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**W A L C H E M**

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IWAKI America Inc.

# **W600 Series Water Treatment Controller**

**Instruction Manual**

Five Boynton Road Hopping Brook Park Holliston, MA 01746 USA

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

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The Walchem W600 Series controllers offer a high level of flexibility in controlling water treatment applications.

One or two sensor inputs are available that are compatible with a variety of sensors:

- Contacting conductivity
- Electrodeless conductivity
- pH
- ORP
- Any Walchem disinfection sensor
- Generic sensor (Ion Selective Electrodes or any type of sensor with a linear voltage output between -2 VDC and 2 VDC)

An analog (4-20 mA) sensor input card with two input circuits is also available for use with 2,3 or 4-wire transmitters. Or a sensor card that combines one sensor (contacting conductivity, pH, ORP, disinfection or generic) plus one analog (4-20 mA) input is available.

Six relay outputs may be set to a variety of control modes:

- On/Off set point control
- Time Proportional control
- Pulse Proportional control (when purchased with Pulse solid state opto outputs)
- PID control (when purchased with Pulse solid state opto outputs)
- Lead/Lag control of up to 6 relays
- Dual set point
- Timer
- Bleed or Feed based on a Water Contactor or Paddlewheel flow meter input
- Feed and Bleed
- Feed and Bleed with Lockout
- Feed as a percent of Bleed
- Feed as a percent of elapsed time
- Daily, Weekly, 2-week or 4-week Biocide timers with pre-bleed and post-add lockout of bleed
- Intermittent sampling for boilers with proportional blowdown, controlling on a trapped sample
- Always on unless interlocked
- Probe Wash timer
- Spike to alternate set point on timed basis
- Flow Meter Ratio
- Counter Timer
- Dual Switch
- Diagnostic Alarm triggered by:
  - High or Low sensor reading
  - No Flow
  - Relay output timeout
  - Sensor error

An option card with two isolated analog outputs may be installed to retransmit sensor input signals to a chart recorder, datalogger, PLC or other device. They may also be connected to valves, actuators or metering pumps for linear proportional control or PID control.

An Ethernet option provides remote access to the controller's programming via a PC connected directly, via a local area network, or via Walchem's Fluent account management server. It also allows emailing of datalog files (in CSV format, compatible with spreadsheets like Excel) and alarms, to up to eight email addresses.

Our USB features provide the ability to upgrade the software in the controller to the latest version. The Config file feature allows you to save all the set points from a controller onto a USB flash disk, and then import them into another controller, making the programming of multiple controllers fast and easy. The data logging feature allows you to save the sensor readings and relay activation events to a USB flash disk.

## 2.0 SPECIFICATIONS

### 2.1 Measurement Performance

<b>0.01 Cell Contacting Conductivity</b>			
Range	0-300 $\mu$ S/cm		
Resolution	0.01 $\mu$ S/cm, 0.0001 mS/cm, 0.001 mS/m, 0.0001 S/m, 0.01 ppm		
Accuracy	$\pm$ 1% of reading or 0.01 $\mu$ S/cm, whichever is greater		
<b>0.1 Cell Contacting Conductivity</b>			
Range	0-3,000 $\mu$ S/cm		
Resolution	0.1 $\mu$ S/cm, 0.0001 mS/cm, 0.01 mS/m, 0.0001 S/m, 0.1 ppm		
Accuracy	$\pm$ 1% of Reading or 0.1 $\mu$ S/cm, whichever is greater		
<b>1.0 Cell Contacting Conductivity</b>			
Range	0-30,000 $\mu$ S/cm		
Resolution	1 $\mu$ S/cm, 0.001 mS/cm, 0.1 mS/m, 0.0001 S/m, 1 ppm		
Accuracy	$\pm$ 1% of Reading or 1 $\mu$ S/cm, whichever is greater		
<b>10.0 Cell Contacting Conductivity</b>			
Range	0-300,000 $\mu$ S/cm		
Resolution	10 $\mu$ S/cm, 0.01 mS/cm, 1 mS/m, 0.001 S/m, 10 ppm		
Accuracy	$\pm$ 1% of Reading or 10 $\mu$ S/cm, whichever is greater		
<b>pH</b>		<b>ORP/ISE</b>	
Range	-2 to 16 pH units	Range	-1500 to 1500 mV
Resolution	0.01 pH units	Resolution	0.1 mV
Accuracy	$\pm$ 0.01% of reading	Accuracy	$\pm$ 1 mV
<b>Disinfection Sensors</b>			
Range (mV)	-2000 to 1500 mV	Range (ppm)	0-2 ppm to 0-20,000 ppm
Resolution (mV)	0.1 mV	Resolution (ppm)	Varies with range and slope
Accuracy (mV)	$\pm$ 1 mV	Accuracy (ppm)	Varies with range and slope
<b>100<math>\Omega</math> RTD Temperature</b>			
Range	23 to 500°F (-5 to 260°C)		
Resolution	0.1°F (0.1°C)		
Accuracy	$\pm$ 1% of Reading or $\pm$ 1°C, whichever is greater		
<b>1000<math>\Omega</math> RTD Temperature</b>			
Range	23 to 500°F (-5 to 260°C)		
Resolution	0.1°F (0.1°C)		
Accuracy	$\pm$ 1% of Reading or $\pm$ 0.3°C, whichever is greater		
<b>10k or 100k Thermistor Temperature</b>			
Range	23 to 194°F (-5 to 90°C)		

Resolution	0.1°F (0.1°C)	
Accuracy	± 1% of Reading or ± 0.3°C, whichever is greater	
<b>Analog (4-20 mA)</b>		
Range	0 to 22 mA	
Resolution	0.01 mA	
Accuracy	± 0.5% of reading	
<b>Electrodeless Conductivity</b>		
<b>Range</b>	<b>Resolution</b>	<b>Accuracy</b>
500-12,000 µS/cm	1 µS/cm, 0.01 mS/cm, 0.1 mS/m, 0.001 S/m, 1 ppm	1% of reading
3,000-40,000 µS/cm	1 µS/cm, 0.01 mS/cm, 0.1 mS/m, 0.001 S/m, 1 ppm	1% of reading
10,000-150,000 µS/cm	10 µS/cm, 0.1 mS/cm, 1 mS/m, 0.01 S/m, 10 ppm	1% of reading
50,000-500,000 µS/cm	10 µS/cm, 0.1 mS/cm, 1 mS/m, 0.01 S/m, 10 ppm	1% of reading
200,000-2,000,000 µS/cm	100 µS/cm, 0.1 mS/cm, 1 mS/m, 0.1 S/m, 100 ppm	1% of reading

Temperature °C	Range Multiplier
0	181.3
10	139.9
15	124.2
20	111.1
25	100.0
30	90.6
35	82.5
40	75.5
50	64.3
60	55.6
70	48.9

Temperature °C	Range Multiplier
80	43.5
90	39.2
100	35.7
110	32.8
120	30.4
130	28.5
140	26.9
150	25.5
160	24.4
170	23.6
180	22.9

Note: Conductivity ranges on page 2 apply at 25°C. At higher temperatures, the range is reduced per the range multiplier chart.

## 2.2 Electrical: Input/Output

Input Power	100 to 240 VAC, 50 or 60 Hz, 7 A maximum Fuse: 6.3 A
<b>Inputs</b>	
<b>Sensor Input Signals (0, 1 or 2 depending on model code):</b>	
Contacting Conductivity	0.01, 0.1, 1.0, or 10.0 cell constant OR
Electrodeless Conductivity	(not available on the combination sensor/analog input card) OR
Disinfection	OR
Amplified pH, ORP or ISE	Requires a preamplified signal. Walchem WEL or WDS series recommended. ±5VDC power available for external preamps.
Each sensor input card contains a temperature input	
Temperature	100 or 1000 ohm RTD, 10K or 100K Thermistor

<b>Analog (4-20 mA) Sensor Input (0, 1, 2 or 4 depending on model code):</b>	<p>2-wire loop powered or self-powered transmitters supported  3 or 4 –wire transmitters supported  Each dual sensor input board has two channels  Channel 1, 130 ohm input resistance  Channel 2, 280 ohm input resistance  The combination input board has one channel, 280 ohm input resistance  Available Power:  One independent isolated 24 VDC <math>\pm</math> 15% supply per channel  1.5 W maximum for each channel  2W (83 mA at 24 VDC) total power consumption for all channels (four total channels possible if two dual boards are installed; 2W is equivalent to 2 Little Dipper sensors)</p>
<b>Digital Input Signals (6):</b>	
<b>State-Type Digital Inputs</b>	<p>Electrical: Optically isolated and providing an electrically isolated 9V power with a nominal 2.3mA current when the digital input switch is closed  Typical response time: &lt; 2 seconds  Devices supported: Any isolated dry contact (i.e. relay, reed switch)  Types: Interlock</p>
<b>Low Speed Counter-Type Digital Inputs</b>	<p>Electrical: Optically isolated and providing an electrically isolated 9VDC power with a nominal 2.3mA current when the digital input switch is closed 0-20 Hz, 25 msec minimum width  Devices supported: Any device with isolated open drain, open collector, transistor or reed switch  Types: Contacting Flowmeter, Flow Verify</p>
<b>High Speed Counter-Type Digital Inputs</b>	<p>Electrical: Optically isolated and providing an electrically isolated 9VDC power with a nominal 2.3mA current when the digital input switch is closed, 0-500 Hz, 1.00 msec minimum width, Minimum pulse rate to see paddlewheel rate = 0.17 Hz  Devices supported: Any device with isolated open drain, open collector, transistor or reed switch  Types: Paddlewheel Flowmeter, DI Counter</p>
Note: Total available power on the Digital Input 9 VDC is 111 mA	
<b>Outputs</b>	
<b>Powered mechanical relays (0 or 6 depending on model code):</b>	<p>Pre-powered on circuit board switching line voltage  6 A (resistive), 1/8 HP (93 W)  All six relays are fused together as one group, total current for this group must not exceed 6A</p>
<b>Dry contact mechanical relays (0, 2 or 4 depending on model code):</b>	<p>6 A (resistive), 1/8 HP (93 W)  Dry contact relays are not fuse protected</p>
<b>Pulse Outputs (0, 2 or 4 depending on model code):</b>	<p>Opto-isolated, Solid State Relay  200mA, 40 VDC Max.  VLOWMAX = 0.05V @ 18 mA  Accuracy (0-10 Hz): <math>\pm</math> 0.5% of Pulse Rate, (10-20 Hz): <math>\pm</math> 1.0%, (20-40 Hz): <math>\pm</math> 2.0%</p>
<b>4 - 20 mA (0 or 2)</b>	<p>Internally powered  Fully isolated  600 Ohm max resistive load  Resolution 0.0015% of span</p>

<b>Ethernet</b>	10/100 802.3-2005 Auto MDIX support Auto Negotiation
<b>Agency Approvals:</b>	
Safety	UL 61010-1:2012 3rd Ed. CSA C22.2 No. 61010-1:2012 3rd Ed. IEC 61010-1:2010 3rd Ed. EN 61010-1:2010 3rd Ed.
EMC	IEC 61326-1:2012 EN 61326-1:2013
Note: For EN61000-4-6, EN61000-4-3 the controller met performance criteria B. *Class A equipment: Equipment suitable for use in establishments other than domestic, and those directly connected to a low voltage (100-240 VAC) power supply network which supplies buildings used for domestic purposes.	

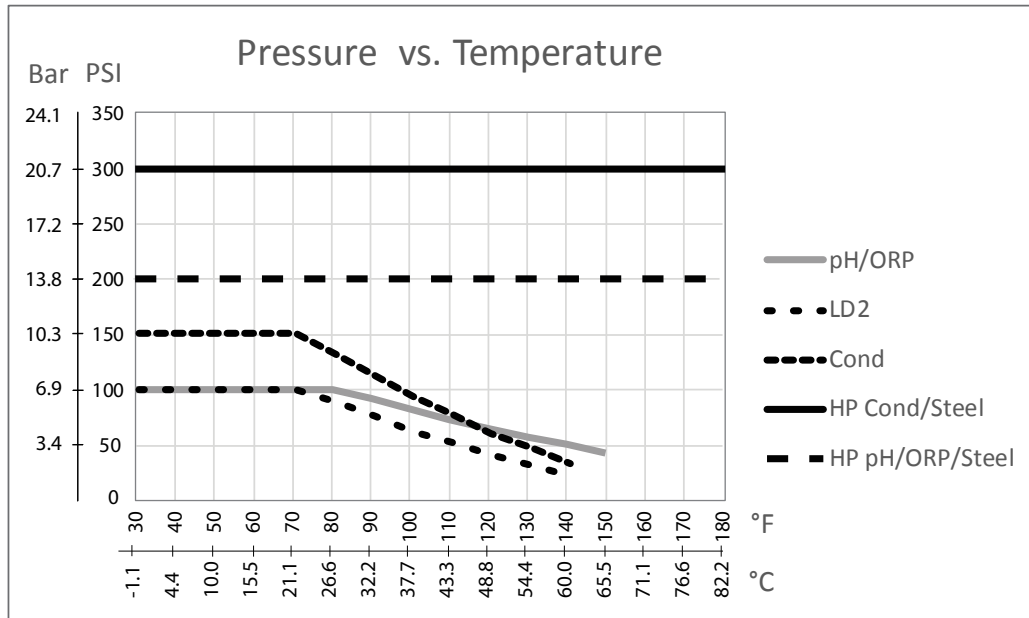
## 2.3 Mechanical

Enclosure Material	Polycarbonate
Enclosure Rating	NEMA 4X (IP65)
Dimensions	9.5" x 8" x 4" (241 mm x 203 mm x 102 mm)
Display	320 x 240 pixel monochrome backlit display with touchscreen
Operating Ambient Temp	-4 to 131 °F (-20 to 55 °C)
Storage Temperature	-4 – 176°F (-20 – 80°C)
Humidity	10 to 90% non-condensing

### Mechanical (Sensors) (\*see graph)

Sensor	Pressure	Temperature	Materials	Process Connections
Electrodeless conductivity	0-150 psi (0-10 bar)*	CPVC: 32-158°F (0 to 70°C)* PEEK: 32-190°F (0 to 88°C)	CPVC, FKM in-line o-ring PEEK, 316 SS in-line adapter	1" NPTM submersion 2" NPTM in-line adapter
pH	0-100 psi (0-7 bar)*	50-158°F (10-70°C)*	CPVC, Glass, FKM o-rings, HDPE, Titanium rod, glass-filled PP tee	1" NPTM submersion 3/4" NPTF in-line tee
ORP	0-100 psi (0-7bar)*	32-158°F (0-70°C)*		
Contacting conductivity (Condensate)	0-200 psi (0-14 bar)	32-248°F (0-120°C)	316SS, PEEK	3/4" NPTM
Contacting conductivity Graphite (Cooling Tower)	0-150 psi (0-10 bar)*	32-158°F (0-70°C)*	Grpahite, Glass-filled PP, FKM o-ring	3/4" NPTM
Contacting conductivity SS (Cooling Tower)	0-150 psi (0-10 bar)*	32-158°F (0-70°C)*	316SS, Glass-filled PP, FKM o-ring	3/4" NPTM
Contacting conductivity (Boiler)	0-250 psi (0-17 bar)	32-401°F (0-205°C)	316SS, PEEK	3/4" NPTM
Contacting conductivity (High Pressure Tower)	0-300 psi (0-21 bar)*	32-158°F (0-70°C)*	316SS, PEEK	3/4" NPTM
pH (High Pressure)	0-300 psi (0-21 bar)*	32-275°F (0-135°C)*	Glass, Polymer, PTFE, 316SS, FKM	1/2" NPTM gland
ORP (High Pressure)	0-300 psi (0-21 bar)*	32-275°F (0-135°C)*	Platinum, Polymer, PTFE, 316SS, FKM	1/2" NPTM gland
Free Chlorine/Bromine	0-14.7 psi (0-1 bar)	32-113°F (0-45°C)	PVC, Polycarbonate, silicone rubber, SS, PEEK, FKM, Isoplast	1/4" NPTF Inlet 3/4" NPTF Outlet
Extended pH Range Free Chlorine/Bromine	0-14.7 psi (0-1 bar)	32-113°F (0-45°C)		
Total Chlorine	0-14.7 psi (0-1 bar)	32-113°F (0-45°C)		
Chlorine Dioxide	0-14.7 psi (0-1 bar)	32-131°F (0-55°C)		
Ozone	0-14.7 psi (0-1 bar)	32-131°F (0-55°C)		
Peracetic Acid	0-14.7 psi (0-1 bar)	32-131°F (0-55°C)		
Hydrogen Peroxide	0-14.7 psi (0-1 bar)	32-113°F (0-45°C)		

Flow switch manifold	0-150 psi (0-10 bar) up to 100°F (38°C)* 0-50 psi (0-3 bar) at 140°F (60°C)	32-140°F (0-60°C)	GFRPP, PVC, FKM, Isoplast	3/4" NPTF
Flow switch manifold (High Pressure)	0-300 psi (0-21 bar)*	32-158°F (0-70°C)*	Carbon steel, Brass, 316SS, FKM	3/4" NPTF



## 2.4 Variables and their Limits

Sensor Input Settings	Low Limit	High Limit
Alarm limits	Low end of sensor range	High end of sensor range
Input alarm dead band	Low end of sensor range	High end of sensor range
Cell constant (conductivity only)	0.01	10
Smoothing Factor	0%	90%
Temp Comp Factor (conductivity linear ATC only)	0%	20.000%
Installation Factor (Electrodeless conductivity only)	0.5	1.5
Cable length	0.1	3,000
PPM conversion factor (only if units = PPM)	0.001	10.000
Default temperature	-20	500
Deadband	Low end of sensor range	High end of sensor range
Calibration Required Alarm	0 days	365 days
Sensor Slope (Generic sensor only)	-1,000,000	1,000,000
Sensor Offset (Generic sensor only)	-1,000,000	1,000,000
Low Range (Generic sensor only)	-1,000,000	1,000,000
High Range (Generic sensor only)	-1,000,000	1,000,000
4 mA value (Transmitter, AI Monitor analog input only)	0	100
20 mA value (Transmitter, AI Monitor analog input only)	0	100
Max Sensor Range (Fluorometer analog input only)	0 ppb	100,000 ppb
Dye/Product Ratio (Fluorometer analog input only)	0 ppb/ppm	100 ppb/ppm
Flow meter input settings	Low Limit	High Limit
Totalizer alarm	0	100,000,000
Volume/contact for units of Gallons or Liters	1	100,000
Volume/contact for units of m <sup>3</sup>	0.001	1,000



K Factor for units of Gallons or Liters	0.01	100,000
K Factor for units of m <sup>3</sup>	1	1,000,000
Paddlewheel rate alarm limits	0	High end of sensor range
Paddlewheel rate alarm deadband	0	High end of sensor range
Smoothing Factor	0%	90%
Set Flow Total	0	1,000,000,000
<b>Feed Monitor Input Settings</b>	<b>Low Limit</b>	<b>High Limit</b>
Totalizer Alarm	0 vol. units	1,000,000 vol. units
Set Flow Total	0 vol. units	1,000,000,000 vol. units
Flow Alarm Delay	00:10 Minutes	59:59 Minutes
Flow Alarm Clear	1 Contact	100,000 Contacts
Dead Band	0%	90%
Reprime Time	00:00 Minutes	59:59 Minutes
Volume/Contact	0.001 ml	1,000.000 ml
Smoothing Factor	0%	90%
<b>Counter Input Settings</b>	<b>Low Limit</b>	<b>High Limit</b>
DI Counter Rate Alarms	0	30,000
DI Counter Rate Deadband	0	30,000
Totalizer Alarm	0	2,000,000,000
Set Total	0	2,000,000,000
Units per Pulse	0.001	1,000
Smoothing Factor	0%	90%
<b>Relay output settings</b>	<b>Low Limit</b>	<b>High Limit</b>
Output Limit Time	1 second	86,400 seconds (0 = unlimited)
Hand Time Limit	1 second	86,400 seconds (0 = unlimited)
Min Relay Cycle	0 seconds	300 seconds
Set Point	Low end of sensor range	High end of sensor range
Spike Set Point (Spike mode)	Low end of sensor range	High end of sensor range
Onset Time (Spike mode)	0 seconds	23:59:59 HH:MM:SS
Duty Cycle Period (On/Off, Spike, Dual Setpoint modes)	0:00 minutes	59:59 minutes
Duty Cycle (On/Off, Spike, Dual Setpoint modes)	0%	100%
On Delay Time (Manual, On/Off, Dual Setpoint modes, Dual Switch, Alarm modes)	0 seconds	23:59:59 HH:MM:SS
Off Delay Time (Manual, On/Off, Dual Setpoint modes, Dual Switch, Alarm modes)	0 seconds	23:59:59 HH:MM:SS
Dead Band	Low end of sensor range	High end of sensor range
Feed duration (Flow Timer, Counter Timer mode)	0 seconds	86,400 seconds
Accumulator Setpoint (Counter Timer mode)	1	1,000,000
Feed duration (Flow Timer mode)	0 seconds	86,400 seconds
Accumulator Volume (Flow Timer, Target PPM, PPM Volume, Volumetric Blend, Flow Meter Ratio modes)	1	1,000,000
Feed Percentage (Bleed then Feed mode)	0%	1000%
Feed Lockout Time Limit (Bleed & Feed, Bleed then Feed modes)	0 seconds	86,400 seconds
Prebleed To Conductivity (Biocide mode)	1 (0 = no prebleed)	High end of sensor range
Prebleed Time (Biocide mode)	0 seconds	86,400 seconds
Bleed Lockout (Biocide mode)	0 seconds	86,400 seconds
Event duration (Biocide, Timer modes)	0	30,000

Proportional band (Time/Pulse Proportional mode, Intermittent Sampling)	Low end of sensor range	High end of sensor range
Sample period (Time Proportional mode)	0 seconds	3600 seconds
Sample Time (Intermittent Sampling mode)	0 seconds	3600 seconds
Hold Time (Probe Wash, Intermittent Sampling modes)	0 seconds	3600 seconds
Maximum Blowdown (Intermittent Sampling mode)	0 seconds	3600 seconds
Wait Time (Intermittent Sampling mode)	0 seconds	86,400 seconds
Max Rate (Pulse Proportional, Pulse PID modes, Flow Prop modes)	10 pulses/minute	2400 pulses/minute
Minimum Output (Pulse Proportional, Pulse PID modes)	0%	100%
Maximum Output (Pulse Proportional, Pulse PID modes)	0%	100%
Gain (Pulse PID Standard mode)	0.001	1000.000
Integral Time (Pulse PID Standard mode)	0.001 seconds	1000.000 seconds
Derivative Time (Pulse PID Standard mode)us	0 seconds	1000.000 seconds
Proportional Gain (Pulse PID Parallel mode)	0.001	1000.000
Integral Gain (Pulse PID Parallel mode)	0.001 /second	1000.000 /second
Derivative Gain (Pulse PID Parallel mode)	0 seconds	1000.000 seconds
Input Minimum (Pulse PID modes)	Low end of sensor range	High end of sensor range
Input Maximum (Pulse PID modes)	Low end of sensor range	High end of sensor range
Wear Cycle Time (Lag mode)	10 seconds	23:59:59 HH:MM:SS
Delay Time (Lag mode)	0 seconds	23:59:59 HH:MM:SS
Bleed Volume (Flow Meter Ratio mode)	1	1,000,000
Pump Capacity (Flow Prop mode)	0 gal/hour or l/hour	10,000 gal/hour or l/hour
Pump Setting (Flow Prop mode)	0%	100%
Specific Gravity (Flow Prop mode)	0 g/ml	9.999 g/ml
Target (Flow Prop mode)	0 ppm	1,000,000 ppm
<b>Analog (4-20 mA) Output Settings</b>	<b>Low Limit</b>	<b>High Limit</b>
4 mA Value (Retransmit mode)	Low end of sensor range	High end of sensor range
20 mA Value (Retransmit mode)	Low end of sensor range	High end of sensor range
Hand Output	0%	100%
Set Point (Proportional, PID modes)	Low end of sensor range	High end of sensor range
Proportional Band (Proportional mode)	Low end of sensor range	High end of sensor range
Minimum Output (Proportional, PID modes)	0%	100%
Maximum Output (Proportional, PID modes)	0%	100%
Off Mode Output (Proportional, PID modes, Flow Prop modes)	0 mA	21 mA
Error Output (not in Manual mode)	0 mA	21 mA
Hand Time Limit (not in Retransmit mode)	1 second	86,400 seconds (0 = unlimited)
Output Time Limit (Proportional, PID modes)	1 second	86,400 seconds (0 = unlimited)
Gain (PID, Standard mode)	0.001	1000.000
Integral Time (PID Standard mode)	0.001 seconds	1000.000 seconds
Derivative Time (PID Standard mode)	0 seconds	1000.000 seconds
Proportional Gain (PID Parallel mode)	0.001	1000.000
Integral Gain (PID Parallel mode)	0.001 /second	1000.000 /second
Derivative Gain (PID Parallel mode)	0 seconds	1000.000 seconds
Input Maximum (PID modes)	Low end of sensor range	High end of sensor range
Pump Capacity (Flow Prop mode)	0 gal/hour or l/hour	10,000 gal/hour or l/hour
Pump Setting (Flow Prop mode)	0%	100%
Specific Gravity (Flow Prop mode)	0 g/ml	9.999 g/ml

Target (Flow Prop mode)	0 ppm	1,000,000 ppm
<b>Configuration settings</b>	<b>Low Limit</b>	<b>High Limit</b>
Local Password	0000	9999
Fluent update period	1 minute	1440 minutes
Fluent reply timeout	10 seconds	60 seconds
Alarm Delay	0:00 minutes	59:59 minutes
SMTP Port	0	65535
TCP Timeout	1 second	240 seconds
Auto Dim Time	0 seconds	23:59:59 HH:MM:SS
<b>Graph settings</b>	<b>Low Limit</b>	<b>High Limit</b>
Low axis limit	Low end of sensor range	High end of sensor range
High axis limit	Low end of sensor range	High end of sensor range

## 3.0 UNPACKING & INSTALLATION

### 3.1 Unpacking the unit

Inspect the contents of the carton. Please notify the carrier immediately if there are any signs of damage to the controller or its parts. Contact your distributor if any of the parts are missing. The carton should contain a W600 series controller and an instruction manual. Any options or accessories will be incorporated as ordered.

### 3.2 Mounting the electronic enclosure

The controller is supplied with mounting holes on the enclosure. It should be wall mounted with the display at eye level, on a vibration-free surface, utilizing all four mounting holes for maximum stability. Do not install the enclosure in a location where it will be exposed to direct sunlight. Use M6 (1/4" diameter) fasteners that are appropriate for the substrate material of the wall. The enclosure is NEMA 4X (IP65) rated. The maximum operating ambient temperature is 131°F (55°C); this should be considered if installation is in a high temperature location. The enclosure requires the following clearances:

Top:	2" (50 mm)
Left:	8" (203 mm) (not applicable for prewired models)
Right:	4" (102 mm)
Bottom:	7" (178 mm)

### 3.3 Sensor Installation

Refer to the specific instructions supplied with the sensor being used, for detailed installation instructions.

#### General Guidelines

Locate the sensors where an active sample of water is available and where the sensors can easily be removed for cleaning. Position the sensor such that air bubbles will not be trapped within the sensing area. Position the sensor where sediment or oil will not accumulate within the sensing area.

#### In-Line Sensor Mounting

In-line mounted sensors must be situated so that the tee is always full and the sensors are never subjected to a drop in water level resulting in dryness. Refer to Figure 2 for typical installation.

Tap off the discharge side of the recirculation pump to provide a minimum flow of 1 gallon per minute through the flow switch manifold. The sample must flow into the bottom of the manifold in order to close the flow switch, and return to a point of lower pressure in order to ensure flow. Install an isolation valve on both sides of the manifold to stop flow for sensor maintenance.

**IMPORTANT:** To avoid cracking the female pipe threads on the supplied plumbing parts, use no more than 3 wraps of Teflon tape and thread in the pipe FINGER tight plus 1/2 turn! Do not use pipe dope to seal the threads of the flow switch because the clear plastic will crack!

### **Submersion Sensor Mounting**

If the sensors are to be submersed in the process, mount them firmly to the tank, and protect the cable with plastic pipe, sealed at the top with a cable gland, to prevent premature failure. Place the sensors in an area of good solution movement.

Sensors should be located such that they respond rapidly to a well-mixed sample of the process water and the treatment chemicals. If they are too close to the chemical injection point, they will see spikes in concentration and cycle on and off too frequently. If they are too far away from the chemical injection point, they will respond too slowly to the concentration changes, and you will overshoot the set point.

The **contacting conductivity sensor** should be placed as close to the controller as possible, to a maximum distance of 250 ft. (76 m). Less than 25 ft. (8 m) is recommended. The cable must be shielded from background electrical noise. Always route low voltage (sensor) signals with at least a 6" (15 cm) separation from AC voltage wiring.

The **electrodeless conductivity sensor** should be placed as close to the controller as possible, to a maximum distance of 120 ft. (37 m). Less than 20 ft. (6 m) is recommended. The cable must be shielded from background electrical noise. Always route low voltage (sensor) signals with at least a 6" (15 cm) separation from AC voltage wiring. These sensors are affected by the geometry and conductivity of their surroundings, so either maintain 6 inches (15 cm) of sample around the sensor or ensure that any nearby conductive or non-conductive items are consistently positioned. Do not install the sensor in the path of any electrical current that may be flowing in the solution, as this will shift the conductivity reading.

The **amplified pH/ORP/ISE electrode** should be placed as close to the controller as possible, to a maximum distance of 1000 feet (305 m) from the controller. A junction box and shielded cable are available to extend the standard 20 foot (6 m) length. pH and ORP electrodes must be installed such that the measuring surfaces will always remain wet. A U-trap provided in the manifold design should achieve this, even if the sample flow stops. These electrodes also must be installed with the measuring surfaces pointing down; that is 5 degrees above the horizontal, at a minimum. The flow velocity past the sensor must be less than 10 ft./sec. (3 m/sec.)

The **disinfection sensor** should be placed as close to the controller as possible, to a maximum distance of 100 feet (30 m) from the controller. A junction box and shielded cable are available to extend the standard 20 foot (6 m) length. The sensor should be mounted such that the measuring surfaces will always stay wet. If the membrane dries out, it will respond slowly to changing disinfectant values for 24 hours, and if dried out repeatedly, will fail prematurely. The flow cell should be placed on the discharge side of a circulation pump or downhill from a gravity feed. Flow into the cell must come from the bottom side that has the 3/4" x 1/4" NPT reducing bushing installed. The reducing bushing provides the flow velocity required for accurate readings and must not be removed! A "U" trap should be installed so that if the flow stops, the sensor is still immersed in the water. The outlet of the flow cell must be plumbed to open atmosphere unless the system pressure is at or below 1 atmosphere. If the flow through the line cannot be stopped to allow for cleaning and calibration of the sensor, then it should be placed in a by-pass line with isolation valves to allow for sensor removal. Install the sensor vertically, with the measuring surface pointing down, at least 5 degrees above horizontal. Flow rate regulation must be done upstream from the sensor, because any flow restriction downstream can increase the pressure above atmospheric and damage the membrane cap!

### **Important Boiler Sensor Installation Notes: (refer to typical installation drawing)**

1. Make sure the minimum water level in the boiler is at least 4-6 inches above the skimmer blowdown line. If the skimmer line is closer to the surface, it is likely that steam will be drawn into the line instead of boiler water. The skimmer line must also be installed above the highest tube.
2. Maintain a 3/4 inch minimum pipe ID with no flow restrictions from the tap for the boiler skimmer blowdown line to the electrode. If the ID is reduced below 3/4 inch, then flashing will occur beyond that point and the conductivity reading will be low and erratic. Minimize the usage of tees, valves, elbows or unions between the boiler and the electrode.
3. A manual shut off valve should be installed so that the electrode can be removed and cleaned. This valve must be a full port valve in order to avoid a flow restriction.
4. Keep the distance between the tap for the boiler skimmer line to the electrode as short as possible, to a maximum of 10 feet.

5. Mount the electrode in the side branch of a cross in a horizontal run of pipe. This will minimize entrapment of steam around the electrode and will allow any solids to pass through.
6. There MUST be a flow restriction after the electrode and/or control valve in order to provide back pressure. This flow restriction will be either a flow control valve or an orifice union. The amount of the flow restriction will affect the blowdown rate as well, and should be sized accordingly.
7. Install the motorized ball valve or solenoid valve per the manufacturer's instructions.

For best results, align the hole in the conductivity electrode such that the direction of water flow is through the hole.

## **Guide to Sizing Blowdown Valves and Orifice Plates**

### **1. Determine the Rate of Steam Production in Pounds per Hour:**

Either read off the boiler name plate (water-tube boilers) or Calculate from horsepower rating (fire-tube boilers):  $HP \times 34.5 = \text{lbs/hr}$ . Example:  $100 \text{ HP} = 3450 \text{ lbs/hr}$ .

### **2. Determine the Concentration Ratio (BASED ON FEEDWATER)**

A water treatment chemical specialist should determine the desired number of cycles of concentration. This is the ratio of TDS in the boiler water to TDS in the feedwater. Note that feedwater means the water that is fed to the boiler from the deaerator and includes makeup water plus condensate return. Example: 10 cycles of concentration has been recommended

### **3. Determine the Required Blowdown Rate in Pounds Per Hour**

$\text{Blowdown Rate} = \text{Steam Production} / (\text{Concentration Ratio} - 1)$  Example:  $3450 / (10 - 1) = 383.33 \text{ lbs./hr}$

### **4. Determine if Continuous or Intermittent Sampling is Required**

Use intermittent sampling when the boiler operation or loading is intermittent, or on boilers where the required blowdown rate is less than 25% of the smallest available flow control valve or less than the flow through the smallest orifice. See the graphs on the next page.

Use continuous sampling when the boiler is operating 24 hours per day and the required blowdown rate is more than 25% of the smallest applicable flow control valve or orifice. See the graphs on the next page.

Use of a flow control valve will give you the best control of the process, since the flow rate can be easily adjusted. The dial on the valve also gives you a visual indication if the flow rate has been changed. If the valve clogs, it can be opened to clear the obstruction, and closed to the previous position.

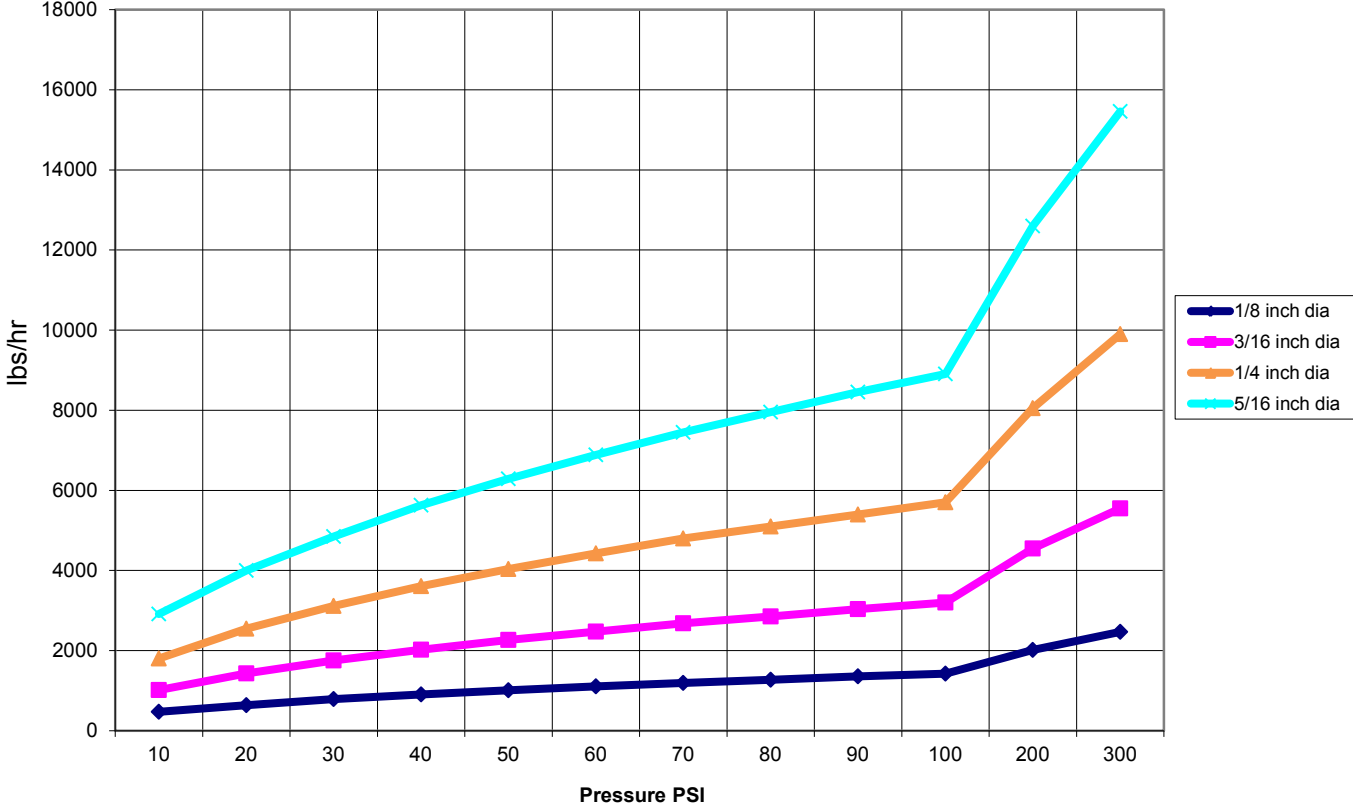
If an orifice plate is used, you must install a valve downstream from the orifice in order to fine tune the flow rate and provide additional back pressure in many applications.

Example: An 80 psi boiler has a Required Blowdown Rate of 383.33 lbs./hr. The maximum flow rate of the smallest flow control valve is 3250 lbs./hr.  $3250 \times 0.25 = 812.5$  which is too high for continuous sampling. Using an orifice, the flow rate through the smallest diameter plate is 1275 lbs./hr. This is too high for continuous sampling.

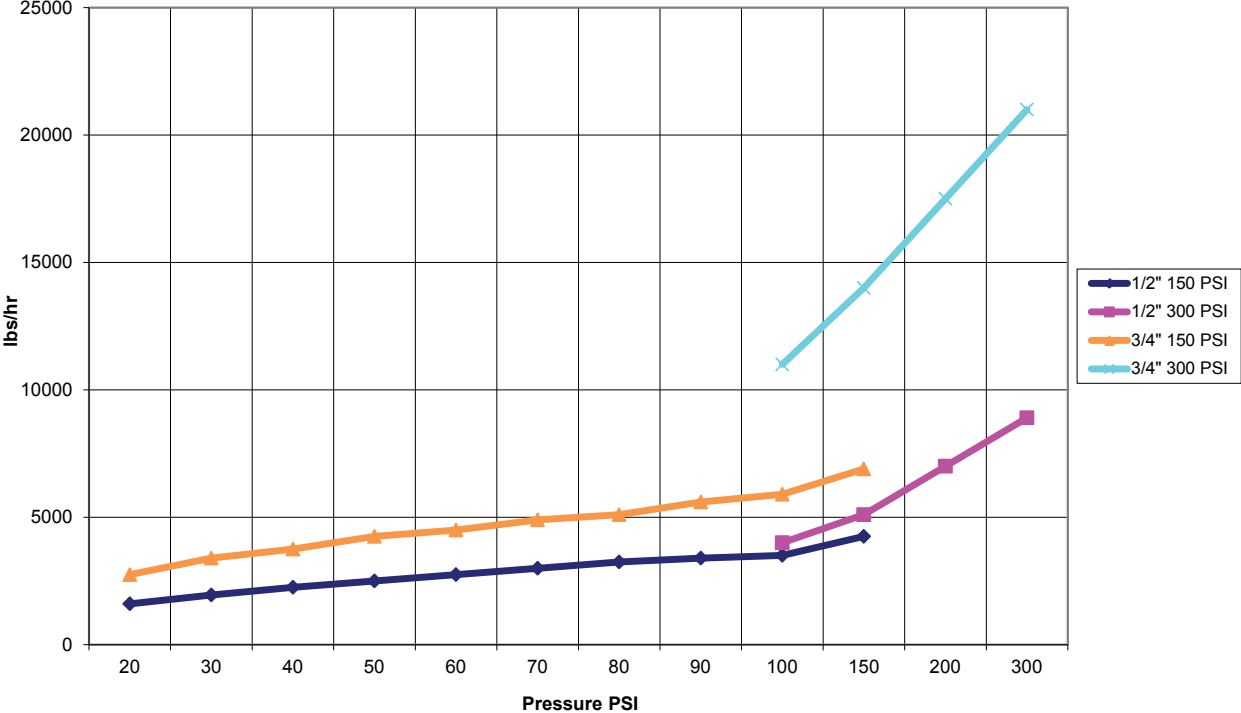
### **5. Determine the Orifice or Flow Control Valve Size for this Blowdown Rate**

Use the following graphs to select a flow control device:




**Flow Rate in Lbs/hr for Various Orifices**



**Flow Control Valve  
Maximum Flow Rates in Lbs/hr**



### 3.4 Icon Definitions

Symbol	Publication	Description
	IEC 417, No.5019	Protective Conductor Terminal
	IEC 417, No. 5007	On (Supply)
O	IEC 417, No. 5008	Off (Supply)
	ISO 3864, No. B.3.6	Caution, risk of electric shock
	ISO 3864, No. B.3.1	Caution

### 3.5 Electrical installation

The various standard wiring options are shown in figure 1, below. Your controller will arrive from the factory pre-wired or ready for hardwiring. Depending on your configuration of controller options, you may be required to hard-wire some or all of the input/output devices. Refer to figures 6 through 17 for circuit board layout and wiring.

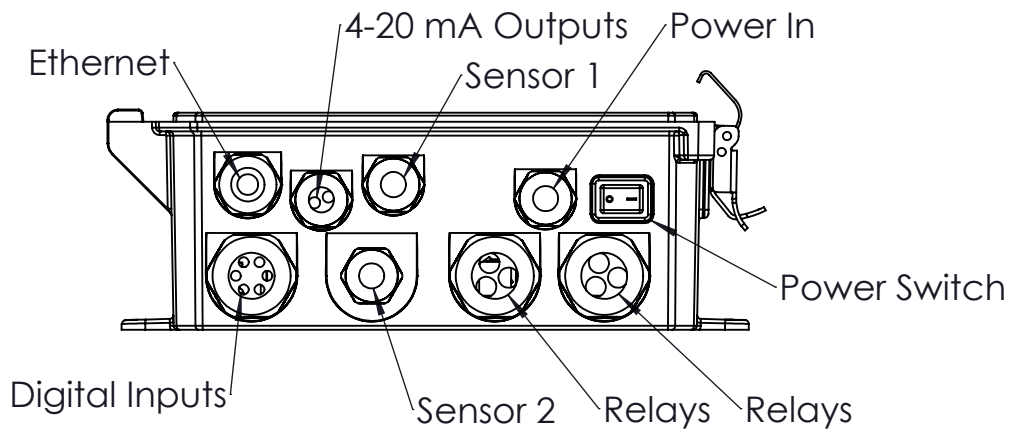
Note: when wiring the optional flow meter contactor input, the 4-20 mA outputs or a remote flow switch, it is advisable to use stranded, twisted, shielded pair wire between 22-26 AWG. Shield should be terminated at the controller at the most convenient shield terminal.



## CAUTION

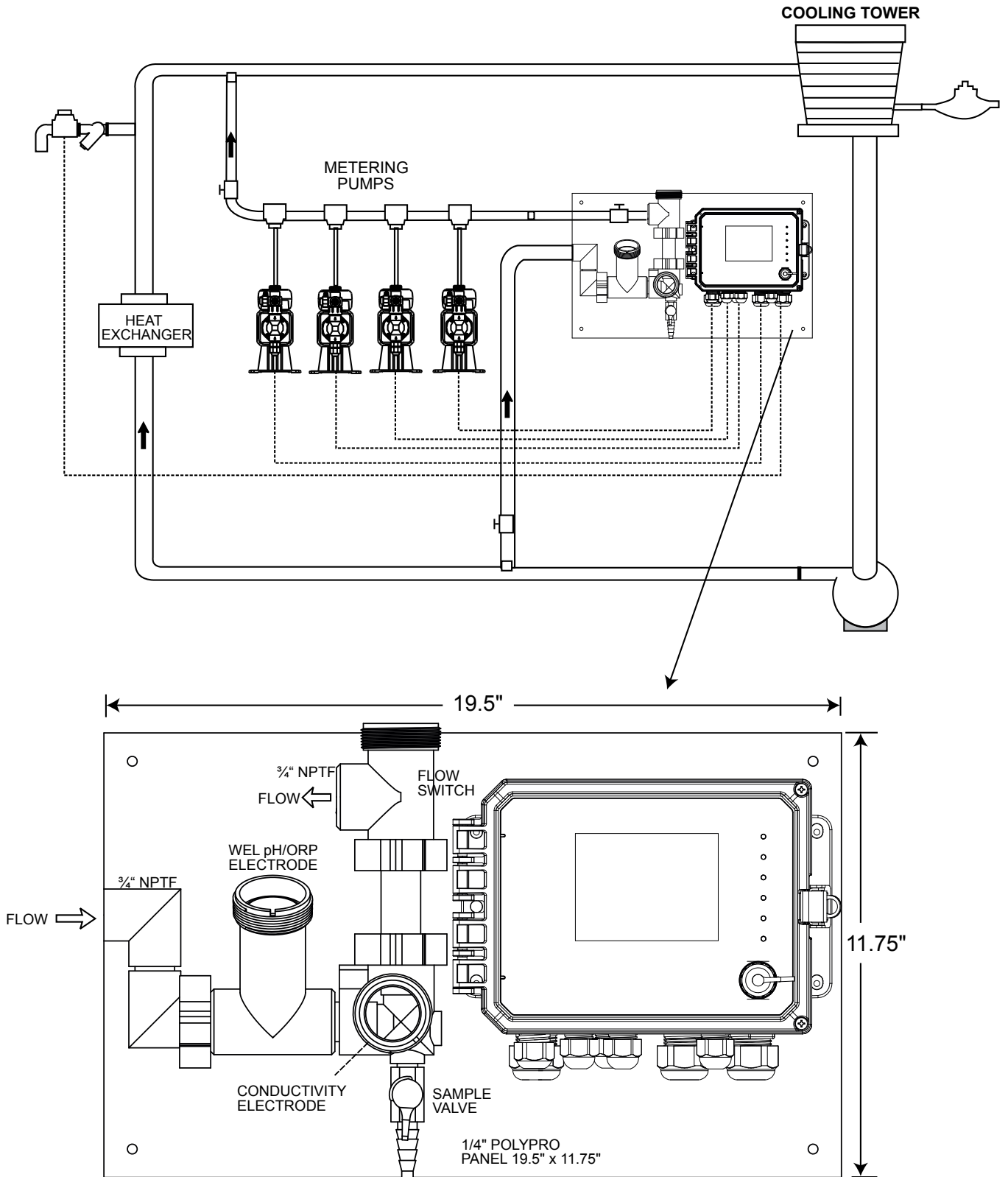


1.	There are live circuits inside the controller even when the power switch on the front panel is in the OFF position! The front panel must never be opened before power to the controller is REMOVED! If your controller is prewired, it is supplied with an 8 foot, 18 AWG power cord with USA style plug. A tool (#1 Phillips driver) is required to open the front panel.
2.	When mounting the controller, make sure there is clear access to the disconnecting device!
3.	The electrical installation of the controller must be done by trained personnel only and conform to all applicable National, State and Local codes!
4.	Proper grounding of this product is required. Any attempt to bypass the grounding will compromise the safety of persons and property.
5.	Operating this product in a manner not specified by Walchem may impair the protection provided by the equipment.

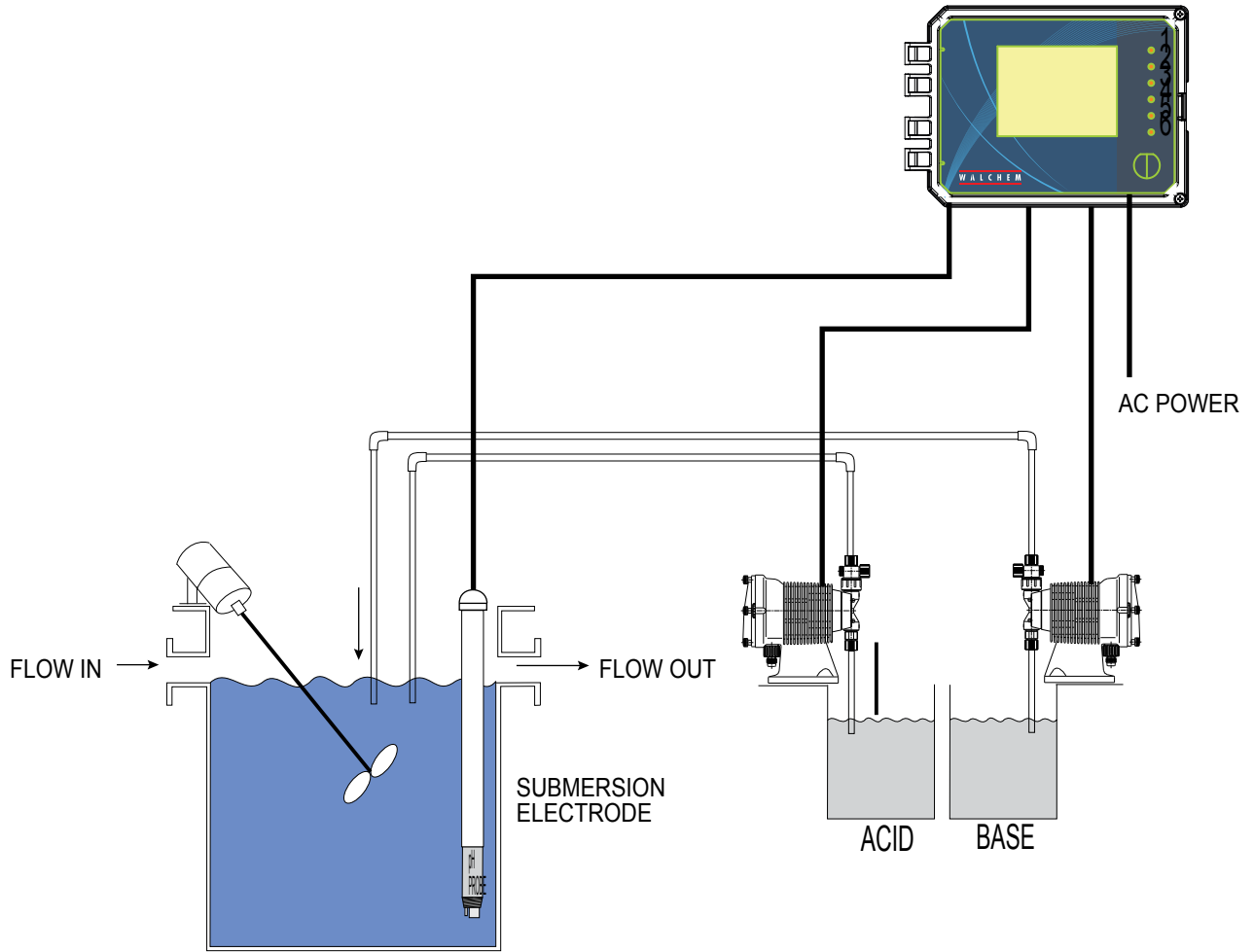


**Figure 1 Conduit Wiring**

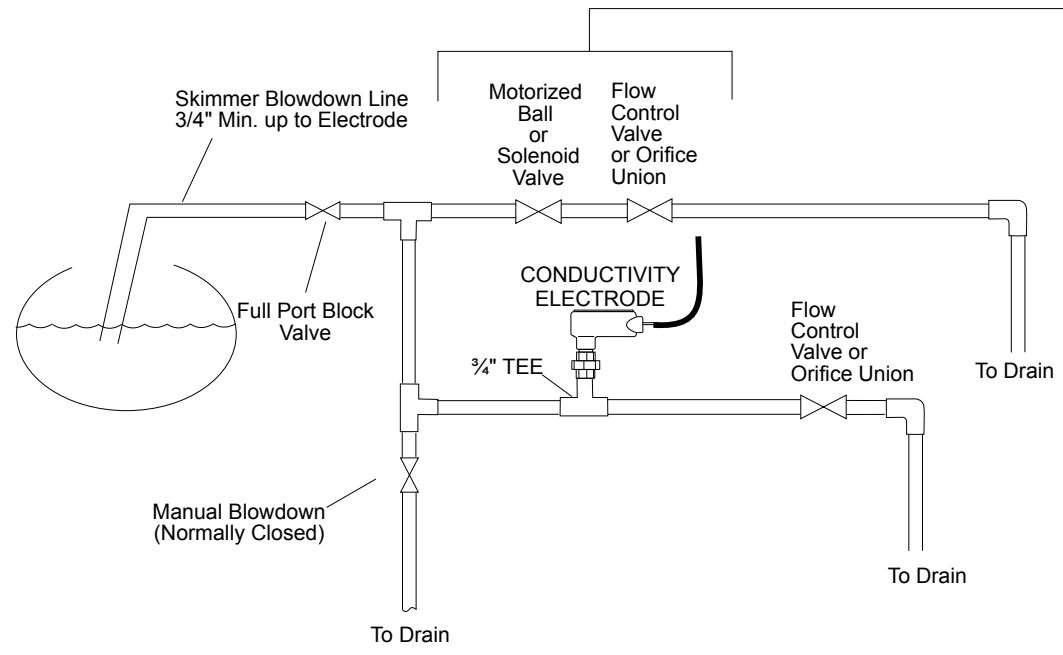
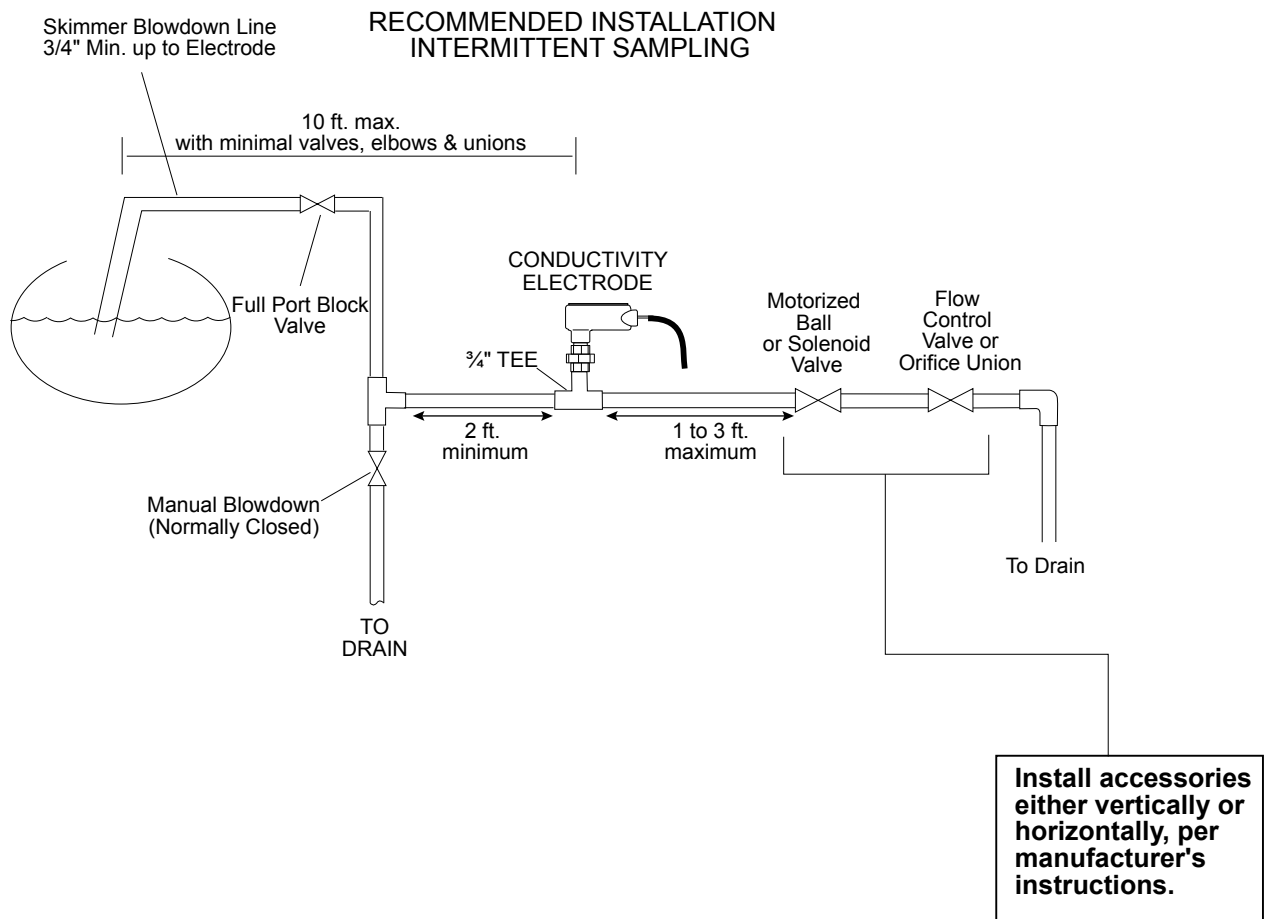




**Figure 2 Typical Installation – Cooling Tower**

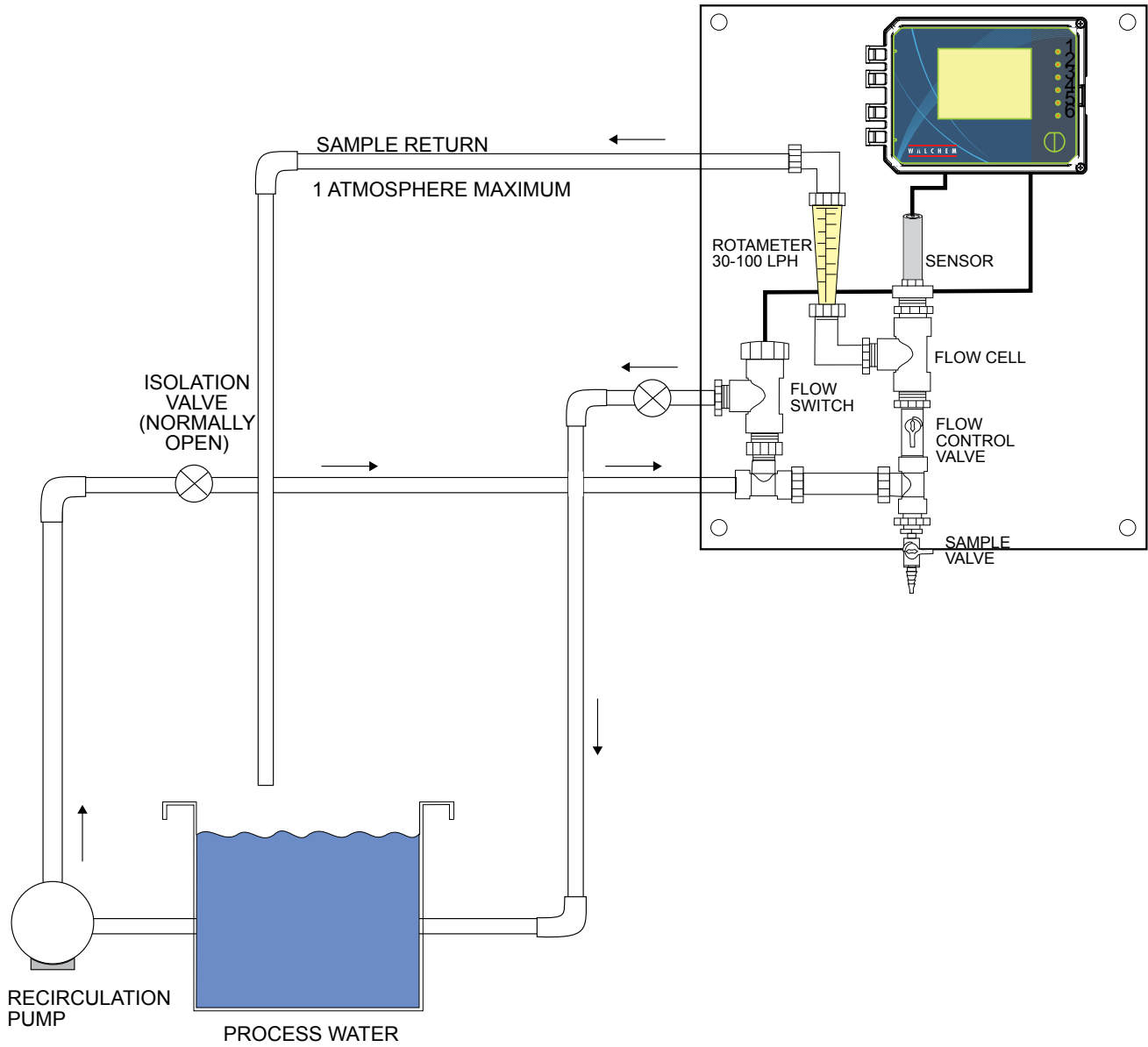


**Figure 3 Typical Installation – Cooling Tower Submersion**

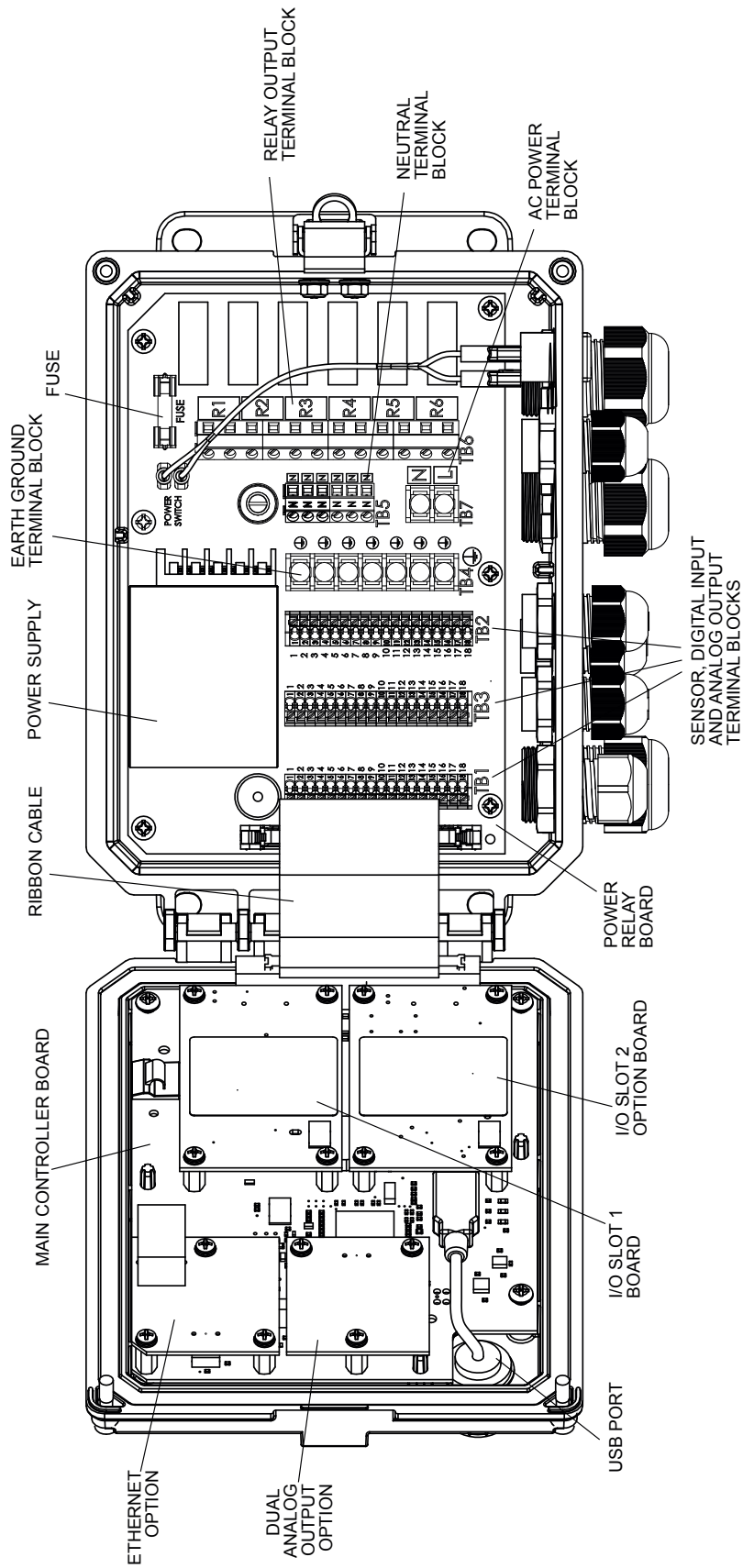


RECOMMENDED INSTALLATION  
CONTINUOUS SAMPLING

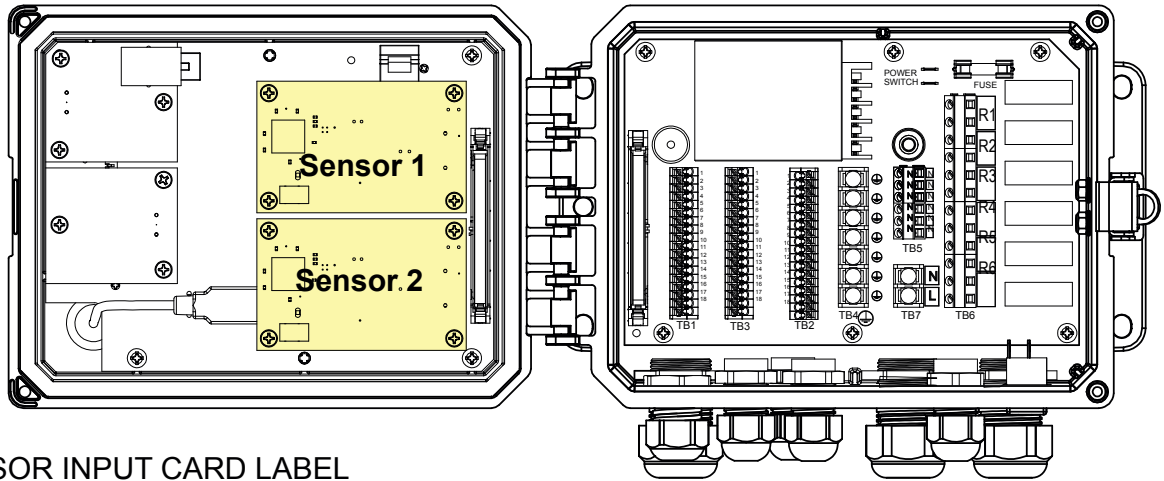
**Figure 4 Typical Installation – Boiler**



**Figure 5 Typical Installation – Disinfection Sensor**

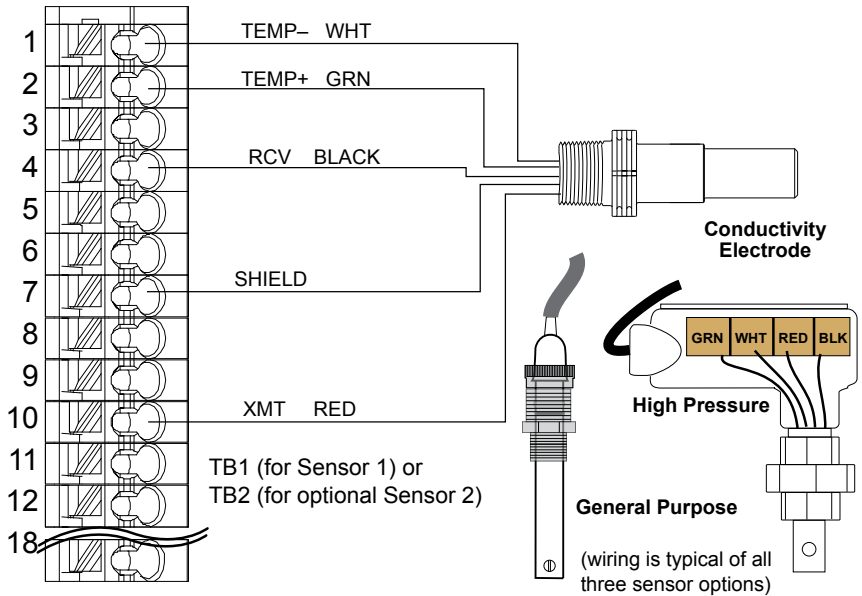


**Figure 6 Parts Identification**

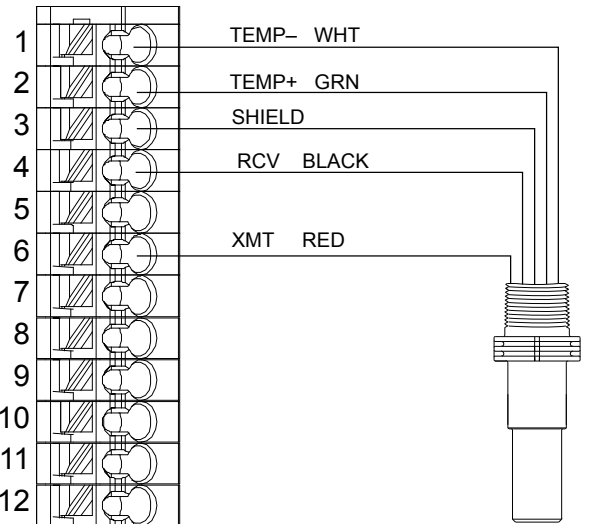


**SENSOR INPUT CARD LABEL**

	ECOND	CCOND	pH/ORP DIS
1	TEMP-	TEMP-	TEMP-
2	TEMP+	TEMP+	TEMP+
3	R-SHLD		IN-
4		RCV	IN+
5	RCV-		
6	RCV+		
7	X-SHLD	SHIELD	SHIELD
8			+5V
9			-5V
10	XMT+	XMT	
11	XMT-		
12			



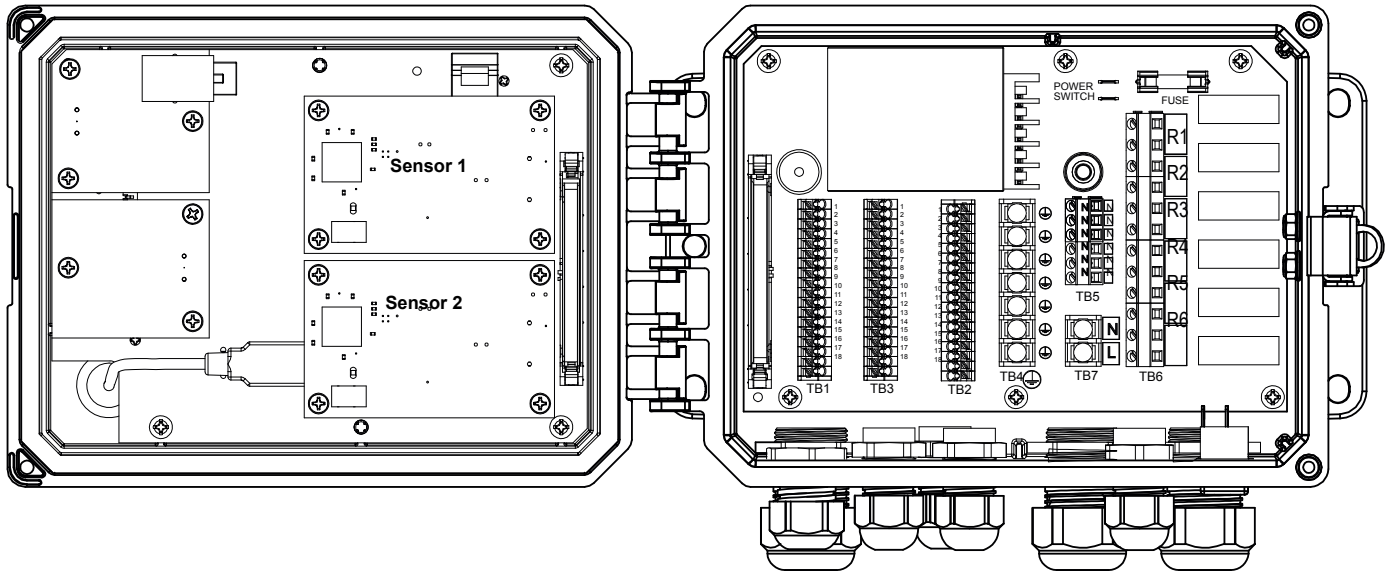
	CCOND	pH/ORP DIS	2 Wire Loop	2 Wire Pwr	3 Wire	4 Wire
1	TEMP-	TEMP-				
2	TEMP+	TEMP+				
3	SHIELD	IN-				
4	RCV	IN+				
5		-5V				
6	XMT					
7		+5V				
8					COM(-) 24V(-)	
9			+24V		+24V	+24V
10				XMTR-		XMTR-
11				XMTR-	XMTR+	XMTR+
12			SHIELD or use DI SHIELD (TB3 7-12)			



**COMBINATION SENSOR/ANALOG CARD LABEL**

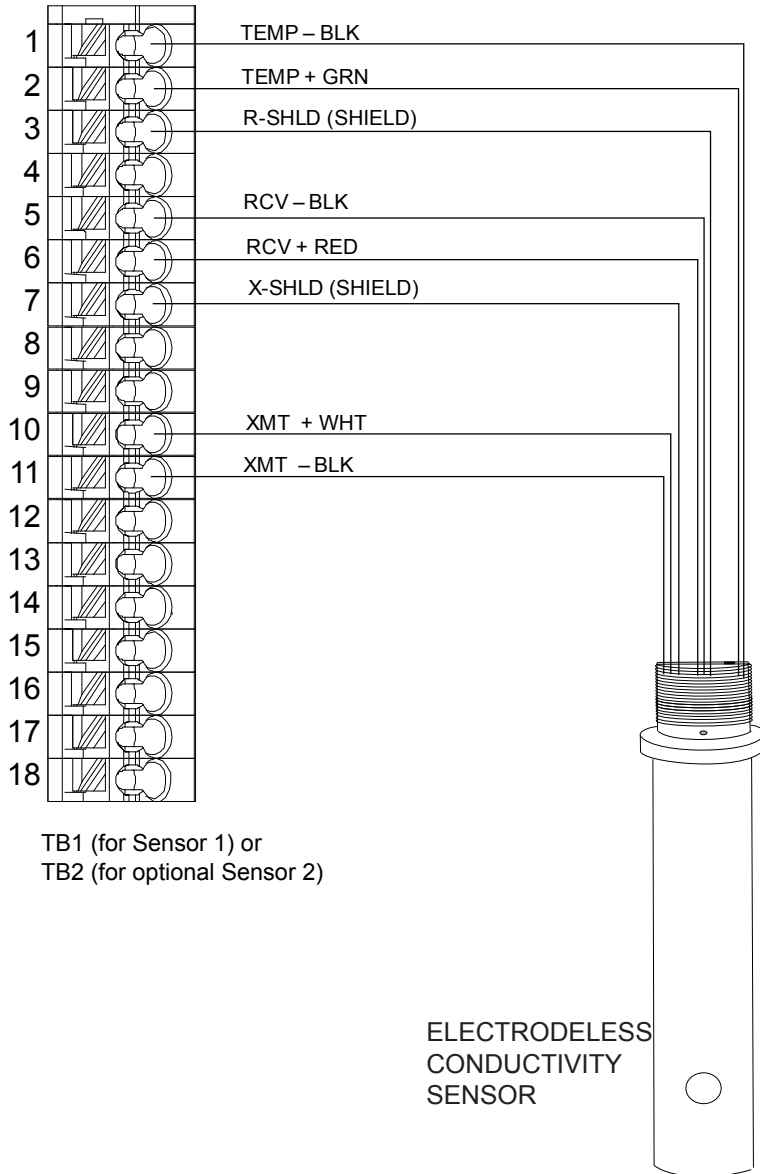
TB1 (for Sensor 1) or TB2 (for optional Sensor 2)

**Figure 7 Contacting Conductivity Sensor Input Wiring**



	ECOND	CCOND	pH/ORP DIS
1	TEMP-	TEMP-	TEMP-
2	TEMP+	TEMP+	TEMP+
3	R-SHLD		IN-
4		RCV	IN+
5	RCV-		
6	RCV+		
7	X-SHLD	SHIELD	SHIELD
8			+5V
9			-5V
10	XMT+	XMT	
11	XMT-		
12			

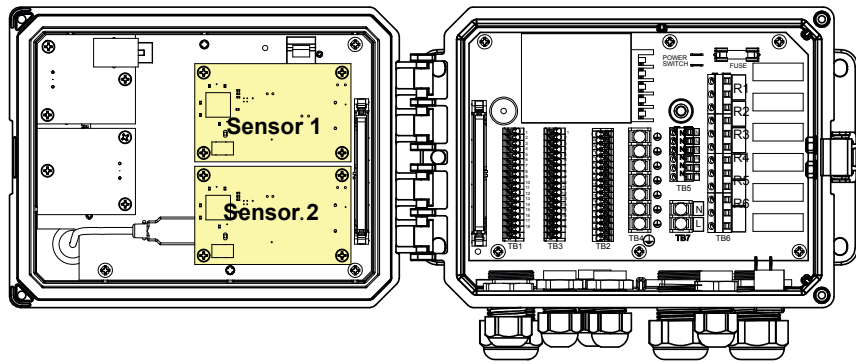
SENSOR LABEL



TB1 (for Sensor 1) or  
TB2 (for optional Sensor 2)

ELECTRODELESS  
CONDUCTIVITY  
SENSOR

Figure 8 Electrodeless Conductivity Sensor Input Wiring



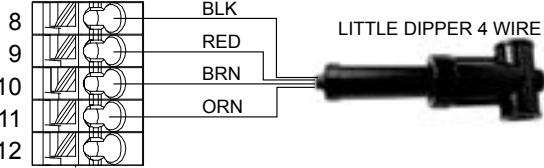
SENSOR LABEL

	CCOND	pH/ORP DIS	2 Wire Loop	2 Wire Pwrd	3 Wire	4 Wire
1	TEMP-	TEMP-				

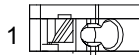
TB1 (for Sensor 1) or  
TB2 (for optional Sensor 2)



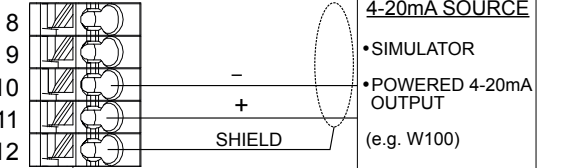
8					COM(-)	24V(-)
9			+24V		+24V	+24V
10					XMTR-	XMTR-
11					XMTR-	XMTR+
12			SHIELD or use DI SHIELD (TB3 7-12)			



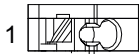
	CCOND	pH/ORP DIS	2 Wire Loop	2 Wire Pwrd	3 Wire	4 Wire
1	TEMP-	TEMP-				



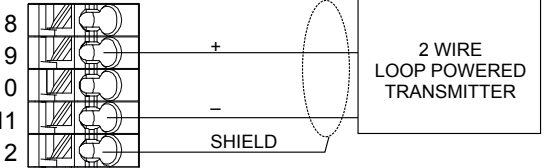
8					COM(-)	24V(-)
9			+24V		+24V	+24V
10					XMTR-	XMTR-
11					XMTR-	XMTR+
12			SHIELD or use DI SHIELD (TB3 7-12)			



	CCOND	pH/ORP DIS	2 Wire Loop	2 Wire Pwrd	3 Wire	4 Wire
1	TEMP-	TEMP-				



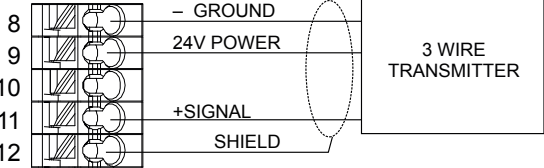
8					COM(-)	24V(-)
9			+24V		+24V	+24V
10					XMTR-	XMTR-
11					XMTR-	XMTR+
12			SHIELD or use DI SHIELD (TB3 7-12)			



	CCOND	pH/ORP DIS	2 Wire Loop	2 Wire Pwrd	3 Wire	4 Wire
1	TEMP-	TEMP-				



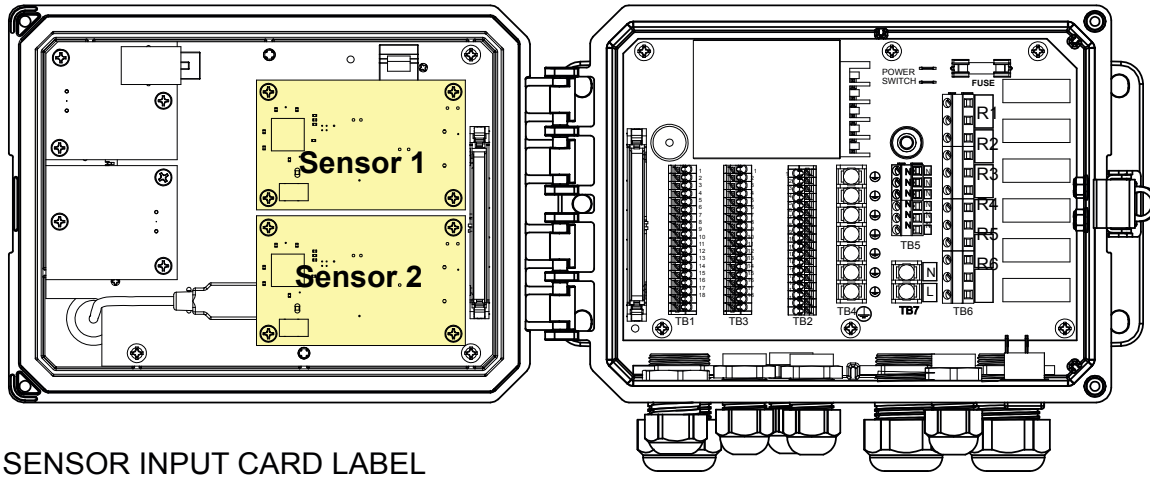
8					COM(-)	24V(-)
9			+24V		+24V	+24V
10					XMTR-	XMTR-
11					XMTR-	XMTR+
12			SHIELD or use DI SHIELD (TB3 7-12)			



**NOTE:** To program the combination card analog input, you must go to Inputs menu, then enter the analog input (S13 or S23), scroll down to Transmitter, and select the type of transmitter from the list.

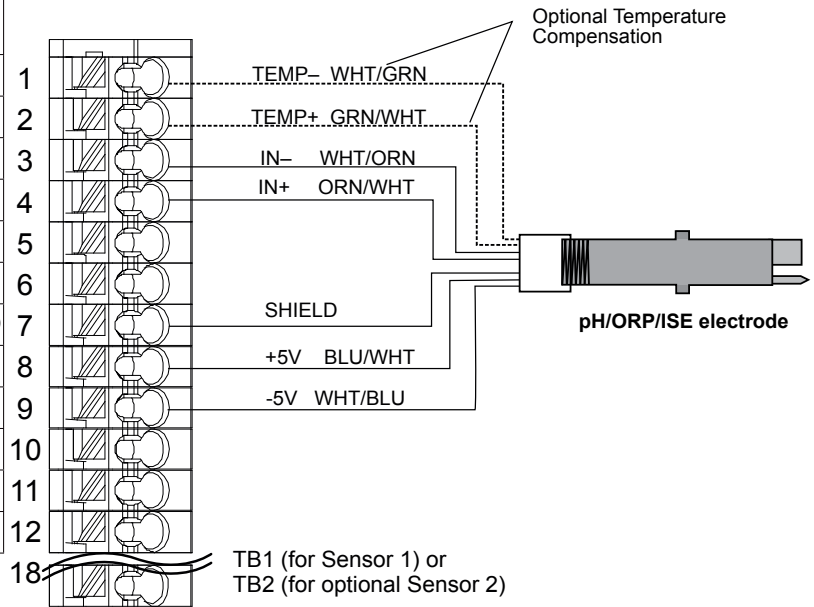
**Figure 11a Combination Card 4-20mA Dual Sensor Input Wiring**



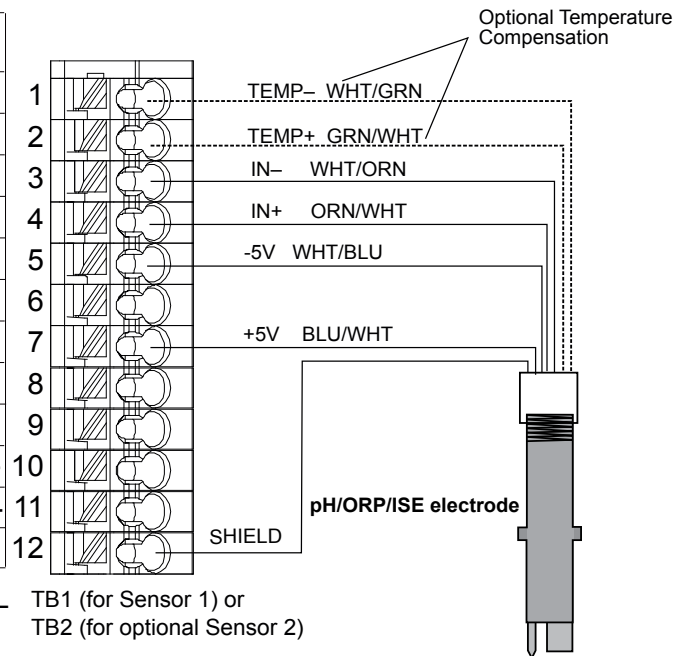


SENSOR INPUT CARD LABEL

	ECOND	CCOND	pH/ORP DIS
1	TEMP-	TEMP-	TEMP-
2	TEMP+	TEMP+	TEMP+
3	R-SHLD		IN-
4		RCV	IN+
5	RCV-		
6	RCV+		
7	X-SHLD	SHIELD	SHIELD
8			+5V
9			-5V
10	XMT+	XMT	
11	XMT-		
12			

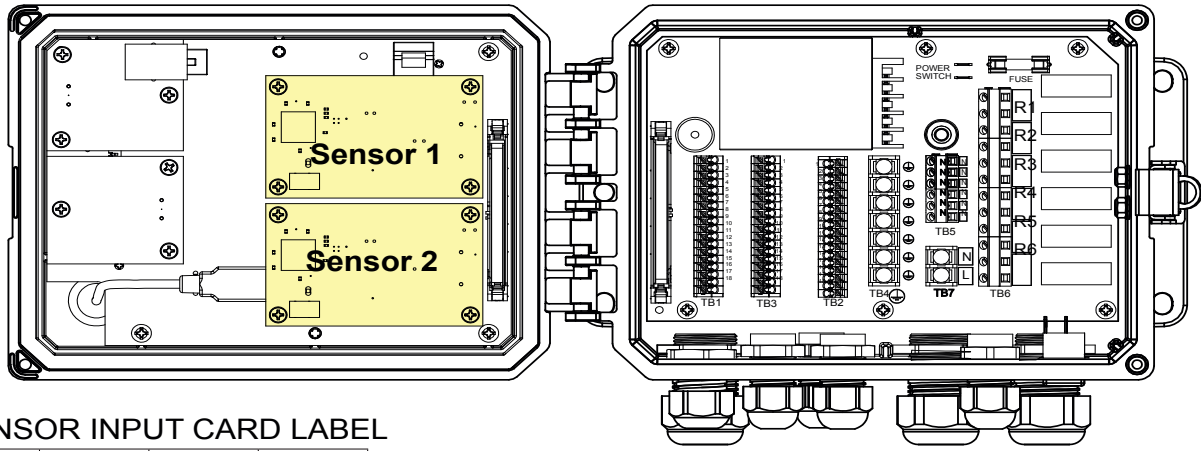


	CCOND	pH/ORP DIS	2 Wire Loop	2 Wire Pwrd	3 Wire	4 Wire
1	TEMP-	TEMP-				
2	TEMP+	TEMP+				
3	SHIELD	IN-				
4	RCV	IN+				
5		-5V				
6	XMT					
7		+5V				
8					COM(-) 24V(-)	
9			+24V		+24V	+24V
10				XMTR-		XMTR-
11				XMTR-	XMTR+	XMTR+
12						



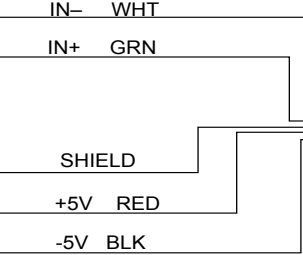
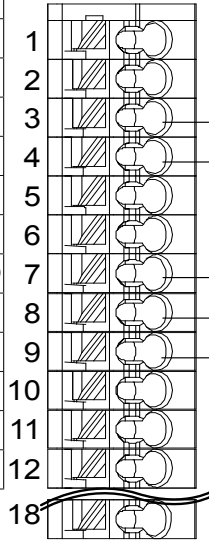
COMBINATION SENSOR/ANALOG CARD LABEL

Figure 9 pH/ORP/ISE Sensor Input Wiring

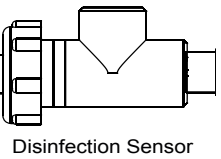


**SENSOR INPUT CARD LABEL**

	ECOND	CCOND	pH/ORP DIS
1	TEMP-	TEMP-	TEMP-
2	TEMP+	TEMP+	TEMP+
3	R-SHLD		IN-
4		RCV	IN+
5	RCV-		
6	RCV+		
7	X-SHLD	SHIELD	SHIELD
8			+5V
9			-5V
10	XMT+	XMT	
11	XMT-		
12			

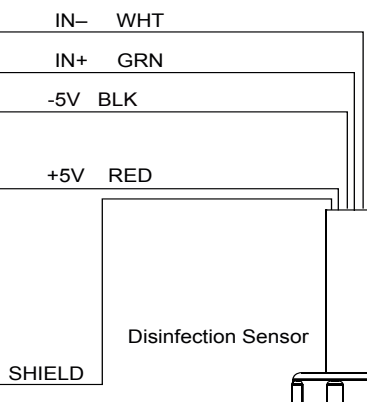
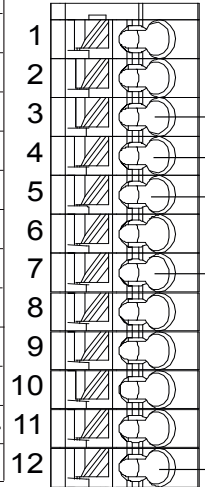


TB1 (for Sensor 1) or  
TB2 (for optional Sensor 2)

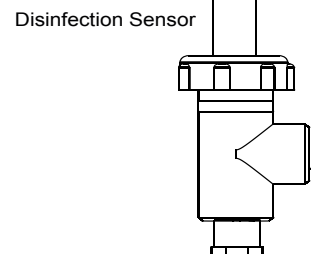


Disinfection Sensor

	CCOND	pH/ORP DIS	2 Wire Loop	2 Wire Pwrd	3 Wire	4 Wire
1	TEMP-	TEMP-				
2	TEMP+	TEMP+				
3	SHIELD	IN-				
4	RCV	IN+				
5		-5V				
6	XMT					
7		+5V				
8					COM(-)	24V(-)
9			+24V		+24V	+24V
10				XMTR-		XMTR-
11			XMTR-	XMTR+	XMTR+	XMTR+
12			SHIELD or use DI SHIELD (TB3 7-12)			



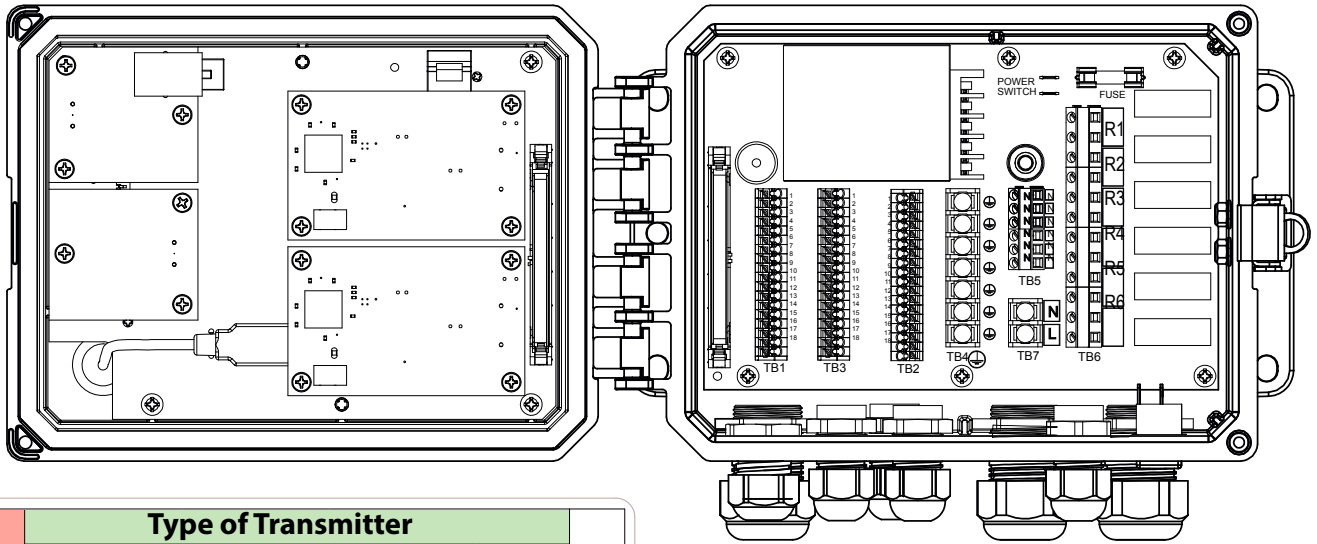
TB1 (for Sensor 1) or  
TB2 (for optional Sensor 2)



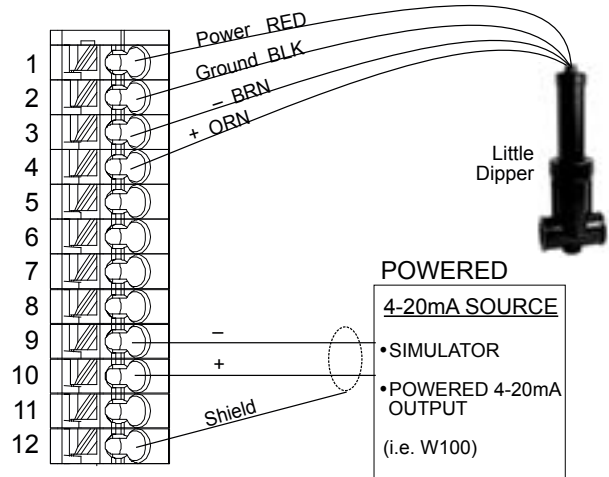
Disinfection Sensor

**COMBINATION SENSOR/ANALOG CARD LABEL**

**Figure 10 Disinfection Sensor Input Wiring**

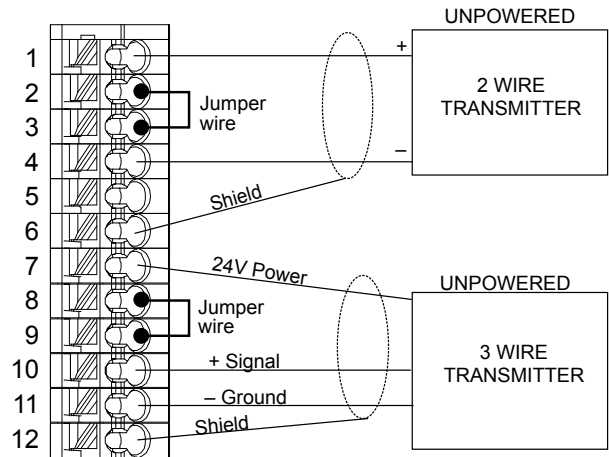


TB Pin#	Type of Transmitter				AI#
	2 Wire Loop	2 Wire Powered	3 Wire	4 Wire	
1	+24V		+24V	+24V	1
2	●		●	24V(-)	
3	●	XMTR-	●	XMTR-	
4	XMTR-	XMTR+	XMTR+	XMTR+	
5			COM(-)		
6	SHIELD	SHIELD	SHIELD	SHIELD	
7	+24V		+24V	+24V	2
8	●		●	24V(-)	
9	●	XMTR-	●	XMTR-	
10	XMTR-	XMTR+	XMTR+	XMTR+	
11			COM(-)		
12	SHIELD	SHIELD	SHIELD	SHIELD	



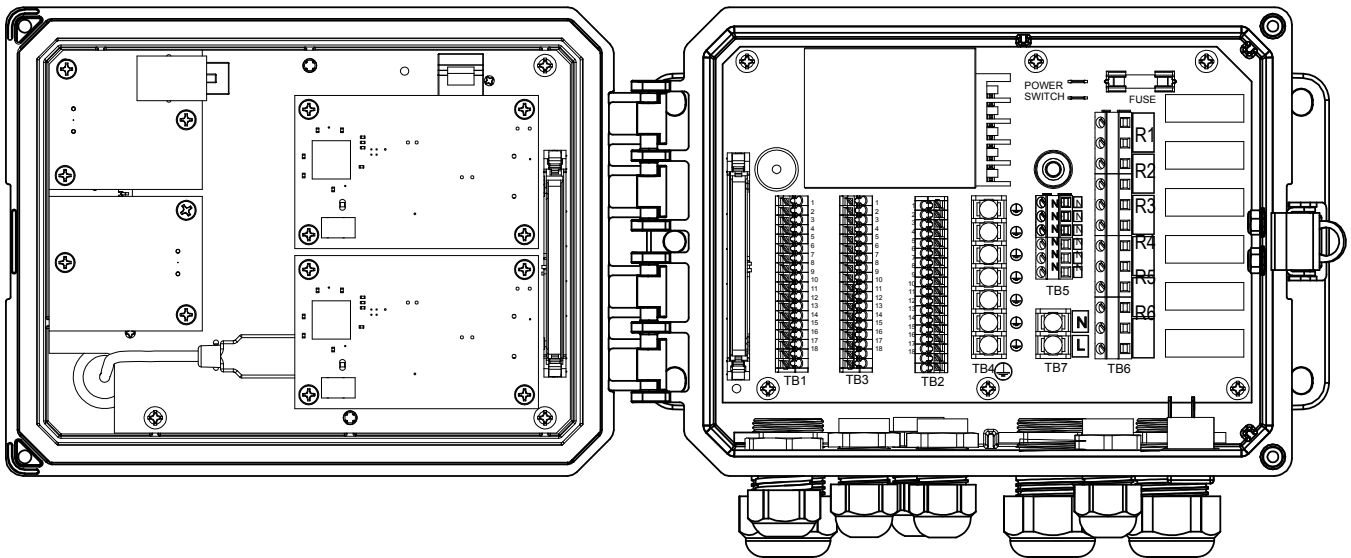
TB1 (for Sensor 1) or TB2 (for optional Sensor 2)

TB Pin#	Type of Transmitter				AI#
	2 Wire Loop	2 Wire Powered	3 Wire	4 Wire	
1	+24V		+24V	+24V	1
2	●		●	24V(-)	
3	●	XMTR-	●	XMTR-	
4	XMTR-	XMTR+	XMTR+	XMTR+	
5			COM(-)		
6	SHIELD	SHIELD	SHIELD	SHIELD	
7	+24V		+24V	+24V	2
8	●		●	24V(-)	
9	●	XMTR-	●	XMTR-	
10	XMTR-	XMTR+	XMTR+	XMTR+	
11			COM(-)		
12	SHIELD	SHIELD	SHIELD	SHIELD	



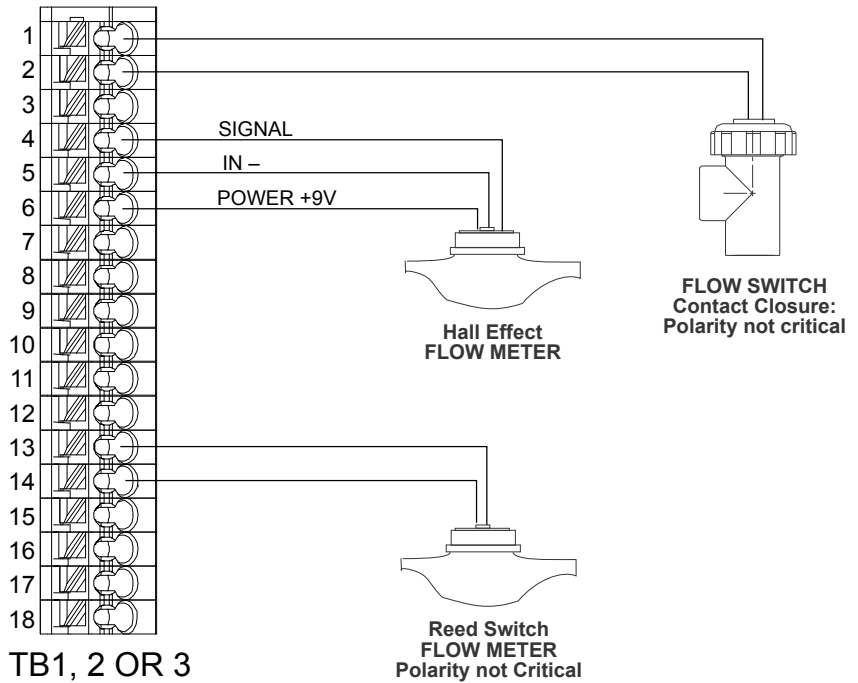
TB1 (for Sensor 1) or TB2 (for optional Sensor 2)

Figure 11 Dual 4-20mA Sensor Input Wiring



1		1 DIG IN 3+	1		
2		2 DIG IN 3-	2		
3		3 +9 VDC	3		
4		4 DIG IN 4+	4		
5		5 DIG IN 4-	5		
6	SEE SENSOR 1 LABEL	6 +9 VDC	6	SEE SENSOR 2 LABEL	
7		7	7		
8		8	8		
9		9 DI SHIELD	9		
10		10	10		
11		11	11		
12		12	12		
13	DIG IN 1+	13 DIG IN 5+	13	DIG IN 2+	
14	DIG IN 1-	14 DIG IN 5-	14	DIG IN 2-	
15	+9 VDC	15 +9 VDC	15	+9 VDC	
16	4-20 OUT1+	16 DIG IN 6+	16	4-20 OUT2+	
17	4-20 OUT1-	17 DIG IN 6-	17	4-20 OUT2-	
18	SHIELD	18 +9 VDC	18	SHIELD	
TB1		TB3		TB2	

SAFETY COVER LABEL



TB1, 2 OR 3  
(TB 3 SHOWN)

Figure 12 Digital Input Wiring

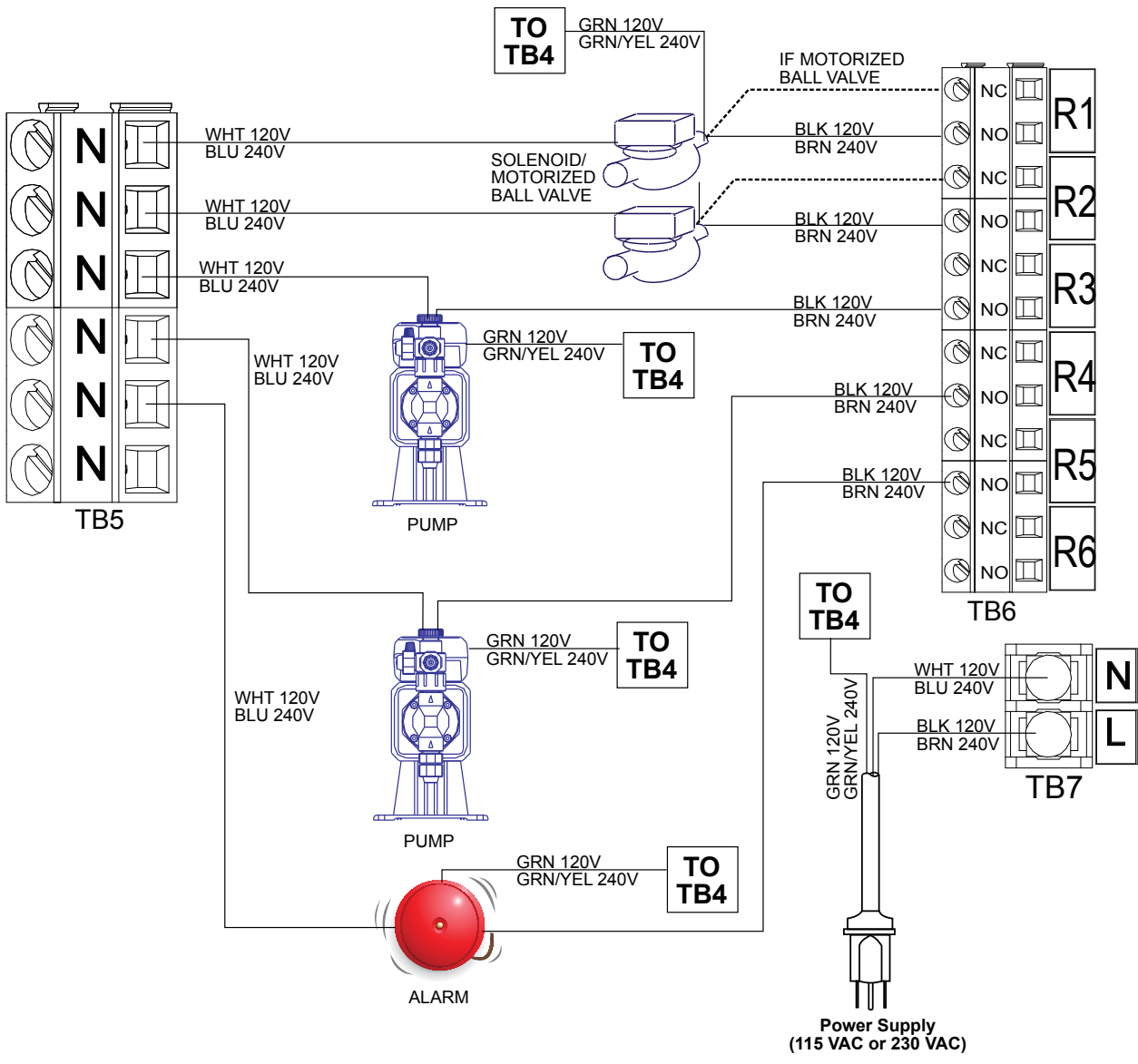
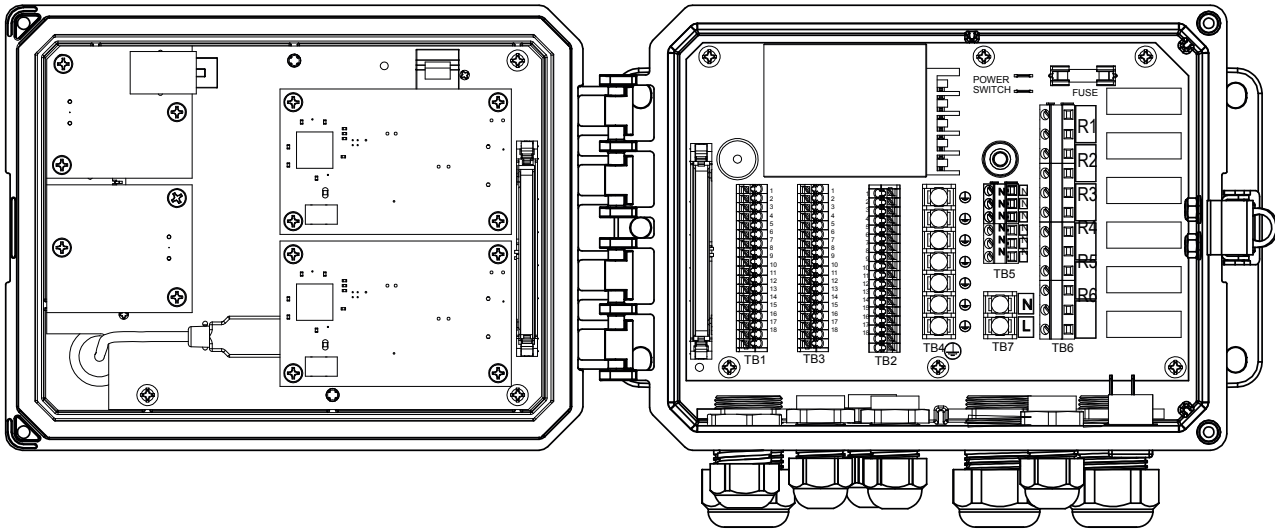


Figure 13 W600 AC Power & Relay Output Wiring

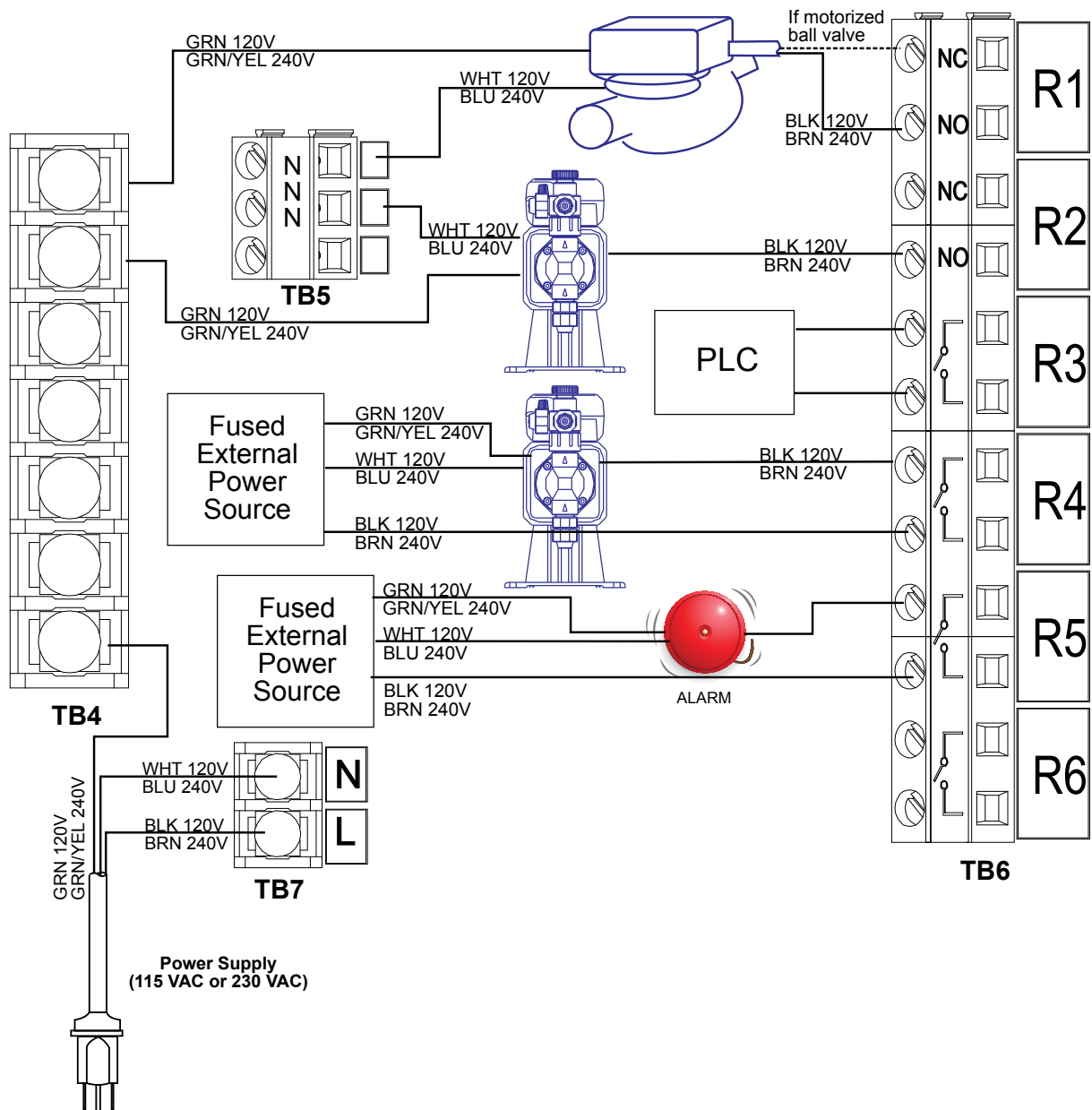
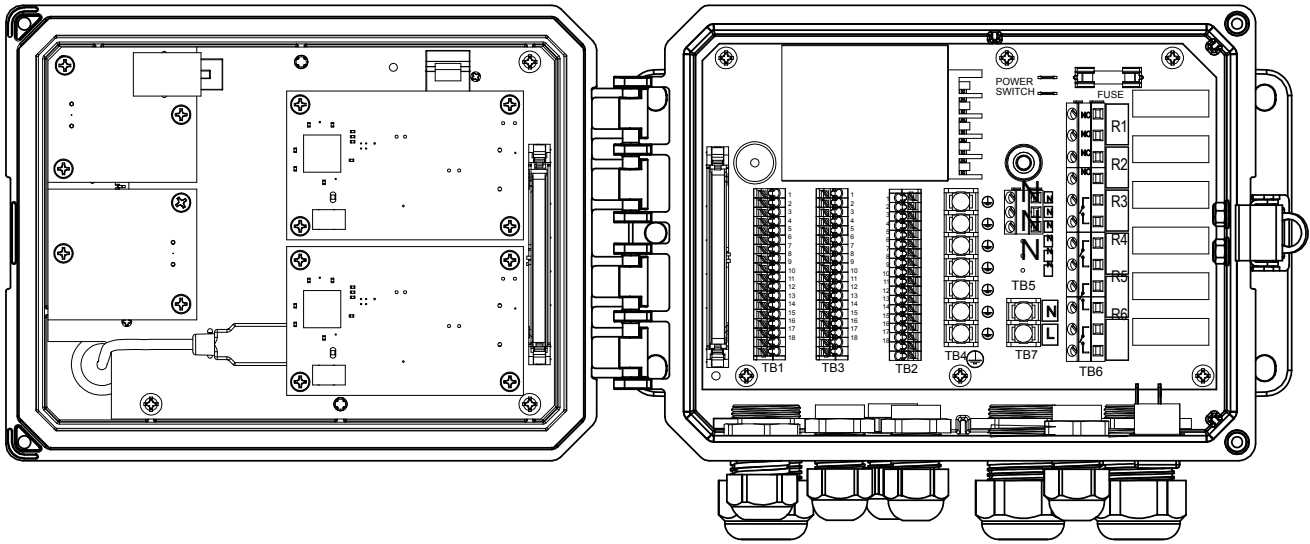


Figure 14 W610 AC Power & Relay Output Wiring

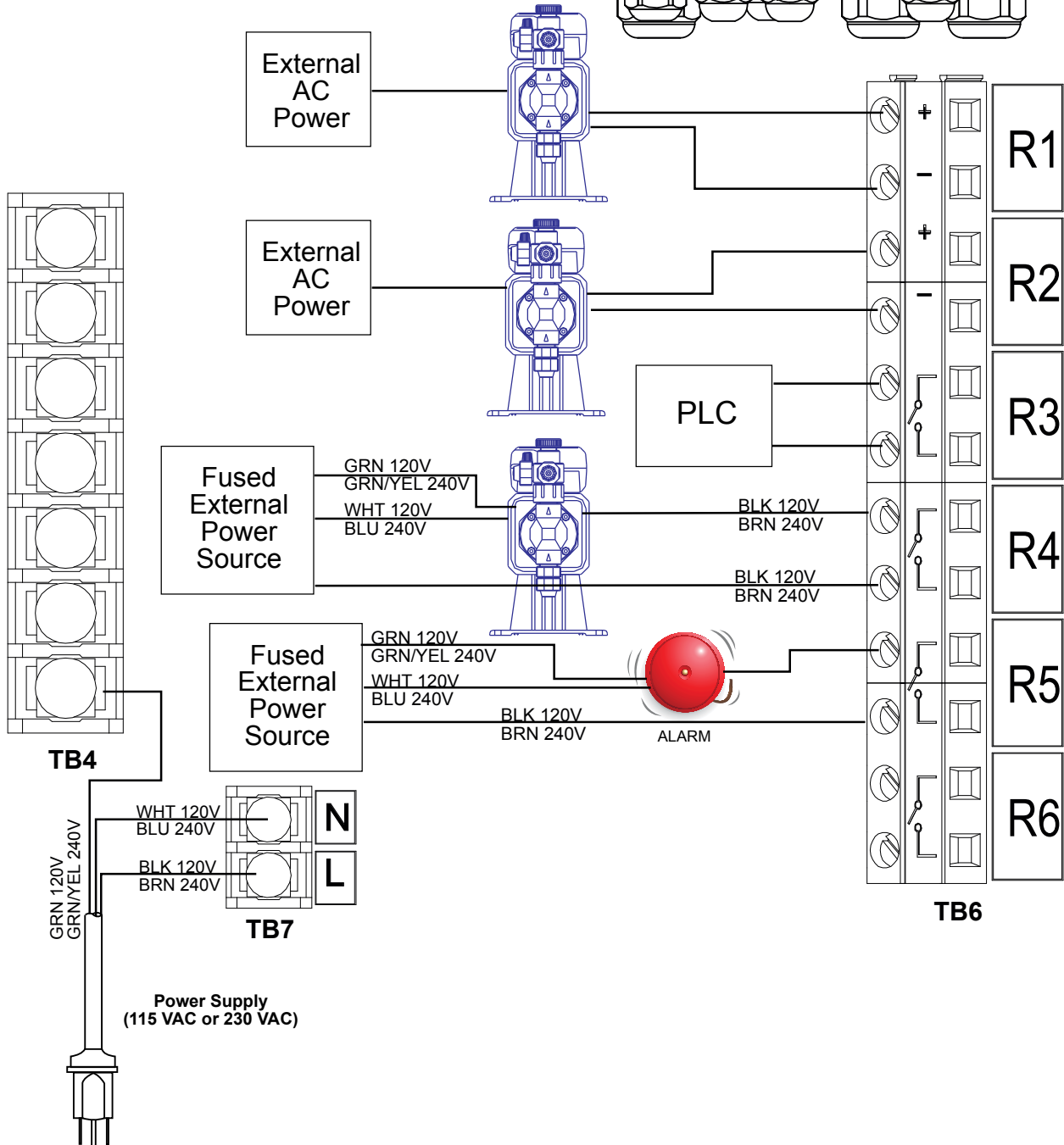
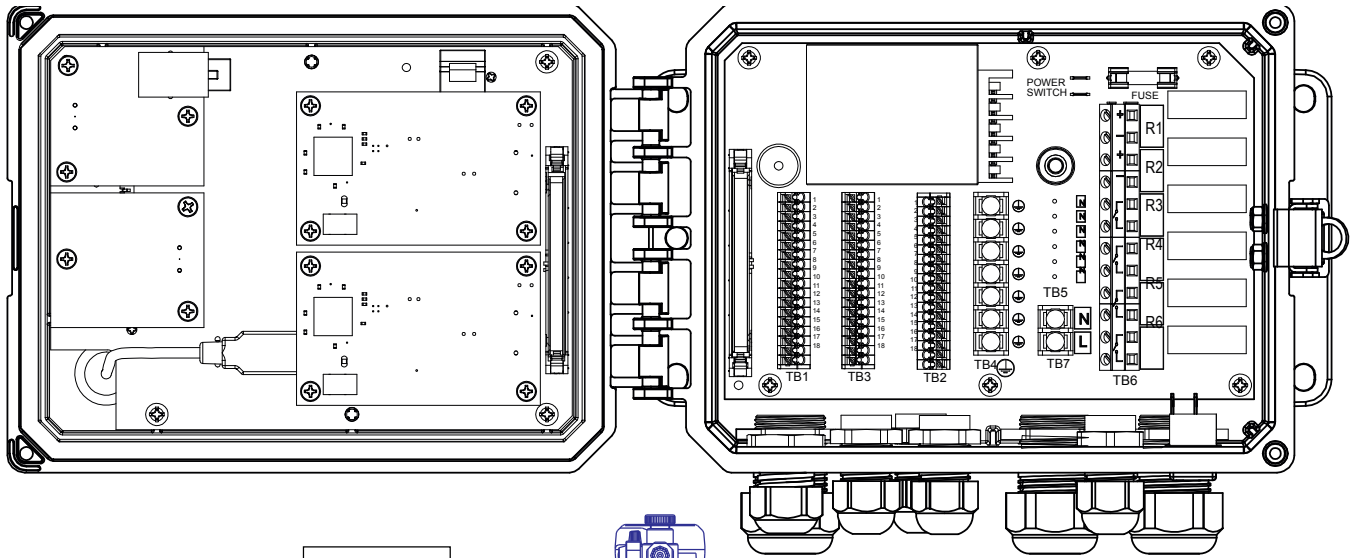


Figure 15 W620 AC Power & Relay Output Wiring



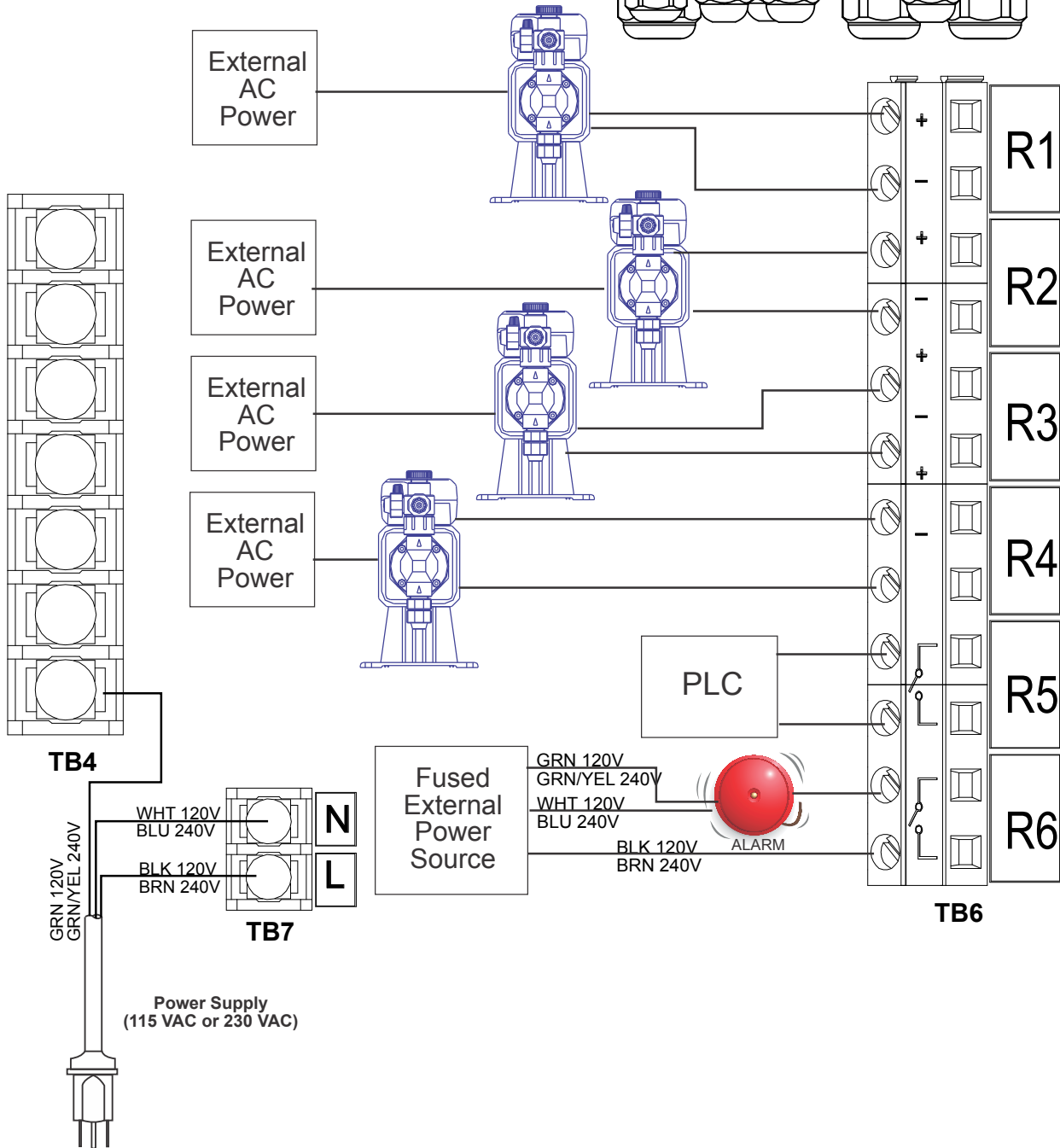
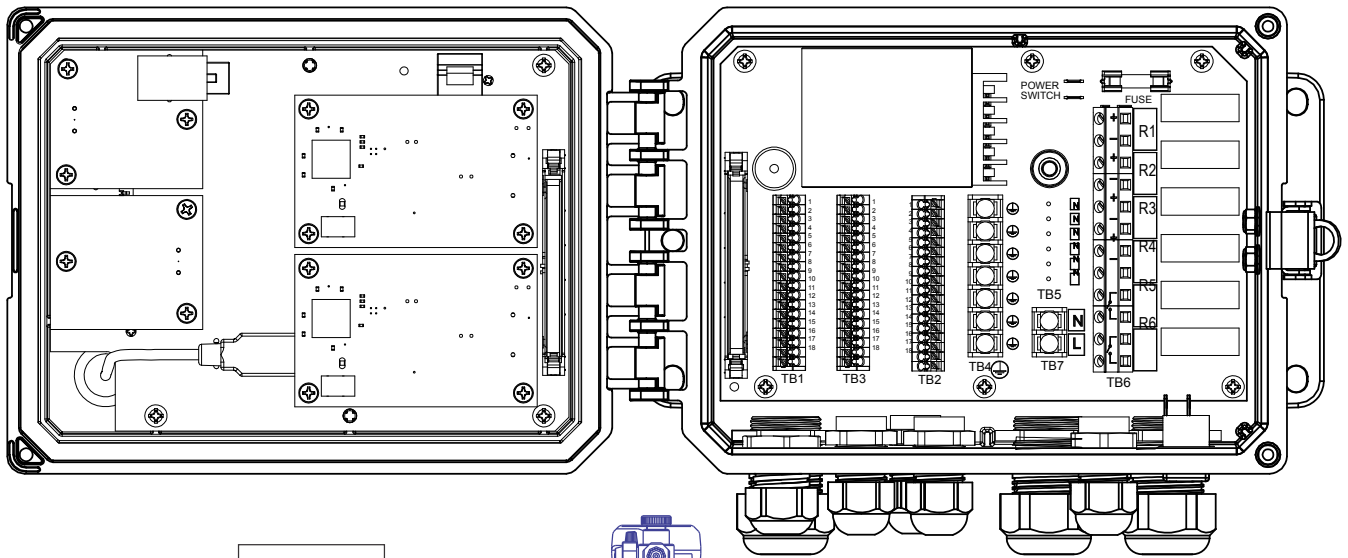
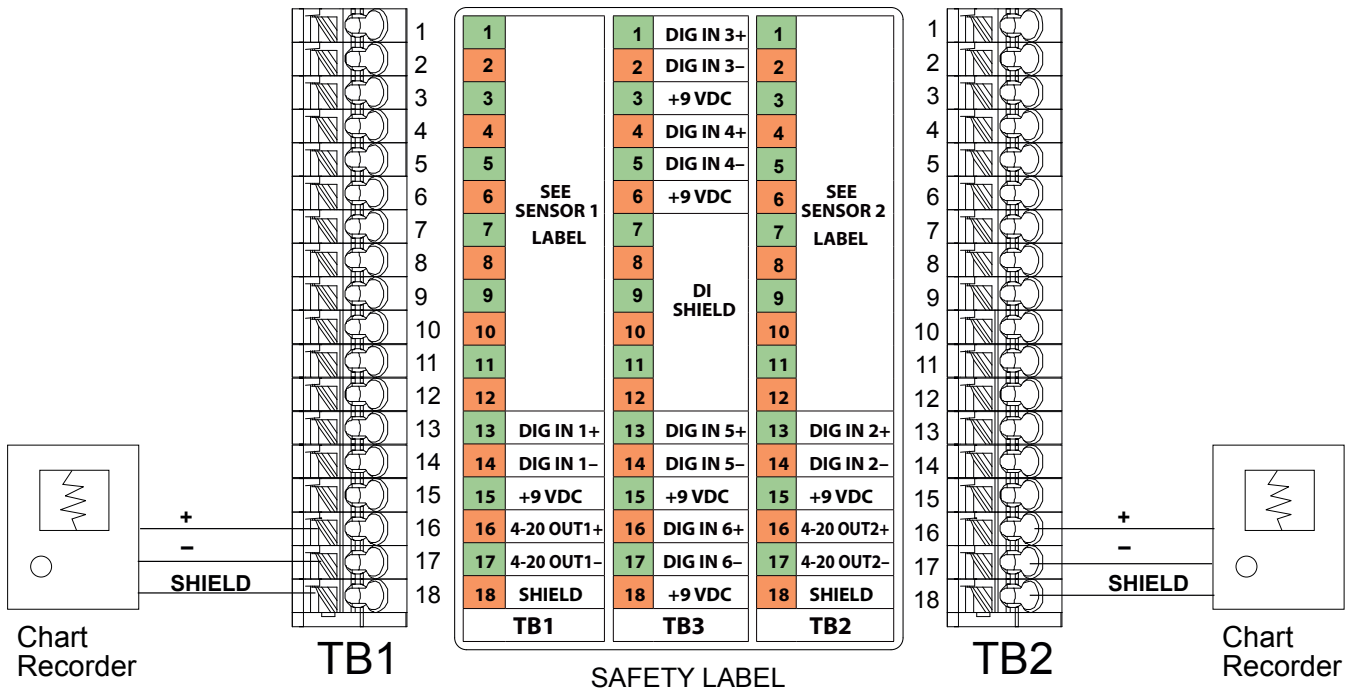
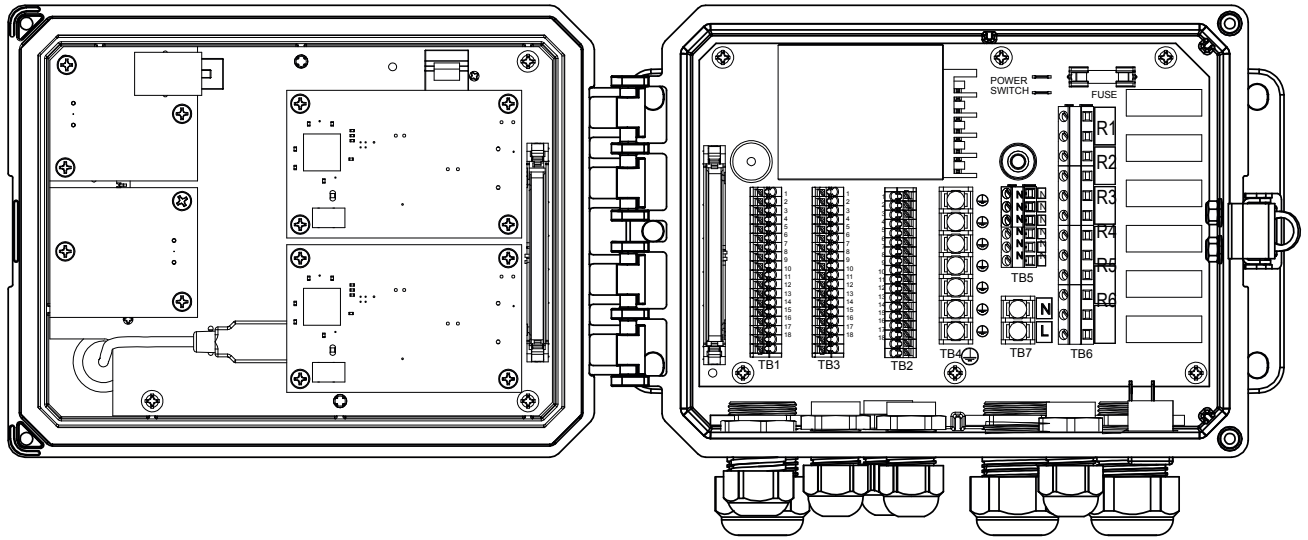


Figure 16 W640 AC Power & Relay Output Wiring





**Figure 17 Analog Output Wiring**

## 4.0 FUNCTION OVERVIEW

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### 4.1 Front Panel



Figure 18 Front Panel

### 4.2 Touchscreen

A Home screen is displayed while the controller is on. This display shows a user-defined list of input readings or status of outputs. Touching any of the items on the Home Screen will bring up the item's Details Screen, where you can access calibration and setting menus. If more than four items have been selected to be displayed on the Home screen, the display will toggle between the first group of up to four and the next group. A “pause button” icon, when touched, stops the automatic toggling. Touching the down arrow icon allows for manual toggling. Touching the “play button” icon enables automatic toggling again. Touching the Menu icon brings up the Main Menu screen.

### 4.3 Icons

The following icons appear on the Home screen.



The Main Menu icon brings you to the list of menu options listed below.

The following icons appear on the Main Menu screen. Touch the icon to get to the menu selections.



Alarm Menu



Inputs Menu



Outputs Menu



Configuration Menu



HOA Menu



Graph Menu



Home Page

Other icons may appear in the menu screens.



Calibration icon appears in sensor input menus and brings up the calibration menu



Cancel icon aborts a calibration or setting change



The Page Down icon scrolls down to a new page in a list of options.



The Page Up icon scrolls up to a new page in a list of options.



The Back/Return icon returns the display to the previous screen



The Make Character Higher icon is used when making an alphanumeric entry



The Make Character Lower icon is used when making an alphanumeric entry



The Move Cursor icon is used to scroll left to right within an alphanumeric entry



The Confirm icon accepts a choice, finishes entering data, or advances to the next calibration step



Settings Menu



The Character Delete icon deletes part of an alphanumeric entry



The Shift icon switches between upper and lower case alpha entry screens



The Next Screen icon moves to the next step in a calibration sequence. In a Graph it shifts the graph forward in time.



The Previous Screen icon moves back a step in a calibration sequence. In a Graph it shifts the graph backwards in time.

## ***Overview of the use of icons***

### **Changing Numeric Values**

To change a number, use the Character Delete icon to the digit to be changed. If the new number will be neg-

ative, start with touching the minus sign, then use the numeric touchpad and decimal point to type the number (some entries must be integers and the decimal will be ignored and the setting rounded to the nearest integer). Once the value of the number is correct touch the Confirm icon to store the new value into memory, or touch the Cancel icon to leave the number at its previous value and go back.

### **Changing Names**

To change the name used to identify an input or output, use the Move Cursor icon to the character to be changed and change it using either the Make Character Higher or Lower icons. Upper case and lower case letter, numbers, a blank space, period, plus and minus symbols are available. Move the cursor to the right and modify each character. Once the word is correct, use the Enter icon to store the new value into memory, or use the Cancel icon to leave the word at its previous value and go back.

### **Choosing from a List**

Selecting the type of sensor, the units of measure of an input, or the control mode used for an output, the selection is picked from a list of available options. Touch the Page Up or Down icons if necessary to find the desired option, and then touch the option to highlight it. Touch the Confirm icon to store the new option into memory, or touch the Cancel icon to leave the selection at its previous value and go back.

### **Hand-Off-Auto Relay Mode**

Touch the desired relay mode. In Hand mode the relay is forced on for a specified amount of time and when that time is up the relay returns to its previous mode, in Off mode the relay is always off until taken out of Off mode, and in Auto mode the relay is responding to control set points. Touch the Return icon to go back to the relay settings.

### **Interlock and Activate with Channels Menus**

To select which digital inputs or relays will interlock this relay (Interlock Channels), or which digital inputs or relays will force this relay on (Activate with Channels), touch the input or relay number(s). The background of the selected item will turn dark. When finished selecting as many as needed, touch the Confirm icon to accept the changes or the Cancel icon to leave the selections at the previous settings and go back.

## **4.4 Startup**

### ***Initial Startup***

After having mounted the enclosure and wired the unit, the controller is ready to be started. Plug in the controller and turn on the power switch to supply power to the unit. The display will briefly show the model number and then revert to the normal summary (Home) display. Refer to section 5 below for more details on each of the settings.

To return to the summary display, touch the Main Menu icon  and then touch the Home icon.

### ***Settings Menu (see section 5.4)***

#### **Choose language**

Touch the Configuration Settings icon. Touch Global Settings. Touch the Scroll Down icon until the English word “Language” is displayed and then touch it. Touch the Scroll Down icon until your language is displayed and touch it. Touch the Confirm icon to change all menus to your language.

#### **Set date (if necessary)**

Touch the Scroll Up or Down icon until Date is displayed, and then touch it. Touch the Move Cursor icon to highlight the Day, and then use the numeric touchpad to change the date. Touch the Confirm icon to accept the change.

#### **Set time (if necessary)**

Touch the Scroll Up or Down icon until Time is displayed and then touch it. Touch the Move Cursor icon to highlight the digit to change, then use the numeric touchpad to change the time. Touch the Confirm icon to accept the change.

#### **Set global units of measure**

Touch the Scroll Up or Down icon until Global Units is displayed and then touch it. Touch the desired units. Touch the Confirm icon to accept the change.

#### **Set temperature units of measure**

Touch the Scroll Up or Down icon until Temp Units is displayed and then touch it. Touch the desired units. Touch the Confirm icon to accept the change.

Touch the Main Menu icon. Touch the Inputs icon.

## ***Inputs (see section 5.2)***

### **Program the settings for each input**

The S11 sensor input will be displayed. Touch it to get to the Details screen. Touch the Settings icon. If the name of the sensor does not describe the type of sensor connected, touch the Scroll Down icon until Type is displayed. Touch the Type field. Touch the Scroll Down icon until the correct type of sensor is displayed, then touch it to highlight it. Touch the Confirm icon to accept the change. This will bring you back to the Settings screen. Finish the rest of the S1 settings. For disinfections sensors, choose the exact sensor in the Sensor menu. For contacting conductivity sensors, enter the cell constant. Select the units of measure. Enter the alarm set points and alarm deadband. Set the default temperature that will be used for automatic temperature compensation if the temperature signal becomes invalid.

When finished with S11, touch the Return icon until the list of inputs is displayed. Touch the Scroll Down icon and repeat the process for each input.

The S12 temperature input Element should be set correctly once the S11 sensor type has been set. If not, select the correct temperature element and set the alarm set points and alarm deadband. Generic, ORP and disinfection sensors do not have temperature signals and are preset to Unassigned.

To calibrate the temperature, return to the S12 Details screen, touch the Calibrate icon, and touch the Enter icon to perform a calibration. If either input card is a Dual Analog Input card (4-20mA signal), then select the type of sensor that will be connected. Select Fluorometer if a Little Dipper 2 will be connected. Select AI Monitor if the device can be calibrated on its own and the W600 calibration will only be in units of mA. Select Transmitter if the device connected cannot be calibrated on its own and the W600 will need to be used to calibrate in engineering units of measure.

If a flow switch or liquid level switch is connected, D1 through D6 (whichever one has the device connected to it) should be set to DI State type (if no switch is connected, select No Sensor). Set the state that will possibly interlock control outputs (refer to the Outputs settings to program which outputs, if any, will be interlocked by the switch). Set the state, if any, that will result in an alarm.

If a contacting head or paddlewheel flow meter is connected, D1 through D6 (whichever one has the device connected to it) should be set to that type (if no flow meter is connected, select No Sensor). Set the units of measure, volume/contact or K factor, etc.

### **Calibrate the sensor**

To calibrate the sensor, return to the list of inputs, touch the sensor to calibrate, touch the Calibrate icon, and select one of the calibration routines. For disinfection and Generic sensors, start with the Zero Calibration. For electrodeless conductivity, start with the Air Calibration. Refer to section 5.2.

Touch the Main Menu icon. Touch the Outputs icon.

# MAIN MENU/HOME SCREEN OVERVIEW

Inputs	
Sensor (S11)	3038 $\mu\text{S/cm}$
Temp (S12)	77.1°F
Generic AI (S21)	30.5%
Generic AI (S22)	37.9%

List of possible Inputs:  
 Contacting Conductivity  
 Electrodeless Conductivity  
 Temperature  
 pH  
 ORP  
 Disinfection  
 Generic  
 Transmitter/AI Monitor  
 Fluorometer  
 DI State  
 Flow Meter, Contactor type  
 Flow Meter, Paddlewheel type  
 Feed Monitor  
 DI Counter  
 Virtual Input - Calculation  
 Virtual Input - Raw Value

Outputs	
On/Off (R1)	Off
Flow Timer (R2)	Off
Flow Timer (R3)	Off
Manual (R4)	Off

List of possible Outputs:  
 On/Off control mode  
 Flow Timer control mode  
 Percent Timer control mode  
 Alarm Output mode  
 Time Proportional control mode  
 Manual control mode  
 Pulse Proportional control mode  
 Flow Proportional control mode  
 PID control mode  
 Dual Setpoint mode  
 Timer control mode  
 Probe Wash control mode  
 Spike control mode  
 Lag Output control mode  
 Flow Meter Ratio  
 Dual Switch mode  
 Counter Timer  
 Analog Output, Retransmit mode  
 Analog Output, Proportional control mode  
 Analog Output, PID control mode  
 Analog Output, Manual mode  
 Analog Output, Flow Proportional mode  
 Analog Output, Lag Output

Alarms	
List of all Active Alarms	

## HOME SCREEN (example)

Flowswitch (D1) No Flow	
CCond (S11)	3041 $\mu\text{S/cm}$
Temp (S12)	77.0°F
Flowswitch (D1)	No Flow

## MAIN MENU

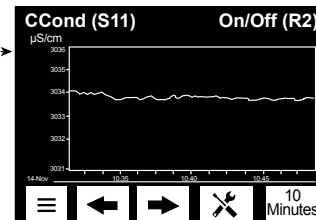
Main Menu 09:19:01 14-Mar-2017	
Inputs	Config
Outputs	HOA
Alarm	Graph
Home	

To HOME SCREEN

Config	
Global Settings	
Security Settings	
Ethernet Settings	
Ethernet Details	

Additional Config Settings:  
 Remote Communications (Modbus and BACnet)  
 Email Report Settings  
 Display Settings  
 File Utilities  
 Controller Details

> HOA		
R1	R2	R3
R4	R5	R6
Hand	Off	Auto

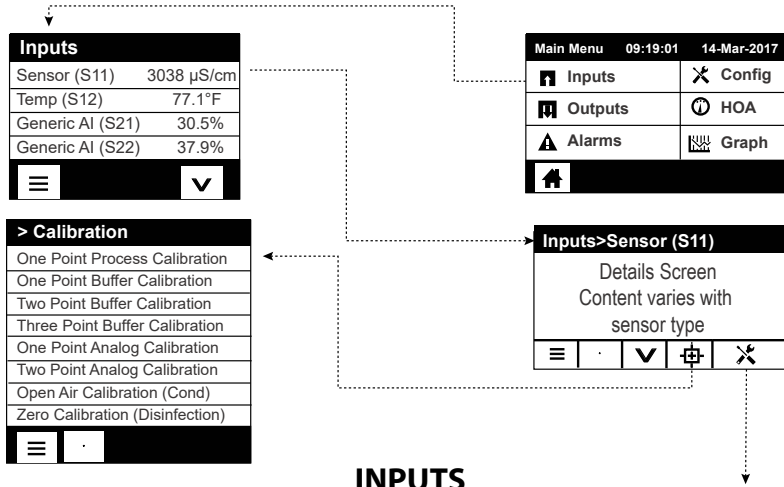


Graph Settings	
Sensor	
DI Relay	
Low Axis Limit	
High Axis Limit	

Additional Graph Settings:  
 Time Range

Time Range	
10 Minutes	
30 Minutes	
1 Hour	
2½ Hours	

More possible settings:  
 8 Hours  
 12 Hours  
 1 Day  
 ½ Week  
 1 Week  
 2 Weeks  
 4 Weeks



## INPUTS

<b>Contacting Cond S11 (S22)</b> Alarms Deadband Reset Calibration Values Cal Required Alarm	Additional Settings for Contacting Conductivity: Alarm & Data Log Suppression Smoothing Factor Default Temp Temp Compensation Temp Comp Factor Cell Constant Cable Length Gauge Units Name Type	<b>Transmitter S11 (S12,13,21,22,23)</b> <b>AI Monitor S11 (S12,13,21,22,23)</b> Alarms Deadband Reset Calibration Values Cal Required Alarm	Additional Settings for Transmitter and AI Monitor: Alarm & Data Log Suppression Smoothing Factor 4 mA Value 20 mA Value Units Name Type
<b>Electrodeless Cond S11 (S21)</b> Alarms Deadband Reset Calibration Values Cal Required Alarm	Additional Settings for Electrodeless Conductivity: Alarm & Data Log Suppression Smoothing Factor Default Temp Installation Factor Range Temp Compensation Temp Comp Factor Cell Constant Gauge Cable Length Units Name Type	<i>Only if HVAC mode is enabled</i> <b>Fluorometer S11 (12,13, 21,22, 23)</b> Alarms Deadband Reset Calibration Values Cal Required Alarm	Additional Settings for Fluorometer: Alarm & Data Log Suppression Smoothing Factor Max Sensor Range Dye / Product Ratio Name Type
<b>Temperature S12 (S22)</b> Alarms Deadband Reset Calibration Values Cal Required Alarm	Additional Settings for Temperature Sensor: Alarm & Data Log Suppression Smoothing Factor Name Element		
<b>pH S11 (S21)</b> Alarms Deadband Reset Calibration Values Cal Required Alarm	Additional Settings for pH Sensor: Alarm & Data Log Suppression Smoothing Factor Buffers (pH only) Default Temp Cable Length Gauge Electrode Name Type		
<b>ORP S11 (S21)</b> Alarms Deadband Reset Calibration Values Cal Required Alarm	Additional Settings for ORP Sensor: Alarm & Data Log Suppression Smoothing Factor Cable Length Gauge Name Type		
<b>Disinfection S11 (S21)</b> Alarms Deadband Reset Calibration Values Cal Required Alarm	Additional Settings for Disinfection Sensor: Alarm & Data Log Suppression Smoothing Factor Cable Length Gauge Name Sensor Type		
<b>Generic S11 (S21)</b> Alarms Deadband Reset Calibration Values Cal Required Alarm	Additional Settings for Generic Sensor: Alarm & Data Log Suppression Smoothing Factor Sensor Slope Sensor Offset Low / High Range Cable Length Gauge Units Electrode (Linear or Ion Selective) Name Type		

# INPUTS

**Calculation (V1-V2)**

Alarms  
Deadband  
Input  
Input 2

☰ · ▲ ▼

→ Additional Settings for Virtual Input  
Calculation Mode  
Alarm & Datalog Suppression  
Low Range  
High Range  
Smoothing Factor  
Name  
Type

**Raw Value (V1-V2)**

Alarms  
Deadband  
Alarm & Datalog Suppression  
Input

☰ · ▲ ▼

→ Additional Settings for Raw Value:  
Smoothing factor  
Name  
Type

VIRTUAL INPUTS

**DI State (D1-D6)**

Open Message  
Closed Message  
Interlock  
Alarm

☰ · ▲ ▼

→ Additional Settings for DI State:  
Alarm & Datalog Suppression  
Total Time  
Reset Time Total  
Name  
Type

Contactor Type

**Flowmeter (D1-D6)**

Totalizer Alarm  
Reset Flow Total  
Set Flow Total  
Scheduled Reset

☰ · ▲ ▼

→ Additional Settings for Contactor, Flowmeter:  
Alarm & Datalog Suppression  
Volume/Contact  
Flow Units  
Name  
Type

Paddlewheel Type

**Flowmeter (D1-D6)**

Alarms  
Deadband  
Alarm & Datalog Suppression  
Totalizer Alarm

☰ · ▲ ▼

→ Additional Settings for Paddlewheel, Flowmeter:  
Reset Flow Total  
Set Flow Total  
Scheduled Reset  
K Factor  
Flow Units  
Rate Units  
Smoothing Factor  
Name  
Type

**Feed Monitor (D1-D6)**

Totalizer Alarm  
Reset Flow Total  
Set Flow Total  
Scheduled Reset

☰ · ▲ ▼

→ Additional Settings for Feed Monitor:  
Total Alarm Mode      Flow Units  
Flow Alarm Mode      Rate Units  
Flow Alarm Delay      Smoothing Factor  
Flow Alarm Clear      Output  
Deadband              Name  
Reprime Time          Type  
Volume/Contact

*Only if HVAC mode is disabled*

**DI Counter (D1-D6)**

Alarms  
Deadband  
Alarm & Datalog Suppression  
Totalizer Alarm

☰ · ▲ ▼

→ Additional Settings for DI Counter  
Reset Total              Smoothing Factor  
Set Total                Name  
Scheduled Reset        Type  
Units  
Rate Units  
Units per Pulse

DIGITAL INPUTS



# OUTPUTS (RELAYS R1-R6) Page 1

**Main Menu** 09:19:01 14-Mar-2017

- Inputs
- Outputs
- Alarms
- Config
- HOA
- Graph

**Outputs**

On/Off (R1)	Off
Inhibitor (R2)	Off
Flow Timer (R3)	Off
Manual (R4)	Off

**Outputs>On/Off (R1)**

Details Screen  
Content varies with output type

**On/Off (R1-R6)**

HOA Setting  
Set Point  
Deadband  
Duty Cycle Period

Additional Settings for On/OFF Mode:

Duty Cycle	Minimum Relay Cycle
On Delay Time	Hand Time Limit
Off Delay Time	Reset Time Total
Output Time Limit	Input
Reset Output Timeout	Direction
Interlock Channels	Name
Activate with Channels	Mode

**Flow Timer (R1-R6)**

HOA Setting  
Feed Duration  
Accumulated Volume  
Output Time Limit

Additional Settings for Flow Timer Mode:

Reset Output Timeout	Flow Input
Interlock Channels	Flow Input 2
Activate with Channels	Name
Minimum Relay Cycle	Mode
Hand Time Limit	
Reset Time Total	

*Only if HVAC mode is enabled*

**Bleed & Feed (R1-R6)**

HOA Setting  
Feed Time Limit  
Output Time Limit  
Reset Output Timeout

Additional Settings for Bleed & Feed Mode:

Interlock Channels	Reset Time Total
Activate with Channels	Bleed
Channels	Name
Minimum Relay Cycle	Mode
Hand Time Limit	

*Only if HVAC mode is enabled*

**Bleed then Feed (R1-R6)**

HOA Setting  
Feed Percentage  
Feed Time Limit  
Reset Timer

Additional Settings for Bleed then Feed Mode:

Output Time Limit	Hand Time Limit
Reset Output Timeout	Reset Time Total
Interlock Channels	Bleed
Activate with Channels	Name
Channels	Mode
Minimum Relay Cycle	

**Percent Timer (R1-R6)**

HOA Setting  
Sample Period  
Feed Percentage  
Output Time Limit

Additional Settings for Percent Timer Mode:

Reset Output Timeout	Cycle
Interlock Channels	Hand Time Limit
Activate with Channels	Reset Time Total
Channels	Name
Minimum Relay	Mode

*Only if HVAC mode is enabled*

**Biocide Timer (R1-R6)**

HOA Setting  
Event 1 (through 10)  
Repetition  
Week  
Day  
Start Time  
Duration

Additional Settings for Biocide Timer Mode:

Bleed	Activate with Channels
Prebleed Time	Minimum Relay Cycle
Prebleed To	Hand Time Limit
Cond Input	Reset Time Total
Bleed Lockout	Name
Add Last Missed	Mode
Interlock Channels	

**Alarm (R1-R6)**

HOA Setting  
Alarm Mode  
On Delay Time  
Off Delay Time

Additional Settings for Alarm Mode:

Select Alarms	Hand Time Limit
Output	Reset Time Total
Interlock Channels	Name
Activate with Channels	Mode
Channels	
Minimum Relay Cycle	

**Time Prop (R1-R6)**

HOA Setting  
Set Point  
Proportional Band  
Sample Period

Additional Settings for Time Prop Mode:

Output Time Limit	Input
Reset Output Timeout	Direction
Interlock Channels	Name
Activate with Channels	Mode
Channels	
Minimum Relay Cycle	
Hand Time Limit	
Reset Time Total	

*Only if HVAC mode is enabled*

**Int. Sampling (R1-R6)**

HOA Setting  
Set Point  
Proportional Band  
Deadband

Additional Settings for Intermittent Sampling Mode:

Sample Time	Min Relay Cycle
Hold Time	Hand Time Limit
Maximum Blowdown	Reset Time Total
Wait Time	Cond Input
Output Time Limit	Trap Sample
Reset Output Timeout	Name
Interlock Channels	Mode
Activate with Channels	

**Manual (R1-R6)**

HOA Setting  
On Delay Time  
Off Delay Time  
Output Time Limit

Additional Settings for Manual Mode:

Reset Output Timeout	Name
Interlock Channels	Mode
Minimum Relay Cycle	
Hand Time Limit	
Reset Time Total	

*Only if Relay Type is Pulse*

**Pulse Prop (R1-R6)**

HOA Setting  
Set Point  
Proportional Band  
Minimum/Maximum Output

Additional Settings for Pulse Prop Mode:

Maximum Rate	Input
Interlock Channels	Direction
Activate with Channels	Name
Minimum Relay Cycle	Mode
Hand Time Limit	
Reset Time Total	

*Only if HVAC mode is disabled*  
*Only if Relay Type is Pulse*

**PID Control (R1-R6)**

HOA Setting  
Set Point  
Gain  
Proportional Gain

Additional Settings for PID Control Mode:

Integral Time	Direction	Hand Time L
Integral Gain	Input Minimum	Reset Time T
Derivative Time	Input Maximum	Name
Derivative Gain	Gain Form	Mode
Reset PID Integral	Output Time Limit	
Minimum Output	Reset Output Timeout	
Maximum Output	Interlock Channels	
Input	Activate with Channels	
	Minimum Relay Cycle	

**Dual Setpoint (R1-R6)**

HOA Setting  
Set Point  
Set Point 2  
Deadband

Additional Settings for Dual Setpoint Mode:

Duty Cycle Period	Minimum Relay Cycle
Duty Cycle	Hand Time Limit
On Delay Time	Reset Time Total
Off Delay Time	Input
Output Time Limit	Direction
Reset Output Timeout	Name
Interlock Channels	Mode
Activate with Channels	

*Only if HVAC mode is disabled*

**Timer Control (R1-R6)**

HOA Setting  
Event 1 (through 10)  
Repetition  
Hourly  
Week  
Day  
Events Per Day  
Start Time  
Duration

Additional Settings for Timer Control Mode:

Add Last Missed	Reset Time Total
Output Time Limit	Name
Reset Output Timeout	Mode
Interlock Channels	
Activate with Channels	
Minimum Relay Cycle	
Hand Time Limit	

**Flow Meter Ratio (R1-R6)**

HOA Setting  
Accumulator Volume  
Bleed Volume  
Reset Timer

Additional Settings for Flow Meter Ratio:

Output Time Limit	Makeup Meter 2
Reset Output Timeout	Bleed Meter
Interlock Channels	Bleed Meter 2
Activate with Channels	Name
Minimum Relay Cycle	Mode
Hand Time Limit	
Reset Time Total	
Makeup Meter	

# OUTPUTS (RELAYS R1-R6) Page2

**Probe Wash (R1-R6)**

HOA Setting  
 Event 1 (through 10)  
 Repetition  
 Hourly  
 Week  
 Day  
 Events Per Day  
 Start Time  
 Duration

☰ · ▲ ▼

Additional Settings for Probe Wash Mode:

Input	Hand Time Limit
Input 2	Reset Time Total
Sensor Mode	Name
Hold Time	Mode
Interlock Channels	
Activate with Channels	
Minimum Relay Cycle	

**Spike Control (R1-R6)**

HOA Setting  
 Set point  
 Spike Set point  
 Deadband

☰ · ▲ ▼

Additional Settings for Spike Control Mode:

Duty Cycle Period	Direction
Duty Cycle	Interlock Channels
Event 1 (through 8)	Activate with Channels
Repetition	Minimum Relay Cycle
Week	Hand Time Limit
Day	Reset Time Total
Start Time	Name
Duration	Mode
Input	

**Lag Control (R1-R6)**

HOA Setting  
 Lead  
 Wear Leveling\*  
 Wear Cycle Time\*

☰ · ▲ ▼

Additional Settings for Lag Control Mode:

Activation Mode*	Activate with Channels
Set Point	Min Relay Cycle
Set Point 2	Hand Time Limit
Deadband	Reset Time Total
Delay Time*	Name
Output Time Limit	Mode
Reset Output Timeout	
Interlock Channels	

\* See section 5.3.22

*Only if Relay Type is Pulse*

**Flow Prop (R1-R6)**

HOA Setting  
 Target  
 Pump Capacity  
 Pump Setting

☰ · ▲ ▼

Additional Settings for Flow Prop Control Mode:

Specific Gravity	Hand Output
Max Rate	Hand Time Limit
Output Time Limit	Reset Time Total
Reset Output Timeout	Flow Input
Interlock Channels	Name
Activate with Channels	Mode

**Dual Switch (R1-R6)**

HOA Setting  
 On Switch  
 Activate On  
 On Delay Time

☰ · ▲ ▼

Additional Settings for Dual Switch Mode:

Off Switch	Activate with Channels
Activate Off	Min Relay Cycle
Off Delay Time	Reset Time Total
Hand Time Limit	Name
Output Time Limit	Mode
Reset Output Timeout	
Interlock Channels	

*Only if HVAC mode is disabled*

**Counter Timer (R1-R6)**

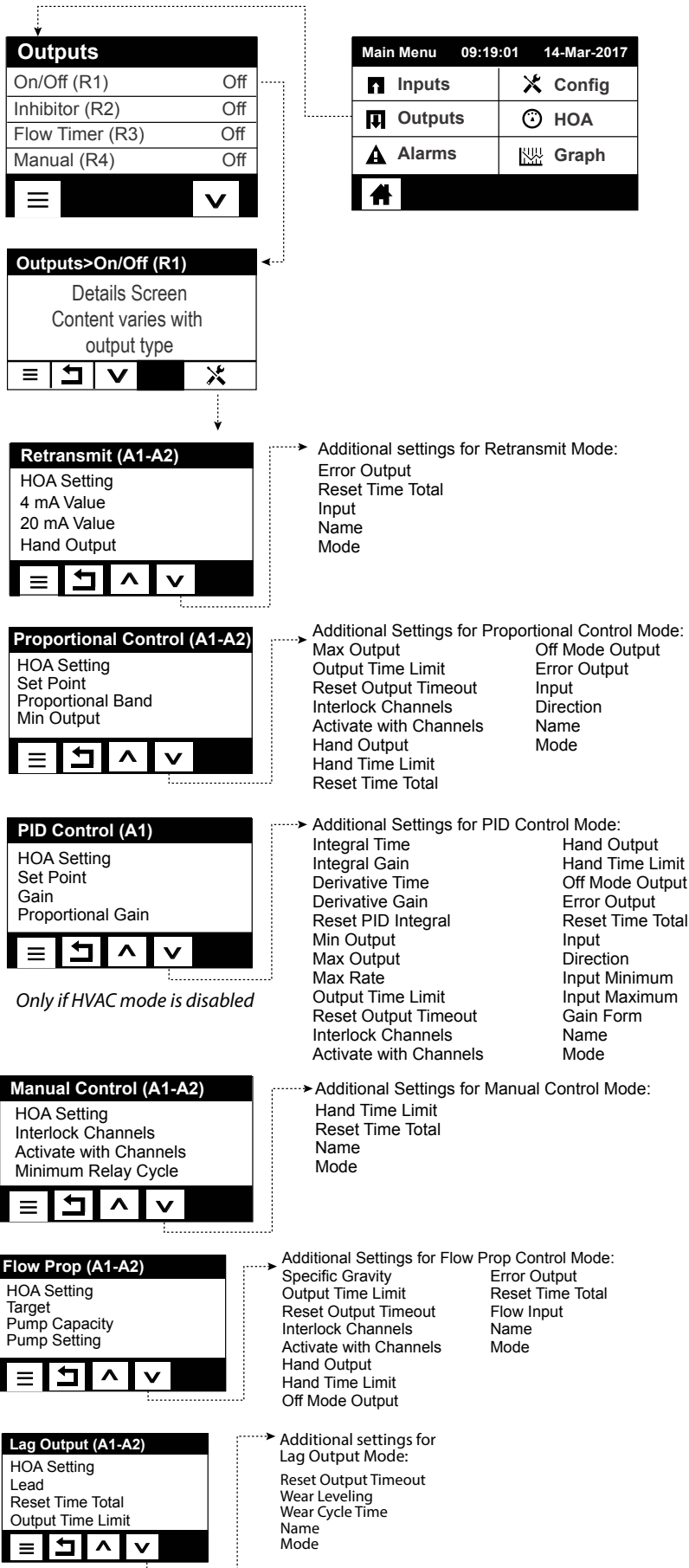
HOA Setting  
 Feed Duration  
 Accumulator Setpoint  
 Reset Time

☰ · ▲ ▼

Additional Settings for Counter Timer Mode:

Output Time Limit	Reset Time Total
Reset Output Timeout	Input
Interlock Channels	Name
Activate with Channels	Mode
Minimum Relay Cycle	
Hand Time Limit	

# OUTPUTS (ANALOG A1-A2)



# CONFIG MENU

## HOME SCREEN (example)

▲ Flowswitch (D1) No Flow	
CCond (S11)	3041 µS/cm
Temp (S12)	77.0°F
Flowswitch (D1)	No Flow
☰	

Main Menu 09:19:01 14-Mar-2017	
☰ Inputs	✕ Config
☰ Outputs	⌚ HOA
▲ Alarms	📊 Graph
🏠	

Config	
Global Settings	
Security Settings	
Ethernet Settings	
Ethernet Details	
☰	▼

Additional Config Settings:  
 Remote Communications (Modbus and BACnet)  
 Email Report Settings  
 Display Settings  
 File Utilities  
 Controller Details

Global Settings	
Date	
Time	
Name	
Location	
☰	☰ ▲ ▼

Additional Global Settings:  
 Global Units  
 Temperature Units  
 Alarm Delay  
 HVAC Modes  
 Language

Security Settings	
Controller Log Out	
Security	
Local Password	
☰	☰ ▲ ▼

Display Settings	
Home 1	
Home 2	
Home 3	
Home 4	
☰	☰ ▲ ▼

Additional Display Settings:  
 Home 5  
 Home 6  
 Home 7  
 Home 8  
 Adjust Display  
 Key Beep  
 Auto Dim Time

Ethernet Settings	
DHCP Setting	
Controller IP Address	
Network Netmask	
Network Gateway	
☰	☰ ▲ ▼

Additional Ethernet Settings:  
 DNS Server  
 Web Page Color Scheme  
 Fluent Alarm Delay  
 TCP Timeout  
 Fluent Status  
 LiveConnect Status  
 Update Period  
 Reply Timeout

File Utilities	
File Transfer Status	
Data Log Range	
Log Frequency	
Export Data Log File	
☰	☰ ▲ ▼

Additional File Utilities:  
 Export Event Log  
 Export System Log  
 Export User Config File  
 Import User Config File  
 Restore Default Config  
 Software Upgrade

Ethernet Details	
Alarms	
DHCP Status	
Controller IP Address	
Network Netmask	
☰	☰ ▲ ▼

Additional Ethernet Details:  
 Network Gateway  
 DNS Server  
 MAC Address  
 Last Fluent Data  
 Last Fluent Config

Controller Details	
Controller	
Product Name	
Serial Number	
Controller Board	
☰	☰ ▲ ▼

Additional Controller Details:  
 Software Version  
 Power Board  
 Sensor Board #1  
 Software Version  
 Sensor Board #2  
 Software Version  
 Network Board  
 Software Version  
 AO Board  
 Last Data Log  
 Battery Power  
 Internal Temp 1  
 Internal Temp 2  
 Internal Temp 3  
 Internal Temp 4  
 +5 Volt Supply  
 +3.3 Volt Supply  
 LCD Bias Voltage  
 LCD Supply

Remote Communications	
Comm Status	
Data Format	
Data Port	
Verbose Logging	
☰	☰ ▲ ▼

Email Report Settings	
Report #1 through #4	
Email Addresses	
Email Server	
SMTP Server	
☰	☰ ▲ ▼

Report #1-4 Settings:  
 Report Type  
 Email Recipients  
 Repetition (Datalog/Summary/Graph Reports)  
 Reports Per Day (Datalog/Summary/Graph Reports)  
 Day (Datalog/Summary/Graph Reports)  
 Day of Month (Datalog/Summary/Graph Reports)  
 Report Time (Datalog/Summary/Graph Reports)  
 Log Frequency (Datalog Report)  
 Alarm Mode (Alarms Report)  
 Select Alarms (Alarms Report)  
 Alarm Delay (Alarms Report)  
 Attach Summary (Alarms Report)

Additional Email Report Settings:  
 SMTP Port  
 From Address  
 ASMTX Username  
 ASMTX Password  
 Test Report Recipients  
 Send Email Test Report

## **Outputs (see section 5.3)**

### **Program the settings for each output**

The R1 relay output will be displayed. Touch the relay field to get to the Details screen. Touch the Settings icon. If the name of the relay does not describe the control mode desired, touch the Scroll Down icon until Mode field is displayed. Touch the Mode field. Touch the Scroll Down icon until the correct control mode is displayed, then touch the Confirm icon to accept the change. This will bring you back to the Settings screen. Finish the rest of the R1 settings.

If you want the output to be interlocked by a flow switch or by another output being active, enter the Interlock Channels menu and select the input or output channel that will interlock this output.

The default is for the output to be in Off mode, where the output does not react to the settings. Once all settings for that output are complete, enter the HOA Setting menu and change it to Auto.

Repeat for each output.

## **Normal Startup**

Startup is a simple process once your set points are in memory. Simply check your supply of chemicals, turn on the controller, calibrate it if necessary and it will start controlling.

## **4.5 Shut Down**

To shut the controller down, simply turn off the power. Programming remains in memory. It is important that the pH/ORP electrode remains wet. If the shutdown is expected for any longer than a day, and it is possible for the electrode to dry out, remove the electrode from the tee and store it in pH 4 buffer or cooling tower water. Take care to avoid freezing temperatures when storing the pH/ORP electrodes to avoid breakage of the glass.


## **5.0 OPERATION using the touchscreen**

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These units control continuously while power is applied. Programming is accomplished either via the touchscreen or the optional Ethernet connection. See section 6.0 for Ethernet instructions.

To view the readings of each sensor, or whatever user-defined list of parameters that has been set, touch the Home icon if not already there. The menus for each of these parameters may be accessed directly by touching the parameter.

Keep in mind that even while browsing through menus, the unit is still controlling.

Touch the Main Menu icon  from the home page to access all settings. The menu structure is grouped by alarms, inputs and outputs. Under the Configuration menu will be general settings such as the clock, the language, etc. that do not have an input or output associated with it. Each input has its own menu for calibration and unit selection as needed. Each output has its own setup menu including set points, timer values and operating modes as needed.

### **5.1 Alarms Menu**

Touch the Alarms icon to view a list of active alarms. If there are more than six active alarms, the Page Down icon will be shown; touch this icon to bring up the next page of alarms.

Touch the Main Menu icon to go back to the previous screen.

### **5.2 Inputs Menu**

Touch the Inputs icon to view a list of all sensor and digital inputs. The Page Down icon pages down the list of inputs, the Page Up icon pages up the list of inputs, the Main Menu icon brings back the previous screen.

Touch the input to access that input's details, calibration (if applicable) and settings.

## Sensor Input Details

The details for any type of sensor input include the current value read, alarms, the raw (uncalibrated) signal, the sensor type, and the calibration gain and offset. If the sensor has automatic temperature compensation, then the sensor's temperature value and alarms, the temperature resistance value read, and the type of temperature element required are also displayed under a separate sensor input menu.

## Calibration

Touch the Calibration icon to calibrate the sensor. Select the calibration to perform: One Point Process, One Point Buffer or Two Point Buffer Calibration. Not all calibration options are available for all types of sensor.

### *One Point Process Calibration*

#### **New Value**

Enter the actual value of the process as determined by another meter or laboratory analysis and touch Confirm.

#### **Cal Successful or Failed**

If successful, touch Confirm to put the new calibration in memory.

If failed, you may retry the calibration or cancel. Refer to Section 8 to troubleshoot a calibration failure.

### *One Point Buffer Calibration, Disinfection/Generic Sensor Zero Cal, Conductivity Air Cal*

#### **Cal Disables Control**

Touch Confirm to continue or Cancel to abort

**Buffer Temperature** (only appears if no temperature sensor is detected for sensor types that use automatic temperature compensation)

Enter the temperature of the buffer and touch Confirm.

**Buffer Value** (only appears for One Point Calibration except when automatic buffer recognition is used)

Enter the value of the buffer being used

#### **Rinse Sensor**

Remove the sensor from the process, rinse it off, and place it in the buffer solution (or oxidizer-free water for Zero Cal, or air for the conductivity open air cal). Touch Confirm when ready.

#### **Stabilization**

When the temperature (if applicable) and signal from the sensor is stable, the controller will automatically move to the next step. If they don't stabilize you may manually go to the next step by pressing Confirm.

#### **Cal Successful or Failed**

If successful, touch Confirm to put the new calibration in memory.

If failed, you may retry the calibration or cancel. Refer to Section 8 to troubleshoot a calibration failure.

#### **Resume Control**

Replace the sensor in the process and touch Confirm when ready to resume control.

### *Two Point Buffer Calibration*

#### **Cal Disables Control**

Touch Confirm to continue or Cancel to abort

**Buffer Temperature** (only appears if no temperature sensor is detected for sensor types that use automatic temperature compensation)

Enter the temperature of the buffer and touch Confirm.

**First Buffer Value (does not appear if automatic buffer recognition is used)**

Enter the value of the buffer being used

#### **Rinse Sensor**

Remove the sensor from the process, rinse it off, and place it in the buffer solution. Touch Confirm when ready.

#### **Stabilization**

When the temperature (if applicable) and signal from the sensor is stable, the controller will automatically move

to the next step. If they don't stabilize you may manually go to the next step by touching Confirm.

**Second Buffer Temperature** (only appears if no temperature sensor is detected for sensor types that use automatic temperature compensation)

Enter the temperature of the buffer and press Confirm.

**Second Buffer Value (does not appear if automatic buffer recognition is used )**

Enter the value of the buffer being used

**Rinse Electrode**

Remove the sensor from the process, rinse it off, and place it in the buffer solution. Touch Confirm when ready.

**Stabilization**

When the temperature (if applicable) and signal from the sensor is stable, the controller will automatically move to the next step. If they don't stabilize you may manually go to the next step by touching Confirm.

**Cal Successful or Failed**

If successful, touch Confirm to put the new calibration in memory. The calibration adjusts the offset and the gain (slope) and displays the new values. If failed, you may retry the calibration or cancel. Refer to Section 8 to troubleshoot a calibration failure.

**Resume Control**

Replace the sensor in the process and touch Confirm when ready to resume control.

### ***Three Point Buffer Calibration (pH sensors only)***

**Cal Disables Control**

Touch Confirm to continue or Cancel to abort

**Buffer Temperature** (only appears if no temperature sensor is detected)

Enter the temperature of the buffer and touch Confirm.

**First Buffer Value** (does not appear if automatic buffer recognition is used)

Enter the value of the buffer being used

**Rinse Sensor**

Remove the sensor from the process, rinse it off, and place it in the buffer solution. Touch Confirm when ready.

**Stabilization**

When the temperature (if applicable) and signal from the sensor is stable, the controller will automatically move to the next step. If they don't stabilize you may manually go to the next step by touching Confirm.

**Second Buffer Temperature** (only appears if no temperature sensor is detected)

Enter the temperature of the buffer and touch Confirm.

**Second Buffer Value** (does not appear if automatic buffer recognition is used)

Enter the value of the buffer being used

**Rinse Electrode**

Remove the sensor from the process, rinse it off, and place it in the buffer solution. Touch Confirm when ready.

**Stabilization**

When the temperature (if applicable) and signal from the sensor is stable, the controller will automatically move to the next step. If they don't stabilize you may manually go to the next step by touching Confirm.

**Third Buffer Temperature** (only appears if no temperature sensor is detected)

Enter the temperature of the buffer and touch Confirm.

**Third Buffer Value** (does not appear if automatic buffer recognition is used)

Enter the value of the buffer being used

**Rinse Electrode**

Remove the sensor from the process, rinse it off, and place it in the buffer solution. Touch Confirm when ready.

### **Stabilization**

When the temperature (if applicable) and signal from the sensor is stable, the controller will automatically move to the next step.

### **Cal Successful or Failed**

If successful, touch Confirm to put the new calibration in memory. The calibration adjusts the offset, gain (slope) and calibration midpoint and displays the new values. If failed, you may retry the calibration or cancel. Refer to Section 7 to troubleshoot a calibration failure.

### **Resume Control**

Replace the sensor in the process and touch Confirm when ready to resume control.

## ***One Point Analog Calibration***

**OK to disable control?** Touch Confirm to continue or Cancel to abort.

### **Input Value**

Enter the mA value that the transmitter will be sending. Touch Confirm to continue or Cancel to abort.

### **Please set input signal to specified value**

Make sure that the transmitter is sending the desired mA signal. Touch Confirm to continue or Cancel to abort.  
Automatic circuit calibration in progress

### **Cal Successful or Failed**

If successful, touch Confirm to save calibration results. The calculated offset will be displayed.  
If failed, you may retry the calibration or cancel. You may also restore calibration to the factory defaults. The calibration will fail if the measured mA is more than 2 mA away from the Input Value entered.

### **Please restore input signal to process value**

Put the transmitter back into normal measurement mode if necessary and touch Confirm when ready to resume control.

## ***Two Point Analog Calibration***

**OK to disable control?** Touch Confirm to continue or Cancel to abort.

### **Input Value**

Enter the mA value that the transmitter will be sending. Touch Confirm to continue or Cancel to abort.

### **Please set input signal to specified value**

Make sure that the transmitter is sending the desired mA signal. Touch Confirm to continue or Cancel to abort.  
Automatic circuit calibration in progress

### **Second Input Value**

Enter the mA value that the transmitter will be sending. Touch Confirm to continue or Cancel to abort.

### **Please set input signal to specified value**

Make sure that the transmitter is sending the desired mA signal. Touch Confirm to continue or Cancel to abort.  
Automatic circuit calibration in progress

### **Cal Successful or Failed**

If successful, touch Confirm to save calibration results. The calculated offset and gain will be displayed.  
If failed, you may retry the calibration or cancel. You may also restore calibration to the factory defaults. The calibration will fail if the offset is more than 2 mA or the gain is not between 0.5 and 2.0.

### **Please restore input signal to process value**

Put the transmitter back into normal measurement mode if necessary and touch Confirm when ready to resume control.

## **5.2.1 Contacting Conductivity**

Settings 



Touch the Settings icon to view or change the settings related to the sensor.

<b>Alarms</b>	Low-Low, Low, High and High-High Alarms limits may be set.
<b>Deadband</b>	This is the Alarm Deadband. For example, if the High Alarm is 3000, and the deadband is 10, the alarm will activate at 3001 and deactivate at 2990.
<b>Reset Calibration Values</b>	Enter this menu to reset the sensor calibration back to factory defaults.
<b>Cal Required Alarm</b>	To get an alarm message as a reminder to calibrate the sensor on a regular schedule, enter the number of days between calibrations. Set it to 0 if no reminders are necessary.
<b>Alarm &amp; Datalog Suppression</b>	If any of the relays or digital inputs are selected, any alarms related to this input will be suppressed if the selected relay or digital input is active. At the same time, all datalogs and graphs containing the input will show no data for the duration of the activation.
<b>Smoothing Factor</b>	Increase the smoothing factor percentage to dampen the response to changes. For example, with a 10% smoothing factor, the next reading shown will consist of an average of 10% of the previous value and 90% of the current value.
<b>Default Temp</b>	If the temperature signal is lost at any time, then the controller will use the Default Temp setting for temperature compensation.
<b>Cable Length</b>	The controller automatically compensates for errors in the reading caused by varying the length of the cable.
<b>Gauge</b>	The cable length compensation depends upon the gauge of wire used to extend the cable
<b>Cell Constant</b>	Do not change unless instructed by the factory.
<b>Temp Compensation</b>	Select between the standard NaCl temperature compensation method or a linear %/degree C method.
<b>Temp Comp Factor</b>	This menu only appears if Linear Temp Comp is selected. Change the %/degree C to match the chemistry being measured. Standard water is 2%.
<b>Units</b>	Select the units of measure for the conductivity.
<b>Name</b>	The name used to identify the sensor may be changed.
<b>Type</b>	Select the type of sensor to be connected.

## 5.2.2 Electrodeless Conductivity

### Settings

Touch the Settings icon to view or change the settings related to the sensor.

<b>Alarms</b>	Low-Low, Low, High and High-High Alarms limits may be set.
<b>Deadband</b>	This is the Alarm Deadband. For example, if the High Alarm is 3000, and the deadband is 10, the alarm will activate at 3000 and deactivate at 2990.
<b>Reset Calibration Values</b>	Enter this menu to reset the sensor calibration back to factory defaults.
<b>Cal Required Alarm</b>	To get an alarm message as a reminder to calibrate the sensor on a regular schedule, enter the number of days between calibrations. Set it to 0 if no reminders are necessary.
<b>Alarm &amp; Datalog Suppression</b>	If any of the relays or digital inputs are selected, any alarms related to this input will be suppressed if the selected relay or digital input is active. At the same time, all datalogs and graphs containing the input will show no data for the duration of the activation.
<b>Smoothing Factor</b>	Increase the smoothing factor percentage to dampen the response to changes. For example, with a 10% smoothing factor, the next reading shown will consist of an average of 10% of the previous value and 90% of the current value.
<b>Default Temp</b>	If the temperature signal is lost at any time, then the controller will use the Default Temp setting for temperature compensation.
<b>Installation Factor</b>	Do not change unless instructed by the factory.

<b>Cable Length</b>	The controller automatically compensates for errors in the reading caused by varying the length of the cable.
<b>Gauge</b>	The cable length compensation depends upon the gauge of wire used to extend the cable
<b>Cell Constant</b>	Do not change unless instructed by the factory.
<b>Range</b>	Select the range of conductivity that best matches the conditions the sensor will see.
<b>Temp Compensation</b>	Select between the standard NaCl temperature compensation method or a linear %/degree C method.
<b>Temp Comp Factor</b>	This menu only appears if Linear Temp Comp is selected. Change the %/degree C to match the chemistry being measured. Standard water is 2%.
<b>Units</b>	Select the units of measure for the conductivity.
<b>Name</b>	The name used to identify the sensor may be changed.
<b>Type</b>	Select the type of sensor to be connected.

### 5.2.3 Temperature

#### Settings

Touch the Settings icon to view or change the settings related to the sensor.

<b>Alarms</b>	Low-Low, Low, High and High-High Alarms limits may be set.
<b>Deadband</b>	This is the Alarm Deadband. For example, if the High Alarm is 100, and the deadband is 1, the alarm will activate at 100 and deactivate at 99.
<b>Reset Calibration Values</b>	Enter this menu to reset the sensor calibration back to factory defaults.
<b>Cal Required Alarm</b>	To get an alarm message as a reminder to calibrate the sensor on a regular schedule, enter the number of days between calibrations. Set it to 0 if no reminders are necessary.
<b>Alarm &amp; Datalog Suppression</b>	If any of the relays or digital inputs are selected, any alarms related to this input will be suppressed if the selected relay or digital input is active. At the same time, all datalogs and graphs containing the input will show no data for the duration of the activation.
<b>Smoothing Factor</b>	Increase the smoothing factor percentage to dampen the response to changes. For example, with a 10% smoothing factor, the next reading shown will consist of an average of 10% of the previous value and 90% of the current value.
<b>Name</b>	The name used to identify the sensor may be changed.
<b>Element</b>	Select the specific type of temperature sensor to be connected.

### 5.2.4 pH

#### Settings

Touch the Settings icon to view or change the settings related to the sensor.

<b>Alarms</b>	Low-Low, Low, High and High-High Alarms limits may be set.
<b>Deadband</b>	This is the Alarm Deadband. For example, if the High Alarm is 9.50, and the deadband is 0.05, the alarm will activate at 9.51 and deactivate at 9.45.
<b>Alarm &amp; Datalog Suppression</b>	If any of the relays or digital inputs are selected, any alarms related to this input will be suppressed if the selected relay or digital input is active. At the same time, all datalogs and graphs containing the input will show no data for the duration of the activation.
<b>Smoothing Factor</b>	Increase the smoothing factor percentage to dampen the response to changes. For example, with a 10% smoothing factor, the next reading shown will consist of an average of 10% of the previous value and 90% of the current value.
<b>Reset Calibration Values</b>	Enter this menu to reset the sensor calibration back to factory defaults.

<b>Cal Required Alarm</b>	To get an alarm message as a reminder to calibrate the sensor on a regular schedule, enter the number of days between calibrations. Set it to 0 if no reminders are necessary.
<b>Buffers</b>	Select if calibration buffers will be manually entered, or if they will be automatically detected, and if so, which set of buffers will be used. The choices are Manual Entry, JIS/NIST Standard, DIN Technical, or Traceable 4/7/10.
<b>Default Temp</b>	If the temperature signal is lost at any time, then the controller will use the Default Temp setting for temperature compensation.
<b>Cable Length</b>	The controller automatically compensates for errors in the reading caused by varying the length of the cable.
<b>Gauge</b>	The cable length compensation depends upon the gauge of wire used to extend the cable
<b>Electrode</b>	Select Glass for a standard pH electrode, or Antimony. Antimony pH electrodes have a default slope of 49 mV/pH and an offset of -320 mV at pH 7.
<b>Name</b>	The name used to identify the sensor may be changed.
<b>Type</b>	Select the type of sensor to be connected.

## 5.2.5 ORP

### Settings

Touch the Settings icon to view or change the settings related to the sensor.

<b>Alarms</b>	Low-Low, Low, High and High-High Alarms limits may be set.
<b>Deadband</b>	This is the Alarm Deadband. For example, if the High Alarm is 800, and the deadband is 10, the alarm will activate at 801 and deactivate at 790.
<b>Reset Calibration Values</b>	Enter this menu to reset the sensor calibration back to factory defaults.
<b>Cal Required Alarm</b>	To get an alarm message as a reminder to calibrate the sensor on a regular schedule, enter the number of days between calibrations. Set it to 0 if no reminders are necessary.
<b>Alarm &amp; Datalog Suppression</b>	If any of the relays or digital inputs are selected, any alarms related to this input will be suppressed if the selected relay or digital input is active. At the same time, all datalogs and graphs containing the input will show no data for the duration of the activation.
<b>Smoothing Factor</b>	Increase the smoothing factor percentage to dampen the response to changes. For example, with a 10% smoothing factor, the next reading shown will consist of an average of 10% of the previous value and 90% of the current value.
<b>Cable Length</b>	The controller automatically compensates for errors in the reading caused by varying the length of the cable.
<b>Gauge</b>	The cable length compensation depends upon the gauge of wire used to extend the cable
<b>Name</b>	The name used to identify the sensor may be changed.
<b>Type</b>	Select the type of sensor to be connected.

## 5.2.6 Disinfection

### Settings

Touch the Settings icon to view or change the settings related to the sensor.

<b>Alarms</b>	Low-Low, Low, High and High-High Alarms limits may be set.
<b>Deadband</b>	This is the Alarm Deadband. For example, if the High Alarm is 7.00, and the deadband is 0.1, the alarm will activate at 7.01 and deactivate at 6.90.
<b>Reset Calibration Values</b>	Enter this menu to reset the sensor calibration back to factory defaults.
<b>Cal Required Alarm</b>	To get an alarm message as a reminder to calibrate the sensor on a regular schedule, enter the number of days between calibrations. Set it to 0 if no reminders are necessary.

<b>Alarm &amp; Datalog Suppression</b>	If any of the relays or digital inputs are selected, any alarms related to this input will be suppressed if the selected relay or digital input is active. At the same time, all datalogs and graphs containing the input will show no data for the duration of the activation.
<b>Smoothing Factor</b>	Increase the smoothing factor percentage to dampen the response to changes. For example, with a 10% smoothing factor, the next reading shown will consist of an average of 10% of the previous value and 90% of the current value.
<b>Cable Length</b>	The controller automatically compensates for errors in the reading caused by varying the length of the cable.
<b>Gauge</b>	The cable length compensation depends upon the gauge of wire used to extend the cable
<b>Name</b>	The name used to identify the sensor may be changed.
<b>Sensor</b>	Select the specific type and range of disinfection sensor to be connected.
<b>Type</b>	Select the type of sensor to be connected.

### 5.2.7 Generic Sensor

#### Settings

Touch the Settings icon to view or change the settings related to the sensor.

<b>Alarms</b>	Low-Low, Low, High and High-High Alarms limits may be set.
<b>Deadband</b>	This is the Alarm Deadband. For example, if the High Alarm is 7.00, and the deadband is 0.1, the alarm will activate at 7.01 and deactivate at 6.90.
<b>Reset Calibration Values</b>	Enter this menu to reset the sensor calibration back to factory defaults.
<b>Cal Required Alarm</b>	To get an alarm message as a reminder to calibrate the sensor on a regular schedule, enter the number of days between calibrations. Set it to 0 if no reminders are necessary.
<b>Alarm &amp; Datalog Suppression</b>	If any of the relays or digital inputs are selected, any alarms related to this input will be suppressed if the selected relay or digital input is active. At the same time, all datalogs and graphs containing the input will show no data for the duration of the activation.
<b>Sensor Slope</b>	Enter the slope of sensor in mV/Units (if Electrode selection is Linear) or mV/Decade (if Electrode selection is Ion Selective).
<b>Sensor Offset</b>	Only appears if the Electrode selection is Linear. Enter the offset of the sensor in mV if 0 mV is not equal to 0 units. <b>For Ion Selective Electrodes, the Sensor Offset is not calculated until the first calibration is performed, and the sensor will read Zero until a calibration has been successfully completed!</b>
<b>Low Range</b>	Enter the low end of the range of the sensor
<b>High Range</b>	Enter the high end of the range of the sensor
<b>Smoothing Factor</b>	Increase the smoothing factor percentage to dampen the response to changes. For example, with a 10% smoothing factor, the next reading shown will consist of an average of 10% of the previous value and 90% of the current value.
<b>Cable Length</b>	The controller automatically compensates for errors in the reading caused by varying the length of the cable.
<b>Gauge</b>	The cable length compensation depends upon the gauge of wire used to extend the cable
<b>Units</b>	Type in the units of measure for the input, for example, ppm.
<b>Electrode</b>	Select the type of electrode to be connected. Select Linear if the sensor slope is a linear voltage per Units. Select Ion Selective if the electrode voltage output is logarithmic, defined as “mV/decade”.
<b>Name</b>	The name used to identify the sensor may be changed.
<b>Type</b>	Select the type of sensor to be connected.

## 5.2.8 Transmitter Input and AI Monitor Input

Select AI monitor if the device connected can be calibrated on its own and the W600 calibration will only be in units of mA. Select Transmitter if the device connected cannot be calibrated on its own and the W600 will be used to calibrate in engineering units of measure.

### Settings

Touch the Settings icon to view or change the settings related to the sensor.

<b>Alarms</b>	Low-Low, Low, High and High-High Alarms limits may be set.
<b>Deadband</b>	This is the Alarm Deadband. For example, if the High Alarm is 7.00, and the deadband is 0.1, the alarm will activate at 7.01 and deactivate at 6.90.
<b>Reset Calibration Values</b>	Enter this menu to reset the sensor calibration back to factory defaults.
<b>Cal Required Alarm</b>	To get an alarm message as a reminder to calibrate the sensor on a regular schedule, enter the number of days between calibrations. Set it to 0 if no reminders are necessary.
<b>Alarm &amp; Datalog Suppression</b>	If any of the relays or digital inputs are selected, any alarms related to this input will be suppressed if the selected relay or digital input is active. At the same time, all datalogs and graphs containing the input will show no data for the duration of the activation.
<b>Smoothing Factor</b>	Increase the smoothing factor percentage to dampen the response to changes. For example, with a 10% smoothing factor, the next reading shown will consist of an average of 10% of the previous value and 90% of the current value.
<b>4 mA Value</b>	Enter the value that corresponds to a 4 mA output signal from the transmitter.
<b>20 mA Value</b>	Enter the value that corresponds to a 20 mA output signal from the transmitter.
<b>Units</b>	Select the units of measure for the transmitter.
<b>Name</b>	The name used to identify the transmitter may be changed.
<b>Type</b>	Select the type of sensor to be connected. The choice of AI Monitor and Transmitter is only available if a 4-20mA type sensor card is installed.

## 5.2.9 Fluorometer Input

### Settings

Touch the Settings icon to view or change the settings related to the sensor.

<b>Alarms</b>	Low-Low, Low, High and High-High Alarms limits may be set.
<b>Deadband</b>	This is the Alarm Deadband. For example, if the High Alarm is 7.00, and the deadband is 0.1, the alarm will activate at 7.01 and deactivate at 6.90.
<b>Reset Calibration Values</b>	Enter this menu to reset the sensor calibration back to factory defaults.
<b>Cal Required Alarm</b>	To get an alarm message as a reminder to calibrate the sensor on a regular schedule, enter the number of days between calibrations. Set it to 0 if no reminders are necessary.
<b>Alarm &amp; Datalog Suppression</b>	If any of the relays or digital inputs are selected, any alarms related to this input will be suppressed if the selected relay or digital input is active. At the same time, all datalogs and graphs containing the input will show no data for the duration of the activation.
<b>Smoothing Factor</b>	Increase the smoothing factor percentage to dampen the response to changes. For example, with a 10% smoothing factor, the next reading shown will consist of an average of 10% of the previous value and 90% of the current value.
<b>Max Sensor Range</b>	Enter the value of the ppb of dye at which the sensor transmits 20 mA.
<b>Dye/Product Ratio</b>	Enter the value for the ratio of ppb of dye to ppm of inhibitor that is in the inhibitor product being fed.

<b>Name</b>	The name used to identify the transmitter may be changed.
<b>Type</b>	Select the type of sensor to be connected. The choice of Analog Input is only available if that type of sensor card is installed.

## 5.2.10 DI State

### Input Details

The details for this type of input include the current state with a custom message for open versus closed, alarms, the status of the interlock, and the current type of input setting.

### Settings

Touch the Settings icon to view or change the settings related to the sensor.

<b>Open Message</b>	The words used to describe the switch state may be customized.
<b>Closed Message</b>	The words used to describe the switch state may be customized.
<b>Interlock</b>	Choose whether the input should be in the interlocked state when the switch is either open or closed.
<b>Alarm</b>	Choose if an alarm should be generated when the switch is open, or closed, or if no alarm should ever be generated.
<b>Alarm &amp; Datalog Suppression</b>	If any of the relays or digital inputs are selected, any alarms related to this input will be suppressed if the selected relay or digital input is active. At the same time, all datalogs and graphs containing the input will show no data for the duration of the activation.
<b>Total Time</b>	Choose to totalize the amount of time that the switch has been open or closed. This will be displayed on the input details screen.
<b>Reset Total Time</b>	Enter this menu to reset the accumulated time to zero. Touch Confirm to accept, Cancel to leave the total at the previous value and go back.
<b>Name</b>	The name used to identify the switch may be changed.
<b>Type</b>	Select the type of sensor to be connected to the digital input channel.

## 5.2.11 Flow Meter, Contactor Type

### Input Details

The details for this type of input include the total volume accumulated through the flow meter, alarms, and the current type of input setting.

### Settings

Touch the Settings icon to view or change the settings related to the sensor.

<b>Totalizer Alarm</b>	A high limit on the total volume of water accumulated may be set.
<b>Alarm &amp; Datalog Suppression</b>	If any of the relays or digital inputs are selected, any alarms related to this input will be suppressed if the selected relay or digital input is active. At the same time, all datalogs and graphs containing the input will show no data for the duration of the activation.
<b>Reset Flow Total</b>	Enter this menu to reset the accumulated flow total to 0. Touch Confirm to accept, Cancel to leave the total at the previous value and go back.
<b>Set Flow Total</b>	This menu is used to set the total volume stored in the controller to match the register on the flow meter. Enter the desired value.
<b>Scheduled Reset</b>	Choose to automatically reset the flow total, and if so, Daily, Monthly or Annually.
<b>Volume/Contact</b>	Enter the volume of water that needs to go through the flow meter in order to generate a contact closure.
<b>Flow Units</b>	Select the units of measure for the water volume.
<b>Name</b>	The name used to identify the sensor may be changed.



<b>Type</b>	Select the type of sensor to be connected to the digital input channel.
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## 5.2.12 Flow Meter, Paddlewheel Type

### Input Details

The details for this type of input include the current flow rate, total volume accumulated through the flow meter, alarms, and the current type of input setting.

### Settings

Touch the Settings icon to view or change the settings related to the sensor.

<b>Alarms</b>	Low and High Alarm limits may be set.
<b>Alarm &amp; Datalog Suppression</b>	If any of the relays or digital inputs are selected, any alarms related to this input will be suppressed if the selected relay or digital input is active. At the same time, all datalogs and graphs containing the input will show no data for the duration of the activation.
<b>Deadband</b>	This is the Alarm Deadband. For example, if the High Alarm is 100, and the deadband is 1, the alarm will activate at 100 and deactivate at 99.
<b>Totalizer Alarm</b>	A high limit on the total volume of water accumulated may be set.
<b>Reset Flow Total</b>	Enter this menu to reset the accumulated flow total to 0. Touch Confirm to accept, Cancel to leave the total at the previous value and go back.
<b>Set Flow Total</b>	This menu is used to set the total volume stored in the controller to match the register on the flow meter. Enter the desired value.
<b>Scheduled Reset</b>	Choose to automatically reset the flow total, and if so, Daily, Monthly or Annually.
<b>K Factor</b>	Enter the pulses generated by the paddlewheel per unit volume of water.
<b>Flow Units</b>	Select the units of measure for the water volume.
<b>Rate Units</b>	Select the units of measure for the flow rate time base.
<b>Smoothing Factor</b>	Increase the smoothing factor percentage to dampen the response to changes. For example, with a 10% smoothing factor, the next reading shown will consist of an average of 10% of the previous value and 90% of the current value.
<b>Name</b>	The name used to identify the sensor may be changed.
<b>Type</b>	Select the type of sensor to be connected to the digital input channel.

## 5.2.13 Feed Monitor

The Feed Monitor Digital Input type performs the following functions:

- Monitors a pulse signal from a pump (Iwaki PosiFlow, Tacmina Flow Checker, LMI Digital Pulse, etc)
- Totalizes the chemical feed and calculates the current flow rate
- Activates a Total Alarm if the feed exceeds a specified limit
- Activates a Flow verify alarm if the control output is ON and the feed monitor does not record any pulses within a specified period of time.

Each Feed Monitor input can be linked to any type of output channel (powered relay, dry contact relay, solid state relay, or analog 4-20 mA) to validate chemical feed from any type of pump.

### Total Alarm

The W600 monitors the total feed and activates a Total Alarm if the value exceeds the Totalizer Alarm set point. When used in conjunction with Scheduled Reset selections (Daily, Monthly, or Annually), this alarm can be used to alert users to situations where excess chemical product is used and/or to discontinue chemical feed if the amount exceeds the set point during the specified time period.

While a Total Alarm is active, the linked pump will be controlled based on the Total Alarm Mode setting:

<b>Interlock</b>	The output will be OFF while the alarm is active.
<b>Maintain</b>	The alarm condition has no effect on output control.

## Flow Verify Alarm

The W600 monitors the status or current percent output of the channel linked to the feed monitor to determine if a Flow Verify alarm should be activated.

The *Flow Alarm Delay* setting (MM:SS) contains the time to trigger the alarm if the output is activated and no pulses are registered. To avoid nuisance alarms at very low flow rates, if the linked output is a solid state relay (set with a pulse proportional or PID control mode) or an analog 4-20 mA output, the alarm will only be activated if no input pulses are monitored while the output is set to greater than a specified Dead Band (%).

The *Flow Alarm Clear* setting is the number of pulses that must be registered to verify that pump operation is restored and clear the Flow Verify alarm. During Flow Verify alarm conditions, the count of pulses registered will be reset to zero if no single pulses occur during the Flow Alarm Delay time period. In this manner, random single pulses spread over a long time period will not accumulate and result in a Flow Verify alarm being cleared before product feed is actually restored.

If desired, a user can configure the feed monitor to attempt to reprime the pump when a Flow Verify alarm first is activated.

The *Reprime Time* (MM:SS) specifies the amount of time that the output should be energized after the initiation of a Flow Verify alarm. If the linked output is a solid state relay (set to a pulse proportional or PID control mode) or an analog 4-20 mA output, the output will be set to the Max Output percent during the reprime event. If the Flow Verify alarm is cleared during the reprime event (because the specified number of pulses was registered), the reprime event will be immediately ended and normal control of the output channel will be restored.

While a Flow Verify alarm is active, the linked pump will be controlled based on the Flow Alarm Mode setting:

<b>Disabled</b>	<i>Flow Verify</i> alarms are not monitored, no change in output control.
<b>Interlock</b>	The output will be forced OFF while the alarm is active.(except during the reprime event)
<b>Maintain</b>	The alarm condition has no effect on output control. (except during the reprime event)

If a *Flow Verify* alarm is active and *Interlock* is selected, the output to the pump will be turned off after the specified Reprime Time and only operator actions can restore normal control operations. In most cases, action will be taken to manually reprime the pump, refill the chemical tank, etc. and the output will be put into Hand mode to confirm proper operation of the pump. When the Feed Monitor registers sufficient pulses, the Flow Verify alarm will clear and the pump output can be put back into Auto Mode.

If both *Total Alarm* and *Flow Verify* alarms are active simultaneously, an Interlock selection for either mode setting will take precedence for pump control. Automatic output control will continue despite the alarm conditions only if Maintain is selected for both mode settings.

## Interlocking or Activating any Control Output with a Feed Monitor Input

Digital Input channels are available for selection as Interlock Channels or Activate With Channels by any output. If a Feed Monitor is selected in this manner, the Digital Input will trigger that action if any alarm (Flow Verify, Total Alarm, or Range Alarm) is currently active.

## Input Details

The details for this type of input include the current flow rate of chemical feed, the total volume fed since the last reset, alarms, the status of the output linked to the input, the date and time of the last total reset, and the current type of input setting.

## Settings

Touch the Settings icon to view or change the settings related to the sensor.

<b>Totalizer Alarm</b>	A high limit on the total accumulated volume of chemical fed may be set, to trigger a Total Alarm.
<b>Reset Flow Total</b>	Enter this menu to reset the accumulated flow total to 0. Touch Confirm to accept, Cancel to leave the total at the previous value and go back.



<b>Set Flow Total</b>	This menu is used to set the total accumulated volume stored in the controller to match a specified volume.
<b>Scheduled Reset</b>	Choose to automatically reset the flow total, and if so, Daily, Monthly or Annually
<b>Total Alarm Mode</b>	Choose to Interlock or Maintain the control of the linked pump while the Total Alarm is active.
<b>Flow Alarm Mode</b>	Choose to Interlock or Maintain the control of the linked pump while a Flow Verify alarm is active. Choose Disable to monitor flow rate and accumulate total without any flow alarms.
<b>Flow Alarm Delay</b>	Time (MM:SS) that will trigger a Flow Verify alarm if the output is activated and no pulses are registered.
<b>Flow Alarm Clear</b>	Enter the number of contacts that must be registered to clear a Flow Verify alarm.
<b>Dead band</b>	Enter the percent output above which the pump is considered On for monitoring of Flow Verify alarms. This setting is only available if the linked Output is a solid state (pulsing) relay or analog (4-20 mA) output.
<b>Reprime Time</b>	Time (MM:SS) that the output should be energized for the reprime event.
<b>Volume/Contact</b>	Enter the volume, in ml, of chemical delivered for each pulse of the feed monitoring device.
<b>Flow Units</b>	Select the units of measure for the accumulated feed total.
<b>Rate Units</b>	Select the units of measure for the feed flow rate time base.
<b>Smoothing Factor</b>	Increase the smoothing factor percentage to dampen the response to changes in the flowrate. For example, with a 10% smoothing factor, the next reading shown will consist of an average of 10% of the previous value and 90% of the current value.
<b>Output</b>	Select the relay or analog (4-20 mA) output channel controlling the pump which will be monitored by this feed monitor input.
<b>Name</b>	The name used to identify the sensor may be changed.
<b>Type</b>	Select the type of sensor to be connected to the digital input channel

## 5.2.14 DI Counter Input

ONLY AVAILABLE IF HVAC MODES ARE DISABLED IN CONFIG MENU – GLOBAL SETTINGS

A digital input counter input is used to count contacts from a digital input, totalize the number of contacts, and monitor or control on the rate of contacts.

### Input Details

The details for this type of input include the current rate, total contacts counted (in user defined units), date and time of last total reset, alarms, and the current type of input setting.

### Settings

Touch the Settings icon to view or change the settings related to the virtual input.

<b>Alarms</b>	Low and High Alarm limits may be set.
<b>Deadband</b>	This is the Alarm Deadband. For example, if the High Alarm is 100, and the deadband is 1, the alarm will activate at 100 and deactivate at 99
<b>Totalizer Alarm</b>	A high limit on the total number of contact closures accumulated may be set.
<b>Alarm &amp; Datalog Suppression</b>	If any of the relays or digital inputs are selected, any alarms related to this input will be suppressed if the selected relay or digital input is active. At the same time, all datalogs and graphs containing the input will show no data for the duration of the activation.

<b>Reset Total</b>	Enter this menu to reset the accumulated total to 0. Touch Confirm to accept, or Cancel to leave the total at the previous value and go back.
<b>Set Total</b>	This menu is used to set the total number of contact closures stored in the controller a certain value.
<b>Scheduled Reset</b>	Choose to automatically reset the flow total, and if so, Daily, Monthly or Annually.
<b>Units</b>	Type in the units of measure for the what the contacts represent (widgets, etc.)
<b>Rate Units</b>	Select the units of measure for the rate time base (widgets per second, minute, hour, day).
<b>Units per Pulse</b>	Enter the number of units represented by one pulse.
<b>Smoothing Factor</b>	Increase the smoothing factor percentage to dampen the response to changes. For example, with a 10% smoothing factor, the next rate reading shown will consist of an average of 10% of the previous value and 90% of the current value.
<b>Name</b>	The name used to identify the sensor may be changed.
<b>Type</b>	Select the type of sensor to be connected to the digital input channel.

### 5.2.15 Virtual Input – Calculation

A Virtual Input is not a physical sensor; it is a value that is calculated from two physical sensor inputs. The analog values that can be used for each type of calculation are selected from a List of all defined sensor inputs, analog inputs, flowmeter rates, the other virtual input, solid state relay %, and analog output %.

Calculation modes are:

- **Difference** (Input - Input 2)
- **Ratio** (Input / Input 2)
  - This selection could be used to calculate Cycles of Concentration in HVAC applications, for example
- **Total** (Input + Input 2)
- **% Difference** [(Input - Input 2) / Input]
  - This selection could be used to calculate % Rejection in RO applications, for example

#### Virtual Input Details

The details for any type of virtual input include the current value calculated, alarms, the status, and the input type.

#### Settings

Touch the Settings icon to view or change the settings related to the virtual input.

<b>Alarms</b>	Low-Low, Low, High and High-High Alarms limits may be set.
<b>Deadband</b>	This is the Alarm Deadband. For example, if the High Alarm is 7.00, and the deadband is 0.1, the alarm will activate at 7.01 and deactivate at 6.90.
<b>Input</b>	Select the physical input whose value will be used in the calculation shown above as the Input in the formula.
<b>Input 2</b>	Select the physical input whose value will be used in the calculation shown above as the Input 2 in the formula.
<b>Calculation Mode</b>	Select a calculation mode from the list.
<b>Alarm &amp; Datalog Suppression</b>	If any of the relays or digital inputs are selected, any alarms related to this input will be suppressed if the selected relay or digital input is active. At the same time, all datalogs and graphs containing the input will show no data for the duration of the activation.
<b>Low Range</b>	Set the low end of the normal range for the calculated value. A value below this will trigger a Range Alarm and deactivate any control output using the virtual input.

<b>High Range</b>	Set the high end of the normal range for the calculated value. A value above this will trigger a Range Alarm and deactivate any control output using the virtual input.
<b>Smoothing Factor</b>	Increase the smoothing factor percentage to dampen the response to changes. For example, with a 10% smoothing factor, the next reading shown will consist of an average of 10% of the previous value and 90% of the current value.
<b>Name</b>	The name used to identify the input may be changed.
<b>Type</b>	Select the type of input; either Calculation or Not Used.

### 5.2.16 Virtual Input – Raw Value

A Raw Value type Virtual Input is not a normal sensor signal. The value of the virtual input comes from the unmanipulated signal from a real sensor.

- non-temperature compensated  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$
- mV for pH, ORP, Disinfection
- mA for analog inputs
- ohms for temperature

#### Virtual Input Details

The details for a virtual input include the current raw value of the real input used, alarms, the status, and the input type.

#### Settings

Touch the Settings icon to view or change the settings related to the virtual input.

<b>Alarms</b>	Low-Low, Low, High and High-High Alarms limits may be set.
<b>Deadband</b>	This is the Alarm Deadband. For example, if the High Alarm is 7.00, and the deadband is 0.1, the alarm will activate at 7.01 and deactivate at 6.90.
<b>Alarm &amp; Datalog Suppression</b>	If any of the relays or digital inputs are selected, any alarms related to this input will be suppressed if the selected relay or digital input is active. At the same time, all datalogs and graphs containing the input will show no data for the duration of the activation.
<b>Input</b>	Select the physical input whose raw value will be used as this virtual input.
<b>Smoothing Factor</b>	Increase the smoothing factor percentage to dampen the response to changes. For example, with a 10% smoothing factor, the next reading shown will consist of an average of 10% of the previous value and 90% of the current value.
<b>Name</b>	The name used to identify the input may be changed.
<b>Type</b>	Select the type of input; either Calculation, Raw Value, or Not Used

## 5.3 Outputs Menu



Touch the Outputs icon from the Main Menu to view a list of all relay and analog outputs. The Page Down icon pages down the list of outputs, the Page Up icon pages up the list of outputs, the Main Menu icon brings back the previous screen.

Touch an output to access that output's details and settings.

NOTE: When the output control mode or the input assigned to that output is changed, the output reverts to OFF mode. Once you have changed all settings to match the new mode or sensor, you must put the output into AUTO mode to start control.

### 5.3.1 Relay, Any Control Mode

#### Settings

Touch the Settings icon to view or change the settings related to the relay. Settings that are available for any control mode include:

<b>HOA Setting</b>	Select Hand, Off or Auto mode by touching the desired mode.
<b>Output Time Limit</b>	Enter the maximum amount of time that the relay can be continuously activated. Once the time limit is reached, the relay will deactivate until the Reset Output Timeout menu is entered.
<b>Reset Output Timeout</b>	Enter this menu to clear an Output Timeout alarm and allow the relay to control the process again.
<b>Interlock Channels</b>	Select the relays and digital inputs that will interlock this relay, when those other relays are activated in Auto mode. Using Hand or Off to activate relays bypasses the Interlock logic.
<b>Activate With Channels</b>	Select the relays and digital inputs that will activate this relay, when those other relays are activated in Auto mode. Using Hand or Off to activate relays bypasses the Activate With logic.
<b>Minimum Relay Cycle</b>	Enter the number of seconds that will be minimum amount of time that the relay will be in the active or inactive state. Normally this will be set to 0, but if using a motorized ball valve that takes time to open and close, set this high enough that the valve has time to complete its movement.
<b>Hand Time Limit</b>	Enter the amount of time that the relay will activate for when it is in Hand mode.
<b>Reset Time Total</b>	Press the Confirm icon to reset the total accumulated on-time stored for the output back to 0.
<b>Name</b>	The name used to identify the relay may be changed.
<b>Mode</b>	Select the desired control mode for the output.

### 5.3.2 Relay, On/Off Control Mode

#### Output Details

The details for this type of output include the relay on/off state, HOA mode or Interlock status, accumulated on-time, alarms related to this output, current cycle on time, relay type and the current control mode setting.

#### Settings

Touch the Settings icon to view or change the settings related to the relay.

<b>Set point</b>	Enter the sensor process value at which the relay will activate.
<b>Deadband</b>	Enter the sensor process value away from the set point at which the relay will deactivate.
<b>Duty Cycle Period</b>	Using a duty cycle helps to prevent overshooting the set point in applications where the response of the sensor to chemical additions is slow. Specify the amount of time for the cycle, and the percentage of that cycle time that the relay will be active. The relay will be off for the rest of the cycle, even if the set point has not been satisfied. Enter the length of the duty cycle in minutes:seconds in this menu. Set the time to 00:00 if use of a duty cycle is not required.
<b>Duty Cycle</b>	Enter the percentage of the cycle period that the relay will be active. Set the percentage to 100 if use of a duty cycle is not required.
<b>On Delay Time</b>	Enter the delay time for relay activation in hours:minutes:seconds. Set the time to 00:00:00 to immediately activate the relay.
<b>Off Delay Time</b>	Enter the delay time for relay deactivation in hours:minutes:seconds. Set the time to 00:00:00 to immediately deactivate the relay.
<b>Input</b>	Select the sensor to be used by this relay.
<b>Direction</b>	Select the control direction.

### 5.3.3 Relay, Flow Timer Control Mode

#### Output Details

The details for this type of output include the relay on/off state, HOA mode or Interlock status, accumulated on-time, remaining feed time, accumulated flow total, alarms related to this output, current cycle on time, relay type and the current control mode setting.

Settings 

Touch the Settings icon to view or change the settings related to the relay.

<b>Feed Duration</b>	Enter the amount of time for the relay to activate for once the accumulated volume through the water meter has been reached.
<b>Accumulated Volume</b>	Enter the volume of water to pass through the water meter required to trigger the chemical feed.
<b>Input</b>	Select the input to be used to control this output.
<b>Input #2</b>	Select the second flowmeter input to be used to control this out-put if applicable. The sum of the two flow total volumes will be used to trigger the chemical feed.

### 5.3.4 Relay, Bleed and Feed Control Mode

ONLY AVAILABLE IF HVAC MODES ARE ENABLED IN CONFIG MENU – GLOBAL SETTINGS

#### Output Details

The details for this type of output include the relay on/off state, HOA mode or Interlock status, accumulated on-time, alarms related to this output, current cycle on time, relay type and the current control mode setting.

Settings 

Touch the Settings icon to view or change the settings related to the relay.

<b>Feed Time Limit</b>	Enter the maximum amount of feed time per bleed event
<b>Bleed</b>	Select the relay to be used for Bleed/Blowdown

### 5.3.5 Relay, Bleed then Feed Control Mode

ONLY AVAILABLE IF HVAC MODES ARE ENABLED IN CONFIG MENU – GLOBAL SETTINGS

#### Output Details

The details for this type of output include the relay on/off state, HOA mode or Interlock status, accumulated on-time, remaining feed time, the accumulated bleed time, alarms related to this output, current cycle on time, relay type and the current control mode setting.

Settings 

Touch the Settings icon to view or change the settings related to the relay.

<b>Feed Percentage</b>	Enter the % of bleed relay activation time to use for the feed relay activation time
<b>Feed Time Limit</b>	Enter the maximum amount of feed time per bleed event
<b>Reset Timer</b>	Use this menu to cancel the current feed cycle
<b>Bleed</b>	Select the relay to be used for Bleed/Blowdown

### 5.3.6 Relay, Percent Timer Control Mode

#### Output Details

The details for this type of output include the relay on/off state, HOA mode or Interlock status, cycle time, accumulated on-time, alarms related to this output, current cycle on time, relay type and the current control mode setting.

Settings 

Touch the Settings icon to view or change the settings related to the relay.

<b>Sample Period</b>	Enter the duration of the sample period.
<b>Feed Percentage</b>	Enter the % of the sample period time to use for the feed relay activation time

### 5.3.7 Relay, Biocide Timer Control Mode

ONLY AVAILABLE IF HVAC MODES ARE ENABLED IN CONFIG MENU – GLOBAL SETTINGS

#### Basic Biocide Operation

When a biocide event triggers, the algorithm will first prebleed (if a prebleed is programmed) for the set amount of prebleed time or down to the set prebleed conductivity. Then the biocide relay is turned on for the set duration. This is followed by a post-bio add lockout that blocks the bleed relay from turning on for a set amount of bleed lockout time.

#### Special Condition Handling

##### Prebleed

If both a time limit and a conductivity limit are set, the time limit takes precedence. The bleed relay will turn off once the time limit is reached or when the prebleed conductivity limit is reached (whichever occurs first). If the prebleed has a conductivity limit set, then the time limit can't be set to zero, as this would allow the prebleed to last forever if the conductivity limit is never reached.

##### Overlapping biocide events

If a second biocide event occurs while the first one is still active (in prebleed, biocide add or lockout), the second event will be ignored. An Event Skipped alarm will be set.

##### Interlock Conditions

Interlocks override the relay control, but do not change the operation of the timers or related bleed control. A no-flow (or other interlock) condition does not delay a biocide add. The biocide add duration timer will continue even if the relay is locked out due to a no-flow or other interlock condition. This will prevent delayed biocide adds which can potentially cause higher than expected biocide concentrations in the system when two biocides adds occur close to the same time. Not allowing delayed biocide adds will also prevent incompatible biocides getting added at close to the same time.

##### “Activate With” Conditions

“Activate with channels” settings override the relay control, but do not change the operation of the timers or related bleed control. The biocide timer continues counting biocide add time when the biocide relay is forced on, and ends at the expected time (biocide event start time plus duration). If the “activate with” condition continues after the end of the biocide feed time, the relay remains activated.

##### Alarms

An Event Skipped alarm is set when a second biocide event occurs while one event is still running (either in prebleed, biocide add or post-biocide add lockout).

An Event Skipped alarm is also set when the biocide add relay never turns on during a biocide add because of an interlock condition.

The alarm is cleared when the relay is next activated for any reason (the next timer event or HAND mode or “activate with” force on condition).

#### Output Details

The details for this type of output include the relay on/off state, HOA mode or Interlock status, accumulated on-time, alarms related to this output, current cycle on time, relay type and the current control mode setting. The current week number and day of the week is displayed (even if there is no multi-week repetition event programmed). Cycle Time shows the time counting down of the currently active part of the biocide cycle (pre-bleed, biocide feed, or post biocide feed lockout of the bleed).

#### Settings

Touch the Settings icon to view or change the settings related to the relay.

<b>Event 1 (through 10)</b>	Enter these menus to program timer events via the menus below:
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<b>Repetition</b>	Select the time cycle to repeat the event: Daily, 1 Week, 2 Week, 4 Week, or None. An event means that the output is turned on at the same time of day, for the same amount of time, and except for the Daily cycle, on the same day of the week.
<b>Week</b>	Only appears if Repetition is longer than 1 Week. Select the week during which the event will occur.
<b>Day</b>	Only appears if Repetition is longer than Daily. Select the day of the week during which the event will occur.
<b>Start Time</b>	Enter the time of day to start the event.
<b>Duration</b>	Enter the amount of time that the relay will be on.
<b>Bleed</b>	Select the relay to be used for Bleed/Blowdown
<b>Prebleed Time</b>	If lowering the conductivity prior to feeding biocide is desired using a fixed time instead of a specific conductivity setting, enter the amount of time for the pre-bleed. Also may be used to apply a time limit on a conductivity based prebleed.
<b>Prebleed To</b>	If lowering the conductivity prior to feeding biocide is desired, enter the conductivity value. If no prebleed is required, or if a time-based prebleed is preferred, set the conductivity value to 0.
<b>Cond Input</b>	Select the sensor to be used to control the prebleed relay selected above.
<b>Bleed Lockout</b>	Enter the amount of time to lockout bleed after the biocide feed is complete.
<b>Add Last Missed</b>	Select Enabled if the controller should delay start the most recent Biocide cycle until immediately after an Interlock clears, or Disabled if all Biocide feed should be skipped if there is an Interlock condition at the time the add was due to start.

### 5.3.8 Relay, Alarm Output Mode

#### Output Details

The details for this type of output include the relay on/off state, HOA mode or Interlock status, accumulated on-time, alarms related to this output, current cycle on time, relay type and the current control mode setting.

#### Settings

Touch the Settings icon to view or change the settings related to the relay.

<b>Alarm Mode</b>	Select the alarm conditions that will put the relay into the alarm state: All Alarms Selected Alarms
<b>On Delay Time</b>	Enter the delay time for relay activation in hours:minutes:seconds. Set the time to 00:00:00 to immediately activate the relay.
<b>Off Delay Time</b>	Enter the delay time for relay deactivation in hours:minutes:seconds. Set the time to 00:00:00 to immediately deactivate the relay.
<b>Select Alarms</b>	Scroll through the list of all inputs and outputs, as well as System Alarms and Network (Ethernet) alarms. Touch the parameter to select alarms related to that parameter, then scroll through the list of alarms. Touch each alarm to check the box indicating the alarm is selected. Touch the Confirm icon when finished with that parameter to save the changes. Repeat for each input and output.
<b>Output</b>	Select if the relay will be active when in the alarm state (Normally Open) or if the relay will be active when not in the alarm state (Normally Closed).

### 5.3.9 Relay, Time Proportional Control Mode

#### Output Details

The details for this type of output include the relay on/off state, HOA mode or Interlock status, the current % on



time calculated for the cycle, the current point in the cycle time, accumulated on-time, alarms related to this output, current cycle on time, relay type and the current control mode setting.

### Settings

Touch the Settings icon to view or change the settings related to the relay.

<b>Set point</b>	Enter the sensor process value at which the relay will be off for the entire Sample Period.
<b>Proportional Band</b>	Enter the distance that the sensor process value is away from the set point at which the relay will be on for the entire Sample Period.
<b>Sample Period</b>	Enter the duration of the sample period.
<b>Input</b>	Select the sensor to be used by this relay.
<b>Direction</b>	Select the control direction.

### 5.3.10 Relay, Intermittent Sampling Control Mode

ONLY AVAILABLE IF HVAC MODES ARE ENABLED IN CONFIG MENU – GLOBAL SETTINGS

In an Intermittent Sampling with Proportional Blowdown control mode, the controller reads an analog input on a timed schedule, and the relay responds to maintain the conductivity value at the set point by activating for a programmable amount of time that varies with the deviation from the set point.

The relay goes through a sequence of activation/deactivation as described below. The intended purpose of this algorithm is boiler blowdown. A sample cannot be supplied to the sensor continuously in many boilers because a recirculating loop is not possible, and it would be a waste of hot water to constantly run a sample to a drain. A valve is opened intermittently to supply a sample to the sensor.

Where a non-ideal installation of the sensor can cause the sample to flash to steam, and give a false low reading, this can be corrected by taking the reading with the sample held in the pipe with the sampling valve closed, so the sample is at boiler pressure and therefore back in the liquid state. Enable Trap Sample if this is the case. Because the conductivity reading cannot be trusted while the valve is open, the blowdown is timed rather than in direct response to a sensor reading. Rather than relying upon a fixed time, where the blowdown could be much longer than necessary if the reading is just barely off the set point value, proportional blowdown adjusts the time appropriately.

If Trap Sample is Disabled, then the blowdown is not timed, and the Hold Time and Maximum Blowdown time are not used. The blowdown valve will stay open until the conductivity is below set point. In this case the Output Time Limit menu is available to stop the blowdown if the sensor is unresponsive.

Note that the software will not allow two relays using Intermittent Sampling to be assigned to the same sensor input; the previous relay set up will change to Off mode.

#### Output Details

The details for this type of output include the relay on/off state, relay status (HOA mode, Interlock status, Intermittent Sampling cycle step, etc.), time remaining for the active Intermittent Sampling cycle step, alarms related to this output, current cycle on time, relay type, the live reading of the conductivity, and the current control mode setting.

### Settings

Touch the Settings icon to view or change the settings related to the relay.

<b>Set point</b>	Enter the conductivity value below which the controller will not start a blowdown cycle.
<b>Proportional Band</b>	(only shown if trap sample is enabled) Enter the conductivity value above the set point at which the maximum blowdown time will occur. For example, if the Set point is 2000 uS/cm, and the Proportional Band is 200 uS/cm, then if the conductivity is above 2200 uS/cm the blowdown valve will open for the Maximum Blowdown time described below. If the conductivity of the trapped sample is 2100 uS/cm, the blowdown valve will open for half the Maximum Blowdown time.



<b>Deadband</b>	(only shown if trap sample is disabled) Enter the sensor process value away from the set point at which the relay will deactivate.
<b>Sample Time</b>	Enter the length of time the blowdown valve will be open in order to capture a fresh sample of boiler water.
<b>Hold Time</b>	(only shown if trap sample is enabled) Enter the length of time the blowdown valve will be closed in order to ensure that the captured sample is at boiler pressure.
<b>Maximum Blowdown</b>	(only shown if trap sample is enabled) Enter the maximum length of time that the blowdown valve will be open, when the conductivity of the captured sample is above the set point plus the proportional band.
<b>Wait Time</b>	Enter the time to wait to sample the water again once the captured sample is below set point.
<b>Trap Sample</b>	Enable or disable trapping of the sample.
<b>Cond Input</b>	Select the sensor to be used by this relay.

### 5.3.11 Relay, Manual Mode

#### Output Details

The details for this type of output include the relay on/off state, HOA mode or Interlock status, accumulated on-time, alarms related to this output, current cycle on time, relay type and the current control mode setting.

#### Settings

A Manual relay will activate if the HOA mode is Hand, or if it is Activated With another channel.

<b>On Delay Time</b>	Enter the delay time for relay activation in hours:minutes:seconds. Set the time to 00:00:00 to immediately activate the relay.
<b>Off Delay Time</b>	Enter the delay time for relay deactivation in hours:minutes:seconds. Set the time to 00:00:00 to immediately deactivate the relay.

### 5.3.12 Relay, Pulse Proportional Control Mode

ONLY AVAILABLE IF CONTROLLER INCLUDES PULSE OUTPUT HARDWARE

#### Output Details

The details for this type of output include the relay pulse rate, HOA mode or Interlock status, accumulated on-time, alarms related to this output, current cycle on time, relay type and the current control mode setting.

#### Settings

Touch the Settings icon to view or change the settings related to the relay.

<b>Set point</b>	Enter the sensor process value at which the output will pulse at the Minimum Output % set below.
<b>Proportional Band</b>	Enter the distance that the sensor process value is away from the set point beyond which the output will be pulsing at the Maximum Output % set below.
<b>Minimum Output</b>	Enter the lowest possible pulse rate as a percentage of the Maximum Stroke Rate set below (normally 0%).
<b>Maximum Output</b>	Enter the highest possible pulse rate as a percentage of the Maximum Stroke Rate set below.
<b>Maximum Rate</b>	Enter the maximum pulse rate that the metering pump is designed to accept (10 - 2400 pulse/minute range).
<b>Input</b>	Select the sensor to be used by this relay.
<b>Direction</b>	Set the control direction.

### 5.3.13 Relay, PID Control Mode

ONLY AVAILABLE IF CONTROLLER INCLUDES PULSE OUTPUT HARDWARE & HVAC MODE IS DISABLED

The PID algorithm controls a solid state relay using standard Proportional-Integral-Derivative control logic. The algorithm provides feedback control based on an error value continuously calculated as the difference between a

measured process variable and a desired set point. Tuning settings specify the response for proportional (the size of the error), integral (the time that the error has been present), and derivative (the rate of change for the error) parameters. With proper tuning, the PID control algorithm can hold the process value close the set point while minimizing overshoot and undershoot.

### Normalized Error

The error value versus set point that is calculated by the controller is normalized and represented as percent of full scale. As a result, tuning parameters entered by the user are not dependent upon the scale of the process variable and the PID response with similar settings will be more consistent even when using different types of sensor inputs.

The scale used to normalize the error is dependent upon the type of sensor selected. By default, the full nominal range of the sensor is used. This range is editable by the user if tighter control is desired.

### PID Equation Formats

The controller supports two different forms of the PID equation as specified by the Gain Form setting. The two forms require different units for entry of the PID tuning parameters.

#### Standard

The standard form is more commonly used in industry because its time-based settings for the integral and derivative coefficients are more meaningful. This form is selected by default.

Parameter	Description	Units
$K_p$	Gain	unitless
$T_i$	Integral Time	seconds or seconds/repeat
$T_d$	Derivative Time	seconds

$$Output (\%) = K_p \left[ e(t) + \frac{1}{T_i} \int e(t)dt + T_d \frac{de(t)}{dt} \right]$$

Parameter	Description	Units
$e(t)$	Current Error	% of full scale
$dt$	Delta Time Between Readings	seconds
$de(t)$	Difference Between Current Error & Previous Error	% of full scale

#### Parallel

The parallel form allows the user to enter all parameters as Gains. In all cases, larger gain values result in faster output response.

Parameter	Description	Units
$K_p$	Proportional Gain	unitless
$K_i$	Integral Gain	1/seconds
$K_d$	Derivative Gain	seconds

$$Output (\%) = K_p e(t) + K_i \int e(t)dt + K_d \frac{de(t)}{dt}$$

### Integral Value Management

To determine the integral component of the PID calculation, the controller software must maintain a running total of the accumulated area under the error curve (Current Integral). The sign of the value added to the accumulated Current Integral during each cycle may be positive or negative based on the current Direction setting as well as the relative values of the current process reading and the set point.

### Override Control

The Current Integral accumulates when the output is set to Auto mode. If the controller is switched to Off mode, the value no longer accumulates, but it is not cleared. Therefore, PID control will resume where it left off if the controller is switched from Off back to Auto. Similarly, accumulation of the Control Integral will be suspended if the output is interlocked and resume after the lock-out is removed.

### **Bumpless Transfer**

When the output is switched from Hand to Auto mode, the controller calculates a value for the Current Integral using the current error to generate the same output percent as the Hand Output setting. This calculation does not use the Derivative tuning setting to minimize errors from momentary fluctuations in the input signal. This feature ensures a smooth transition from manual to automatic control with minimal overshoot or undershoot as long as the user sets the Hand Output percentage close to the value that the process is expected to require for optimal control in Auto mode.

### **Wind-up Suppression**

The Current Integral value that is accumulating while the output is set to Auto can become very large or very small if the process value remains on the same side of the set point for a prolonged period of time. However, the controller may not be able to continue to respond if its output is already set to the minimum or maximum limits (0-100% by default). This condition is referred to as Control Wind-Up and can result severe overshoot or undershoot after a prolonged upset has ended.

For example, if the process value remains far below the set point despite a control output being pinned at 100%, the Current Integral will continue to accumulate errors (wind-up). When the process value finally rises to above the set point, negative errors will begin to decrease the Current Integral value. However, the value may remain large enough to keep the output at 100% long after the set point is satisfied. The controller will overshoot the set point and the process value will continue to rise.

To optimize system recovery after wind-up situations, the controller suppresses updates to the Current Integral that would drive the output beyond its minimum or maximum limit. Ideally, the PID parameters will be tuned and the control elements (pump, valves, etc.) will be sized properly so that the output never reaches its minimum or maximum limit during normal control operations. But with this wind-up suppression feature, overshoot will be minimized should that situation occur.

### **Output Details**

The details for this type of output include the pulse rate in %, HOA mode or Interlock status, input value, current integral, current and accumulated on-times, alarms related to this output, relay type, and the current control mode setting.

<b>Set Point</b>	Numeric entry of a process value used as a target for PID control. The default value, units and display format (number of decimal places) used during data entry are defined based on the Input channel setting selected.
<b>Gain</b>	When the Gain Form setting is Standard, this unitless value is multiplied by the total of the proportional, integral, and derivative terms to determine the calculated output percent.
<b>Proportional Gain</b>	When the Gain Form setting is Parallel, this unitless value is multiplied by the normalized error (current process value versus set point) to determine the proportional component of the calculated output percent.
<b>Integral Time</b>	When the Gain Form setting is Standard, this value is divided into the integral of the normalized error (area under the error curve), then multiplied by the Gain to determine the integral component of the calculated output percent.
<b>Integral Gain</b>	When the Gain Form setting is Parallel, this value is multiplied by the integral of the normalized error (area under the error curve) to determine the integral component of the calculated output percent.
<b>Derivative Time</b>	When the Gain Form setting is Standard, this value is multiplied by the change in error between the current reading and the previous reading, then multiplied by the Gain to determine the derivative component of the calculated output percent.

<b>Derivative Gain</b>	When the Gain Form setting is Parallel, this value is multiplied by the change in error between the current reading and the previous reading to determine the derivative component of the calculated output percent.
<b>Reset PID Integral</b>	The PID Integral Value is a running total of the accumulated area under the error curve (Current Integral). When this menu option is selected, this total is set to zero and the PID algorithm is reset to its initial state.
<b>Minimum Output</b>	Enter the lowest possible pulse rate as a percentage of the Maximum Stroke Rate set below (normally 0%).
<b>Maximum Output</b>	Enter the highest possible pulse rate as a percentage of the Maximum Stroke Rate set below.
<b>Maximum Rate</b>	Enter the maximum pulse rate that the metering pump is designed to accept (10 – 2400 pulse/minute range).
<b>Input</b>	Select the sensor to be used by this relay
<b>Direction</b>	Set the control direction. This setting is used to determine the sign of the calculated error (current process value versus set point) and allows flexible control with only positive values for all PID tuning parameters.
<b>Input Minimum</b>	The low end of the sensor input range, used to normalize errors into percent of full scale units. These values are set to the nominal range of the selected input sensor by default.
<b>Input Maximum</b>	The high end of the sensor input range, used to normalize errors into percent of full scale units. These values are set to the nominal range of the selected input sensor by default.
<b>Gain Form</b>	Select the PID Equation Format used to enter tuning parameters.

### 5.3.14 Relay, Dual Set Point Mode

#### Output Details

The details for this type of output include the relay on/off state, HOA mode or Interlock status, accumulated on-time, alarms related to this output, current cycle on time, relay type and the current control mode setting.

#### Settings

Touch the Settings icon to view or change the settings related to the relay.

<b>Set point</b>	Enter the first sensor process value at which the relay will activate.
<b>Set point 2</b>	Enter the second sensor process value at which the relay will activate.
<b>Deadband</b>	Enter the sensor process value away from the set point at which the relay will deactivate.
<b>Duty Cycle Period</b>	Using a duty cycle helps to prevent overshooting the set point in applications where the response of the sensor to chemical additions is slow. Specify the amount of time for the cycle, and the percentage of that cycle time that the relay will be active. The relay will be off for the rest of the cycle, even if the set point has not been satisfied. Enter the length of the duty cycle in minutes:seconds in this menu. Set the time to 00:00 if use of a duty cycle is not required.
<b>Duty Cycle</b>	Enter the percentage of the cycle period that the relay will be active. Set the percentage to 100 if use of a duty cycle is not required.
<b>On Delay Time</b>	Enter the delay time for relay activation in hours:minutes:seconds. Set the time to 00:00:00 to immediately activate the relay.
<b>Off Delay Time</b>	Enter the delay time for relay deactivation in hours:minutes:seconds. Set the time to 00:00:00 to immediately deactivate the relay.
<b>Input</b>	Select the sensor to be used by this relay.
<b>Direction</b>	Select the control direction. In Range will activate the relay when the input reading is between the two set points. Out of Range will activate the relay when the input reading is outside the two set points.

### 5.3.15 Relay, Timer Control Mode

**Basic Timer Operation**

When a timer event triggers the algorithm will activate the relay for the programmed time.

**Special Condition Handling**

Overlapping timer events

If a second timer event occurs while the first one is still active, the second event will be ignored. An Event Skipped alarm will be set.

Interlock Conditions

Interlocks override the relay control, but do not change the operation of the timer control.

A digital input or output interlock condition does not delay the relay activation. The relay activation duration timer will continue even if the relay is deactivated due to an interlock condition. This will prevent delayed events which can potentially cause problems in they do not occur at the correct time.

“Activate With” Conditions

“Activate with channels” settings override the relay control, but do not change the operation of the timer control. The relay activation duration timer continues counting when the timer relay is forced on, and ends at the expected time (event start time plus duration). If the “activate with” condition continues after the end of the event time, the relay remains activated.

Alarms

An Event Skipped alarm is set when a second timer event occurs while one event is still running.

An Event Skipped alarm is also set when the timer relay never turns on during an event because of an interlock condition.

The alarm is cleared when the relay is next activated for any reason (the next timer event or HAND mode or “activate with” force on condition).

**Output Details**

The details for this type of output include the relay on/off state, HOA mode or Interlock status, accumulated on-time, alarms related to this output, current cycle on time, relay type and the current control mode setting. The current week number and day of the week is displayed (even if there is no multi-week repetition event programmed). Cycle Time shows the time counting down of the currently active part of the timer cycle.

**Settings** 

Touch the Settings icon to view or change the settings related to the relay.

<b>Event 1 (through 10)</b>	Enter these menus to program timer events via the menus below:
<b>Repetition</b>	Select the time cycle to repeat the event: Hourly, Daily, 1 Week, 2 Week, 4 Week, or None. An event means that the output is turned on at the same time of day, for the same amount of time, and except for the Daily cycle, on the same day of the week.
<b>Week</b>	Only appears if Repetition is longer than 1 Week. Select the week during which the event will occur.
<b>Day</b>	Only appears if Repetition is longer than Daily. Select the day of the week during which the event will occur.
<b>Events Per Day</b>	Only appears if Repetition is Hourly. Select the number of events per day. The events occur on the Start Time and then evenly spaced throughout the day.
<b>Start Time</b>	Enter the time of day to start the event.
<b>Duration</b>	Enter the amount of time that the relay will be on.
<b>Add Last Missed</b>	Select Enabled if the controller should delay start the most recent timer cycle until immediately after an Interlock clears, or Disabled if all events should be skipped if there is an Interlock condition at the time the add was due to start.

## 5.3.16 Relay, Probe Wash Control Mode

### Basic Timer Operation

When a Probe Wash event triggers, the algorithm will activate the relay for the programmed time. The relay will activate a pump or valve to supply a cleaning solution to the sensor or sensors. The output of the selected sensors will either be held or disabled during the cleaning cycle, and for a programmable hold time after the cleaning cycle.

### Special Condition Handling

#### Overlapping timer events

If a second timer event occurs while the first one is still active, the second event will be ignored. An Event Skipped alarm will be set.

#### Interlock Conditions

Interlocks override the relay control, but do not change the operation of the timer control.

A digital input or output interlock condition does not delay the relay activation. The relay activation duration timer will continue even if the relay is deactivated due to an interlock condition. This will prevent delayed events which can potentially cause problems in they do not occur at the correct time.

#### “Activate With” Conditions

“Activate with channels” settings override the relay control, but do not change the operation of the timer control. The relay activation duration timer continues counting when the timer relay is forced on, and ends at the expected time (event start time plus duration). If the “activate with” condition continues after the end of the event time, the relay remains activated.

#### Alarms

An Event Skipped alarm is set when a second timer event occurs while one event is still running.

An Event Skipped alarm is also set when the timer relay never turns on during an event because of an interlock condition.

The alarm is cleared when the relay is next activated for any reason (the next timer event or HAND mode or “activate with” force on condition).

### Output Details

The details for this type of output include the relay on/off state, HOA mode or Interlock status, accumulated on-time, alarms related to this output, current cycle on time, relay type and the current control mode setting. The current week number and day of the week is displayed (even if there is no multi-week repetition event programmed). Cycle Time shows the time counting down of the currently active part of the timer cycle.

### Settings

Touch the Settings icon to view or change the settings related to the relay.

<b>Event 1 (through 10)</b>	Enter these menus to program timer events via the menus below:
<b>Repetition</b>	Select the time cycle to repeat the event: Hourly, Daily, 1 Week, 2 Week, 4 Week, or None. An event means that the output is turned on at the same time of day, for the same amount of time, and except for the Daily cycle, on the same day of the week.
<b>Week</b>	Only appears if Repetition is longer than 1 Week. Select the week during which the event will occur.
<b>Day</b>	Only appears if Repetition is longer than Daily. Select the day of the week during which the event will occur.
<b>Events Per Day</b>	Only appears if Repetition is Hourly. Select the number of events per day. The events occur on the Start Time and then evenly spaced throughout the day.

<b>Start Time</b>	Enter the time of day to start the event.
<b>Duration</b>	Enter the amount of time that the relay will be on.
<b>Input</b>	Select the sensor that will be washed.
<b>Input 2</b>	Select the second sensor, if applicable, that will be washed.
<b>Sensor Mode</b>	Select the effect that the probe wash event will have on any control outputs that use the sensor(s) being washed. The options are to either Disable the sensor readings (turn the control output off) or Hold the sensor reading at the last valid sensor reading prior to the start of the probe wash event.
<b>Hold Time</b>	Enter the amount of time needed to hold the sensor reading after the event has finished, in order for the wash solution to be replaced by process solution.

### 5.3.17 Relay, Spike Control Mode

#### Basic Timer Operation

This algorithm is typically used to provide a baseline amount of chlorine for disinfection, and periodically shocking the system with a larger dose. During normal operation, the relay will be reacting to sensor to maintain a set point within a programmable Deadband, as described in On/Off Control Mode above. When a Spike event triggers, the algorithm will change from the normal set point to the Spike Set Point, and once it reaches that set point, maintains it for the programmed time. Once the time expires, control to the normal set point resumes.

#### Special Condition Handling

##### Overlapping timer events

If a second timer event occurs while the first one is still active, the second event will be ignored. An Event Skipped alarm will be set.

##### Interlock Conditions

Interlocks override the relay control, but do not change the operation of the timer control.

A digital input or output interlock condition does not delay the relay activation. The relay activation duration timer will continue even if the relay is deactivated due to an interlock condition. This will prevent delayed events which can potentially cause problems in they do not occur at the correct time.

##### “Activate With” Conditions

“Activate with channels” settings override the relay control, but do not change the operation of the timer control. The relay activation duration timer continues counting when the timer relay is forced on, and ends at the expected time (event start time plus duration). If the “activate with” condition continues after the end of the event time, the relay remains activated.

#### Alarms

An Event Skipped alarm is set when a second timer event occurs while one event is still running.

An Event Skipped alarm is also set when the timer relay never turns on during an event because of an interlock condition.

The alarm is cleared when the relay is next activated for any reason (the next timer event or HAND mode or “activate with” force on condition).

#### Output Details

The details for this type of output include the relay on/off state, HOA mode or Interlock status, accumulated on-time, current cycle on time, relay type and alarms. The current week number and day of the week is displayed (even if there is no multi-week repetition event programmed). Cycle Time shows the time counting down of the currently active part of the cycle.

#### Settings

Press the Settings key view or change the settings related to the relay.

<b>Set point</b>	Enter the sensor process value at which the relay will activate.
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<b>Spike Set point</b>	Enter the sensor process value at which the relay will activate during the Spike Event time.
<b>Deadband</b>	Enter the sensor process value away from the set point at which the relay will deactivate. The same Deadband is used for the normal Set Point and the Spike Set Point.
<b>Onset Time</b>	The onset time determines when the duration timer starts. If set to zero, the duration time starts immediately. If set higher than that, the controller will not start the duration timer until the spike set point is achieved, or until the onset time is over, whichever comes first.
<b>Duty Cycle Period</b>	Using a duty cycle helps to prevent overshooting the set point in applications where the response of the sensor to chemical additions is slow. Specify the amount of time for the cycle, and the percentage of that cycle time that the relay will be active. The relay will be off for the rest of the cycle, even if the set point has not been satisfied.  Enter the length of the Duty Cycle Period in minutes:seconds in this menu. Set the time to 00:00 if use of a duty cycle is not required.
<b>Duty Cycle</b>	Enter the percentage of the cycle period that the relay will be active. Set the percentage to 100 if use of a duty cycle is not required.
<b>Event 1 (through 8)</b>	Enter these menus to program spike events via the menus below:
<b>Repetition</b>	Select the time cycle to repeat the event: Daily, 1 Week, 2 Week, 4 Week, or None. An event means that the output is turned on at the same time of day, for the same amount of time, and except for the Daily cycle, on the same day of the week.
<b>Week</b>	Only appears if Repetition is longer than 1 Week. Select the week during which the event will occur.
<b>Day</b>	Only appears if Repetition is longer than Daily. Select the day of the week during which the event will occur.
<b>Start Time</b>	Enter the time of day to start the event.
<b>Duration</b>	Enter the amount of time that the relay will be on.
<b>Input</b>	Select the sensor to be used by this relay.
<b>Direction</b>	Select the control direction.

### 5.3.18 Relay Output, Flow Meter Ratio Control Mode

ONLY AVAILABLE IF HVAC MODES ARE ENABLED IN CONFIG MENU – GLOBAL SETTINGS

Flow Meter Ratio Control Mode is typically used in cooling water applications to control the conductivity of the water using volumetric cycles of concentration. The controller measures the volume of makeup water going through one or two water meters, and after a programmable amount, activates the relay to control a programmable volume out through one or two bleed water meters.

#### Output Details

The details for this type of output include the relay on/off state, HOA mode or Interlock status, Accumulated make-up water total, bleed cycle volume, remaining volume, relay on-time for this cycle, accumulated on-time, alarms related to this output, relay type, and the current control mode setting.

#### Settings

Touch the Settings icon to view or change the settings related to the relay.

<b>Accumulator Volume</b>	Enter the volume through the makeup water meters that will activate the relay.
<b>Bleed Volume</b>	Enter the volume through the bleed water meters that will deactivate the relay.
<b>Makeup Meter</b>	Select the makeup water meter from the pulldown list.



<b>Makeup Meter 2</b>	Select the makeup water meter from the pulldown list, if applicable, or leave at None.
<b>Bleed Meter</b>	Select the bleed water meter from the pulldown list.
<b>Bleed Meter 2</b>	Select the bleed water meter from the pulldown list, if applicable, or leave at None.

### 5.3.19 Relay Output, Flow Proportional Mode

ONLY AVAILABLE IF CONTROLLER INCLUDES PULSE OUTPUT HARDWARE

#### Overview

In Flow Proportional control mode, the controller monitors the rate of flow through an analog or digital flow meter, and continuously adjusts the proportional band to achieve a target PPM level.

The user enters the target PPM and the data necessary to calculate the proportional band (the water flow rate at which the maximum pulse rate will occur) required to maintain the target PPM with that flow rate of water.

$$\% \text{ output} = \frac{\text{Target PPM} \times \text{Water Flow Rate (liter/min or gal/min)}}{\text{Cycles} \times \text{Pump Capacity (liter or gal/hr)} \times \text{Pump Setting (\%)} \times \text{Specific Gravity} \times 166.67}$$

$$\% \text{ output} = \frac{\text{Target PPM} \times \text{Water Flow Rate (m}^3\text{/min)}}{\text{Cycles} \times \text{Pump Capacity (liter/hr)} \times \text{Pump Setting (\%)} \times \text{Specific Gravity} \times 0.16667}$$

#### Control Operation

If the output is continuously on for longer than the Output Time Limit, then output will deactivate.

#### Output Details

The details for this type of output include the output %, HOA mode or Interlock status, alarms related to this output, flow input value, current cycle on time, total accumulated on-time, raw pulse rate output, and the current control mode setting.

#### Settings

Touch the Settings icon to view or change the settings related to the relay.

<b>Target</b>	Enter the desired PPM set point for the product.
<b>Pump Capacity</b>	Enter the maximum flow rate for the metering pump
<b>Pump Setting</b>	Enter the stroke length setting for the metering pump, in percent
<b>Specific Gravity</b>	Enter the specific gravity of the product to be added.
<b>Maximum Rate</b>	Enter the maximum pulse rate that the metering pump is designed to accept (10 - 2400 pulse/minute range).
<b>Hand Output</b>	Enter the output % desired when the output is in Hand mode
<b>Flow Input</b>	Select the flow meter to be used as an input for this control relay

### 5.3.20 Relay, Counter Timer Control Mode

ONLY AVAILABLE IF HVAC MODES ARE DISABLED IN CONFIG MENU – GLOBAL SETTINGS

The Counter Timer algorithm activates the relay for a programmable amount of time, triggered by the accumulation of a programmable number of contact closures from a Digital Counter type input.

#### Output Details

The details for this type of output include the relay on/off state, HOA mode or Interlock status, time on, remaining on-time, accumulator total, total relay activation time, alarms related to this output, relay type and the current

control mode setting.

## Settings

Touch the Settings icon to view or change the settings related to the relay.

<b>Feed Duration</b>	Enter the amount of time for the relay to activate for once the accumulated setpoint number of contact closures has been reached.
<b>Accumulated Setpoint</b>	Enter the number of contact closures required to trigger the relay activation.
<b>Input</b>	Select the input to be used to control this output.

### 5.3.21 Relay, Dual Switch Control Mode

Dual Switch mode is typically used to fill or empty a tank, using a level switch contact closure to activate the relay when the liquid level is at one extreme and deactivate the relay at the other extreme. It is more versatile than that; the on and off triggers may be any digital input or relay output state.

Note that the Dual Switch control relay will only respond to trigger relay state changes that occur when that relay is in Auto mode, not if the trigger is activated manually using Hand or Off modes.

#### Output Details

The details for this type of output include the relay on/off state, HOA mode Interlock or delay status, current cycle on time, the total accumulated on-time since the last reset, alarms related to this output, relay type, and the current control mode setting.

## Settings

Touch the Settings icon to view or change the settings related to the relay.

<b>On Switch</b>	Select the digital input or output that will trigger the relay to activate.
<b>Activate On</b>	Select the state of the digital input or output that will trigger the relay to activate.
<b>On Delay Time</b>	Enter the delay time for relay activation in hours:minutes:seconds. Set the time to 00:00:00 to immediately activate the relay.
<b>Off Switch</b>	Select the digital input or output that will trigger the relay to de-activate.
<b>Activate Off</b>	Select the state of the digital input or output that will trigger the relay to deactivate.
<b>Off Delay Time</b>	Enter the delay time for relay deactivation in hours:minutes:seconds. Set the time to 00:00:00 to immediately deactivate the relay.

### 5.3.22 Relay or Analog Output, Lag Control Mode

#### Overview

The Lead Lag control mode allows a group of outputs to be controlled by a single control algorithm using a variety of configurations. The control mode support backup pumps operation, alternate pump with wear leveling, and the activation of additional outputs after a time delay, or based on alternate set points, or based on digital state changes.

A Lead Lag group consists of a single Lead output and one or more Lag outputs. The Lead output can be set to any control mode. The new Lag control mode can be selected for any number of additional outputs (limited only by the number of outputs available within the controller). A setting for each Lag output allows selection of a Lead output that is used to create an ordered group of Lead Lag relays.

Example: R1 is an On/Off relay, R2 is set for Lag mode with a Lead output of R1. R3 is set as an additional Lag mode relay with a Lead output of R2, thus creating an ordered chain of three relays in the Lead Lag group (R1←R2←R3). After the group is defined, the Lead output (R1) operates with the standard On/Off Control functionality. The last Lag mode relay in the chain (R3) offers various settings that are used to define the desired control

operations for the entire Lead Lag group. Selectable Lead Lag control options include backup, wear leveling, and/or activating additional outputs based on various criteria.

### Backup Pump Control

By default, Lead Lag groups always provide backup operation if the Lead control mode determines that its output should be energized but it is disabled due to a Flow Verify alarm and/or because the Lead output HOA setting is Off or Hand (not in Auto mode).

### Wear Leveling Modes

The order of Lead and Lag output activation can be changed based on configurable wear leveling modes. This option is intended to allow users to manage the usage of primary and secondary pumps within a system. One wear leveling mode selects a different output each time the group is activated. Additional modes vary the activation of the pumps within the group based on the time-on for each output, with the intent to either balance the usage of each pump or to energize the primary output most often and periodically exercise auxiliary pumps to insure proper operation when they are needed.

### Output Activation Modes

Depending on the control mode selected for the Lead output, Lag output(s) can be configured for activation of additional outputs based on one or more of the following criteria:

On-time (for example, energize a second relay 10 minutes after the primary relay is turned on)

Control set points (for example, energize a second relay if the pH continues to rise)

Switch change (for example, energize a second pump to maintain a tank level when the low-low level switch opens)

## Control Operation

### Backup Pump Control

The default control operation for the Lead Lag group is that if a condition exists that prevents one relay from being activated, it is skipped and the next output in the group is turned on instead. This situation may occur if the output is experiencing an active Flow Verify alarm or the output is not in Auto mode. Backup control using a Lag output does not require any additional settings and could be used to create an output for a backup pump to be activated only if the main pump loses prime and/or is taken out of service for maintenance.

*Example: A Lead Lag group consisting of R1, R2 & R3 is configured (R1←R2←R3). All three pumps have Posi-Flow monitors wired to inputs D1, D2 & D3, respectively. R1 uses On/Off mode to control caustic feed to maintain a pH set point above 7.0. R1 and R3 pumps are in Auto mode, R2 pump has been taken out of service for maintenance and is currently in HOA Off mode. The process pH falls below 7.0 and R1 is energized. Before the pH rises to satisfy the dead band, the D1 PosiFlow input monitors an error condition and activates a Flow Verify alarm for the R1 pump. The Lead Lag system de-energizes R1 and checks the status of R2. Because R2 is not in service, R3 is energized to maintain caustic feed.*

Each digital input channel set up as a Feed Monitor type has a Flow Alarm Mode setting used to specify how the pump output is handled when Flow Verify alarms are identified. Based on this setting, the Lead Lag group responds as follows:

<b>Disabled</b>	The Flow Verify alarm is never activated and the Lead Lag group is not affected by the status of the PosiFlow input.
<b>Interlock</b>	When a Flow Verify alarm is activated, the related output is immediately turned off; if available, other outputs in the Lead Lag group are activated instead.
<b>Maintain</b>	When a Flow Verify alarm is activated, other outputs in the Lead Lag group are activated instead if they are available; if no other outputs are available, or if additional outputs are required due to Output Activation Mode settings, output(s) reporting a Flow Verify alarm may still be activated as a last resort.

### Wear Leveling Modes

After the Lead Lag group is defined, additional parameters can be configured within the settings list of the last out-

put in the group. These options optimize the behavior of the Lead Lag functionality. Several different wear leveling options can be selected to control the order in which outputs are activated.

**Disabled**

The order in which the Lead and Lag outputs turn on does not change automatically. They are always energized in the same order.

**Duty Based**

The order in which outputs are activated changes every time the Lead output is activated. How long each individual pump has been running is not considered.

Example: When the Lead output, set for On/Off control, drops below the setpoint, R1 is activated. R1 turns off after its deadband is satisfied. The next time the measurement goes below the setpoint, R2 is activated and R1 remains off. After all outputs in the group have been exercised for one feed cycle, the process begins again with the first output (R1).

**Time Balanced**

Time balanced mode alternates outputs in a manner that equalizes the runtime of all connected pumps. This mode takes into account how long each output in the Lead Lag group has been running (since a manual reset) and selects the output that has the lowest on-time during each cycle. If the output remains energized longer than the specified cycle time, the time-on for each output is recalculated and a different output may be activated to balance the usage of each.

*Example: In a two-pump Lead Lag group, time balanced wear leveling is selected with a cycle time of 2 hours. When the Lead control mode (R1) determines the output should be activated, R2 turns on because it has the lowest accumulated on-time. After 2 hours, if the output remains activated, the on-times are re evaluated and R2 turns off and R1 turns on because it now has the least accumulated total on time. The cycle continues until the Lead control mode determines the feed is complete.*

**Time Unbalanced**

This wear leveling mode improves fault-tolerance of the group by varying the wear on each pump by activating each pump for a different percentage of time. In this mode, a primary output is activated most of the time and secondary (auxiliary) output(s) are activated for a smaller percentage of the total output on-time. This strategy can be useful to ensure that a backup pump is exercised sufficiently so that it will be functional when needed, but does not wear at the same rate as the primary pump to minimize the chances of both pumps failing at the same time. When one Lag pump is defined within the Lead Lag group, the Lead pump runs 60% of the time and the Lag pump runs 40%. If more than two (2) pumps are defined for the group, fixed ratios are used to insure all pumps are exercised periodically and wear at different rates, as shown in the chart.

Percent On Relay	Number of Relays				
	2	3	4	5	6
1	60.0%	47.4%	41.5%	38.4%	36.5%
2	40.0%	31.6%	27.7%	25.6%	24.4%
3		21.1%	18.5%	17.1%	16.2%
4			12.3%	11.4%	10.8%
5				7.6%	7.2%
6					4.8%

**Output Activation Modes**

Depending on the current control mode selection for the Lead output, additional settings may be available within the settings list of the last output in the group to provide additional option(s) to optimize the behavior of the Lead Lag functionality. Several different activation modes can be selected to control the status of additional output(s) based on either elapsed time, alternate setpoints, and/or alternate switch inputs.

**Disabled**

No action is taken to activate more than one output within the Lead Lag group of outputs. This mode is used when

a group of Lead Lag outputs exists only to provide backup in case of a Flow Verify failure on one of the pumps, or if a pump is taken out of service, and/or if only wear leveling is desired.

### **Time Based**

Lag outputs are activated following the Lead output after a user-settable delay. The same delay value is used for all outputs. This menu selection is available only when the Lead output is using On/Off, Dual Setpoint, Spike or Manual control modes.

*Example: If the Lead output is set to Manual, this control option could be used to force on the output based on a digital input signal (e.g., level switch). If the level switch remains open for more than the specified delay time, the second output in the Lead Lag group is energized. If another delay time elapses, a third output (if available) is also turned on.*

In On/Off, Dual Setpoint, or Spike control modes, additional pump(s) are energized if the process value remains outside the setpoint range for more than the specified delay time.

*Example: In a two-output Lead Lag group (R1←R2), the Lead (R1) output, set for Dual Setpoint control, is programmed to energize its output when the D.O. reading is outside the 4.0-4.5 ppb control range with a deadband of 0.1 ppb. Time based output activation is selected with a delay time of 15 minutes. When the D.O. value falls below 4.0 ppb, R1 is activated. After 15 minutes, if the D.O. has not risen to 4.1 ppb or higher, R2 will also be activated. When the process value reaches 4.1 ppb, both outputs are turned off.*

### **Setpoint Based**

Each Lag output has its own setpoint(s) and deadband when this option is selected. The setpoints for each output in the Lead Lag group are evaluated individually and outputs are added as needed based on the current process value. Setpoint based activation mode also incorporates time based activation and can also be configured to trigger an additional pump (if available) after a specified delay time. This menu selection is available only when the Lead output is using On/Off or Dual Setpoint control modes.

*Example 1: The Lead output (R1) is set for On/Off control of pH with a setpoint of 8.50, a deadband of 0.20 and a “force lower” control direction. The first Lag output (R2) has a setpoint of 9.00 and a deadband of 0.20. The second Lag output (R3) has a setpoint of 9.50 and a deadband of 0.20. The delay time is disabled (set for 0:00 minutes). Wear leveling is disabled. When the pH goes above 8.50, R1 energizes. If the pH proceeds to exceed 9.00, R2 energizes. And if the pH rises above 9.50, R3 energizes. When the pH decreases to below 9.30, R3 goes off. When the pH falls to below 8.80, R2 goes off. And finally, when the pH decreases to below 8.30, R1 is turned off.*

*Example 2: The same three-pump configuration (R1←R2←R3) as in Example 1 except the delay time is set for 30 minutes. When the pH goes above 8.50, R1 energizes. If 30 minutes passes before the pH exceeds 9.00 or drops below 8.30, R1 remains on and R2 is energized. If the pH then rises above 9.00, the next output in the group, R3, is energized. If the pH continues to rise and exceeds 9.50, no additional action is possible. When the pH decreases to below 8.80, R3 goes off. When the pH falls to below 8.30, both R1 and R2 are turned off.*

This control is very similar to the operation if three (3) separate On/Off control outputs are configured all with the pH as Input and using the setpoints listed above. However, the Lead Lag option improves on this control by incorporating backup pump controls and optional time based activation. If the pH rises above 8.50 when pump R1 has an active Flow Verify alarm or is in HOA Off mode, pump R2 immediately energizes. R3 energizes when the pH goes above 9.00. Although no third pump is available to activate if the pH continues to rise above 9.50, this control system is more fault tolerant than the currently available options.

### **Switch Based**

When using switch based activation mode, each Lag output has an Activate With Channels setting that is used to specify one or more digital input or relay output channels that activates an additional output. Switch based activation mode incorporates time based activation and can also be configured to trigger an additional output (if available) after a specified delay time. This menu selection is available only when the Lead output is using Manual control mode.

*Example 1: A lift station includes a tank with a high level switch (D1) and a high-high level switch (D2). Three pumps are configured as a Lead Lag group (R1←R2←R3). The Lead output (R1) is set for Manual control mode with an Activate With Channels selection of D1 (high level switch), R1 will be energized if D1 closes. The first Lag*

output (R2) has an Activate With Channels selection of D2 (high-high level switch). The last Lag output (R3) has no Activate With Channels selected. All pumps are in HOA Auto mode. The delay time is disabled (set for 0:00 minutes). Wear leveling is disabled. When the high level switch closes, the R1 pump is activated. If the high-high level switch closes, the R2 pump is also activated. When D2 opens, R2 is turned off. When D1 opens, R1 is turned off. In this configuration, the R3 pump serves only as a backup in case one of the pumps is down for maintenance (in HOA Off mode).

*Example 2: The same lift station, two-level switches, three-pump configuration (R1←R2←R3) as in Example 1 except the delay time is set for 1 hour. When the high level switch closes, the R1 pump is activated. If the high-high level switch closes, the R2 pump is also activated. If the tank level remains above the high-high level switch for another 1 hour, the R3 pump is activated. When D2 opens, R3 is turned off. When D1 opens, both R2 and R1 are turned off. In this configuration, the R3 pump serves not only as a backup in case one of the pumps is down for maintenance, but also provides additional capacity should it be needed.*

## Advanced Functionality

The examples listed above detail the control behavior if wear leveling or output activation modes are enabled. The features are implemented independently. Wear Leveling modes are used to determine which output(s) are activated. Output Activation modes determine how many output(s) are activated at one time. More advanced output control strategies can be implemented when these features are used in combination.

*Example: In a two-pump scenario, the Lead output (R1) is set for On/Off control of pH with a setpoint of 8.50, deadband of 0.20 and a “force lower” control direction. The Lag output (R2) has a setpoint of 9.00 and a deadband of 0.20. Time unbalanced (80/20) wear leveling is selected with a cycle time of 15 minutes. When the pH goes above 8.50, the on-times for each pump are evaluated. If R1 has been on less than 80% of the total time for the two pumps, it is energized. Otherwise, R2 has been on for less than 20% of the total time, so it is energized. If the pH remains above the deadband and does not exceed the second setpoint ( $8.30 < \text{pH} < 9.00$ ), the pump selection is re-evaluated every 15 minutes and, if warranted, the pump in operation is switched. If the pH proceeds to exceed 9.00, both pumps are energized and wear leveling is no longer a consideration. When the pH fails to below 8.80, the pump on-times are again evaluated and the appropriate pump is turned off.*

Note that while this control is quite powerful, it might cause confusion with users because the setpoints entered for a specific pump within the Lead Lag group may not coincide with the setpoints used to activate that particular pump during operation. The information shown on the Details pages for each pump should be sufficient to minimize this ambiguity.

## Control Mode Conflicts

Some control modes are incompatible with Lag output functionality because of an interactive relationship between the output and one or more linked inputs:

- Intermittent Sampling – This control mode places a linked sensor into a Hold state during most of its operational cycle
- Probe Wash – This control mode places one or two linked sensors into a Hold state when a wash cycle is in progress and for a specified Hold period afterward

The link between the output and the sensor input(s) cannot be easily transferred to other outputs, so these types of control modes cannot be designated as Lead output for a Lead Lag group. Outputs configured with these types of control modes are not included on the selection list presented for Lead output. Also, the control mode of an output that is the Lead output for a Lead Lag group cannot be changed to one of these types. If selected, the controller will be unable to save the change and an error message will be added to system log.

## Output Details

The details for this type of output include the relay on/off state, relay status (HOA mode, Interlock from sensor calibration, probe wash, or other condition), the current cycle and the total on-times, alarms related to this output, the output defined as the Lead of the group, the output that is the Last Lag output of the group, the number of outputs currently energized within the group, the elapsed time since the last change in the number of outputs energized, the elapsed time since the last wear leveling evaluation, the type of output, and the current control mode setting.

## Settings

Touch the Settings icon to view or change the settings related to the relay.

The Lag control mode output defined as the Last Lag within the Lead Lag group offers settings to define the parameters controlling operation of the entire group.

All Lag mode outputs that are not the Last Lag output in the Lead Lag group (those that are selected as a Lead output from another Lag mode output) offer a more limited list of settings.

Lag Settings (Menus with \* are shown only in the Last Lag output settings)

<b>HOA Setting</b>	Select Hand, Off or Auto mode by touching the desired mode
<b>Lead</b>	Select the output that will be the lead output for this relay
<b>Wear Leveling*</b>	Select the wear leveling scheme to use. Refer to the detailed description above.
<b>Wear Cycle Time*</b>	This setting only appears if Time Balanced or Time Unbalanced Wear Leveling has been selected above. Enter the amount of elapsed time before time on totals for each output are reevaluated for wear leveling.
<b>Activation Mode*</b>	This entry is only appears if the control mode of the Lead output is On/Off, Dual Setpoint, Spike or Manual. Select one of the options that will determine if and when an additional output will be activated if the primary output is unable to reach the setpoint.
<b>Set point</b>	This setting only appears if the control mode of the Lead output is On/Off or Dual Setpoint and the Activation Mode above is Setpoint Based. Enter the process value for the input assigned to the Lead output that will trigger an additional output to activate.
<b>Set point 2</b>	This setting only appears if the control mode of the Lead output is Dual Setpoint and the Activation Mode above is Setpoint Based. Enter the process value for the input assigned to the Lead output that will trigger an additional output to activate.
<b>Deadband</b>	This setting only appears if the control mode of the Lead output is On/Off or Dual Setpoint and the Activation Mode above is Setpoint Based. Enter the sensor process value away from the set point(s) at which the relay will deactivate.
<b>Delay Time*</b>	This setting only appears if the control mode of the Lead output is On/Off, Dual Setpoint, Spike or Manual. Enter the amount of time, if any, to delay the activation of the output.
<b>Activate With Channels</b>	This setting only appears if the control mode of the Lead output is Manual and the activation mode is Switch Based. Select one or more digital input and/or relay output channels that, if activated, will also activate the Lag output
<b>Reset Time Total</b>	Enter this menu to clear the accumulated time that the output has been activated . This value is used for Time Balanced or Time Unbalanced wear leveling.
<b>Output Time Limit</b>	Enter the maximum amount of time that the relay can be continuously activated. Once the time limit is reached, the relay will deactivate until the Reset Output Timeout menu is entered.
<b>Reset Output Timeout</b>	Enter this menu to clear an Output Timeout alarm and allow the relay to control the process again.
<b>Name</b>	The name used to identify the relay may be changed.
<b>Mode</b>	Select the desired control mode for the output.

Several standard settings that are available for most control modes are not available for Lag outputs. These features affect the entire Lead Lag group and can be specified only within the Lead output's settings. The settings for these fields are propagated down through the entire Lead Lag group when changed for the Lead output. Although the settings for these fields are identical for all outputs in the Lead Lag group, the handling by each Lag output may be



independent or group-managed.

Below are the settings that are in the Lead Relay settings that will affect the Lead Lag group:

<b>Interlock Channels</b>	Select the relays and digital inputs that will interlock this relay and all others in the group.
<b>Min Relay Cycle</b>	Enter the number of seconds that will be minimum amount of time that each relay in the group will be in the active or inactive state. Normally this will be set to 0, but if using a motorized ball valve that takes time to open and close, set this high enough that the valve has time to complete its movement.
<b>Hand Time Limit</b>	Enter the amount of time that each relay in the group will activate for when it is in Hand mode.
<b>Hand Output</b>	This menu only appears for pulse relay or analog output Lead outputs. Enter the output % desired for each output in the group when the output is in Hand mode.
<b>Off Mode Output</b>	This menu only appears for analog output Lead outputs. Enter the output mA value desired for each output in the group when the output is in Off mode, or being Interlocked, or during a calibration of the sensor being used as an input. The acceptable range is 0 to 21 mA.
<b>Error Output</b>	This menu only appears for analog output Lead outputs. Enter the output mA desired for each output in the group when the sensor is not giving the controller a valid signal. The acceptable range is 0 to 21 mA.

The *Activate With Channels* setting, normally available for all outputs, is **not** propagated through the Lead Lag group. This field can be entered independently for each Lag Output when the control mode of the Lead output is Manual and the activation mode is Switch Based.

Most other settings for the various types of Lead control modes are managed independently from other outputs within a Lead Lag group. In most cases, no *Activation Mode* settings are available, so the Lead output determines the status for the entire group based on its settings and the current controller parameters. However, when an Activation Mode is enabled, the handling of some settings may require some additional explanation. For example,

- **Duty Cycle** - If a Lead output with a control mode of On/Off or Dual Setpoint has a Duty Cycle setting of less than 100%, this cycle will be managed for the Lead output only. The Duty Cycle will drive other Lag outputs for Backup or Wear Leveling purposes. However, if additional Lag Output(s) are energized due to Setpoint-Based or Time-Based Activation Mode settings, the additional outputs will operate independently of the Duty Cycle setting. The Lead output will continue to cycle On and Off, however, the additional outputs will remain activated with 100% duty cycle until the setpoint deadband is satisfied.
- **On Delay / Off Delay** - If the Lead output with a control mode of On/Off, Dual Setpoint, or Manual has either an On or Off Delay Time setting specified, the delay will be managed for the Lead output only. If one or more Lag outputs provide Backup or Wear Leveling support, the Delay Times would also effect these outputs. However, if additional Lag Output(s) are energized due to Activation Mode settings, the additional outputs will operate independently of the On or Off Delay Time setting(s) and will energize and de-energize without delay when needed.

### 5.3.23 Analog Output, Retransmit Mode

#### Output Details

The details for this type of output include the output %, HOA mode or Interlock status, accumulated on-time, alarms related to this output, current cycle on time, relay type and the current control mode setting.

#### Settings

Touch the Settings icon to view or change the settings related to the relay.



<b>4 mA Value</b>	Enter the process value to correspond to a 4 mA output signal.
<b>20 mA Value</b>	Enter the process value to correspond to a 20 mA output signal.
<b>Hand Output</b>	Enter the output % desired when the output is in Hand mode.
<b>Error Output</b>	Enter the output % desired when the input signal is invalid (Error mode).
<b>Input</b>	Select the sensor input to retransmit.

### 5.3.24 Analog Output, Proportional Control Mode

#### Output Details

The details for this type of output include the output %, HOA mode or Interlock status, accumulated on-time, alarms related to this output, current cycle on time, relay type and the current control mode setting.

#### Settings

Touch the Settings icon to view or change the settings related to the relay.

<b>Set point</b>	Enter the sensor process value at which the output % will be the programmed minimum %.
<b>Proportional Band</b>	Enter the sensor process value away from the set point at which the output % will be the programmed maximum %.
<b>Minimum Output</b>	Enter the lowest output %. If the output should be off at the set point, this will be 0%.
<b>Maximum Output</b>	Enter the highest output %.
<b>Hand Output</b>	Enter the output % desired when the output is in Hand mode.
<b>Off Mode Output</b>	Enter the output mA value desired when the output is in Off mode, or being Interlocked, or during a calibration of the sensor being used as an input. The acceptable range is 0 to 21 mA.
<b>Error Output</b>	Enter the output mA desired when the sensor is not giving the controller a valid signal. The acceptable range is 0 to 21 mA.
<b>Input</b>	Select the sensor input to use for proportional control.
<b>Direction</b>	Select the control direction.

### 5.3.25 Analog or Relay Output, PID Control Mode

ONLY AVAILABLE IF CONTROLLER INCLUDES PULSE OUTPUT OR ANALOG OUTPUT HARDWARE & HVAC MODE IS DISABLED

The PID algorithm controls an analog output using standard Proportional-Integral-Derivative control logic. The algorithm provides feedback control based on an error value continuously calculated as the difference between a measured process variable and a desired set point. Tuning settings specify the response for proportional (the size of the error), integral (the time that the error has been present), and derivative (the rate of change for the error) parameters. With proper tuning, the PID control algorithm can hold the process value close the set point while minimizing overshoot and undershoot.

#### Normalized Error

The error value versus set point that is calculated by the controller is normalized and represented as percent of full scale. As a result, tuning parameters entered by the user are not dependent upon the scale of the process variable and the PID response with similar settings will be more consistent even when using different types of sensor inputs.

The scale used to normalize the error is dependent upon the type of sensor selected. By default, the full nominal range of the sensor is used. This range is editable by the user if tighter control is desired.

#### PID Equation Formats

The controller supports two different forms of the PID equation as specified by the Gain Form setting. The two forms require different units for entry of the PID tuning parameters.

#### Standard

The standard form is more commonly used in industry because its time-based settings for the integral and deriva-

tive coefficients are more meaningful. This form is selected by default.

Parameter	Description	Units
$K_p$	Gain	unitless
$T_i$	Integral Time	seconds or seconds/repeat
$T_d$	Derivative Gain	seconds

$$Output (\%) = K_p \left[ e(t) + \frac{I}{T_i} \int e(t)dt + T_d \frac{de(t)}{dt} \right]$$

Parameter	Description	Units
$e(t)$	Current Error	% of full scale
$dt$	Delta Time Between Readings	seconds
$de(t)$	Difference Between Current Error & Previous Error	% of full scale

### Parallel

The parallel form allows the user to enter all parameters as Gains. In all cases, larger gain values result in faster output response. This form is used in the WebMaster controller and is used internally by the Control Module.

Parameter	Description	Units
$K_p$	Proportional Gain	unitless
$K_i$	Integral Gain	1/ seconds
$K_d$	Derivative Gain	seconds

$$Output (\%) = K_p e(t) + K_i \int e(t)dt + K_d \frac{de(t)}{dt}$$

### Integral Value Management

To determine the integral component of the PID calculation, the controller software must maintain a running total of the accumulated area under the error curve (Current Integral). The sign of the value added to the accumulated Current Integral during each cycle may be positive or negative based on the current Direction setting as well as the relative values of the current process reading and the set point.

### Override Control

The Current Integral accumulates when the output is set to Auto mode. If the controller is switched to Off mode, the value no longer accumulates, but it is not cleared. Therefore, PID control will resume where it left off if the controller is switched from Off back to Auto. Similarly, accumulation of the Control Integral will be suspended if the output is interlocked and resume after the lock-out is removed.

### Bumpless Transfer

When the output is switched from Hand to Auto mode, the controller calculates a value for the Current Integral using the current error to generate the same output percent as the Hand Output setting. This calculation does not use the Derivative tuning setting to minimize errors from momentary fluctuations in the input signal. This feature ensures a smooth transition from manual to automatic control with minimal overshoot or undershoot as long as the user sets the Hand Output percentage close to the value that the process is expected to require for optimal control in Auto mode.

### Wind-up Suppression

The Current Integral value that is accumulating while the output is set to Auto can become very large or very small if the process value remains on the same side of the set point for a prolonged period of time. However, the controller may not be able to continue to respond if its output is already set to the minimum or maximum limits (0-100%

by default). This condition is referred to as Control Wind-Up and can result severe overshoot or undershoot after a prolonged upset has ended.

For example, if the process value remains far below the set point despite a control output being pinned at 100%, the Current Integral will continue to accumulate errors (wind-up). When the process value finally rises to above the set point, negative errors will begin to decrease the Current Integral value. However, the value may remain large enough to keep the output at 100% long after the set point is satisfied. The controller will overshoot the set point and the process value will continue to rise.

To optimize system recovery after wind-up situations, the controller suppresses updates to the Current Integral that would drive the output beyond its minimum or maximum limit. Ideally, the PID parameters will be tuned and the control elements (pump, valves, etc.) will be sized properly so that the output never reaches its minimum or maximum limit during normal control operations. But with this wind-up suppression feature, overshoot will be minimized should that situation occur.

### Output Details

The details for this type of output include the analog output value in %, HOA mode or Interlock status, input value, current integral, current and accumulated on-times, alarms related to this output, and the current control mode setting.

<b>Set Point</b>	Numeric entry of a process value used as a target for PID control. The default value, units and display format (number of decimal places) used during data entry are defined based on the Input channel setting selected.
<b>Gain</b>	When the Gain Form setting is Standard, this unitless value is multiplied by the total of the proportional, integral, and derivative terms to determine the calculated output percent.
<b>Proportional Gain</b>	When the Gain Form setting is Parallel, this unitless value is multiplied by the normalized error (current process value versus set point) to determine the proportional component of the calculated output percent.
<b>Integral Time</b>	When the Gain Form setting is Standard, this value is divided into the integral of the normalized error (area under the error curve), then multiplied by the Gain to determine the integral component of the calculated output percent.
<b>Integral Gain</b>	When the Gain Form setting is Parallel, this value is multiplied by the integral of the normalized error (area under the error curve) to determine the integral component of the calculated output percent.
<b>Derivative Time</b>	When the Gain Form setting is Standard, this value is multiplied by the change in error between the current reading and the previous reading, then multiplied by the Gain to determine the derivative component of the calculated output percent.
<b>Derivative Gain</b>	When the Gain Form setting is Parallel, this value is multiplied by the change in error between the current reading and the previous reading to determine the derivative component of the calculated output percent.
<b>Reset PID Integral</b>	The PID Integral Value is a running total of the accumulated area under the error curve (Current Integral). When this menu option is selected, this total is set to zero and the PID algorithm is reset to its initial state.
<b>Minimum Output</b>	Enter the lowest possible output value (normally 0%).
<b>Maximum Output</b>	Enter the highest possible output value as a percentage.
<b>Off Mode Output</b>	Enter the output mA value desired when the output is in Off mode, or being Interlocked, or if the Output Time Limit has expired, or during a calibration of the sensor being used as an input. Also if there is a Probe Wash programmed for the sensor, and the Sensor Mode option is set to Disable the output during the Wash cycle (if the Sensor Mode option is set to Hold the output holds its last setting and the Integral is not updated during the Wash). The acceptable range is 0 to 21 mA.
<b>Error Output</b>	Enter the output mA desired when the sensor is not giving the controller a valid signal. The acceptable range is 0 to 21 mA.
<b>Input</b>	Select the sensor to be used by this output.

<b>Direction</b>	Set the control direction. This setting is used to determine the sign of the calculated error (current process value versus set point) and allows flexible control with only positive values for all PID tuning parameters.
<b>Input Minimum</b>	The low end of the sensor input range, used to normalize errors into percent of full scale units. These values are set to the nominal range of the selected input sensor by default.
<b>Input Maximum</b>	The high end of the sensor input range, used to normalize errors into percent of full scale units. These values are set to the nominal range of the selected input sensor by default.
<b>Gain Form</b>	Select the PID Equation Format used to enter tuning parameters.

### 5.3.26 Analog Output, Manual Mode

#### Output Details

The details for this type of output include the analog output %, HOA mode or Interlock status, accumulated on-time, alarms related to this output, current cycle on time, and the current control mode setting.

#### Settings

A Manual analog output will activate if the HOA mode is Hand, or if it is Activated With another channel. There are no additional programmable parameters

### 5.3.27 Analog or Relay Output, Flow Proportional Mode

ONLY AVAILABLE IF CONTROLLER INCLUDES PULSE OUTPUT OR ANALOG OUTPUT HARDWARE

#### Overview

In Flow Proportional control mode, the controller monitors the rate of flow through an analog or digital flow meter, and continuously adjusts the analog output proportional band to achieve a target PPM level.

The user enters the target PPM and the data necessary to calculate the proportional band (the water flow rate at which the maximum pulse rate will occur) required to maintain the target PPM with that flow rate of water.

$$\% \text{ output} = \frac{\text{Target PPM} \times \text{Water Flow Rate (liter/min or gal/min)}}{\text{Cycles} \times \text{Pump Capacity (liter or gal/hr)} \times \text{Pump Setting (\%)} \times \text{Specific Gravity} \times 166.67}$$

$$\% \text{ output} = \frac{\text{Target PPM} \times \text{Water Flow Rate (m}^3\text{/min)}}{\text{Cycles} \times \text{Pump Capacity (liter/hr)} \times \text{Pump Setting (\%)} \times \text{Specific Gravity} \times 0.16667}$$

#### Control Operation

If the output is continuously on for longer than the Output Time Limit, then output will deactivate.

#### Output Details

The details for this type of output include the output %, HOA mode or Interlock status, alarms related to this output, current cycle on time, total accumulated on-time, cycles of concentration, mA output, and the current control mode setting.

#### Settings

Touch the Settings icon to view or change the settings related to the relay.

<b>Target</b>	Enter the desired PPM set point for the product.
<b>Pump Capacity</b>	Enter the maximum flow rate for the metering pump.
<b>Pump Setting</b>	Enter the stroke length setting for the metering pump, in percent.

<b>Specific Gravity</b>	Enter the specific gravity of the product to be added.
<b>Hand Output</b>	Enter the output % desired when the output is in Hand mode.
<b>Off Mode Output</b>	Enter the output mA value desired when the output is in Off mode, or being Interlocked, or during a calibration of the sensor being used as an input. The acceptable range is 0 to 21 mA.
<b>Error Output</b>	Enter the output mA desired when the sensor is not giving the controller a valid signal. The acceptable range is 0 to 21 mA.
<b>Flow Input</b>	Select the flow meter to be used as an input for this control relay.

## 5.4 Configuration Menu

The configuration Settings Menu is used for settings and activities that are not tied to Inputs or Outputs.

### 5.4.1 Global Settings

<b>Date</b>	Enter the current year, month and day.
<b>Time</b>	Enter the current hour (military time), minute, and second.
<b>Name</b>	Enter the name to help identify the controller when it connects to Fluent.
<b>Location</b>	Enter the location to help identify the controller when it connects to Fluent.
<b>Global Units</b>	Select the units to be used for cable length and wire gauge settings, metric or Imperial.
<b>Temperature Units</b>	Select between Fahrenheit and Celsius.
<b>Alarm Delay</b>	Enter how much time to wait after powering up the controller before alarm conditions are considered valid.
<b>HVAC Modes</b>	Enable HVAC Modes for cooling tower and boiler applications where the relay control modes for Biocide timer, Bleed and Feed, Bleed then Feed, and Intermittent Sampling are required. Disable HVAC Modes if these control modes are not necessary and a more generic timer control mode will replace the Biocide timer.
<b>Language</b>	Select the language the software will use.

### 5.4.2 Security Settings

<b>Controller Log Out</b>	When Security is Enabled, and after the password has been entered, the controller requires immediate use of a password to calibrate or change settings. Once finished making changes, log out to prevent unauthorized changes by someone else. If not manually logged out, the controller will automatically log out after 10 minutes of inactivity.
<b>Security</b>	Select Enable to require a password in order to calibrate or change settings, or Disable to allow calibration and set point changes without a password. In order to enable security, the default password must be entered first, then touch Enabled, then touch the Confirm icon.
<b>Local Password</b>	Used to change the touchscreen password needed for full configuration capability if security has been enabled. The default local password is 5555. This can and should be changed using this menu if Security is enabled.

### 5.4.3 Ethernet Settings

<b>DHCP Setting</b>	Select Enabled to get an IP address from the LAN or Disabled to use a fixed IP address.
<b>Controller IP Address</b>	Enter the default IP address to use if a network is not available or if DHCP is disabled.
<b>Network Netmask</b>	Enter the default netmask to use if a network is not available or if DHCP is disabled.

<b>Network Gateway</b>	Enter the default gateway address to use if a network is not available or if DHCP is disabled.
<b>DNS Server</b>	Enter the default DNS server IP address to use if DHCP is disabled.
<b>Web Page Color Scheme</b>	Select between the Light color background and the Dark color background
<b>Fluent Alarm Delay</b>	Enter the number of minutes to delay in sending out a Fluent Comms Error message if a data packet is not successfully sent. In order to delay at all, the time must exceed the Update Period time.
<b>TCP Timeout</b>	Do not change from the default of 1 second unless directed to be technical service. The TCP Timeout should only be increased if the Fluent live connection is being Reset due to slow cellular connection speed.
<b>Fluent Status</b>	Select Enabled to activate a connection to Fluent, or Disabled to stop sending data and alarms to Fluent.
<b>LiveConnect Status</b>	Select Enabled to allow the ability to access the controller programming and log files remotely using Fluent, or Disabled to prevent remote connection to the controller using Fluent. The controller can still send data and alarms to Fluent, but the LiveConnect icon will not appear on the Fluent webpages.
<b>Update Period</b>	Enter the time between data updates being sent to Fluent.
<b>Reply Timeout</b>	Enter the maximum time allowed for Fluent to respond.

#### 5.4.4 Ethernet Details

The Ethernet Details are for information only and display the network settings currently in use, and the recent history of the Fluent connection.

<b>Alarms</b>	Displays any active Network-related alarms
<b>DHCP Status</b>	Displays if the connection to the LAN using DHCP was successful or not.
<b>Controller IP Address</b>	Displays the IP address that the controller is currently using.
<b>Network Netmask</b>	Displays the netmask address that the controller is currently using.
<b>Network Gateway</b>	Displays the gateway address that the controller is currently using.
<b>DNS Server</b>	Displays the DNS server address that the controller is currently using.
<b>MAC Address</b>	Displays the MAC address of the Ethernet card.
<b>Last Fluent Config</b>	Displays the date and time of the last attempt to send configuration data to the Fluent server.
<b>Last Fluent Data</b>	Displays the date and time of the last attempt to send a data to the Fluent server.

#### 5.4.5 Remote Communications (Modbus and BACnet)

This menu will appear only if one of the optional Remote Communications activation keys has been imported into the controller, either by the factory at the time of ordering, or later using a field activation file.

To add the Remote Communications feature in the field, purchase the activation key file and save it to a USB drive, as the only file stored on the root directory of the stick. Insert the stick into the USB port of the controller. Go to the Configuration Menu, then File Utilities, then Import User Config File. Press the Confirm icon to start the activation process.

The display will report whether the import was successful or not. The activation key file is only valid for the serial number of the controller for which it was purchased.

For a complete description of the Modbus feature and register map, refer to the separate Modbus instruction manual.

For a complete description of the BACnet features that are supported, refer to the separate BACnet Conformance Statement. BACnet will only appear as an option to select in the Comm Status menu if the Network board is 191733-02 (not -01) AND the software version is 3.31 or higher.

<b>Comm Status</b>	Select Modbus to enable the feature, or Disabled.
<b>Data Format</b>	Select to receive Modbus data in Standard (Float) format or Float Inverse format.
<b>Data Port</b>	The standard port for Modbus data is port 502. Enter the port used if it is non-standard.
<b>Verbose Logging</b>	If logging is Enabled, all Modbus requests will be logged in the Event Log (any errors, the function called, starting register, number of registers, value of the first register). This is useful when first setting up the HMI, but it will quickly fill the Event Log if it is not Disabled during normal operation. The Verbose Logging function will be automatically disabled after power to the controller is cycled.

## 5.4.6 Email Report Settings

NOTE: To set up the content of the Graph report, connect using a browser via Ethernet and go to the Graph webpage. See section 6.

<b>Report #1 (through 4)</b>	Enter this menu to activate and set up a report to email, via the menus below:
<b>Report Type</b>	Select the type of report to email: None, Alarm, Datalog, Graph, or Summary (the Home webpage showing a Summary of current conditions).
<b>Email Recipients</b>	Select up to 8 email addresses that reports may be sent to by touching the check box. The addresses are entered in the Email Addresses menu described below.
<b>Repetition</b>	Only appears if Report Type is Datalog, Graph or Summary. Select how frequently to repeat sending the report: None, Hourly, Daily, Weekly or Monthly.
<b>Reports Per Day</b>	Only appears if Report Type is Datalog, Graph or Summary. Only appears if the repetition is set to Hourly. Select the number of reports per day: 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24. The report is sent on the Report Time and then evenly spaced throughout the day.
<b>Day</b>	Only appears if Report Type is Datalog, Graph or Summary. Only appears if the repetition is set to Weekly. Choose the day of the week on which the report will be sent.
<b>Day of Month</b>	Only appears if Report Type is Datalog, Graph or Summary. Only appears if the repetition is set to Monthly. Choose the day of the month on which the report will be sent. If the current month has less days than the number entered, the report will be sent on the last day of the month.
<b>Report Time</b>	Only appears if Report Type is Datalog, Graph or Summary. Only appears if the repetition is set to Daily, Weekly or Monthly. Enter the time of day for the report to be sent.
<b>Log Frequency</b>	Only appears if the Report Type is Datalog. Select the amount of time between data points. The amount of time allowed varies with the repetition of the report.
<b>Alarm Mode</b>	Only appears if Report Type is Alarm. Choose to send emails on All Alarms or only Selected Alarms.
<b>Attach Summary</b>	Only appears if Report Type is Alarm. Select Enabled to receive alarm emails that include the Main Menu webpage as an attachment or Disabled to receive a text-only alarm report email.
<b>Select Alarms</b>	Only appears if Report Type is Alarm. Only appears if the Alarm Mode is set to Selected Alarms. Select an Input or Output channel, System Alarm or Network Alarm, then touch the check box for individual alarms that will trigger an email to the list of recipients. Repeat for as many as desired.
<b>Alarm Delay</b>	Only appears if Report Type is Alarm. Enter how much time to wait after the alarm has been triggered before alarm conditions are considered valid and the email is sent.
<b>Email Addresses</b>	Enter up to 8 email addresses that reports may be sent to.

<b>Email Server</b>	Select the type of email server to be used: Walchem Fluent®, SMTP, ASMTTP, or TLS/SSL.  Walchem Fluent and TLS/SSL will only be an available selection if the Network board is 191733-02 or higher (not -01) AND software version is 3.31 or higher (TLS/SSL) or 3.37 (Walchem Fluent). Refer to Config – Controller Details menu for the Network board software version.
<b>SMTP Server</b>	Will not appear if Email Server is Walchem Fluent. Enter the SMTP server address, either numeric or its name.
<b>SMTP Port</b>	Will not appear if Email Server is Walchem Fluent. Walchem Fluent email requires that port 49887 is open. Enter the port to be used by email server. The default is port 25 for SMTP, port 587 for ASMTTP, and port 465 for TLS/SSL
<b>From Address</b>	Enter the controller’s email address. If the email server selected is Walchem Fluent, only enter the portion of the address to be shown before the @ symbol. All emails will be from @ walchem-fluent.net
<b>ASMTTP Username</b>	Enter the username required for authentication. Only appears if the email server type is ASMTTP or TLS/SSL
<b>ASMTTP Password</b>	Enter the password required for authentication. Only appears if the email server type is ASMTTP or TLS/SSL
<b>Test Report Recipients</b>	Select the email addresses from the list that should receive the test report. If there are none, enter them in the Email Addresses menu described above.
<b>Send Email Test Report</b>	Enter this menu and confirm to send the test Summary report to the selected test report recipients.

#### 5.4.7 Display Settings

<b>Home 1</b>	Select the input or output to display on the 1 <sup>st</sup> line of the display Home screen.
<b>Home 2</b>	Select the input or output to display on the 2 <sup>nd</sup> line of the display Home screen.
<b>Home 3</b>	Select the input or output to display on the 3 <sup>rd</sup> line of the display Home screen.
<b>Home 4</b>	Select the input or output to display on the 4 <sup>th</sup> line of the display Home screen.
<b>Home 5</b>	Select the input or output to display on the 4 <sup>th</sup> line of the display Home screen.
<b>Home 6</b>	Select the input or output to display on the 5 <sup>th</sup> line of the display Home screen.
<b>Home 7</b>	Select the input or output to display on the 6 <sup>th</sup> line of the display Home screen.
<b>Home 8</b>	Select the input or output to display on the 7 <sup>th</sup> line of the display Home screen.
<b>Adjust Display</b>	Change the contrast and the brightness by touching the arrow keys. If the display becomes unreadable, it is possible to reset the defaults by powering down and pressing the bottom right corner of the touchscreen while powering back on.
<b>Auto Dim Time</b>	If this is set to a non-zero time, the display backlight will dim if the touchscreen is not touched for that amount of time. Touching the screen will turn the back to normal brightness.
<b>Key Beep</b>	Select enable to hear a beep when an icon is pressed, or disable for silence

#### 5.4.8 File Utilities

The File Utilities menu is used to transfer log files, user settings files and software upgrade files, using the local and a USB flash drive stick or using a network connection and browser.

If using a USB drive, it is necessary to choose a quality product, less than 16 MB capacity, with FAT file system. Files may be renamed, but Configuration and Software Upgrade file extensions must NOT be changed. The USB



drive must contain only one copy of these type of files. If more than one is available, the first one alphabetically will be imported by the controller.

<b>File Transfer Status</b>	Displays the status of the last attempt to export a file
<b>Data Log Range</b>	Select how far back in time for data to be downloaded: Since Previous download, past 6 hours, all the way up to the past 3 months.
<b>Log Frequency</b>	Select the amount of time between data points. The amount of time allowed varies with the Data Log Range. If the Data Log Range is selected as Since Previous download, the choices for frequency of data points will be limited by how far back in time the last download occurred.
<b>Export Data Log File</b>	Save the Data Log file, as defined by the Data Log Range and Log Frequency settings above, to a USB stick.
<b>Export Event Log</b>	Save the Event Log file to a USB stick. This records set point changes, user calibrations, alarms, relay state changes, file exports, etc.
<b>Export System Log</b>	Save the System Log file to a USB stick. This records hardware changes, software upgrades, automatic calibrations, power loss, system-level issues, etc.
<b>Export User Config File</b>	The User Configuration file contains all settings for the controller. Enter this menu to save the controller's settings to a USB stick (or download the file to a computer if using the web interface) for using later to restore settings to this controller, or to program additional controllers with the same settings as this one. It may take several minutes to create the file and transfer it.
<b>Import User Config File</b>	The User Configuration file contains all settings for the controller. Insert a USB stick (if using the local interface) containing the desired Configuration file. Enter this menu to import the file from the stick onto the controller. If using the web interface, click Upload and select the file to upload.
<b>Restore Default Config</b>	Enter this menu to restore all of the settings to the factory default values. Any changes to settings that were previously made will be lost!
<b>Software Upgrade</b>	Insert a USB stick that has the upgrade file stored in the root directory into the USB connector under the watertight cap on the outside of the front panel (see figure 18). Touch the Confirm icon, and then touch the Confirm icon to start the upgrade.

NOTE: To maintain the IP65 rating, always remove the stick and replace the cap securely over the USB connector when not in use.

#### 5.4.9 Controller Details

<b>Controller</b>	Displays the name for the group of default settings used as built
<b>Product Name</b>	Displays the model of the controller as built
<b>Serial Number</b>	Displays the serial number of the controller
<b>Controller Board</b>	Displays the revision number of the front panel circuit board
<b>Software Version</b>	Displays the software version on the controller board
<b>Power Board</b>	Displays the revision number of the power/relay board
<b>Sensor Board #1</b>	Displays the revision number of the sensor board in the Sensor 1 slot
<b>Software Version</b>	Displays the software version on the sensor board in the Sensor 1 slot
<b>Sensor Board #2</b>	Displays the revision number of the sensor board in the Sensor 2 slot
<b>Software Version</b>	Displays the software version on the sensor board in the Sensor 2 slot
<b>Network Board</b>	Displays the revision number of the network board
<b>Software Version</b>	Displays the software version on the network board
<b>Display Board</b>	Displays the revision number of the display board
<b>AO Board</b>	Displays the revision number of the analog output board

<b>Last Data Log</b>	Displays the date and time of the last data log download
<b>Battery Power</b>	Displays the VDC output of the battery that is used to hold the date and time. The acceptable range is 2.4-3.2 VDC.
<b>Processor Temp</b>	Displays the temperature of the main processor. The acceptable range is -10 to 65 C.
<b>I/O Card 1 Temp</b>	Displays the temperature of the sensor input processor installed in I/O slot 1. The acceptable range is -10 to 65 C.
<b>I/O Card 2 Temp</b>	Displays the temperature of the sensor input processor installed in I/O slot 2. The acceptable range is -10 to 65 C.
<b>Network Temp</b>	Displays the temperature of the network card processor. The acceptable range is -10 to 65 C.
<b>+5 Volt Supply</b>	The normal range is 4.75 to 5.25 VDC. The 5 V supply is used for powering all the I/O.
<b>+3.3 Volt Supply</b>	The normal range is 3.135 to 3.465 VDC. The 3V supply is used to run the system.
<b>LCD Bias Voltage</b>	The normal range is -25 to -20 VDC. This is the touchscreen voltage after contrast adjustment.
<b>LCD Supply</b>	The normal range is -25 to -20 VDC. This is the touchscreen voltage before contrast adjustment.

## 5.5 HOA Menu



The HOA (Hand-Off-Automatic) Menu is used to quickly and easily test all relay outputs, and to stop or enable automatic control.

Touch the relay number in order to change the HOA state of that relay. The relay number will be shaded dark, and its current HOA state will be shaded dark. Then touch the desired state. The change happens immediately unless that relay has a Minimum Relay Cycle programmed that is above 0 seconds.

## 5.6 Graph Menu

The Graph Menu is used to display a graph containing one sensor or analog input value plus one digital input or relay state. Touch the Graph icon and the controller will display “Generating Graph Please Stand By” for a few seconds then show the graph. The default is to show the value of sensor input S11 and the state of relay output R1 over the past 10 minutes.

Touching any point on either line on the graphs displays a vertical line plus the details for that data point: date and time, value of the sensor, and an arrow showing if the state or the digital input/relay was high or low at that time.

Touching the  or the  icons will redraw the graph forward or backwards in time, in increments of one time range. It can only go back in time to the point where the data log file used to generate the graph starts. Changing the time frame while in the graph view, after moving back in time, shows data from that past time. Exiting the graph menu and returning to the graph menu moves back to the current time.

## Settings

<b>Sensor</b>	Enter this menu to select the sensor, analog input, flowmeter type digital input (total flow and/or flow rate if applicable), or analog output value to show on the graph
<b>DI/Relay</b>	Enter this menu to select digital input, or analog output value to show on the graph
<b>Low Axis Limit</b>	The graph auto-scales based on the sensor value if both Low and High Axis Limit are set to 0. To manually adjust the Y axis scale, enter the low limit here.
<b>High Axis Limit</b>	The graph auto-scales based on the sensor value if both Low and High Axis Limit are set to 0. To manually adjust the Y axis scale, enter the high limit here.
<b>Time Range</b>	Select the time range for the X axis of the graph. The time range may also be accessed from the graph view by touching the time range icon in the lower right corner.

The resolution of the screen only allows for 84 data points per graph, so not all data points in each time range can be shown. For finer resolution, download the data log CSV file from the Config – File Utilities menu and graph the data in Excel or equivalent spreadsheet application.

<b>Time Range</b>	<b>Time between data points</b>	<b>Datalog file used</b>
10 minutes	10 seconds	Daily
30 minutes	30 seconds	Daily
1 hour	1 minute	Daily
2½ hours	2 minutes	Weekly
8 hours	6 minutes	Weekly
½ day	10 minutes	Weekly
1 day	20 minutes	Weekly
½ week	1 hour	Monthly
1 week	2 hours	Monthly
2 weeks	4 hours	Monthly
4 week	8 hours	Monthly

## **6.0 OPERATION using Ethernet**

All of the same settings that are available using the touchscreen are also available using a browser that is connected to the controller’s Ethernet IP address. The controller may be connected to a Local Area Network (LAN), directly to the Ethernet port of a computer, or to the Fluent account management system server.

### **6.1 Connecting to a LAN**

Connect the controller’s network card to the LAN using a CAT5 cable with RJ45 connector.

#### **6.1.1 Using DHCP**

Using the touchscreen, from the Main menu, touch Config, then touch Network Settings, then touch DHCP Setting. Touch Enabled, then the Confirm icon.

After a power cycle of the controller, return to Config, then Network Details to view the Controller IP Address that has been assigned to the controller by the network.

#### **6.1.2 Using a fixed IP Address**

Using the touchscreen, from the Main menu, touch Config, then touch Network Settings, then touch DHCP Setting. Touch Disabled, then the Confirm icon. Cycle power to the controller. If DHCP is already Disabled then you can skip this step.

Using the touchscreen, from the Main menu, touch Config, then touch Network Settings, then touch Controller IP Address. Enter the IP address provided by the administrator of the LAN then touch the Confirm icon. Repeat for the Network Netmask and Network Gateway settings. Cycle power to the controller.

### **6.2 Connecting Directly to a Computer**

Connect the controller’s network card to the computer using a CAT5 cable with RJ45 connector.

Follow the instructions above to give the controller a fixed IP address that is compatible with the network settings of the computer.

Open a browser and type the numeric Controller IP address in the web page address field. The login screen should quickly appear. Once logged in, the Home page will appear.

The default username is admin and the default password is the 10-digit serial number for the controller. The serial number can be found printed on the label on the side of the controller, or by using the local touchscreen and going to

the Config menu, then Controller Details.

Once logged in with the default password, a prompt will appear to change to new credentials. The option to close the prompt window and continue using the existing credentials exists, however the Admin and View-Only level usernames and passwords can and should be changed by browsing to the Config menu, Security Settings webpage. Log into the page using the current Admin level username and password, then change to new ones.

### 6.3 Navigating the web pages

From any computer that is directly connected to the controller, or is on the same network as the controller, open a browser and type the numeric Controller IP address in the web page address field. The login screen should quickly appear.

The default username is admin and the default password is the 10-digit serial number for the controller. The serial number can be found printed on the label on the side of the controller, or by using the local touchscreen and going to the Config menu, then Controller Details.

Once logged in with the default password, a prompt will appear to change to new credentials. The option to close the prompt window and continue using the existing credentials exists, however the Admin and View-Only level usernames and passwords can and should be changed by browsing to the Config menu, Security Settings webpage. Log into the page using the current Admin level username and password, then change to new ones.

After logging in, the Home page will appear. This will display the date and time, any active alarms, and the current readings or status of all of the Inputs and Outputs. On the left side of the page you will see links to the Main Menu selections: Alarms, Inputs, Outputs, Graphs, Config, Notepad and Software Upgrade if available. Click each menu to see the submenus, and click on the submenu to access all of the details and settings associated with it. At the bottom, there is a manual logout.

Below the Main Menu links there may be links to the instruction manual, Walchem website, and Walchem Fluent website, that are useful if the controller is connected to the Internet.

### 6.4 Graphs Webpage

The graphs page can display up to 8 parameters at a time. All possible parameters available based upon the controller programming are listed in one column. Click the right arrow to add the highlighted parameter to the Selected column, or the left arrow to move a selected parameter back out. Use the up and down arrows to move the highlighted selected parameter up and down the list to set the order of the graphs on the page.

Select the Time Range for the X-Axis of the graph from the pulldown list, from 1 Hour to 4 Weeks.

Click the Refresh Graph button  to display the changes.

If you are setting up a Graph Report email, click Save For Report to set the current page settings as the ones to be used for the report. You will want to make sure that the selected Time Range is at least as long as the Report Frequency set in the Email Report menu.

You can then change the settings on the graphs webpage without changing the report settings, by clicking the refresh button without clicking the Save For Report button. The graph page will be greyed out until the refresh button has been clicked.

In order to see what the report settings are, click the Load Report Settings button.

The graph email will contain an html attachment showing the graphs. The Export Graph button can be used to save the graphs as an image that can be copied to a document. The same button is also available directly from the Graphs webpage.

The graphs will display the parameter's data in 360 data points, equally spread over the time range, in a blue line. For analog inputs and outputs, the minimum value, maximum value, and average value over that same time range are also displayed and graphed in a yellow line. The Y-axis will auto-scale to fit the data.

To change the Y-axis scale to a custom range, click anywhere on the axis, enter the desired minimum and maximum values, click Save, and then click the refresh graph button. To return to auto-ranging, click the Y-axis, click Set Defaults, and refresh.

## 6.5 Software Upgrade

The software upgrade link will appear only to users with Admin login, and only if the controller has access to the Internet with TCP port 9013 open inbound and outbound and the controller software is currently at version 3.31 or higher, and the software is not at the latest version available. The hardware to support remote software upgrades is only available in controllers with front panel controller boards built after June 12, 2018 (rev. D).

An Upgrade Description link to a webpage that supplies more details on the content of the upgrade is also available.

Click on Start Upgrade to begin the upgrade process.

The Upgrade Status will be displayed, with a button that may be used to Cancel the upgrade. Upon confirmation to cancel the upgrade, a Resume button will appear.

The status messages include:

Preparing controller for upgrade

Then if successful: Complete

Or not successful: Failed

Downloading upgrade file (showing number of bytes downloaded of total number of bytes)

Then if successful: Complete

Or not successful: Failed

Validating upgrade file

Then if successful: Complete

Or not successful: Failed

Upgrade in progress (showing each individual step in the upgrade installation)

When the upgrade installation is complete, the login webpage will appear. Status or error messages will be recorded in the System Log.

## 6.6 Notepad Menu

The Notepad Menu is used to store up to 10,240 bytes of notes (approximately one byte per character for English language). This is typically used to communicate or store important process changes or events. A byte counter in the lower right-hand corner displays how much space remains.

Click Save Notes and do not navigate away from the webpage until the popup screen indicates that changes have been accepted. If the size is too large, you can click Clear Notes, which is noted in the Event Log, or delete some text and then save.

## 7.0 MAINTENANCE

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The controller itself requires very little maintenance. Wipe with a damp cloth. Do not spray down the controller unless the enclosure door is closed and latched.

### 7.1 Electrode Cleaning

NOTE: The controller must be recalibrated after cleaning the electrode.

### Frequency

The electrode should be cleaned periodically. The frequency required will vary by installation. In a new installation, it is recommended that the electrode be cleaned after two weeks of service. To determine how often the electrode must be cleaned, follow the procedure below.

1. Read and record the conductivity.
2. Remove, clean and replace the conductivity electrode.
3. Read conductivity and compare with the reading in step 1 above.

If the variance in readings is greater than 5%, increase the frequency of electrode cleaning. If there is less than 5% change in the reading, the electrode was not dirty and can be cleaned less often.

### Cleaning Procedure

The electrode can normally be cleaned using a cloth or paper towel and a mild detergent. If coated with scale, clean with a dilute (5%) solution of hydrochloric acid solution. Occasionally an electrode may become coated with various substances that require a more vigorous cleaning procedure. Usually the coating will be visible, but not always. To clean a coated electrode, use fine grit abrasive, such as emery paper. Lay the paper on a flat surface and move the electrode in a back and forth motion. The electrode should be cleaned parallel to the carbon electrodes, not perpendicular.

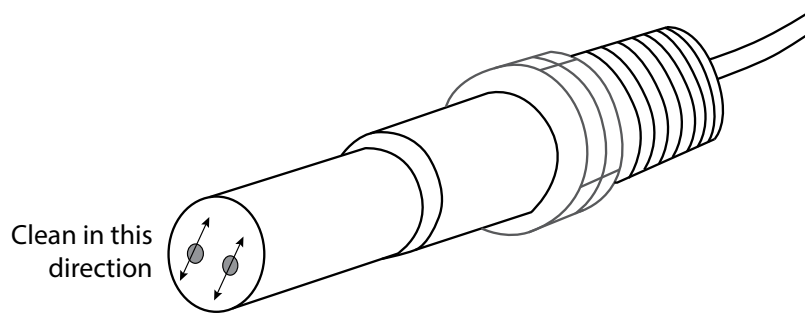


Figure 19 Cleaning the Electrode

## 7.2 Replacing the Fuse Protecting Powered Relays



**CAUTION:** Disconnect power to the controller before opening front panel!

Locate the fuse on the circuit board at the back of the controller enclosure under the plastic safety cover. Gently remove the old fuse from its retaining clip and discard. Press the new fuse into the clip, secure the front panel of the controller and return power to the unit.

Warning: Use of non-approved fuses can affect product safety approvals. Specifications are shown below. To insure product safety certifications are maintained, it is recommended that a Walchem fuse be used.

Fuse 5 x 20 mm, 6A, 250V	Walchem P/N 102834
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## 8.0 TROUBLESHOOTING

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**CAUTION:** Disconnect power to the controller before opening front panel!

Troubleshooting and repair of a malfunctioning controller should only be attempted by qualified personnel using cau-

tion to ensure safety and limit unnecessary further damage. Contact the factory.

## 8.1 Calibration Failure

Calibrations will fail if the adjustments to the reading are outside of the normal range for a properly functioning system. Refer to the instruction manual for the specific sensor being used for further information.

### 8.1.1 Contacting Conductivity Sensors

The calibration will fail if the adjustment to the gain is outside of 0.5 to 2.0.

Possible Cause	Corrective Action
Dirty electrode	Clean electrode
Improper wiring of sensor to controller	Correct wiring
Wrong cell constant entered	Program the controller cell constant setting at the value that matches the electrode being used
Incorrect temperature reading or setting	Ensure that the temperature is accurate
Incorrect cable length or wire gauge setting	Set to the correct values
Faulty electrode	Replace electrode

### 8.1.2 Electrodeless Conductivity Sensors

The calibration will fail if the adjustment to the gain is outside of 0.2 to 10, or the offset is outside of -10,000 to 10,000.

Possible Cause	Corrective Action
Dirty sensor	Clean sensor
Improper wiring of sensor to controller	Correct wiring
Sensor placed too close to container walls	Relocate sensor
Sensor placed in the direct path of electrical current flow	Relocate sensor
Incorrect temperature reading or setting	Ensure that the temperature is accurate
Incorrect cable length or wire gauge setting	Set to the correct values
Faulty sensor	Replace sensor

### 8.1.3 pH Sensors

The calibration will fail if the adjustment to the gain is outside of 0.2 to 1.2, or if the calculated offset is outside of -140 to 140.

Possible Cause	Corrective Action
Dirty electrode	Clean electrode
Improper wiring of sensor to controller	Correct wiring
Incorrect temperature reading or setting	Ensure that the temperature is accurate
Incorrect cable length or wire gauge setting	Set to the correct values
Faulty electrode	Replace electrode
Faulty preamplifier	Replace preamplifier

### 8.1.4 ORP Sensors

The calibration will fail if the adjustment to the gain is outside of 0.5 to 1.5, or if the calculated offset is outside of -300 to 300.

Possible Cause	Corrective Action
Dirty electrode	Clean electrode
Improper wiring of sensor to controller	Correct wiring

Faulty electrode	Replace electrode
Faulty preamplifier	Replace preamplifier

### 8.1.5 Disinfection Sensors

The calibration will fail if the adjustment to the gain is outside of 0.2 to 10.0, or if the calculated offset is outside of -40 to 40.

Possible Cause	Corrective Action
Insufficient conditioning	Wait for the appropriate amount of time before attempting a calibration.
Insufficient sample flow	Increase flow rate to between 30 and 100 liter per hour.
Air bubbles on membrane	Dislodge bubbles. Adjust flow rate higher if necessary.
Air bubbles in electrolyte	Refill membrane cap with electrolyte.
Dirty membrane	Clean membrane
Loose membrane cap	Tighten membrane cap.
Faulty membrane	Replace membrane cap.
High Pressure	Reduce pressure to below 1 atmosphere and refill cap with electrolyte
No electrolyte fill solution in membrane cap	Fill membrane cap with electrolyte. Replace membrane cap if it will not hold solution.
Improper wiring of sensor to controller	Correct wiring
Faulty sensor	Replace sensor
Faulty analysis equipment or reagents	Consult test equipment instructions
Sample contaminated with interfering molecule (refer to Sensitivity specification in sensor instructions)	Remove source of contamination

### 8.1.6 Analog Inputs

The calibration will fail if the adjustment to the gain is outside of 0.5 to 2.0, or if the calculated offset is outside of -2 to 2 mA.

Possible Cause	Corrective Action
Improper wiring of sensor to controller	Correct wiring
Faulty sensor	Replace sensor

### 8.1.7 Temperature Sensors

The calibration will fail if the calculated offset is outside of -10 to 10.

Possible Cause	Corrective Action
Improper wiring of sensor to controller	Correct wiring
Temperature input is set to the incorrect element	Reprogram to match the connected temperature element
Faulty sensor	Replace sensor

## 8.2 Alarm Messages

#### HIGH or HIGH-HIGH ALARM

Occurs if the sensor reading rises above the high alarm set points. If your unit is programmed for an alarm relay output, the alarm relay will activate. The controller will continue to check the sensor reading, and any outputs using the sensor will remain active.

Possible Cause	Corrective Action
The process went further out of control than normal.	May have to increase chemical flow rate.
The chemical supply has run out.	Replenish the chemical supply.
The pump or valve or supply line is faulty.	Repair or replace the control device.



Wrong chemical is being controlled.	Replace with correct chemical.
The sensor is not responding to changes.	Repair or replace sensor. Evaluate mixing or recirculation.
The pump is siphoning, valve leaking.	Repair or replace the control device or re-route tubing.
Control output has been left in "HAND" mode.	Switch back to "AUTO".
It may be a normal part of the process.	None required.

#### **LOW or LOW-LOW ALARM**

**Occurs if the sensor reading drops below the low alarm set points. If your unit is programmed for an alarm relay output, the alarm relay will activate. The controller will continue to check the sensor reading, and any outputs using the sensor will remain active.**

<b>Possible Cause</b>	<b>Corrective Action</b>
The process went further out of control than normal.	May have to increase chemical flow rate.
The chemical supply has run out.	Replenish the chemical supply.
The pump or valve or supply line is faulty.	Repair or replace the control device.
Wrong chemical is being controlled.	Replace with correct chemical.
The sensor is not responding to changes.	Repair or replace sensor. Evaluate mixing or recirculation.
The pump is siphoning, valve leaking.	Repair or replace the control device or re-route tubing.
Control output has been left in "HAND" mode.	Switch back to "AUTO".
It may be a normal part of the process.	None required.

#### **DI STATE CUSTOM MESSAGE**

**A digital input that is a DI State type can be set such that either the open or closed state generates an alarm. The alarm message may be customized. The most common use for this will be a Flow Switch.**

<b>Possible Cause</b>	<b>Corrective Action</b>
No flow	Check piping for closed valves, blockage, etc. Check recirculation pump.
Faulty flow switch/cable	Check with ohmmeter.
Faulty controller	Check by shorting digital input in controller.

#### **TOTAL ALARM**

**Occurs if the flow meter or feed monitor totalizer alarm limit is exceeded.**

<b>Possible Cause</b>	<b>Corrective Action</b>
Normal operation	Reset the total to clear alarm, or wait for the automatic total reset to occur.
AC coupled onto flow meter cable	Route cable at least 6 inches (150 mm) away from any AC voltage
Noise coupled onto flow meter cable	Shield cable

#### **RANGE ALARM (for flow meter or feed monitor type digital inputs)**

**Occurs if the flow meter or feed monitor accumulated total is too large. The maximum total is 1 trillion times the increment of the device. For example, if the increment is one gallon per pulse the maximum total is 1 trillion gallons.**

<b>Possible Cause</b>	<b>Corrective Action</b>
Normal operation	Reset the total to clear alarm, or wait for the automatic total reset to occur.

#### **FLOW VERIFY**

**Occurs if the feed monitor digital input does not register any contacts while the control output for that pump has been active for longer than the Flow Alarm Delay time.**

<b>Possible Cause</b>	<b>Corrective Action</b>
<b>Metering pump has lost prime</b>	Re-prime metering pump
<b>Faulty metering pump</b>	Repair or replace metering pump
<b>Incorrect feed monitoring device wiring</b>	Correct wiring. Make sure that digital input that the feed monitoring device is connected to has been assigned to the correct relay
<b>Faulty feed monitoring sensor</b>	Replace feed monitoring sensor
<b>Blown fuse</b>	Verify the pump is getting power. Replace fuse
<b>Faulty output relay</b>	Replace relay board
<b>Faulty digital input</b>	Verify that feed monitoring device is making contact closures using an ohmmeter. If OK, and connected properly, replace the controller circuit board.

<b>OUTPUT TIMEOUT</b>	
<b>This error condition will stop control. It is caused by the output (either relay or analog) being activated for longer than the programmed Time Limit.</b>	
<b>Possible Cause</b>	<b>Corrective Action</b>
The process went further out of control than normal.	Increase time limit or reset timer.
The chemical supply has run out.	Replenish the chemical supply.
The pump or valve or supply line is faulty.	Repair or replace the control device.
Wrong chemical is being controlled.	Replace with correct chemical.
The sensor is not responding to changes.	Replace sensor. Evaluate mixing or recirculation.
<b>RANGE ALARM (for sensor inputs)</b>	
<b>It indicates that the signal from the sensor is out of the normal range. This error condition will stop control of any output using the sensor. This prevents controlling based upon a false sensor reading. If the temperature sensor goes into range alarm, then the controller will go into manual temperature compensation using the Default Temperature setting.</b>	
<b>Possible Cause</b>	<b>Corrective Action</b>
Sensor wires shorted	Disconnect short
Faulty sensor	Replace sensor
Faulty controller	Replace or repair controller
<b>EVENT SKIPPED ALARM</b>	
<b>An event skipped alarm is set when a second biocide or timer event occurs while one event is still running (either in prebleed, biocide-add or post-biocide add lockout in the case of the biocide timer mode). An event skipped alarm is also set when the timer relay never turns on during an event because of an interlock condition. The alarm is cleared when the relay is next activated for any reason (the next timer event or HAND mode or “activate with” force on condition).</b>	
<b>Possible Cause</b>	<b>Corrective Action</b>
Incorrect programming	Reprogram to eliminate overlapping events
Long duration interlock condition	Normal operation
Long duration prebleed	Decrease prebleed time Increase bleed flow rate Reprogram to eliminate overlapping events
<b>SENSOR FAULT</b>	
<b>This error indicates that the signal from the sensor is no longer valid at all. This error condition will stop control of any output using the sensor.</b>	
<b>Possible Cause</b>	<b>Correction Action</b>
Sensor wires shorted	Disconnect short
Faulty sensor	Replace sensor
Faulty controller	Replace or repair controller
<b>INPUT FAILURE</b>	
<b>This alarm indicates that the sensor input circuit is no longer working, or that one of the inputs used to calculate a virtual input is in a Sensor Fault condition. This error condition will stop control of any output using the input.</b>	
<b>Possible Cause</b>	<b>Correction Action</b>
Faulty controller	Replace or repair controller
If using virtual inputs, sensor fault of one of the inputs	See Sensor Fault troubleshooting above
<b>BATTERY POWER LOW</b>	
<b>This alarm indicates that the battery which holds the date and time in memory is below 2.4 VDC.</b>	
<b>Possible Cause</b>	<b>Correction Action</b>
Faulty battery	Replace battery
<b>SYSTEM TEMP LOW</b>	
<b>This alarm indicates that the temperature inside the controller is below -10 °C.</b>	
<b>Possible Cause</b>	<b>Correction Action</b>
Low ambient temperatures	Provide heat for the controller
<b>SYSTEM TEMP HIGH</b>	
<b>This alarm indicates that the temperature of the controller or sensor processor IC is above 75 °C, or that the temperature of the Ethernet card processor IC is above 85 °C.</b>	

Possible Cause	Correction Action
High ambient temperatures	Provide cooling for the controller
High power draw	Do not use the controller's 24VDC to power more than 1.5W total
<b>DISPLAY ERROR</b>	
<b>This alarm occurs if the user interface gets lost</b>	
Possible Cause	Correction Action
Pressing icons very quickly	Exit out of the screen and continue programming
<b>NETWORK CARD FAILURE</b>	
<b>This alarm occurs if the Ethernet circuit board fails</b>	
Possible Cause	Correction Action
Ethernet card locked up	Try a power cycle to reset it
Ethernet card not seated correctly	Unplug the network card and plug it back in
Faulty Ethernet card	Replace Ethernet card
<b>WEB SERVER FAILURE</b>	
<b>This alarm occurs if the web server on the Ethernet circuit board fails</b>	
Possible Cause	Correction Action
Web server locked up	Try a power cycle to reset it
Faulty Ethernet card	Replace Ethernet card
<b>Fluent DATA COMM ERROR</b>	
<b>This alarm occurs if the controller attempts to send data to Fluent and Fluent fails to acknowledge receipt of the data</b>	
Possible Cause	Correction Action
No connection to LAN	Connect Ethernet cable to LAN
Wrong IP, subnet and/or gateway address	Program valid settings for LAN in the controller or use DHCP if supported by the LAN
LAN is blocking outside access	Program LAN's router to open access
Network card failure	See above
<b>SENSOR CAL REQUIRED</b>	
<b>This alarm occurs if the sensor's Cal Reminder Alarm has been set to more than 0 days and if the sensor has not been calibrated within that number of days</b>	
Possible Cause	Correction Action
Time to calibrate	Calibrate the sensor
Reminder set in error	Set the Cal Reminder Alarm to 0
<b>CALCULATION ERROR</b>	
<b>This alarm occurs if a virtual input calculation cannot be completed, for example if it has to divide by zero.</b>	
Possible Cause	Correction Action
Zero value for the input used as the denominator	Calibrate or evaluate that input
<b>DI FLOW VERIFY</b>	
<b>This alarm occurs if the control output is on but the associate flow verification device is not registering flow</b>	
Possible Cause	Correction Action
Metering pump has lost prime	Re-prime metering pump
Faulty metering pump	Repair or replace pump
Faulty verification device wiring	Correct wiring
Wrong digital input assigned to the output	Correct programming error
Faulty verification device	Repair or replace device
Faulty wiring of output to pump	Correct wiring
Faulty output board	Repair or replace board
Faulty digital input	Replace board
<b>CONTROLLER, POWER, DISPLAY, OR SENSOR BOARD ERROR</b>	
<b>This alarm occurs if the board listed is not recognized</b>	
Possible Cause	Correction Action

Poor ribbon cable connection	Remove and reseat ribbon cable, cycle power
Poor option card connection	Remove and reseat the board, cycle power
Faulty board	Return the controller for repair
<b>CONTROLLER, POWER, SENSOR, DISPLAY, NETWORK OR ANALOG OUTPUT BOARD VARIANT</b>	
<b>This alarm occurs if the type of board that is detected is not a valid type</b>	
<b>Possible Cause</b>	<b>Correction Action</b>
Poor ribbon cable connection	Reseat ribbon cable
Faulty ribbon cable	Replace ribbon cable
Faulty Board	Replace the board listed in the error message
<b>SENSOR SOFTWARE VERSION</b>	
<b>This alarm occurs if a sensor input card with software v2.11 or lower is installed onto a controller board running software v2.13 or higher</b>	
<b>Possible Cause</b>	<b>Correction Action</b>
Software is not compatible between boards	Perform a Software Upgrade
<b>NETWORK SOFTWARE VERSION</b>	
<b>This alarm occurs if an Ethernet card is installed onto a controller board running a higher software version than the Ethernet card</b>	
<b>Possible Cause</b>	<b>Correction Action</b>
Software is not compatible between boards	Perform a Software Upgrade
<b>INVALID SENSOR TYPE</b>	
<b>This alarm occurs if the programmed sensor type is not possible for the installed sensor board</b>	
<b>Possible Cause</b>	<b>Correction Action</b>
The sensor board has been removed and replaced with a different type	Reinstall the correct board or reprogram the input to a valid type for the board installed
<b>INVALID CONTROL MODE</b>	
<b>This alarm occurs if the programmed control mode is not possible for the installed power relay board</b>	
<b>Possible Cause</b>	<b>Correction Action</b>
The power relay board has been removed and replaced with an incorrect model	Reinstall the correct board or reprogram the output to a valid type for the board installed
<b>Fluent LIVE CONNECT ERROR</b>	
<b>This alarm occurs if the controller is unable to establish an encrypted connection to the Fluent server. If there is also a Fluent Data Comm Error, fix that first.</b>	
<b>Possible Cause</b>	<b>Correction Action</b>
No UDP support on Port 9012 or TCP support on Port 44965	Open ports/protocols on router
<b>DISABLED (SENSOR, DIGITAL OR VIRTUAL INPUT; RELAY OR ANALOG OUTPUT)</b>	
<b>This alarm occurs if software for that input or output did not start correctly</b>	
<b>Possible Cause</b>	<b>Correction Action</b>
The software is not functioning	If the error message clears on its own, no action is required. If the error message persists, cycle power. If the error message still persists, return the controller for repair.
<b>RELAY OR ANALOG OUTPUT CONTROL FAILURE</b>	
<b>This alarm occurs if software for that output did not run correctly</b>	
<b>Possible Cause</b>	<b>Correction Action</b>
The software is not functioning	If the error message clears on its own, no action is required. If the error message persists, cycle power. If the error message still persists, return the controller for repair.
<b>FRAM FILE SYSTEM ERROR</b>	
<b>This alarm occurs if the FRAM is not detected at power up</b>	
<b>Possible Cause</b>	<b>Correction Action</b>
The FRAM was or is not functioning	If the error message clears on its own, no action is required. If the error message persists, cycle power. If the error message still persists, replace the controller board.

### 8.3 Procedure for Evaluation of Conductivity Electrode

Try cleaning the electrode first (refer to Sect. 7.1). To check the electrode, check the electrode connections to the terminal strip (refer to Figure 7). Make sure that the correct colors go to the correct terminals, and that the connections are tight. Restore power and see if the conductivity is back to normal. If not, replace the electrode.

### 8.4 Procedure for evaluation of the pH/ORP electrode

The most common cause of a calibration failure is an electrode problem. First try cleaning the electrode, then retry the calibration. If this fails again, replace the electrode and retry the calibration.

The next most common problem is wet or poor connections. Check the connection of the electrode to the cable for moisture. Check the connections between the cable and the terminal strip. Make sure that they are tight, that the terminal is not clamped to the plastic jacket, and that the wires are routed to the correct terminal. If there is a junction box installed between the electrode and the controller, check the wiring there as well.

You should be able to measure the +5VDC  $\pm$ 5% and -5VDC  $\pm$ 5% vs IN- at the terminal strip. If not, the controller is faulty. You should be able to measure the IN+ vs IN- (DC scale) and get the appropriate values for the buffer solutions used. If not, the preamplifier or its wiring is faulty.

The last possibility is to try replacing the preamplifier.

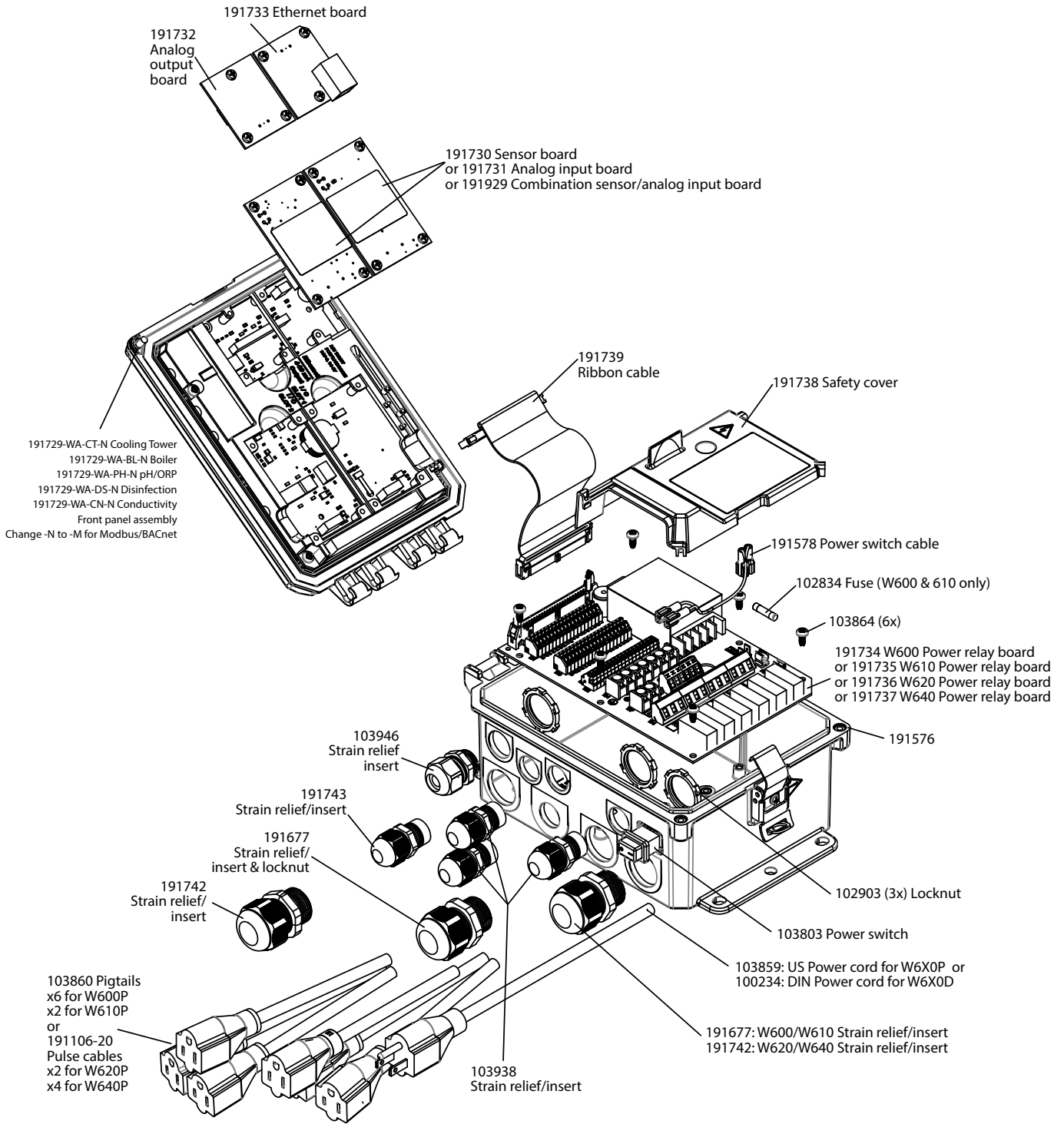
### 8.5 Diagnostic Lights

Some of the circuit boards inside the controller have diagnostic lights.

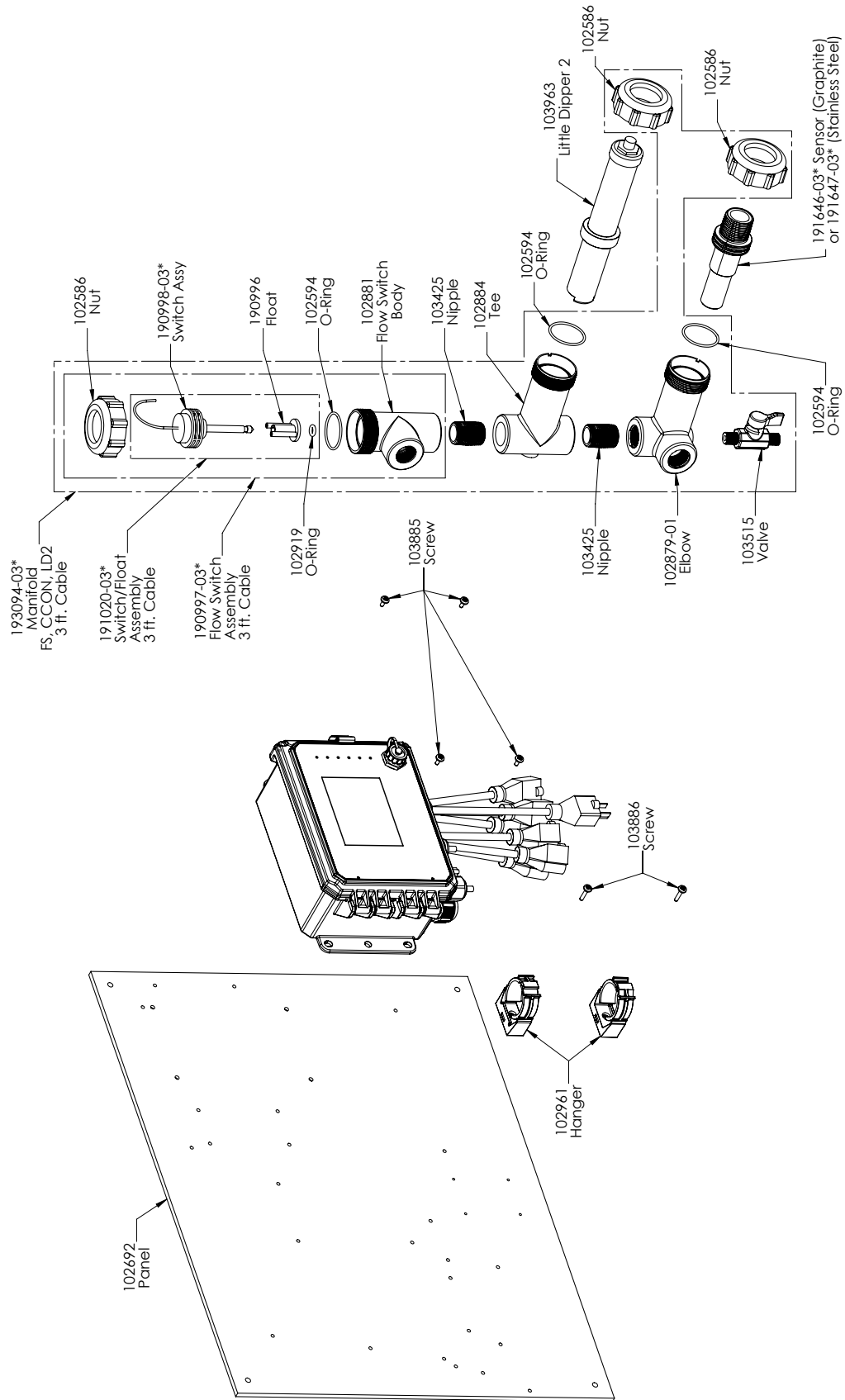
<b>POWER/RELAY BOARD AMBER NEON (ONLY FOR MODELS WITH POWERED RELAYS)</b>	
<b>Indicates status of the fuse protecting the relays. Normal operation is ON. If not on:</b>	
Possible Cause	Correction Action
Fuse has blown or is missing	Replace fuse
Controller model has only dry contact or pulse proportional relays	Normal
<b>CONTROLLER BOARD D7 LED</b>	
<b>Indicates status of the software application. Normal operation is that 5 seconds after power-up, it does one long blink on, two short blinks, on long blink off. If it is not doing this:</b>	
Possible Cause	Correction Action
Controller software is not running	Try a power cycle to reset it
Faulty controller board	Replace controller board
<b>CONTROLLER BOARD D8 LED</b>	
<b>Indicates the status of the 5 VDC power supply. Normal operation is ON. If not on:</b>	
Possible Cause	Correction Action
Faulty ribbon cable	Replace ribbon cable
Faulty power supply	Replace power/relay board
<b>CONTROLLER BOARD D9 LED</b>	
<b>Indicates the status of the 3.3 VDC power supply. Normal operation is ON. If not on:</b>	
Possible Cause	Correction Action
Faulty ribbon cable	Replace ribbon cable
Faulty power supply	Replace power/relay board
<b>SENSOR BOARD LED</b>	
<b>Indicates the status of the sensor board. Blinks slowly for several seconds during power-up. Normal operation is OFF. If not behaving this way:</b>	
Possible Cause	Correction Action
Sensor card locked up	Try a power cycle to reset it
Sensor card not seated correctly	Unplug the card and plug it back in
Faulty sensor card	Replace sensor card



# 9.0 Spare Parts Identification



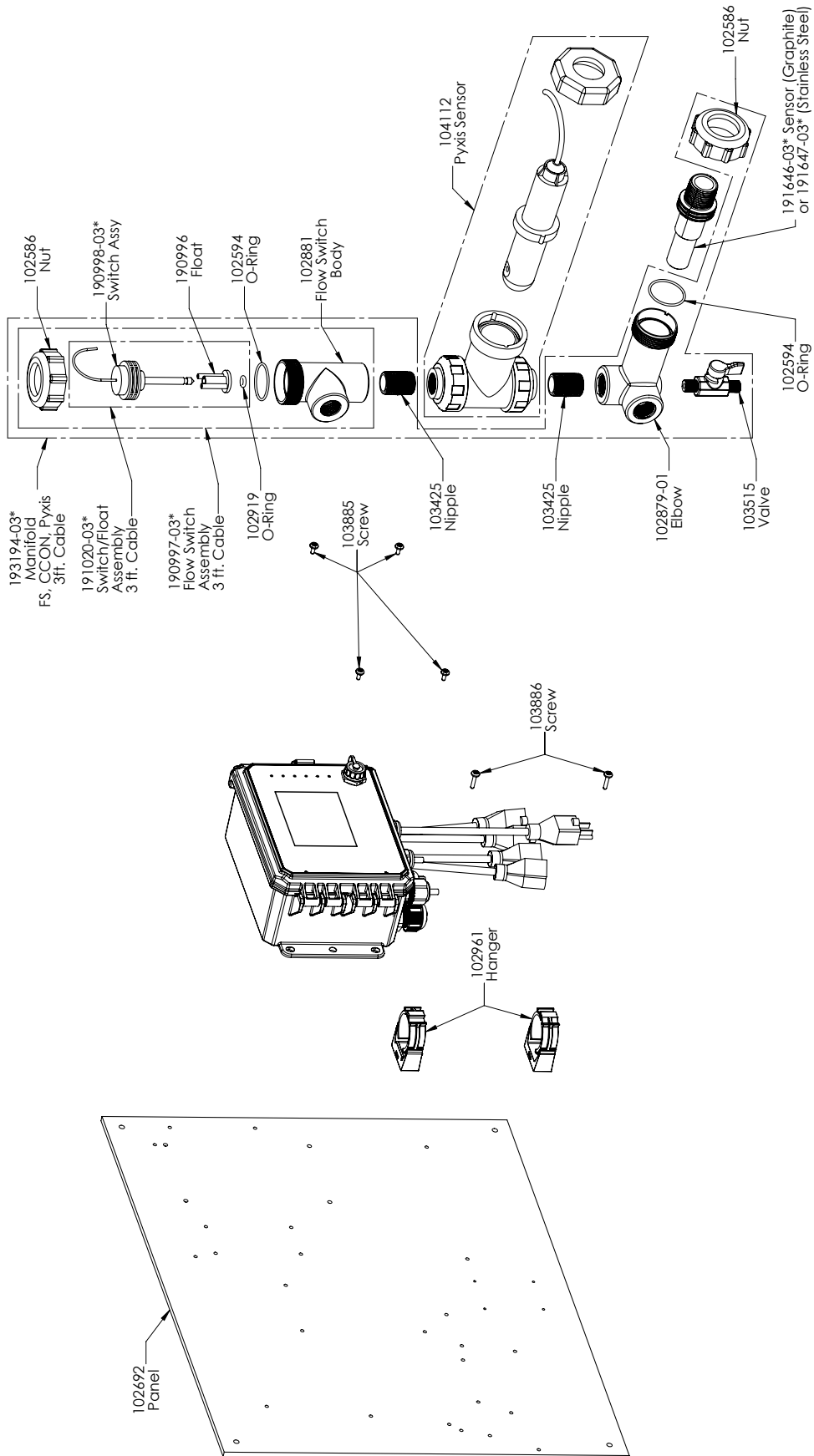
## Controller Parts



### WCT600 Sensor option BD and FD

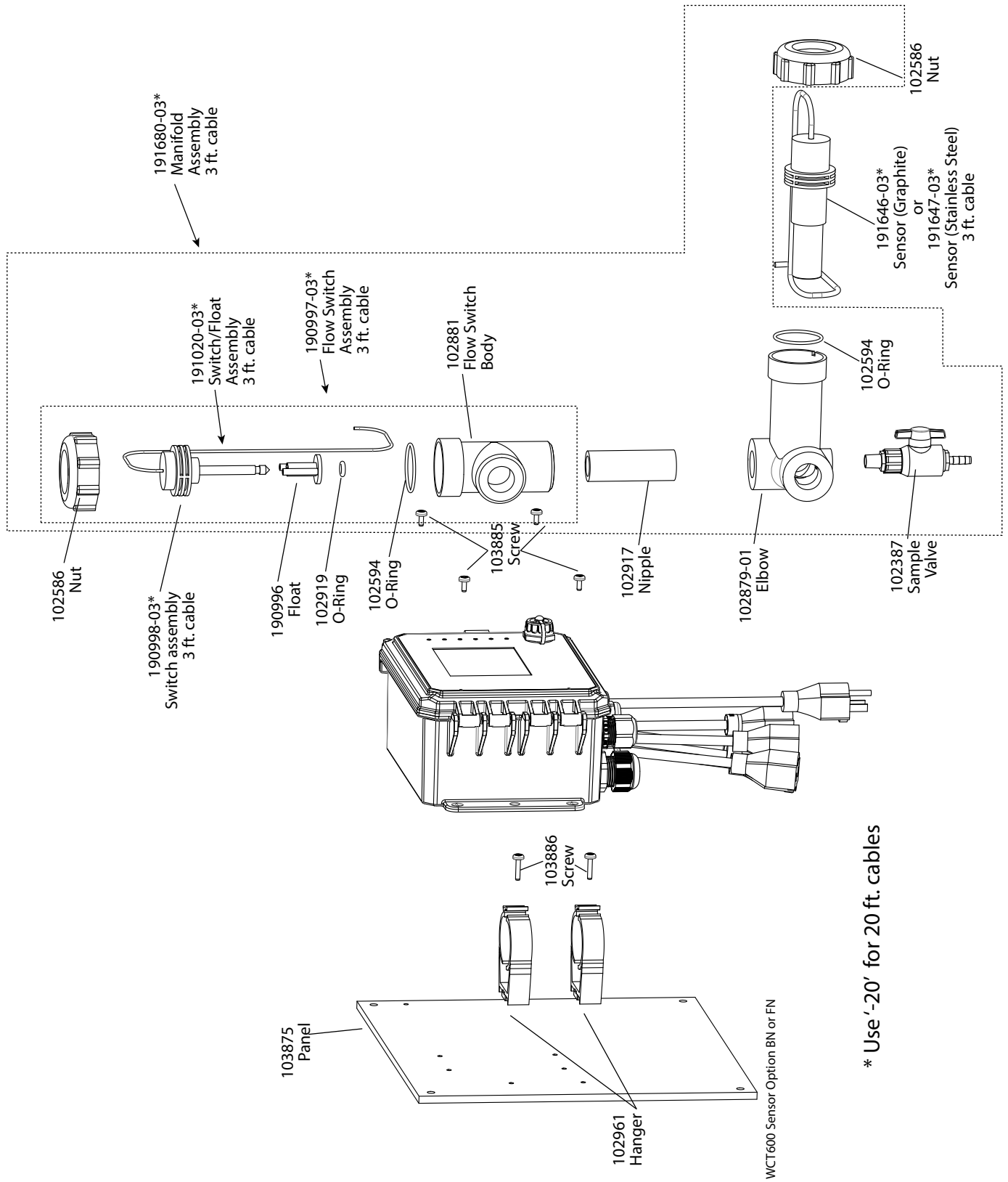
BD: Graphite contacting conductivity + Flow Switch manifold on panel + Little Dipper  
 FD: 316SS contacting conductivity + Flow Switch manifold on panel + Little Dipper





**WCT600 Sensor option BQ and FQ**

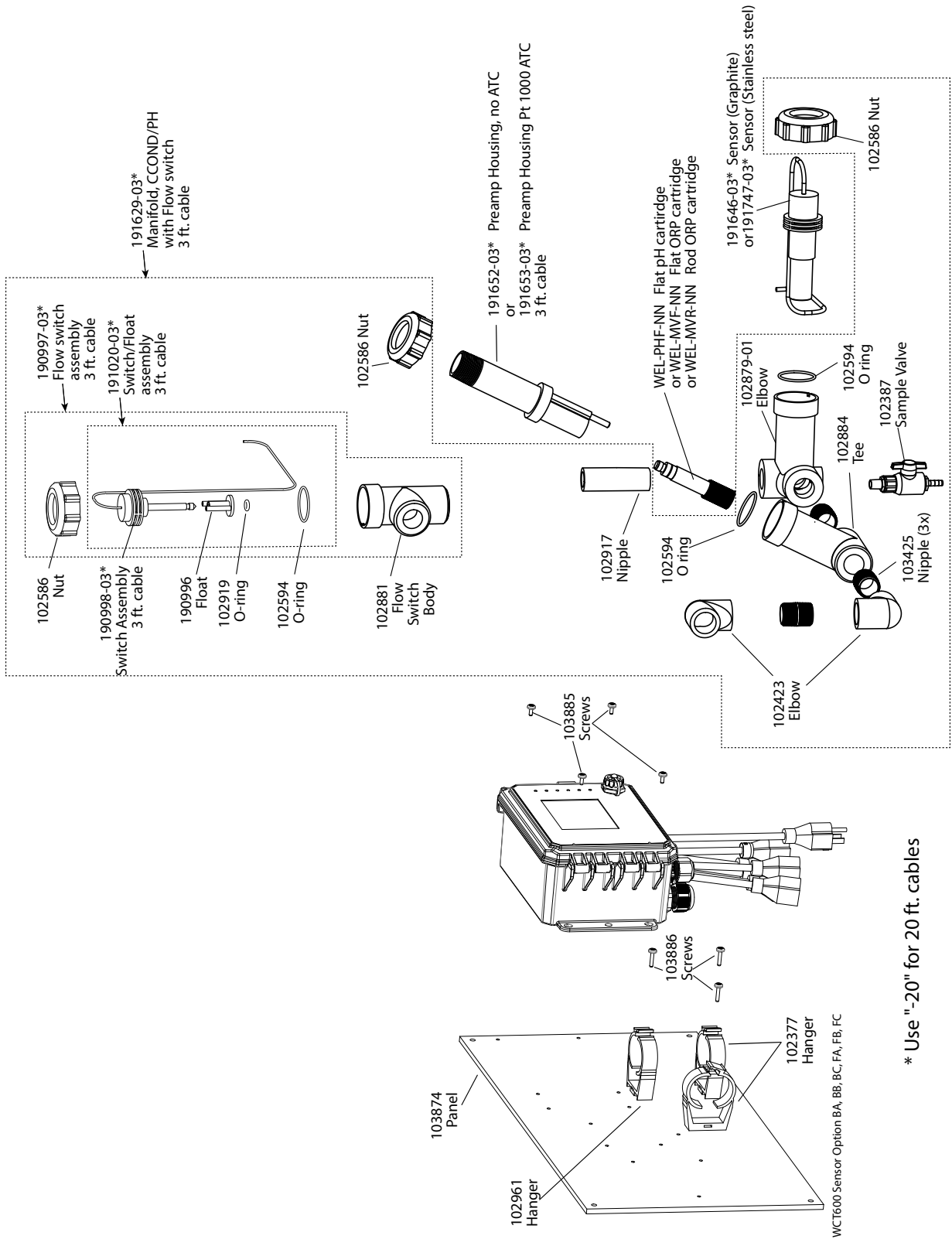
BQ: Graphite contacting conductivity + Flow Switch manifold on panel + Pyxis  
 FQ: 316SS contacting conductivity + Flow Switch manifold on panel + Pyxis



\* Use '-20' for 20 ft. cables

### WCT600 Sensor option BN or FN

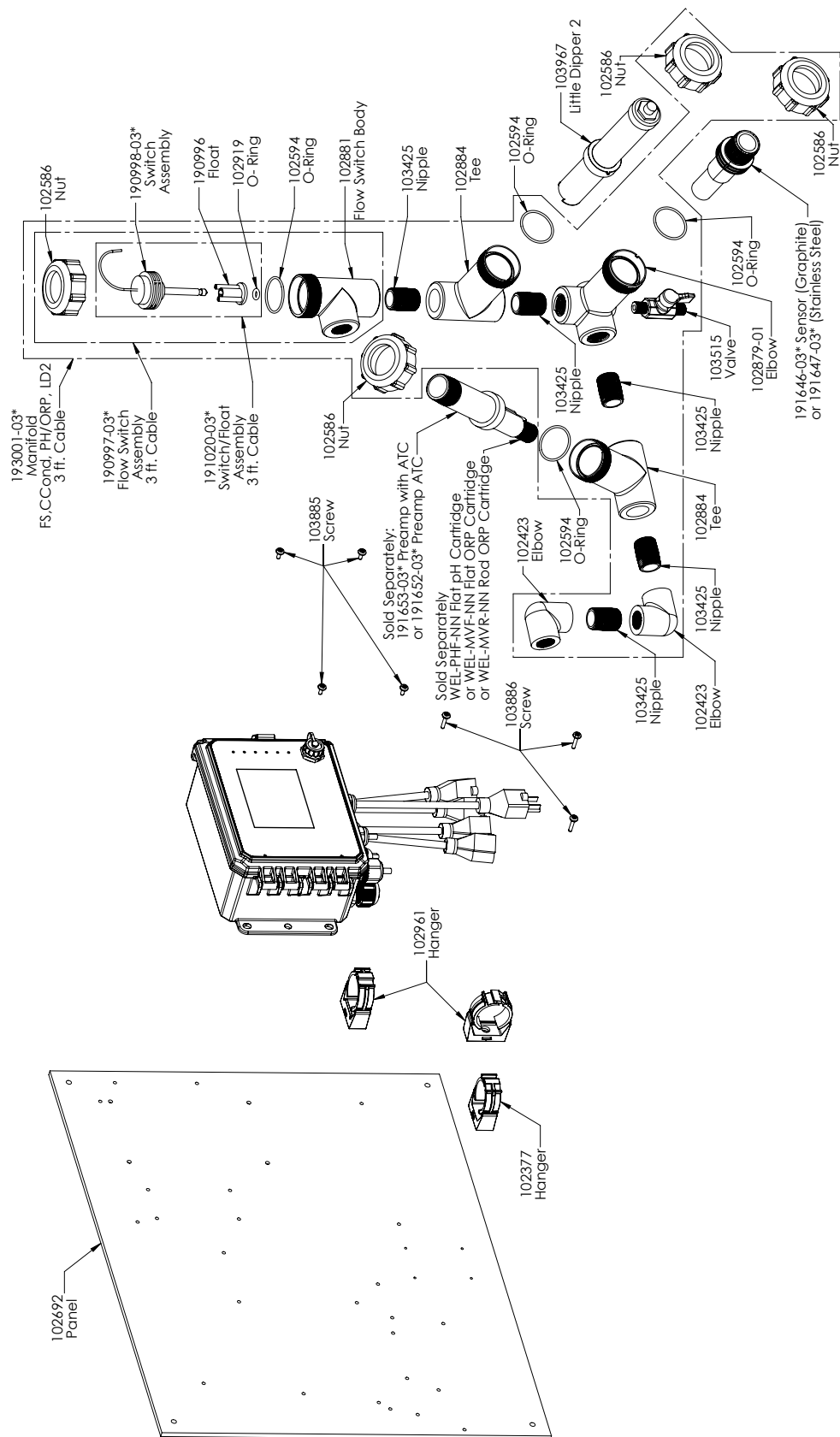
BN: Graphite contacting conductivity + Flow Switch manifold on panel  
 FN: 316SS contacting conductivity + Flow Switch manifold on panel



\* Use "-20" for 20 ft. cables

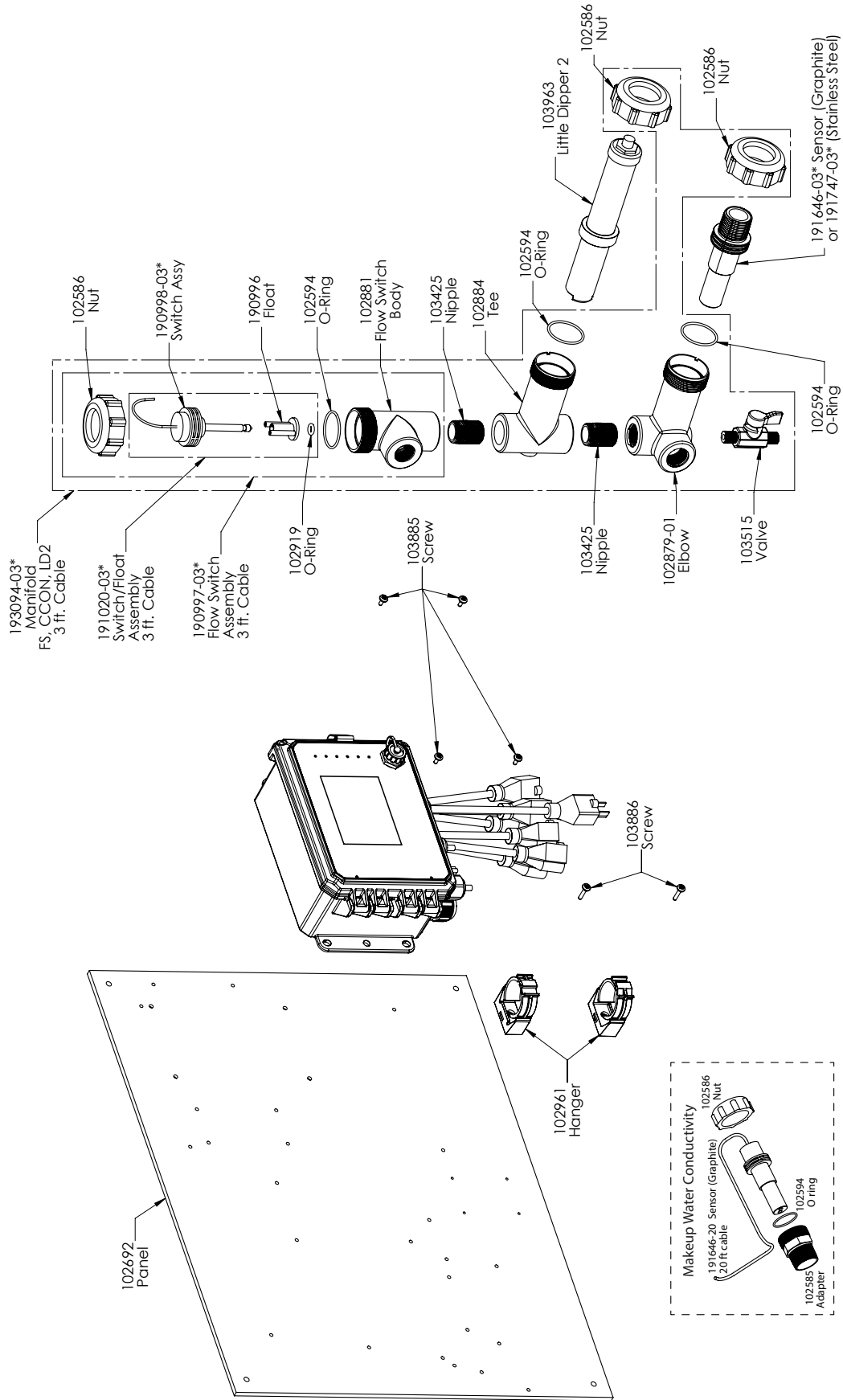
**WCT600 Sensor option BA, BB, BC, FA, FB, FC**

- BA: Graphite contacting conductivity + Flow Switch manifold on panel + WEL-PHF no ATC
- BB: + WEL-MVR no ATC
- BC: +WEL-MVF no ATC
- FA: 316SS contacting conductivity + Flow Switch manifold on panel + WEL-PHF no ATC
- FB: + WEL-MVR no ATC
- FC: + WEL-MVF no ATC



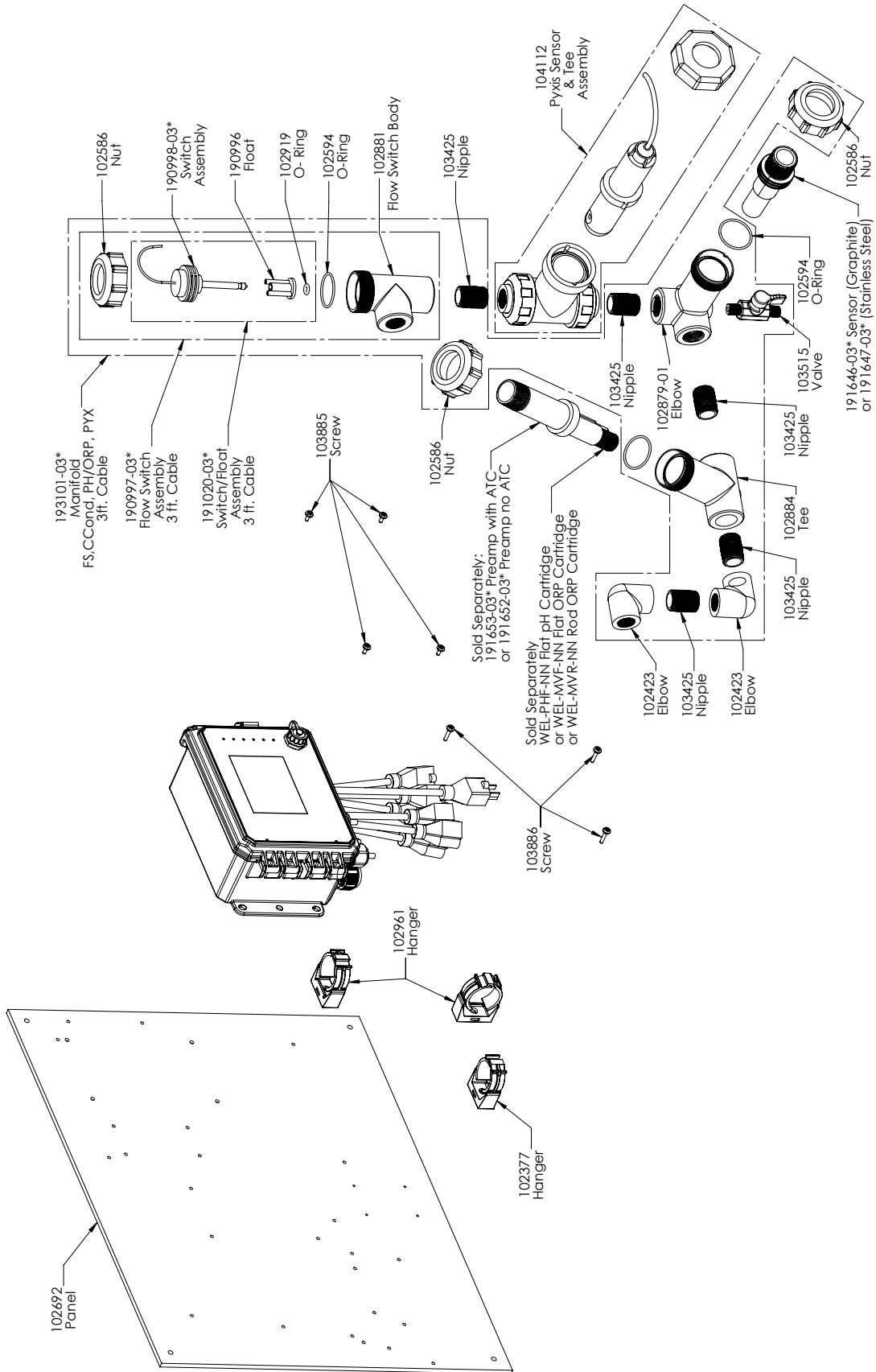
**WCT600 Sensor option BH, BI, BJ, FH, FI, FJ**

- BH: Graphite contacting conductivity + Flow Switch manifold on panel + WEL-PHF no ATC + Little Dipper
- BI: + WEL-MVR no ATC + Little Dipper
- BJ: + WEL-MVF no ATC + Little Dipper
- FH: 316SS contacting conductivity + Flow Switch manifold on panel + WEL-PHF no ATC + Little Dipper
- FI: + WEL-MVR no ATC + Little Dipper
- FJ: + WEL-MVF no ATC + Little Dipper



**WCT600 Sensor option BK**

Graphite contacting conductivity + LD + Flow Switch manifold on panel with Makeup graphite conductivity with threaded adapter

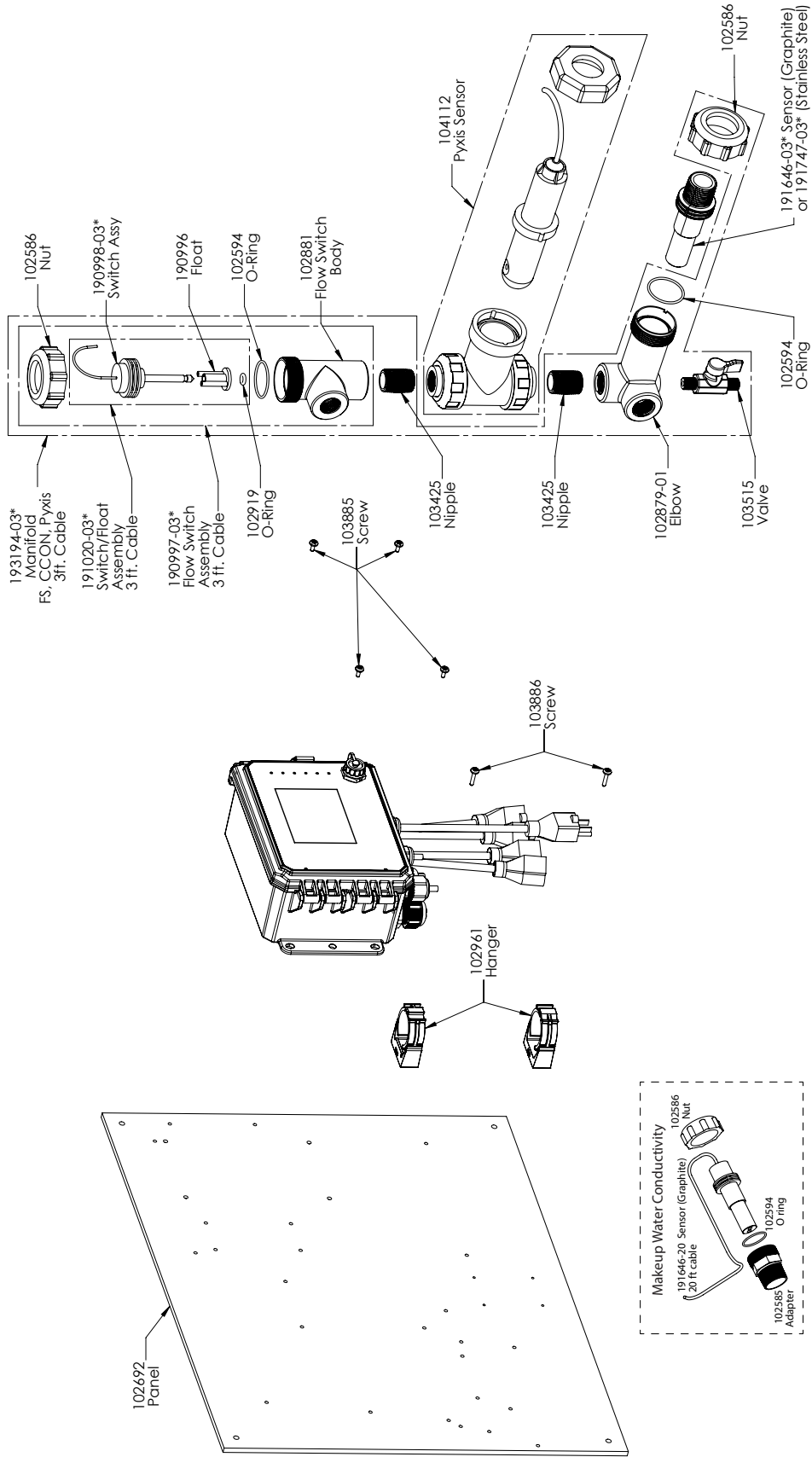


**WCT600 Sensor option BR, BS, BT, FR, FS, FT**

BR: Graphite contacting conductivity + Flow Switch manifold on panel + WEL-PHF no ATC + Pyxis

BS: + WEL-MVR no ATC + Pyxis

BT: + WEL-MVF no ATC + Pyxis

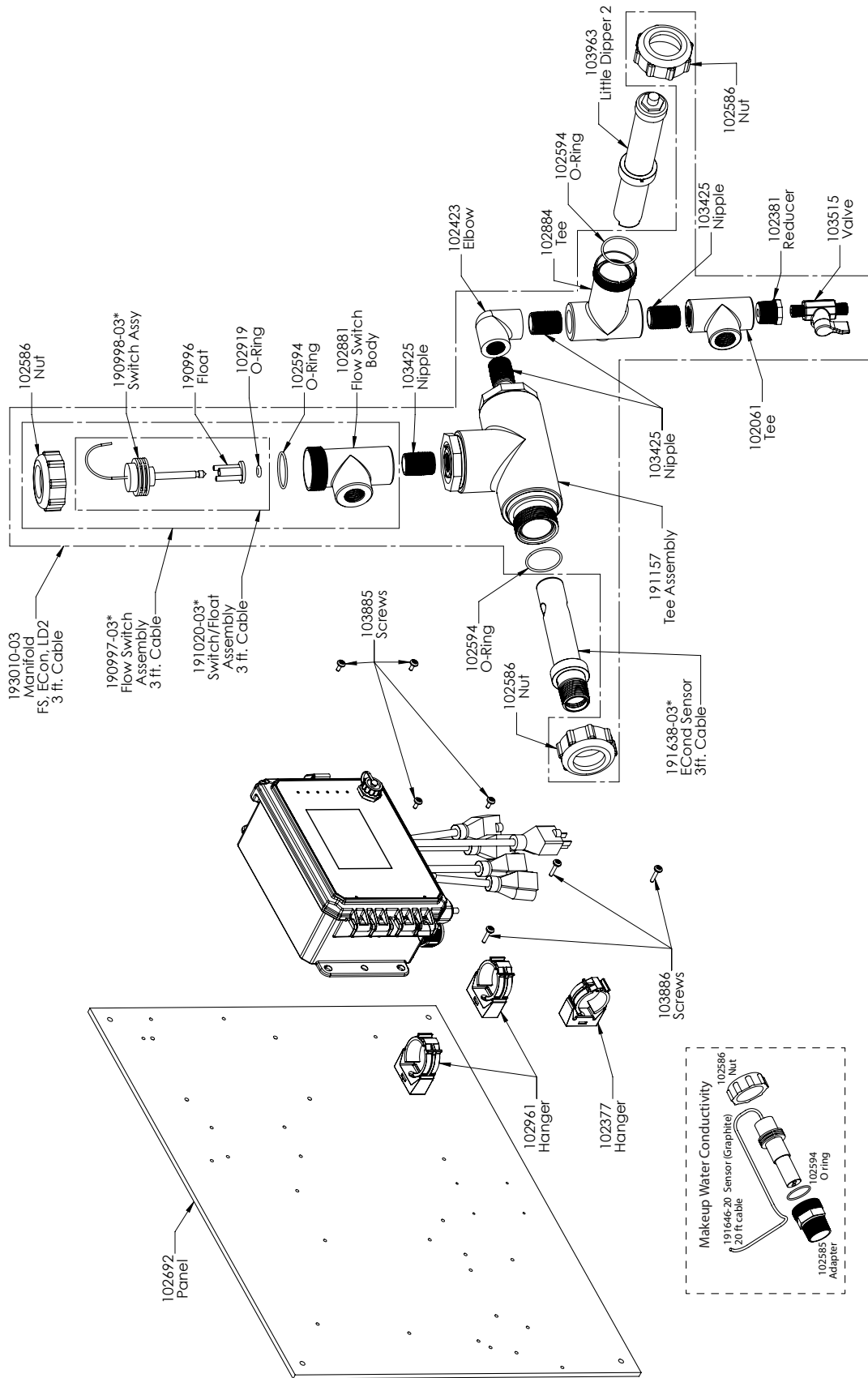


### WCT600 Sensor option BU

Graphite contacting conductivity + Pyxis + Flow Switch manifold on panel with  
Makeup graphite conductivity with threaded adapter

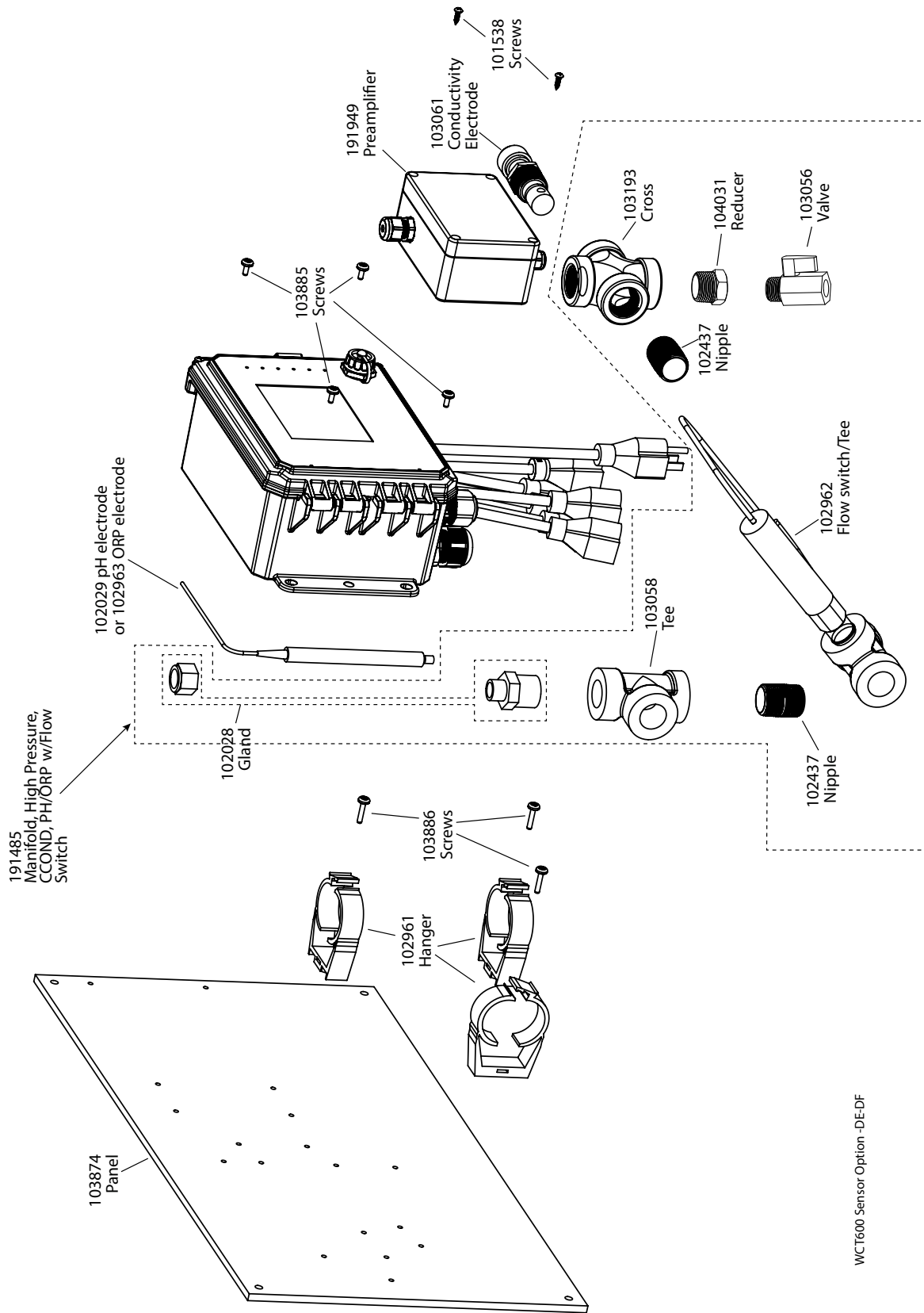






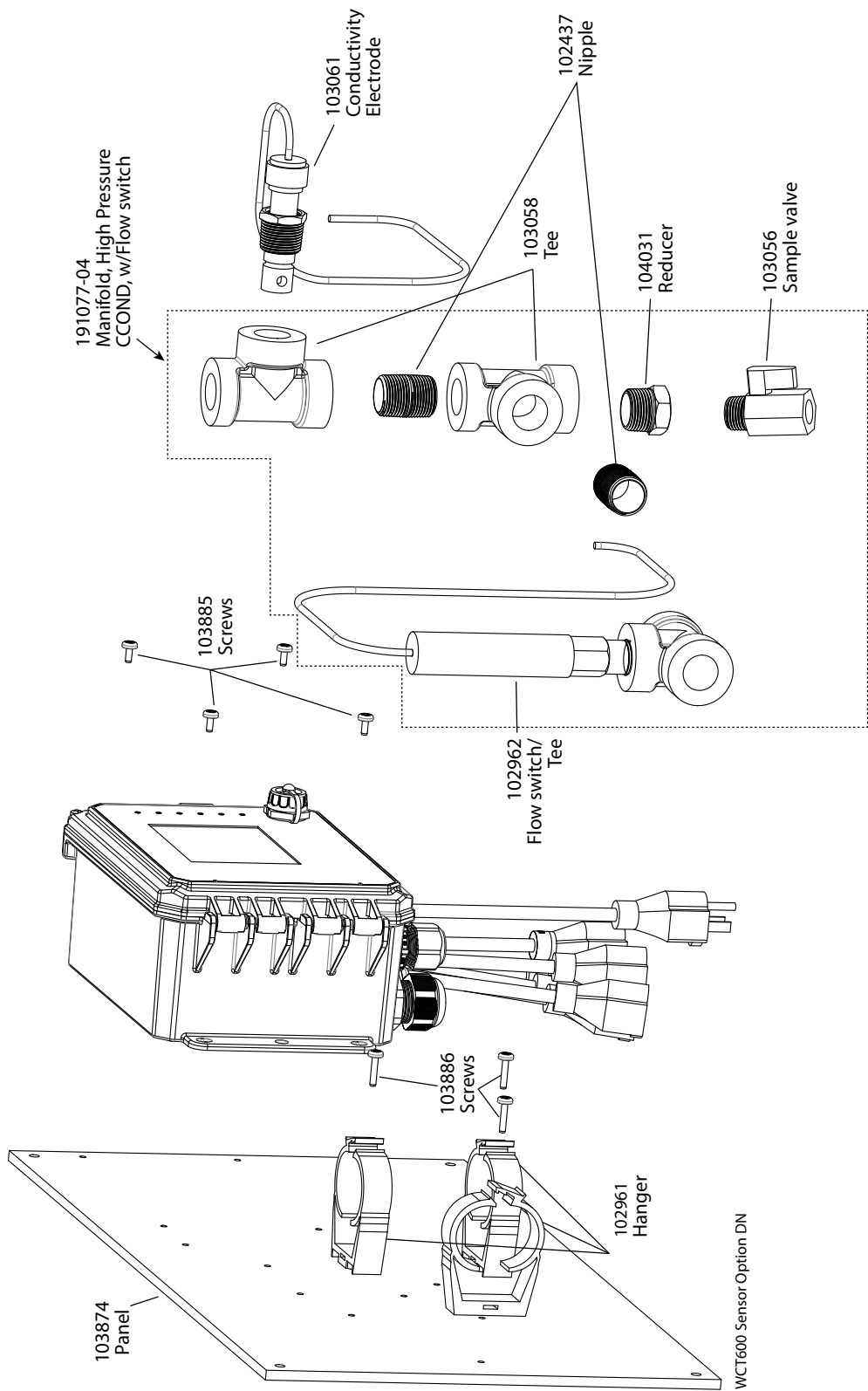
### WCT600 Sensor option HK

HK Electrodeless conductivity + LD + Flow Switch manifold on panel with Makeup graphite conductivity with threaded adapter



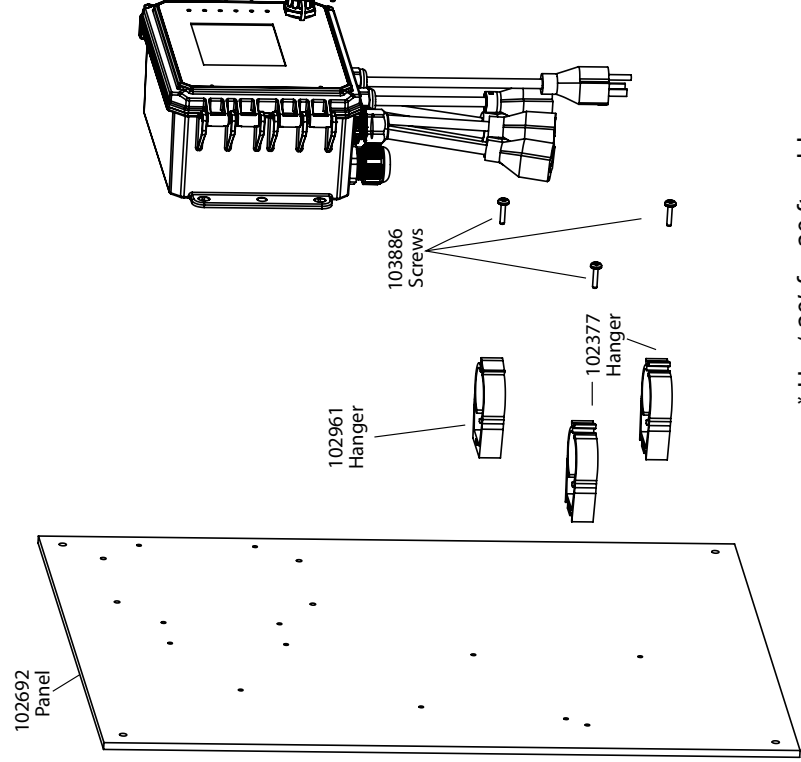
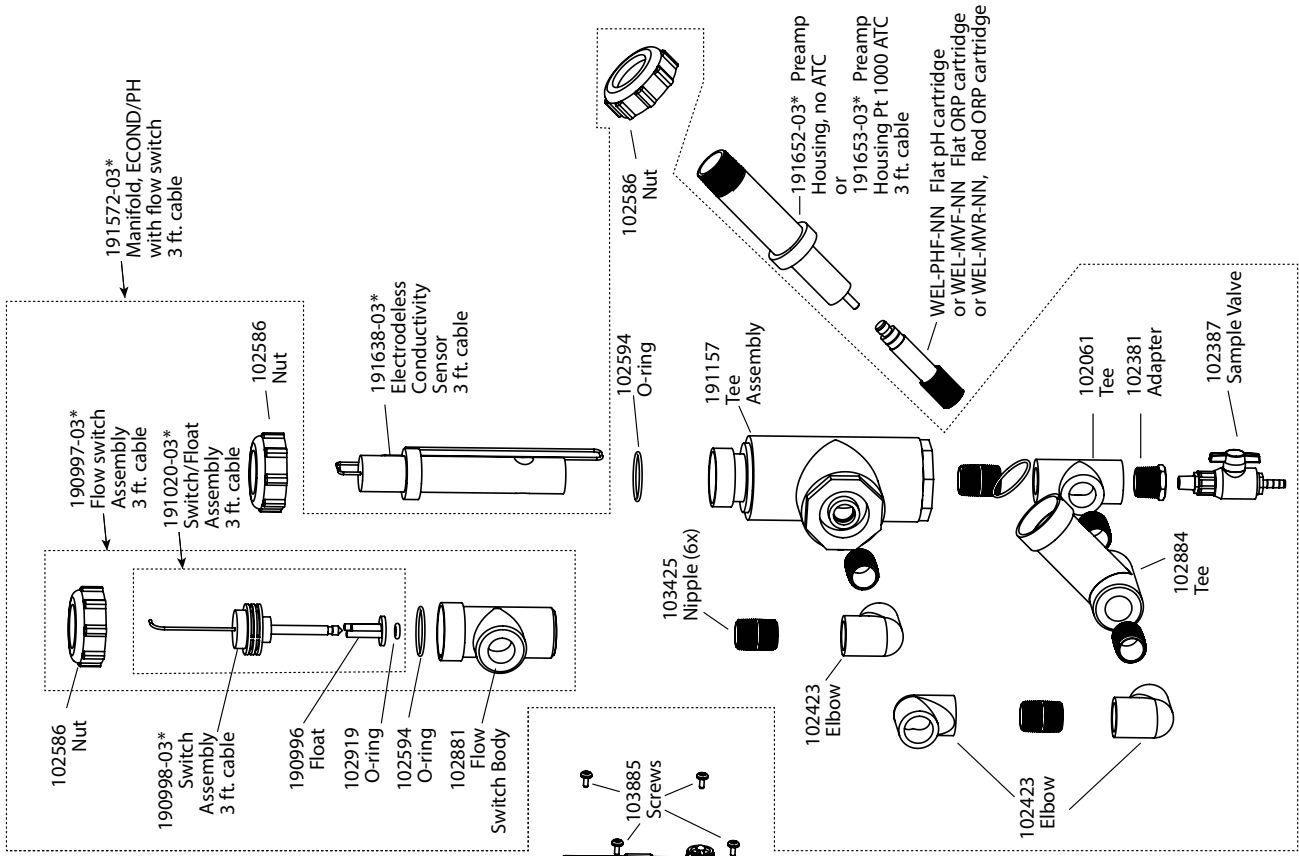
**WCT600 Sensor option DE, DF**

DE: High pressure contacting conductivity + Flow Switch manifold on panel + pH & 190783  
 DF: High pressure contacting conductivity + Flow Switch manifold on panel + ORP & 190783



### WCT600 Sensor option DN

DN: High pressure contacting conductivity + Flow Switch manifold on panel

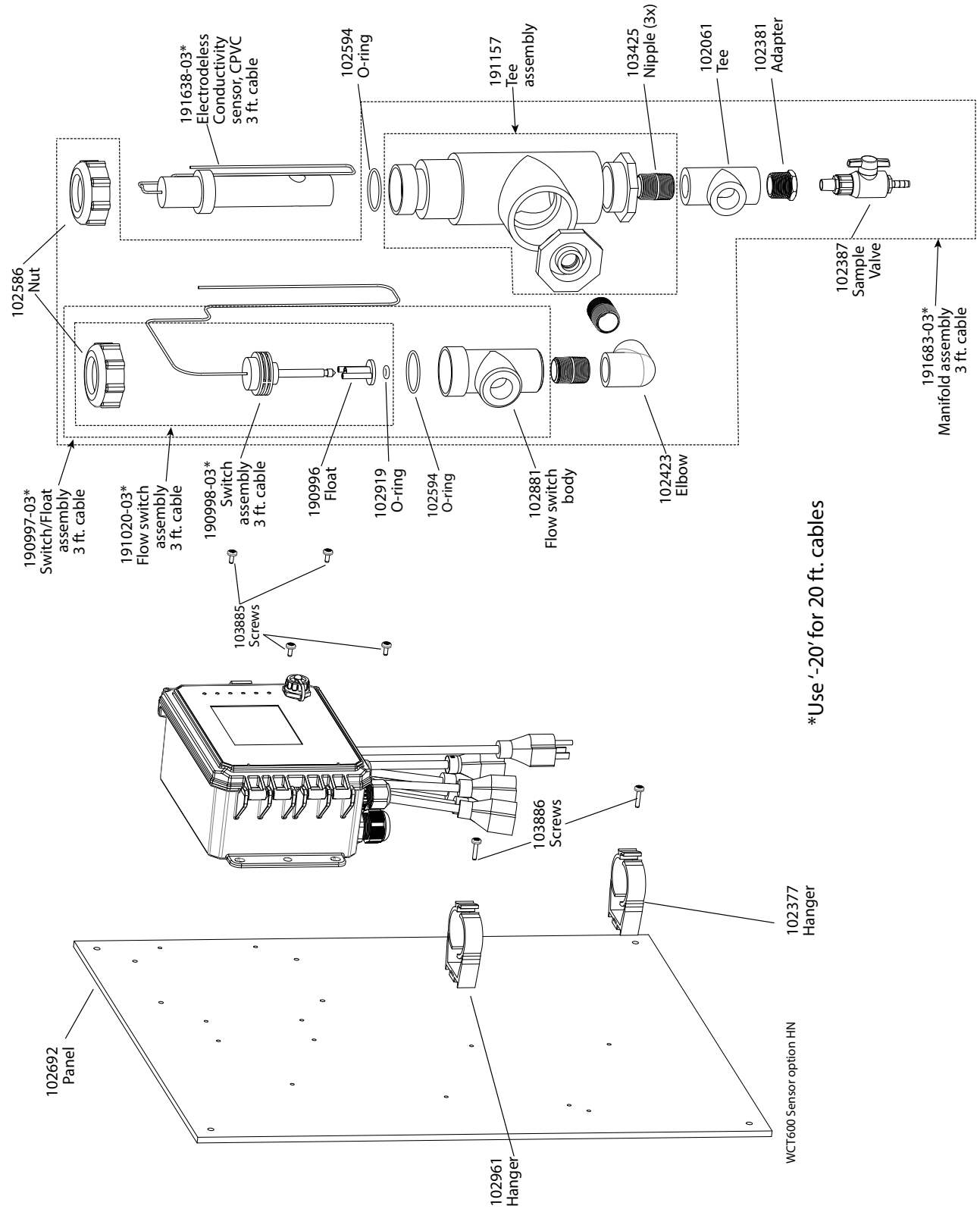


\* Use '-20' for 20 ft. cables

WCT600 Sensor Option HA, HB, and HC

### WCT600 Sensor option HA, HB and HC

- HA: Electrodeless conductivity + Flow Switch manifold on panel + WEL-PHF no ATC
- HB: + WEL-MVR no ATC
- HC: + WEL-MVF no ATC

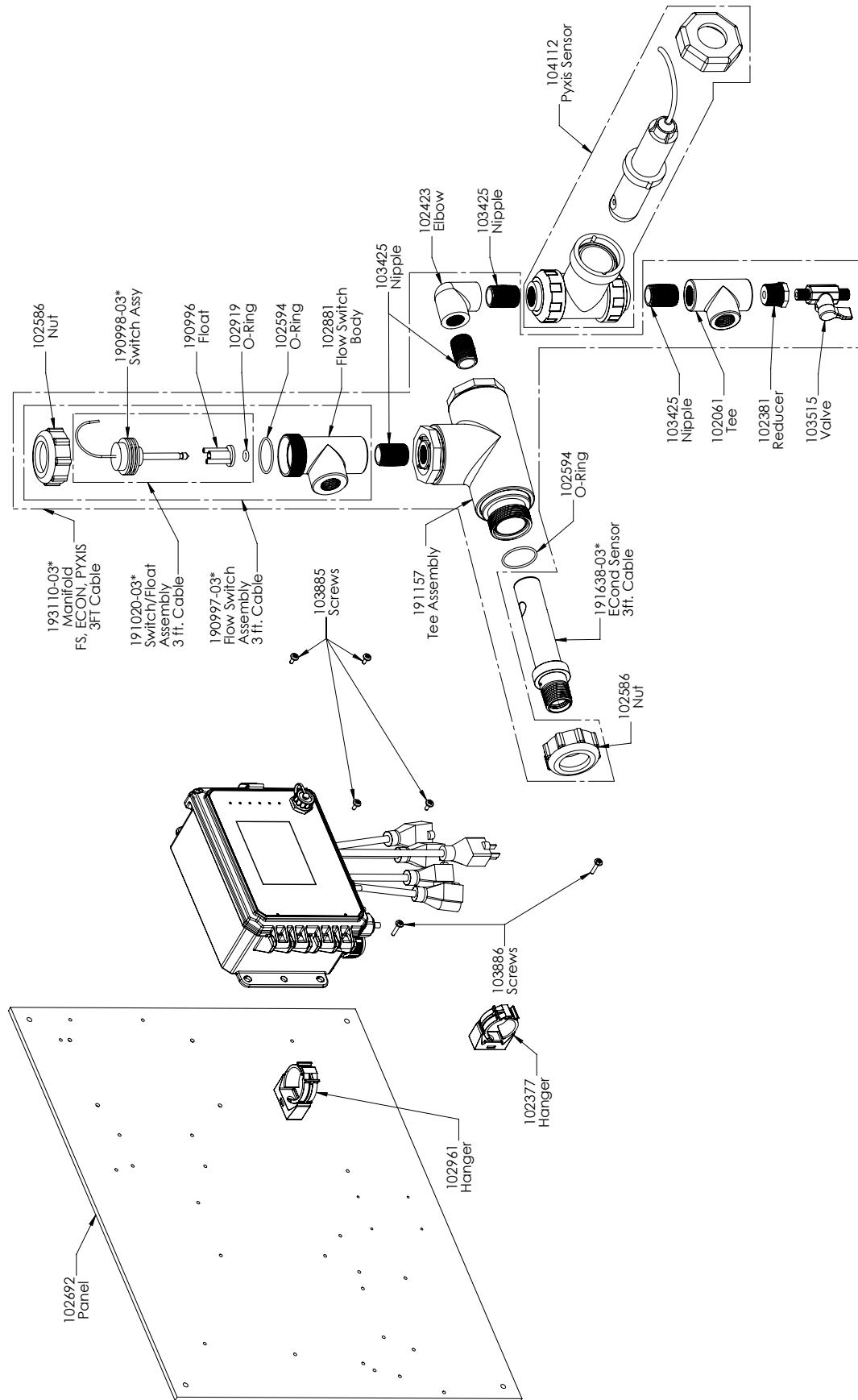


\*Use '-20' for 20 ft. cables

### WCT600 Sensor option HN

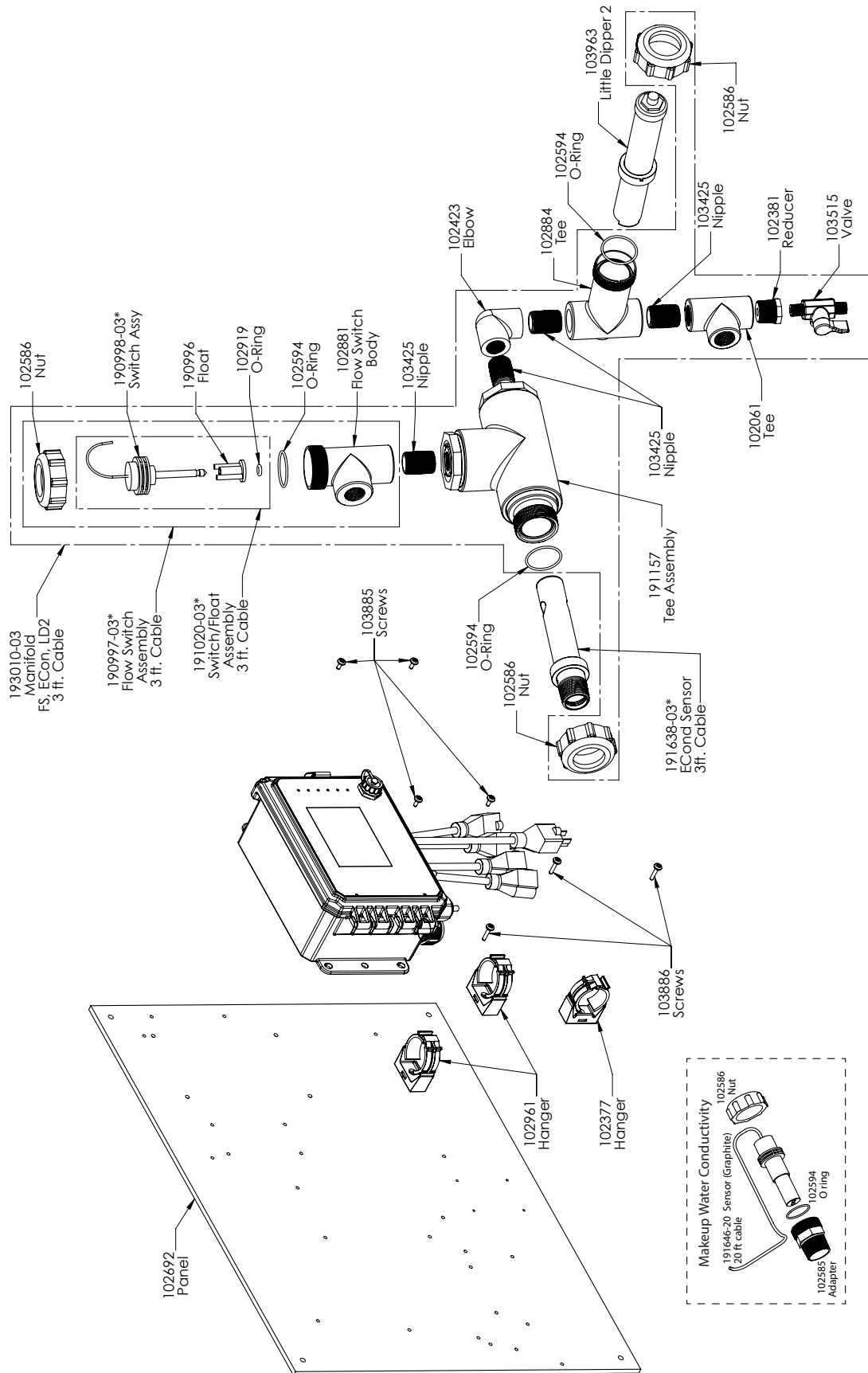
HN: Electrodeless conductivity + Flow Switch manifold on panel





### WCT600 Sensor option HQ

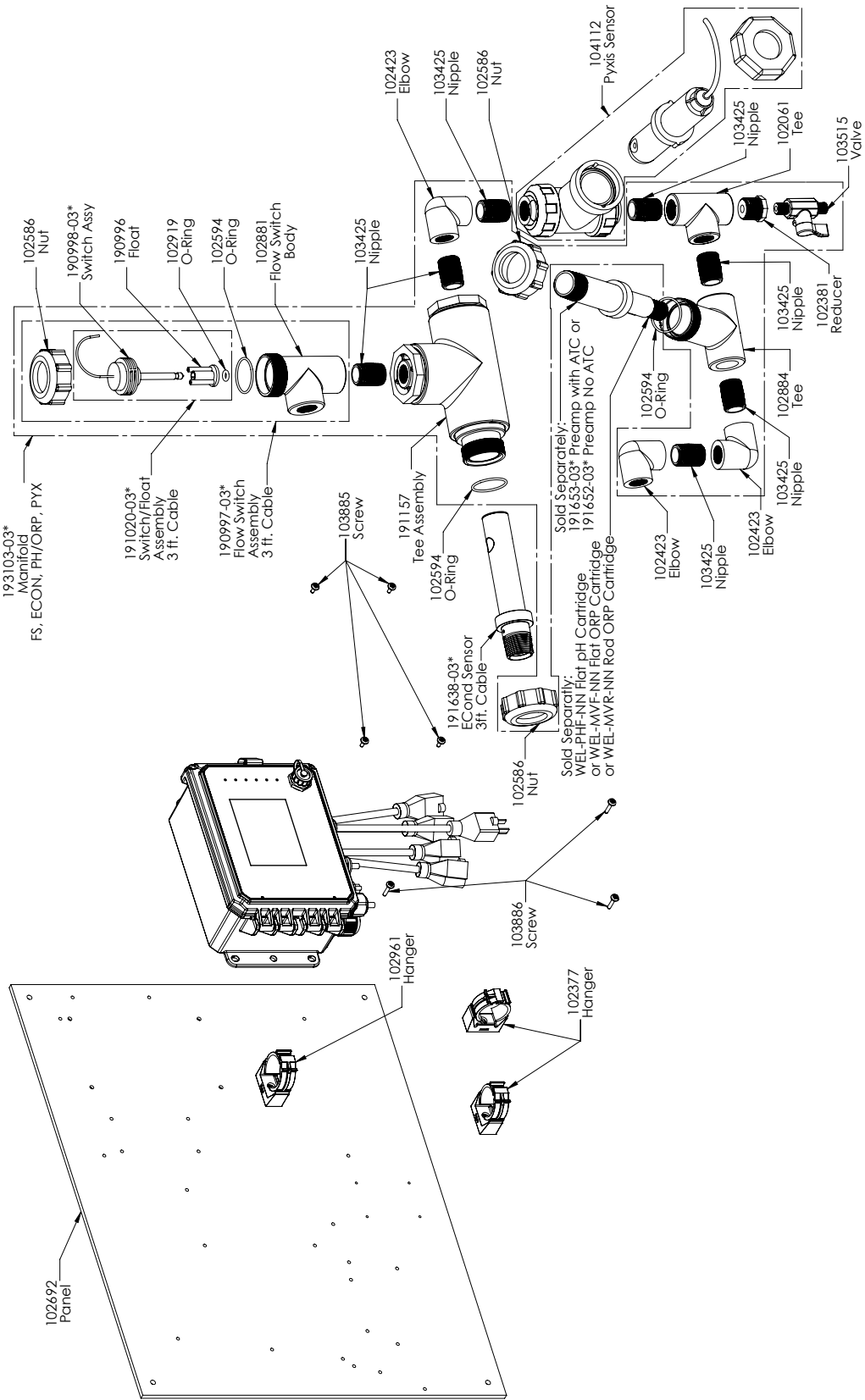
HQ: Electrodeless conductivity + Flow Switch manifold on panel + Pyxis



### WCT600 Sensor option HU

HU Electrodeless conductivity + Pyxis + Flow Switch manifold on panel with Makeup graphite conductivity with threaded adapter



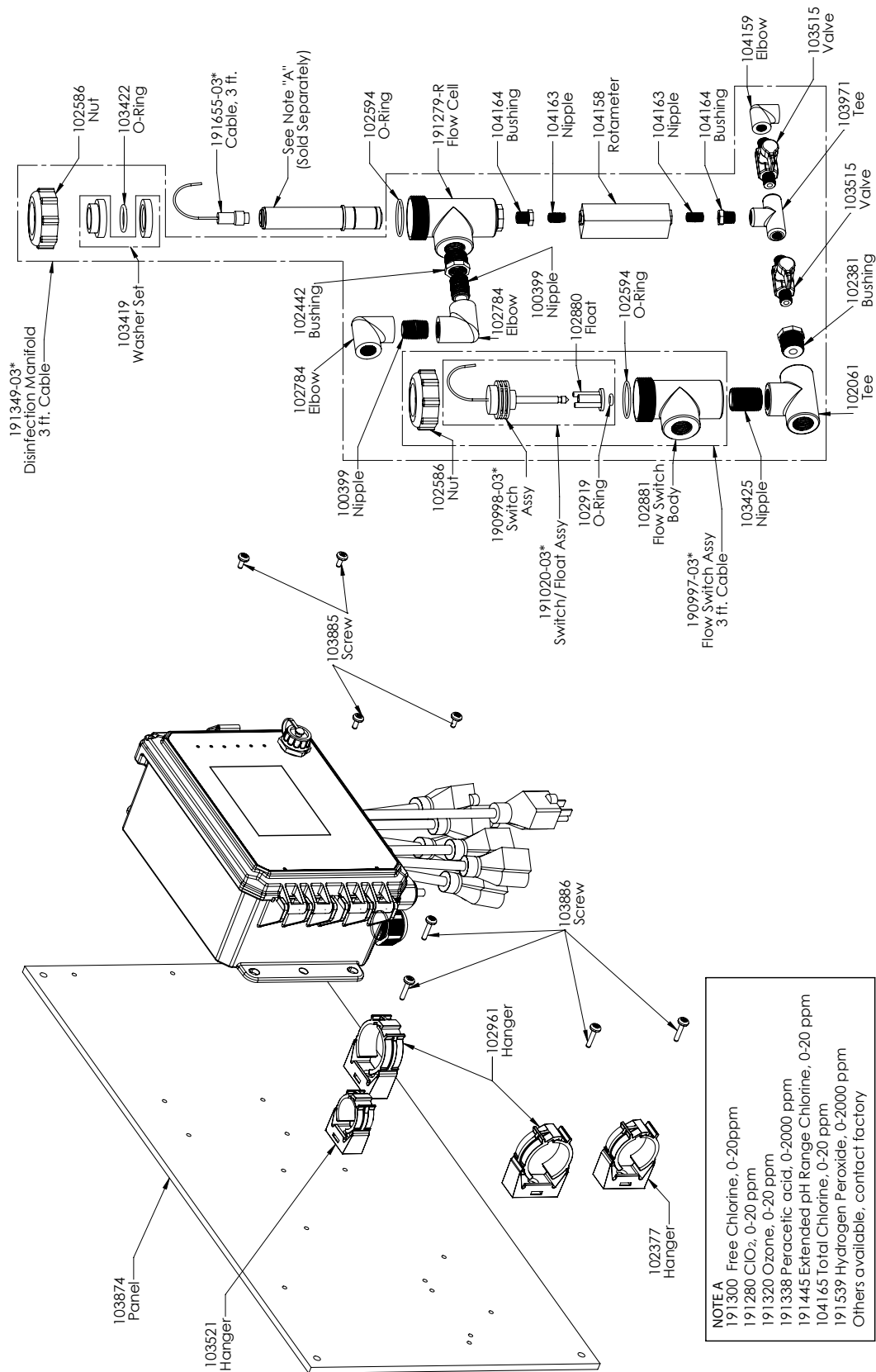


### WCT600 Sensor option HR, HS, HT

HR: Electrodeless conductivity + Flow Switch manifold on panel + WEL-PHF no ATC + Pyxis

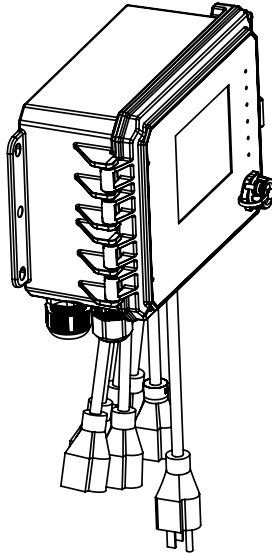
HS: + WEL-MVR no ATC + Pyxis

HT: + WEL-MVF no ATC + Pyxis



### WDS600 Sensor option PN

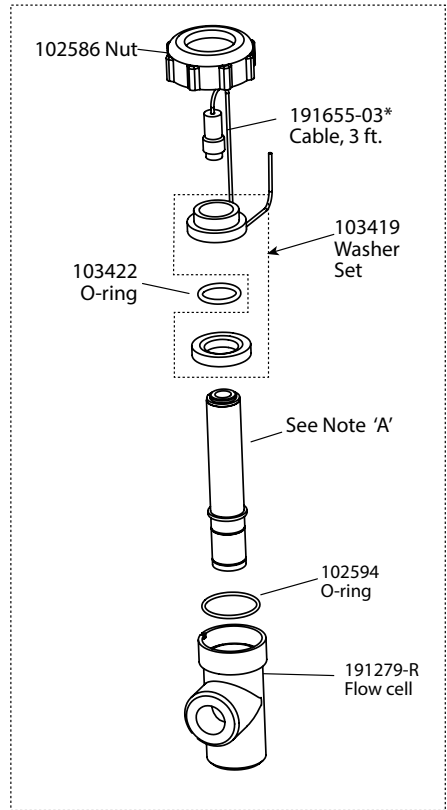
PN: Single DIS manifold on panel (Order disinfection sensor(s) separately)



**NOTE A (Sold separately)**

- 191300 Free Chlorine, 0-20 ppm
- 191280 ClO<sub>2</sub>, 0-20 ppm
- 191320 Ozone, 0-20 ppm
- 191338 Peracetic acid, 0-2000 ppm
- 191445 Extended pH Range Chlorine, 0-20 ppm
- 104165 Total Chlorine, 0-20 ppm
- 191539 Hydrogen Peroxide, 0-2000 ppm
- Others available, contact factory

\* Use '-20' for 20 ft. cables



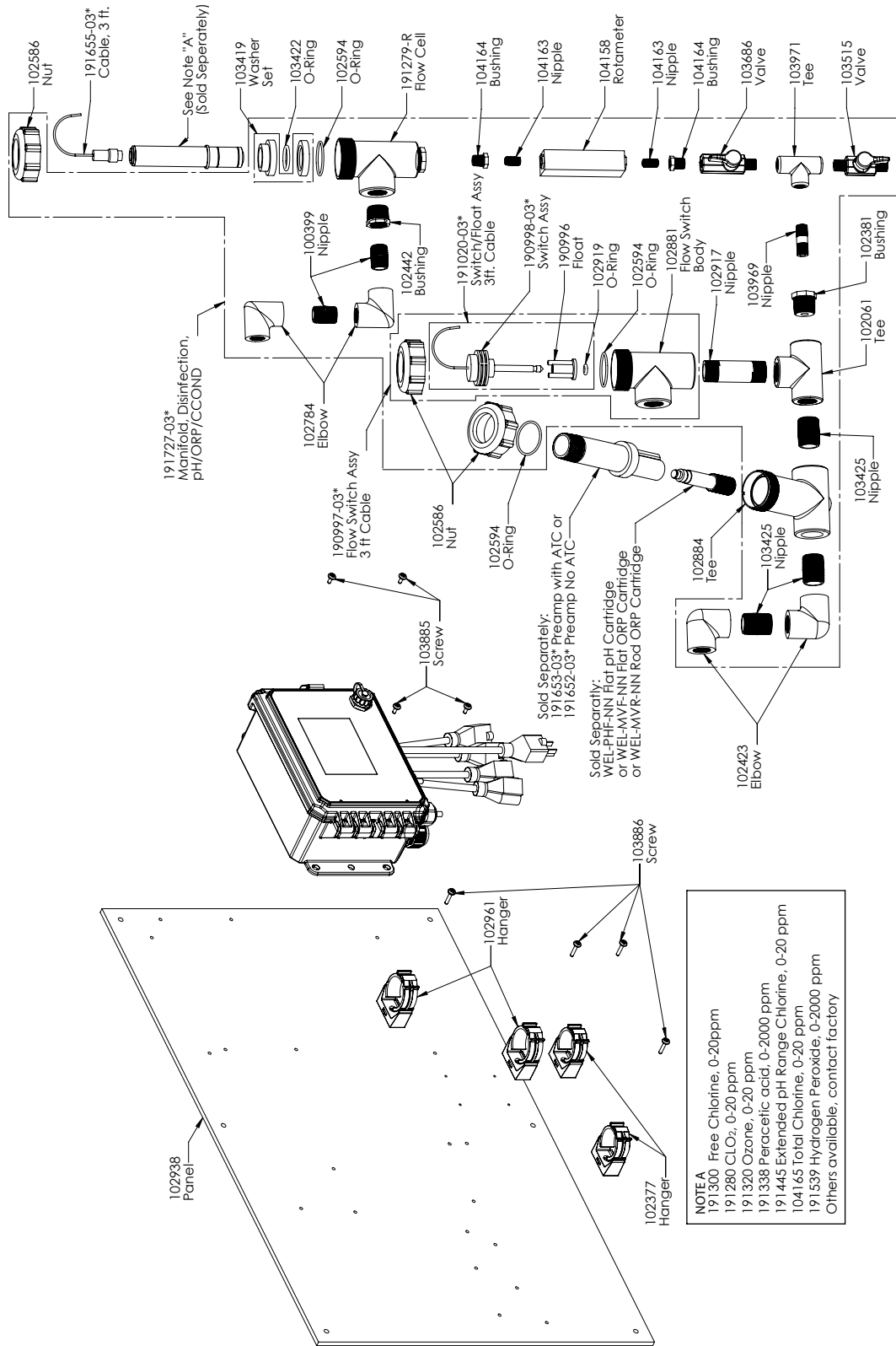
-FF has two of these assemblies  
-FN has one

WDS600 Sensor option FN and FF

**WDS600 Sensor option FF or FN**

FF: Two DIS flow cell/cable, no sensors (Order disinfection sensor(s) separately)

FN: Single DIS flow cell/cable, no sensor (Order disinfection sensor(s) separately)



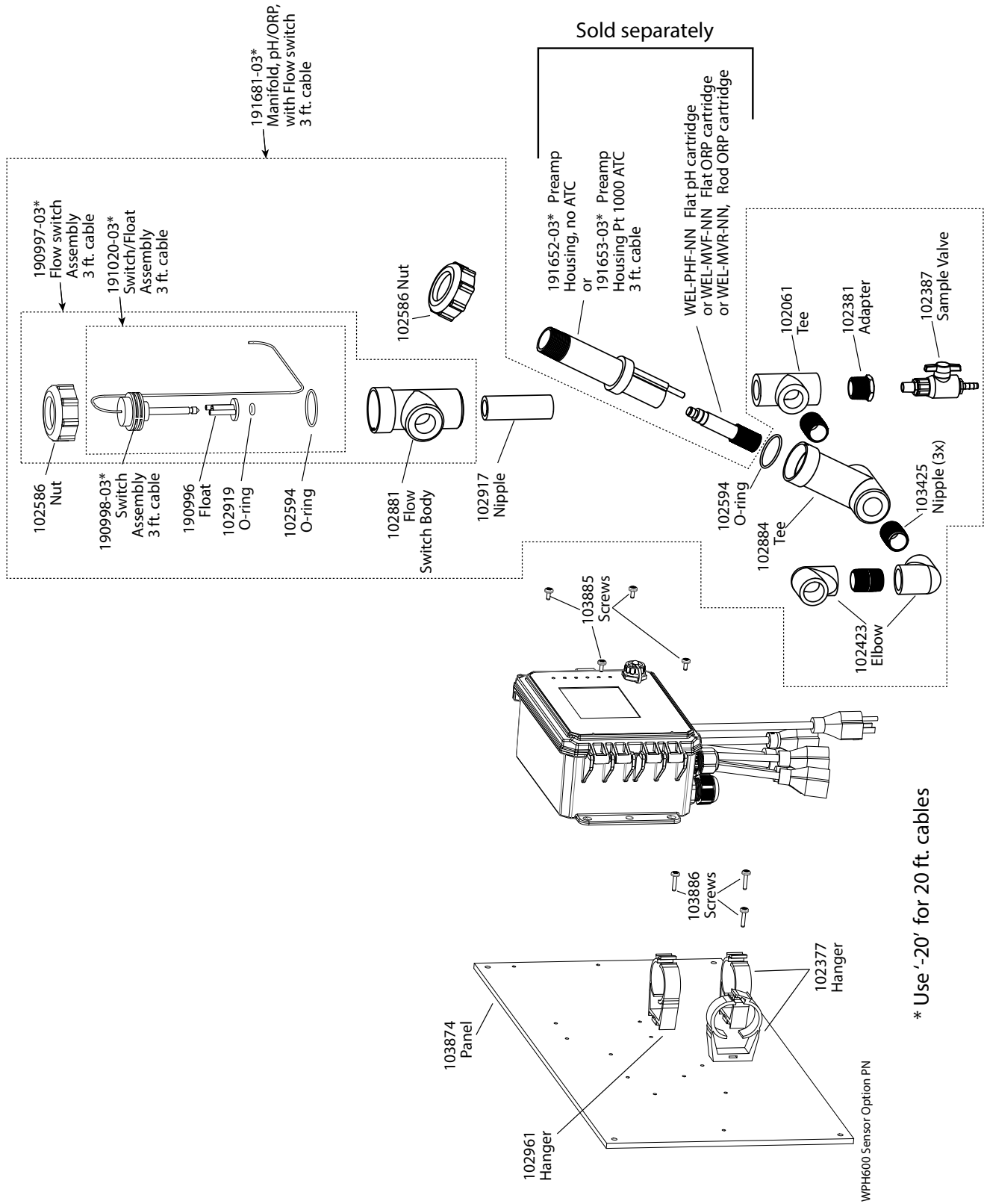
NOTE A

- 191300 Free Chlorine, 0-20ppm
- 191280 ClO<sub>2</sub>, 0-20 ppm
- 191320 Ozone, 0-20 ppm
- 191338 Peracetic acid, 0-2000 ppm
- 191445 Extended pH Range Chlorine, 0-20 ppm
- 104165 Total Chlorine, 0-20 ppm
- 191539 Hydrogen Peroxide, 0-2000 ppm

Others available, contact factory

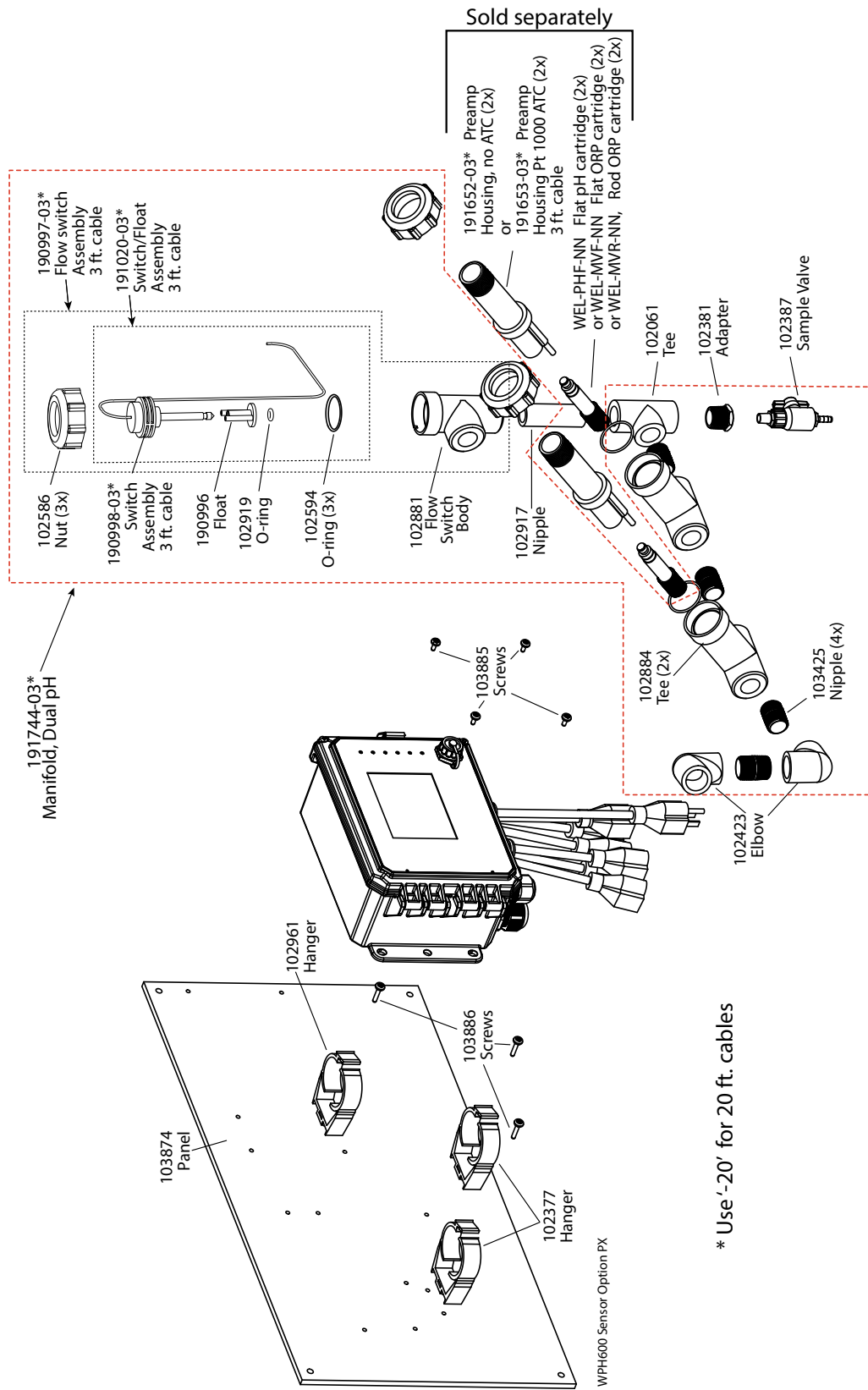
### WDS600 Sensor option PX

PX: DIS manifold plus pH/ORP/cooling tower cond tee on panel  
(Order disinfection sensor and WEL electrode and preamplifier housing or cooling tower conductivity sensor separately)



## WPH600 Sensor option PN

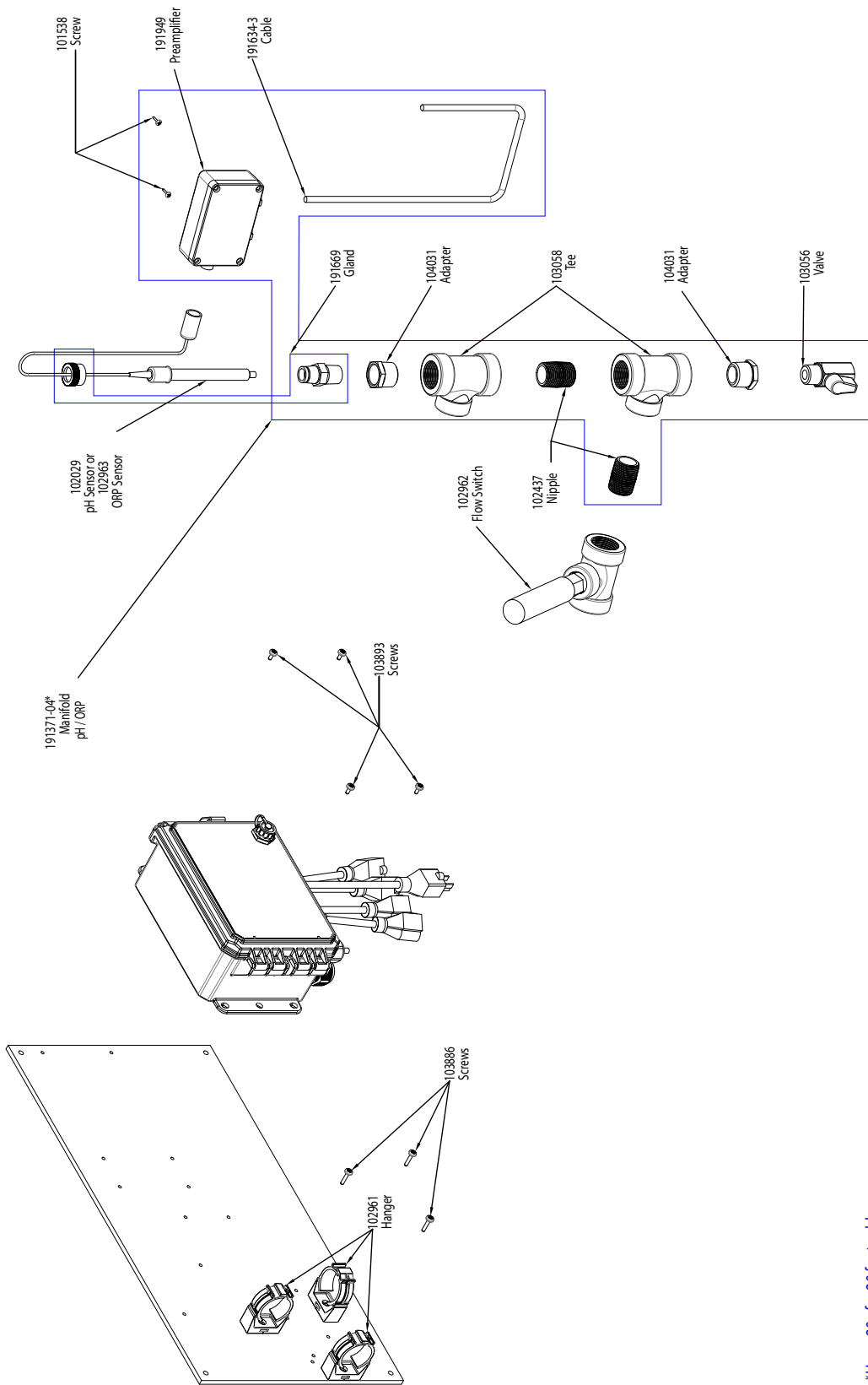
PN: Single low pressure manifold on panel (Order WEL electrode(s) and preamplifier housing(s) separately)



\* Use '-20' for 20 ft. cables

### WPH600 Sensor option PX

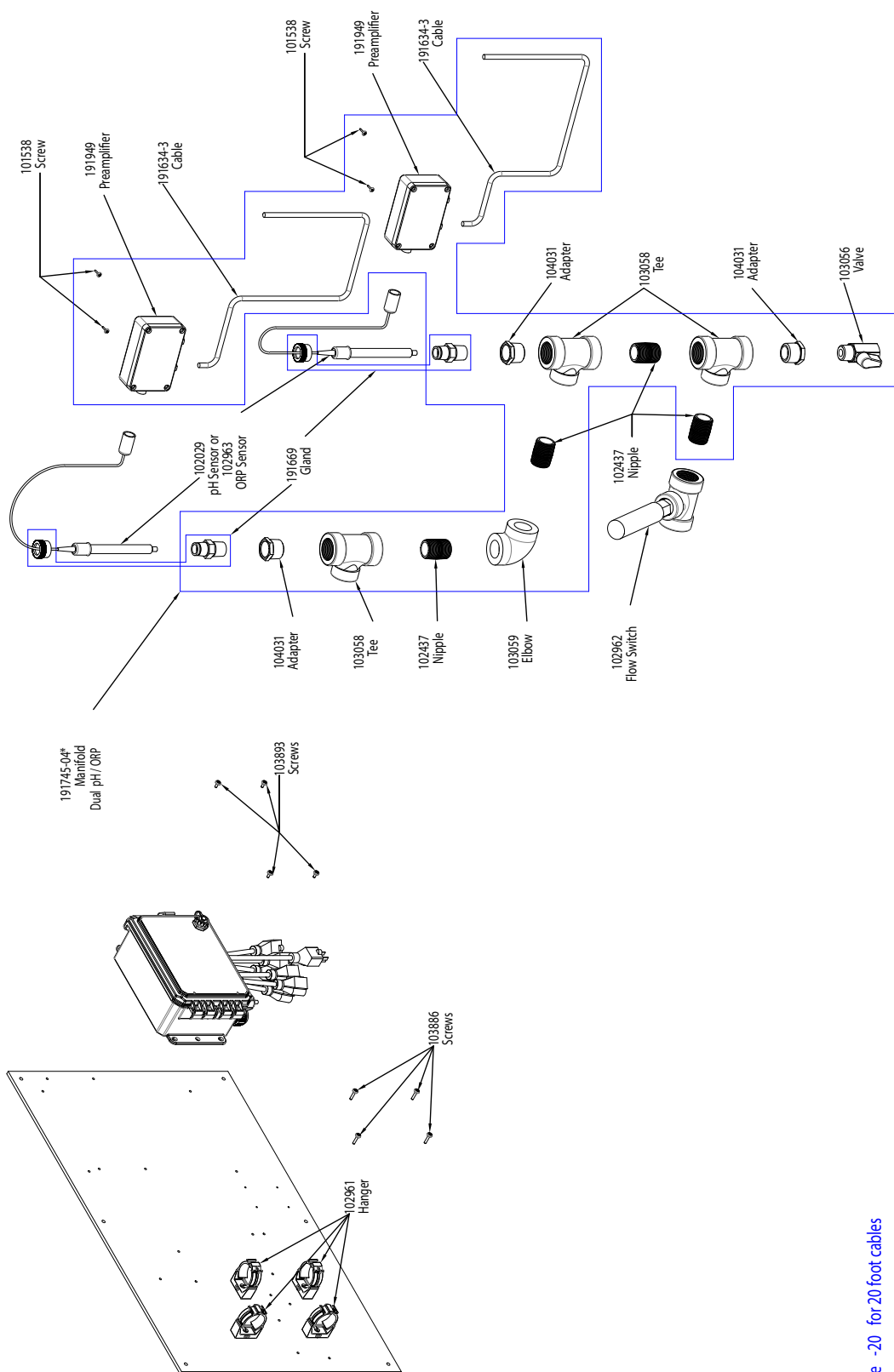
PX: Dual low pressure manifold on panel (Order WEL electrode(s) and preamplifier housing(s) separately)



\*Use -20 for 20 foot cables

### WPH600 Sensor option QN

QN: High pressure pH/ORP manifold plus 191949 preamplifier on panel  
 (Order 102029 pH or 102963 ORP electrode separately)



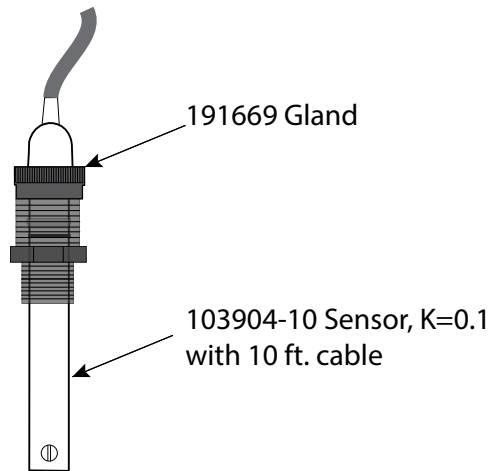
\*Use -20 for 20 foot cables

### WPH600 Sensor option QX

QX: Dual High pressure pH/ORP manifold plus two 191949 preamplifiers on panel  
 (Order 102029 pH and/or 102963 ORP electrodes separately)

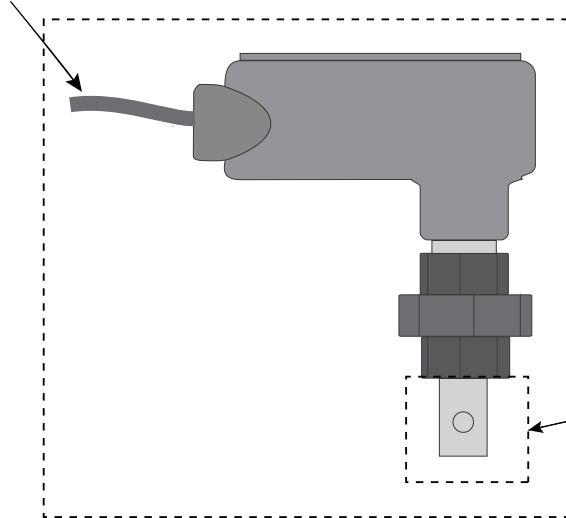


### SENSOR OPTION C



### SENSOR OPTION A, B, D

191631-20 Cable, 20 ft



A = 190762  
B = 190762-NT  
D = 191089

A = 191694 Sensor, K=1.0 with ATC\* & Instructions  
or 190768 Sensor, K=1.0, with ATC (no instructions)  
B = 103262 Sensor, K=1.0, no ATC  
D = 103063 Sensor, K=10 with ATC

\* ATC= Automatic Temperature Compensation

### WBL600 Sensor options A,B,C,D

- A: Boiler sensor with ATC, 250 psi, 1.0 cell constant, 20 ft. cable
- B: Boiler sensor without ATC, 250 psi, 1.0 cell constant, 20 ft. cable
- C: Condensate sensor with ATC, 200 psi, 0.1 cell constant, 10 ft. cable
- D: Boiler sensor with ATC, 250 psi, 10 cell constant, 20 ft. cable

## **10.0 Service Policy**

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Walchem controllers have a 2-year warranty on electronic components and a 1-year warranty on mechanical parts and electrodes. See Statement of Limited Warranty in front of manual for details.

Walchem controllers are supported by a worldwide network of authorized master distributors. Contact your authorized Walchem distributor for troubleshooting support, replacement parts, and service. If a controller is not functioning properly, circuit boards may be available for exchange after the problem has been isolated. Authorized distributors will provide a Return Material Authorization (RMA) number for any products being returned to the factory for repair. Repairs are generally completed in less than one week. Repairs that are returned to the factory by next-day-air freight will receive priority service. Out-of-warranty repairs are charged on a time and material basis.

**FIVE BOYNTON ROAD  
TEL: 508-429-1110**

**HOPPING BROOK PARK**

**HOLLISTON, MA 01746 USA  
Web: [www.walchem.com](http://www.walchem.com)**