in this series. First one is RELAY-URM400 that has four relay outputs. The second one is RELAY-URM800 that has eight relay outputs. (*Future versions will also include 4-15A solid state relays*). Both units come with a built-in universal power supply. It operates from 100vac to 240vac. This power supply provides power not only to the internal electronics and relays but has up to 20watts (5, 12 or 24vdc) available for external applications by the user.



# MOUNTING



FIGURE 3. REAR VIEW AND MOUNTING HOLE LOCATIONS





#### WARRANTY/DISCLAIMER

OMEGA ENGINEERING, INC. warrants this unit to be free of defects in materials and workmanship for a period of **13 months** from date of purchase. OMEGA's WARRANTY adds an additional one (1) month grace period to the normal **one (1) year product warranty** to cover handling and shipping time. This ensures that OMEGA's customers receive maximum coverage on each product.

If the unit malfunctions, it must be returned to the factory for evaluation. OMEGA's Customer Service Department will issue an Authorized Return (AR) number immediately upon phone or written request. Upon examination by OMEGA, if the unit is found to be defective, it will be repaired or replaced at no charge. OMEGA's WARRANTY does not apply to defects resulting from any action of the purchaser, including but not limited to mishandling, improper interfacing, operation outside of design limits, improper repair, or unauthorized modification. This WARRANTY is VOID if the unit shows evidence of having been tampered with or shows evidence of having been damaged as a result of excessive corrosion; or current, heat, moisture or vibration; improper specification; misapplication; misuse or other operating conditions outside of OMEGA's control. Components which wear are not warranted, including but not limited to contact points, fuses, and triacs.

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Direct all warranty and repair requests/inquiries to the OMEGA Customer Service Department. BEFORE RETURNING ANY PRODUCT(S) TO OMEGA, PURCHASER MUST OBTAIN AN AUTHORIZED RETURN (AR) NUMBER FROM OMEGA'S CUSTOMER SERVICE DEPARTMENT (IN ORDER TO AVOID PROCESSING DELAYS). The assigned AR number should then be marked on the outside of the return package and on any correspondence.

The purchaser is responsible for shipping charges, freight, insurance and proper packaging to prevent breakage in transit.

FOR **WARRANTY** RETURNS, please have the following information available BEFORE contacting OMEGA:

- 1. Purchase Order number under which the product was PURCHASED,
- 2. Model and serial number of the product under warranty, and
- 3. Repair instructions and/or specific problems relative to the product.

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- 2. Model and serial number of the product, and
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OMEGA's policy is to make running changes, not model changes, whenever an improvement is possible. This affords our customers the latest in technology and engineering.

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