

Pneumatic Hot Stamping Date Coder

ST-351

OPERATION INSTRUCTION



Safety & Notice



Warning

Do not assemble, arrange, connect the electronic wires during the electricity transmission.

For safety reason, do not disassemble this machine and its parts or connect the electric wires if not specialists or our staff.

Power cord and signal cord could not be connected wrongly.



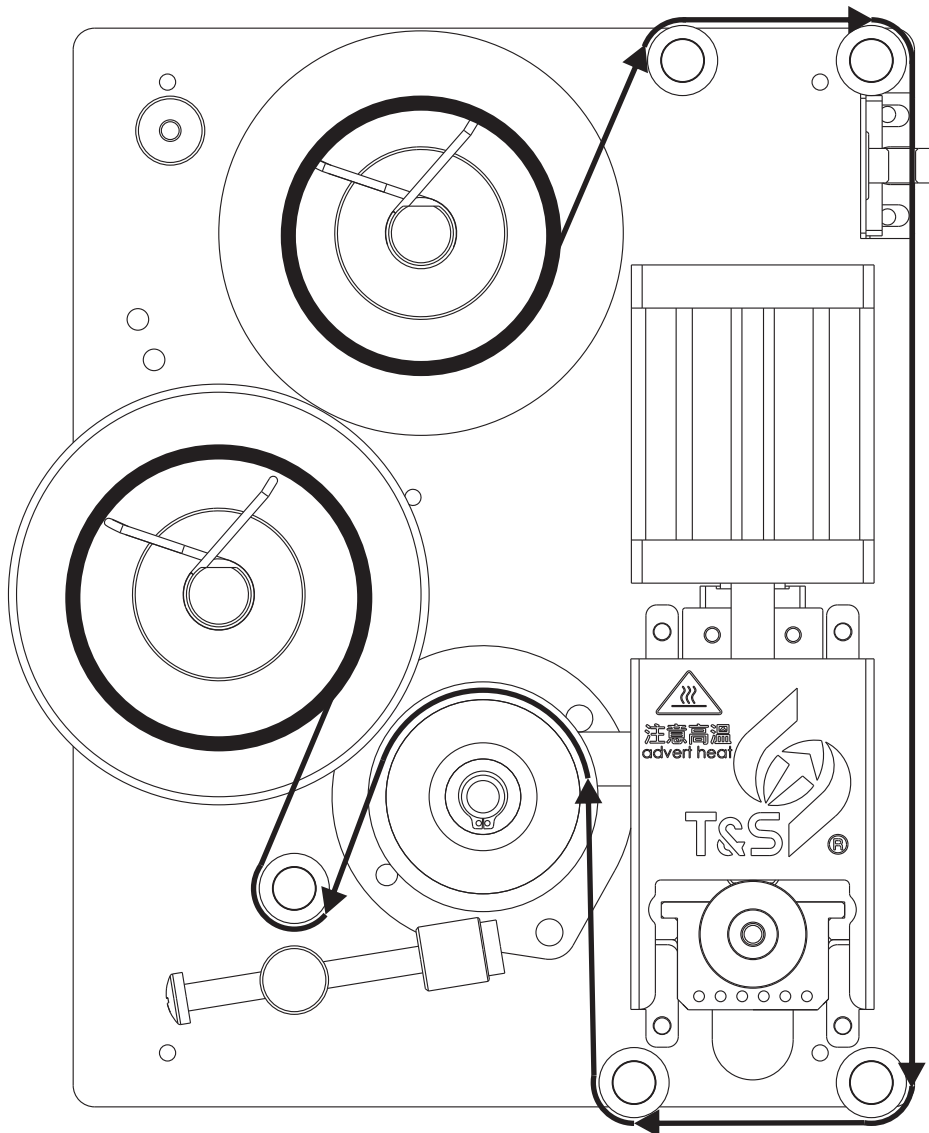
Notice

As for changing the matrixes, please wait for the matrixes to turn cold to avoid being scalded.

As for changing the carbon ribbon, please be careful to avoid being scalded when winding around the heads of the matrixes molds.



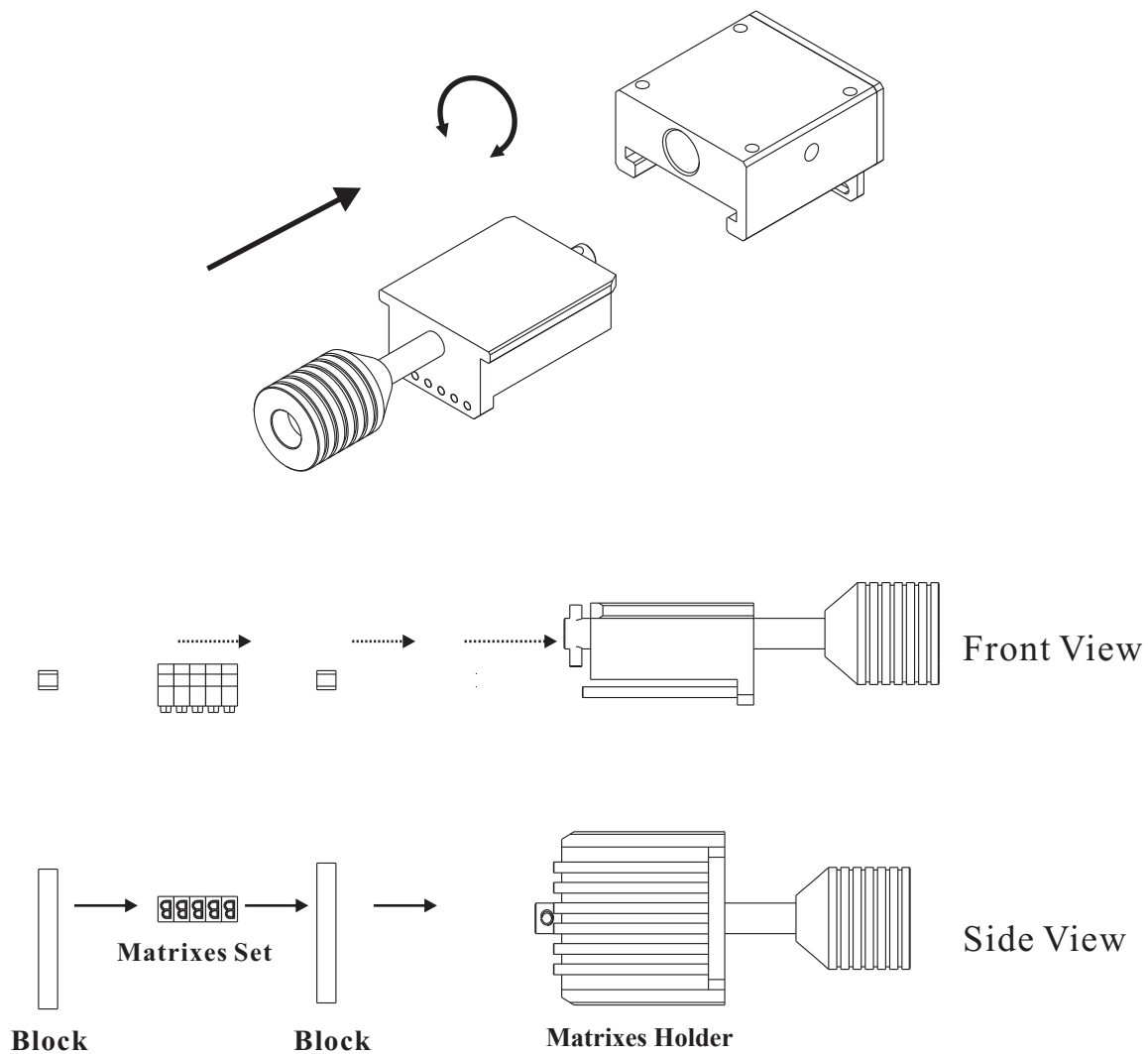
Winding Ribbon Illustration



Notice

The direction of the carbon ribbon should be correct, and carbon membrane side should be toward the printed objects as label, packing paper or...etc
As for changing the carbon ribbon, please be careful to avoid being scalded when winding around the heads of the matrixes.

Changing Matrixes Illustration

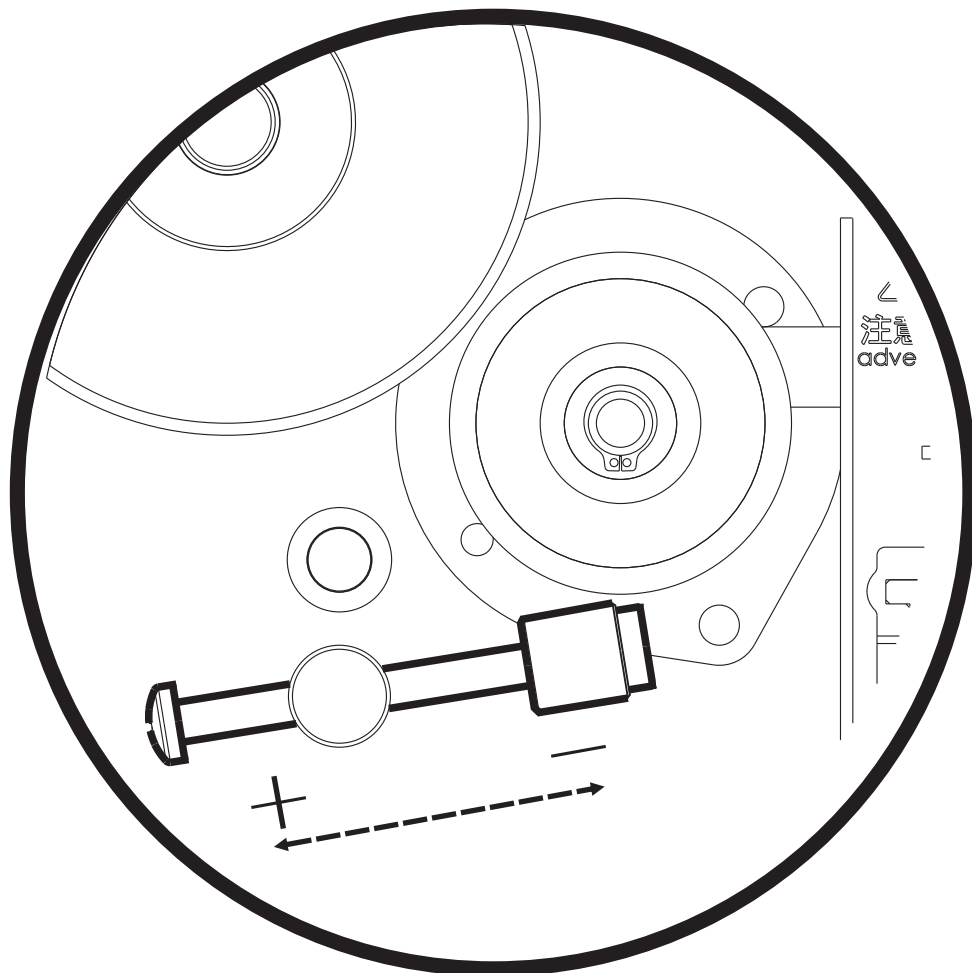


Notice

As for changing the matrixes, please wait for the matrixes and holder to turn cold to avoid being scalded.

The length of block must be based on the matrixes numbers.

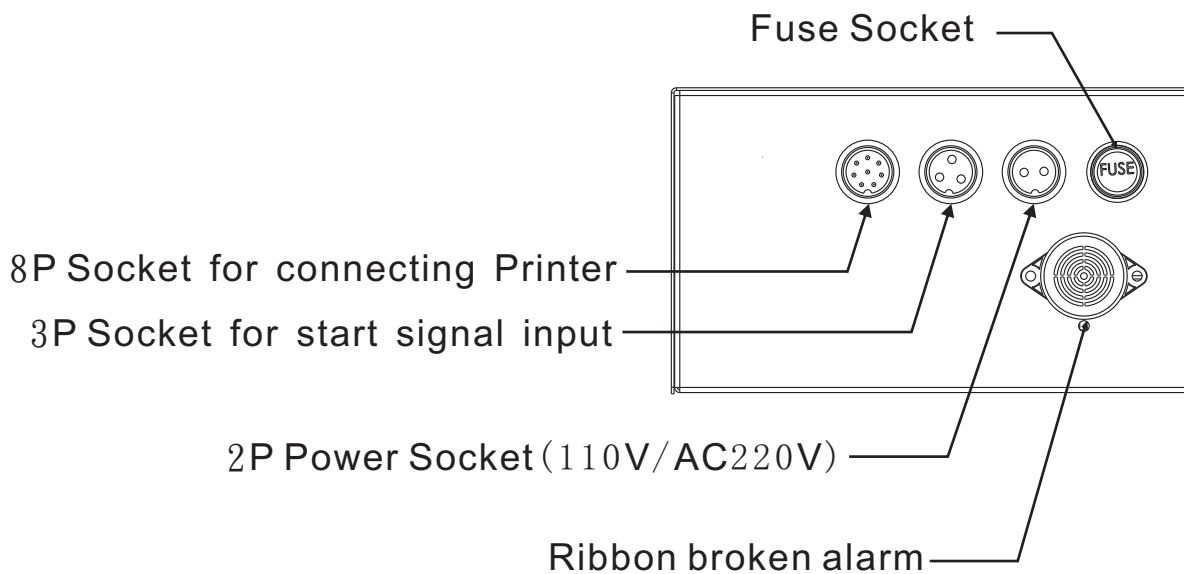
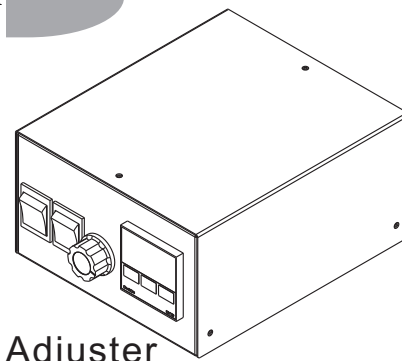
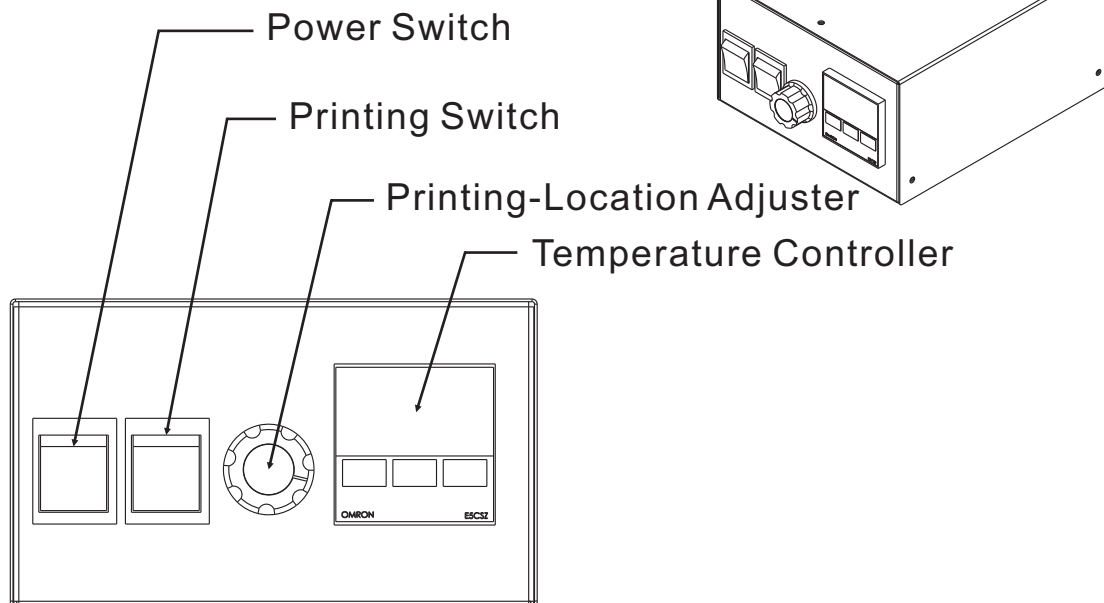
Ribbon Load Adjuster



Notice

After adjustment is finished, please remember to screw the screw nut tightly.

Control Case Introduction

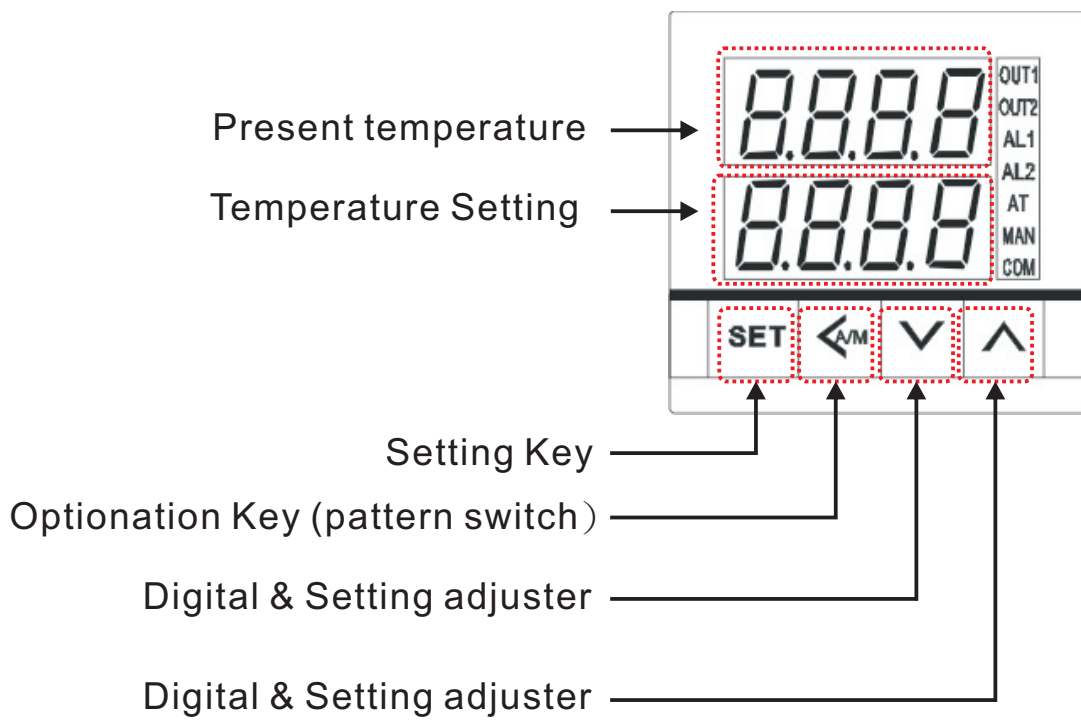


Notice

All connecting ports and buttons of the drawings on this manual are for standard machine.
For drawing of specific machine, please contact our company.
Suggestion: The temperature of the matrixes should not be too high. Generally, the ribbon printing temperature is around 90°C~140°C.



Introduction



AT: Auto Tuning
OUT: Output Signal
ALM1: Alarm Output Signal 1
ALM2: Alarm Output Signal 2

Temperature Controller Instructions

User's Manual P series PID Temperature controller

Precaution:

1. Please make sure if the terminals are wired correctly and if the input power conforms with the specifications before power supply is connected.
2. If power supply is connected, do not touch the power terminals to prevent electric shock.
3. Do not mount the controller in a place where is likely to be interfered by radio frequency or where is corrosive or humid.
4. Please select spade terminal cables to do the wiring.
5. If the cable of the thermocouple needs to be extended, please use extension wire of the same type.
6. The conducting wire of platinum resistance (Pt100) should be as shorter as possible, or of low impedance.
7. To avoid interference, signal cable and power line should be kept away from load power conducting wire.
8. In case hazard should occur if the controller breaks down, breakers or fuses should be fitted prior to the power of the controller.

Model No. EXplanation

Model	Output 1	Output 2	Alarm	Input Type	Remote SV	Transmitting Output	Communication	Power supply
P10	48X48mm	0 Null	0 Null	0 Null	0 Thermocouple	0 Null	0 Null	A AC90~240V
P20	48X96mm	1 Relay	1 Relay	1 1	1 RTD	-	1 RS232	D DC24V
P30	96X48mm	2 Logic Voltage (SSR)	2 Logic Voltage (SSR)	2 2	-	-	2 RS485	
P50	72X72mm	3 4~20mA	3 4~20mA	3 3	3 4~20mA	3 4~20mA		
P60	96X96mm	4 0~5V	4 0~5V	4 0~5V	4 0~5V	4 0~5V		
P11	48 X48mm	5 1~5V	5 1~5V	5 1~5V	5 1~5V	5 1~5V		
P21	48X96mm	6 0~10V	6 0~10V	6 0~10V	6 0~10V	6 0~10V		
P31	96X48mm	7 2~10V	7 2~10V	7 2~10V	7 2~10V	7 2~10V		
P51	72X72mm	8 Proportional Valve Control						
P61	96X96mm							

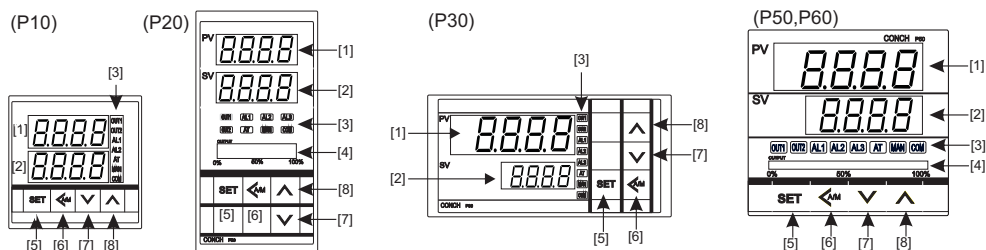
Specifications

Model	P10	P20	P30	P50	P60
Dimension	48X48mm	48X96mm	96X48mm	72X72mm	96X96mm
Power Supply	AC90~240V(60/50Hz), DC24V(optional)				
Power Consumption (Approx.)	4 VA	4 VA	4 VA	5 VA	5 VA
Net Weight (Approx.)	130g	200g	200g	200g	280g
Storage / Operating Environment	0~65°C/0~50°C, 20~90%RH				
Data Backup Memory	EEPROM, 10 years				
Accuracy	0.3%FS				
Display Height (mm)					
PV(red)	8	8	7	14	14
SV(green)	8	8	7	10	10
Alarm Output	Relay contact 8A, 250VAC				
Controlling Output	Relay contact: 8A, 250VAC Logic Voltage (to drive SSR): ON=24V, OFF=0V(20mA Max) Analog current: 4~20mA (Input Impedance: 600Ω Max.) Analog Voltage: 0~10V(Input impedance: 1KΩ Min.)				
Input Type	Thermocouple, RTD, analog voltage/current. Refer to Input Type List.				

Panel Explanation

- [1]. PV(Process Variable): Displays detected value or menu in setting mode.
- [2]. SV(Set Value): Display target value or values of parameters in setting mode.
- [3]. Status Index Lamps:
OUT1(green)=OUT1, OUT2(green)=OUT2, AL1~AL3(red)=alarms,
AT(yellow)=Auto-Tuning, MAN(yellow)=Manual mode,
COM(yellow)=Communication
- [4]. Percentage light bar of OUT1

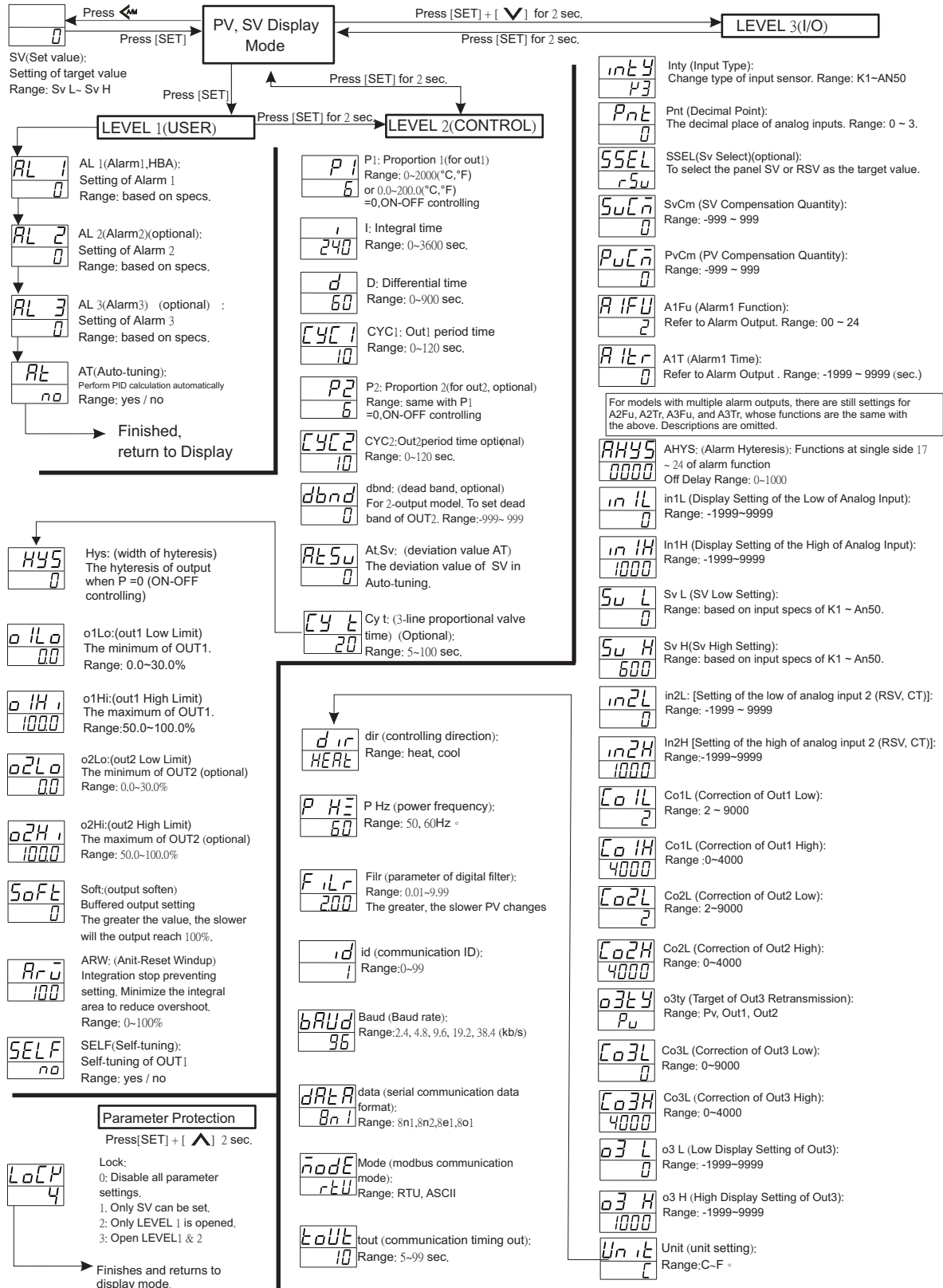
- [5]. [SET] key: starts or ends parameter setting.
- [6]. [Left] key (Auto/Manual switching key): In setting mode: Shifts the cursor to change the parameter value in setting mode. In display mode, switch Auto/Manual mode (2 sec.), or stops Auto-Tuning.
- [7]. [Down] key: decreases the parameter value in setting mode.
- [8]. [Up] key: increases parameter value in setting mode.



Temperature Controller Instructions

Parameter Settings

The interior parameters of the controller can be divided into 3 groups according to their properties (LEVEL1 ~ LEVEL3) so as to make settings more convenient. The setting authorities of groups are restricted with the parameter LOCK. LEVEL1 is User's Parameter Group, the group of parameters that are changed most often. LEVEL2 is Controlling Parameter Group. Parameters about auto controlling are gathered up here LEVEL3 is I/O Group (input/output), such parameters as the change of sensor, adjustment of analog output, and communication are gathered here.



Temperature Controller Instructions

Alarm Output

There are 26 types of alarm outputs, represented with codes 00~26. 00 represents alarm disabled; odd numbers represents that the first output after start up is disabled. 25 & 26 are exclusive alarm output for process control.

Code 01,02: Relative high alarm 	Code 03, 04: Relative deviation high
Code 05,06: Deviation low alarm 	Code 07, 08: Relative deviation low
Code 09,10: Band alarm 	Code 11, 12: Low alarm
Code 13, 14: High alarm 	
Code 15,16: Deviation high/low 	Code 17,18: Deviation low alarm
Code 19, 20: Deviation high alarm 	
Code 21, 22: Process low alarm 	Code 23, 24: Process high alarm
Code 25, 26: Process Control 	

*1. The control can provide at most 2~3 alarms. Each alarm has settable parameters of alarm modes and output time.

The operations of alarm of High & Low are as follows: (taking function 02 with ALM set as 0 as example)

High (Right) condition: $(SV+ALM) > PV$
Low (Left) condition: $(SV-ALM) \leq PV$

*2. If the controller is equipped with HBA (broken-line alarm) function, then AL1 is HBA output, and function code is forced as 22. Users can not change. Only delay time (A1Tr) is reserved for setting. Range: -5 ~ -1999 sec.

*3. For models with process control, if AL1~AL3 need to be assigned to make alarm output when the program completes each level, the alarm parameter can be set as 25, and set the value of AL1~AL3 to designate level numbers (0~15).

Note: For non-process-control models, if the function code is set as 25 & 26, the alarm will be invalid.

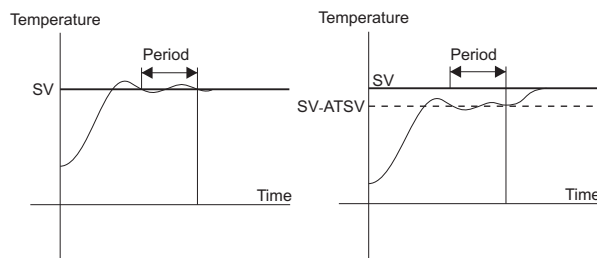
Auto-Tuning employs the measure of Relay ON-OFF to detect the dynamic characteristics of the Process, and compute the best collocation of P.I.D. parameters based on the data. During Auto-Tuning, the operation must be under the situation where the Process is not interfered. When Auto-Tuning is completed, (AT lamp goes off), the three parameters, P, I, D., will renew themselves, and enter the new P.I.D. Auto-Tuning mode.

If any of the following situation occurs, Auto-Tuning will stop and enter Manual mode, but PID values will not be changed:

- Any exception occurs (including power failure).
- The half-period of the Process is over 2 hours.
- Hold \triangleleft AM for 2 sec. (forcing to Manual mode).

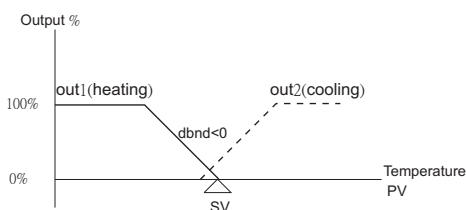
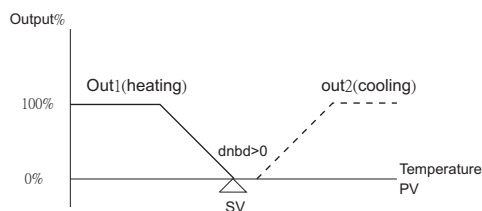
Self-Tuning

Self-Tuning function adjusts the output itself to reduce overshoot according to the change of the dynamic characteristics of the Process (time-varying system). During Self-Tuning, Parameters of P.I.D. will not be changed. Yet, the parameters of P, I, D and ARW can not be set as 0.



Heating/Cooling Control (applicable to models with 2 outputs)

Out1(heating) and Out2(cooling) can be set for the controlling of gap or overlap through the parameter "dbnd".



Adjusting Output Manually

Hold \triangleleft AM for 2 sec. to enter Manual mode, and then press \triangleleft AM to start adjusting.
Range: 0.0 ~ 100.0% (or 0.0 ~ -100.0% for Out2)

noUt
100.0



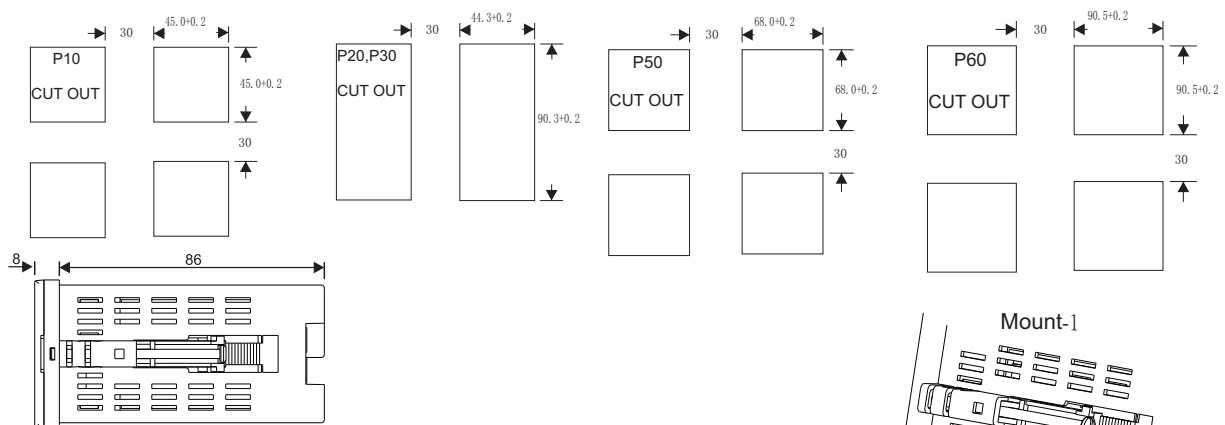
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Temperature Controller Instructions

List of Input Types

Input Type		Code	Detecting Range	Code	Detecting Range	Code	Detecting Range
Thermocouple	K	K1	0.0~200.0°C/0.0~392.0°F	K2	0.0~400.0°C/0.0~752.0°F	K3	0~600°C/0~1112°F
		K4	0~800°C/0~1472°F	K5	0~1000°C/0~1832°F	K6	0~1200°C/0~2192°F
	J	J1	0.0~200.0°C/0.0~392.0°F	J2	0.0~400.0°C/0.0~752.0°F	J3	0~600°C/0~1112°F
		J4	0~800°C/0~1472°F	J5	0~1000°C/0~1832°F	J6	0~1200°C/0~2192°F
	R	R1	0~1700°C/0~3092°F				
	S	S1	0~1700°C/0~3092°F				
	B	B1	0~1820°C/0~3308°F				
	E	E1	0~800°C/0~1472°F				
	N	N1	0~1300°C/0~2372°F				
	T	T1	0.0~200.0°C/0.0~392.0°F	T2	0.0~400.0°C/0.0~752.0°F		
	W	W3	0~2300°C/0~4172°F	W5	0~2000°C/0~3632°F		
PL-II	PL2	0~1390°C/0~2534°F					
Platinum Resistance	Pt100 DIN	PT1	-199.9~200.0°C/-199.9~392.0°F	PT2	-199.9~400.0°C/-199.9~752.0°F	PT3	-199.9~600.0°C/-199.9~1112.0°F
		PT4	0~200°C/0~392°F	PT5	0~400°C/0~752°F	PT6	0~600°C/0~1112°F
	Pt100 JIS	JP1	-199.9~200.0°C/-199.9~392.0°F	JP2	-199.9~400.0°C/-199.9~752.0°F	JP3	-199.9~600.0°C/-199.9~1112.0°F
		JP4	0~200°C/0~392°F	JP5	0~400°C/0~752°F	JP6	0~600°C/0~1112°F
Analog Signal	10mV	An10	-1999~9999/10mV				
	20mV	An20	-1999~9999/20mV				
	50mV	An50	-1999~9999/50mV				
	Other	USER	-1999~9999/(4~20mA,1~5V,0~10V,...)				

Cut-out and mounting (Unit: mm)



There are 2 methods to mount the controller:

- (Figure Mount-1) First, mount the controller to the (ready cut) panel, then, insert the fixing racks to the side gaps of the controller. Last, push the rack forward till fixed. (Or, rotate the screw till it reach the panel, and then use the screwdriver to tighten it.)
- (Figure Mount-2) Push the fixing rack backward, and then tighten it forward with the screwdriver.

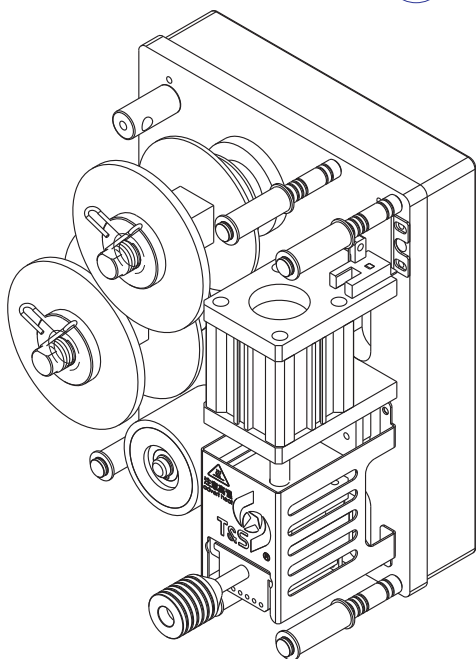
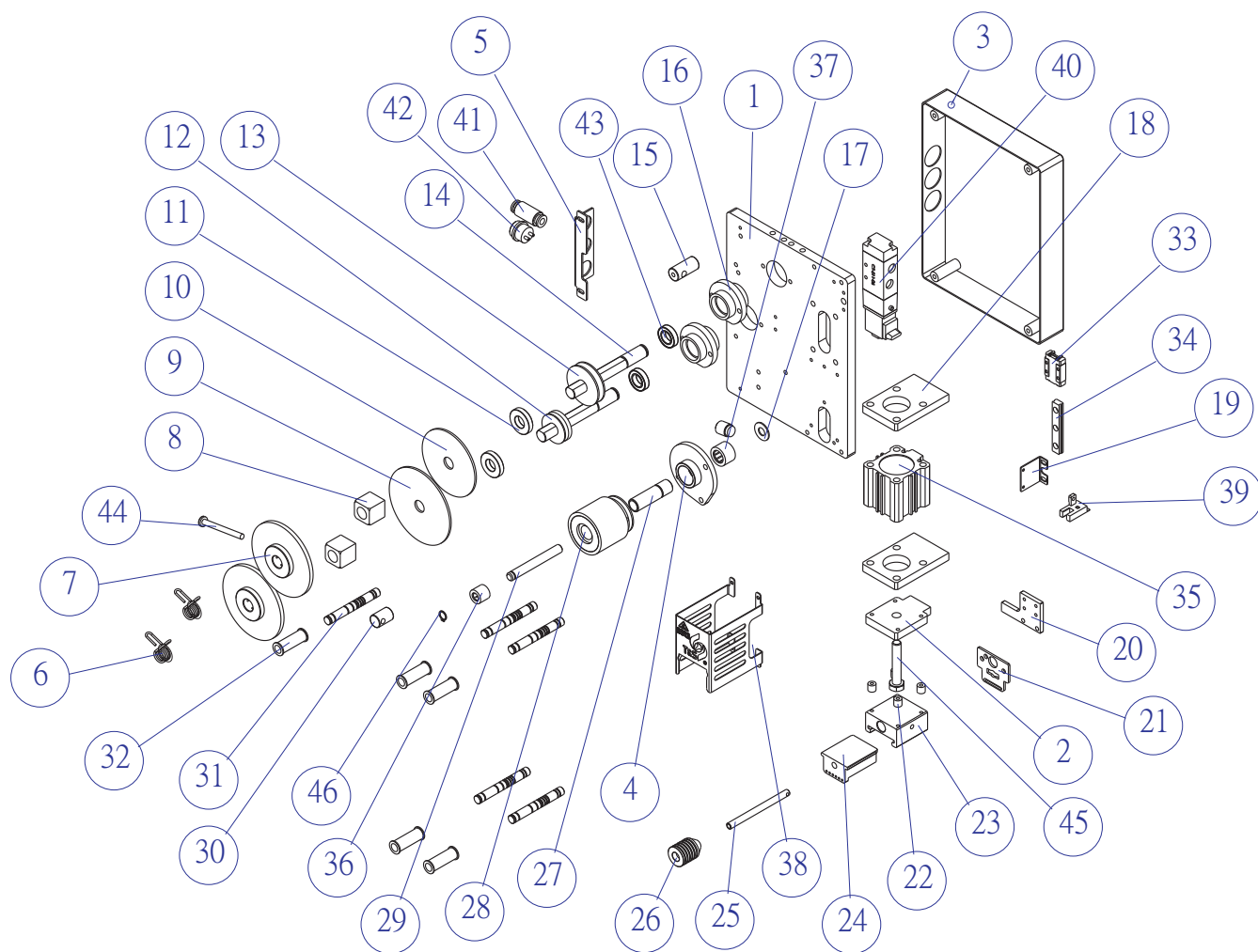
Error Message

OPEn: Sensor input terminal disconnected
OL, -oL: Input overloaded
CJER: Cooling / heating compensation error
AdEr: Interior circuit error
M Er: Memory error

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Revised 04/Aug/2009 (V1.5)

Exploded Part Chart



Control case

HOST

Electrical schematic

