

# SENTRA

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## TEMPERATURE CONTROLLER

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TM

### *SR Series*



**Models with T300  
Control Instrument**



Model: \_\_\_\_\_

Serial Number : \_\_\_\_\_

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# **INSTRUCTION MANUAL**

## **SENTRA SR Series with T300 Control Instrument**

COVERING

# **INSTALLATION OPERATION MAINTENANCE**



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## **1.0 GENERAL**

- 1.1** Receiving Instructions
- 1.2** Introduction
- 1.3** Safety
- 1.4** Water Treatment
- 1.5** Components

## 1.1 RECEIVING INSTRUCTIONS

- A. Temperature control units are generally shipped skid mounted, boxed and wrapped in plastic prior to shipment.
- B. Unbox the unit before accepting delivery. Check for visible damage and document any evident damage on the delivery receipt or refuse the shipment. Shipping damage is the responsibility of the carrier.
- C. In order to expedite payment for damages, should they occur, follow proper procedures and keep detailed records. Take photographs of any suspected damage.

## 1.2 INTRODUCTION

- A. This manual covers temperature control units from 10 to 34 kW of heating capacity using the Sentra T300 Series microprocessor control instrument. The standard fluid operating temperature range for this temperature control unit is 32°F to 300°F for units. Consult the factory if you have questions about the operating range of your temperature control unit.
- B. The intent of this manual is to serve as a guide in the installation, operation and maintenance of your temperature control unit. Improper installation can lead to equipment damage and poor performance. Failure to follow the installation, operation and maintenance instructions may result in damage to the unit that is not covered under the limited warranty. This manual is for standard products. The information contained in this manual is intended to be general in nature. The information is typical only and may not represent the actual unit purchased.
- C. When calling for assistance from the Manufacturer's Service Department, it is important to know the model and serial number of the particular unit. The model number includes critical unit information which is helpful when troubleshooting operating difficulties. The serial number allows the service team to locate manufacturing and testing records which can have additional information relating to a particular unit.



**WARNING:** This equipment contains hazardous voltages that can cause severe injury or death. Disconnect and lock out incoming power before installing or servicing the equipment.

## 1.3 SAFETY

- A. It is important to become thoroughly familiar with this manual and the operating characteristics of the unit.
- B. It is the owner's responsibility to assure proper operator training, installation, operation, and maintenance of the unit.
- C. Observe all warning and safety placards applied to the unit. Failure to observe all warnings can result in serious injury or death to the operator and severe mechanical damage to the unit.



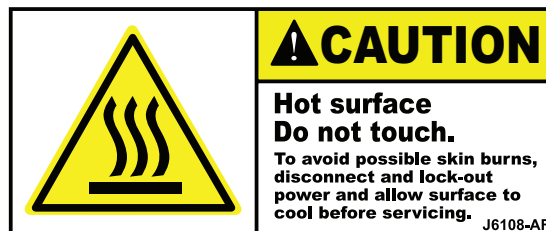
- D. Observe all safety precautions during installation, startup and service of this equipment due to the presence of high voltage. Only qualified personnel should install, startup and service this equipment.
- E. When working on this equipment, observe precautions in literature and on tags, stickers and labels located on the equipment. Wear work gloves and safety glasses.
- F. Before installing and operating the unit, be aware of and follow any local laws and codes that apply to the installation.
- G. Samples of Warning Labels applied to typical temperature control units.
  - 1. Alerts users to the danger of high voltage.



- 2. Alerts the user to possible explosive danger.



- 3. Alerts the user to a hot surface danger due to high operating temperatures.





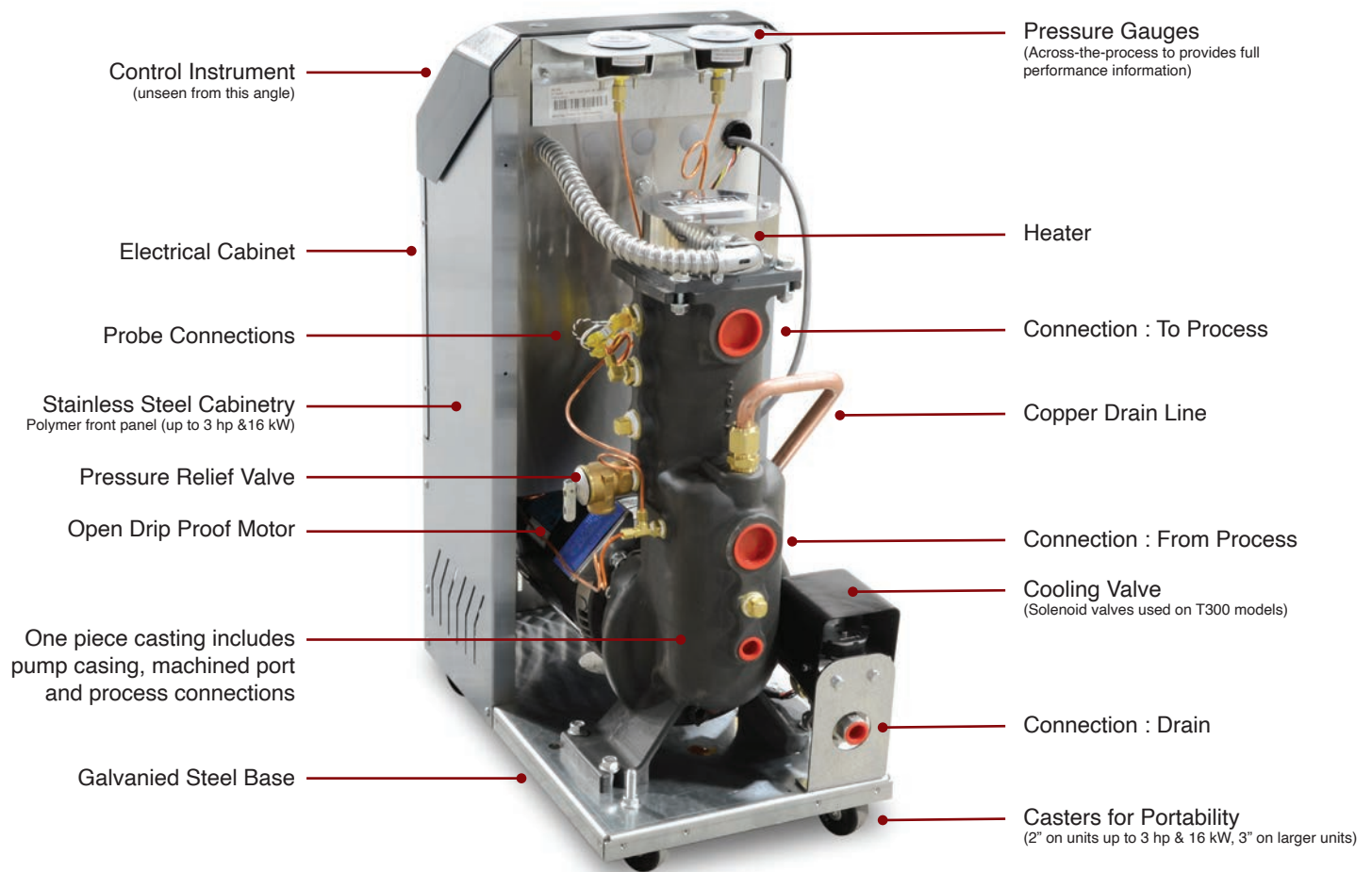
**WARNING:** Improper water treatment will void unit warranty.

## 1.4 WATER TREATMENT

- A. The fluid used in your temperature control unit will greatly effect its short and long-term operation. Lack of as well as improper water treatment can damage the temperature control unit by causing scale build-up, excessive corrosion and/or bacterial contamination. It is the equipment owner's responsibility to prevent damage caused by poor water quality. The services of a water treatment professional is recommended.
- B. The use of untreated or improperly treated water in a temperature control unit may result in scaling, erosion, corrosion, algae, bacteria or slime. The manufacturer recommends filtering the process water to prevent solids from plugging critical parts.
- C. It is recommended that the services of a qualified water treatment specialist be engaged to determine what water treatment is required.
- D. Advantage assumes no responsibility for equipment failures which result from untreated or improperly treated water.
- E. Do not use deionized water in this unit. Some customized units may be compatible with deionized water. Consult the factory before using deionized water.

## 1.5 COMPONENTS





Selection of certain options and features may change the size, look and configuration of the unit. Contact the factory for more information.

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## **2.0    INSTALLATION**

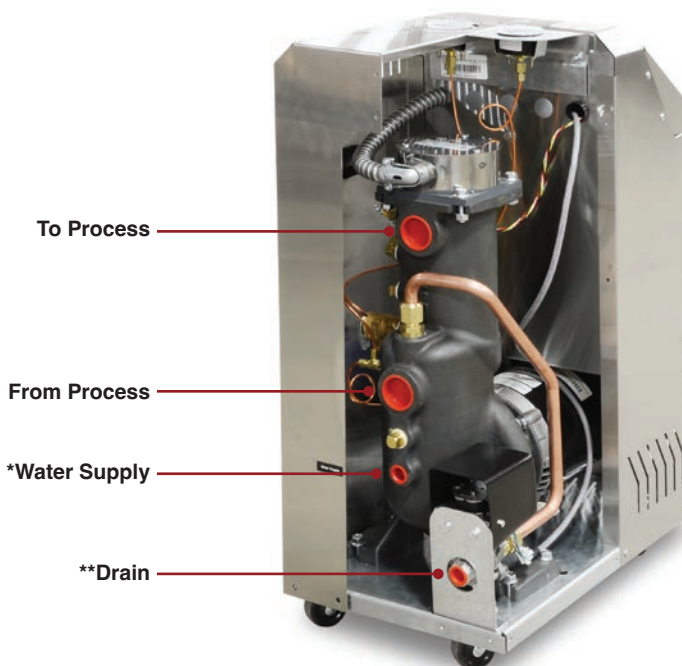
- 2.1**    General
- 2.2**    To and From Process Connections
- 2.3**    Water Supply Connection
- 2.4**    Drain Connection
- 2.5**    Electrical Connection

## 2.1 GENERAL

- A. Care should be taken to use materials (hose, rigid piping, valves or filters) rated for the temperature and pressure duty of your unit. Most units have a maximum operating temperature of 300°F or less and a maximum pressure of 150 PSI. The unit is most efficient when full size plumbing is run from the unit connections to and from the process. If necessary, reduce the plumbing size at your process, not at the unit.
- B. Be certain all process piping materials have the equivalent or larger diameter of the particular process connection.

**\*Connect Unit water supply to** plant's city water or well water source or tower water supply or chilled water supply.

**\*\*Connect Unit drain to** plant's open drain or tower water system return or chilled water system return.



## 2.2 TO AND FROM PROCESS CONNECTIONS

- A. Connect the unit's *To Process* port to the *Water In* port on the process manifold.
- B. Connect the unit's *From Process* port to the *Water Out* port on the process manifold.
- C. **Please note:** Process water piping circuitry should be designed to avoid an excessive use of elbows and/or lengths of pipe or hose. If hose is the material of choice, avoid tight twists or curls and excessive lengths.
- D. Valves and filters may be installed in the process water piping circuitry to facilitate service and maintenance, provided that such devices maintain the full inside diameter of the process connection. If installed, all such devices must be open and clean during unit operation.



**WARNING:** Check local codes to determine proper use of back flow prevention device in water supply line.

## 2.3 WATER SUPPLY CONNECTION

- A. Connect the unit's *Water Supply* port to the plant's city water, well water, tower water or chilled water supply.
- B. The factory recommended minimum operating water supply pressure requirement is **60 PSI**. The required water supply pressure retains process water in a liquid state at temperatures over 180°F. Failure to maintain the required water supply pressure will cause premature failure of and increase maintenance in susceptible areas such as the shaft seal and heater.
- C. Static water supply pressure can be determined at the unit's location by reading the unit's 0-160 PSI pressure gauges when the unit's pump motor is **OFF**.
- D. If water supply pressure as read on the unit's pressure gauges exceeds 75 PSI, a **pressure reducing valve** must be installed in the water supply line (refer to section 7.3 of this manual for installation information). The factory recommended 'regulated pressure out' is 60 PSI.



Typical pressure reducing valve installation (shown on S-925 model).

## 2.4 DRAIN CONNECTION:

- A. Connect the unit's **DRAIN** port to one of the following, determined by the water supply source:
  - 1. Open drain for well or city water supply.
  - 2. Tower water system return for tower system water supply.
  - 3. Chilled water system return for chilled water system supply.
- B. The factory recommends a minimum of 10 psi pressure differential between the water supply and drain line for proper cooling.
  - 1. The amount of cooling provided by the unit depends on:
    - a. The cooling valve size
    - b. The pressure differential across the valve
    - c. The temperature difference between the unit set point and the cooling water temperature
    - d. The cooling valve position
  - 2. Consult factory when selecting the correct cooling valve for your application.

3. In general the standard ½" cooling valve will provide approximately 24,000 Btu/hr (7 kW) of cooling per every 10°F difference between the cooling water temperature and the process set point based on 25 psi delta p across the cooling valve with ½" supply & return connections. Connecting the unit with ¾" or 1" cooling water supply and return connections will increase the cooling capacity of the unit.
- C. For most applications, the drain line should not be valved. However, for installations with a pressurized drain system, it may be necessary to install a valve in the drain line. In such cases, the installed valve must be fully opened after installation and the valve handle removed to prevent operating the unit with a closed drain valve. The valve handle can be reattached to the valve body when it is necessary to close the valve.
- D. **CAUTION:** The unit must never be operated with a closed drain line valve. A closed drain line valve prevents adequate system cooling and will lead to unit overheating. Overheating of the unit may lead to unit damage and/or serious personal injury.



**WARNING:** Never operation the Temperature Control Unit with a closed drain.

## 2.5 ELECTRICAL CONNECTION

### A. Standard Models

1. Electrical power supply requirements for standard units are identified on the equipment data tag. Verify that available voltage supply is the same as the unit's voltage requirements.

**WARNING: DO NOT CONNECT THE UNIT TO A VOLTAGE SUPPLY SOURCE NOT EQUAL TO THE UNIT'S VOLTAGE REQUIREMENTS AS SPECIFIED ON THE UNIT'S DATA PLATE.**

Use of incorrect voltage will void the unit's warranty and cause a significant hazard that may result in serious personal injury and/or unit damage.

2. For standard units with 10 and 16 KW heaters and up to 3 horsepower pumps, a four conductor cable, 10 foot in length, is provided for connection to an operator supplied fused disconnect.
3. For units with 24 and 34 KW heaters, the operator must provide a four conductor power cable and the fused disconnect.
4. The owner supplied fused disconnect must be sized and installed according to the unit's power supply requirements and local electrical codes.

### B. Models With Factory Included Disconnect Switch and Other Custom Features

1. Some units may be customized and include a factory supplied power disconnect switch and/or higher specification electrical enclosure. Electrical power supply requirements are identified on the equipment data tag. Verify that available





**WARNING:** Do not connect the unit to a voltage supply not equal to the unit's voltage requirements as specified on the unit's data plate. Use of incorrect voltage will void the unit's warranty and cause a significant hazard that may result in serious personal injury and unit damage.



**WARNING:** Electric Shock Hazard. High Voltage is present in the electrical cabinet. Disconnect power before servicing. Follow all facility lock-out tag-out procedures.

voltage supply is the same as the unit's voltage requirements.

**WARNING: DO NOT connect the unit to a voltage supply source not equal to the unit's voltage requirements as specified on the unit's data plate. Use of incorrect voltage will void the unit's warranty and cause a significant hazard that may result in damage to the unit or serious personal injury.**

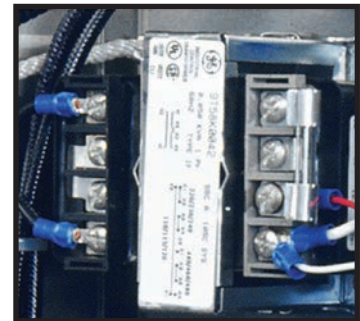
2. Appropriate conduit and fittings should be selected which will maintain the integrity of the cabinet.
3. Supply a power conductor sized according to the unit's power supply requirements. Connect the power conductor to the unit's power supply entry terminal block.

#### C. Control Circuit Wiring

1. The unit's supplied control circuit is 110 volt, 1 phase, 60 cycle. The control circuit is supplied by the factory installed transformer. A control circuit fuse is provided.

#### D. General

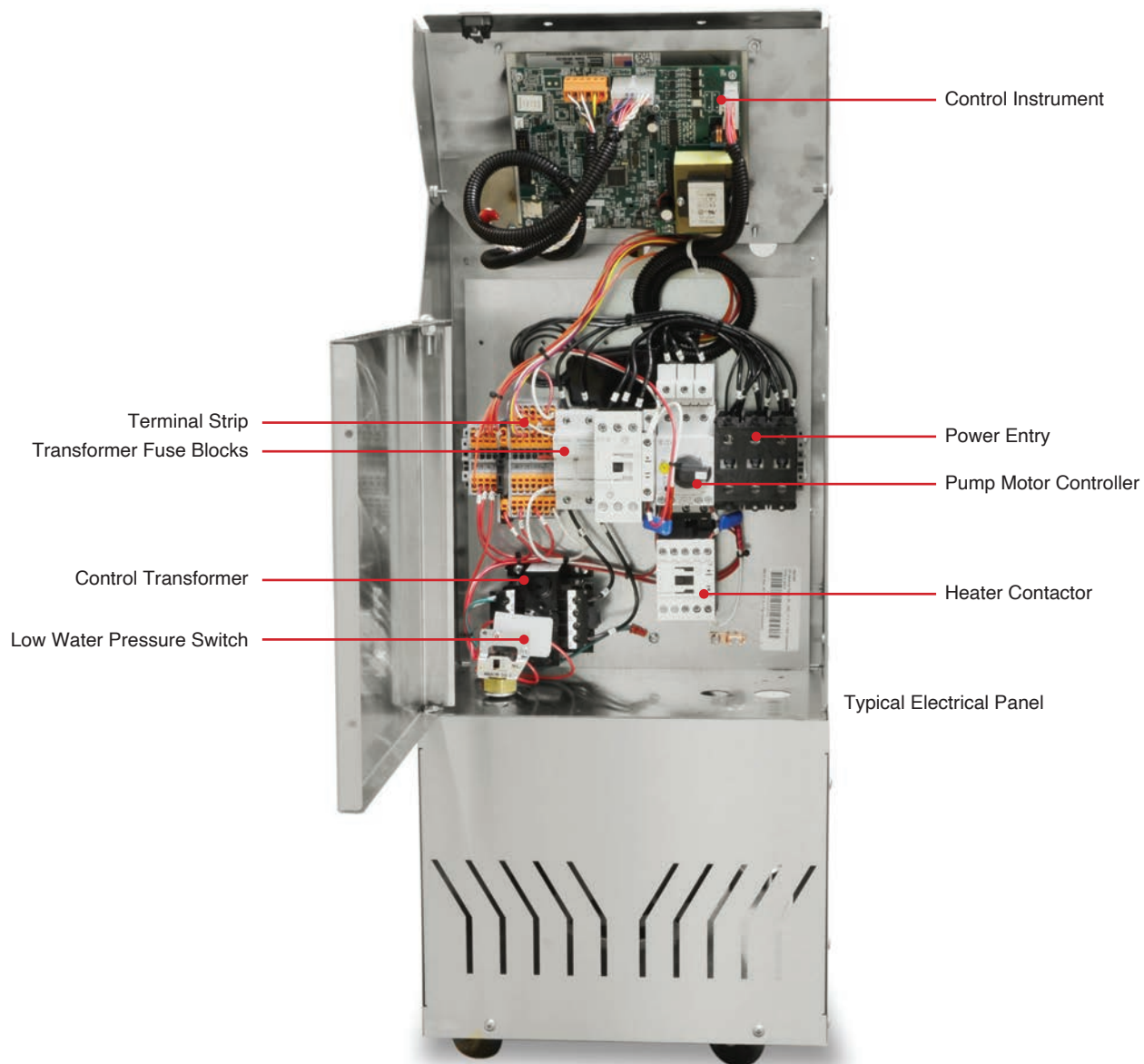
1. Make certain all ground connections to the unit are properly affixed. A proper connection to earth ground is required. A conduit ground is not a reliable conductor!
2. Make certain the power conductor, disconnecting means, and fusing are properly sized according to the unit's power supply requirements.
3. Make certain all electrical connections are tightly affixed. Any loose wiring connections must be tighten before engaging the power supply.
4. Make certain no moisture or standing water is present inside the electrical cabinet.



Control circuit transformer fuse



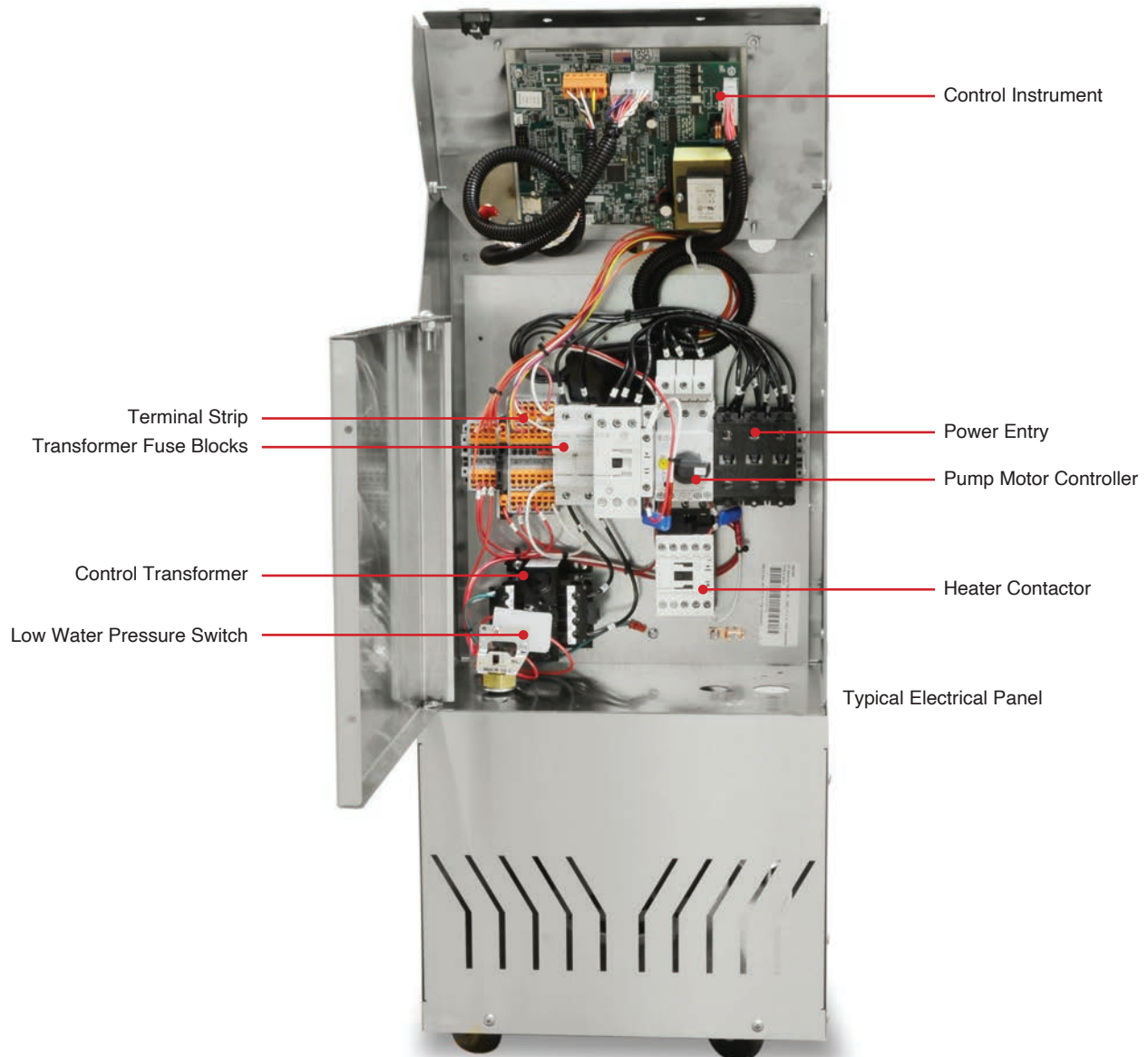
**WARNING:** Check that all electrical connections are tight before starting.  
Disconnect power before servicing. Follow all facility lock-out tag-out procedures.







**WARNING:** Check that all electrical connections are tight before starting.  
Disconnect power before servicing. Follow all facility lock-out tag-out procedures.



### **3.0 OPERATIONS**

- 3.1** General
- 3.2** Machine Start Up and Operation
- 3.3** Instrument Operation : Basic Use
- 3.4** Instrument Operation : Basic Setup
- 3.5** Instrument Operation : Remote Setup
- 3.6** Instrument Operation : Features Setup
- 3.7** Instrument Operation : Machine Setup
- 3.8** Instrument Operation : Tools and Status
- 3.9** Shut Down Sequence

### 3.1 GENERAL

- A. Failure to follow the factory required operation procedures may adversely affect the unit's ability to adequately control process temperature and may create a hazardous operating condition which may result in unit damage or serious operator injury.



**WARNING:** Follow all Factory operations procedures. Failure to do so may create a hazardous operating condition which may result in serious operator injury and/or unit damage.

- B. The Operations segment of this manual is outlined below:

- 3.2 **Machine start-up/operations procedure** - follow this segment to start the unit after the initial installation or to restart the unit after reinstallation to the same or different process. This section includes information on system fill, electric motor phasing (pump rotation) and process flow adjustments.
- 3.3 **Instrument Operation** - follow this segment to start up and operate the instrument. This section includes information on automatic and manual venting, setpoint selection and adjustment, and feature explanations.
- 3.4 **Shut down procedure** - follow this segment to shut down the unit. This segment includes information on system cool down, shut down, electrical power supply precautions, and disconnection from the system.

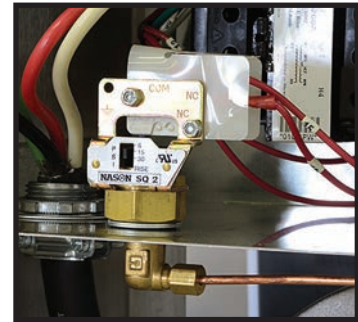
### 3.2 MACHINE START UP/OPERATIONS PROCEDURE

A. **System Fill**

1. Engage the water supply source by opening the water supply valve (customer installed) at the unit's location. If a valve is not installed, engage the water supply source at the plant's water supply central control point.
2. Once the water supply source is open, the unit will fill automatically. Allow a few moments for the unit to completely fill. The operator can determine the unit is properly filled when the *To Process* pressure gauge and the *From Process* pressure gauge stabilize at equal or closely similar pressure.
3. The operator must check for any water leakage in the unit's mechanical system, the process, and throughout the plant's water supply system. If a water leak is observed, the operator must disengage the water supply system, relieve all pressure, and repair the leak. The operator must verify the leak is repaired by refilling the system as outlined in this procedure.
4. During system fill, air is often trapped in the water system. Air is purged automatically via the cooling valve during initial pump start-up. All air must be purged before the unit is engaged for process temperature control. The automatic stat-up vent parameters are adjustable. See Section 3.5.F for more information.

Entrained air in the system will adversely affect the unit's ability to control process temperature and can cause heater failure when the heating elements are exposed to this air.

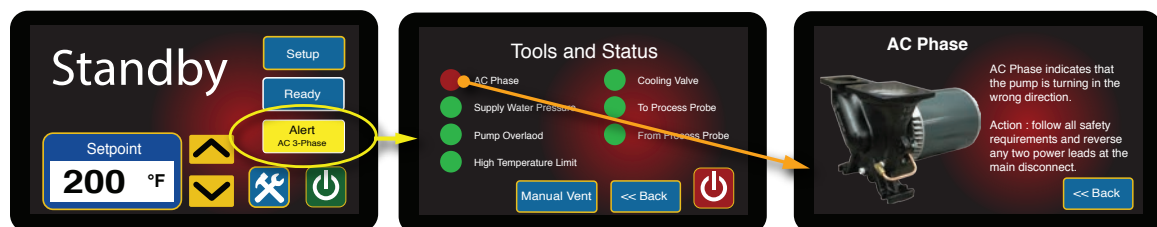
5. Adequate water fill and pressure must be supplied to the unit for efficient and safe operation. To ensure sufficient water fill, an electrical panel mounted pressure switch is supplied with the unit. A capillary line feeds the pressure switch. If the water supply pressure is not adequate the unit can not be operated. This prevents operation with inadequate water fill and pressure. If the unit is operated without adequate water fill and pressure, the unit may be susceptible to overheating and could result in unit damage and/or serious injury to operating personnel.



Panel mounted pressure switch

## B. Electric Motor Phasing (Pump Rotation)

1. The operator must determine the electric motor is phased correctly. Incorrect phasing means the pump is rotating backwards and results in poor operation and eventual damage. There are two ways to determine correct phase.
2. **Instrument.** When power is supplied to the unit and if the phase is incorrect the instrument will display a yellow Alert icon. Press the Tools & Status icon to advance to the Tools & Status screen. Press AC Phase to advance to the AC Phase screen to determine the recommended action to correct the phase issue or continue to Section B4.



Instrument showing the Alert AC 3-Phase Icon.

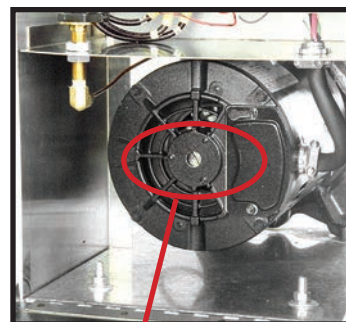
3. **Pump.** This is done by visually inspecting the rotation of the motor shaft.
  - a. Supply electrical power to the unit by engaging the unit's disconnect switch.
  - b. Remove the thermoformed cover panel and open the hinged electrical cabinet panel cover. **Note that the electrical power is engaged at this point and caution must be observed while the electrical supply is engaged and the cabinet panel is open.**



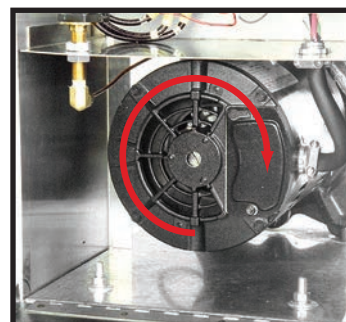
**WARNING:** Electrical power is engaged and caution should be employed while the cabinet is open.



- c. Locate the electric motor and identify the motor shaft inside the electric motor housing. The motor shaft can be seen through the vent slots in the motor housing or by removing the shaft cover.
- d. On the instrument, quickly press the green Power icon and the quickly press the red Power off Icon twice.
- e. Observe the motor shaft as it slows to a stop to identify the rotation. Correct rotation is “clockwise”, when viewed from the rear of the motor. Incorrect rotation is “counter-clockwise” when viewed from the rear of the motor. If the shaft does not rotate when the unit is started, the operator must identify the cause as outlined in this manual’s troubleshooting and repair section.
- f. If the unit is phased correctly, continue with the start up procedure at step C. If the unit is phased incorrect, continue with step 2.

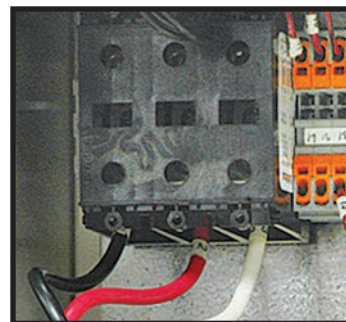


Remove shaft cover to view the motor shaft



Correct rotation is clockwise when viewed from the rear of the motor.

4. To correct unit phase:
  - a. Disengage the electrical power supply to the unit at the unit’s disconnect switch. Follow proper lockout procedures before proceeding.
  - b. Once the electrical power supply is disengaged, reverse any two power leads of the power cord at the fused disconnect terminals.
  - c. **Note: The operator must reverse the power leads at the disconnect only and *not* at the power entry terminals on the unit’s electrical panel.** The unit’s internal electrical system wiring is phased correctly at the factory and must not be altered in the field.
5. **To verify pump rotation via pressure gauges.** Start the unit and observe the pressure gauges. The *To Process* pressure will indicate 35-50 PSI more than the *From Process* pressure. In this state, the pump rotation is correct. If not evident the unit is not correctly phased and should be corrected as outlined in step 4.



**DO NOT** reverse power leads at the unit’s power entry

### C. Process Flow Adjustments

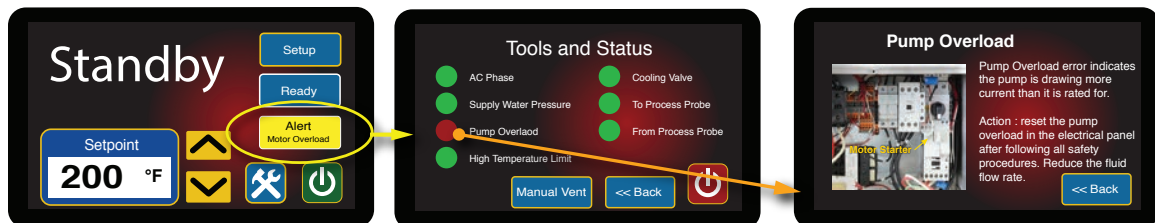
1. The operator must determine and set proper water flow rate for the most efficient and trouble free operation.





**WARNING:** To correct phase ... switch power leads at the disconnect switch only.

- a. Water flow rate through the process is determined by the pressure losses in the process loop. Generally, higher flow rates result in turbulent flow achieving maximum temperature control.
- b. If the flow rate exceeds the motor horsepower capacity, the electric motor will draw excessive amps. This is a result of the process loop's ability to flow water at a greater rate than can be provided by the pump. This will eventually result in tripping the thermal motor overload relay (overload relays open) and the unit will shut down
- c. The yellow Alert : Motor Overloads icon will display on the instrument. Press the Tools & Status icon to advance to the Tools & Status screen. Press Motor Overloads to advance to the informational screen for required action.



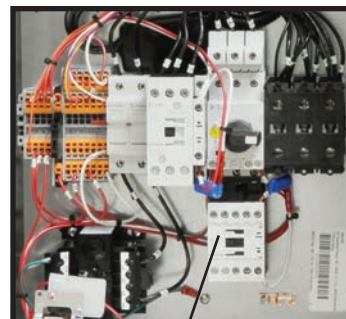
Instrument showing the Alert Motor Overload Icon.

2. If an excessive flow situation is encountered and the motor overload circuit has tripped, the operator must manually reset the overload relay before operations can continue. This is done by opening the electrical panel cover, identifying the reset lever on the overload relay and pushing the reset lever "in" until the overloads are reset (evidenced by a "clicking" sound as the overloads reset).
3. If a motor overload situation persists, the operator must adjust the flow rate to match the system pressure loss (reduce flow rate) to prevent continual tripping of the overload relay. This procedure is outlined here:
  - a. Open electrical cabinet panel door. The panel cover is hinged and held open by a support cable. **Note that the electrical power is engaged at this point and caution must be observed while the cabinet panel is open.**
  - b. Identify the motor starter block. This block consists of the motor starter contactor and the overload relay.
  - c. Place an amp meter on a single power lead coming from the overload relay.
  - d. Locate the motor name plate on the pump motor housing. The full load amp rating for the motor is listed on the name plate.



**WARNING:** Electrical power is engaged and caution should be employed while the cabinet is open.

- e. Engage the electrical power supply and start the unit.
- f. The amp meter will display the motor amps. Compare the actual motor amps as displayed on the amp meter to the full load amp rating as listed on the motor name plate.
- g. If the amp draw is excessive (higher than the listed name plate amp rating), a throttling valve must be installed in the “from process” water line. The throttling valve can be a gate valve or a ball valve.
- h. With the throttling valve installed, fully close the valve and then engage the pump motor. Slowly open the throttling valve and monitor the motor amps as displayed on the amp meter until the actual motor amps equal the listed full load amp rating of the motor. The process flow is now correctly adjusted. The valve should remain in this position during operation.



Pump Motor Controller

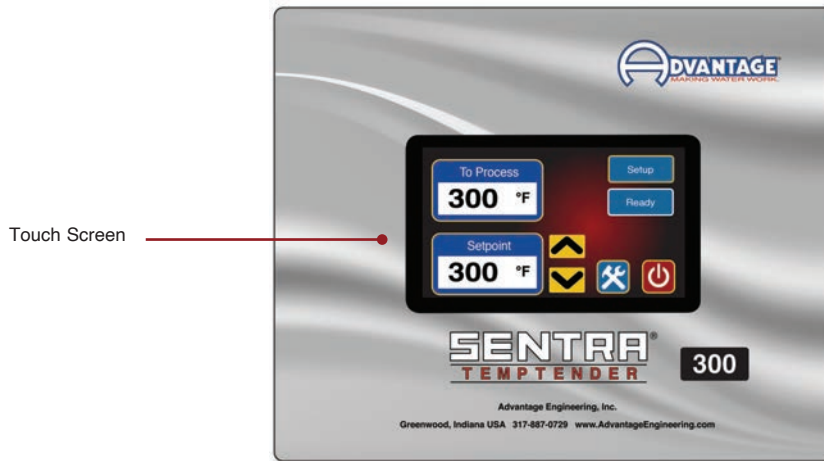
6. **LOW PROCESS FLOW:** The minimum recommended process flow rate is 10 GPM. Process restrictions may limit the flow to less than 10 GPM. We recommend the addition of bypass lines to raise the flow rate to 10 GPM. The best place to add bypass lines are on the extra ports on the molding machine manifold. If extra ports are not available, add a tee in the *To Process* and *From Process* lines, install a bypass line between the two tees with a throttling valve. Adjust the valve for a minimum of 10 GPM.



Motor name plate shown on typical unit.

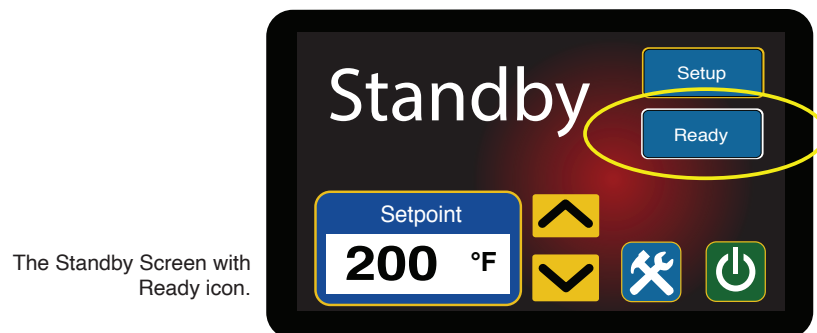
### 3.3 INSTRUMENT OPERATION : BASIC USE

This unit features a touch screen interface panel. Press gently on the screen to navigate. Do not press the screen with tools or other foreign objects when navigating. A physically damaged screen voids the unit warranty.



#### A. Standby - Unit Powered But Not Running

1. When the correct electrical power and adequate water supply pressure are supplied, the unit can be started.



2. **Ready.** When the electrical power supply is engaged the display will illuminate. The Standby Screen is displayed and shows the last selected Setpoint temperature. The Ready Indicator is shown if the unit is ready for operations. The Setup, Tools & Status and Power buttons are also displayed.
3. **Alert.** An Alert Indicator will display if there is an error or mechanical issue with the unit. Alerts are explained in detail elsewhere in this manual.

These Alerts prevent the unit from starting or operating and must be corrected immediately.

- Water Pressure
- Motor Overload
- High Temperature

These Alerts do not prevent the unit from starting or operating.

• AC 3-Phase

Shows all possible Alert Icons that can be displayed in the Alert Icon space.



**B. Alert Conditions Preventing Startup**

When the unit is powered up, the instrument checks the status of the water supply, process temperature and motor overloads. The unit will not start if one of the following conditions is present.

Shows the Alert Icons that do prevent the unit from starting that can be displayed in the Alert Icon space.



1. **Water supply pressure inadequate.** The Alert - Water Pressure icon is displayed. The unit can not operate without adequate water supply pressure. Sufficient water supply pressure must be present to close the water pressure switch. Recommended water supply pressure is 55 PSI. Water supply pressure should not exceed 75 PSI. If water supply pressure exceeds 75 PSI, a pressure reducing valve must be installed in the water supply line. See Section 2.3 for additional information.
2. **Motor overload switch opened.** The Alert - Motor Overload icon is displayed. The pump motor is protected from excessive flow by a set of thermal overload relays which open (trip) with excessive amperage. If the overload relay is open, the overload relay must be reset before operations can continue. An excessive flow condition must be corrected immediately.
3. **High temperature limit switch open.** The Alert - High Temperature icon is displayed. The unit is prevented from operating with process temperatures exceeding 310°F. This switch is installed in the To Process thermocouple. If a high temperature condition exists, the unit must first cool down before the high temperature limit switch can automatically reset.

### C. Alert Conditions NOT Preventing Startup

When the unit is powered up, the instrument also checks the status of the cooling valve, phase and thermocouples. Although the unit will start if one of these Alerts is present, it is in the best interest of machine efficiency and safety to correct these issue as soon as possible.

Shows the Alert Icon that does not prevent the unit from starting that can be displayed in the Alert Icon space.



1. **Phase:** Follow the procedure outlined in section 3.2. paragraph B 'Electric Motor Phasing' to correct a phase error. If a phase error can not be cleared even though the pump motor is rotating correctly, the three phase monitor is defective and should be replaced. Disconnect the unit until a replacement is obtained.

### D. Starting and Stopping the Unit

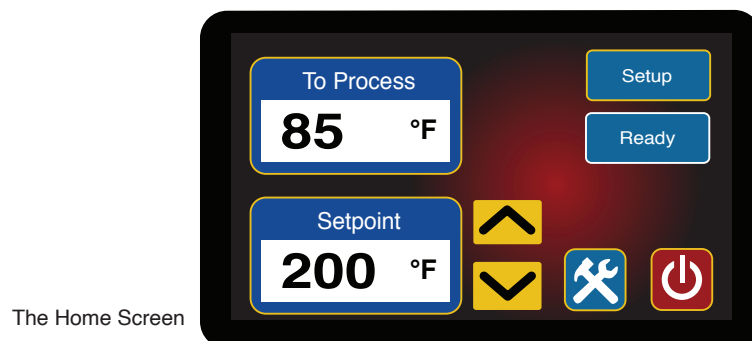
The unit can be started by pressing the Green Power Icon. Please note the unit will not start if Alerts are displayed for Water Supply, Motor Overload or Hight Temperature.

Shows the two Power Icons that can be displayed in the Power Icon space.



1. **Green.** The green Power icon shows when the unit is ready to start. Simply press the green power icon and the unit will start. This power icon will not show if the unit can not start due to an certain types of Alerts.
2. **Red.** The red Power Icon shows when the unit can be stopped. Simply press the red Power icon and the unit will stop operations.
3. **Note :** If the Pump Seal Cooling feature is enabled the unit will continue to operate in the cooling mode even if the red Power icon is pressed. The Pump Seal Cooling feature is explained elsewhere in this manual.

## E. The Home Screen



1. The Home Screen is the screen that appears once the unit has started. It offers To Process temperature, Setpoint temperature, Setup button, the Tools and Status button and various machine and alert icons.
2. Icons with a gold outline are buttons. Press the button to advance to different screens.
3. Icons with a white outline are indicator icons and offer information only and are not buttons.

## F. Venting

Venting is important to remove entrained air from the process system. Venting is done by opening the cooling valve and discharging water and air to drain. As the water is discharged entrained air is expelled to drain. Entrained air in the system is evident by a “rattling” sound in the unit and fluctuating pressure gauges.

1. The unit is programmed to Auto Vent when the unit is started and the To Process temperature is under 100°F. This parameter can be adjusted via the Setup menu.
2. If the To Process temperature is above 100°F, the unit will bypass the auto venting mode.
3. **Manual Venting.** Forced (manual) venting can be done by pressing the Tools and Status button to advanced to the Tools and Status screen. Press the Manual Vent button to advance to the Manual Vent screen. Press the Start button to initiate the manual vent. Press the Stop button to stop the manual vent. When the Stop button is pressed the instrument returns to the Home screen.



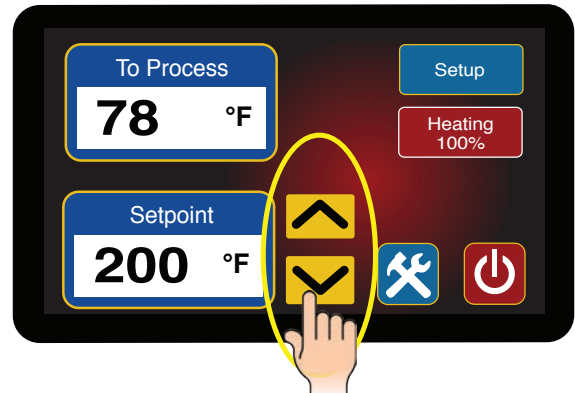
Showing the screen advance to Manual Vent.

## G. Adjusting the Setpoint Temperature

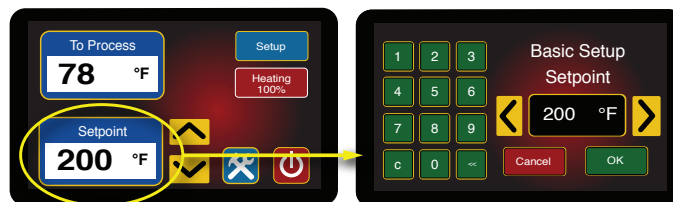
There are two methods to select the Setpoint temperature.

1. **Use the Up and Down Arrows** on the Home screen to select the Setpoint as displayed in the Setpoint window. Release the Arrow Key once the Setpoint is reached. The controller will save the Setpoint.

Press the Up or Down Arrows to adjust the Setpoint.



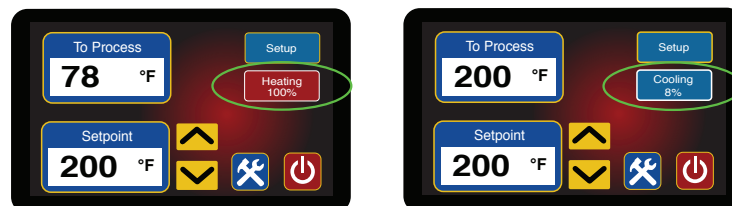
2. **Press the Setpoint window.** The gold outline around the window indicates the window can be pressed to advance to another screen.



Showing the flow to the Setpoint selection screen.

- a. Press the Arrow Keys to select the Setpoint
- b. Input the Setpoint using the keypad.
- c. Press on the OK button to save the setpoint. Press Cancel to return to the Home screen.

## H. Heating and Cooling

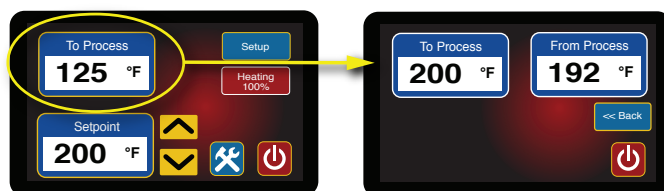


Showing the Icons for Heating and Cooling.



1. **The Heating Icon** displays when the unit switches to the heating mode. The Red Heating Icon will display the amount of heat input from 1 - 100%.
2. **The Cooling Icon** displays when the unit calls for cooling. The amount of cooling is indicated by 0 - 100% blue Cooling icon.

#### I. From Process Temperature Display

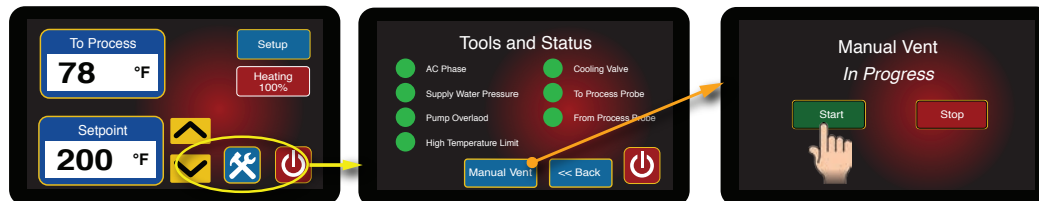


Showing the screen advance to the From Process Temperature screen.

1. Press the To Process temperature button to advance to the From Process screen. The To Process temperature icon has a yellow outline indicating it is a button.
2. Press the Back button to return to the Home screen.

#### J. Setup Button and Screens

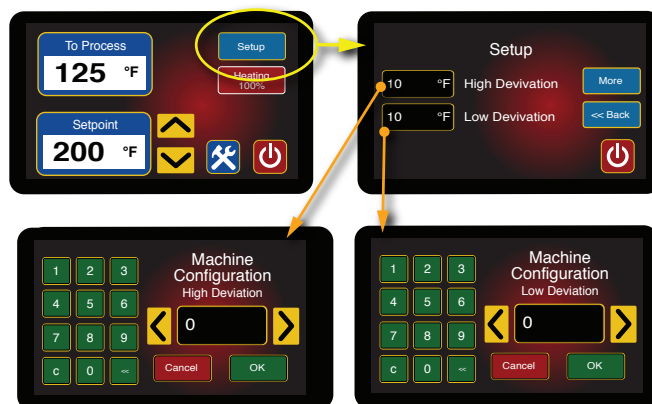
Setup, Remote, Features and Machine screens are displayed by pressing the respective icons. The Setup button can be pressed any time it is displayed to advance to the Basic Setup screen and then to the other setup screens.



Showing the screen advance to the Basic, Remote, Features and Machine Setup Screens. Machine is used as example but process applies to all four setup screens.

### 3.4 INSTRUMENT OPERATION : BASIC SETUP

- A. The Basic screen allows the user to configure the High and Low Temperature Deviation.

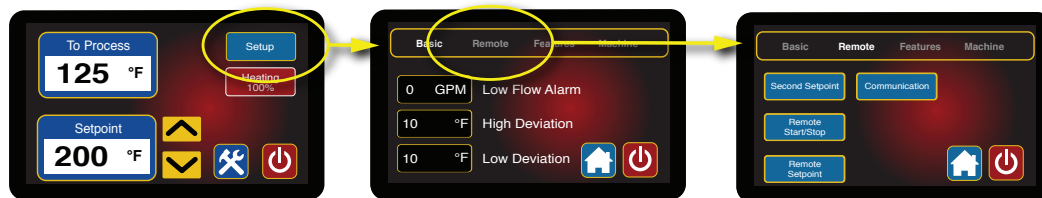




- B. High and Low Deviation.** Press the yellow outline boxes next to High Deviation or Low Deviation to select the respective value. A minimum temperature deviation of 5°F is recommended. An alert is provided when the current value is outside the specified range for approximately 1 minute. The High and Low temperature alert is set by entering a deviation from current setpoint and is not an absolute value. The deviation value follows any setpoint change. No need to reset the deviation values with the setpoint is changed.

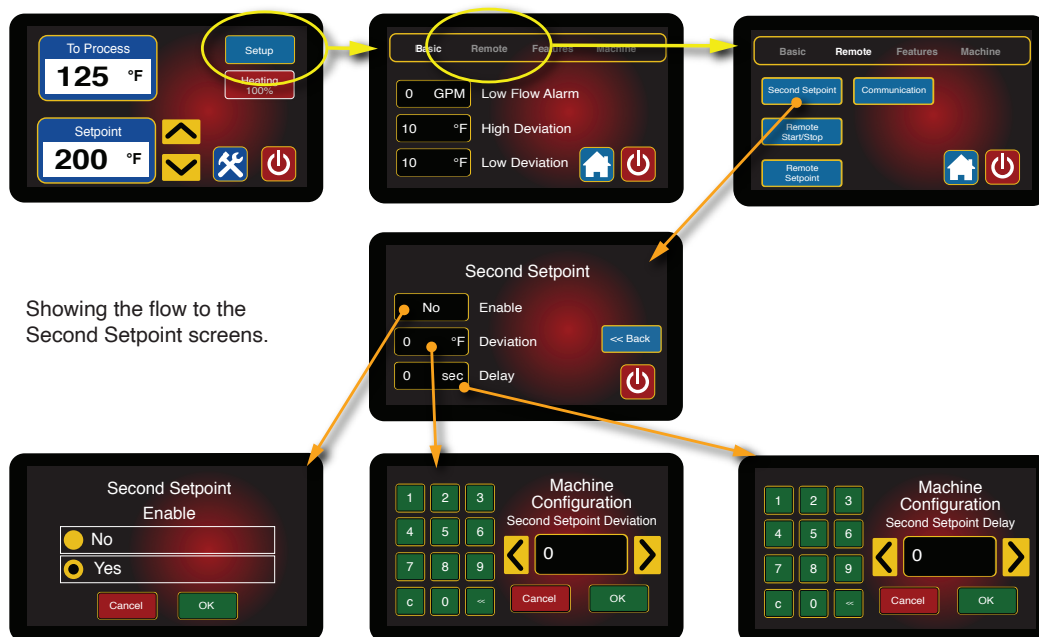
### 3.5 INSTRUMENT OPERATION : REMOTE SETUP

- A.** This is the Remote screen allows the operator to program settings for Second Setpoint, Remote Start/Stop, Remote Setpoint and Communications.



Showing screen advance to the Remote Setup screen.

- B.** Pressing either the Home button returns the operator to the Home screen.
- C. Second Setpoint.** This screen allows the user to configure a second setpoint. A Second setpoint is a temperature the unit will control to for other purposes.
- 1. Enable.** Select Yes or No.
  - 2. Deviation.** Press to advance to the Second Setpoint Deviation screen to select the deviation temperature.
  - 3. Delay.** Press to advance to the Second Setpoint Delay screen to select the delay in seconds.



Showing the flow to the Second Setpoint screens.

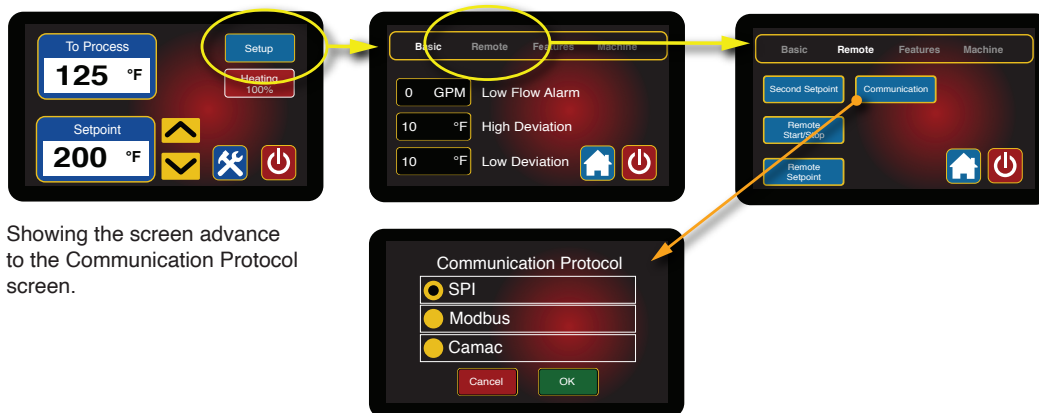
- D. Communications.** This screen allows the user to configure the communications protocol. Select SPI, Modbus or Camac and press OK to save the selection.

The communication port is located near the top of the unit on the sheet metal panel.

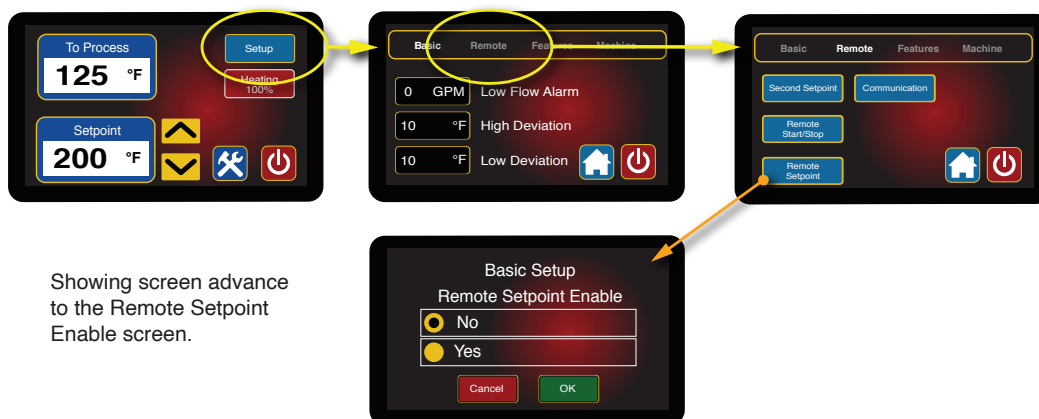


Typical location of the Communications port

1. SPI. This common protocol is used by many processors and auxiliary equipment.
2. Modbus. This network protocol.



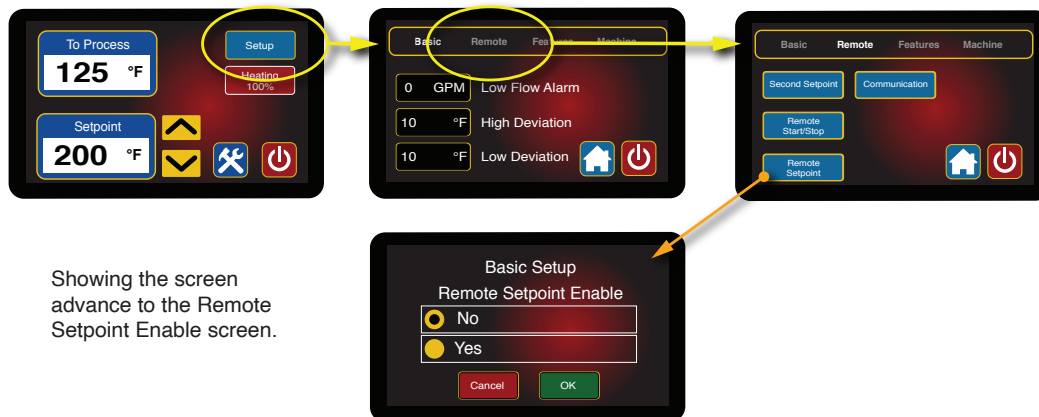
3. Camac. This protocol is used with Milacron machinery.



- D. Remote Setpoint.** This screen allows the user to configure the remote setpoint.

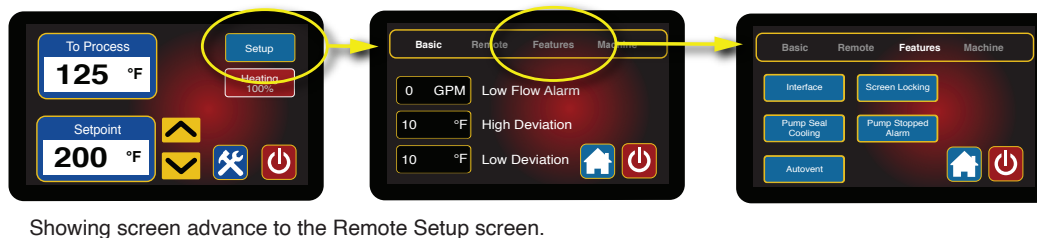
1. Special hardware is required for remote setpoint including a cable and box, which must be installed prior to selecting this parameter.
2. Select Yes or No. The selection donut will indicate the selection. Press OK to save the selection. Press Cancel to cancel the selection.

3. The factory default for Remote Setpoint is No.

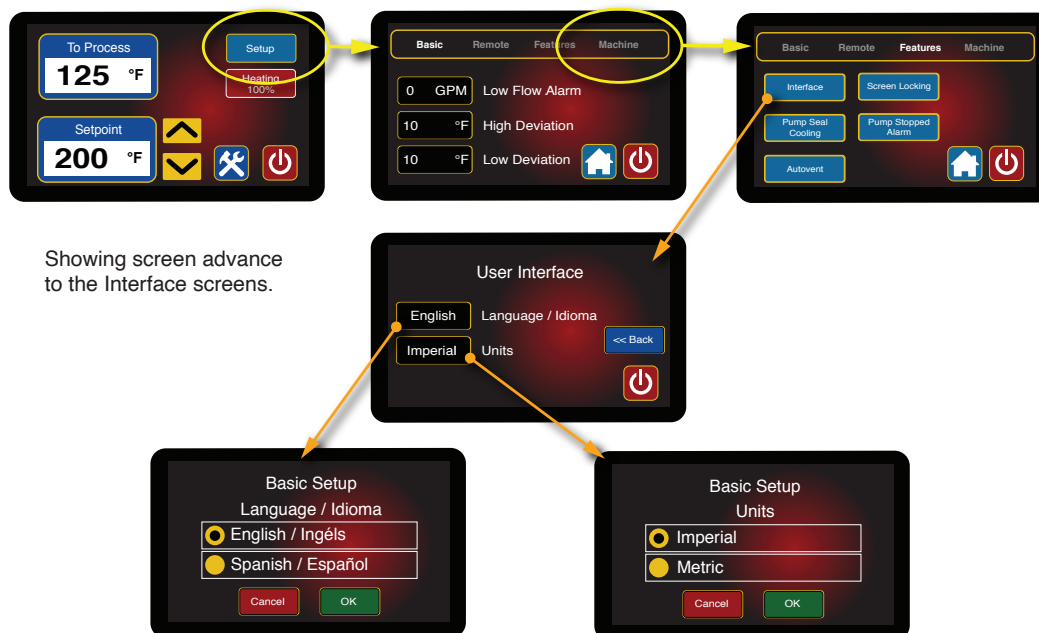


### 3.6 INSTRUMENT OPERATION : FEATURES SETUP

- A. This is the Features screen allows the operator to program settings for Interface, Pump Seal Cooling, Autovent., Screen Locking and Pump Stopped Alarm.



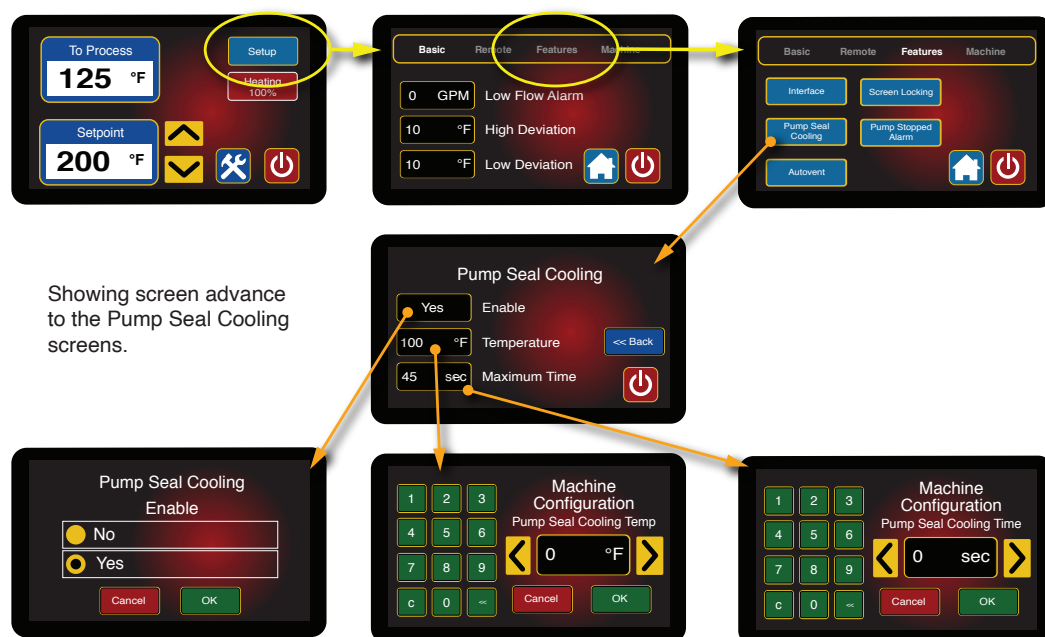
- B. Pressing the Home button returns the user to the Home screen.



**C. Interface.** This screen allows the user to select language and units.

1. Press Language to advance to the Language/Ldioma screen. Select English or Spanish. The selection icon appears next to the selection. Press OK to save the selection. The default is English. Press Cancel to keep the selection as is and to close the screen.
2. Press Units to advance to the Units screen. Select Imperial or Metric. The selection icon appears next to the selection. The default is Imperial. Press OK to save the selection. The default is English. Press Cancel to keep the selection as is and to close the screen.

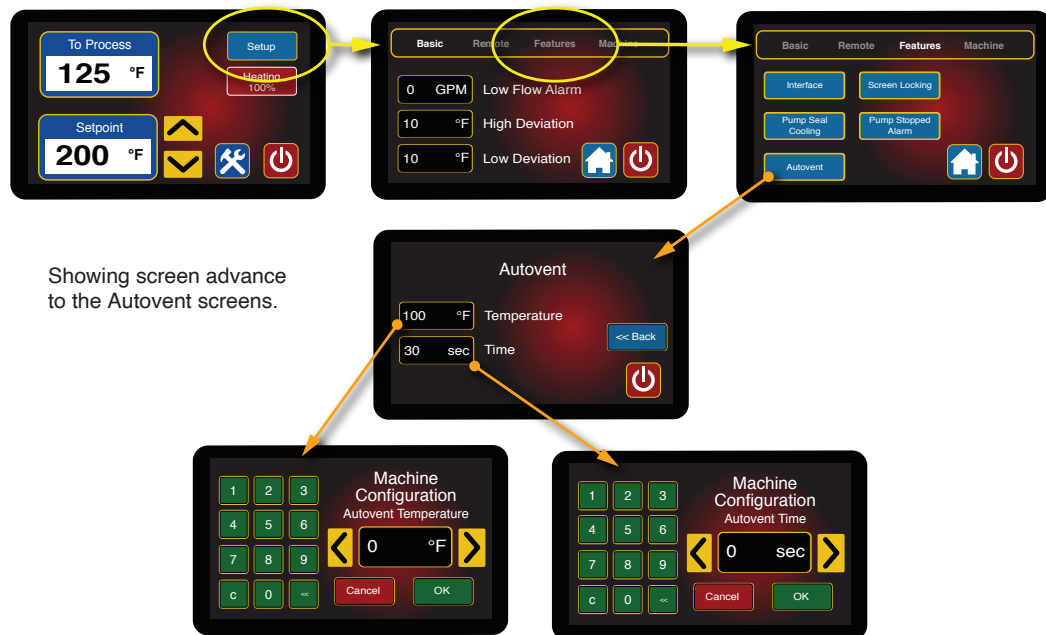
**D. Pump Seal Cooling.** This screen allows the user to configure the pump seal cooling parameter.



1. Pump seal cooling is a feature to automatically cool the unit before shut down, after the user has pressed the red Shut Down button.
2. For example, if the unit is operating at a high temperature and the user presses the red Shut Down button, the unit will continue to operate in the cooling mode until the Pump Seal Cooling Temperature is reached or the Pump Seal Cooling Time has elapsed.
3. **Pump Seal Cooling Enabled.** Select Yes or No. The selection donut will indicate the selection. Press OK to save the selection. Press Cancel to cancel the selection. The factory default is Yes.
4. **Pump Seal Cooling Temp.** Select the temperature the unit will cool to when Pump Seal Cooling is enabled.

5. **Pump Seal Cooling Time.** Select the amount of time the unit will engage the Pump Seal Cooling feature.
6. **Note.** The Pump Seal Cooling will cool down to the selected temperature or the programed time, whichever occurs first.

E. **Auto Vent.** This screen allows the user to select the autovent temperature and duration.



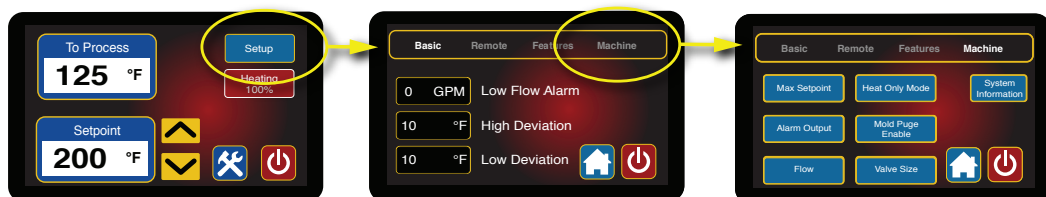
1. As the factory default, when the unit is started and if the process temperature is under 100°F the unit will autovent for 30 seconds.
2. The user can configure this screen to set the temperature at which autovent can occur and the duration of the autovent.

F. **Screen Locking.** Please consult the factory on this feature

G. **Pump Stopped Alarm.** Please consult the factory on this feature

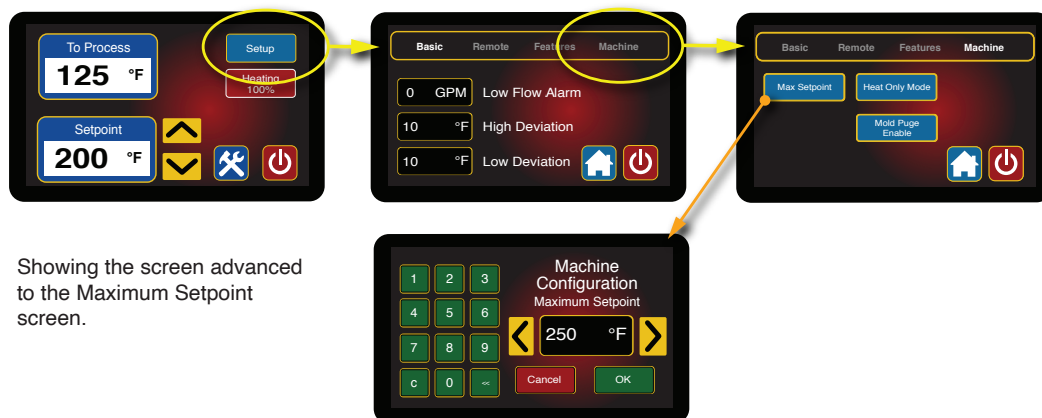
### 3.7 INSTRUMENT OPERATION : MACHINE SETUP

- A. The Machine screen allows the operator to program settings for Max Setpoint, Alarm Output, Flow, Heat Only Mode, Mold Purge Enable, Valve Size and System Information.



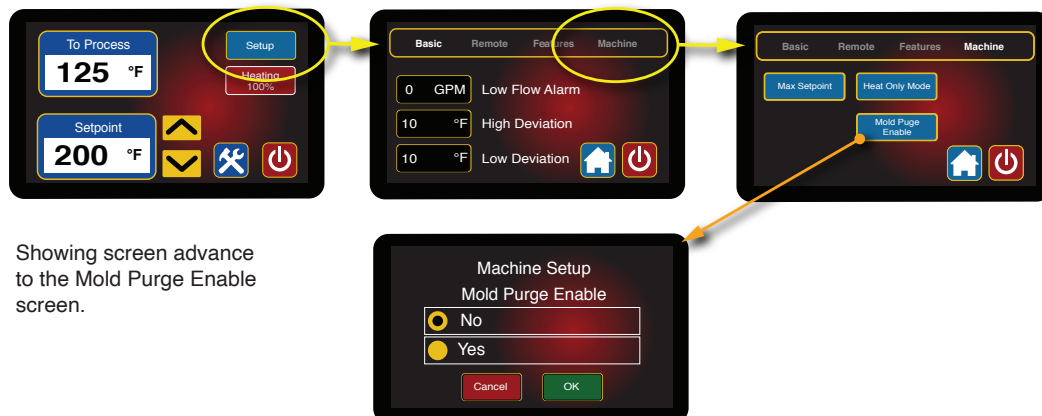
Showing screen advance to the Machine Setup screen.

- B.** Pressing either the Home button returns the operator to the Home screen.
- C. Max Setpoint.** Press the Max Setpoint button to advance to the Maximum Setpoint screen. This screen allows the user to select the maximum setpoint for the unit.



1. This feature is useful in some application where the setpoint must never be changed above a certain temperature. The Maximum Setpoint can never exceed 300°F in the Tempender unit. The factory default value is 300°F.
2. Use the keypad or the arrow keys to input the value and then press OK to save and return to the Machine Setup screen. Press Cancel to not save the new value and to return to the Machine Setup screen.

- D. Mold Purge Enabled.** Press the Mold Purge Enabled button to advance to the Mold Purge Enabled screen. This screen allows the user to enable the mold purge system.

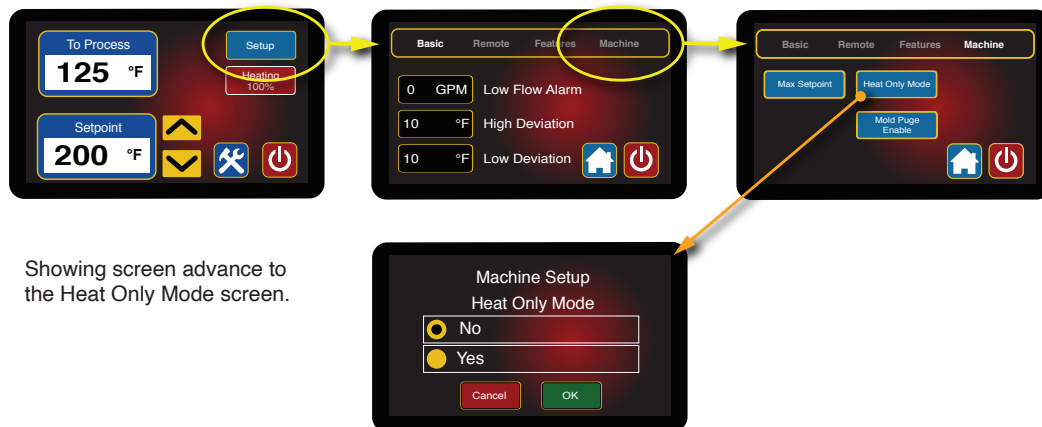


1. Select Yes to enable the Mold Purge system. Then press OK to save the selection and return to the Machine Setup screen. Press Cancel to return to the Machine Setup screen without saving the new value.
2. The factory default is No.
3. The mold purge option is typically factory installed and this value is preselected

from the factory. If the mold purge option is field installed, it is necessary to change the selection from No to Yes.

4. Use of the Mold Purge feature is explained elsewhere in this manual.

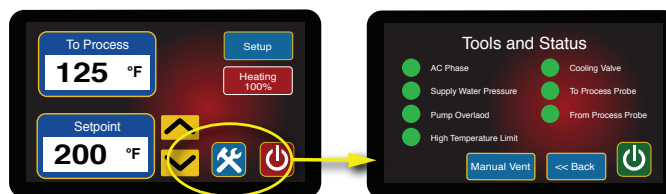
- E. Heat Only Mode.** Press the Heat Only Mode button to advance to the Heat Only Mode screen.



1. This screen allows the user to select the heat only mode. In this mode, the unit will only use the heater. The cooling valve will be disabled in this mode.
2. Press Yes or No to select the heat only mode. The selection donut indication displays next to the selection. Press Cancel to return to the Machine Setup screen without saving the new value.
3. The factory default value is No.

### 3.8 INSTRUMENT OPERATION : TOOLS AND STATUS

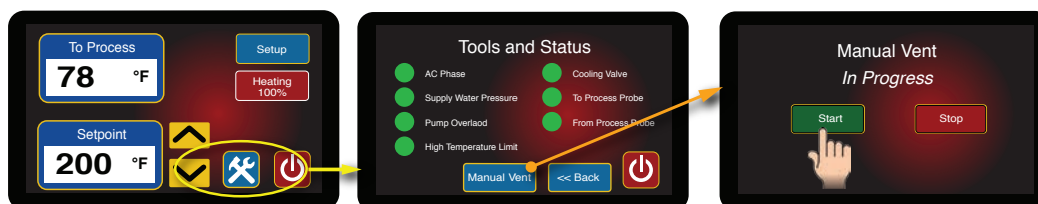
- A.** Press the Tools and Status Button from the Home screen to advance to the Tools and Status screen. This screen gives the user insights into the operation and status of the unit.



1. A Green light indicate the item is functioning normally.
2. A Red light indicates the item is in a stop or error condition. Refer to the troubleshooting section for more information on items that have caused a stop or error condition.



- B. Manual Vent.** Press the Manual Vent button to advance to the Manual Vent screen. Press Start button to initiate the venting process. Press the Stop button to stop the manual vent cycle.



Showing screen advance to the Manual Vent screen.

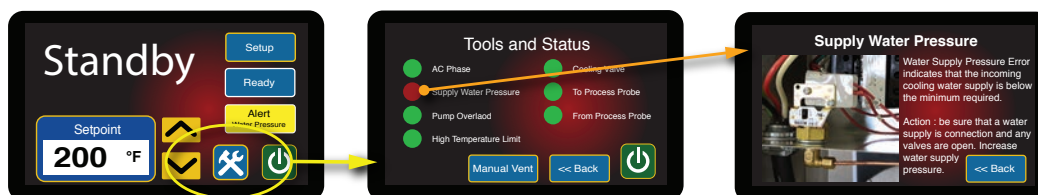
- C. AC Phase.** If the AC Phase light is red the unit is not correctly phase. Press AC Phase to advance to the AC Phase screen to determine the recommended action to correct the phase issue.



Showing screen advance to the AC Phase screen.

1. A phase issue is usually detected at first start up. In the Standby screen an yellow AC 3-Phase icon will display. The unit will operate if the green Power button is pressed. However, the unit's pump will operate backwards and there will be minimal flow to process.
2. A phase issue is caused by incorrect incoming power supply. To correct, follow all lock out tag out policies to shut down power to the unit at the disconnect. Reverse any two power wires at the disconnect to correct phase.
3. **Do not reverse the unit's internal wiring to correct a phase condition.**

- D. Supply Water Pressure.** If the Supply Water Pressure light is red there is not enough water supply pressure to allow the unit to run. Press Supply Water Pressure to advance to the Supply Water Pressure screen to determine the recommended action to correct the issue.



Showing screen advance to the Supply Water Pressure screen.

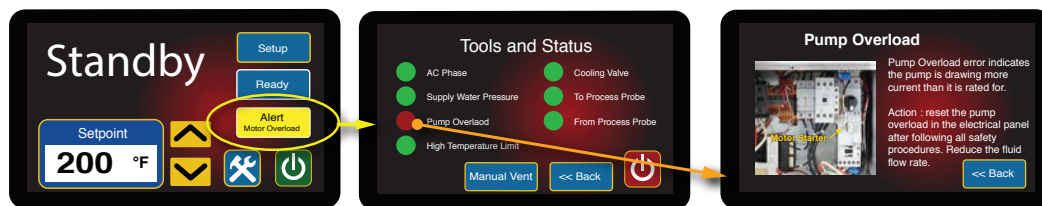
1. The unit will not operate without adequate water supply pressure. Sufficient water supply pressure must be present to close the water pressure switch.



Recommended water supply pressure is 20 PSI for setpoint temperatures 180°F and below. Water supply pressure for setpoint temperature higher than 180°F are shown in the chart section 2.3. Water supply pressure should not exceed 75 PSI. If water supply pressure exceeds 75 PSI, a pressure reducing valve must be installed in the water supply line. See Section 2.3 for additional information.

2. At first start up this Alert will display and the unit will not start. If water supply pressure fails during operations, the Alert will show with an Error display on the Home scree.
3. Once adequate water supply pressure is established, the alert will clear automatically.

**E. Pump Overload.** If the Pump Overload light is red the pump overload is tripped. The unit will not run if the motor overload is tripped. Press Pump Overload to advance to the Pump Overload informational screen for recommended actions.



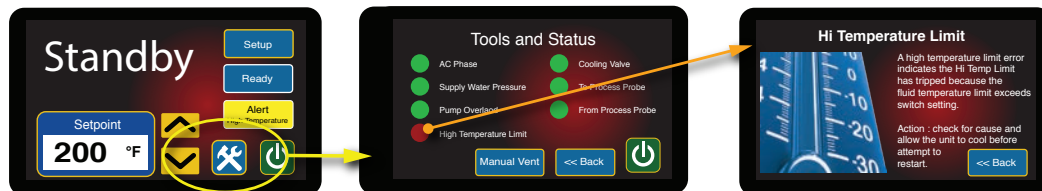
Showing screen advance to the Pump Overload screen.

1. The Home screen will display the yellow Alert for Motor Overloads. The unit will not run with a Motor Overload alert.

This error is triggered by excessive flow causing the pump to draw more amps than it is rated for. A throttling valve should be placed in the from process line to control flow.

2. At first start up this Alert will display and the unit will not start. If the motor overloads fail during operations, the Alert will show with an Error display on the Home scree.
3. Follow all safety precautions and plant lock out tag out policies to access the electrical panel. Reset the overload by pressing the reset lever.

**F. High Temperature Limit.** If the High Temperature Limit light is red the high temperature limit switch is tripped. The unit will not run if the high temperature limit is tripped. Press High Temperature Limit to advance to the High Temperature Limit informational screen for recommended actions.



Showing screen advance to the High Temperature Limit screen.

1. The Home screen displays the yellow Alert for High Temp Limit. The unit will not run with a high temperature alert.
2. High temperature conditions are generally caused by inadequate water supply pressure, a defective cooling valve, an obstructed drain line or high back pressure in the drain. Determine the cause and correct. See the troubleshooting section of this manual for more information.
3. The high temperature limit switch will automatically reset as the unit cools.

### 3.9 SHUT DOWN / DISCONNECT SEQUENCE

#### A. Precautions and Warnings

1. The operator must precisely follow all shut down procedures outlined in this manual. If the operator fails to do so, an unsafe condition can develop resulting in damage to the unit or injury and/or death to operating personnel.
2. When disconnecting the unit from the process system, the operator must determine the unit's process temperature is at ambient or below 85°F and all system pressure is relieved and the unit's pressure gauges read "0". Injury or death to operating personnel and damage to the unit could result if a hot and pressurized unit is disconnected from the system.

#### B. Unit Shut Down

##### 1. Pump Seal Cooling Feature Enabled

- a. If enabled on the setup menu, this unit is equipped with an automated cool down feature that is activated when the stop button is pressed the first time. The feature is called "Pump Seal Cooling".
- b. This feature opens the cooling valve and cools the unit to a pre-set temperature or time which is programmed in the setup menu. This feature cools the unit down so that it is at a temperature where it can be safely removed from service.
- c. Verify that the feature has cooled the unit to below 85°F before going to step 2 below.

If the temperature is still above 85°F to and follow the procedure listed in step 1.b before following steps 2 - 5 below.

If the temperature is below 85°F follow steps 2 - 5 below to override the automatic feature and stop the unit immediately. The red Shut Off button must be pressed twice to override the feature.

2. Stop operations by pressing the red Shut Off button.
3. Disengage the water supply to the unit by closing the water supply valve (if installed) or by turning off the water supply source at the central control point. If any residual pressure is evident open the pressure relief valve to dissipate.

4. Disengage the power at the fused disconnect. The display will go dark at this time.
5. Before disconnecting and removing the process circuitry, be certain all system pressure is vented and the pressure gauges read "0". When the process circuitry is disconnected and removed from the unit, a small amount of water will be discharged from the unit. Please note that this water should not be warm or pressurized if all shut down and disconnecting procedures were followed. Remaining process water can be discharged by removing the pump casing drain plug.
6. Follow all lock out tag out requirements.

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## **4.0 TROUBLESHOOTING**

- 4.1** Unit will not start (Display is not Illuminated)
- 4.2** Unit will not start (Display Illuminated)
- 4.3** Unit Stops
- 4.4** Unit Overheats
- 4.5** Unit Underheats
- 4.6** Pressure Relief Valve Leaks

#### 4.1 UNIT WILL NOT START (DISPLAY IS NOT ILLUMINATED)

- A. One or more fuses at the main disconnect device are open (blown). Determine continuity at each fuse. If continuity is not determined, replace the fuse. Then determine cause of blown fuse.
- B. Control circuit transformer fuse is open (blown). Determine continuity at the control circuit transformer fuse. If continuity is not determined, replace the fuse.

#### 4.2 UNIT WILL NOT START (DISPLAY ILLUMINATED)

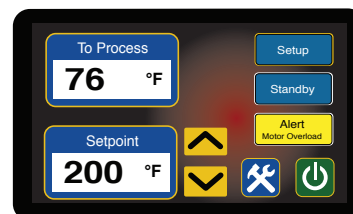
- A. **Power supply is ON.** The operator can determine that electrical power supply to the unit is “on” when the instrument display is illuminated. Even with the main power supply on, the unit is prevented from operating by one of the following conditions:

1. **Water supply pressure inadequate.** The display shows a yellow Alert : Water Pressure icon. The unit is prevented from operation without adequate water supply pressure by the electrical panel mounted pressure switch. Sufficient water supply pressure must be present to close the switch. Refer to Section 2.3 for additional details.
2. **Motor overload switch opened.** This display shows a yellow Alert : Motor Overloads icon. The electric motor is protected from overload conditions by a set of thermal overload relays. These relays will open (trip). If the overload relay is open, it must be reset before operation can continue. An excessive flow condition must be isolated and corrected immediately.
3. **High temperature limit switch open.** The display shows a yellow Alert : High Temperature icon. The unit is prevented from operations at temperatures exceeding 310°F by a “high temperature limit switch”.

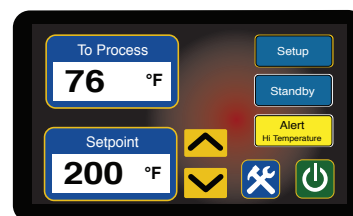
If this switch is open (due to a high temperature condition), the unit cannot be started and must “cool down” before the “high temperature limit switch” will automatically reset.



Yellow Alert Icon showing Water Pressure Fault



Yellow Alert Icon showing Motor Overload Fault



Yellow Alert Icon showing Motor Overload Fault

#### 4.3 UNIT STOPS

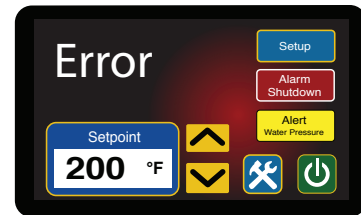
- A. The operator should determine the main power supply to the unit is **ON** by an illuminated display. With the main power supply “on”, the unit will be prevented from starting by the following conditions:
  1. **Water supply pressure inadequate.** The display shows a red Alarm Shutdown

icon and a yellow Alter : Water Pressure icon. The unit is prevented from operation without adequate water supply pressure by the electrical panel mounted pressure switch. Sufficient water supply pressure must be present to close the switch.

2. **Motor overload switch opened.** The display shows a red Alarm Shutdown icon and a yellow Alter : Motor Overloads icon. The electric motor is protected from overload conditions by a set of thermal overload relays. These relays will open (trip). If the overload relay is open, it must be reset before operation can continue. An excessive flow condition must be isolated and corrected immediately.

3. **High temperature limit switch open.** The display shows a red Alarm Shutdown icon and a yellow Alter : High Temperature icon. The unit is prevented from operations at temperatures exceeding 310°F by a “high temperature limit switch”.

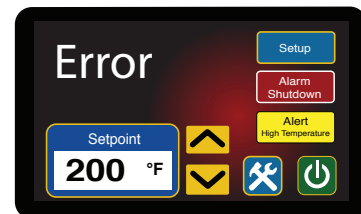
If this switch is open (due to a high temperature condition), the unit cannot be started and must “cool down” before the “high temperature limit switch” will automatically reset.



Error Screen showing Yellow Water Pressure Alert Icon



Error Screen showing Yellow Motor Overload Alert Icon



Error Screen showing Yellow High Temperature Alert Icon

## 4.4 UNIT OVERHEATS

- A. This is evidenced by To Process temperatures consistently above the selected setpoint temperature. Overheating is also evidenced by a To Process temperature that continues to escalate above the setpoint temperature with no apparent cooling action, even though the blue Cool icon is displayed. Extreme overheating is evidenced by To Process temperatures over 300°F (yellow Alert : High Temperature icon is displayed). The operator should check for the following conditions:

1. **Inadequate water supply pressure.** The unit must be supplied with adequate water flow to provide cooling when required. The minimum pressure differential between the water supply and drain to achieve full cooling capacity is 10 PSI. The minimum water supply pressure is 20 PSI. A drop in water supply pressure operation will cause the pump to stop and a safety fault to be displayed. Refer to Section 2.3 for additional details.
2. **Cooling valve defective.** The instrument opens and closes the cooling valve as prescribed by the current process load. If the valve becomes clogged with process water debris or scaled with mineral deposits, its operation is hindered or fully prevented and adequate process water discharge to drain is prevented. The operator must service the cooling valve and remove any loose debris. Massive debris or scale deposits may necessitate replacement of the internal valve.

**Note: a defective cooling valve may not trigger a yellow Alert : Cooling Valve icon in all cases.**

3. **Drain line obstruction.** The operator must determine if the drain line is obstructed by the following conditions. Section 2.4 outlines the parameters of correct drain line installation.
  - a. **Closed drain line valve.** An installed but partially or fully closed valve in the drain line prevents full discharge to drain and contributes to an overheating condition. The operator should determine the drain line is open.
  - b. **High drain back pressure.** Pressurized plant drain lines will prevent flow to drain if the differential between the water supply pressure and the drain line pressure is inadequate. The factory recommended minimum differential is 20 psi. If the differential is less than the factory recommendation, plant service personnel should take measures to reduce drain line pressure.
4. **Instrument defective.** The instrument is life-tested and found to be field reliable. However, in the case where the instrument is determined to be defective, the operator contact the Service Department for information. The instrument is not a field serviceable component.

## 4.5 UNIT UNDERHEATS

- A. This is evidence by operations with To Process temperatures consistently below the selected setpoint temperature.
  1. **Process water leakage.** When the instrument engages the heater to elevate process temperature, the input of heat into the process can be offset by a defective cooling valve. If the cooling valve is defective, it may pass a larger than required stream to drain, thus providing unwanted cooling. A defective cooling valve should be repaired immediately.
  2. **Heater element failure.** A failed heater element will not input adequate heat into the process to elevate the process water temperature. The operator must check the amps at the heater contactor with the contactor energized. Zero amps at the contactor indicate a failed heater or burnt wire connections. The operator should remove the failed heater and replace with a new heater according to the procedure outlined in section 5.2.
  3. **Unit capacity too low.** This occurs when the process requires more heat than the unit is capable of producing. The only option in such cases is to install a unit with an adequate heater kW rating for the load.
  4. **Instrument defective.** The instrument is life-tested and found to be field reliable. However, in the case where the instrument is determined to be defective, the operator contact the Service Department for information. The instrument is not a field serviceable component.



## 4.6 PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE LEAKS

- A.** The unit has a 150 psi pressure relief valve mounted in the cooling cylinder. If the valve is found to be leaking, the operator should check the following:
- 1. Water supply pressure exceeds 75 psi.** The unit is designed to operate with water supply **NOT** exceeding 75 psi. See section 2.3 paragraph B for specific water supply pressure requirements at corresponding setpoint temperatures. If the plant water supply pressure exceeds 75 psi, the pressure relief valve may leak. Static water supply pressure can be determined at the unit's location by reading the unit's 0-160 PSI pressure gauges when the unit's motor pump is off. If the water supply pressure at the unit's location exceeds 75 PSI, a pressure reducing valve must be installed in the water supply line. The factory recommended 'regulated pressure out' is 55 PSI. Refer to section 7.3 for regulator installation drawing.
- B. Back flow prevention device in water supply line.** If a back flow prevention device (check valve, pressure regulator, closed valve) is installed in the water supply line, increased pressures from thermal expansion are unable to move into the water supply line. This will increase the unit's internal pressure causing the pressure relief valve to leak. Refer to section 7.3 for regulator installation drawing.
- C. Valve contamination.** The pressure relief valve may become contaminated with water debris causing the valve not to close properly. If this is the case, flushing the valve for a moment will cleanse the seat and allow it to work properly. If flushing the valve does not remedy the leaking, the valve must be replaced.
- D. Extreme internal system pressure.** If the internal pressure in the unit is elevated, the pressure relief valve will leak as a safety measure to dissipate excessive pressure. If this is the case, the operator must determine why the system internal pressure is excessive and correct the condition.

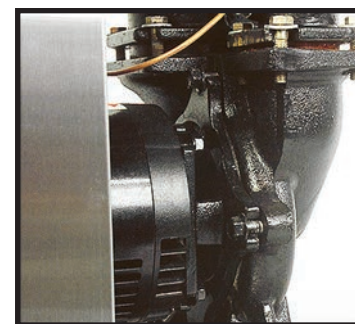
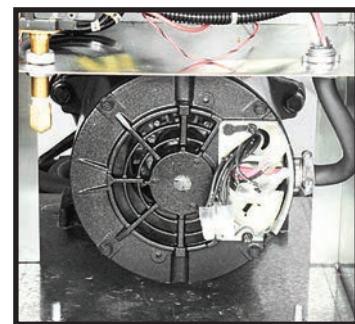
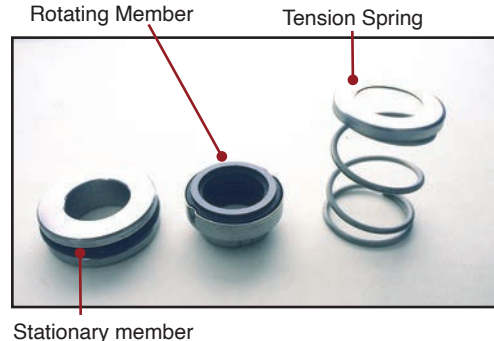
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## **5.0 SERVICE/MAINTENANCE**

- 5.1** Pump Seal Replacement
- 5.2** Heater Replacement
- 5.3** Cooling Valve Service
- 5.4** Voltage Change
- 5.5** Pressure Switch Service
- 5.6** Electronic Instrument Repair Policy & Procedure

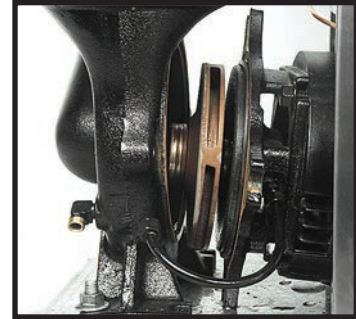
## 5.1 PUMP SEAL REPLACEMENT

- A.** The pump seal is a carbon/ceramic shaft seal assembly including a stationary member, rotating member and tension spring.
- B.** The life cycle of the pump seal is determined by hours of use, operating temperature and water quality. Poor water quality is the primary reason for premature pump seal failure.
- C.** The operator should follow this procedure to replace the pump seal:
  1. Disengage process operations and relieve all system pressure.
  2. Disengage main power supply. Verify the *Power* light on the display is “off”.
  3. Remove the lift-off access panel and set aside.
  4. Remove the necessary panels to gain access to the pump motor.
  5. Drain machine by removing the pump casing drain plug.
  6. Remove the three motor wire leads from the motor wiring terminals. The operator should “map” the wire terminal locations to ensure correct rewiring. The power cord should be removed from the motor housing.
  7. Locate and remove the 4 pump casing bolts. These bolts secure the motor and motor adapter to the pump casing.
  8. Separate the motor and adapter from the pump casing to expose the pump impeller. Remove the motor and adapter from the unit and place on a workbench to continue the procedure.
  9. Locate and remove the dust cap from the motor to expose slotted motor shaft.



The motor shaft is free to rotate, but must be secured to remove the impeller. To secure the motor shaft, insert a flat bladed screw driver in slot to hold the shaft stationary.

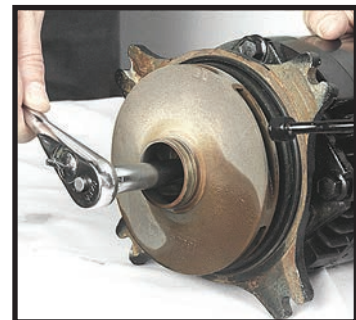
10. Locate and remove impeller locking screw. Using a socket and ratchet, the impeller retaining screw can be removed. Once removed, the impeller can be “unthreaded” from the motor shaft to expose the pump seal assembly.
  11. Remove all seal parts. Note seal component arrangement to facilitate reassembly.
  12. Clean the motor shaft and lubricate with a mild soap solution. **Note: Oil must never be used as a lubricant as it will damage the rubber parts of the seal assembly.**
  13. Install new stationary seal member in pump casing cavity. Be certain the stationary seal member is fully squared and seated in cavity.
  14. Slide the rotating member onto the lubricated pump shaft. Be certain not to damage or tear the rubber bellows assembly.
  15. Place the spring onto the rotating member.
  16. Align the tension spring and rotating member before reinstalling the impeller. Be certain the spring and rotating member are aligned before the impeller is fully tightened and the impeller retaining screw is reinstalled.
  17. Clean the pump casing, cavities, impeller and O-ring before reassembly.
  18. Mate the motor and adapter to the pump casing. Reinstall the 4 pump casing bolts.
  19. Reconnect the motor power cord and leads.
  20. Replace the thermoformed front panel and the lift-off cover.
- D. When this procedure is complete, the operator may restart the unit. In many cases, a new pump seal will experience a small amount of leakage for a short



Impeller



Motor shaft



Removing impeller locking screw with ratchet



Seal components

time. This is normal. After a few moments, the new seal will take seat and the leak will stop.



Seal components

Figure 5.1I



Stationary member

Figure 5.1J



Rotating member

Figure 5.1K



Aligning impeller and spring

Figure 5.1L

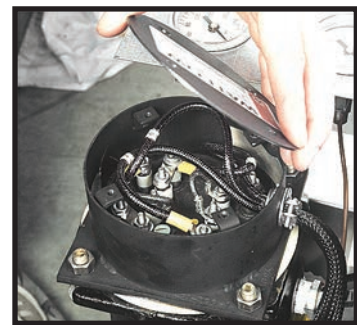


## 5.2 HEATER REPLACEMENT

- A. The heater is a flange mounted assembly and inserted into the cast cylinder tank and secured by 4 bolts.
- B. The operator can determine if the heater requires replacement when the heater draws "0" amps or when a continuity check of each heater element is negative.
- C. Generally, heaters fail due to low water flow, low water pressure, air in the system or defective heating elements.
- D. The operator should follow this procedure to replace the heater:
  1. Disengage operations and be certain all system pressure is relieved and the unit's pressure gauges read "0".
  2. Disengage main power supply. Verify the *Power* light on the display is "off".
  3. Remove the lift-off access panel and set aside
  4. Drain machine. The machine can be drained by removing the pump casing drain plug.
  5. Remove heater's junction box cover to locate wiring connections. The operator should note the wiring connections to ensure correct reinstallation.
  6. Disconnect the three power leads from the heater terminals. Remove the power cord from the junction box.
  7. Remove the 4 heater mounting bolts.
  8. Remove heater.
  9. Before the new heater is installed, the mating surface of the cast tank should be cleaned. Once cleaned, place the new heater gasket onto the tank mating surface. Coat the mating surface with a high temperature gasket sealant.
  10. Set new heater into tank. Aligning the bolt pattern of the heater and tank flanges.



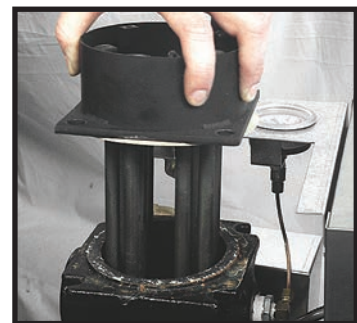
Heater



Heater junction wires



Heater mounting bolts



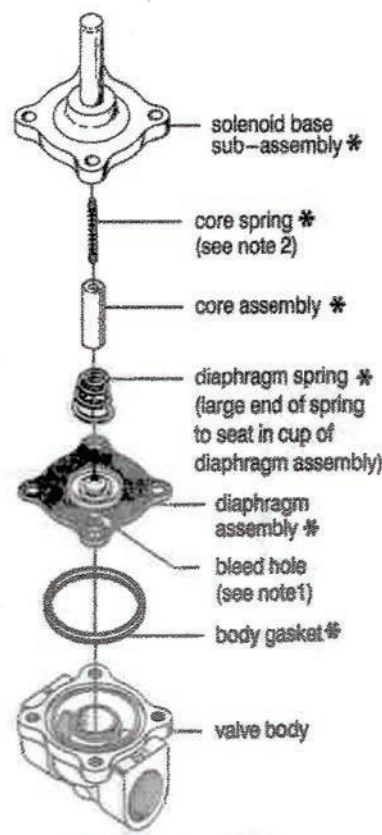
Remove heater

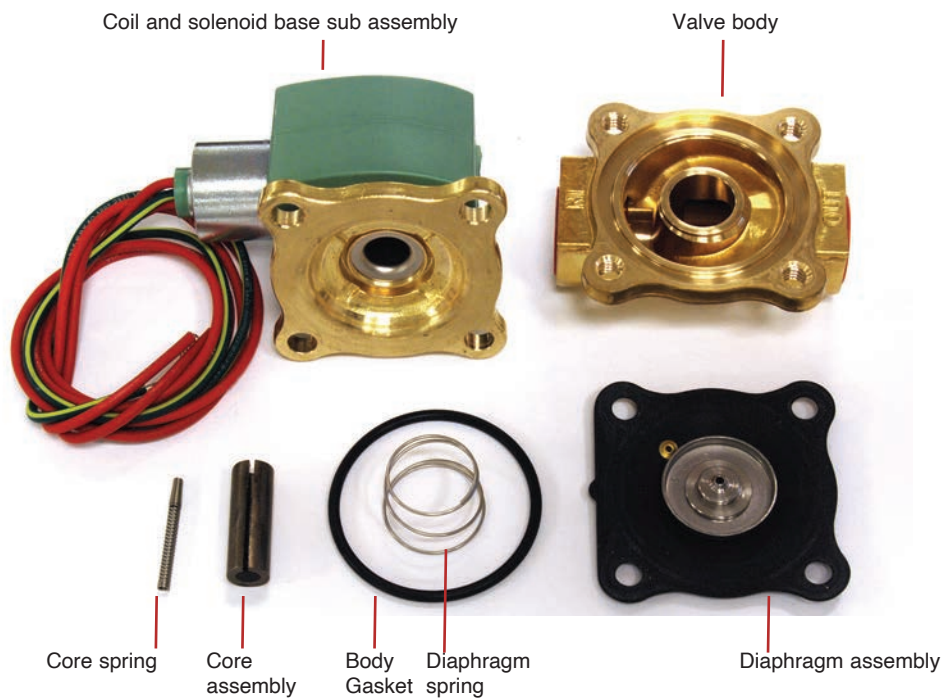
11. Replace the 4 heater mounting bolts. Alternate to the opposite bolt while tightening.
  12. Reconnect the power cable to the heater terminals. Be certain to tighten the power cord junction box connector. Replace the junction box cover and the lift-off cover panel.
- E. When complete, restart the unit.



### 5.3 COOLING VALVE SERVICE

- A. The unit uses the PVT™ (Pulsed Valved Technology) solenoid valve (figure 5.3A) as the cooling valve. The solenoid valve is controlled by the instrument.
- B. Generally, the PVT™ valve require service for a failed coil or more often it will not fully close because debris from poor make-up water quality is in the valve mechanism.
- C. To service the solenoid valve follow the procedure below.
  1. Disengage process operations according to the procedure outlined in **section 3.4**. Be certain process fluid pressure is relieved (coolant pressure gauge reads "0") and water system flow is shut off.
  2. Disengage main power supply. The operator must follow all lockout/tagout procedures.
  3. Remove or open any access cover panel and set aside to gain access to the make-up solenoid valve.
  4. The solenoid valve can be disassemble by removing the 4 retaining screws.
  5. Keeping all electrical connections intact, lift the coil and top solenoid base assembly and set aside.
  6. **Note the arrangement of the core spring and core assembly, diaphragm spring and diaphragm assembly.** (See diagram.)





## 5.4 VOLTAGE CHANGE

- A. Some units can undergo a field voltage conversion by qualified technicians. Consult with the Advantage Service Department to determine if your unit can be converted. Have your Serial Number ready and call 317-887-0729.

- B. Typical Conversions for 1/2 to 7.5 horsepower motors and 10 to 16 kW heaters:

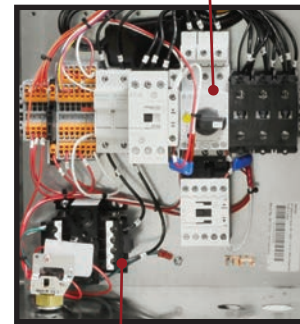
1. 240/3/60 to 480/3/60
2. 480/3/60 to 240/3/60
3. 480/3/60 to 208/3/60

Consult factory for other power conversions.

- C. For a field voltage changeover, the following items will require replacement or rewiring:

1. Heater (rewiring)
2. Motor (rewiring)
3. Transformer (rewiring)
4. Motor starter and overload block (replace)
5. Replace unit data tag with tag stating new voltage and amp rating.

Motor Starter and Overload Block



Transformer

- D. The qualified technician should follow this procedure to complete a field voltage changeover:

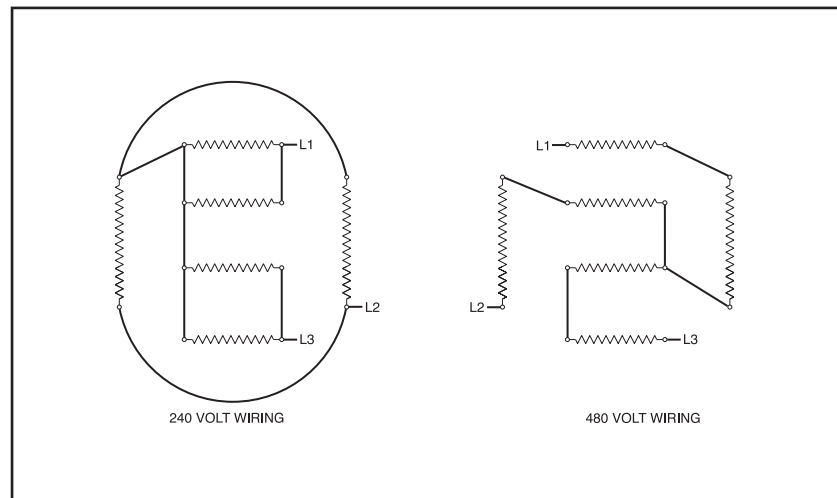
1. Disengage operations and verify all system pressure is relieved and the unit's pressure gauges read "0".
2. Disengage main power supply. **Follow proper lock-out procedures.** The operator must verify the *Power* light on the display is "off".
3. Gain access to the electrical panel.

Typical electrical panel.



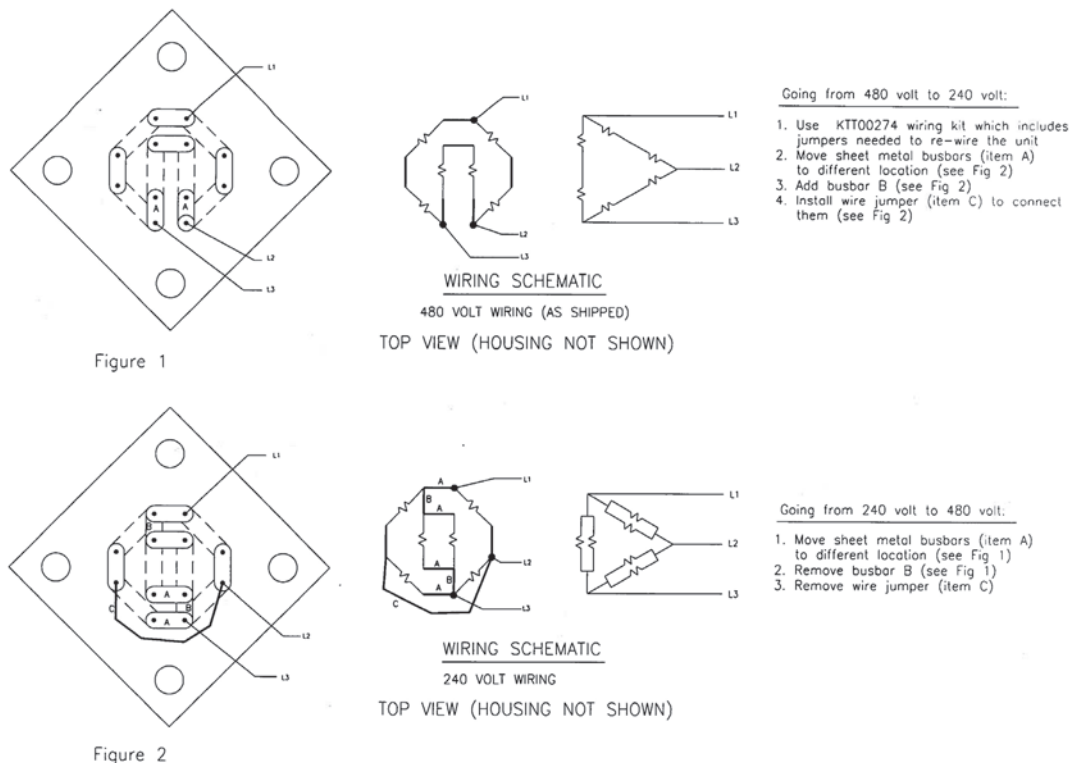
4. Rewire the heater to the new voltage. Schematics for heater brands used in typical temperature control units are shown below.

### Wiring Schematic for Watlow Brand Heaters : 10 kw & 16 kW

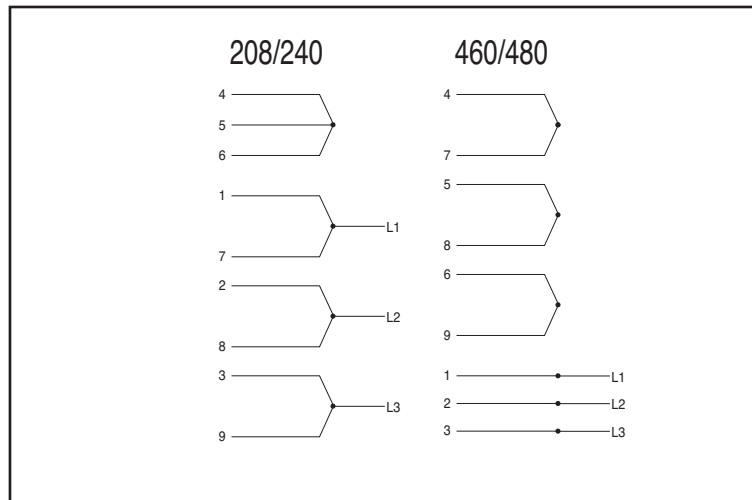


Wiring schematics for 240 and 480 volt heaters Revised 4/11

### Wiring Schematic for Tempco Brand Heaters : 10 kw & 16 kW

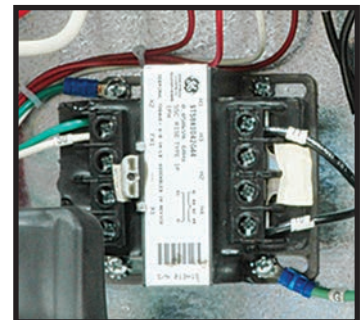


5. Remove the thermoformed front panel and open the electrical cabinet panel door. Unplug the instrument connectors to fully extend the hinged panel.
6. Rewire the pump motor for the new voltage. Most Sentra pump motors are dual voltage. The drawing schematic below shows the wiring schematic for 240 and 480 voltages.



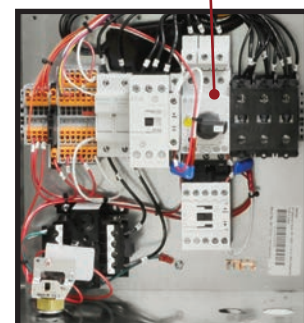
Wiring schematics for 240 and 480 volt pump motors

7. Rewire the transformer to the proper voltages as shown by the schematic on the transformer.
8. Replace the motor starter and overload block. Adjust the overload block settings for the current draw at the new voltage.
9. Once a voltage change is complete, be certain the unit is properly connected to the new voltage supply, as outlined in **section 2.5** of this manual. Restart unit operations according to **section 3** of this manual.



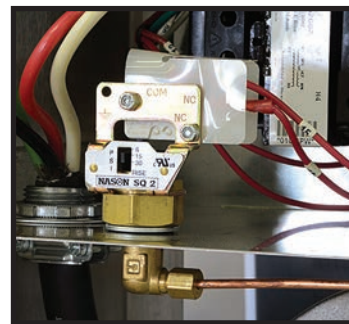
Typical Transformer

Motor Starter and Overload Block



## 5.5 PRESSURE SWITCH SERVICE

- A.** The unit is protected from low pressure operations by a pressure switch. This switch is mounted at the bottom of the electrical cabinet.
- B.** The switch will close and consent the control circuit when sufficient water supply pressure is presented. The switch is factory set to 20 psi.
- C.** If insufficient water supply pressure is present, the switch will open and prevent operations.
- D.** In cases where sufficient water supply pressure is present as indicated by the unit's pressure gauges and the pump is "off", and if the pressure switch fails to close, the pressure switch may be defective. To replace the pressure switch, follow the steps outlined:
1. Shut down unit operations according to section 3.4 in this manual. Be certain proper lock-out procedures are followed. Also, be certain system pressure is eliminated and the unit's pressure gauges read "0" pressure.
  2. Drain unit by removing the pump casing drain plug.
  3. A capillary runs from the cooling cylinder to the pressure switch. Remove the capillary connection.
  4. The brass elbow mounted on the pressure switch must be removed.
  5. Remove the electrical connections to the pressure switch.
  6. The pressure switch is mounted onto the electrical cabinet with two 1/2" nuts in series. Remove the nuts to remove the pressure switch. A new pressure switch from the factory should be installed by continuing with step 7.
  7. Thread one 1/2" nut onto the pressure switch and then place the pressure switch through the panel in the original mounting hole. Thread the second 1/2" nut from the bottom of the pressure switch. Tighten to lock the pressure switch in place.
  8. Install the brass elbow fitting. Teflon tape and leak preventative paste should be used to prevent water leakage. Install the capillary tube and resume operations.



Pressure switch

## 5.6 ELECTRONIC INSTRUMENT REPAIR POLICY AND PROCEDURE

- A.** All control instruments used in Advantage temperature control units are covered by the machine's warranty. Proprietary 'tailor made' instrument are manufactured specifically for Advantage.

**B. IN WARRANTY SERVICE INCIDENT**

1. Call the factory for diagnostic assistance.
2. If a control instrument is determined to be at fault, a new or reconditioned instrument will be sent as a replacement.
3. Return the defective instrument freight pre-paid for full credit. If the defective instrument is not returned you will need to pay for it.

**C. OUT OF WARRANTY SERVICE INCIDENT**

1. Call the factory for diagnostic assistance.
2. If a control instrument is determined to be at fault, there are 3 options.
  - a. Purchase a new instrument as a replacement.
  - b. Send your instrument back for repair, freight prepaid. For a nominal fee, your instrument will be repaired and returned.
  - c. Purchase a new instrument and repair the old one as a back up.
3. If you are sending your instrument back for repair, call the Service Department for more information. Do not disassemble the instrument.

**D. Other Information:**

1. Call the factory for current repair charges.
2. Repair warranty: 1 year.
3. Ship to Advantage Engineering, 525 East Stop 18 Road, Greenwood, IN 46143. Attention: Repairs (317-887-0729). Include in the shipping box: Part, purchase order, contact name, phone number, and symptom (if available).

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## **6.0 COMPONENTS**

**6.1** Mechanical System

**6.2** Electrical System

## 6.1 MECHANICAL SYSTEM

- A. Pump Casing/Cooling Tank/Heater tank.** The pump casing/cooling/heater casting is an exclusive design (Standard 1/2-3 horsepower models). The pump casing is designed for high efficiency performance and houses the pump impeller. The integral heater tank houses the flange mounted immersion heater and the integral cooling tank provides a mixing chamber for return from process fluid and cooling water. The assembly is fastened to the unit base for support.
- 1. Pump adapter.** The pump adapter is the mating element between the pump casing the electric motor. The adapter is machined to accept the pump seal flush line. The stationary pump seal member is set in the seal cavity of the pump adapter.
  - 2. Electrical motor.** The electric motor is a dual voltage, 3 phase, ODP motor. The motor serves to turn the pump impeller creating process flow.
  - 3. Impeller.** The impeller is driven by the electric motor and rotates within the pump casing to create high flow rates.
  - 4. Pump Seal.** The pump seal prevents water leakage from the pump adapter. The seal is made up of three items: The stationary member (seated in the seal cavity), the rotating member (placed on the motor shaft) and the tension spring.
- B. HEATER.** The heater is a flanged immersion type heater mounted in the discharge housing of the pump. The heater elements have a stainless steel sheath. A mechanical contactor is engaged and disengaged by the control instrument to maintain the set point temperature. An optional solid state heater contactor is sometimes used in lieu of the mechanical contactor. The heater must remain submerged in water at all times.
- E. PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE.** The pressure relief valve is a 150 psi relief valve serving to discharge excessive unit pressure to atmosphere. The valve can be manually activated by lifting the actuating lever.
- F. COOLING VALVE.** The AVT™ valve modulating valve is a patented design using a motor/gearbox assembly to open in minute increments from 0 to 100% a custom ball valve assembly. The AVT™ valve is controlled by custom programming of the instrument and only available on unit with G & T control instruments. On units with the V, G300 & T300 a pulse metered solenoid valve is used. The cooling valve controls the flow of cooling water from the water supply source.
- G. PRESSURE GAUGES.** “To” and “from” process pressure gauges display the system pressure. “To process” pressure originates at the heat/pump discharge cylinder. “From process” pressure originates at the cooling cylinder. The gauges accurately display system pressures from 0 to 160 PSI.
- H. CASTERS.** The unit is mounted on 4 swivel ball bearing casters. The casters allow the unit to be portable and easily move from location to location.
- I. STAINLESS STEEL CABINETRY.** The stainless steel cabinetry prevents unsightly rust and metal decay. The electrical cabinet cover is hinged. The unit base is made of pressed steel with galvanized zinc coating. The rear access panels can be lifted off after removing the fasteners.

## 6.2 ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

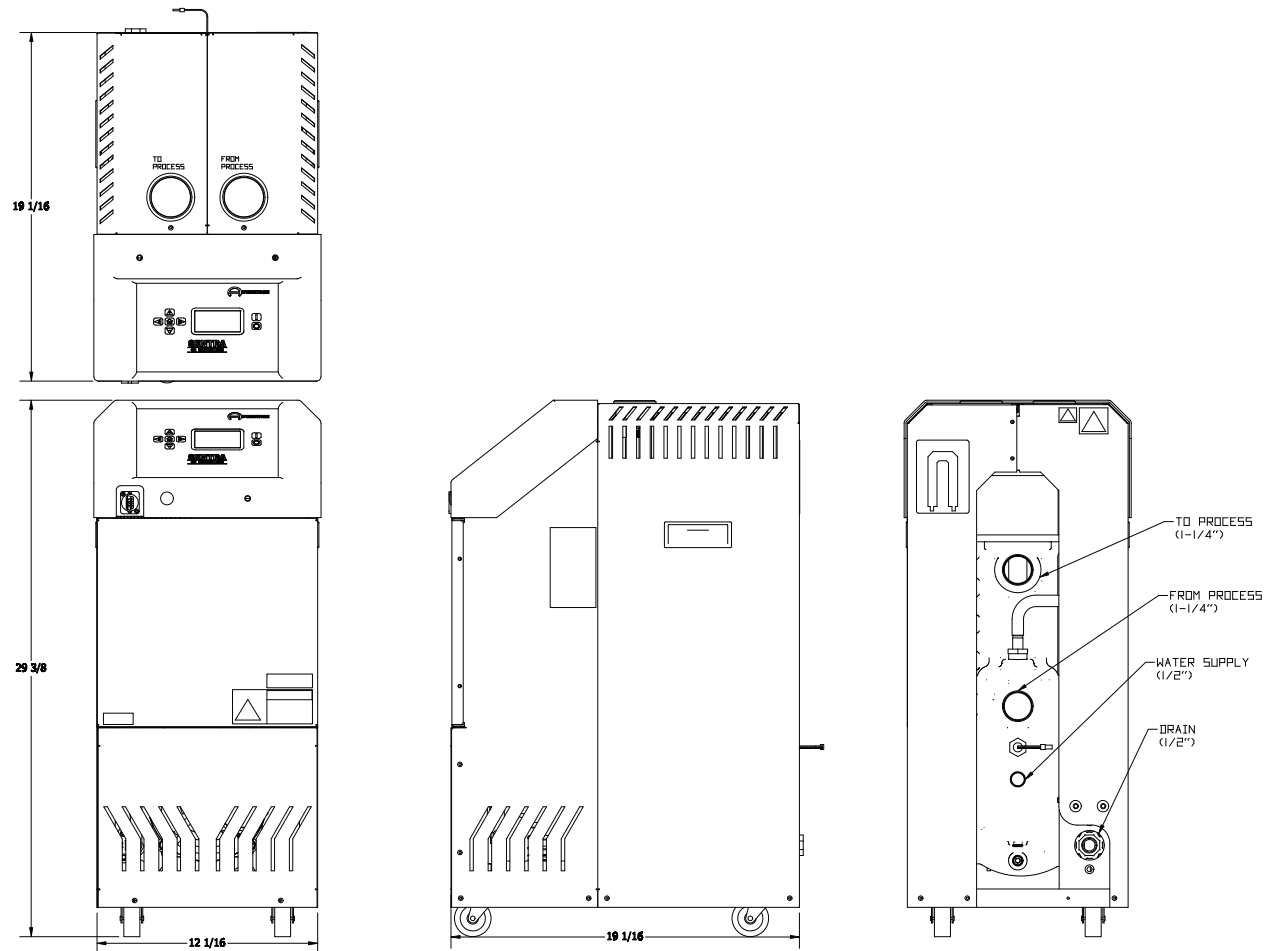
- A. INSTRUMENT.** The instrument is a custom designed and assembled microprocessor controller. The instrument is mounted to the electrical panel cover. The instrument controls the cycling of the heater, motor pump and AVT™ cooling valve. System and setpoint temperatures are displayed continually. System parameters are programmable..
- B. TRANSFORMER.** The transformer supplies 110 volts to the controlling instrument.
- C. PUMP MOTOR CONTROLLER.** The electrical motor is engaged when the motor starter contacts close, on command by the instrument. The electric motor is protected from excessive amperage by a set of thermal overload relays, which open when excessive amperage “heats” the overloads and the relay opens.
- D. HEATER CONTACTOR.** The standard heater contactor is a mechanical style contactor. On command from the instrument, the contactor will close and voltage will be supplied to the heater. The contactor use should be monitored and the contactor should be replaced as needed based on duty cycle. Some units are provided with a solid state contactor rather than the standard mechanical contactor.
- E. PRESSURE SWITCH.** The electric panel mounted pressure switch will close when sufficient pressure is supplied to the unit (20 psi). A closed pressure switch will consent the control circuit to the instrument controller to allow process operations.
- F. SENSOR PROBES.** The unit uses 1 sensor probe. The sensor and the “high temperature limit” safety switch” are housed in the same assembly and mounted in the heater/pump discharge tank. The “from process” probe is mounted in the suction tank.
- G. POWER CORD.** On standard models with 10kW and 16kW heaters and 1 - 3 HP pumps are supplied with a 3 conductor with 1 ground wire sized for the unit and 10' in length. Standard models with 24kW and 34kW heaters are not supplied with a power cord and the customer must provide a 3 conductor with 1 ground wire sized for the unit.

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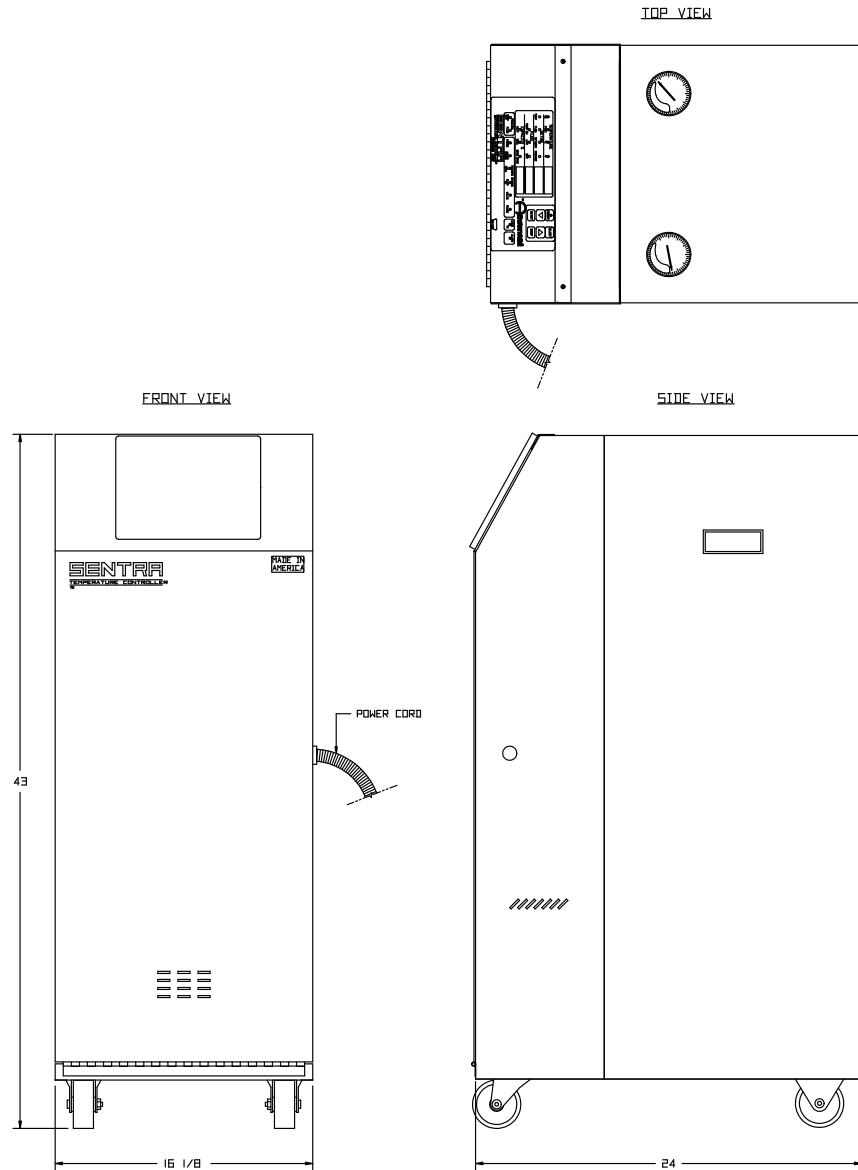
## **7.0 RELATED DRAWINGS**

- 7.1** Physical : Cabinet Style for Units up to 16 kW Heaters and Pumps to 3 HP
- 7.2** Physical : Cabinet Style for Units with 24 & 34 kW Heaters and Pumps to 3 HP
- 7.3** Physical : Cabinet Style for Units with 5 & 7.5 HP Pumps
- 7.4** Regulator / Bypass
- 7.5** Dual Zone Dolly
- 7.6** Stacking Rack

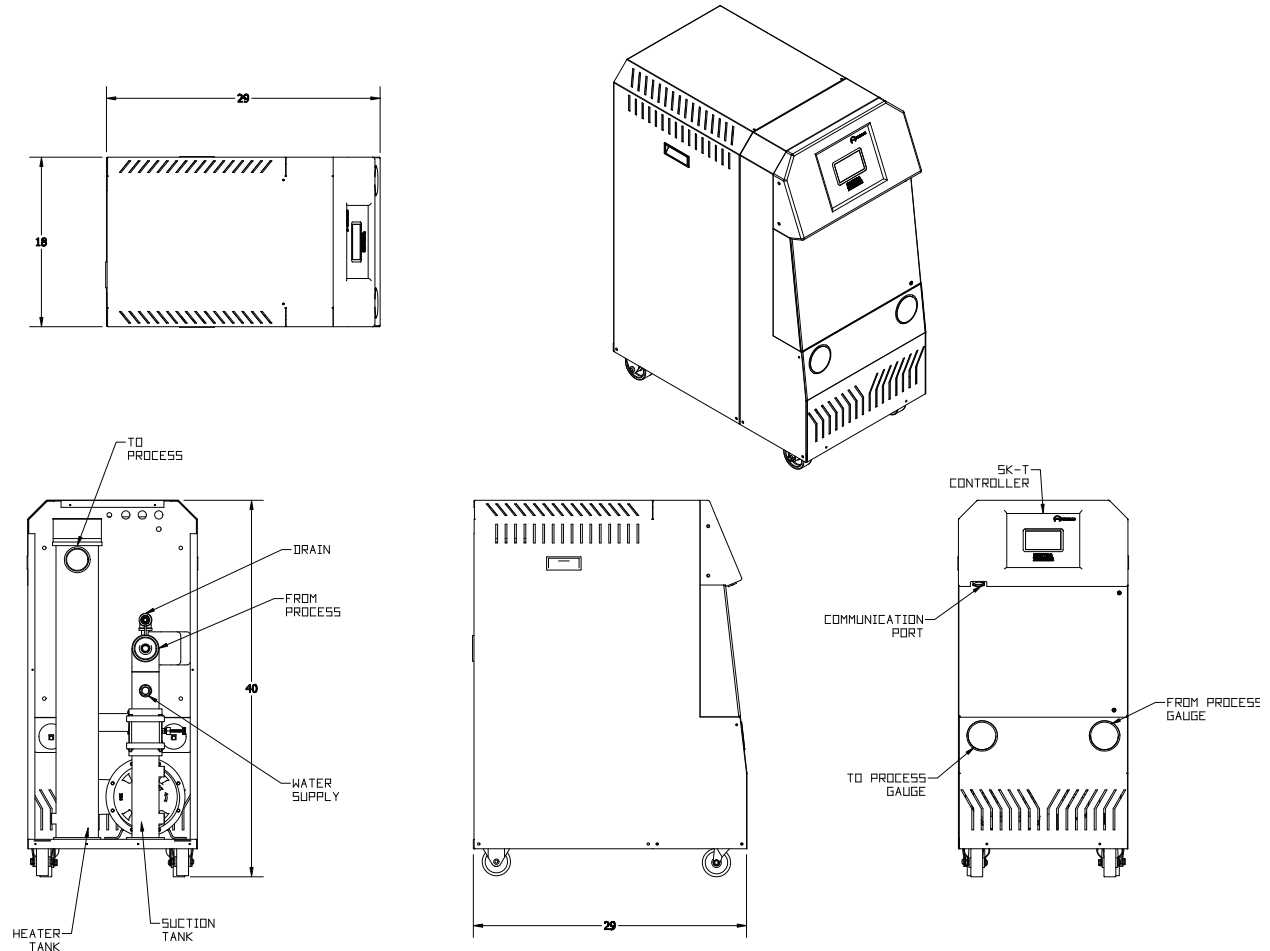
## 7.1 PHYSICAL : Cabinet Style for Units up to 16 kW Heaters and Pumps to 3 HP



## 7.2 PHYSICAL : Cabinet Style for Units with: 24 & 34 kW Heaters and Pumps to 3 HP

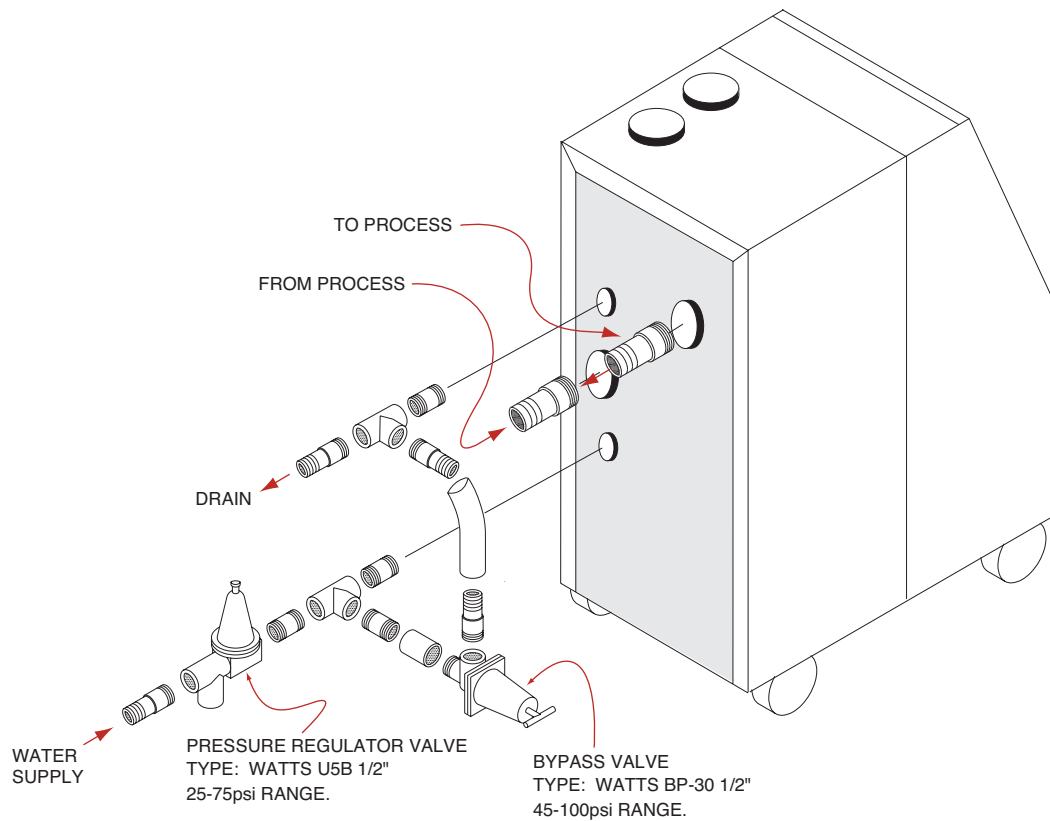


### 7.3 PHYSICAL : Cabinet Style for Units with : 5 & 7½ HP Pumps





## 7.4 REGULATOR/BYPASS INSTALLATION



## 7.5 DUAL ZONE DOLLY



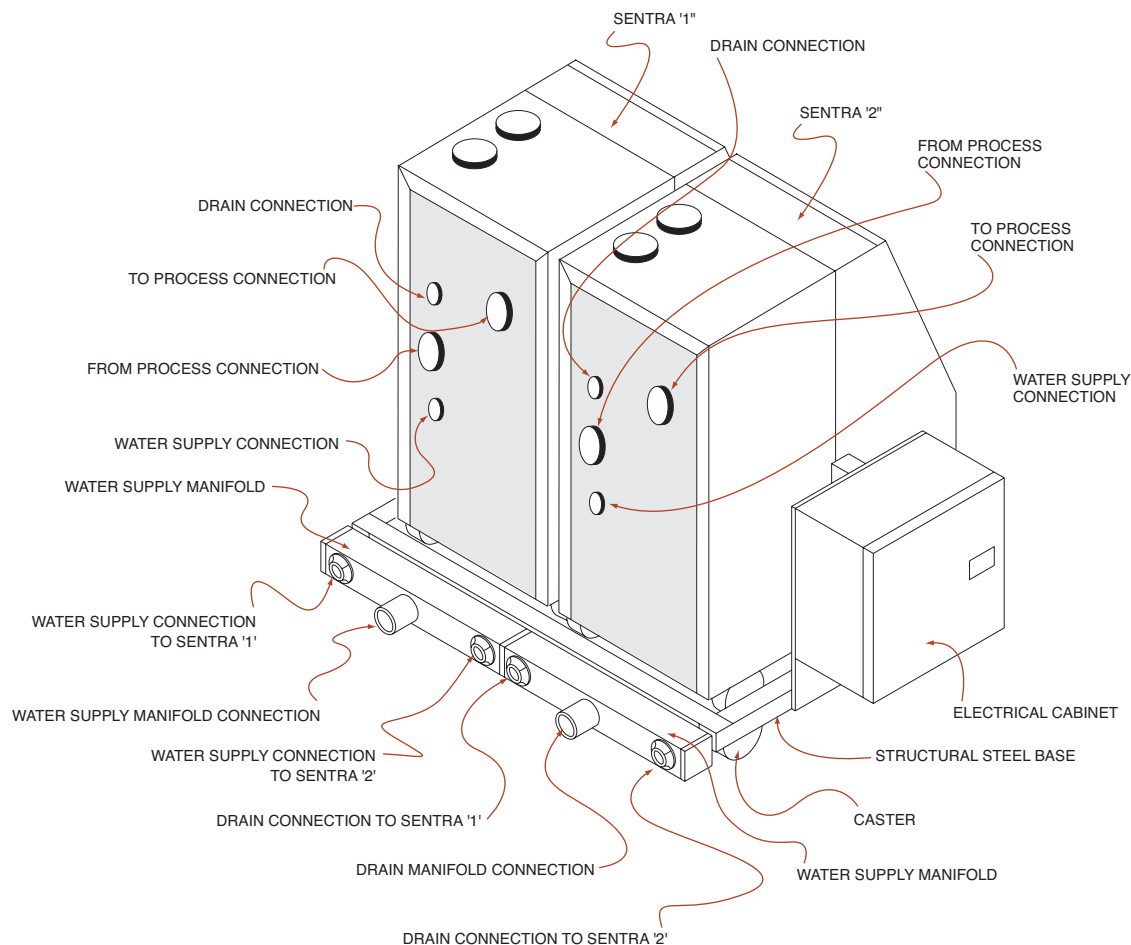
Molders often need to run different temperatures on each mold half to produce the best quality part.

Advantage can provide a dual zone dolly that holds two standard single zone temperature control units to meet this need.

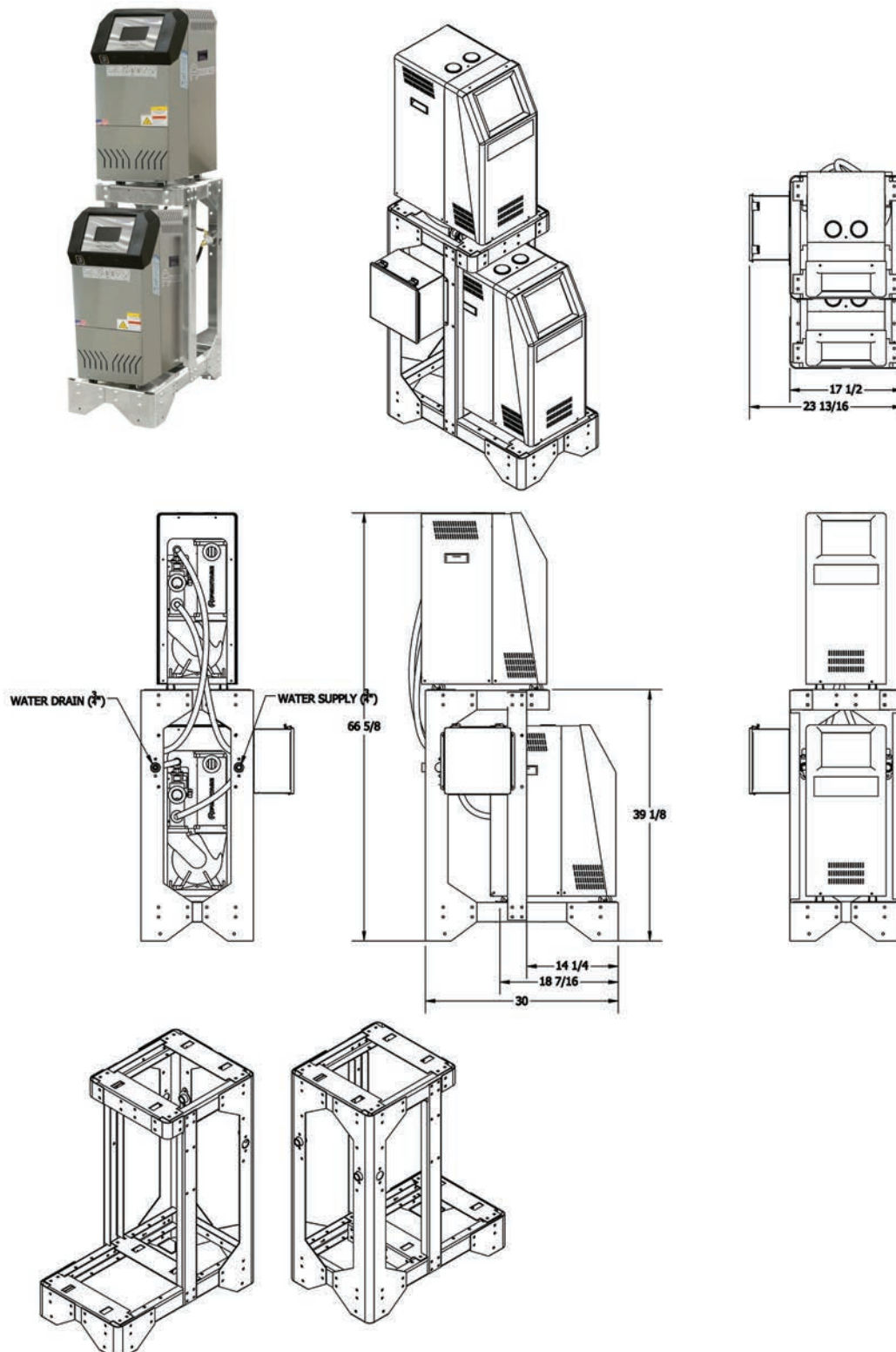
The dual zone dolly provides the convenience of a dual zone configuration while providing the economic first cost and ease of maintenance associated with independent single zone units.

Options:

- Single cooling water supply and drain connection
- Single power supply connections



## 7.6 STACKING RACK



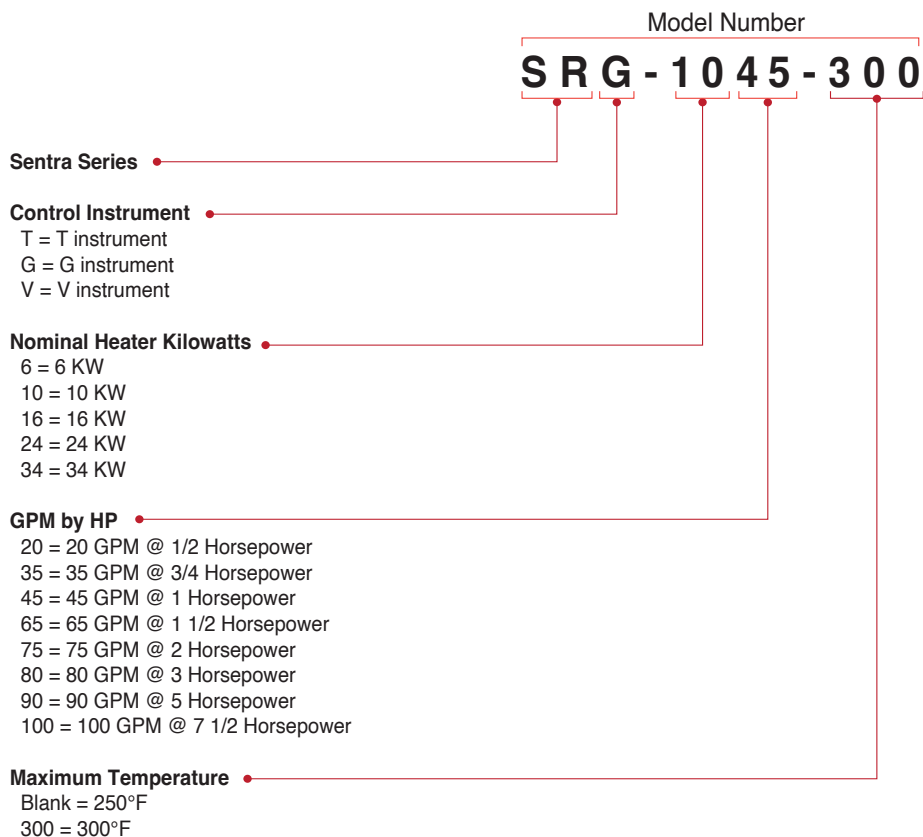
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## **8.0 APPENDIX**

- 8.1** Model Number & Suffix Coding
- 8.2** Interpretation of Process Pressure Gauges
- 8.3** Operation of Mold Purge
- 8.4** SPI Commands
- 8.5** Communication Cable
- 8.6** Optional Alarm Operation
- 8.7** Parts : #119 Pump
- 8.8** Modbus TCP Register Definitions for T Control Instruments

## 8.1 MODEL NUMBER & SUFFIX CODING

The data tag on your Sentra Temperature Control Unit provides general information about the unit. Compare the information below with your data tag for more information about your unit. Some data tags may have other or different information. If you need specific information about the configuration of your unit contact the factory with the serial number from your unit.

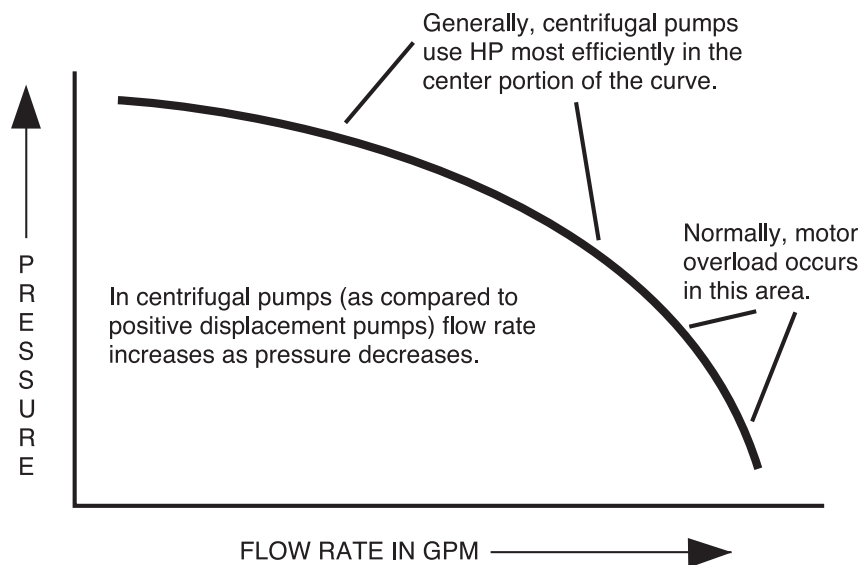


## 8.2 INTERPRETATION OF PROCESS PRESSURE GAUGES

- A. READ AVAILABLE WATER PRESSURE AT UNIT'S LOCATION.** When a temperature control unit is attached to the process with the water supply on and the pump off, both gauges will read the water supply pressure at the unit's location.
- B. READ PRESSURE DROP ACROSS PROCESS ( $\Delta P$ ).** With the pump on, the "to process" pressure gauge will rise to read the sum of the water supply pressure and pump generated pressure. The "from process" pressure gauge reads the effect of water supply pressure and pump suction pressure. The difference between the to and from process gauges is the pump generated circulating pressure... which is also equal to the pressure drop across the process.
- C. PUMP ROTATION INDICATION.** If the pump is running, and both gauges are "close" to same value, it is likely that the pump is rotating backward, or the pump is generating such a high flow that an overload condition will result.
- D. PUMP MOTOR OVERLOAD CONDITION.** If the  $\Delta P$  is low with the pump rotating correctly, then the flow rate is high, which probably will result in a motor overload. Refer to the representative pump curve below.
- E. WATER HAMMER (COMPETITIVE SOLENOID VALVE UNITS).** On competitive mold temperature controllers, when  $\Delta P$  gauges are supplied, the water hammer effect of on/off solenoid valves can be seen. When the solenoid valve is open, both to and from process pressure gauges will fall as the system depressurizes. When the valve closes, there will be a momentary spike that will be seen on both pressure gauges, then they will settle back to normal  $\Delta P$  values. This spike is called "water hammer".

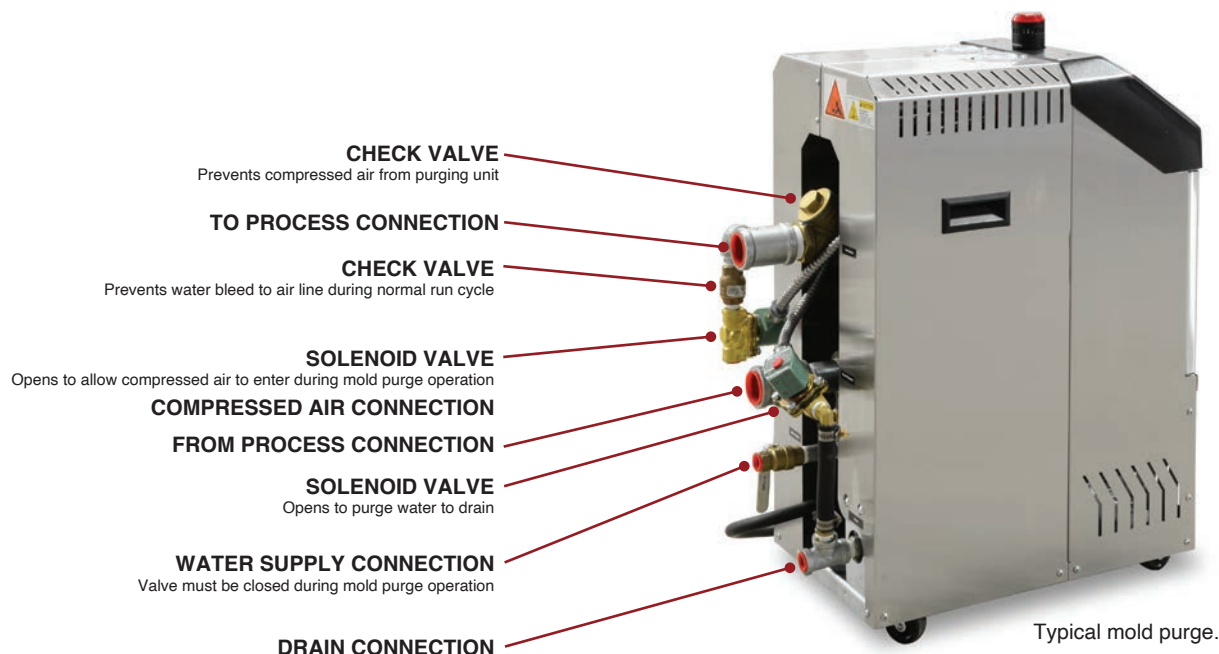
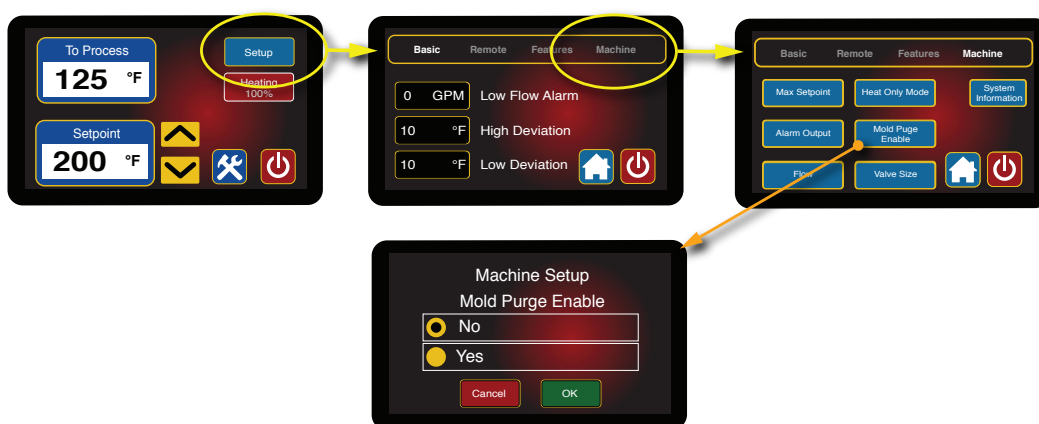


Pressure gauges



## 8.3 OPERATION OF MOLD PURGE

- A. The mold purge system is a mixture valves and piping that when activated and supplied with compressed air will expel process water from the mold or process to the central water return line or drain.
- B. Mold Purge is an optional feature and not included on all units. The function of the Mold Purge requires the purchase on the option.
- C. **The Mold Purge parameter must be enabled to operate the mold purge.** Press Setup to advance to the Setup screen, then press More to advance to the Advance Setup screen and finally press More to advance to the Machine Setup screen. Press the Mold Purge Enable button to advance to the Mold Purge Enable screen. Select Yes to enable the Mold purge system. Press OK to save the selection.





C. The mold purge feature is used when the pump is turned off and has been cooled to below 85°F.

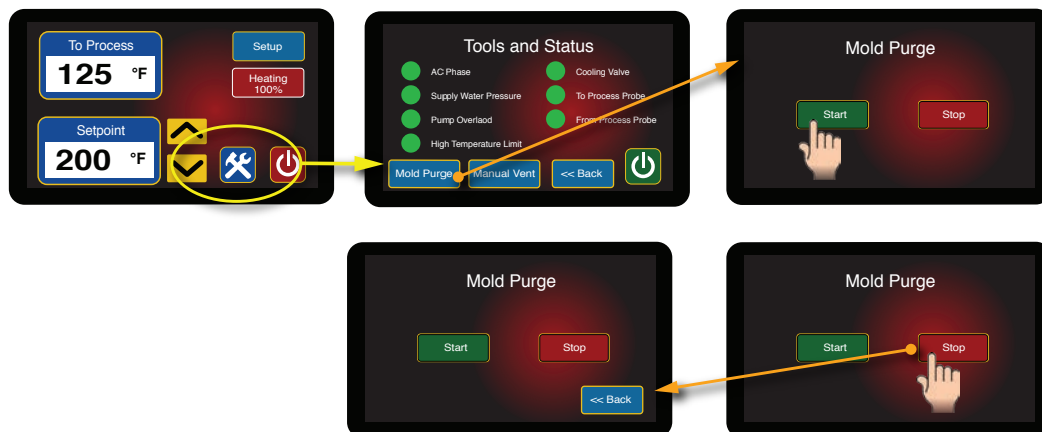
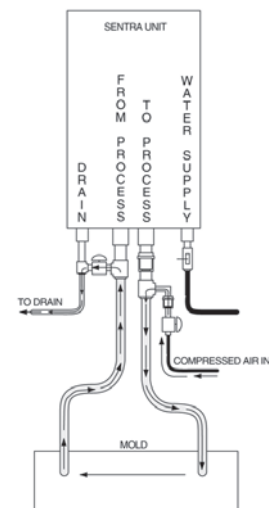
D. The operation of the mold purge is as follows (see illustration) :

1. Stop the pump, maintain electrical power to unit.
2. Close the water supply ball valve.
3. Connect a regulated air supply to mold purge compressed air connection.

**Note: Air supply should be regulated approximately 10 PSI above drain line pressure.**

4. The purge cycle is engaged by going to the Home Screen and then pressing the Mold Purge button on the Tools & Status button. On the Mold Purge screen, press Start to engage the purge cycle.

AIR AND WATER MOVEMENT DURING MOLD PURGE OPERATION



5. Press the Stop button to disengage the purge cycle. Use the Back button to return to the Tools & Status screen.



**ALERT:** The Purge cycle must be started and stopped. If not stopped, the Purge cycle will continue and will consume compressed air until stopped.

6. When water is purged disconnect air supply. The unit can be disconnected at this time as most of the process fluid should be out of the process lines.



**WARNING:** Use caution when disconnecting process lines because residual pressure will remain in the lines. The remaining pressure will be equal to the compressed air pressure used for the purge process. Use caution because disconnecting process lines under pressure incorrectly may cause injury.

## 8.4 SPI COMMANDS

- A. INTRODUCTION:** In 1987 a group of member companies of the Society of the Plastics Industries began development of a communication protocol for use by their processing and auxiliary equipment. Their goal was to allow the exchange of information between various pieces of equipment from different manufacturers to be simple and reliable. The result of their work was released in 1990 and has made the interconnection of equipment much easier and straightforward. There are now over 40 companies that offer the SPI Protocol in their products. This document details the implementation of the SPI Protocol available in the SENTRA 'SK' temperature controllers and MAXIMUM 'MK' portable chillers with HE instruments.
- B. PROTOCOL BASICS:** The SPI Protocol is described by a 2 part specification. The largest portion of the SPI Protocol specification deals with how basic information is exchanged between equipment. The second part of the specification details the actual pieces of information exchanged using the protocol. Items such as Process Temperature, Process Setpoint and Process Status are detailed in this part. This FYI will list the commands that are supported by ADVANTAGE equipment.
- C. EQUIPMENT SETUP:** The setup of equipment to be connected in an SPI Protocol network is simple. Each device must have a unique address for its device type and it must use the same data transfer rate as the other pieces of equipment in the network. There are many acceptable ways used to 'set' the device address and data rate. ADVANTAGE equipment provides access to the information via the front panel operators and displays. Other manufacturers may use internal DIP switches or jumpers.

A typical cell may be configured as follows:

Data Transfer Rate: 9600 bits per second (bps)  
Mold Temperature Controller (Qty 2): Addresses 1 and 2  
Chiller (Qty 1): Address 1

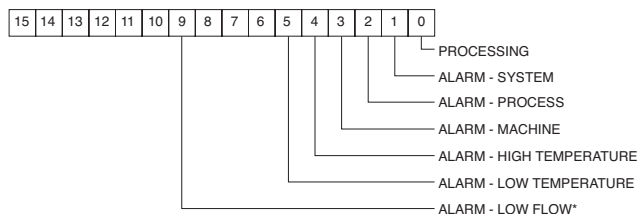
Note in the above example that different device types may have the same address. This is because the SPI Protocol uses the device type as part of its internal address.

- D. NETWORK TROUBLESHOOTING:** Troubleshooting a network is best done by verifying the setup of each piece of equipment and insuring that the network is installed with the correct electrical interconnection. Here are some basic things to do if equipment isn't 'talking' as expected.
1. Verify that each piece of equipment is properly grounded to its power source.
  2. Inspect cables inside and outside the electrical cabinet. Repair or replace as necessary. The cable scheme used by most manufacturers allows the communication signals to 'pass through' each piece of equipment. Therefore, when a piece of equipment is disconnected from the middle of the network, all the equipment 'after' that one will be disconnected, too. If a piece of equipment is being permanently removed, the device cables should be rearranged at the molding machine to reconnect the other equipment.
  3. Check the Data Transfer Rate and Address of each piece of equipment. For example, if both Temperature Controllers have the same address, they will both try to 'talk' at the same time and garble each other's data.

4. Verify the network is properly terminated and that it is configured as a 'multi-drop'. This is best achieved by following the molding machine manufacturer's installation instructions and use extension cables provided by them or us.
5. Attach each device, singly, to the molding machine and see if it 'talks'. Add additional devices until a problem is seen

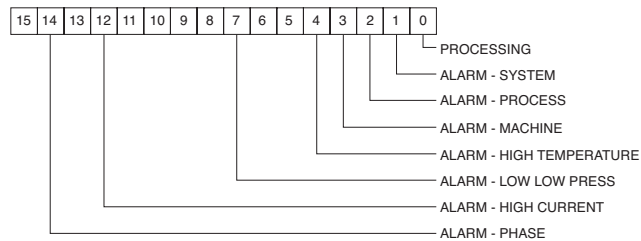
## SENTRA 'SK' Temperature CONTROLLER SPI COMMANDS

POLL C1 C2	SELECT C1 C2	COMMAND	DESCRIPTION
20 20	20 21	Echo	Controller integrity command
20 20		Version	Controller version command
20 30	20 31	Setpoint	Desired process temperature
20 32	20 33	High temp	Hi temperature deviation alarm
20 34	20 35	Low temp	Low temperature deviation alarm
20 36	20 37	Flow Alarm	Low flow alarm setpoint*
20 40		Status Process	



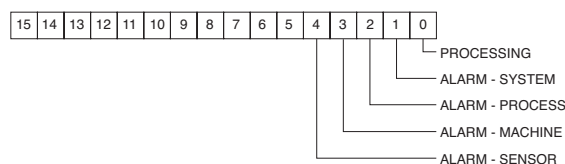
POLL C1 C2	SELECT C1 C2	COMMAND	DESCRIPTION
---------------	-----------------	---------	-------------

20 42 Status Machine 1



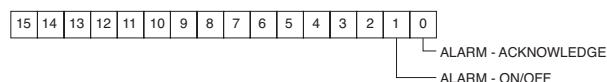
POLL C1 C2	SELECT C1 C2	COMMAND	DESCRIPTION
---------------	-----------------	---------	-------------

20 44 Status Machine 2



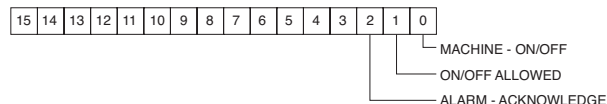
POLL C1 C2	SELECT C1 C2	COMMAND	DESCRIPTION
---------------	-----------------	---------	-------------

20 48 20 49 Machine



POLL C1 C2	SELECT C1 C2	COMMAND	DESCRIPTION
---------------	-----------------	---------	-------------

20 4A 20 4B Protected mode - machine



POLL C1 C2	SELECT C1 C2	COMMAND	DESCRIPTION
---------------	-----------------	---------	-------------

20 70		Temperature to process
20 72		Temperature from process*
20 78		Flow rate from unit GPM*
20 E0		Blanket Poll
Returns:		
20 30		Setpoint
20 32		High alarm deviation
20 34		Low alarm deviation
20 40		Status process
20 70		To process temperature

## 8.5 COMMUNICATIONS CABLE

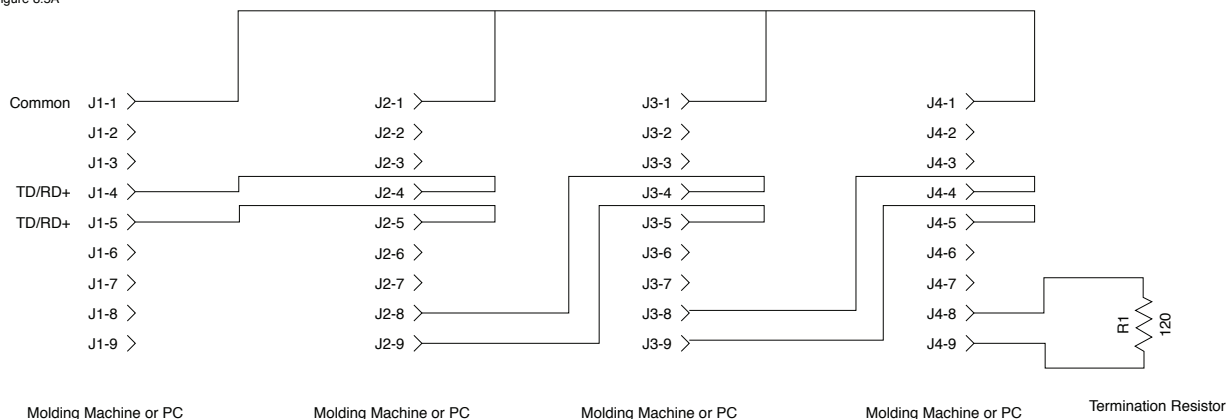
### A. Termination Resistors

Signals that reflect from the end of an unterminated bus with a high-enough amplitude can cause problems for other devices that see these reflections as real communications. Proper termination of the bus with a pure resistance that matches the wire's impedance attenuates reflections. The terminations are placed at the driver and receiver farthest from each other. Only two terminating resistors! Typically, twisted pair wire has an impedance of about 120 ohms, so we use 120-ohm resistors (R1) at the ends on the longest cable runs. Keep in mind the longest run might not be a straight line. You must measure all the lines in your network to determine the longest path. Remember that a RS-485 network requires termination resistors on both buses. See Figure 8.5B.

### B. Heat --- & System Bias

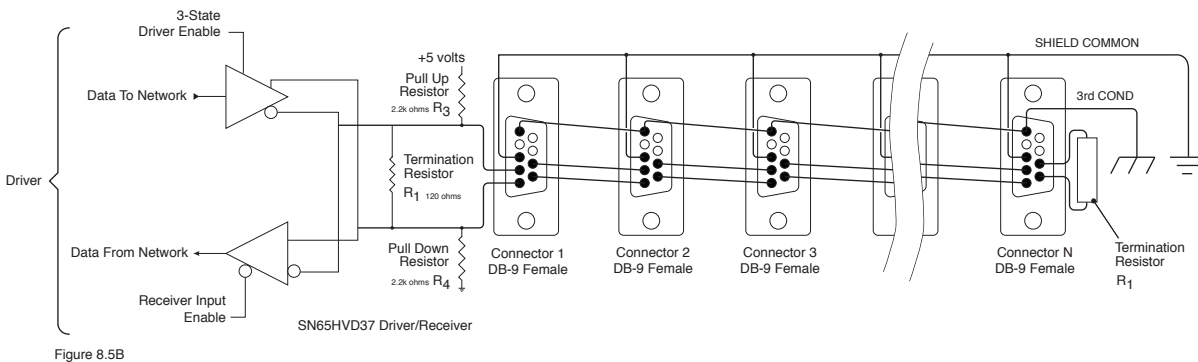
An RS-485 bus can include more than one driver, so when a driver does not transmit, circuits internal to the instrument or controller "disconnect" the driver signals from the bus. Then other drivers may use the bus. The outputs of a disconnected driver go into what we call a three-state mode; essentially a high-impedance mode that will not affect the bus. Three state modes comprise logic-0, logic-1, and high-impedance conditions. To ensure receivers don't detect the high-impedance state as erroneous data, bus designs may include a pull-up resistor for the driver's "A" output (Data-Out +) and a pull-down resistor (R4) for the driver's "B" output (Data-Out -) as shown in the diagram. This is often referred to as biasing the system. See Figure 8.5B.

Figure 8.5A

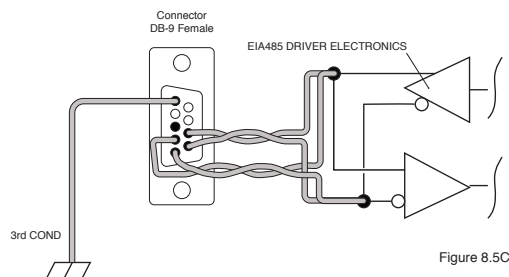


## Machine Connections

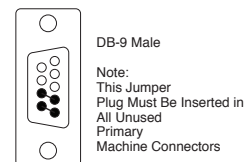
### Primary Machine Connections



### Auxiliary Machine Connections



### Jumper Plug



## 8.6 OPTIONAL ALARM OPERATION

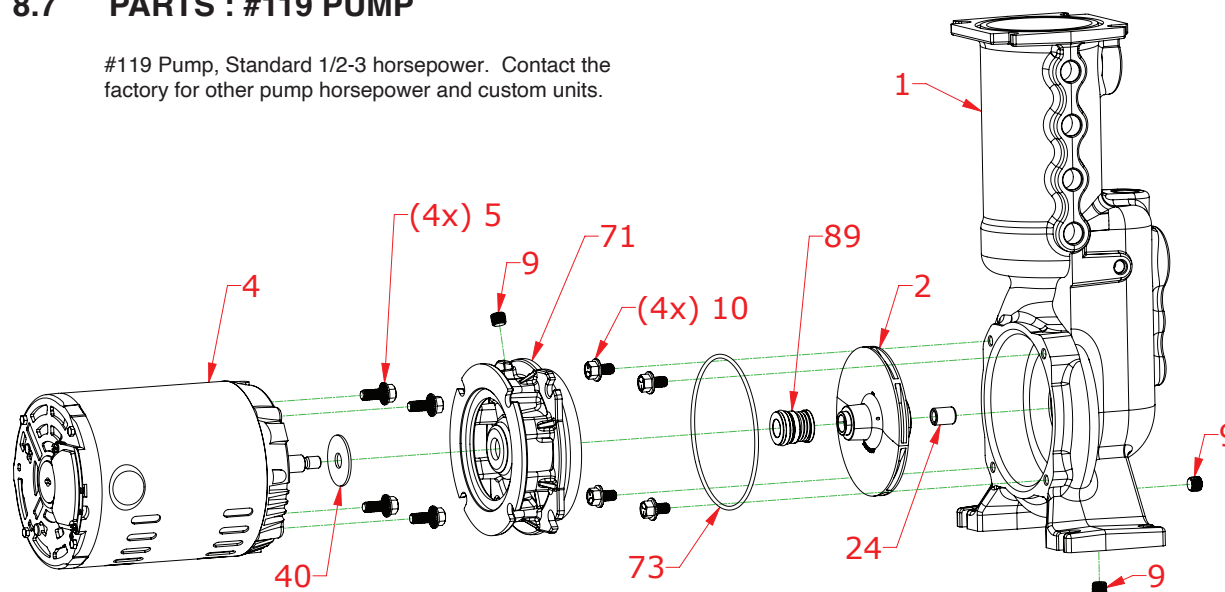
- A. The unit is standard with a 110 volt AC alarm output. The alarm output can be connected to customer provided alarm annunciation, plant-wide monitoring system or optional annunciation.
- B. A beacon alarm is used when both visual and audible alarm annunciation is needed. The beacon is an integral light and buzzer assembly to provide high visibility in a busy, noisy shop. The beacon will signal until the alarm condition is acknowledged by the operator.
- C. Audible Alarms provide a loud signal when an alarm condition is present. The audible alarm is mounted on the front cover of the unit.

### CONDITIONS THAT TRIGGER AN ALARM OUTPUT ON MOLD TEMPERATURE CONTROLLERS

CONDITION	CONTROLLER	
	T	G
Incorrect 3Ø power entry	Yes	No
Pump overload tripped	Yes	Yes
High temperature fault	Yes	Yes
Water supply pressure fault	Yes	Yes
Temperature deviation	Yes	Yes
AVT valve malfunction	Yes	Yes
Sensor probe malfunction	Yes	Yes

## 8.7 PARTS : #119 PUMP

#119 Pump, Standard 1/2-3 horsepower. Contact the factory for other pump horsepower and custom units.



Model 119, 119S 0.5-3.0HP

Key	Description	AEI Part #	Reference #
1	Case 119, Iron, 1.25x1.25 with Integral Tanks	771640	3301304X
	Case 119S, SS304, 1.25 x 1.25 with Integral Tanks	771641	3301308X
2	Impeller 503, Composite, 4.18", 0.5HP	4310560	3301381
	Impeller 503, Composite, 4.34", 0.75HP	4310561	3301382
	Impeller 503, Composite, 4.50" 1.0HP	4310562	3301383
	Impeller 503, Composite, 4.81", 1.5HP	4310563	3301384
	Impeller 503, Composite, 5.06", 2.0HP	4310564	3301385
	Impeller 503, Composite,, 5.31", 3.0HP	4310565	3301386
4	Motor, J56 0.5HP, ODP, 3/60/208-230/460V	4713398	113.000.366W
	Motor, J56 0.75HP, ODP, 3/60/208-230/460V	4713400	113.000.354W
	Motor, J56 1.0HP, ODP, 3/60/208-230/460V	4713401	113.000.372W
	Motor, J56 1.5HP, ODP, 3/60/208-230/460V	4713402	113.000.360W
	Motor, J56 2.0HP, ODP, 3/60/208-230/460V	4713403	113.000.349W
	Motor, J56 3.0HP, ODP, 3/60/208-230/460V	4713404	113.000.368W
5	Bolt, Hex, Adapter to motor, Zinc Steel		137.001.170
	Bolt, Hex, Adapter to motor, SS304		137.003.149
9	Pipe Plug, Hex, Brass		106.000.284
	Pipe Plug, Hex, SS304		108.000.126
10	Bolt, Hex, Adapter to case, Zinc Steel		137.003.070
	Bolt, Hex, Adapter to case, SS304		137.003.150
24	Lock Nut, Stainless	5404005	110.000.190
40	Flinger, Neoprene	7160000	104.000.171
71	Adapter, Iron, J56, 5/8" Seal, with Brass plugs	470	3301001X
	Adapter, SS304, J56, 5/8" Seal, with SS plugs	471	3301135X
73	Gasket, Case, Buna	3444445	137.003.072
89	Seal, 5/8", Type 21 EPDM-Carb/CM, with Retainer (for 250°F units)	6492105	101.000.327
	Seal, 5/8", Type 21 300 Deg EPDM-SC/SC with Retainer (for 300° units)	6492110	118.000.677D

## 8.8 MODBUS TCP REGISTER DEFINITIONS FOR T CONTROL INSTRUMENTS

		Register	Coil	Use	Range	Units	Notes									
Temperature Setpoint		1		R/W	0-250	F			<b>Notes:</b> IP Address200.0.0.203 (typical) Subnet Mask255.255.255.0 Gatewaynone  SKT, SKG, SKHE ProtocolRTU SKT, SKG, SKHE Address1 SKT, SKG, SKHE Baud Rate96  The following Modbus/TCP communication functions are supported. 0X CommandsFC1 - Read Coils 1X CommandsFC2 - Read Inputs 4X CommandsFC3 - Read holding registers 3X CommandsFC4 - Read input registers 0X CommandsFC5 - Write Coil 4X CommandsFC5 - Write single register 4X CommandsFC16 - Write multiple register							
Temperature Setpoint 2		2		R/W	0-250	F										
Temperature High Alarm		3		R/W	0-50	F										
Temperature Low Alarm		4		R/W	0-50	F	Deviation Value									
Flow Low Alarm		5		R/W	0-99	GPM	Deviation Value									
To Process Temperature		6		R	0-255	F										
From Process Temperature		7		R	0-255	F										
To Process Flow Rate		8		R	0-99	GPM										
Process Status		9	1 - 16	R												
Bit 15	Bit 14	Bit 13	Bit 12	Bit 11	Bit 10	Bit 9	Bit 8	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	
						Lo Flow				Lo Temp	Hi Temp.	Alarm Machine	Alarm Process	Alarm	Pump On	
Machine Status 1		10	17 - 32	R												
Bit 15	Bit 14	Bit 13	Bit 12	Bit 11	Bit 10	Bit 9	Bit 8	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	
	Phase Wrong	Heater Fail	Pump O/L			Lo Flow		Lo Press		Lo Temp	HTL Switch	Alarm Machine	Alarm Process	Alarm	Pump On	
Machine Status 2		11	33 - 48	R												
Bit 15	Bit 14	Bit 13	Bit 12	Bit 11	Bit 10	Bit 9	Bit 8	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	
											Sensor Fail	Alarm Machine	Alarm Process	Alarm	Pump On	
Reserved		12	49 - 64	R												
Reserved		13	65 - 80	R												
Reserved		14	81 - 96	R												
Heartbeat - Value is period On followed by period Off		15	97 - 112	R												
Bit 15	Bit 14	Bit 13	Bit 12	Bit 11	Bit 10	Bit 9	Bit 8	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	
											16 second				1 second (coil 97)	
Machine control		16	113 - 128	R/W												
Bit 15	Bit 14	Bit 13	Bit 12	Bit 11	Bit 10	Bit 9	Bit 8	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	
														Alarm Ack.	Machine ON / OFF	

**Notes:**

IP Address 200.0.0.203 (typical)  
 Subnet Mask 255.255.255.0  
 Gateway none

SKT, SKG, SKHE Protocol RTU  
 SKT, SKG, SKHE Address 1  
 SKT, SKG, SKHE Baud Rate 96

The following Modbus/TCP communication functions are supported.

0X Commands FC1 - Read Coils  
 1X Commands FC2 - Read Inputs  
 4X Commands FC3 - Read holding registers  
 3X Commands FC4 - Read input registers  
 0X Commands FC5 - Write Coil  
 4X Commands FC5 - Write single register  
 4X Commands FC16 - Write multiple register



# END

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