MASTER*TRACE* ™

HEAT TRACING CONTROL

OPERATOR'S MANUAL

NEXTRON
A Division of Powell

1 Overview

1.1 Use of This Manual

Reading a lengthy instruction manual on a new product is not a task most people enjoy. To speed things up, *Chapter 2,* Getting Started, provides a step-by-step tutorial for a heat trace application. *Chapter 4*, Installation, discusses important mounting and wiring issues for reliable operation. Detailed information relating to switch and output ratings, accuracy and so forth are detailed in *Section 3.3*, Specification. The remainder of this manual should be read and kept for reference to provide the maximum benefit of the MasterTrace Controls.

1.2 Related Documents

The following documents are attached with this manual and located inside the control panel.

- Layout Drawing(s)
- Wiring Diagram(s)

1.3 Conventions

The following conventions are used in this manual.

✍	User Changeable Values
🕮	Retrieved Data
[ ]	Key Press
V~	VAC (AC Voltage)
⎓	VDC (DC Voltage)
	Warning Statement

1.4 Scope

This manual describes control panel installation, startup information and operation for:

- Master*Trace* one and two point control modules
- Master*Trace* Rev.A versions of five and ten point modules. These models are identified by the addition of the letter “A” in the model number. (ie: MS-5ADXH0, MS-10ADXH0). These models are not replacement compatible with previous models.
- Master*Trace* local and remote display modules

1.5 Rev.A Enhancements

New enhanced Rev.A models have been introduced for five and ten point models. These models include MS-5ADXH0, MS-5ATXH0, MS-5ADIN2, MS-10ADXH0 and MS-10ADXH0 which replaces the previous models designated without the “A”.
A GF test function has been added to verify that GF monitoring is functional. The user may set the GF testing period and is notified if a GF test fails. GF monitoring is very important in protecting plant equipment in the event of a GF which can cause fires . It is required by electrical code (NEC and CEC) on electric heat trace.
The overall height on external switching models MS-5ADXH0, MS-5ATXH0 and MS-10ADXH0 have been reduced by half from the previous models which will improve control panel servicing.
Service and replacement of control modules take minutes instead of hours with the addition of detachable terminals. All terminals can be unplugged without a screw driver.

1.6 Overall Enhancements

These enhancements pertain to all controller models described in this manual. These controllers are identified by the marking “REV. D1-xx-xx” on the product nameplate. Previous models identified by the marking “REV. D0-xx-xx” on the product nameplate do not contain these enhancements.
Alarm contacts have been changed on all controller models to one solid-state and one mechanical alarm contact. Each contact may be configured normally open or closed by the user. The mechanical contact is dual rated hazardous and ordinary areas. The alarm light indicator can be programmed by the user to turn on, off or flash on alarm.
Communication baud rate is user settable to one of the following: 600,1200, 2400, 4800 and 9600. Faster baud rates will provide quicker response times on the remote display.
The MS-xDXN0 type models which were used for external contactor drive instead of solid-state relays are discontinued for new applications. The MS-xDXH0 or MS-xADXH0 models which are used for external solid-state relays can also be used for driving contacts with the addition of the SSR/HCC board. More details on driving contacts with this board is shown in *Appendix D, page D6*.

1.7 Shipping Content

Control panels are usually packaged in a wooden crate, sealed in plastic to minimize possiblity of damage. Check the crate for damage, or other signs of rough handling or abuse. If damaged, notify the shipping carrier at once.

Control Panel
Panel Drawings (Located inside the control panel)
Instruction Manual (Located inside the control panel)
Warranty Card (Located inside the control panel)

1.8 Theory of Operation

Controller functions are controlled by a microprocessor that measures all analog signals and logic inputs, control heater outputs and alarm contacts, and reads all user input including communications and outputs to the faceplate display and LEDs. The remainder of this chapter describes the algorithms and operation of some of the controller functions.

RTD Sensing

An RTD changes its resistance in a precision relationship to temperature. This resistance is sensed by passing a constant current through the RTD and measuring the resulting voltage across the RTD (resistance = voltage/ current). The voltage appearing across RTD terminals also includes the resistance of the inter-connecting wiring to the RTD, which varies with wire length, size and ambient temperature. By using a three-wire sensing scheme and a lead resistance compensation circuit, the lead resistance is cancelled out to give a voltage proportional to the true RTD sensor temperature.

RTDs respond in a known but non-linear fashion to temperature, which if uncorrected could lead to significant errors over the temperature range of the controller. Consequently, some means are needed to convert the input voltage to a linear and useful range. The CPU applies gain, offset and non-linearity corrections through a linearization algorithm.

Current, Ground Fault and Voltage Sensing

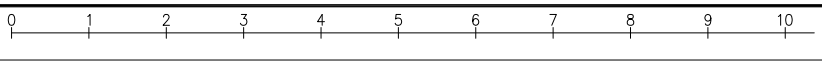
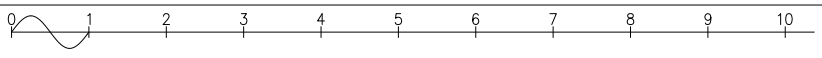
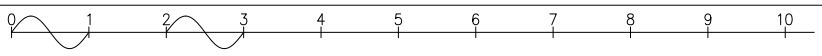
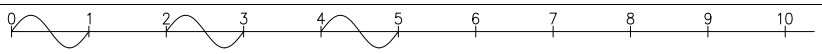
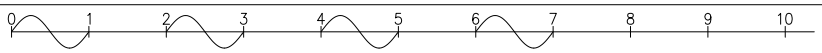
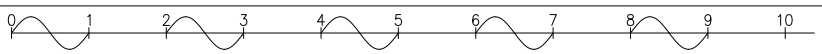
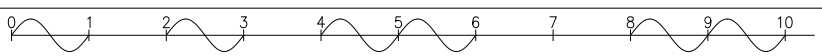
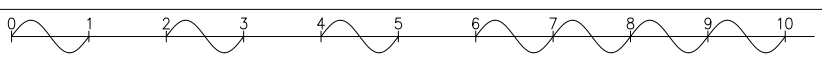
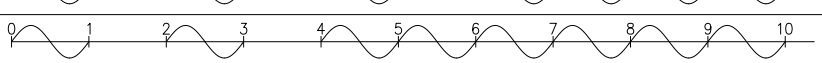
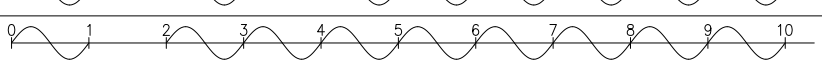
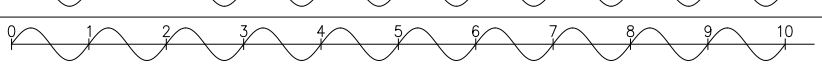
Current transformers and high impedance voltage dividers are used to scale-down the incoming heater current, ground fault current and voltage. All three signals are then passed through a full wave rectifier and filter to obtain a DC signal. The DC signals are then converted to digital values by a 10 bit A/D converter before finally being passed on to the CPU for analysis.

Each of the three DC signals are sampled 300 times with zero cross synchronization so that the sampling covers an exact span of ten power cycles. This is to ensure that heater current values are consistently measured when the heater output cycle is modulated by the powerlimit and proportional control functions.

Powerlimit

The powerlimit function allows the heater to operate below its rated power by cycle modulation. Cycle modulation is accomplished by controlling the integral number power cycles into the heater over a periodic time frame. The MasterTrace control uses a ten cycle time frame. The integral number of power cycles per time frame is called a *duty cycle*. With a ten cycle time frame, there are ten duty cycles possible. For each duty cycle, there is a fixed pattern that defines the number of power cycles in which the heater is on and off. This is shown in figure 1.1.

Figure 1.1 Cycle Modulation - 10 Cycle Frame

DUTY CYCLE	CYCLE ON	CYCLE OFF	SWITCHING PATTERN
0%	0	10	
10%	1	9	
20%	2	8	
30%	3	7	
40%	4	6	
50%	5	5	
60%	6	4	
70%	7	3	
80%	8	2	
90%	9	1	
100%	10	0	

Cycle modulating the current through the heater has the effect of turning the heater on and off rapidly and therefore, power output is reduced in the long run. Since the switching is zero-cross controlled, the controller knows exactly when power cycles start and finish. Zero-cross switching also helps reduce power harmonics that generate unnecessary interference.

The heater current (average current) measured by the controller while cycle modulation is in effect may be approximated as follows:

Heater Current at 100% x Duty Cycle = Average Current

When powerlimit is enabled, a powerlimit current is set by the user. This is essentially the desired average current. The powerlimit control algorithm ensures that the actual average current will not exceed the powerlimit setting while optimizing the maximum duty cycle possible. When the average current exceeds the powerlimit setting, the duty cycle is reduce by 10%. When the average current is below the powerlimit setting, the duty cycle is increased by 10%. Before the algorithm increases or decreases the duty cycle, the controller waits until the heater current has reached steady-state at the current duty cycle setting. If the heater is initially off and the controller calls for heat, the duty cycle starts at zero and increases by 10% increments until it reaches a steady-state value. This ramping up effect provides a current-driven softstart whenever the controller calls for heat.

Proportional Control

Unlike on/off control where the heater is fully on or off, proportional control can partially turn on the heater. The heater output is proportional to the difference between actual temperature and heater setpoint. The relationship is expressed as follows:

(actual temperature – heater setpoint) x k = heater output where k is the proportional gain

To partially turn on the heater, the proportional control function uses cycle modulation in the powerlimit function. By incorporating cycle modulation into the proportional control equation, the algorithm is expressed using the Equation 1.

The deadband factor *DB(t)* is a time constant that determines the slope of change of the proposed heater on duty cycle with the temperature difference. It is adjusted between 1 to 10 each hour to minimize the difference between the measured temperature and the temperature

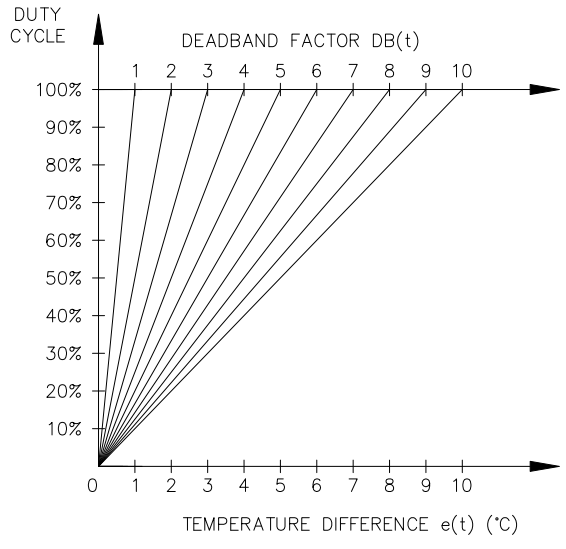
$$\begin{aligned} d(t) &= 0 && \text{if} && e(t) \le 0 \\ d(t) &= \frac{e(t)}{DB(t)} && \text{if} && 0 < e(t) < DB(t) \\ d(t) &= 1 && \text{if} && e(t) \ge DB(t) \end{aligned} \qquad (1)$$

Where $d(t)$ = duty cycle
$DB(t)$ = deadband factor (in °C/duty cycle)
Ts = heater setpoint temperature (°C)
$T(t)$ = heater temperature (°C)
$e(t)$ = Ts-$T(t)$ = ΔT (°C)
t = time in seconds

setpoint. Every hour after power up, the controller calculates the absolute values of the temperature differences *e(t)* and sums them during the hour. Then the total absolute temperature difference is divided by the number of temperature readings taken during the hour. The result is called the Average Absolute Temperature Difference (AATD) for the hour. If current AATD is smaller than the AATD in the previous hour, the deadband factor will be increased or decreased in the same direction. If current AATD is larger than the AATD in the previous hour, the deadband factor will be increased or decreased in the reversed direction. At steady state, the deadband factor used will fluctuate around a optimum value.

Figure 1.2 shows the relationship between the proposed heater on duty cycle and the temperature difference for different deadband factors used.

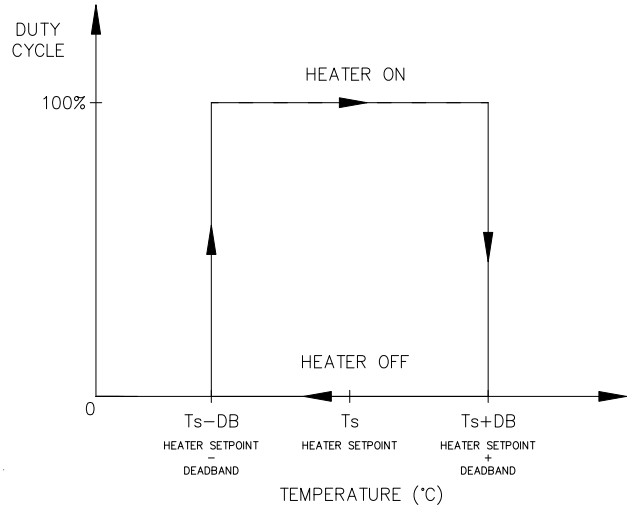
Figure 1.2 Proportional Control
Duty Cycle vs. Temperature Difference



On/Off Control with Deadband

The default control mode of MasterTrace control is deadband control or simply on/off control with the proportional control setting turned off. On/off control without deadband (that is deadband set to 0 C° or 0 F°; note that these units denote the temperature differential with "°" placed to the right of the unit) means that the heater turns on when actual temperature is below setpoint and turns off when above setpoint. However, this causes oscillations when the actual temperature is very close to setpoint. To eliminate oscillations, hysterisis is applied to the on/off control by a deadband value. The on/off control with deadband operation is described by the hysterisis curve in figure 1.3. Assume that actual temperature is well below (setpoint - deadband setting), the controller calls for heat. As the actual temperature rises, the controller continues to call for heat until the actual temperature has reached (setpoint + deadband setting). The controller no longer calls for heat and the heater is off. As the actual temperature cools, the controller does not call for heat until the actual temperature reaches (setpoint – deadband setting). The hysterisis effect is controlled by the momentum of the actual temperature rather than the temperature value itself.

Figure 1.3 On/Off Control with Deadband



2 Getting Started

2.1 Introduction

Master*Trace*™ has many features which can provide trouble-free operation of heat tracing installations. To realize all the capabilities of control, it is recommended that all sections of the instruction manual are read.

An example is presented to illustrate how Master*Trace*™ set up and operation on a specific installation. Master*Trace*™ is easy to program and setting up a unit to your specific requirements should be straight forward.
In this example an MS-10A control module and ML100/MR100 front panel display/keyboard module are mounted in an enclosure for control of 10 heavy oil feed lines. Consult *Appendix A and B* for further information on a specific message or instructions.

Important Note:
For the programming of MasterTrace™ panel with an MS-10A control module and MR100 for Windows CE Touch Screen remote monitoring module, the same procedure outlined in this example applies. Consult Appendix G - MR100 for Windows CE for further information.

Setpoint	Required	Range
Fluid maintain temperature	50 °C	0-500°C/off /none
Low temperature alarm	35 °C	-50 to 500°C/off
High temperature alarm	no alarm	-50 to 500°C/off
Nominal heater current	5 amps	0.0 to 100.0A /off
Nominal heater voltage	115 VAC	100 to 600 Vac
Ground fault trip current	30 mA	10 to 1000mA /off
Ground fault alarm current	20 mA	10 to 1000mA /off
System exercise time interval	8 hours	1-24/off
Cost per Kilowatt hour	$0.06	$0.01-$0.50
Heater name	HEAVY OIL LINE	16 characters

Example: Each heater will be programmed as:

Configuration:
1) 10 point panel and local display
2) 1 RTD per heater for temperature sensing
3) Mineral insulated (MI) cable is used for the heater.
4) Normally open alarm contact to remote programmable control
5) Solid state switching 120 Vac@20A
6) Northern climate installation outdoors.
   Operating temperatures: -40° to +40 °C
   NEMA-4 weatherproof enclosure.

Install and commission the control in the following order:
STEP 1: Enable heaters (Section 2.2)
STEP 2: Program setpoints (Section 2.3)
STEP 3: Test heater and alarm operation (Section 2.4)
STEP 4: Monitor system status (Section 2.5)

2.2 Enable Heaters

After each control has been programmed with it's unique address, it is necessary to indicate which units are connected to the system and should be controlled. This is done by enabling a heater circuit. To enable a heater circuit, the operator must specify the heater number.

Note: When programming controls on a multipoint system it is important that you always know which heater is being accessed. Otherwise it is possible to program the wrong heater control by accident.

Suppose in our example we have a 10-point controller with heaters; 1-1, 1-2, 1-3 and 1-4 wired and programmed. The remaining six unused heaters will be disabled and can be used for easy system expansion at a later date.

The user can determine which heater the display is selected to by pressing either the [SETPOINTS] key or the [MEASURED] key which will cause this message to be displayed (the 2nd line and heater number may be different):

Use the [VALUE ⇧] or [VALUE ⇩] keys to select the appropriate heater number then press [STORE] to select a new heater.

For this example, press [SETPOINT], select heater 1-1 using [VALUE ⇧] or [VALUE ⇩] keys then press [STORE].

To enable a heater circuit, press the [SETPOINTS] key once to access the Setpoints Operating Values group of messages. Press [MESSAGE ⇩] until a message similar to the following appears:

HEATER ENABLED? NO ✍

Use [VALUE ⇧] or [VALUE ⇩] keys to toggle Heater 1-1 between YES and NO. When YES is displayed, press [STORE].

Repeat this process, for the remaining heaters. For example, to enable heater 1-2, select heater 1-2 first, then press the [MESSAGE ⇩] key to display:

HEATER ENABLED? NO ✍

Select YES, then press [STORE] to enable heater 1-2.

Now that we have programmed control addresses and told the master display which heater circuits are enabled, we can program setpoints for each control. There are two ways to do this on a multipoint system. Either go through each control and program every value or choose a parameter like temperature and program each control with that parameter before proceeding with the next item.

2.3 Enter Setpoints

2.3.1 Program Enable: Since the heater control display and keypad are normally accessible to passers-by who may wish to read measured values, a program disable feature is used to prevent accidental changes to the setpoints. So before any setpoints can be entered, the PROGRAM ENABLE dip switch must be set in the ENABLE position. These dip switches are located on both the ML100 and MR100 display modules. Refer to figure 5.9 and 5.10 for the location of the dip switch.

When programming is complete, the PROGRAM ENABLE dip switch should be returned to the DISABLE position to prevent accidental changes to the setpoint.

If you try and store a setpoint without the dip switch in the ENABLE position the setpoint will not be saved and this message will flash on the screen:

NOT STORED PROG DISABLED

Now that the Master*Trace*™ control is ready for programming, we will enter the setpoints for this example. For further information about the organization of all the messages or for details on the range and application of each message see *Appendix A*. It is not necessary to enter setpoints in any particular order and any setpoint can be changed later.

2.3.2 Temperature Units °C/°F: Temperature values can be displayed in degrees Celsius or Fahrenheit. In order to enter values in preferred units this selection will be entered first.

Press the [SETPOINTS] key 3 times for System Setup mode and [MESSAGE ⇩] until the following message is displayed:

TEMPERATURE UNITS: Celsius

Press the [VALUE ⇧] or [VALUE ⇩] key to toggle selection between Celsius and Fahrenheit. When Celsius is displayed press [STORE]. A brief message appears:

SETPOINT STORED

Then the message reverts back to the previously entered value for verification. If instead you get the message:

NOT STORED - PROG DISABLED

then the PROGRAM ENABLE dip switch has not been set to the ENABLE position. This must be done to proceed with setpoint programming.

Assuming the setpoint was stored, all values will be displayed in °C. Temperature values can automatically be converted to °F at any time by selecting Fahrenheit using the Temperature Units message.

2.3.3 ASSIGN HEATER NAME: To assist operators in troubleshooting, each Master*Trace*™ control can be programmed with a heater name. Up to 16 characters can be assigned to the name of each heater in a system. The same name can be used with different heaters although a unique name is preferable for clarity.

Press [SETPOINTS] twice to enter the Heater Setup group of setpoints. Press the [MESSAGE ⇩] key until the heater name message appears:

HEATER 1-1 NAME:
NONAME ✍

Note: The heater default name when Master*Trace*™ is shipped from the factory is "NONAME".

Each letter can be programmed separately with upper and lower case characters, numbers, space or the special symbols !@#$%^&*()?.,"':;}]{[. Uppercase characters are generally more legible.

For this example a name has arbitrarily been chosen as:

Name: HEAVY OIL LINE

The cursor appears under the first letter N. Each time the [STORE] key is pressed, the current letter displayed is saved and the cursor advances to the next letter. Hold down the [VALUE ⇧] or [VALUE ⇩] until the desired letter appears above the cursor, then press the [STORE] key. The cursor automatically advances to the next letter while saving the previous letter.

H: Press the [VALUE ⇧] or [VALUE ⇩] key until H appears. Press the [STORE] key. The letter H now appears in the first character position and the cursor is under the second character.

E: Press the [VALUE ⇩] key until E appears. Press the [STORE] key. The first 2 letters are now HE and the cursor is under character position 3.

HEATER 1-1 NAME:
HENAME ✍

Continue entering each letter this way until the complete new name is displayed . With the cursor under the last character position at the right edge of the message screen (blank character) press the STORE key until the cursor is at the end of the line. A brief message will flash:

NAME
STORED

followed by the new name that has been stored:

HEATER 1-1 NAME:
HEAVY OIL LINE

The new heater name is now saved in non-volatile memory and will remain until you change it.

If a character is accidentally entered incorrectly either press [RESET] to start over or go to the end of the line to save the displayed message with the error. Now press [MESSAGE ⇧] or [MESSAGE ⇩] to exit and return to the 1st character position. Then press [STORE] until the cursor is under the incorrect character. Proceed as before until new letters are entered Press the [STORE] key to skip over the correct letters until on the last character position. Now press [STORE] to save the corrected message.

Setpoint information for system configuration and data for each heater can now be entered. Message summary and organization are located in *Chapter 5*. Detail description of setpoint messages is located in *Appendix A*. A few sample setpoints will be entered.

2.3.4 SETPOINT TEMPERATURE: The desired maintained temperature for the fluid in the pipe being traced is set by this heater on/off temperature setpoint. To display this message press the [SETPOINT] key once:

HEATER SETPOINT
50 °C ✍

Press the [VALUE ⇧] key once and notice that the displayed temperature increments by 1. Now hold down the [VALUE ⇧] key and notice that after a short delay the displayed value increments rapidly. The [VALUE ⇩] key works the same way. If you pass the required value, use [VALUE ⇩] to decrease the number displayed.

Hold down the [VALUE ⇧] key until 50 °C is displayed. Press the [STORE] key to save the new value. When a new value is successfully stored a brief acknowledgement message will flash on the screen:

SETPOINT
STORED

In this example, the temperature at which the control will turn on and supply full system voltage to the heater is now set to 50 °C.

At this point you can continue programming all remaining setpoints for this heater or you may prefer to program the setpoint temperature for all heaters and the next setpoint for all controls. To program the heater setpoint temperature of the next heater, 1-2, for example, press the [SETPOINT] key once, wait until the following message is displayed:

SELECT HTR: 1-2
NONAME

Use the [VALUE ⇧] key to select the next heater 1-2 Now press [STORE]. All the heater setpoints and measured values displayed will pertain to heater 1-2.

Assuming that each heater will be completely programmed before moving on to the next heater, press [MESSAGE ⇩] after each setpoint to access the next setpoint. Hold the [VALUE ⇧] key down until the word OFF appears to defeat any setpoint not required. For example, if a high current alarm is not useful set the alarm setting to off. Information about how to select each setpoint will be found in *Chapter 5: OPERATION*. A detailed description of each message is found in *Appendix A*. Consult these sections for an explanation of how to use each feature.

Setpoints entered in the groups "operating values" and "heater setup" apply only to the current heater address selected. Setpoints entered in the group "system setup" apply to all heaters controlled by the module. Since each module saves its setpoints independently, it is possible to inadvertently program modules with different system information. Ensure that each module is separately programmed with the same system setup information (e.g.. Cost per kilowatt hour) for consistent operation of a system with more than one control module.

2.4 Test Heater & Alarms

Heater and alarm outputs can be forced on using the test mode. Like setpoints, this mode requires that the PROGRAM ENABLE dip switch be set to ENABLE or when you try to store a test value a message will flash:

NOT STORED - PROG DISABLED

2.4.1 Heater Test: To test operation of a heater press the [SETPOINT] key 4 times and [MESSAGE ⇩] until the following message is displayed:

MANUAL HEATER DISABLED

Use the [VALUE ⇧] or [VALUE ⇩] keys to set the **ON** time in hours. The range is **DISABLED/1-24 hours/ON-CONTINUOUSLY.** To turn on the heater for one hour, press [VALUE ⇧] to display '1 hour' then press [STORE]. The heater will be energized no matter what the heater temperature setpoint is unless there is a ground fault trip. After the selected time period the heater will automatically go off.

While the heater is on, the front panel **HEATER ON** indicator will be illuminated. To override the test mode, press [VALUE ⇩] until **DISABLE** appears and then store this value. Holding the [VALUE ⇧] key until the word **ON CONTINUOUSLY** appears leaves the heater always energized until the Master*Trace*™ control is manually powered off or until this setpoint is set to **DISABLE**. Consequently, selecting a value of **ON CONTINUOUSLY** should be used with caution since it overrides normal control operation and could lead to excessive heating or waste power if accidentally left on. A warning message will appear in the status mode whenever a heater or alarm is forced on.

With the heater forced on, verify that the expected current is flowing using the actual current message for that heater in the measured group. A clamp-on ammeter atteched to one of the heater wires can be used to compare readings. With proportional control selected the readings may differ due to harmonics in the current waveform. Repeat this process for each heater on the system. As a safeguard, the heater will automatically timeout after the selected time and go back to automatic operation.

2.4.3 Alarm Test: The manual alarms setpoint works exactly like the manual heaters setpoint except that it energizes the output alarm and indicator. This setpoint is useful for commissioning a new system or checking alarm circuits. Normally this setpoint will be DISABLED.

2.5 Monitor System Status

Now that the Master*Trace*™ control has been programmed for a specific application, system status can be checked. If no keys are pressed for the time specified in DISPLAY TIMEOUT in setpoints-system setup group of messages, the display will automatically go into the default message mode. In the System Status mode, the display will show any alarms on the system. If desired this could be changed to a specific message later by reprogramming the default message.

Measured values are accessed using the [MEASURED VALUES] key. These are divided into 2 groups. Pressing [MEASURED VALUES] once accesses the group of messages that show current values of temperature current etc. Pressing the [MEASURED VALUES] key twice will display the statistics data such as minimum/maximum temperature, power consumption, running hours etc. Unlike setpoints, measured values cannot be changed using the [VALUE ⇧] , [VALUE ⇩] or [STORE] keys.

Note: A summary of all measured messages is provided in *Appendix B*. Press the [MEASURED] key and [MESSAGE ⇩] to view each measured value for the selected heater.

All measured values displayed would be for heater 1-1. If you want to look at heater 1-2, press the [VALUE ⇧] key to select heater 1-2 then press [STORE]. All measured values will now be for this heater. Press [MESSAGE ⇩] to display the first measured value. Continue examining each value of interest by pressing the [MESSAGE ⇩] key and referring to *Chapter 5*: OPERATION and *Appendix B*.

2.5.1 Heater Temperature: Press the [MEASURED] key once to get the first actual value and then [MESSAGE ⇩] to display:

SELECT HTR: 1-1 HEAVY OIL LINE

HEATER CONTROL TEMP: 50 °C

This is the actual temperature measured by the RTD temperature probe connected to the control. It represents the temperature at only one point on the pipe. The RTD probe will normally be placed at a location that best represents the average pipe temperature. However, fluid temperature will vary somewhat along the pipe. If no RTD sensor is connected or a lead is broken the value "OPEN RTD" will appear. This is an alarm condition.

When the temperature falls below the heater setpoint, 50°C in our example, Master*Trace*™ will switch on to supply power to the heater. It stays on until the temperature rises above the heater setpoint (50°C). Once the system has been running for a few hours the heater temperature should be at, or above, this setpoint value.

If hot fluid is being pumped through the pipe, the measured temperature may be much higher than the setpoint temperature. But in this case no power should be supplied to the heater as indicated by the front panel HEATER ON indicator being off.

If the heater temperature is less than the minimum display value (-50°C/-58°F) the word "RTD SHORT" appears. If the temperature is over the maximum value (+ 500°C / 932°F), the maximum value (i.e. 500°C) will be shown. If an abnormal value appears, particularly on a new installation, check that the correct RTD sensor type has been installed (100 OHM platinum DIN 43760) and that the three RTD wires are wired to the correct terminals.

2.5.2 Actual Current: Press [MESSAGE ⇩] from the heater temperature message (or the [MEASURED] key then [MESSAGE ⇩] several times) to display:

HEATER CURRENT 5.5 A

This value is the actual measured current of the heater. Resolution is to 0.5 amp over a range of 0.0 to 100.0 amps. Above 100.0 amps the value displayed reads O.L. (Overload).

With MI (Mineral Insulated) cable used in this example it will either be 0.0 if the heater is not energized or a fairly constant current such as 5.0 amps.

2.5.3 Ground Fault Current: A small current will always flow to ground due to capacitance effects and leakage. Press the [MESSAGE ⇩] key from the heater voltage message (or [MEASURED] then [MESSAGE ⇩] several times) to display:

GROUND FAULT CURRENT: 15 mA

In this example, any value above 20mA would cause an alarm and if a ground fault current above 30mA were detected, Master*Trace*™ would remove power to the heater. If the heater is off, the value displayed would be "0". For values over 15 mA, check the system for insulation leakage problems.

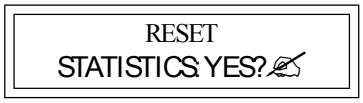
All actual values have now been checked.

2.5.4 Statistical Data: In addition to actual values that are present, such as current and temperature, Master*Trace*™ continuously gathers and computes historic information about the heat tracing system to determine cost of operation, utilization, trends etc. This can be quite useful in spotting potential problems or in designing similar systems for other applications. Information is stored for the last 24 hours to give an idea of current usage.

Pressing the [MESSAGE ⇩] key from the measured value messages just displayed will take you to the statistics values group. A short-cut is to press the [MEASURED] key twice to display the first message in this group. Either way displays a brief message to indicate the start of the statistics page followed by the first value message:

MEASURED: STATISTICS

Since this is a new installation any random data should be cleared. Press [MESSAGE ⇩] in this group until the message appears:



Reset statistics for a new measurement interval. Data can be read or cleared at any time to provide the most useful information. Master*Trace*™ will keep track of when the measurement interval started. See *Chapter 5: Operation* and *Appendix B* for a complete description of how data is gathered and application ideas.

Important note:
If you clear statistics using an **ML100**, the statistics for all heaters will be cleared. However, if you clear statistics using **MR100**, only the statistics of the selected heater is cleared.

This completes setpoint programming and system testing. Set the PROGRAM ENABLE dip switch to DISABLE to prevent accidental setpoint changes or tampering. By following this sequence and message explanation it should be fairly easy to install a similar control application. Refer to *Appendix A* and *Appendix B* for further details.

As the system is used, some setpoints may need adjusting. For example, frequent low temperature alarms might indicate that the setpoint value was set too close to normal heater temperature swings and needs to be lowered.

3 Product Description

3.1 Introduction

Electric heat tracing control schemes have generally used some combination of mechanical thermostats, custom built control panels or programmable controls to provide the required level of control, monitoring and alarm functions. Budgetary constraints usually limit the degree of system fault monitoring to less than optimal levels. This results in periodic costly process shutdowns due to process or hardware malfunctions. Equipment reliability concerns often force plant procedures to include annual thermostat performance checks to ensure that the device is still operating as intended. This can be a tedious, labour intensive job.

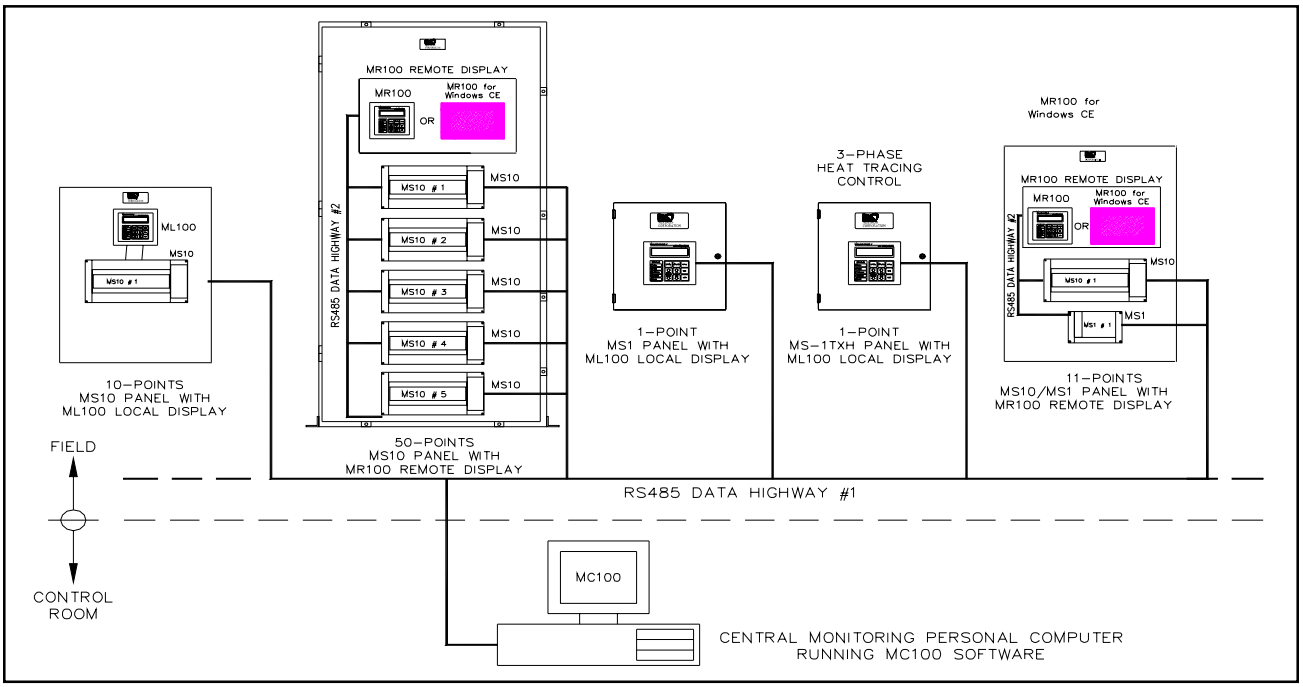
The Master*Trace*™ heat tracing system is a compatible family of electronic controls that uses state of the art technology to give complete control and central monitoring of electric heat tracing systems. Master*Trace*™ can be used with MI, self-regulating and constant wattage cable. Individual smart controls mounted near to the pipe being traced can communicate with a single master unit to give complete system monitoring and control from a convenient location.

Continuous process and hardware monitoring with alarms for the complete system at a central point eliminates the need for annual maintenance checks. Overall system cost is lower than custom panels that have far less capability due to the many standard features incorporated into each control.

Each heater point is monitored by a control mounted near the pipe being traced. Up to 300 points can be monitored by a single master conveniently located to allow quick system monitoring and fault diagnosis. A second RS485 port can be used for communication between controls and centralized monitoring. Each local control is completely independent and will continue to function if the master fails or if the communication link fails. This ensures maximum reliability and minimizes vulnerability in the event of a hardware failure. Additional points can be added at any time as easily as a mechanical thermostat can be installed. Unlike control schemes using programmable controllers, no software development is required. The complete system is operational as soon as it is installed.

To ensure that the Master*Trace*™ heat tracing system will continue to meet the needs of plants as they upgrade to fully automated operation, an additional data highway can be implemented using the second RS485 port. By connecting controls to a programmable controller that is tied into a central plant computer, alarms caused by heat tracing malfunctions can immediately be flagged in a central control location. The complete system can be monitored and problem descriptions can be received for fast fault diagnosis and repair. In addition, the setpoints of any remote control can be altered by the master control (MR100 or MR100 for Windows CE) or a central computer (MC100). Heaters can be manually forced on and any pipe temperature can be read.

Figure 3.1 Master*Trace*™ System Concept



3.2 Features and Benefits

Requirements	Master*Trace* Features
Temperature Control	0 to 500°C/32 to 932°F setpoint Digital temperature selection from keyboard 100 ohm platinum RTD sensor 3 wire, lead resistance compensation Proportional control with solid-state model
System Fault Alarms	User definable heater names on alarm display for fast fault location identification Normally open/normally closed alarm contacts Process Fault Alarms Breaker left off or tripped Low current High current alarm and trip Ground fault alarm and trip High temperature Low temperature Sensor open/short System OK and alarm indicators Hardware failure alarms Communication errors Self-test failure
Message Display	Actual Temperature Minimum and maximum temperature Heater current Ground fault current Heater power consumption Operating power cost Running hours All setpoints
Early Warning	TRACE*CHECK* exercises dormant systems for early warning to prevent shutdowns Alpha-numeric display shows cause of alarm and heater location
Remote Monitoring	English character/graphics display of all values Local or remote display and programming RS485 communication to remote monitor Alarm contacts for PC interface or remote indicator alarm
Verification	Measured temperature displayed and easily verified in the field Heater on indication for setpoint accuracy checking Precision components. No mechanical parts for calibration drift
Hazardous/Ordinary Area Mounting	Control Modules are CSA NRTL/C approved for ordinary or Class1, Div.II, Groups A,B,C,D or Class1 Zone 2, Group IIC hazardous areas -40 to +60 °C operating range Solid-state relay driver output or 30A/280 VAC internal mechanical relay Easy retrofit replacement for mechanical thermostats for system upgrading
Reliability	Calibration easy to verify with simple tools in the field Self test...hardware alarm Self contained local controls continue to function if master defective
Low Installed Cost	Competitively priced Compact, 10 points per MS-10 for large control panels Add additional points easily at any time Ground fault heater trip eliminates expensive ground fault circuit breaker Many standard features for most applications simplifies spare parts stocking Field programmable values easily changed

3.3 Control Module Specifications

3.3.1 MS-1DIN2 Control Module

Temperature Input

Range:	-50°C to +500°C
Accuracy:	±2°C
Repeatability:	±1°C
Sensor:	Two 100 ohm, Platinum, 3-wire RTD per point 20 ohm maximum lead resistance

Heater Switching

Number of Switches:	One dual pole
Switch Rating:	30A @ 280Vac max
Current Measurement:	0.1 to 30A 3%±0.2A
GF Measurement:	10 to 1000mA 5% ±2mA
Voltage Measurement:	0 to 300Vac 3%±2V

Control Power

Power Requirements:	20VA @ 120Vac, 50 or 60Hz

Communications

Communication Ports:	(1) Parallel Local Interface connection (2) Serial network connections

Serial Communications

Type:	RS485
Protocol:	Modbus® RTU.
Transmission Rate:	600, 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600 baud.
Interconnect:	2-wire, shielded, twisted pair.
Highway Distance:	4,000 feet without repeater.
Modules per Highway:	(1) Interface and (30) Control Modules.

Measured Values

Temperature:	-50 to 500°C (-58 to 932°F)
Minimum Temperature:	-50 to 500°C (-58 to 932°F)
Maximum Temperature:	-50 to 500°C (-58 to 932°F)
Heater Current:	0.1 to 100A
Ground Fault Current:	0.01 to 1.0A
Heater Voltage:	0 to 300Vac
Heater Utilization:	0 to 100%
Power Consumption:	0 to 1,000 MWh
Operating Cost:	0 to $1,000,000.00

Environment

Approval:	CSA NRTL/C for Ordinary areas
Operating Range:	-40°C to +60°C
Conformal Coating:	Boards conformal coated for hostile environments

Alarm

Alarm Output:	Programmable for NO or NC contacts One DC opto-isolated contact One dry mechanical contact
Alarm Output Rating:	DC contact: 30Vdc/0.1A, 500mW max Dry mech contact: 120Vac@1.0A max
Alarm Light Output:	LED Indicator: 12Vdc/30mA

Alarm Messages

Temperature:	High Temperature Alarm Low Temperature Alarm
Current:	Low Current Alarm High Current Trip
Ground Fault Current:	Ground Fault Current Alarm Ground Fault Current Trip
Voltage:	Low Voltage Alarm
Hardware:	Self-Check Failure Switch Shorted RTD Open RTD Shorted

User-Settable Options

Heater Status:	Enable or Disable
Heater Name or Tag:	16 Character Alphanumeric
Temperature Units:	°C or °F
Control Strategy:	On or Off
Deadband:	0 to 50C° (0-90F°)
Temperature Setpoint:	0 to 500°C (32 to 932°F)
High Temp Alarm:	0 to 500°C (32 to 932°F)
Low Temp Alarm:	-50 to 500°C (-58 to 932°F)
High Current Alarm:	0.5 to 30A
Low Current Alarm:	0.5 to 30A
High Current Trip:	0.5 to 30A
Ground Fault Alarm:	0.01 to 1.0A
Ground Fault Trip:	0.01 to 1.0A
TraceCheck Interval:	1 to 24 hr.
Low Voltage Alarm:	0 to 300Vac
RTD Control Strategy:	Single, Backup, Highest, Lowest, Average or High Temperature Cutout
RTD Fail-safe:	Heater On or Heater Off
Master Override Input:	On or Off
Alarm Contacts:	NO or NC for each contact
Alarm Light:	Alarm on, Alarm off, Flash during alarm then on, Flash during alarm then off

Specifications subject to change without notice.

3.3.2 MS-1DXH0 Control Module

Temperature Input

Range:	-50°C to +500°C
Accuracy:	±2°C
Repeatability:	±1°C
Sensor:	Two 100 ohm, Platinum, 3-wire RTD per point 20 ohm maximum lead resistance

Current Input

Range:	0.1A to 100A
Accuracy:	3%±0.2A
Sensor:	One current transformer

GF Input

Range:	10mA to 1000mA
Accuracy:	5%±2mA
Sensor:	One current transformer

Voltage Input

Range:	0Vac to 300Vac
Accuracy:	3%±2V
Sensor:	One voltage transformer

Heater Switching

No. of SSR Outputs:	One
SSR Output Rating:	12Vdc@15mA max output for driving external solid-state relays 600Vac@100A max. GF CT will allow two conductors of O.D. 0.35" max.
Heater Configuration:	Single Phase

Control Power

Power Requirements:	15VA @ 120Vac, 50 or 60Hz

Communications

Communication Ports:	(1) Parallel Local Interface connection (2) Serial network connections

Serial Communications

Type:	RS485
Protocol:	Modbus® RTU.
Transmission Rate:	1200, 2400, 4800, 9600 baud.
Interconnect:	2-wire, shielded, twisted pair.
Highway Distance:	4,000 feet without repeater.
Modules per Highway:	(1) Interface and (30) Control Modules.

Measured Values

Temperature:	-50 to 500°C (-58 to 932°F)
Minimum Temperature:	-50 to 500°C (-58 to 932°F)
Maximum Temperature:	-50 to 500°C (-58 to 932°F)
Heater Current:	0.1 to 100A
Heater Percent Power	0 to 100%
Ground Fault Current:	0.01 to 1.0A
Heater Voltage:	0 to 300Vac
Heater Utilization:	0 to 100%
Power Consumption:	0 to 1,000 MWh
Operating Cost:	0 to $1,000,000.00

Environment

Approval:	CSA NRTL/C Class1, Div.II, Groups A,B,C,D Class1 Zone 2, Group IIC
Operating Range:	-40°C to +60°C
Conformal Coating:	Boards conformal coated for hostile environments

Alarm

Alarm Output:	Programmable for NO or NC contacts One DC opto-isolated contact One dry mechanical contact
Alarm Output Rating:	
Hazardous Areas:	DC contact: 30Vdc/0.1A, 500mW max Dry mech contact: 30Vdc@10mA max
Ordinary Areas:	DC contact: 30Vdc/0.1A, 500mW max Dry mech contact: 120Vac@1.0A max
Alarm Light Output:	LED Indicator: 12Vdc/30mA

Alarm Messages

Temperature:	High Temperature Alarm Low Temperature Alarm
Current:	High Current Alarm Low Current Alarm High Current Trip
Ground Fault Current:	Ground Fault Current Alarm Ground Fault Current Trip
Voltage:	Low Voltage Alarm
Hardware:	Self-Check Failure Switch Shorted RTD Open RTD Shorted

User-Settable Options

Heater Status:	Enable or Disable
Heater Name or Tag:	16 Character Alphanumeric
Temperature Units:	°C or °F
Control Strategy:	On-Off or Proportional
Deadband:	0 to 50C° (0-90F°)
PowerLimit:	0.5 to100A
Temperature Setpoint:	0 to 500°C (32 to 932°F)
High Temp Alarm:	0 to 500°C (32 to 932°F)
Low Temp Alarm:	-50 to 500°C (-58 to 932°F)
High Current Alarm:	0.5 to 100A
Low Current Alarm:	0.5 to 100A
High Current Trip:	0.5 to 100A
Ground Fault Alarm:	0.01 to 1.0A
Ground Fault Trip:	0.01 to 1.0A
TraceCheck Interval:	1 to 24 hr.
Low Voltage Alarm:	0 to 300Vac
RTD Control Strategy:	Single, Backup, Highest, Lowest, Average or High Temperature Cutout
RTD Fail-safe:	Heater On or Heater Off
Master Override Input:	On or Off
Alarm Contacts:	NO or NC for each contact
Alarm Light:	Alarm on, Alarm off, Flash during alarm then on, Flash during alarm then off

Specifications subject to change without notice.

3.3.3 MS-1TXH0 Control Module

Temperature Input

Range:	-50°C to +500°C
Accuracy:	±2°C
Repeatability:	±1°C
Sensor:	Two 100 ohm, Platinum, 3-wire RTD per point 20 ohm maximum lead resistance

Current Input

Range:	0.1A to 100A
Accuracy:	3%±0.2A
Sensor:	Three current transformers

GF Input

Range:	10mA to 1000mA
Accuracy:	5%±2mA
Sensor:	One current transformer

Heater Switching

No. of SSR Outputs:	One
SSR Output Rating:	12Vdc@15mA max output for driving external solid-state relays 600Vac@100A max. GF CT will allow three conductors of O.D 0.32" max.
Heater Configuration:	Three Phase

Control Power

Power Requirements:	15VA @ 120Vac, 50 or 60Hz

Communications

Communication Ports:	(1) Parallel Local Interface connection (2) Serial network connections

Serial Communications

Type:	RS485
Protocol:	Modbus® RTU.
Transmission Rate:	600, 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600 baud.
Interconnect:	2-wire, shielded, twisted pair.
Highway Distance:	4,000 feet without repeater.
Modules per Highway:	(1) Interface and (30) Control Modules.

Measured Values

Temperature:	-50 to 500°C (-58 to 932°F)
Minimum Temperature:	-50 to 500°C (-58 to 932°F)
Maximum Temperature:	-50 to 500°C (-58 to 932°F)
Heater Current:	0.1 to 100A
Heater Percent Power:	0 to 100%
Ground Fault Current:	0.01 to 1.0A
Heater Utilization:	0 to 100%
Power Consumption:	0 to 1,000 MWh
Operating Cost:	0 to $1,000,000.00

Environment

Approval:	CSA NRTL/C Class1, Div.II, Groups A,B,C,D Class1 Zone 2, Group IIC
Operating Range:	-40°C to +60°C
Conformal Coating:	Boards conformal coated for hostile environments

Alarm

Alarm Output:	Programmable for NO or NC contacts One DC opto-isolated contact One dry mechanical contact
Alarm Output Rating:	
Hazardous Areas:	DC contact: 30Vdc/0.1A, 500mW max Dry mech contact: 30Vdc@10mA max
Ordinary Areas:	DC contact: 30Vdc/0.1A, 500mW max Dry mech contact: 120Vac@1.0A max
Alarm Light Output:	LED Indicator: 12Vdc/30mA

Alarm Messages

Temperature:	High Temperature Alarm Low Temperature Alarm
Current:	High Current Alarm Low Current Alarm High Current Trip
Ground Fault Current:	Ground Fault Current Alarm Ground Fault Current Trip
Hardware:	Self-Check Failure Switch Shorted RTD Open RTD Shorted

User-Settable Options

Heater Status:	Enable or Disable
Heater Name or Tag:	16 Character Alphanumeric
Temperature Units:	°C or °F
Control Strategy:	On-Off or Proportional
Deadband:	0 to 50C° (0-90F°)
PowerLimit:	0.5 to 100A
Temperature Setpoint:	0 to 500°C (32 to 932°F)
High Temp Alarm:	0 to 500°C (32 to 932°F)
Low Temp Alarm:	-50 to 500°C (-58 to 932°F)
High Current Alarm:	0.5 to 100A
Low Current Alarm:	0.5 to 100A
High Current Trip:	0.5 to 100A
Ground Fault Alarm:	0.01 to 1.0A
Ground Fault Trip:	0.01 to 1.0A
TraceCheck Interval:	1 to 24 hr.
RTD Control Strategy:	Single, Backup, Highest, Lowest, Average or High Temperature Cutout
RTD Fail-safe:	Heater On or Heater Off
Master Override Input:	On or Off
Alarm Contacts:	NO or NC for each contact
Alarm Light:	Alarm on, Alarm off, Flash during alarm then on, Flash during alarm then off

Specifications subject to change without notice.

3.3.4 MS-2DIN2 Control Module

Temperature Input

Range:	-50°C to +500°C
Accuracy:	±2°C
Repeatability:	±1°C
Sensor:	Two 100 ohm, Platinum, 3-wire RTD; One per point 20 ohm maximum lead resistance

Heater Switching

Number of Switches:	Two dual pole
Switch Rating:	30A @ 280Vac max
Current Measurement:	0.1 to 30A 3%±0.2A
GF Measurement:	10 to 1000mA 5%±5mA
Voltage Measurement:	0 to 300Vac 3%±2V

Control Power

Power Requirements:	15VA @ 120Vac, 50 or 60Hz

Communications

Communication Ports:	(1) Parallel Local Interface connection (2) Serial network connections

Serial Communications

Type:	RS485
Protocol:	Modbus® RTU.
Transmission Rate:	600, 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600 baud.
Interconnect:	2-wire, shielded, twisted pair.
Highway Distance:	4,000 feet without repeater.
Modules per Highway:	(1) Interface and (30) Control Modules.

Measured Values

Temperature:	-50 to 500°C (-58 to 932°F)
Minimum Temperature:	-50 to 500°C (-58 to 932°F)
Maximum Temperature:	-50 to 500°C (-58 to 932°F)
Heater Current:	0.1 to 100A
Ground Fault Current:	0.01 to 1.0A
Heater Voltage:	0 to 300Vac
Heater Utilization:	0 to 100%
Power Consumption:	0 to 1,000 MWh
Operating Cost:	0 to $1,000,000.00

Environment

Approval:	CSA NRTL/C for Ordinary areas
Operating Range:	-40°C to +60°C
Conformal Coating:	Boards conformal coated for hostile environments

Alarm

Alarm Output:	Programmable for NO or NC contacts One DC opto-isolated contact One dry mechanical contact
Alarm Output Rating:	DC contact: 30Vdc/0.1A, 500mW max Dry mech contact: 120Vac@1.0A max
Alarm Light Output:	LED Indicator: 12Vdc/30mA

Alarm Messages

Temperature:	High Temperature Alarm Low Temperature Alarm
Current:	High Current Alarm Low Current Alarm High Current Trip
Ground Fault Current:	Ground Fault Current Alarm Ground Fault Current Trip
Voltage:	Low Voltage Alarm
Hardware:	Self-Check Failure Switch Shorted RTD Open RTD Shorted

User-Settable Options

Heater Status:	Enable or Disable
Heater Name or Tag:	16 Character Alphanumeric
Temperature Units:	°C or °F
Control Strategy:	On-Off
Deadband:	0 to 50C° (0-90F°)
StaggerStart:	On or Off
Temperature Setpoint:	0 to 500°C (32 to 932°F)
High Temp Alarm:	0 to 500°C (32 to 932°F)
Low Temp Alarm:	-50 to 500°C (-58 to 932°F)
High Current Alarm:	0.5 to 30A
Low Current Alarm:	0.5 to 30A
High Current Trip:	0.5 to 30A
Ground Fault Alarm:	0.01 to 1.0A
Ground Fault Trip:	0.01 to 1.0A
TraceCheck Interval:	1 to 24 hr.
Low Voltage Alarm:	0 to 300Vac
RTD Fail-safe:	Heater On or Heater Off
Master Override Input:	On or Off
Alarm Contacts:	NO or NC for each contact
Alarm Light:	Alarm on, Alarm off, Flash during alarm then on, Flash during alarm then off

Specifications subject to change without notice.

3.3.5 MS-2DXH0 Control Module

Temperature Input

Range:	-50°C to +500°C
Accuracy:	±2°C
Repeatability:	±1°C
Sensor:	Two 100 ohm, Platinum, 3-wire RTD; one per point 20 ohm maximum lead resistance

Current Input

Range:	0.1A to 100A
Accuracy:	3%±0.2A
Sensor:	Two current transformers; one per point

GF Input

Range:	10mA to 1000mA
Accuracy:	5%±2mA
Sensor:	Two current transformers; one per point

Voltage Input

Range:	0Vac to 300Vac
Accuracy:	3%±2V
Sensor:	Two voltage transformers; one per point

Heater Switching

No. of SSR Outputs:	Two
SSR Output Rating:	12Vdc@15mA max output for driving external solid-state relays 600Vac@100A max. GF CT will allow two conductors of O.D. 0.35” max.
Heater Configuration:	Single Phase

Control Power

Power Requirements:	15VA @ 120Vac, 50 or 60Hz

Communications

Communication Ports:	(1) Parallel Local Interface connection (2) Serial network connections

Serial Communications

Type:	RS485
Protocol:	Modbus® RTU.
Transmission Rate:	600, 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600 baud.
Interconnect:	2-wire, shielded, twisted pair.
Highway Distance:	4,000 feet without repeater.
Modules per Highway:	(1) Interface and (30) Control Modules.

Measured Values

Temperature:	-50 to 500°C (-58 to 932°F)
Minimum Temperature:	-50 to 500°C (-58 to 932°F)
Maximum Temperature:	-50 to 500°C (-58 to 932°F)
Heater Current:	0.1 to 100A
Heater Percent Power:	0 to 100%
Ground Fault Current:	0.01 to 1.0A
Heater Voltage:	0 to 300Vac
Heater Utilization:	0 to 100%
Power Consumption:	0 to 1,000 MWh
Operating Cost:	0 to $1,000,000.00

Environment

Approval:	CSA NRTL/C Class1, Div.II, Groups A,B,C,D Class1 Zone 2, Group IIC
Operating Range:	-40°C to +60°C
Conformal Coating:	Boards conformal coated for hostile environments

Alarm

Alarm Output:	Programmable for NO or NC contacts One DC opto-isolated contact One dry mechanical contact
Alarm Output Rating:	
Hazardous Areas:	DC contact: 30Vdc/0.1A, 500mW max Dry mech contact: 30Vdc@10mA max
Ordinary Areas:	DC contact: 30Vdc/0.1A, 500mW max Dry mech contact: 120Vac@1.0A max
Alarm Light Output:	LED Indicator: 12Vdc/30mA

Alarm Messages

Temperature:	High Temperature Alarm Low Temperature Alarm
Current:	High Current Alarm Low Current Alarm High Current Trip
Ground Fault Current:	Ground Fault Current Alarm Ground Fault Current Trip
Voltage:	Low Voltage Alarm
Hardware:	Self-Check Failure Switch Shorted RTD Open RTD Shorted

User-Settable Options

Heater Status:	Enable or Disable
Heater Name or Tag:	16 Character Alphanumeric
Temperature Units:	°C or °F
Control Strategy:	On-Off or Proportional
Deadband:	0 to 50C° (0-90F°)
StaggerStart:	On or Off
PowerLimit:	0.5 to 100A
Temperature Setpoint:	0 to 500°C (32 to 932°F)
High Temp Alarm:	0 to 500°C (32 to 932°F)
Low Temp Alarm:	-50 to 500°C (-58 to 932°F)
High Current Alarm:	0.5 to 100A
Low Current Alarm:	0.5 to 100A
High Current Trip:	0.5 to 100A
Ground Fault Alarm:	0.01 to 1.0A
Ground Fault Trip:	0.01 to 1.0A
TraceCheck Interval:	1 to 24 hr.
Low Voltage Alarm:	0 to 300Vac
RTD Fail-safe:	Heater On or Heater Off
Master Override Input:	On or Off
Alarm Contacts:	NO or NC for each contact
Alarm Light:	Alarm on, Alarm off, Flash during alarm then on, Flash during alarm then off

Specifications subject to change without notice.

3.3.6 MS-5ADIN2 Control Module

Temperature Input

Range:	-50°C to +500°C
Accuracy:	±2°C
Repeatability:	±1°C
Sensor:	Ten 100 ohm, Platinum, 3-wire RTD; two per point 20 ohm maximum lead resistance

Heater Switching

Number of Switches:	Five dual pole
Switch Rating:	30A @ 280Vac max
Current Measurement:	0.1 to 30A 3%±0.2A
GF Measurement:	10 to 1000mA 5%±2mA

Ground Fault

Maximum Trip Time:	13.7 seconds

Control Power

Power Requirements:	35VA @ 120Vac, 50 or 60Hz

Communications

Communication Ports:	(1) Parallel Local Interface connection (2) Serial network connections

Serial Communications

Type:	RS485
Protocol:	Modbus® RTU.
Transmission Rate:	600, 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600 baud.
Interconnect:	2-wire, shielded, twisted pair.
Highway Distance:	4,000 feet without repeater.
Modules per Highway:	(1) Interface and (30) Control Modules.

Measured Values

Temperature:	-50 to 500°C (-58 to 932°F)
Minimum Temperature:	-50 to 500°C (-58 to 932°F)
Maximum Temperature:	-50 to 500°C (-58 to 932°F)
Heater Current:	0.1 to 100A
Ground Fault Current:	0.01 to 1.0A
Heater Utilization:	0 to 100%
Power Consumption:	0 to 1,000 MWh
Operating Cost:	0 to $1,000,000.00

Environment

Approval:	CSA NRTL/C for Ordinary areas
Operating Range:	-40°C to +60°C
Conformal Coating:	Boards conformal coated for hostile environments

Alarm

Alarm Output:	Programmable for NO or NC contacts One DC opto-isolated contact One dry mechanical contact
Alarm Output Rating:	DC contact: 30Vdc/0.1A, 500mW max Dry mech contact: 120Vac/1.0A max 30Vdc/0.1A max
Alarm Light Output:	LED Indicator: 12Vdc/30mA

Alarm Messages

Temperature:	High Temperature Alarm Low Temperature Alarm
Current:	High Current Alarm Low Current Alarm High Current Trip
Ground Fault Current:	Ground Fault Current Alarm Ground Fault Current Trip
Hardware:	Self-Check Failure Switch Shorted RTD Open RTD Shorted

User-Settable Options

Heater Status:	Enable or Disable
Heater Name or Tag:	16 Character Alphanumeric
Temperature Units:	°C or °F
Control Strategy:	On-Off
Deadband:	0 to 50C° (0-90F°)
StaggerStart:	On or Off
Temperature Setpoint:	0 to 500°C (32 to 932°F)
High Temp Alarm:	0 to 500°C (32 to 932°F)
Low Temp Alarm:	-50 to 500°C (-58 to 932°F)
High Current Alarm:	0.5 to 30A
Low Current Alarm:	0.5 to 30A
High Current Trip:	0.5 to 30A
Ground Fault Alarm:	0.01 to 1.0A
Ground Fault Trip:	0.01 to 1.0A
TraceCheck Interval:	1 to 24 hr.
RTD Control Strategy:	Single, Backup, Highest, Lowest, Average or High Temperature Cutout
RTD Fail-safe:	Heater On or Heater Off
Master Override Input:	On or Off
Alarm Contacts:	NO or NC for each contact
Alarm Light:	Alarm on, Alarm off, Flash during alarm then on, Flash during alarm then off
GF Test:	1 to 24hrs, test now

Specifications subject to change without notice.

3.3.7 MS-5ADXH0 Control Module

Temperature Input

Range:	-50°C to +500°C
Accuracy:	±2°C
Repeatability:	±1°C
Sensor:	Ten 100 ohm, Platinum, 3-wire RTD; two per point 20 ohm maximum lead resistance

Current Input

Range:	0.1A to 100A
Accuracy:	3%±0.2A
Sensor:	Five current transformers; one per point

GF Input

Range:	10mA to 1000mA
Accuracy:	5%±2mA
Sensor:	Five current transformers; one per point
Maximum Trip Time:	14.1 seconds

Heater Switching

No. of SSR Outputs:	Five
SSR Output Rating:	12Vdc@15mA max output for driving external solid-state relays 600Vac@100A max. GF CT will allow two conductors of O.D. 0.35" max.
Heater Configuration:	Single Phase

Control Power

Power Requirements:	15VA @ 120Vac, 50 or 60Hz

Communications

Communication Ports:	(1) Parallel Local Interface connection (2) Serial network connections

Serial Communications

Type:	RS485
Protocol:	Modbus® RTU.
Transmission Rate:	600, 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600 baud.
Interconnect:	2-wire, shielded, twisted pair.
Highway Distance:	4,000 feet without repeater.
Modules per Highway:	(1) Interface and (30) Control Modules.

Measured Values

Temperature:	-50 to 500°C (-58 to 932°F)
Minimum Temperature:	-50 to 500°C (-58 to 932°F)
Maximum Temperature:	-50 to 500°C (-58 to 932°F)
Heater Current:	0.1 to 100A
Heater Percent Power:	0 to 100%
Ground Fault Current:	0.01 to 1.0A
Heater Utilization:	0 to 100%
Power Consumption:	0 to 1,000 MWh
Operating Cost:	0 to $1,000,000.00

Environment

Approval:	CSA NRTL/C Class1, Div.II, Groups A,B,C,D Class1 Zone 2, Group IIC
Operating Range:	-40°C to +60°C
Conformal Coating:	Boards conformal coated for hostile environments

Alarm

Alarm Output:	Programmable for NO or NC contacts One DC opto-isolated contact One dry mechanical contact
Alarm Output Rating:	
Hazardous Areas:	DC contact: 30Vdc/0.1A, 500mW max Dry mech contact: 30Vdc/10mA max 250Vac/0.5A max (not subject to a corrosive environment)
Ordinary Areas:	DC contact: 30Vdc/0.1A, 500mW max Dry mech contact: 120Vac/1.0A max 30Vdc/0.1A max
Alarm Light Output:	LED Indicator: 12Vdc/30mA

Alarm Messages

Temperature:	High Temperature Alarm Low Temperature Alarm
Current:	High Current Alarm Low Current Alarm High Current Trip
Ground Fault Current:	Ground Fault Current Alarm Ground Fault Current Trip
Hardware:	Self-Check Failure Switch Shorted RTD Open RTD Shorted

User-Settable Options

Heater Status:	Enable or Disable
Heater Name or Tag:	16 Character Alphanumeric
Temperature Units:	°C or °F
Control Strategy:	On-Off or Proportional
Deadband:	0 to 50C° (0-90F°)
StaggerStart:	On or Off
PowerLimit:	0.5 to 100A
Temperature Setpoint:	0 to 500°C (32 to 932°F)
High Temp Alarm:	0 to 500°C (32 to 932°F)
Low Temp Alarm:	-50 to 500°C (-58 to 932°F)
High Current Alarm:	0.5 to 100A
Low Current Alarm:	0.5 to 100A
High Current Trip:	0.5 to 100A
Ground Fault Alarm:	0.01 to 1.0A
Ground Fault Trip:	0.01 to 1.0A
TraceCheck Interval:	1 to 24 hr.
RTD Control Strategy:	Single, Backup, Highest, Lowest, Average or High Temperature Cutout
RTD Fail-safe:	Heater On or Heater Off
Master Override Input:	On or Off
Alarm Contacts:	NO or NC for each contact
Alarm Light:	Alarm on, Alarm off, Flash during alarm then on, Flash during alarm then off
GF Test:	1 to 24hrs, test now

Specifications subject to change without notice.

3.3.8 MS-5ATXH0 Control Module

Temperature Input

Range:	-50°C to +500°C
Accuracy:	±2°C
Repeatability:	±1°C
Sensor:	Ten 100 ohm, Platinum, 3-wire RTD; two per point 20 ohm maximum lead resistance

Current Input

Range:	0.1A to 100A
Accuracy:	3%±0.2A
Sensor:	Fifteen current transformers; three per point

GF Input

Range:	10mA to 1000mA
Accuracy:	5%±2mA
Sensor:	Five current transformers; one per point
Maximum Trip Time:	18.2 seconds

Heater Switching

No. of SSR Outputs:	Five
SSR Output Rating:	12Vdc@15mA max output for driving external solid-state relays 600Vac@100A max. GF CT will allow three conductors of O.D. 0.32" max.
Heater Configuration:	Three Phase

Control Power

Power Requirements:	15VA @ 120Vac, 50 or 60Hz

Communications

Communication Ports:	(1) Parallel Local Interface connection (2) Serial network connections

Serial Communications

Type:	RS485
Protocol:	Modbus® RTU.
Transmission Rate:	600, 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600 baud.
Interconnect:	2-wire, shielded, twisted pair.
Highway Distance:	4,000 feet without repeater.
Modules per Highway:	(1) Interface and (30) Control Modules.

Measured Values

Temperature:	-50 to 500°C (-58 to 932°F)
Minimum Temperature:	-50 to 500°C (-58 to 932°F)
Maximum Temperature:	-50 to 500°C (-58 to 932°F)
Heater Current:	0.1 to 100A
Heater Percent Power:	0 to 100%
Ground Fault Current:	0.01 to 1.0A
Heater Utilization:	0 to 100%
Power Consumption:	0 to 1,000 MWh
Operating Cost:	0 to $1,000,000.00

Environment

Approval:	CSA NRTL/C Class1, Div.II, Groups A,B,C,D Class1 Zone 2, Group IIC
Operating Range:	-40°C to +60°C
Conformal Coating:	Boards conformal coated for hostile environments

Alarm

Alarm Output:	Programmable for NO or NC contacts One DC opto-isolated contact One dry mechanical contact
Alarm Output Rating:	
Hazardous Areas:	DC contact: 30Vdc/0.1A, 500mW max Dry mech contact: 30Vdc/10mA max 250Vac/0.5A max (not subject to a corrosive environment)
Ordinary Areas:	DC contact: 30Vdc/0.1A, 500mW max Dry mech contact: 120Vac/1.0A max 30Vdc/0.1A max
Alarm Light Output:	LED Indicator: 12Vdc/30mA

Alarm Messages

Temperature:	High Temperature Alarm Low Temperature Alarm
Current:	High Current Alarm Low Current Alarm High Current Trip
Ground Fault Current:	Ground Fault Current Alarm Ground Fault Current Trip
Hardware:	Self-Check Failure Switch Shorted RTD Open RTD Shorted

User-Settable Options

Heater Status:	Enable or Disable
Heater Name or Tag:	16 Character Alphanumeric
Temperature Units:	°C or °F
Control Strategy:	On-Off or Proportional
Deadband:	0 to 50C° (0-90F°)
StaggerStart:	On or Off
PowerLimit:	0.5 to 100A
Temperature Setpoint:	0 to 500°C (32 to 932°F)
High Temp Alarm:	0 to 500°C (32 to 932°F)
Low Temp Alarm:	-50 to 500°C (-58 to 932°F)
High Current Alarm:	0.5 to 100A
Low Current Alarm:	0.5 to 100A
High Current Trip:	0.5 to 100A
Ground Fault Alarm:	0.01 to 1.0A
Ground Fault Trip:	0.01 to 1.0A
TraceCheck Interval:	1 to 24 hr.
RTD Control Strategy:	Single, Backup, Highest, Lowest, Average or High Temperature Cutout
RTD Fail-safe:	Heater On or Heater Off
Master Override Input:	On or Off
Alarm Contacts:	NO or NC for each contact
Alarm Light:	Alarm on, Alarm off, Flash during alarm then on, Flash during alarm then off
GF Test:	1 to 24hrs, test now

Specifications subject to change without notice.

3.3.9 MS-10ADIN2

Temperature Input

Range:	-50°C to +500°C
Accuracy:	±2°C
Repeatability:	±1°C
Sensor:	Ten 100 ohm, Platinum, 3-wire RTD; one per point 20 ohm maximum lead resistance

Heater Switching

Number of Switches:	Ten dual pole
Switch Rating:	30A @ 280Vac max
Current Measurement:	0.1 to 30A 3%±0.2A
GF Measurement:	10 to 1000mA 5%±2mA

Control Power

Power Requirements:	50VA @ 120Vac, 50 or 60Hz

Communications

Communication Ports:	(1) Parallel Local Interface connection (2) Serial network connections

Serial Communications

Type:	RS485
Protocol:	Modbus® RTU.
Transmission Rate:	600, 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600 baud.
Interconnect:	2-wire, shielded, twisted pair.
Highway Distance:	4,000 feet without repeater.
Modules per Highway:	(1) Interface and (30) Control Modules.

Measured Values

Temperature:	-50 to 500°C (-58 to 932°F)
Minimum Temperature:	-50 to 500°C (-58 to 932°F)
Maximum Temperature:	-50 to 500°C (-58 to 932°F)
Heater Current:	0.1 to 100A
Ground Fault Current:	0.01 to 1.0A
Power Consumption:	0 to 1,000 MWh
Heater Utilization:	0 to 100%
Operating Cost:	0 to $1,000,000.00

Ground Fault

Maximum Trip Time:	24.5 seconds

Environment

Approval:	CSA NRTL/C for Ordinary areas
Operating Range:	-40°C to +60°C
Conformal Coating:	Boards conformal coated for hostile environments

Alarm

Alarm Output:	Programmable for NO or NC contacts One DC opto-isolated contact One dry mechanical contact
Alarm Output Rating:	DC contact: 30Vdc/0.1A, 500mW max Dry mech contact: 120Vac/1.0A max 30Vdc/0.1A max
Alarm Light Output:	LED Indicator: 12Vdc/30mA

Alarm Messages

Temperature:	High Temperature Alarm Low Temperature Alarm
Current:	High Current Alarm Low Current Alarm High Current Trip
Ground Fault Current:	Ground Fault Current Alarm Ground Fault Current Trip
Hardware:	Self-Check Failure Switch Shorted RTD Open RTD Shorted

User-Settable Options

Heater Status:	Enable or Disable
Heater Name or Tag:	16 Character Alphanumeric
Temperature Units:	°C or °F
Control Strategy:	On-Off
Deadband:	0 to 50C° (0-90F°)
StaggerStart:	On or Off
Temperature Setpoint:	0 to 500°C (32 to 932°F)
High Temp Alarm:	0 to 500°C (32 to 932°F)
Low Temp Alarm:	-50 to 500°C (-58 to 932°F)
High Current Alarm:	0.5 to 30A
Low Current Alarm:	0.5 to 30A
High Current Trip:	0.5 to 30A
Ground Fault Alarm:	0.01 to 1.0A
Ground Fault Trip:	0.01 to 1.0A
TraceCheck Interval:	1 to 24 hr.
RTD Fail-safe:	Heater On or Heater Off
Master Override Input:	On or Off
Alarm Contacts:	NO or NC for each contact
Alarm Light:	Alarm on, Alarm off, Flash during alarm then on, Flash during alarm then off
GF Test:	1 to 24hrs, test now

Specifications subject to change without notice.

3.3.10 MS-10ADIN2R

Temperature Input

Range:	-50°C to +500°C
Accuracy:	±2°C
Repeatability:	±1°C
Sensor:	Twenty 100 ohm, Platinum, 3-wire RTD; two per point 20 ohm maximum lead resistance

Heater Switching

Number of Switches:	Ten dual pole
Switch Rating:	30A @ 280Vac max
Current Measurement:	0.1 to 30A 3%±0.2A
GF Measurement:	10 to 1000mA 5%±2mA

Control Power

Power Requirements:	50VA @ 120Vac, 50 or 60Hz

Communications

Communication Ports:	(1) Parallel Local Interface connection (2) Serial network connections

Serial Communications

Type:	RS485
Protocol:	Modbus® RTU.
Transmission Rate:	600, 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600 baud.
Interconnect:	2-wire, shielded, twisted pair.
Highway Distance:	4,000 feet without repeater.
Modules per Highway:	(1) Interface and (30) Control Modules.

Measured Values

Temperature:	-50 to 500°C (-58 to 932°F)
Minimum Temperature:	-50 to 500°C (-58 to 932°F)
Maximum Temperature:	-50 to 500°C (-58 to 932°F)
Heater Current:	0.1 to 100A
Ground Fault Current:	0.01 to 1.0A
Power Consumption:	0 to 1,000 MWh
Heater Utilization:	0 to 100%
Operating Cost:	0 to $1,000,000.00

Ground Fault

Maximum Trip Time:	24.5 seconds

Environment

Approval:	CSA NRTL/C for Ordinary areas
Operating Range:	-40°C to +60°C
Conformal Coating:	Boards conformal coated for hostile environments

Alarm

Alarm Output:	Programmable for NO or NC contacts One DC opto-isolated contact One dry mechanical contact
Alarm Output Rating:	DC contact: 30Vdc/0.1A, 500mW max Dry mech contact: 120Vac/1.0A max 30Vdc/0.1A max
Alarm Light Output:	LED Indicator: 12Vdc/30mA

Alarm Messages

Temperature:	High Temperature Alarm Low Temperature Alarm
Current:	High Current Alarm Low Current Alarm High Current Trip
Ground Fault Current:	Ground Fault Current Alarm Ground Fault Current Trip
Hardware:	Self-Check Failure Switch Shorted RTD Open RTD Shorted

User-Settable Options

Heater Status:	Enable or Disable
Heater Name or Tag:	16 Character Alphanumeric
Temperature Units:	°C or °F
Control Strategy:	On-Off
Deadband:	0 to 50C° (0-90F°)
StaggerStart:	On or Off
Temperature Setpoint:	0 to 500°C (32 to 932°F)
High Temp Alarm:	0 to 500°C (32 to 932°F)
Low Temp Alarm:	-50 to 500°C (-58 to 932°F)
High Current Alarm:	0.5 to 30A
Low Current Alarm:	0.5 to 30A
High Current Trip:	0.5 to 30A
Ground Fault Alarm:	0.01 to 1.0A
Ground Fault Trip:	0.01 to 1.0A
TraceCheck Interval:	1 to 24 hr.
RTD Fail-safe:	Heater On or Heater Off
Master Override Input:	On or Off
Alarm Contacts:	NO or NC for each contact
Alarm Light:	Alarm on, Alarm off, Flash during alarm then on, Flash during alarm then off
GF Test:	1 to 24hrs, test now

Specifications subject to change without notice.

3.3.11 MS-10ADIN2T

Temperature Input

Range:	-50°C to +300°C
Accuracy:	±3°C
Repeatability:	±2°C
Sensor:	Thermocouple, Type K, J, T; one per point

Heater Switching

Number of Switches:	Ten dual pole
Switch Rating:	30A @ 280Vac max
Current Measurement:	0.1 to 30A 3%±0.2A
GF Measurement:	10 to 1000mA 5%±2mA

Control Power

Power Requirements:	50VA @ 120Vac, 50 or 60Hz

Communications

Communication Ports:	(1) Parallel Local Interface connection (2) Serial network connections

Serial Communications

Type:	RS485
Protocol:	Modbus® RTU.
Transmission Rate:	600, 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600 baud.
Interconnect:	2-wire, shielded, twisted pair.
Highway Distance:	4,000 feet without repeater.
Modules per Highway:	(1) Interface and (30) Control Modules.

Measured Values

Temperature:	-50 to 300°C (-58 to 572°F)
Minimum Temperature:	-50 to 300°C (-58 to 572°F)
Maximum Temperature:	-50 to 300°C (-58 to 572°F)
Heater Current:	0.1 to 100A
Ground Fault Current:	0.01 to 1.0A
Power Consumption:	0 to 1,000 MWh
Heater Utilization:	0 to 100%
Operating Cost:	0 to $1,000,000.00

Ground Fault

Maximum Trip Time:	24.5 seconds

Environment

Approval:	CSA NRTL/C for Ordinary areas
Operating Range:	-40°C to +60°C
Conformal Coating:	Boards conformal coated for hostile environments

Alarm

Alarm Output:	Programmable for NO or NC contacts One DC opto-isolated contact One dry mechanical contact
Alarm Output Rating:	DC contact: 30Vdc/0.1A, 500mW max Dry mech contact: 120Vac/1.0A max 30Vdc/0.1A max
Alarm Light Output:	LED Indicator: 12Vdc/30mA

Alarm Messages

Temperature:	High Temperature Alarm Low Temperature Alarm
Current:	High Current Alarm Low Current Alarm High Current Trip
Ground Fault Current:	Ground Fault Current Alarm Ground Fault Current Trip
Hardware:	Self-Check Failure Switch Shorted Thermocouple Open

User-Settable Options

Heater Status:	Enable or Disable
Heater Name or Tag:	16 Character Alphanumeric
Temperature Units:	°C or °F
Control Strategy:	On-Off
Deadband:	0 to 50C° (0-90F°)
StaggerStart:	On or Off
Temperature Setpoint:	0 to 300°C (32 to 572°F)
High Temp Alarm:	0 to 300°C (32 to 572°F)
Low Temp Alarm:	-50 to 300°C (-58 to 572°F)
High Current Alarm:	0.5 to 30A
Low Current Alarm:	0.5 to 30A
High Current Trip:	0.5 to 30A
Ground Fault Alarm:	0.01 to 1.0A
Ground Fault Trip:	0.01 to 1.0A
TraceCheck Interval:	1 to 24 hr.
RTD Fail-safe:	Heater On or Heater Off
Master Override Input:	On or Off
Alarm Contacts:	NO or NC for each contact
Alarm Light:	Alarm on, Alarm off, Flash during alarm then on, Flash during alarm then off
GF Test:	1 to 24hrs, test now

Specifications subject to change without notice.

3.3.12 MS-10ADIN2X

Temperature Input

Range:	-50°C to +500°C
Accuracy:	±2.5°C
Repeatability:	±1°C
Sensor:	Ten Xmitter Input terminals to be connected to ten 4-20mA RTD Transmitters, one per point, for temperature measurement; Ten 100 ohm, Platinum, 3-wire RTDs to be locally wired to RTD transmitters, one per point; 18 AWG wires to connect control module and RTD Transmitter, up to 7km apart

Heater Switching

Number of Switches:	Ten dual pole
Switch Rating:	30A @ 280Vac max
Current Measurement:	0.1 to 30A 3%±0.2A
GF Measurement:	10 to 1000mA 5%±2mA

Control Power

Power Requirements:	50VA @ 120Vac, 50 or 60Hz

Communications

Communication Ports:	(1) Parallel Local Interface connection (2) Serial network connections

Serial Communications

Type:	RS485
Protocol:	Modbus® RTU.
Transmission Rate:	600, 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600 baud.
Interconnect:	2-wire, shielded, twisted pair.
Highway Distance:	4,000 feet without repeater.
Modules per Highway:	(1) Interface and (30) Control Modules.

Measured Values

Temperature:	-50 to 500°C (-58 to 932°F)
Minimum Temperature:	-50 to 500°C (-58 to 932°F)
Maximum Temperature:	-50 to 500°C (-58 to 932°F)
Heater Current:	0.1 to 100A
Ground Fault Current:	0.01 to 1.0A
Power Consumption:	0 to 1,000 MWh
Heater Utilization:	0 to 100%
Operating Cost:	0 to $1,000,000.00

Ground Fault

Maximum Trip Time:	24.5 seconds

Environment

Approval:	CSA NRTL/C for Ordinary areas
Operating Range:	-40°C to +60°C
Conformal Coating:	Boards conformal coated for hostile environments

Alarm

Alarm Output:	Programmable for NO or NC contacts One DC opto-isolated contact One dry mechanical contact
Alarm Output Rating:	DC contact: 30Vdc/0.1A, 500mW max Dry mech contact: 120Vac/1.0A max 30Vdc/0.1A max
Alarm Light Output:	LED Indicator: 12Vdc/30mA

Alarm Messages

Temperature:	High Temperature Alarm Low Temperature Alarm
Current:	High Current Alarm Low Current Alarm High Current Trip
Ground Fault Current:	Ground Fault Current Alarm Ground Fault Current Trip
Hardware:	Self-Check Failure Switch Shorted RTD Open RTD Shorted

User-Settable Options

Heater Status:	Enable or Disable
Heater Name or Tag:	16 Character Alphanumeric
Temperature Units:	°C or °F
Control Strategy:	On-Off
Deadband:	0 to 50C° (0-90F°)
StaggerStart:	On or Off
Temperature Setpoint:	0 to 500°C (32 to 932°F)
High Temp Alarm:	0 to 500°C (32 to 932°F)
Low Temp Alarm:	-50 to 500°C (-58 to 932°F)
High Current Alarm:	0.5 to 30A
Low Current Alarm:	0.5 to 30A
High Current Trip:	0.5 to 30A
Ground Fault Alarm:	0.01 to 1.0A
Ground Fault Trip:	0.01 to 1.0A
TraceCheck Interval:	1 to 24 hr.
RTD Fail-safe:	Heater On or Heater Off
Master Override Input:	On or Off
Alarm Contacts:	NO or NC for each contact
Alarm Light:	Alarm on, Alarm off, Flash during alarm then on, Flash during alarm then off
GF Test:	1 to 24hrs, test now

Specifications subject to change without notice.

3.3.13 MS-10ADXH0 Control Module

Temperature Input

Range:	-50°C to +500°C
Accuracy:	±2°C
Repeatability:	±1°C
Sensor:	Ten 100 ohm, Platinum, 3-wire RTD; one per point 20 ohm maximum lead resistance

Current Input

Range:	0.1A to 100A
Accuracy:	3%±0.2A
Sensor:	Ten current transformers; one per point

GF Input

Range:	10mA to 1000mA
Accuracy:	5%±2mA
Sensor:	Ten current transformers; one per point
Maimum Trip Time:	13.7 seconds

Heater Switching

No. of SSR Outputs:	Ten
SSR Output Rating:	12Vdc@15mA max output for driving external solid-state relays 600Vac@100A max. GF CT will allow two conductors of O.D. 0.35" max.
Heater Configuration:	Single Phase

Control Power

Power Requirements:	15VA @ 120Vac, 50 or 60Hz

Communications

Communication Ports:	(1) Parallel Local Interface connection (2) Serial network connections

Serial Communications

Type:	RS485
Protocol:	Modbus® RTU.
Transmission Rate:	600, 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600 baud.
Interconnect:	2-wire, shielded, twisted pair.
Highway Distance:	4,000 feet without repeater.
Modules per Highway:	(1) Interface and (30) Control Modules.

Measured Values

Temperature:	-50 to 500°C (-58 to 932°F)
Minimum Temperature:	-50 to 500°C (-58 to 932°F)
Maximum Temperature:	-50 to 500°C (-58 to 932°F)
Heater Current:	0.1 to 100A
Heater Percent Power:	0 to 100%
Ground Fault Current:	0.01 to 1.0A
Heater Utilization:	0 to 100%
Power Consumption:	0 to 1,000 MWh
Operating Cost:	0 to $1,000,000.00

Environment

Approval:	CSA NRTL/C Class1, Div.II, Groups A,B,C,D Class1 Zone 2, Group IIC
Operating Range:	-40°C to +60°C
Conformal Coating:	Boards conformal coated for hostile environments

Alarm

Alarm Output:	Programmable for NO or NC contacts One DC opto-isolated contact One dry mechanical contact
Alarm Output Rating:	
Hazardous Areas:	DC contact: 30Vdc/0.1A, 500mW max Dry mech contact: 30Vdc/10mA max 250Vac/0.5A max (not subject to a corrosive environment)
Ordinary Areas:	DC contact: 30Vdc/0.1A, 500mW max Dry mech contact: 120Vac/1.0A max 30Vdc/0.1A max
Alarm Light Output:	LED Indicator: 12Vdc/30mA

Alarm Messages

Temperature:	High Temperature Alarm Low Temperature Alarm
Current:	High Current Alarm Low Current Alarm High Current Trip
Ground Fault Current:	Ground Fault Current Alarm Ground Fault Current Trip
Hardware:	Self-Check Failure Switch Shorted RTD Open RTD Shorted

User-Settable Options

Heater Status:	Enable or Disable
Heater Name or Tag:	16 Character Alphanumeric
Temperature Units:	°C or °F
Control Strategy:	On-Off or Proportional
Deadband:	0 to 50C° (0-90F°)
StaggerStart:	On or Off
PowerLimit:	0.5 to 100A
Temperature Setpoint:	0 to 500°C (32 to 932°F)
High Temp Alarm:	0 to 500°C (32 to 932°F)
Low Temp Alarm:	-50 to 500°C (-58 to 932°F)
High Current Alarm:	0.5 to 100A
Low Current Alarm:	0.5 to 100A
High Current Trip:	0.5 to 100A
Ground Fault Alarm:	0.01 to 1.0A
Ground Fault Trip:	0.01 to 1.0A
TraceCheck Interval:	1 to 24 hr.
RTD Fail-safe:	Heater On or Heater Off
Master Override Input:	On or Off
Alarm Contacts:	NO or NC for each contact
Alarm Light:	Alarm on, Alarm off, Flash during alarm then on, Flash during alarm then off
GF Test:	1 to 24hrs, test now

Specifications subject to change without notice.

3.3.14 MS-10ADXH0R Control Module

Temperature Input

Range:	-50°C to +500°C
Accuracy:	±2°C
Repeatability:	±1°C
Sensor:	Twenty 100 ohm, Platinum, 3-wire RTD; two per point 20 ohm maximum lead resistance

Current Input

Range:	0.1A to 100A
Accuracy:	3%±0.2A
Sensor:	Ten current transformers; one per point

GF Input

Range:	10mA to 1000mA
Accuracy:	5%±2mA
Sensor:	Ten current transformers; one per point
Maimum Trip Time:	13.7 seconds

Heater Switching

No. of SSR Outputs:	Ten
SSR Output Rating:	12Vdc@15mA max output for driving external solid-state relays 600Vac@100A max. GF CT will allow two conductors of O.D. 0.35" max.
Heater Configuration:	Single Phase

Control Power

Power Requirements:	15VA @ 120Vac, 50 or 60Hz

Communications

Communication Ports:	(1) Parallel Local Interface connection (2) Serial network connections

Serial Communications

Type:	RS485
Protocol:	Modbus® RTU.
Transmission Rate:	600, 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600 baud.
Interconnect:	2-wire, shielded, twisted pair.
Highway Distance:	4,000 feet without repeater.
Modules per Highway:	(1) Interface and (30) Control Modules.

Measured Values

Temperature:	-50 to 500°C (-58 to 932°F)
Minimum Temperature:	-50 to 500°C (-58 to 932°F)
Maximum Temperature:	-50 to 500°C (-58 to 932°F)
Heater Current:	0.1 to 100A
Heater Percent Power:	0 to 100%
Ground Fault Current:	0.01 to 1.0A
Heater Utilization:	0 to 100%
Power Consumption:	0 to 1,000 MWh
Operating Cost:	0 to $1,000,000.00

Environment

Approval:	CSA NRTL/C Class1, Div.II, Groups A,B,C,D Class1 Zone 2, Group IIC
Operating Range:	-40°C to +60°C
Conformal Coating:	Boards conformal coated for hostile environments

Alarm

Alarm Output:	Programmable for NO or NC contacts One DC opto-isolated contact One dry mechanical contact
Alarm Output Rating:	
Hazardous Areas:	DC contact: 30Vdc/0.1A, 500mW max Dry mech contact: 30Vdc/10mA max 250Vac/0.5A max (not subject to a corrosive environment)
Ordinary Areas:	DC contact: 30Vdc/0.1A, 500mW max Dry mech contact: 120Vac/1.0A max 30Vdc/0.1A max
Alarm Light Output:	LED Indicator: 12Vdc/30mA

Alarm Messages

Temperature:	High Temperature Alarm Low Temperature Alarm
Current:	High Current Alarm Low Current Alarm High Current Trip
Ground Fault Current:	Ground Fault Current Alarm Ground Fault Current Trip
Hardware:	Self-Check Failure Switch Shorted RTD Open RTD Shorted

User-Settable Options

Heater Status:	Enable or Disable
Heater Name or Tag:	16 Character Alphanumeric
Temperature Units:	°C or °F
Control Strategy:	On-Off or Proportional
Deadband:	0 to 50C° (0-90F°)
StaggerStart:	On or Off
PowerLimit:	0.5 to 100A
Temperature Setpoint:	0 to 500°C (32 to 932°F)
High Temp Alarm:	0 to 500°C (32 to 932°F)
Low Temp Alarm:	-50 to 500°C (-58 to 932°F)
High Current Alarm:	0.5 to 100A
Low Current Alarm:	0.5 to 100A
High Current Trip:	0.5 to 100A
Ground Fault Alarm:	0.01 to 1.0A
Ground Fault Trip:	0.01 to 1.0A
TraceCheck Interval:	1 to 24 hr.
RTD Fail-safe:	Heater On or Heater Off
Master Override Input:	On or Off
Alarm Contacts:	NO or NC for each contact
Alarm Light:	Alarm on, Alarm off, Flash during alarm then on, Flash during alarm then off
GF Test:	1 to 24hrs, test now

Specifications subject to change without notice.

3.3.15 ML100 Dedicated Interface Module

Control Power

Power Requirements:	From Control Module ML100 Interface connector: +5Vdc/0.1A, +8Vdc/0.4A, -6.5Vdc/1mA

Communications

Port:	1 Dedicated parallel connection
Interconnect:	26-pin IDC ribbon cable
Cable Length:	3 feet maximum

Environment

Approval:	CSA NRTL/C Class 1, Div.II, Groups A,B,C,D Class 1, Zone-2, Groups IIC
Operating Range:	-40°C to +60°C (LCD Display: -20°C to +60°C) (VFD Display: -40°C to +60°C)
Conformal Coating:	Boards conformal coated for hostile environments

User Interface

Display:	16-character x 2-line LCD or VFD Alpha-numeric display
Keypad:	9 tactile keys, polyester faceplate - Setpoint, measured, status - Message Up, Message Down - Value Up, Value Down - Reset - Store
Contrast:	Adjustable by potentiometer
Panel Indicators:	Power on Current heater display on Serial communication active System alarm Process alarm

Bezel

Material:	304 Stainless steel
Mounting:	For mounting on NEMA-12 or NEMA-4 enclosure door. Includes gasketing.
Optional:	304 Stainless steel shroud with plexi-glass hinged cover to protect keypad from physical damage.

3.3.16 MR100 Group Interface Module

Control Power

Power Requirements:	12VA @ 120Vac, 50 or 60Hz

Communications

Ports:	1 Serial network connections
Type:	RS485
Protocol:	Modbus® RTU.
Transmission Rate:	600, 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600 baud.
Interconnect:	2-wire, shielded, twisted pair.
Highway Distance:	4,000 feet without repeater.
Modules per Highway:	(1) MR100 and (30) Control Modules.

Environment

Approval:	CSA NRTL/C Class1, Div.II, Groups A,B,C,D Class1 Zone 2, Group IIC
Operating Range:	-40°C to +60°C (LCD Display: -20°C to +60°C) (VFD Display: -40°C to +60°C)
Conformal Coating:	Boards conformal coated for hostile environments

Alarm

Alarm Output:	Programmable for NO or NC contacts One DC opto-isolated contact One dry mechanical contact
Alarm Output Rating:	
Hazardous Areas:	DC contact: 30Vdc/0.1A, 500mW max Dry mech contact: 30Vdc/10mA max 250Vac/0.5A max (not subject to a corrosive environment)
Ordinary Areas:	DC contact: 30Vdc/0.1A, 500mW max Dry mech contact: 120Vac/1.0A max 30Vdc/0.1A max
Alarm Light Output:	LED Indicator: 12Vdc/30mA
Alarm Messages:	Refer to Control Module Specifications

User Interface

Display:	16-character x 2-line LCD or VFD Alpha-numeric display
Keypad:	9 tactile keys, polyester faceplate - Setpoint, measured, status - Message Up, Message Down - Value Up, Value Down - Reset - Store
Contrast:	Adjustable by potentiometer
Panel Indicators:	Power on Current heater display on Serial communication active System alarm Process alarm

Bezel

Material:	304 Stainless steel
Mounting:	For mounting on NEMA-4/4X enclosure door. Includes gasketing.
Optional:	304 Stainless steel shroud with plexi-glass hinged cover to protect keypad from physical damage.

Specifications subject to change without notice.

3.3.17 MR100 for Wondows CE Touch Screen Group Interface Module

Control Power

Power Requirements:	10VA @ 120Vac, 50 or 60Hz

Communications

Ports:	1 Serial network connections
Type:	RS485
Protocol:	Modbus® RTU.
Transmission Rate:	600, 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600 baud.
Interconnect:	2-wire, shielded, twisted pair.
Highway Distance:	4,000 feet without repeater.
Modules per Highway:	(1) MR100 for Windows CE and (30) Control Modules.

Environment

Approval:	FCC Part 15, Subpart B, Class A CE EN-55022, EN-55024 and EN-60950-1 UL 508, CSA-C22.2 Class1, Div.II, Groups A,B,C,D ISA 12.12.01 (UL1604)
Operating Range:	-30°C to +70°C (Storage: -40°C to +85°C)
Sealing:	Nema-4X, IP66 (front panel only)

Alarm

Alarm Output:	One NO dry mechanical contact
Alarm Output Rating:	
Hazardous Areas:	Dry mech contact: 30Vdc/10mA max 250Vac/0.25A max (not subject to a corrosive environment)
Ordinary Areas:	Dry mech contact: 120Vac/0.5A max 30Vdc/0.1A max
Alarm Light Output:	LED Indicator: 12Vdc/30mA
Alarm Messages:	Refer to Control Module Specifications

User Interface

Touch Screen:	7” touch screen, 800x480 WVGA, TFT color LCD, Windows CE on-screen keyboard

Bezel

Housing Material:	Polymer
Mounting:	For mounting on NEMA-4/4X enclosure door. Includes gasketing.

3.4 Model Codes for Control Panels

Master*Trace*™ systems are available in different configurations depending on the application. The product model code on the Master*Trace*™ system identifies the features.

MS - 10 DXH 2 R - E1D1 - RTD

Number of Points

Switch Type
1-Pole, External Solid State: SXH
2-Pole, Internal Mechanical: DIN
2-Pole, External Solid State: DXH
3-Pole, External Solid State: TXH

Switch Rating
No Switches: 0
30A/240Vac: 2
50A/240Vac: 3
100A/240Vac: 4
30A/600Vac: 5
50A/600Vac: 6
100A/600Vac: 7

RTD
Single RTD per heater: blank
Dual RTD per Heater: R
One RTD per module: O
No RTD: N
Single thermocouple per heater: T
Single RTD Transmitter connection per heater: X
Single RTD per heater via RTD Sampler with Modems: S10M
Dual RTD per heater via RTD Sampler with Modems: S20M
Single RTD per heater via RTD Sampler with RS485: S10R
Dual RTD per heater via RTD Sampler with RS485: S20R

Additional Options
A1: Green LED Alarm Indicator
A2: Red LED Alarm Indicator
Bx: Distribution Panel with x Amp Main
RTD: 7ft RTD Sensor
SP: Special Modification
X1: Control Transformer 208VAC Input
X2: Control Transformer 240VAC Input
X3: Control Transformer 277VAC Input
X4: Control Transformer 480VAC Input
X5: Control Transformer 600VAC 2P/ 347VAC 1P Input
XP: Non-Classified to Class I, Division 1
YP: Class I, Division 2 to Division 1
ZP: Non-Classified to Class I, Division 2
ETH: Ethernet Modbus TCP to RS485 Modbus RTU Gateway on Serial Port 2 (relocatable)
BAC: Configured MasterTrace Modbus to BACnet/IP Gateway on Serial Port 2 (relocatable)

Enclosure Options
E1: NEMA-4 Steel
E2: NEMA-4X FRP
E3: NEMA-4X Stainless Steel
E4: NEMA-4X Aluminum
D1: Local Interface
D2: Local Interface w/ Shroud
D3: Group Interface
D4: Group Interface w/ Shroud
F1: Floor Stand (not available for all models)
D5: VFD Local Interface
D6: VFD Local Interface w/ Shroud
D7: VFD Group Interface
D8: VFD Group Interface w/ Shroud
D9: Touch Screen Group Interface

For mixed module panel, add controller model suffix as required.

eg. MS-10DXH2-5TXH2R-E1D3-RTD-SP
Assumed: 1 MS-10ADXH0 MODULE
1 MS-5ATXH0 MODULE

4 Installation

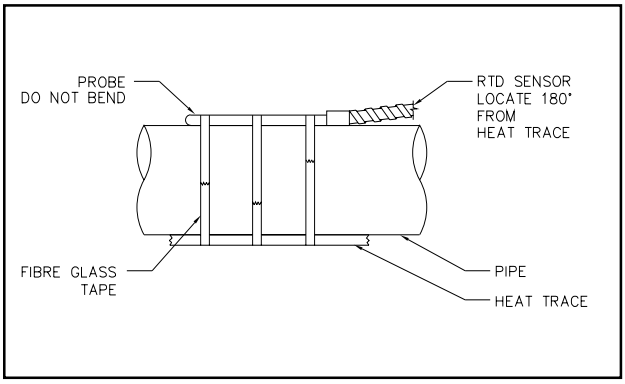
4.1 Control Panel Mounting

Mount the control panel at a convenient location, generally with the Interface Module at eye level. Placing the Interface Module in direct sunlight may make reading the display difficult.
Cut holes and mount hubs at suitable locations in the enclosure as required. It is recommended that power wires are run in separate conduits from RTD and RS-485 signal wires.

4.2 RTD Sensor Wiring

RTD Sensors should be 3-wire, 100 W, platinum to DIN EN 60751 standard. Mount the RTD element on the pipe, away from the heat trace and 30° to 45° from the bottom of the pipe. The total circuit resistance per conductor from the RTD to the control panel must be less than 10 ohm. Exceeding this resistance will result in non-linear temperature measurement. Belden cable 8770 or equivalent will allow RTDs to be placed up to 1,000 feet from the control panel. Complete all RTD wiring according to the *Panel Layout Drawings* located in the control panel package.
The RTD sensor must be installed on the pipe surface or thermal well before the pipe insulation to ensure proper thermal contact. The RTD position should be 180° from the electric heat trace cable which is the coldest spot of the pipe. The RTD sensor may be secured to the pipe by fiber-glass tape. The RTD probe is delicate and should not be bent or used as a tool to puncture insulation. If additional wiring is required for the RTD, shielded 3-lead wire sized 18 or 20AWG must be used for the RTD sensor to minimize the effects of noise pickup. A typical RTD installation is shown in *Figure 4.1*.

Figure 4.1 RTD Mounting



4.3 Ground Fault Protection

In order for the ground fault protection to be effective, a solid ground path must be provided for the heat trace. Electrical heat trace with a grounded outer braid or conductive sheath is recommended. For ground fault monitoring, each heater circuit ground must be individually returned. Ground fautl protection is for equipment protection only, not personnel.

4.4 Ground Fault Testing

To test the ground fault monitoring function on 5 and 10 point modules, a ground fault test function is available. A 90mA ac current source is provided on terminals 120 and 121 where a wire loop is inserted through all ground CT's and terminated at the GF test terminals. The GF test wire loop is internally wired on internal mechanical switch models. See *Typical Wiring Diagram* in *Appednix D* for details.

4.5 Power and Heater Wiring

Complete all supply and load wiring for the heater circuits according to the *Typical Wiring Diagram*. Note that voltages may vary by circuit. Power wiring should be sized appropriately to the breaker size and maximum ambient operating temperatures. Control panels with breakers built-in will require a power feed size appropriately to the main breaker size.

Wire Size (AWG)	Current Load (A)	Max. Ambient Temperature (°C)
6	30	50
8	30	40
10	24	50
12	16	50

Wiring methods should comply with Canadian Electrical or National Electrical Code and local codes. Power and signal wires should not be run in the same conduit system. Wiring should be rated at least 90 °C. Wiring methods must conform to Class 1, Div.2 or Class 1, Zone 2 requirements.

4.6 Ground Connection

A dedicated ground wire must be connected to the ground lug or bar on the control panel. This provides a solid ground path in the event of a fault. The input transient

protectors on the modules can not provide the necessary protection without a solid ground.

4.7 Safety Ground

Each of the ten RTD inputs are protected by a transient suppressor network which acts as a barrier against transient energy pick-up by the RTD probe. In order for this protection to work effectively, terminals 122 and 123 must be terminated to a solid ground separate from the enclosure chassis ground. On panels pre-wired at the factory, transient ground is tied to earth ground so that it is not left open. It is recommended that transient ground be disconnected from enclosure ground and moved to a separate ground.
Note: The transient suppressor network is not an intrinsically safe barrier and is only available on 5 and 10 point models.

4.8 Control Power Wiring

The control panel requires control power supplied from a dedicated circuit breaker. The supply voltage for control power to the MasterTrace modules is 120VAC. If the supply voltage is incorrect, the modules may be damaged. Control power must be protected by a circuit breaker no larger than 15A. If the control panel includes a breaker panel, control power connection to a branch breaker will be already done at the factory. Recommended wire size for control power wiring is 14 AWG at maximum ambient temperature of 40°C and 12 AWG t maximum ambient temperature of 50°C.

Wiring methods should comply with Canadian Electrical or National Electrical Code and local codes. Power and signal wires should not be run in the same conduit system. Wiring should be rated at least 90 °C. Wiring methods must conform to Class 1, Div.2 or Class 1, Zone 2 requirements.

4.9 Alarm Wiring

MR100 for Winsows CE only has one mechnical & NO alarm contact and a hardware configurable LED alarm output.
All other Master*Trace* controllers have two alarm contacts and one active alarm output for driving a LED alarm indicator. Both the alarm contacts are software configurable for normally open or closed. The alarm LED output is software configurable for alarm on, alarm off or flash during alarm. Refer to *typical wiring diagrams in Appendix D* for alarm output terminals.
The mechanical alarm output is rated 30Vdc/10mA, 250Vac/0.5A in hazardous locations and 120Vac/1A, 30Vdc/0.1A in ordinary areas. The DC alarm output is an opto-isolated transition output rated 30Vdc/100mA, 500mW max.
The alarm LED output is rated 12Vdc, 30mA. It can be used to drive a 12Vdc LED indicator. Alarm outputs are designed for interface to annunciator, panels, PLC or DCS.

4.9 Commissioning

Commissioning the Master*Trace*™ Control Panel requires an understanding of its functions including how to display measured values and, if necessary, to change setpoints or configuration. Read *Chapter 5*: Operation and *Chapter 6*: Programming & Setup before proceeding if you are not familiar with the Master*Trace*™ operation.
Once the wiring is complete and in accordance with the *Typical Wiring Diagram in Appendix D*, close the circuit breaker to provide control power to the panel.

For MR100 for Windows CE, a proper function page appears on the touch screen after power-up. Refer to *Appendix G* for the operation of MR100 for Windows CE.

For MR100/ML100 Interface Module, this sequence of messages displays on power-up:

MASTERTRACE HEAT TRACING CONTROL

NEXTRON CORP (403) 735-9555

FIRMWARE VERSION: REV. D1-05-00

MANUAL VERSION: 1501-0006_1

SELF TEST PASSED

Refer to *Appendix C*: Summary of Alarms and Causes, if the Self Test Failure alarm light turns on or the Interface Module displays this message:

SELF TEST FAILURE ALARM

4.9.1 Enter Program Changes: Refer to the Programming Sheet for Control Panel & Modules in the panel drawing if it is available. If not, Refer to *Figure 4.2* for Sample Programming Worksheet. Ignoring the alarm messages and lights, enter all required user setup changes. The Program Enable edit box in MR100 for Windows CE or Program Enable dip switch on the MR100/ML100 Interface Module must be set to ENABLE to allow programming. Refer to *Figure 2* in Appendix G, or *Figure 5.9* for ML100 Dedicated Interface Module, or *Figure 5.10* for MR100 Group Interface Module. It is recommended that this Program Enable edit box or dip switch be set to DISABLE to prevent unauthorized entry of program changes.

4.9.2 Turn On Heater Power: Close the circuit breakers for all heat trace circuits controlled by the Master*Trace*™ control panel.

4.9.3 Respond to Alarm Conditions: Examine each alarm condition and correct problems as required. High Current and Low Temperature alarms should be ignored during start-up and until normal operating levels have been reached. Refer to *Appendix C*: Summary of Alarms and Causes for information on potential causes of alarms.

4.9.4 Check Actual Readings: Once the system has reached normal operating temperatures, check the individual temperature, current and ground fault current readings against expected values for each circuit. This can indicate wiring or design errors.

4.9.5 Check the RTD Wiring: Locate and open the junction box or head of the selected RTD. Either disconnect the RTD or short the wires. The RTD Short or RTD Open alarm will be displayed on the Interface Module showing the Heater Name. Confirm that the displayed heater matches the heater of the selected RTD.

Warning - Explosion Hazard - Substitution of components may impair suitablility for Class 1, Division 2 or Class 1, Zone 2.

Warning - Explosion Hazard - Do not disconnect equipment unless power has been switched off or the area is known to be non-hazardous.

There are no consumable components contained in any of the models covered in this manual.

There is no cleaning requirements for any of the models covered in this manual.

Warning - The ground fault trip function is intended for equipment protection only and should not be used in place of ground fault protection for personnel protection where this is required.

Caution - Equipments are not evaluated for use in a corrosive atmosphere.

NEXTRON CORPORATION
Mastertrace Rev.D1 Heat Tracing Controls
Heater Setpoint Programming Worksheet

Customer: _____ Model Type: _____ Date: _____
Panel No.: _____ Module No.: _____ S/N: _____

	Default	Working Range	HT1	HT2	HT3	HT4	HT5	HT6	HT7	HT8	HT9	HT10
Operating												
Heater Enabled	no	yes, no										
Heater Setpoint	20°C	0 to 500°C, none, off										
Low Temperature Alarm	5°C	-50°C to Heater Setpoint, off										
High Temperature Alarm	off	Heater Setpoint to 500°C, off										
Low Current Alarm	off	0.5A to High Current Alarm, off										
High Current Alarm	off	Low Current Alarm to High Current Trip, off										
High Current Trip	off	High Current Alarm to 100.0A, off										
Power Limit Current	off	0.5 to 100.0A, off										
Ground Fault Trip	50mA	GF Alarm to 1000mA, off										
Ground Fault Alarm	25mA	10 to GF Trip, off										
Tracecheck Cycle Time	off	1 to 24 hours, off										
Heater Voltage	120V	100 to 600V, measured										
Low Voltage Alarm	off	0 to 300V, off										
Heater Setup												
Heater Name	NONAME	16 characters										
Master Override	off	on, off										
Porportional Control	off	on, off										
Deadband	1C°	0 to 50C°										
If RTD Fails Heater goes?	off	on, off										
RTD Mode	1RTD	see *Appendix A*										
System Setup												
Display Timeout	60 seconds	5 to 600s, off										
Scan Time	3 seconds	1 to 10s										
Temperature Units	Celcius	Celcius, Fahrenheit										
Cost per kWh	$0.05	$0.01 to $0.50										
Stagger Start	off	on, off										
Switch Type	Solid-state	Solid-state, Mechanical										
Baud Rate 1	1200	600, 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600										
Baud Rate 2	1200	600, 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600										
Alarm Light Mode	alarm:off	off, on, flash/on, flash/off										
Alarm Contacts	MECH:NC SS:NC	MECH: NO or NC, SS: NO or NC										

Figure 4.2 Sample Programming Worksheet

5 Operation

This section provides information on how to operate the Master*Trace*™ modules. Refer to the module name plate(s) and *Chapter 3.4*, Model Codes, if you are unsure of your product and its specific features.

5.1 Control Modules

Refer to the following Figures for the appropriate Control Module(s).

- *Figure 5.1*: MS-1DIN2 & MS-2DIN2
- *Figure5.2*: MS-1TXH0
- *Figure 5.3*: MS-1DXH0 & MS-2DXH0
- *Figure 5.4*: MS-5ADXH0, MS-5ATXH0 & MS-10ADXH0
- *Figure5.5*: MS-5ADIN2 & MS-10ADIN2
- *Figure5.6*: MS-10ADIN2T
- *Figure5.7*: MS-10ADIN2X

5.1.1 Status Lights:

- **L1** Power: Light is on when control power is present.
- **L2** Heater: Each heater circuit has a light which is on when the heater relay or contactor is closed.
- **L3** Alarm: Light is on if there are one or more alarms on any circuits of the Control Module.
- **L4** Address: Light is on when Control Module is in Address Enable Mode. Light must be on to allow the Module Number to be changed from a master on the data highway.
- **L5** Transmit: Each serial port has a light which flashes while the Control Module is transmitting information to the data highway.
- **L6** Receive: Each serial port has a light which flashes while the Control Module is receiving information from the data highway.
- **L7** Override: Light is on when the Override Input terminals are shorted. When light is on, all heaters which are programmed with Master Override set to ON should be on if their heater setpoints are set to off/none.

5.1.2 Switches & Jumpers:

- **S1** Address Mode: When the switch is set to DISABLE, the Module Number can't be changed/read from a master on the data highway. When set to ENABLE, the Module Number can be changed/read for the ten minutes after the module's power-up from a master on the data highway. During this time the ADDRESS light is on.
- **S2** RS485-120: When the jumper is set to IN, the RS-485 line is terminated by a 120 ohm resistor. Only the last Control Module on the data highway should be set to IN.

5.1.3 Terminals: Refer to *Typical Wiring Diagrams* for Power, heater and RTD field connections.

Note: Not all models are equipped with the following.

- **T 1** Alarm Contacts: Alarm contact type is the same for all models. In hazardous areas the opto-isolated dc output is rated 30Vdc @ 0.1A (terminals 4 & 5) and the dry mechanical output is rated 30Vdc@10mA, 250Vac@0.5A (terminals 6 & 7). In ordinary areas the opto-isolated dc output is rated the same as hazardous but the dry mechanical output is rated 120Vac@1A, 30Vdc@0.1A. Contacts are configurable for normally open or closed. The dry mechanical contact is open without power.
- **T 2** Alarm Light Output: The output is configurable for normally open, closed or flash. Output is rated 12 Vdc @ 30 mA for an LED type lamp (MS-1 & MS-2 terminals 16+ & 17-, MS-5A and MS-10A terminals 13+ & 14-).
- **T3** Master Override Input: Only those heaters which are programmed with Master Override set to ON are affected by Master Override Input. When the terminals are open, all Master Override Enabled heaters are forced off. When the terminals are closed, all Master Override Enabled heaters are controlled by their individual RTDs unless their Heater Setpoints are set to off/none. In this case, the heater is turned on. The logic of this input allows either ambient temperature override or load shedding on all or selected heaters. (MS-1 & MS-2 terminals 26+ & 27-, MS-5A & MS-10A terminals 11+ & 12-).
- **T 4** RTD Input: 3 wire RTD input. Ground terminal con-nects to shield or case. Lead resistance compensated. For MS-1 & MS-2, terminals 8-15 are RTD inputs. For MS-10A, terminals 60-99 are RTD A inputs, and terminals 160-199 are RTD B inputs. For MS-5A, all its RTD inputs are in terminals 60-99 (60-63 for RTD 1A, 64-67 for RTD 1B, 68-71 for RTD 2A, 72-75 for RTD 2B, ..., 92-95 for RTD 5A, 96-99 for RTD 5B.).
- **T5** Control Power Input:120Vac input, 2A fused (terminals 2 & 3), earth ground (terminal 1).
- **T6** CT's: Heater Current & Ground Fault monitoring transformers (MS-1 & MS-2 terminals 28-35, MS-5A & MS-10A terminals 20-59). Solid-state models only.
- **T7** SSR's: 12Vdc, 15mA max for driving digital input of solid state relays (MS-1 & MS-2 terminals 40-43, MS-5A & MS-10A terminals 100-119). Solid-state models only.
- **T 8** Voltage: Connect to heater input for voltage monitoring. 300Vac max. (MS-1 & MS-2 terminals 36-39). One & two-point single-phase solid-state models only.
- **T9** Safety Ground: Terminate to solid ground separate from panel ground for transient protection circuit on RTD inputs. (MS-5A & MS-10A terminals 122 & 123). Five & ten-point models only.
- **T10** GF Test: Wire loop is passed through GF CTs & terminated at the GF test terminals. An ac test current is applied through wire loop during GF testing. (MS-5A & MS-10A terminals 120 & 121). 5 & 10-point models only.

- **T11** Address Enable Open: When the terminals are shorted, the Module Number cannot be changed from a master on the data highway. (MS-1 & MS-2 terminals 24 and 25). 1 & 2-point models only.
- **T12** Heater Power Input: 280Vac max input voltage. (MS-1 & MS-2 terminals 28, 29, 32 and 33, MS-5A & MS-10A terminals 20-39). Mechanical models only.
- **T13** Heater Power Output: 280Vac/30A max continuous (MS-1A & MS-2A terminals 30, 31, 34 and 35, MS-5A & MS-10A terminals 40-59). Mechanical models only.
- **T14** +15Vdc Power Output: 15Vdc/0.2A. (MS-5A & MS-10A Terminals 15 & 16). 5 & 10-point models only.
- **T15** TC Input: Thermocouple input. There are 10 TC inputs, one per heater (Terminals 60 & 61 for TC1, 64 & 65 for TC2, ..., 96 & 97 for TC10). Connect TC's positive wire to terminal marked as (+), and negative wire to terminal marked as (-). Model MS-10ADIN2T only.
- **T16** Xmitter Input: RTD Transmitter input. There are 10 Xmitter inputs, one per heater (Terminals 60 & 61 for Xmitter1, 64 & 65 for Xmitter2, ..., 96 & 97 for Xmitter10). To connect with an RTD Transmitter, use 18 AWG wires to connect the terminal marked as + to the I(+) terminal on RTD Transmitter, and the terminal marked as - to the I(-) terminal on RTD Transmitter. The actual RTD sensor is to be locally wired to the RTD Transmitter and the transmitter can be located up to 7km away from the control module. Model MS-10ADIN2X only.
- **T17** +15Vdc Power Output: Model MS-10ADIN2X only.

5.1.4.Communications Ports:

- **C1** ML100 Interface: Standard connection to a Dedicated Interface Module via a ribbon cable. Maximum cable length is 4 feet.
- **C2** Serial Port 1: Standard connection to an RS-485 data highway via a 2-conductor, shielded, twisted pair cable. Maximum Cable length with 30 Control Modules without repeater is 4,000 feet. (MS-1 & MS-2 terminals 18+, 19-, 20 SHD, MS-5A & MS-10A terminals 8+, 9-, 10 SHD)
- **C3** Serial Port 2: Standard connection to an RS-485 data highway via a 2-conductor, shielded, twisted pair cable. Maximum Cable length with 30 Control Modules without repeater is 4,000 feet. (MS-1 & MS-2 terminals 21+, 22-, 23 SHD, MS-5A & MS-10A terminals 17+, 18-, 19 SHD)
- **C4** Serial Port 3: Standard connection to an RS-485 data highway via a 2-conductor, shielded, twisted pair cable. Maximum Cable length with 30 Control Modules without repeater is 4,000 feet. (MS-5A & MS-10A terminals 20+, 21-, 22 SHD). 5 & 10-point models only.

  This port is specifically designed for the communication between the control module and the RTD Sampler. If communication is conducted via wireless RF Modem, the RS485 cable should be wired to the RF Modem mounted on control module nearby. If communication is conducted via RS485 cable, the RS485 cable should be connected to the RTD Sampler's communicaiton port directly.

Figure 5.1 MS-1DIN2 & MS-2DIN2 Control Module

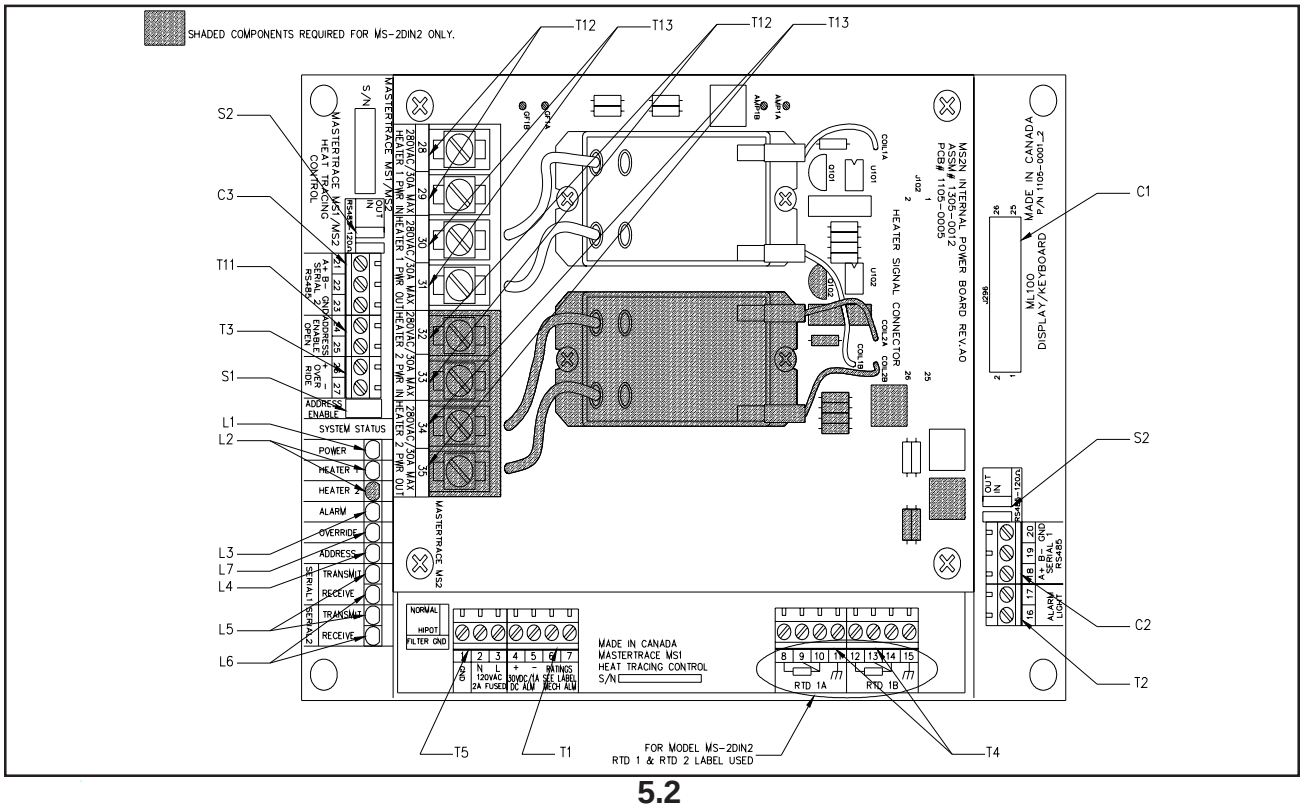


Figure 5.2 MS-1TXH0 Control Module

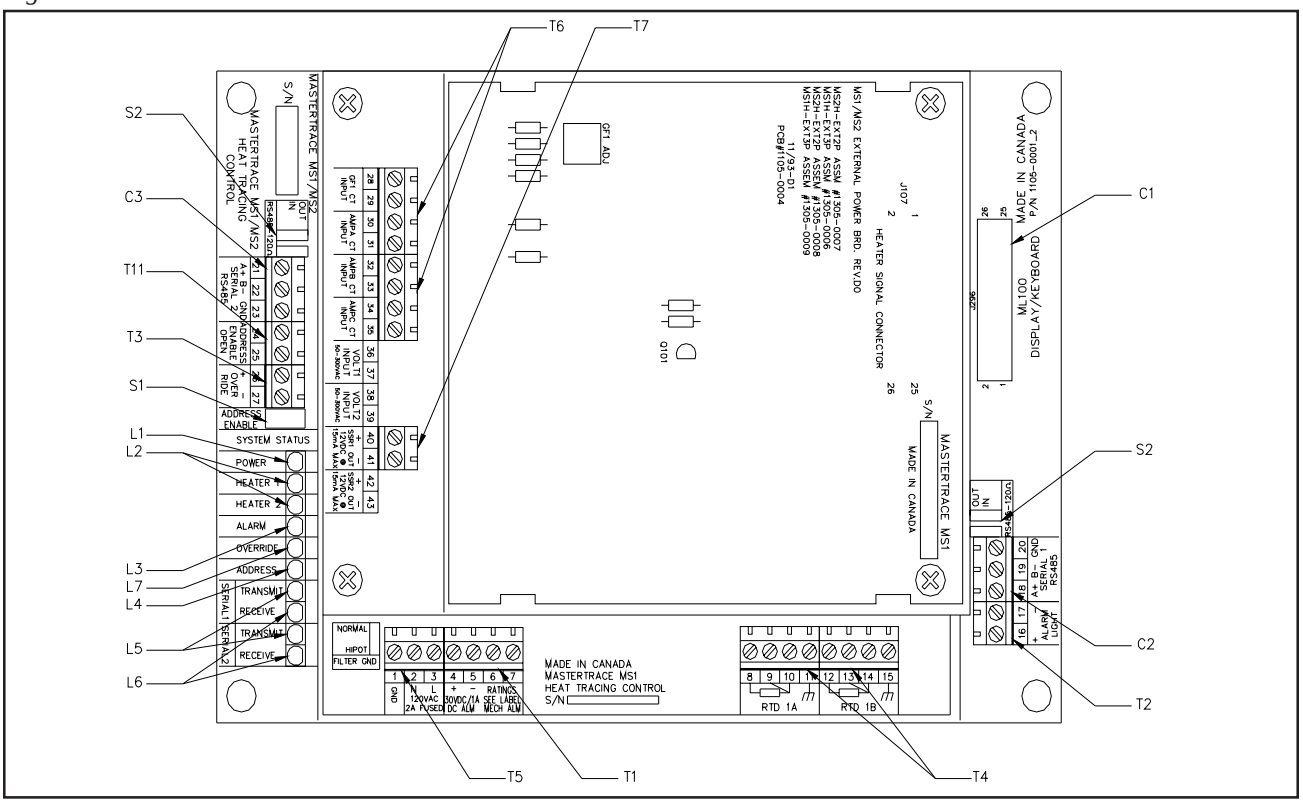


Figure 5.3 MS-1DXH0 & MS-2DXH0 Control Modules

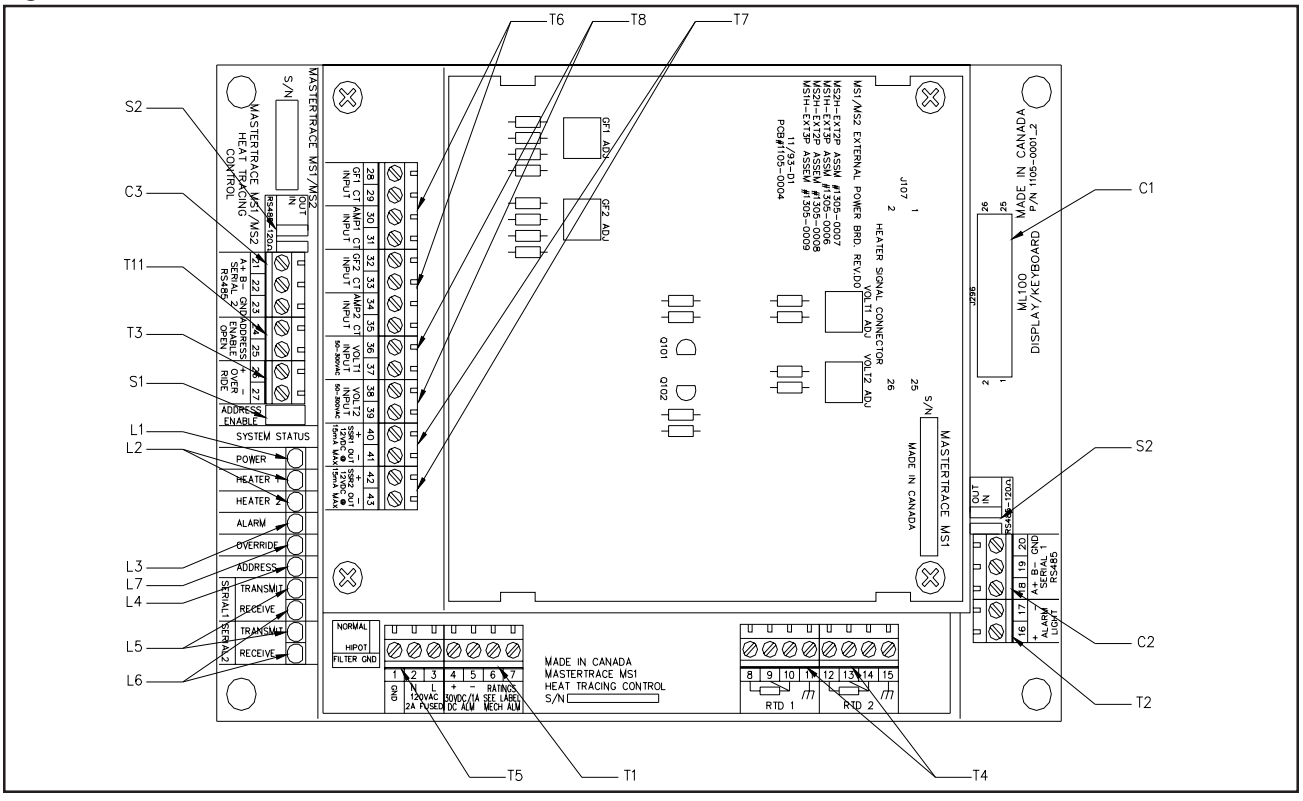


Figure 5.4 MS-5ADXH0, MS-5ATXH0 & MS-10ADXH0 Control Modules

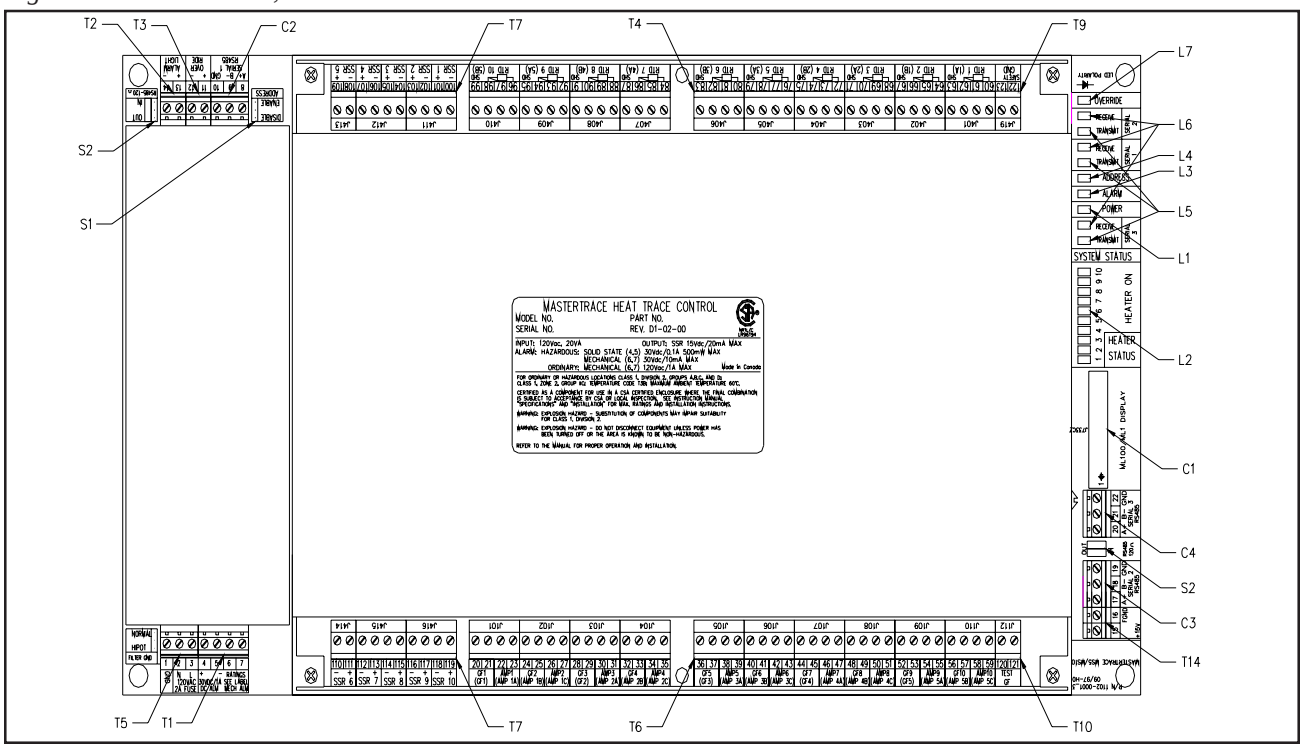


Figure 5.5 MS-5ADIN2 & MS-10ADIN2 Control Modules

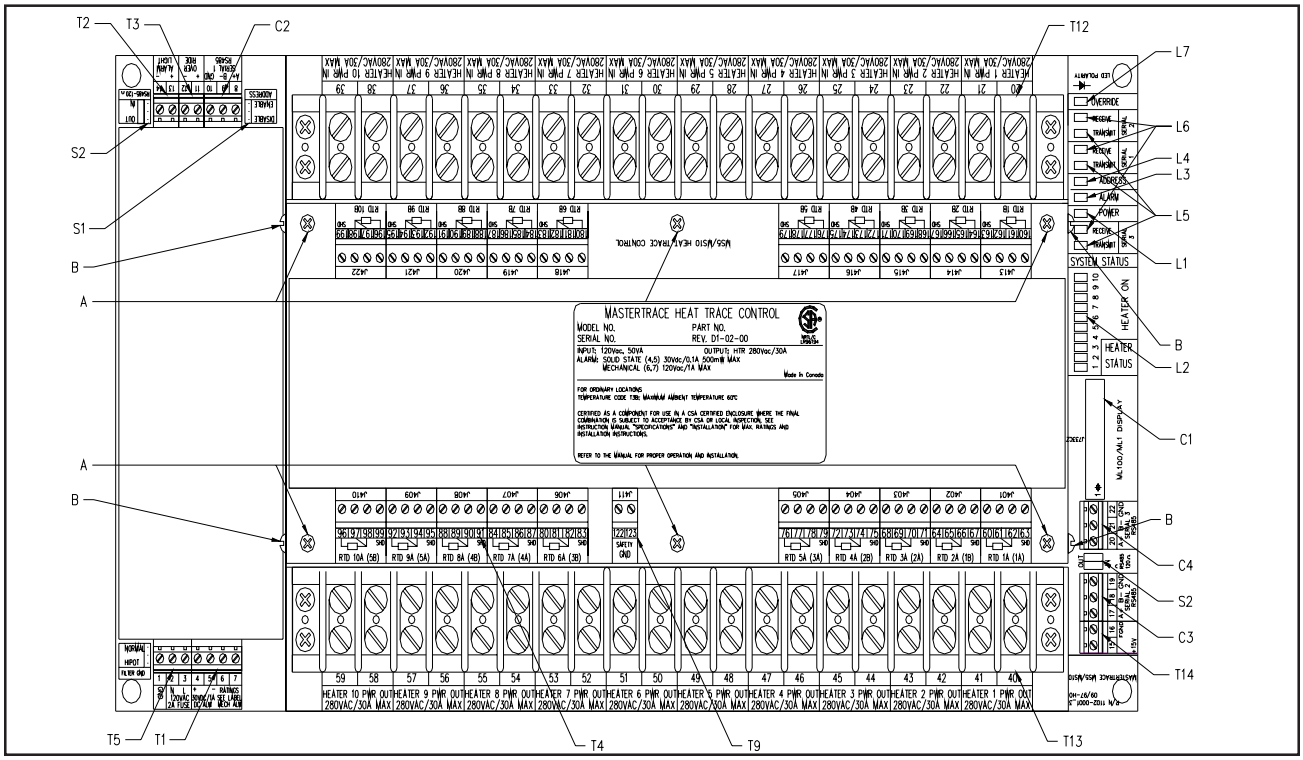


Figure 5.6 MS-10ADIN2T Control Module

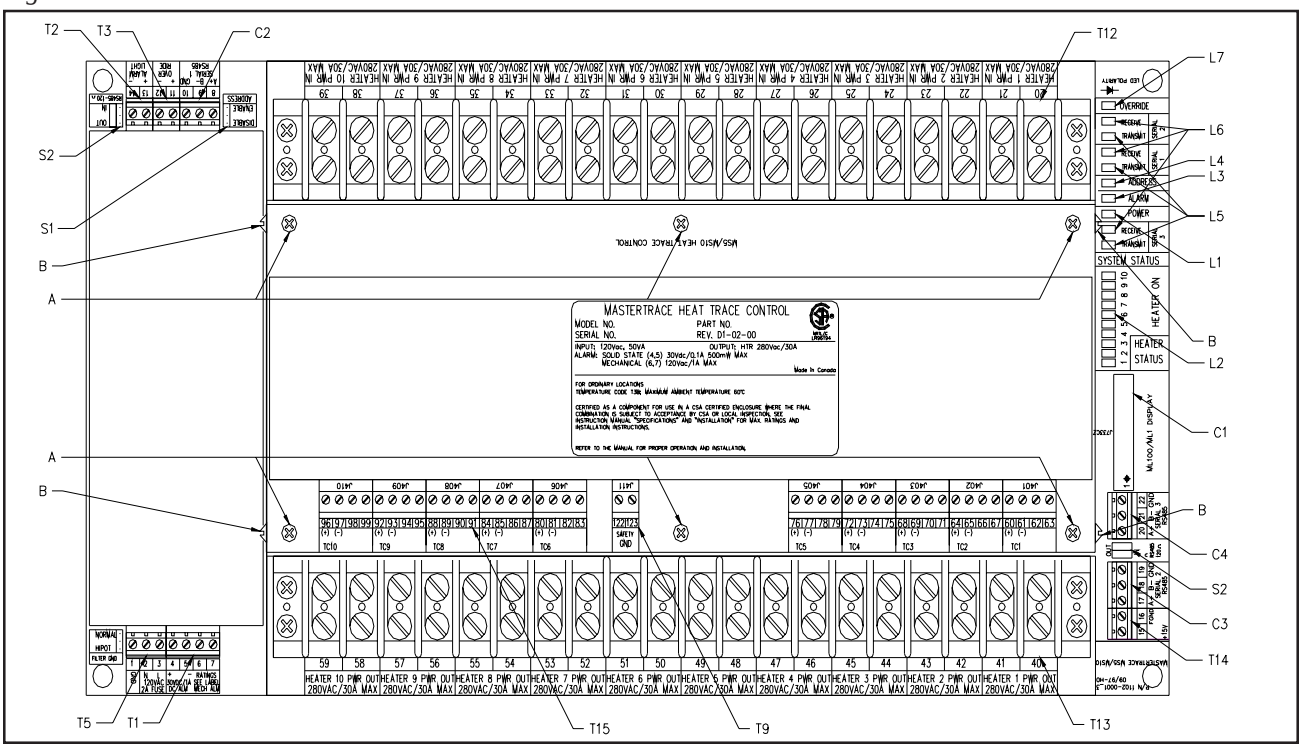
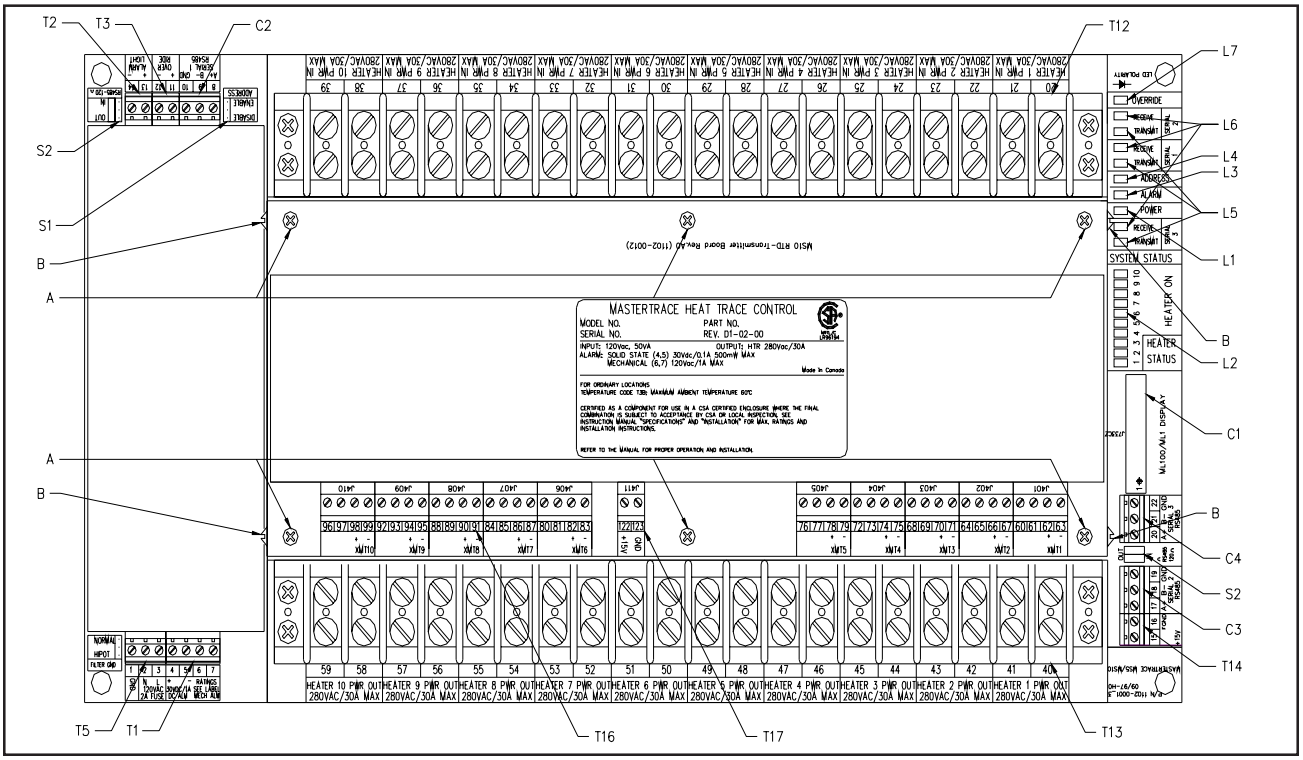


Figure 5.7 MS-10ADIN2X Control Module



5.2 Interface Modules - ML100 & MR100

The ML100 Dedicated Interface Module is capable of programming and monitoring one Control Module such as the MS-10A. It is a "Dedicated" interface because it connects to only one Control Module. It is designed to be door-mounted in a NEMA-4 enclosure in an industrial environment. Operator interface is through the Status Indicators, LCD Display and the Keypad. Refer to *Figure 5.8* and *Figure 5.9*.

The MR100 Group Interface Module is capable of programming and monitoring from one to thirty Control Modules. It is a "Group" interface because it connects, via a serial cable to several Control Modules. It is designed to be door-mounted in a NEMA-4 enclosure in an industrial environment. Operator interface is through the Status Indicators, LCD Display and the Keypad. Refer to *Figure 5.8* and *Figure 5.10*.

5.2.1 Status Lights Located on Circuit Board :

- **L8** Transmit: LED flashes when the Interface Module is transmitting information to the data highway. MR100 only.
- **L9** Receive: LED flashes when the Interface Module is receiving information from the data highway. MR100 only.

5.2.2 Switches and Jumpers:

- **S3** Program Enable: When the Program Enable dip switch is set to DISABLE, programming is disabled and setpoints and configuration cannot be changed. Otherwise, programming is allowed.

5.2.3 Terminals: Refer to the *Typical Wiring Diagrams* for power field connections.

- **T14** Alarm Contacts: In hazardous areas the dc output is rated 30Vdc @ 0.1A (terminals 906 and 907) and the dry mechanical output is rated 30Vdc @ 10mA, 250Vac @ 0.5A (terminals 904 and 905). In ordinary areas the dc output is rated the same as hazardous but the dry mechanical output is rated 120Vac @ 1A, 30Vdc @ 0.1A. Contacts are configurable for normally open or closed. MR100 only. The dry mechanical contact is closed without power.
- **T15** Alarm Light Output: The output is configurable or normally open, closed or flash. Output is rated 12 Vdc @ 30 mA for an LED type lamp (terminals 909+ and 908-). MR100 only.
- **T16** Control Power Input:120Vac input (terminals 902 and 903), earth ground (terminal 901). MR100 only.
- **T17** Power OUT/IN terminals: Terminals 913 (POUT) & 914 (PIN) are designed to interface with 3rd party 4-20mA RTD Transmitter for temperature measurement. 913 (+15V) is dc current source terminal and 914 is dc current return terminal. To connect with an RTD Transmitter, use 18 AWG wires to connect terminal 913 to the I(+) terminal on RTD Transmitter, and terminal 914 to the I(-) terminal on RTD Transmitter. The actual RTD sensor is to be locally wired to the RTD Transmitter and the transmitter can be located up to 7km away from MR100. Refer to Appendix E for the operation detail of RTD Transmitter. MR100 only.

5.2.4 Communications Port:

- **C4** Parallel Port: Standard connection to a single Control Module via a ribbon cable. Maximum cable length is five feet. ML100 only.
- **C5** Serial Port : Standard connection to an RS-485 data highway via a 2-conductor, shielded, twisted pair cable. Maximum Cable length with 30 Control Modules without repeater is 4,000 feet. (terminals 912+, 911-, 910 SHD). MR100 only.

5.2.5 Trim Potentiometers:

- **P1** LCD display: Adjusts the contrast according to the viewing angle.

5.2.6 Status Lights Located on Faceplate :

- **L10** Power: The green Power light should be on at all times indicating that control power is applied to the Interface Module. If the light is off either there is no voltage across terminals 902 and 903 or the Interface Module has a malfunction and requires servicing.
- **L11** Heater: The green Heater light is on if the selected heater is energized.
- **L12** Communicate: Random flashing of the green Communicate light indicates that serial communications are active on the Control Module to which it is connected.
- **L13** System Fail: The red System Fail light should be off, indicating that the system check was successful. On the Dedicated Interface Module, if the light is on, the Control Module has failed its self-test and requires servicing. On the Group Interface Module, if the light is on, the Group Interface Module has failed its self-test and requires servicing.
- **L14** Alarm: The red alarm light is off when there are no alarms. The light will flash if any alarm conditions are present. Press [STATUS] to view alarms.

5.2.7 Alphanumeric Display:

- **D1** Display: Two lines with sixteen alphanumeric characters per line. It is backlit for viewing in low-light conditions.

5.2.8 Keypad:

- **K1** Interface Module Keypad: Consists of nine keys which, when used in connection with the Alphanumeric Display, allow complete control of programming and monitoring of any Control Module connected to the Interface Module.

The [SETPOINT] key provides entry to the Setpoint Menu which allows the user to program and test all connected Control Modules.
The Setpoint Menu is arranged in four columns. Quickly pressing [SETPOINT] twice accesses the top of the second column; pressing three times accesses the top of the third column, and so on.
The [MEASURED] key provides entry to the Measured Values Menu which allows the user to display the measured values for all connected Control Modules. The Measured Values Menu is arranged in three columns. Quickly pressing [MEASURED] twice accesses the top of the second column; pressing three times accesses the top of the third column.
The [STATUS] key provides immediate access to the System Status Menu which displays the alarm status for all connected Control Modules and allows access to individual alarm details.
The [MESSAGE ⇧] key allows the user to move up through the selected menu.
The [MESSAGE ⇩] key allows the user to move down through the selected menu.
The [VALUE ⇧] key allows the user to increase the value of the displayed selected item.
The [VALUE ⇩] key allows the user to decrease the value of the displayed selected item.
The [STORE] key allows the user to save the changed value of the selected item.
The [RESET] key allows the user to clear alarms that are no longer active.

5.2.9 Heater Numbering: Each heater is identified by a number of the form "M-H", where "M" is the Module Number and "H" is the local heater number. Ten-point Control Modules have local heater numbers from "1" through "10". Each Control Module on the same data highway must have a unique Module Number.

5.2.10 Example: Display the Heater Control Temperature for Heater 3-2
Press [MEASURED] to enter the Measured Values Menu as shown:

MEASURED OPERATING VALUES

SELECT HT: 3-2 NONAME

Press [VALUE ⇧] or [VALUE ⇧] to select Heater 3-2. Press [STORE].
Press [MESSAGE ⇩] until the desired value is displayed as shown:

HEATER CONTROL TEMP: 55°C

Figure 5.8 ML100 & MR100 Interface Modules, Front View

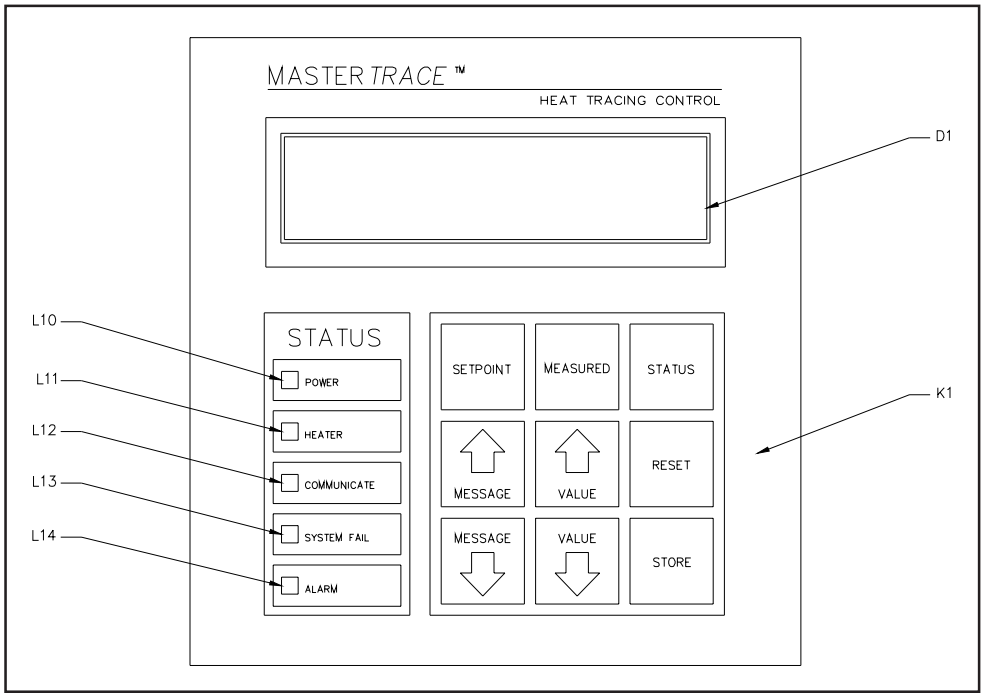


Figure 5.9 ML100 Dedicated Interface Module, Rear View

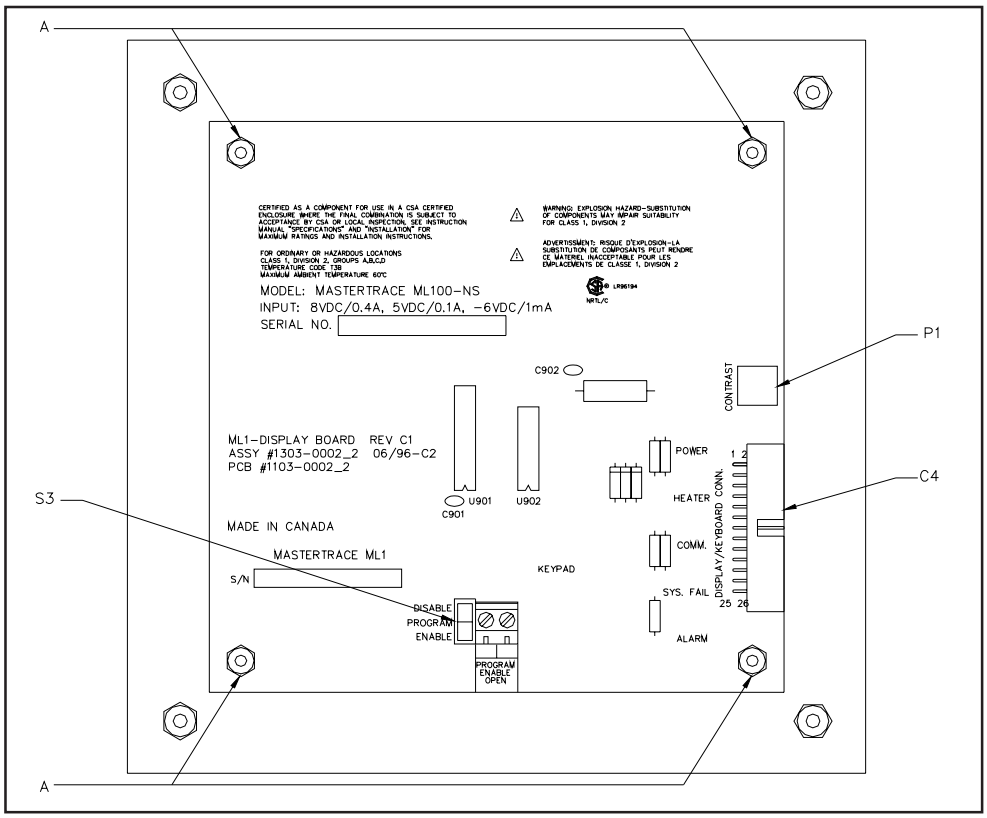


Figure 5.10 MR100 Group Interface Module, Rear View

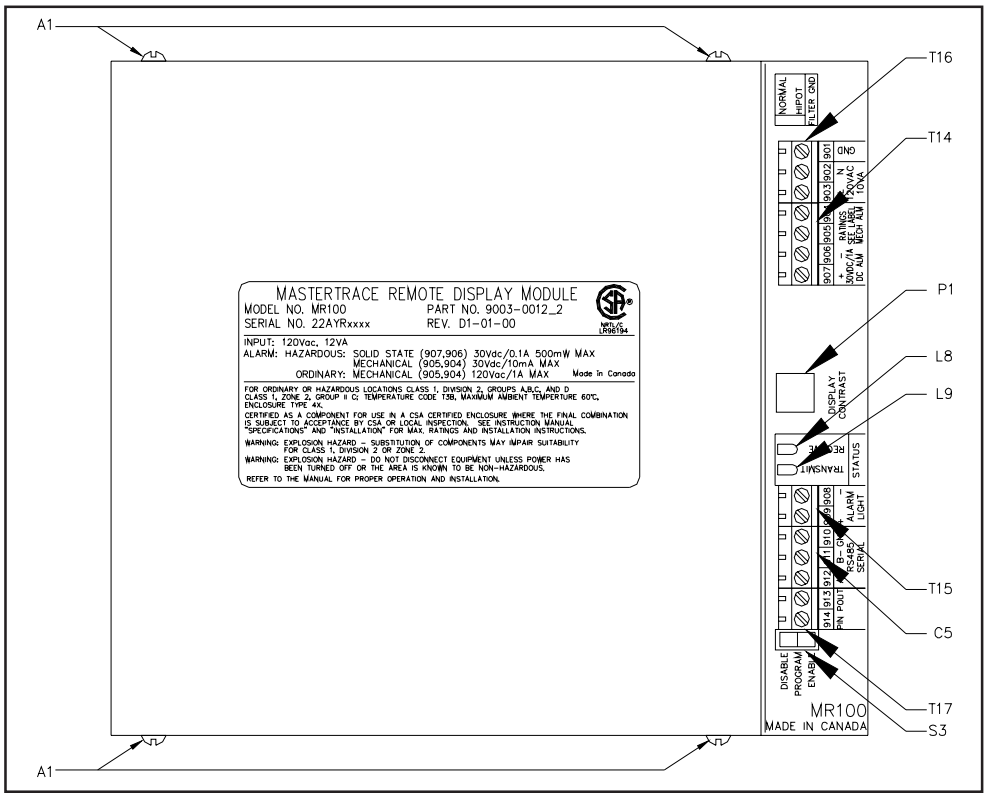
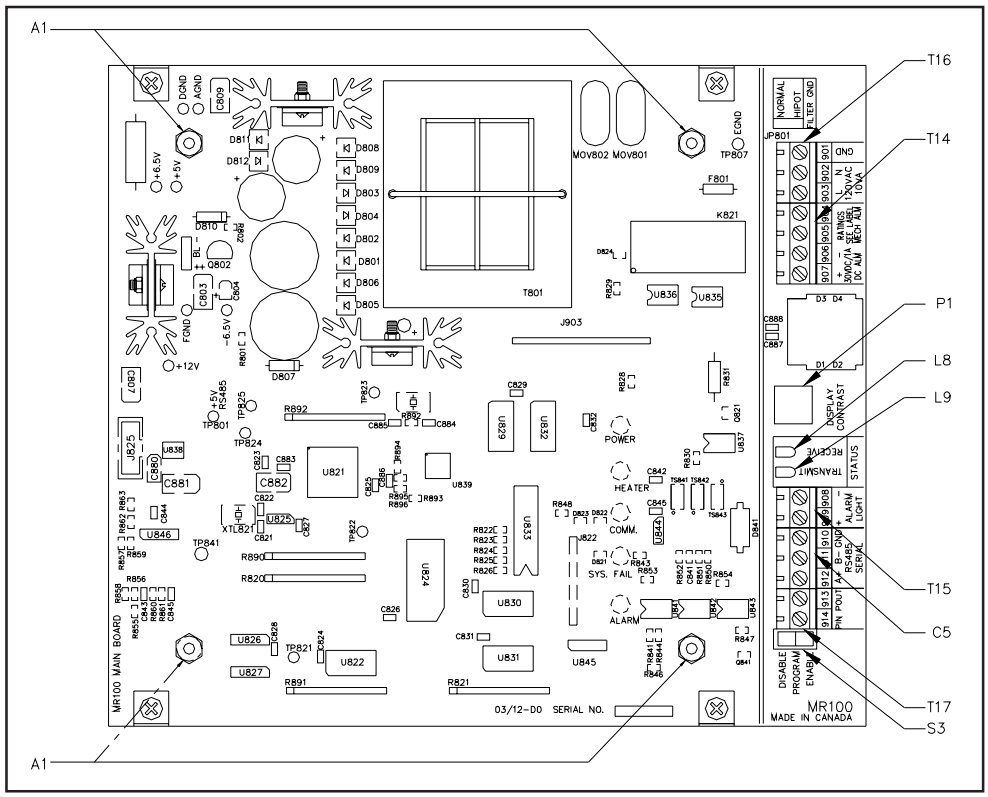


Figure 5.11 MR100 Group Interface Module, Cover Removed



5.3 Responding to Alarms

The [STATUS] key provides immediate access to the System Status Menu which displays the alarm status for all connected Control Modules. If the Default Display is programmed to System Status, the System Status Menu will automatically be displayed after a period of time equal to the Display Timeout has expired from last key press.
If there are no alarms, this message is displayed:

SYSTEM OK NO ALARMS

If there are one or more alarms, this message is displayed:

** 2 ALARMS** PRESS MSSG DOWN

Pressing [MESSAGE ⇩] displays the alarm detail screens for each alarm as shown:

LOW TEMPERATURE ALARM

HEATER 2-1 NONAME

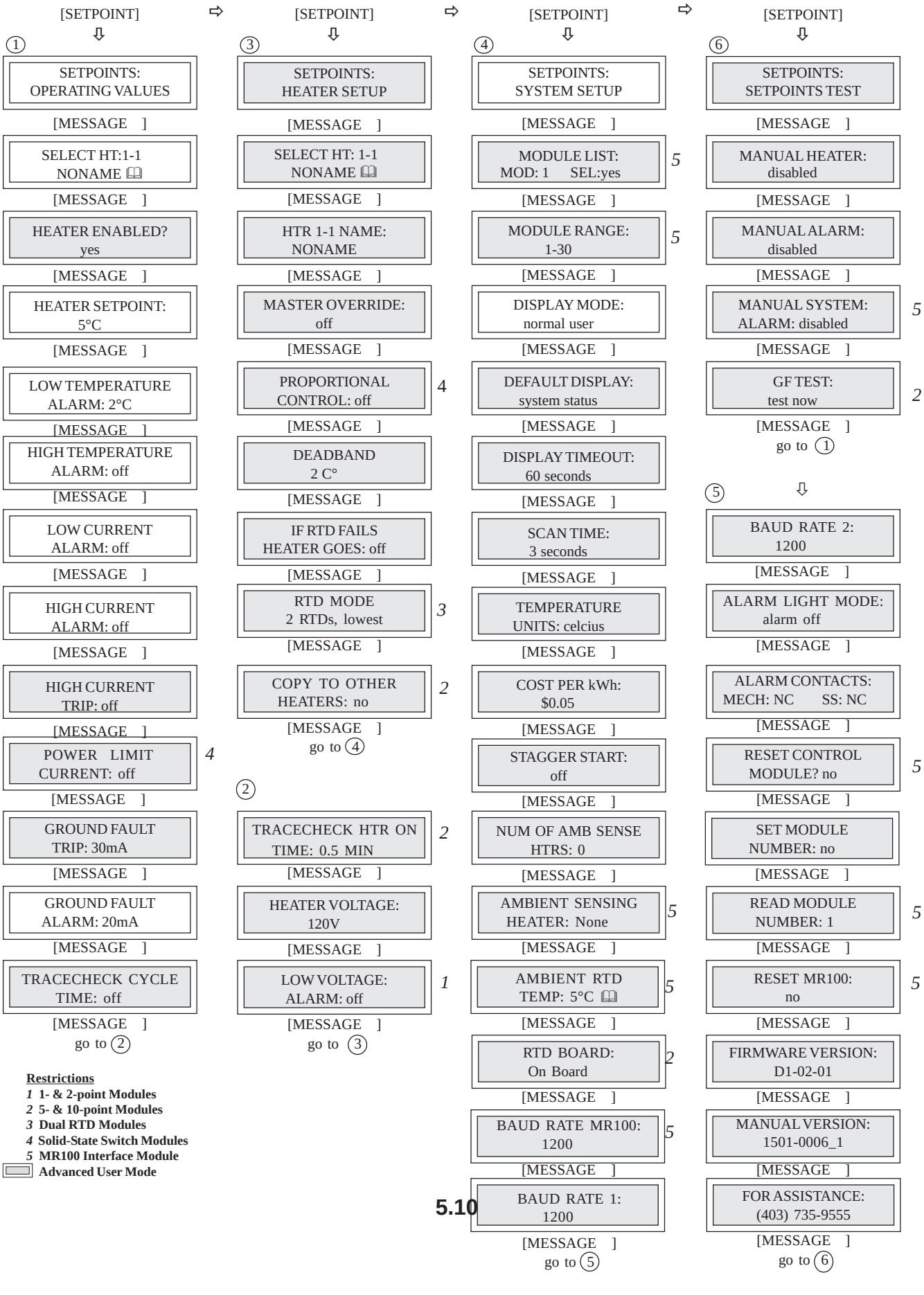
ACTUAL: 3°C SETPOINT: 5°C 🕮

The first screen shows what the alarm is, the second shows where the alarm is and the third screen shows why there is an alarm. The Scan Time determines the rate at which these screens are displayed.
If there no more alarms, this message is displayed:

NO MORE ALARMS

Refer to *Appendix C*: Summary of Alarms and Causes for information on reasons for the alarms. After the cause of each alarm has been corrected, any non-latching alarm will clear. Latching alarms (All Trip and TraceCheck™ alarms) must be reset to clear the alarm. To reset the alarm, first display the alarm detail screens and then press [RESET].

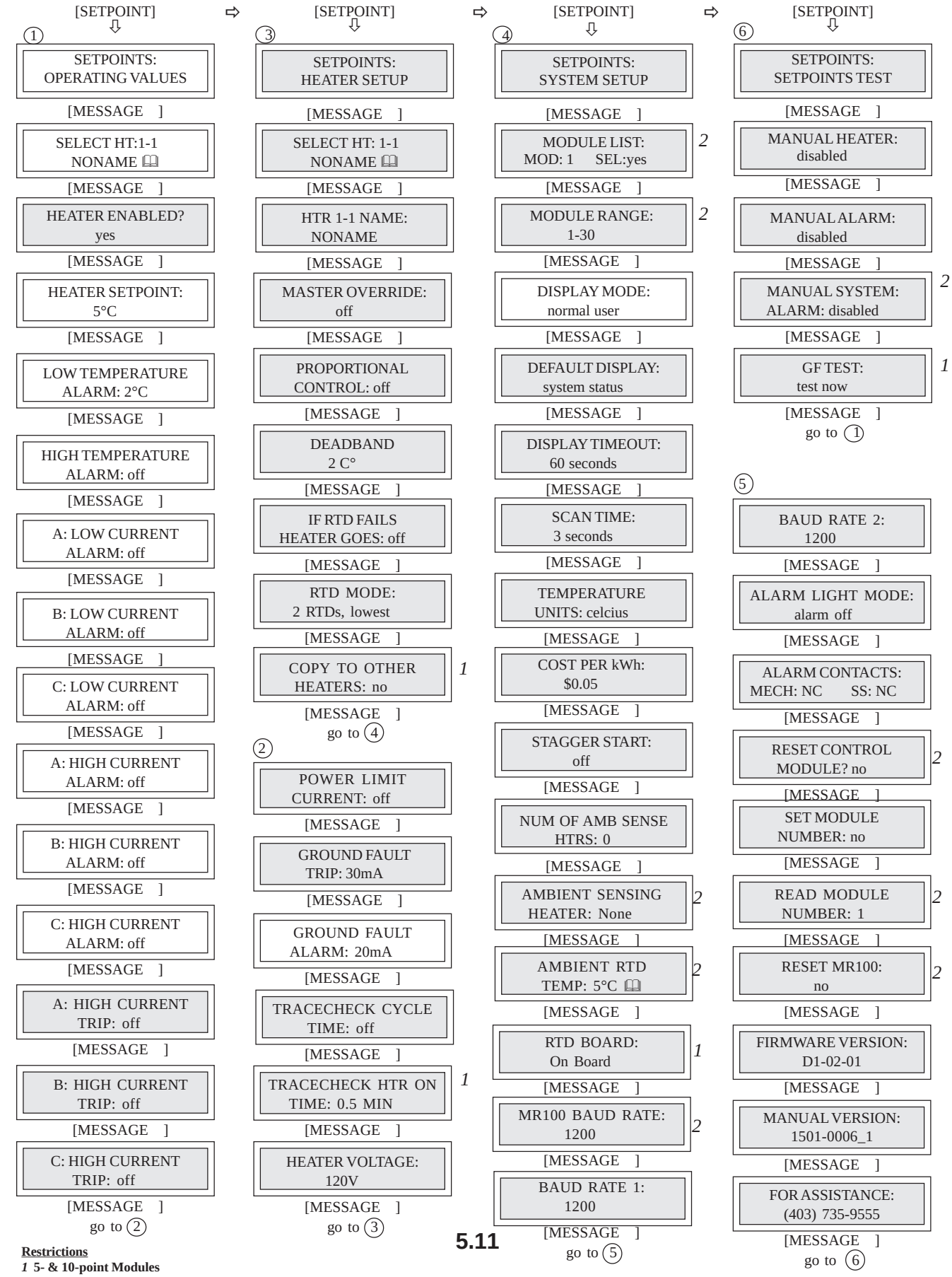
5.4 Setpoint Values Menu: Single-Phase Modules



Restrictions

1 **1- & 2-point Modules**
2 **5- & 10-point Modules**
3 **Dual RTD Modules**
4 **Solid-State Switch Modules**
5 **MR100 Interface Module**
Advanced User Mode

5.5 Setpoint Values Menu: Three-Phase Modules (1- and 5-point only)



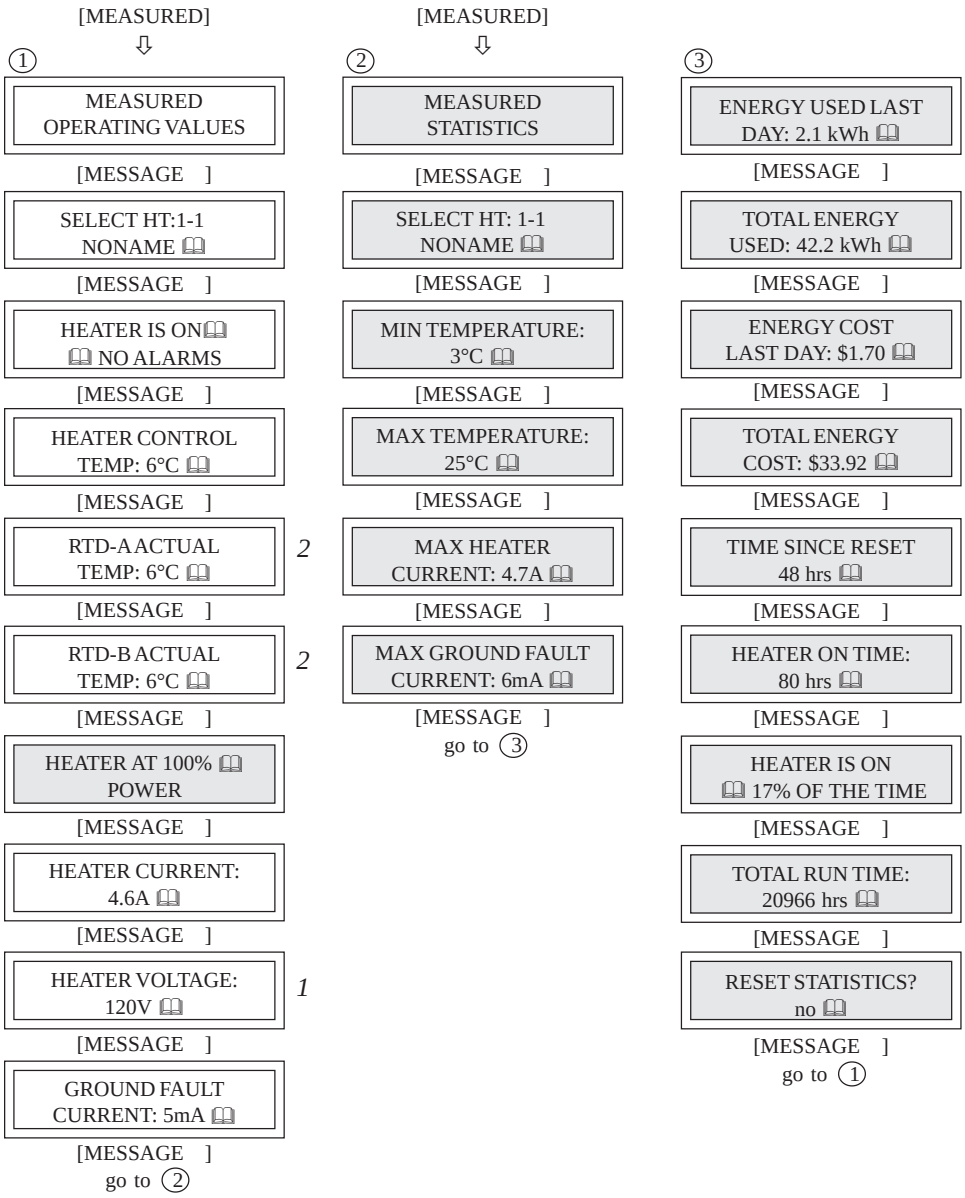
Restrictions

1 **5- & 10-point Modules**

2 **MR100 Interface Module**

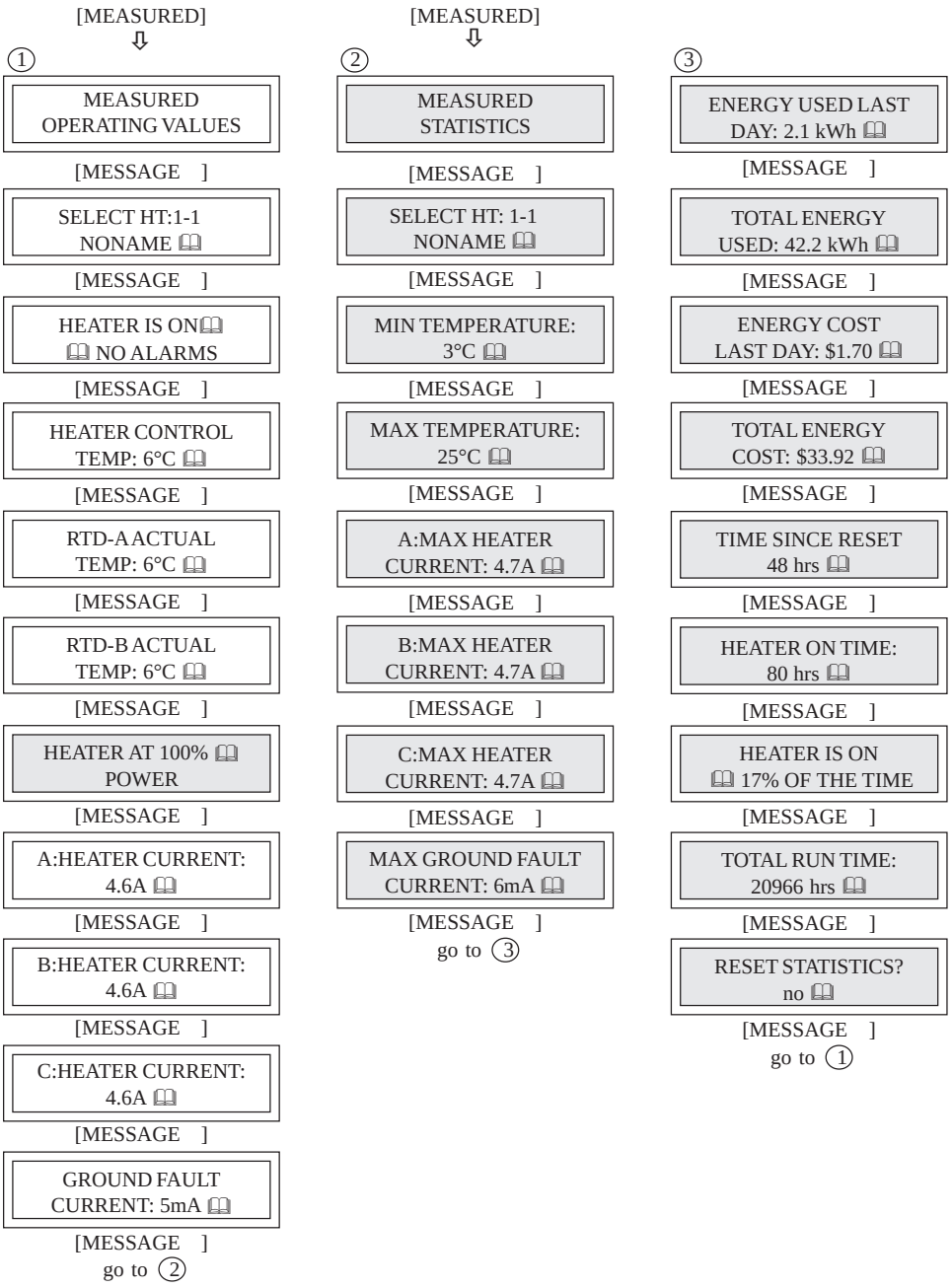
Advanced User Mode

5.6 Measured Values Menu: Single-Phase Modules



Restrictions
1 **1- & 2-point Modules**
2 **Dual RTD Modules**
Advanced User Mode

5.7 Measured Values Menu: Three-Phase Modules



Restrictions
Advanced User Mode

5.8 Interface Module - MR100 for Windows CE

The MR100 for Windows CE Group Interface Module is capable of programming and monitoring from one to thirty Control Modules. It is a "Group" interface because it connects, via a serial cable to several Control Modules. It is designed to be door-mounted in a NEMA-4/4X enclosure in an industrial environment. Operator interface is through the 7" touch screen and the on-screen keyboard. Refer to *Figure 5.12* and *Figure 5.13.*

5.8.1 Touch Screen and Keyboard:

- **D1** Touch Screen: The 7" touch screen is the primary working area of MR100 for Windows CE. It dislays all kinds of information which MR100 for WIndows CE gathers from each heat-tracing controller in the network. Refer to *Appdendix G - MR100 for Windows CE* for the detailed operation of the touch screen.
- **K1** Keyboard: The on-screen keyboard can be activated or hidden through a simple click on the iCon located atthe bottom. Quite often in the operation of MR100 for Windows CE, keyboard is needed to input the digital values for heater setpoints and text characters for heater names.

5.8.2 Terminals & Jumper: Refer to the *Typical Wiring Diagrams* for power field connections.

- **T1** Alarm Contact (terminals A1 and A2): In hazardous areas, the dry mechanical output is rated 30Vdc @ 10mA, 250Vac @ 0.25A. In ordinary areas, it is rated 120Vac @ 0.5A, 30Vdc @ 0.1A.
- **T2** Serial Port (terminals A+ and B-): Standard connection to an RS-485 data highway via a 2-conductor twisted pair cable. Maximum cable length with 30 Control Modules without repeater is 4,000 feet.
- **T3** Power Input (terminal +15V and GND): 12Vdc @ 850mA power input.
- **T4** Alarm Light Output (terminals C+ and C-): The output is rated 12Vdc @ 30mA for an LED type lamp.
- **J1**Alarm Light LED Selection Jumper: For green LED, place the jumper cap close to "G" mark. For red LED, place the jumper cap away from "G" mark.

Figure 5.12 MR100 for Windows CE Group Interface Module, Front View

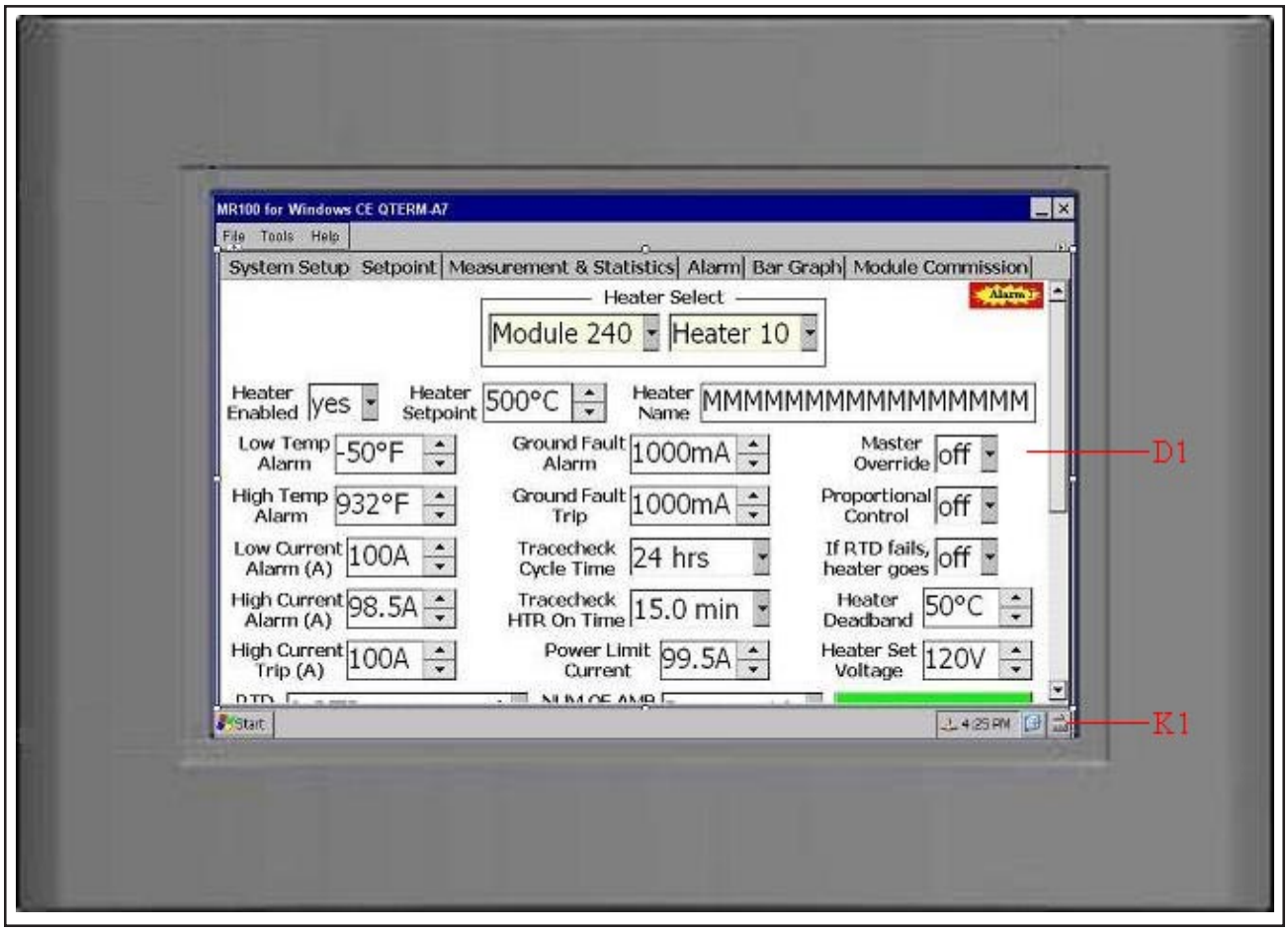
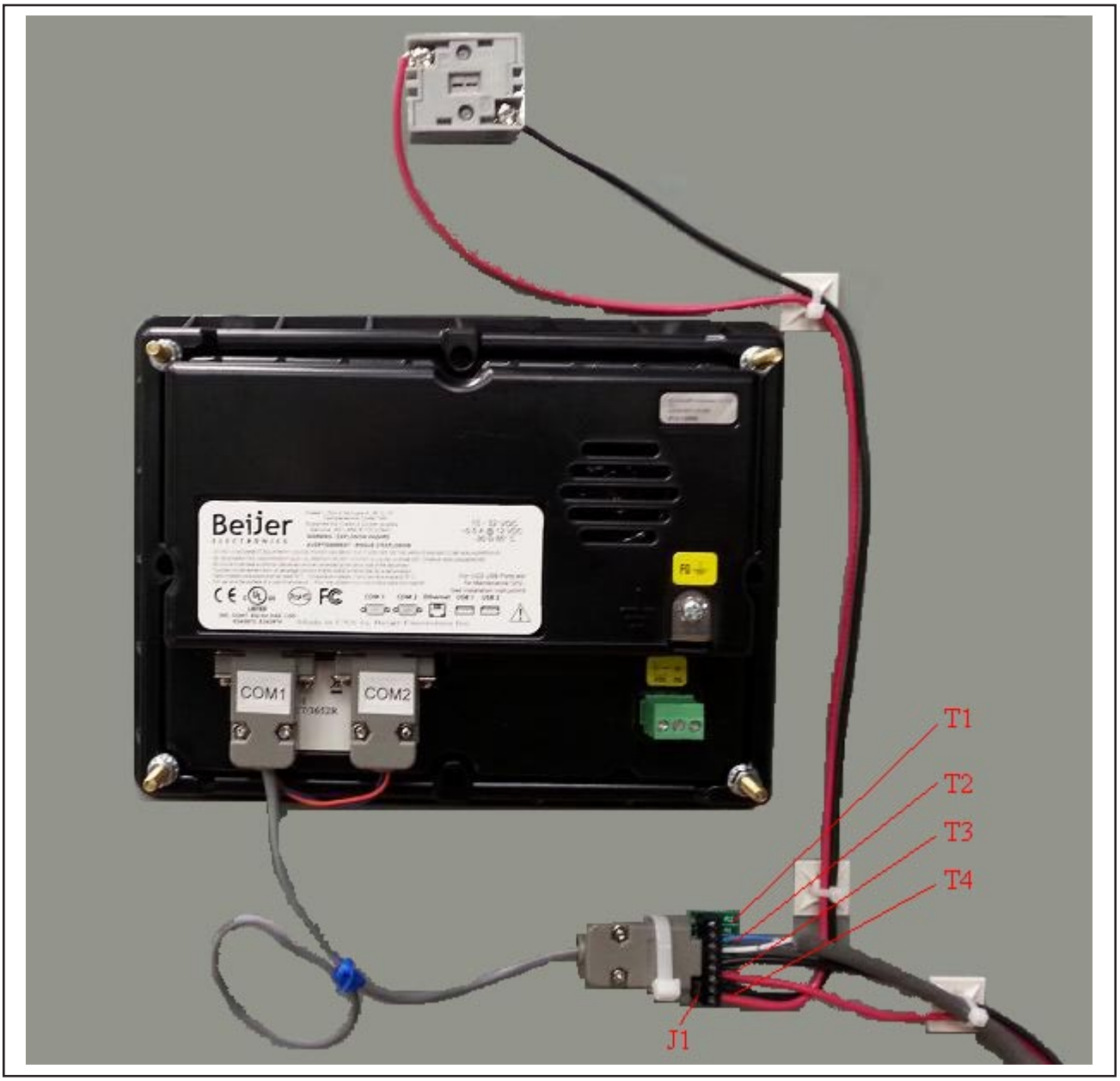


Figure 5.13 MR100 for Windows CE Group Interface Module, Rear View



6 Programming & Setup

6.1 Getting Started

Refer to the Programming Sheet for Control Panel & Modules in the panel drawing if it is available. If not, see *Figure 4.2* Sample Programming Worksheet. It shows the options available for your Control Modules and the values entered at the factory. Enter all changes to the factory setup under "Factory Setup" prior to entering the changes through the Interface Module.

For ML100/MR100 interface module, increase the value in the DISPLAY TIMEOUT function (msg. S3-06) so that programming is not disrupted by the display switching to the default. *Chapters 5.4 and 5.5* show the Setpoint Values Menu. A detailed description of messages is shown in *Appendix A*.

For MR100 for Windows CE interface module, all setpoint values are displayed in various edit boxes & command buttons on the Setpoint Function Page. Refer to *Appendix G* for the detail operation of these boxes & buttons.

6.2 Program Enable

Each Interface Module is provided with a programming interlock to prevent tampering with setpoints. Programming must be enabled for any values to be stored. Refer to *Chapter 2.3.1* for ML100/MR100, and *Section 6 of Appendix G* for MR100 for Windows CE.

If the programming is disabled and [STORE]/[ENTER] is pressed, this message is displayed:

NOT STORED PROG DISABLED

6.3 Module List/Communication Map

For MR100 interface module, the MODULE LIST function (msg. S3-02) identifies all the Control Modules that the MR100 Interface Module polls or communicates with. Each Control Module must be "Selected" for the MR100 to communicate with it. Any Control Module not selected will be skipped by the SELECT HT functions (msg. M1-02, M2-02, S1-02 & S2-02).

For MR100 for Windows CE interface module, the Communication Map panel selects all the Control Modules for communication. To select a Control Module for communication, simply check the check-box beside the module number.

Note: A Control Module not selected can still be fully functional without communicating with an Interface Module. On the other hand, a Control Module selected for communication would generate *No Response* alarm on Interface Module if it does not exist in the network or powered down.

6.4 Heater Enable

The HEATER ENABLED function (msg. S1-03) in ML100/MR100 or drop-down box in *MR100 for Windows CE* identifies which heater circuits to control and monitor. Any heater circuit that is "Disabled" will not have any control or monitoring and will be skipped by the SELECT HEATER function.

6.5 Example: Change the Setpoint for Heater 3-2 to 50 °C

6.5.1 Use ML100/MR100 interface module:

Press [SETPOINT] to enter the Setpoint Menu. This message is displayed:

SEPOINTS: OPERATING VALUES

SELECT HT: 3-2 ✍ NONAME 🕮

Press [VALUE] or [VALUE] to select heater 3-2. Press [STORE].

Press [MESSAGE] until the desired message is displayed as shown:

HEATER SETPOINT: 55°C 🕮

Press [VALUE] or [VALUE] until desired temperature is displayed (50°C). Press [STORE].

If the value was successfully stored in the Control Module, this message is displayed:

SETPOINT: STORED

6.5.2 Use MR100 for Windows CE interface module:

Tab into Setpoint Function Page. Select Module 3 & Heater 2. Use the on-screen keyboard or the increment/decrement buttons to change the Heater Setpoint to 50°C.

7 Networking Modules

7.1 RS-485 Communications in Modbus RTU

The Master*Trace*™ System uses RS-485 for all serial communications. RS-485 provides for one master (MR100 Group or Computer Interface) and several slaves (Control Modules) on one data highway. The Master*Trace*™ Control Modules expand this limitation by the use of two serial ports. This allows a Control Module to connect to two different data highways and therefore to two masters. The Central Computer Interface has one port per data highway, allowing communication to an unlimited number of Control Modules. Refer to the Master*Trace*™ MC100 Operator's Manual. *Figure 7.1* indicates how the Control Modules and Interface Modules can be networked.

7.2 RS-485 Wiring

Belden cable 9841 or equivalent is recommended for the RS-485 connection. It is a 2-wire, shielded, twisted pair. From the serial port of the Interface Module, the cable is connected to a serial port on each Control Module in daisy-chain fashion. The total length of this daisy-chain should not exceed 4,000 feet. A repeater can be used to exceed this length or to create a "T" connection. The last Control Module on the daisy-chain must be terminated. Set the RS485-120 Jumpers to the IN position to terminate the serial port. The RS-485 communications circuitry is opto-isolated from the control circuitry. Do not externally ground the shield. Refer to the figure for the appropriate Module.

7.3 Removing a Control Module from the Network

7.3.1 Remove from the Module List/Communication map: From the MR100 Group Interface on the data highway, access the MODULE LIST function (msg. S3-02), find the Module Number to be removed and change the select setting to NO.

From the Central Computer or MR100 for Windows CE Group Interface on the data highway, access the Communication Map, find the Module Number to be removed and clear the check-box.

7.3.2 Disconnect from the Data Highway: Remove the RS-485 cable from the serial port of the Control Module. If the Control Module was at the end of the data highway, change the RS485-120 jumpers setting on the new end-of-line Control Module to the IN position.

7.4 Adding a Control Module to the Network

7.4.1 Connect to the Data Highway: Connect the Control Module to the existing data highway by daisy-chaining RS-485 cable to the serial port. Note that only the last Control Module on the data highway should have its RS485-120 jumpers set to IN.

7.4.2 Check the Module Number: Check the Programming Sheet for Control Panel or Modules that came with the new Control Module for the Module Number. It must be a unique number for the data highways to which the Control Module connects. If the Module Number is unique then proceed to Enabling the Module. Otherwise, change the Module Number as follows.

7.4.3 Change the Module Number: Choose a unique Module Number for the Control Module. From the MR100 Group Interface, use the SET MODULE NUMBER function (msg. S3-20) to give the Control Module a new, unique number. Note that the new Control Module, and no other, must be in the Address Enable Mode. The Address Enable light is on when the Control Module is in Address Enable Mode. Refer to *Chapter 5.1.2*.

For the Central Computer or MR100 for Windows CE Group Interface, tap into the Module Commissioning /Addressing Function Page and use the Set Module Number option to give the Control Module a new, unique number.

7.4.4 Add to the Module List/Communication map: From the MR100 Group Interface, access the MODULE LIST function (msg. S3-02), find the Module Number of the Control Module to be added and change the select setting to YES.

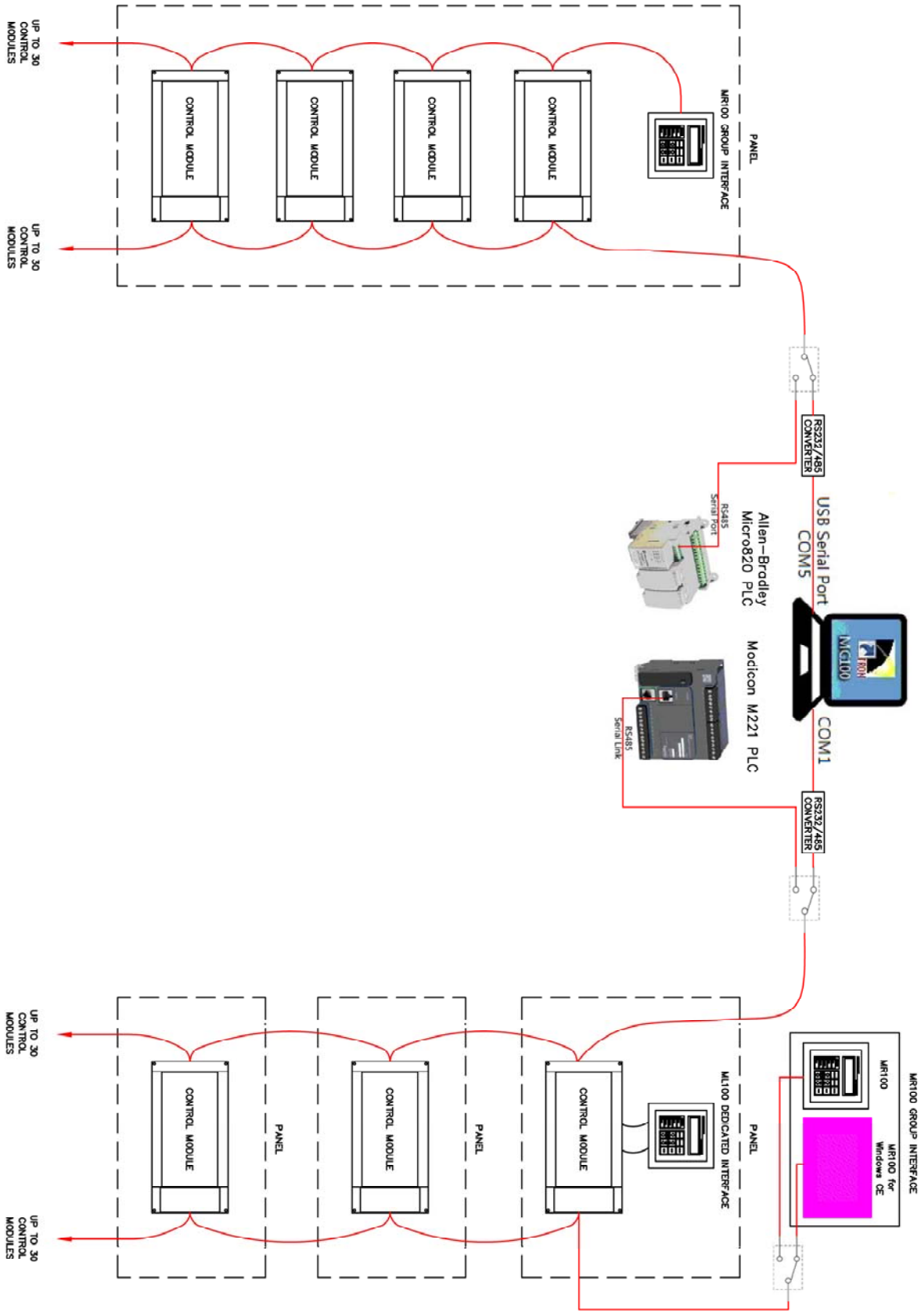
From the Central Computer or MR100 for Windows CE Group Interface, access the Communication Map, find the Module Number to be added and check the check-box.

7.4.5 Program the Module: Set the HEATER ENABLE setting to YES for each circuit that is used on the Control Module, and then enter the setpoints and configuration as required.

7.5 Communication with Third Party Equipment

As indicated in *Figure 7.1*, any third party equipment, such as PLC or automation system, can join Master*Trace* communication network through its Modbus RTU supported RS485 serial port/link and acts as a master to gather data from MasterTrace™ control modules. The popular PLCs such as Micro820 from Allen-Bradley and M221 from Modicon have been proved to be successful masters. For a third party equipment to act as a master in Master*Trace* communication network, Master*Trace* Modbus registers must be programmed into the equipment. The MasterTrace Modbus Communication Protocol, which details the Modbus registers map and data structures in MasterTrace Modbus communication, is

Figure 7.1 MASTERTRACE System Network



available from the factory upon request. Programming the Modbus registers and software to extract data from the registers should be done by someone familiar with the third party equipment.

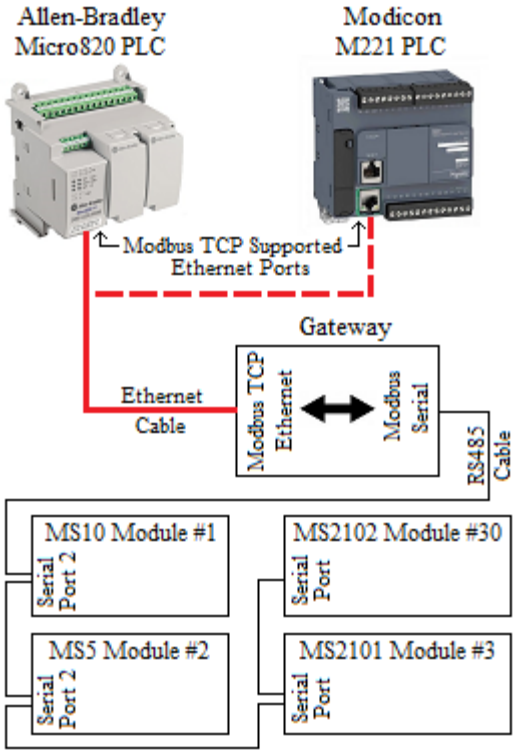
7.6 Baud Rate

The communication baud rate determines how fast data is sent along the data highway. Baud rates available are 600, 1200, 2400, 4800 and 9600 bits per second. The default baud rate is 1200. Each device on the network must be set at the same baud rate in order to communicate. The user may increase the baud rate but noise immunity, with long cable lengths, is reduced. When changing baud rate through an MR100 or MR100 for Windows CE Group Intreface, change the baud rate of each control module connected to the data highway first and the Group Intreface last. Be sure to select the correct serial port on the control module.

7.7 Ethernet Communication in Modbus TCP and MasterTrace Heat Tracing Panel Option *"ETH"*

In *Figure 7.2*, Ethernet communication in Modbus TCP is added to MasterTrace heat tracing panel by Modbus TCP Ethernet to Modbus Serial gateway. The gateway (ex. GC-NET485-MB from Grid Connect) is a Modbus RS485 serial to Modbus TCP Ethernet converter. The RS485 side can connect to the serial port 2 of MasterTrace control modules over long distances (up to 4000 feet). The Ethernet side converts the serial Modbus data stream to Modbus TCP Ethernet packets.

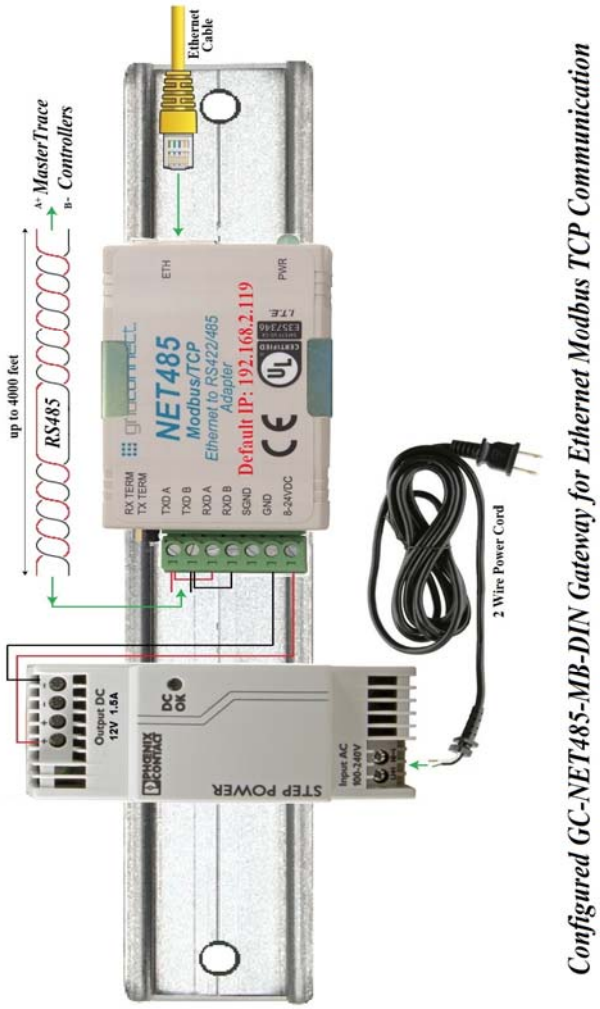
Figure 7.2 Modbus TCP Ethernet Communication



Connect a PLC or Automation system to the gateway through its Ethernet port and use it as the Master in the network. You can program the Master according to MasterTrace Modbus Communication Protocol to write/read data to/from MasterTrace control modules over Ethernet from anywhere in the plant as long as the Ethernet port on the PLC or Automation system is Modbus TCP supported and is assigned to an IP address that is different to the IP addresses of the gateway and other devices in the Ethernet network. Most of PLCs and Automation systems such as Micro820 from Allen-Bradley and M221 from Modicon do have this kind of Ethernet port as built-in.

ETH, an additional option, has been added to the MasterTrace heat tracing panel model codes to allow customers to purchase Nextron panels with Ethernet communication capability. Refer to *Chapter 3.4* for *Model Codes for Control Panels.*

Figure 7.3 Configured Ethernet to Modbus Serial Gateway



Configured GC-NET485-MB-DIN Gateway for Ethernet Modbus TCP Communication

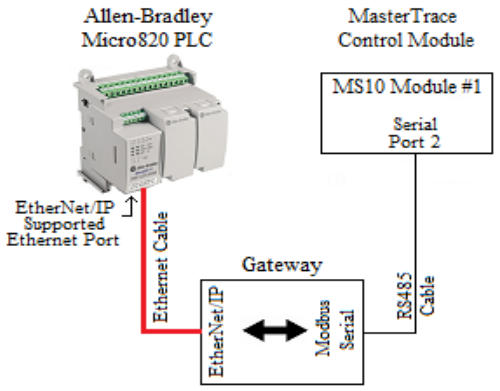
In a MasterTrace heat tracing panel with **ETH** option, the Modbus TCP Ethernet to Modbus Serial gateway as shown in *Figure 7.3* is mounted inside the panel. The gateway is an assembled electronic unit which can be easily removed from the panel and relocated as far as 4000 feet away from the panel. To relocate it, first remove its power and RS485 wires from their respective terminals in the panel, then unscrew the unit from the backpan in the panel and place it in the new location. Use a 2 wire power cord to feed power to the unit and a RS485 cable connecting the unit and serial port 2 of MasterTrace modules in the panel. An Ethernet cable is needed to connect the unit and PLC. In this way, the gateway with default IP 192.168.2.119 joins the PLC Ethernet communication network.

7.8 Ethernet Communication in EtherNet/IP

In *Figure 7.4*, Ethernet communication in EtherNet/IP is added to MasterTrace heat tracing control module by EtherNet/IP to Modbus Serial gateway. The gateway (ex. GC-NET485-EIP-MB from Grid Connect) has 2 sides. The Modbus Serial side connects to a single MasterTrace control module through RS485 cable and acts as a master in the Modbus RTU communication network. The Ethernet/IP side connects to a PLC's EtherNet/IP supported Ethernet port via Ethernet cable and functions as a server in the EtherNet/IP communication network. With Modbus master and EtherNet/IP slave software built-in, the gateway regularly polls Modbus registers' data from the MasterTrace control module once it is configured by any EtherNet/IP configuration tool. The polled Modbus data is then translated into EtherNet/IP assembly data which can be read in standard EtherNet/IP explicit messaging by a PLC (ex. Micro820 from Allen-Bradley) acting as a client in the EtherNet/IP communication network.

There is a limitation in this type of Ethernet communication. A PLC or Automation system can only communicate to one Modbus slave. In other words, it adds Ethernet communication capability to a MasterTrace control module, not to a MasterTrace heat tracing panel.

Figure 7.4 EtherNet/IP Communication

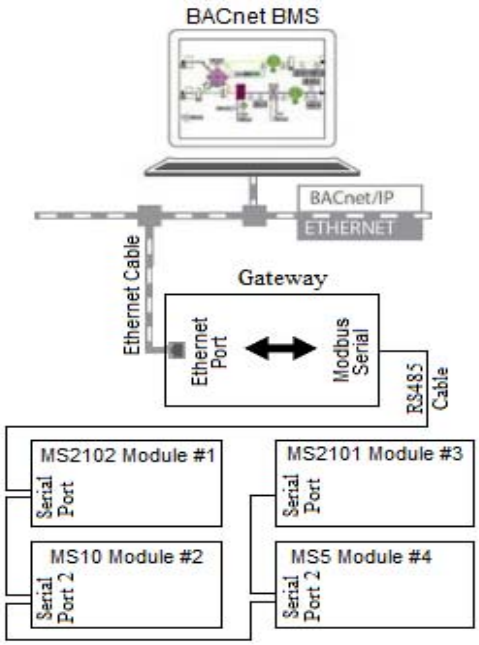


7.9 Ethernet Communication in BACnet/IP and MasterTrace Heat Tracing Panel Option *"BAC"*

In *Figure 7.5*, BACnet/IP communication is added to MasterTrace heat tracing panel by MasterTrace Modbus to BACnet/IP gateway. The gateway (ex. Babel Buster BB3-7101 from Control Solutions, or FS-EZ1-MOD-BAC from Sierra Monitor) is interfacing 4 MasterTrace Modbus RTU control modules to a BACnet/IP network. The gateway automatically polls the MasterTrace Modbus RTU control modules at 9600 baud rate and stores the polling registers' content to their respective configured BACnet objects. The Modbus RS485 side can connect to the serial ports of MasterTrace control modules over long distances (up to 4000 feet). Through Ethernet cable, the gateway presents a BACnet device object to the BACnet/IP network. Depending on the number of MasterTrace Modbus control modules connected in the RS485 communication network, this single BACnet device object could consist of up to 5000 data objects. A BACnet management system, such as building automation system, BACnet network discovery tool, or BACnet explorer, may then use standard BACnet services such as Read Property to access of the content of a read-only data object/Modbus register, or Write Property to change the content of a readable & writable data object/Modbus register.

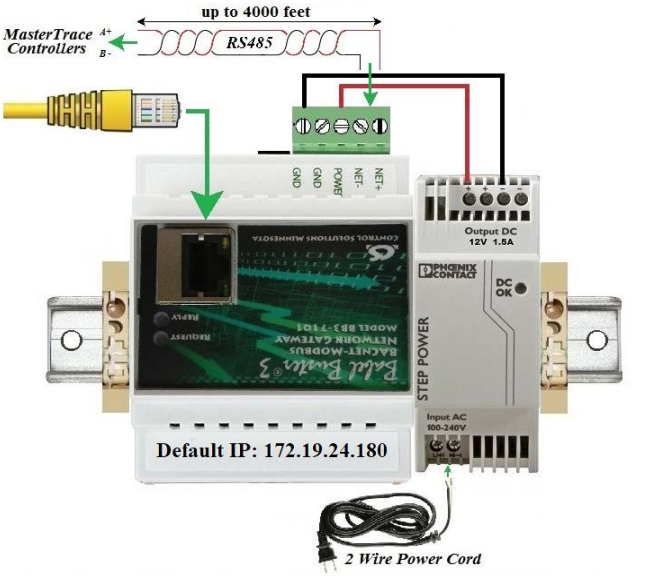
BAC, an additional option, has been added to the MasterTrace heat tracing panel model codes to allow customers to purchase Nextron panels with BACnet/IP communication capability. Refer to *Chapter 3.4* for *Model Codes for Control Panels*.

Figure 7.5 BACnet/IP Communication



In a MasterTrace heat tracing panel with **BAC** option, the MasterTrace Modbus to BACnet/IP gateway, as shown in *Figure 7.6*, is mounted inside the panel. The gateway is an assembled electronic unit which can be easily removed from the panel and relocated as far as 4000 feet away from the panel. To relocate it, first remove its power and RS485 wires from their respective terminals in the panel, then unscrew the unit from the backpan in the panel and place it at the new location. Use a 2 wire power cord to feed power to the unit and a RS485 cable to connect the unit and serial port 2 of MasterTrace modules in the panel. An Ethernet cable is needed to connect the unit and Ethernet network. In this way, the gateway with default IP 172.19.24.180 joins the BACnet/IP communication network.

Figure 7.6 Configured Modbus to BACnet/IP gateway



Configured MasterTrace Modbus to BACnet IP Gateway

The gateway in *Figure 7.6* is BB3-7101 or BB2-7010-01 or BB2-7010-01-10X from Control Solutions. There is a built-in web server "Babel Buster 3/2" with default IP 172.19.24.180 that can be accessed via web browser with user name and password. Through the web server, customer can configure up to 5000/1000 BACnet objects of interest. Three types of objects are commonly interested in MasterTrace heat tracing panel. They are analog input object, binary input object, and analog value object. (1) Analog input objects are created to poll their assigned modbus registers for heater measurement values such as RTD temperature, heater current, and ground fault current. (2) Binary input objects are created to reflect the binary signals of heater on/off status, heater alarm status, and specific alarm flags. They are constructed by extracting their specific bit within the heater status register 40110 (4 bytes) or heater alarm status register 40112 regularly polled from MasterTrace heat tracing modules. (3) Analog value objects are created to monitor operation setpoints of interest, such as heater enable and heater setpoint. These writable objects can be updated via the HMI interface in the building management system.

Coming out of factory, the following BACnet objects are configured in BB3-7101 or BB2-7010-01 or BB2-7010-01-10X Modbus to BACnet/IP gateway for the Nextron-built MasterTrace heat tracing panel.

Heater 1-1 Temperature (in unit of tenth of 1°C)
Heater 1-1 Current (in unit of 10mA)
Heater 1-1 GF Current (in unit 1mA)
Heater 1-1 On/Off status
Heater 1-1 Alarm Status
Heater 1-1 low temp alarm
Heater 1-1 high temp alarm
Heater 1-1 low current alarm
Heater 1-1 high current alarm
Heater 1-1 ground fault trip alarm
Heater 1-1 ground fault alarm
Heater 1-1 RTD A failure alarm
Heater 1-1 RTD B failure alarm
Heater 1-1 output SCR failure alarm
Heater 1-1 Tracecheck GF alarm
Heater 1-1 Tracecheck lo current alarm
Heater 1-1 Tracecheck hi current alarm
Heater 1-1 Tracecheck GF trip alarm
Heater 1-1 Tracecheck SCR fail alarm
Heater 1-1 high current trip alarm
Heater 1-1 Enable
Heater 1-1 Heater Setpoint
••••••
Heater m-n Temperature
Heater m-n Current
Heater m-n GF Current
Heater m-n On/Off status
Heater m-n Alarm Status
Heater m-n low temp alarm
Heater m-n high temp alarm
Heater m-n low current alarm
Heater m-n high current alarm
Heater m-n ground fault trip alarm
Heater m-n ground fault alarm
Heater m-n RTD A failure alarm
Heater m-n RTD B failure alarm
Heater m-n output SCR failure alarm
Heater m-n Tracecheck GF alarm
Heater m-n Tracecheck lo current alarm
Heater m-n Tracecheck hi current alarm
Heater m-n Tracecheck GF trip alarm
Heater m-n Tracecheck SCR fail alarm
Heater m-n high current trip alarm
Heater m-n Enable
Heater m-n Heater Setpoint

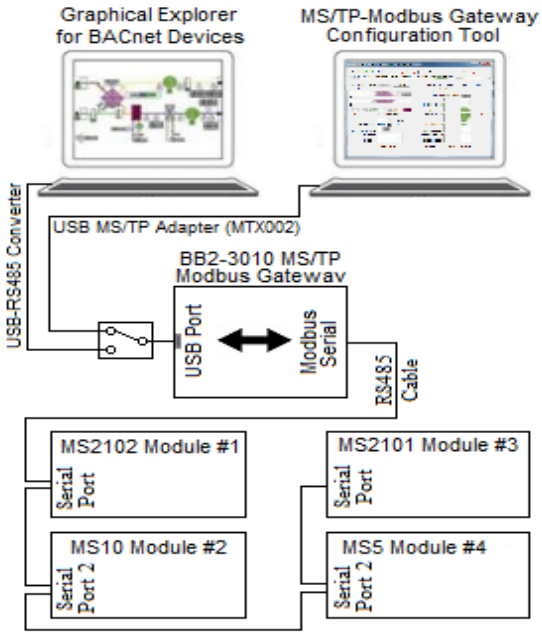
(n is the last heater number in the last module m.)

As mentioned above, field customers can use proper user name and password to access the built-in web server "Babel Buster 3/2" in the gateway with default IP 172.19.24.180 through any web browser to configure additional BACnet objects of their interests, as long as the total number of objects does not exceed the limit of 5000/1000.

7.10 Serial Communication in BACnet MS/TP network

In *Figure 7.7*, serial communication in BACnet MS/TP protocol is added to MasterTrace heat tracing control modules by Babel Buster BB2-3010, a BACnet MS/TP to Modbus Serial gateway, from Control Solutions. The gateway has 2 sides. The Modbus Serial side can connect to the serial ports of MasterTrace control modules over long distances (up to 4000 feet) at 9600 baud rate. The USB Port side connects to MS/TP-Modbus gateway configuration tool from Control Solutions through a special USB MS/TP adapter (MTX002). This configuration tool is a software interface where customers can configure various BACnet objects. Three types of objects are commonly interested in MasterTrace heat tracing modules. They are analog input object, binary input object, and analog value object. (1) Analog input objects are created to poll their assigned modbus registers for heater measurement values such as RTD temperature, heater current, and ground fault current. They are non-commandable objects. (2) Binary input objects are created to reflect the binary signals of heater on/off status, heater alarm status, and specific alarm flags. They are constructed by extracting their specific bit within the heater status register 40110 (4 bytes) or heater alarm status register 40112 regularly polled from MasterTrace heat tracing modules. (3) Analog value objects are created to monitor operation setpoints of interest, such as heater enable and heater setpoint. They are commandable objects. The BB2-3010 supports up to 300 non-commandable objects, or up to 135 commandable objects, or a mix in between.

Figure 7.7 BACnet MS/TP Communication



Upon successful configuration, the gateway will constantly update all the configured objects with data polled from their assigned modbus registers in the targeted MasterTrace control modules at the specified intervals. Through a USB-RS485 converter (or MTX002 in passthru mode) on its USB port, the gateway presents a number of live BACnet objects to the BACnet MS/TP network. A BACnet MS/TP supervisory controller or graphical explorer for BACnet devices may then use standard BACnet services such as Read Property to access of the content of a read-only data object/Modbus register, or Write Property to change the content of a readable & writable data object/Modbus register.

7.11 MC100 for Internet

MC100 for Internet is designed for plant wide monitoring and programming of MasterTrace control modules using a standard PC running in Windows operating systems. It communicates to control modules through RS485 serial link with facilities for bringing data on any part of network to the desk top and controlling the operation of heat tracing controllers remotely. With its server/client Internet communication capability, cross continent control and maintenance of heat tracing systems are realities. *Figure 7.8* shows the overall network connections of *MC100 for Internet*.

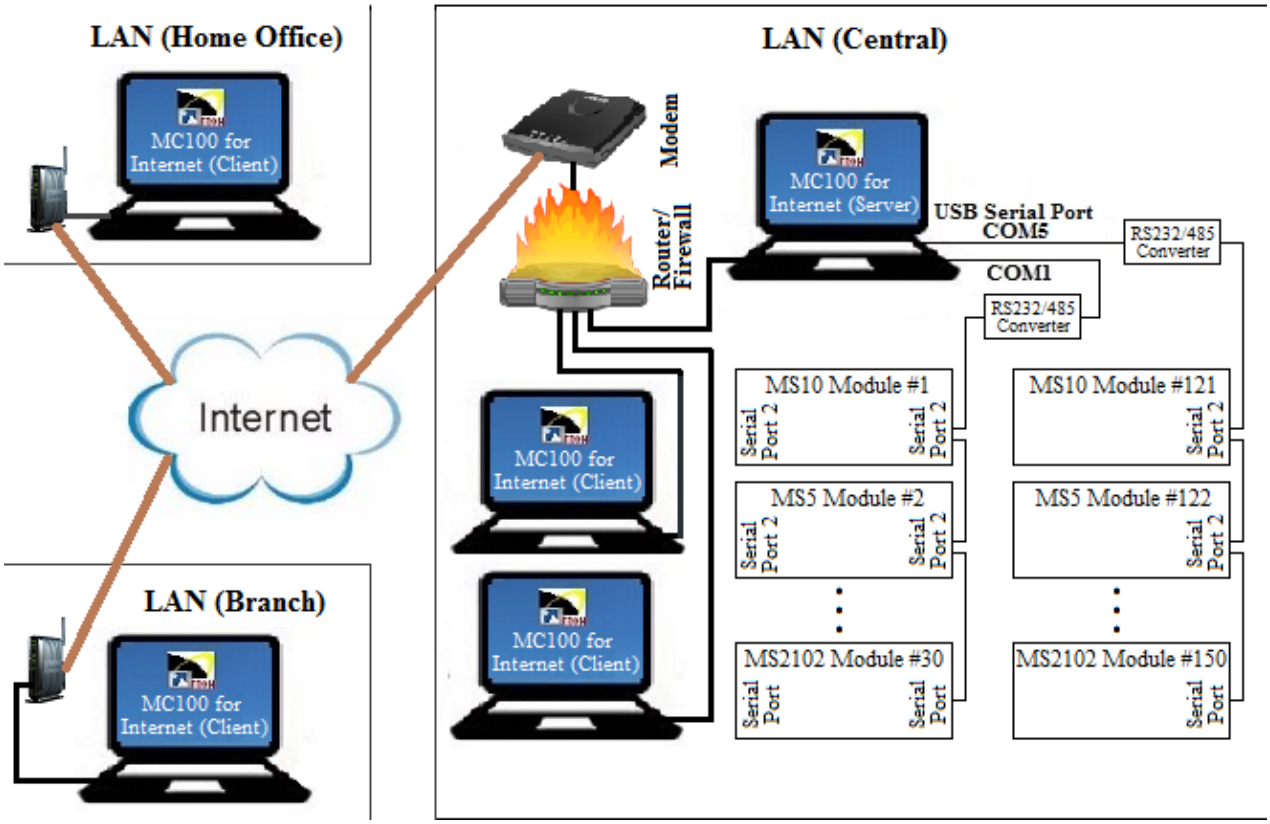
MC100 internet communication network consists of one server (MC100 server) and one or more clients (MC100 client).

A MC100 server is a *MC100 for Internet* software configured as the server in the MC100 internet communication network. It must be installed on the PC that is the master in the RS485 communication network. Its functionalities are two-folded. First, it has the physical links with all heat tracing controllers and uses these links to query data from the controllers in the RS485 network. Secondly, it is the server in the internet communication network, and upon request, it will pass all information obtained from the RS485 network to its clients over the world.

A MC100 client is a *MC100 for Internet* software installed on a PC and configured as a client in the MC100 internet communication network. Even though it has no physical links with any heat-tracing controllers, it can monitor and control the operation of any controllers through the MC100 server.

For a MC100 client to communicate to the server, the **Server IP** address in its **Internet Setup** panel must be set correctly. (1) If the MC100 server and client are located in the same LAN (Local Area Network), the **Server IP** is the **LAN IP Address** of the MC100 server computer. (2) If the MC100 server and client are located in separated **LAN**s, the **Server IP** is the **WAN IP Address** of the **LAN** which the MC100 server PC belongs to. In this case, since the MC100 server computer is connecting to the client computer through a router or firewall, users of the server computer must ask their network administrator to configure the **Port Forwarding** (to the MC100 server computer) function on **Port 5000** of the router.

Figure 7.8 MC100 for Internet Network Connections



8 Service & Testing

8.1 Troubleshooting Hints

8.1.1 Disable Advanced Functions: When you are trying to determine the problem on a heater circuit it can be helpful to turn off the advanced functions for the heater circuit or control module being checked. These include PROPORTIONAL CONTROL (msg. S2-05), POWER LIMIT CURRENT (msg. S1-19), TRACECHECK™ CYCLE (msg. S1-22) and STAGGER START (msg. S3-10).

8.1.2 Use MANUAL HEATER Function: It may be necessary to force the heater circuit on to take measurements. The MANUAL HEATER function (msg. S4-02) is provided for this purpose and eliminates the need to change the heater setpoint to force the heater circuit on.

8.2 Field Tests

8.2.1 RTD Input Test: The RTD input can be tested by connecting a known resistance of sufficient accuracy. A decade Resistance Box or RTD Simulator is recommended. Disconnect the RTD(s) from the control module ensuring that the leads are adequately labeled. Connect the Resistance Box as shown in *Figure 8.3*. If the module has dual RTD inputs, set the RTD MODE function (msg. S2-08) to "2 RTDs, averaged" and connect the second RTD input in parallel with the first as shown. Select a temperature from *Figure 8.1* or *Figure 8.2* that is close to the maintain temperature and set the Resistance Box to the equivalent resistance. The displayed HEATER CONTROL TEMPERATURE (msg. M1-04) should equal the selected temperature within the accuracy of the devices used. If there is a significant discrepancy, return the Control Module to the factory for repair. When testing is complete, reconnect the RTD(s).

8.2.2 Current Input Test: The current inputs can be tested by using an ammeter. A clamp-on CT is recommended to eliminate the need to disconnect the heater leads. To measure phase current, place the clamp-on CT around a single heater phase wire. For three-phase loads, this means around three phase conductors and a neutral (for 4-wire systems). Using the Interface Module, display the current being measured. The displayed current should equal the measured current within the accuracy of the devices used. If there is a significant discrepancy, return the Control Module to the factory for calibration.

8.2.3 Alarm Output Test: If an external alarm signal is integral to the system operation, the alarm output should be tested regularly. The alarm output on each control module is tested using the MANUAL ALARM function (msg. S4-03). The alarm output on the MR100 Interface Module is tested using the MANUAL SYSTEM ALARM function (msg. S4-04). There is no MANUAL SYSTEM ALARM function on MR100 for Windows CE Interface Module. Its alarm

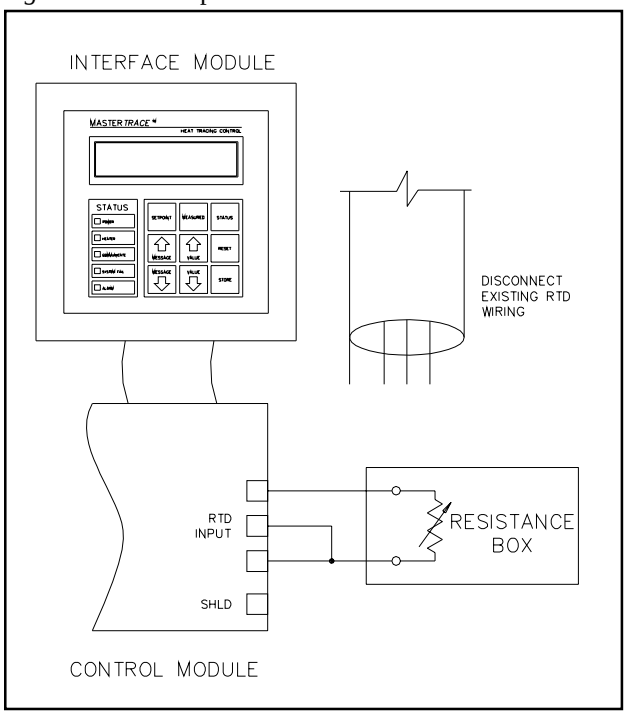
Figure 8.1 Resistance versus Temperature in °C (DIN EN 60751 RTD)

°C	R (ohms)	°C	R (ohms)	°C	R (ohms)
-40	84.27	80	130.89	200	175.84
-30	88.22	90	134.70	210	179.51
-20	92.16	100	138.50	220	183.17
-10	96.09	110	142.29	230	186.82
0	100.00	120	146.06	240	190.46
10	103.90	130	149.82	250	194.08
20	107.79	140	153.58	260	197.69
30	111.67	150	157.32	270	201.30
40	115.64	160	161.04	280	204.88
50	119.39	170	164.76	290	208.46
60	123.24	180	168.47	300	212.03
70	127.07	190	172.16		

Figure 8.2 Resistance versus Temperature in °F (DIN EN 60751 RTD)

°F	R (ohms)	°F	R (ohms)	°F	R (ohms)
-40	84.27	160	127.50	360	169.29
-30	86.47	170	129.62	370	171.34
-20	88.66	180	131.74	380	173.39
-10	90.85	190	133.86	390	175.43
0	93.03	200	135.97	400	177.48
10	95.22	210	138.08	410	179.51
20	97.39	220	140.18	420	181.55
30	99.57	230	142.29	430	183.58
40	101.74	240	144.38	440	185.61
50	103.90	250	146.48	450	187.63
60	106.06	260	148.57	460	189.65
70	108.22	270	150.66	470	191.67
80	110.38	280	152.74	480	193.68
90	112.53	290	154.82	490	195.69
100	114.68	300	156.90	500	197.69
110	116.83	310	158.97		
120	118.97	320	161.04		
130	121.10	330	163.11		
140	123.24	340	165.17		
150	125.37	350	167.23		

Figure 8.3 RTD Input Test



output can be tested by generating a real alarm in the Control Module.

8.3 Field Repairs

8.3.1 Replacing a Switch on MS-1DIN2 & MS-2DIN2 Modules: These modules use mechanical relays mounted inside the Control Module. Refer to *Figure 5.1* in completing the following steps.
Turn off power to the Control Module and all affected heater circuits.

- Locate the failed relay and remove the six quick disconnects.
- Remove the two #6-32 screws that secure the relay and remove the failed relay.
- Use Nextron part number 0403-0002 (Potter & Brumfield # T92S7A22-120) for replacement relay.
- Repeat above steps in reverse order to assemble.

8.3.2 Replacing a Switch on MS-5ADIN2 & MS-10ADIN2 Module: These modules use mechanical relays mounted inside the Control Module. Refer to *Figure 5.5* in completing the following steps.

- Turn off power to the Control Module and all affected heater circuits.
- Remove the six #6-32 machine screws (labeled "A") from the RTD board.
- Lift off the RTD board and disconnect the ribbon cable from the RTD board. The RTD connections do not need to be removed.
- Remove the four #6-32 machine screws (labeled "B") that hold the Power Board housing and remove the housing.
- Locate the failed relay and remove the six quick disconnects.
- Remove the top #6-32 screw and Nylock nut that secure the relay and remove the failed relay.
- Use Nextron part number 0403-0002 (Potter & Brumfield # T92S7A22-120) for replacement relay.
- Repeat above steps in reverse order to assemble.

8.3.3 Replacing a Switch on a Module with SXH, DXH or TXH Switch Types: These modules use solid-state relays mounted external to the Control Module. Complete the following steps.

- Turn off power to the affected heater circuits.
- Locate the failed relay and disconnect the wires (ensure that all wires are adequately labeled).
- Remove the two #6-32 screws that secure the relay, remove the failed relay and discard the thermal conductive pad.
- Use Nextron part number 1007-0003 (Berquist # Q2-101) for replacement thermal conductive pad. Use Nextron part number from the panel drawing for replacement relay.
- Repeat above steps in reverse order to assemble.

8.3.4 Replacing a Switch on a Module with DXN or TXN Switch Types: These modules use mechanical contactors mounted external to the Control Module. Complete the following steps.

- Turn off power to the affected heater circuits.
- Locate the failed contactor and disconnect the wires (ensure that all wires are adequately labeled).
- Remove the four screws that secure the contactor and remove the failed contactor.
- Use Nextron part number from the panel drawing for replacement contactor.
- Repeat above steps in reverse order to assemble.

8.3.5 Replacing a DIN Switch Type Module: Before proceeding, check that all wires connected to the module are correctly labeled. Check that the Programming Sheet for Control Panel or Modules correctly reflects the configuration of the module. The replacement Control Module can be programmed before it is placed in the control panel by connecting a 120 Vac supply to its power input terminals and following the steps in *Chapter 6*. Complete the following steps.

- Turn off power to the Control Module and all affected heater circuits.
- Disconnect all wires to the Control Module. Refer to *Figure 5.1*or *Figure 5.5/5.6/5.7* as appropriate.
- Remove the four Nylock nuts that secure the Control Module to the back plate and remove the module.
- Repeat the above steps in reverse order to install the new module.

- If the new module has not been programmed according to the Programming Sheet for Control Panel or Modules, then complete at this time following the steps in *Chapter 6*.

8.3.6 Replacing an MS-1 or MS-2 External Switching Module: Before proceeding, check that all wires connected to the module are correctly labeled. Check that the Programming Sheet for Control Panel or Modules correctly reflects the configuration of the module. The replacement control module can be programmed before it is placed in the control panel by connecting a 120 Vac supply to its power input terminals and following the steps in *Chapter 6*. Complete the following steps.

- Turn off power to the Control Module and all affected heater circuits.
- Disconnect all wires to the Control Module. Refer to *Figure5.2* or *Figure 5.3*.
- Remove the four Nylock nuts that secure the Control Module to the back plate and remove the module.
- Repeat the above steps in reverse order to install the new module.
- If the new module has not been programmed according to the Programming Sheet for Control Panel or Modules, then complete at this time following the steps in *Chapter 6*.

8.3.7 Replacing an MS-5 or MS-10 Module with External Switching: Before proceeding, check that all wires connected to the module are correctly labeled. Check that the Programming Sheet for Control Panel or Modules correctly reflects the configuration of the module. The replacement control module can be programmed before it is placed in the control panel by connecting a 120 Vac supply to its power input terminals and following the steps in *Chapter 6*.
Complete the following steps.

- Turn off power to the Control Module and all affected heater circuits.
- Disconnect all wires from the Control Module. Refer to *Figure 5.4*.
- Remove the four Nylock nuts that secure the Control Module to the back plate and remove the module.
- Repeat the above steps in reverse order to install the new module.
- If the new module has not been programmed according to the Programming Sheet for Control Panel or Modules, then complete at this time following the steps in *Chapter 6*.

8.3.8 Replacing the ML100 Dedicated Interface Circuit Board Assembly or Keypad: Before proceeding, check that all wires connected to the module are correctly labeled. Complete the following steps.

- Turn off power to the Control Module which is connected to the ML100.
- Disconnect the ribbon cable from the Interface Module.
- Remove the four Nylock nuts, labeled "A" in *Figure 5.9* that secure the Interface Circuit Board Assembly.
- Disconnect the ribbon cable connector to the Keypad and remove the Interface Circuit Board Assembly.
- Replace the ML100 Dedicated Interface Circuit Board Assembly with Nextron part number 1303-0002_2.
- To replace the Interface Keypad, insert a small blade screwdriver between the bezel and a corner of the keypad as shown in *Figure 5.8*. Pry the Keypad up and pull off. Clean any residual adhesive with a solvent. Replace with Nextron part number 1002-0001_1. Remove the adhesive backing from the Keypad, insert the ribbon cable through the slot and press the Keypad into place.
- Repeat the above steps in reverse order to complete the installation.

8.3.9 Replacing an MR100 Group Interface Circuit Board Assembly or Keypad: Before proceeding, check that all wires connected to the module are correctly labeled. Check that the Programming Sheet for Control Panel or Modules correctly reflects the selected modules. Complete the following steps.

- Turn off power to the Interface Module.
- Disconnect all wires from the Interface Module.
- Remove the four #6-32 machine screws, labeled "A1" in *Figure 5.10* that secure the Interface Module housing and remove the housing.
- Remove the four Nylock nuts, labeled "A1" in *Figure 5.11* that secure the Interface Circuit Board Assembly.
- Disconnect the ribbon cable connector to the Keypad and remove the Interface Circuit Board Assembly.
- To replace the MR100 Group Interface Circuit Board Assembly use Nextron part number 1304-0001_5.
- To replace the Interface Keypad, insert a small blade screwdriver between the bezel and a corner of the keypad as shown in *Figure 5.8*. Pry the Keypad up and pull off. Clean any residual adhesive with a solvent. Replace with Nextron part number 1002-0001_1. Remove the backing from the Keypad, insert the ribbon cable through the slot and press the Keypad into place.
- Repeat the above steps in reverse order to complete the installation.
- Program the selected Control Modules for communications.

8.3.10 Replacing an MR100 for Windows CE Group Interface Module: As shown in *Figure 5.13* in *Chapter 5* & *Figure Serial Communication 2* in *Appendix D*, a complete MR100 for Windows CE Group Interface Module consists of these three components: (1) Programmed QTERM-A7 touch screen terminal (Nextron part number 9003-0062_1); (2) Cable for QTERM-A7 (Nextron part number 9003-0063); (3) 12Vdc power supply (Nextron part number 0507-0002).

Before proceeding, check that all wires connected to the module are correctly labeled. Check that the Programming Sheet for Control Panel or Modules correctly reflects the selected modules. Complete the following steps.

- Turn off power to the Interface Module.
- Disconnect power wires to the 12Vdc power supply.
- To replace the Programmed QTERM-A7 touch screen terminal, remove the terminal from the panel enclosure, then replaced with Nextron part number 9003-0062_1.
- To replace the Cable for QTERM-A7, remove the cable by disconnecting all its wire connections, then replaced with Nextron part number 9003-0063.
- To replace the 12Vdc power supply, remove the power supply by disconnecting all its wire connections, then replaced with Nextron part number 0507-0002.

Appendix A Display Message Details - Setpoints

Setpoints: Operating Values

SETPOINTS:
OPERATING VALUES

MESSAGE NO: S1-01 APPLIES TO: Interface Module
DEFAULT VALUE: N/A VALUE RANGE: N/A
DISPLAY MODE: All RESTRICTIONS: None
This message displays the name of the sub-menu when entered.

SELECT HT: 1-1 ✍
NONAME 🕮

MESSAGE NO: S1-02 APPLIES TO: Interface Module
DEFAULT VALUE: Selected Htr VALUE RANGE: Set by MODULE RANGE function
DISPLAY MODE: All RESTRICTIONS: None
This function selects the heater circuit. Each heater circuit has a unique two-part Heater Number. The first part is the Module Number and the second part is the heater circuit within the Control Module. Press [VALUE ⇧] or [VALUE ⇩] and then press [STORE] to select a heater circuit. For convenience, and to reduce human error, the Heater Name is also displayed.

HEATER ENABLED?
yes ✍

MESSAGE NO: S1-03 APPLIES TO: Selected Heater
DEFAULT VALUE: no VALUE RANGE: yes, no
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: None
This function enables control and monitoring for the heater circuit. Setpoints and measured value messages cannot be accessed unless the heater is enabled. Select "no" if the circuit is not used.

HEATER SETPOINT:
150°C ✍

MESSAGE NO: S1-04 APPLIES TO: Selected Heater
DEFAULT VALUE: 20 °C VALUE RANGE: 0 to 500 °C, none, off
68 °F 32 to 932 °F, none, off
DISPLAY MODE: All RESTRICTIONS: None

This function sets the maintain temperature. For on-off control, the circuit is energised if the Heater Control Temperature is less than the Heater Setpoint minus the DEADBAND. The circuit is de-energised if the Heater Control Temperature is greater than the Heater Setpoint plus the DEADBAND. Both PROPORTIONAL CONTROL and POWER LIMIT affect heater switching. If the Heater Setpoint is set to "none", the heater circuit is on and has temperature monitoring with no temperature control. If the Heater Setpoint is set to "off", the heater circuit is on and has no temperature monitoring or control.

LOW TEMPERATURE
ALARM: 120°C ✍

MESSAGE NO: S1-05 APPLIES TO: Selected Heater
DEFAULT VALUE: 5°C VALUE RANGE: -50 to 500 °C, off
41°F -58 to 932 °F, off
DISPLAY MODE: All RESTRICTIONS: None
This function sets the Low Temperature Alarm setpoint. *It must be less than the Heater Setpoint*. To disable this alarm set the value to "off". When the Heater Control Temperature is less than or equal to this setpoint, the Low Temperature Alarm is activated and a "LOW TEMPERATURE ALARM" message is added to the System Status messages. The alarm deactivates when the temperature rises above this alarm setpoint.

HIGH TEMPERATURE
ALARM: 130°C ✍

MESSAGE NO: S1-06 APPLIES TO: Selected Heater
DEFAULT VALUE: off VALUE RANGE: -50 to 500 °C, off
-58 to 932 °F, off
DISPLAY MODE: All RESTRICTIONS: None

This function sets the High Temperature Alarm setpoint. *It must be greater than the Heater Setpoint.* To disable this alarm set the value to "off". When the Heater Control Temperature is greater than or equal to this setpoint, the High Temperature Alarm is activated and a "HIGH TEMPERATURE ALARM" message is added to the System Status messages. The alarm deactivates when the temperature falls below this alarm setpoint.

LOW CURRENT
ALARM: 10.5A ✍

MESSAGE NO: S1-07 APPLIES TO: Selected Heater
DEFAULT VALUE: off VALUE RANGE: 0.5 to 100.0 A, off
DISPLAY MODE: All RESTRICTIONS: Single-Phase Modules

This function sets the Low Current Alarm setpoint. *It must be less than the High Current Alarm setpoint.* To disable this alarm set the value to "off". When the Heater Current is less than or equal to this setpoint, the Low Current Alarm is activated and a "LOW CURRENT ALARM" message is added to the System Status messages. The alarm deactivates when the Heater Current rises above this alarm setpoint. The value range is in 0.5 A increments. The maximum value for internal switching Control Modules is 30 A.
Note: This setpoint is based on the heater at 100% power. If Proportional Control or Power Limit is enabled, all current measurements will be converted to 100% power, based on a constant resistive load, before being compared to the alarm setpoint.

A: LOW CURRENT
ALARM: 10.5A ✍

MESSAGE NO: S1-08 APPLIES TO: Selected Heater
DEFAULT VALUE: off VALUE RANGE: 0.5 to 100.0 A, off
DISPLAY MODE: All RESTRICTIONS: Three-Phase Modules

This function sets the phase "A" Low Current Alarm setpoint. *It must be less than the phase "A" High Current Alarm setpoint.* To disable this alarm set the value to "off". When the Heater Current-A is less than or equal to this setpoint, the Low Current-A Alarm is activated and a "LOW CURRENT-A ALARM" message is added to the System Status messages. The alarm deactivates when the Heater Current-A rises above this alarm setpoint. The value range is in 0.5 A increments.
Note: This setpoint is based on the heater at 100% power. If Proportional Control or Power Limit is enabled, all current measurements will be converted to 100% power, based on a constant resistive load, before being compared to the alarm setpoint.

B: LOW CURRENT
ALARM: 10.5A ✍

MESSAGE NO: S1-09 APPLIES TO: Selected Heater
DEFAULT VALUE: off VALUE RANGE: 0.5 to 100.0 A, off
DISPLAY MODE: All RESTRICTIONS: Three-Phase Modules

This function sets the phase "B" Low Current Alarm setpoint. *It must be less than the phase "B" High Current Alarm setpoint.* To disable this alarm set the value to "off". When the Heater Current-B is less than or equal to this setpoint, the Low Current-B Alarm is activated and a "LOW CURRENT-B ALARM" message is added to the System Status messages. The alarm deactivates when the Heater Current-B rises above this alarm setpoint. The value range is in 0.5 A increments.
Note: This setpoint is based on the heater at 100% power. If Proportional Control or Power Limit is enabled, all current measurements will be converted to 100% power, based on a constant resistive load, before being compared to the alarm setpoint.

C: LOW CURRENT
ALARM: 10.5A ✍

MESSAGE NO: S1-10 APPLIES TO: Selected Heater
DEFAULT VALUE: off VALUE RANGE: 0.5 to 100.0 A, off
DISPLAY MODE: All RESTRICTIONS: Three-Phase Modules
This function sets the phase "C" Low Current Alarm setpoint. *It must be less than the phase "C" High Current Alarm setpoint.* To disable this alarm set the value to "off". When the Heater Current-C is less than or equal to this setpoint, the Low Current-C Alarm is activated and a "LOW CURRENT-C ALARM" message is added to the System Status messages. The alarm deactivates when the Heater Current-C rises above this alarm setpoint. The value range is in 0.5 A increments. Note: This setpoint is based on the heater at 100% power. If Proportional Control or Power Limit is enabled, all current measurements will be converted to 100% power, based on a constant resistive load, before being compared to the alarm setpoint.

HIGH CURRENT
ALARM: 15.0A ✍

MESSAGE NO: S1-11 APPLIES TO: Selected Heater
DEFAULT VALUE: off VALUE RANGE: 0.5 to 100.0 A, off
DISPLAY MODE: All RESTRICTIONS: Single-Phase Modules
This function sets the High Current Alarm setpoint. *It must be greater than the Low Current Alarm setpoint.* To disable this alarm set the value to "off". When the Heater Current is greater than or equal to this setpoint, the High Current Alarm is activated and a "HIGH CURRENT ALARM" message is added to the System Status messages. The alarm deactivates when the Heater Current falls below this alarm setpoint. The value range is in 0.5 A increments. The maximum value for internal switching Control Modules is 30 A.

A: HIGH CURRENT
ALARM: 15.0A ✍

MESSAGE NO: S1-12 APPLIES TO: Selected Heater
DEFAULT VALUE: off VALUE RANGE: 0.5 to 100.0 A, off
DISPLAY MODE: All RESTRICTIONS: Three-Phase Modules
This function sets the phase "A" High Current Alarm setpoint. *It must be greater than the Low Current-A Alarm setpoint.* To disable this alarm set the value to "off". When the Heater Current-A is greater than or equal to this setpoint, the High Current-A Alarm is activated and a "HIGH CURRENT-A ALARM" message is added to the System Status messages. The alarm deactivates when the Heater Current-A falls below this alarm setpoint. The value range is in 0.5 A increments.

B: HIGH CURRENT
ALARM: 15.0A ✍

MESSAGE NO: S1-13 APPLIES TO: Selected Heater
DEFAULT VALUE: off VALUE RANGE: 0.5 to 100.0 A, off
DISPLAY MODE: All RESTRICTIONS: Three-Phase Modules
This function sets the phase "B" High Current Alarm setpoint. *It must be greater than the Low Current-B Alarm setpoint.* To disable this alarm set the value to "off". When the Heater Current-B is greater than or equal to this setpoint, the High Current-B Alarm is activated and a "HIGH CURRENT-B ALARM" message is added to the System Status messages. The alarm deactivates when the Heater Current-B falls below this alarm setpoint. The value range is in 0.5 A increments.

C: HIGH CURRENT
ALARM: 15.0A ✍

MESSAGE NO: S1-14 APPLIES TO: Selected Heater
DEFAULT VALUE: off VALUE RANGE: 0.5 to 100.0 A, off
DISPLAY MODE: All RESTRICTIONS: Three-Phase Modules
This function sets the phase "C" High Current Alarm setpoint. *It must be greater than the Low Current-C Alarm setpoint.* To disable this alarm set the value to "off". When the Heater Current-C is greater than or equal to this setpoint, the High Current-C Alarm is activated and a "HIGH CURRENT-C ALARM" message is added to the System Status messages. The alarm deactivates when the Heater Current-C falls below this alarm setpoint. The value range is in 0.5 A increments.

HIGH CURRENT
TRIP: off ✍

MESSAGE NO: S1-15 APPLIES TO: Selected Heater
DEFAULT VALUE: off VALUE RANGE: 0.5 to 100.0 A, off
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: Single-Phase Modules
This function sets the High Current Trip setpoint. *It must be greater than the Low Current Alarm and the High Current Alarm setpoints.* To disable this trip function set the value to "off". When the Heater Current is greater than or equal to this setpoint, the heater circuit is opened, a High Current Trip Alarm is activated and a "HIGH CURRENT TRIP" message is added to the System Status messages. This is a latching alarm. When the cause of the alarm has been corrected, locate the alarm message in the Status Menu and press [RESET]. The value range is in 0.5 A increments. The maximum value for internal switching Control Modules is 30 A.

A: HIGH CURRENT
TRIP: off ✍

MESSAGE NO: S1-16 APPLIES TO: Selected Heater
DEFAULT VALUE: off VALUE RANGE: 0.5 to 100.0 A, off
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: Three-Phase Modules
This function sets the phase "A" High Current Trip setpoint. *It must be greater than the Low Current-A Alarm and the High Current-A Alarm setpoints.* To disable this trip function set the value to "off". When the Heater Current-A is greater than or equal to this setpoint, the heater circuit is opened, a High Current-A Trip Alarm is activated and a "HIGH CURRENT-A TRIP" message is added to the System Status messages. This is a latching alarm. When the cause of the alarm has been corrected, locate the alarm message in the Status Menu and press [RESET]. The value range is in 0.5 A increments.

B: HIGH CURRENT
TRIP: off ✍

MESSAGE NO: S1-17 APPLIES TO: Selected Heater
DEFAULT VALUE: off VALUE RANGE: 0.5 to 100.0 A, off
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: Three-Phase Modules
This function sets the phase "B" High Current Trip setpoint. *It must be greater than the Low Current-B Alarm and the High Current-B Alarm setpoints.* To disable this trip function set the value to "off". When the Heater Current-B is greater than or equal to this setpoint, the heater circuit is opened, a High Current-B Trip Alarm is activated and a "HIGH CURRENT-B TRIP" message is added to the System Status messages. This is a latching alarm. When the cause of the alarm has been corrected, locate the alarm message in the Status Menu and press [RESET]. The value range is in 0.5 A increments.

C: HIGH CURRENT
TRIP: off ✍

MESSAGE NO: S1-18 APPLIES TO: Selected Heater
DEFAULT VALUE: off VALUE RANGE: 0.5 to 100.0 A, off
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: Three-Phase Modules Only
This function sets the phase "C" High Current Trip setpoint. *It must be greater than the Low Current-C Alarm and the High Current-C Alarm setpoints.* To disable this trip function set the value to "off". When the Heater Current-C is greater than or equal to this setpoint, the heater circuit is opened, a High Current-C Trip Alarm is activated and a "HIGH CURRENT-C TRIP" message is added to the System Status messages. This is a latching alarm. When the cause of the alarm has been corrected, locate the alarm message in the Status Menu and press [RESET].The value range is in 0.5 A increments.

POWER LIMIT CURRENT:
20.5A ✍

MESSAGE NO: S1-19 APPLIES TO: Selected Heater
DEFAULT VALUE: off VALUE RANGE: 0.5 to 100.0 A, off
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: Solid-State Modules Only
This function sets the maximum average current that flows in the heater circuit. It is useful for limiting the inrush current of self regulating cable or to reducing the power output of constant wattage heaters. Set the value below the breaker rating or to the maximum power desired (Wattage = Heater Voltage x Power Limit value). The value range is in 0.5 A increments.

GROUND FAULT
TRIP: 100mA ✍

MESSAGE NO: S1-20 APPLIES TO: Selected Heater
DEFAULT VALUE: 50 mA VALUE RANGE: 10 to 1000 mA, off
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: None
This function sets the Ground Fault Trip setpoint. *It must be greater than the Ground Fault Alarm setpoint.* To disable this trip alarm set the value to "off". When the Ground Fault Current is greater than or equal to this setpoint, the heater circuit is opened, the Ground Fault Trip Alarm is activated and a "GROUND FAULT TRIP" message is added to the System Status messages. This is a latching alarm. When the cause of the alarm has been corrected, locate the alarm message in the Status Menu and press [RESET]. The value range is in 5 mA increments.

GROUND FAULT
ALARM: 20mA ✍

MESSAGE NO: S1-21 APPLIES TO: Selected Heater
DEFAULT VALUE: 25 mA VALUE RANGE: 10 to 1000 mA, off
DISPLAY MODE: All RESTRICTIONS: None
This function sets the Ground Fault Alarm setpoint. *It must be less than the Ground Fault Trip setpoint.* To disable this alarm set the value to "off". When the Ground Fault Current is greater than or equal to this setpoint, the Ground Fault Alarm is activated and a "GROUND FAULT ALARM" message is added to the System Status messages. The alarm deactivates when the Ground Fault Current falls below this alarm setpoint. The value range is in 5 mA increments.

TRACECHECK CYCLE
TIME: 4 hours ✍

MESSAGE NO: S1-22 APPLIES TO: Selected Heater
DEFAULT VALUE: off VALUE RANGE: 1 to 24 hours, off
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: None
This function sets the frequency at which TraceCheck™ is activated. TraceCheck™ is a feature that exercises the system by automatically applying power to the heater for a period defined by TRACECHECK HTR ON TIME. If an alarm condition is detected during this period, then the TraceCheck™ Alarm is activated and a "ALARM DURING TRACECHECK" message is added to the System Status messages If a ground fault is detected, the heater circuit is opened. This is a latching alarm. To clear the alarm, locate the alarm message in the Status Menu and press [RESET]. To disable this feature set the value to "off". TraceCheck™ decreases maintenance by providing an early warning of problems that would otherwise go undetected until the heater was needed.

TRACECHECK HTR ON
TIME: 0.5 min ✍

MESSAGE NO: S1-23 APPLIES TO: Selected Heater
DEFAULT VALUE: 0.5 min VALUE RANGE: 0.5 to 15 min
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: none
This functions sets the heater on time period (in minute) when tracecheck is activated.

HEATER VOLTAGE:
120 V ✍

MESSAGE NO: S1-24 APPLIES TO: Selected Heater
DEFAULT VALUE: 120V VALUE RANGE: 100 to 600 V, (measured)
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: none
This functions sets the Heater Voltage. For 1-point and 2-point Control Modules with circuits at 300 V or less, set to "measured". Otherwise, set to the heater supply voltage. This value is used to compute Energy Used and Energy Cost.

LOW VOLTAGE
ALARM: 100 V ✍

MESSAGE NO: S1-25 APPLIES TO: Selected Heater
DEFAULT VALUE:off VALUE RANGE: 0 to 300 V, off
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: Single Phase, 1 and 2 point modules
This function sets the Low Voltage Alarm setpoint. To disable this alarm set the value to "off". When the Heater Voltage is less than or equal to this setpoint, the Low Voltage Alarm is activated and a "LOW VOLTAGE ALARM" message is added to the System Status messages. The alarm deactivates when the Heater Voltage rises above this alarm setpoint.

Setpoints: Heater Setup Menu

SETPOINTS:
HEATER SETUP

MESSAGE NO: S2-01 APPLIES TO: Interface Module
DEFAULT VALUE: N/A VALUE RANGE: N/A
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: None
This message displays the name of the sub-menu when entered.

SELECT HT: 1-1 ✍
NONAME 🕮

MESSAGE NO: S2-02 APPLIES TO: Interface Module
DEFAULT VALUE:Selected Htr VALUE RANGE: Set by MODULE RANGE function
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: None
This function selects the heater circuit. Each heater circuit has a unique two-part Heater Number. The first part is the Module Number and the second part is the heater circuit within the Control Module. Press [VALUE ⇧] or [VALUE ⇩] and then press [STORE] to select a heater circuit. For convenience and to reduce human error, the Heater Name is also displayed.

HEATER NAME:
NONAME ✍

MESSAGE NO: S2-03 APPLIES TO: Selected Heater
DEFAULT VALUE: NONAME VALUE RANGE: 16 Alphanumeric Characters
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: None

This functions sets the Heater Name. It provides a unique, identifiable tag or label for each heater circuit. The Heater Name consists of 16 alphanumeric characters which are entered one at a time from left to right. The cursor indicates which character is being selected. Press [VALUE⇧] or [VALUE ⇩] to change the character. Move to the next character by pressing [STORE]. Continue in this fashion until all 16 characters are entered. Press [STORE] in the last character position to save the Heater Name.

MASTER OVERRIDE:
off ✍

MESSAGE NO: S2-04 APPLIES TO: Selected Heater
DEFAULT VALUE: off VALUE RANGE: on, off
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: None

This feature sets the response of the heater circuit to the Control Modules Master Override input. The Master Override input responds to a contact closure. If the Master Override is set to "off" or the Master Override inputs are shorted, then control of the heater circuit operates normally based on the Heater Control Temperature and the Heater Setpoint. If the Master Override is set to "on" and the Master Override inputs are open, then the heater circuit is opened regardless of the Heater Control Temperature. This feature allows selected circuits to be turned off for load shedding or for an ambient temperature override. If the Heater Setpoint is set to "off" or "none" and the Master Override is set to "on", then the Master Override input will have full control over the heater circuit. It means that the heater will be turned on if the inputs are shorted and off if the inputs are open.

PROPORTIONAL
CONTROL: off ✍

MESSAGE NO: S2-05 APPLIES TO: Selected Heater
DEFAULT VALUE: off VALUE RANGE: on, off
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: Solid-State Modules

This functions minimizes temperature overshoot and undershoot for tighter temperature control. For critical temperature maintenance applications more accurate control can be obtained by using this feature. However, the time to reach Heater Setpoint may be longer. With Proportional Control set to "on", as the Heater Control Temperature approaches the Heater Setpoint, the percent duty cycle of the heater is reduced. With Proportional Control set to "off", on-off control is used.

DEADBAND
1C° ✍

MESSAGE NO: S2-06 APPLIES TO: Selected Heater
DEFAULT VALUE: 1 C° VALUE RANGE: 0 to 50 C°
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: Proportional Control must be "off"

This feature sets the size of the DEADBAND for on-off control. Decreasing the DEADBAND increases the temperature control accuracy but also increases the heater switching frequency and wear on mechanical contacts.

IF RTD FAILS
HEATER GOES: off ✍

MESSAGE NO: S2-07 APPLIES TO: Selected Heater
DEFAULT VALUE: off VALUE RANGE: on, off
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: None

This function sets the heater fail-safe state. The Control Module detects if the temperature sensor has failed. In this case it will use only the second RTD input, if available, or it will set the heater to its fail-safe state. For freeze protection where there is no hazard from over heating, set to "on" to prevent freeze up. Where there is a potential hazard from over heating, set to "off".

RTD MODE:
1 RTD ✍

MESSAGE NO: S2-08 APPLIES TO: Selected Control Module
DEFAULT VALUE: 1 RTD, (2RTD, backup for MS5) VALUE RANGE: See list below
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: Dual RTD Modules
This function sets how the Heater Control Temperature is derived from dual RTD inputs as follows.

Value	Heater Control Temperature
1 RTD	RTD-A
RTD B HT cutoff	RTD-A but less than RTD-B
2 RTDs, lowest	Minimum of RTD-A & RTD-B
2 RTDs, highest	Maximum of RTD-A & RTD-B
2 RTDs, averaged	Average of RTD-A & RTD-B
2 RTDs, backup	RTD-A if okay, else RTD-B

When RTD B HT cutoff is selected, RTD_B temperature is compared with the high temperature alarm. When RTD-B temperature is equal to or greater than the high tempertaure alarm setting the heater is turned off regardless if RTD-A temperature is less than the heater setpoint.
Note: This message applies to all heaters on the selected control module. Customer can use "jumpering RTD A & B" method to achieve 1 RTD configuration on individual heaters even though the selected module is set to 2 RTDs mode.

COPY TO OTHER
HEATERS: no ✍

MESSAGE NO: S2-09 APPLIES TO: Selected Heater
DEFAULT VALUE: no VALUE RANGE: yes, no
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: None
This function copies all the setpoints of the selected heater to all the other heaters in the system. The copied setpoints are: heater enabled, heater setpoint, low & high temperature alarm, low & high current alarm, high current trip, power limit, ground fault trip, ground fault alarm, tracecheck cycle time, tracecheck htr on time, heater voltage, heater name, master override, proportional control, deadband, heater fail-safe state, and manual heater.

Setpoints: System Setup Menu

SETPOINTS:
SYSTEM SETUP

MESSAGE NO: S3-01 APPLIES TO: Interface Module
DEFAULT VALUE: N/A VALUE RANGE: N/A
DISPLAY MODE: All RESTRICTIONS: None
This message displays the name of the sub-menu when entered.

MODULE LIST
MOD:1 ✍ SEL:yes ✍

MESSAGE NO: S3-02 APPLIES TO: Interface Module
DEFAULT VALUE: MOD: 1 SEL: no VALUE RANGE: MOD: Set by MODULE RANGE SEL: yes, no
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: MR100 Interface
This function selects which Control Modules are monitored. All Control Modules that are to be monitored from the Interface Module must have SEL set to "yes". All Control Modules that are not physically connected to the Interface Module must have SEL set to "no". With the cursor to the right of MOD choose the Module Number by pressing [VALUE ⇧] or [VALUE ⇩] and then [STORE]. With the cursor to the right of SEL select "yes" to select or "no" to deselect the Control Module for monitoring by pressing [VALUE ⇧] or [VALUE ⇩] and then [STORE].

MODULE RANGE
1-30 ✍

MESSAGE NO: S3-03 APPLIES TO: Interface Module
DEFAULT VALUE: 1-30 VALUE RANGE: 1-30, 31-60, … , 211-240, 241-254
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: MR100 Interface
This function selects the range of Control Module numbers connected to this Interface Module. All Control Modules connected to this Interface Module must be within this range.

DISPLAY MODE:
advanced user ✍

MESSAGE NO: S3-04 APPLIES TO: Interface Module
DEFAULT VALUE: advanced user VALUE RANGE: advanced user, normal user
DISPLAY MODE: All RESTRICTIONS: None
This function determines what messages are displayed. If set to "advanced user", all messages are displayed. If set to "normal user", only the basic messages are displayed. Each message listed in this appendix shows the Display Mode required to see the message. "Advanced" indicates that the display mode must be set to "advanced user" to view the message.

DEFAULT DISPLAY:
System Status ✍

MESSAGE NO: S3-05 APPLIES TO: Interface Module
DEFAULT VALUE: System status VALUE RANGE: See values below
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: None
This function specifies the information that will be displayed when no key has been pressed for the Display Timeout interval as described below.

VALUE	INFORMATION DISPLAYED
System status	Alarm status of all the heaters
Heater status	Heater status of selected heater
Heater temp	Temperature of the selected heater
Scan heater	All measured values of the selected heater
Scan temps	Temperatures of all enabled heaters
Scan currents	Phase currents of all enabled heaters
Scan gnd faults	Ground fault currents of all enabled heaters
Scan all heaters	All measured values of all enabled heaters

DISPLAY TIMEOUT:
60 seconds ✍

MESSAGE NO: S3-06 APPLIES TO: Interface Module
DEFAULT VALUE: 60 seconds VALUE RANGE: 5 to 600 s, off
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: None
This function sets the length of time, from the last key press, to automatically return to the Default Display information. To disables this function set the value to "off".

SCAN TIME:
2 seconds ✍

MESSAGE NO: S3-07 APPLIES TO: Interface Module
DEFAULT VALUE: 3 seconds VALUE RANGE: 1 to 10 seconds
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: None
This function sets the length of time between the display of successive messages. Select a value that is comfortable for the reading speed of the operator.

TEMPERATURE UNITS:
Celcius ✍

MESSAGE NO: S3-08 APPLIES TO: Interface Module
DEFAULT VALUE: Celsius VALUE RANGE: Celsius, Fahrenheit
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: None
This function sets the units of measure for temperature. All temperatures are displayed in the selected units of either Celsius degrees (C°) or Fahrenheit degrees (F°).

COST PER kWh:
$0.05 ✍

MESSAGE NO: S3-09 APPLIES TO: Selected Control Module
DEFAULT VALUE: $0.05 VALUE RANGE: $0.01 to $0.50
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: None
This function sets the COST PER kWh. This value is used to calculate Energy Cost.

STAGGER START:
on ✍

MESSAGE NO: S3-10 APPLIES TO: Selected Control Module
DEFAULT VALUE: off VALUE RANGE: on, off
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: None
This feature staggers the power up of heater circuits to eliminate tripping of the main breaker. For all Control Modules with this value set to "on" the following sequence occurs at power up based on a minimum of 10 circuits. About 10% of the heaters circuits are turned on, there is a one minute delay and then the next 10% are turned on until all circuits are energized.
Note: Stagger Start is a module setpoint, if this setpoint is set to "on", Stagger Start will only be applied to the selected module. Stagger Start will not be applied to the whole system.

NUM OF AMB SENSE
HTRS: 0 ✍

MESSAGE NO: S3-11 APPLIES TO: Selected Control Module
DEFAULT VALUE: 0 VALUE RANGE: 0 to 10, Master 1 to 10, Remote 1 to 10
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: None
This function sets the number of ambient sense heaters for the selected control module. Refer to Appendix E for the operation details of this message.

AMBIENT SENSING
HEATER: None ✍

MESSAGE NO: S3-12 APPLIES TO: Interface Module
DEFAULT VALUE: None VALUE RANGE: None, HT 1-1, HT 2-1 to HT 30-1, MR100
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: MR100 Interface Module
This function sets the global ambient RTD for the heaters selected for freeze protection applications. Refer to Appendix E for the operation details of this message.

AMBIENT RTD
TEMP: 5°C 🕮

MESSAGE NO: S3-13 APPLIES TO: Interface Module
DEFAULT VALUE: N/A VALUE RANGE: -50°C to 500°C
-58°F to 932°F
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: MR100 Interface Module
This read-only message appears only when the AMBIENT SENSING HEATER (msg. S3-12) is not selected as None. The displayed value is the actual measured temperature of the global ambient RTD sensor. If the temperature is outside the value range, "RTD OPEN" or "RTD SHORT" is displayed. Refer to Appendix E for the operation details of this message.

RTD BOARD:
On Board ✍

MESSAGE NO: S3-14 APPLIES TO: Interface Module
DEFAULT VALUE: On Board VALUE RANGE: RTD Sampler 0 to 15, On Board, RTD Transmitter
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: ML100 Interface Module
This function sets the type of RTD board used for the control module.
When the option "On Board" is selected, the control module uses the RTD board directly mounted on itself to measure heater temperatures.
If the option "RTD Sampler x" is chosen, the control module uses the temperature measurements from "RTD Sampler x" to control heaters. Here, x is the address of the RTD Sampler. The RTD Sampler is an independent temperature-measurement device and is usually located far away from the control module. The temperature

measurement from the RTD Sampler is transmitted to the control module via either RS485 cable or RF Modem.
If the option "RTD Transmitter" is selected, the control module uses the temperature measurement signal transmitted from the RTD Transmitters to control heaters. The RTD Transmitter is another independent temperature-measurement device. The actual RTD sensor is to be locally wired to the RTD Transmitter. Since the transmitter uses just two 18AWG wires to transmit its temperature measurement to the control module in a form of 4-20mA dc current, it can be located up to 7km away from the control module. This creates a great deal of flexibility to the RTD wiring process. Each control point requires a dedicated RTD Transmitter for its temperature measurement. Refer to Appendix F for the operation details of RTD Sampler and RTD Transmitter.

BAUD RATE MR100:
1200 ✍

MESSAGE NO: S3-15 APPLIES TO: Interface Module
DEFAULT VALUE: 1200 VALUE RANGE: 600,1200,2400,4800,9600
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: MR100 Interface Module
This function sets the communication baud rate for the MR100 serial port .

BAUD RATE 1:
1200 ✍

MESSAGE NO: S3-16 APPLIES TO: Interface Module
DEFAULT VALUE: 1200 VALUE RANGE: 600,1200,2400,4800,9600
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: None
This function sets the communication baud rate for serial port #1 of the controller. If the display interface is an ML100, the baud rate applies to the control module it is connected to. If the display interface is an MR100, the baud rate applies to serial port #1 of the module selected.

BAUD RATE 2:
1200 ✍

MESSAGE NO: S3-17 APPLIES TO: Interface Module
DEFAULT VALUE: 1200 VALUE RANGE: 600,1200,2400,4800,9600
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: None
This function sets the communication baud rate for serial port #2 of the control module that the ML100 display is connected to. If the display interface is an MR100, the baud rate applies to serial port #2 of the module selected.

ALARM LIGHT MODE:
alarm: off ✍

MESSAGE NO: S3-18 APPLIES TO: Interface Module
DEFAULT VALUE: alarm:off VALUE RANGE: alarm:off, alarm:on
flash/on, flash/off
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: None
This function determines the response of the alarm light output to an alarm. The alarm light output is design to drive a 12Vdc LED. If the value is set to "alarm off", the alarm light is on in a no alarm condition and turns off when alarms are present. The "alarm off" setting works best with a green LED for fail-safe mode where loss of power or a burnt out LED generates an alarm condition. Value "alarm on", turns the alarm light off in a no alarm condition and turns on when alarms are present. Value "alarm flash/on" flashes the alarm light when alarms are present and turns on the alarm light when there are no alarms. Value "alarm flash/off" flashes the alarm light when alarms are present and turns off the alarm light when there are no alarms.

ALARM CONTACTS:
MECH:NC ✍ SS:NC ✍

MESSAGE NO: S3-19 APPLIES TO: Interface Module
DEFAULT VALUE: MECH:NC SS:NC VALUE RANGE: MECH:NO SS:NO
MECH:NO SS:NC
MECH:NC SS:NO
MECH:NC SS:NC
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: None

Configures the alarm contacts for normally open (NO) or normally closed (NC). MECH refers to the mechanical alarm contacts on terminals 6 and 7of the Control Module and terminals 904 and 905 of the MR100 Interface Module. SS refers to the solid-state dc alarm contacts on terminals 4 and 5 of the Control Module and terminals 906 and 907 of the MR100 Interface Module. In NO mode, contact closes during alarm condition. In NC mode, contacts open during alarm condition.

SET MODULE
NUMBER: 1 ✍

MESSAGE NO: S3-20 APPLIES TO: Interface Module
DEFAULT VALUE: 1 VALUE RANGE: 1-254
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: ML100 Interface Module
This function changes the Module Number of the Control Module connected to the ML100 Interface.

RESET CONTROL
MODULE? no ✍

yes [STORE]

ARE YOU SURE?
no ✍

yes [STORE]

SET ADDR ENABLE
ADDRESS LED ON

⇳

CONT - MSSG DOWN
ABORT - RESET

MESSAGE NO: S3-21 APPLIES TO: Address Enabled Control Module
DEFAULT VALUE: no VALUE RANGE:yes, no
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: MR100 Interface Module
This function resets all values of the Control Module which has been placed in Address Enabled mode. Select "yes" to proceed. Select "yes" again to confirm. This message asks you to confirm that the Control Module Address is "enabled". The Control Module Address light must be on. Press [MSSG ⇩] to proceed. Refer *Chapter 5.1.2.*

ABOUT TO RESET
MODULE

⇳

CONT - MSSG DOWN
ABORT - RESET

[MSSG⇩]

MODULE RESET

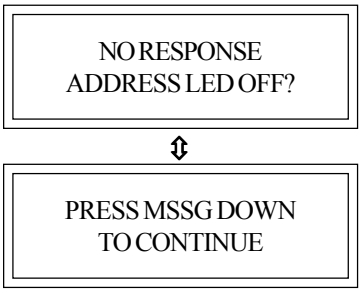
⇳

PRESS MSSG DOWN
TO CONTINUE

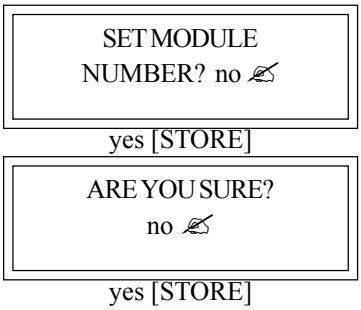
[MSSG⇩]

MESSAGE NO: S3-21a APPLIES TO: Address Enabled Control Module
DEFAULT VALUE: None VALUE RANGE: None
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: MR100 Interface Module
This message provides a last chance to confirm the Reset Module function. Press [MSSG ⇩] to continue.

This message asks you to disable Address Mode and check that the Control Module Address LED is off. Press [MSSG ⇩] to continue. Refer to *Chapter 5.1.2*.

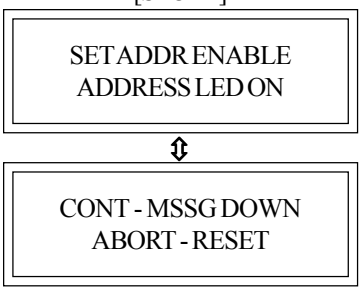


MESSAGE NO: S3-21b APPLIES TO: Address Enabled Control Module
DEFAULT VALUE: None VALUE RANGE: None
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: MR100 Interface Module
If you receive the message "NO RESPONSE …", check that the Control Module Address is "enabled" or refer to *Appendix C*: Summary of Alarms and their Causes, NO RESPONSE ALARM. Press [MSSG ⇩] to proceed.

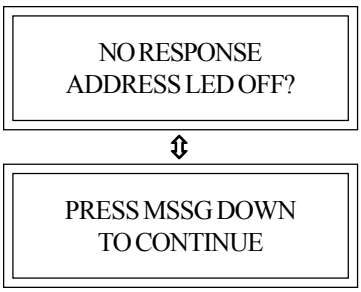


MESSAGE NO: S3-22 APPLIES TO: Address Enabled Control Module
DEFAULT VALUE: no VALUE RANGE: yes, no
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: MR100 Interface Module
This function changes the Module Number of a connected Control Module which has been placed in Address Enabled mode. Select "yes" to proceed. Select "yes" again to confirm.

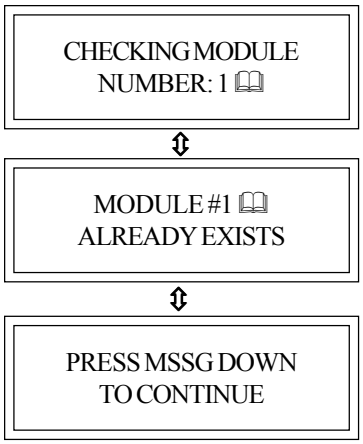
Enter the new Module Number. The Module Number of each Control Module on a data highway or connected to a MR100 Interface Module must be unique. Select the Module Number by pressing [VALUE ⇧] or [VALUE ⇩] and then [STORE].



This message asks you to confirm that the Control Module Address is "enabled". The Control Module Address light must be on. Press [MSSG ⇩] to proceed. Refer to *Chapter 5.1.2*.

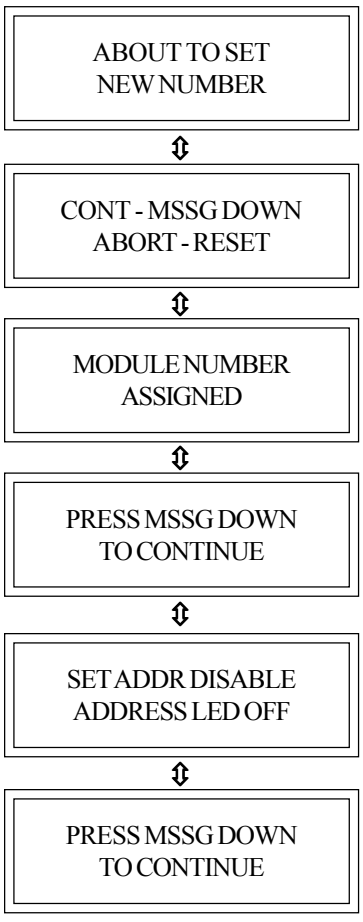


MESSAGE NO: S3-22a APPLIES TO: Address Enabled Control Module
DEFAULT VALUE: None VALUE RANGE: None
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: MR100 Interface Module
If you receive the message "NO RESPONSE …", check that the Control Module Address is "enabled" or refer to *Appendix C*: Summary of Alarms and their Causes, NO RESPONSE ALARM. Press [MSSG ⇩] to proceed.



MESSAGE NO: S3-22b APPLIES TO: Address Enabled Control Module
DEFAULT VALUE: None VALUE RANGE: Module Range
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: MR100 Interface Module

The message "CHECKING MODULE NUMBER: n" is displayed while the system looks for a module that already has this number. If it finds a module with this number, the message "MODULE # 1 ALREADY EXISTS" is displayed. Press [MSSG ⇩] to continue. A different Module Number must be selected.
If the Checking Module Number function is successful, message number S3-19c is displayed.

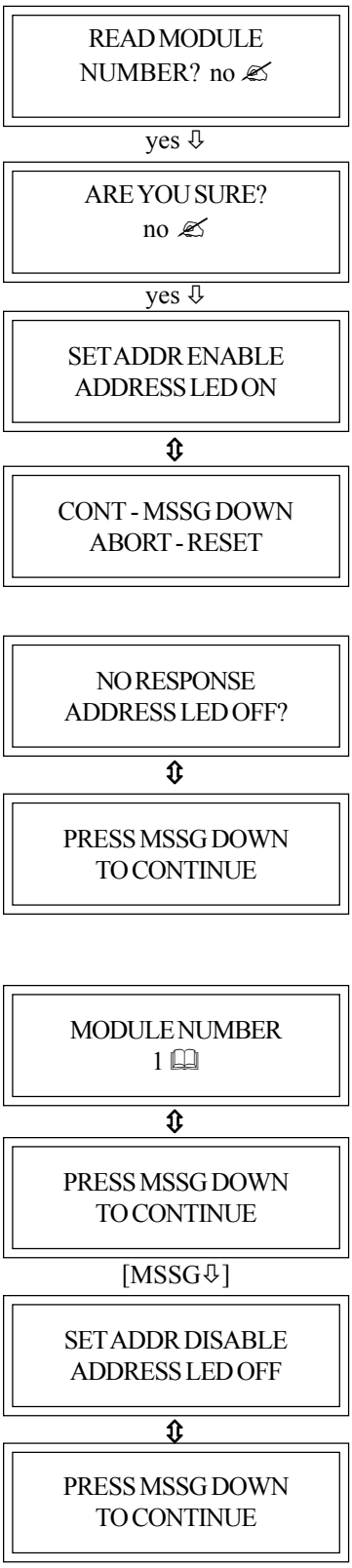


MESSAGE NO: S3-22c APPLIES TO: Address Enabled Control Module
DEFAULT VALUE: None VALUE RANGE: None
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: MR100 Interface Module

This message provides a last chance to confirm the Module Number Change. Press [MSSG ⇩] to proceed.

This message indicates that the SET MODULE Number function was successful. Press [MSSG ⇩] to continue.

This message asks you to disable Address Mode and check that the Control Module Address LED is off. Press [MSSG ⇩] to continue. Refer to *Chapter 5.1.2.*



MESSAGE NO: S3-23 APPLIES TO: Address Enabled Control Module
DEFAULT VALUE: no VALUE RANGE: yes, no
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: MR100 Interface Module

This function reads the Module Number of a Control Module with Address Enabled. The Module Number of each Control Module on a data highway or connected to a MR100 Interface Module is unique. Select "yes" to proceed. Select "yes" again to confirm.

This message asks you to confirm that the Control Module Address is "enabled". The Control Module Address light must be on. Press [MSSG ⇩] to proceed. Refer to *Chapter 5.1.2*.

MESSAGE NO: S3-23a APPLIES TO: Address Enabled Control Module
DEFAULT VALUE: None VALUE RANGE: None
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: MR100 Interface Module

If you receive the message "NO RESPONSE …", check that the Control Module Address is "enabled" or refer to *Appendix C*: Summary of Alarms and their Causes, NO RESPONSE ALARM. Press [MSSG ⇩] to proceed.

MESSAGE NO: S3-23b APPLIES TO: Address Enabled Control Module
DEFAULT VALUE: None VALUE RANGE: Module Range
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: MR100 Interface Module

This message displays the Module Number and indicates that the READ MODULE function was successful. Press [MSSG ⇩] to proceed.

This message asks you to disable Address Mode and check that the Control Module Address LED is off. Press [MSSG ⇩] to continue. Refer to *Chapter 5.1.2*.

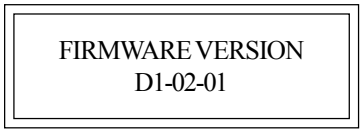
RESET MR100?
no ✍
yes [STORE]

ARE YOU SURE?
no ✍
yes [STORE]

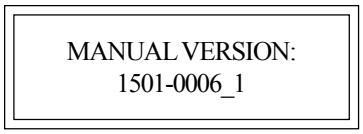
MR100
CLEARED

MESSAGE NO: S3-24 APPLIES TO: MR100 Interface Module
DEFAULT VALUE: no VALUE RANGE: yes, no
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: MR100 Interface Module
This function resets all values of the MR100 Interface Module to the default values. Select "yes" to proceed. Select "yes" again to confirm.

This message confirms that the MR100 Interface Module was reset.



MESSAGE NO: S3-25 APPLIES TO: Interface Module
DEFAULT VALUE: N/A VALUE RANGE: N/A
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: None
This message displays the firmware version number.



MESSAGE NO: S3-26 APPLIES TO: Interface Module
DEFAULT VALUE: N/A VALUE RANGE: N/A
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: None
This message displays the operation manual version or reorder number.

MESSAGE NO: S3-27 APPLIES TO: Interface Module
DEFAULT VALUE: N/A VALUE RANGE: N/A
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: None
This message displays the factory telephone number.

Setpoints: Test Menu

SETPOINTS
TEST

MESSAGE NO: S4-01 APPLIES TO: Interface Module
DEFAULT VALUE: N/A VALUE RANGE: N/A
DISPLAY MODE: All RESTRICTIONS: None
This message displays the name of the sub-menu when entered.

MANUAL HEATER
disabled ✍

MESSAGE NO: S4-02 APPLIES TO: Selected Heater
DEFAULT VALUE: disabled VALUE RANGE: 1 to 24 hrs, disabled, on continuously
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: None
This function manually overrides heater control for maintenance purposes. For normal operation set to “disable”. If a period of time is selected, the heater is forced on for the selected interval. If “on continuously” is selected, the heater is forced on until “disabled” is selected.

MANUAL ALARM:
disabled ✍

MESSAGE NO: S4-03 APPLIES TO: Selected Control Module
DEFAULT VALUE: disabled VALUE RANGE: 1 to 24 hrs, disabled, on continuously
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: None
This function manually controls of the alarm output for maintenance purposes. For normal operation set to “disable”. If a period of time is selected, the alarm output is forced on for the selected interval. If “on continuously” is selected, the alarm output is forced on until “disabled” is selected.

MANUAL SYSTEM
ALARM: disabled ✍

MESSAGE NO: S4-04 APPLIES TO: Interface Module
DEFAULT VALUE: disabled VALUE RANGE: enabled, disabled
DISPLAY MODE: All RESTRICTIONS: MR100 Interface Module
This function manually controls of the alarm output for maintenance purposes. For normal operation set to “disabled”. If “enabled” is selected, the alarm output is forced on until “disabled” is selected.

GF TEST
test now ✍

MESSAGE NO: S4-05 APPLIES TO: Selected Control Module
DEFAULT VALUE: test now VALUE RANGE: 1 to 24 hrs, test now, disable
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: 5 and 10 Point Modules
This function will test the ground fault CTs on the controller to ensure they are sensing ground fault. The ground fault test wire is looped through all the ground fault CTs. On the mechanical switching modules, the wire is looped internally. When ground fault test is turned on, the controller applies an ac current above 50mA and checks the measured ground fault current. If the controller measures a test current below 50mA the GF Test Alarm is activated and a “GF CT” message is added to the system status messages. This is a latching alarm. When the cause of the alarm has been corrected, locate the alarm message in the Status Menu and press [RESET]. If all GF CTs pass the GF test, no alarm is displayed.

Appendix B Display Message Detail - Measured

Measured Values: Operating Values

MEASURED VALUES:
OPERATING VALUES

MESSAGE NO: M1-01 APPLIES TO: Interface Module
DEFAULT VALUE: N/A VALUE RANGE: N/A
DISPLAY MODE: All RESTRICTIONS: None
This message displays the name of the sub-menu when entered.

SELECT HT: 1-1 ✍
NONAME

MESSAGE NO: M1-02 APPLIES TO: Interface Module
DEFAULT VALUE: Selected Htr VALUE RANGE: Set by MODULE RANGE function
DISPLAY MODE: All RESTRICTIONS: None
This function selects the heater circuit. Each heater circuit has a unique two-part Heater Number. The first part is the Module Number and the second part is the heater circuit within the Control Module. Press [VALUE ⇧] or [VALUE ⇩] and then press [STORE] to select a heater circuit. For convenience and to reduce human error, the Heater Name is also displayed.

HEATER IS on
no ALARMS

MESSAGE NO: M1-03 APPLIES TO: Selected Heater
DEFAULT VALUE: N/A VALUE RANGE: on, off, man on, no: 1 to 9 alarms
DISPLAY MODE: All RESTRICTIONS: None
The displayed value is the status of the selected heater. It indicates whether the heater circuit is on or off and the number of alarm messages associated with the circuit. The heater circuit is in manual override if “man on”is displayed. See MANUAL HEATER function.

HEATER CONTROL
TEMP: 6°C

MESSAGE NO: M1-04 APPLIES TO: Selected Heater
DEFAULT VALUE: N/A VALUE RANGE: -50 to 500 °C
-58 to 932 °F
DISPLAY MODE: All RESTRICTIONS: None
For single-RTD modules, the displayed value is the actual measured temperature of the RTD sensor for this heater circuit. For dual-RTD modules, the displayed value is calculated from the actual measured temperatures of both RTD sensors based on the RTD MODE function. The heater circuit is controlled by comparing the Heater Control Temperature to the Heater Setpoint. If the temperature is outside the value range then “RTD OPEN” or “RTD SHORT” is displayed.

RTD-A ACTUAL
TEMP: 6°C

MESSAGE NO: M1-05 APPLIES TO: Selected Heater
DEFAULT VALUE: N/A VALUE RANGE: -50 to 500 °C
-58 to 932 °F
DISPLAY MODE: All RESTRICTIONS: Dual RTD Modules Only
The displayed value is the actual measured temperature of RTD-A sensor for this heater circuit. It is used to calculate the Heater Control Temperature based on the RTD MODE function. If the temperature is outside the value range then “RTD OPEN” or “RTD SHORT” is displayed.

RTD-B ACTUAL TEMP: 6°C

MESSAGE NO: M1-06 APPLIES TO: Selected Heater
DEFAULT VALUE: N/A VALUE RANGE: -50 to 500 °C
-58 to 932 °F
DISPLAY MODE: All RESTRICTIONS: Dual RTD Modules
The displayed value is the actual measured temperature of RTD-B sensor for this heater circuit. It is used to calculate the Heater Control Temperature based on the RTD MODE function. If the temperature is outside the value range then "RTD OPEN" or "RTD SHORT" is displayed.

HEATER AT 100% POWER

MESSAGE NO: M1-07 APPLIES TO: Selected Heater
DEFAULT VALUE: N/A VALUE RANGE: 0 to 100%
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: None
The displayed value is the percentage duty cycle of the heater circuit. For example, a percentage duty cycle of 30% means that the circuit is energised for 3 out of 10 supply cycles.

HEATER CURRENT 4.6A

MESSAGE NO: M1-08 APPLIES TO: Selected Heater
DEFAULT VALUE: N/A VALUE RANGE: 0 to 100.0 A
DISPLAY MODE: All RESTRICTIONS: Single-Phase Modules
The displayed value is the actual single-phase current of the heater circuit. If the heater is off, this value will be zero. The maximum value range for internal switching modules is 30.0 A. If the current exceeds the value range then "O.L." is displayed. The use of PROPORTIONAL CONTROL or POWER LIMIT functions can reduce the phase current by reducing the circuit voltage.

A:HEATER CURRENT 4.6A

MESSAGE NO: M1-09 APPLIES TO: Selected Heater
DEFAULT VALUE: N/A VALUE RANGE: 0 to 100.0 A
DISPLAY MODE: All RESTRICTIONS: Three-Phase Modules
The displayed value is the actual phase-A current of the heater circuit. If the heater is off, this value will be zero. If the current exceeds the value range then "O.L." is displayed. The use of PROPORTIONAL CONTROL or POWER LIMIT functions can reduce the phase current by reducing the circuit voltage.

B:HEATER CURRENT 4.6A

MESSAGE NO: M1-10 APPLIES TO: Selected Heater
DEFAULT VALUE: N/A VALUE RANGE: 0 to 100.0 A
DISPLAY MODE: All RESTRICTIONS: Three-Phase Modules
The displayed value is the actual phase-B current of the heater circuit. If the heater is off, this value will be zero. If the current exceeds the value range then "O.L." is displayed. The use of PROPORTIONAL CONTROL or POWER LIMIT functions can reduce the phase current by reducing the circuit voltage.

C:HEATER CURRENT 4.6A

MESSAGE NO: M1-11 APPLIES TO: Selected Heater
DEFAULT VALUE: N/A VALUE RANGE: 0 to 100.0 A
DISPLAY MODE: All RESTRICTIONS: Three-Phase Modules
The displayed value is the actual phase-C current of the heater circuit. If the heater is off, this value will be zero. If the current exceeds the value range then "O.L." is displayed. The use of PROPORTIONAL CONTROL or POWER LIMIT functions can reduce the phase current by reducing the circuit voltage.

HEATER VOLTAGE
120V

MESSAGE NO: M1-12 APPLIES TO: Selected Heater
DEFAULT VALUE: N/A VALUE RANGE: 0 to 300 V
DISPLAY MODE: All RESTRICTIONS: Single-pole 1 and 2 point modules
The displayed value is the measured supply voltage.

GROUND FAULT
CURRENT: 5mA

MESSAGE NO: M1-13 APPLIES TO: Selected Heater
DEFAULT VALUE: N/A VALUE RANGE: 0 to 1000 mA
DISPLAY MODE: All RESTRICTIONS: None
The displayed value is the ground leakage or ground fault current. If the current exceeds the value range then "O.L." is displayed.

Measured Values: Statistics Menu

MEASURED VALUES:
STATISTICS

MESSAGE NO: M2-01 APPLIES TO: Interface Module
DEFAULT VALUE: N/A VALUE RANGE: N/A
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: None
This message displays the name of the sub-menu when entered.

SELECT HT: 1-1 ✍
NONAME

MESSAGE NO: M2-02 APPLIES TO: Interface Module
DEFAULT VALUE:Selected Htr VALUE RANGE: Set by MODULE RANGE function
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: None
This function selects the heater circuit. Each heater circuit has a unique two-part Heater Number. The first part is the Module Number and the second part is the heater circuit within the Control Module. Press [VALUE ⇧] or [VALUE ⇩] and then press [STORE] to select a heater circuit. For convenience and to reduce human error, the Heater Name is also displayed.

MIN TEMPERATURE:
3°C

MESSAGE NO: M2-03 APPLIES TO: Selected Heater
DEFAULT VALUE: N/A VALUE RANGE: -50 to 500 °C
-58 to 932 °F
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: None
The displayed value is the lowest Heater Control Temperature since the last reset. If the displayed value is "RTD SHORT", a value less than the minimum range was recorded. To reset the displayed value press [RESET]. To reset with all statistics use RESET STATISTICS function.

MAX TEMPERATURE:
25°C

MESSAGE NO: M2-04 APPLIES TO: Selected Heater
DEFAULT VALUE: N/A VALUE RANGE: -50 to 500 °C
-58 to 932 °F
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: None
The displayed value is the highest Heater Control Temperature since the last reset. If the displayed value is "RTD OPEN", a value greater than the maximum range was recorded. To reset the displayed value press [RESET]. To reset with all statistics use RESET STATISTICS function.

MAX HEATER CURRENT
4.7A

MESSAGE NO: M2-05 APPLIES TO: Selected Heater
DEFAULT VALUE: N/A VALUE RANGE: 0 to 100.0 A
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: Single-Phase Modules
The displayed value is the highest Heater Current since the last reset. The maximum value range for internal switching modules is 30.0 A. If the displayed value is "O.L.", a value greater than the maximum range was recorded. To reset the displayed value press [RESET]. To reset with all statistics use RESET STATISTICS function.

A: MAX HEATER CURRENT
4.7A

MESSAGE NO: M2-06 APPLIES TO: Selected Heater
DEFAULT VALUE: N/A VALUE RANGE: 0 to 100.0 A
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: Three-Phase Modules
The displayed value is the highest Heater Current-A since the last reset. If the displayed value is "O.L.", a value greater than the maximum range was recorded. To reset the displayed value press [RESET]. To reset with all statistics use RESET STATISTICS function.

B: MAX HEATER CURRENT
4.7A

MESSAGE NO: M2-07 APPLIES TO: Selected Heater
DEFAULT VALUE: N/A VALUE RANGE: 0 to 100.0 A
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: Three-Phase Modules
The displayed value is the highest Heater Current-B since the last reset. If the displayed value is "O.L.", a value greater than the maximum range was recorded. To reset the displayed value press [RESET]. To reset with all statistics use RESET STATISTICS function.

C: MAX HEATER CURRENT
4.6A

MESSAGE NO: M2-08 APPLIES TO: Selected Heater
DEFAULT VALUE: N/A VALUE RANGE: 0 to 100.0 A
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: Three-Phase Modules
The displayed value is the highest Heater Current-C since the last reset. If the displayed value is "O.L.", a value greater than the maximum range was recorded. To reset the displayed value press [RESET]. To reset with all statistics use RESET STATISTICS function.

MAX GROUND FAULT
CURRENT: 6mA

MESSAGE NO: M2-09 APPLIES TO: Selected Heater
DEFAULT VALUE: N/A VALUE RANGE: 0 to 1000 mA
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: None
The displayed value is the highest Ground Fault Current since the last reset. If the displayed value is "O.L.", a value greater than the maximum range was recorded. To reset the displayed value press [RESET]. To reset with all statistics use RESET STATISTICS function.

ENERGY USED LAST
DAY: 2.1kWh

MESSAGE NO: M2-10 APPLIES TO: Selected Heater
DEFAULT VALUE: N/A VALUE RANGE: 0 to 1000 MWh
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: None
The displayed value is the energy used in the last day. Energy is calculated from the Heater Current times the Heater Voltage integrated over time. This value is automatically updated once every 24 hours. It cannot be reset.

TOTAL ENERGY
USED: 42.2kWh

MESSAGE NO: M2-11 APPLIES TO: Selected Heater
DEFAULT VALUE: N/A VALUE RANGE: 0 to 1000 MWh
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: None
The displayed value is the energy used since the last reset. Energy is calculated from the Heater Current times the Heater Voltage integrated over time. To reset use RESET STATISTICS function.

ENERGY COST LAST
DAY: $1.70

MESSAGE NO: M2-12 APPLIES TO: Selected Heater
DEFAULT VALUE: N/A VALUE RANGE: $0 to $1,000,000.00
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: None
The displayed value is the energy cost in the last day. Energy cost is calculated from the Energy Used times the COST PER kWh. This value is automatically updated once every 24 hours. It cannot be reset.

TOTAL ENERGY
COST: $33.92

MESSAGE NO: M2-13 APPLIES TO: Selected Heater
DEFAULT VALUE: N/A VALUE RANGE: $0 to $1,000,000.00
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: None
The displayed value is the energy cost since the last reset. Energy cost is calculated from the Energy Used times the COST PER kWh. To reset use RESET STATISTICS function.

TIME SINCE RESET
48 hrs

MESSAGE NO: M2-14 APPLIES TO: Selected Control Module
DEFAULT VALUE: N/A VALUE RANGE: 0 to 1,000,000 hours
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: None
The displayed value is the elapsed time since last reset. It can only be reset by factory reset or module reset commission.

HEATER ON TIME
80 hrs

MESSAGE NO: M2-15 APPLIES TO: Selected Heater
DEFAULT VALUE: N/A VALUE RANGE: 0 to 999,999 hours
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: None
The displayed value is the accumulated time that the heater circuit has been on since the last reset. It indicates how active the heater circuit is and can be useful for maintenance. To reset use RESET STATISTICS function.

HEATER IS ON
17% OF THE TIME

MESSAGE NO: M2-16 APPLIES TO: Selected Heater
DEFAULT VALUE: N/A VALUE RANGE: 0 to 100%
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: None
The displayed value is the percentage of time that the heater circuit has been on since the last reset. PERCENT ON TIME = HEATER ON TIME ÷ TIME SINCE RESET x 100%. It indicates how active the heater circuit is and can be useful for maintenance. Interpretation of this value will depend on the process but large changes could be an indication of degradation of the heater or the insulation. To reset use RESET STATISTICS function.

TOTAL RUN TIME:
20966 hrs

MESSAGE NO: M2-17 APPLIES TO: Selected Control Module
DEFAULT VALUE: N/A VALUE RANGE: 0 to 1,000,000 hours
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: None
The displayed value is the total time since power was first applied to the Interface Module. It is useful for maintenance purposes. It cannot be reset.

RESET STATISTICS?
no ✍

MESSAGE NO: M2-18 APPLIES TO: Selected Heater
DEFAULT VALUE: N/A VALUE RANGE: yes, no
DISPLAY MODE: Advanced RESTRICTIONS: None
This function resets all the statistical values except Total Run Time/Time Since Reset, Energy Used Last Day/Total Energy Used, and Energy Cost Last Day/ Total Energy Cost **for the selected heater**. Select "**yes**" and then press [**STORE**]. You are asked to confirm your request. Again, select "**yes**" and then press [**STORE**]. The statistical values are now cleared.

ARE YOU SURE?
no ✍

Appendix C Summary of Alarms and their Causes

LOW TEMPERATURE ALARM

The Heater Control Temperature is less than or equal to the Low Temperature Alarm setpoint. For dual RTD Control Modules, the RTD Mode determines how the Heater Control Temperature is derived.

- ✓ Check that the alarm setpoint is correct.
- ✓ Test for correct RTD operation.
- ✓ Check for damaged insulation or cladding.
- ✓ Check for damaged heat trace.
- ✓ Check the heat trace design.

HIGH TEMPERATURE ALARM

The Heater Control Temperature is greater than or equal to the High Temperature Alarm setpoint. For dual RTD Control Modules, the RTD Mode determines how the Heater Control Temperature is derived.

- ✓ Check that the alarm setpoint is correct.
- ✓ Test for correct RTD operation.
- ✓ Check the heat trace design.

LOW CURRENT ALARM

The measured Heater Current, when the heater circuit is on, is less than or equal to the Low Current Alarm setpoint. For three-phase Control Modules, the individual phase (A, B or C) is identified.

- ✓ Check that the alarm setpoint is correct.
- ✓ For self-regulating heating cable, the current varies substantially with temperature. Check that the alarm setpoint accounts for this variation.
- ✓ Test for correct current measurement.
- ✓ For parallel resistance heating cable, check for broken cable or failed splice or tee connection.
- ✓ For zone-type heating cable, check for failed zones.

HIGH CURRENT ALARM

The measured Heater Current, when the heater circuit is on, is greater than or equal to the High Current Alarm setpoint or, the Heater Current is greater than the maximum value range. For three-phase Control Modules, the individual phase (A, B or C) is identified.

- ✓ Check that the alarm setpoint is correct.
- ✓ For self-regulating heating cable, the current varies substantially with temperature. Check that the alarm setpoint accounts for this variation.
- ✓ Test for correct current measurement.

HIGH CURRENT TRIP

The measured Heater Current, when the heater circuit is on, is greater than or equal to the High Current Trip setpoint. For three-phase Control Modules, the individual phase (A, B or C) is identified.

- ✓ Check that the alarm setpoint is correct
- ✓ For self-regulating heating cable, the current varies substantially with temperature. Check that the alarm setpoint accounts for this variation.
- ✓ Test for current transformer failure by measuring Heater Current.

GROUND FAULT ALARM

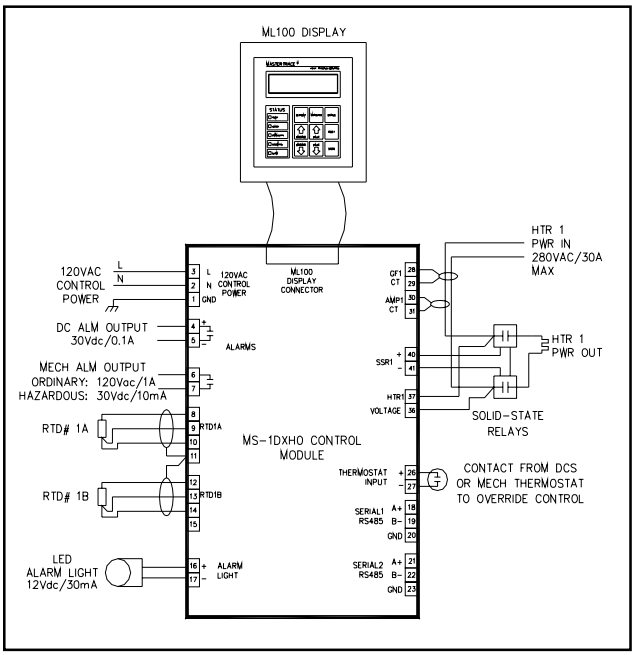
The measured ground fault current is greater than or equal to the Ground Fault Alarm setpoint or, the ground fault current is greater than the maximum value range.

- ✓ Check that the setpoint is appropriate for the length and type of cable.
- ✓ Check for wet or damaged heating cable, power connections, spices or tees.
- ✓ Test for correct ground fault measurement.

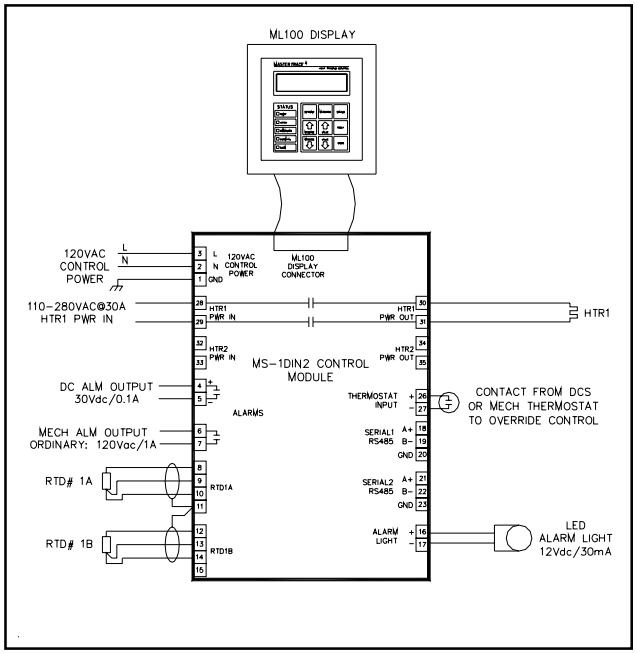
GROUND FAULT TRIP	The measured ground fault current is greater than or equal to the Ground Fault Trip setpoint. ✓ Check that the setpoint is appropriate for the length and type of cable. ✓ Check for wet or damaged heating cable, power connections, splices or tees. ✓ Test for correct ground fault measurement.
LOW VOLTAGE ALARM	For single and dual-point Control Modules, the measured circuit voltage is less than or equal to the Low Voltage Alarm setpoint. ✓ Check for voltage input failure by measuring the voltage at the input. On internal switching modules, check the Heater Power In terminals; on external switching modules, check the Heater Voltage terminals. ✓ Check for breaker trip.
RTD FAILURE ALARM	The temperature derived from the RTD resistance is outside the range of values for Heater Control Temperature. ✓ Check for damaged RTD board mounted on the module, cable or connection if the RTD BOARD function (msg. S3-14) is set to "*On Board* ". ✓ Check for damaged RTD Sampler, Sampler's address, communication over wireless RF Modem/RS485 cable if the RTD BOARD function is set to "*RTD Sampler x*". ✓ Check for damaged RTD Transmitter board mounted on the module, cable or connection if the RTD BOARD function (msg. S3-14) is set to "*RTD Transmitter*". ✓ Test the RTD input. ✓ RTD Short Alarm can indicate RTD Board/RTD Sampler/RTD Transmitter failure. ✓ RTD Open Alarm can indicate that a spare heater circuit is enabled.
SWITCH FAILURE ALARM	The phase current is greater than or equal to 0.1 A when the heater circuit is off. ✓ Check for switch failure. ✓ Test the switch input or coil voltage. When the heater circuit is off, the input or coil voltage should be 0 Vdc. Otherwise the Module needs repair.
ALARM DURING TRACECHECK	One of the following alarms occurred during the TraceCheck™ cycle. Refer to the alarm details above for the individual alarm. ✓ LOW CURRENT ALARM ✓ HIGH CURRENT ALARM ✓ HIGH CURRENT TRIP ✓ GROUND FAULT ALARM ✓ GROUND FAULT TRIP ✓ SWITCH FAILURE ALARM
NO RESPONSE ALARM	For the Group Interface Module, indicates that a Control Module does not respond. ✓ If module does not exist on the data highway remove from the Module List. ✓ Check for damaged RS-485 cable. ✓ Check for Failed Control Module.
SELF TEST FAILURE ALARM	A memory or CPU failure has occurred. ✓ If the alarm message occurs on the ML100 Dedicated Interface Module, the Control Module needs repair. ✓ If the alarm occurs on the MR100 Group Interface Module, the Group Interface Module needs repair.
GF TEST ALARM	Ground fault monitoring function did not detect the GF test current. ✓ Check ground fault current transformer wiring to terminals. ✓ Ground fault current transformer may be faulty.

Appendix D Typical Wiring Diagrams

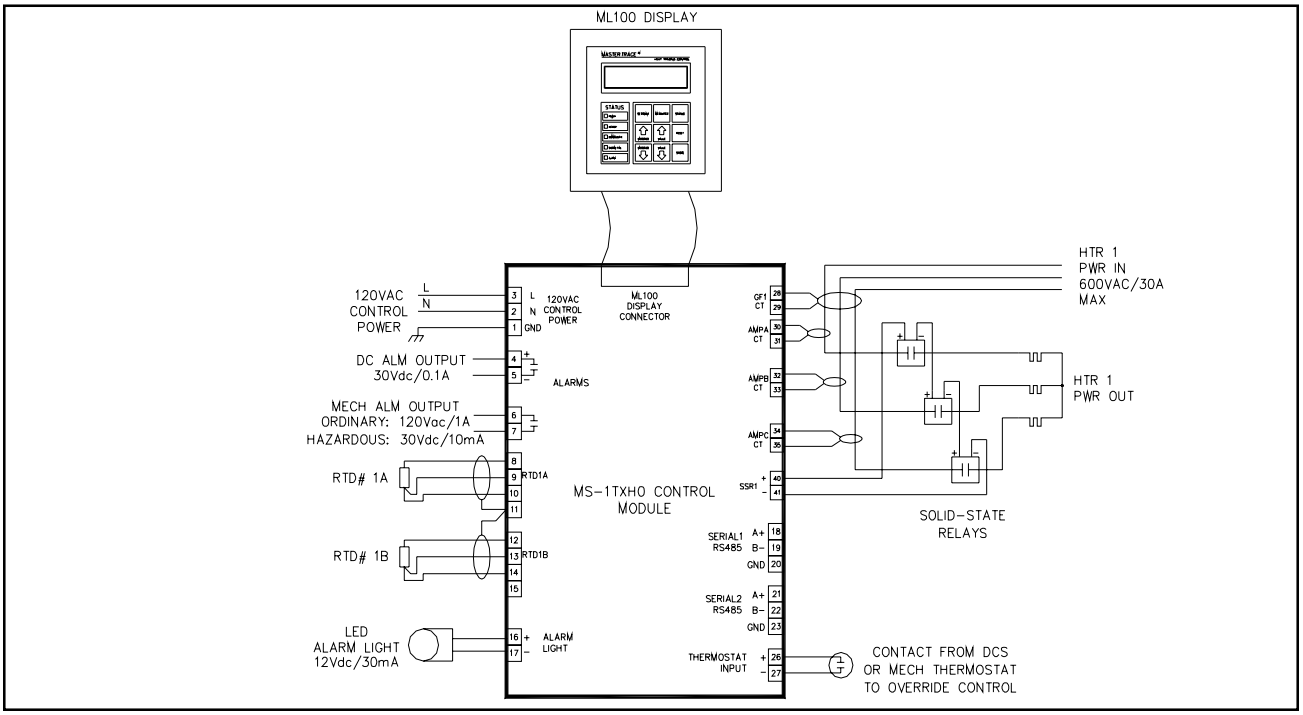
MS-1DXH0



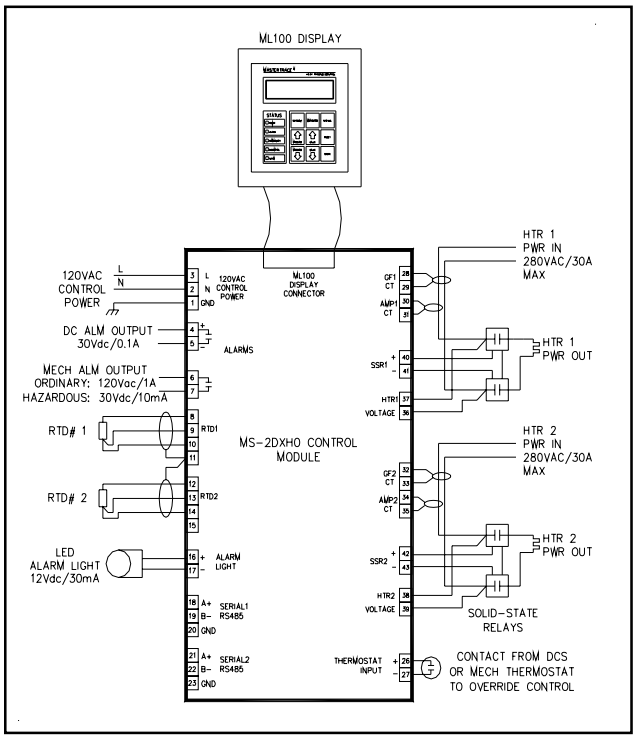
MS-1DIN2



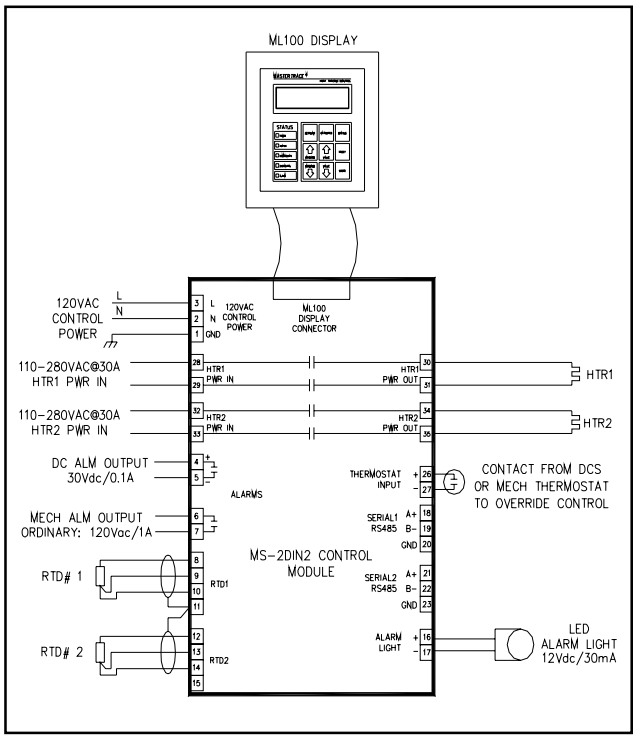
MS-1TXH0



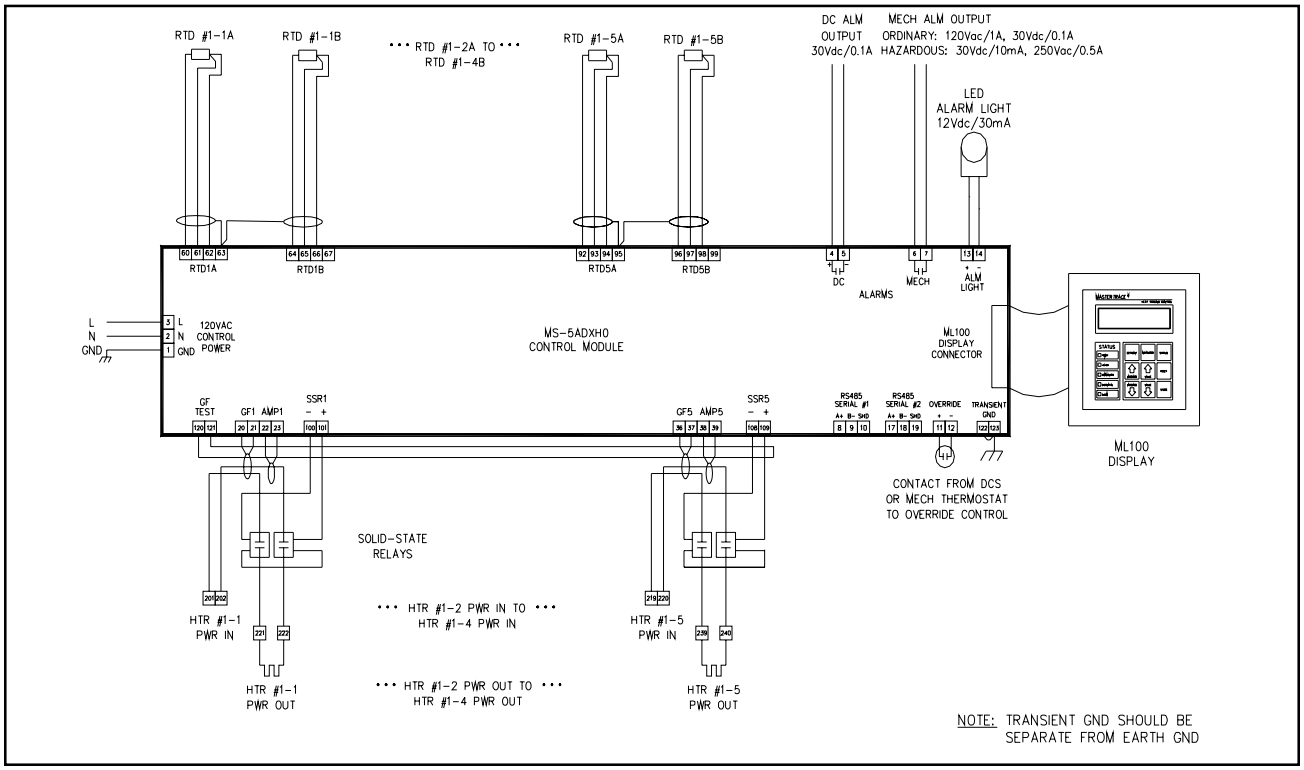
MS-2DXH0



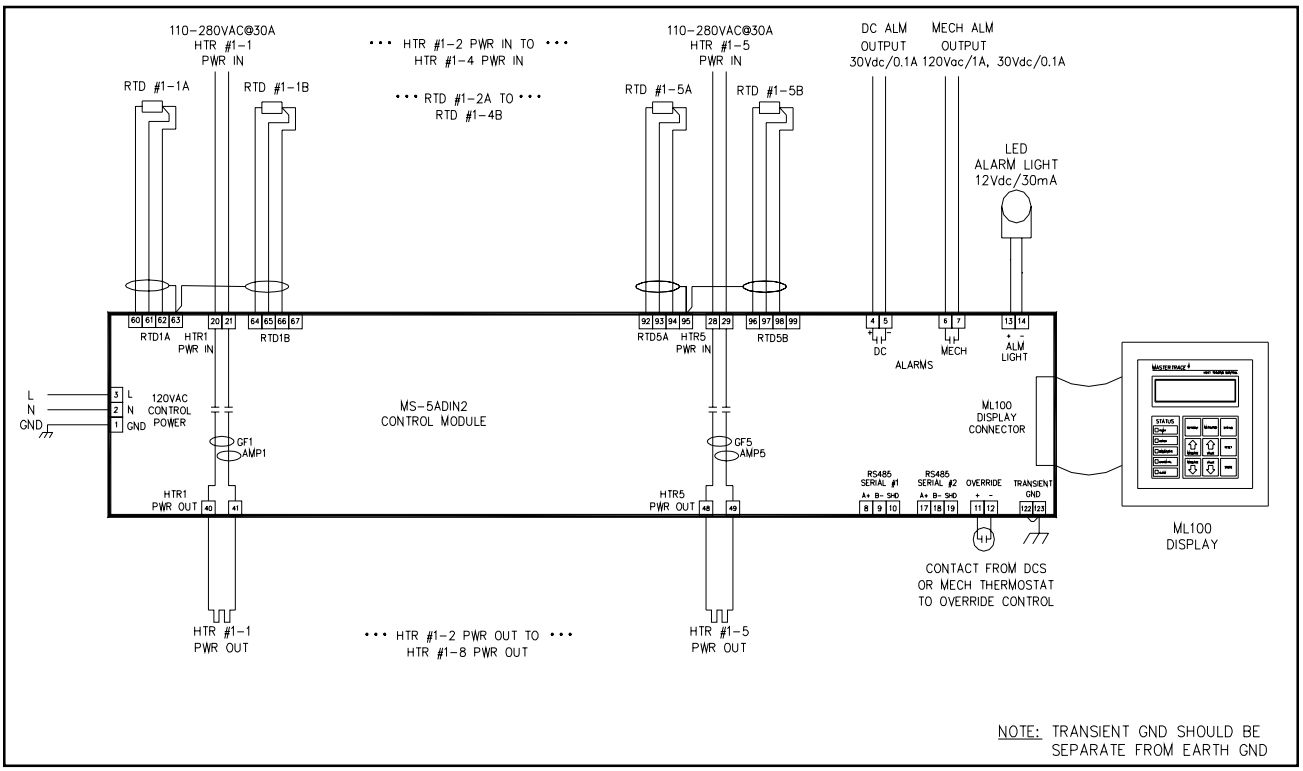
MS-2DIN2



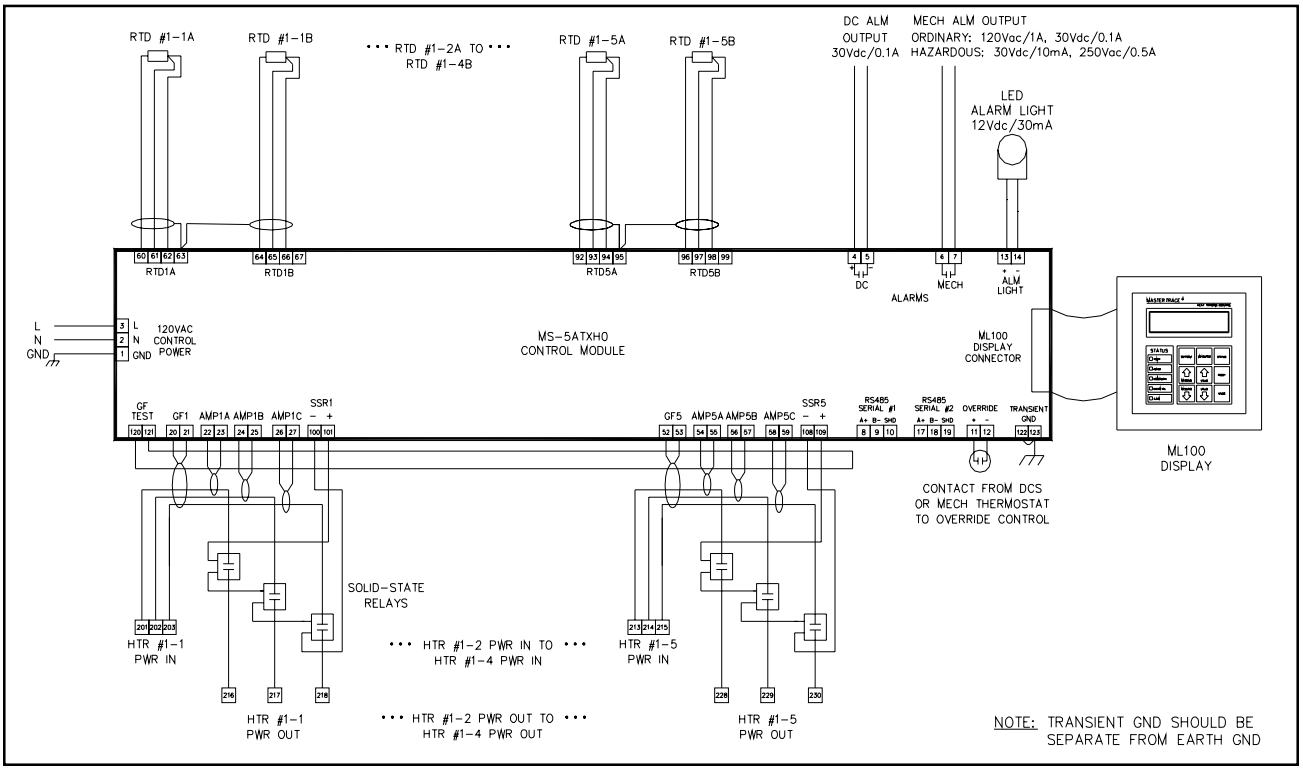
MS-5ADXH0



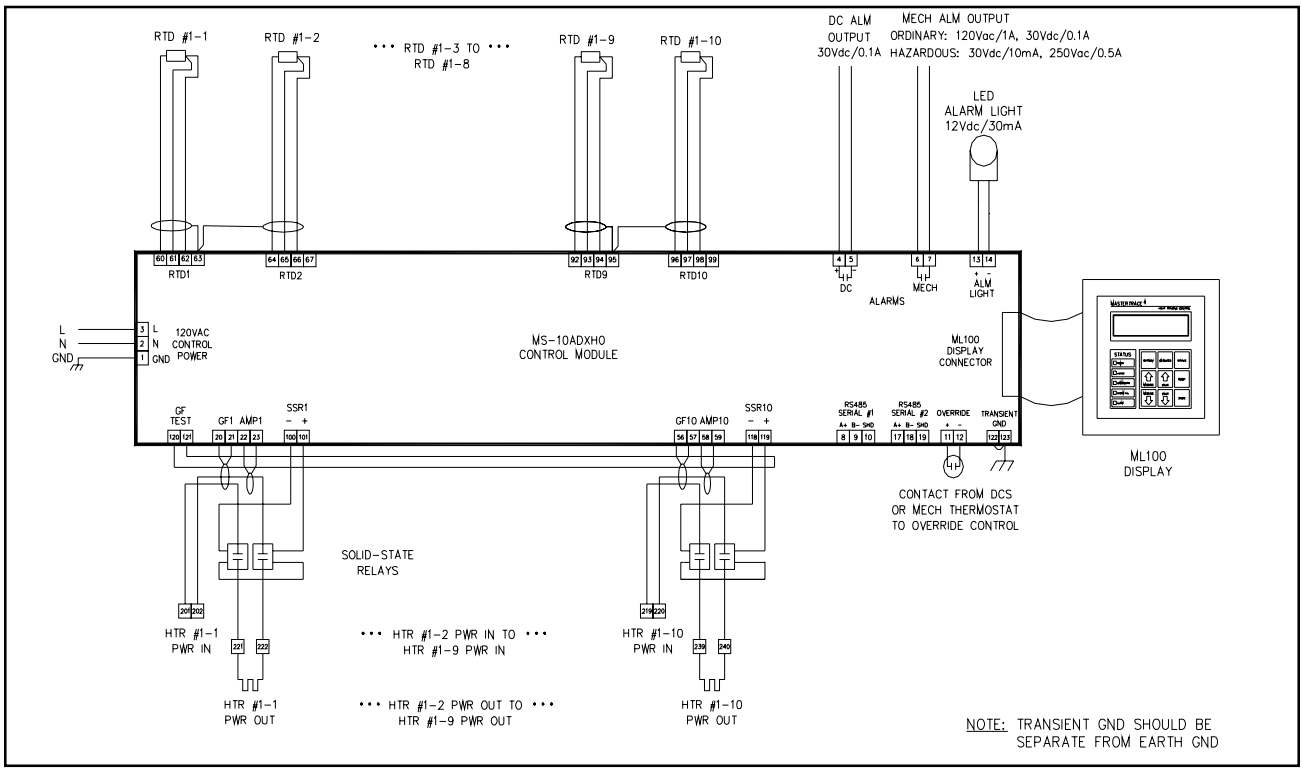
MS-5ADIN2



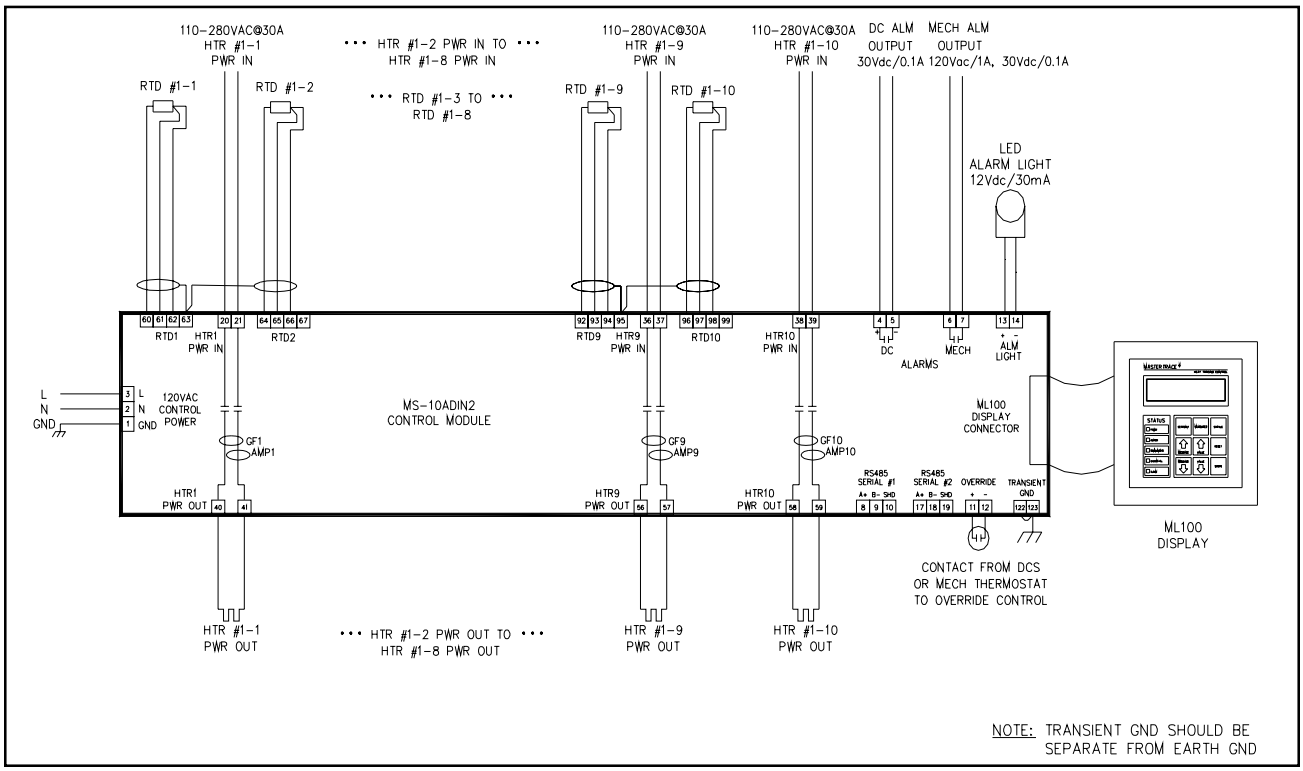
MS-5ATXH0



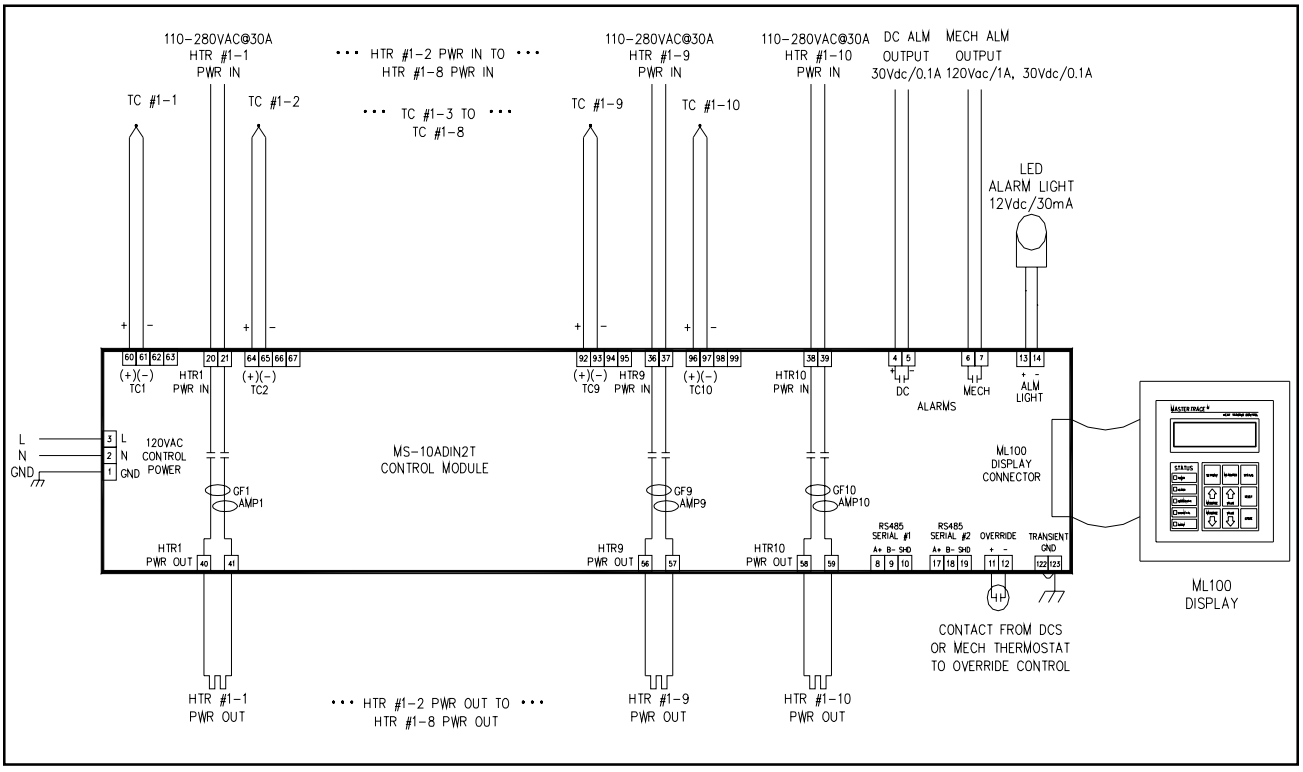
MS-10ADXH0



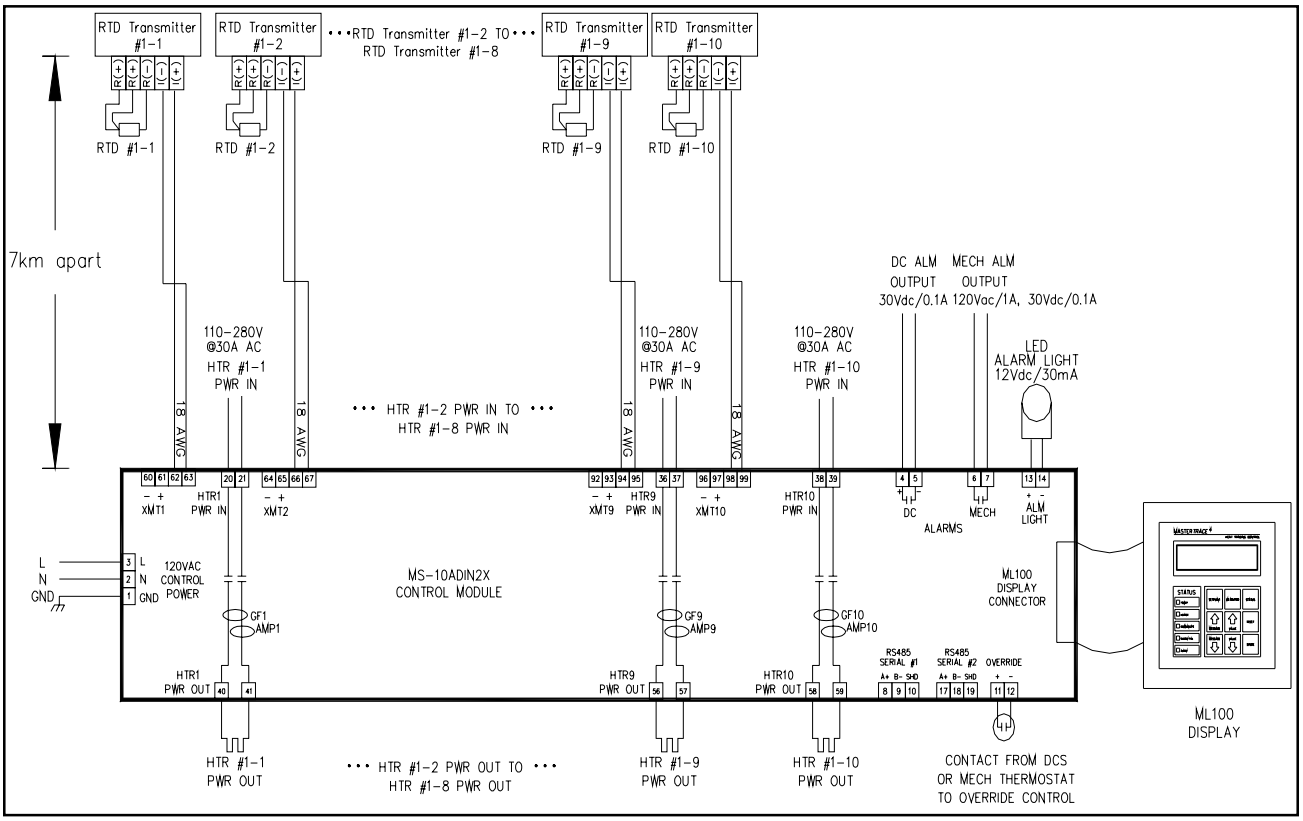
MS-10ADIN2



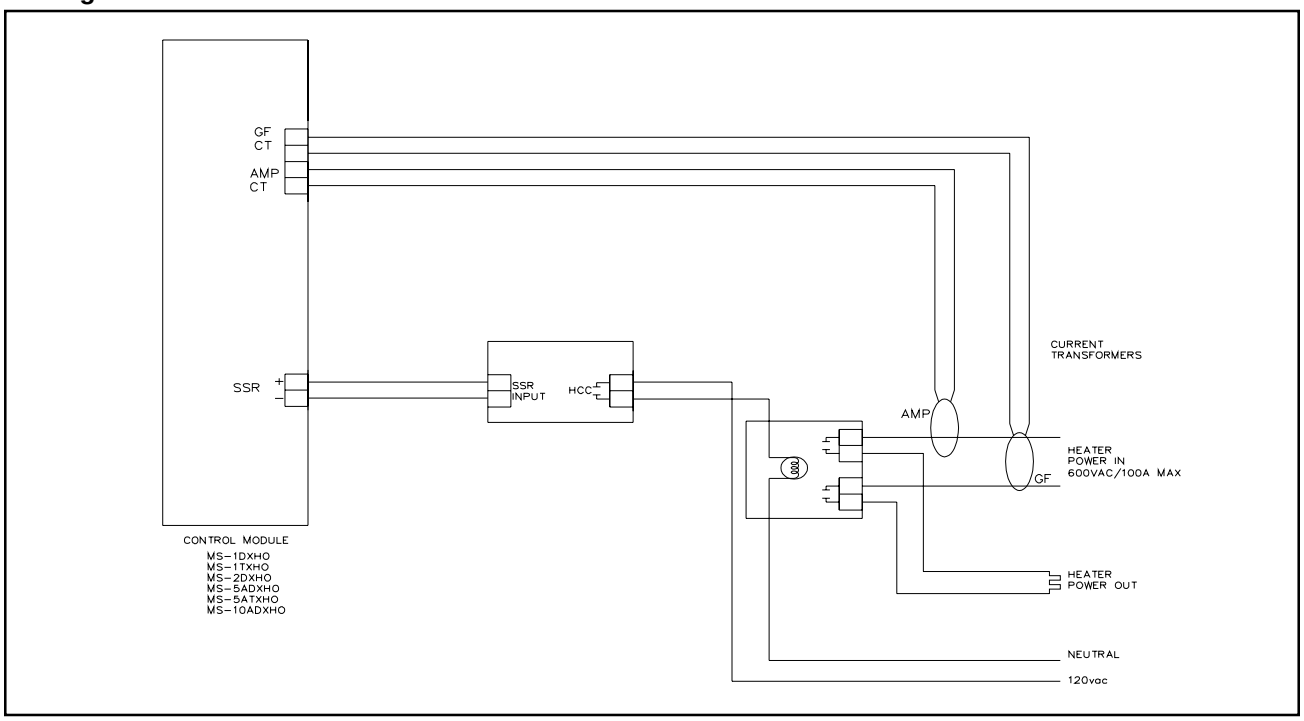
MS-10ADIN2T



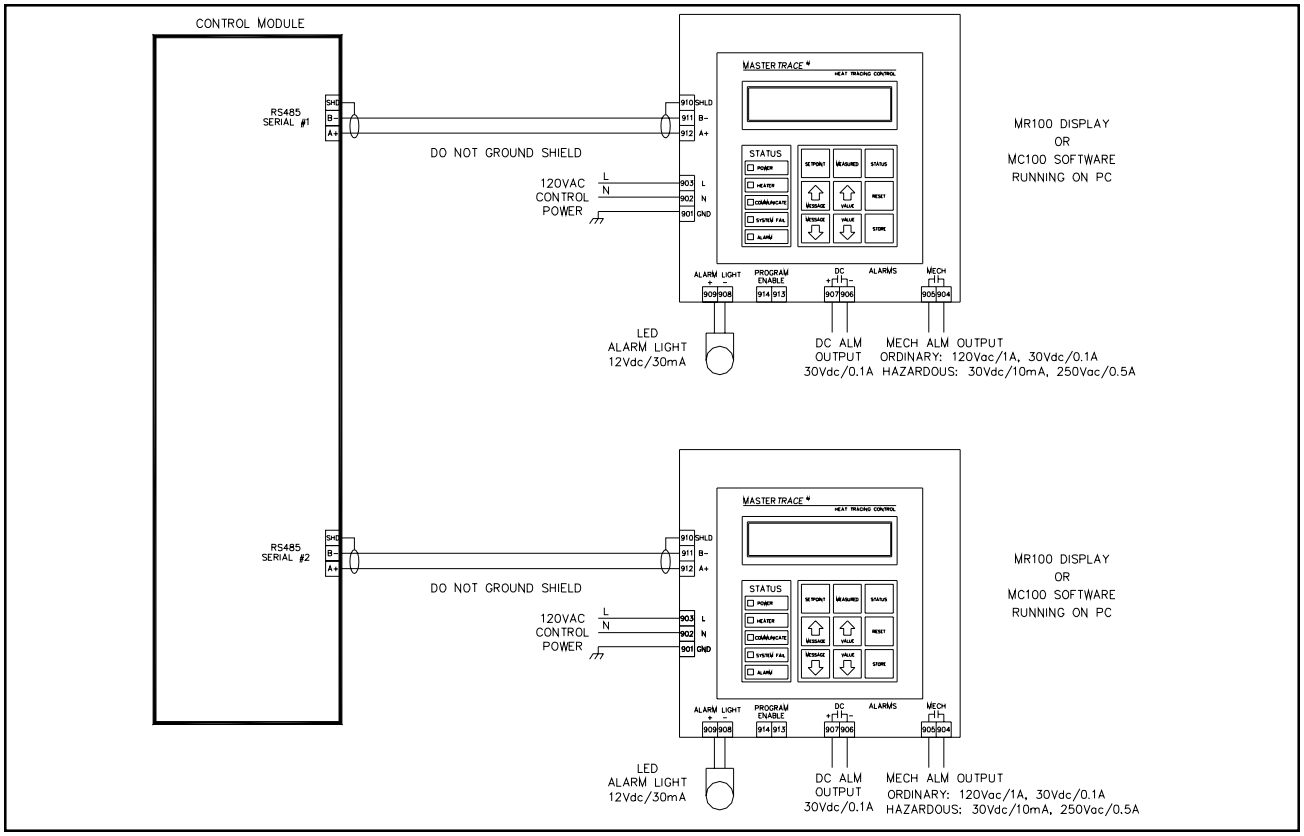
MS-10ADIN2X



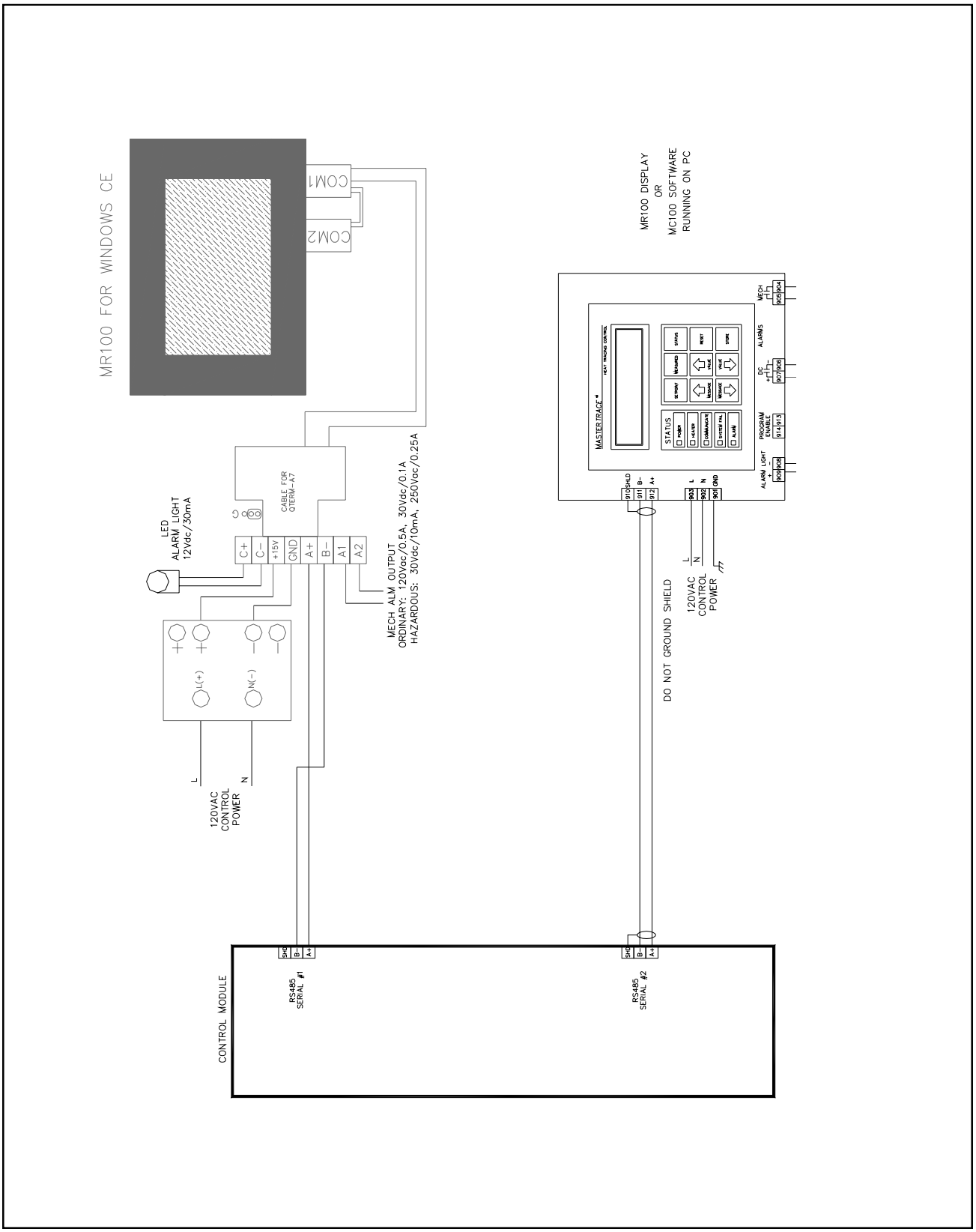
Driving Contactors



Serial Communication 1



Serial Communication 2



Introduction

Freeze protection and process control are the two most commonly used applications of MasterTrace™ heat-tracing controllers. In process control, the control of each heat-tracing point requires its own temperature measurement. While in freeze protection, one temperature measurement at a particular spot, called ambient temperature, is used to control all heat-tracing control points.

Special software in MS10/MR100 has been developed to meet customers' various application needs. It provides MS10/5, Nextron's multi-point heat tracing controller, the capability of being used in either freeze protection, or process control, or freeze protection/process control mixed application.

Additional Setpoint/Measured Messages

Two setpoint messages and one measured message are created to give customers the flexibilty to program their desired applications. They are:

(1) NUM OF AMB SENSE HTRS (msg. S3-11)

This message appears on both ML100 and MR100. Its selectable choices are: **0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, Master 1, Master 2, Master 3, Master 4, Master 5, Master 6, Master 7, Master 8, Master 9, Master 10, Remote 1, Remote 2, Remote 3, Remote 4, Remote 5, Remote 6, Remote 7, Remote 8, Remote 9, Remote 10**.

If **NUM OF AMB SENSE HTRS = 0**, the MS10 module will be a standard MS10. All 10 heaters on the module use their respective RTD sensors for temperature measurements. This is a typical process control application.

If **NUM OF AMB SENSE HTRS = 1**, RTD1 on the MS10 will be the local ambient RTD. Heater 1 on the MS10 will use the local ambient RTD as its temperature sensor. Heater 2~Heater 10 will use RTD2~RTD10 as their respective temperature sensors.

If **NUM OF AMB SENSE HTRS = 2**, RTD1 on the MS10 will be the local ambient RTD. Heater 1 and Heater 2 will use the local ambient RTD's temperature measurement as their temperature measurements. Heater 3~Heater 10 will use RTD3~RTD10 as their respective temperature sensors. This is a freeze protection/process control mixed application.

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If **NUM OF AMB SENSE HTRS = 9**, RTD1 on the MS10 will be the local ambient RTD. Heater 1~Heater 9 on the MS10 will use the local ambient RTD's temperature measurement as their temperature measurements. Heater 10 will use RTD10 as its temperature sensor.

If **NUM OF AMB SENSE HTRS = 10**, RTD1 on the MS10 will be the local ambient RTD. Heater 1~Heater 10 on the MS10 will use the local ambient RTD's temperature measurement as their temperature measurements. This is a freeze protection application.

If **NUM OF AMB SENSE HTRS = Master 1**, RTD1 on the MS10 will be the global ambient RTD. Heater 1 on the MS10 will use the ambient RTD as its temperature sensor. Heater 2~Heater 10 will use RTD2~RTD10 as their respective temperature sensors. Also, the MS10 will broadcast the global ambient RTD temperature measurement every 5 seconds through serial port 2.

If **NUM OF AMB SENSE HTRS = Master 2**, RTD1 on the MS10 will be the global ambient RTD. Heater 1 and Heater 2 on the MS10 will use the global ambient RTD's temperature measurement as their temperature measurements. Heater 3~Heater 10 will use RTD3~RTD10 as their respective temperature sensors. Also, the MS10 will broadcast the global ambient RTD temperature measurement every 5 seconds through serial port 2.

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If **NUM OF AMB SENSE HTRS = Master 9**, RTD1 on the MS10 will be the global ambient RTD. Heater 1~ Heater 9 on the MS10 will use the global ambient RTD's temperature measurement as their temperature measurements. Heater 10 will use RTD10 as its temperature sensor. Also, the MS10 will broadcast the global ambient RTD temperature measurement every 5 seconds through serial port 2.

If **NUM OF AMB SENSE HTRS = Master 10**, RTD1 on the MS10 will be the global ambient RTD. Heater 1~Heater 10 will use the global ambient RTD's temperature measurement as their temperature measurements. Also, the MS10 will broadcast the global ambient RTD temperature measurement every 5 seconds through serial port 2.

If **NUM OF AMB SENSE HTRS = Remote 1**, Heater 1 on the MS10 will use the global ambient RTD temperature measurement received from MS10 or MR100 as its temperature measurement. Heater 2~Heater10 will use RTD2~RTD10 as their respective temperature sensors.

If **NUM OF AMB SENSE HTRS = Remote 2**, Heater 1 and Heater 2 on the MS10 will use the global ambient RTD temperature measurement received from MS10 or MR100 as their temperature measurements. Heater 3~Heater 10 will use RTD3~RTD10 as their respective temperature sensors.

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If **NUM OF AMB SENSE HTRS = Remote 9**, Heater 1~Heater 9 on the MS10 will use the global ambient RTD temperature measurement received from MS10 or MR100 as their temperature measurements. Heater 10 will use RTD10 as its temperature sensor.

If **NUM OF AMB SENSE HTRS = Remote 10**, Heater 1~Heater 10 on the MS10 will use the global ambient RTD temperature measurement received from MS10 or MR100 as their temperature measurements.

(2) AMBIENT SENSING HEATER (msg. S3-12)

This message appears on MR100 only. Its selectable choices are: **None, HT 1-1, HT 2-1, HT 3-1, ..., HT 30-1,** and **MR100.**

If **AMBIENT SENSING HEATER = None**, the MR100 will be a standard MR100.

If **AMBIENT SENSING HEATER = HT 1-1**, Heater 1-1's RTD is selected as the global ambient RTD. MR100 will read the global ambient RTD's temperature measurement from Heater 1-1 and broadcast this measurement every 5 seconds.

If **AMBIENT SENSING HEATER = HT 2-1**, Heater 2-1's RTD is selected as the global ambient RTD. MR100 will read the global ambient RTD's temperature measurement from Heater 2-1 and broadcast this measurement every 5 seconds.

.....

If **AMBIENT SENSING HEATER = HT 30-1**, Heater 30-1's RTD is selected as the global ambient RTD. MR100 will read the global ambient RTD's temperature measurement from Heater 30-1 and broadcast this measurement every 5 seconds.

If **AMBIENT SENSING HEATER = MR100**, MR100 will take the RTD connected to a 3rd party RTD transmitter as the global ambient RTD. Terminal 913 & 914 on MR100 are the connection points between MR100 and RTD transmitter. The actual RTD is to be locally wired to RTD transmitter as shown in Figure E.3. Since the RTD transmitter is connected to MR100 via two 18 AWG wires, the global ambient RTD can be located up to 7 km away from the heat tracing panel. MR100 will read the global ambient RTD's temperature measurement from the RTD transmitter and broadcast this measurement every 5 seconds.

(3) AMBIENT RTD TEMP (msg. S3-13)

This measured message appears on MR100 only if the **AMBIENT SENSING HEATER** is not selected as **None**. It displays the global ambient RTD temperature measurement from either HT 1-1, or HT2-1, ..., or HT30-1, or the 3rd party RTD transmitter connected to MR100.

Building Heat-Tracing Panel for Freeze Protection/ Process Control Mixed Application

Suppose a 20-point heat-tracing panel is to be built. The module numbers of the two MS10 are assigned to 1 and 2 , respectively. The application requires that Heater 1-1, Heater 1-2, ..., Heater 1-10, Heater 2-1, ..., and Heater 2-8 are for freeze protection application and Heater 1-1's RTD or RTD connected to RTD transmitter is the global ambient RTD. Heater 2-9 and Heater 2-10 are for process control application, which means they will use their own RTD sensors. Using the special MS10/MR100 software, this panel can be built in the following three configurations:

(1) Configuration 1 - Panel without MR100 & AMBIENT SENSING HEATER = HT 1-1

This configuration is illustrated in Figure E.1. In this configuration, two MS10 modules are linked togather through a RS485 cable to form a network. Three RTDs are equiped for temperature measurement. RTD1-1 is the global ambient RTD for those 18 freeze protection heaters, i.e., Heater 1-1, Heater 1-2, ..., Heater 1-10, Heater 2-1, ..., and Heater 2-8. RTD2-9 and RTD2-10 are the sensors for those 2 process control heaters, i.e, Heater 2-9 and Heater 2-10. This is a low cost panel configuration since there is no MR100 mounted on the panel.

To meet the application requirements stated above, the values of **NUM OF AMB SENSE HTRS** on the two MS10 modules have to be programmed by the hand-held ML100 like this: For module #1, set the value of **NUM OF AMB SENSE HTRS** to **Master 10**. For module #2, set the value of **NUM OF AMB SENSE HTRS** to **Remote 8**.

(2) Configuration 2 - Panel with MR100 & AMBIENT SENSING HEATER = HT 1-1

This configuration is illustrated in Figure E.2. It differs to the 1st configuration by the existence of MR100. User can use the MR100 to program the two MS10 modules and MR100 to meet the same application requirements as the first configuration. Specifically, the values of **NUM OF AMB SENSE HTRS** for the two MS10 modules and the value of **AMBIENT SENSING HEATER** for MR100 have to be programmed like this: For module #1, set the value of **NUM OF AMB SENSE HTRS** to **10**. For module #2, set the value of **NUM OF AMB SENSE HTRS** to **Remote 8**. For MR100, set the value of **AMBIENT SENSING HEATER** to **HT 1-1**.

(3) Configuration 3 - Panel with MR100 & AMBIENT SENSING HEATER = MR100

This configuration is illustrated in Figure E.3. It differs to the 2nd configuration by the existence of the 3rd party RTD transmitter. User can should use MR100 to program the two MS10 modules and MR100 to meet the application requirements. Specifically, the values of **NUM OF AMB SENSE HTRS** for the two MS10 modules and the value of **AMBIENT SENSING HEATER** for MR100 have to be programmed like this: For module #1, set the value of **NUM OF AMB SENSE HTRS** to **Remote 10**. For module #2, set the value of **NUM OF AMB SENSE HTRS** to **Remote 8**. For MR100, set the value of **AMBIENT SENSING HEATER** to **MR100**.

Important note:

For a freeze protection application, every module's first heater within the panel must be enabled in order for the ambient temperature to be successfully transmitted and received.

Figure E.1 Heat-Tracing Panel Configuration 1 - Panel without MR100 & AMBIENT SENSING HEATER = HT 1-1

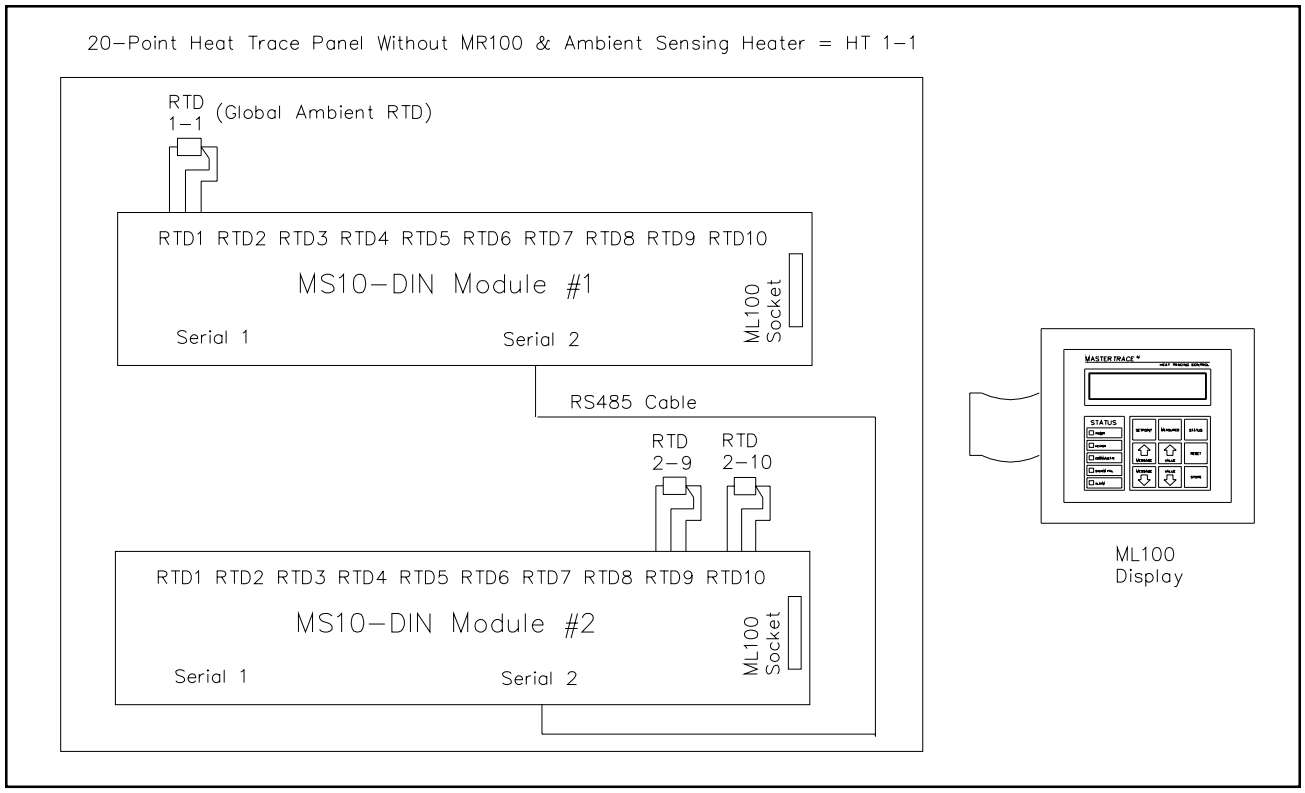


Figure E.2 Heat-Tracing Panel Configuration 2 - Panel with MR100 & AMBIENT SENSING HEATER = HT 1-1

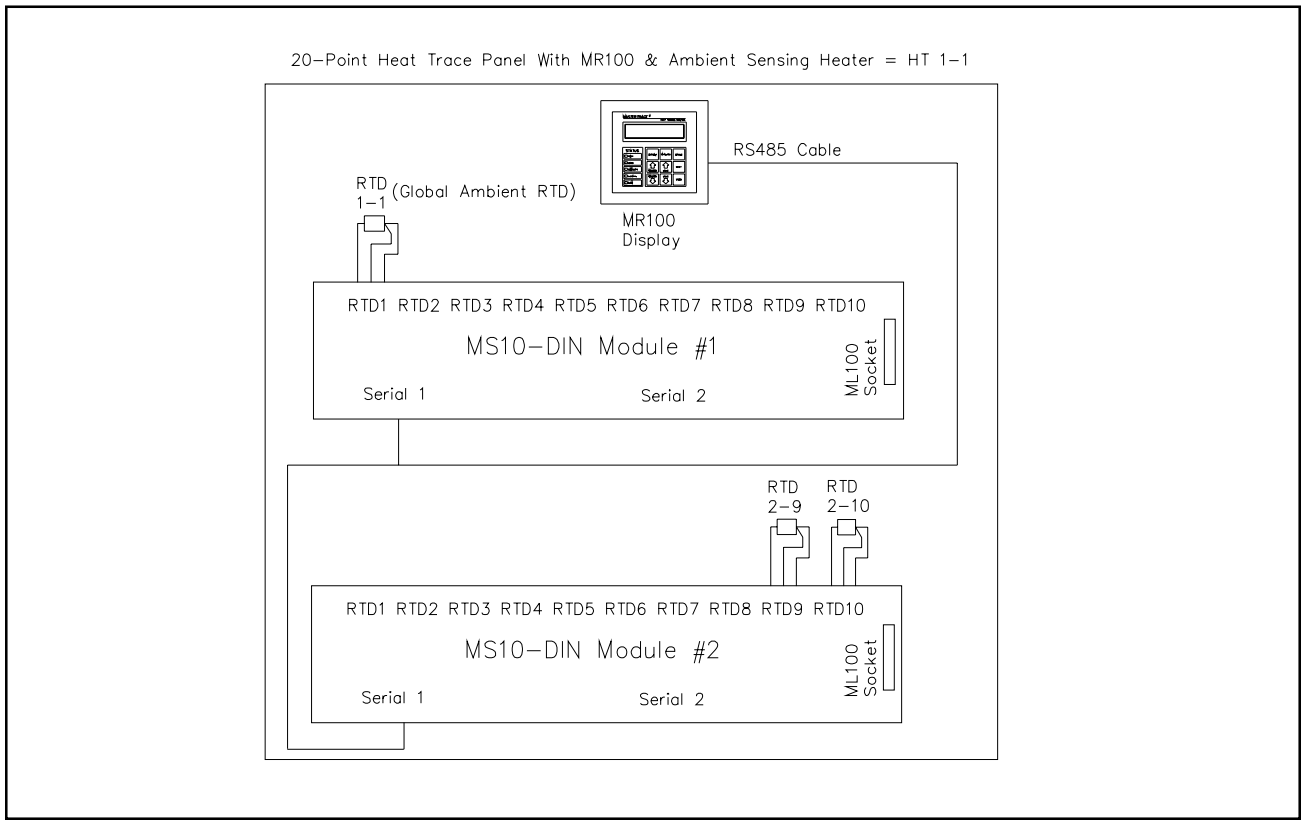
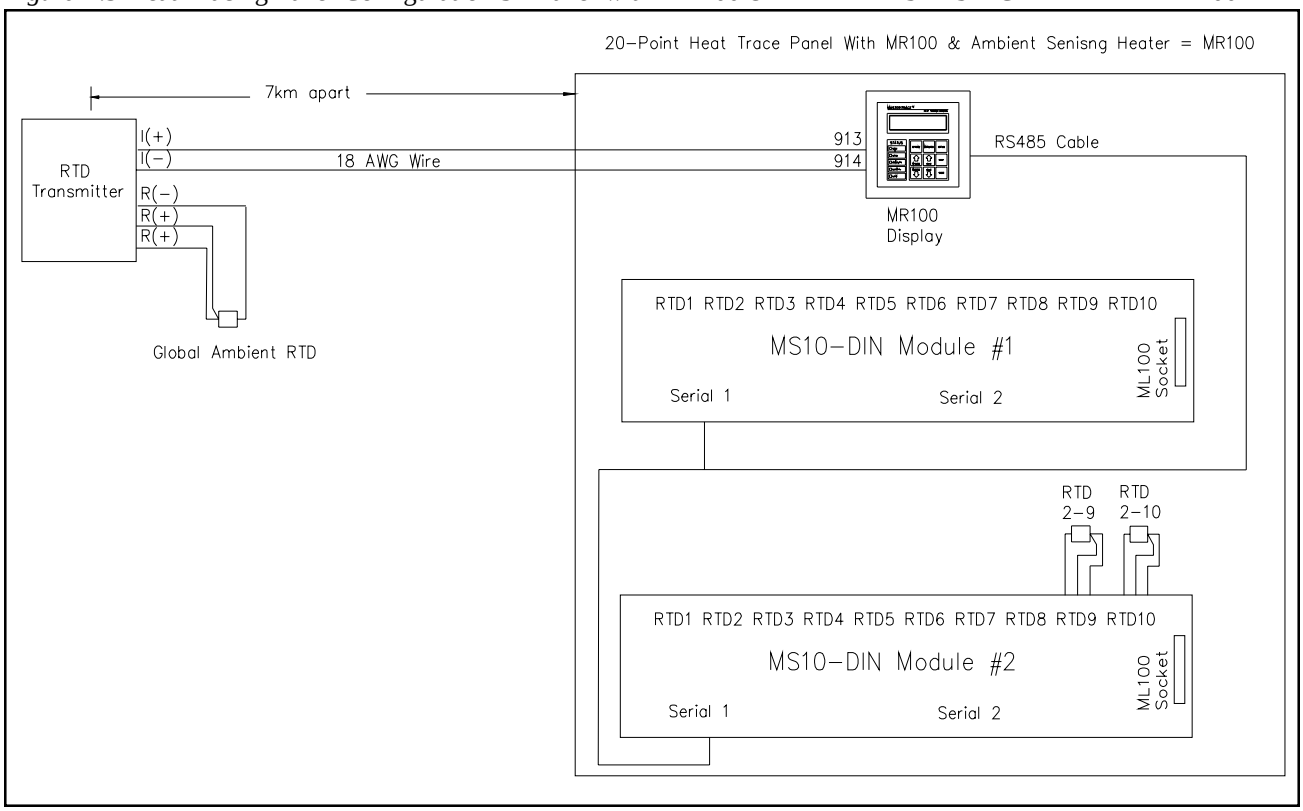


Figure E.3 Heat-Tracing Panel Configuration 3 - Panel with MR100 & AMBIENT SENSING HEATER = MR100



RTD is the main temperature sensor in MasterTrace™ heat-tracing controllers. Each heater in a MasterTrace™ heat-tracing control module has at least one RTD input.

For RTD wiring, the conventional way is to mount one end of the RTD, the probe, on the pipe and connect the other end of the RTD, 3 wires, to the RTD input terminals on the controller. If the distance between the pipe and the controller is longer than the RTD wire, extension wires must be added. This could be very costly. In order to reduce the wire resistance, a special RTD wire such as Belden cable 8770 must be used as the extension wire. Also, to meet the industrial standard, the RTD wire must go through aluminium conduit. For every foot of RTD extension wires, at least $22 is added to the installation cost.

To reduce the installation cost and add more convenience and flexibility to the RTD wiring process, 4 RTD wiring configurations, as shown in Figure F.1-F.4, are created for MasterTrace™ heat-tracing controllers. They are: (1) On-Board RTD Wiring; (2) Transmit RTD Measurement via RS485 Cable; (3) Transmit RTD Measurement via Wireless RF-Modem; (4) Transmit RTD Measurement via 18 AWG wire.

The RTD BOARD function (msg. S3-14) is created to give customers the flexibility to choose their desired RTD wiring configuration. Its selectable choices are: **RTD Sampler 0**, ..., **RTD Sampler 15**, **On Board**, and **RTD Transmitter**.

(a) If the option **"On Board"** is selected, the control module uses the RTD board directly mounted on itself to measure heater temperatures.

(b) If the option **"RTD Sampler x"** is chosen, the control module uses the temperature measurements from "**RTD Sampler x**" to control heaters. Here, **x** is the address of the RTD Sampler.

The RTD Sampler is an independent temperature-measurement device and is usually located far away from the control module. The address of an RTD Sampler can be set to a value between 0 to 15 by positions of the dip switches on board. An RTD Sampler can measure either 10 or 20 RTD temperatures depending on the setup. The temperature measurement from the RTD Sampler is transmitted to the control module via either RS485 cable or RF Modem. The communication from the RTD Sampler to the control module is in a manner of continuous broadcast transmission. The communication message includes not only the temperature measurement but also the address of the RTD Sampler. This means that any numbers of control modules can use the same RTD Sampler as long as their designated RTD Sampler addresses match.

(c) If the option **RTD Transmitter** is selected, the control module uses the temperature measurement signal received from the RTD Transmitters to control heaters.

The RTD Transmitter is another independent temperature-measurement device. The actual RTD sensor is to be locally wired to the RTD Transmitter. The RTD transmitter is connected to the Xmitter terminals on RTD Transmitter board on the control module through two 18 AWG wires. Refer to *Figure 5.7 in Chapter 5* and *Figure MS-10ADIN2X in Appendix D* for the wiring details between the RTD Transmitter and control module. Each control point requires a dedicated RTD Transmitter for its temperature measurement. Since the RTD Transmitter only uses two 18 AWG wires to transmit its temperature measurement to the control module in a form of 4-20mA dc current, the actual RTD sensor can be located up to 7km away from the control module. This creates a great deal of flexibility to the RTD wiring process.

Figure F.1 On-Board RTD Wiring

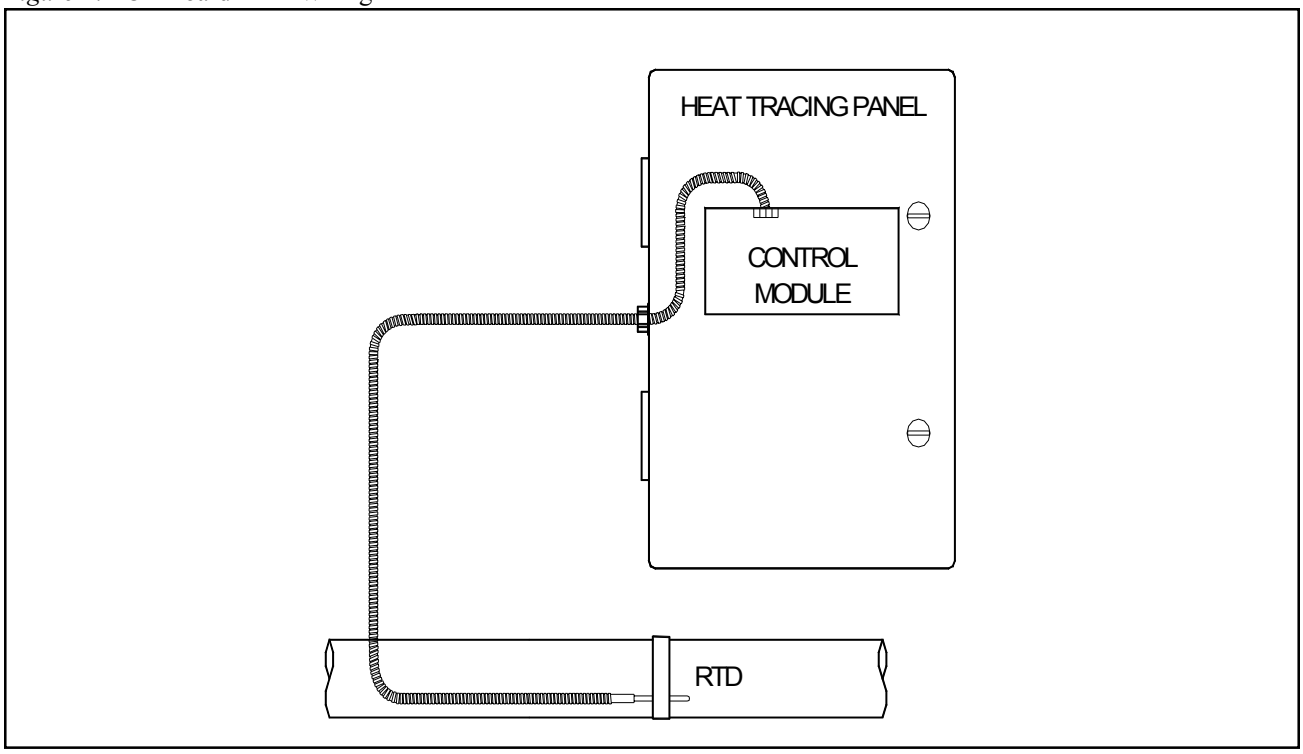


Figure F.2 Transmit RTD Measurement via RS485 Cable

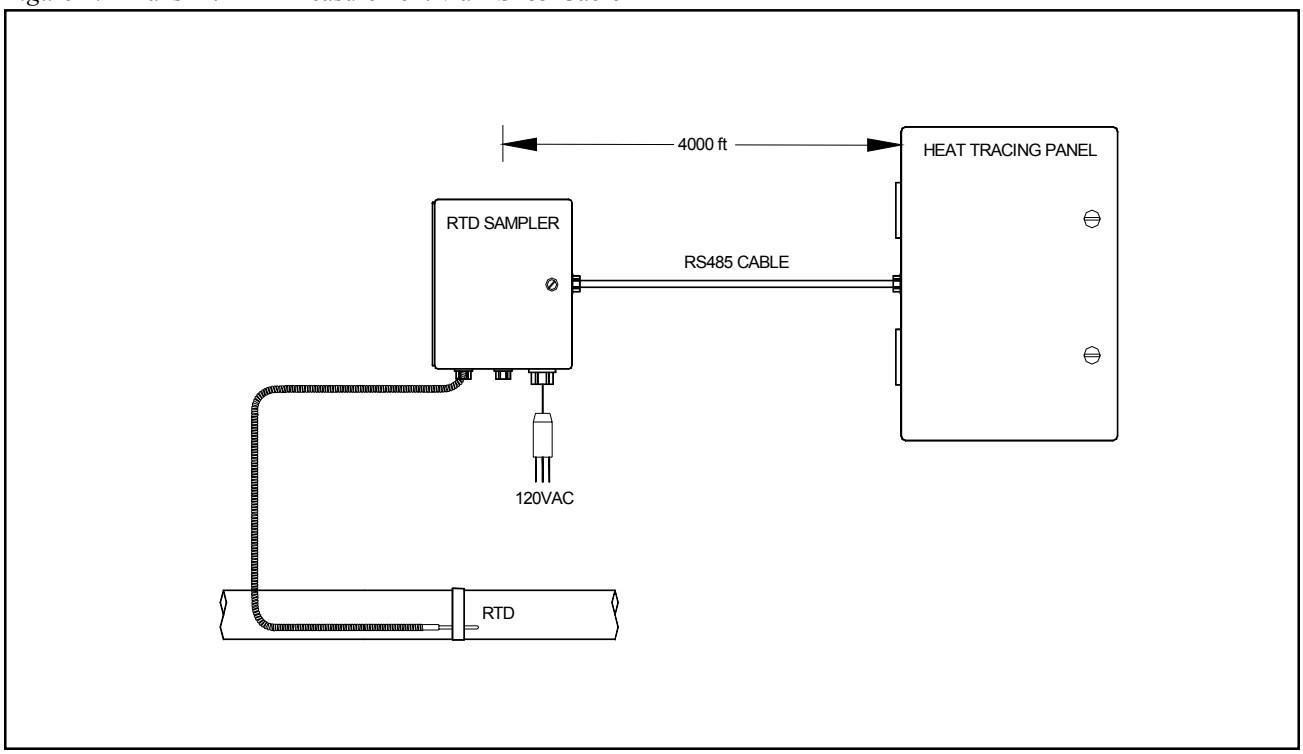


Figure F.3 Transmit RTD Measurement via RF Modem

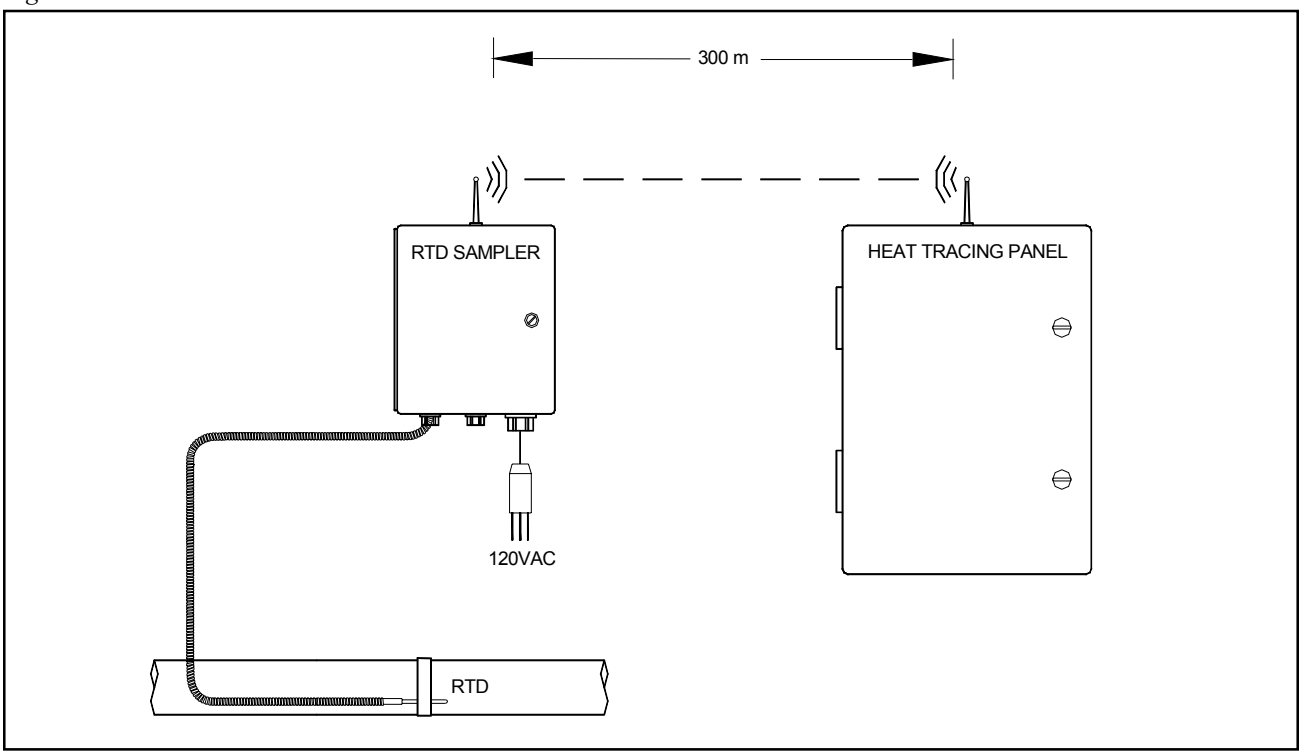
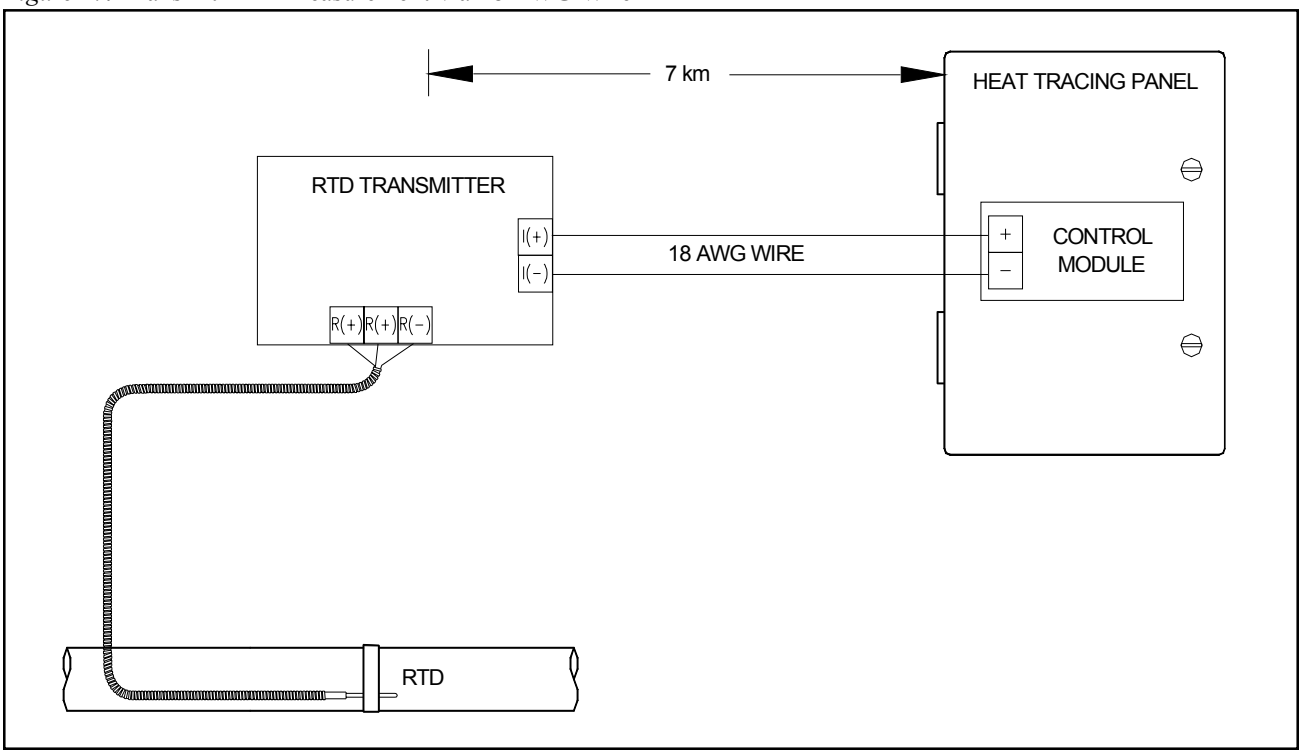


Figure F.4 Transmit RTD Measurement via 18 AWG Wire



MR100 for Windows CE

1. What is MR100 for Windows CE?

MR100 for Windows CE is designed for panel-wide monitoring and programming of MasterTrace heat tracing controllers using QTERM-A7. The QTERM-A7 mobile data terminal is a rugged graphic human-machine interface terminal designed to run the Windows Embedded CE 6.0 operating system. It communicates with Nextron's MasterTrace control modules through RS485 serial link with facilities for bringing data on any part of network to the QTERM-A7 screen and controlling the operation of heat tracing circuits remotely. It provides a graphical user interface to allow the operator to easily and quickly interpret the data collected from the field and program the controllers as required.

2. QTERM-A7 Touch Screen

All human-machine interface activities are through the 7" touch screen. Figure G.1 is the typical desktop screen of QTERM-A7. There are two iCons of critical importance to the operation of *MR100 for Windows CE*.

Figure G.1 – QTERM-A7 Desktop Screen

(1) My Device iCon – This is the iCon to help user navigate all folders in QTERM-A7. The executable file of *MR100 for Windows CE*, ***MR100_for_Windows_CE*.exe***, is stored at *HardDisk\MR100_for_Windows_CE** folder.

(2) On-Screen keyboard iCon – This iCon is located at the bottom right on the touch screen. Depending on the need, the keyboard can be activated or hidden by a simple click on this iCon. Quite often

in the operation of *MR100 for Windows CE*, keyboard is needed to input the digital values for heater setpoints and text characters for heater name.

3. How to start MR100 for Windows CE?

At production, QTERM-A7 is configured to automatically launch *MR100 for Windows CE* at boot time. User can exit *MR100 for Windows CE* through the pull-up menu ***File/Exit*** or ***Close*** box. To run *MR100 for Windows CE* again, (1) Go to *HardDisk\MR100_for_Windows_CE** folder. (2) Double click the executable file, ***MR100_for_Windows_CE*.exe***.

4. MR100 for Windows CE Screen Structure

A typical MR100 screen is shown in Figure G.2. It consists of 3 major parts: (1) **System pull-up menu**; (2) **Function page**; (3) **Function page tap**.

System pull-up menu provides accesses to all operation tasks such as file open/close, password change, etc. **Function page** is MR100's primary working area. It displays all kinds of information which MR100 gathers from each heat-tracing controller in the network. It also provides a graphical-user-interface system for user to interface with controllers. **Function page tap** offers one-click access to all **Function pages**.

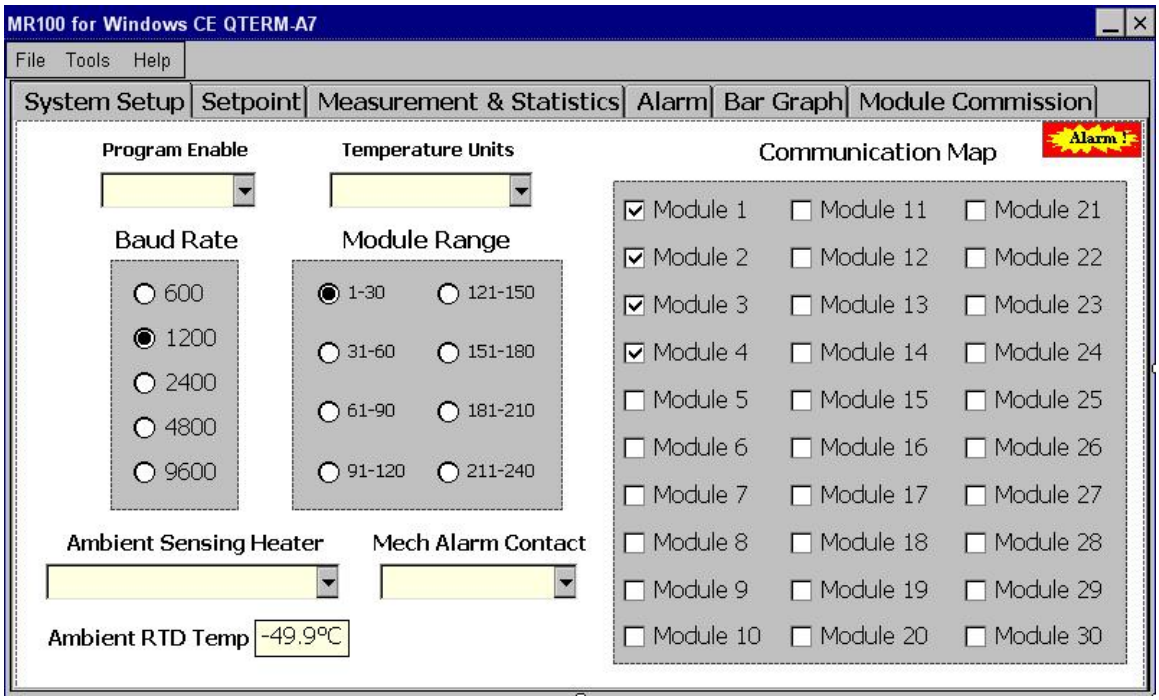


Figure G.2 – System Setup Function Page

5. System Setup Function Page

System Setup Function Page, as shown in Figure G.2, is the first function page appearing on the screen immediately after the launch of *MR100 for Windows CE*. Later, it can also be opened by a click on the **System Setup** tap.

There are 4 drop-down edit boxes and 1 data box on the **System Setup Function Page**.

(1) **Program Enable** edit box allows user to enable or disable programming in MR100. Once it is disabled, MR100 will become a purely monitoring system and nothing can be changed by user. Since this is a very important feature, password is needed for change to be made on **Program Enable**.

(2) **Temperature Units** edit box is used to define whether the temperature-related variables are displayed in the units of Celsius or Fahrenheit degree.

(3) **Ambient Sensing Heater** edit box is used to specify the global ambient RTD in a freeze protection panel. Its selectable choices are **None**, **Heater 1-1**, **Heater 2-1**, **Heater 3-1** ... **and Heater 30-1**. If **Heater m-1**, where **m** is the module number, is selected, **Heater m-1**'s RTD is chosen as the global ambient RTD. MR100 will read the global ambient RTD's temperature measurement from **Heater m-1** and broadcast this measurement every 5 seconds to all control modules in the panel. Also, this temperature measurement will be displayed regularly in **Ambient RTD Temp** data box.

(4) Although **Mech Alarm Contact** is a drop-down edit box, it has only 1 option. It simply indicates that the configuration of the mechanical alarm contact (Form C) on MR100 is **Normally Open**. That means terminal A1 & A2 on the *Cable for QTERM-A7* (Figure G.3) would be **Open** if there is not a single alarm in the communication network (heat tracing panel) and **Closed** otherwise. There is also an alarm light output in terminal C+ & C- on the *Cable for QTERM-A7*. This output is rated 12Vdc @ 30mA and can be directly wired to drive an LED type alarm indicator in Normally Open fashion. The color of the indicator should agree with the jumper position on the *Cable for QTERM-A7* as shown in Figure G.3.

On the **System Setup Function Page**, there are 3 panels designed to setup the RS485 communication between MR100 and the heat-tracing controllers. They are **Baud Rate**, **Module Range**, and **Communication Map** panels.

Figure G.3 is the overall communication wiring diagram of a communication network between *MR100 for Windows CE* and 4 MasterTrace heat tracing control modules. To properly setup the communication, follow these procedures:

(1) Select the proper **Baud Rate**. It's important to maintain the baud rate agreement among MR100 and all control modules.

(2) Select the proper **Module Range**. Every control module in the network must have a unique module number falling into the selected module range.

(3) Select all the modules for communication. There are 30 module boxes within the **Communication Map** panel. For a control module to communicate with MR100, its corresponding module box must be checked. On the other hand, if a module does not exist in the heat tracing panel or it is powered down, selecting the module for communication will generate a false **NO RESPONSE** alarm. To get rid of the alarm de-select the module by un-checking the module box.

Note *Many configuration parameters, such as **Baud Rate**, **Module Range**, **Temperature Units**, **Communication Map**, etc., need to be adjusted in order to properly run MR100. Upon every new adjustment, these configuration parameters are automatically saved to file **mrconfig.txt** so that the user does not have to re-adjust these parameters next time when MR100 is initiated.*

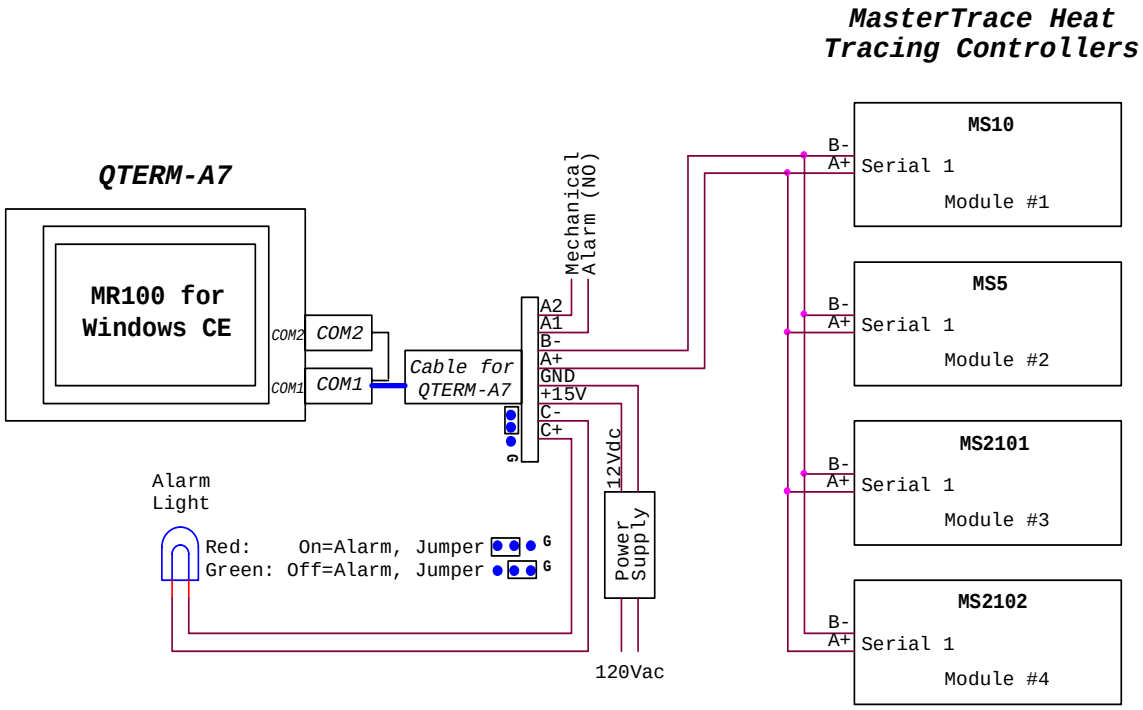


Figure G.3 – MR100 Overall System Communication Wiring Diagram

6. Setpoint Function Page

Setpoint Function Page, as shown in Figure G.4, displays all setpoint values of a selected heater. It can be opened by a click on the **Setpoint** tap.

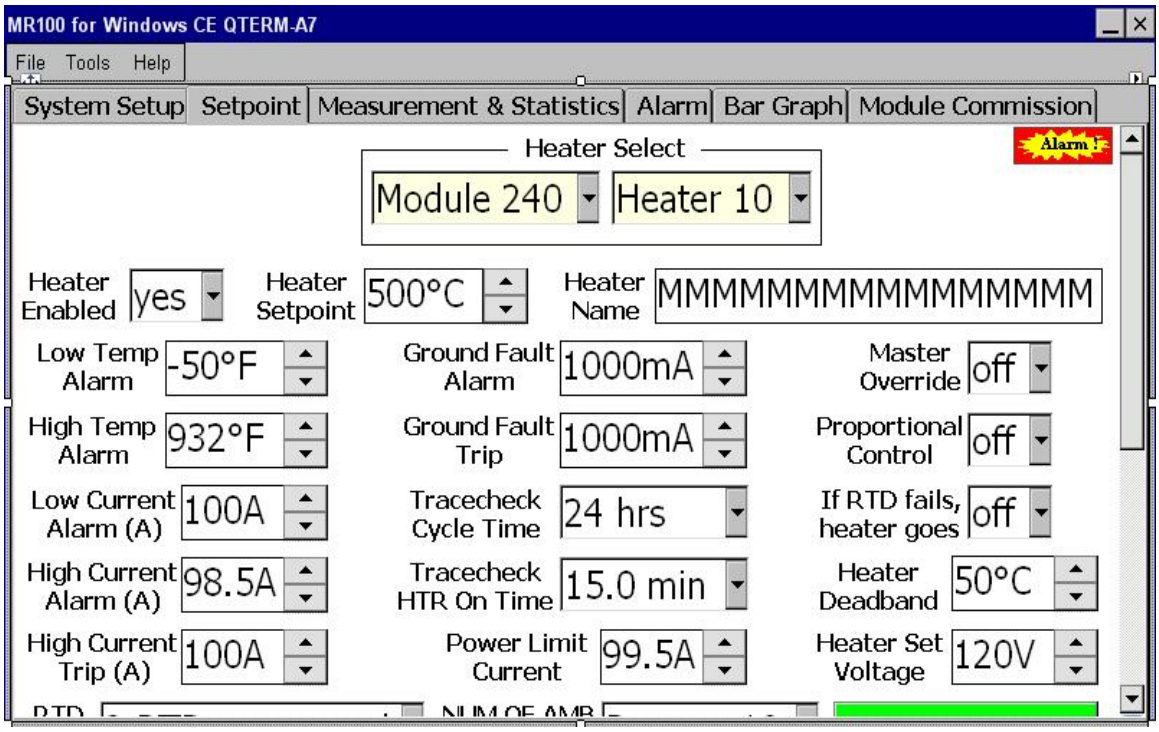


Figure G.4 – Setpoint Function Page

There is a small **Heater Select** panel on top of the page. User can select the desired heater via the *module number* & *heater number* drop-down edit boxes in this panel. Once the desired heater is selected, MR100 will regularly communicate to the selected heater and update all the setpoint edit boxes on the page with its latest data obtained through communication.

The **Setpoint Function Page** lists all the necessary setpoint edit boxes and command buttons for the operation of the selected heater. Some setpoint edit boxes are simply drop-down edit boxes. Some of them are the combination of edit box and increment/decrement buttons. To change a setpoint using drop-down edit box or increment/decrement button, it is just a matter of mouse click. To change a setpoint using edit box, touch the box to enter into the edit field first, and then use keyboard to enter numeric numbers for setpoint values or texts for heater name.

There is a ***Copy to other heaters*** command button in green color on **Setpoint Function Page**. User can use this command button to copy all the setpoints of the selected heater to all other heaters in the communication system. The copied setpoints are: heater enabled, heater setpoint, low & high temperature alarm, low & high current alarm, high current trip, power limit, ground fault trip, ground fault alarm, tracecheck cycle time, tracecheck htr on time, heater voltage, heater name, master override, proportional control, deadband, heater fail-safe state, and manual heater. Since the command could greatly alter the operation of the entire heat tracing panel, an "***Are you sure?***" window will pop up to get user's confirmation for the execution of this important command.

Baud Rate 1 and ***Baud Rate 2***, located on lower portion of **Setpoint Function Page**, are 2 drop-down edit boxes designed to change the selected module's communication baud rates of serial port 1 and 2, respectively. User must be very careful about changing control module's communication baud rate since it could affect entire MR100 communication system. An "***Are you sure?***" window will pop up to get user's confirmation to change the baud rate.

7. Measurement & Statistics Function Page

Measurement & Statistics Function Page, as shown in Figure G.5, displays all measured values and statistic data of a selected heater, such as heater current, ground fault current, temperature, maximum current, minimum temperature, etc. It can be opened via ***Measurement & Statistics*** tap**.**

There is a small **Heater Select** panel on top of the page. User can use the *module number* & *heater number* drop-down edit boxes in this panel to select the desired heater for monitoring.

All the measured values and statistic data boxes related to the selected heater are displayed on the page. MR100 will be constantly polling the selected heater to update these boxes with its latest data obtained through communication. If the communication between MR100 and the selected heater is broken, all the data boxes would be marked as "*N/A*".

Some of the statistic data can be reset individually. To reset a single statistic data, follow these procedures:

(1) Click on the statistic data box to start the reset action.

(2) Confirm/Cancel the reset action by clicking "***Yes/No***" box on the confirmation box.

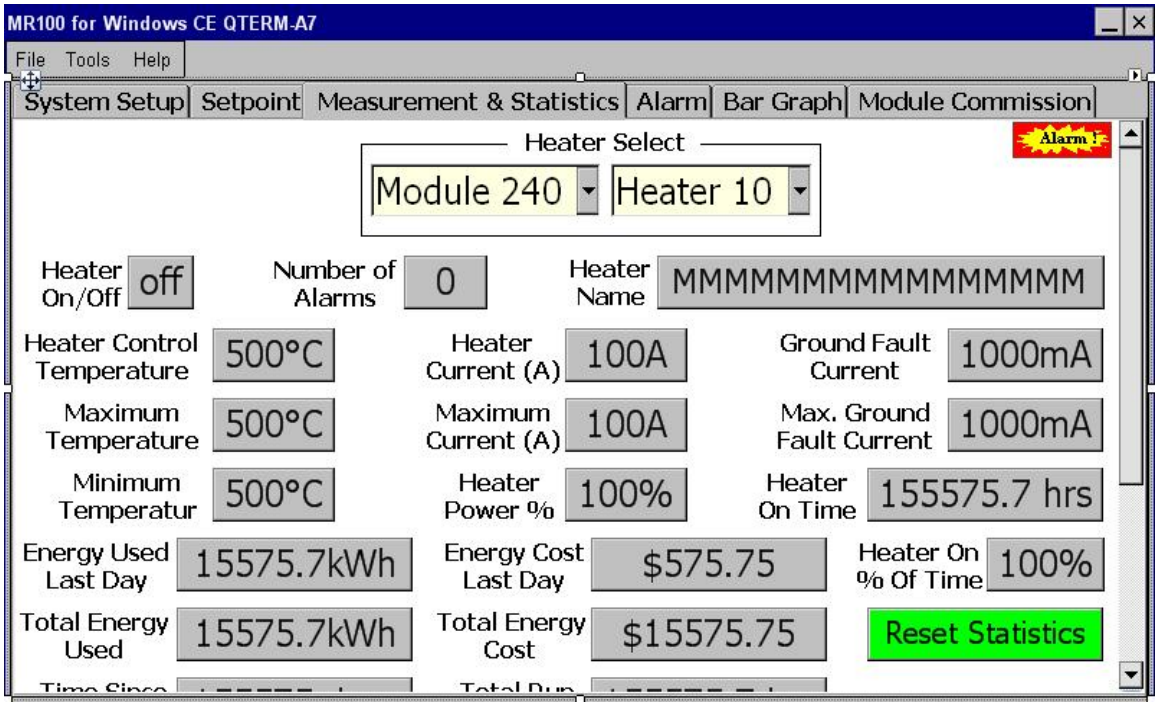
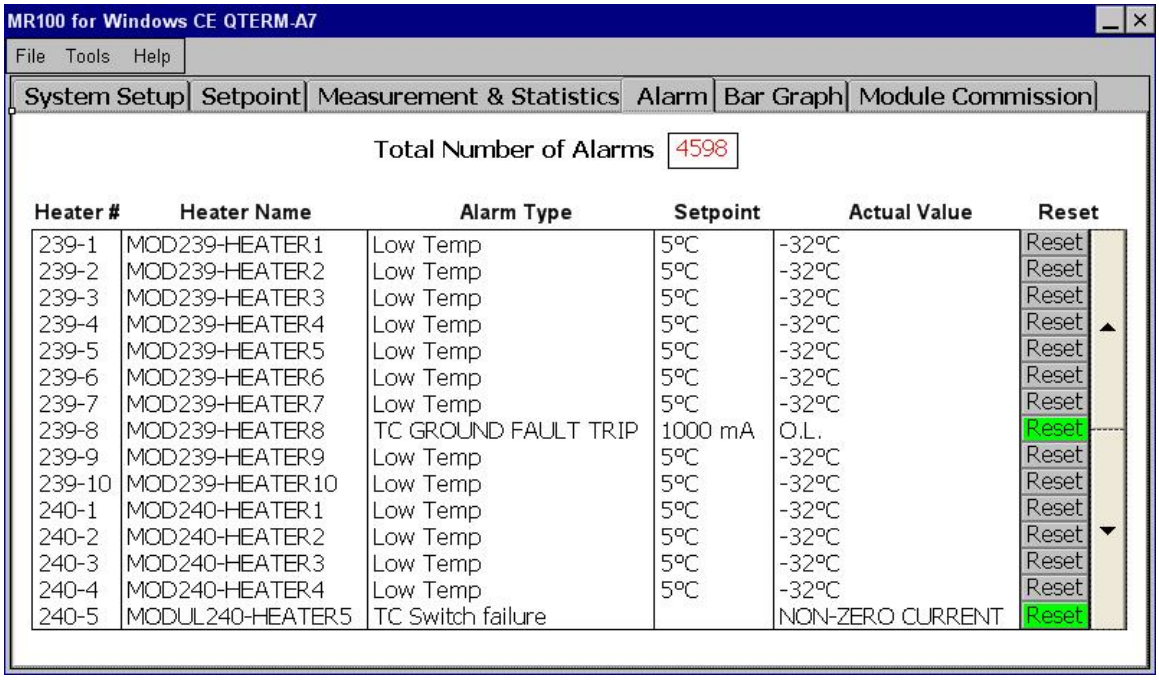


Figure G.5 –Measurement & Statistics Function Page

There is a ***Reset Statistics*** command button in green color on **Measurement & Statistics Function Page**. To use this command button to reset all the statistic data of the selected heater, one must follow these procedures:

(1) Click the ***Reset Statistics*** button to start the reset action.

(2) Confirm/Cancel the reset action by clicking the "***Yes/No***" box on the confirmation box.



Heater #	Heater Name	Alarm Type	Setpoint	Actual Value	Reset
239-1	MOD239-HEATER1	Low Temp	5°C	-32°C	Reset
239-2	MOD239-HEATER2	Low Temp	5°C	-32°C	Reset
239-3	MOD239-HEATER3	Low Temp	5°C	-32°C	Reset
239-4	MOD239-HEATER4	Low Temp	5°C	-32°C	Reset
239-5	MOD239-HEATER5	Low Temp	5°C	-32°C	Reset
239-6	MOD239-HEATER6	Low Temp	5°C	-32°C	Reset
239-7	MOD239-HEATER7	Low Temp	5°C	-32°C	Reset
239-8	MOD239-HEATER8	TC GROUND FAULT TRIP	1000 mA	O.L.	Reset
239-9	MOD239-HEATER9	Low Temp	5°C	-32°C	Reset
239-10	MOD239-HEATER10	Low Temp	5°C	-32°C	Reset
240-1	MOD240-HEATER1	Low Temp	5°C	-32°C	Reset
240-2	MOD240-HEATER2	Low Temp	5°C	-32°C	Reset
240-3	MOD240-HEATER3	Low Temp	5°C	-32°C	Reset
240-4	MOD240-HEATER4	Low Temp	5°C	-32°C	Reset
240-5	MODUL240-HEATER5	TC Switch failure		NON-ZERO CURRENT	Reset

Figure G.6 – Alarm Function Page

8. Alarm Function Page

Alarm Function Page, as shown in Figure G.6, can be opened by a click on the **Alarm** tap. It can also be opened by clicking on the flashing red alarm button on the right-hand side of other function pages. This alarm button only appears if there is at least one alarm in the network.

On top of the page, there is a ***Total Number of Alarms*** data box displaying total number of current alarms in the entire heat tracing system.

Alarm Function Page displays all the current alarm information in a tabular format. Each alarm occupies 1 row and 5 columns (Heater #, Heater Name, Alarm Type, Setpoint, Actual Value). Each page can only display 15 alarms maximally. If there are more than 15 alarms in the network, use the **page up** & **page down** buttons, located on the right-hand side of the table, to view other alarms on different pages.

Some alarms are latched alarms. Along with a latched alarm, there is one ***Reset*** button displayed in green color on the right side of the alarm row. To reset a latched alarm, follow these procedures:

(1) Click on the ***Reset*** button to start the reset action.

(2) Confirm/Cancel the reset action by clicking the "***Yes/No***" box on the confirmation box.

9. Bar Graph Function Page

Bar Graph Function Page, as shown in Figure G.7, displays the measured values of a selected heater, such as heater current, ground fault current, & temperature, in the form of bar graph. Also on display are the low & high alarm setpoints of the respective measured variables. The page can be opened by a click on the **Bar Graph** tap.

There is a small **Heater Select** panel on top of the page. User can use the *module number* & *heater number* drop-down edit boxes in this panel to select the desired heater for monitoring.

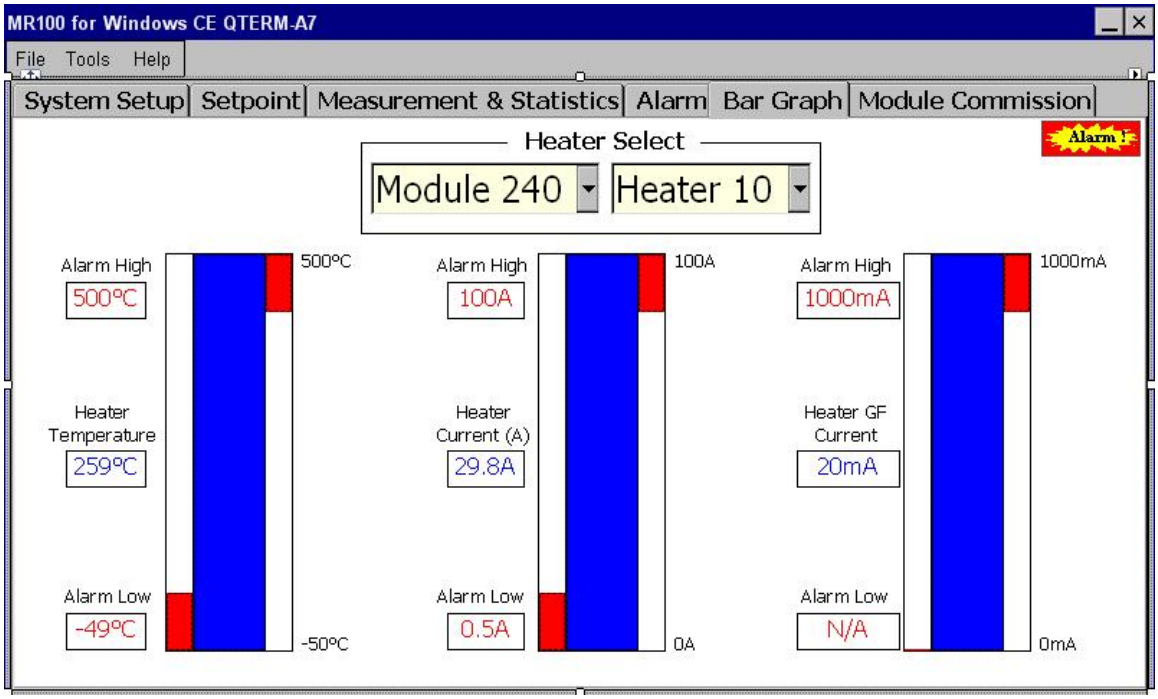


Figure G.7 – Bar Graph Function Page

Once the desired heater is selected, MR100 will be constantly polling the heater to populate the alarm setpoint & measured values data boxes with its latest data obtained through communication. Also the bar graphs will be plotted in blue & red colors, and proportionally according to their respective variables' measured values.

10. Module Commissioning/Addressing Function Page

Module Commissioning/Addressing Function Page, as shown in Figure G.8, can be opened by a click on the **Module Commission** tap.

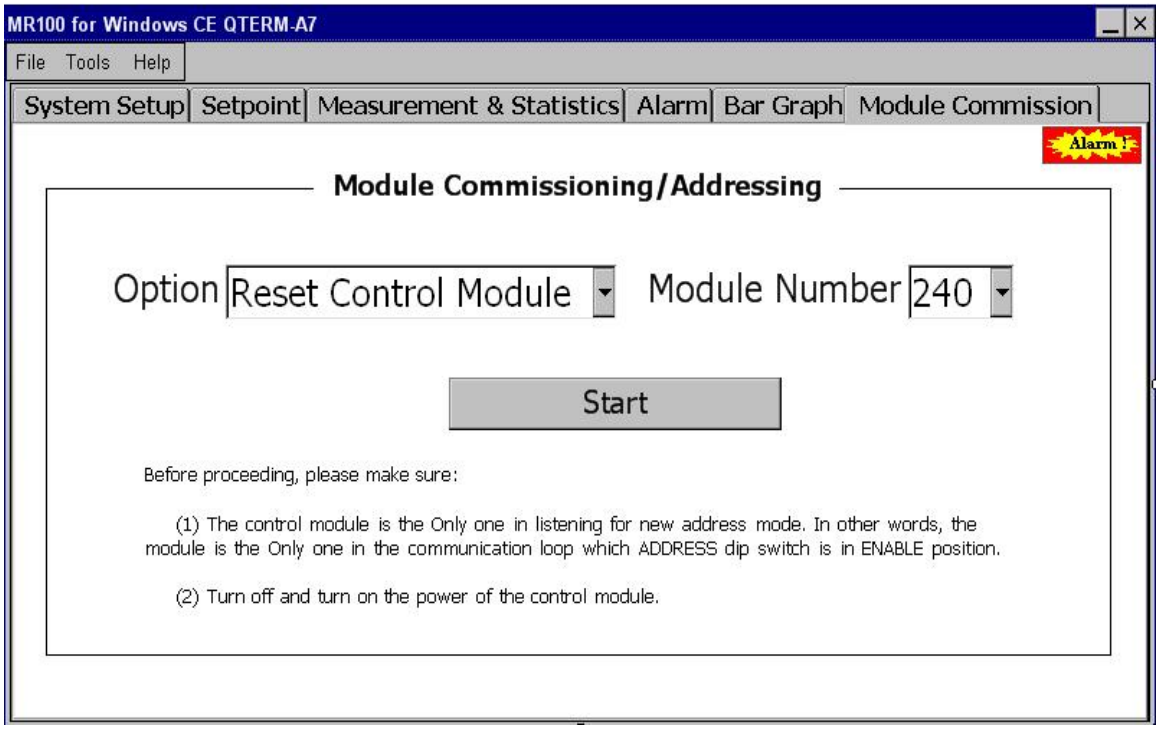


Figure G.8 – Module Commissioning/Addressing Function Page

Module Commissioning/Addressing includes three operations. They are:

(1) ***Reset Control Module*** - It is designed to reset the setpoints of all heaters on a control module to their default values.

(2) ***Read Module Number*** - It is designed to read the module number of a control module.

(3) ***Set Module Number*** - It is designed to set the module number of a control module.

Each operation can be carried out if the following 2 conditions are met:

(1) MR100's ***Program Enable*** is ***Enabled***.

(2) The target control module is the only module in ***listening new address*** mode within the network. This can be realized by setting the target control module's ***ADRESS*** dip switch to **Enable** position, and cycle the power of the target control module.

Module Commissioning/Addressing Page consists of 2 edit boxes and 1 button, i.e., ***Option*** drop-down edit box, ***Module Number*** drop-down edit box and ***Start*** command button.

To perform one of the 3 **Module Commissioning/Addressing** operations, one must follow these procedures:

(1) Select the desired operation using the ***Option*** drop-down edit box.

(2) If the operation is ***Set Module Number***, select the desired module number using the ***Module Number*** drop-down edit box.

(3) Click on the ***Start*** command button.

(4) Start the operation by clicking on the **Yes** button on the pop-up **Confirmation Box**.

(5) It takes about 15 seconds for the target control module to accomplish the operation. During this period, the word "**Start"** on the ***Start*** button will be changed to "**Wait ...**"

(6) If the operation is successful, word "**Done!**" will appear on the **Start** button for a while. Otherwise, word "**Failed!**" will appear. For a successful **Read Module Number** operation, the module number read from the target control module will appear on the **Module Number** edit box.

(7) In the end, word "**Start**" will re-appear and a new operation can be started.

Note *Upon completion of a* **Module Commissioning/Addressing** operation, *t*he target control module must get out of its ***listening new address*** mode. This can be realized by setting the target control module's ***ADRESS*** dip switch to **Disable** position.

11. Change Password

Password, if there is one, is required if you want to change ***Program Enable*** in **System Setup Function Page**. The default password is "*no password*" after the MR100 is newly installed, which means that you don't need a password to change ***Program Enable***.

To change the password, follow these procedures:

(1) Start the task by clicking ***Tools|Change Password*** from the **System pull-up menu**.

(2) If currently the MR100 has a password, a **Password** box will be displayed asking for the old password. Enter the current password and click the **OK** button.

(3) At this moment, a **Confirm** box will be displayed asking if you want a password or not. If you don't want a password, click on the "**No**" button and the task is accomplished. If you want a password, click on the "**Yes**" button and a **Password** box will be displayed asking for the new password.

(4) Enter your new password using the keyboard and click on the **OK** button.

Warranty

The manufacturer warrants each control that it manufactures to be free from defective material or workmanship for a period of 12 months from date of purchase.

Under this warranty, the obligation of the manufacturer is limited to repairing or replacing the defective control at its option, when returned to the manufacturer's factory with shipping charges prepaid.

If failure has been caused by misuse, incorrect application or alteration of the control, this warranty will be void.

UNLESS SPECIFICALLY PROVIDED FOR IN WRITING IN THIS WARRANTY, EACH CONTROL IS PROVIDED WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY OF ANY KIND EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED. IN PARTICULAR, WITHOUT LIMITING THE GENERALITY OF THE FOREGOING, THE FOLLOWING IMPLIED WARRANTIES AND CONDITIONS ARE EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMED:

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b). ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY OR CONDITION THAT THE OPERATION OF THE CONTROL WILL BE UNINTERRUPTED OR ERROR FREE; AND

c). ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY OR CONDITION OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

The user shall be made aware that if the equipment is used in a manner not specified by the manufacturer, the protection provided by the equipment may be impaired.

MASTER*TRACE* ™
HEAT TRACING CONTROL

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