#### **CZAKI THERMO-PRODUCT**

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# R-201 TEMPERATURE CONTROLLER USER'S MANUAL

## **Application**

The R-201 is a microprocessor based temperature controller with quasi proportional algorithm. The instrument can be mounted into a control panel. The R-201 is manufactured in two versions: for thermocouple and for RTD's sensor ( 3-wire). When the R-201 works with thermocouple sensor, the cold junction temperature is compensated automatically. The R-201 temperature controller is equipped with relay contacts available at the output terminals.

The user can adjust following parameters:

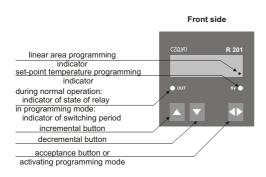
- set-point value
- width of linear area
- relay switching period

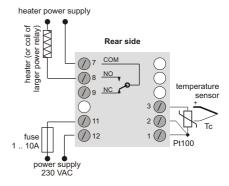
## **Specifications**

Variant	Set point temperature range	Sensor
R-201-Pt100/1	0.0 +199.9 °C	Pt100
R-201-Pt100	0 +800 °C	Pt100
R-201-J	0 +700 °C	Fe-CuNi (J)
R-201-K	0 +1200 °C	NiCr-NiAl (K)
R-201-N	0 +1300 °C	NiCrSi-NiSi (N)
R-201-B	+400 +1800 °C	PtRh30-PtRh6 (B)
R-201-S	+200 +1600 °C	PtRh10-Pt (S)
R-201-R	+200 +1600 °C	PtRh13-Pt (R)

Accuracy of measurement (for ambient temperature 23 °C ± 5°C)	0.25% of set point temperature range ±1 digit
Width of linear area	1 50% of set point temperature range
relay switching period	2 255 seconds
Output	electromechanical relay, 5A, 250 VAC
Display	LED 10 mm, red
Power supply	230VAC, 50Hz, 2VA
Housing Front side	IP40
Terminals	IP30
Ambient temperature	0 +45 °C
Dimensions (height x width x depth)/weight	48 x 48 x 115 mm / ca. 200g
Window for mounting (height x width)	45.5 x 45.5 mm

Fig.1 Front panel layout and terminals connections.

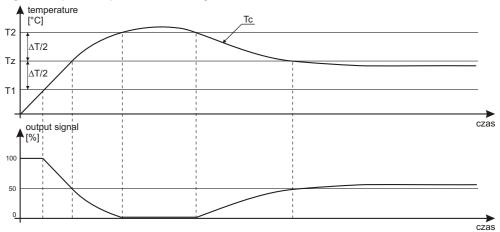




#### Operation

The R-201 controller performs proportional control algorithm. The controller uses pulse width modulation (PWM). The output signal can take any value between 0% and 100% duty cycle. It means that an output relay is switched once per the user-defined period during the normal operation. The figure 2 shows relation between the measured temperature and the duty cycle (that is the output signal). The symbol  $\Delta T$  denotes the user-defined parameter *width of linear area*, and Tz denotes the parameter *set-point value*. If the measured temperature Tc is less than Tz- $\Delta T/2$ , the duty cycle is 100% (the output relay is turned-on all the time). Analogically, if Tc > Tz+ $\Delta T/2$ , the output relay is permanently off. When Tc = Tz, the duty cycle is 50% (it means that the heater operates at half power).

Fig.2 Example of temperature controlling.



#### Example

In this example R-201-J will be described. Let the set-point temperature range be  $0..700\,^{\circ}$ C. Parameters: set-point temperature Tz: 350 °C; linear area 4%;  $\Delta$ T =  $0.04\cdot700\,^{\circ}$ C =  $28\,^{\circ}$ C

T1 = 350°C - 14°C = 336°C

T2 = 350°C + 14°C = 364°C

Set-point temperature Tz programming		
Press and hold the button of for about 1 second.		
When the LED SV lights up, the instrument enters into programming mode of set-point		
temperature. Now the display shows the value of set-point temperature Tz in °C.		
The user can change the set-point temperature with buttons A or .		
In order to accept the new value, the button should be pressed down.		
The display shows current temperature of the sensor now.		

## Linear area width $\Delta T$ programming

Press and hold the button for about 3 seconds.

The display shows current temperature of the sensor now.

#### Relay switching period programming

Press and hold the button for about 8 seconds.

When the LED OUT lights up, the instrument enters into programming mode of switching period. Now the display shows the value of the switching period in seconds.

The user can change the value of the parameter with buttons  $\triangle$  or  $\checkmark$ .

Then the button should be pressed down.

## Messages

- this message appears when the power supply is connected; it indicates that microprocessor loads parameters from non-volatile memory; the message disappears in 10 seconds and the controller starts displaying actual temperature of the sensor (Tc).
- this message indicates damage of the sensor or temperature of the sensor is out of range
- this message appears when the ambient temperature is too high; in this case the parameters of the controller cannot be saved in non-volatile memory; when this message appears, the controller should be immediately disconnected from the power supply

## **Mounting procedure**

The controller should be mounted in a panel using an attached mounting bracket.

Fig. 1 shows connection diagram. It is recommended to use shielded cable to connect the input sensor. For thermocouple sensor proper compensating cable (preferable shielded) has to be used. If a shielded cable is used, the shield should be connected at one point only. Don't run input wires together with power cables. The output relay and the power supply should be connected using copper cables.

## Contents of package

The package consists of the temperature controller with mounting bracket, this user's manual, and in the case of controller working with platinum sensor Pt100, a testing resistor.

#### **Cautions**

Never exceed the current and voltage limits for the output relay (5A, 250 VAC).

The power supply circuit should contain quick-acting fuse 1..10 A (Fig. 1).

Never exceed the ambient temperature of the unit.

#### Maintenance

The controller doesn't require any maintenance.

In the case of failure please contact Commercial Department of CZAKI THERMO-PRODUCT.

#### **Default settings**

Set-point temperature: 100 °C, linear area: 1%, switching period: 10 seconds.

## **Testing**

In the case of controller working with platinum sensor Pt100: instead of the sensor connect the testing resistor. The controller should display the temperature corresponding to its resistance. In the case of controller working with thermocouple: short the terminals of the input sensor. The controller should display the ambient temperature.

#### R-201

Serial Number:	Quality Check
Date of Purchase	Place of Purchase