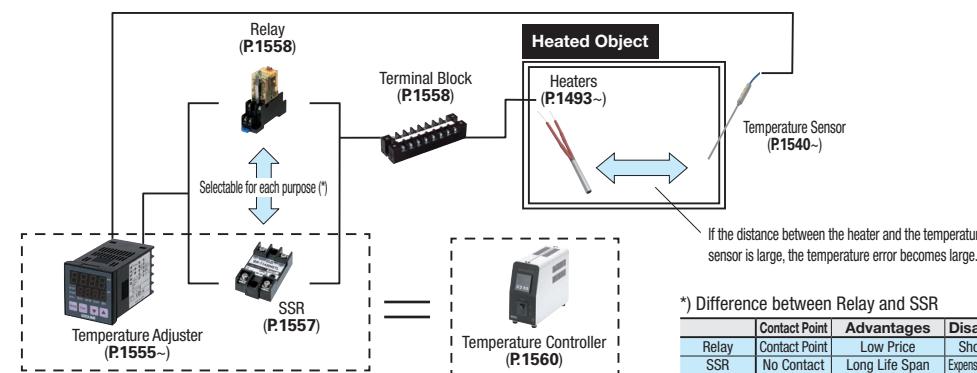


Temperature Adjuster - Overview

Example of Connecting Temperature Controlling Products

General example of connecting heaters is shown below.



Temperature controller consist of a temperature adjuster and SSR.

Temperature adjusters are recommended for wall-mounting, and temperature controllers are recommended for easy use as a unit.

Overview

The MISUMI's Temperature Adjuster is a compact multifunctional unit permitting the selection of input types according to the sensor to be used. By operating the front face key of the adjuster, the input types of the thermocouple and temperature measuring resistance can be switched. Also in conformity to "IP66".

Features

• Self-tuning PID

Self-tuning function enables a temperature controller that automatically tunes, corrects PID constant and converge (stabilize) fluctuation of control value occurred by outer interference or when changing the setting value.

• PID with overshoot restricting function

The overshoot (a rise exceeding the set value) that occurs at the start of control, or at the time of changing the setting, is restricted for stable control.

Precautions on Wire Connection

- When connecting wires, make sure to turn off the power supply in advance. It may cause shock.
- This unit does not perform control operation for approx. 4 seconds after turning on the power. Output does not function. Be careful when using it as an interlock circuit.
- Use the Crimp Terminal for wire connection that fits M3.5 thread. (Tighten the wire directly at the center portion.)
- Wire material of the wire connecting Temperature Measuring Resistor and Temperature Controller should be 5Ω or less wire resistance (per wire), wire material of the wire connecting Thermocouple and Temperature Controller should be the specified compensation lead wire or an element wire.
- When using the unit in the vicinity of a noise source, use shielded wire. Do not lay input and output lines together in the same duct or conduit tube.
- Separate the input and output signal lines 50cm or more from the power supply line and load line.

Warranty

Warranty Period: One year from the shipping date

Warranty Condition: Please present the guarantee card included at the time of delivery.

Coverage of Warranty: Problems or damages arising through the normal usage in compliance with the instruction manual included at the time of delivery.

If trouble occurs during the warranty period even though the unit has been operated in the normal manner, we will recover and repair or replace the unit.

In the following cases, repairs are for consideration. We will recover the product and make an quotation.

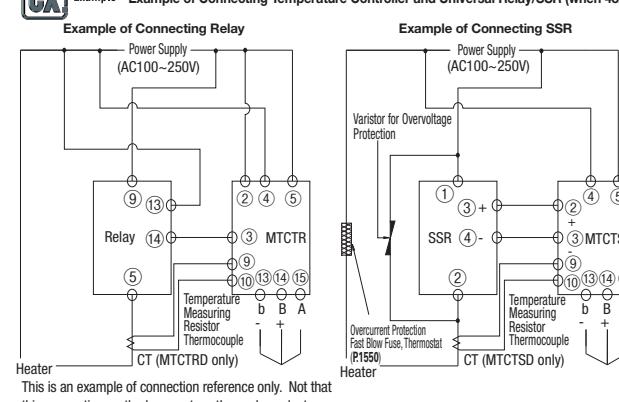
- When the damage caused by the factors out of warranty range and the product is repairable.
- When the damage has occurred beyond the warranty period and the product is repairable.

Operating Environment

Never use in environments with the following conditions. It may cause fires or breakage.

- Explosive gases, flammable gases or corrosive gases.
- Either sunshine or ambient temperature (above 50°C) remarkably increases.
- Extremely low ambient temperature (below 0°C), such as outdoors in cold areas.
- Extremely high humidity (85%RH or higher).
- Splashing of water or chemicals.
- Severe vibration or shocks.
- Large volume of dust, iron power or black smoke.
- External noise, induction trouble, vibration, large shocks, and others such that can have damaging effects to the electric circuit.
- Violent temperature change.

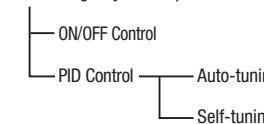
Example Example of Connecting Temperature Controller and Universal Relay/SSR (when 48x48)



Temperature Adjuster / Temperature Controller - Q&A

Q1: What are the advantage and disadvantage of each temperature controlling method?

A: The following ways of temperature controlling are available.



Advantages		Disadvantages
ON/OFF Control	Quick temperature raise	Easily overshoot
PID Control	Restrains overshooting	Slow temperature raise
Advantages		Disadvantages
Auto tuning	Reach to an optimum setting value for control after running.	Tuning is required when the operating condition has changed.
Self-tuning	Auto-tuning is conducted when disturbance occurs.	Does not recognize a slight change as a disturbance and the optimal control setting is not always performed.

Confirm the advantage and disadvantage of each type before selecting products. For Temperature controllers (P1560), the initial value is set at PID Control with Self-tuning. However, as stated above, it doesn't always perform the optimal setting. In that case, please follow Q5 and conduct the auto-tuning.

Q2: Can we connect heaters from other manufacturers to MISUMI temperature adjusters and temperature controllers?

A: No problem at all. Beware of the rated voltage (V) and the allowable current (A).

Q3: Which temperature controller should be used?

A: Use the controller for single-phase (MTCS, MTCRM, MTCD) for single-phase heaters. Use the controller for 3-phase (MTCH) for 3-phase heaters. Cartridge heaters and rubber heaters are all single-phase. For other heaters, see the information in the diagram for each product.

Q4: Is it possible to control several heaters with one temperature controller?

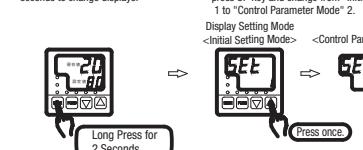
A: Possible. Be sure to use them under the allowable current of the temperature controller. Up to two terminals of the heater are possible to connect to one terminal. When using 3 or more terminals, use terminal blocks on P1558. For calculation examples, refer to "Temperature Controllers" on P1492.

Q5: The temperature ascends very slowly. Controlling is not stable.

A: For PID Control with Self-Tuning, temperature is controlled by the value of P (Proportional), I (Integral Time) and D (Derivative Time). It could cause problems when each value is not optimal for the operating environment. Please conduct self-tuning by following the procedure below. * Tuning may take a few minutes to more than one hour. (Heat-resisting jigs may take longer because the temperature doesn't descend quickly.)

1. Switching of Display

Press "MODE" key for 2 seconds to change displays.



2. Change of Display Setting Mode

When display Setting Mode is shown, press UP key and change from "Initial Setting Mode" to "Control Parameter Mode".

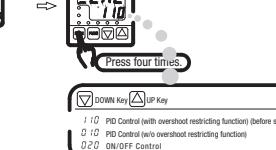
Display Setting Mode

<Initial Setting Mode>

<Control Parameter Mode>

Control Setting Screen

Press four times



3. Setting of PID (Before Shipping), ON/OFF

Set to Control Parameter Mode, press MODE key four times and the control setting screen will be on display. Use UP/DOWN keys.

Control Setting Screen

Press four times

DOWN Key UP Key

I: PID Control (with overshoot restricting function) (before shipping)

O: PID Control (with overshoot restricting function)

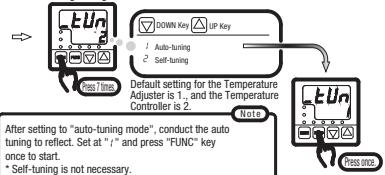
O2: ON/OFF Control

4. Setting of Self-tuning (Before Shipping) and Auto-tuning

Set to Control Parameter Mode, press MODE key seven times and the tuning setting screen will be on display. Use UP/DOWN keys.

Tuning Setting Screen

Press seven times



Q6: We use several controllers and cannot have the same temperature.

A: Theoretically, each controller of PID control method should have the same temperature when the same value of P, I and D are input. When they have different temperatures, it might be the individual difference or malfunction of the sensor.

Q7: I cannot input the temperature higher than a certain degree.

A: Setting temperature could be limited.

(After turning the power on, press "MODE" for 2 seconds → press "▲" once → "Set 2 Screen" → press "MODE" once → "SLH display" is shown. The temperature shown below is set as the upper limit temperature. Press "▲" and raise the temperature.)

Q8: Temperature error is large.

A: Make sure the distance between the sensor and the heated object is not too far. When the sensor and the power line are placed close to each other, the sensor might be affected by the noise. Place the sensor away from the power line. Other two possibilities are as follows.

1. Make sure the type of the temperature sensor (K/J Thermocouple, Temperature Measuring Resistor, etc.) and the setting of the temperature adjuster is correct. (After turning the power on, press "MODE" for 2 seconds → "Set 1 screen" → press "MODE" once → select the type of parameter depending on the type of the temperature sensor from the followings. K Thermocouple: 00, J Thermocouple: 01, Temperature Measuring Resistor Pt100Ω: 10)

2. Check whether input correction value is set.

After turning the power on, press "MODE" for 2 seconds → "Set 1 screen" → press "MODE" three times → on "PV adjustment at 0 point screen", set the adjustment value at "0".

Q9: Temperature remains high and doesn't descend.

A: SSR inside of the temperature controller might be damaged. Stop using the controller immediately. Contact us at the following for repairs and send us the product. We will check if the repair is possible and inform you of the price and the days to ship.