

Installation, Operation and Maintenance Instructions

Controller Manual

2132 Controller

2132 Controller

Contents

This manual is for guidance on the use of the Carbolite Gero product specified on the front cover. This manual should be read thoroughly before unpacking and using the furnace or oven. The model details and serial number are shown on the back of this manual. Use the product for the purpose for which it is intended.

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1.0 2132 Controller

1.1 Description

The 2132 Controller is made by Eurotherm, and is fitted and configured by Carbolite Gero for immediate use. It is a digital instrument with PID control algorithms.

The 2132 Controller features:

- Easy use as a simple temperature controller, where on setting the required temperature the controller immediately attempts to reach and maintain it.
- A ramp-to-setpoint feature, which may be used to limit the heating (or cooling).
- A timer function which allows for heating for a predetermined time, either from start or from reaching temperature; or alternatively for delaying the start of heating.
- An alarm output which may be used in conjunction with the timer, for example to give an audible alarm at the end of the timing period.

1.2 2132 Controller Operation

1.2.1 Controls

Most Carbolite Gero products are fitted with an instrument switch which cuts off power to the controller and other parts of the control circuit.

To operate the controller, power must be supplied to the product and the instrument switch must be on. If a time switch is included in the product circuit, this must be in the 'ON' position.

When an over-temperature condition occurs, the controller cuts the power to a contactor, which in turn cuts power to the heating elements. Power is not restored until the controller is 'reset'.


Some components will operate after the over-temperature feature isolates the power supply e.g. cooling fans will continue to operate, provided that there is a power supply to the product. In some cases the product may not do so, if other options (such as a door switch) are fitted.


1.2.2 2132 Controller Operation




When switched on, the controller lights up, goes through a short test routine and then displays the measured temperature or the over-temperature setpoint.

The page key  allows access to parameter lists within the controller.

A single press of the page key  displays the temperature units, normally set to °C; further presses reveal the lists indicated in the navigation diagram. See section 0.1.

The scroll key  allows access to the parameters within a list. Some parameters are display-only; others may be altered by the operator.

A single press of the scroll key  in the 'Home' list displays the temperature units; further presses reveal the parameters in the current list indicated in the navigation diagram.



To return to the 'Home' list at any time, press page  and scroll  together, or wait for 45 seconds.

The down  and up  keys are used to alter the setpoint or other parameter values.






1.2.3 Basic Operation

Normally no operator action is required other than entering the setpoint, as the controller starts to control on being switched on, as described above.

1.2.4 Altering the Setpoint

With the display at 'Home', showing the measured temperature, press down  or up  once to display the setpoint; press again or hold down to adjust it. The display returns to the measured temperature when no key is pressed for 0.5 seconds.

1.2.5 Stopping and Starting Control




It is possible to stop and start the controller without altering the setpoint. Press scroll  until the legend 'm-A' (manual/ auto) appears. In this controller, manual means OFF and auto means ON. Press down  or up  once to show the current on/ off state: 'mAn' for OFF and 'Auto' for ON. Press down  or up  to change between manual and auto (off and on) as required.

Note that timer modes 1 & 3 set the controller to 'mAn' at the end of the timing period. If the controller unexpectedly does not control it may be in manual, possibly as the result of previous use of the timer function.

1.2.6 Altering the Ramp Rate

It is only possible to limit the rate of heating by setting a ramp rate if the timer feature is not in use.

To enable direct setting of the ramp rate, first ensure that the 'StAt' parameter and 'dwEll' parameter are both set to OFF (see sections 1.3.1 and 1.3.2).

Press scroll  until 'SPrr' (setpoint ramp rate) is displayed. Use down  or up  to display and adjust the value.



The ramp rate sets the maximum rate of heating or cooling in degrees per minute. A value of OFF cancels the ramp rate, allowing heating and cooling at the maximum rate. When this feature is in use, there is a "working setpoint" which can be viewed at any time by scrolling to 'w.SP' and pressing  or .

Fig 1 and fig 2 indicate the possible difference between operating without and with a ramp-to-setpoint value (depending on the load and the value used).

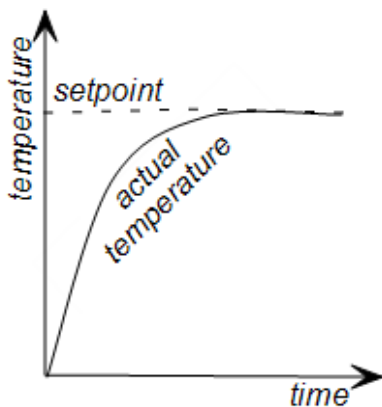


fig 1 - control without ramp-to-setpoint

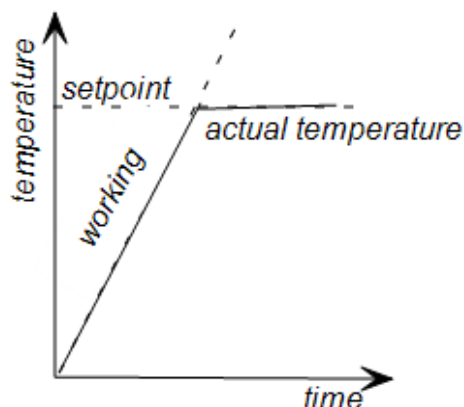


fig 2 - control with ramp-to-setpoint

1.3 Operating with the Timer

This controller can be used as a process timer allowing timed heating or timed delay, according to the options in the table. There are 5 timer modes, but 2 of them are affected by whether the setpoint ramp rate feature is being used, making 7 entries in

the table. The table also shows the status of the timer light on the controller. A visual impression of the different modes is given in fig 3.

Timer Mode	Description	Timer Light
mode 1 Timed dwell and switch off	The timer starts timing when the actual temperature is within 1 °C of the setpoint. At the end of the timing period, control switches off (i.e. goes into Manual) to allow cooling and 'End' flashes on the display.	On while temperature is reaching setpoint. On during the timing period. Off from the end of the timing period.
mode 2 Timed dwell and stay on	The timer starts timing when the actual temperature is within 1 °C of the setpoint. At the end of the timing period, control remains on, maintaining the setpoint temperature and 'End' flashes on the display	On while temperature is reaching setpoint. On during the timing period. Off from the end of the timing period.
mode 3, with SPrr off Time from cold and switch off	The timer starts timing immediately. At the end of the timing period, control switches off (i.e. goes into Manual) to allow cooling and 'End' flashes on the display.	On during the timing period. Off from the end of the timing period.
mode 3, with SPrr active Dwell from working setpoint and switch off	The timer starts timing when the working setpoint is within 1 °C of the setpoint. At the end of the timing period, control switches off (i.e. goes into Manual) to allow cooling and 'End' flashes on the display.	On during the timing period. Off from the end of the timing period.
mode 4, with SPrr off Time from cold and stay on	The timer starts timing immediately. At the end of the timing period, control remains on, maintaining the setpoint temperature and 'End' flashes on the display.	On during the timing period. Off from the end of the timing period.
mode 4, with SPrr active Dwell from working setpoint and stay on	The timer starts timing when the working setpoint is within 1 °C of the setpoint. At the end of the timing period, control remains on, maintaining the setpoint temperature and 'End' flashes on the display.	On during the timing period. Off from the end of the timing period.
mode 5 Delayed switch on	The timer starts timing immediately and control starts at the end of the timing period. There is no 'End' condition in this mode.	On during the timing period. Off from the end of the timing period.

1.3.1 Setting the Timer Mode

Scroll to 'tm.OP'; use ▲ or ▼ to view and alter the mode. The mode shows as 'OPt.1' to 'OPt.5'.

It is not possible to alter the mode while the timer is operating; if the mode cannot be altered, scroll to the 'StAt' parameter and set its value to OFF.

1.3.2 Setting the Time Period

Method 1

Scroll to 'tmr' (time remaining). Use ▲ or ▼ to view the remaining time; the units are always in minutes. Use ▲ or ▼ to set or alter the time. Setting 'tmr' automatically activates the timer; the 'm-A' parameter changes to 'Auto' and the 'StAt' parameter changes to run.

Note that the 'tmr' display shows 0 (zero) during the last minute of timing and also shows 0 when the time has expired. The timer light indicates whether timing is still in progress.

Method 2

Scroll to 'dwEll' and use ▲ or ▼ to set the timing duration. The advantage of method 2 is that 'dwEll' need only be set once if repeated use of the same time period is required.

Scroll to 'StAt' and use ▲ or ▼ to set the parameter value to run. This copies the dwell time into 'tmr' and activates the timer as in method 1.

1.3.3 Running with the Timer

Once the timer is activated by method 1 or 2 above, the control sequence depends on the 'Timer' mode, as previously given in the table. Fig 3 gives another representation of the timer action.

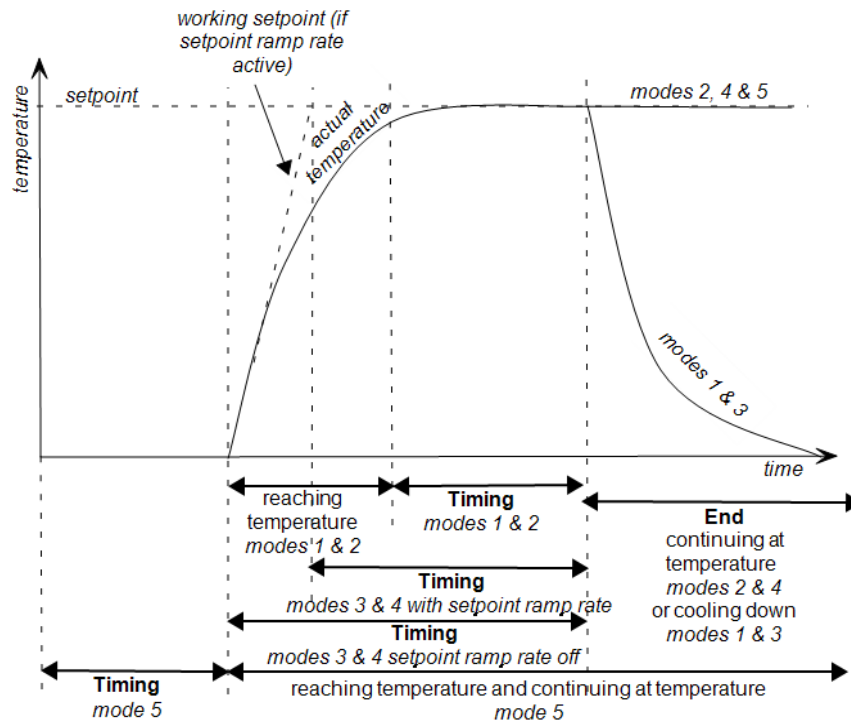


fig 3 - timer modes

1.3.4 Stopping the Timer

To stop the timer at any time while it is operating, change the 'StAt User Calibration' parameter to OFF. This is the same as reducing 'tmr' to zero. The controller then acts as though it has reached the end of the time period.

1.3.5 End of Time Period

Modes 1 and 3: heating stops at the end of timing; the 'm-A' parameter changes to 'mAn'.

Modes 2 and 4: heating continues at the end of timing; the 'm-A' parameter remains at 'Auto'.

Mode 5: heating starts at the end of the timing period; the 'm-A' parameter remains at 'Auto'.

In modes 1 to 4 the alarm message 'End' flashes on the display at the end of timing; the 'StAt' parameter remains at run.

In mode 5 there is no 'End' message; the 'StAt' parameter changes to OFF at the end of timing.

1.3.6 Cancelling the Alarm

To acknowledge (cancel) the 'End' alarm, press page and scroll together; the 'StAt' parameter changes to OFF.

Alternatively cancel the alarm by directly changing the 'StAt' parameter from run to OFF.

1.3.7 Program Example

To heat up at 10 °C per minute to 500 °C; to hold at 500 °C for 1 hour; then to allow to cool down.

(This example uses timing mode 1, as on the first row of the timer table, but also includes the use of ramp rate).

To create this program

1. Start with display at home; use arrow keys to alter the setpoint to 500.
2. Press scroll until 'sp.rr' shows; use arrow key to set value to 10 (if you do not want to limit the ramp rate, ignore this step or set the value to OFF)
3. Press scroll until 'tm.op' shows; use arrow key to set value to opt.1
4. Press scroll until 'dwell' shows; use arrow key to set value to 60

To operate this program

5. Press scroll until 'stat' shows; use arrow key to set value to run
 - heating starts when run is set;
 - timing starts when the working setpoint reaches 499 °C;
 - heating stops 61* minutes later and 'End' flashes on the display.
6. Cancel 'End' by pressing page and scroll together.

* note that the timer runs for an extra minute, when tmr has counted down to zero; allow for this when testing the system with short durations such as 1 or 2 minutes.

1.4 Altering Power Limit

Overview

Depending on the furnace or oven model the power limit parameter OP.Hi (Output High) may be accessible or hidden.







For silicon carbide heated furnaces the parameter is accessible to allow for compensation for element ageing. In wire-heated chamber or tube furnaces, reducing the power limit is a convenient method of improving control at low temperatures, as outlined below.

The power limit may be set to zero to permit demonstration of the controls without heating.

In many models the power limit setting depends on the supply voltage; usually the furnace or oven manual contains details: if in doubt, contact Carbolite Gero for advice.

The power limit parameter does not apply to the over-temperature controller, if fitted.

Altering the value

Press page  until oP (output list) is displayed. Press scroll  until OP.Hi (Output High) is displayed. Press down  or up  once to display the value of OP.Hi and write down the value. To alter the value, use down  or up .

Note: setting the value to zero prevents the furnace or oven from heating.



Caution: Do not increase the power limit value to a value above the design level for the oven or furnace model, or to a value above that correctly calculated for silicon carbide elements. The heating elements could burn out, or other damage could be caused.

Control at Low Temperatures

If a product is to be used at temperatures much lower than its design maximum, control stability can often be improved by reducing the power limit. Remember to make a record of the original setting before altering the power limit.

Example: It is desired to operate a 1200 °C furnace at 300 °C. The normal control settings can be expected to cause excessive overshoot as the furnace reaches temperature. If the power limit OP.Hi is normally set to 100%, try a setting of 40%. This should greatly reduce the overshoot. (There is no firm calculation rule to get this example setting of 40% – experimentation may be required to achieve a good result. Avoid power limits below approximately 30% – control accuracy is reduced at such levels.)

Depending on the furnace or oven model the power limit parameter OP.Hi (Output High) may be accessible or hidden.

For silicon carbide heated furnaces the parameter is accessible to allow for compensation for element ageing. In wire-heated chamber or tube furnaces, reducing the power limit is a convenient method of improving control at low temperatures, as outlined above.

The power limit may be set to zero to permit demonstration of the controls without heating.

In many models the power limit setting depends on the supply voltage; usually the furnace or oven manual contains details: if in doubt, contact Carbolite Gero for advice.

User Calibration

The controller is calibrated for life at manufacture against known reference sources, but there may be sensor errors or other system errors. User calibration allows compensation for such errors and this controller allows for a user 2-point calibration. This setting is password protected to avoid accidental alteration.

Page to iP, scroll to CAL.P and use up ▲ to alter the password. The password is 3. If the correct password is entered, the display shows PASS. Scroll to CAL and use up ▲ or down ▼ to observe the setting FACT (factory values, as manufactured) or USEr (user values). Change to USEr.

NOTE: before checking the calibration of the controller, or of the complete system, remember to reset the controller to factory calibration values by setting the CAL.P parameter to FACT.

To enter a user calibration, scroll to each of the following parameters in turn and set the desired values.

Pnt.L low temperature for which an offset is to be entered

OFS.L offset value for the low temperature

Pnt.H high temperature for which an offset is to be entered

OFS.H offset value for the high temperature

Example: the controller reads 3 °C low at 400 °C and 5 °C low at 1000 °C. The parameter values should be Pnt.L=400, OFS.L=3, Pnt.H=1000, OFS.H=5.

Negative or positive values can be entered: if the controller is reading high, negative offsets would be appropriate.

Fig 4 gives a graphical representation of the 2-point calibration.

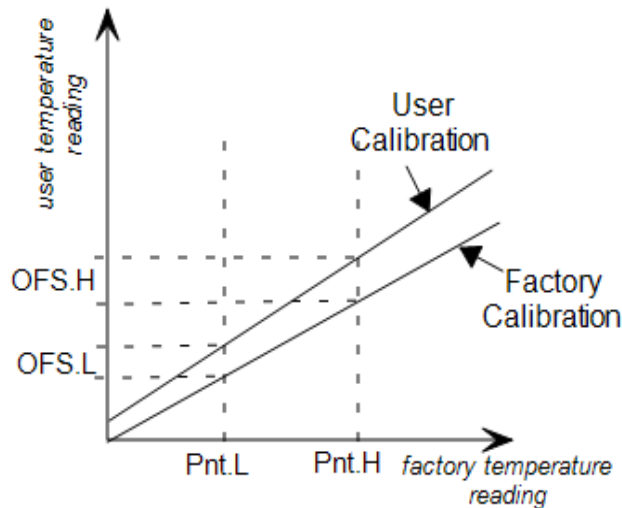


fig 4 - 2-point calibration

1.5 Audible Alarm

If an audible alarm is supplied for use with the timer function, then it is normally configured to sound at the 'End' condition and to go off when the alarm is acknowledged as given in section 1.3.6.

It is not feasible to cover all possible alarm features which may be included by customer special order, within this manual.

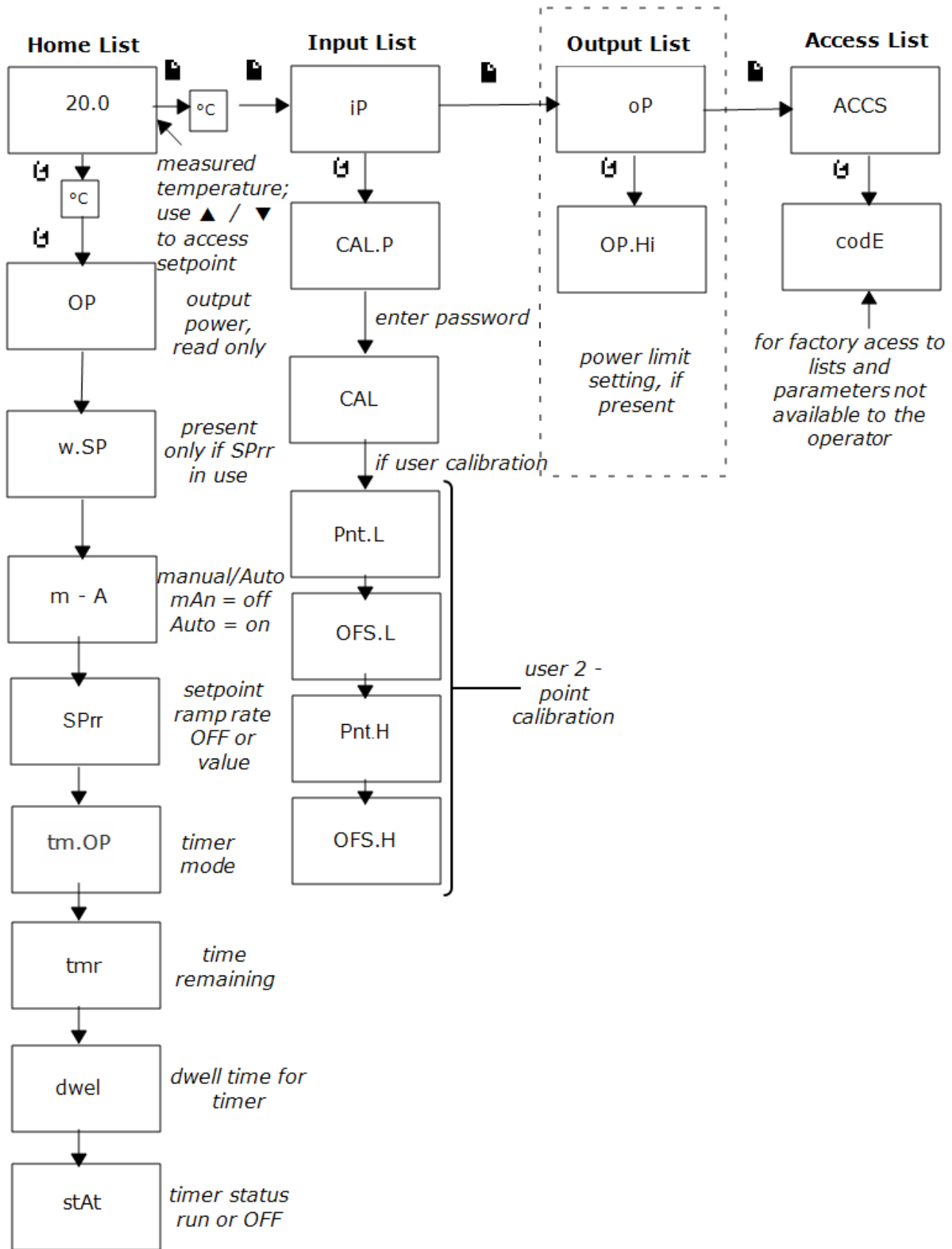
1.6 Temperature Controller Replacement



Before handling the controller: wear an anti-static wrist strap or otherwise avoid any possibility of damage to the unit by static electricity. Refer to the detailed instructions supplied with the replacement controller.

Ease apart the two lugs at the side; grip the instrument and withdraw it from its sleeve; push in the replacement.

1.7 Navigation Diagram



ProductLabel

The products covered in this manual are only a small part of the wide range of ovens, chamber furnaces and tube furnaces manufactured by Carbolite Gero for laboratory and industrial use. For further details of our standard or custom built products please contact us at the address below, or ask your nearest stockist.

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