

**Model UP150  
Program  
Temperature Controller**



IM 05C01F12-41E

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## Introduction

Please read through this user's manual to ensure correct usage of the controller and keep it handy for quick reference.

### Note

This user's manual (IM 05C01F12-41E) is a re-edited, A4-size version of the IM 05C01F12-01E user's manual that is supplied along with the product shipped. Therefore, both manuals have the same contents, except for some minor differences in the cross-referenced page numbers.

- Authorised Representative in the EEA  
Yokogawa Europe BV. (Address: Euroweg 2 , 3825 HD Amersfoort, The Netherlands) is the Authorised Representative of Yokogawa Electric Corporation for this Product in the EEA.
- Printed Manuals  
Model UP150 Program Temperature Controller (IM 05C01F12-01E)  
UT100 Series Communication Functions (IM 05C01E12-10E)
- General Specifications  
Model UP150 Program Temperature Controller (GS 05C01F12-01E)

## Checking Package Contents

Before using the product, check that its model & suffix codes are as you ordered.

### Model and Suffix Codes

Model	Suffix code	Description
UP150		Program Temperature Controller
Control output for standard type	-R	Relay output (time-proportional PID or on/off control)
	-V	Voltage pulse output (time-proportional PID)
	-A	4 to 20mA output (continuous PID)
Fixed code	N	Always N
Option	/EX	RUN/RESET switching, and HOLD program/cancel HOLD program switching by external contacts (Note1)
	/RET	PV retransmission output in 4 to 20mA
	/RS	Communication function (MODBUS, PC-Link, Ladder) (Note1) (Note2)
	/V24	Power Supply 24V DC / 24V AC

Note1: /RS option and /EX option cannot be specified at the same time.

Note2: When specifying the /RS option, be sure to order the required number of copies of Communication Functions User's Manual separately.

Check the package contents against the list below.

- Program temperature controller ..... 1
- Mounting bracket ..... 1
- User's manual ..... 1

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## **Disposal**

When disposing of this instrument, arrange for appropriate disposal as industrial waste according to the rules of a country, the area, or a local government.

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Revision Record

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The following safety symbol is used both on the product and in this user's manual.



## **WARNING**

This symbol stands for "Handle with Care." When displayed on the product, the operator should refer to the corresponding explanation given in the user's manual in order to avoid injury or death of personnel and/or damage to the product. In the manual the symbol is accompanied by an explanation of the special care that is required to avoid shock or other dangers that may result in injury or loss of life.

The following symbols are used in this manual only.



## **CAUTION**

Indicates that operating the hardware or software in a particular manner may lead to damage or result in system failure.

## **IMPORTANT**

Draws attention to information that is essential for understanding the operation and/or features of the product.

## **Exemption from Responsibility**

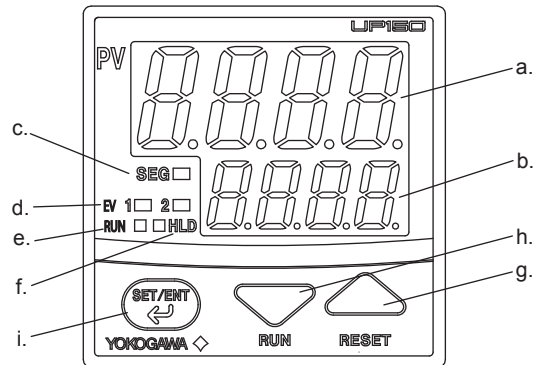
Make sure that all of the precautions are strictly adhered to. Yokogawa Electric Corporation assumes no liability for any damage resulting from use of the instrument in contradiction to the precautions.

Also, Yokogawa Electric Corporation assumes no liability to any party for any loss or damage, direct or indirect, caused by the use or any unpredictable defect of the instrument.

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## Chapter 2 What is on the Front Panel?



### • Monitoring Parts

	Name	Function
a.	PV display (red)	Indicates PV (measured value) and character information such as parameter codes and error codes. Indicates PV and "AT" alternately during Auto-tuning.
b.	SP display (green)	Indicates SP (target setpoint), segment no., remaining segment time and parameter setpoints on SP display.
c.	SEG lamp (green)	Lit when the value of segment no. or remaining segment time is displayed.
d.	EV1, EV2 lamps (red)	EV1 : Lit when event 1 (PV event 1 or Time event 1) is activated. EV2 : Lit when event 2 (PV event 2 or Time event 2) is activated.
e.	RUN lamp (orange)	Lit while the operation mode is "RUN". Flashing while the operation mode is "WAIT".
f.	HLD (hold) lamp (green)	Lit while the operation mode is "HOLD".

### • Operating Parts (See 7. Key operations)

	Name	Function
g.	Data change key (or Reset key) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pressing this key for more than 1 second (in operating display) stops (resets) the program operation.</li> <li>Changes the program setpoints(SP) and the parameter setpoints.</li> <li>Pressing this key increases the parameter setpoint.</li> <li>Holding down the key will gradually increase the speed of changes.</li> </ul>
h.	Data change key (or Run key) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pressing this key for more than 1 second (in operating display) starts (runs) the program operation.</li> <li>Changes the program setpoints(SP) and the parameter setpoints.</li> <li>Pressing this key decreases the parameter setpoint.</li> <li>Holding down the key will gradually decrease the speed of changes.</li> </ul>
i.	SET/ENT key (data registering key) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Switches the operating displays ①, ② and ③.</li> <li>Registers the data value changed using the data change keys.</li> <li>Switches between parameter setting displays sequentially.</li> <li>Pressing the key for 3 seconds or longer in the operating display retrieves the operating parameter setting display.</li> <li>Pressing the key for 3 seconds or longer in operating, setup or program parameter setting display transfers back to operating display ①.</li> </ul>

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## Chapter 3 Installing the Controller



### WARNING

To prevent electric shock, the source of power to the controller must be turned off when mounting the controller on to a panel.



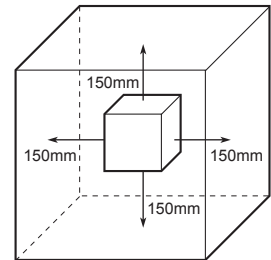
### CAUTION

To install the controller, select a location where:

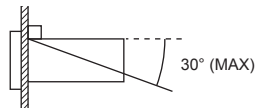
- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. No-one may accidentally touch the terminals;                              | 6 There are no resulting magnetic disturbances;  |
| 2. Mechanical vibrations are minimal;  | 7 The terminal board (reference junction compensation element, etc.) is protected from wind; |
| 3. Corrosive gas is minimal;   | 8 There is no splashing of water; and  |
| 4. The temperature can be maintained at about 23°C with minimal fluctuation; | 9 There are no flammable materials.  |
| 5. There is no direct heat radiation;  |  |

#### Never place the controller directly on flammable items.

If the controller has to be installed close to flammable items or equipment, be sure to enclose the controller in shielding panels positioned at least 150mm away from each side. These panels should be made of either 1.43mm thick metal-plated steel plates or 1.6mm thick uncoated steel plates.



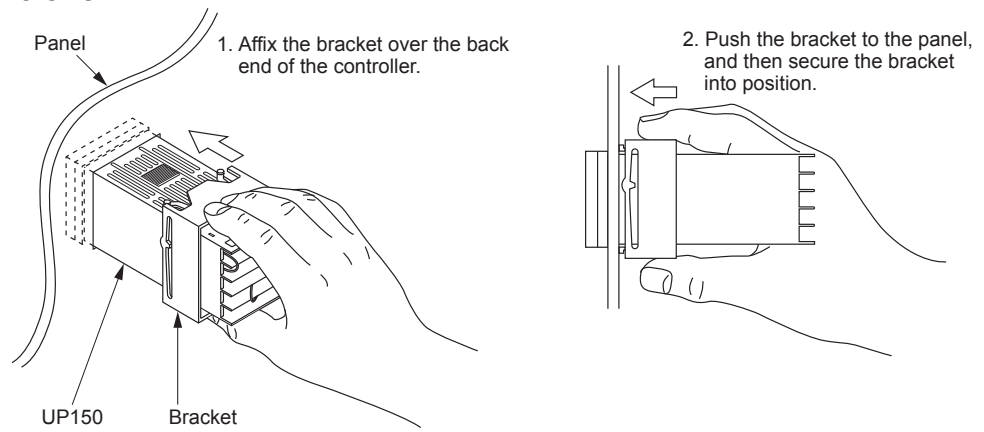
- Mount the controller at an angle within 30° from horizontal with the screen facing upward. Do not mount it facing downward.



### CAUTION

Splash-proof construction is not available when the side-by-side close mounting method shown in the above figures, is chosen for any of the controllers.

## Mounting the Controller



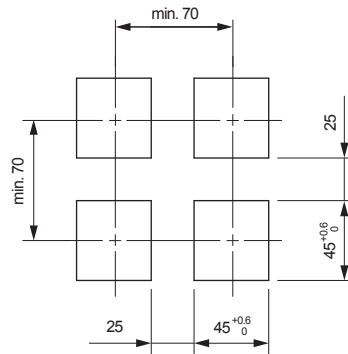
### [ How to remove the bracket ]

To remove the bracket, push down the center of the upper and lower parts of the controller softly. The bracket is released from the latch.

# Chapter 4 Panel Cutout Dimensions and External Dimensions

## Panel Cutout Dimensions

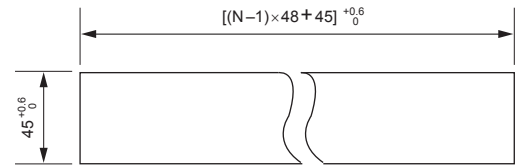
### 1. General Mounting



### 2. Side-by-side Close Mounting

(Splash-proof construction is unavailable)

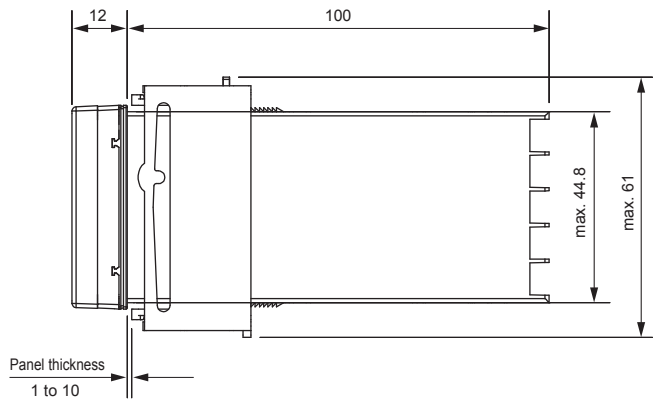
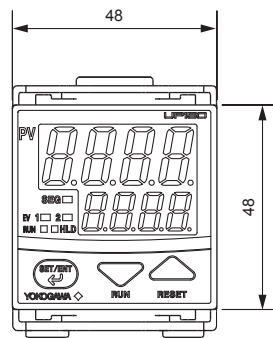
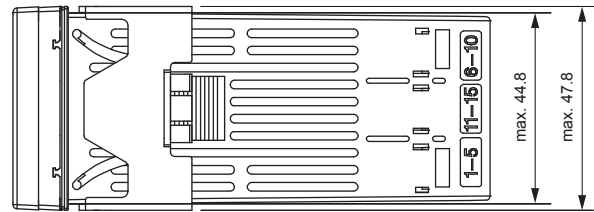
Unit: mm



N is the number of controllers.  
If  $N \geq 5$ , then measure the actual length.

## External Dimensions

Unit: mm



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## Chapter 5 Wiring



### WARNING

- 1) Before you start wiring, turn off the power source and use a tester to check that the controller and cables are not receiving any power in order to prevent electric shock.
- 2) For safety, be sure to install a circuit breaker switch (of 5A and 100V AC or 220V AC, and that conforms to IEC60947) near the instrument so as to be operated easily, and clearly indicate that the device is used to de-energize the instrument.
- 3) Wiring should be carried out by personnel with appropriate electrical knowledge and experience.
- 4) For the wiring cable, the temperature rating is 60 °C or more.



### CAUTION

- 1) Use a single-phase power source. If the source has a lot of noise, use an isolation transformer for the primary side and a line filter (we recommend TDK's ZAC2205-00U product) for the secondary side. When this noise-prevention measure is taken, keep the primary and secondary power cables well apart. Since the controller has no fuse, be sure to install a circuit breaker switch (of 5A and 100V AC or 220V AC, and that conforms to IEC standards) and clearly indicate that the device is used to de-energize the controller.
- 2) For thermocouple input, use shielded compensating lead wires. For RTD input, use shielded wires which have low resistance and no resistance difference between the 3 wires. See the table given later for the specifications of the cables and terminals and the recommended products.
- 3) The control output relay cannot be replaced even though it has a limited service life (100,000 relay contacts for the resistance load). Thus, an auxiliary relay should be used so that the load can be turned on and off.
- 4) When using an inductive load (L) such as an auxiliary relay and solenoid valve, be sure to insert a CR filter (for AC) or diode (for DC) in parallel as a spark-rejecting surge suppressor to prevent malfunctions or damage to the relay.
- 5) When there is the possibility of being struck by external lightning surge, use the arrester to protect the instrument.

### IMPORTANT

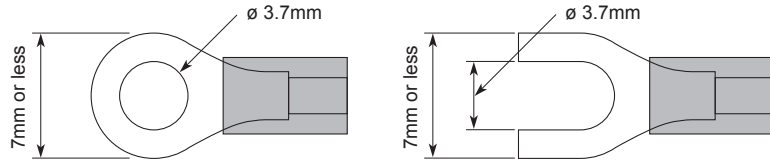
Always fix a terminal cover bracket to the UP150 program temperature controller before wiring if an optional anti-electric-shock terminal cover (part number: L4000FB) is used.

● Cable Specifications and Recommended Products

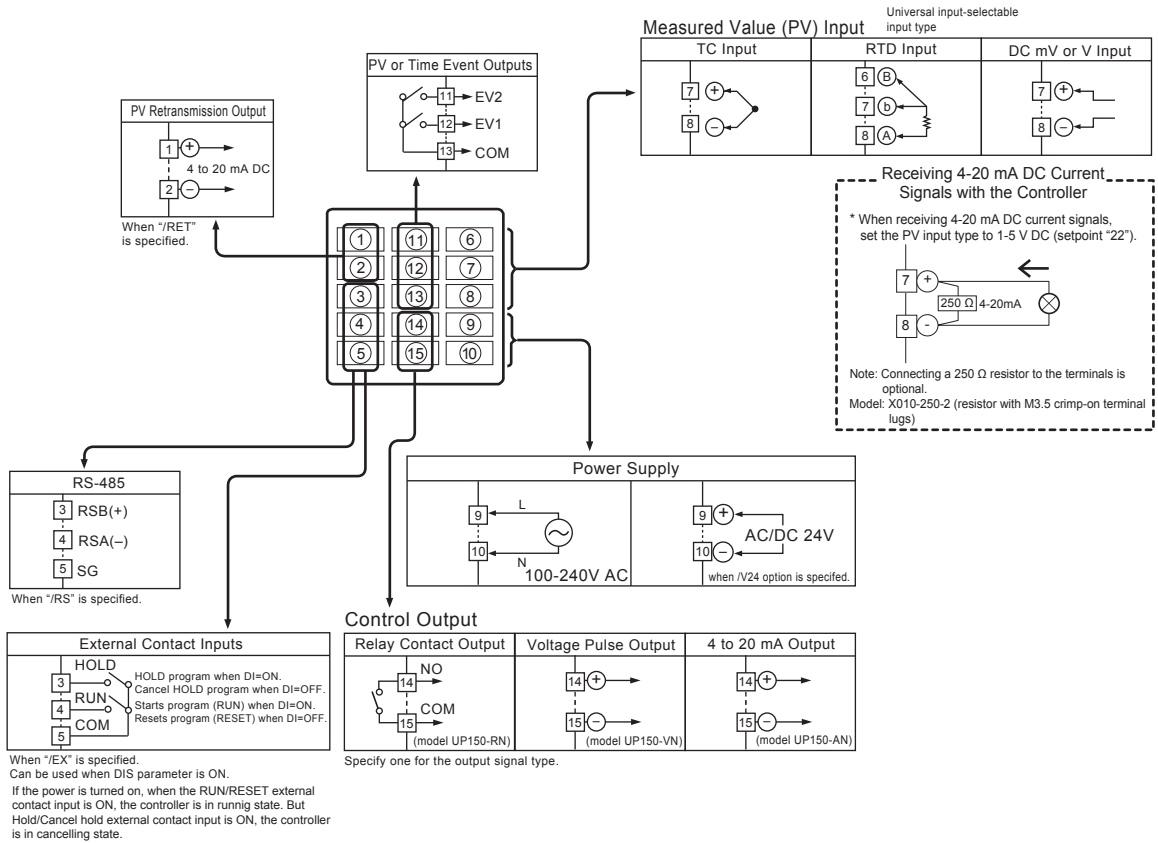
Power supply and relay contact output	600V vinyl insulated wire/cable, JIS C3307, 0.9 to 2.0mm <sup>2</sup>
Thermocouple input	Shielded compensating lead wire, JIS C1610
RTD input	Shielded wire (3-wire), UL2482 (Hitachi cable)
Other signals	Shielded wire

● Recommended Terminals

Use M3.5 screw-compatible crimp-on terminals with an insulating sleeve, as shown below.



Terminal Arrangement

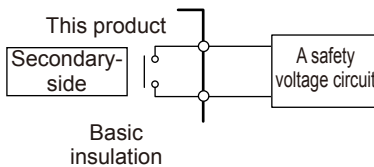






**CAUTION**

Safety Precaution in IEC61010-1  
Since the insulation provided to between relay output terminal and secondary terminal is Reinforced insulation, the connected circuit should use a safety voltage circuit to comply with IEC61010-1. (Refer to the drawing below.)



**WARNING**

To prevent damage to the controller, never provide 100-240V AC power supply for power supply AC/DC 24V model (when “V24” is specified).



**CAUTION**

The (+) and (-) stand for the polarity for DC 24V power supply.



**CAUTION**

Do not use unassigned terminals as relay terminals.

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# Chapter 6 Hardware Specifications

## Measured Value (PV) Input

- Input: 1 point
- Input type: Universal; can be selected by software
- Input accuracy (at 23 ±2°C ambient temperature)
  - Thermocouple: ±2°C ±1digitHowever,
  - ±4°C for thermocouple input –270 to –100°C
  - ±3°C for thermocouple input –100 to 0°C
  - ±5°C for types R and S (±9°C for 0 to 500°C)
  - ±9°C for type B (accuracy is not guaranteed for 0 to 400°C)
- RTD: ±1°C ±1digit
- Voltage(mV, V) : ±0.3% ±1digit
- Sampling period for measured value input: 500ms
- Burn-out detection: Functions for thermocouple or RTD input (burn-out upscale only; cannot be switched off)
- Input resistance: 1MΩ or greater for thermocouple or DC mV input. Approx. 1MΩ for DC V input
- Maximum allowable signal source resistance :
  - 250Ω for thermocouple or DC mV input
  - 2kΩ for DC V input
- Maximum allowable wiring resistance for RTD input: 10Ω/wire (The resistance values of three wires must be the same.)
- Allowable input voltage:
  - ±10V DC for thermocouple or DC mV input
  - ±20V DC for DC V input
- Noise rejection ratio: Normal mode noise: Min. 40dB (50/60Hz)  
Common mode noise: Min. 120dB (Min. 90dB for DC V input)
- Error of reference junction compensation: ±1.5°C (at 15-35°C)  
±2.0°C (at 0-50°C)  
The reference junction compensation cannot be switched off.
- Applicable standards: Thermocouple and resistance temperature detector(RTD) JIS/IEC/DIN (ITS90)

## Contact Inputs

- The contact inputs are provided only when the /EX option is specified.
- Functions: (1) HOLD/Cancel HOLD switching  
(2) RUN/RESET switching
  - Input: 2 points (with the shared common terminal)
  - Input type: Non-voltage contact or transistor contact input
  - Contact capacity: At least 12V/10mA
  - On/off judgment: On state for 1kΩ or less; off state for 20kΩ or greater

## Control Output

- Output: 1 point
- Output type: Choose one from (1) to (3) below:
  - (1) Relay contact output
    - Contact capacity: 3A at 240V AC or 3A at 30V DC (with resistance load)
    - Note: The control output relay cannot be replaced by users.
  - (2) Voltage pulse output
    - On voltage: 12-18V DC
    - Off voltage: 0.1V DC or less
    - load resistance: 600Ω or greater
    - short-circuit current: approx. 30mA
  - (3) Current output
    - Output signal: 4 to 20mA
    - Maximum load resistance: 600Ω
    - Output accuracy: ±0.3% of span (at 23±2°C ambient temperature)

## Event Functions

- PV Event Functions
  - PV event types: 10 types
  - PV high limit, PV low limit, Deviation high limit, Deviation low limit, De-energized on deviation high limit, De-energized on deviation low limit, Deviation high and low limits, Deviation within high and low limits, De-energized on PV high limit, De-energized on PV low limit
- Time Event Functions
  - The time event function begins countdown when a program operation starts, and after the elapse of a preset time, outputs an on-time event signal (contact output: ON) or off-time event signal (contact output: OFF).
  - PV and Time event outputs: 2 relay contacts
    - Relay contact capacity: 1A at 240V AC or 1A at 30V DC (with resistance load)
    - (COM terminal is common)
    - Note: The PV and time event output relays cannot be replaced by users.

## Retransmission Output

±2% of program time

## Communication Function

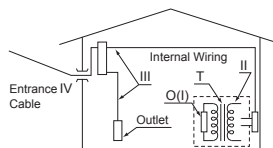
The communication function is provided only when the /RS option is specified. (For details, read the user's manual of the communications functions IM 05C01E12-10E.)

- Communication Protocol
  - Personal computer link: Used for communication with a personal computer, or UT link module of the FA-M3 controller (from Yokogawa Electric Corporation).
  - Ladder communication: Used for communication with a ladder communication module of the FA-M3, or a programmable controller of other manufacturers.
  - MODBUS communication: Used for communication with equipment featuring the MODBUS protocol.
- Communication Interface
  - Applicable standards: Complies with EIA RS-485
  - Number of controllers that can be connected: Up to 31
  - Maximum communication distance: 1,200m
  - Communication method: Two-wire half-duplex, start-stop synchronization, non-procedural
  - Communication speed: 2400, 4800, or 9600 bps

## Safety and EMC Standards

### WARNING

This instrument is classified into the Measurement Category No.1 in the following table. Do not use for the measurements in locations where the categories are No.2, No.3, and No.4.



## Chapter 6 Hardware Specifications

- Safety: Compliant with IEC/EN61010-1 (CE), IEC/EN61010-2-201 (CE), IEC/EN61010-2-030 (CE), approved by CAN/CSA C22.2 No. 61010-1 (CSA), approved by UL61010-1.

Installation category: II

Pollution degree: 2

Measurement category: I (CAT I) (UL, CSA)

O (Other) (CE)

Rated measurement input voltage: Max. 10 V DC

Rated transient overvoltage: 1500 V (\*)

- \* This is a reference safety standard value for measurement category I of CSA/UL 61010-1, and for measurement category O of IEC/EN 61010-2-030. This value is not necessarily a guarantee of instrument performance.

No.	IEC/EN/CSA/UL 61010-1	EN 61010-2-030	Description
No.1	Measurement Category I	O (Other)	For measurements performed on circuits not directly connected to MAINS.
No.2	Measurement Category II	Measurement Category II	For measurements performed on circuits directly connected to the low voltage installation.
No.3	Measurement Category III	Measurement Category III	For measurements performed in the building installation.
No.4	Measurement Category IV	Measurement Category IV	For measurements performed at the source of the low-voltage installation.

- EMC standards: Complies with EN 61326.  
The instrument continues to operate at a measuring accuracy of within  $\pm 20\%$  of the range during tests.
- KC marking: Electromagnetic wave interference prevention standard, electromagnetic wave protection standard compliance

### Power Supply and Isolation

#### CAUTION

Caution to comply with EMC Standards:

When operating this instrument by external power supply, use an independent power unit conforming to CE marking.

#### Power Supply

Power supply	Voltage	Rated at 100-240VAC ( $\pm 10\%$ ) AC/DC 24V, 20 to 29V of allowable range when "/V24" is specified.
	Frequency	50 or 60Hz
Maximum power consumption		8VA max. (4W max.) 3W max. when "/V24" is specified.
Memory		Non-volatile memory
Withstanding voltage	Between primary terminals and secondary terminals (See Notes 1 and 3.)	CE: 3000 V AC for 1 minute (Between relay terminals and secondary terminals) 1500 V AC for 1 minute) UL/CSA: 1500 V AC for 1 minute (Note 2)
Insulation resistance	Between primary terminals and secondary terminals (See Notes 1 and 3.)	20M $\Omega$ or more at 500V DC

Note 1: The primary terminals are the power supply terminals and relay output terminals.

The secondary terminals are the analog input and output terminals, the voltage pulse output terminals, and the contact input terminals.

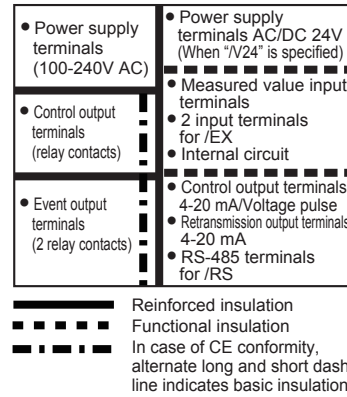
Note 2: The withstanding voltage is specified as 2300 V AC per minute to provide a margin of safety.

Note 3: AC/DC 24V terminals are secondary terminals.

#### Isolation

The bold lines below indicate reinforced isolation, and the broken line indicates functional isolation.

In case of CE conformity, alternate long and short dash line indicates basic insulation.



Note: Neither the measured value input terminals, nor 2 input terminals for the /EX option are isolated from the internal circuit.

### Construction, Mounting, and Wiring

- Construction: Dust-proof and drip-proof front panel conforming to IP65.

For side-by-side close installation the controller loses its dust-proof and drip-proof protection.

- Casing: ABS resin and polycarbonate
- Case color: Black
- Weight: approx. 200g
- Mounting: Flush panel mounting
- Wiring: Screw terminals

### Environmental Conditions

#### Normal Operating Conditions

- Warm-up time: At least 30 minutes
- Ambient temperature: 0-50°C  
(0-40°C when mounted side-by-side)
- Rate of change of temperature: 10°C/h or less
- Ambient humidity: 20-90% RH (no condensation allowed)
- Magnetic field: 400A/m or less
- Continuous vibrations of 5 to 14Hz: Amplitude of 1.2mm or less
- Continuous vibrations of 14 to 150Hz: 4.9m/s<sup>2</sup> (0.5G) or less
- Short-period vibrations: 14.7m/s<sup>2</sup> (1.5G) for 15 seconds or less
- Shock: 98m/s<sup>2</sup> (10G) for 11 milliseconds or less
- Mounting angle: Upward incline of up to 30 degrees;  
downward incline is not allowed.
- Altitude: 2000m or less above sea level

#### Maximum Effects from Operating Conditions

##### (1) Temperature effects

- Thermocouple, DC mV and DC V input:  
 $\pm 2\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$  or  $\pm 0.02\%$  of F.S./°C, whichever is larger
- Resistance temperature detector:  $\pm 0.05^\circ\text{C}/^\circ\text{C}$
- Analog output:  $\pm 0.05\%$  of F.S./°C

##### (2) Effect from fluctuation of power supply voltage (within rated voltage range)

- Analog input:  $\pm 0.2\mu\text{V}/\text{V}$  or  $\pm 0.002\%$  of F.S./V, whichever is larger
- Analog output:  $\pm 0.05\%$  of F.S./V

#### Transportation and Storage Conditions









- Temperature: -25 to 70°C
- Humidity: 5 to 95% RH (no condensation allowed)
- Shock: Package drop height 90cm (when packed in the dedicated package)

# Chapter 7 Key Operations



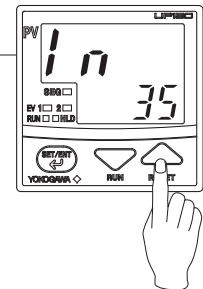
## WARNING

To prevent electric shock, the controller should be mounted on the panel so as not to accidentally touch the terminals when power is being applied.

- (1) You can move between the parameters in each parameter setting display using the  key.
- (2) To change the parameter setpoint,
  - (i) Change the display value with the  or  key (the period flashes).
  - (ii) Press the  key to register the setpoint.
- (3) In the operating display ①, ② or ③, pressing the  key for at least 3 seconds retrieves the operating parameter setting display.
- (4) In the operating parameter setting display, pressing the  key for at least 3 seconds transfers back to the operating display ①.  
 Registering the parameter PRG to “1” retrieves the program parameter setting display.  
 Registering the key-lock parameter LOC to “-1” retrieves the setup parameter setting display.
- (5) In the setup parameter setting display, pressing the  key for at least 3 seconds transfers back to the operating display ①.
- (6) In the program parameter setting display, pressing the  key for at least 3 seconds transfers back to the operating display ①.

### ● UP150 Measured Input Ranges



Input type	Range (°C)	Range code (°C)	Range (°F)	Range code (°F)	
Unspecified		OFF			
Thermocouple	K	-270 to 1370°C	1	-300 to 2500°F	31
		0.0 to 600.0°C	2	32.0 to 999.9°F	32
		0.0 to 400.0°C	3	32.0 to 750.0°F	33
		-199.9 to 200.0°C	4	-300 to 400°F	34
	J	-199.9 to 999.9°C	5	-300 to 2100°F	35
	T	-199.9 to 400.0°C	6	-300 to 750°F	36
	E	-199.9 to 999.9°C	7	-300 to 1800°F	37
	R	0 to 1700°C	8	32 to 3100°F	38
	S	0 to 1700°C	9	32 to 3100°F	39
	B	0 to 1800°C	10	32 to 3200°F	40
	N	-200 to 1300°C	11	-300 to 2400°F	41
	L	-199.9 to 900.0°C	12	-300 to 1600°F	42
	U	-199.9 to 400.0°C	13	-300 to 750°F	43
Platinel 2		0 to 1390°C	14	32 to 2500°F	44
RTD	Pt100	-199.9 to 850.0°C	15	-199.9 to 999.9°F	45
		0.0 to 400.0°C	16	32.0 to 750.0°F	46
		-199.9 to 200.0°C	17	-300 to 400°F	47
		-19.9 to 99.9°C	18	-199.9 to 999.9°F	48
JPt100		199.9 to 500.0°C	19		
DC voltage	0 to 100mV	0.0 to 100.0	User-scalable	20	
	0 to 5V	0.000 to 5.000		21	
	1 to 5V	1.000 to 5.000		22	
	0 to 10V	0.00 to 10.00		23	



For example, to select thermocouple type J (°F), set the range code to 35.



### CAUTION

At power-on, the program temperature controller displays the operating display ①, but if the measured input type setting remains OFF, “IN” appears. In this case, press the  key to display the measured input range code you want to use, then press the  key to register it. (Refer to the flowchart on page 7-4 and 7-5.)

### IMPORTANT


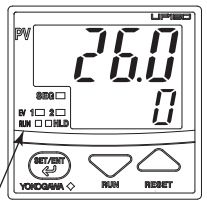



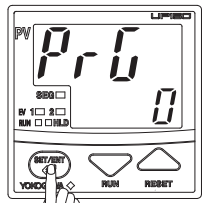


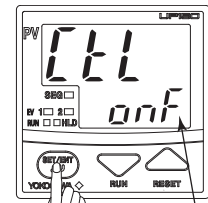

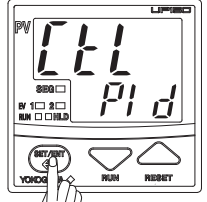
The program temperature controller is shipped with the parameters set at the factory-set defaults. Check the default values against the “Parameter Lists” in the page 7-6 and 7-7, and change the parameter setpoints that need to be changed.

This section explains how to set and register parameter values.

The procedure for changing Control Mode (CTL) can be found on “Changing Control Mode (CTL).” You can set the other parameters in the same way.

There are no parameter displays for parameters specific to functions, such as the optional external contact inputs functions, if they were not selected at ordering.

#### ● Changing Control Mode (CTL)

<p><b>Step 1:</b> Press the  key for at least 1 second to reset the program operation, and confirm that the UP150 shows the operating display ①, ② or ③.</p>	 <p>Confirm that “RUN” lamp is not lit.</p>	<p><b>Step 4:</b> When On/off control mode is required, press the  key to change control mode to On/off.</p>	 <p>The period flashes.</p>
<p><b>Step 2:</b> To enter the operating parameter setting display, press the  key for at least 3 seconds. • “PRG” parameter appears in the PV display.</p>		<p><b>Step 5:</b> Press the  key once to register the setting. Control mode is now changed. To return to the operating display ①, press the  key for at least 3 seconds.</p>	 <p>The period goes out.</p>
<p><b>Step 3:</b> Press the  key once to display “CTL” parameter. In this example, PID control mode is selected.</p>			

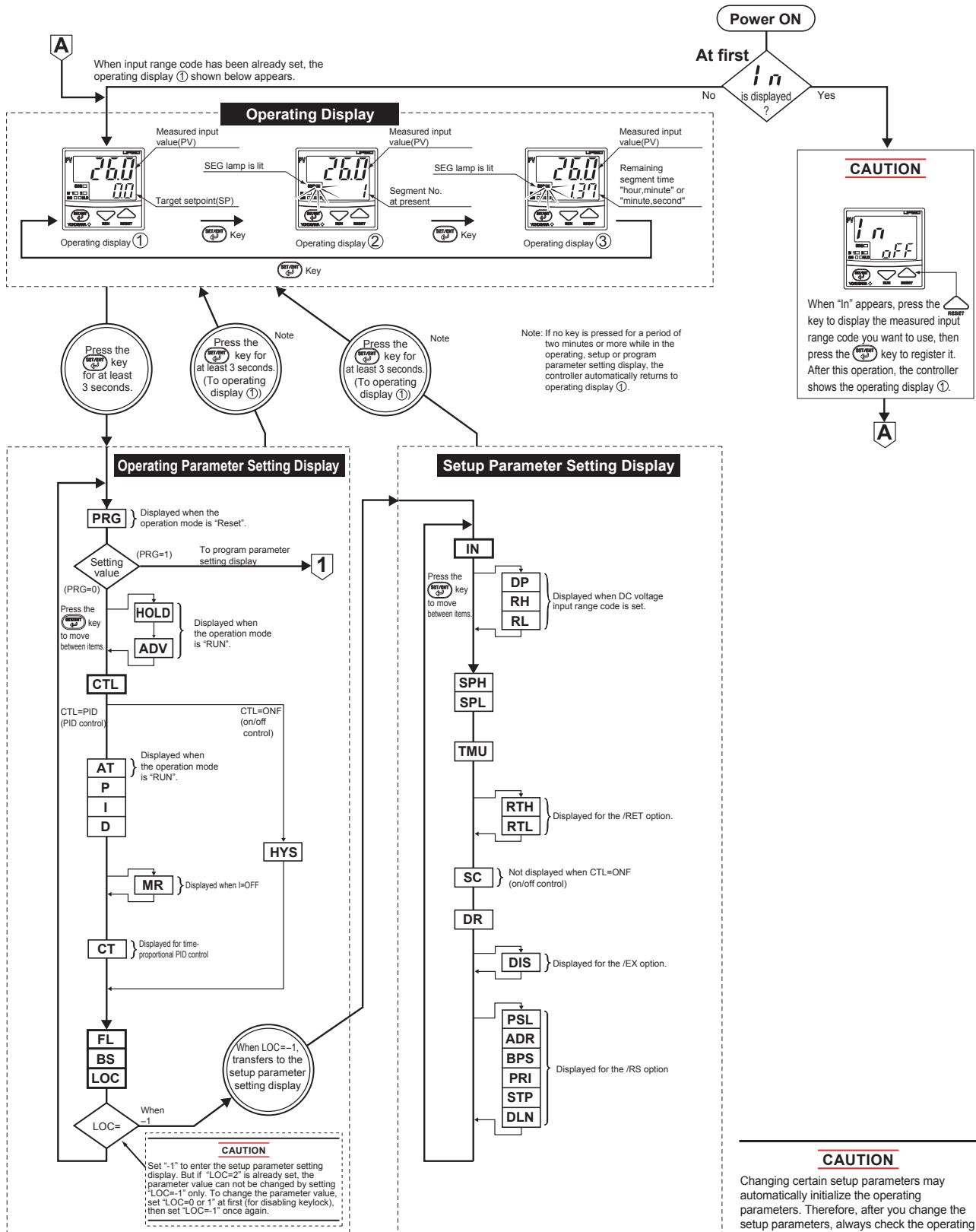


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**CAUTION**

Changing certain setup parameter may automatically initialize the operating parameters. Therefore, after you change the setup parameters, always check the operating parameter setpoints to find out if appropriate values have been set for them. If the operating parameters have been initialized, set them to their appropriate values.

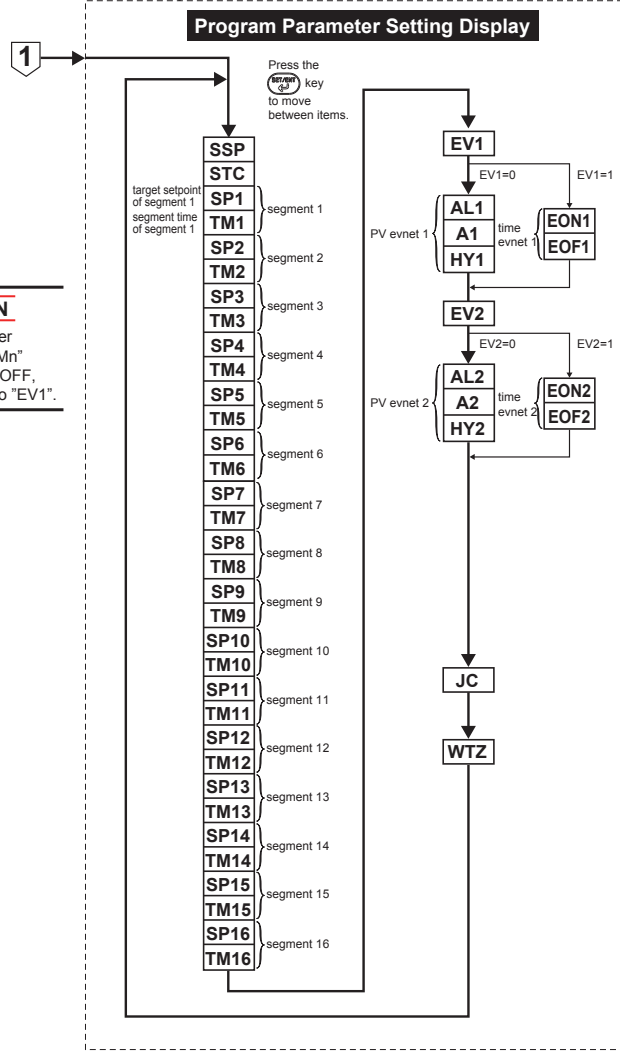
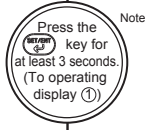
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To Operating Display

Note: If no key is pressed for a period of two minutes or more while in the operating, setup or program parameter setting display, the controller automatically returns to operating display ①.



**CAUTION**

In program parameter setting display, if "TMn" (n=1 to 16) is set to OFF, the controller goes to "EV1".

## Parameter Lists

### (1) Operating Parameters

Parameters changed rather frequently during operation.

When creating a program, set the parameter PRG=1 to display the program parameter setting display.

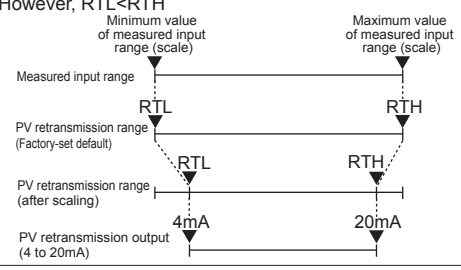
Numbers in ( ) are the parameter setpoints that apply when the communication function is used. Ex. OFF(0), ON(1)

Code	Name	Setting range and unit	Default	User setting
PRG <i>PrG</i>	Program parameter setting	0: Go to "CTL" setting display. 1: Enter the program parameter setting display (Displayed when a program operation is stopped.)	0	
HOLD <i>Hold</i>	Program hold	OFF(0): Cancel Hold ON(1): Hold (Displayed when a program operation is started.)	OFF(0)	
ADV <i>Adv</i>	Segment advance	OFF(0): Not execute advance ON(1): Execute advance (Displayed when a program operation is started.)	OFF(0)	
CTL <i>CTL</i>	Control mode	ONF(0): On/off control PID(1): PID control	PID(1)	
AT <i>At</i>	Auto-tuning	OFF(0): Stop auto-tuning ON(1): Start auto-tuning (Displayed when a program operation is started.)	OFF(0)	
P <i>P</i>	Proportional band	1°C/°F to the temperature that corresponds to 100% of the measured input range (scale) span	5% of measured input range (scale) span	
I <i>I</i>	Integral time	1 to 3600 seconds; OFF(0): No integral action	240 seconds	
D <i>d</i>	Derivative time	1 to 3600 seconds; OFF(0): No derivative action	60 seconds	
MR <i>Mr</i>	Manual reset	-100 to 100%	50.0%	
HYS <i>HYS</i>	Hysteresis for on/off control	0°C/°F to the temperature that corresponds to 100% of the measured input range (scale) span	0.5% of measured input range (scale) span	
CT <i>CT</i>	Control output cycle time	1 to 240 seconds	30 seconds	
FL <i>FL</i>	PV input filter	OFF(0), 1 to 120 seconds	OFF(0)	
BS <i>BS</i>	PV input bias	-100 to 100% of measured input range (scale) span	0% of measured input range (scale) span	
LOC <i>LoL</i>	Key lock	0: No key lock (Note) 1: No key lock (Note) 2: Prevents all parameter changing operations -1: Set "-1" to enter the setup parameter setting display. But if "LOC=1 or 2" is already set, the parameter value can not be changed by setting "LOC=-1" only. To change the parameter value, set "LOC=0" at first (for disabling keylock), then set "LOC=-1" once again. (Note) Both 0 and 1 are No key lock.	0	

## (2) Setup Parameters

Parameter rarely changed in normal use after once having been set.

Numbers in ( ) are the parameter setpoints that apply when the communication function is used. Ex. OFF(0), ON(1)

Code	Name	Setting range and unit	Default	User setting
IN <i>ln</i>	Measured input type	1 to 23, 31 to 48 (See measured input range code list.) (See page3) OFF(0): No input (If no measured input type is specified at the time of ordering, you must set the measured input type.)	OFF(0) or the input range code specified with order	
DP <i>dp</i>	Decimal point position of measured input	0: No decimal place (nnnn) (Displayed at voltage input) 1: One decimal place (nnn.n) 2: Two decimal places (nn.nn) 3: Three decimal places (n.nnn)	1	
RL <i>rH</i>	Maximum value of measured input scale	(RL + 1) to 9999 (Displayed at voltage input)	100.0	
RL <i>rL</i>	Minimum value of measured input scale	-1999 to (RH - 1) (Displayed at voltage input)	0.0	
SPH <i>SPH</i>	Maximum value of program setting range	(SPL+1digit) to max. value of measured input range (scale). Min value of measured input range (scale) to (SPH-1digit) Unit: °C/°F	Maximum value of measured input range (scale)	
SPL <i>SPL</i>	Minimum value of program setting range	Note that SPL < SPH Place limits on the program setting range within the measured input range (scale) to prevent a program setpoint from being beyond the limits of setting range by mistake.	Minimum value of measured input range (scale)	
TMU <i>tmu</i>	Program time unit	Sets the time unit of a program. 0: hour,minute 1: minute,second	0	
RTH <i>rth</i>	Maximum value of retransmission output	Temperature input : Within measured input range Voltage input : (RTL+1digit) to max. value of measured input scale (RH)	Maximum value of measured input range (scale)	
RTL <i>rtl</i>	Minimum value of retransmission output	Min. value of measured input scale (RL) to (RTH-1digit) However, RTL < RTH 	Minimum value of measured input range (scale)	
SC <i>sc</i>	SUPER function	ON(1): Uses the SUPER function OFF(0): Does not use SUPER function	OFF(0)	
DR <i>dr</i>	Direct/reverse action	0: Reverse action 1: Direct action	0	
DIS <i>dis</i>	DI-function selection	OFF(0): Function of /EX does not work ON(1): Terminals (3)-(5) Hold when DI=ON Cancel hold when DI=OFF Terminals (4)-(5) Start program operation when DI=ON Stop program operation when DI=OFF Note: When DIS=ON, the operation mode can not be changed by key operation. However, only the RESET key is operable.	OFF(0)	
PSL <i>psl</i>	Protocol selection	0: PC-link communication 1: PC-link communication with sum check 2: Ladder communication 3: MODBUS in ASCII mode 4: MODBUS in RTU mode	0	
ADR <i>adr</i>	Controller address	1 to 99 However, the number of controllers that can be connected per host device is 31 at the maximum.	1	
BPS <i>bps</i>	Baud rate	2.4(0): 2400 bps 4.8(1): 4800 bps 9.6(2): 9600 bps	9.6(2)	
PRI <i>prl</i>	Parity	NON(0): Disabled EVN(1): Even parity ODD(2): Odd parity	EVN(1)	
STP <i>stp</i>	Stop bit	1 or 2 bits	1 bit	
DLN <i>dln</i>	Data length	7 or 8 bits • 8 bits when ladder, MODBUS (RTU) • 7 bits when MODBUS (ASCII)	8 bits	

(3) Program Parameters

Parameters for creating a program.

Numbers in ( ) are the parameter setpoints that apply when the communication function is used. Ex. OFF(0), ON(1)

Code	Name	Setting range and unit	Default	User setting
SSP 55P	Starting target setpoint	0 to 100% of measured input range (scale) span Unit: °C/°F	Min. value of measured input range (scale)	
STC 5tC	Start code	0: Program operation begins with the starting target setpoint. 1: Ramp-prioritized PV start (program operation begins with the PV value by giving priority to the ramp of segment 1) 2: Time-prioritized PV start (program operation begins with the PV value by giving priority to the time of segment 1)	0	
SP1 5P1	Target setpoint 1	0 to 100% of measured input range (scale) span Unit: °C/°F	Min. value of measured input range (scale)	Use the table blow
TM1 t̄n1	Segment time 1	OFF(-1) or 0.00 to 99.59 (hour,min. or min,second) Time unit is to be set in "TMU" parameter.	OFF(-1)	Use the table blow
*Note ⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
SP16 5P16	Target setpoint 16	0 to 100% of measured input range (scale) span Unit: °C/°F	Min. value of measured input range (scale)	Use the table blow
TM16 t̄n16	Segment time 16	OFF(-1) or 0.00 to 99.59 (hour,min. or min,second) Time unit is to be set in "TMU" parameter.	OFF(-1)	Use the table blow
EV1 ĒH1	Event 1 type	0: PV event 1: Time event	0	
AL1 AL1	PV event 1 type	OFF(0) or 1 to 10 (see the table of PV event function list in User's Manual for Programming/Operation)	1	
A1 A1	PV event 1 setpoint	• PV alarm: Min. value of measured input range (scale) to Max. value of measured input range (scale) • Deviation alarm: -100 to 100% of measured input range (scale) span Unit: °C/°F	Max. value of measured input range (scale) (PV alarm)	
HY1 HY1	PV event 1 hysteresis	0 to 100% of measured input range (scale) span Unit: °C/°F	0.5% of measured input range (scale) span	
EON1 Eon1	Time event 1 on time	OFF(-1) or 0.00 to 99.59 (hour,min. or min,second) Time unit is the same as that of the program.	OFF(-1)	
EOF1 Eof1	Time event 1 off time	OFF(-1) (Note) or 0.00 to 99.59 (hour,min. or min,second) Note: Time event 1 does not stop when "OFF" is set.	OFF(-1)	
EV2 ĒH2	Event 2 type	0: PV event 1: Time event	0	
AL2 AL2	PV event 2 type	OFF(0) or 1 to 10 (see the table of PV event function list in User's Manual for Programming/Operation)	2	
A2 A2	PV event 2 setpoint	• PV alarm: Min. value of measured input range (scale) to Max. value of measured input range (scale) • Deviation alarm: -100 to 100% of measured input range (scale) span Unit: °C/°F	Max. value of measured input range (scale) (PV alarm)	
HY2 HY2	PV event 2 hysteresis	0 to 100% of measured input range (scale) span Unit: °C/°F	0.5% of measured input range (scale) span	
EON2 Eon2	Time event 2 on time	OFF(-1) or 0.00 to 99.59 (hour,min. or min,second) Time unit is the same as that of the program.	OFF(-1)	
EOF2 Eof2	Time event 2 off time	OFF(-1) (Note) or 0.00 to 99.59 (hour,min. or min,second) Note: Time event 2 does not stop when "OFF" is set.	OFF(-1)	
JC J̄C	Junction code	0: Reset 1: Hold 2: Repeat (repeat endlessly)	0	
WTZ W̄tZ	Wait zone	OFF(0) or 0%+1digit to 10% of measured input range (scale) span	OFF(0)	

\*Note: • The setting range (scale) and unit of SPn (n=2 to 15) are same as those of SP1 (and SP16)  
• The setting range (scale) and unit of TMn (n=2 to 15) are same as those of TM1 (and TM16)

• User Setting Table of Target SP and Segment time

	n=1	n=2	n=3	n=4	n=5	n=6	n=7	n=8	n=9	n=10	n=11	n=12	n=13	n=14	n=15	n=16
SP n (n=1 to 16)																
TM n (n=1 to 16)																

### Description of Parameters

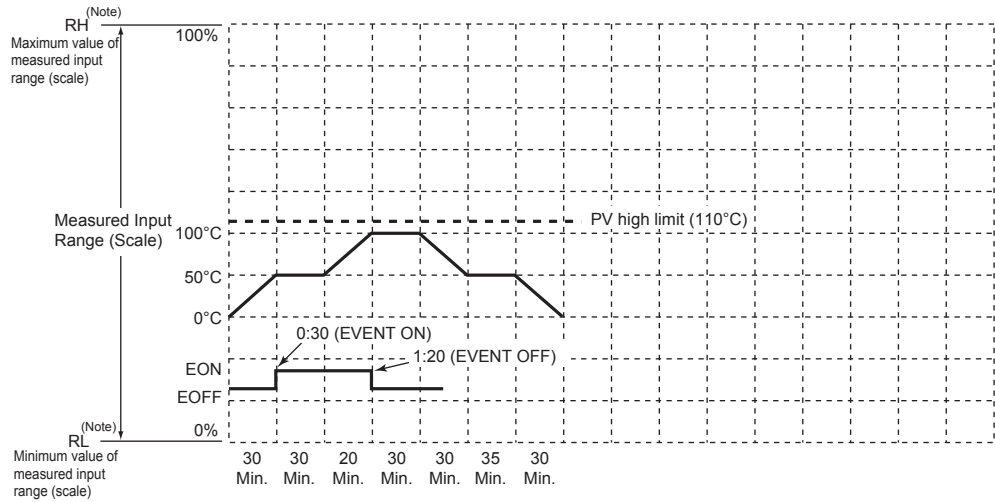
Parameter	Function	Parameter	Function
Control mode	UP150 has two control mode. Select one from the following: a. PID control (PID) b. On/off control (ONF)	Decimal point of measured input	For DC voltage input, the input signal can be scaled for the particular engineering unit. For example, if you set the input type (IN) at range code 22, the initial range is 0.0 to 100.0. a. Using DP, set the decimal point position fit for the engineering unit you want to use. (In the example below, the 2 digits to the right of the decimal point) b. Next, register the scale values of the measured input scale using RH and RL. (In the example below, RH=10.00 and RL=0.00)
<b>CTL</b>		<b>DP</b>	
Manual reset	You can set this parameter only for control without an integral action (when registered as CTL=PID and I=OFF). The controller outputs the manual reset (MR) value when PV=SP. For example, if you set MR=50%, the controller outputs (OUT) 50% when PV=SP.	Maximum/minimum value of measured input scale	
<b>MR</b>		<b>RH, RL</b>	
Hysteresis for on/off control	For on/off control (CTL=ONF), you can set a hysteresis around the on/off point (SP) to prevent chattering.	<b>SUPER</b> function selection	The SUPER function is effective in the following cases: a. An overshoot must be suppressed. b. The rise-up time needs to be shortened. c. The load often varies. Note 1: The SUPER function will not work when on/off control is selected, or I or D constants is set at OFF in PID control. Note 2: For some types of systems, the SUPER function may not be so useful. If this is the case, turn off the function.
<b>HYS</b>		<b>SC</b>	
Control output cycle time	The cycle time is the period of on/off repetitions of a relay or voltage pulse output in time proportional PID control. The ratio of the ON time to the cycle time is proportional to the control output value.	DI-function selection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When DIS=ON, Mode can be switched by only external contact input signal.</li> </ul>
<b>CT</b>		<b>DIS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In order to switch the Mode by key operation, OFF must be set at DIS.</li> <li>Note: UP150 can be switched into "RESET" mode by key operation even if DIS=ON.</li> </ul>
PV input filter	This function should be used when the PV display value may fluctuate greatly, for example, when the measured input signal contains noise. The filter is of the first-order lag type, and FL sets the time constant. If a larger time constant is set, the filter can remove more noise.	Hysteresis for PV events 1 and 2	The PV events are output as relay outputs. Since a relay has a limited service life, excessive on/off actions will shorten the life of a relay. To prevent this, you can set a hysteresis band for both PV events 1 and 2 to moderate excessive on/off actions.
<b>FL</b>		<b>HY1, HY2</b>	
PV input bias	This function adds a bias value to the measured input value, and the result is used for display and control computation.	Time event n* on time n*=1 or 2	The time event feature begins countdown when a program starts running, and after the elapse of a preset time, output an on-time event signal (contact output ON) or off-time event signal (contact output OFF).
<b>BS</b>	$\text{PV value inside the controller} = \text{measured input value} + \text{PV input bias}$ <p>This function is useful for carrying out fine adjustment when the PV value is within the required accuracy but it differs from the value obtained by other equipment.</p>	<b>EON1 EON2</b>	
		Time event n* off time n*=1 or 2	
		<b>EOF1 EOF2</b>	

Blank

# Chapter 8 Programming

To operate the controller using a program, first create the program. The UP150 have one program pattern.

Program operation is based on a program pattern consisting of up to 16 segments as shown in the figure below. To create a program pattern, set the target setpoint to be reached and segment time for each segment. Two PV events and/or two time events can be set for a program.



(Note) Displayed only for DC voltage input.

Starting target setpoint value (SSP)	0 °C
Start code (STC)	0 (program operation begins with the starting target setpoint)
Junction code (JC)	0 (reset)

Segment No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Target setpoint (SP)	50°C	50°C	100°C	100°C	50°C	50°C	0°C									
Segment time (TM) (hour.minute or minute.second) Use the TMU setup parameter to set the time unit.	0:30	0:30	0:20	0:30	0:30	0:35	0:30									
Time event 1 (EV1=1)	EON1	0:30														
	EOF1	1:20														
PV event 1 (EV1=0)	AL1	} Can not be used in this example because Event 1 is used as time event.														
	A1															
	HY1															
Time event 2 (EV2=1)	EON2	} Can not be used in this example because Event 2 is used as PV event.														
	EOF2															
PV event 2 (EV2=0)	AL2	1(PV high limit)														
	A2	110°C														
	HY2	10°C														

Example of Program Pattern Settings

## Program Pattern Setting Table

Device name	
Program name	
Model name	
Serial No.	



(Note) Displayed only for DC voltage input.

Starting target setpoint value (SSP)	
Start code (STC)	
Junction code (JC)	

Segment No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Target setpoint (SP)																
Segment time (TM) (hour.minute or minute.second) Use the TMU setup parameter to set the time unit.																
Time event 1 (EV1=1)	EON1															
	EOF1															
PV event 1 (EV1=0)	AL1															
	A1															
	HY1															
Time event 2 (EV2=1)	EON2															
	EOF2															
PV event 2 (EV2=0)	AL2															
	A2															
	HY2															




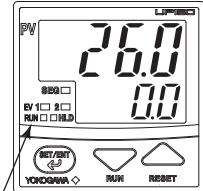


## CAUTION

Before creating the program, reverify the Measured Input Type (IN), Maximum Value of Measured Input Scale (RH), Minimum Value of Measured Input Scale (RL), and Control Mode (CTL) parameters.

### Step 1:

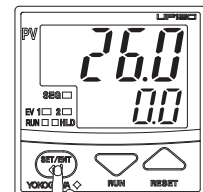
Press the  key for at least 1 second to reset the program operation, and confirm that the UP150 shows the operating display ①, ② or ③.



Confirm that "RUN" lamp is not lit.


### Step 2:

To enter the program parameter setting display, do key operation as follows.




[1] Press the  key for at least 3 seconds to display "PRG".






[2] Press the  key once to display "1". The period flashes while the value is being changed.







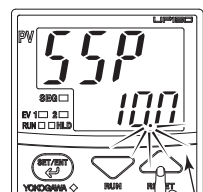
[3] Press the  key once to display "SSP" in the program parameter setting display.



### Step 3:

Set the parameters from "SSP" to "WTZ" by using the ,  and  keys.

- Use the  or  key to change the value of parameters.
- Use  key to register the setpoint.
- When "creating program" is finished, press the  key for at least 3 seconds to return to the operating display ①.



The period flashes during change.

The period is lit or goes out after registration.

## Deleting the Program Segment

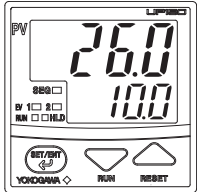
To delete a part of the program pattern, set the segment time of the segment to be deleted (“TMn” n=1 to 16) to OFF, referring to “Creating the program.”


Note : If the segment time of the halfway segment is set to OFF, all of the following segment will not be displayed. Be careful!

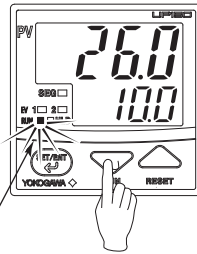
## Start Program Operation

(“Creating the program” must be finished before starting program operation.)

**Step 1:**  
Confirm that the controller shows the operating display ①, ② or ③.



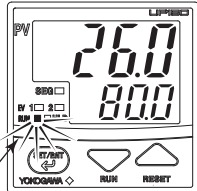
**Step 2:**  
TPress the  key for at least 1 second.  
“RUN” lamp is lit, and starts the program operation.




“RUN” lamp is lit.

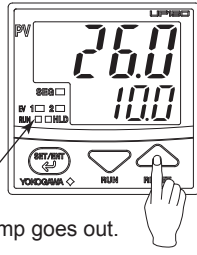
## Reset (Stop) Program Operation

**Step 1:**  
Confirm that the controller is in program operation.



“RUN” lamp is lit.

**Step 2:**  
Press the  key for at least 1 second.  
“RUN” lamp goes out, and resets(stops) the program operation.



“RUN” lamp goes out.

Note:

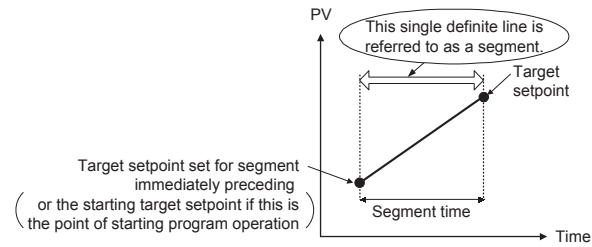
- ① “Program operation” mode can be changed (run/reset) by key operation, communication or external contact input signal.
- ② When the program operation is reset (stopped), control action is also stopped, and the control output is to be 0% or OFF.

## Programming

Before you begin programming, determine whether your programs are created using the time unit of “hour and minute” or “minute and second.” The controller is factory-set to the “hour and minute” time unit. To create programs using the “minute and second” time unit, change the setpoint of the TMU (Time Unit of Program) setup parameter to “1”.

### Creating programs by setting target setpoint and segment time

As shown in the figure below, this method creates programs by setting a segment time and a target setpoint on a segment-by-segment basis.



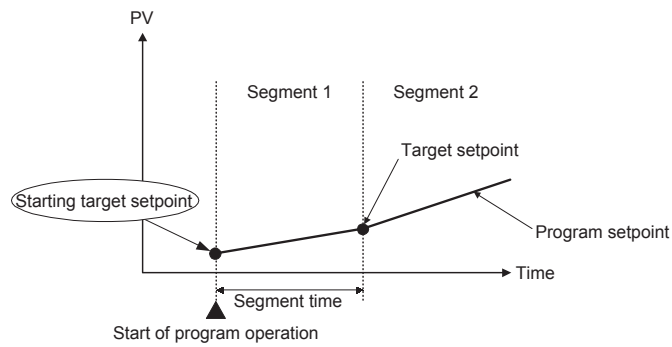
## Conditions for Starting Program

### 1. Letting the controller run from a starting target setpoint

A starting target setpoint refers to a setpoint from which program operation begins. The controller operates in such a manner that the setpoint changes to the target setpoint over the segment time set for segment 1, irrespective of what the PV value is.

#### Controller Settings

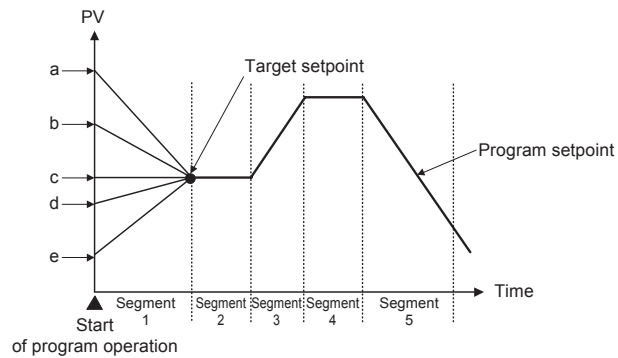
Set the STC (Start Code) program parameter to "0".



### 2. Letting the controller start from the current PV and run according to time settings defined for segment 1

#### Controller Settings

Set the STC (Start Code) program parameter to "2".



Starting Point of Operation	Controller Behavior
a	Begins to run from point a according to the time setting defined for segment 1.
b	Begins to run from point b according to the time setting defined for segment 1.
c	Begins to run from point c according to the time setting defined for segment 1.
d	Begins to run from point d according to the time setting defined for segment 1.
e	Begins to run from point e according to the time setting defined for segment 1.

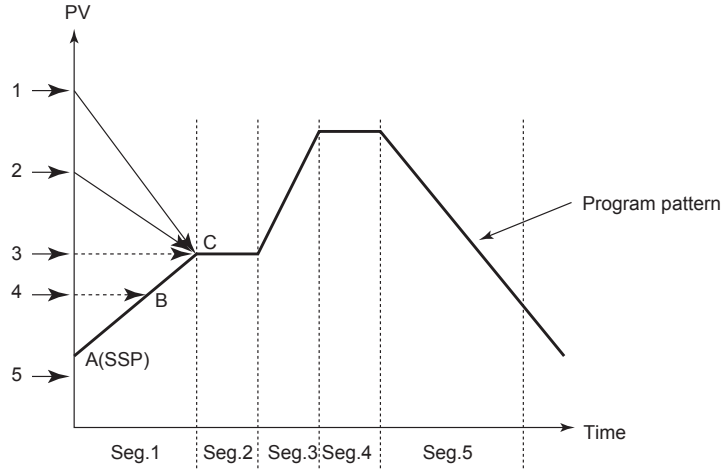
3. Letting the controller start from the current PV and run according to ramp settings defined for segment 1

**Controller Settings**

Set the STC (Start Code) program parameter to "1".

(1) If segment 2 is a soak segment

Program operation starts from any of the points A (SSP) to C. For other information, see the following table.

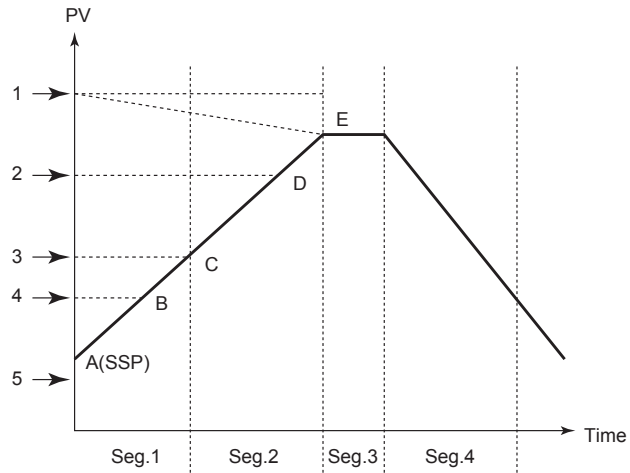


**Example Where Segment 2 is a Soak Segment**

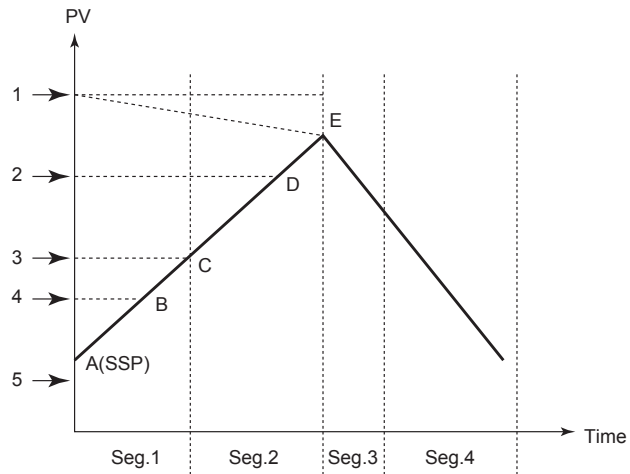
The starting point of program operation is determined by where the measured input value (PV) is located at the time the operation starts.

Measured input value (PV) at startup of program operation	Starting point of program operation
1	C
2	C
3	C
4	B
5	A (SSP)

- (2) If segment 3 is a soak segment:  
 The starting point of program operation is any of points A (SSP) to E.



**Example Where Segment 3 is a Soak Segment**

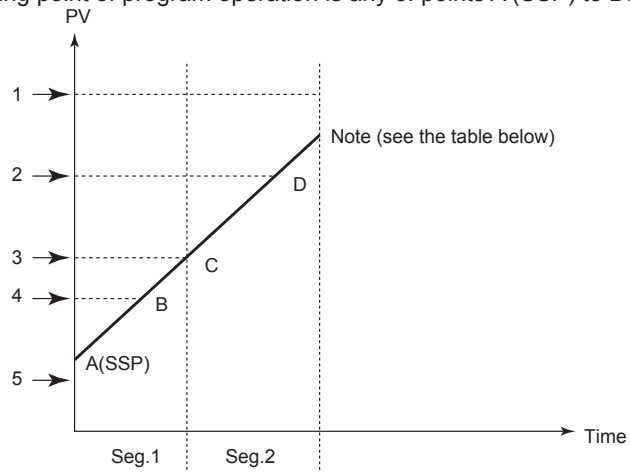


**Example With No Soak Segment**

The starting point of program operation is determined by where the measured input value (PV) is located at the time the operation starts.

Measured input value (PV) at startup of program operation	Starting point of program operation
1	E
2	D
3	C
4	B
5	A (SSP)

- (3) If the segment consists of an ascending gradient (ramp) only:  
 The starting point of program operation is any of points A (SSP) to D.

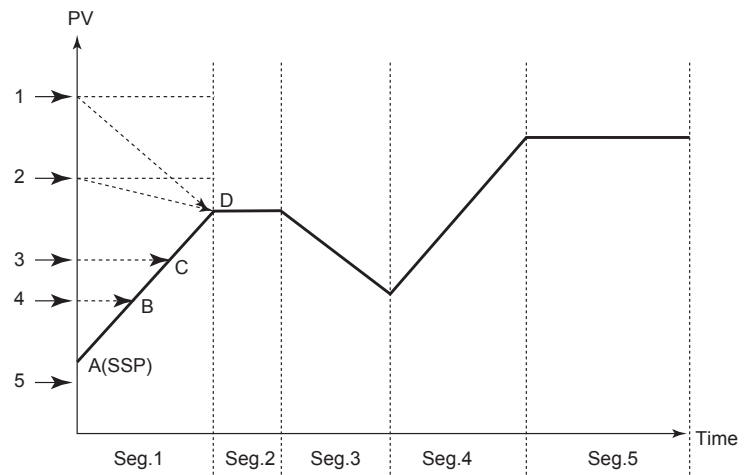
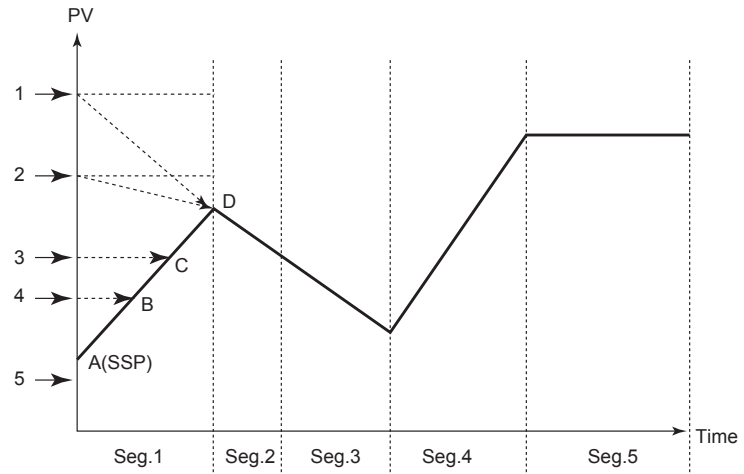


**Example Where the Segment Consists of an Ascending Gradient (Ramp) Only**

The starting point of program operation is determined by where the measured input value (PV) is located at the time the operation starts.

Measured input value (PV) at startup of program operation	Starting point of program operation
1	Program operation does not start up.
2	D
3	C
4	B
5	A (SSP)

- (4) In the case of other program pattern is set.  
 The starting point of program operation is any of points A (SSP) to D.



The starting point of program operation is determined by where the measured input value (PV) is located at the time the operation starts.

Measured input value (PV) at startup of program operation	Starting point of program operation
1	D
2	D
3	C
4	B
5	A (SSP)



### PV Event Function List

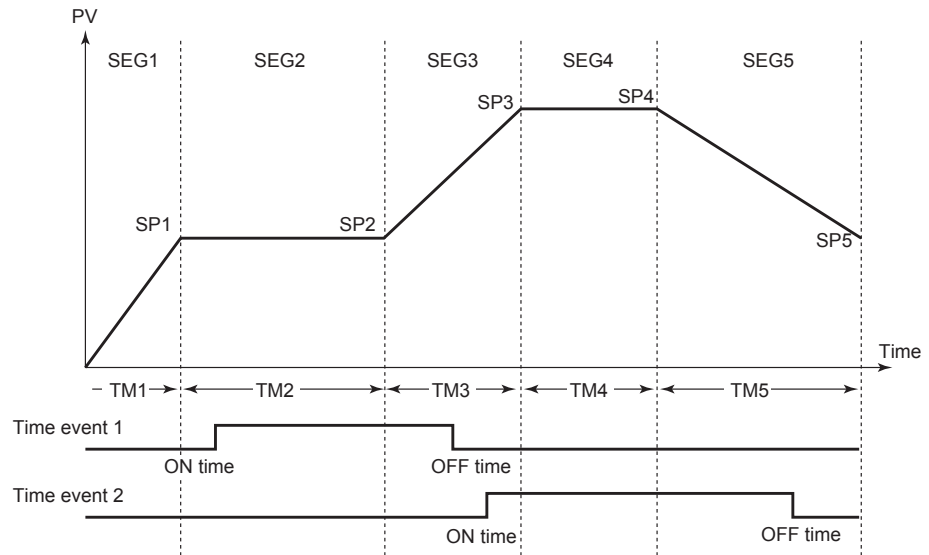
PV event is the function to output the PV or deviation alarm related to the created program.

PV event (alarm) type	Action ("Opn" and "Cls" indicate that the relay contact is opened and closed; "(on)" and "(off)" indicate that the lamp is on and off; and white triangles indicate temperature control setpoints.)	PV event type code		PV event (alarm) type	Action ("Opn" and "Cls" indicate that the relay contact is opened and closed; "(on)" and "(off)" indicate that the lamp is on and off; and white triangles indicate temperature control setpoints.)	PV event type code	
		Closed contact during PV event (alarm)	Open contact during PV event (alarm)			Closed contact during PV event (alarm)	Open contact during PV event (alarm)
No alarm		OFF					
PV high limit		1		De-energized on deviation low limit			6
PV low limit		2		Deviation high and low limits		7	
Deviation high limit		3		Deviation within high and low limits		8	
Deviation low limit		4		De-energized on PV high limit			9
De-energized on deviation high limit			5	De-energized on PV low limit			10

## Time Event

The time event feature begins countdown when a program starts running, and after the elapse of a preset time, output an on-time event (contact output ON) or off-time event (contact output OFF).

The time of time event is not elapsed during “Hold” or “Wait” status. When the “Advance” is executed, remaining time in the segment is canceled.

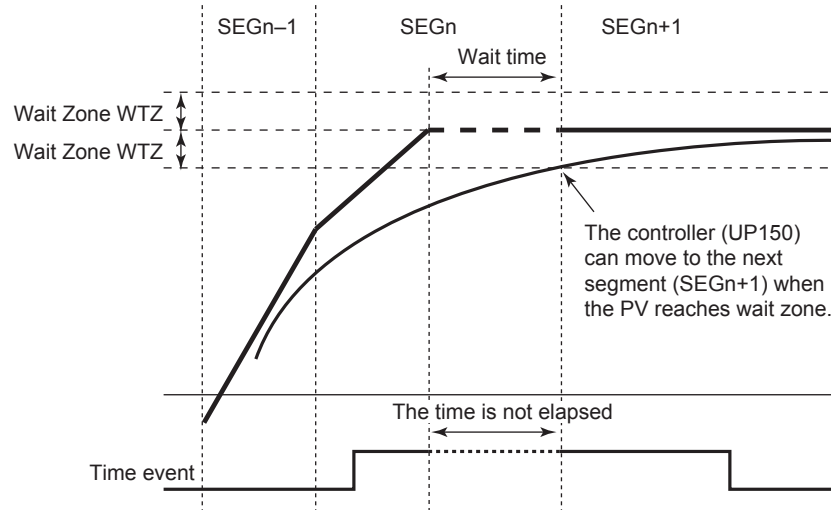


### CAUTION

- (1) When you don't want “event-OFF” at the end of program operation, set “OFF” to time event 1 or 2 off time (EOF1 or EOF2) of segment.
- (2) When you want “event-ON” at the start of program operation, set “0.00” to time event 1 or 2 on time (EON1 or EON2) of final segment 1.
- (3) When the time of events on/off time exceeds the setting time of program, these events do not work.
- (4) Digital (Contact) output is OFF, when controller is in RESET mode.
- (5) The previous event status are kept when controller is in Hold mode.

## Wait Operation

During a segment transition, wait operation brings the transition to be next segment into a wait (standby) state, using the wait zone, until the deviation is canceled. The wait zone is a span of deviation that determines to what degree a PV input is tracked. Wait operation is available only at a segment junction that transfers from ramp to soak.



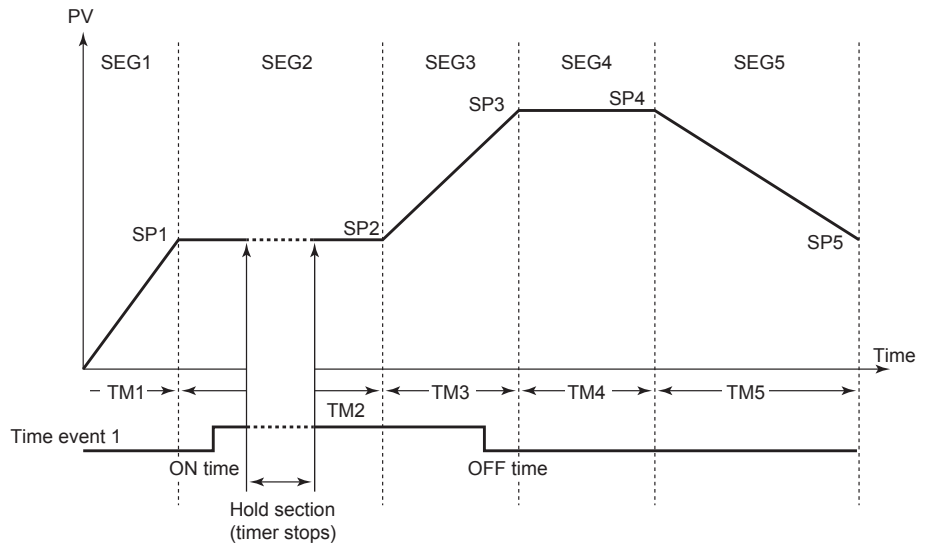
During the “wait”, the timer for the program pattern progress stops, so that time event (EVn) is held. (RUN lamp flashes.)

The PV event does not stop even if the controller is in the “wait”.

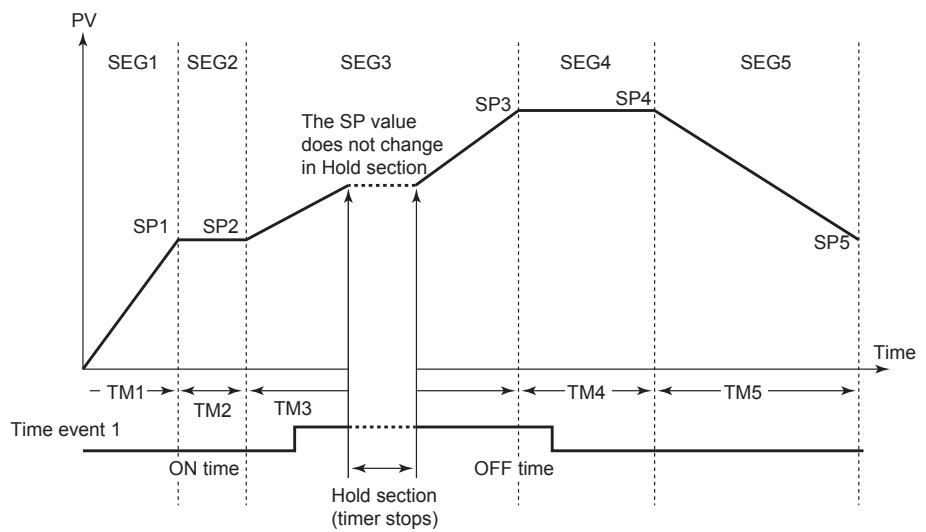
## HOLD Function

During program operation, the time of “segment time” can be stopped by “HOLD function”. When the controller is in “Hold”, the time of time events are also stopped. (PV events do not stop at this time.) When program operation is held, time event and segment time are extended only by amount of the hold.

(1) “Hold” in soak segment

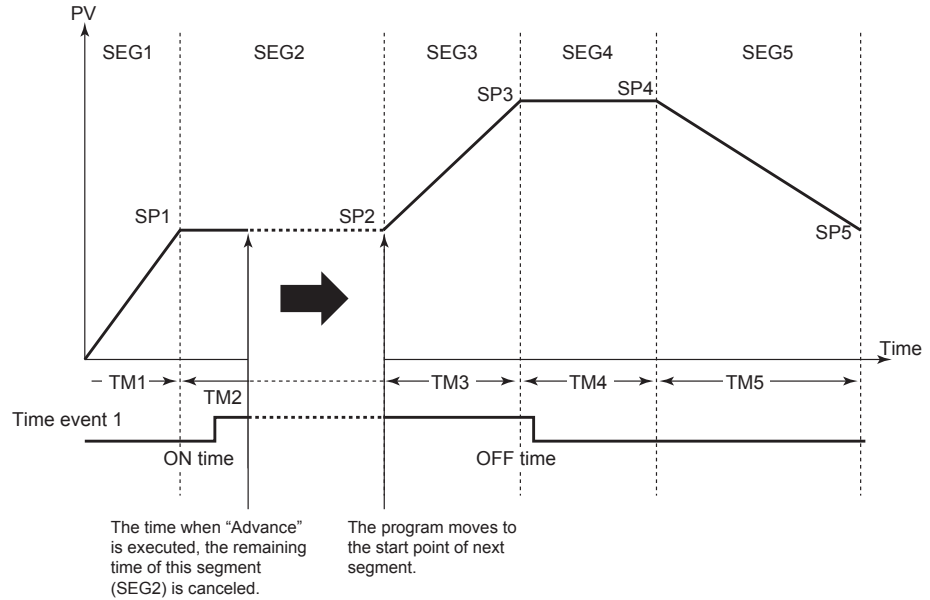


(2) “Hold” in ramp segment



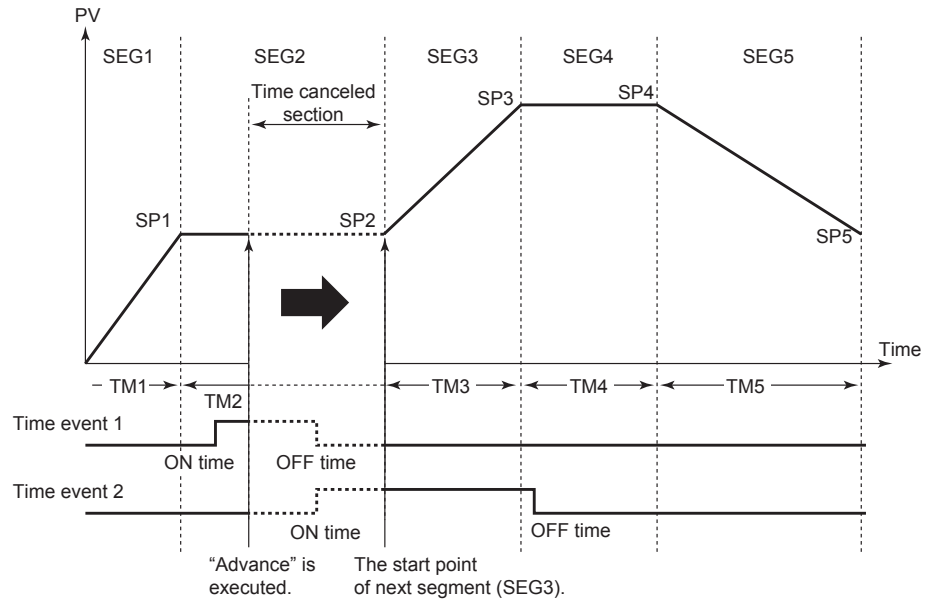
## Advance Function

Advance (moving program pattern forward 1 segment) can be executed by key operation or via communication. If advance is executed at the final segment, the system operates according to the set junction code. If advance is executed during hold, hold is released. When advance is executed, time and event move forward.



## Effect on time events

When the ON/OFF action of time events is set in "time canceled section", the status of time events are changed, and these are kept in the next segment.



## Junction Code

The operation at the end of program pattern can be specified by junction code (JC).

(1) Reset termination (JC = 0)

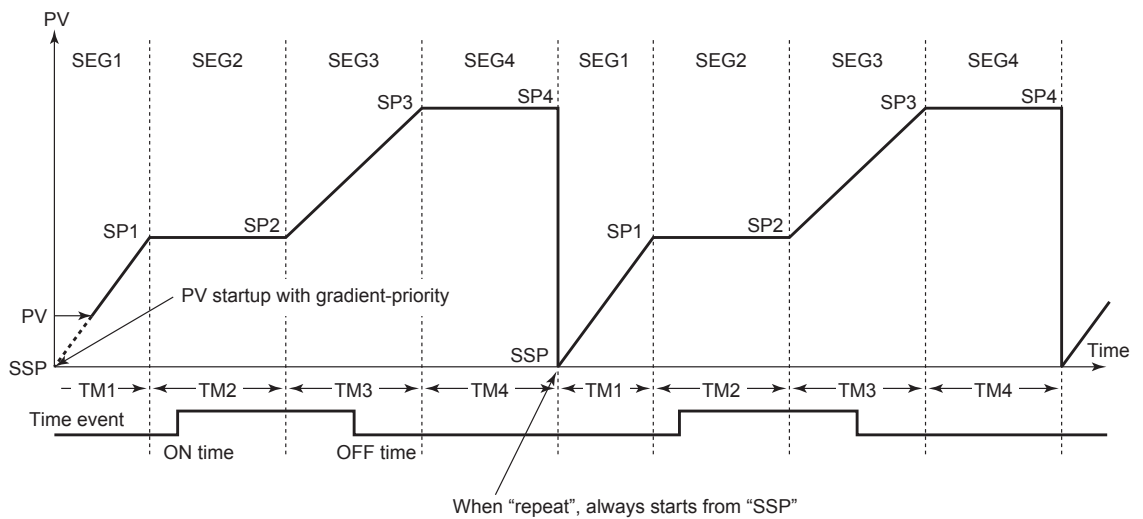
At program termination, the controller enters reset status. At this time, control output becomes 0% or OFF, and event status is OFF.

(2) Hold termination (JC = 1)

At program termination, the system enters hold status. At this time, control output and time event status are held (PV events do not stop at this time). The hold status continues until canceled by key operation or external contact input (digital input). When hold status is canceled, control output becomes 0% or OFF, and event status is OFF.

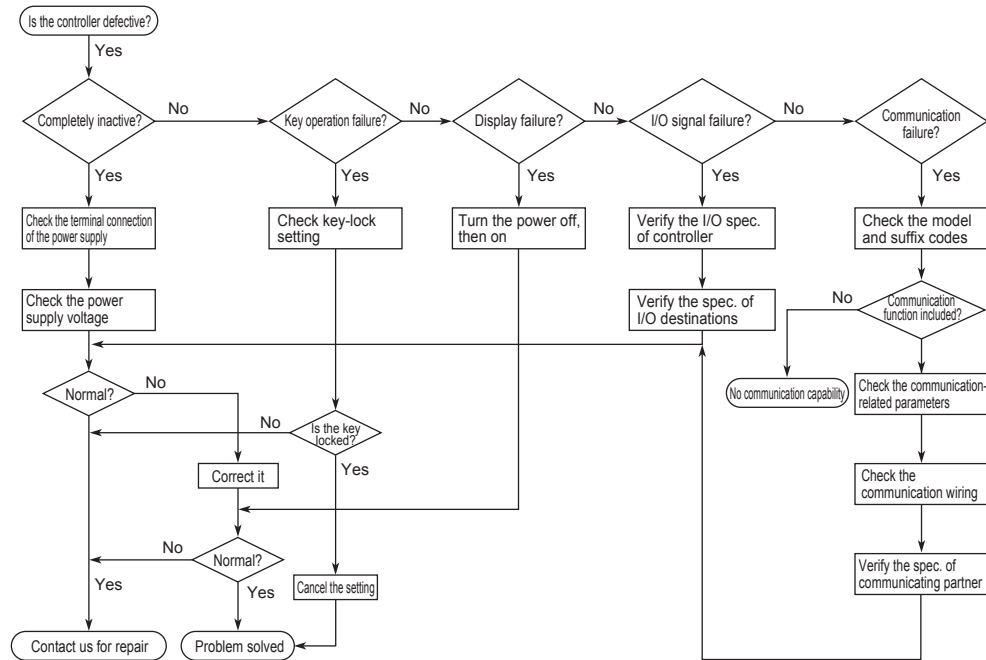
(3) Repeat (JC = 2)

At the program termination, the controller repeats execution of same program pattern. At the start of program operation, PV starts up with gradient-priority. At the start of second time or later where the repeat action is activated, the program operation always starts from "SSP" regardless of PV.



# Chapter 9 Troubleshooting

In the event of an abnormality, perform the following checks as outlined by the flowchart.



## Error Display During Operation

(1) If the controller displays one of the following, carry out the appropriate remedy for the particular error.

Display	Error content	Remedy
<i>PEr</i> PEr	The parameter is abnormal	Check the settings of all the parameters and set them at their proper values.
<i>b.o</i> B.o	Input burnout	Check the sensor wiring and correct it.
<i>ooo</i> ooo	PV over-scale (PV exceeds its effective range.)	Check the input type and scale settings and correct them.
<i>uuu</i> uuu	PV under-scale (PV falls below its effective range.)	
Flashing period	Communication failure (for /RS option only)	Press any key to stop the flashing.

(2) The controller needs to be repaired if any of the indications in the table below appear. In these cases, do not try to repair the controller yourself. Order a new controller or contact us for repair.

Display	Error content
Unknown (at power-on)	CPU failure
All extinguished (at power-on)	Power source failure
"Err" (at power-on)	Calibration abnormal
Flashing "Err" (at power-on)	RAM or ROM failure
Flashing "Err" (during operation)	A/D converter failure, RJC failure, or EEPROM failure

## When Power Failure Occurred During Operation

- Momentary power failures shorter than 20ms (or shorter than 1ms for "/V24") have no effect on the controller operation (i.e., normal operation continues).
- For power failures of 20ms or longer (or of 1ms or longer for "/V24"), however the status will be as follows.  
(The controller action at power recovery is the same as at power-on.)
  - Alarm (PV event) action: Continues
  - Setting parameters: Maintained
  - Auto-tuning: Canceled

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## Revision Record

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**Title : Model UP150 Program Temperature Controller**  
**Manual No. : IM 05C01F12-41E (4th Edition)**

Feb. 2001 1st Edition Newly published  
Sep. 2003 2nd Edition Correct  
Jun. 2004 3rd Edition Change of the company name.  
Mar. 2016 4th Edition Safety standard IEC/EN 61010-2-201 conformity.

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