

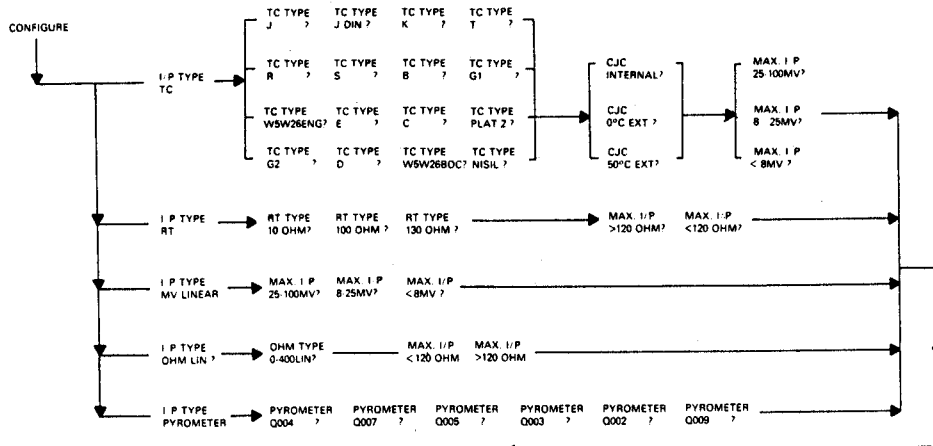
**800 SERIES INSTRUMENT  
CONFIGURATION AND CALIBRATION**

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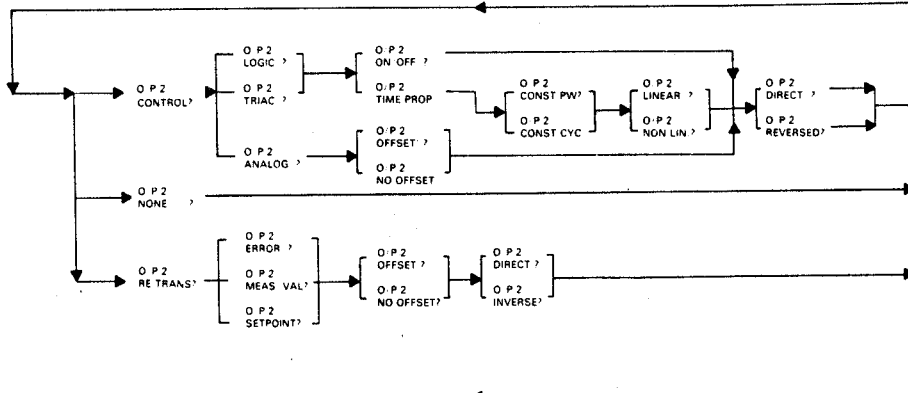
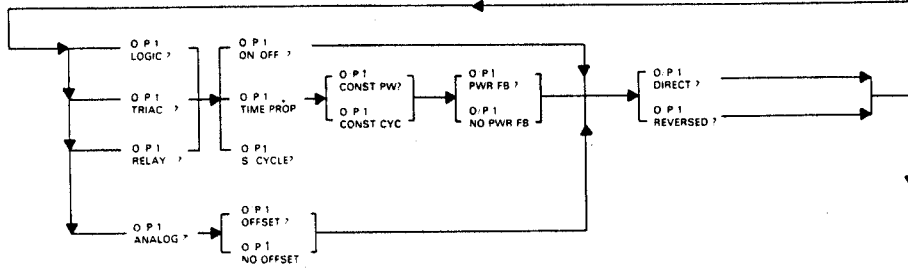
The Configuration of the instrument follows a set sequence covering all the main facilities available. (See flowchart as appropriate). Each question displayed requires a simple answer of YES or NO. As each question is answered you are automatically progressed through the sequences until you have completed the whole configuration.

- Appendix*
- 1 - Access to the Configuration Mode
  - 2 - Organisation of the Configuration Mode
  - 3 - Calibration
  - 4 - Diagnostic Displays

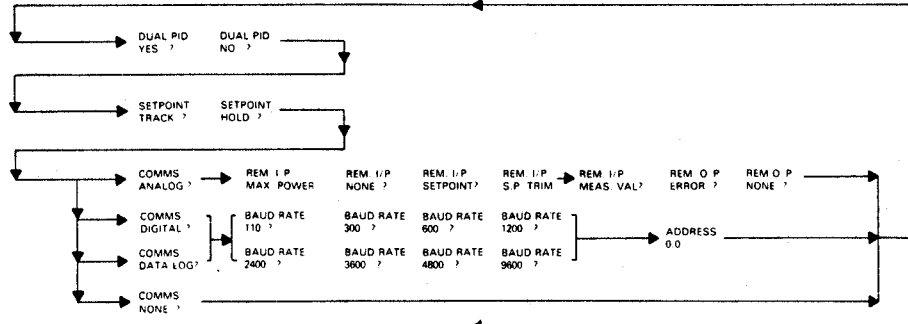
(INPUTS)



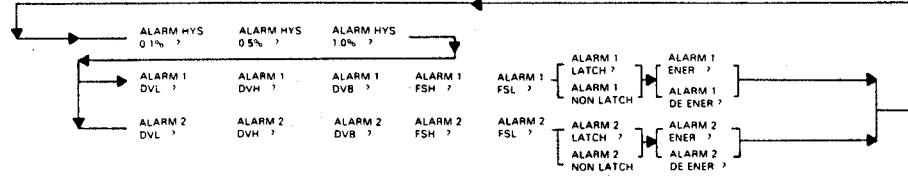
(OUTPUTS)



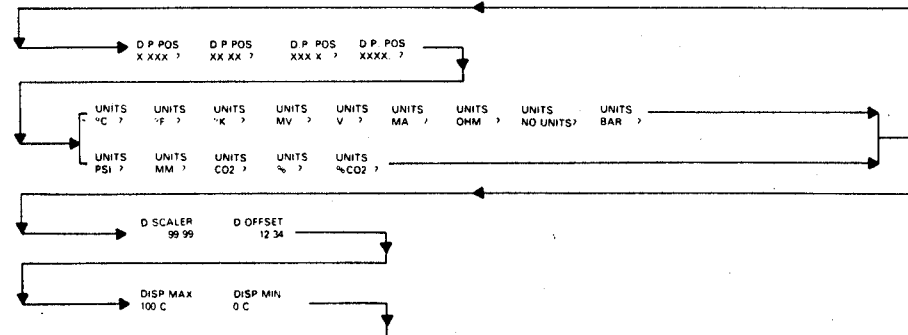
(COMMS)



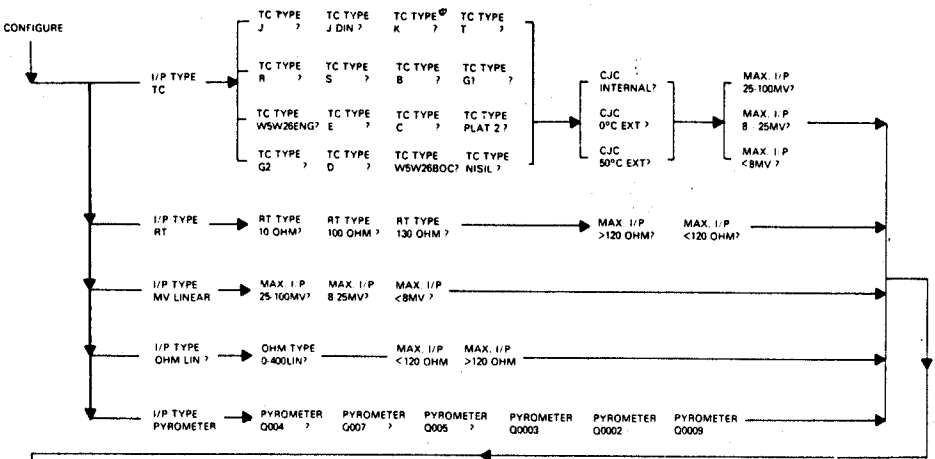
(ALARMS)



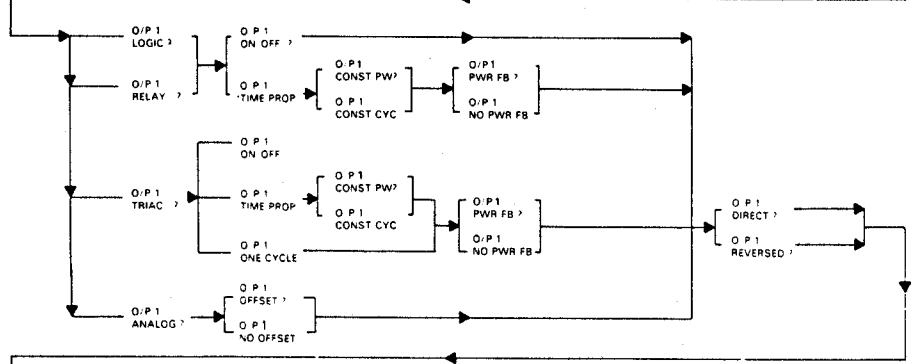
(DISPLAY)



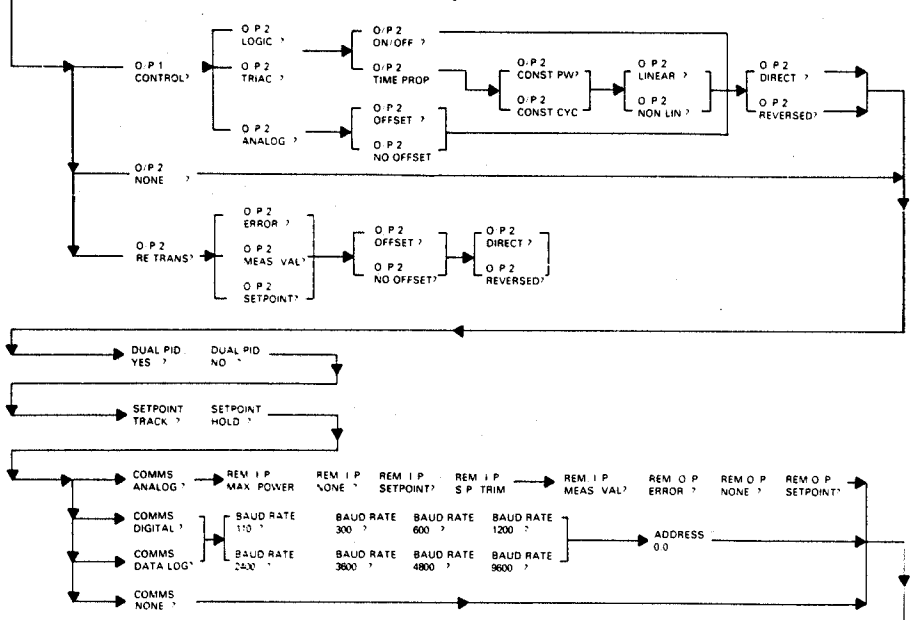
(INPUTS)



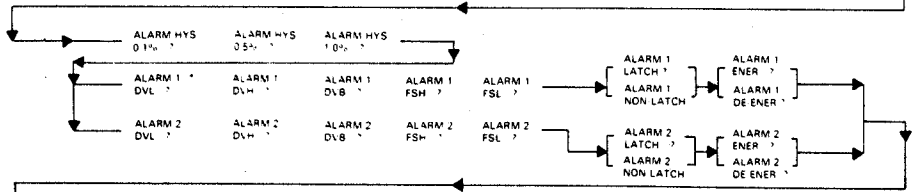
(OUTPUTS)



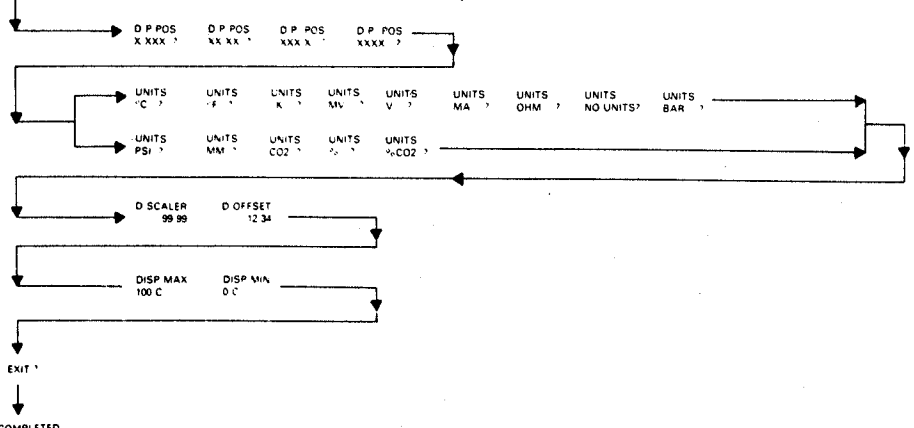
(COMMS)



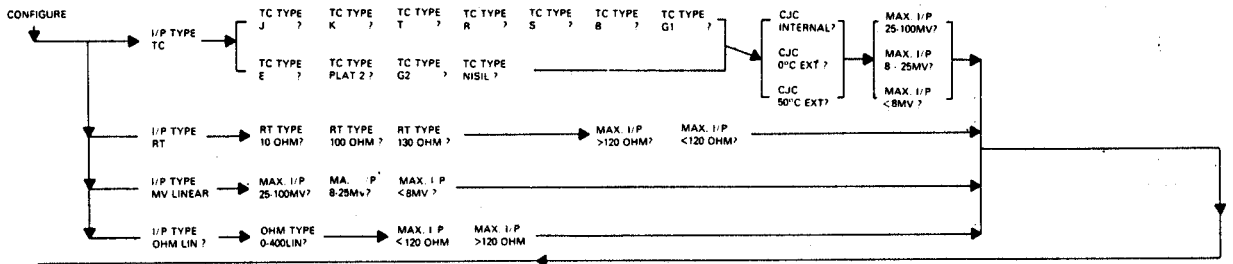
(ALARMS)



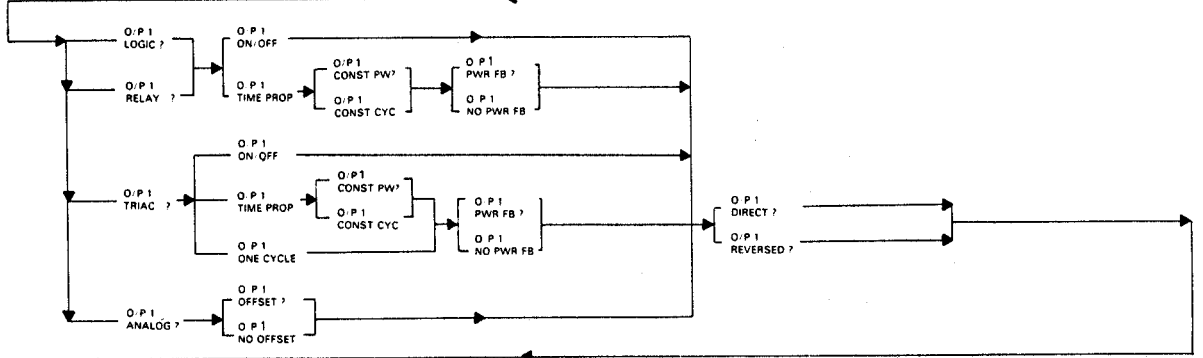
(DISPLAY)



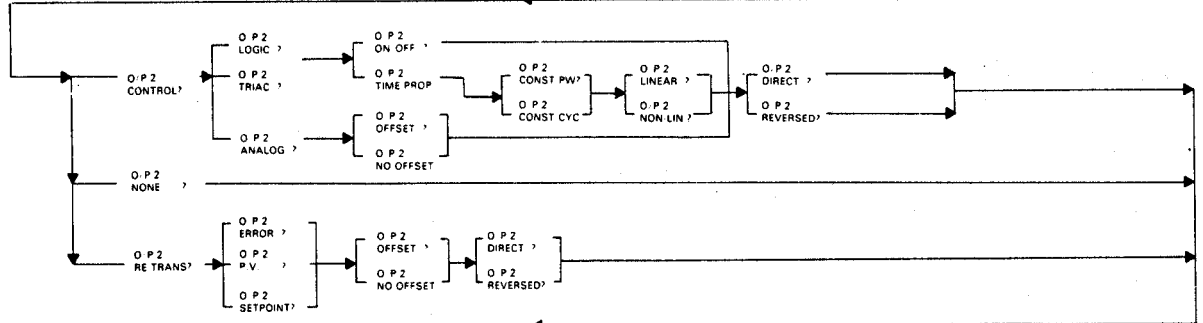
(INPUTS)



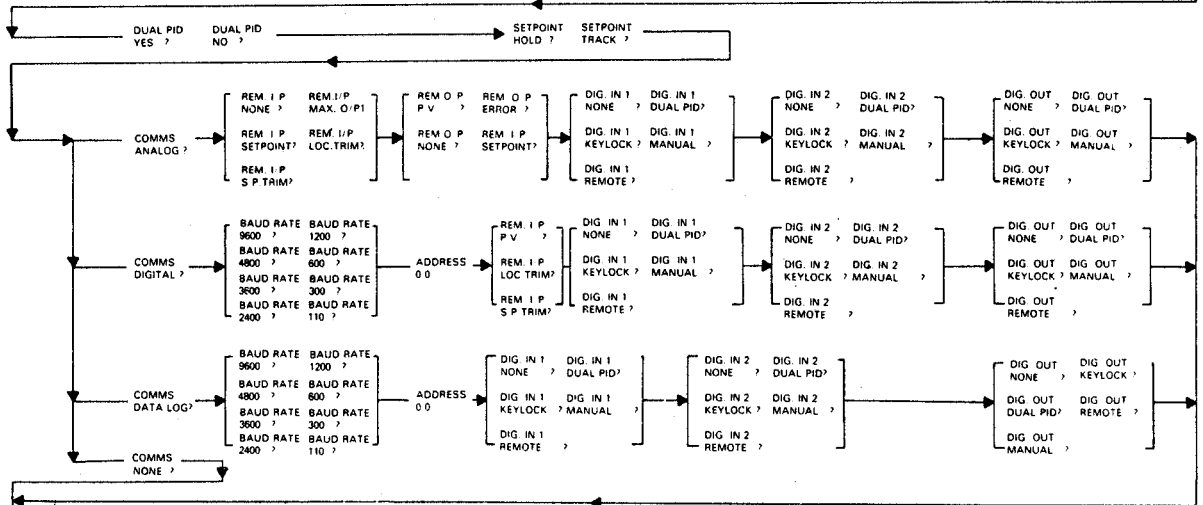
(OUTPUTS)



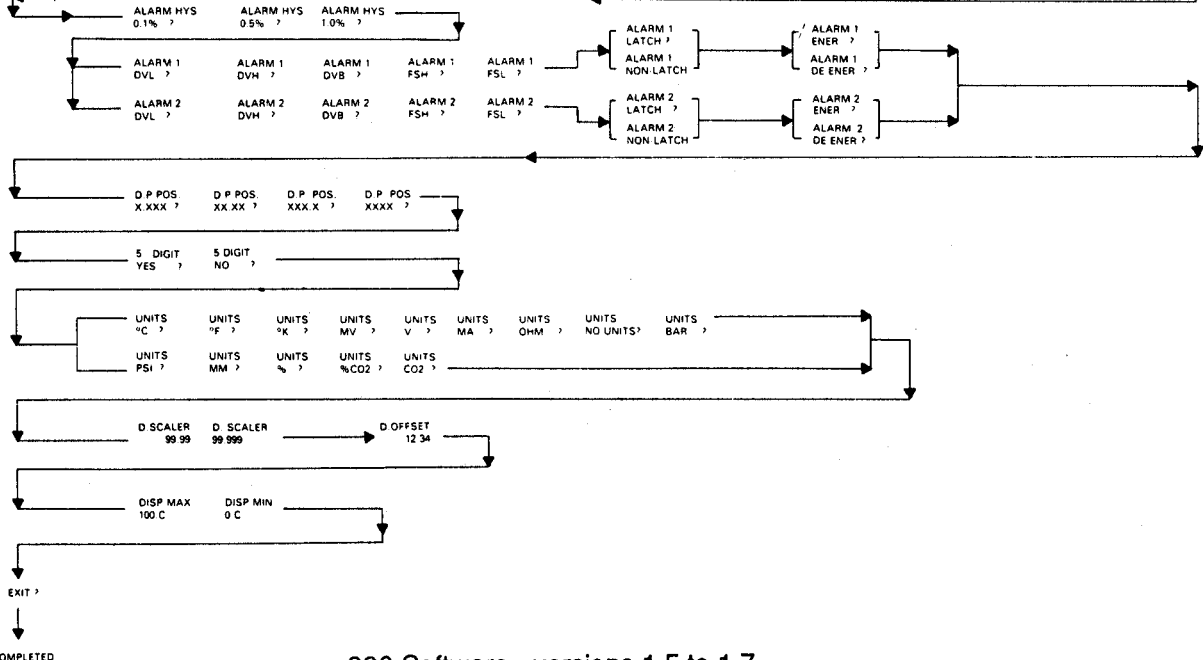
(COMMS)



(ALARMS)

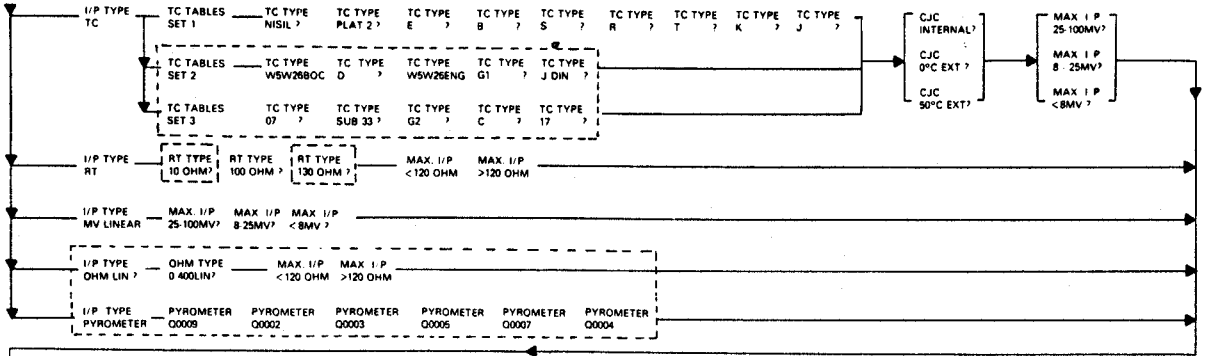


(DISPLAY)

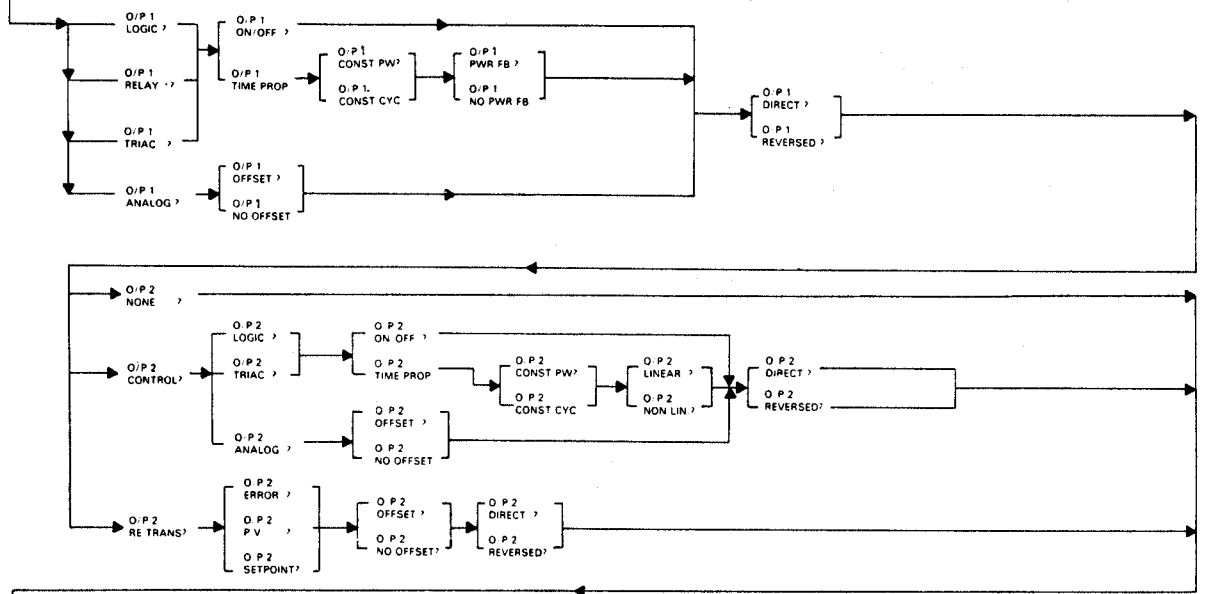


CONFIGURE

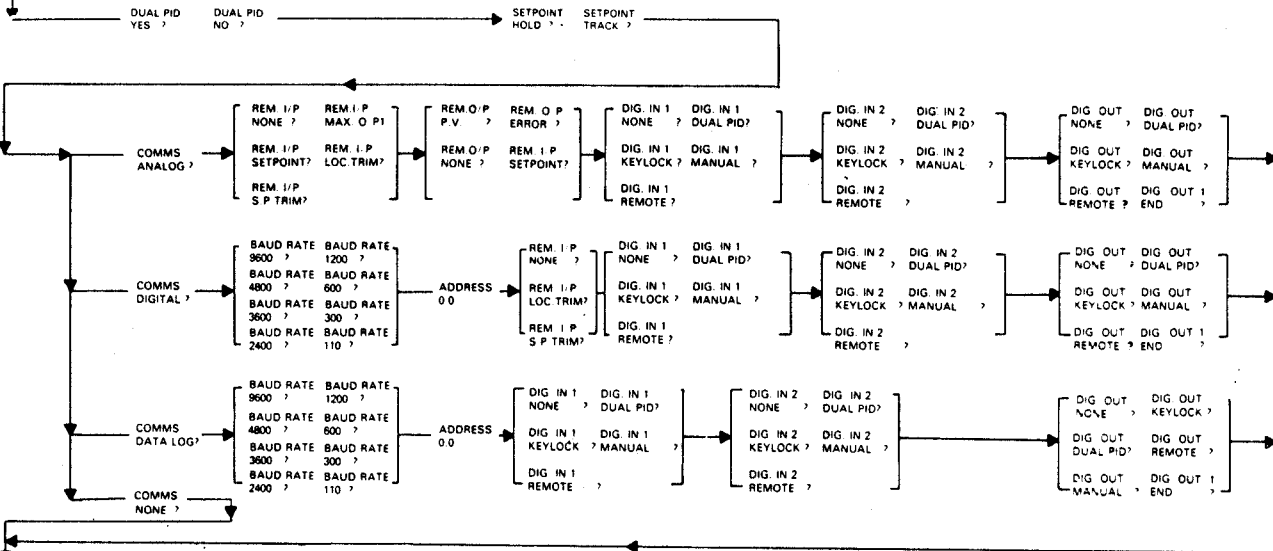
(INPUTS)



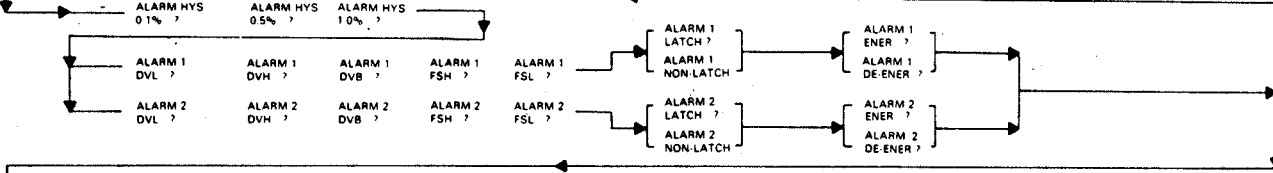
(OUTPUTS)



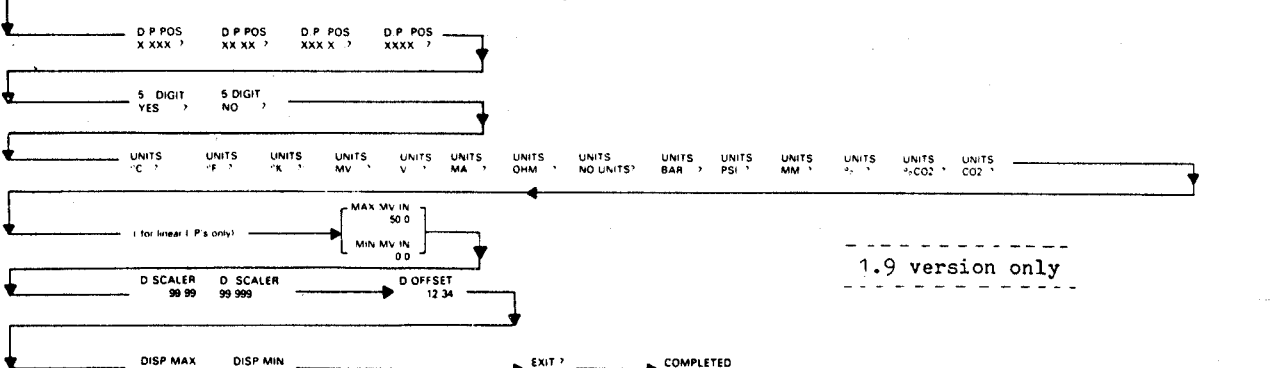
(COMMS)



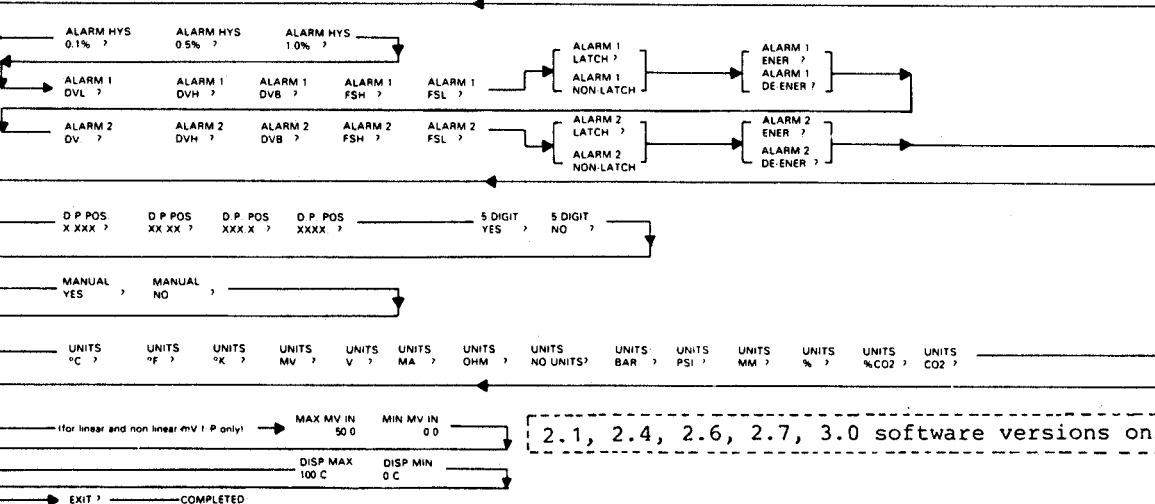
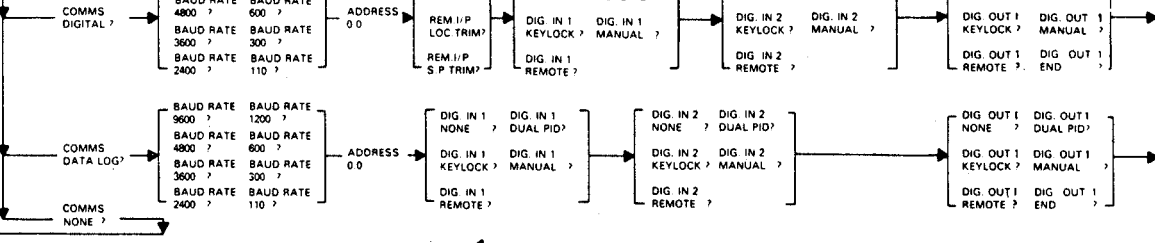
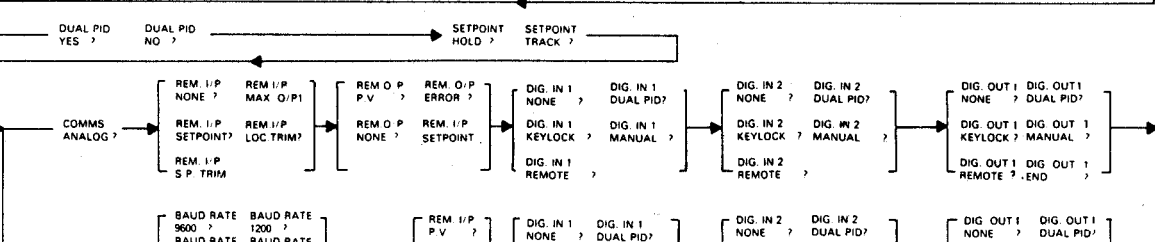
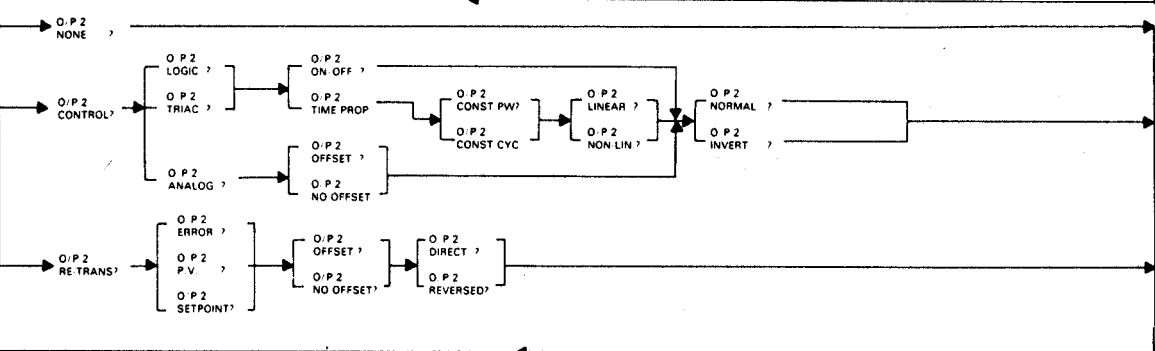
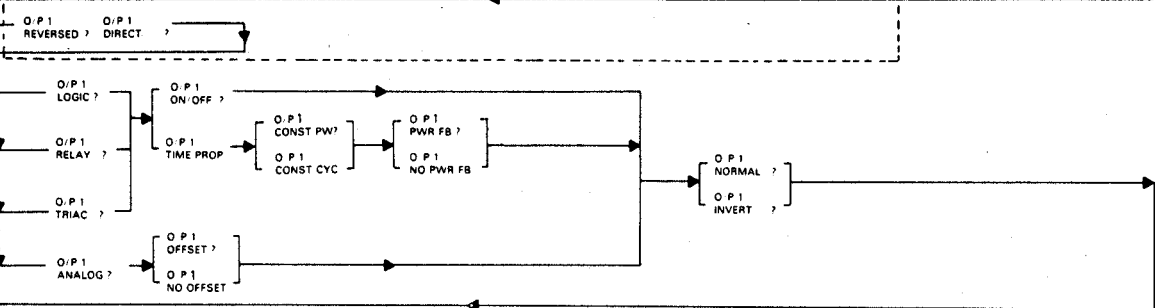
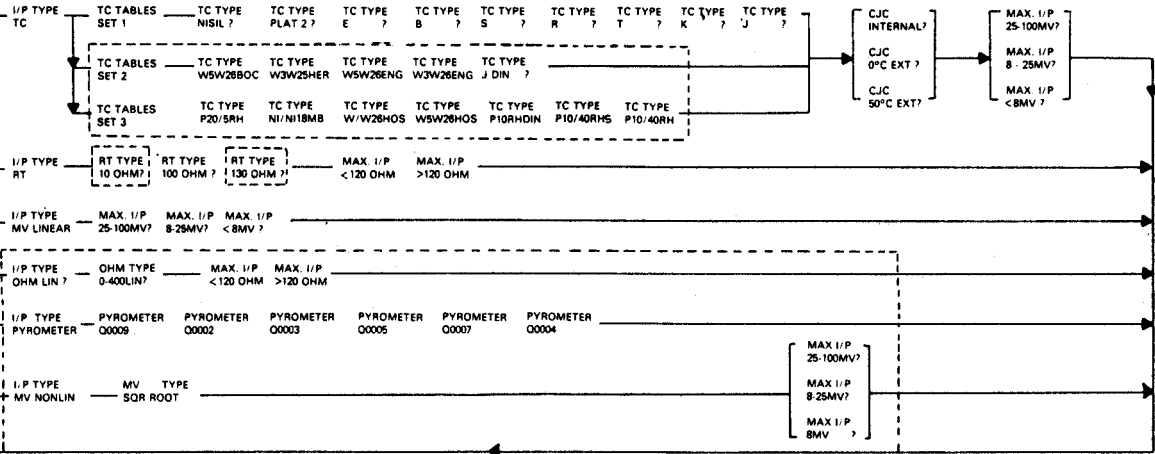
(ALARMS)



(DISPLAY)

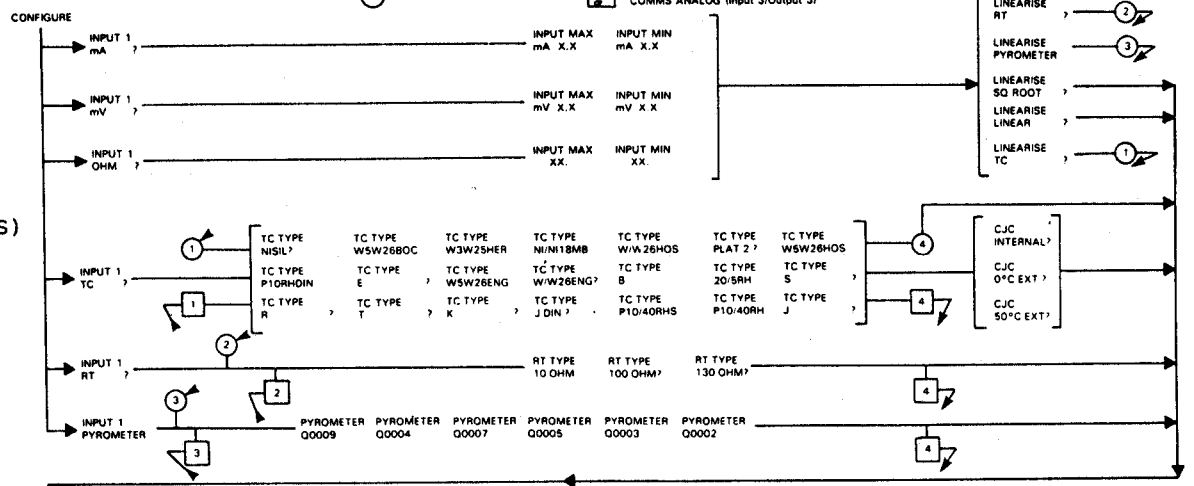


CONFIGURE

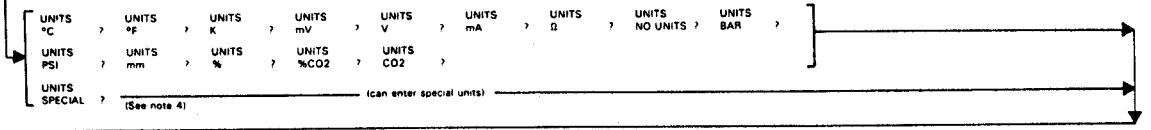


Follow for process inputs  
COMMS ANALOG (input 3/Output 3)

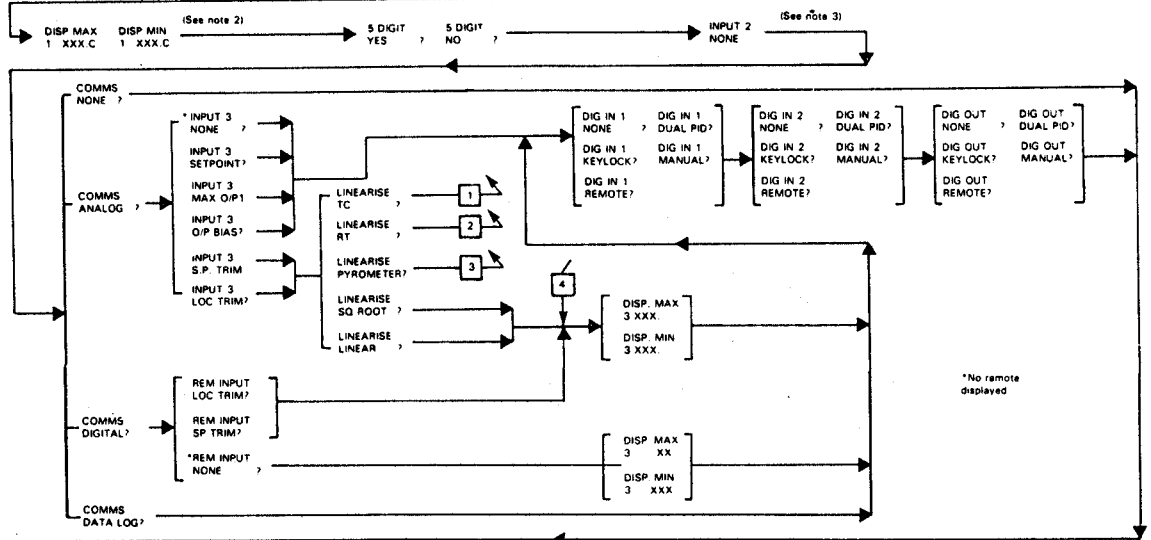
(INPUTS)



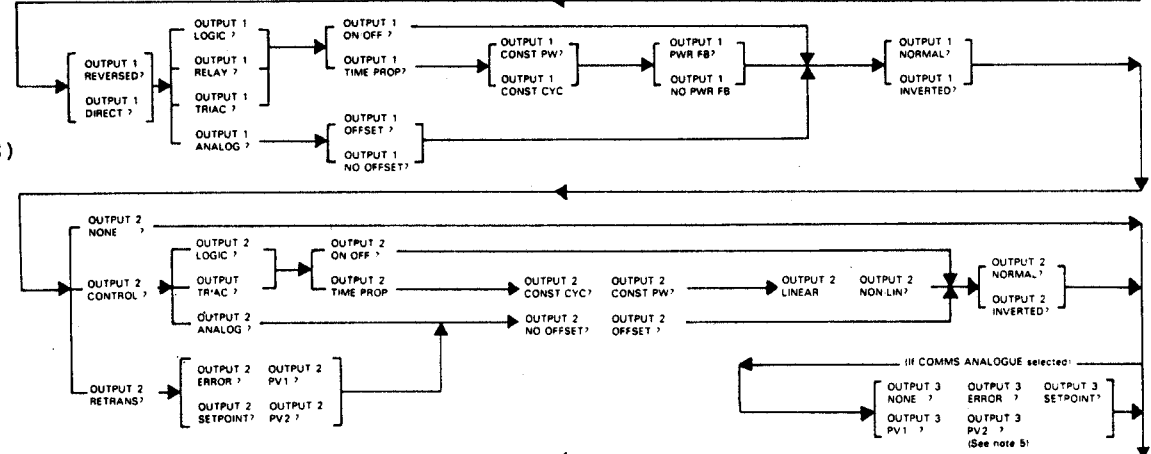
(DISPLAY)



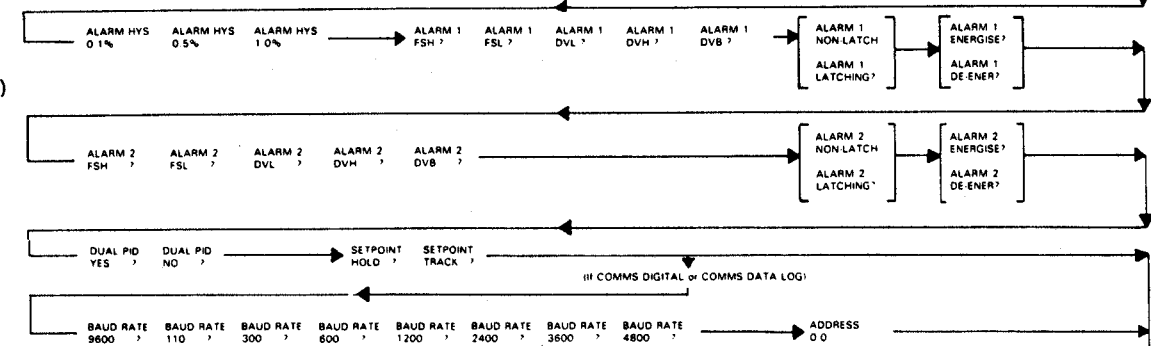
(COMMS)



(OUTPUTS)



(ALARMS)

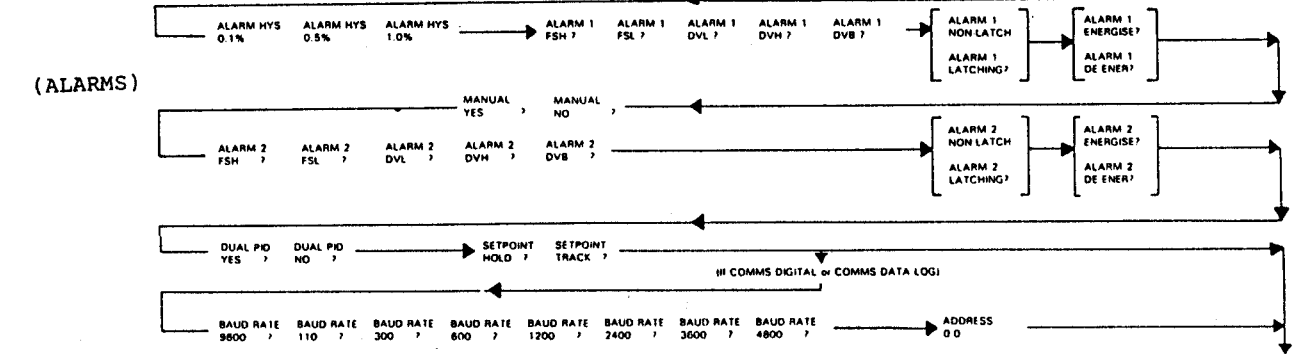
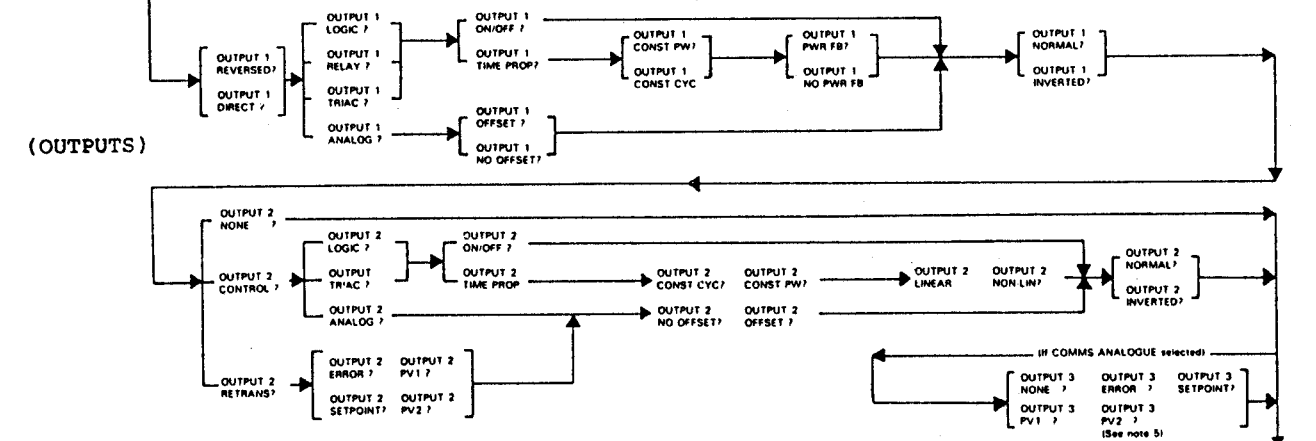
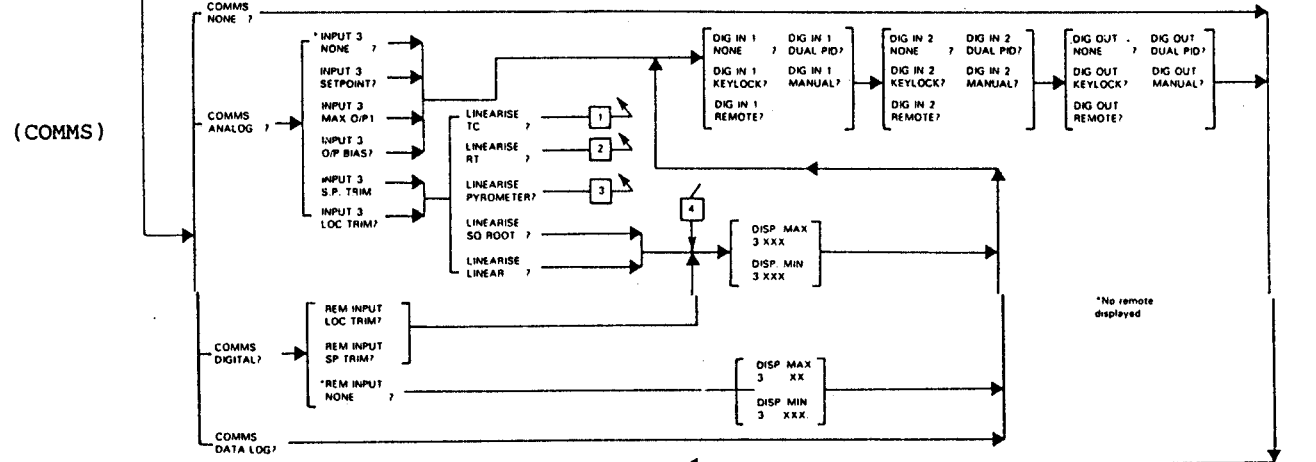
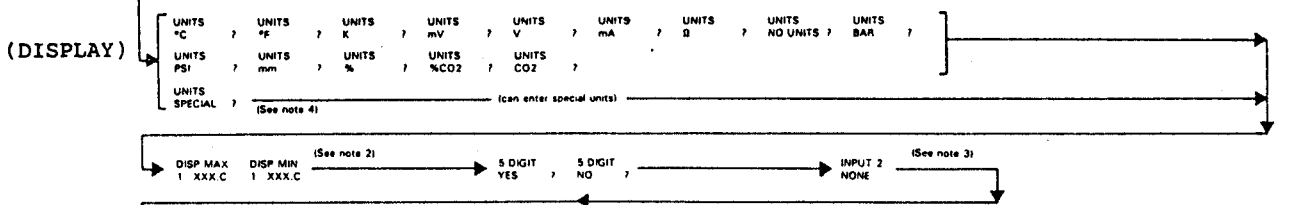
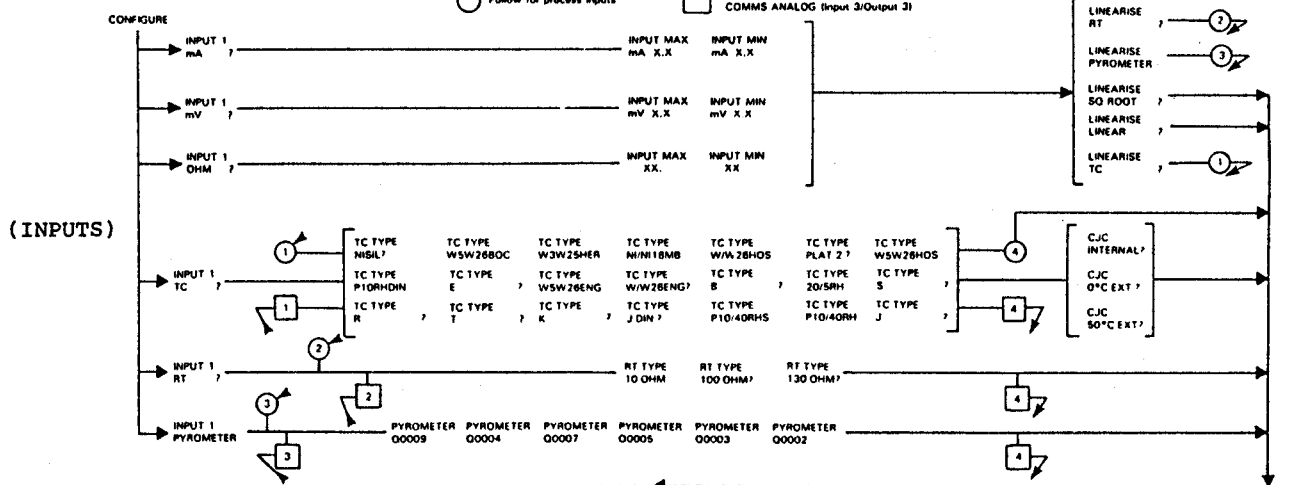


- NOTES
- If the input is milliamp, millivolt or OHM the maximum and minimum inputs are entered in the relevant units. The range and resolution of the values can be adjusted by shifting the decimal point position left or right using keys 2 and 3 respectively.
  - The displayed decimal point position is adjusted whilst the Display Maximum is shown by using keys 2 and 3.
  - Input 2 not used, configuration for this input is forced to NONE
  - Special Unit entry will only function with display version 5 or later
  - PV2 displayed but not valid for this instrument

EXIT  
COMPLETED



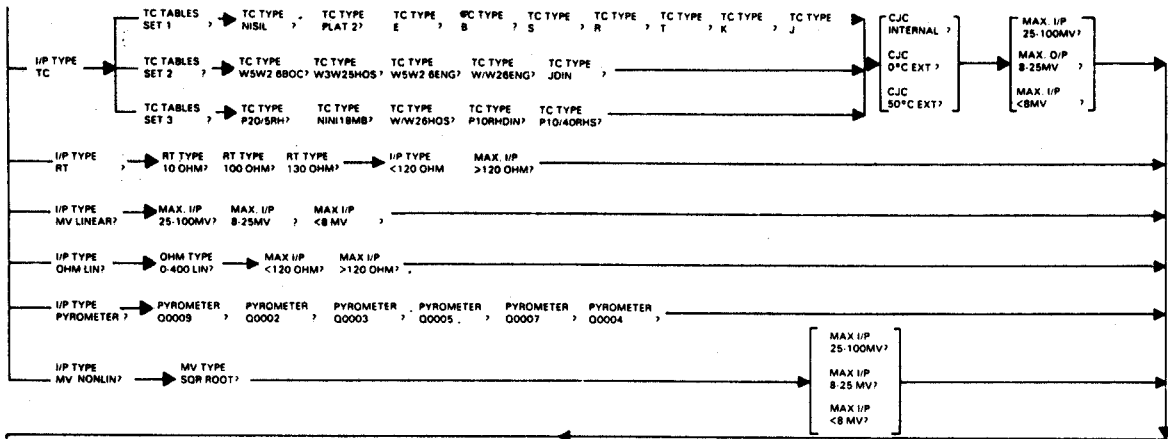
Follow for remote inputs/outputs via COMMS ANALOG (Input 3/Output 3)



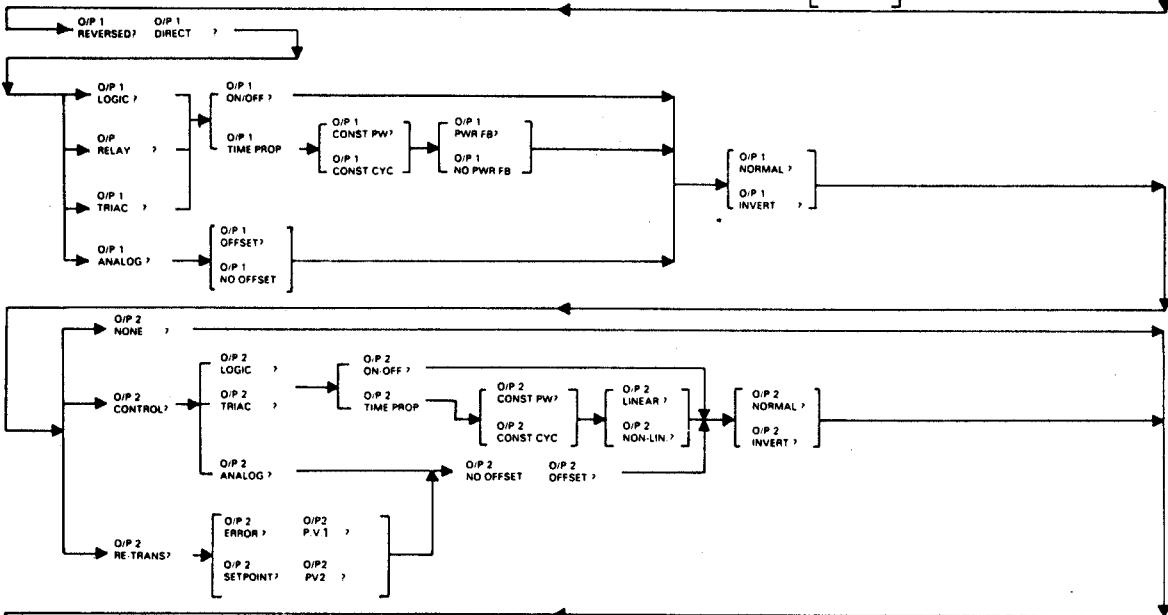
- NOTES:
- If the input is mA, mV, or OHM the maximum and minimum inputs are entered in the relevant units. The range and resolution of the values can be adjusted by shifting the decimal point position left or right using keys 2 and 3 respectively.
  - The displayed decimal point position is adjusted whilst the Display Maximum is shown, by using keys 2 and 3.
  - Input 2 not used, configuration for this input is forced to 'NONE'.
  - Special Unit entry will only function with display version 5 or later.
  - PV2 displayed but not valid for this instrument.

CONFIGURE

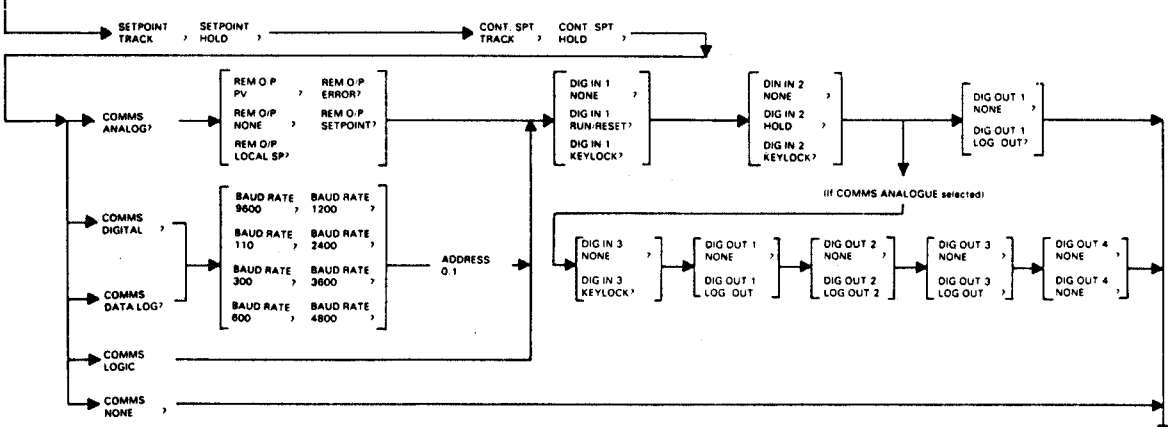
(INPUTS)



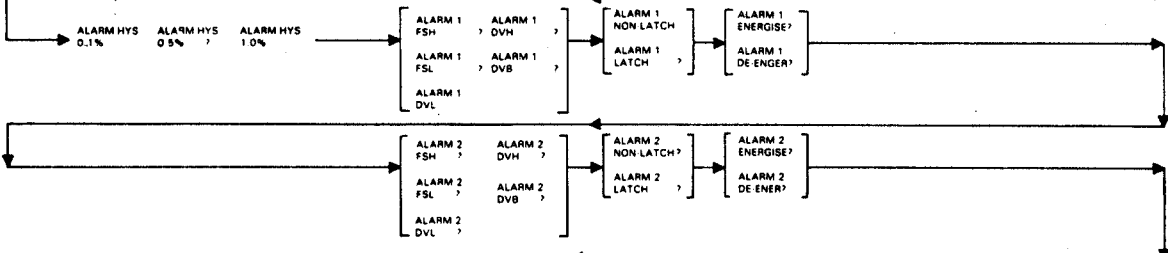
(OUTPUTS)



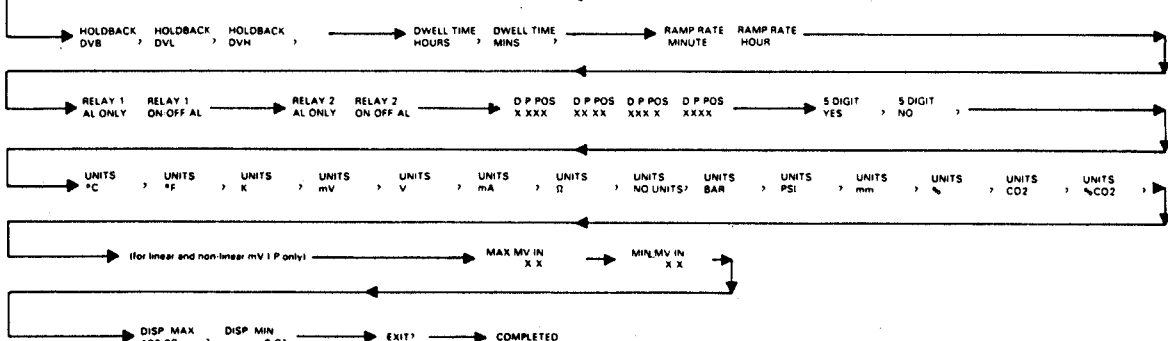
(COMMS)



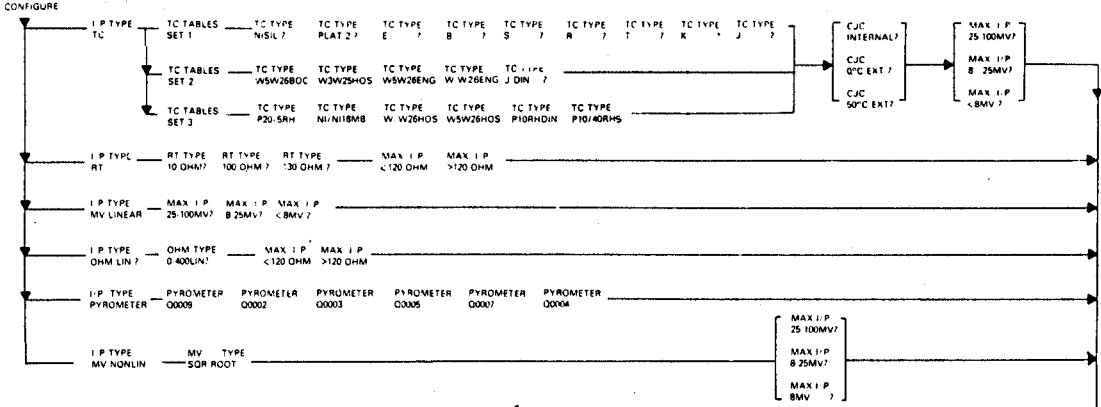
(ALARMS)



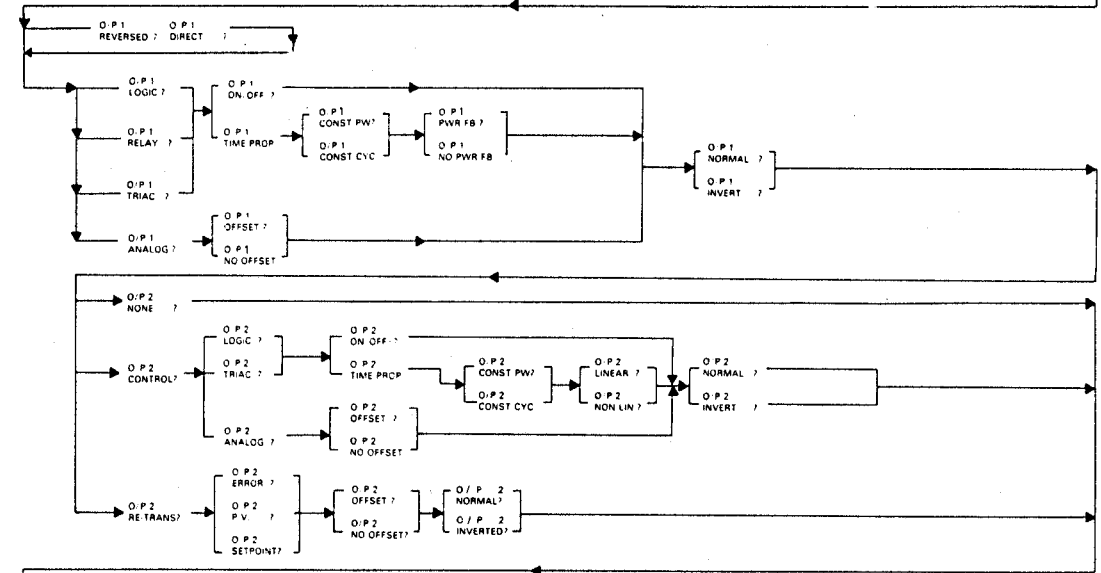
(DISPLAY)



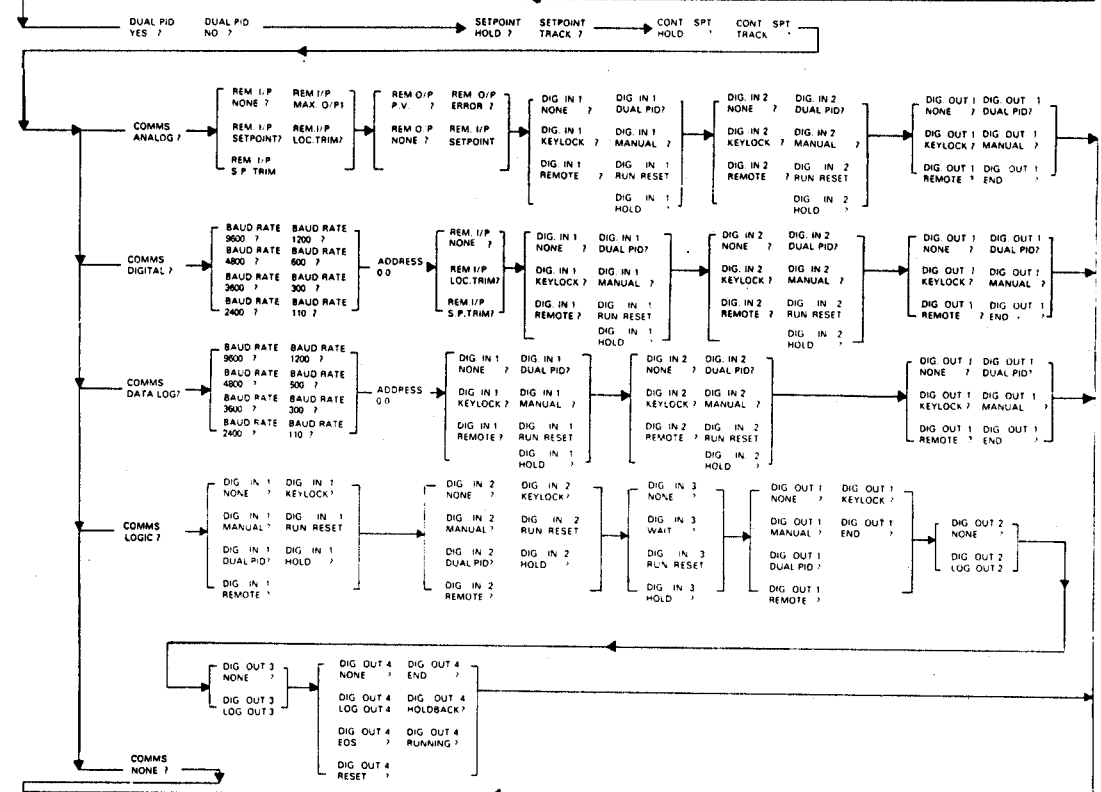
(INPUTS)



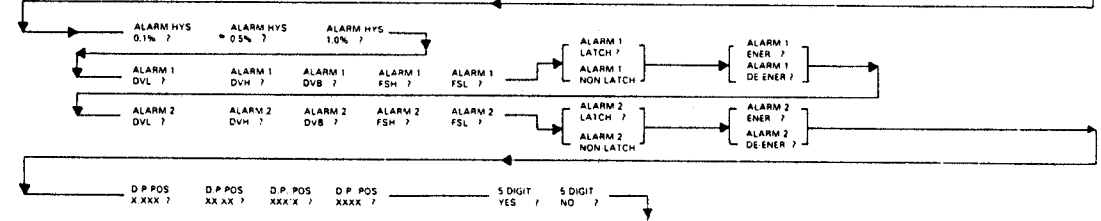
(OUTPUTS)



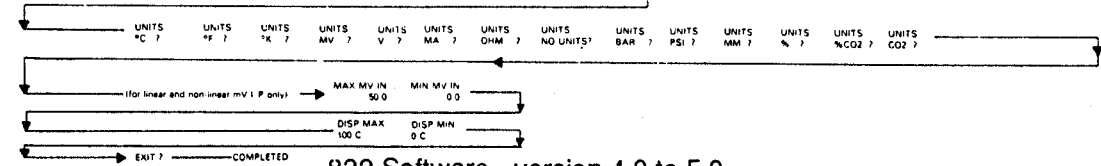
(COMMS)

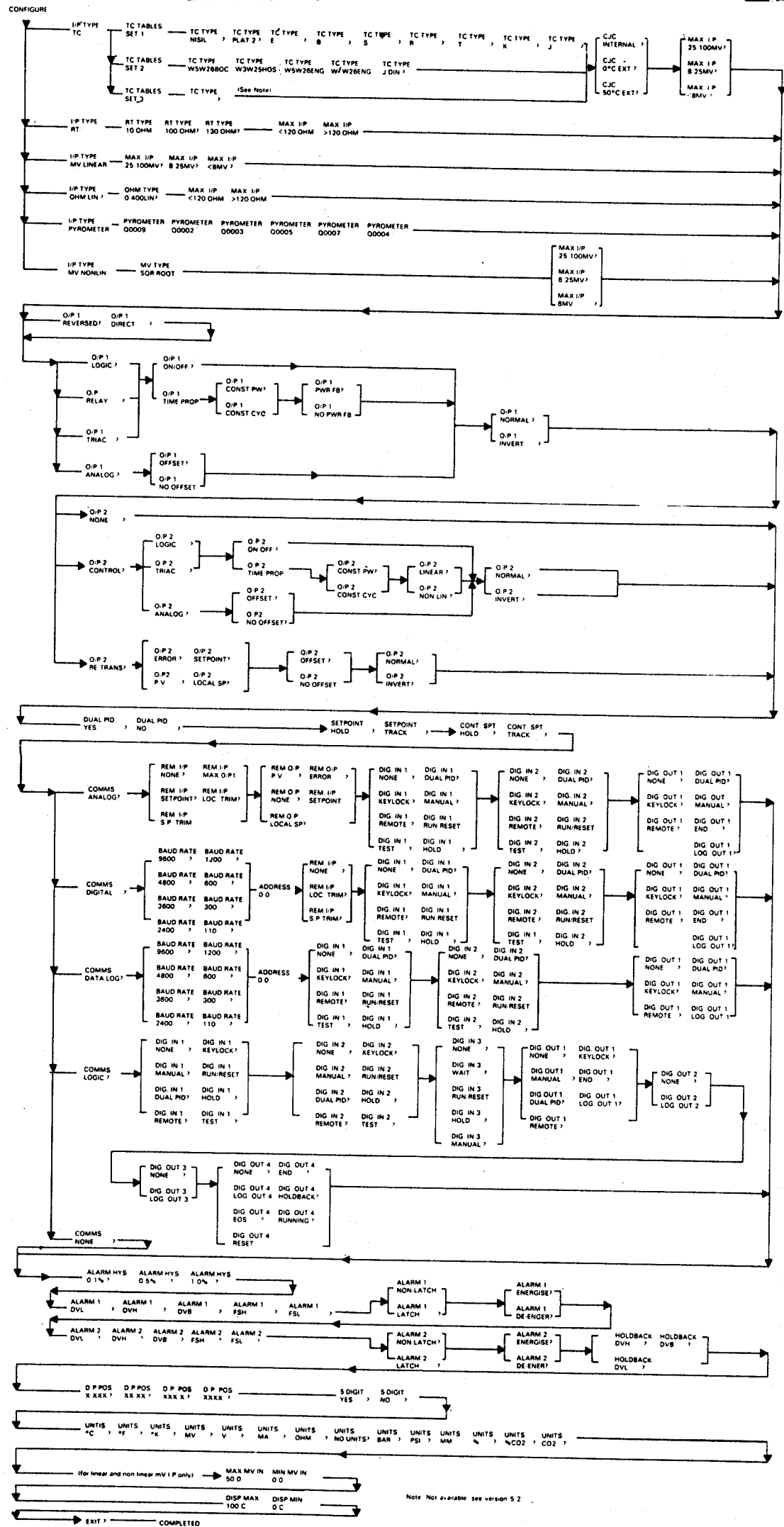


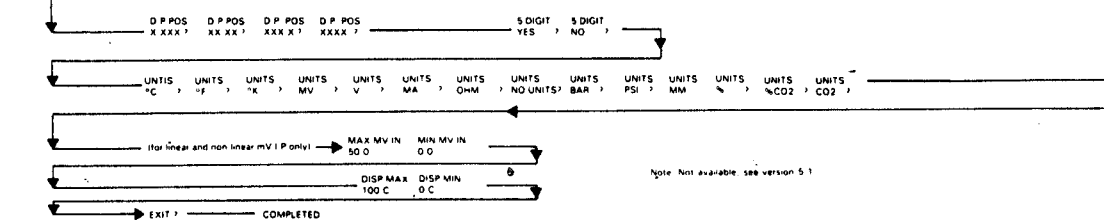
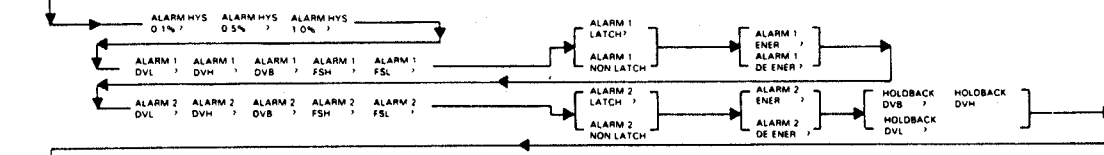
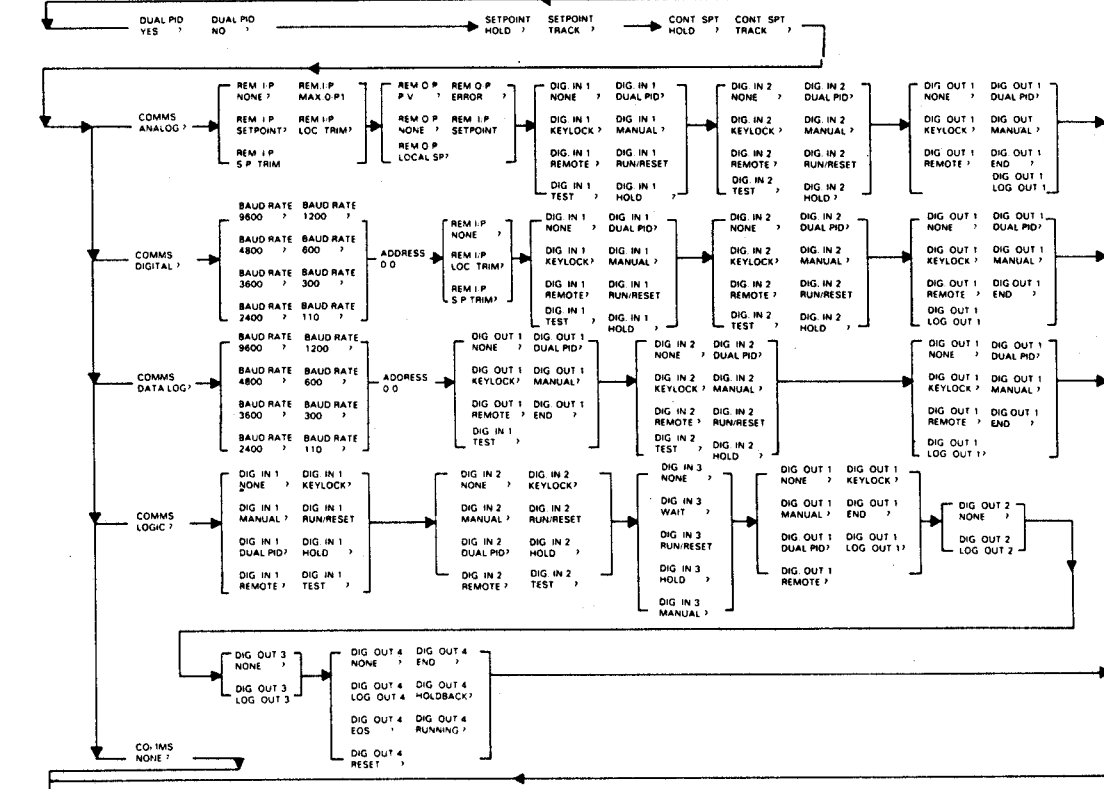
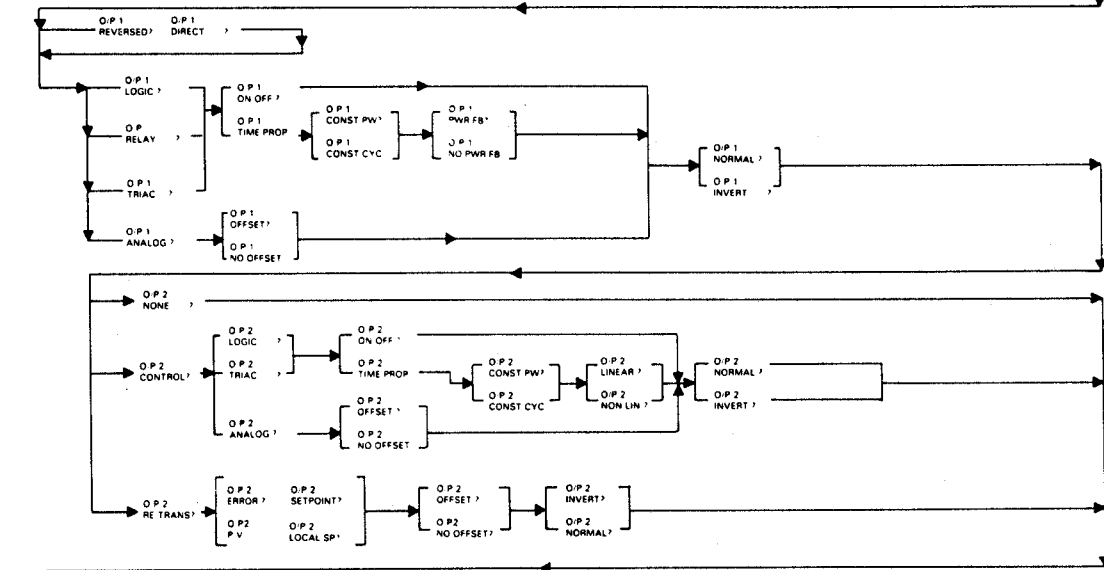
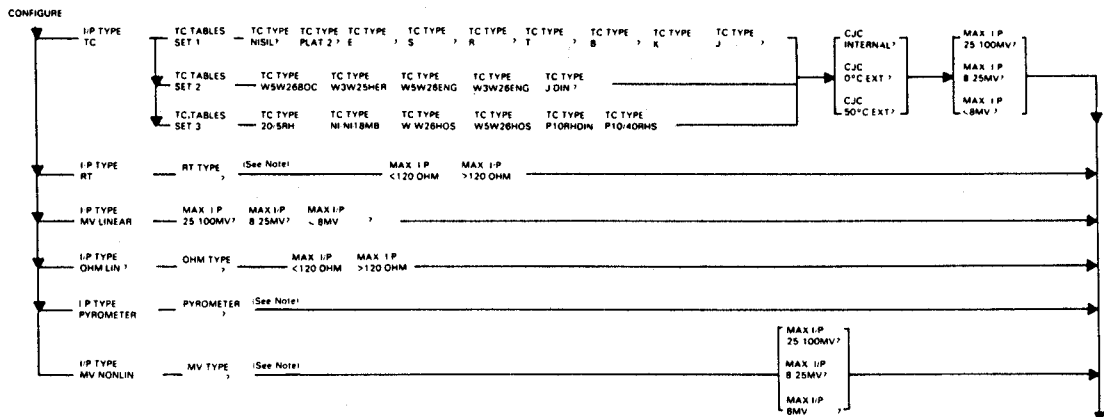
(ALARMS)



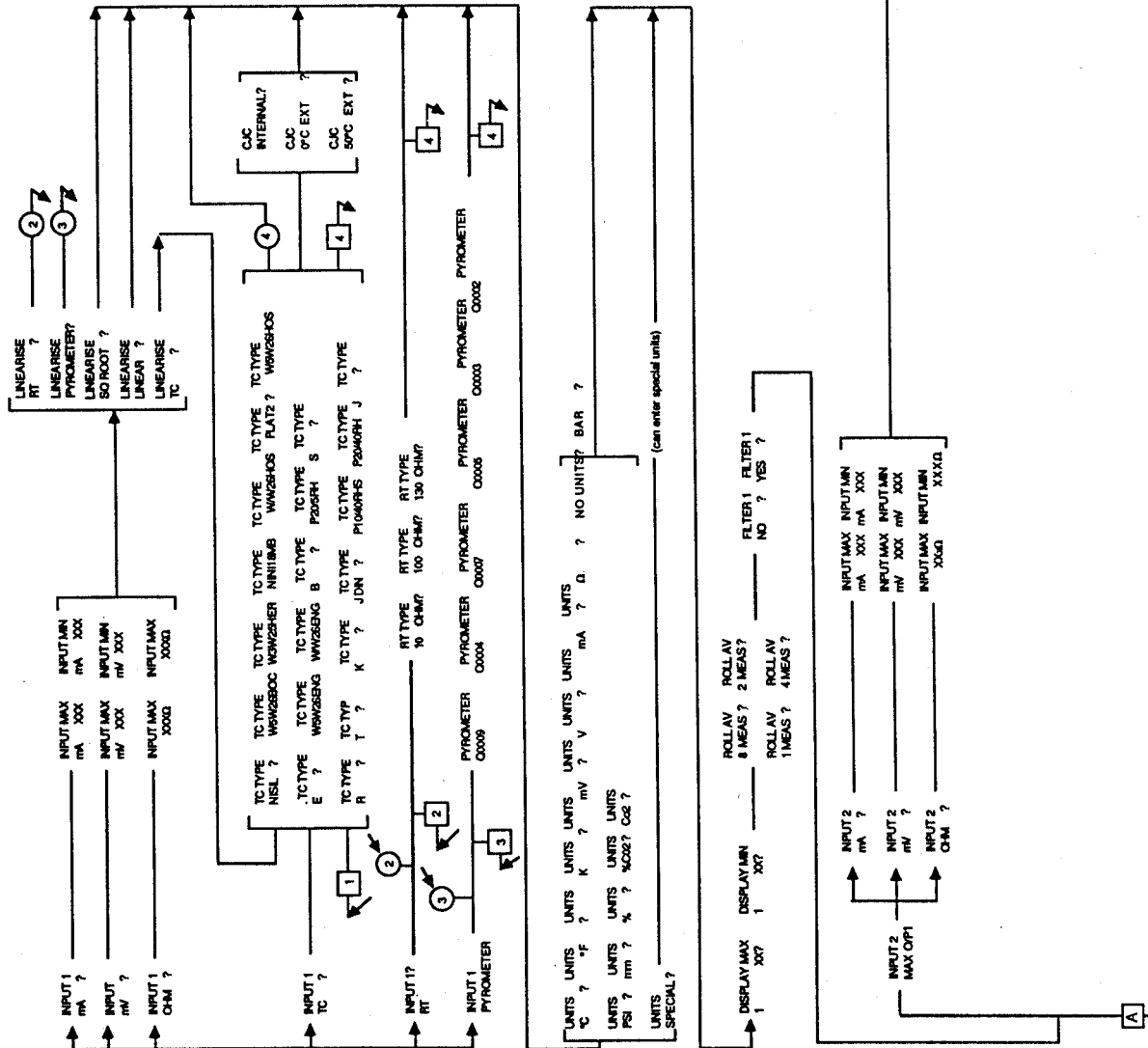
(DISPLAY)



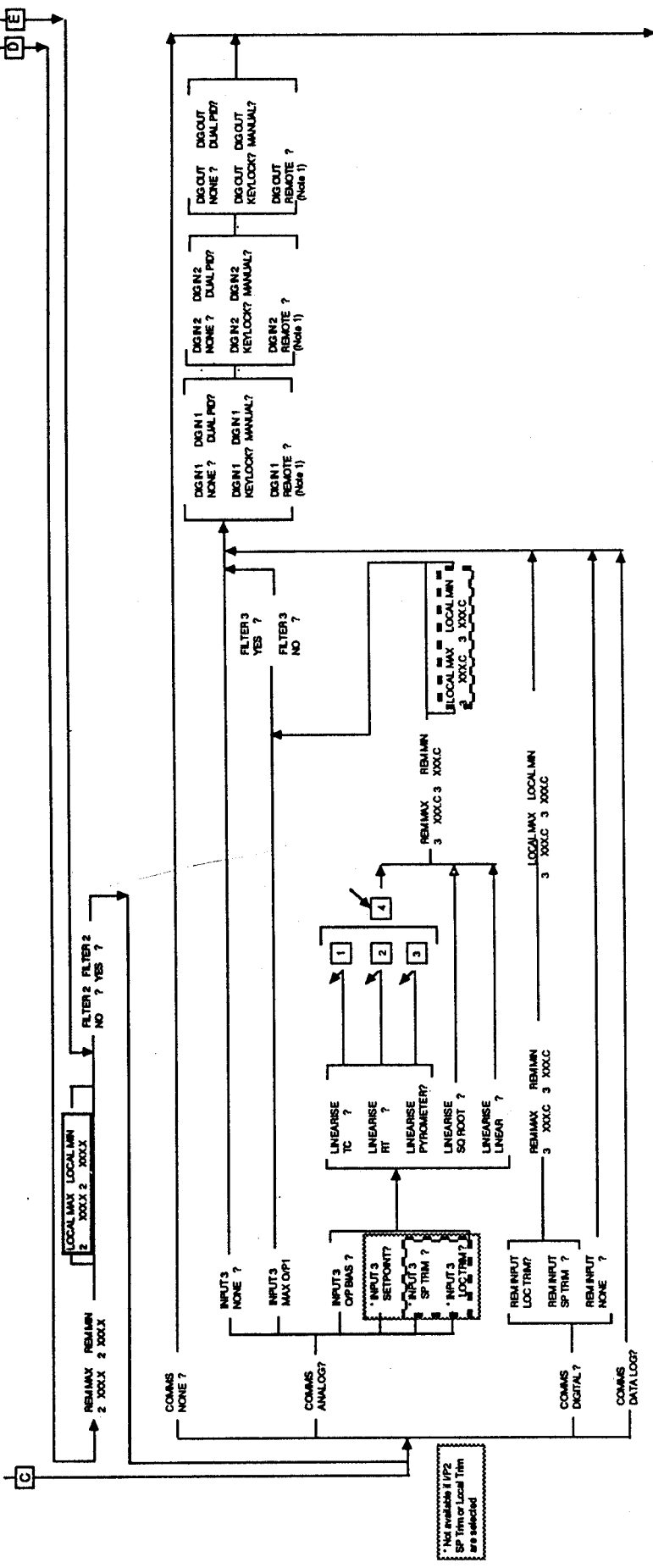




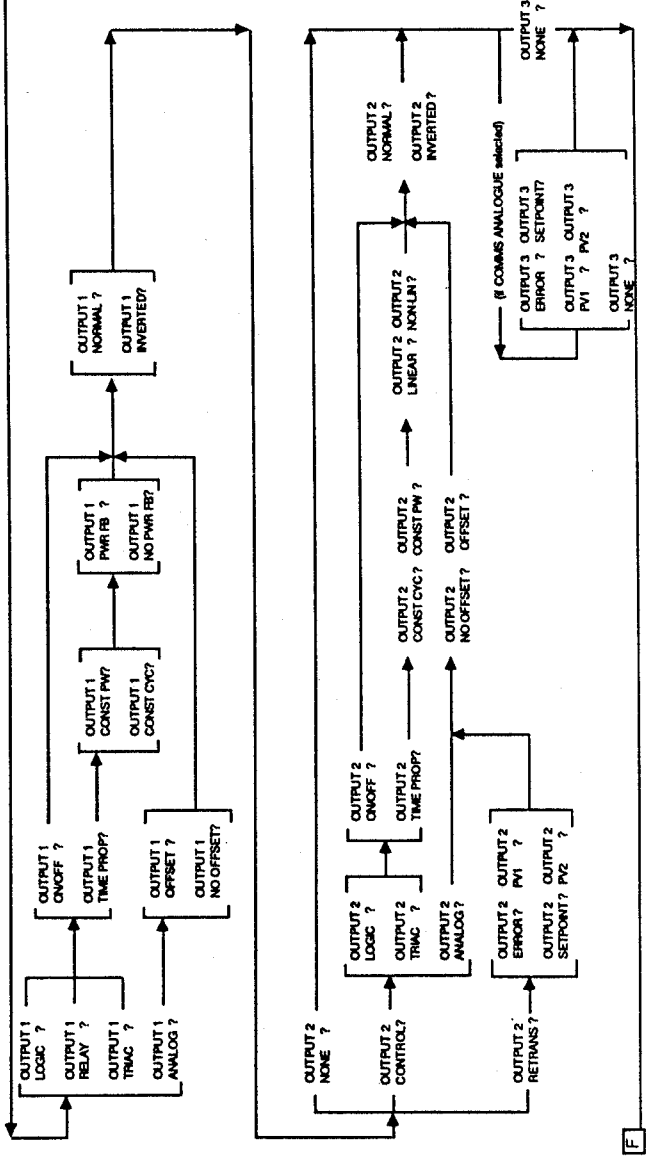
Note: Not available see version 5.1



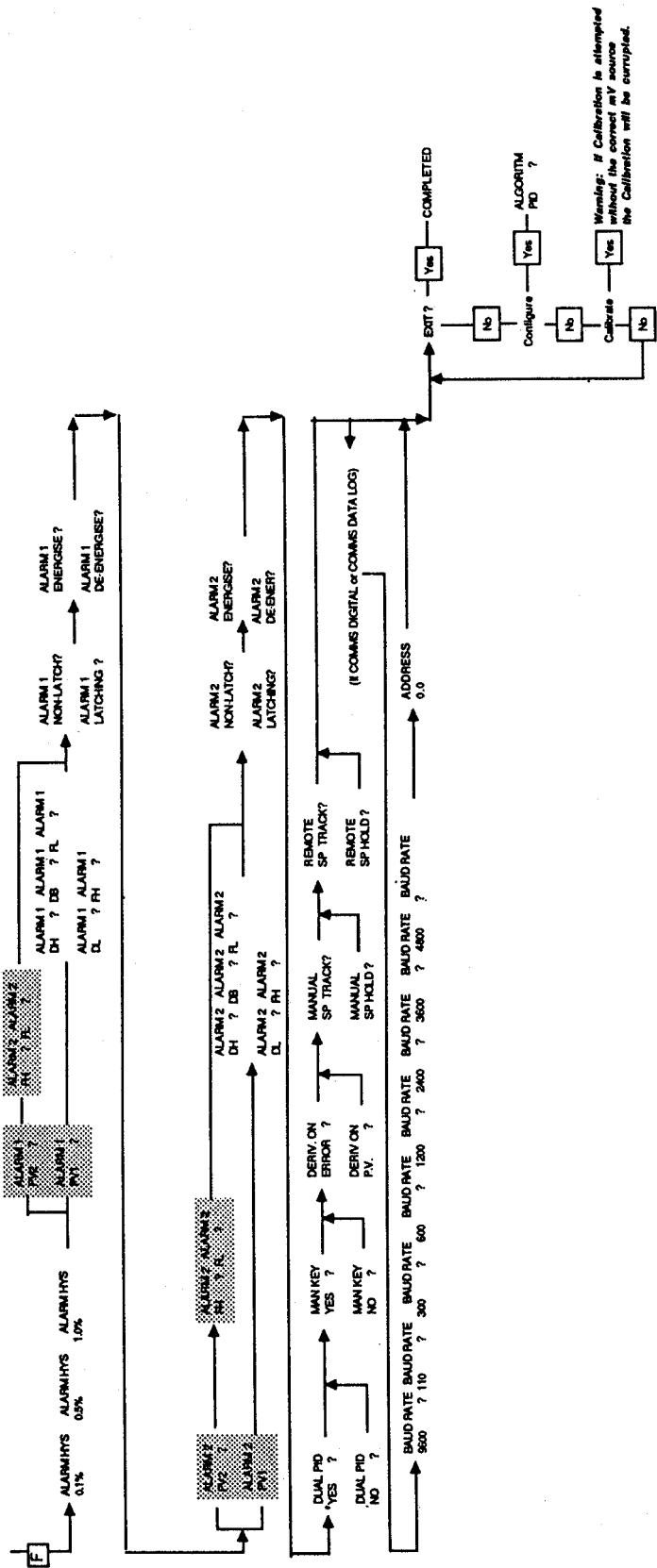




NOTE:  
 1) Not available with INPUT3 REM INPUT COMMS NONE? NONE? DATA LOG ?

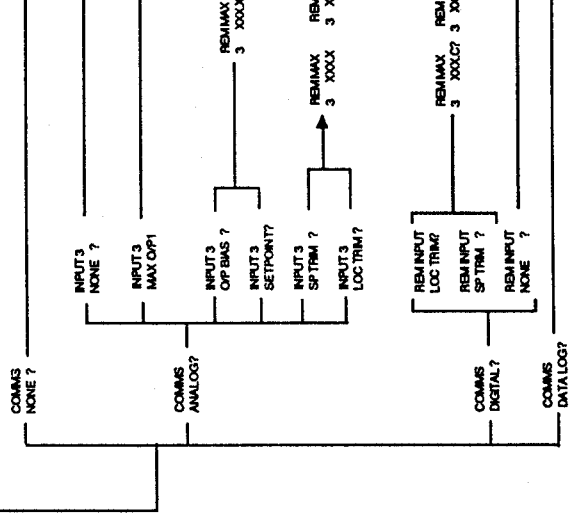
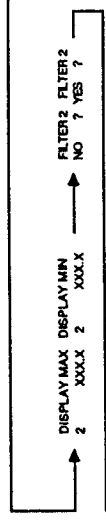
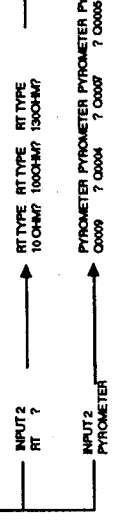
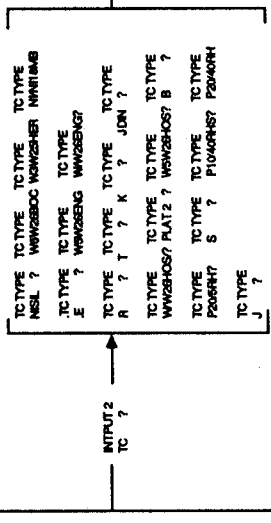




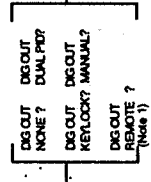
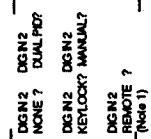
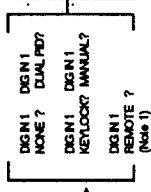




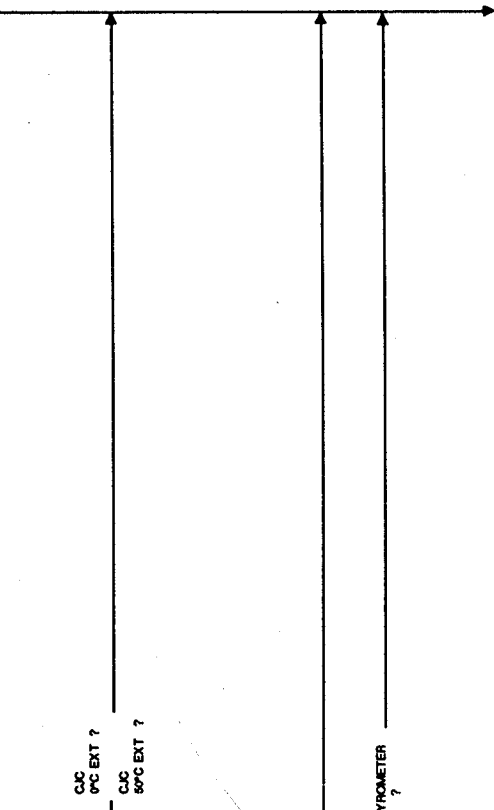
A



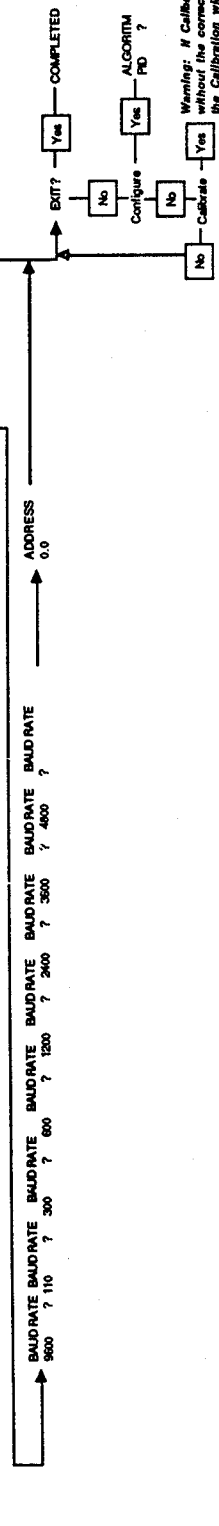
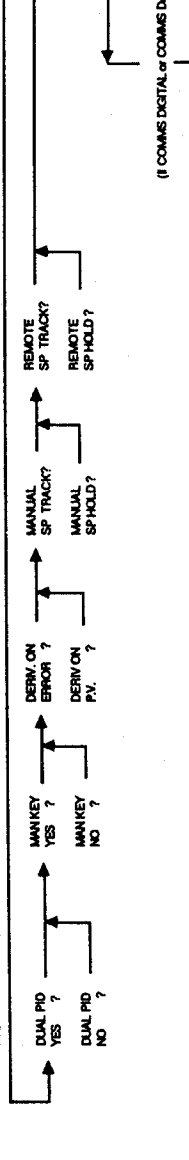
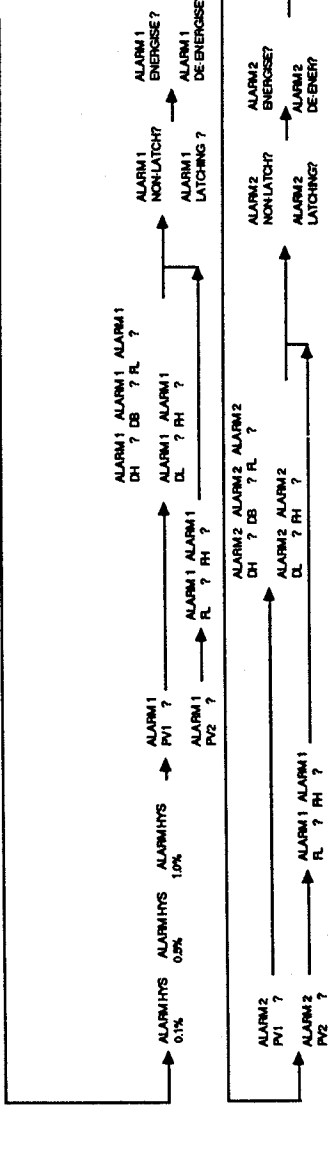
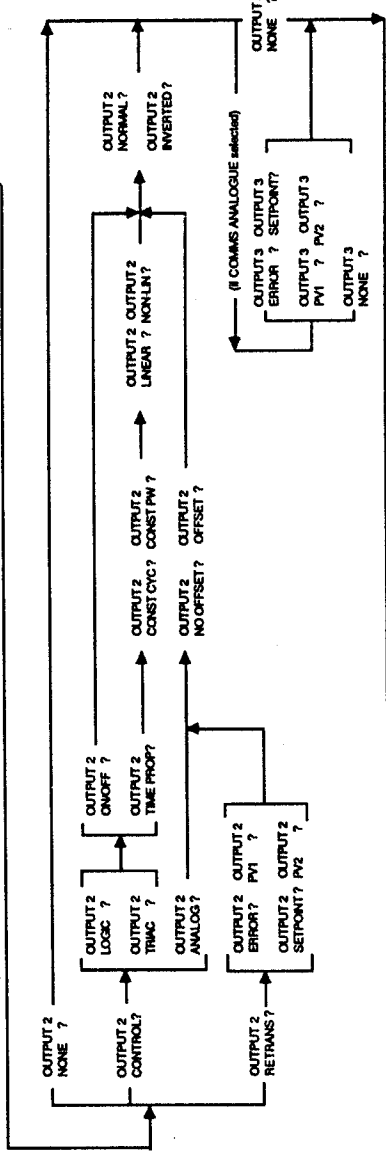
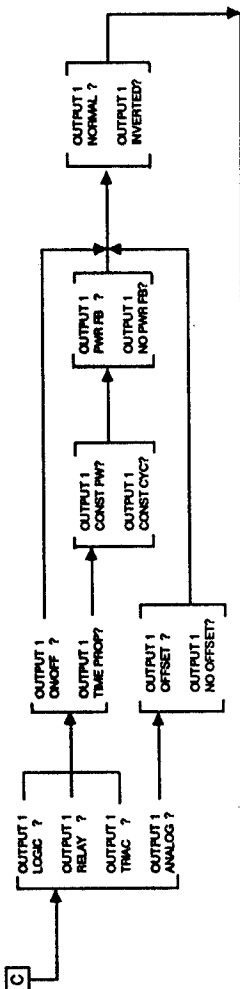
Note  
 1) Not available with INPUT3 REM INPUT COMMS NONE ? NONE ? DATA LOG?



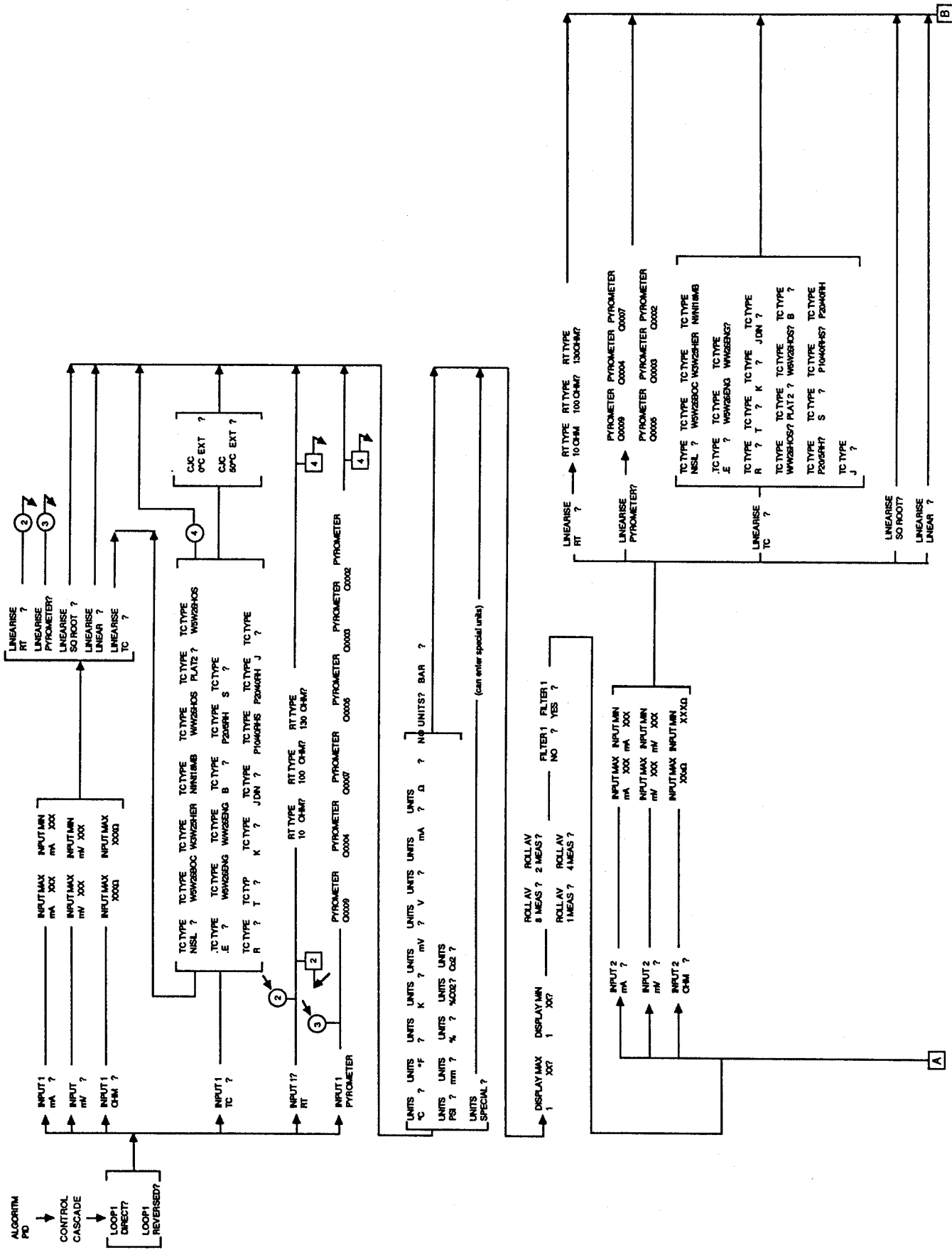
B

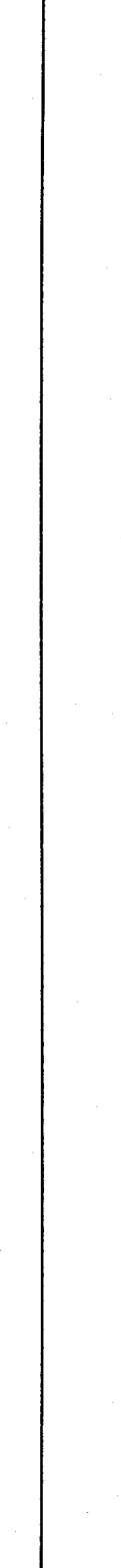
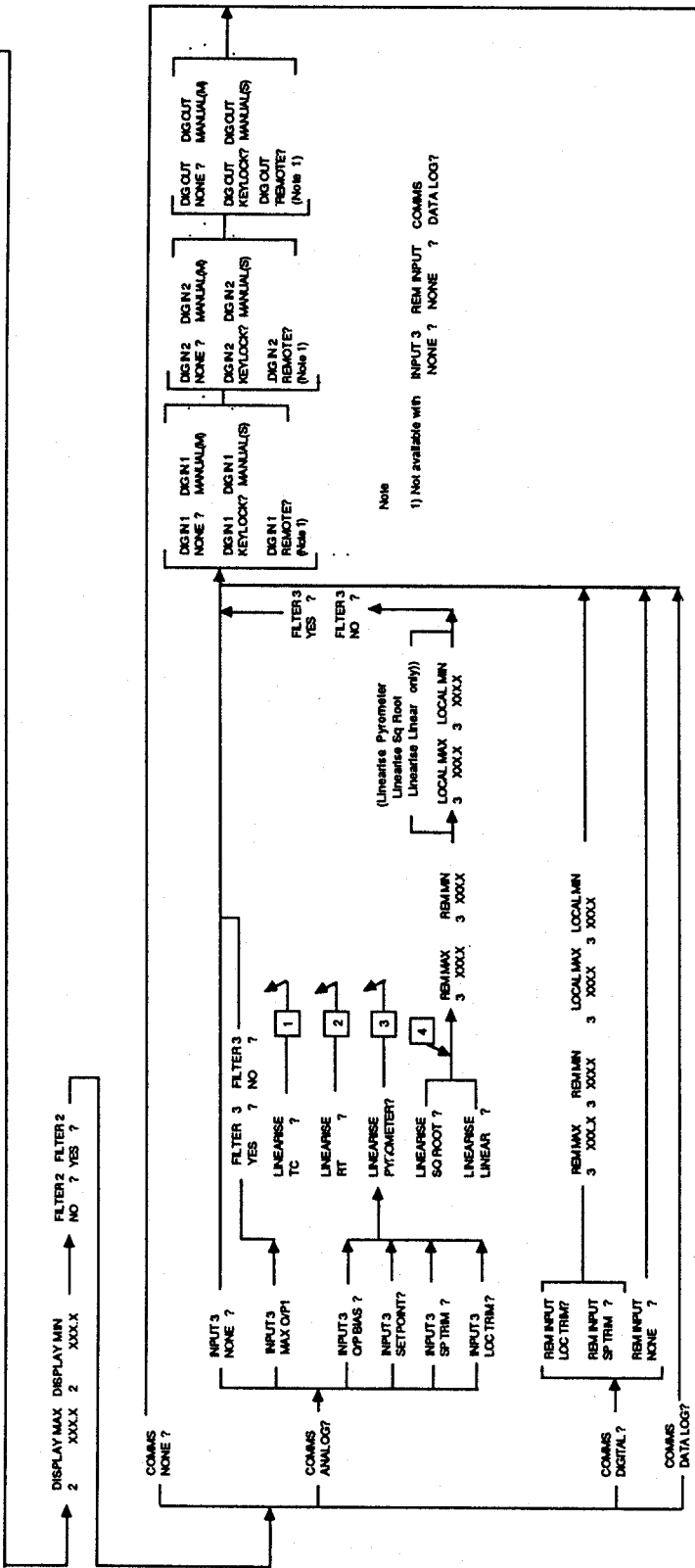
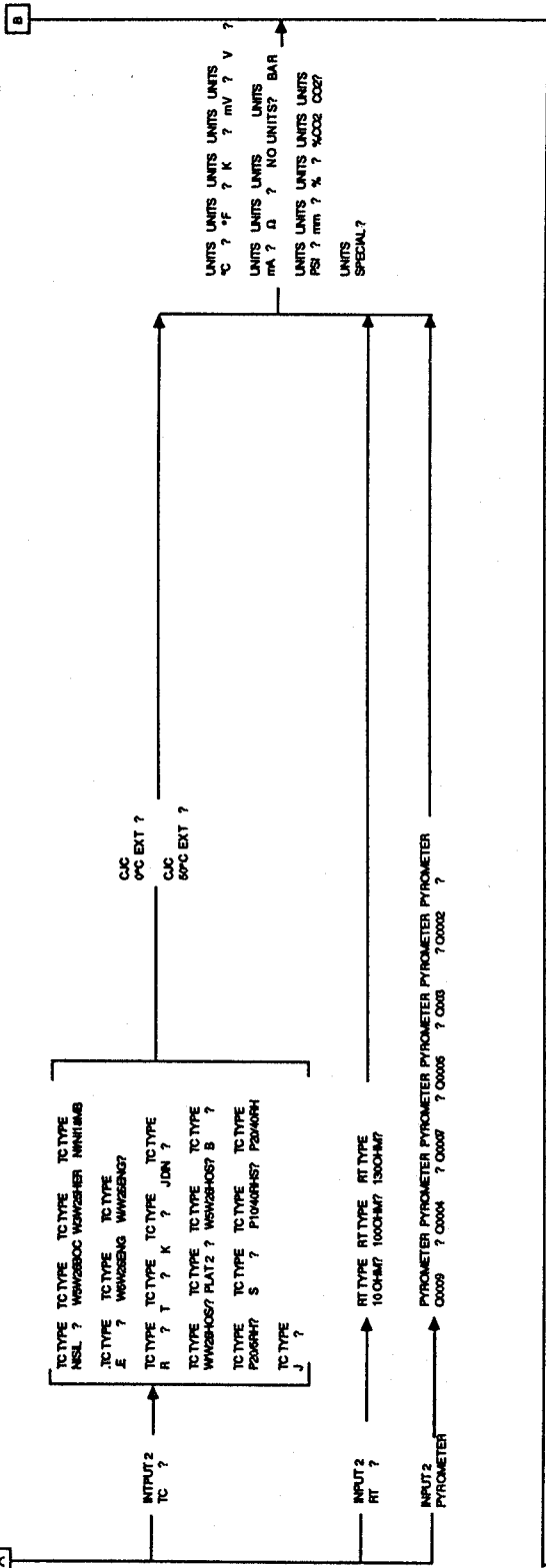


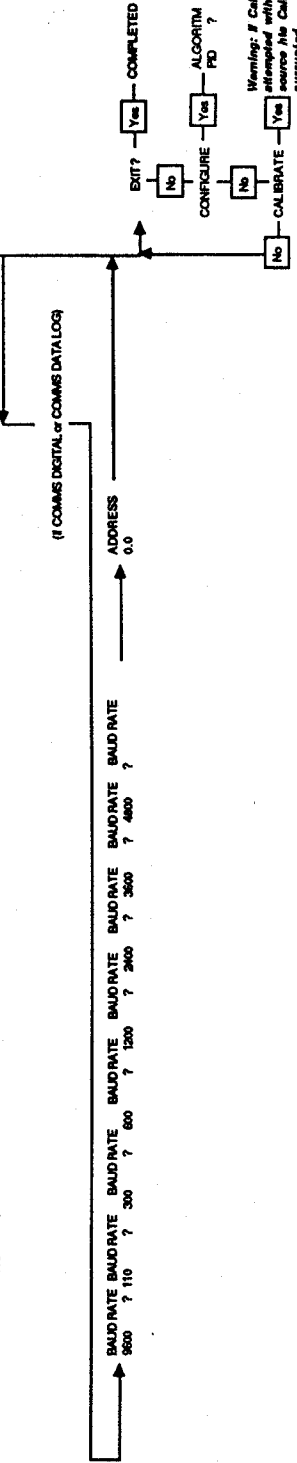
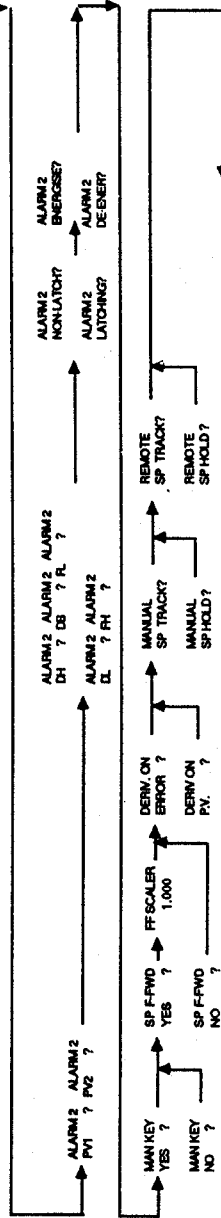
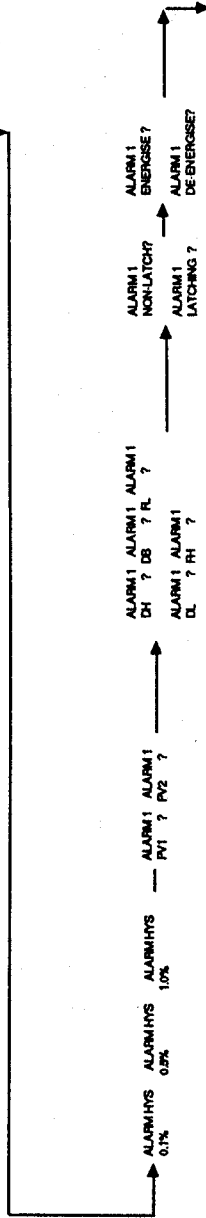
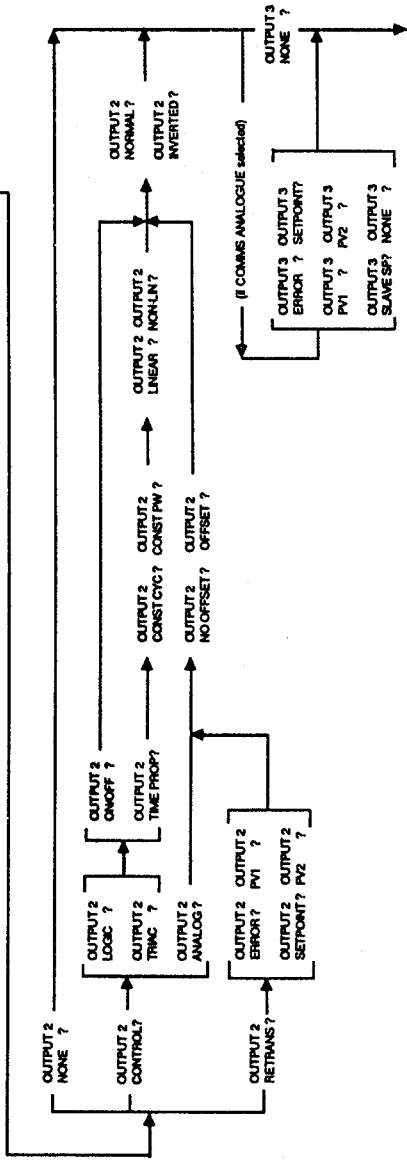
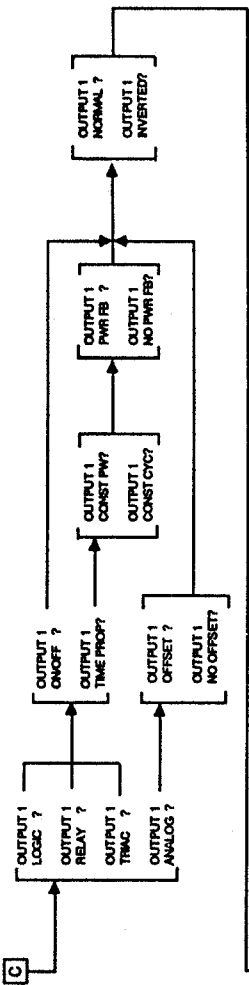
C

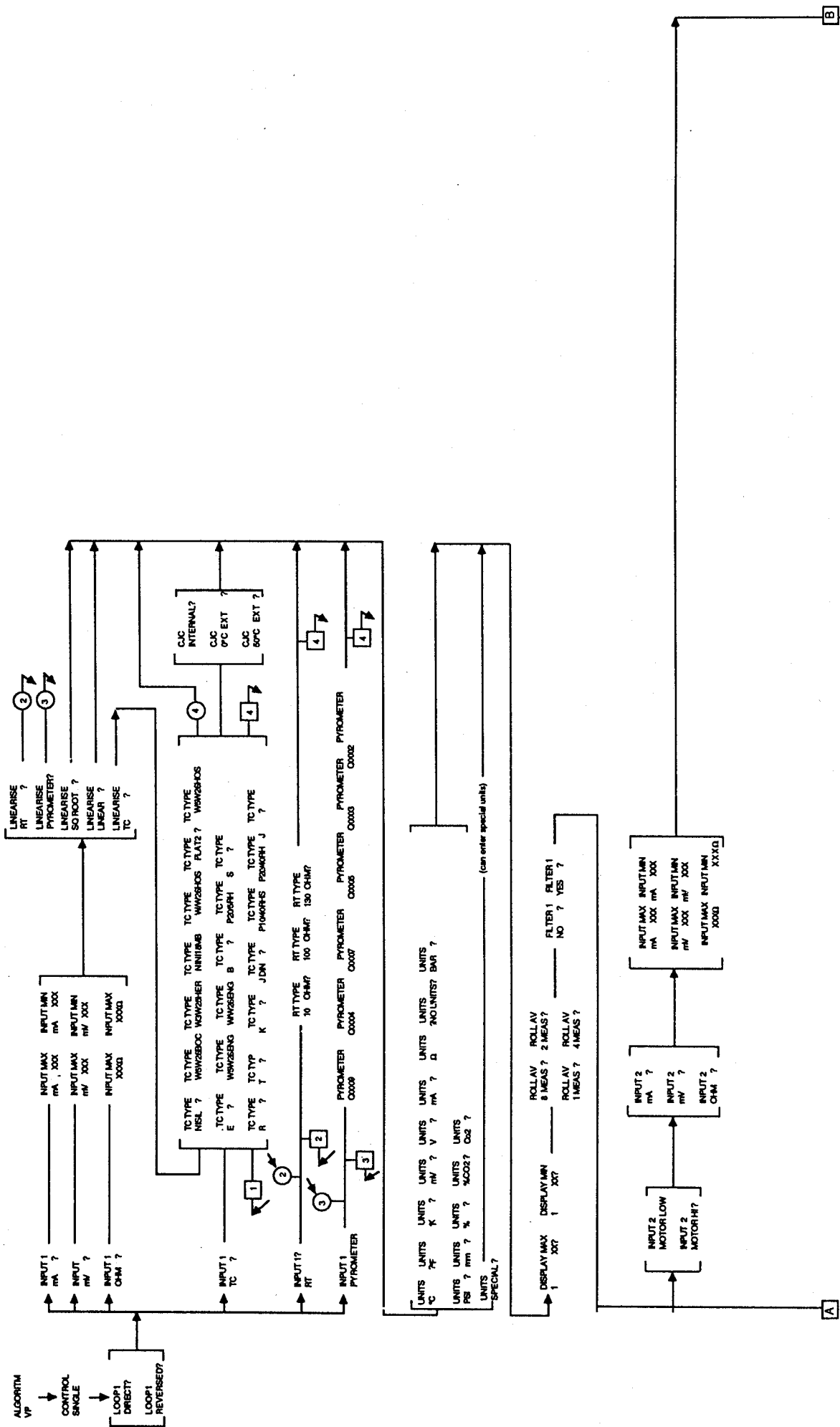


Warning: If Calibration is attempted without a correct PID, the Calibration will be corrupted.









B

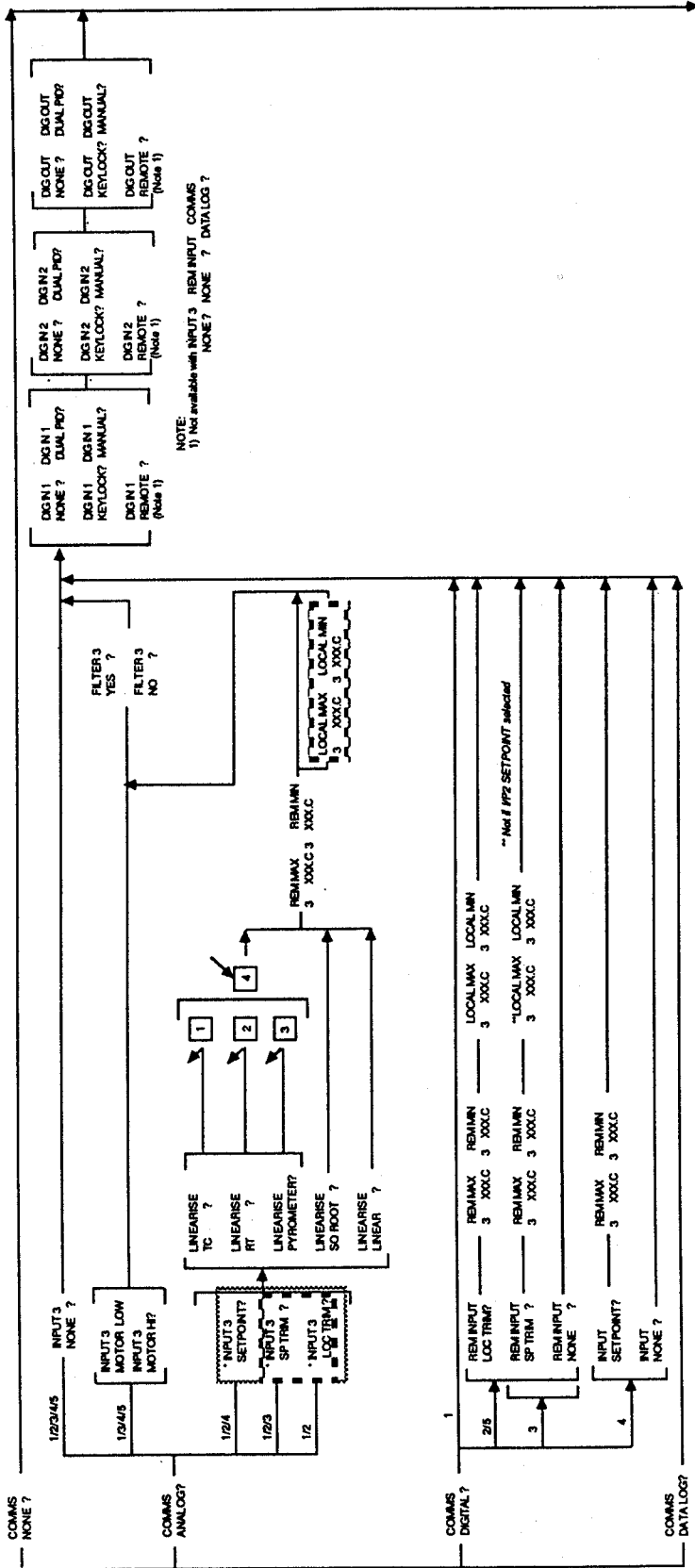
A



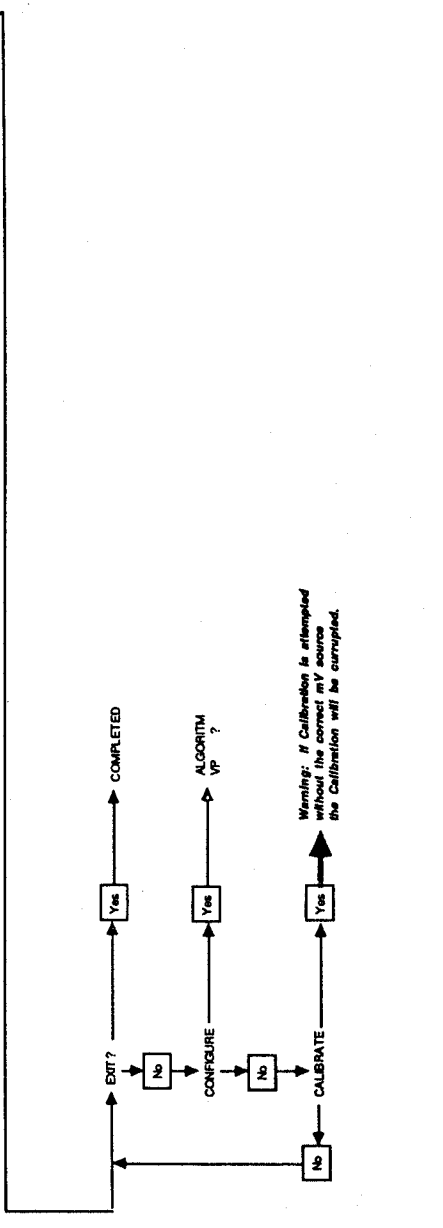
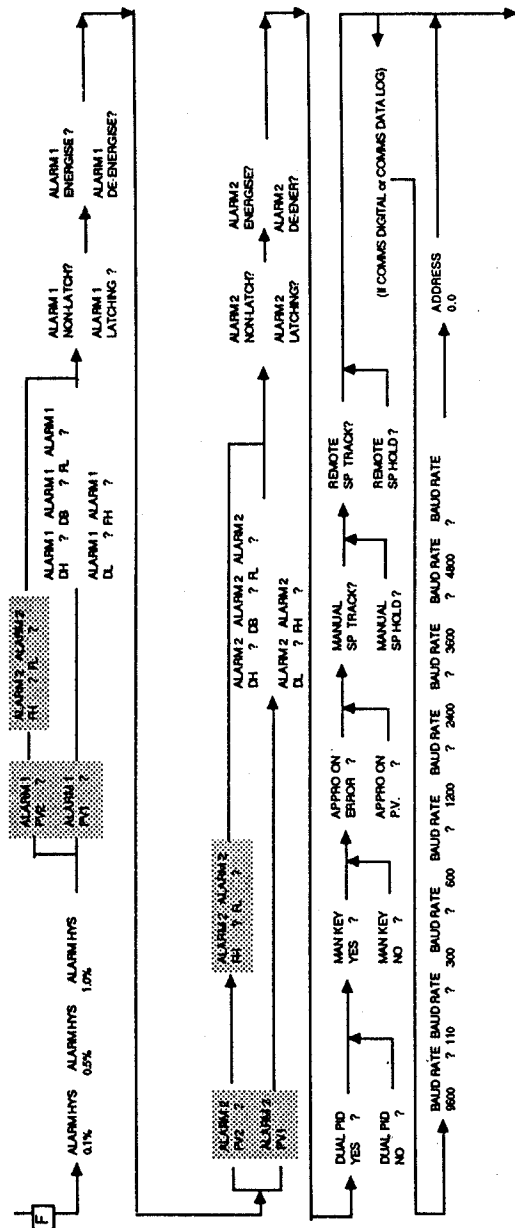


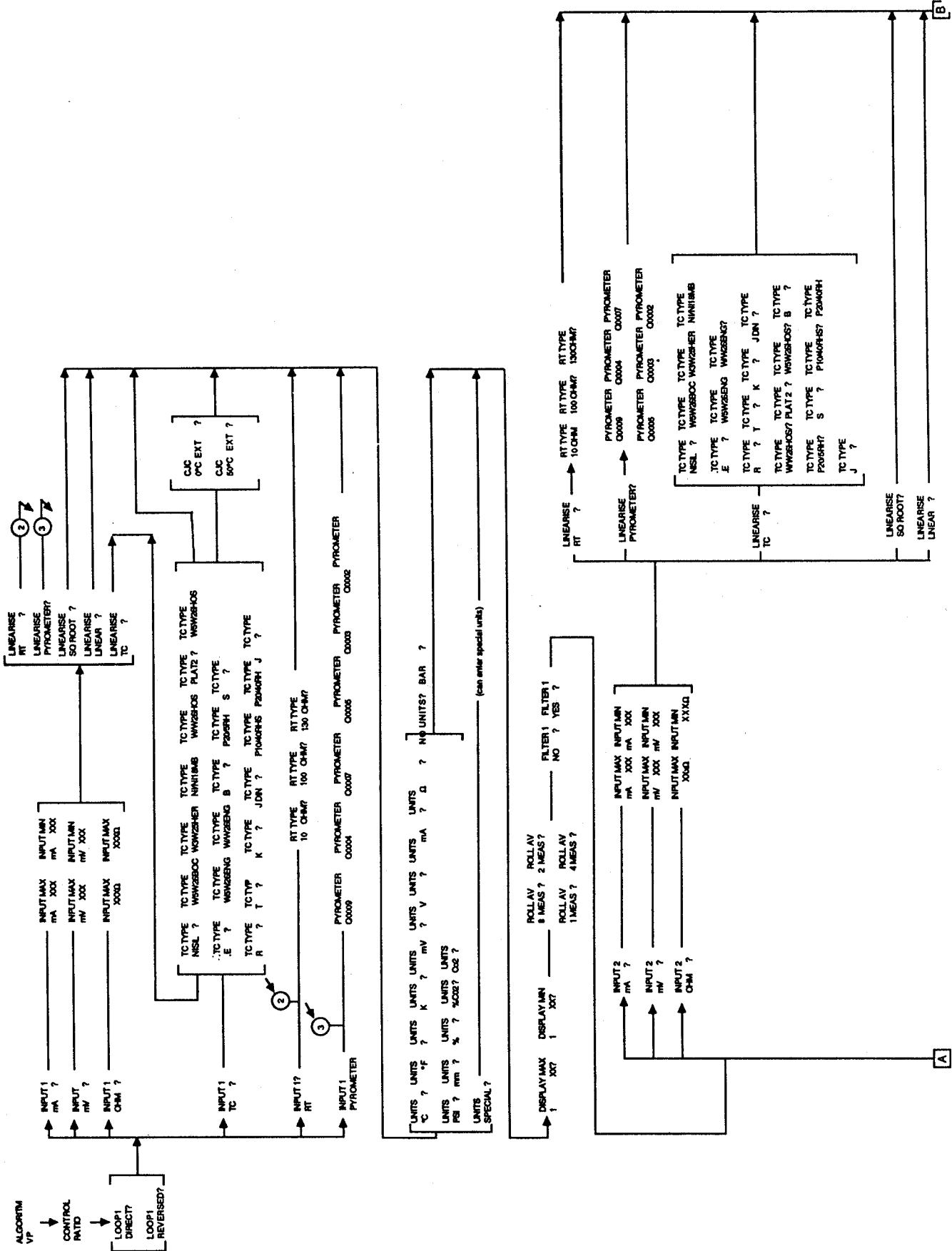
D E

C

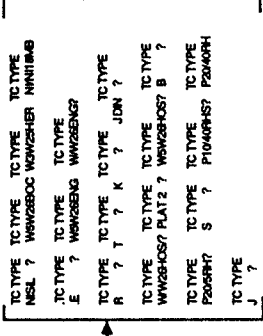


F





A



CJC  
0°C EXT ?  
 CJC  
50°C EXT ?

INPUT2  
RT ?  
 10 OHM? 100 OHM? 1300 OHM?

INPUT2  
PYROMETER  
 0X000 ? 0X004 ? 0X005 ? 0X003 ? 0X002 ?

DISPLAY MAX DISPLAY MIN  
2 XXXX 2 XXXX

FILTER2 FILTER2  
NO ? YES ?

COMMS  
NONE ?

COMMS  
ANALOG?

INPUT3  
MOTORLO?

INPUT3  
MOTORHP?

INPUT3  
SETPONT?

INPUT3  
SP TRM ?

INPUT3  
LOC TRM?

REMAX  
LOC TRM? REMIN

REMAX  
SP TRM ? REMIN

REMAX  
NONE ? REMIN

LOCAL MAX LOCAL MIN  
3 XXXX 3 XXXX

COMMS  
DIGITAL?

COMMS  
DATA LOG?

DGIN1  
DUAL PD? NONE ?  
 DGIN1  
KEYLOCK? MANUAL? REMOTE ?  
 (Note 1)

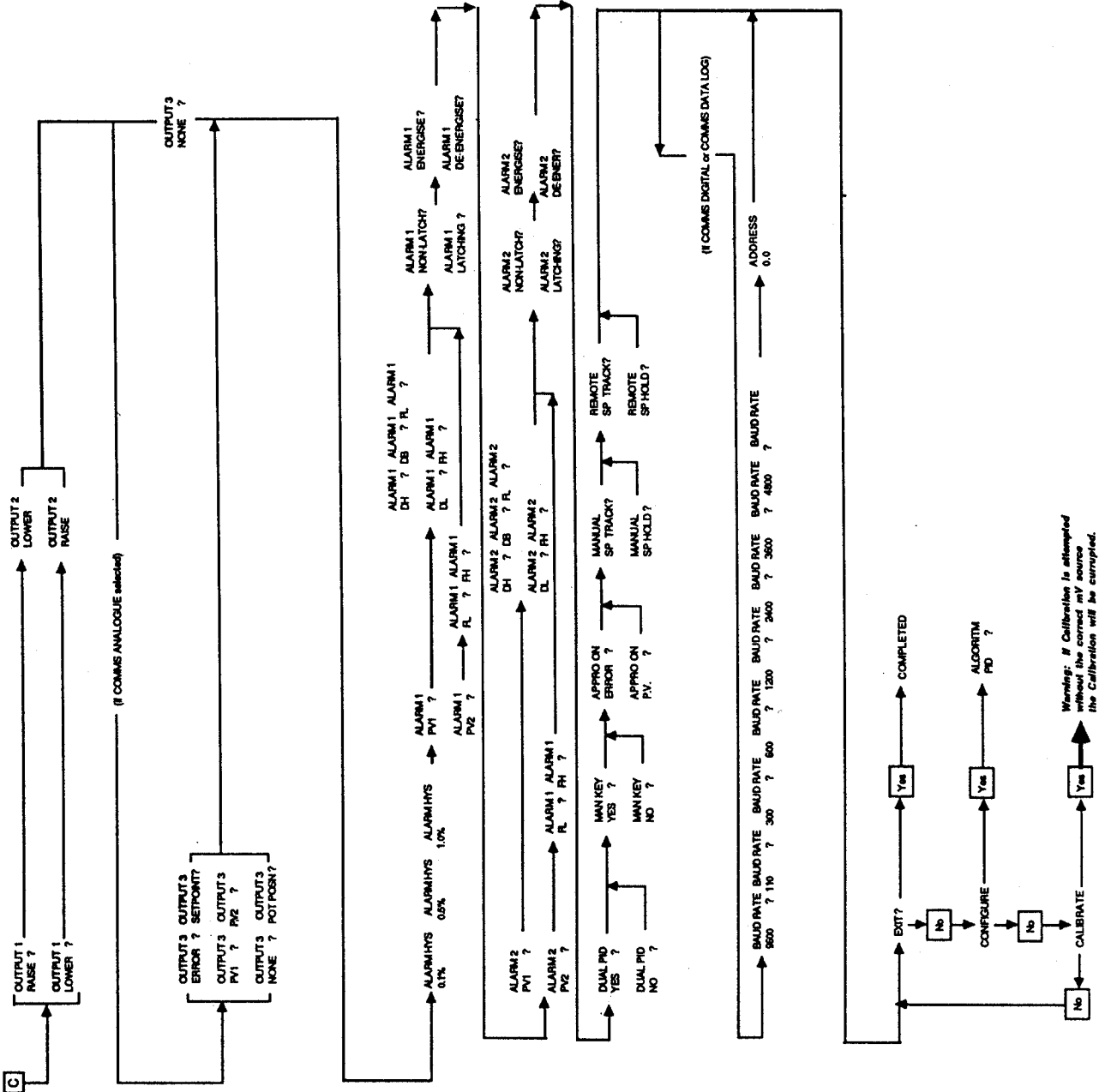
DGIN2  
DUAL PD? NONE ?  
 DGIN2  
KEYLOCK? MANUAL? REMOTE ?  
 (Note 1)

DGIN3  
DUAL PD? NONE ?  
 DGIN3  
KEYLOCK? MANUAL? REMOTE ?  
 (Note 1)

Note

1) Not available with INPUT3 REM INPUT COMMS NONE ? NONE ? DATA LOG?

C



## GLOSSARY OF INSTRUMENTS DISPLAYS

ADDRESS	Gives the instrument a unique address for multi drop communications
ALARM HYS	Selects the hysteresis (or deadband) required to clear an alarm. Settable between 0.1% and 1% of the display range.
ALARM DVL	Selects a low deviation alarm monitoring the deviation of measured value, 0% to 10%, below setpoint.
ALARM DVH	Selects a high deviation alarm, 0% to 10% above setpoint.
ALARM DVB	Selects a symmetrical (band) alarm monitoring the deviation, +/- 1% to +/- 10%, either side of setpoint. To prevent the controller being held permanently in alarm the minimum setting is 1% away from setpoint.
ALARM FSH	Selects a full scale high alarm (absolute alarm) which goes into alarm above the alarm setting, display minimum to display maximum.
ALARM FSL	Selects a full scale low alarm which goes into alarm below the alarm setting, display minimum to display maximum.
ALARM LATCH	If the condition that caused the alarm clears, the alarm signal will stay latched until acknowledged.
ALARM NON-LATCH	When the condition that caused the alarm is cleared the alarm signal will be removed.
ALARM ENER	Causes the relay to be energised when in an alarm state.
ALARM DE-ENER	Causes the relay to be de-energised when in an alarm state. (Fail safe mode).
ALGORITHM PID	Indicates Proportional, Integral and Derivative algorithm
ALGORITHM VP	Indicates Valve Positioner algorithm (825 VP)
ANALOGUE	Isolated dc output
APPRO ON ERROR	Valve Positioner approach calculated on error
APPRO ON PV	Valve Positioner approach calculated on Process Variable.
AUTO	Automatic signifies that the instrument is in closed loop control mode.
BAUD RATE	Defines the bit rate (in bits per second) for serial communications.
CHECK CONFIG	Check configuration is a diagnostic message which is displayed when the configuration procedure has not been completed.
CHECK CALIB	Check calibration is a diagnostic message which indicates that calibration has not been completed.
CJC INTERNAL	Internal cold junction compensation.
CJC 50°C EXT	User has option of providing external cold junction compensation at 0°C or 50°C.

CONTROL SINGLE	Indicates single loop control
CONTROL RATIO	Indicates ratio loop control
COMMS ANALOGUE	Refers to remote analogue inputs and retransmission signals. An analogue communications board must be fitted for the analogue configured signals to be active.
COMMS DIGITAL	Refers to serial digital communication via the digital communications board. Communication is bi-direction half-duplex. A digital communications board must be fitted for the digital configured signals to be active.
COMMS DATALOG	Provides unidirectional serial digital communication from the instrument to a printer or dumb terminal.
COMMS LOGIC	Refer to the digital input and output signals when the instrument is operating as a programmer. A logic I/O board must be fitted for the digital signals to be active.
CONST PW	Constant pulse width is a mode of operation for time proportioned outputs where the lesser of the on or off times is always a fixed pulse duration (as in single cycle firing).
CONST CYC	Constant cycle time is the normal time proportioned mode, where the total on + off period remains constant and both the on and off times vary to achieve the demanded output level.
CONT. SPT SETPOINT	Enables the Controller setpoint to track the current setpoint when the instrument is operating as programmer.
CONT. SPT HOLD	In this mode the Controller setpoint is held at its original value when the instrument is operating as a programmer.
CUTBACK HI	The high cutback point defines the point above setpoint which the output is held at its minimum limit.
CUTBACK LO	The low point defines the point below setpoint, below which the output is held at its maximum limit.
CYCLE T.	Cycle time defines the on-off period for time proportioned outputs (channel 1).
<hr/>	
DEADBAND	The dead band is applicable to on/off control only and defines the hysteresis between output off and on points.
DERIV T	Derivative time defines time over which the error signal must be ramped at a constant rate 0 to 100% to give a 100% change in output. In practice, since the controller has derivative filtering to minimise the effects of noise in the control loop, the change in output would be reduced to 25%.
5 DIGIT	Provides a 5 digit display of setpoint or measured value on the lower display.
D SCALER	Display scaler is a scaling factor (multiplier) on the input millivolts which gives a wide variety of display ranges for any given input. This should be set to 1.00 for linearised inputs otherwise the displays will be meaningless.
D. OFFSET	Display offset provides offset on the displayed value giving more flexibility for displayed ranges in conjunction with the display scaler. $\text{Displayed value} = \text{D.Scaler} \times \text{Input} + \text{D.Offset}$ .



D.P. POS	Decimal Point position may be set after any of the 4 digits.
DIG. IN KEYLOCK	Configures the digital input to lock (inhibit) the front panel keys.
DIG. IN REMOTE	Configures the digital input to switch from local to remote.
DIG. IN DUAL PID	Configures the digital input to switch setpoint 1 to setpoint 2 and select the second set of PID parameter values.
DIG. IN MANUAL	Configures the digital input to switch from auto function to manual.
DIG. IN RUN/RESET	Configures the digital input to reset to running program if the contacts are closed, to controller mode or causes a program to run, if the contacts are open. (822 only).
DIG. IN HOLD	Configures a digital input to put a running program into a hold state. (822 only).
DIG. IN WAIT	Configures a digital input to enable program segments to finish and pass control to the next segment of the program. (822 only).
DIG. OUT KEYLOCK	The digital output is configured to drive a remote LED to indicate the condition of the parameter switch set by digital input.
DIG. OUT REMOTE	The digital output is configured to drive a remote LED to indicate the condition of the parameter switch set by digital input.
DIG. OUT DUAL PID	The digital output is configured to drive a remote LED to indicate the condition of the parameter switch set by digital input.
DIG. OUT MANUAL	The digital output is configured to drive a remote LED to indicate the condition of the parameter switch set by digital input.
DIG. OUT EOS	This program controlled digital signal indicates that an end of a program segment has been reached. (822 only).
DIG. OUT END	This program controlled digital signal indicates that an end of a program has been reached. (822 only).
DIG. OUT HOLDBACK	This program controlled digital signal indicates that a holdback has been placed on a program segment. (822 only).
DIG. OUT RESET	This program controlled digital signal indicates that a program has been reset. (822 only).
DIG. OUT RUNNING	This controlled digital signal indicates that a program is running. (822 only).
DIG. OUT LOG. OUT	This is a program controlled logic output signal. (822 only).
<p>Note: If digital inputs are actioned via communications and not via the instrument front keys, the digital output signals, will be incorporated.</p>	
DIRECT	A direct output is defined as one that provides a positive control output when the process value is greater than the setpoint and a negative control if less than setpoint.
DISP. MAX XXX.C	Defines the maximum upper limit for the setpoints and alarms etc. and the display range from which the absolute value of proportional band is calculated. In 820 software versions 7.0 onwards the decimal point is also set when setting the

display maximum. Press key 2 to move the decimal point to the left or key 3 to move to the right, then set the display maximum with the up/down keys; press key 6 to enter.

DUAL PID

Two sets of control parameters are available which are selected according to whether setpoint 2 has been selected. This feature is generally used where good control is required at two widely different setpoints.

H: C D BAND

Heat cool deadband defines a dead space between the proportional bands of output 1 and output 2., where neither output is on. Note that a negative heat-cool deadband implies an overlap of the two output proportional bands.

INVERT

An inverted acting output is defined as one which decreases from maximum to zero for increasing output requested. (Software versions 2.0 onwards).

NOTE: Pre software version 1.5 the meaning of DIRECT operation for output 1 was inverted. From software versions 1.5 to 1.9 the NORMAL and INVERT were known as DIRECT AND REVERSED.

INV.P.BAR

Indicates that the sense of the power bar has been reversed if selected, so that a full power bar will indicate 0% power.

I/P TYPE

Type of sensor used as input.

INPUT MAX  
XX

Process inputs - the range and resolution of the values can be adjusted by moving the decimal point position left or right by pressing key 2 or 3 respectively.

INPUT MIN  
XX

INPUT 3

This is the remote analogue input which can be linearised and have a maximum and minimum settings.

INPUT 3  
MOTOR LO

Valve Positioner potentiometer position low limit

INPUT 3  
MOTOR HI

Valve Positioner potentiometer position high limit

I/P BREAK  
1

Thermocouple break power is an event of the thermocouple break, the input exceeding the setpoint high limit by 5% or being 5% below display minimum.

NO SENSOR  
PWR

LINEARISE

Allows process inputs to be linearised.

LOG RATE

Log rate is only applicable to data logging applications and determines the period between log messages settable between 1 and 20 minutes.

LOGIC

Isolated 10mA logic signal.

MANUAL

Indicating the state of the MANUAL operation of the instrument. This permits the MANUAL key to be disabled.

MANUAL  
PWR

Manual signifies that the instrument is in open loop mode. The operator can directly control the output (power) using the up/down keys.

MAN. RESET

If integral action is switched off (by setting integral time to zero) the proportional band can be manually preset.

MAX O/P  
PWR

Maximum output 1 is the high limit setting for that output. This may be set between 0 and 100%.

MAX O/P 2  
PWR

Maximum output 2 is the maximum limit for the second output. This is a negative number in the range 0 to 99.9% indicating the reversed sense of the second output.

MAX I/P  
25-100MV

Refers to maximum millivolt input selected for calibration purposes. Consult sensor tables to determine this input range. For example, select the millivolts applicable to the maximum sensor value which is to be used over the range 0°C to 500°C. The millivolt value is 27.388, therefore select the MAX I/P 25-100mV for this sensor.

MAX I/P  
8-25MV

MAX I/P  
<8MV

MAX I/P  
<120 OHM

Refers to resistance input of sensor selected for calibration purposes. E.g. for resistance thermometer of 1090 ohms, select the max I/P >120 ohm value.

MAX I/P  
>120 OHM

MAX MV IN

Defines input state for linear and non-linear millivolt inputs. After input scaling has been determined the maximum must not exceed 100mV.

MIN MV IN

After input scaling has been determined the minimum input that can be applied is - 7.5mV.

MOTOR LOW

Indicates potentiometer position lower range I/P limit

MOTOR HIGH

Indicates potentiometer position higher I/P limit

NORMAL

A normal acting output is defined as one which increases from zero to maximum with increasing output requested. (Software versions 2.0 onwards).

NO OFFSET

Applicable only to analogue outputs. The minimum output is zero.

OFFSET

An output offset is only applicable to analogue outputs. This permits the output to be software configured to give 20% output as the minimum output e.g. 4-20mA.

ON/OFF

Refers to the control action which switches off at setpoint and back on at a user - defined point below setpoint - see Deadband.

ONE CYCLE

A time proportioned output where the minimum on or off interval is one mains cycle.

OUTPUT 1

Refers to main output.

OUTPUT 3

This is the remote analogue output.

OUTPUT 3  
POT POSN

Indicates potentiometer position retrans signal - for external use

O/P BIAS

Adjustable between -99.8% and 100.0%.

Provides a means of implementing feedforward control or decoupling two interactive loops. Permits real time adjustments to be added directly to the output of the control algorithm. This parameter is coupled to the remote analogue input such that an external hardware lead/lag network may be used to implement an appropriate analogue feedforward network. An example of the use of this feature would be an extruder where the line is set up at a slow extrusion speed and it is required to change rapidly to full speed with minimal loss of product. An increase in line speed results in an increase in work heat which causes the nozzle temperature to rise and ultimately the controller will take this change out. The response of the loop to this disturbance will be limited by the integral time and may well result in an unacceptable loss of product. The instrument provides the facility to feed into the controller output a predetermined bias which can vary with time and be triggered by line speed changes such that an improved response to this external predictable disturbance can be achieved.

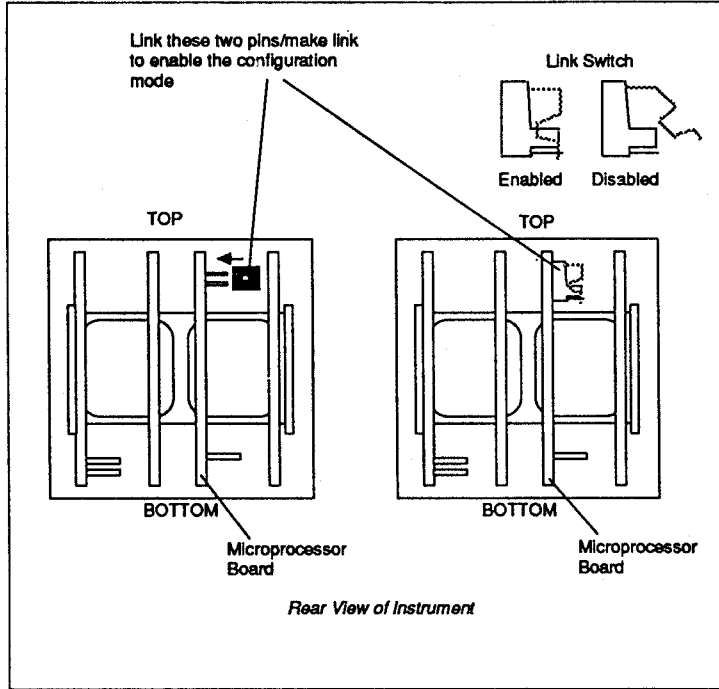
O/P BIAS	Provides a means of implementing feedforward control or decoupling two interactive loops. Permits real time adjustments to be added directly to the output of the control algorithm. This parameter is included in the commissioning to allow it to be reset to zero should it be left in an offset state by a communications master.
O/P 2 CONTROL	Output 2 is the second output which is generally off while output 1 is on and only becomes operational for measured values which are high enough to cause output 1 to be off.
O/P 2 LINEAR	Normally output 1 and output 2 give a linearly proportional change in output for changes demanded by the control algorithm.
O/P 2 NON-LINEAR	Output 2 can be configured to give a non-linear relationship between demanded and actual output. This can be useful to compensate in applications where this output power transducer is non-linear e.g. water cooling.
O/P 2 RE-TRANS	Re-transmission of an analogue signal representing either Error, Measured Value or setpoint on the output 2 channel.
O/P 2 ERROR	Refers to the difference (error) between setpoint and measured value that is re-transmitted on output 2.
O/P 2 MEAS. VAL	Re-transmission of the measured value on output 2.
O/P 2 SETPOINT	Retransmission of the setpoint on output 2.
PROPBAND	Proportional band defines the percentage of display range over which the controller output varies linearly from 0 to 100% output (channel 1).
PWR FB	Power feedback is a useful internal control loop which senses the mains supply to the instrument and feeds an appropriate scaler into the output routine to give rapid compensation of supply variations. This is only applicable for electrically driven heater loads.
REL COOL	Relative cool gain gives the facility to vary the propband (=100/gain) of the second (cool) channel. Relative to that of the primary (heat) channel.
RELAY	264V ac Relay switched output.
REM. I/P MAX. O/P 1	Configures the remote input via the Communications board as a maximum limit.
REM. I/P LOC. TRIM	Configures the remote input as full scale remote setpoint with range defined by the display maximum and display minimum settings. The local setpoint is limited to +/- 10% of this range.
REM I/P SETPOINT	Configures the remote input as a setpoint which may be selected instead of the local setpoint by switching at the rear terminal or via keypad.
REM I/P S.P TRIM	Configures the remote input as trim to the local setpoint. The trim is + or - 10% of the display range and 50% input corresponds to zero trim.
REM. O/P P.V.	Configures the remote output to give retransmission of linearised process value.
REM. O/P ERROR	Configures the remote output to give retransmission of error signal. The range is + or - 100% of the Proportional Band and 50% output corresponds to zero error.
REM. O/P SETPOINT	Configures the remote output to give retransmission of the setpoint.

REVERSED	An inverted output is defined as one that provides a positive control output when the process value is less than the setpoint and a negative control output if greater than setpoint.
SETPOINT TRACK	Setpoint track mode defines what happens to the setpoint in manual operation. In this case the setpoint is forced to track measured value so that the output does not bump when switching back to auto. When selected with a remote setpoint the local setpoint tracks the remote setpoint.
SETPOINT HOLD	In this mode the setpoint is held at its original value while the controller is switched to manual. Switching back to auto may cause a proportional output bump if the measured value differs from the held setpoint.
SETPOINT HI	Setpoint high is a user settable maximum limit on the setpoint value.
SETPOINT LO	Setpoint low provides a user settable minimum limit on the setpoint value. High and low limits may be identical in order to lock the setpoint.
TC TABLES SETS	Inputs sub-divided into three sets.
TC TYPE J	Variant of sensor type determines the linearisation. Options available.
TIME PROP	Refers to the time proportioned outputs, where the ON to (ON+OFF) ratio varies linearly in proportion to the demanded output level.
TRIAC	264V ac Triac switched output.
UNITS	Select the displayed units.
UNITS SPECIAL	<p>820 software version 7.0 onwards, provides the facility to select special units (up to 5 digits). E.g. To enter AB20% Press key 6 to enter SPECIAL UNITS. Press key 5 to scroll through list.</p> <p>When A is displayed press key 6 to enter. Press key 2 to move to left. Press key 5 until B is displayed. Press key 6 to enter Press key 2 to move to the left Press key 5 until 2 is displayed Press key 6 to enter Press key 2 to move to left Press key 5 until 0 is displayed Press key 6 to enter Press key 2 to move to left Press key 5 until % is displayed Press key 6 to enter Press key 2 to move to left Press key 5 until % is displayed Press key 6 to enter. AB20% will now appear as the special units.</p>

## Appendix 1 Access to the Configuration Mode

To obtain access to the Configuration Mode proceed as follows:

- 1) Switch off the supply to the instrument.
- 2) Withdraw the instrument from the sleeve as detailed in the installation booklet.
- 3) Short together the pins, or make the link on the rear of the Microprocessor board, (see diagram below).
- 4) Insert the instrument into the sleeve as detailed in the installation booklet.
- 5) Switch on the power supply to the instrument.



### NOTE:

If an instrument is to be reconfigured check appendix 1 for the correct hardware requirements applicable to the new configuration.

On completion switch off the power supply to the instrument, withdraw the instrument from the sleeve and remove the shortening link on the microprocessor board. Refit the instrument into the sleeve.

## **Appendix 2.**

### **Organisation of the Configuration Mode**

The instrument has initially been configured and calibrated to the customer's requirements at the factory.

Since the user is more likely to want to recalibrate the instrument, rather than to completely reconfigure, 'CALIBRATE' is the first question asked\*.

\* If the instrument is configured for Digital Comms or Data Logger the ADDRESS is stated first. This enables the user to set or change the address only and then exit.

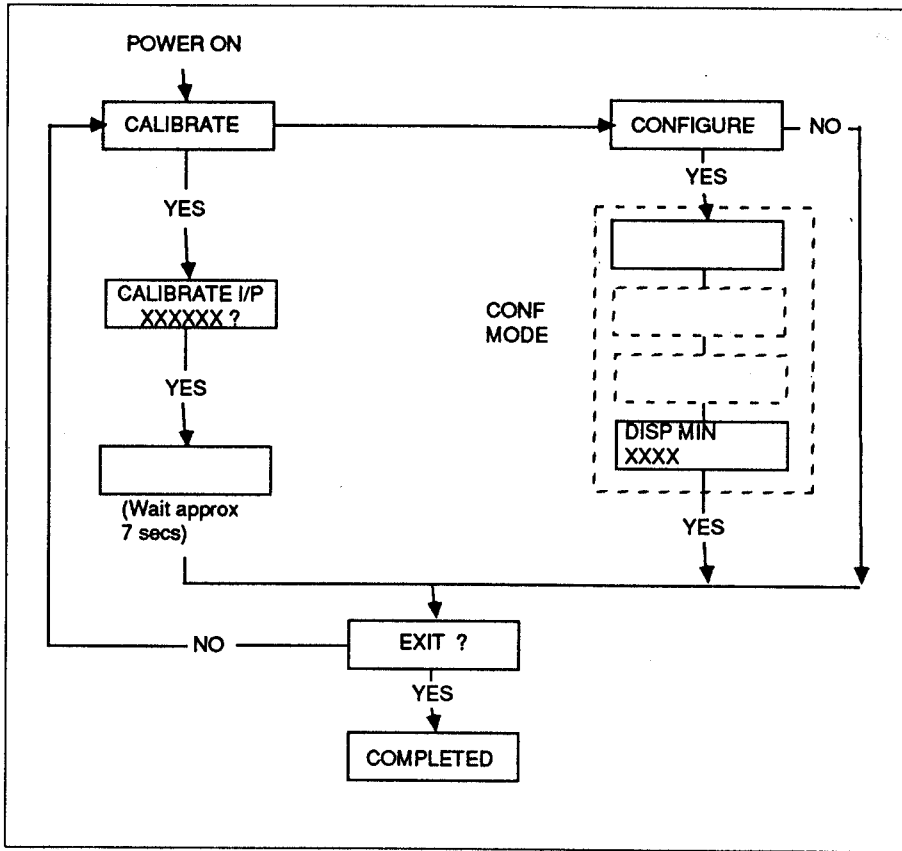
To answer questions displayed, press Key 6 for YES, or Key 5 for NO.

#### **Notes:**

- (1) If an input range is altered in the configuration section you must NOT exit. The instrument has to be recalibrated for the new input range now selected.
- (2) Do NOT switch off the instrument until COMPLETED is displayed, signifying that all settings, changes, calibration, etc. have been actioned and accepted. If the instrument is switched off before COMPLETED is displayed, the checksum of the configuration in the memory will default, CHECK CONFIG will appear in the Operator Mode, and the whole of the configuration has to be repeated.
- (3) If a security code has been previously entered in the instrument, during the Commissioning Mode, that code will be displayed under the COMPLETED message.  
N.B. This is a useful facility which provides the only identification of any security code previously entered and maybe forgotten.
- (4) With software versions 1.8 onwards the trim calibration can be carried out independent of the main calibration.

# Appendix 3. Calibration

## A. Software versions up to 1.7 (820)



**CALIBRATE**

This is displayed when power is applied. Press the 'YES' key (6) if required.

**CAL I/P**

Signifying the input required to calibrate the instrument for the sensor selected in the configuration of the instrument. The instrument auto-calibrates its own zero point and this requested input is used to calibrate a point about the mid-range. Apply the requested input to the rear terminals (see calibration table at the end of this appendix). Press the 'YES' key (6).

**?**

The display will blank for approximately 7 seconds whilst calibration is being automatically carried out.

**EXIT ?**

Showing that correct calibration has been carried out and asking if you want to exit or not. Press the 'YES' key (6) to exit.

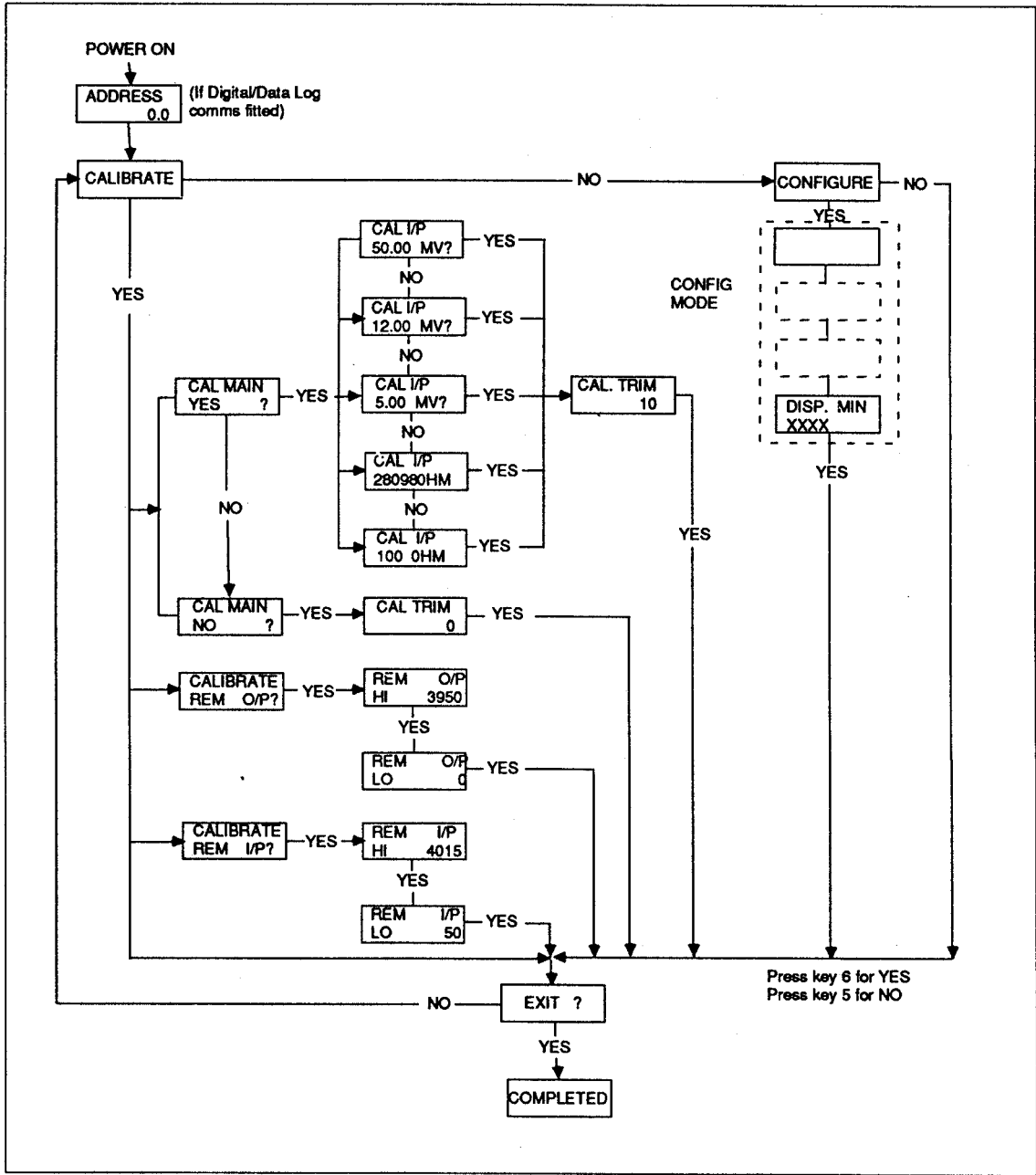
N.B. If the display stays blank for longer than 10 seconds the input to the rear terminals is incorrect. Switch power off, check the input and connections, and repeat the above procedure. Ignore any upper display indications during calibration.

**COMPLETED  
XXXX**

Indicating that calibration has been completed. Disconnect the calibration input source from the rear terminals. Switch the power off. Note: XXXX is the security number if applicable.



B. Software versions 1.8 to 3.0 (820), 4.0 to 5.4(822), 1.0 (821)



ADDRESS  
X.X

The ADDRESS is asked for first if digital comms or Data Logger configured. Set the address using the UP/DOWN keys. Press key 6 to enter.

CALIBRATE

This is displayed first if the instrument is not configured for Digital comms or Data Logger. This is necessary to calibrate the instrument if the input has been changed. Press the 'YES' key (6) if required.

CAL MAIN

Asking if you want to calibrate the main input source. If yes press key 6, if no press key 5.

CAL I/P

This calibration input will depend on the input type and the range selected in the configuration mode. Apply the requested input to the rear terminals and press the 'YES' key (6).

?

The display will blank for a few seconds whilst calibration is being automatically carried out.

**CAL TRIM**

This permits the instrument to be offset to match a given calibration source when internal cold junction compensation is required. To set the offset proceed as follows:-

Compensating cable, as appropriate to the sensor that has been configured for the instrument, must be used in this procedure. Set the input source to zero and the amount of offset from zero will be indicated on the top display.

Set the estimated amount of micro-volts, by means of the up/down keys, and enter by pressing key 6. Note the amount of offset indicated on the top display. Continue to alter the trim by means of the up/down keys, pressing key 6 after each change, until the offset is zero and press key 6 again to enter. The trim is adjustable between -200  $\mu$ V and +200  $\mu$ V.

**CALIBRATE  
REM O/P?**

This is displayed if analogue communications is fitted.

For a remote output the count out to the communications board is carried out using the up/down and enter keys. Since the remote output has 12 bit resolution the maximum count is 4095 and the minimum is zero. The maximum count (HI) is set first by adjusting the count around 4000 until the output is correct. The minimum output (LO) is obtained by adjusting the count around 50 (or 800 for 20% offset). Consequently a large offset zero can be selected by setting the zero count high, but at the expense of output resolution. Setting near zero for the 'maximum' output and near 4000 for the 'minimum' reverses the sense of the output.

**CALIBRATE  
REM I/P?**

This is displayed if analogue communications is fitted.

Apply the maximum input and the lower display will indicate the maximum (HI) as a count, let it settle and enter by pressing key 6. Apply the minimum input and the minimum (LO) input is displayed, let it settle and enter by pressing key 6. A reverse acting input can be achieved by applying the maximum input when the minimum is demanded and vice-versa.

**EXIT ?**

Showing that correct calibration has been carried out and asking if you want to exit or not. Press the 'YES' key (6) to exit.

N.B. If the display stays blank for longer than 10 seconds the input to the rear terminals is incorrect. Switch power off, check the input and connections, and repeat the above procedure. Ignore any upper display indications during calibration.

**COMPLETED  
XXXX**

Indicating that calibration has been completed. Disconnect the calibration input source from the rear terminals. Switch the power off. Note XXXX is the security number if applicable.

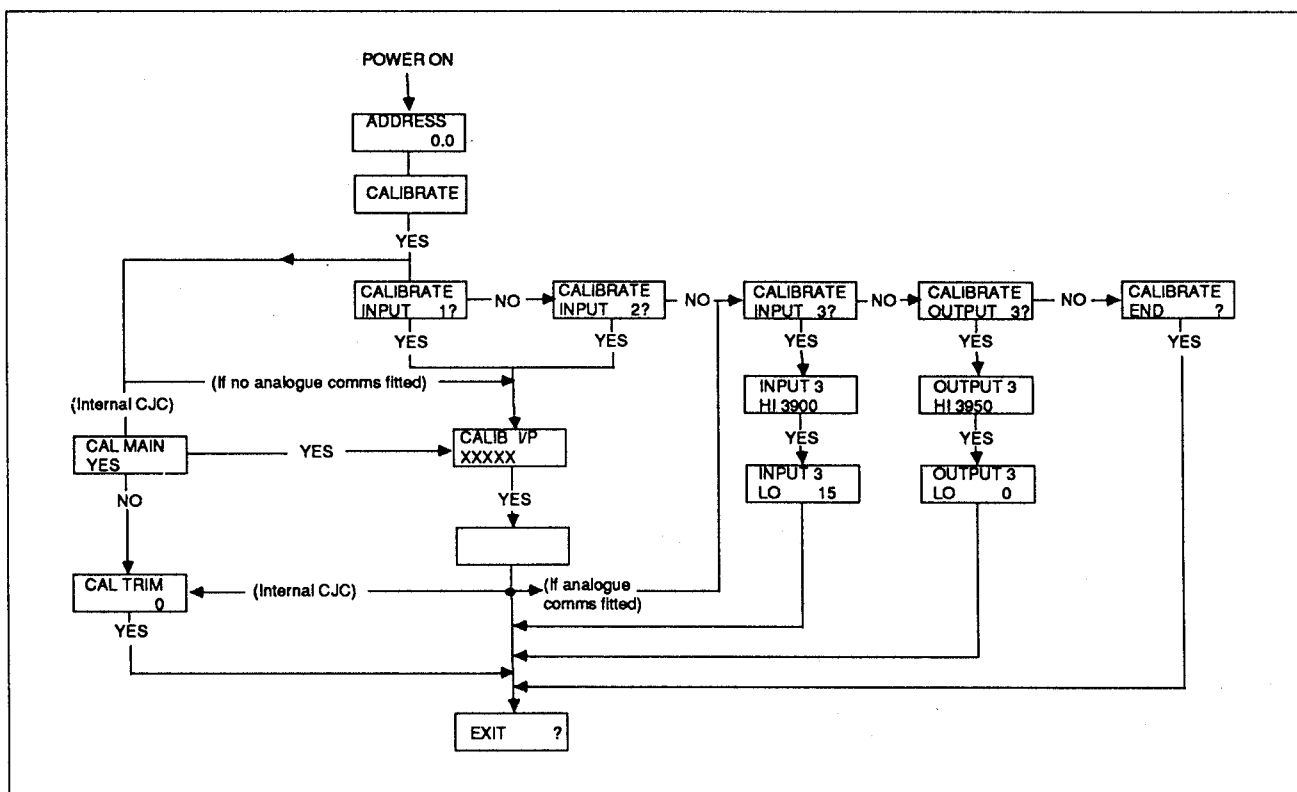
**Calibration Table**

INSTRUMENT		CALIBRATION	
Input	Range	Input	Connections
TC	< 8mV 8 - 25mV 25 - 100mV	5.00mV 12.00mV 50.00mV	+ to 25, - to 27
RTD	< 120 $\Omega$ > 120 $\Omega$	100 $\Omega$ (0 $^{\circ}$ C) 280.98 $\Omega$ (500C)	25 and 26
Linear mV	< 8mV 8 - 25mV 25 - 100mV	5.00mV 12.00mV 50.00mV	+ to 25, - to 27
Linear ohm	< 120 $\Omega$ > 120 $\Omega$	100.0 $\Omega$ 280.98 $\Omega$	25 and 26
Pyrometer		50.00m	+ to 25, - to 27

**Notes:**

1. For thermocouple instruments copper wire **MUST** be used to connect the input for calibration purposes.
2. The mV source does not require compensating, just straight millivolts.

## C. Software Versions 7.0 onwards



(1) The requested calibration input will depend on the input type and the range selected in configuration mode.

(2) OUTPUT 3 (if analogue communications is fitted)

For remote output the operator manually changes the count out to the comms. board using the raise/lower and enter keys. Since the remote output has 12 bit resolution the maximum possible count is 4095 and the minimum is zero. The operator first adjusts the maximum output by adjusting the count around 4000 until the output is correct. Then the minimum output is obtained by adjusting the count around 50 (or the minimum output is obtained by adjusting the count around 50 (or 800 for 20% offset). Consequently a large offset zero can be selected by setting the zero count high, but at the expense of lost output resolution. Setting near zero for the 'maximum' output and near 4000 for the 'minimum' reverses the sense of the output.

(3) INPUT 3 (If analogue communications is fitted)

When calibrating the input the operator applies the minimum input (say 4mA) when instructed by the lower display and then the maximum input (say 20 mA) in the same way, so that all calibration is message driven. Note that a reverse acting input can be achieved by applying the maximum input when minimum is demanded and vice-versa,

(4) CAL.TRIM

This permits the instrument to be offset to match a given calibration source or thermocouple when internal cold junction compensation is required. The user enters the number of microvolts estimated to achieve the required temperature offset, and the top display alters by the temperature offset corresponding to this trim. When a satisfactory calibration has been achieved a second push of the enter key completes the operation. This procedure must be followed using the compensating cable, The trim is adjustable between -200  $\mu$ V and +200  $\mu$ V.

## Appendix 4

### Diagnostic Displays

The diagnostic scroll resides 'below' the configuration read scroll and is used to display parameters not otherwise accessible through the display. Access the DIAGNOSTIC MODE by pressing keys 1 and 6 simultaneously.

When the banner "—DIAGNOSTIC MODE—LEVEL 4" appears, press key 6 to enter and scroll through the displays.

The current displays available are:

- 1) The version numbers of the main software, display software and if fitted/configured the communications software.  
e.g. S/W. VERS. Main software version 7.0, disp[lay version 5 and 7.0-5-6 communications version 6.
- 2) The integral and derivative contributions to the output = - 2  
e.g. I1 = 50.00 Integral output = 50 and Derivative output = - 2  
D1 = 2.000
- 3) If there is a 2nd control loop, such as in the 825 Cascade version, the Integral and Derivative outputs for this other loop (I2 and D2 not to be confused with comms. mnemonics).
- 4) If power feedback is enabled, the scaler used on the output of the PID.  
e.g. PF=1.000 Scaler = 1
- 5) The number of hardware resets is shown as e.g. HW = number of resets.  
When the software detects there is something wrong it causes a software reset, which automatically forces a hardware reset and is shown as SW = number of resets.  
  
e.g. HW = 000012 12 hardware rests, 2 of which were caused by theSW  
SW=000002 as part of its fault recovery strategy.
- 6) Codes indicating the reason for the last 6 resets caused by software. These are 2 digit numbers with the most recent following the "-" and the oldest in the bottom right corner. The meaning for the codes are listed below.  
  
e.g. SF=123400 Most recent code 12.00 indicates no code, i.e  
000000 only 2 failures detected.
- 7) The number of times the display and comms. micros have reset since the instrument was configured.  
  
e.g. DR=000014 Display has reset 14 times and the comms. 12  
CR=000012 times.

## 820/825 SOFTWARE FAILURE CODES

- 11 - Stack pointer incorrect for Background.
- 12 - Stack underflow (Background).
- 13 - Stack overflow (Background).
- 19 - Other Background failure.
- 20 - Checksum failure on reading Commissioning Parameter
- 21 - Attempt to write a Commissioning Parameter to a non-commissioning area or not starting on a 4-byte boundary.
- 22 - Stack pointer incorrect whilst writing Commissioning parameter.
- 25 - Stack pointer error whilst writing non-commissioning parameter.
- 26 - RAM address error whilst writing non-commissioning parameter
- 27 - Number of bytes error whilst writing non-commissioning parameter.
- 28 - RAM address whilst reading non-commissioning parameter
- 29 - Attempt to write to Configuration RAM when not in Configuration mode.
- 33 - Block Write failure, e.g. not config. or byte count error.
- 31 - End of A/D integration and previous conversion not processed. This could be a failure of the hardware.
- 35 - Attempt to block clear External RAM whilst not in Configuration mode.
- 40 - Execution off end of code.
- 41 - Stack pointer incorrect for 250 $\mu$ S watchdog.
- 42 - Program counter incorrect before entering 250 $\mu$ S watchdog.