CIRUS

UPT-606 GB

Operating instructions

The UPT-606 temperature controller is a key component in an ULTRA-PULSE system, because it is responsible for all heat management functions, i.e. controlling the temperature of the heating element.

Important features

- Microprocessor technology
- Complete control via PROFIBUS-DP interface
- Automatic zero calibration (AUTOCAL)
- Automatic configuration of the secondary voltage and current ranges (AUTORANGE, as of Software revision 100)
- Automatic frequency adjustment
- Large current and voltage range
- Booster connection as standard
- 0…10VDC analog output for ACTUAL temperature
- Alarm function with fault diagnosis
- Heatsealing element alloy and temperature range selectable
- Cooling system monitored

5.12.13

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Contents

1 Safety and warning notes . . . 3
- 1.1 Use . . . 3
- 1.2 Heating element . . . 3
- 1.3 Impulse transformer . . . 3
- 1.4 Current transformer PEX-W2/-W3 . . . 3
- 1.5 Line filter . . . 3
- 1.6 Standards / CE marking . . . 4
- 1.7 Warranty provisions . . . 4

2 Application . . . 4

3 System description . . . 5
- 3.1 Temperature controller . . . 5
- 3.2 Current transformer . . . 6
- 3.3 Booster . . . 6

4 Accessories and modifications . . . 6
- 4.1 Accessories . . . 6
- 4.2 Modifications (MODs) . . . 7

5 Technical data . . . 8

6 Dimensions . . . 10

7 Installation . . . 10
- 7.1 Installation steps . . . 10
- 7.2 Installation procedure . . . 10
- 7.3 Power supply . . . 12
- 7.4 Line filter . . . 13
- 7.5 Current transformer PEX-W3 . . . 13
- 7.6 Wiring diagram (standard) . . . 14
- 7.7 Wiring diagram with booster connection . . . 15

8 Startup and operation . . . 16
- 8.1 View of the controller . . . 16
- 8.2 Controller configuration . . . 16
- 8.3 Heating element . . . 18
- 8.4 Startup procedure . . . 19

9 Controller functions . . . 21
- 9.1 Indicators and controls . . . 21
- 9.2 PROFIBUS communication „up to SW-Rev 015“/“as of SW-Rev 100“ . . . 23
- 9.3 Device master file (GSD) . . . 23
- 9.4 PROFIBUS protocol . . . 23
- 9.5 Input data . . . 26
- 9.6 Output data . . . 28
- 9.7 Parameter data . . . 30
- 9.8 DPV1 protocol extension (as of GSD Version v2.0) . . . 35
- 9.9 Temperature indication (actual value output) . . . 38
- 9.10 Booster connection . . . 38
- 9.11 Diagnostic interface/visualization software (as of software revision 100) . . . 39
- 9.12 System monitoring/alarm output . . . 39
- 9.13 Error messages . . . 40
- 9.14 Fault areas and causes . . . 45

10 Factory settings . . . 46

11 Maintenance . . . 47

12 How to order . . . 48

13 Index . . . 49

1 Safety and warning notes

This CIRUS temperature controller is manufactured according to DIN EN 61010-1. In the course of its manufacture it passed through quality assurance, whereby it was subjected to extensive inspections and tests.
It left the factory in perfect condition.
The recommendations and warning notes contained in these operating instructions must be complied with, in order to guarantee safe operation.
The device can be operated within the limits indicated in the "Technical Data" without impairing its operational safety. Installation and maintenance may only be performed by technically trained, skilled persons who are familiar with the associated risks and warranty provisions.

1.1 Use

CIRUS temperature controllers may only be used for heating and temperature control of heatsealing elements which are expressly suitable for them, and providing the regulations, notes and warnings contained in these instructions are complied with.

In case of non-compliance or use contrary to the intended purpose, there is a risk that safety will be impaired or that the heatsealing element, electrical wiring, transformer etc. will overheat. Ensuring such compliance is the personal responsibility of the user.

1.2 Heating element

The temperature coefficient of a CIRUS temperature controller is specially adapted to CIRUS heating elements.

The controller is not allowed to be operated with any other heatsealing bands because they could be overheated and damaged beyond repair.

1.3 Impulse transformer

A suitable impulse transformer is necessary to ensure that the control loop functions perfectly. This transformer must be designed according to VDE 0570/ EN 61558 (isolating transformer with reinforced insulation) and have a one section bobbin. When the impulse transformer is installed, suitable shock protection must be provided in accordance with the national installation regulations for electrical equipment. In addition, water, cleaning solutions and conductive fluids must be prevented from seeping into the transformer.

Incorrect installation of the impulse transformer impairs electrical safety.

1.4 Current transformer PEX-W2/-W3

The current transformer supplied with the CIRUS temperature controller is an integral part of the control system.

Only the original ROPEX PEX-W2 or PEX-W3 current transformer may be used. Other transformers may cause the equipment to malfunction.

The current transformer may only be operated if it is connected to the CIRUS temperature controller correctly (see section 9, "Startup and operation"). The relevant safety instructions contained in section 8.3, "Power supply", must be obeyed. External monitoring modules can be used in order to additionally increase operating safety. They are not included in the scope of supply of the standard control system and are described in a separate document.

1.5 Line filter

The use of an original ROPEX line filter is mandatory in order to comply with the standards and provisions mentioned in section 1.6 "Standards / CE marking" on page 4. This device must be installed and connected according to the instructions contained in section 8.3, "Power supply" as well as the separate documentation enclosed with the line filter.

1.6 Standards / CE marking

The controller described here complies with the following standards, provisions and directives:

DIN EN 61010-1:2001 (2006/95/EG)	Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use (low-voltage directive): pollution degree 2, protection class II, measurement category I (for U_R and I_R terminals)
DIN EN 60204-1 (2006/42/EG)	Electrical equipment of machines (machinery directive)
EN 55011:1998 + A1:1999 + A2:2002 EN 61000-3-2:2006-04 EN 61000-3-3:1995-01 + A1:2001 + A2:2005-11 (2004/108/EG)	EMC genery emissions: Group 1, Class A
EN 61000-6-2:2005 (2004/108/EG)	EMC generic immunity: Class A (ESDs, RF radiation, bursts, surges) Exception: Line voltage interruption acc. EN 61000-4-11 is not fulfilled (This leads to a designated error message of the controller)

Compliance with these standards and provisions is only guaranteed if original accessories and/or peripheral components approved by ROPEX are used. If not, then the equipment is operated on the user's own responsibility.

The CE marking on the controller confirms that the device itself complies with the above-mentioned standards.
It does not imply, however, that the overall system also fulfils these standards.
It is the responsibility of the machine manufacturer and of the user to verify the completely installed, wired and operationally ready system in the machine with regard to its conformity with the safety provisions and the EMC directive (see also section 8.3, "Power supply"). If peripheral components (e.g. the transformer or the line filter) from other manufacturers are used, no functional guarantee can be provided by ROPEX.

1.7 Warranty provisions

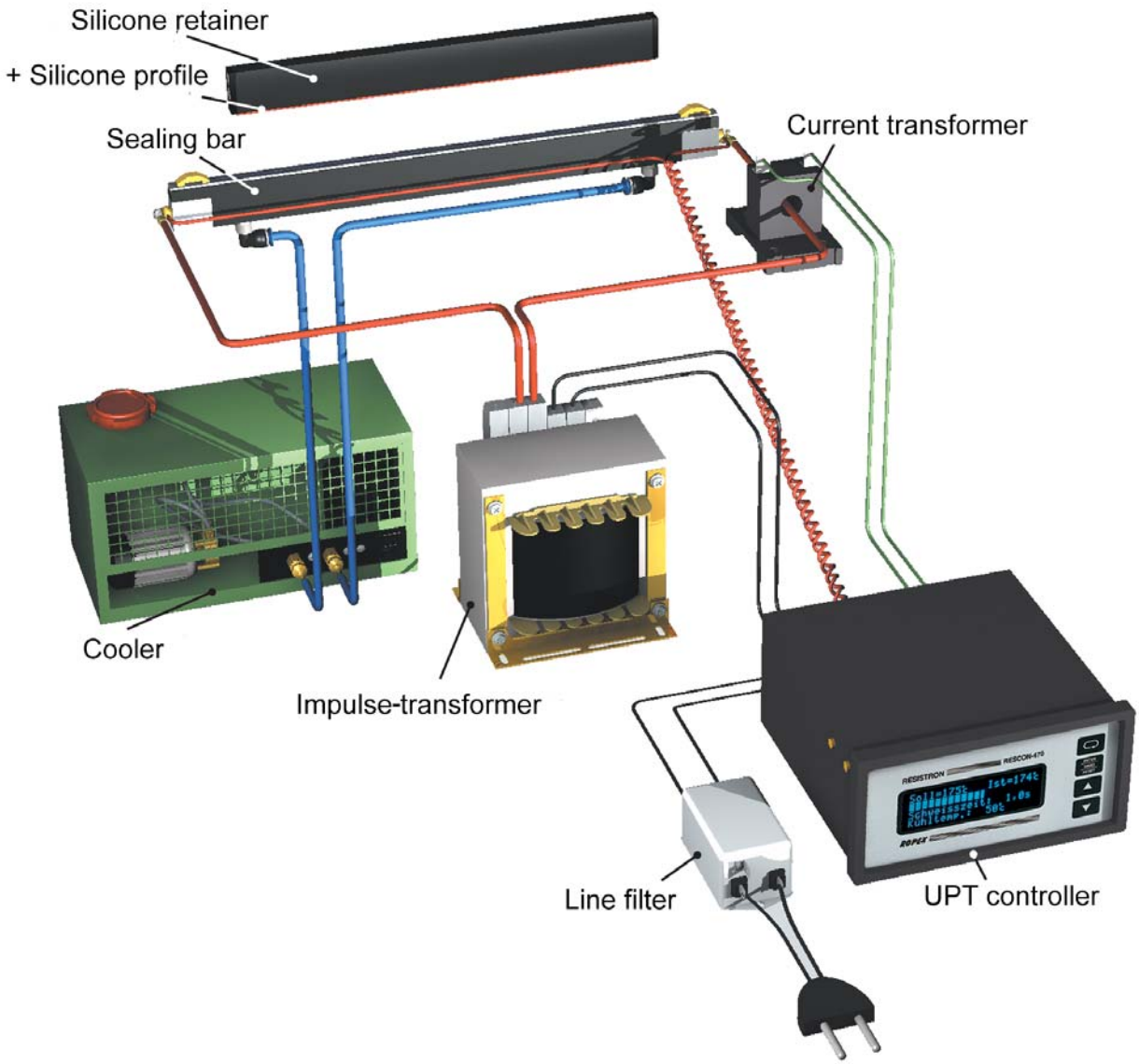
The statutory provisions for warranties apply for a period of 12 months following the delivery date.
All devices are tested and calibrated in the factory. Devices that have been damaged due to faulty connections, dropping, electrical overloading, natural wear, incorrect or negligent handling, chemical influences or mechanical overloading as well as devices that have been modified, relabeled or otherwise altered by the customer, for example in an attempt to repair them or install additional components, are excluded from the warranty.
Warranty claims must be examined in the factory and approved by ROPEX.

2 Application

This CIRUS temperature controller is an integral part of the "series 600". Its sole purpose is to control the temperature of CIRUS/UPT heating elements, wich are used mainly for Impulse-heatsealing PP and RE films.

The most important applications are packaging machines, pouch-making machines, splicers, machines for making pharmaceutical and medical products etc.

3 System description

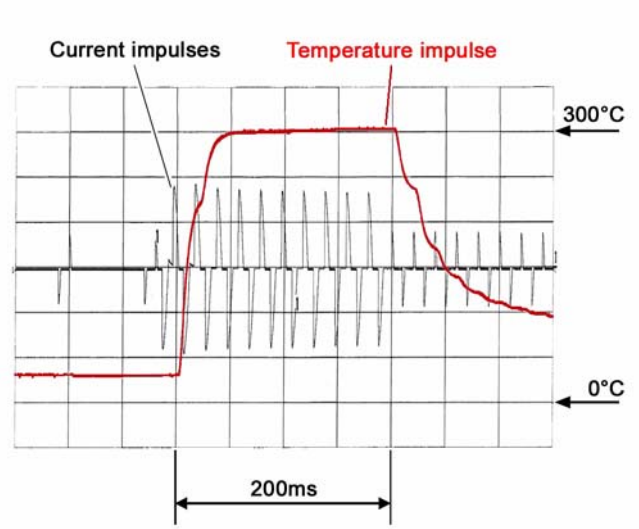


The basic design of the overall system is shown in the diagram above.
CIRUS heating elements, and in particular UPT heating elements, are high-performance systems which operate efficiently and reliably providing all the components in the control loop are optimally tuned to one another – and to the task at hand. Exact compliance with the installation and wiring instructions is essential. The system has been evolved and optimized by ROPEX GmbH in an intensive development process. Users who follow our technical recommendations will profit from the unique functionality of this technology, which reduces the customer's effort for installation, commissioning and maintenance to a minimum.

3.1 Temperature controller

The controller calculates the resistance of the heating element by measuring the current and voltage at a high sampling rate (= line frequency), compares it with the set point and – if the difference is not 0 – adjusts the heating current with the help of a phase angle-controlled transformer so that set = actual.
The fact that purely electrical variables are measured in quick succession and the small mass of the heating

layer of the UPT heating element together result in a highly dynamic, thermo-electrical control loop.



Thanks to its microprocessor based technology, the controller features an optimized control algorithm as well as numerous functions tailored to the various tasks, such as "AUTOCAL", ALARM with fault diagnosis etc. These are described in detail below.
The CIRUS temperature controller UPT-606 is equipped with a PROFIBUS-DP interface. This interface can be used to control all the controller functions and interrogate controller information.
The ACTUAL temperature of the heating element is supplied to the PROFIBUS interface and to an analog 0 to 10 V DC output. The real heating element temperature can thus be displayed on an external temperature meter (e.g. ATR-x).
The UPT-606 features an integrated fault diagnosis function, which tests both the external system (heating element, wiring etc.) and the internal electronics and outputs a selective error message in case of a fault.
To increase operational safety and interference immunity, all PROFIBUS signals are electrically isolated from the controller and the heating circuit.
The compact design of the CIRUS temperature controller UPT-606 and the plug-in connections make this controller easy to install.

3.2 Current transformer

The PEX-W2 or PEX-W3 current transformer supplied with the CIRUS UPT-606 controller is an integral part of the control system. Only this original ROPEX current transformer is allowed to be used.
Never attempt to operate the current transformer with open connections!

3.3 Booster

If the maximum load exceeds the rated current of the controller (↳ section 5 "Technical data" on page 8), an external switching amplifier (booster) must be used (↳ section 4.1 "Accessories" on page 6).
The other system components – UPT sealing bars, transformers, filter, cooler etc. – are described in separate brochures.

4 Accessories and modifications

A wide range of compatible accessories and peripheral devices are available for the CIRUS temperature controller UPT-606. They allow it to be optimally adapted to your specific heatsealing application and to your plant's design and operating philosophy.

4.1 Accessories

The products described below are only a few of the wide range of accessories available for CIRUS temperature controllers (↳"Accessories" leaflet).

	**Analog temperature meter ATR-x** For front panel mounting or mounting on a top hat rail (DIN TS35 rail). Analog indication of the ACTUAL temperature of the heating element in °C. The meter damping of the unit is optimized for the abrupt temperature changes that occur in impulse mode.

	**Digital temperature meter DTR-x** For front panel mounting or mounting on a top hat rail (DIN TS35 rail). Digital indication of the ACTUAL temperature of the heating element in °C, with HOLD function.
	**Line filter LF-xx480** Essential in order to ensure CE conformity. Optimized for the CIRUS temperature controller.
	**Impulse transformer ITR-x** Designed according to VDE 0570/EN 61558 with a one section bobbin. Optimized for impulse operation with CIRUS temperature controllers. Specified according to the heatsealing application (↳ ROPEX Application Report).
	**Communication interface CI-USB-1** Interface for connecting a RESISTRON temperature controller with diagnostic interface (DIAG) to the PC (USB port). Associated PC visualization software for displaying setting and configuration data, and for recording SET and ACTUAL temperatures in real time.
	**Booster B-xxx400** External switching amplifier, necessary for high primary currents (continuous current > 5A, pulsed current > 25A).
	**Monitoring current transformer** For detecting frame short-circuits on the heating element. Used as an alternative to the standard PEX-W2/-W3 current transformer.
	**Measurement cable UML-1** twisted measurement cable for the U_R-voltage measurement. Trailing cable, halogene und silicone free.

4.2 Modifications (MODs)

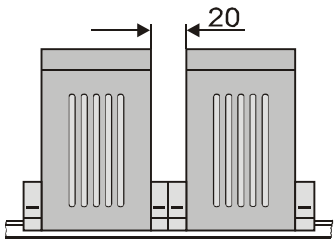
Owing to its universal design, the CIRUS temperature controller UPT-606 is suitable for a very wide range of heatsealing applications.
One modification (MOD) is available for the CIRUS temperature controller UPT-606 for implementing special applications.

MOD 01

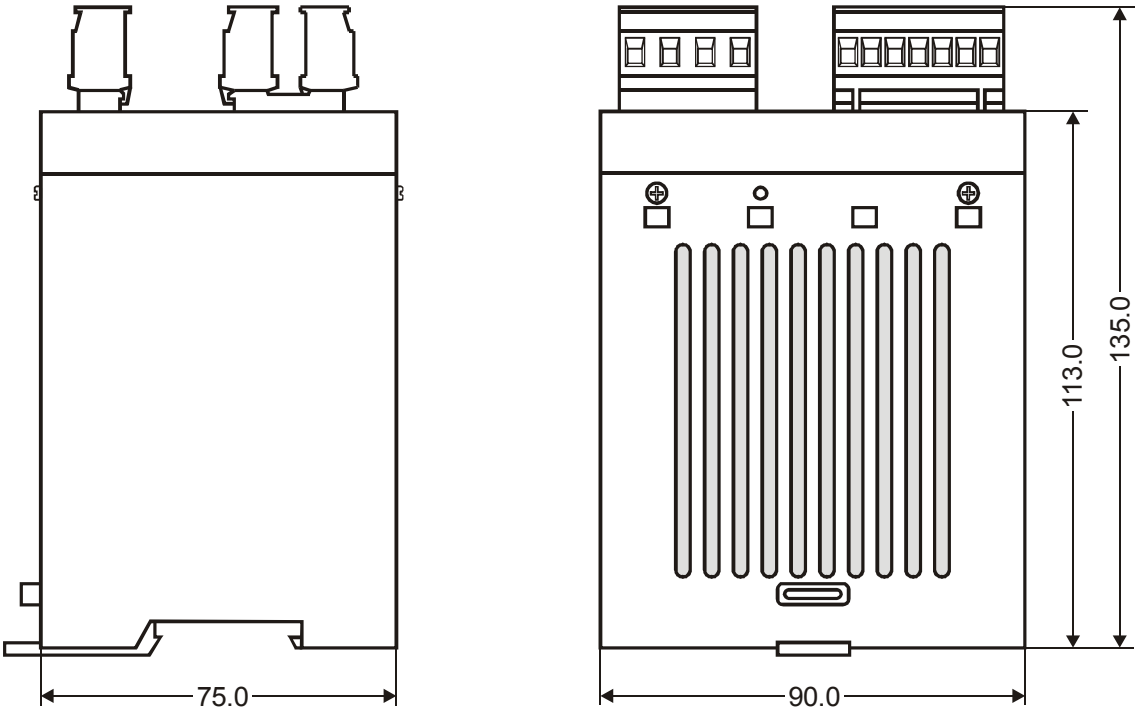
Amplifier for low secondary voltages (U_R = 0.25…16VAC). This modification is necessary, for example, for very short or low-resistance heating elements.

5 Technical data

Type of construction	Housing for installation in the electrical cabinet Snaps onto a standard top hat rail (DIN TS35 rail, 35 mm) acc. to DIN EN 50022 Dimensions: 90 x 75 mm; height: 135 mm (incl. terminals)
Line voltage	As of software revision 100: 400 VAC version: 380 VAC -15 %…415 VAC +10 % (equivalent to 323…456 VAC) Up to software revision 015: 400 VAC version: 400 VAC -15 %…415 VAC +10 % (equivalent to 340…456 VAC) depending on version selected (section 12 "How to order" on page 48)
Line frequency	47…63 Hz, automatic adjustment to frequencies in this range
Auxiliary supply Terminals 5+7 or PROFIBUS plug, pins 2+7	24 VDC, Imax = 30 mA Tolerance: +10 / -10% The auxiliary supply can be fed either via terminals 5 and 7 or via the PROFIBUS plug at pins 2 and 7.
PROFIBUS-DP interface	Baud rates: 9.6 kbaud; 19.2 kbaud; 45.45 kbaud; 93.75 kbaud; 187.5 kbaud; 500 kbaud; 1.5 Mbaud; 3 Mbaud; 6 Mbaud; 12 Mbaud Plug acc. to IEC 61158
Heatsealing element type and temperature range	As of software revision 100: The temperature range and temperature coefficient settings can also be specified by means of the ROPEX visualization software (section 9.11 "Diagnostic interface/visualization software (as of software revision 100)" on page 39) in addition to the rotary coding switch (see below): Temperature range: 200 °C, 300 °C, 400 °C or 500 °C Temperature coefficient: 400…4000 ppm (variable setting range) Two different ranges can be set with the rotary coding switch or via the PROFIBUS interface: Temperature coefficient 1700 ppm, 0…300 °C (CIRUS) Temperature coefficient 1700 ppm, 0…500 °C (CIRUS) Up to software revision 015: One range can be set with the rotary coding switch or via the PROFIBUS interface: Temperature coefficient 1700 ppm, (optimized for ULTRA-PULSE-heatsealing elements, 0…300 °C
Analog output (actual value) Terminals 17+18	0…10 V DC, Imax = 5 mA Equivalent to 0…300 °C Accuracy: ±1 % add. 50 mV
Alarm relay Terminals 12, 13, 14	U_{max} = 30 V (DC/AC), I_{max} = 0.2 A, changeover contact, potential-free
Maximum load (primary current of impulse transformer)	I_{max} = 5 A (duty cycle = 100 %) I_{max} = 25 A (duty cycle = 20 %)
Power dissipation	max. 20 W

Ambient temperature	+5…+45 °C
Degree of protection	IP20
Installation	If several controllers are installed on one top hat rail (DIN TS35 rail), a clearance of at least 20 mm should be allowed between them. The moving clip required for fastening must be facing down for mounting on a horizontal top hat rail.  End holders to mechanical fix the controller must be fitted at both ends for mounting on a vertical top hat rail.
Weight	Approx. 0.7 kg (incl. connector plug-in parts)
Housing material	Plastic, polycarbonate, UL-94-V0
Connecting cables Type / cross-sections	Rigid or flexible; 0.2…2.5 mm² (AWG 24…12) Plug-in connectors **If ferrules are used, they must be crimped in accordance with DIN 46228 and IEC/EN 60947-1.** **This is essential for proper electrical contact in the terminals.**

6 Dimensions



7 Installation

↳ See also section 1 "Safety and warning notes" on page 3.

⚠ Installation and startup may only be performed by technically trained, skilled persons who are familiar with the associated risks and warranty provisions.

7.1 Installation steps

1. Please refer to the safety and warning notes (↳ section 1 "Safety and warning notes" on page 3).
2. The information provided in the customized ROPEX Application Report, which is prepared by ROPEX specifically for each application, should be heeded at all times.
3. All electrical components, such as the controller, the impulse transformer and the line filter, should be installed as close as possible to the UPT sealing bar(s) in order to avoid long wires.
4. Connect the voltage measurement cable U_R directly to the UPT sealing bar and lay it twisted to the controller (UML-1 voltage measurement cable ↳ section 4 "Accessories and modifications" on page 6).
5. Ensure an adequate cable cross-section for the primary and secondary circuits (↳ Application Report).
6. Use only ROPEX impulse transformers or transformers approved by ROPEX. Please note the power, the duty cycle and the primary and secondary voltages (↳ Application Report).

7.2 Installation procedure

Proceed as follows to install the CIRUS temperature controller UPT-606:

1. Switch off the line voltage and verify that the circuit is de-energized.
2. The supply voltage specified on the nameplate of the CIRUS temperature controller must be identical to the line voltage that is present in the plant or machine. The line frequency is automatically detected by the CIRUS temperature controller in the range from 47 Hz...63 Hz.
3. Install the CIRUS temperature controller in the electrical cabinet on a standard top hat rail (DIN TS35 rail, according to DIN EN 50022). If several control-

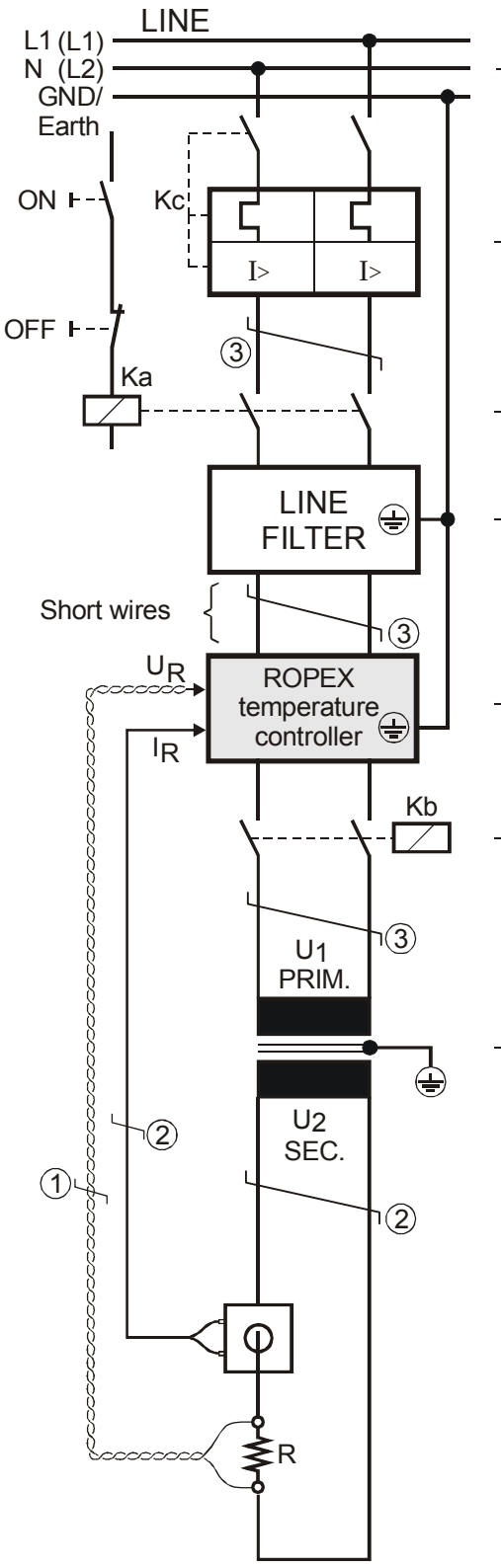
lers are installed on one top hat rail, the minimum clearance specified in section 5 "Technical data" on page 8 must be allowed between them.

4. Wire the system in accordance with the instructions in section 7.3 "Power supply" on page 12, section 7.6 "Wiring diagram (standard)" on page 14 and the ROPEX Application Report. The information provided in section 7.1 "Installation steps" on page 10 must also be heeded additionally.
5. Connect the CIRUS temperature controller to the PROFIBUS master using a cable according to IEC 61158.

Check the tightness of all the system connections, including the terminals for the impulse transformer windings.

6. Make sure that the wiring conforms to the relevant national and international installation regulations.

7.3 Power supply



Line
400 VAC
50/60 Hz

Over-current protection
Double-pole circuit-breaker or fuses,
(↳ ROPEX Application Report)

⚠ Short-circuit protection only.
CIRUS temperature controller not protected.

Relay Ka
For "HEAT ON - OFF" function (all-pole) or "EMERGENCY STOP".

Line filter
The filter type and size must be determined according to the load, the transformer and the machine wiring (↳ ROPEX Application Report).

⚠ Do not run the filter supply wires (line side) parallel to the filter output wires (load side).

CIRUS temperature controller belonging to the 6xx Series.

Relay Kb
Load break (all-pole), e.g. in combination with the alarm output of the temp. controller (ROPEX recommendation).

⚠ When using a series resistor RV-....-1 the relay Kb shall be installed.

Impulse Transformer
Designed according to VDE 0570/EN 61558 (isolating transformer with reinforced insulation). Connect core to ground.

⚠ Use transformers with a one section bobbin. The power, duty cycle and voltage values must be determined individually according to the application (↳ ROPEX Application Report and "Accessories" leaflet for impulse transformers).

Wiring
The wire cross-sections depend on the application (↳ ROPEX Application Report).
Guide values:
Primary circuit: min. 1.5 mm², max. 2.5 mm²
Secondary circuit: min. 4.0 mm², max. 25 mm²

① These wires must always be twisted (>20 turns/meter).
② These wires must be twisted (>20 turns/meter) if several control loops are laid together ("crosstalk").
③ Twisting (>20 turns/meter) is recommended to improve EMC.

7.4 Line filter

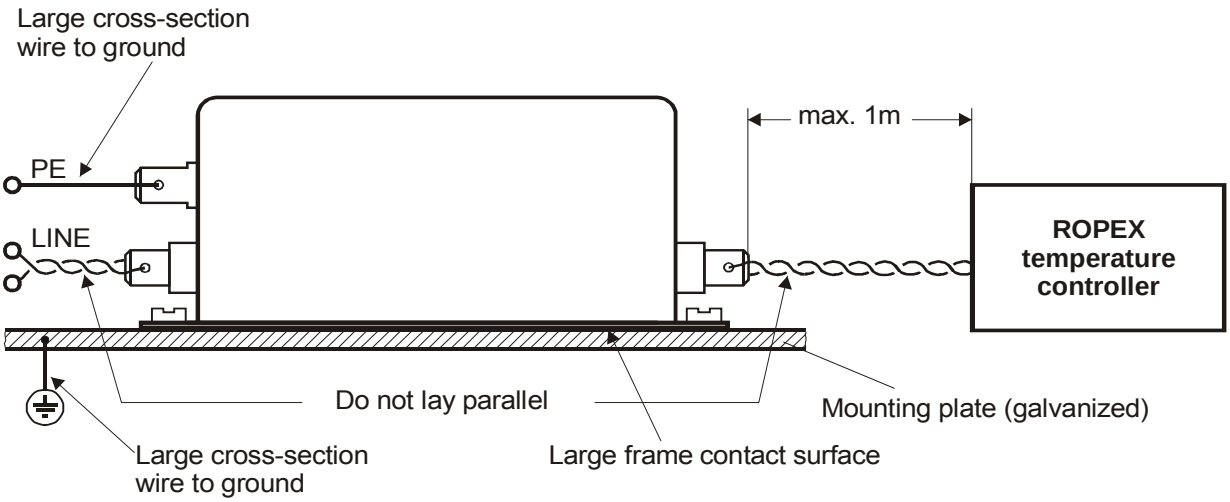
To comply with EMC directives – corresponding to EN 50081-1 and EN 50082-2 – RESISTRON control loops must be operated with line filters.
These filters damp the reaction of the phase-angle control on the line and protect the controller against line disturbances.

The use of a suitable line filter is part of the standards conformity and a prerequisite of the CE mark.

ROPEX line filters are specially optimized for use in RESISTRON control loops. Providing that they are installed and wired correctly, they guarantee compliance with the EMC limit values.
You can find the exact specification of the line filter in the ROPEX Application Report calculated for your particular heatsealing application.
For more technical information: ↳ "Line filter" documentation.

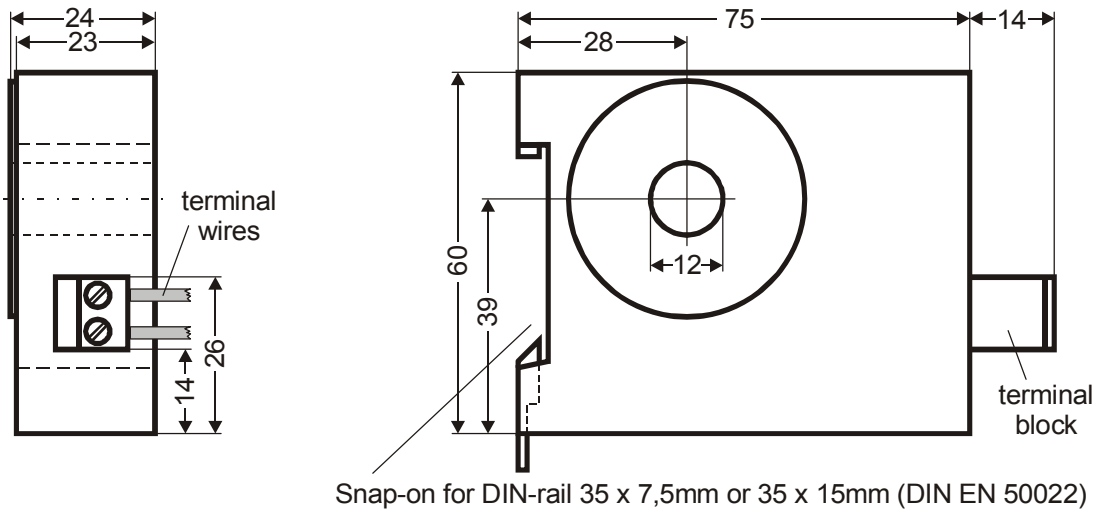
It is permissible to supply several CIRUS control loops with a single line filter, providing the total current does not exceed the maximum current of the filter.

The wiring instructions contained in section 7.3 "Power supply" on page 12 must be observed.

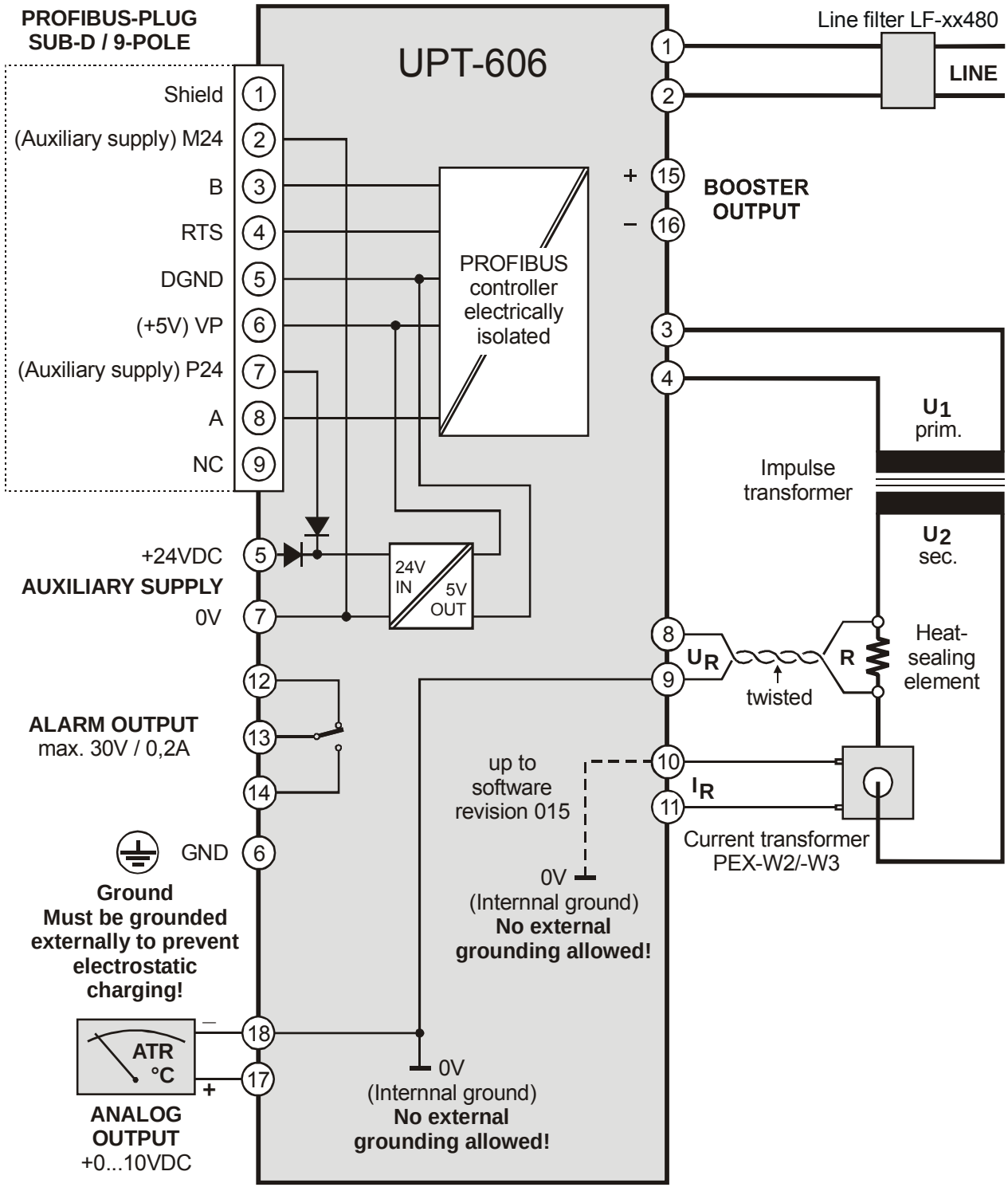


7.5 Current transformer PEX-W3

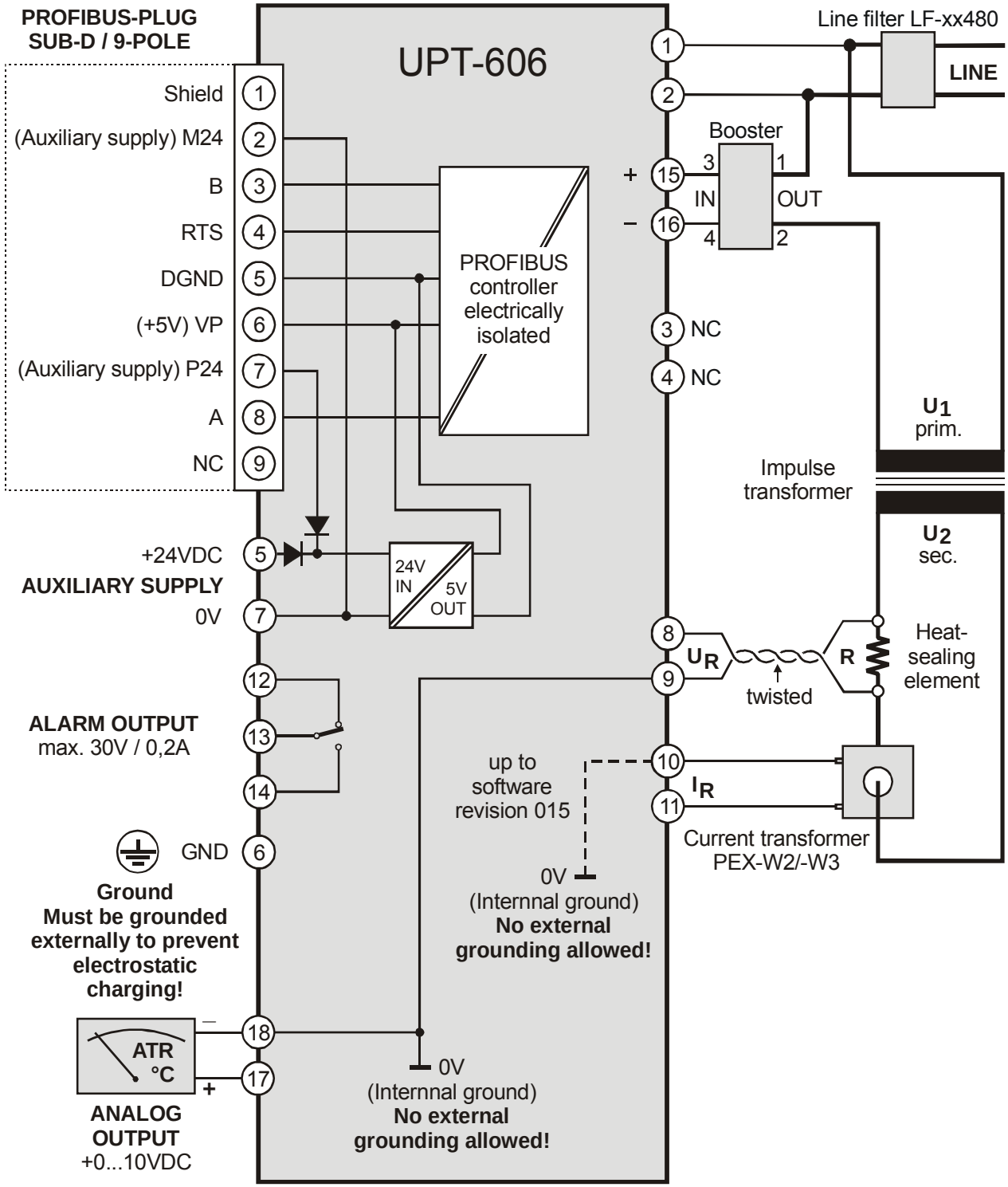
The PEX-W3 current transformer supplied with the RESISTRON temperature controller is an integral part of the control system. The current transformer may only be operated if it is connected to the temperature controller correctly (↳ section 7.3 "Power supply" on page 12).



7.6 Wiring diagram (standard)

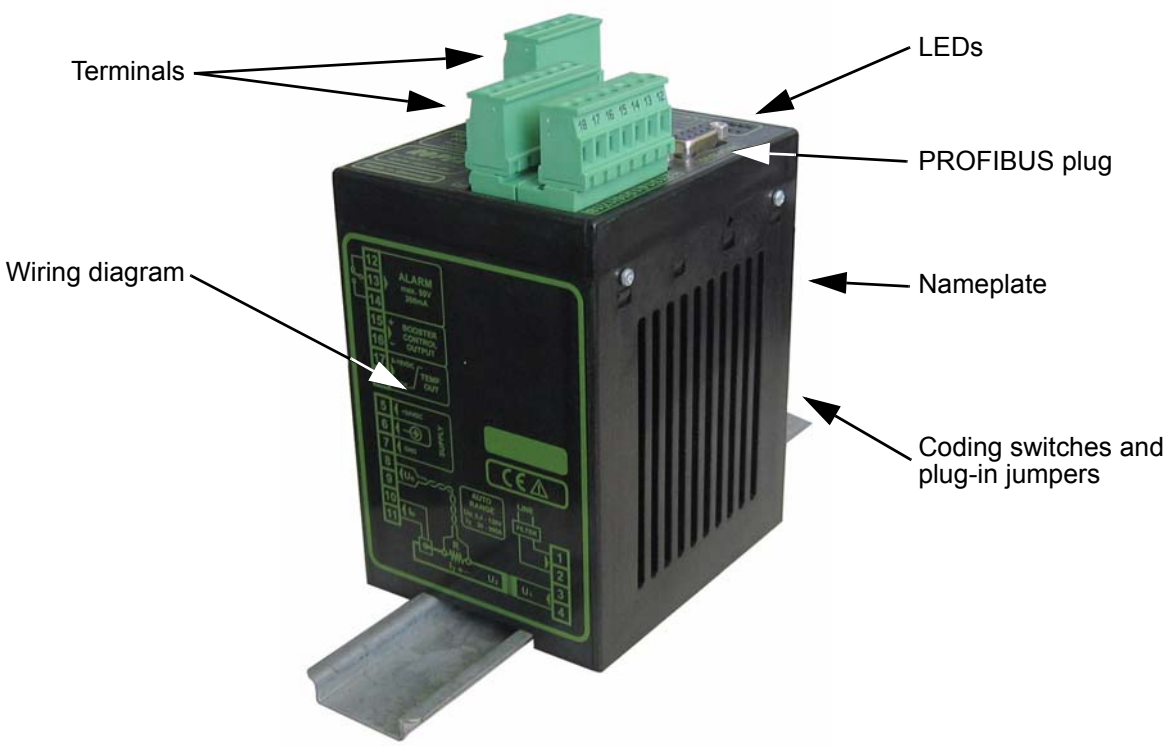


7.7 Wiring diagram with booster connection



8 Startup and operation

8.1 View of the controller



8.2 Controller configuration

The controller must be switched off in order to configure the coding switches and plug-in jumpers.

8.2.1 Configuration of the DIP switches for secondary voltage and current

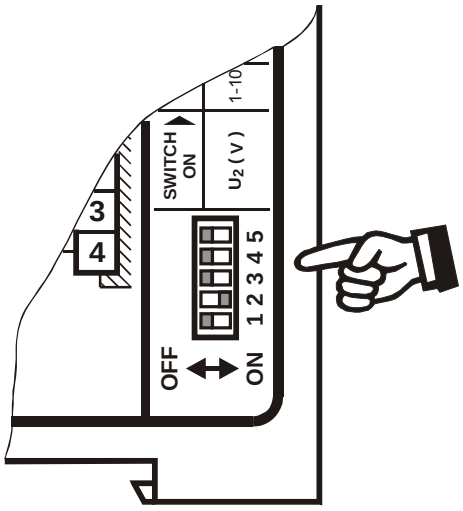
Automatic configuration (AUTORANGE) (as of software revision 100)

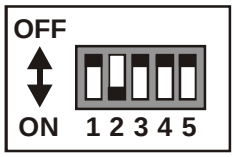
The secondary voltage and current ranges are automatically configured by the automatic calibration function (AUTOCAL). The voltage is configured in the range from 0.4VAC to 120VAC and the current in the range from 30A to 500A. If the voltage and/or the current is outside the permissible range, a detailed error message appears on the controller (see section 9.13 "Error messages" on page 40).

Configuration with coding switches (up to software revision 015)

Set the DIP switches for matching the secondary voltage U_2 and the secondary current I_2 to the correct position for **your** application.

You can find the exact configuration of the DIP switches in the ROPEX Application Report calculated for your particular application.





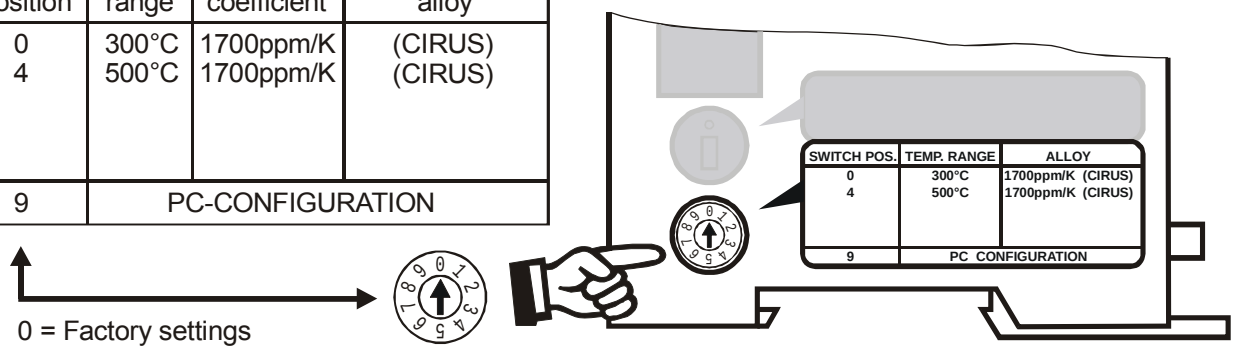
⇨ Factory settings

U_2 ⇩	DIP switch 1	2	3	I_2 ⇩	DIP switch 4	5
1...10V	ON	OFF	OFF	30...100A	OFF	OFF
6...60V	OFF	ON	OFF	60...200A	ON	OFF
20...120V	OFF	OFF	ON	120...400A	ON	ON

If the secondary current I_2 is less than 30A, the secondary high-current wire must be laid twice (or several times) through the PEX-W2 or PEX-W3 current transformer (↳ ROPEX Application Report).

8.2.2 Configuration of the rotary coding switch for the temperature range and alloy

Switch position	Temp. range	Temp. coefficient	Band alloy
0	300°C	1700ppm/K	(CIRUS)
4	500°C	1700ppm/K	(CIRUS)
9	PC-CONFIGURATION		



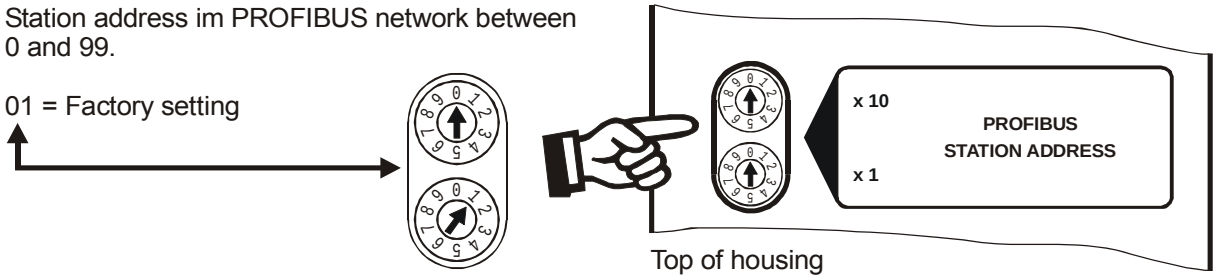
⚠ The setting for the temperature range of 500°C (switch position 4) is available on controllers as of software revision 100 only.

⚠ The setting of the rotary coding switch for the temperature range and alloy can be overwritten with the parameter data (↳section 9.7 "Parameter data" on page 30).

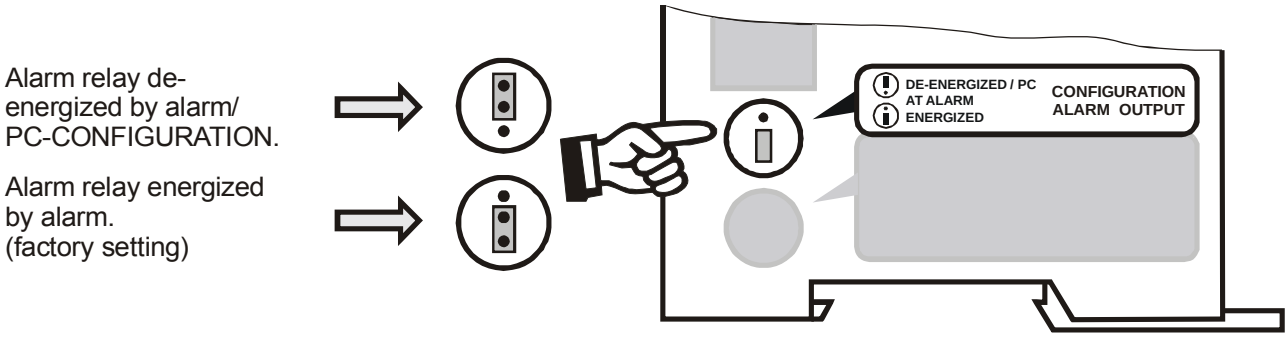
If the switch is set to "9" (as of software revision 100), more temperature ranges and alloys can be selected by means of the ROPEX visualization software (↳ see section 9.11 "Diagnostic interface/visualization software (as of software revision 100)" on page 39).

8.2.3 Configuration of the rotary coding switches for the station address

The station address of the UPT-606 in the PROFIBUS network can be set between 0 and 99 with these coding switches. A new setting does not take effect until the next time the controller is switched on.



8.2.4 Configuration of the alarm relay



If the jumper is not inserted, the alarm relay is permanently energized when using a controller up to software revision 015. The other functions of the controller (e.g. heating, AUTOCAL etc.) are not impaired by this.
If the plug-jumper is not inserted when using a controller as of software revision 100 - or if it is incorrectly inserted - an error message appears when the controller is switched on (↳ section 9.13 "Error messages" on page 40).

If the "Alarm relay deenergized by alarm/PC CONFIGURATION" position is selected (as of software revision 100), the behavior of the alarm output can be configured in more detail by means of the ROPEX visualization software (↳ see section 9.11 "Diagnostic interface/visualization software (as of software revision 100)" on page 39).

8.3 Heating element

8.3.1 General

The heating element is a key component in the control loop, since it is both a heating element and a sensor. The geometry of the heating element is too complex to be discussed at length here. We shall therefore only refer to a few of the most important physical and electrical properties:

The measuring principle applied for this system necessitates a heating element alloy with a suitable temperature coefficient TCR, i.e. one whose resistance increases as the temperature rises.
Too low a TCR leads to oscillation or uncontrolled heating.
When heating elements with a higher TCR are used, the controller must be calibrated for this.

The base resistance of the heating elements rises continuously during operation (construction-conditioned). Due to this the AUTOCAL function must be executed every 100.000 sealing cyles for preventing measurement failures of the ACTUAL temperature.

8.3.2 Replacing the heating element

All power supply leads must be disconnected from the CIRUS temperature controller in order to replace the heating element.

The heating element must be replaced in accordance with the instructions provided by the manufacturer.

Each time the heating element is replaced, the zero point must be calibrated with the AUTOCAL function (↳ section 9.5.1 "Automatic zero calibration "AUTOCAL" (AC)" on page 26) while the element band is still cold. The correction factor Co (↳ section 9.7.10 "Correction factor Co" on page 32) must be adjusted too. With this procedure the production-related resistance tolerances of the heating element will be compensated.

8.4 Startup procedure

Please also refer to section 1 "Safety and warning notes" on page 3 and section 2 "Application" on page 4.

Installation and startup may only be performed by technically trained, skilled persons who are familiar with the associated risks and warranty provisions.

8.4.1 Initial startup

Prerequisites: The controller must be correctly installed and connected (↳ section 7 "Installation" on page 10). Proceed as follows to start up the controller for the first time:

1. Switch off the line voltage and verify that all circuits are de-energized.
2. The supply voltage specified on the nameplate of the controller must be identical to the line voltage that is present in the plant or machine. The line frequency is automatically detected by the temperature controller in the range from 47…63 Hz.
3. In case of controllers up to software revision 015, the settings of the DIP switches on the controller are indicated in the ROPEX Application Report and depend on the heating element that is used.
   The settings of the coding switches on the controller depend on the required station address in the PROFIBUS network (↳ section 8.2 "Controller configuration" on page 16).
4. Link the device master file into the PROFIBUS master (↳ section 9.3), select the required communication module ("compact" or "extended" protocol) and start the communication.
5. Make sure that the "ST" bit is not set.
6. Switch on the line voltage and the 24 VDC auxiliary supply (the order is arbitrary).
7. When the voltage is switched on, the yellow "AUTOCAL" LED lights up for approximately 0.3 seconds to indicate that the controller is being powered up correctly. This LED blinks slowly (1 Hz) as long as no PROFIBUS communication is active. It does not go out again until it detects an active communication.

As of software revision 100:
If the red "ALARM" LED lights up for 0.3 s in addition to the yellow "AUTOCAL" LED when the voltage is switched on, the configuration of this controller has been changed in the visualization software (↳ section 9.11 "Diagnostic interface/ visualization software (as of software revision 100)" on page 39). In order to avoid malfunctions, please check the controller configuration before continuing the startup procedure.

8. The green "DATA EXCHANGE" LED lights up to indicate an active PROFIBUS communication.

9. One of the following states then appears:

   Up to software revision 015:

"ALARM" LED	"OUTPUT" LED	ACTION
OFF	Short pulses every 1.2 s	Go to 10
BLINKS fast (4 Hz)	OFF	Go to 10
Lit continuously	OFF	Fault diagnosis (↳ section 9.13)

   As of software revision 100:

"ALARM" LED	"OUTPUT" LED	ACTION
OFF	Short pulses every 1.2 s	Go to 10
BLINKS fast (4 Hz)	OFF	Go to 10
Lit continuously	OFF	Fault no. 901: (Fault group: 7): Supply voltage/ Sync-Signal missing (↳ section. 9.2) Otherwise: Fault diagnosis (↳ section. 9.13)

10. Activate the AUTOCAL function while the heating element is still cold by setting the "AC" bit (**A**UTO**C**AL) in the PROFIBUS protocol (↳ section 9.4 "PROFIBUS protocol" on page 23). The yellow "AUTOCAL" LED lights up for the duration of the calibration process (approx. 10…15 s). The "AA" bit (**A**UTOCAL **a**ctive) is set in addition and a voltage of app. 0 V appears at the actual value output (terminals 17+18). If an ATR-3 is connected, it indicates 0…3 °C (corresponds to app. 0 VDC). When the zero point has been calibrated, the "AUTOCAL" LED goes out and a voltage of app. 0.66 VDC (300 °C range) or 0.4 VDC (500 °C range) appears at the actual value output instead. If an ATR-3 is connected, it must be set to "Z". If the zero point has not been calibrated successfully, the "AL" bit (**al**arm active) is set and the red "ALARM" LED blinks slowly (1 Hz). In this case the controller configuration is incorrect (↳ section 8.2 "Controller configuration" on page 16 and ROPEX Application Report). Repeat the calibration after the controller has been configured correctly.
11. When the zero point has been calibrated successfully, specify a defined temperature by means of the PROFIBUS protocol (set point) and set the "ST" bit. The "RA" bit (controller active) is then activated and the "HEAT" LED lights up. The heating and control process can be observed at the actual value output: The controller is functioning correctly if the temperature (which corresponds to the signal change at the analog output or the actual value in the PROFIBUS protocol) has a harmonious motion, in other words it must not jump abruptly, fluctuate or deviate temporarily in the wrong direction. This kind of behavior would indicate that the U_R measuring wire have been wired incorrectly. If an error code is displayed, please proceed as described in section 9.13 "Error messages" on page 40.
12. The heatup process and the temperature control must be optimized by means of setting the correction factor Co in the PROFIBUS parameter data (GSD-file) or in the DPV1 protocol extension (↳ section 9.7.10 "Correction factor Co" on page 32) now. With this setting the manufacturing process related tolerances of the heating element are compensated..

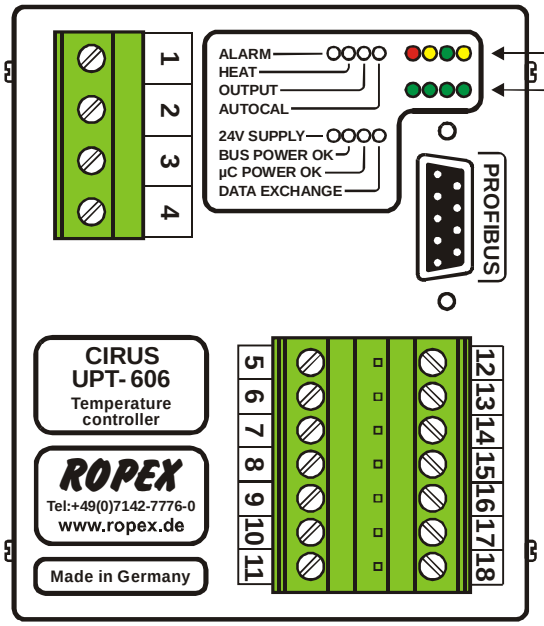
The controller is now ready

9 Controller functions

See also section 7.6 "Wiring diagram (standard)" on page 14.

9.1 Indicators and controls

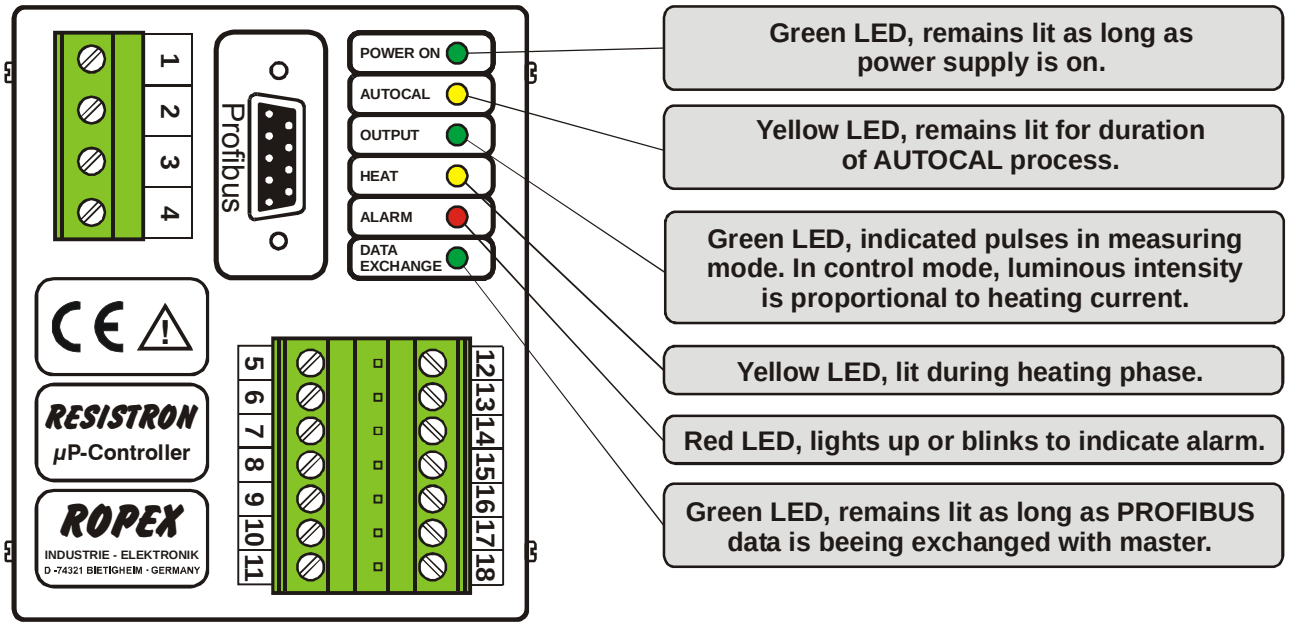
As of software revision 100



ALARM (red LED)	**Lights up or blinks to indicate an alarm.**
HEAT (yellow LED)	**Lit during heating phase.**
OUTPUT (green LED)	**Indicates pulses in measurement mode. In control mode, luminous intensity is proportional to heating current.**
AUTOCAL (yellow LED)	**Remains lit for duration of AUTOCAL process.**

24V SUPPLY (green LED)	**Lit if external 24VDC power supply is present.**
BUS PWR OK (green LED)	**Lit if internal 5VDC power supply for Profibus interface is OK.**
µC PWR OK (green LED)	**Lit if internal 5VDC power supply for microcontroller is OK.**
DATA EXC (green LED)	**Remains lit while Profibus data is exchanged with master.**

Up to software revision 015



In addition to the functions shown in the diagram above, various controller operating states are indicated by the LEDs. These states are described in detail in the table below:

LED	Blinks slowly (1Hz)	Blinks fast (4Hz)	Lit continuously
AUTOCAL (yellow)	No PROFIBUS communication or RS-Bit is activated (Reset)	AUTOCAL requested, but function disabled	AUTOCAL executing
HEAT (yellow)	—	START requested, but function disabled	START executing
OUTPUT (green)	In control mode the luminous intensity is proportional to the heating current.		
ALARM (red)	Configuration error, AUTOCAL not possible	Controller calibrated incorrectly, run AUTOCAL	Fault, ↳ section 9.13
DATA EXCHANGE (green)	—	—	Communication with PROFIBUS master active

The following sections describe only controller-specific functions. For general information about PROFIBUS and the system configuration, please refer to the description of your PLC.

9.2 PROFIBUS communication „up to SW-Rev 015“/“as of SW-Rev 100“

On controllers up to software revision 015, PROFIBUS communication is only assured if the 24VDC power supply (terminals 5+7 and PROFIBUS connector pins 7+2) and the line voltage are present. If the line voltage is switched off (e.g. for safety reasons in order to open a door), the PROFIBUS master indicates a bus fault because PROFIBUS communication is not possible on the RES-406.

This problem has been rectified on controllers as of software revision 100. PROFIBUS communication is always possible on these controllers as long as the 24VDC power supply is present, i.e. switching off the line voltage no longer results in a bus fault.

If the line voltage is not present however (e.g. if it is switched off in order to open a door), error code 901 (error group 7, no line voltage/sync signal) appears on controllers manufactured as of software revision 100 and the alarm relay is switched. This error can be reset by switching on the line voltage again and activating the "RS" bit (section 9.5.3 "Reset (RS)" on page 27).

The error code that appears if the line voltage is switched off can be easily processed, and switching of the alarm relay suppressed, in the PLC program.

If controllers as of software revision 100 are installed in an older machine (e.g. in order to carry out repairs), this new controller function can lead to unwanted error codes when the line voltage is switched off, depending on the PLC program. Permanently disconnecting the 24VDC power supply (terminals 5+7 and PROFIBUS connector pins 7+2) results in the same behavior as on older controllers (up to software revision 015), i.e. a bus fault in the PROFIBUS master.

9.3 Device master file (GSD)

Configuring tools for the PROFIBUS-DP master that must be configured interpret the contents of the slave device master files and use them to create a master parameter set for the PROFIBUS master, which is responsible for useful data communication. The *ROxy07EA.GSD* file (*xy*: GSD Version; e.g „15“ for version „v1.5“) of the UPT-606 contains all the controller information needed for the configuration, e.g. the possible baud rates, parameter descriptions, error messages etc. The device master files and the associated display files (.DIB, for visualizing states) are supplied with the controller in German (.GSG) and English (.GSD or .GSE) on a diskette. They can also be requested by E-Mail (support@ropex.de) or they can be downloaded from our Homepage (www.ropex.de).
After the required device master file has been linked into the configuring tool, you must select one of the two communication modules ("compact" or "extended"). This determines which protocol will be used by the UPT-606 to communicate with the PROFIBUS master.

If you want to use all features of the controller make sure that the appropriate version of the device master file is used.

9.4 PROFIBUS protocol

The PROFIBUS protocol can be configured either as "compact" (16bits for input data and 16bits for output data) or as "extended" (2x16bits for input data and 2x16bits for output data). The protocol is determined at the configuring stage by selecting a module ("compact" or "extended"). The compact protocol is sufficient for efficient communication with the UPT-606. The extended protocol separates the set point and the actual value of the UPT-606 from the status information and the control functions, to enable it to be decoded more easily by the PROFIBUS master.

Bits 0…7 form the low byte and bits 8…15 the high byte ("INTEL format").

9.4.1 "Compact" protocol with 4-Bit error code

The 16-bit **input data** from the PROFIBUS master to the UPT-606 contains the set point and the control functions and has the following structure:

	Control function				Spare			Set point / AC temperature								
Name:	RS	ST	AC	MP	0	0	0									
Bit no.:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

The 16-bit **output data** from the UPT-606 to the PROFIBUS master contains the actual value or the error code and the status information and has the following structure:

																Error code if AL = 1
	Status information							Actual value (compact) if AL = 0								
Name:	AA	AG	AL	TE	TO	RA	VZ						A3	A2	A1	A0
Bit no.:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

9.4.2 "Compact" protocol with 10-Bit error code

The 10-Bit error codes are available on all controllers as of software revision 100 and supplied with GSD Version v2.0. These error codes must be activated in the parameter data (↳ section 9.7.9 "Error code format" on page 32).

The 16-bit **input data** from the PROFIBUS master to the UPT-606 contains the set point and the control functions and has the following structure:

	Control function				Spare			Set point / AC temperature								
Name:	RS	ST	AC	MP	0	0	0									
Bit no.:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

The 16-bit **output data** from the UPT-606 to the PROFIBUS master contains the actual value or the error code and the status information and has the following structure:

																Error code if AL = 1
	Status information							Actual value (compact) if AL = 0								
Name:	AA	AG	AL	TE	TO	RA	VZ/A9	A8	A7	A6	A5	A4	A3	A2	A1	A0
Bit no.:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

9.4.3 "Extended" protocol with 4-Bit error code

The extended protocol transfers 2x16bits. The 2x16-bit **input data** contains the set point in word ① and the control functions in word ②:

①	Spare							Set point / AC temperature								
Name:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0									
Bit no.:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

②	Spare												Control function			
Name:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	MP	RS	ST	AC
Bit no.:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

The 2x16-bit **output data** contains the actual value in word ① and the error code and status information in word ②:

①	Actual value (signed)															
Name:	VZ															
Bit no.:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

②	Spare				Error code				Spare		Status information					
Name:	0	0	0	0	A3	A2	A1	A0	0	0	AA	AG	AL	TE	TO	RA
Bit no.:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

9.4.4 "Extended" protocol with 10-Bit error code

The 10-Bit error codes are available on all controllers as of software revision 100 and supplied with GSD Version v2.0. These error codes must be activated in the parameter data (↳ section 9.7.9 "Error code format" on page 32).

The extended protocol transfers 2x16bits. The 2x16-bit **input data** contains the set point in word ① and the control functions in word ②:

①	Spare							Set point / AC temperature								
Name:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0									
Bit no.:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

②	Spare												Control function			
Name:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	MP	RS	ST	AC
Bit no.:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

The 2x16-bit **output data** contains the actual value in word ① and the error code and status information in word ②:

①	Actual value (signed)															
Name:	VZ															
Bit no.:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

②	Error code										Status information					
Name:	A9	A8	A7	A6	A5	A4	A3	A2	A1	A0	AA	AG	AL	TE	TO	RA
Bit no.:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

9.5 Input data

The term "input data" refers to the data that is transferred from the PROFIBUS master to the UPT-606. It contains the set point and the control functions, such as START or AUTOCAL for the UPT-606. These functions are explained in the following.

9.5.1 Automatic zero calibration "AUTOCAL" (AC)

Because of the automatic zero calibration (AUTOCAL) function, there is no need to adjust the zero point manually on the controller. This function matches the controller to the resistance of the system and calibrates it to the value which is predefined in the parameter data (section 9.7.4 "Variable calibration temperature" on page 31). If no parameter data is transferred by the PROFIBUS master, the default value is 20 °C.

Some PROFIBUS masters do not allow the parameter data to be changed during operation. It is therefore not possible to adapt the calibration temperature to the prevailing ambient conditions in the machine.
As of software revision 100 and supplied with GSD Version v2.0, the calibration temperature can be specified by means of the "Set point/AC temperature" input data whenever the zero point is calibrated, providing this setting is selected in the parameter data (↳ section 9.7.4 "Variable calibration temperature" on page 31). It can be specified in the 0…+40 °C range. The value selected for the calibration temperature must be entered in the "Set point/AC temperature" input data when the "AUTOCAL" function is activated ("AC" bit = 1). If the specified temperature is too high (greater than 40 °C) or if the selected value varies, an error message appears (error codes 115 and 116; ↳ section 9.13 "Error messages" on page 40).

The AUTOCAL request ("AC" bit = 1) is executed by the controller providing the AUTOCAL function is not disabled.
The automatic calibration process takes about 10…15 seconds. The heatsealing element is not heated during this process. The yellow LED on the front panel lights up while the AUTOCAL function is active and the controller reports "AUTOCAL active" ("AA" bit = 1) in the output data. The actual value output (terminals 17+18) is 0…3 °C (corresponds to app. 0 VDC).
If the temperature of the heatsealing element varies on controllers as of software revision 100, the "AUTOCAL" function is executed a maximum of three times. If the function still cannot be terminated successfully, an error message appears (↳ section 9.13 "Error messages" on page 40).

You should always wait for the heatsealing element to cool down (to ambient temperature) before activating the AUTOCAL function.

Reasons for disabled AUTOCAL function:

1. The AUTOCAL function cannot be activated until 10 seconds after the controller is switched on. During this time the controller reports "AUTOCAL disabled" ("AG" bit = 1) in the output data.
2. The AUTOCAL function is not activated if the heatsealing element is cooling down at a rate of more than 0.1 K/sec. If the "AC" bit is activated, the function is executed automatically providing the cooling rate has fallen below the above-mentioned value.
3. If the "START" bit ("ST" bit = 1) is activated, the AUTOCAL function is not executed ("HEAT" LED lit).
4. If the "RESET" bit ("RS" bit = 1) is activated, the AUTOCAL function is not executed.

5. AUTOCAL cannot be activated if error codes 1…3, 5…7 (As of software revision 100 also: 101…103, 201…203, 801, 9xx) occur at start-up. AUTOCAL cannot be activated with error codes 5…7 (As of software revision 100 also: 201…203, 801, 9xx) if the controller has operated correctly, at least one time, after start-up (↳ section 9.13 "Error messages" on page 40).

If the AUTOCAL function is disabled ("AG" bit = 1) and if you attempt to activate it ("AC" bit = 1) then the "AUTOCAL" LED blinks fast (4Hz).

9.5.2 Start (ST)

When the "START" bit is activated ("ST" bit = 1), the controller-internal set/actual comparison is enabled and the heatsealing element is heated up to the SET temperature. It remains at this temperature either until the "ST" bit is reset or until the actual heating time exceeds the preset heating time limit (↳ section 9.7.5 "Heating time limit" on page 31).
The "HEAT" LED on the front panel of the UPT-606 lights up continuously for the duration of the heating phase.
A start request is not processed if the AUTOCAL function is active, the controller has reported an alarm, the set point is less than 20°C higher than the calibration temperature or the "RS" bit is set. In all these cases the "HEAT" LED blinks.
The heating process is terminated if the "ST" bit is reset or if a PROFIBUS fault occurs.

The "ST" bit is only accepted if the AUTOCAL function is deactivated and there are no alarms.

The alarm relay is switched if the "ST" bit is activated while a warning message is indicating error codes 8...12 (as of February 2006 also: 104…106, 111…114, 211, 302 oder 303) (↳ section 9.13 "Error messages" on page 40). The heatsealing element is no longer heated up.

9.5.3 Reset (RS)

This bit resets the controller if the controller reports an alarm.
No AUTOCAL or START requests are accepted as long as the "RS" bit is set. From then on, only fault nos. 5 and 7 (As of software revision 100: 201…203, 901, 913) are evaluated and output by the fault diagnosis function. The power section is not activated in this state and no measuring impulses are generated. Consequently, the actual value is no longer updated. The reset request is not processed until the "RS" bit is reset. The PROFIBUS communication is not interrupted by a controller reset. The controller simply requests the parameter data from the PROFIBUS master again.
As of software revision 100, the controller actual value output changes to 0…3°C (i.e. approximately 0VDC) while the "RS" bit is being activated. This may be interpreted by the higher-level controller (e.g. a PLC) as feedback.
The "AUTOCAL" function is not aborted if the "RS" bit is activated while it is still executing.

The controller performs an internal initialization run lasting approximately 500ms after the "RESET" signal is deactivated. The next heatsealing process cannot be started until it has finished.

If a contactor Kb is used to deactivate the control loop (↳ section 7.3 "Power supply" on page 12), it must be energized again 50ms at the latest after the "RESET" signal is deactivated. If it is energized too late, an error message will be output by the controller.

9.5.4 Measurement pause (MP)

No more measuring impulses are generated by the controller as soon as the "MP" bit is set. From then on, only fault nos. 5 and 7 (As of software revision 100: 201…203, 901, 913) are evaluated and output by the fault diagnosis function. In addition, the actual value is no longer updated. The last valid value before the bit was set is output. As soon as the bit is reset, new measuring impulses are generated, all error messages are evaluated and the actual value is updated again.
This bit is only active in measuring mode. "ST", "RS" and "AC" take priority. The bit is suitable for all applications in which the electrical connections of the heatsealing element need to be disconnected during normal operation without triggering an alarm (e.g. sliding rail contacts).

In contrast with the "RS" bit (RESET), the "MP" bit does not reset any error message when it is set. The controller is activated again as soon as the bit is reset, in other words there is no initialization phase.

When the controller is started, it only evaluates the "MP" bit if the system test (including the functional test of the heating circuit) is successful. This can take several 100 ms.

9.5.5 Set point

A set point of up to 300 °C or 500 °C is allowed, depending on the selected temperature range (↳ section 9.7.1 "Temperature range and alloy" on page 31). If you attempt to enter a higher set point, it is limited to 300 °C or 500 °C internally.

9.6 Output data

The term "output data" refers to the data that is transferred from the UPT-606 to the PROFIBUS master. It contains the current actual value and all important information about the momentary status of the controller. If an alarm is signaled, the fault can be diagnosed accurately with the help of the error code.

9.6.1 AUTOCAL active (AA)

The "AA" bit indicates that the AUTOCAL function is currently executing.

9.6.2 AUTOCAL disabled (AG)

If the "AG" bit is set, the AUTOCAL function is temporarily disabled. This is the case if "START" is active or if the heatsealing element is still in the cooling-down phase.

9.6.3 Alarm active (AL)

If the "AL" bit is set, an alarm has been triggered but not yet reset. The error code provides information about the exact cause of the fault (↳ section 9.13 "Error messages" on page 40).

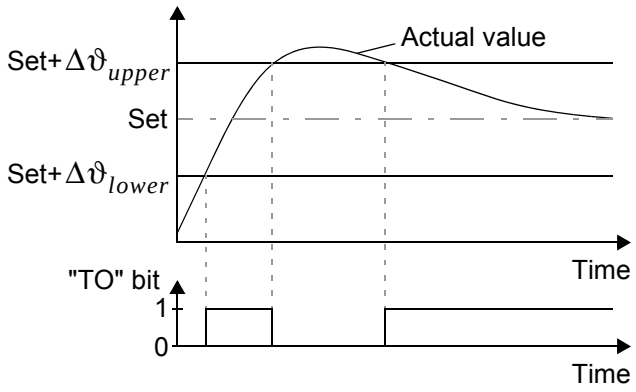
9.6.4 Temperature reached (TE)

The "TE" bit is set if the actual temperature exceeds 95% of the set temperature. As soon as the control mode is exited ("ST" bit = 0) or an alarm is signaled ("AL" bit = 1), this status bit is reset again.

9.6.5 Temperature OK (TO)

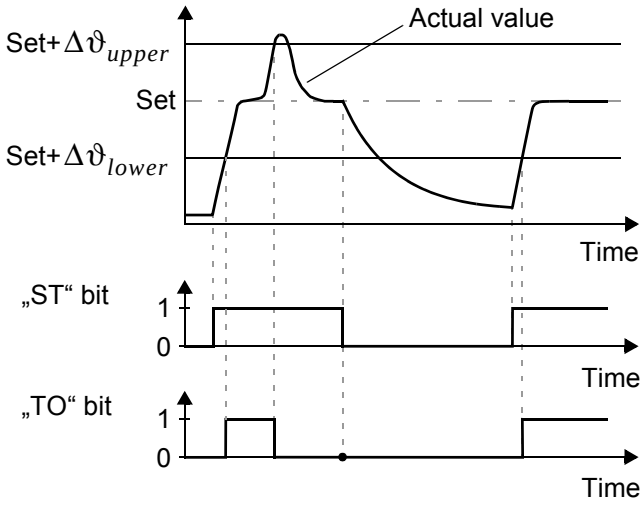
The UPT-606 checks whether the actual temperature is within a settable tolerance band ("OK" window) on either side of the set temperature. The lower ($\Delta\vartheta_{lower}$) and upper ($\Delta\vartheta_{upper}$) limits of the tolerance band can be changed independently of one another by means of the parameter data (↳ section 9.7 "Parameter data" on page 30). The following settings are possible:

1. **„off“**
   The „TO“ bit is always deactivated.
2. **„Active if Tact = Tset“ (Factory setting)**
   The „TO“ bit is activated if the actual value is inside the specified temperature tolerance band. If the actual temperature is outside the tolerance band the „TO“ bit is deactivated (see graph below).

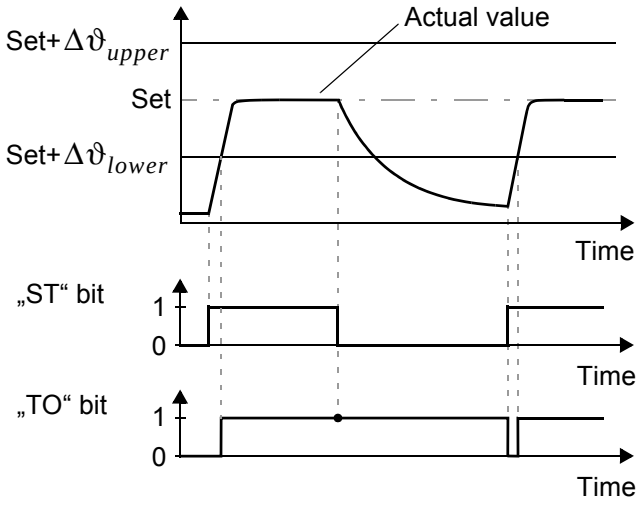


   Unlike the "Temperature reached" status bit ("TE" bit), the actual temperature is evaluated independently of the control mode.
3. **„Active if Tact = Tset, with latch function (available as of software revision 100)**
   A heatsealing cycle starts when the "ST" bit is set. The "TO" bit is set when the actual temperature reaches the temperature tolerance band for the first time during a heatsealing cycle. If the actual temperature leaves the tolerance band again - while the "ST" bit is still set - the "TO" bit is reset (refer to Fig. a.). If the actual temperature does not leave the tolerance band again - while the "ST" bit is still set - the "TO" bit is not reset until the start of the next heatsealing cycle (latch function, refer to Fig. b.). The switching state of the "TO" bit can thus be queried after the "ST" bit has been reset and before the start of the next heatsealing cycle.

a.) Temperature *not* OK



b.) Temperature OK



For controllers with software revision 100, 101 and 102 the configuration for the „TO“ bit can be set via the ROPEX visualization software. As of software revision 103 the configuration for the „TO“ bit is set in the PROFIBUS parameter data (or the DPV1 protocol extension). A configuration with the ROPEX visualization software is no more possible.

9.6.6 Controller active (RA)

The UPT-606 has processed the "START" request successfully and entered the control mode if the "RA" bit = 1.

9.6.7 Sign (VZ)

In the compact protocol, the sign bit indicates whether the actual value is positive or negative.

9.6.8 Actual value

If you are using the *compact* protocol, the actual value itself is always positive. The sign bit (VZ) then indicates whether the amount of the actual value is positive or negative. If an alarm is signaled, the actual value contains the error code.
If you are using the *extended* protocol, all 16 bits of the first word must be interpreted as a signed number (twos complement notation). During the calibration procedure or if an alarm is signaled, the actual value is 0. The error code is contained in separate bits.

9.6.9 Error codes

If a fault is signaled („AL“ bit = 1), the error code allows the exact cause to be determined. The "Error code format" parameter determines whether two or three-digit error codes are output. If two-digit error codes are specified, some faults are grouped together; three-digit error codes enable a fault to be identified more precisely.
In the compact protocol, the error code appears instead of the actual value in bits 0…3 (error code format = 4-bit) or 0…9 (error code format = 10-bit).
In the extended protocol, the error code appears in the second word at bit positions 8…11 (error code format = 4-bit) or 6…15 (error code format = 10-bit) (↳ section 9.13 "Error messages" on page 40).

10-bit error codes are available on all controllers as of software revision 100 and supplied with GSD Version v2.0. Older controllers only show 4-bit error codes.

In addition to the error codes, the PROFIBUS diagnostics function also sends error messages to the PROFIBUS master. The error messages corresponding to each error code are already stored in the device master file (GSD), so that they automatically appear in plain text on the PROFIBUS master whenever the device diagnosis for the UPT-606 is interrogated there. The language in which the error messages are displayed depends on the selected device master file.

The PROFIBUS diagnostics function always transfers 4-bit error codes regardless of the setting of the "Error code format" parameter (↳ section 9.7.9 "Error code format" on page 32).

9.7 Parameter data

The parameter data contains values for selecting the heatsealing element alloy, the temperature range, the upper and lower tolerance band limits for temperature monitoring, the calibration temperature and the optional heating time limit. It is transferred from the PROFIBUS master to the UPT-606 each time the system is started up. If the parameter data is changed during operation, the UPT-606 performs a reset. The PROFIBUS communication is not interrupted. The parameter data has the following structure:

No.	Function	Default value [1]	Possible values
0…3	Reserved, set to 0	0	0
4	Temperature range / alloy	10	0, 1, 4, 5, 8, 10
5	Lower temperature OK threshold	10K	3…99K
6	Upper temperature OK threshold	10K	3…99K
7	Calibration temperature	20°C	-1, 0…40°C
8	Heating time limit (100ms units)	0	0…99 (0…9.9s)
9	Extended controller dignostis	activated	deactivated, activated
10	Measuring impulse duration	17	17…30 (1.7…3.0ms)
11	Data format	High/Low byte (Intel)	High/Low byte (Intel), Low/High byte (Motorola)
12	Correction factor Co	100%	25…200%
13/14	Maximum start temperature	100°C	20…500°C
15	Error code format	4 bit	4 bit, 10 bit
16/17	Temperature cefficient	1700 ppm	400…4000 ppm
18	Temperature range	300°C	200, 300, 400, 500°C
19/20	Maximum temperature	300°C	200…500°C
21	Temperature diagnosis	deactivated	deactivated, activated
22/23	Temperature diagnosis delay time (10ms steps)	0s	0…999 (0…9.99s)
24/25	Heatup timeout (10ms steps)	0s	0…999 (0…9.99s)
26	„TO“ bit (Temperatur OK)	active if Tact = Tset	off, active if Tact=Tset, active if Tact=Tset with latch
27	Hold mode	off	off, on, 2s

1. The default value is stored in the device master file and transferred from the PROFIBUS master to the UPT-606 when the system is started up.

9.7.1 Temperature range and alloy

This parameter selects both the temperature range and the heatsealing element alloy. You can overwrite the setting of the rotary coding switch by changing the default value (10).

Value	Temperature range	Alloy
0	300°C	TCR = 1700ppm, optimized for ULTRA-PULSE heatsealing elements
4	500°C	TCR = 1700ppm, optimized for ULTRA-PULSE heatsealing elements
9	PC configuration (ROPEX visualization software)	PC configuration (ROPEX visualization software)
10	Rotary coding switch setting	Rotary coding switch setting

The settings for a temperature range of 500°C (value 4) are only available on controllers as of software revision 100.

The setting „ROPEX visualization software“ (value 9) is available on controllers as of software revision 100 and supplied with GSD Version v2.0.

You must always execute the AUTOCAL function after changing this parameter.

9.7.2 Lower temperature OK threshold

Lower threshold value for the "OK" window.
Refer section 9.6.5 "Temperature OK (TO)" on page 28 and section 9.7.12 "Temperature diagnosis (as of GSD Version v2.0)" on page 33).

9.7.3 Upper temperature OK threshold

Upper threshold value for the "OK" window.
Refer section 9.6.5 "Temperature OK (TO)" on page 28 and section 9.7.12 "Temperature diagnosis (as of GSD Version v2.0)" on page 33).

9.7.4 Variable calibration temperature

The calibration temperature is set to 20°C as default. You can change it to another value between 0°C and 40°C in order to adapt it to the temperature of the cooled-down heatsealing element.
Some PROFIBUS masters do not allow the parameter data to be changed during operation. It is therefore not possible to adapt the calibration temperature to the prevailing ambient conditions in the machine.
As of software revision 100 (and supplied with GSD Version v2.0), the calibration temperature can be activated for setting by means of the input data by selecting the value "-1" in the parameter data. The calibration temperature can then be specified via the "Set point/AC temperature input data (section 9.5.1 "Automatic zero calibration "AUTOCAL" (AC)" on page 26).

You do not need to execute the AUTOCAL function after changing the calibration temperature.

9.7.5 Heating time limit

The heating time limit provides additional protection against unwanted permanent heating. The controller automatically deactivates the heating impulse after the set heating time limit has elapsed if the start bit remains set for longer than the time specified by this limit. The start bit must be reset before the controller can be started up again.
The heating time limit is deactivated as default (0), but can be set to any value between 0s and 9.9s (0 and 99) in controllers as of software revision 100. In controllers up to software revision 015 the setting can be up to 5.0s (0 to 50).

9.7.6 Extended controller diagnosis

The extended controller diagnosis uses the diagnostic function of the PROFIBUS protocol to display several faults of the UPT-606 on the PROFIBUS master directly. For each fault there is a text message stored in the device master file so the error codes appear on the PROFIBUS master in plain text if the master has the capability to display text messages.
With the help of parameter No. 9 the extended controller diagnosis can be activated or deactivated. The default setting is "activated".
Although the extended controller diagnosis ist deactivated, there is the fault diagnosis which is coded in the protocol.

DPV1 protocol extension (alarm model):
The extended device diagnostic functionality is not available with the DPV1 protocol extension and GSD Version v2.0 or higher (↳ section 9.8 "DPV1 protocol extension (as of GSD Version v2.0)" on page 35. The DPV1 alarm model (↳ section 9.8.2 "DPV1 alarm model" on page 35) must be used in this configuration instead. In this case, parameter no. 9 in the GSD file switches the so-called DPV1 diagnostic interrupt on and off.
If you want to keep the old extended device diagnostics (e.g. for reasons of software compatibility), you must use a GSD version previous to v2.0. The DPV1 functionality for the UPT-606 is then automatically deactivated in the PROFIBUS master.

9.7.7 Measuring impulse duration

The length of the measuring impulses generated by the controller can be set with parameter no. 10. It may be necessary to set a measuring impulse that is longer than the default 1.7 ms for certain applications.

9.7.8 Data format

This parameter specifies the order of the bytes (Intel: "high/low byte", Motorola: "low/high byte") in the cyclic data for both input and output data (↳ section 9.4 "PROFIBUS protocol" on page 23). We recommend setting "low/high byte (Motorola)" for Siemens controllers.

9.7.9 Error code format

This parameter specifies the length of the error codes in the cyclic data. You can choose between a 4-bit and a 10-bit format (↳ section 9.4 "PROFIBUS protocol" on page 23). "4-bit" generates two-digit error codes in the range 1…3 and is the default setting. "10-bit" generates more detailed three-digit error codes (↳ section 9.13 "Error messages" on page 40).

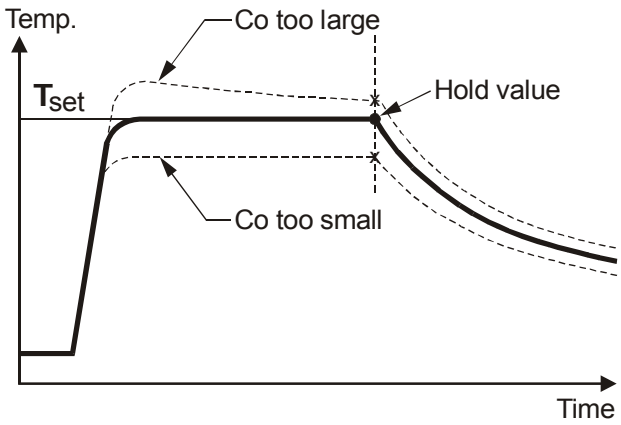
⚠ This parameter is available on all controllers a of software revision 100and supplied with GSD Version v1.6.

9.7.10 Correction factor Co

The correction factor Co permits the UPT-606 controller to be adapted to the real conditions in the machine (type of UPT heating element, impulse transformer specification, length of connecting wires, cooling etc.).
Proceed as follows to determine the optimum correction factor Co (setting in step 6):

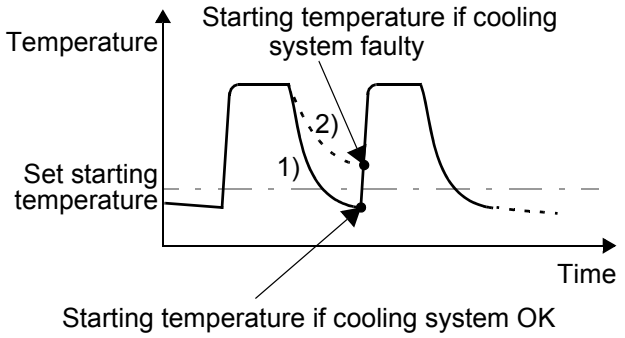
1. Controller settings:
   - Set temperature: 160…180 °C
   - sealing time: 0.20…0.30 s
2. Activate sealing pulses ("ST" bit = 1)
   Refer to section 9.5.2 "Start (ST)" on page 27.

Slowly increase the correction factor – starting either with the lowest value (50 %) or with the value recommended in the ROPEX Application Report minus 25 % – to the indicated hold value = set temperature.
The correction factor should be checked, and if necessary corrected, whenever the machine is operated or the set temperature or the heatsealing time are changed.



9.7.11 Maximum starting temperature (as of software revision 100)

In the PROFIBUS paramter data (GSD-file) or in the DPV1 protocol extension the maximum starting temperature can be adjusted. This temperature is the maximum permissible actual value at the start time. The value is determined by the controller at the start of each impulse and compared with the preset value.
This function serves to monitor the cooling circuit.



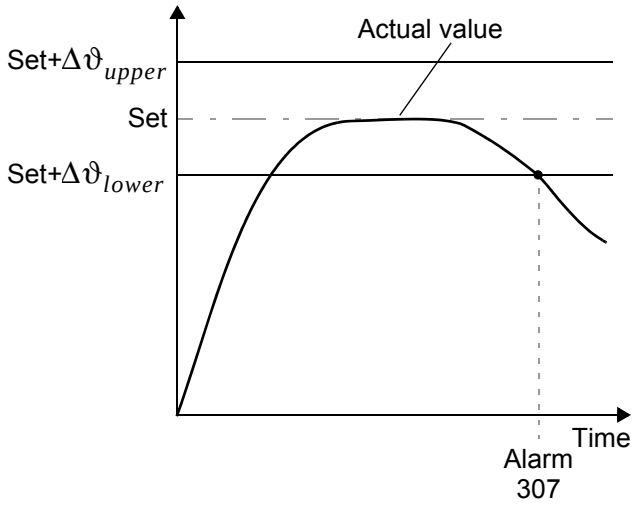
If the cooling system is intact, the tool is cooled down according to curve 1). If the cooling system is faulty, it is cooled down according to curve 2) because the water is no longer cooled. As a result, the temperature is always at least the value set with this menu step. In this case, the controller ignores the next heating command and reports an alarm. The corresponding error code 305 is indicated and the fault output is switched (↳ section 9.13 "Error messages" on page 40). This prevents the UPT sealing bar from being damaged beyond repair.

The maximum value of the setting range is limited either by the value for the maximum temperatue or by the temperature range. Both values are preset in the PROFIBUS parameter data (GSD file) or in the DPV1-protocol extension.

Setting:
We advise you not to set this parameter until you have determined the optimum heatsealing parameters (temperature and cooling time) for productive operation. The starting temperature should be set to approximately 50% of the heatsealing temperature for the trial run, to enable the optimum working parameters to be established correctly.

9.7.12 Temperature diagnosis (as of GSD Version v2.0)

An additional temperature diagnosis can be activated by means of the PROFIBUS parameter data or the DPV1 protocol extension. The UPT-606 checks whether the ACTUAL temperature is within a settable tolerance band ("OK" window) on either side of the SET temperature. The lower ($\Delta\vartheta_{lower}$) and upper ($\Delta\vartheta_{upper}$) tolerance band limits are the same like in the „Temperature OK“ function (↳ section 9.6.5 "Temperature OK (TO)" on page 28). The limits are configured in the factory to -10K and +10K.
If the actual temperature is inside the specified tolerance band when the "START" signal is activated, the temperature diagnosis is activated as well. If the ACTUAL temperature leaves the tolerance band, the corresponding error code (307 or 308) is indicated and the alarm relay is switched (↳ section 9.13 "Error messages" on page 40).

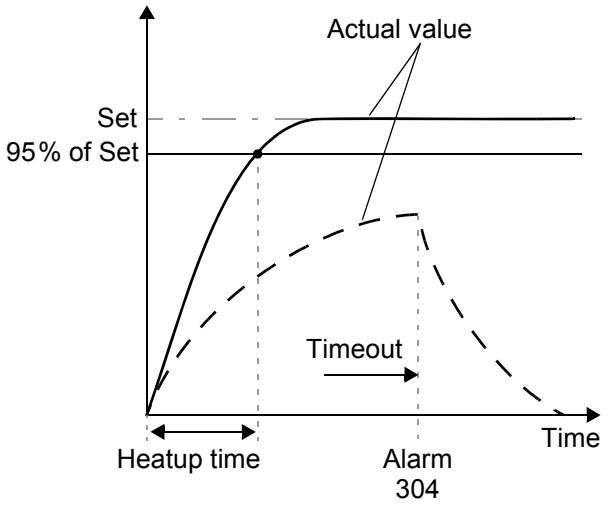


If the temperature diagnosis is not activated by the time the "START" bit is deactivated (i.e. if the ACTUAL temperature does not exceed the upper or lower tolerance band limit), the corresponding error code (309, 310) is indicated and the alarm relay is switched.
An additional delay time (0…9.9s) can be set by means of the PROFIBUS parameter data or the DPV1 protocol extension. The first time the lower tolerance band limit is exceeded, the temperature diagnosis is not activated until the parameterized delay time has elapsed. The temperature diagnosis function can thus be explicitly deactivated, e.g. if the temperature drops temporarily owing to the closure of the sealing jaws.

The lower and upper tolerance band limits cannot be set in the ROPEX visualization software. The same limits apply as for the TO bit. They can only be set by means of the PROFIBUS parameter data (↳ section 9.7 "Parameter data" on page 30) or the DPV1 protocol extension (↳ section 9.8 "DPV1 protocol extension (as of GSD Version v2.0)" on page 35).

9.7.13 Heatup timeout (as of GSD Version v2.0)

An additional heatup timeout can be activated by means of the PROFIBUS parameter data or the DPV1 protocol extension.
This timeout starts when the „START“ bit is activated. The UPT-606 then monitors the time required for the ACTUAL temperature to reach 95% of the SET temperature. If this time is longer than the parameterized time, the corresponding error code (304) is indicated and the alarm relay is switched (↳ section 9.13 "Error messages" on page 40).



The "Heatup timeout" function must be activated by means of the PROFIBUS parameter data (↳ section 9.7 "Parameter data" on page 30) or the DPV1 protocol extension (↳ section 9.8 "DPV1 protocol extension (as of GSD Version v2.0)" on page 35).
(default setting: Heatup timeout off)

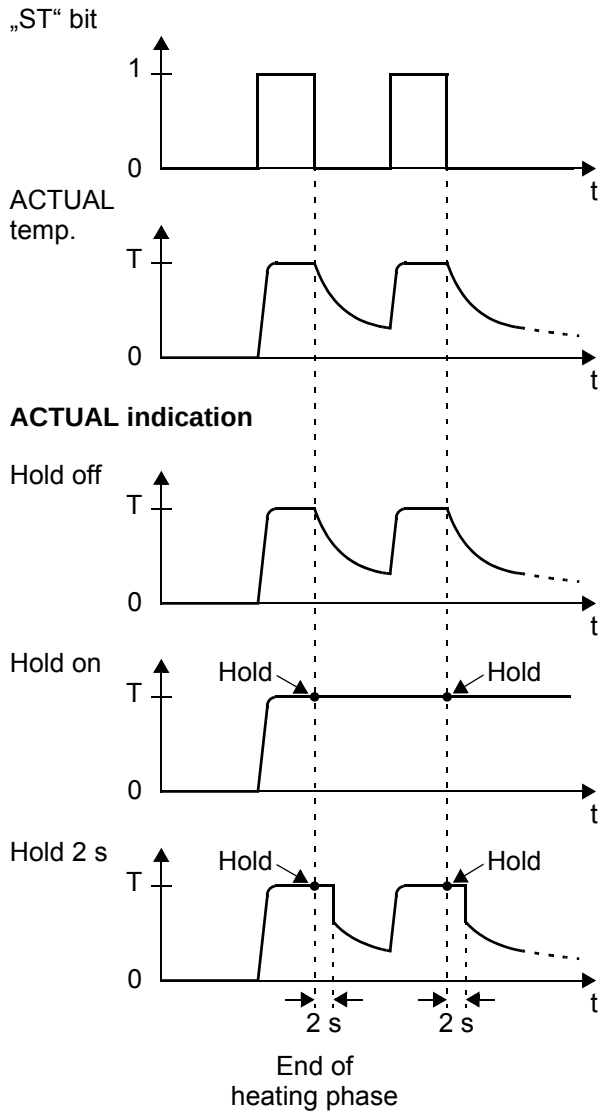
9.7.14 Hold mode (as of GSD Version v2.0)

The behavior of the digital indication of the ACTUAL temperature via the PROFIBUS communication is set by means of the paramters data or the DPV1 protocol extension as followed:

1. **"off" (Factory setting)**
   The real ACTUAL temperature is always indicated.
2. **"on"**
   The ACTUAL temperature that was valid at the end of the last heatsealing phase is always indicated as a digital value. When the controller is switched on, the real ACTUAL temperature is indicated until the end of the first heating phase.
3. **"2 s"**
   It causes the current ACTUAL temperature to be displayed as a digital value for an additional 2 seconds at the end of a heatsealing phase. This temperature is then indicated again in real time until the end of the next heating phase.

Hold mode affects the digital value of the real temperature in the PROFIBUS communiction and the numeric temperature display in the ROPEX visualization software only. The output of the real temperature on the actual value output and the data record in the graphics window of the ROPEX visualization software is not affected.

The various hold modes are shown below:



The "hold mode" function must be activated by means of the PROFIBUS parameter data (↳ section 9.7 "Parameter data" on page 30) or the DPV1 protocol extension (↳ section 9.8 "DPV1 protocol extension (as of GSD Version v2.0)" on page 35).
(Default setting: Hold mode off)

9.8 DPV1 protocol extension (as of GSD Version v2.0)

Text in preparation.

9.8.1 Identification and maintenance (I&M functions)

Text in preparation.

9.8.2 DPV1 alarm model

Text in preparation.

9.8.3 DPV1 parameter data

The basic controller settings and functions can be set with the parameter data in the device master file (GSD file, ↳ section 9.7 "Parameter data" on page 30).
Some PLC systems only allow you to change the settings in the GSD file when you create a new project. The settings cannot be changed while the machine or system is operating.
The DPV1 protocol extension makes it possible to change these settings and functions without interrupting the operation of the controller. The temperature coefficient for the heating elements, for instance, can be altered on the PLC control unit during the validation process.
This acyclic service supports both reading and writing of the controller parameters. The parameter data can optionally be accessed by addressing the slot indexes. Since the controller does not store parameters transferred to it in this way, you must remember to transfer all parameters that deviate from the static configuration again after restarting the controller or the bus.

Please contact the manufacturer for more information about how your PLC system supports the DPV1 protocol extension.

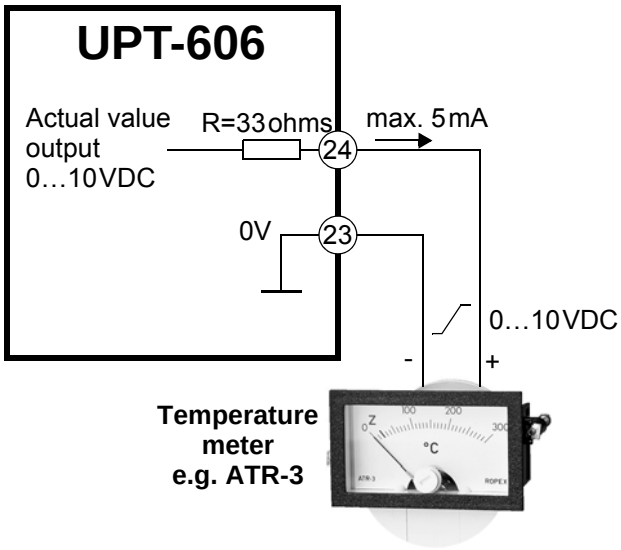
DPV1 parameter table of the UPT-606
Default values are printed ***bold/cursive***.

Slot	Index	Parameter	Value range
x	255	I&M functions (IM0)	Article number, serial number, version index, manufacturer ID
0	0	Cyclic data	↳ section 9.4 "PROFIBUS protocol" on page 23
1	4	Alloy/range	0: 1100 ppm/K, 300 °C 1: 780 ppm/K, 300 °C 4: 1100 ppm/K, 500 °C 5: 780 ppm/K, 500 °C 8: 3500 ppm/K, 300 °C 9: PC configuration ***10: Rotary coding switch*** 11: variable
1	5	Lower temperature limit [K]	3…99 ***(10)***
1	6	Upper temperature limit [K]	3…99 ***(10)***
1	7	Calibration temperature [°C]	-1: variable with cyclic data 0…40 ***(20)***
1	8	Heating time limit [0.1 s steps]	0…99 ***(0=without limit)***
1	9	Extended controller diagnosis	0: deactivated ***1: activated***
1	10	Measuring pulse length [0.1 ms steps]	17…30 ***(17)***
1	11	Data format	***0: Intel*** 1: Motorola
1	12	Correction factor Co [%]	25…200 ***(100)***
1	13	Maximum starting temperature [°C]	20…500 ***(100)***
1	15	Error code format	***0: 4 bit (2 digits)*** 1: 10 bit (4 digits)

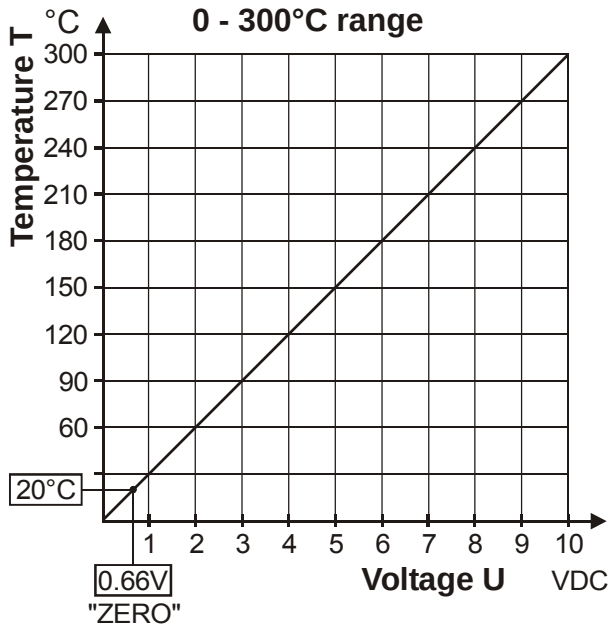
Slot	Index	Parameter	Value range
1	16	Temperature coefficient [ppm/K]	400…4000 ***(1700)***
1	18	Temperatur range	0: 200 °C ***1: 300 °C*** 2: 400 °C 3: 500 °C
1	19	Maximum temperature [°C]	200…500 ***(300)***
1	21	Temperature diagnosis	***0: deactivated*** 1: activated
1	22	Temperature diagnosis delay time [0.01s steps]	0…999 ***(0)***
1	24	Heatup timeout [0.01s steps]	0…999 ***(0)***
1	26	„TO“ bit (Temperature OK)	0: off ***1: active if Tact=Tset*** 2: active if Tact=Tset, with latch
1	27	Hold mode	***0: off*** 1: on 2: 2s

9.9 Temperature indication (actual value output)

The UPT-606 supplies an analog 0…10VDC signal, which is proportional to the real ACTUAL temperature, at terminals 17+18.



Voltage values:
0VDC → 0°C
10VDC → 300°C
The relationship between the change in the output voltage and the ACTUAL temperature is linear.



An indicating instrument can be connected to this output in order to visualize the temperature of the heating element.
The characteristics of the ROPEX ATR-3 temperature meter (size, scaling, dynamic response) are ideally suited to this application and this instrument should therefore always be used (↪ section 4 "Accessories and modifications" on page 6).
It not only facilitates SET-ACTUAL comparisons, but also enables other criteria such as the heating rate, set point reached within the specified time, cooling of the heating element etc. to be evaluated.
This meter moreover permits disturbances in the control loop (loose connections, contacting or wiring problems) as well as any line disturbances to be observed extremely effectively and interpreted accordingly. The same applies if mutual interference occurs between several neighboring control loops.

This output is not potential-free and might have the potential of the secondary voltage of the impulse transformer. External grounding is not allowed. If this warning is ignored, the controller will be damaged by frame currents. Contact-voltage protection must be installed at the terminals of the external temperature meter.

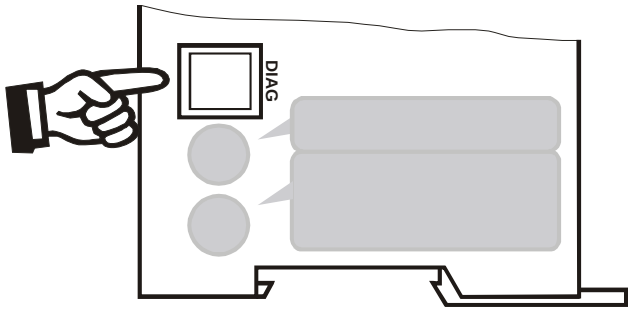
If an alarm is signaled, the analog output at terminals 14+18 is used to display a selective error message (↪ section 9.13 "Error messages" on page 40).

9.10 Booster connection

The UPT-606 controller has a connection for an external switching amplifier (booster) as standard. This connection (at terminals 15+16) is necessary for high primary currents (continuous current > 5A, pulsed current > 25A). The switching amplifier should be connected as described in section 7.7 "Wiring diagram with booster connection" on page 15.

9.11 Diagnostic interface/visualization software (as of software revision 100)

An interface with a 6-pole Western socket is provided for systemdiagnostics and process visualization. This interface allows a data connection to be set up to the ROPEX visualization software using the ROPEX communication interface CI-USB-1.



Only a ROPEX comunication interface is allowed to be connected to the diagnostic interface. Connecting another device (e.g. a telephone cable) could result in malfunctions or damage to the controller.

The ROPEX visualization software is described in a separate document.

9.12 System monitoring/alarm output

To increase operating safety and to avoid faulty heatsealing, this controller incorporates special hardware and software features that facilitate selective fault detection and diagnosis. Both the external wiring and the internal system are monitored.
These features assist the operator in identifying the cause of abnormal operations.
A system fault is reported or differentiated by means of the following indications.

A.) Red "ALARM" LED on the controller with three states:

1. **Blinks fast (4Hz)**
   The AUTOCAL function should be executed (error codes 8+9).
2. **Blinks slowly (1Hz)**
   The system configuration is incorrect and the zero calibration (AUTOCAL function) was unsuccessful (↳ section 8.2 "Controller configuration" on page 16). It corresponds to error codes 10…12.
3. **Lit continuously:**
   This indicates that a fault is preventing the controller from being started (error codes 1…7).
   As a rule, it refers to an external wiring fault.

B.) Alarm relay (relay contact terminals 12+13+14):

This relay is set in the factory as follows:

- **DE-ENERGIZED** in operating states A.1 and A.2, but energized if the "ST" bit is activated in one of these states.
- **ENERGIZED** in operating state A.3.

If the alarm relay is configured opposite to the factory setting (↳ section 8.2.4 "Configuration of the alarm relay" on page 18), these states are reversed.

C.) Error code indication via the PROFIBUS protocol

If a fault occures the "AL" bit is set and in the compact protocol the alarm code appears instead of the actual value in bits 0…3, while in the extended protocol it is contained at bit positions 8…11 in the second word (↳ section 9.6.9 "Error codes" on page 29).

D.) Error code output via the 0…10VDC analog output (terminals 17+18):

Since a temperature indication is no longer necessary if a fault occurs, the analog output is used to display error messages in the event of an alarm.
12 voltage levels are offered for this purpose in the 0…10VDC range, each of which is assigned an error code (↳ section 9.13 "Error messages" on page 40).
If a state that requires AUTOCAL occurs – or if the controller configuration is not correct – (error codes 8…12), the signal at the analog output jumps back and forth at 1Hz between the voltage value which corresponds to this error and the end of the scale (10VDC, i.e. 300°C).
If the "ST" bit is activated in one of these states, the voltage value does not change any more.
Selective fault detection and indication can thus be implemented simply and inexpensively using the analog input of a PLC with a corresponding error message (↳ section 9.13 "Error messages" on page 40).

An alarm can only be reset by activating the „RS“ bit or by switching the controller off and then on again.

If an error message is reset using the "RS" bit, the "RS" bit must be deactivated first.

Invalid error messages may appear when the controller is switched off owing to the undefined operating state. This must be taken into account when they are evaluated by the higher-level controller (e.g. a PLC) in order to avoid false alarms.

9.13 Error messages

In addition to the fault diagnosis which is coded in the protocol, you can also access the PROFIBUS diagnostics function (extended controller diagnosis). The error codes appear in the configuring tool in plain text, because they are stored in the device master file.
The table below shows how the analog voltage values correspond with the faults that have occurred. It also describes the fault and the required corrective action.
The error messages are listed in two separate tables for controllers "up to software revision 015" and "as of software revision 100". The block diagram in section 9.14 "Fault areas and causes" on page 45 permits each fault to be cleared quickly and efficiently.
13 voltage levels for fault diagnostics appear at the actual value output of all controllers as of software revision 100. The error messages are differentiated even more finely in the controller. The 3-digit error codes described in brakets below can be displayed with the ROPEX visualization software (↳ section 9.11 "Diagnostic interface/visualization software (as of software revision 100)" on page 39) to facilitate troubleshooting.

If the actual value output is evaluated in order to identify an error message - in the higher-level controller, for instance - the tolerance window must be adjusted to prevent it from being incorrectly interpreted. Please note the tolerances of the actual value output (↳ section 5 "Technical data" on page 8).

Part 1 of 3: Error messages as of software revision 100

Error code		Act. value output; Voltage [V]	Temp. 300°C [°C]	Temp. 500°C [°C]	ALARM LED	STATUS of alarm relay (factory set.)	Cause	Action if machine started for first time	Action if machine already operating, HS element not chang.
1	(101)	0.66	20	33	Lit continuously	Energized	I_R signal missing	Fault area ①	Fault area ①
2	(102)	1.33	40	66			U_R signal missing	Fault area ③	Fault area ③
3	(103)	2.00	60	100			U_R and I_R signals missing	Fault area ②	Fault area ②⑨
4	(107) (108)	2.66	80	133			Temperature step, down Temperature step, up	Fault area ④⑤⑥ (loose contact)	Fault area ④⑤⑥ (loose contact)
	(307) (308) (309) (310)						Temperature too low/high (↳ section 9.7.12)		
5	(201) (202) (203)	3.33	100	166			Frequency fluctuation, inadmissible line frequency	Check power supply	Check power supply
6	(304) (305)	4.00	120	200			Heatup time too long (↳ section 9.7.13) Starting temperature too high (↳ section 9.7.11)	Run **RESET**	Run **RESET**
7	(901) (913) (914) (915) (916)	4.66	140	233			no line voltage/Sync-Sig. Triac defective Int. faut, contr. defective Int. faut, contr. defective Int. faut, contr. defective	↳ Kap. 9.2 Replace controller Replace controller Replace controller Replace controller	↳ Kap. 9.2 Replace controller Replace controller Replace controller Replace controller
	(917) (918)						Plug-in jumper for alarm output wrong	Check plug-in jumper	Check plug-in jumper

Part 2 of 3: Error messages as of software revision 100

NOTE: The specified error messages are initially output as warnings (actual value output jumps back and forth between two values; alarm LED blinks; alarm relay is de-energized). When the "START" signal is activated, the warning changes to a fault (actual value output no longer jumps back and forth, see ***bold italic*** *values;* alarm LED lit continuously; alarm relay is energized.

Error code		Act. value output; Volt. [V]	Temp. 300 °C [°C]	Temp. 500 °C [°C]	ALARM LED	STATUS of alarm relay (factory set.)	Cause	Action if machine started for first time	Action if machine already operating, HS element not chang.
8	(104)	***5.33*** 10	***160*** 300	***266*** 500	Warning: Blinks fast (4 Hz) Fault: Lit contin-uously	Warning: De-Energized Fault: Energized (voltage value at actual value output then no longer changes)	I_R signals incorrect, incorrect specification of impulse-transformer	Run **AUTOCAL**, Check specification of transformer, Fault area ⑦⑧	Fault area ④⑤⑥ (loose contact)
	(105)						U_R signals incorrect, incorrect specification of impulse-transformer		
	(106)						U_R and/or I_R signals incorrect, incorrect specification of impulse-transformer		
	(302)						Temperature too low, AUTOCAL wasn't per-formed, loose contact, ambient temp. fluctuates	Run **AUTOCAL** and/or fault area ④⑤⑥ (loose contact)	
	(303)						temperature too high, AUTOCAL wasn't per-formed, loose contact, ambient temp. fluctuates		
9	(211)	***6.00*** 10	***180*** 300	***300*** 500			Data error	Run **AUTOCAL**	---

Part 3 of 3: Error messages as of software revision 100

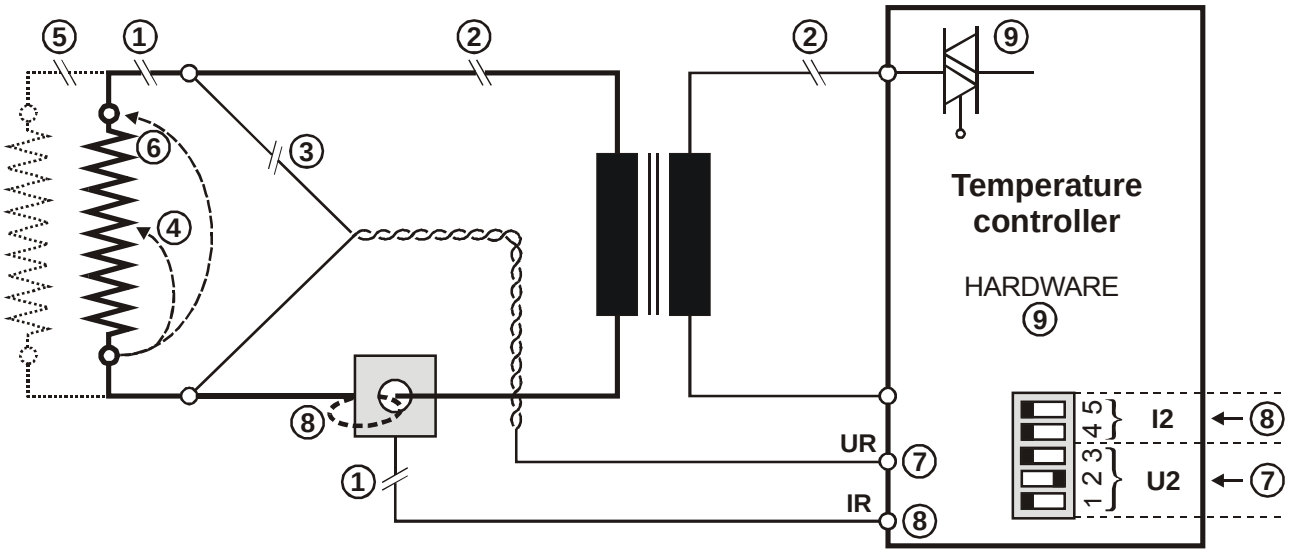
NOTE: The specified error messages are initially output as warnings (actual value output jumps back and forth between two values; alarm LED blinks; alarm relay is de-energized). When the "START" signal is activated, the warning changes to a fault (actual value output no longer jumps back and forth, see ***bold italic*** *values;* alarm LED lit continuously; alarm relay is energized).

Error code		Act. value output; Volt. [V]	Temp. 300°C [°C]	Temp. 500°C [°C]	ALARM LED	STATUS of alarm relay (factory set.)	Cause	Action if machine started for first time	Action if machine already operating, HS elem. not chang.
10	(111)	***6.66*** 10	***200*** 300	***333*** 500	Warning: Blinks slowly (1 Hz) Fault: Lit contin-uously	Warning: De-Energized Fault: Energized (voltage value at actual value output then no longer changes)	I_R signal incorrect, calibration not possible	Fault area ⑧, check configuration	---
11	(112)	***7.33*** 10	***220*** 300	***366*** 500			U_R signal incorrect, calibration not possible	Fault area ⑦, check configuration	---
12	(113)	***8.00*** 10	***240*** 300	***400*** 500			U_R and I_R signals incorrect, calibration not possible	Fault area ⑦⑧, check configuration	---
13	(114)	***8.66*** 10	***260*** 300	***433*** 500			Temperature fluctuates, calibration not possible		
	(115)						Ext. calibration temperature too high, calibration not possible		
	(116)						Ext. calibration temperature fluctuates calibration not possible		

Error messages up to software revision 015

Error code	Act. value output ; Voltage [V]	Temp. 300°C [°C]	Temp. 500°C [°C]	ALARM LED	STATUS of alarm relay (factory set.)	Cause	Action if machine started for first time	Action if machine already operating, HS elem. not chang.
1	0.66	20	33	Lit Continuously	Energized	I_R signal missing	Fault area ①	Fault area ①
2	1.33	40	66			U_R signal missing	Fault area ③	Fault area ③
3	2.00	60	100			U_R and I_R signals missing	Fault area ②	Fault areas ②⑨
4	2.66	80	133			Temperature step	Fault areas ④⑤⑥ (loose contact)	Fault areas ④⑤⑥ (loose contact)
5	3.33	100	166			Frequency fluctuation, inadmissible line frequency	Check power supply	Check power supply
6	4.00	120	200			Internal fault	**Run** RESET	**Run** RESET
7	4.66	140	233			Internal fault, controller defective	Replace controller	Replace controller
8	5.33 ↑ 10 ↓	160 ↑ 300 ↓	266 ↑ 500 ↓	Blinks fast (4 Hz)	De-Energized, gets energized with"START" signal (voltage value at analog output then no longer changes)	U_R and/or I_R signal incorrect	**Run** AUTOCAL	Fault areas ④⑤⑥
9	6.00 ↑ 10 ↓	180 ↑ 300 ↓	300 ↑ 500 ↓			Data error	**Run** AUTOCAL	---
10	6.66 ↑ 10 ↓	200 ↑ 300 ↓	333 ↑ 500 ↓	Blinks slowly (1 Hz)		I_R signal incorrect, calibration not possible	Fault area ⑧, check configuration	---
11	7.33 ↑ 10 ↓	220 ↑ 300 ↓	365 ↑ 500 ↓			U_R signal incorrect, calibration not possible	Fault area ⑦, check configuration	---
12	8.00 ↑ 10 ↓	240 ↑ 300 ↓	400 ↑ 500 ↓			U_R and I_R signals incorrect, calibration not possible	Fault areas ⑦⑧, check configuration	---

9.14 Fault areas and causes



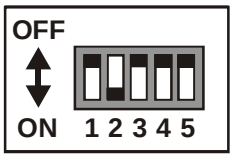
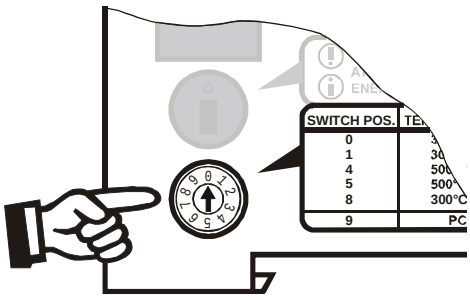
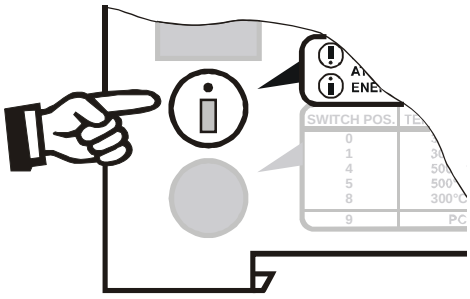
The table below explains the possible fault causes.

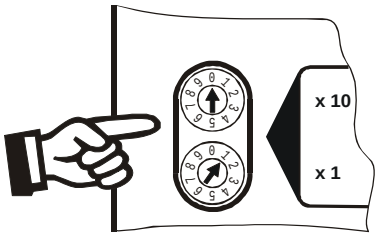
Fault area	Explanation	Possible causes
①	Load circuit interrupted after U_R pickoff point	- Wire break, heating element break - Contact to heating element is defective
	PEX-W2/-W3 current transformer signal interrupted	- I_R measuring wires from current transformer interrupted
②	Primary circuit interrupted	- Wire break, triac in controller defective - Primary winding of impulse transformer interrupted
	Secondary circuit interrupted before U_R-pickoff point	- Wire break - Secondary winding of impulse transformer interrupted
③	U_R signal missing	- Measuring wires interrupted
④	Partial short-circuit (delta R)	- heating element partially bypassed by conducting part (clamp, opposite heating bar etc.)
⑤	Parallel circuit interrupted	- Wire break, heating element break - Contacting to heating element defective
⑥	Total short-circuit	- heating element installed incorrectly, insulation at heating bar ends missing or incorrectly installed - Conducting part bypasses heating element completely
⑦	U_R signal incorrect	- Up to software revision 015: DIP switches 1 - 3 configured incorrectly (U_2 range) - As of software revision 100: U_2 outside permissible range from 0.4…120VAC

Fault area	Explanation	Possible causes
⑧	I_R signal incorrect	- Up to software revision 015: DIP switches 4 + 5 configured incorrectly (I_2 range) - As of software revision 100: I_2 outside permissible range from 30…500A
	Turns through PEX-W2/-W3 current transformer incorrect	- Check number of turns (two or more turns required for currents < 30A)
⑨	Internal controller fault	- Hardware fault (replace controller) - Plug-in jumper for alarm output not connected or incorrectly connected

10 Factory settings

The CIRUS temperature controller UPT-606 is configured in the factory as follows:

DIP switches for secondary voltage U_2 and current I_2 (Up to software revision 015)		U_2 = 6…60VAC I_2 = 30…100A DIP switches:2 ON 1, 3, 4, 5 OFF These switches are automatically set by the AUTORANGE function on all controllers as of software revision 100.
Rotary coding switch for sealing element alloy and temperature range		heating element alloy: 1700ppm Temperature range: 300°C Rotary coding switch: "0" position
Plug-in jumper for alarm relay		Alarm relay is energized at alarm

Rotary coding switches for station address	 Top of housing	Station address = 01_{dec}
Temperature diagnosis [X]		Temperature diagnosis: deactivated
Heatup timeout [X]		Heatup timeout: deactivated

[X] As of software revision 100 and GSD Version v2.0:
Setting by means of the PROFIBUS parameter data or the DPV1 protocol extension.

11 Maintenance

The controller requires no special maintenance. Regular inspection and/or tightening of the terminals – including the terminals for the winding connections on the impulse transformer – is recommended. Dust deposits on the controller can be removed with dry compressed air.

12 How to order

	**Contr. UPT - 606 / . . . VAC** **400**: Power supply 400VAC, Art. No. 660603 Scope of supply: Controller includes connector plug-in parts (without current transformer) **Modification MOD . . (optional, if required)** e.g. **01**: MOD 01, Art. No. 800001 (Amplifier for low voltage) Please indicate the article numbers of the controller and the required modifications (optional) in all orders, e.g. UPT-606/400VAC + MOD 01 (controller for 400VAC power supply with amplifier for low voltage) Art. No. 660603 + 800001 must be ordered
	**Current transformer PEX-W3** Art. No. 885105
	**Line filter LF- . . 480** **06**: Continuous current 6A, 480VAC, Art. No. 885500 **35**: Continuous current 35A, 480VAC, Art. No. 885506
	**Impulse transformer** See ROPEX Application Report for design and ordering information
	**Communiction interface CI-USB-1** Art. No. 885650
	**Temp. meter ATR- .** **3**: 300°C range, Art. No. 882130 **5**: 500°C range, Art. No. 882150
	**Booster B- . . . 400** **075**: Max. pulse load 75A, 400VAC, Art. No. 885301 **100**: Max. pulse load 100A, 400VAC, Art. No. 885304

13 Index

A

"AA" bit *28*
"AC" bit *26*
Actual value *29*
Actual value output *38*
"AG" bit *28*
"AL" bit *20*, *28*
Alarm *28*
Alarm output *39*
Alarm relay *8*, *18*
Alloy *17*
Ambient temperature *9*
Analog temperature meter *6*
Application *4*
Application Report *11*, *13*, *16*
AUTOCAL *20*
  Active *28*
  Disabled *26*, *28*
  Starting *26*
Automatic zero calibration *20*, *26*
Auxiliary supply *8*

B

Booster *6*, *7*, *15*, *48*
Booster connection *38*

C

Circuit-breaker *12*
CI-USB-1 *7*, *39*, *48*
Co correction factor *32*
Communication interface *7*, *39*, *48*
Controller active *29*
Controller configuration *16*
Controller diagnosis *32*
Correction factor Co *32*
Current transformer *3*, *6*, *7*, *13*, *48*

D

Data format *32*
Degree of protection *9*
Device master file (GSD) *23*
Diagnostic interface *39*
Digital temperature meter *7*
Dimensions *10*
DIP switches *16*
DPV1 protocol extension *35*

E

Error code format *32*
Error messages *40*
Extended controller diagnosis *32*
External switching amplifier *7*, *15*

F

Factory settings *46*
Fault areas *45*
Fault diagnosis *6*
Fuse *12*

G

GSD *23*

H

Heating element *3*, *18*
Heatsealing element type *8*
Heatup timeout *34*

I

Impulse transformer *3*, *7*, *12*, *48*
Input data *26*
Installation *9*, *10*
Installation procedure *10*
Installation regulations *11*

L

Line filter *3*, *7*, *12*, *13*, *48*
Line frequency *8*
Line voltage *8*

M

Maintenance *47*
Measurement cable *7*
Measurement pause *27*
Measuring impulse duration *32*
Modifications (MODs) *7*, *48*
MODs *7*, *48*
Monitoring current transformer *7*
"MP" bit *27*

O

Output data *28*
Over-current protection *12*

P

PEX-W2 *6*
PEX-W2/-W3 *3*
PEX-W3 *13*, *48*
Power dissipation *8*
Power supply *12*, *48*
PROFIBUS-DP interface *8*
Protocol
  Compact, 10-Bit error code *24*
  Compact, 4-Bit error code *24*
  Extended, 10-Bit error code *25*
  Extended, 4-Bit error code *25*

R

"RA" bit *20*, *29*
Replacing the heating element *19*
Reset *27*
"RS" bit *27*

S

Secondary current I_2 *16*
Secondary voltage U_2 *16*
Set point *28*
Start *27*
"START" bit *20*
Starting temperature *33*
Startup *16*
System diagnostics *39*
System monitoring *39*

T

TCR *18*
"TE" bit *28*
Temperature coefficient *18*
Temperature diagnosis *33*
Temperature indication *38*
Temperature meter *6*, *38*, *48*
Temperature OK *28*
Temperature range *8*, *17*
Temperature reached *28*
"TO" bit *28*
Transformer *3*, *7*, *12*, *48*
Type of construction *8*

V

View of the controller *16*
Visualization software *39*

W

Wiring *11*, *12*
Wiring diagram *14*, *15*