MICRODIN
User’s Manual

Communicating Subpanel Temperature Controller

User Levels:
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• Expert User .................................................... go to page 2.1

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WATLOW Controls

Made in the U.S.A. $10
Addendum

MicroDIN User’s Manual & Quick Start Guide

CE Compliance

Purpose
To meet Mark CE requirements, this addendum provides supplemental information to the MicroDIN User’s Manual (W0UD-XUMN Rev A), and the MicroDIN Quick Start Guide (W0UD-XQRN Rev A).

Power Supply Rating
MicroDIN CE Mark compliance requires an IEC 742 rated power supply. This applies to the following power supply references:
User’s Manual:  p. 3.2, 3.7 (fig. 3.7e), 3.10 (fig. 3.10), 3.11 (fig. 3.11) and A.14
Quick Start Guide:  p. 13 (fig. 3.4e), 16, 17 and 22

![Power Wiring Diagram](image)

External DC Output Fusing
Also, a customer supplied 1A fuse is required for external dc output connection to meet CE compliance. This applies to the following external dc output references:
User’s Manual:  p. 3.7 (fig. 3.7b)
Quick Start Guide:  p. 13 (fig. 13b)

![Control Output Diagram](image)

External DC Output Derating
For MicroDIN CE Mark compliance, external load switching (maximum) for an open collector is derated from 60V @ 1A to 42V @ 1A. This applies to the following output rating references:
User’s Manual:  p. 3.7 (fig. 3.7b) and A.14
Quick Start Guide:  p. 13 (fig. 13b) and 22
European Union Directive(s)

EN 61010-1: 1993 Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use, Part 1: General requirements

EN 55011: 1991 Limits and methods of measurement of radio disturbance characteristics of industrial, scientific and medical radio-frequency equipment (Class A)


EN 50082-2: 1995 EMC Generic immunity standard, Part 2: Industrial environment

EN 50204: 1995 Cellular phone

ENV 50140: 1994 Radiated immunity

ENV 50141: 1994 Conducted immunity

ENV 50081-2: 1994 EMC-Rahmenrichtlinie für Emissionen, Teil 2: Industrielle Umwelt

EN 50082-2: 1995 EMC-Rahmenrichtlinie für Störsicherheit, Teil 2: Industrielle Umwelt

EN 61000-4-4: 1995 Electrostatic discharge

EN 61000-4-2: 1995 Electrical fast transients

EN 55011: 1991 Beschränkungen und Methoden der Messung von Funkstörungsmerkmalen industrieller, wissenschaftlicher und medizinischer Hochfrequenzgeräte (Klasse A)

EN 50082-2: 1995 EMC-Rahmenrichtlinie für Störsicherheit, Teil 2: Industrielle Umwelt

EN 61000-4-4: 1995 Elektrostatische Entladung

EN 61000-4-2: 1995 Elektrische schnelle Stöße

EN 50082-2: 1995 EMC-Rahmenrichtlinie für Störsicherheit, Teil 2: Industrielle Umwelt

73/23/EEC Directive of low-voltage equipment

General Manager

Name of Authorized Representative

Place of Issue

Date of Issue

Name of Authorized Representative

Place of Issue

Date of Issue

Signature of Authorized Representative
Meet the MicroDIN Team

We stand behind our product and are committed to your total satisfaction. Pictured below are some of the people at Watlow who have worked hard to bring you one of the finest industrial temperature controllers available today. Included in the photo are members of the development team, production team, and representatives from our core manufacturing and customer service areas.

About Watlow Controls
Watlow Controls is a division of Watlow Electric Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Missouri, a manufacturer of industrial electric heating products, since 1922. Watlow begins with a full set of specifications and completes an industrial product that is manufactured totally in-house, in the U.S.A. Watlow products include electric heaters, sensors, controls and switching devices. The Winona operation has been designing solid state electronic control devices since 1962, and has earned the reputation as an excellent supplier to original equipment manufacturers. These OEMs depend upon Watlow Controls to provide compatibly engineered controls which they can incorporate into their products with confidence. Watlow Controls resides in a 100,000 square foot marketing, engineering and manufacturing facility in Winona, Minnesota.
Safety Information

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

A bold text “NOTE” marks a short message in the margin to alert you to an important detail.

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

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

The safety alert symbol, ¡, (an exclamation point in a triangle) precedes a general CAUTION or WARNING statement.

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

Technical Assistance

If you encounter a problem with your Watlow controller, see the Troubleshooting Table on page 6.5 first, review all of your configuration information to verify that your selections are consistent with your application: inputs; outputs; alarms; limits; etc. If the problem persists after checking the above, you can get technical assistance from your local Watlow representative, or by dialing (507) 454-5300.

An applications engineer will discuss your application with you.

Please have the following information available when calling:

- Complete model number
- All configuration information
- User’s Manual
- Diagnostic menu readings

Your Feedback

Your comments or suggestions on this manual are welcome, please send them to: Technical Writer, Watlow Controls, 1241 Bundy Blvd., P.O. Box 5580, Winona, MN 55987-5580, Phone: (507) 454-5300, Fax: (507) 452-4507. The MicroDIN User’s Manual is copyrighted by Watlow Winona, Inc., ©December 1996, with all rights reserved.
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Chapter One: Overview

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1.2 Setup Steps  
1.3 Indicator Lights
Introduction to the MicroDIN Controller

The Watlow MicroDIN controller is a DIN rail-mounted, temperature controller. It uses one input and two outputs, network connections and dozens of parameters to satisfy a broad variety of control needs.

The single input can use either a thermocouple or RTD sensor. The single control output provides an open collector or switched DC output signal for a power switching device with a DC input. The single alarm output is an electromechanical relay. The network connections allow as many as 32 controllers to be configured and monitored from a single personal computer.

You can configure, operate and monitor the MicroDIN almost entirely from a PLC or personal computer via a serial connection using RJ-11 jacks. Indicator lights on the face of the controller monitor error states, power, communications activity and output activity.

Figure 1.2 - MicroDIN inputs and outputs in a thermal system

Communications Input and Output to and from Personal Computer

1-32 devices/EIA-485 Network

Per Unit:
- Sensor Input from the process
- Control Output to the process
- Alarm Output about the process
Setup Steps

1. Set up communications.
2. Set the controller’s address and baud speed with the DIP switches on the top panel (see Chapter 2, Communications Setup). The controller uses eight data bits with no parity.
3. Mount the controller (see Chapter 3, Wiring).
4. Wire the controller (see Chapter 3, Wiring).
5. Communicate with MicroDIN via an EIA-485 network with Modbus™ RTU protocol.

Indicator Lights

- **Power**
  - Green light stays lit when the power is on and the controller is ok.
  - If it isn’t on or pulsates, check your power source.

- **Control Output**
  - Green light is lit or flashes when the control output is energized.
  - If it does not light up, the output is not turning on.

- **Alarm**
  - Red Light is lit during an input alarm condition.
  - If it is lit:
    - Correct alarm condition or change alarm configuration.
    - Reset the alarm if it is latched.

- **Communications**
  - Green Light pulsates when the controller sends or receives valid data over its network port.
  - If it does not light up, check the controller address and the communications setup.

- **Input Error**
  - Red Light is lit if there is a sensor problem. If it is lit:
    - Verify the sensor wiring, polarity and function.
    - Rewire or replace as necessary.

- **Address Field**
  - Record the unit’s address in erasable marker here.

Figure 1.3 - MicroDIN indicator lights
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Communications Overview

EIA-485 Network

The MicroDIN uses the EIA-485 (formerly, ÒRS-485Ó) hardware interface to communicate with three wires in a half-duplex configuration, up to 32 remote devices with a master unit on a network up to 4,000 feet long using 14-26 gauge wire.

Modbus Protocol

The MicroDIN uses Modbus' RTU protocol to read and write to registers that can be viewed or changed from a personal computer. Each MicroDIN parameter has a corresponding Modbus' register and access privileges. The MicroDIN parameter register numbers and the order of priority appear later in this chapter. Chapter 5 details all the MicroDIN parameters, and the Appendix provides information on how to write custom Modbus' applications.

Set Address/Baud Rate

You must configure the communications speed and network address of the MicroDIN controller with the eight-bit DIP switch on the top of the unit. Set the controller address with the first six switches and the network speed (9,600 or 19,200 baud) with the eighth switch. Turn to the DIP switch page later in this chapter.

Serial Data Format

The MicroDIN uses the an 8-N-1 data format; 8 data bits, no parity, 1 stop bit, and 1 start bit. See the data format table later in this chapter.

Wiring Tasks

In addition to wiring the controller's input, outputs and power connections, you must also wire the EIA-232-to-EIA-485 converter; connect your computer to the MicroDIN, and connect the MicroDIN communications daisy chain. See ÒCommunications WiringÓ in Chapter 3 for full detail.

Communications Software

Watlow offers a Windows application for MicroDIN, called, ÒWatLink,Ó which will both set up and run multiple MicroDINs over an EIA-485 network using the Modbus' protocol. Turn to a screen sample at the end of this chapter.

You may also write your own application (see Appendix for more detail), or purchase any of several available Modbus'-capable control software packages.
EIA-485 Network

The MicroDIN EIA-485 (RS-485) Network Characteristics

An EIA-485 interface uses three wires in a half-duplex configuration.

The EIA-485 standard specifies a T+/R+ line; a T-/R- line; and a common line. EIA-485 interprets a -5 volt signal <None> as a 1, a +5-volt signal as a 0. Up to 32 remote devices can be connected to a master on a multi-drop network up to 4,000 feet long.

For industrial networks, EIA-485 offers low impedance, a multiple-device capability, strong noise immunity and the long distance capability.

PC Connection via 232/485 Converter

Watlow recommends connecting the MicroDIN to your personal computers with an EIA-232 (RS-232) to EIA-485 (RS-485) converter.

The 232-to-485 converters are proven reliable, low cost, and readily available. We recommend these suppliers:

- **B & B Electronics Manufacturing Company**
  707 Dayton Road, PO Box 1040, Ottawa, IL 61350
  **Tel: (815) 433-5100; Fax: (815) 434-7094; Web: http://www.bb-elec.com**
  Request part number: **485OIC** with a power supply and the correct 25-pin gender connector for your computer.

- **CMC (Connecticut microComputer, Inc.)**
  P.O. Box 186, Brookfield, CT 06804
  **Tel: (800) 426-2872, (203) 740-9890; Fax: (203) 775-4595**
  Request part number: **ADA485L** with the correct 25-pin gender connector for your computer.

See Chapter 3 for wiring details.
Special Case 485 Network Considerations

If your EIA-485 network does not work, it may require termination resistors.

Termination Resistor at the Last MicroDIN

In some cases long distance networks may require termination resistors. If the continuity checks good and you still cannot get valid responses, add termination.

You can make a terminator by placing a 120½ resistor across the C and D terminals of a standard RJ-11 phone plug. Plug the terminator into the open socket in the furthest MicroDIN from the computer.


Termination and Pull-Up/Pull-Down Resistors at the Converter

If you use a terminator, you should also add pull-up and pull-down resistors to the EIA-485 converter box.

Place a 120-ohm resistor across the transmit/receive terminals (C and D) of the converter box.

Add 1K½ pull-up and pull-down resistors as shown in Chapter 3 to maintain the correct voltage during the idle state.

See Chapter 3 for wiring diagram.
MicroDIN, A Modbus™ Remote Terminal Unit (RTU)

RTU

The MicroDIN uses Modbus™ RTU (remote terminal unit) protocol to read and write to registers that can be viewed or changed from a personal computer. Sending ASCII text commands to the MicroDIN will not work.

Access Via Registers

Each MicroDIN parameter has a corresponding Modbus™ register and access privileges. The value of each parameter is stored in a Modbus™ register. The access privilege — read only, write only or read/write — determines whether you can change and/or view a parameter’s value. Chapter 5 explains some of the interactions between parameters. The tables at the end of this chapter show the parameters and their setup order.

MicroDIN Supports...

Multiple Register Reads
MicroDIN supports Modbus™ Commands 03 and 04 read of a 1- to 32-register block. Responses from -1999 to 9999 are valid data for up to 32 register writes.

Modbus™ 32000 Errors
A Modbus™ read command response of -32000 indicates that a register is not implemented; -32001, register not active; or -32002, not read accessible.

Single Register Writes
MicroDIN supports a Modbus™ write command (06) to a single register.

Multiple Register Writes
MicroDIN supports a Modbus™ write command (16) for multiple writes as long as the data length is 1.

Writing to address 0 broadcasts to all devices on the network.

Write Exceptions
MicroDIN supports write exceptions: 01, illegal function; 02, illegal register; 03, illegal data.

Loop Back
MicroDIN supports a Modbus™ write command 08, “loop back” to echo a message.

Compatible Software

You will need compatible software to interact with a MicroDIN controller. One such program is included with the MicroDIN Startup Kit. If you are accustomed to using a Modbus™, see the Appendix for information to help write your own Modbus™ software application.
## Modbus Register Numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Absolute</th>
<th>Relative</th>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Absolute</th>
<th>Relative</th>
<th>Parameters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40001</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>Model Number (Diagnostics)</td>
<td>40602</td>
<td>601</td>
<td></td>
<td>Input Type (Input)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40002</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Serial Number (Characteristics)</td>
<td>40603</td>
<td>602</td>
<td></td>
<td>Range Low (Input)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40003</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Serial Number 2 (Characteristics)</td>
<td>40604</td>
<td>603</td>
<td></td>
<td>Range High (Input)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40004</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Software ID number (Characteristics)</td>
<td>40605</td>
<td>604</td>
<td></td>
<td>Filter Time Constant (Input)</td>
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<tr>
<td>40005</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>Software Revision (Characteristics)</td>
<td>40606</td>
<td>605</td>
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<td>Calibration Offset (Input)</td>
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<td>40006</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Date of Manufacture (Characteristics)</td>
<td>40607</td>
<td>606</td>
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<td>Decimal Point (System)</td>
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<td>40007</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ship Date (Characteristics)</td>
<td>40608</td>
<td>607</td>
<td></td>
<td>Error Clearing Mode (Error)</td>
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<td>40017</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td>Control Output Hardware (Control Output)</td>
<td>40701</td>
<td>700</td>
<td></td>
<td>Control Output Function (Control Output)</td>
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<td>40018</td>
<td>17</td>
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<td>Alarm Output Hardware (Alarm)</td>
<td>40714</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Power Limit Set Point (Control Output)</td>
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<td>40025</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td>Disable Non-volatile Memory (System)</td>
<td>40715</td>
<td>714</td>
<td></td>
<td>High Side Power (Control Output)</td>
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<td>40101</td>
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<td>Input Actual (Input)</td>
<td>40716</td>
<td>715</td>
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<td>Low Side Power (Control Output)</td>
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<td>101</td>
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<td>Input Error (Input)</td>
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<td>Alarm Output Function (Alarm Output)</td>
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<td>103</td>
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<td>Output Power (Control Output)</td>
<td>40720</td>
<td>719</td>
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<td>Alarm Type (Alarm Output)</td>
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<td>40107</td>
<td>106</td>
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<td>Alarm Condition (Alarm Output)</td>
<td>40721</td>
<td>720</td>
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<td>Alarm Hysteresis (Alarm Output)</td>
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<td>40101</td>
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<td>Operation Mode (Operation)</td>
<td>40722</td>
<td>721</td>
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<td>Alarm Latching Mode (Alarm Output)</td>
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<td>204</td>
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<td>PID Output Power (PID)</td>
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<td>Alarm Silencing Mode (Alarm Output)</td>
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<td>Proportional Term (PID)</td>
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<td>Alarm Active Sides (Alarm Output)</td>
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<td>40207</td>
<td>206</td>
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<td>Integral Term (PID)</td>
<td>40725</td>
<td>724</td>
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<td>Alarm Logic (Alarm Output)</td>
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<td>40208</td>
<td>207</td>
<td></td>
<td>Derivative Term (PID)</td>
<td>40901</td>
<td>900</td>
<td></td>
<td>Units Type (System)</td>
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<tr>
<td>40210</td>
<td>209</td>
<td></td>
<td>System Error (Error)</td>
<td>40902</td>
<td>901</td>
<td></td>
<td>C or F (System)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40211</td>
<td>210</td>
<td></td>
<td>Open Loop Error (Error)</td>
<td>40903</td>
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Set Address/Baud Rate

Configure the communications speed and network address of the MicroDIN controller with the eight-bit DIP switch on the top panel. Set the controller address with the first six switches. Set an address between 1 and 63. The network will not work correctly if any two controllers have the same address. DIP switch 1 sets the left-most binary digit. Switch 6 sets the right-most digit.

Record the MicroDIN's address in erasable marker on the white space on the front of the unit.

The seventh switch has no effect.

Set the network speed (9,600 or 19,200 baud) with the eighth switch.

Figure 2.7 - MicroDIN top view with DIP switches and baud settings

Table 2.7 - Decimal-to-binary conversion

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### Required Parameters Setup Order

This table provides 1) the correct order of entry, 2) the effect of a parameter change, and 3) a place to document settings.

#### Changing this

- **Units Type**
- **C or F**
- **Input Error Action**
- **Control Output Function**
- **Set Fixed Manual Output**
- **Open Loop Detect**
- **Sensor Type**
- **Input Type**
- **Range Low**
- **Range High**
- **Decimal Point**
- **Calibration Offset**
- **Filter Time Constant**
- **Error Clearing Mode**
- **Power Limit Set Point**
- **High Side Power**
- **Low Side Power**
- **Alarm Output Function**
- **Alarm Type**
- **Alarm Hysteresis**
- **Alarm Latching Mode**
- **Alarm Silencing Mode**
- **Alarm Active Sides**
- **Alarm Logic**
- **Alarm High**
- **Alarm Low**
- **Propband**
- **Integral**
- **Reset**
- **Derivative**
- **Rate**
- **Cycle Time**
- **Output Hysteresis**
- **Operation Mode**
- **Set Point**
- **Manual Output Power**
- **Set Point**

#### Affects this

- **Units Type**
- **C or F**
- **Control Output Function**
- **Sensor Type**
- **Input Type**
- **Range Low**
- **Range High**
- **High Side Power**
- **Low Side Power**
- **Alarm Type**
- **Operation Mode**
- **Decimal**

#### Key:

- **D** = Changing will change the default
- **C** = Changing will convert the temperature scale
- **O** = Other effect (see Ch. 5)

(See Parameter Index, p. A.18, for detail)

---

### Document your settings below

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters Setup Order</th>
<th>Units Type</th>
<th>Control Output Function</th>
<th>Sensor Type</th>
<th>Input Type</th>
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Watlow MicroDIN 2.8
Serial Data Format

Configure your computer’s COM1 or COM2 (communications) port data format to match the MicroDIN’s settings in the table below.

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MicroDIN Installation Wiring Tasks

- Wire MicroDIN sensor input.
- Wire MicroDIN Output 1, the control output.
- Wire MicroDIN Output 2, the alarm output.
- Wire MicroDIN power.
- Connect the MicroDIN communications daisy chain.
- Wire the 232-to-485 converter; connect to the computer.
- If necessary, wire the termination and pull-up/pull-down resistors.

Communications Software

WatLink

Watlow offers a Modbus™ package in WatLink, software that will set up and run multiple MicroDINs over an EIA-485 network. WatLink, a Windows 3.1 or Windows 95 application, is available from any Watlow sales representative or authorized distributor. WatLink can handle up to 32 different MicroDIN units.

Other Software

To communicate with MicroDIN, you must use a Modbus™ RTU (remote terminal unit) compatible software package. Sending ASCII commands via a standard serial communication application will not work. Refer to the Appendix if you’re writing your own Modbus™ RTU application.
Chapter Three: Installation and Wiring

Introduction
- Set DIPs First ........................................ 3.2
- Mount on DIN Rail Tabs ....................... 3.2
- Wire Unit I/O ........................................ 3.2
- Installation Accessories ....................... 3.2
- Mounting the MicroDIN ....................... 3.3
- Mounting the MicroDIN on a DIN Rail ... 3.4
- MicroDIN RJ-11 and 10-pin Connectors 3.5
- Input Wiring ........................................ 3.6
- Output and Power Wiring ..................... 3.7
- Communications Wiring ...................... 3.8
- Converter-To-MicroDIN Wiring Example 3.8
- Special EIA-485 Considerations ............. 3.9
- Wiring Example .................................. 3.10
- Wiring Example .................................. 3.11
Introduction

For a successful MicroDIN installation you need to cover the tasks cited in the subheads below. If you do all these things and the MicroDIN doesn’t work, go to the troubleshooting chart in Chapter 6.

Set DIP Switch First
If you haven’t done it already, set the controller’s address and baud speed with the DIP switches on the top of the unit (see Chapter 2, Communications Setup). The controller uses eight data bits with no parity, and 1 stop bit.

Mount on DIN Rail or Tabs
Mount the controller(s) either on an EN 50022 35mm x 7.5mm DIN rail or with the built-in mounting tabs.

Wire Unit I/O
Wire the MicroDIN’s input, output, communications and power connections using the diagrams in this chapter.

Installation Accessories
- 0219-0218-0000 Included, 6-inch communications cable (RJ-11, 4-conductor, straight through)
- 0836-0445-0000 Included, 10-pin removable connector with screw terminals
- Not Included:
  - 0219-0217-0000 7-foot communications cable (RJ-11, 4-conductor, straight through)
  - 0830-0473-0000 Communications converter (EIA-232 to EIA-485)
  - 0830-0474-0000 Power supply (120V~ (ac) input, 24V≈ (dc) output)
Mounting the MicroDIN

To mount a MicroDIN on a DIN rail, hook the upper lip of the rail mounting bracket onto the rail and press the controller down until the bottom lip of the mount snaps onto the rail. To remove, as you push the back of the controller down lift the front up until the bottom lip unsnaps from the rail.

To mount a MicroDIN on a panel, use the dimensions below to drill screw holes for the mounting bracket.

---

**CAUTION:**

Maintain the correct spacing between rows of controllers to allow sufficient air circulation and installation clearance. Failure to do so could result in damage to equipment.

---

**Figure 3.3 - Mounting a MicroDIN controller.**

- **Side View**
  - 3.750 in (146 mm)
  - 5.062 in (129 mm)
  - 2.875 in (73 mm)

- **Front View**
  - 4.225 in (107 mm)
  - 4.650 in (118 mm)
  - 1.637 in (42 mm)
  - 1.650 in (42 mm)

- **Use DIN EN 50022 35mm x 7.5mm Rail**
Mounting the MicroDIN on a DIN rail

To Mount MicroDIN
1. Push unit in and down to catch rail hook on top of rail.
2. Rotate bottom of unit in toward rail.
3. Rail clasp will audibly "snap" into place. If the MicroDIN does not snap into place, check to see if the rail is bent.

To Dismount MicroDIN
1. Press down on back of controller until the bottom hook clears the rail.
2. Then rotate bottom up and away from rail.
MicroDIN RJ-11 and 10-pin Connectors

The MicroDIN 10-pin screw terminal connector, on the bottom of the case, links it to its power supply, control input, control output and alarm output. Use 26- to 14-gauge wire to connect to the plug terminals.

The alarm output is an electromechanical relay.

See the Appendix for information on sensor ranges and specifications. See Chapter 5: Parameters for information about software configuration.

WARNING:
To avoid potential electric shock, use National Electric Code (NEC) safety practices when wiring and connecting this unit to a power source and to electrical sensors or peripheral devices. Failure to do so could result in injury or death.

WARNING:
Install high or low temperature limit control protection in systems where an over temperature fault condition could present a fire hazard or other hazard. Failure to install temperature limit control protection where a potential hazard exists could result in damage to equipment and property and injury to personnel.

Figure 3.5 - Bottom view of MicroDIN case with connector assignments.
Input Wiring

Figure 3.6a — MicroDIN Isolation Diagram

Figure 3.6b — Control Input, Thermocouple

Figure 3.6c — Control Input, 2-wire RTD

Figure 3.6d — Control Input, 3-wire RTD

3.6 Watlow MicroDIN
Output and Power Wiring

NOTE:
The current limit feature is disabled in this version of the controller.

WARNING:
To avoid potential electric shock, use National Electric Code (NEC) safety practices when wiring and connecting this unit to a power source and to electrical sensors or peripheral devices. Failure to do so could result in injury or death.

NOTE:
Relay suppression required only for inductive loads.
Communications Wiring

Figure 3.8a - MicroDIN communications daisy chain via RJ-11 connectors.

NOTE:
If your network doesn’t function, see Chapter 2 for special EIA-485 considerations.

Converter-To-MicroDIN Wiring Example

Figure 3.8b- B&B Converter to MicroDIN Wiring
(B&B Electronics Manufacturing Company, Ph. 815-433-5100)

WARNING:
To avoid potential electric shock, use National Electric Code (NEC) safety practices when wiring and connecting this unit to a power source and to electrical sensors or peripheral devices. Failure to do so could result in injury or death.

NOTE:
If your network doesn’t function, see Chapter 2 for special EIA-485 considerations.

Figure 3.8c - CMC Converter to MicroDIN Wiring
(CMC Connecticut Micro-Computer, Inc. Ph. 800-426-2872)

The CMC converter requires an external power supply when used with a laptop.
Special EIA-485 Network Considerations

If your MicroDIN network needs termination and pull-up and pull-down resistors, wire them per the diagrams below. See Chapter 2, “Communications Setup.”

Figure 3.9a - Termination for MicroDIN; RJ-11 phone plug with 120Ω resistor across C and D

Plug terminator into open socket in MicroDIN controller furthest from computer, the last unit on the network.

Figure 3.9b - Termination for EIA-232/EIA-485 Converter with pull-up and pull-down resistors.
Wiring Examples

WARNING:
To avoid potential electric shock, use National Electric Code (NEC) safety practices when wiring and connecting this unit to a power source and to electrical sensors or peripheral devices. Failure to do so could result in injury or death.

Figure 3.10 - System wiring example, schematic.

WARNING:
Install high or low temperature limit control protection in systems where an over temperature fault condition could present a fire hazard or other hazard. Failure to install temperature limit control protection where a potential hazard exists could result in damage to equipment and property and injury to personnel.
WARNING:
To avoid potential electric shock, use National Electric Code (NEC) safety practices when wiring and connecting this unit to a power source and to electrical sensors or peripheral devices. Failure to do so could result in injury or death.

Figure 3.11 - System wiring example, ladder diagram.

WARNING:
Install high or low temperature limit control protection in systems where an over temperature fault condition could present a fire hazard or other hazard. Failure to install temperature limit control protection where a potential hazard exists could result in damage to equipment and property and injury to personnel.
Notes
Chapter Four: Features

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- Power Limit ...................................... 4.3

Input
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The System

Auto-tune

Auto-tuning allows the controller to explore the responsiveness of the system in order to determine an effective set of parameters for PID control. To do this it crosses an auto-tune set point five times, then controls at the normal set point using the new parameters.

Use Auto-tune Set Point (PID Group) to select the temporary set point, as a percentage of the normal set point, that the controller will tune to. Initiate or cancel the auto-tune process with Auto-tune (PID Group). The default value is 90%.

Figure 4.2 — Auto-tuning
**Power Limit**

A high side power limit and low side power limit set the maximum output power within two ranges.

A low side power limit limits the output to a percentage of the maximum output power while the process temperature or value is below the power limit set point.

The high side power limit limits the output to a percentage of the maximum output power while the process temperature or value is above the power limit set point.

The low side power limit can be viewed or changed with Low Side Power Limit (Control Output Group).

The high side power limit can be viewed or changed with High Side Power Limit (Control Output Group).

The power limit set point can be viewed or changed with Power Limit Set Point (Control Output Group).

The actual output power can be viewed with Output Power (Control Output Power Group).

---

**Figure 4.3 — Power Limits**
Input

Calibration Offset

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

The input offset value can be viewed or changed with Calibration Offset (Input Group).

Figure 4.4 — Calibration Offset
Filter Time Constant

A time filter smooths an input signal by sampling the input at designated time intervals. Either the viewed value or both the viewed and control values can be filtered.

View or change the time filter with Filter Time Constant (Input Group). A positive value affects only the viewed values. A negative value affects both the viewed and control values. The filter is a single pole low pass.

Figure 4.5 — Filtered and Unfiltered Input Signals
Sensor Selection

You need to configure a controller to match the input device, which is normally a thermocouple or RTD. When you select an input device the controller automatically sets the input linearization to match the sensor. It also sets high and low limits, which in turn limit the range high and range low values.

Use Sensor Type and Input Type (Input Group) to select the appropriate sensor.

![Diagram of Sensor Ranges](image)

**Range Low and Range High**

The controller constrains the set point to a value between range high and range low. Range high cannot be set higher than the sensor high limit or lower than range low. Range low cannot be set lower than the sensor low limit or higher than range high.

Use Set Point (Operation Group), Range High and Range Low (Input Group) to select or view values for the corresponding parameters.
Control Methods

On/Off Control

On/off control switches the output either full on or full off, depending on the input, set point and hysteresis values. The hysteresis value creates a buffer zone that increases the time interval that the output is off or on. With hysteresis set to 0 the process value would stay closer to the set point, but the output would switch on and off more frequently, causing “chattering.”

Set hysteresis with Output Hysteresis (PID Group).

Figure 4.7 — On/Off Control for Heating and Cooling
Proportional Control

Some processes need to maintain a temperature or process value closer to the set point than on/off control can provide. Proportional control provides closer control by adjusting the output when the temperature or process value is within a proportional band. When the value is in the band, the controller adjusts the output based on how close the process value is to the set point: the closer to set point the lower the output. This is similar to backing off on the gas pedal of a car as you approach a stop sign. It keeps the temperature or process value from swinging as widely as it would with simple on/off control. However, when a system settles down, the temperature or process value tends to “droop” short of the set point.

The proportional band can be viewed or changed with Propband (PID Group). To only view the proportional control value use Proportional Term (PID Group).

Figure 4.8 — Proportional Control
Proportional plus Integral (PI) Control

The droop caused by proportional control can be corrected by adding integral (reset) control to the system. When the system has settled down the integral (reset) value is tuned to bring the temperature or process value closer to the set point. However, this may increase the overshoot that occurs at startup or when the set point is changed. Used more with fast, high loss loads.

View or change the integral or reset value with Integral or Reset. To only view the integral control value use Integral Term (PID Group).

Figure 4.9 — Proportional plus Integral Control
Proportional plus Integral plus Derivative (PID) Control

Use derivative (rate) control to minimize the overshoot in a PI-controlled system. Derivative (rate) adjusts the output based on the rate of change in the temperature or process value. Used more with slow, lagging loads.

View or change derivative or rate with Derivative or Rate (PID Group). To only view the derivative control value use Derivative Term (PID Group).

Figure 4.10 — PID Control
Alarms

An alarm takes some action, usually notifying an operator, when the process temperature leaves a defined range. A user can configure how and when an alarm is triggered and whether it turns off automatically when the alarm condition is over.

**Alarm Set Points**

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

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

Alarm set points or deviation can be viewed or changed with Alarm High and Alarm Low (Alarm Output Group).

**Alarm Hysteresis**

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

Once an alarm has occurred it will not clear until the process value is above the alarm-low setting or below the alarm-high settings by a margin equal to the hysteresis. Example: An alarm starts when the process value reaches the alarm high setting. The alarm will not clear until it is below the high setting by an amount equal to or greater than the alarm hysteresis.

The alarm hysteresis value can be viewed or changed with Alarm Hysteresis (Alarm Output Group).
**Process or Deviation Alarms**

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

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

Alarm Type (Alarm Output Group) allows you to view or change whether the alarm will function as a process or deviation alarm.

The alarm deviation value can be viewed or changed with Alarm High and Alarm Low (Alarm Output Group).

**Alarm Latching**

A latched alarm will remain active after the alarm condition has passed. It can only be deactivated by the user. An alarm that is not latched will deactivate automatically when the alarm condition has passed.

Alarm Latching Mode (Alarm Output Group) allows you to view or change whether an alarm will latch.

![Figure 4.12 — Alarm Latching](image)
Alarm Silencing

Alarm silencing has two uses:

1. It is often used to allow a system to warm up after it has been started up. With alarm silencing on, an alarm is not triggered when the process temperature is initially lower than the alarm low set point. The process temperature has to enter the normal operating range beyond the hysteresis zone in order to activate the alarm function.

2. Alarm silencing also allows the operator to disable the alarm output while the controller is in an alarm state. The process temperature has to enter the normal operating range beyond the hysteresis zone in order to activate the alarm function.

Alarm Silencing Mode (Alarm Output Group) allows you to view or change whether alarm silencing is on.

Figure 4.13 — Alarm Silencing
Errors

Panel Indicator Lights

Open Loop Detect

Open loop detect can alert the user of trouble on the input or output side of the control loop. An open loop error is triggered when 100 percent power is applied at the control output for a period of time equal to the setting of integral (PID Group), or when reset without the input registering a 5° (F or C) change.

If an open loop error occurs, shut down the system, check the input and control output wiring and check the input and output devices.

The open loop detect feature can be turned on or off with Activate Open Loop Detect (Error Group). Use Open Loop Error (Error Group) to check for an open loop condition.
Bumpless Transfer

When the sensor opens (fails), the MicroDIN switches from automatic to manual operation.

When transferring from automatic to manual operation, the control output, or outputs, remain stable — a bumpless, or smooth, transition.

If the Input Error Action parameter is set to 0, bumpless transfer, and the process has stabilized at a power level less than 75% (±5%) for a two-minute period prior to the sensor break, then the MicroDIN switches to manual operation at the last automatic power level. If these conditions are not met, the output goes to 0% power (output disabled).

If the Input Error Action parameter is set to Fixed Manual Output, the MicroDIN switches to manual operation at the Fixed Manual Output percent power value.

Manual operation provides open-loop control of the outputs from a range of -100% to 100% output. The MicroDIN allows a negative output value only when Output 1 is set to cool.

Automatic operation provides closed-loop on/off or PID control. When the operator transfers from a closed loop to an open loop, the MicroDIN sets the power level to the setting of the Input Error Action parameter. If Input Error Action is set to 0, bumpless transfer, the controller retains the power level from the closed-loop control. When the MicroDIN returns to closed-loop control, it restores the previous set point process value.

Figure 4.15 — Bumpless Transfer
# Chapter Five
Learn the Parameters

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System Group – Monitor

System Error
• See Error Group.

Ambient (CJC) Temperature
• Read the ambient temperature in 0.1 degrees Fahrenheit.
• Read only
• Modbus: 1500
Range
0.0 to 180.0 F
Default
none
Active
always

System Group – Use

Non-volatile Memory
• Disable storage of parameters to non-volatile (EEPROM) memory. This allows you to change parameters frequently without wearing out the memory.
• Read/write
• Modbus: 24
Range
0: store parameters when they are changed
1: do not store parameters when they are changed
Default
0 (always reverts to 0 when the controller’s power is turned off and on)
Active
always
Affects
all parameters
will not save any parameters when set to 1.

CAUTION:
Avoid writing continuously to EEPROM memory. Continuous writes may result in premature control failure, system downtime and damage to processes and equipment.

See Disable Non-volatile Memory (System Group).
**System Group – Setup**

**Units Type**
- Select US or SI units of measurement.
- Read/write
- Modbus: 900

**Range**
- 0: US (reciprocate integral term)
- 1: SI (reciprocate integral term)

**Default**
- 0: US

**Active**
- always

**Affects**
- Propband, Integral and Reset (PID Group)
  - converts Reset and Integral (changes span to degrees or vice versa)

**C or F**
- Select the temperature scale for the input.
- Read/write
- Modbus: 901

**Range**
- 0: F (Fahrenheit)
- 1: C (Celsius)

**Default**
- 0: F

**Active**
- always

**Decimal Point**
- Sets the position of the decimal point for input readings.
- Read/write
- Modbus: 606

**Range**
- 0: decimal 0000 (for thermocouple and RTD)
- 1: decimal 000.0 (for thermocouple and RTD)

**Default**
- 0

**Active**
- if Sensor Type (Input Group) is set to RTD or thermocouple
Input Group

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Input Group – Monitor

Input Actual
• Monitor the input value.
• During an input error state, this will read 9999 if Read Control Output (Control Output Group) is set to heat or -1999 if it is set to cool.
• Read only
• Modbus: 100
Range
input type range
Default
none
Active
always

Input Error
• Monitor the input error status.
• Read only
• Modbus: 101
Range
0: no error
1: analog-to-digital signal under range
2: sensor under range
3: sensor over range
4: analog-to-digital over range
Default
none
Active
always

CAUTION:
Avoid writing continuously to EEPROM memory. Continuous writes may result in premature control failure, system downtime and damage to processes and equipment.

See Disable Non-volatile Memory (System Group).
Input Group continued

Input Group – Setup

Sensor Type

- Select the input sensor type.
- Read/write
- Modbus: 600

Range
- 0: thermocouple
- 1: RTD

Default
- 0: thermocouple

Active
- always

Affects
- Changes Input Type (Input Group) to J for thermocouple, DIN for RTD, and defaults temperature related parameters.

Input Type

- Set the linearization for the input sensor.
- Read/write
- Modbus: 601

Range
- if Sensor Type (Input Group) set to thermocouple
  - 0: J
  - 1: K
  - 2: T
  - 3: E
  - 4: N
  - 5: C
  - 6: D
  - 7: PT2
  - 8: R
  - 9: S
  - 10: B
- if Sensor Type (Input Group) set to RTD
  - 11: RTD_DIN
  - 12: RTD_JIS

Default
- if Sensor Type (Input Group) is changed to thermocouple: J
- if Sensor Type (Input Group) is changed to RTD: DIN

Active
- always

Affected by
- Changing Sensor Type sets to J for thermocouple, DIN for RTD, and defaults temperature related parameters
Input Group continued

Range Low
- Set the input range low. This setting is the lowest value that the set point can have.
- Read/write
- Modbus: 602

Range
- see Sensor Table in the Appendix for sensor ranges and defaults

Default
- see Sensor Table in the Appendix for sensor ranges and defaults

Active
- always

Affects
- Set Point (Operation Group) limits the set point to the range between Range Low and Range High (Input Group)

Range High
- Set the input range high. This setting is the highest value that the set point can have.
- Read/write
- Modbus: 603

Range
- see Sensor Table in the Appendix for sensor ranges and defaults

Default
- see Sensor Table in the Appendix for sensor ranges and defaults

Active
- always

Affects
- Set Point (Operation Group) limits the set point to the range between Range Low and Range High (Input Group)

Calibration Offset
- Set the input calibration offset. This allows you to compensate for lead resistance, sensor errors and other factors.
- Read/write
- Modbus: 605

Range
- -1999 to 9999

Default
- 0

Active
- always
**Filter Time Constant**

- Set the filter time for the input, in seconds. This smooths out a rapidly changing input signal. Positive values affect the monitor readings only. Negative values affect both the monitor readings and the control values.
- Read/write
- Modbus: 604

**Range**

-60.0 to 60.0

**Default**

0.0

**Active**

always

**Input Error Action**

- Select how the controller responds to an input error.
- Read/write
- Modbus: 902

**Range**

0: bumpless transfer (control output power remains constant, see Chapter 5)
1: switch to the Fixed Manual Output (Control Output Group) setting
2: shut off output

**Default**

0: bumpless transfer

**Active**

always
Control Output Group

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Low Side Power .............................. 5.9
Fixed Manual Output ....................... 5.10

Control Output Group – Monitor

Output Power
• Monitor the control output power level. This can limit PID Output Power (PID Group).
• Read only
• Modbus: 103
Range
heat: 0.0 to 100.0
cool: -100.0 to 0.0
Default
none
Active
always

Control Output Hardware
• Read the control output hardware type.
• Read only
• Modbus: 16
Range
3: dc
Default
3
Active
always

Control Output Group – Setup

Control Output Function
• Select whether the control output will control for heating or cooling.
• Read/write
• Modbus: 700

CAUTION:
Avoid writing continuously to EEPROM memory. Continuous writes may result in premature control failure, system downtime and damage to processes and equipment.

See Disable Non-volatile Memory (System Group).
Control Output Group continued

Range
- 0: heat
- 1: cool

Default
- 0: heat

Active
- always

Affects
- Manual Output Power (Operation Group) determines heat or cool values.
- High Side Power, Low Side Power or Fixed Manual Output (Control Output Group) changes range.

Power Limit Set Point
- Select the set point that High Side Power and Low Side Power (Control Output Group) will use to limit the control output range.
- Read/write
- Modbus: 713

Range
- Range Low to Range High (Input Group) values

Default
- Range High

Active
- always

High Side Power
- Set the maximum allowed power above the Power Limit Set Point (Control Output Group).
- Read/write
- Modbus: 714

Range
- heat: 0.0 to 100.0
- cool: -100.0 to 0.0

Default
- heat: 100.0
- cool: -100.0

Active
- always

Affected by
- Changing Control Output Function (Control Output Group) changes range.
Control Output Group continued

Low Side Power

- Set the maximum allowed power below the Power Limit Set Point (Control Output Group).
- Read/write
- Modbus: 715

**Range**
- heat: 0.0 to 100.0
- cool: -100.0 to 0.0

**Default**
- heat: 100.0
- cool: -100.0

**Active**
- always

**Affected by**
- Changing Control Output Function (Control Output Group) changes range

Fixed Manual Output

- Select the initial control output power to take effect when the controller is switched to manual mode by either the user or an error.
- Read/write
- Modbus: 903

**Range**
- heat: 0.0 to 100.0
- cool: -100.0 to 0.0

**Default**
- 0.0

**Active**
- always

**Affected by**
- Changing Control Output Function (Control Output Group) changes range
Operation Group

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Operation Mode ............................................ 5.11
Use
Operation Mode ............................................ 5.11
User Set Point ............................................. 5.12
Manual Output Power ................................. 5.12

Operation Group – Monitor

Operation Mode
• Monitor the operation mode. Normally follows the user selected mode. It returns to the previous state after an error clears.
• Read only
• Modbus: 200
Range
0: off
1: auto
2: manual control (user selected)
3: manual control (due to error)
Default
auto
Active
always

Operation Group – Use

User Operation Mode
• Select whether the controller is under auto or manual control.
• Read/write
• Modbus: 301
Range
0: auto
1: manual
Default
0: auto
Active
always
Affects
Manual Output Power (Operation Group) manual or manual due to error

CAUTION: Avoid writing continuously to EEPROM memory. Continuous writes may result in premature control failure, system downtime and damage to processes and equipment.

See Disable Non-volatile Memory (System Group).
Operation Group continued

User Set Point 📊
- Change or monitor the control set point.
- Read/write
- Modbus: 300

Range
  Range Low to Range High (Input Group)

Default
  75°F, 24°C

Active
  if Operation Mode (Operation Group) is set to auto

Affected by
  Changing Sensor Type (Input Group) determines range of setting and default
  Changing Input Type (Input Group) determines range of setting and default
  Changing Range Low (Input Group) determines range of setting and default
  Changing Range High (Input Group) determines range of setting and default
  Changing C or F (System Group) determines range of setting and default

Manual Output Power 📊
- Set the control output power manually.
- Read/write
- Modbus: 310

Range
  0.0 to 100.0: heat mode
  -100.0 to 0.0: cool mode

Default
  0.0

Active
  if Operation Mode (Operation Group) is set to manual or switches to manual due to error

Affected by
  Changing Operation Mode (Operation Group) to manual or manual due to error
  Changing Control Output Function (Alarm Output Group) determines range of setting
PID Group

Monitor
PID Output Power ........................................ 5.13
Initiate Auto-tune ........................................ 5.14

Setup
Auto-tune Set Point .................................... 5.13
Proportional Band ........................................ 5.14
Integral ...................................................... 5.14
Reset ........................................................... 5.15
Derivative .................................................. 5.15
Rate ............................................................ 5.15
Cycle Time .................................................. 5.15
Control Output Hysteresis .............................. 5.16

CAUTION:
Avoid writing continuously to EEPROM memory.
Continuous writes may result in premature control failure, system downtime and damage to processes and equipment.

See Disable Non-volatile Memory (System Group).

PID Group – Monitor

PID Output Power
• Monitor the calculated PID power level. See Chapter 4 for information about PID control.
• Read only
• Modbus: 204

Range
heat: 0.0 to 100.0
cool: -100.0 to 0.0

Default
none

Active
always

PID Group – Use

Auto-tune Set Point
• Set the auto-tune set point as a percent of the currently active set point.
• Read/write
• Modbus: 304

Range
50 to 150

Default
90

Active
always
**PID Group continued**

**Initiate Auto-tune**

- Initiate or cancel an auto-tune.
- Read/write
- Modbus: 305

**Range**

0: off or cancel an auto-tune in progress
1: initiate an auto-tune

**Default**

0: off

**Active**

if Operation Mode (Operation Group) is set to auto

**Affected by**

Changing Operation Mode (Operation Group) available when mode is set to auto

---

**PID Group – Setup**

**Proportional Band**

- Set the proportional band for PID control. See Chapter 4 for information about PID control.
- Read/write
- Modbus: 500

**Range**

0: on/off control mode
1-9999°F or °C: proportional control mode

**Default**

25°F, 17°C

**Active**

always

**Integral**

- Set the integral time for PID control. See Chapter 4 for information about PID control.
- Read/write
- Modbus: 501

**Range**

0.00 to 99.99 minutes

**Default**

0.00

**Active**

if Propband (PID Group) is not set to 0 and Units Type (System Group) is set to SI

**Affected by**

Changing Units Type (System Group) will convert Integral to Reset.

**Reset**

- Set the reset time for PID control. See Chapter 4 for information
PID Group continued

about PID control.
• Read/write
• Modbus: 502
Range
0.00 to 99.99 minutes per repeat
Default
0.00
Active
if Propband (PID Group) is not set to 0 and Units Type (System Group) is set to US
Affected by
Changing Units Type (System Group) will convert Integral to Reset.

Derivative
• Set the derivative time for PID control. See Chapter 4 for information about PID control.
• Read/write
• Modbus: 503
Range
0.00 to 9.99 minutes
Default
0.00
Active
if Propband (PID Group) is not set to 0 and Units Type (System Group) is set to SI

Rate
• Set the rate time for PID control. See Chapter 4 for information about PID control.
• Read/write
• Modbus: 504
Range
0.00 to 9.99 minutes
Default
0.00
Active
if Propband (PID Group) is not set to 0 and Units Type (System Group) is set to US
**PID Group continued**

**Cycle Time**
- Set the control output cycle time in seconds.
- Read/write
- Modbus: 506
- **Range**
  - 0.1 to 60.0 seconds
- **Default**
  - 2.0
- **Active**
  - if Propband (PID Group) is not set to 0 and Units Type (System Group) is set to US

**Control Output Hysteresis**
- Set the control output switching hysteresis.
- Read/write
- Modbus: 507
- **Range**
  - 1 to 9999°F or °C
- **Default**
  - 3
- **Active**
  - only if Propband is set to 0
Alarm Output Group

Monitor
Alarm Condition ........................................ 5.17
Alarm Output Hardware .......................... 5.17

Use
Clear Alarm ............................................... 5.18
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Setup
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CAUTION:
Avoid writing continuously to EEPROM memory. Continuous writes may result in premature control failure, system downtime and damage to processes and equipment.

See Disable Non-volatile Memory (System Group).
**Alarm Output Group continued**

**Alarm Output Hardware**

- Read the alarm output hardware type.
- Read only
- Modbus: 17
**Range**
  - 1: mechanical relay
**Default**
  - 1
**Active**
  - always

---

**Alarm Output Group – Use**

**Clear Alarm**

- Alarm will clear if alarm condition is resolved
- Read/write
- Modbus: 331
**Range**
  - 0: no action
  - 1: try to clear a latched alarm
**Default**
  - 0 (always reverts to 0 after a write)
**Active**
  - if Alarm Latching Mode (Alarm Output Group) is set to yes

**Silence Alarm**

- Silence the alarm manually.
- Read/write
- Modbus: 332
**Range**
  - 0: no action
  - 1: silence alarm
**Default**
  - 0 (always reverts to 0 after a write)
**Active**
  - always
Alarm Output Group continued

Alarm Output Group – Setup

Alarm Low

- Set the low alarm set point.
- Read/write
- Modbus: 321

Range
- process: sensor range low to Alarm High (Alarm Output Group)
- deviation: -1999 to -1

Default
- process: sensor range low
- deviation: -1999

Active
- if Alarm Output Function (Alarm Output Group) is set to alarm

Affected by
- Sensor Type (Input Group) determines range of setting and default.
- Input Type (Input Group) determines range of setting and default.
- Alarm Type (Alarm Output Group) determines range of setting and default.
- C or F (System Group) converts and determines range of setting.

Alarm High

- Set the high alarm set point
- Read/write
- Modbus: 322

Range
- process: Alarm Low (Alarm Output Group) to sensor range high
- deviation: 1 to 9999

Default
- process: sensor range high
- deviation: 9999

Active
- if Alarm Output Function (Alarm Output Group) is set to alarm

Affected by
- Sensor Type (Input Group) determines range of setting and default
- Input Type (Input Group) determines range of setting and default
- Alarm Type (Alarm Output Group) determines range of setting and default
- C or F (System Group) converts and determines range of setting
**Alarm Output Group continued**

**Alarm Output Function**
- Turn the alarm output on or off.
- Read/write
- Modbus: 717

Range
- 0: off
- 1: alarm

Default
- 0: off

Active
- always

**Alarm Type**
- Select alarm type. A process alarm responds when the temperature leaves a fixed range. A deviation alarm responds when the temperature deviates from the set point by a set number of degrees.
- Read/write
- Modbus: 719

Range
- 0: process alarm
- 1: deviation alarm

Default
- 0: process

Active
- if Alarm Output Function (Alarm Output Group) is set to alarm

Affects
- Alarm Low (Alarm Output Group) changes to sensor low for process alarms or -1999 for deviation alarm.
- Alarm High (Alarm Output Group) changes to sensor high for process alarms or 9999 for deviation alarm.

**Alarm Hysteresis**
- Sets the switching hysteresis for the alarm output. This defines a band on the inside of the alarm set point. When the process temperature is in this band, the alarm state will not change.
- Read/write
- Modbus: 720

Range
- 1 to 9999

Default
- 3

Active
- if Alarm Output Function (Alarm Output Group) is set to alarm

**Alarm Active Sides**
- Select which side or sides the alarm is active on.
- Read/write
- Modbus: 723
**Alarm Output Group continued**

**Range**
- 0: both
- 1: high side only
- 2: low side only

**Default**
- 0: both

**Active**
- if Alarm Output Function (Alarm Output Group) is set to alarm

**Alarm Latching Mode**
- Turn alarm latching on or off. When latching is active, the alarm will remain on after the alarm condition ends. It must be turned off manually.
- Read/write
- Modbus: 721

**Range**
- 0: no
- 1: yes

**Default**
- 0: no

**Active**
- if Set Alarm Output Function (Alarm Output Group) is set to alarm

**Alarm Silencing Mode**
- Turn alarm silencing on or off. When silencing is active and the controller is first turned on, the alarm cannot become active until the process temperature leaves the alarm range. Also, alarms can be manually silenced after one occurs. Entering the normal operation range resets the silence.
- Read/write
- Modbus: 722

**Range**
- 0: no
- 1: yes

**Default**
- 0: no

**Active**
- if Alarm Output Function (Alarm Output Group) is set to alarm

**Alarm Logic**
- Select alarm output logic.
- Read/write
- Modbus: 724

**Range**
- 0: alarm condition de-energizes output (open)
- 1: alarm condition energizes output (closed)

**Default**
- 0

**Active**
- if Alarm Output Function (Alarm Output Group) is set to alarm
Error Group

Monitor
Open Loop Error ........................................ 5.22
Open Loop Detect ...................................... 5.22
Input Error ................................................ 5.22
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Use
Clear Error ................................................ 5.23
Setup
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Error Clearing Mode ................................. 5.24

CAUTION:
Avoid writing continuously to EEPROM memory. Continuous writes may result in premature control failure, system downtime and damage to processes and equipment.

See Disable Non-volatile Memory (System Group).

Error Group – Monitor

Open Loop Error
- Read the open loop error status. An open loop indicates that the output is not responding appropriately to the input.
- Read only
- Modbus: 210
  Range
  0: no error
  1: open loop error detected
- Default
  none
- Active
  always

Open Loop Detect
- Turn the open loop detect feature on or off.
- Read/write
- Modbus: 904
  Range
  0: off
  1: on
- Default
  0: off
- Active
  always
- Affects
  Read Open Loop Error (Error Group) must be on to activate
  Read Open Loop Error
Parameters

**Input Error**  📳 (see also Input Group)
- Monitor the input error status.
- Read only
- Modbus: 101

**Range**
- 0: no error
- 1: analog-to-digital signal under range
- 2: sensor under range
- 3: sensor over range
- 4: analog-to-digital over signal range

**Default**
none

**Active**
always

**System Error**  📳
- Read the system error status.
- Read only
- Modbus: 209

**Range**
- 0: no error
- 4: RAM error
- 5: non-volatile checksum error
- 6: PROM error
- 7: hardware failure
- 11: software version change
- 12: calibration checksum error
- 13: analog-to-digital failure
- 14: non-volatile hardware failure
- 15: new unit

**Default**
none

**Active**
always

---

**Error Group continued**

---

**Clear Error**  📃
- Try to clear a latched input error.
- Read/write
- Modbus: 311

**Range**
- 0: no action
- 1: try to clear latched input error

**Default**
0 (always reverts after a write)

**Active**
always
Error Group – Setup

Input Error Action

- Select how the controller responds to an input error.
- Read/write
- Modbus: 902
  - Range
    0: bumpless transfer (control output power remains constant, Chapter 4)
    1: switch to the Fixed Manual Output (Control Output Group) setting
    2: shut off output
  - Default
    0: bumpless transfer
  - Active
    always

Error Clearing Mode

- Set the error clearing mode. When errors are latched, the error message or indicator persists until it has been cleared manually. Otherwise the error message or indicator clears automatically when the condition that caused it no longer exists.
- Read/write
- Modbus: 607
  - Range
    0: not latched (errors clear automatically)
    1: latched (errors must be cleared manually)
  - Default
    0: errors clear automatically
  - Active
    always
Characteristics Group

Date of Manufacture ............................................. 5.25
Ship Date .......................................................... 5.25
Serial Number 1 ...................................................... 5.25
Serial Number 2 ...................................................... 5.26
Software ID Number .................................................. 5.26
Software Revision .................................................... 5.26

**Date Of Manufacture**
- Read the manufacture date as week/year (WWYY).
- Read only
- Modbus: 005

**Range**
0596-9999 (5th week of 1996 to 52nd week of 1999)

**Default**
none

**Active**
always

**Ship Date**
- Read the ship date as week/year (WWYY).
- Read only
- Modbus: 006

**Range**
0596-9999 (5th week of 1996 to 52nd week of 1999)

**Default**
none

**Active**
always

**Serial Number 1**
- Read the first four digits of the serial number.
- Read only
- Modbus: 001

**Range**
0-9999

**Default**
0

**Active**
always
Serial Number 2  
- Read the last four digits of the serial number.
- Read only
- Modbus: 002

Range  
0-9999

Default  
0

Active  
always

Software ID Number  
- Read the software ID number.
- Read only
- Modbus: 003

Range  
0 to 9999

Default  
none

Active  
always

Software Revision  
- Read software revision number.
- Read only
- Modbus: 004

Range  
0.00 to 99.99

Default  
none

Active  
always
Diagnostics Group

Model Number ........................................... 5.27
Ambient (CJC) A-to-D Counts .................. 5.27
Input A-to-D Counts ...................... 5.27
RTD Lead Compensation A to D Counts . 5.28
RTD Lead Resistance .................. 5.28
Proportional Term ..................... 5.28
Integral Term .......................... 5.28
Derivative Term ........................ 5.29
Enter Diagnostics Mode .................. 5.29
Test Displays .......................... 5.29
Test Outputs .......................... 5.29

Model Number

- Read the model number of the controller.
- Read only
- Modbus: 000

Range
8568 (ASCII ‘uD’)

Default
none

Active
always

Ambient (CJC) A-to-D Counts

- Read the raw ambient channel, analog-to-digital signal counts.
- Read only
- Modbus: 1501

Range
0 to 65535

Default
none

Active
always

Input A-to-D Counts

- Read the raw input analog-to-digital converter counts.
- Read only
- Modbus: 1504

Range
0 to 65535

Default
none

Active
always

CAUTION:
Avoid writing continuously to EEPROM memory. Continuous writes may result in premature control failure, system downtime and damage to processes and equipment.

See Disable Non-volatile Memory (System Group).
**RTD Lead Compensation Analog-to-Digital Counts**

- Reads the raw, RTD lead compensation, analog-to-digital converter counts.
- Read only
- Modbus: 1502

**Range**

0 to 65535

**Default**

none

**Active**

always

**RTD Lead Resistance**

- Reads the measured RTD lead resistance in 0.01 ohms.
- Read only
- Modbus: 1503

**Range**

0.00 to 99.99

**Default**

none

**Active**

always

**Proportional Term**

- Monitor the proportional term. See *Chapter 4* for information about PID control.
- Read only
- Modbus: 205

**Range**

-100.0 to 100.0

**Default**

none

**Active**

always

**Integral Term**

- Monitor the integral term. See *Chapter 4* for information about PID control.
- Read only
- Modbus: 206

**Range**

- heat: 0.0 to 100.0
- cool: -100.0 to 0.0

**Default**

none

**Active**

always
Diagnostics Group continued

**Derivative Term**
- Monitor the derivative term. See Chapter 4 for information about PID control.
- Read only
- Modbus: 207

**Range**
-100.0 to 100.0

**Default**
none

**Active**
always

**Enter Diagnostics Mode (Set)**
- Enter the diagnostics mode to test indicator lights and outputs and to enter the calibration mode.
- Read/write
- Modbus: 1512

**Range**
0 to 1788 and 1790 to 9999: exit the diagnostics mode
1789: enter the diagnostics mode

**Default**
0

**Active**
always

**Test Displays**
- Test the indicator lights on the front panel.
- Read/write
- Modbus: 1513

**Range**
0: turn off all indicator lights
1: turn on the cyclic display test

**Default**
0

**Active**
if the controller is in the diagnostics mode

**Test Outputs**
- Test both outputs.
- Read/write
- Modbus: 1514

**Range**
0: turn both outputs off
1: turn the control output on and the alarm output off
2: turn the control output off and the alarm output on

**Default**
0

**Active**
if the controller is in diagnostics mode
Calibration Group

Enter Calibration Mode ............................ 5.30
Calibration Commands ............................. 5.30
Restore Factory Calibration .................... 5.30
Reset Factory Defaults............................ 5.31

Enter Calibration Mode

- Enter calibration mode, to calibrate the controller.
- Must be in diagnostics mode to enter calibration mode
- Read/write
- Modbus: 1600

Range
0 to 1414 and 1416 to 9999: exit calibration mode
1415: enter calibration mode

Default
0

Active
if the controller is in diagnostics mode

Calibration Commands

- Measure and store a selected input calibration value.
- Write
- Modbus: 1603

Range
0: no calibration
1: store 0.000mV input
2: store 50.000mV input
3: store CJC input (32°F Type J, compensated)
4: store ground input (S1, S2 and S3 shorted)
5: store RTD lead resistance (S1 and S2 shorted)
6: store 15.00 ohms
7: store 380.00 ohms
10: store 4mA input

Default
0

Active
if the controller is in calibration mode.
Restore to Factory Calibration (Set)

- Restore factory calibration values from the backup memory.
- Write
- Modbus: 1601

**Range**
- 0: no action
- 1: restore factory calibration

**Default**
- 0 (always reads 0)

**Active**
- if the controller is in the calibration mode

Reset Factory Defaults (Set)

- Reset all parameters to factory values.
- Read/write
- Modbus: 1602

**Range**
- 0 to 799 and 801 to 999: no action
- 800: reset parameters to factory values

**Default**
- 0

**Active**
- if the controller is in calibration mode
Chapter Six: Operation and Calibration

MicroDIN Startup ........................................... 6.2
MicroDIN Shutdown ...................................... 6.3
Troubleshooting Alarms and Errors .............. 6.4
Calibrating the MicroDIN ......................... 6.6
MicroDIN Startup

Starting the Watlow MicroDIN for either one zone or several in any thermal system requires successful completion of this checklist:

- Units securely mounted (see p. 3.3, 3.4)
- Proper sensor placement (see Watlow Application Guide)
- Correct input wiring (see p. 3.5, 3.6)
- Correct communications wiring (see p. 2.2 - 2.4, 3.5, 3.8, 3.9)
- Correct fusing installed (see p. 3.10, 3.11)
- Correct limit protection installed (see p. 3.10, 3.11)
- Correct power wiring (see p. 3.5, 3.7, 3.10, 3.11)
- PC communication EIA-485 card, or PC communications card to EIA-485 converter with correct wiring (see p. 3.8)
- Communications port correctly initialized (see PC communications card document)
- MicroDIN Address set and recorded (see p. 2.7)
- MicroDIN baud rate set (see p. 2.7)
- MicroDIN-compatible software (see p. 2.9, A.2)
- MicroDIN correct order of parameter configuration (see p. 2.8 or A.19 chart)
- Record all system parameters (see p. 2.8 or A.19 chart)
MicroDIN Shutdown

Shutting down a Watlow MicroDIN-controlled thermal system for an optimum restart requires attention to the following list:

• Updating all systems and controllers parameter records.
• Securing any system safety interlocks or peripherals
• Protecting the system from unnecessary exposure to moisture or corrosive environments or dust
• Anticipating the next startup and associated issues.
# Troubleshooting Alarms and Errors

*most likely problems are listed first*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LED Indication</th>
<th>Symptoms</th>
<th>Probable Cause(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="LED Off Icon" /> <img src="image" alt="Red LED On Icon" /></td>
<td>No power.</td>
<td>Power supply switch off, Fuse blown, Breaker tripped, Safety interlock door switch, etc., Separate system limit control may be latched, Open wiring, Power ≤ 20V (ac/dc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="LED Off Icon" /> <img src="image" alt="Red LED On Icon" /></td>
<td>Unit will not communicate.</td>
<td>MicroDIN address DIP switch incorrectly set, MicroDIN baud rate DIP switch incorrectly set, MicroDIN unit-to-unit daisy chain disconnected, Reversed, short or open EIA-485 communications wiring, EIA-485 converter box incorrectly wired, Computer COM port incorrectly set up, Communications software setup or address incorrect, Protocol or parity wrong, not 8, n, 1, Needs termination and pull-up and pull-down resistors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="LED Off Icon" /> <img src="image" alt="Red LED On Icon" /> <img src="image" alt="Error 4 Pattern" /></td>
<td>Input is in error condition.</td>
<td>The sensor is improperly wired, Sensor wiring reversed, shorted or open, MicroDIN firmware setting does not = actual sensor, Power ≤ 20V (ac/dc), Ambient environmental temperature out of spec for MicroDIN, The MicroDIN open loop detect shows a broken sensor, The calibration offset parameter is set much too high or low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="LED Off Icon" /> <img src="image" alt="Red LED On Icon" /> <img src="image" alt="Error 4 Pattern" /></td>
<td>Alarm won’t occur.</td>
<td>Alarm output off, Alarm set points incorrect, Alarm silenced, Alarm sides incorrect, In diagnostics mode, Alarm latched, Alarm set points incorrect, Alarm hysteresis incorrect, Input in error condition</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Communications

- ![LED Off Icon](image) ![Red LED On Icon](image) ![Error 4 Pattern](image)
- ![LED Off Icon](image) ![Red LED On Icon](image) ![Error 4 Pattern](image)

### Input Error

- ![LED Off Icon](image) ![Red LED On Icon](image) ![Error 4 Pattern](image)
- ![LED Off Icon](image) ![Red LED On Icon](image) ![Error 4 Pattern](image)

### Alarms

- ![LED Off Icon](image) ![Red LED On Icon](image) ![Error 4 Pattern](image)
- ![LED Off Icon](image) ![Red LED On Icon](image) ![Error 4 Pattern](image)

### Unit Errors

- ![LED Off Icon](image) ![Red LED On Icon](image) ![Error 4 Pattern](image)
- ![LED Off Icon](image) ![Red LED On Icon](image) ![Error 4 Pattern](image)

---

6.4 Watlow MicroDIN
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Corrective Action</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Check switches, fuses, breakers, interlocks, limits, connectors, etc. for energized condition and proper connection</td>
<td>• See Watlow Publication #COR-AG-76, “Putting it All Together.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Measure power upstream for required level</td>
<td>• See p. 3.7, 3.10, 3.11, A.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Check and reset unit DIP switches 1-6 to correct address</td>
<td>• See p. 2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Check and reset unit DIP switch 8 to correct baud rate</td>
<td>• See p. 2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Look for a break in the daisy chain</td>
<td>• See p. 3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Verify correct connections and test wiring paths</td>
<td>• See p. 3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Check converter box wiring and its documentation</td>
<td>• See p. 3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Reconfigure computer's COM port setup and verify communications ok</td>
<td>• See COM port information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Check the communication card documentation for setable variables, operational testing</td>
<td>• See COM baud information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Restart COMM software, check for settings agreement. Verify COMM bus active</td>
<td>• See software document</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Check sensor connections</td>
<td>• See p. 3.5, 3.6, 3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Change the Sensor Type parameter (Input Group) to match the sensor hardware</td>
<td>• See p. 5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Measure power upstream for required level</td>
<td>• See p. 3.7, 3.10, 3.11, A.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Verify that the temperature surrounding unit is 32° to 149°F (0° to 65°C)</td>
<td>• See p. A.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Check sensor function. The Open Loop Detect parameter (Error Group) indicates it may be broken</td>
<td>• See p. 5.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Check the Calibration Offset parameter (Input Group) value; set it to a lower level</td>
<td>• See p. 5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Send the alarming MicroDIN unit a “clear alarm” signal (Modbus™: 331)</td>
<td>• See p. 5.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note: The condition causing the alarm must also be resolved for the alarm to clear</td>
<td>• See p. 5.18, 5.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• To clear the alarm, correct the alarm condition; check to see if the alarm is latched</td>
<td>• See p. 5.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Check the alarm sides setting</td>
<td>• See p. 5.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Check the alarm type setting</td>
<td>• See p. 5.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Check the alarm logic for compatibility with system peripherals and annunciators</td>
<td>• See p. 5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Check the power limit setting</td>
<td>• See p. 5.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Check the operation mode</td>
<td>• See p. 5.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Check the alarm output function</td>
<td>• See p. 5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Check °F/°C setting</td>
<td>• See p. 5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Check the calibration offset value; set it to a lower level</td>
<td>• See back cover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Return unit to factory</td>
<td>• See back cover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Cycle power to unit</td>
<td>• See back cover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Return unit to factory</td>
<td>• See back cover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Cycle power to unit</td>
<td>• See back cover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Recalibrate unit</td>
<td>• See back cover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Return unit to factory</td>
<td>• See back cover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Return unit to factory</td>
<td>• See back cover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Return unit to factory</td>
<td>• See back cover</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Watlow MicroDIN 6.5
Calibrating MicroDIN

**Note:** For information on writing Modbus RTU communications software for MicroDIN, see the Appendix.

To enter the calibration mode, first enter the diagnostics mode; send value 1789 to register 1512. Once in Diagnostics mode, to enter calibration mode, send 1415 to register 1600. To restore factory calibrations settings, send value 1 to register 1601.

**Thermocouple Input Procedure**

**Equipment Required**
- Type J reference compensator with reference junction at 32°F / 0°C, or type J thermocouple calibrator set at 32°F / 0°C.
- Precision millivolt source, 0-50mV minimum range, 0.002mV resolution.

**Setup and calibration**
1) Connect voltage to MicroDIN Terminals 9, 10.
2) Connect the millivolt source to Terminal #1 (+) and Terminal #2 (-) on the MicroDIN with copper wire.
3) Enter 0.000mV from the millivolt source to the MicroDIN. Allow at least 10 seconds to stabilize.
   - Send value 1 to register 1603 to store 0.000mV input.
4) Enter 50.000mV from the millivolt source to the MicroDIN. Allow at least 10 seconds to stabilize.
   - Send value 2 to register 1603 to store 50.000mV input.
5) Disconnect the millivolt source and connect the reference compensator or T/C calibrator to terminal #1 (+) and Terminal #2 (-) on the MicroDIN with copper wire.
6) Enter 15.00Ω from the decade box to the MicroDIN. Allow at least 10 seconds to stabilize.
   - Send value 6 to register 1603 to store 15.00Ω input.
7) Disconnect the decade box, and connect the current source to Terminal #2 (-) and #3 (+).
8) Enter 4.00mA from the current source to the MicroDIN. Allow at least 10 seconds to stabilize.
   - Send value 10 to register 1603 to store 4mA input.
9) Rewire for operation and verify calibration.

**RTD Input Procedure**

**Equipment Required**
- 1KΩ precision decade box with 0.01Ω resolution
- Precision current source, 0-4mA range with 0.01mA resolution

**Setup and calibration**
1) Connect voltage to terminals #9, #10.
2) Short terminals 1, 2 and 3 together with less than 0.1Ω.
   - Send register 1603 value 4 to store ground input.
3) Short terminals 1 and 3 together with less than 0.5Ω.
   - Send register 1603 value 5 to store RTD lead resistance.
4) Connect the decade box to terminals #1, #2 and #3 on the MicroDIN. Use 20 to 24 gauge copper wire.
5) Enter 15.00Ω from the decade box to the MicroDIN. Allow at least 10 seconds to stabilize.
   - Send value 6 to register 1603 to store 15.00Ω.
6) Enter 380.00Ω from the decade box to the MicroDIN. Allow at least 10 seconds to stabilize.
   - Send register 1603 value 7 to store 380.00Ω.
7) Disconnect the decade box, and connect the current source to Terminals #2 (-) and #3 (+).
8) Enter 4.00mA from the current source to the MicroDIN. Allow at least 10 seconds to stabilize.
   - Send value 10 to register 1603 to store 4mA input.
9) Rewire for operation and verify calibration.
Appendix

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Modbus Remote Terminal Unit (RTU)

Modbus RTU enables a computer or PLC to read and write directly to registers containing the controller's parameters. With it you could read all 141 of the controller's parameters with five read commands.

Because of the wide array of choices available for setting up a MicroDIN controller, only a subset of the prompts contain parameters in a given situation. This manual explains the interrelations between prompts. A Modbus read command response of -32000 indicates that a register is not implemented; -32001, register not active; or -32002, not read accessible. A write command will return an exception response of 01 to indicate an illegal function, 02, illegal register; or 03, illegal data. If you try to write to an inactive prompt the controller will return an illegal data address message (02).

If you already have a software application that uses Modbus, you can simply skip to the Temperature/process Controller Prompt Table or the Modbus RTU Address Table in this chapter for the address information your program will need. The rest of this section on the Modbus provides information for writing a software application that uses Modbus.

Writing a Modbus Application

You need to code messages in eight-bit bytes, with no parity bit, one stop bit (8, n, 1). Negative parameter values must be written in two's complement format. Parameters are stored in two-byte registers accessed with read and write commands to a relative address.

Messages are sent in packets that are delimited by a pause at least as long as the time it takes to send 30 bits. To determine this time in seconds, divide 30 by your baud rate.

Because changing some parameters automatically changes or defaults other parameters, use the Complete Parameter Download Sequence table in this chapter to order write commands.

Using a controller address of 0x00 for a write command broadcasts that command to all the controllers in the network. This is a powerful feature if all the controllers on a network use all or most of the same parameters.

Packet Syntax

Each message packet begins with a one-byte controller address, from 0x01 to 0xF7. The second byte in the message packet identifies the message command: read (0x03 or 0x04); write (0x06 or 0x10); or loop back (0x08).

The next n bytes of the message packet contain register addresses and/or data.

The last two bytes in the message packet contain a two-byte Cyclic Redundancy Checksum (CRC) for error detection.
Read Multiple Registers Command (0x03 or 0x04)
This command returns from 1 to 32 registers.

**Packet sent to controller:**
```
| nn | 03 | nn nn | 00 nn | nn nn |
```
- controller address (one byte)
- read command (0x03 or 0x04)
- starting register high byte
- starting register low byte
- number of registers high byte (0x00)
- number of registers low byte
- CRC low byte
- CRC high byte

**Packet returned by controller:**
```
| nn | 03 | nn | nn nn... nn nn | nn nn |
```
- controller address (one byte)
- read command (0x03 or 0x04)
- number of bytes (one byte)
- first register data low byte
- first register data high byte
- register n data high byte
- register n data low byte
- CRC low byte
- CRC high byte
Example: Read register 0 (model number) of the controller at address 1.
Sent: 01 03 00 00 01 84 0A
Received: 01 03 02 03 DC B9 2D
Message: 988 (0x03DC).

Example: Read register 1 and 2 (Process 1 and 2 values) of controller at address 5.
Sent: 05 03 00 01 00 02 94 4F
Received: 05 03 04 00 64 00 C8 FF BA
Message: 100 (0x0064) and 200 (0x00C8).

Write to a Single Register Command (0x06)
This command writes a parameter to a single register. The controller will echo back the command. An attempt to write to a read-only parameter returns an illegal data address error (0x02).

Packet sent to controller:

```
| nn | 06 | nnnn | nn nn | nnnn |
```

controller address (one byte)
write to a register command (0x06)
register high byte
register low byte
data high byte
data low byte
CRC low byte
CRC high byte

Example: Set register 7 (SPI) to 200 (0x00C8) on controller at address 9.
Sent: 09 06 00 07 00 C8 38 D5
Received: 09 06 00 07 00 C8 38 D5

Write to Multiple Registers Command (0x10)
This command actually writes a parameter to only a single register. An attempt to write to a read-only parameter returns an illegal data address error (0x02).
Packet sent to controller: | nn | 10 | nn nn | 00 01 | 02 | nn nn | nn nn |

controller address (one byte)
write to multiple registers command (0x10)
starting register high byte
starting register low byte
number of registers to write high byte (0x00)
number of registers to write low byte (must be 0x01)
number of data bytes (must be 0x02)
data high byte
data low byte
CRC low byte
CRC high byte

Packet returned by controller: | nn | 10 | nn nn | nn nn |

controller address (one byte)
write to multiple registers command (0x10)
starting register high byte
starting register low byte
number of registers to write high byte (0x00)
number of registers to write low byte (must be 0x01)
CRC low byte
CRC high byte

Loop Back Command (0x08)
This command simply echoes the message. This serves as a quick way to check your wiring.

Packet sent to controller: | nn | 08 | nn nn | nn nn |

controller address (one byte)
loop back command (0x08)
data high byte
data low byte
CRC low byte
CRC high byte
Example: Run loop back test on controller at address 40 (0x28).
Sent: 28 08 55 66 77 88 31 B7
Received: 28 08 55 66 77 88 31 B7

Exception Responses
When a controller cannot process a command it returns an exception response and sets the high bit (0x80) of the command.
0x01 illegal command
0x02 illegal data address
0x03 illegal data value

Packet returned by controller:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>nn</th>
<th>nn</th>
<th>nn</th>
<th>nn nn</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ΔΔ</td>
<td>ΔΔ</td>
<td>ΔΔ</td>
<td>ΔΔ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

controller address (one byte)  
command + 0x80  
exception code (0x01 or 0x02 or 0x03)  
CRC low byte  
CRC high byte

Messages with the wrong format, timing or CRC are ignored. A read command sent to an inactive parameter returns 0x0000.

Example: Exception 01 - Command 02 is not supported.
Sent: 01 02 00 01 00 02 A8 0B
Received: 01 82 01 81 60

Example: Exception 02 - The parameter at register 45 (0x002D) is inactive.
Sent: 01 06 00 2D 00 01 D8 C3
Received: 01 86 02 C3 A1

Example: Exception 03 - Cannot write 12,000 (0x2EE0) to register 7, out of range, illegal data value.
Sent: 01 06 00 07 2E E0 24 23
Received: 01 86 03 02 61
Cyclical Redundancy Checksum (CRC) Algorithm

This C routine, `calc_crc()`, calculates the cyclical redundancy checksum, CRC, for a string of characters. The CRC is the result of dividing the string by 0xA001. Modbus applications calculate the packet's CRC then append it to the packet.

```c
#define POLYNOMIAL 0xA001;

unsigned int calc_crc(unsigned char *start_of_packet, unsigned char *end_of_packet)
{
    unsigned int crc;
    unsigned char bit_count;
    unsigned char *char_ptr;

    /* Start at the beginning of the packet */
    char_ptr = start_of_packet;

    /* Initialize CRC */
    crc = 0xffff;

    /* Loop through the entire packet */
    do{
        /* Exclusive-OR the byte with the CRC */
        crc ^= (unsigned int)*char_ptr;

        /* Loop through all 8 data bits */
        bit_count = 0;
        do{
            /* If the LSB is 1, shift the CRC and XOR the polynomial mask with the CRC */
            if(crc & 0x0001){
                crc >>= 1;
                crc ^= POLYNOMIAL;
            } else{
                crc >>= 1;
            }
        }while(bit_count++ < 7);
    }while(char_ptr++ < end_of_packet);

    return(crc);
}
```
Glossary

**annunciator** — A visual display that uses pilot lights to indicate the former or existing condition of several items in a system.

**burst fire** — A power control method that repeatedly turns on and off full ac cycles. Also called zero-cross fire, it switches close to the zero-voltage point of the ac sine wave. Variable-time-base burst fire selectively holds or transits ac cycles to achieve the desired power level. See zero cross.

**calibration offset** — An adjustment to eliminate the difference between the indicated value and the actual process value.

**CJ C** — see cold junction compensation.

**closed loop** — A control system that uses a sensor to measure a process variable and makes decisions based on that feedback.

**cold junction** — see junction, cold.

**cold junction compensation** — Electronic means to compensate for the effective temperature at the cold junction.

**default parameters** — The programmed instructions that are permanently stored in the microprocessor software.

**derivative** — The rate of change in a process variable. Also known as rate. See PID.

**derivative control (D)** — The last term in the PID control algorithm. Action that anticipates the rate of change of the process, and compensates to minimize overshoot and undershoot. Derivative control is an instantaneous change of the control output in the same direction as the proportional error. This is caused by a change in the process variable (PV) that decreases over the time of the derivative (TD). The TD is in units of seconds.

**Deutsche Industrial Norm (DIN)** — A set of technical, scientific and dimensional standards developed in Germany. Many DIN standards have worldwide recognition.

**DIN** — See Deutsche Industrial Norm.

**droop** — In proportional controllers, the difference between set point and actual value after the system stabilizes.

**duty cycle** — The percentage of a cycle time in which the output is on.

**external transmitter power supply** — A dc voltage source that powers external devices.

**filter, digital (DF)** — A filter that slows the response of a system when inputs change unrealistically or too fast. Equivalent to a standard resistor-capacitor (RC) filter.

**form A** — A single-pole, single-throw relay that uses only the normally open (NO) and common contacts. These contacts close when the relay coil is energized. They open when power is removed from the coil.

**form B** — A single-pole, single-throw relay that uses only the normally closed (NC) and common contacts. These contacts open when the relay coil is energized. They close when power is removed from the coil.

**form C** — A single-pole, double-throw relay that uses the normally open (NO), normally closed (NC) and common contacts. The operator can choose to wire for...
a form A or form B contact.

**Hysteresis** — A change in the process variable required to re-energize the control or alarm output. Sometimes called switching differential.

**Integral** — Control action that automatically eliminates offset, or droop, between set point and actual process temperature. See auto-reset.

**Integral Control (I)** — A form of temperature control. The I of PID. See integral.

**Isolation** — Electrical separation of sensor from high voltage circuitry. Allows use of grounded or ungrounded sensing element.

**JIS** — See Joint Industrial Standards.

**Junction, Cold** — Connection point between thermocouple metals and the electronic instrument. See junction, reference.

**Junction, Reference** — The junction in a thermocouple circuit held at a stable, known temperature (cold junction). Standard reference temperature is 32°F (0°C).

**Modbus™** — A digital communications protocol owned by AEG Schneider Automation for industrial computer networks.

**Modbus™ RTU** — Remote Terminal Unit, an individual Modbus™-capable device on a network.

**NEMA 4X** — A NEMA specification for determining resistance to moisture infiltration. This rating certifies the controller as washable and corrosion resistant.

**On/Off Controller** — A temperature controller that operates in either full on or full off modes.

**Open Loop** — A control system with no sensory feedback.

**Output** — Control signal action in response to the difference between set point and process variable.

**Overshoot** — The amount by which a process variable exceeds the set point before it stabilizes.

**P Control** — Proportioning control.

**PD Control** — Proportioning control with derivative (rate) action.

**PDR Control** — Proportional derivative control with manual reset, used in fast responding systems where the reset causes instabilities. With PDR control, an operator can enter a manual reset value that eliminates droop in the system.

**PI Control** — Proportioning control with integral (auto-reset) action.

**PID** — Proportional, integral, derivative. A control mode with three functions: proportional action dampens the system response, integral corrects for droop, and derivative prevents overshoot and undershoot.

**Proportional** — Output effort proportional to the error from set point. For example, if the proportional band is 20° and the process is 10° below set point, the heat proportioned effort is 50 percent. The lower the PB value, the higher the gain.

**Proportional Band (PB)** — A range in which the proportioning function of the control is active. Expressed in units, degrees or percent of span. See PID.
**proportional control** — A control using only the P (proportional) value of PID control.

**range** — The area between two limits in which a quantity or value is measured. It is usually described in terms of lower and upper limits.

**rate** — Anticipatory action that is based on the rate of temperature change, and compensates to minimize overshoot and undershoot. See derivative.

**rate band** — A range in which the rate function of a controller is active. Expressed in multiples of the proportional band. See PID.

**reference junction** — see junction, reference.

**remote** — A controller that receives its set point signal from another device called the master.

**remote set point** — A signal that indicates the set point for the process, and is sent from another device.

**reset** — Control action that automatically eliminates offset, or droop, between set point and actual process temperature. Also see integral.

  - **automatic reset** — The integral function of a PI or PID temperature controller that adjusts the process temperature to the set point after the system stabilizes. The inverse of integral.
  
  - **automatic power reset** — A feature in latching limit controls that does not recognize power outage as a limit condition. When power is restored, the output is re-energized automatically, as long as the temperature is within limits.

  - **manual reset** — 1) A feature on a limit control that requires human intervention to return the limit to normal operation after a limit condition has occurred. 2) The adjustment of a proportional control to raise the proportional band to compensate for droop.

**resistance temperature detector (RTD)** — A sensor that uses the resistance temperature characteristic to measure temperature. There are two basic types of RTDs: the wire RTD, which is usually made of platinum, and the thermistor, which is made of a semiconductor material. The wire RTD is a positive temperature coefficient sensor only, while the thermistor can have either a negative or positive temperature coefficient.

**RTD** — See resistance temperature detector.

**thermal system** — A regulated environment that consists of a heat source, heat transfer medium or load, sensing device and a control instrument.

**thermocouple (t/c)** — A temperature sensing device made by joining two dissimilar metals. This junction produces an electrical voltage in proportion to the difference in temperature between the hot junction (sensing junction) and the lead wire connection to the instrument (cold junction).

**thermocouple break protection** — The ability of a control to detect a break in the thermocouple circuit and take a predetermined action.

**three-mode control** — Proportioning control with integral (reset) and derivative (rate). Also see PID.

**time proportioning control** — A method of controlling power by varying the on/off duty cycle of an output. This variance is proportional to the difference between the set point and the actual process temperature.
transmitter — A device that transmits temperature data from either a thermocouple or a resistance temperature detector (RTD) by way of a two-wire loop. The loop has an external power supply. The transmitter acts as a variable resistor with respect to its input signal. Transmitters are desirable when long lead or extension wires produce unacceptable signal degradation.

WatLink — A Watlow software application for configuring and communication with Watlow controllers via a EIA-485 network and a Microsoft Windows-compatible personal computer.

zero cross — Action that provides output switching only at or near the zero-voltage crossing points of the ac sine wave. See burst fire.

zero switching — See zero cross.
Declaration of Conformity

WATLOW CONTROLS
1241 Bundy Boulevard
Winona, Minnesota 55987 USA

Series MicroDIN

 Declares that the following product:

Designation: Series MicroDIN
Model Number(s): UD 1 A -1CES - (Any four numbers or letters)
Classification: Control, Installation Category II, Pollution Degree II
Rated Voltage: 24 to 28V (ac/dc)
Rated Frequency: 50/60 Hz
Rated Power Consumption: 5VA maximum

Meets the essential requirements of the following European Union Directive(s) using the relevant section(s) of the normalized standards and related documents shown:

EN 61010-1: 1993 Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use, Part 1: General requirements
EN 55011: 1991 Limits and methods of measurement of radio disturbance characteristics of industrial, scientific and medical radio-frequency equipment (Class A)
EN 61000-4-2: 1995 Electrostatic discharge
EN 61000-4-4: 1995 Electrical fast transients
EN 50204: 1995 Cellular phone
EN 50141: 1994 Conducted immunity
EN 50140: 1994 Radiated immunity
EN 50082-2: 1995 EMC Generic immunity standard, Part 2: Industrial environment
EN 89/336/EEC Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive
EN 50082-2: 1995 EMC-Rahmennorm für Störsicherheit, Teil 2: Industrielle Umwelt
EN 55011: 1991 Beschränkungen und Methoden der Messung von Funkstörmomenten industrieller, wissenschaftlicher und medizinischer Hochfrequenzgeräte (Klasse A)
72/23/EWG Niederspannungsrichtlinie
EN 61010-1: 1993 Sicherheitsrichtlinien für Elektrogeräte zur Messung, zur Steuerung und im Labor, Teil 1: Allgemeine Richtlinien

Declares that the following product:

Designation: Series MicroDIN
Model Number(s): UD 1 A - 1CES - (Four beliebige Zahlen oder Buchstaben)
Classification: Control, Installation Kategorie II, Schmutzgrad II
Nennspannung: 24 bis 28 V (ac/dc)
Nennfrequenz: 50/60 Hz
Nominaler Stromverbrauch: Max. 5 VA

Erfüllt die wichtigsten Normen der folgenden Anweisung(en) der Europäischen Union unter Verwendung des wichtigsten Abschnitts bzw. der wichtigsten Abschnitte der normalisierten Spezifikationen und der untenstehenden einschlägigen Dokumente:

EN 61010-1: 1993 Sicherheitsrichtlinien für Elektrogeräte zur Messung, zur Steuerung und im Labor, Teil 1: Allgemeine Direktive
EN 55011: 1991 Beschränkungen und Methoden der Messung von Funkstörmomenten industrieller, wissenschaftlicher und medizinischer Hochfrequenzgeräte (Klasse A)

Declara que el producto siguiente:

Designación: Serie MicroDIN
Números de modelo: UD 1 A -1CES - (Cualquier combinación de cuatro números y letras)
Clasificación: Control, categoría de instalación II, grado de contaminación ambiental II
Tensión nominal: 24 a 28 V = (Vca/Vcc)
Frecuencia nominal: 50/60 Hz
Consumo nominal de energía: 5 VA máximo

Cumple con los requisitos esenciales de las siguientes directivas de la Unión Europea, usando las secciones pertinentes de las reglas normalizadas y los documentos relacionados que se muestran:

EN 50082-2: 1995 Norma de inmunidad generica del EMC, parte 2: Ambiente industrial
EN 55011: 1991 Límites y métodos de medición de características de perturbaciones de radio correspondientes a equipos de radiofrecuencia industriales, científicos y médicos (Clase A)
72/23/EWG Directiva de baja tensión
EN 60101-0: 1993 Requerimientos de seguridad para equipos eléctricos de medición, control y uso en laboratorios, Parte 1: Requerimientos generales

Erwin D. Lowell
Name of Authorized Representative
Winona, Minnesota, USA
Place of Issue

General Manager
February 1, 1997
Title of Authorized Representative
Date of Issue

Signature of Authorized Representative
Specifications: 
W0UD-XSPN Rev A01

Control Mode
- Microprocessor-based, user selectable control modes
- Single input, single output
- Heat or cool auto-tuning

Output #1: User selectable
- ON/OFF; P, PI, PD, PID heat or cool action adjustable switching differential:
  - 1 to 9999 or 0.1 to 999.9°F or °C
- Proportional band: 0 to 9999, or 0.0 to 999.9°F or °C
- Integral: 0.00 to 99.99 minutes per repeat
- Reset: 0.00 to 99.99 repeats per minute
- Derivative/Rate: 0.00 to 9.99 minutes
- Cycle Time: 0.1 to 60.0 seconds

Output #2: User selectable
- Process or deviation alarm with flashing alarm status indicator
- Alarm with separate high and low set points
- Hysteresis: 1 to 9999° switching differential

Operator Interface
- EIA-485 serial communications with Modbus® RTU protocol
- 9600, 19200 user selectable baud rates
- 1 to 63 user selectable address range

Sensor Input
- Sensor input sampling rate: 10 samples/second, 10Hz
- Thermocouple, grounded or ungrounded sensors
- RTD 2 or 3 wire, platinum, 100Ω@0°C calibration to JIS curve (0.003916Ω/°C), or DIN curve (0.00385Ω/°C)
- Sensor break protection de-energizes control output to protect system or selectable bumpless transfer to manual operation.
- °F or °C, user selectable
- Sensor Ranges:
  - Accuracy Ranges: Operating Ranges
  - B t/c: 1598 to 3092°F 870 to 1700°C 32 to 3300°F 0 to 1816°C
  - C (W5) t/c: 32 to 4200°F 0 to 2315°C 32 to 4200°F 0 to 2315°C
  - D (W3) t/c: 32 to 4200°F 0 to 2315°C 32 to 4200°F 0 to 2315°C
  - E t/c: -328 to 1472°F -200 to 800°C -328 to 1472°F -200 to 800°C
  - J t/c: 32 to 1382°F 0 to 750°C 32 to 1382°F 0 to 750°C
  - K t/c: -328 to 2282°F -200 to 1250°C -328 to 2282°F -200 to 1250°C
  - N t/c: 32 to 2282°F 0 to 1250°C 32 to 2282°F 0 to 1250°C
  - PT1 t/c: 32 to 2642°F 0 to 1450°C 32 to 2642°F 0 to 1450°C
  - R t/c: 32 to 2642°F 0 to 1450°C 32 to 2642°F 0 to 1450°C
  - S t/c: 32 to 2642°F 0 to 1450°C 32 to 2642°F 0 to 1450°C
  - T t/c: -328 to 662°F -200 to 350°C -328 to 662°F -200 to 350°C
  - 1.0 RTD (DIN) -328 to 1202°F -200 to 650°C -328 to 1202°F -200 to 650°C
  - 0.1 RTD (JIS) -199.9 to 999.9°F -143 to 636°C -328 to 1166°F -200 to 630°C
- Tenth degree resolution selectable over sensor operating range within limits of -199.9 to 999.9, except for thermocouple types B, R, and S
Primary Control Output (heating or cooling)

- Output update rate: 10 per second, 10Hz (maximum)

Internal Load Switching (nominal):
- Switched dc (isolated) signal, 22 to 28V=(Vdc), current limited @30mA
- Overload current and short circuit protection

External Load Switching (maximum):
- Open Collector 60V=(Vdc) @1A

Alarm Output

- Output update rate 2 per second (2Hz)
- Electromechanical relay, Form A, 2A @30V=(Vdc) or 240V~(Vac)
- Alarm output can be latching or non-latching, and process or deviation with separate high and low values. Alarm silencing (inhibit) on power-up.

Accuracy

- Calibration accuracy and sensor conformity: ±0.1% of span ±1 @ 77°F ±5°F (25°C ±3°C) ambient, and rated line voltage ±10% with the following exceptions:
  - Type T: 0.12% of span for -200°C to -50°C
  - Types R and S: 0.15% of span for 0°C to 100°C
  - Type B: 0.24% of span for 870°C to 1700°C
- Accuracy span: Less than or equal to operating ranges, 1000°F/540°C minimum.
- Temperature stability: ±0.2°F/F (±0.2°C/C) rise in ambient maximum for thermocouples, ±0.05°F/F (±0.05°C/C) rise in ambient maximum for RTD sensors
- Voltage stability: ±0.01% of span per percent of rated line voltage

Safety Agency Approvals

- UL/C-UL 508, File # E102269
- Industrial Control Equipment
- CE to EN 61010 (pending)

Electromagnetic Compatibility and Immunity

- Complies with EN 50081, EN 50082

Terminals

- Touch-safe set screw type, accepts 26 to 14 gauge wire

Power

- 24-28V=(Vac/Vdc), -15%, +10% [20.4 to 30.8V=(Vac/Vdc)]; 50/60Hz ±5% for V~(Vac)
- 5VA typical power consumption
- Data retention upon power failure via nonvolatile memory
- Sensor input isolation to switched dc output and communication circuitry
- 500V=(Vac) dielectric

Operating Environment

- 32 to 149°F (0 to 65°C)
- 0 to 90% RH, non-condensing
- Storage temperature: -40 to 158°F (-40 to 70°C)

Dimensions

- Width x Height x Depth
  - 1.64” x 4.65” x 5.19” DIN rail mount
  - (42mm x 118mm x 132mm)
  - 1.64” x 4.65” x 5.06” Chassis mount
  - (42mm x 118mm 129mm)
- Mounts on DIN rail per DIN EN 50022 (35mm x 7.5mm)

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These specifications are subject to change without prior notice.
Ordering Information

To order, complete the code number to the right with the information below:

Hardware
- 1A = Single channel, low voltage

Input
- 1 = Type B, C, D, E, J, K, N, PT2, R, S, T, 1\(^\circ\)RTD, 0, 1\(^\circ\)RTD (JIS and DIN)

Control Output
- C = Switched (DC), logic signal, isolated.

Alarm Output
- E = 1 Electromechanical relay, Form A, 1A, W/O contact suppression

Communications
- S = EIA/TIA-485 Communications, opto isolated, Modbus™ RTU protocol

Software
- 00 = Standard
- XX = Custom software or setup parameters

Custom Options
- 00 = None
- AA = No Watlow logo on front bezel
- AB = French nomenclature on front bezel
- AC = German nomenclature on front bezel
- AD = Spanish nomenclature on front bezel
- XX = Custom bezel or label

Configurator software and manual.
- Provides operator interface using EIA/TIA-485 Modbus RTU Serial Communications.

MicroDIN User's Manual paper version, 8.5" x 11", 5-hole, 104 pages

MicroDIN User's Manual Adobe Acrobat® version on 3.5" diskette (Windows)

MicroDIN Starter Kit includes configurator software and manual, power supply, and communications cable (RJ 11 to 4 pigtail leads).

MicroDIN Developers Kit includes MicroDIN Controller, MicroDIN Starter Kit, EIA-232 to EIA-485 converter module, DIN-a-mite power controller with test load, and DIN rail for convenient mounting.

6-inch communications cable (RJ -11, 4 conductor, straight through)

7-foot communications cable (RJ -11, 4 conductor, straight through)

10-pin removable connector with screw terminals

Communications converter (EIA-232 to EIA-485)

Power Supply 120V~ (Vac) input, 24V= (Vdc) output

Electromechanical relays are warranted for 100,000 closures only.

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**Required Parameters Setup Order** also found on page 2.8

This table provides 1) the correct order of entry, 2) the affect of a parameter, and 3) a place to document your settings.

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| Key                           |               |
| D = Changing will change the default|
| C = Changing will convert the temperature scale|
| O = Other effect |

(See Parameter Index, p. A.18, for detail)

---

*CAUTION:* Parameters should be set up in this order.

**Document your settings below**

---

Table A.19 - Parameters Setup order.
How to Reach Us

Contact

Your Authorized Watlow Distributor is:

• or Phone: (507) 454-5300.
• Fax: (507) 452-4507.
• For technical support, ask for an Applications Engineer.
• To place an order, ask for Customer Service.
• To discuss a custom option, ask for a MicroDIN Product Manager.

Warranty

The Watlow MicroDIN is warranted to be free of defects in material and workmanship for 36 months after delivery to the first purchaser for use, providing that the units have not been misapplied. Since Watlow has no control over their use, and sometimes misuse, we cannot guarantee against failure. Watlow's obligations hereunder, at Watlow's option, are limited to replacement, repair or refund of purchase price, and parts which upon examination prove to be defective within the warranty period specified. This warranty does not apply to damage resulting from transportation, alteration, misuse, or abuse.

Returns

• Call or fax Customer Service for a Return Material Authorization (RMA) number before returning a control.
• Put the RMA number on the shipping label, and also on a description of the problem.
• 20% of net price restocking charge applies to all standard units returned to stock.