Temperature Control Enclosure using TEC-220 with Relay Output for Tote Tank Heating Applications 240V Operation
The PCT30006 control enclosure incorporates a TEC-220 model PID temperature controller in a polycarbonate housing offering plug and play operation for the purpose of controlling temperature. A 6 foot cord, 15A twist-lock heater receptacle, audible alarm, load fusing, and wall mounting kit are provided.

All models have the following specifications in common:

**Input**
- Thermocouple (T/C): Type K. Uses mini-type connectors.
- Cold junction compensation: Automatic
- Input break protection: Built-in, upscale on open sensor and output off.

**Control Modes**
- **On-Off**: Hysteresis: Adjustable 0.1°F - 100.0°F hysteresis control (PB=0)
- **P or PD**: 0.1 - 100.0% offset adjustment
- **PID**: Fuzzy Logic Modified
  - Proportional Band: 0.1 - 900°F
  - Integral Time: 0-1000 seconds
  - Derivative time: 0 - 360 seconds
- **Cycle Time**: 0.1 - 100 seconds
  
  *Caution: Settings less than 6 sec. will shorten relay life*

**Manual Control**
- Heating
- Auto Tuning: At process temperature
- **Failure Mode**: Auto-transfer to manual mode with sensor break or A-D converter failure
- **Ramping Control**: 0° - 900°F/min or 0° - 900°F/hour ramp rate

**Indication/Interface**
- Single 4 digit LED display: 0.4”/10mm   Keypad: 3 keys

**Set Point**
- Resolution: 18 bits
- Accuracy: ± 0.10% of full scale   ±1 LSD at 77°F/25°C
- Range: 0-175°F (K t/c)  See product label

**Power**
- Rating: 240VAC (3200W) 50-60 Hz. 15 amp plug and cord.

**Environmental and Physical**
- Operating Temperature: 14 to122°F (-10 to 50°C)
- Humidity: 0–90% RH (non-condensing)
- Insulation: 20M ohm min. (5000VDC)
- Breakdown: 2000VAC, 50/60Hz, 1 minute
- Weight: 5lbs (80oz)

**Dimensions:**
- 5” square

**SPARE/REPLACEMENT PARTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tempco Part Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RLM01903</td>
<td>Mechanical Relay.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
KEYPAD OPERATION

SCROLL KEY: [④]
This key is used to select a parameter to be viewed or adjusted.

UP KEY: [▲]
This key is used to increase the value of the selected parameter.

DOWN KEY: [▼]
This key is used to decrease the value of the selected parameter.

RESET KEY: [▲] [▼] pressed together
Used to:
1. Revert the display to show the process value.
2. Reset the latching alarm, once the alarm condition is removed.
3. Stop the manual control mode, auto-tuning mode, and calibration mode.
4. Clear the message of communication error and auto-tuning error.
5. Restart the dwell timer when the dwell timer has timed out.
6. Enter the manual control menu when in failure mode.

ENTER KEY: Press [④] for 5 seconds or longer.
Press [④] for 5 seconds to:
1. Enter setup menu. The display shows [SEL].
2. Enter manual control mode — when manual control mode [④] or [②] is selected.
3. Enter auto-tuning mode — when auto-tuning mode [④] is selected.

OUT1 lamp indication:
Adjust the set point to the temperature desired. The “OUT1” lamp will glow red, indicating that the control is calling for heat (or cooling), and the relay is closed. As the process value nears the setpoint temperature the Output 1 indicator will begin to slowly flash, indicating that the internal relay is cycling. The digital display on the TEC-220 will show the process temperature as measured at the thermocouple. NOTE: If the control is configured as “on-off” (P=0) it will not cycle.

Auto-tuning (Recommended for initial set-up, see page 6)
Auto-tuning will provide a degree of accuracy and stability of the process value.
Auto-tuning is applied in cases of:
• Initial setup for a new process
• The set point is changed substantially from the previous auto-tuning value
• The control result is unsatisfactory

WARNING:
Failure of the thermocouple, heater output relay, temperature control or other device can result in severe damage to a product while in process, (ex. melting of the heater, a damaging fire, etc.). An over-temperature protection device must be included in your process that will remove all power from the heater circuit if any of the above failures occur. It is recommended that this device be classified as a safety control. Failure to install such a device where a potential hazard exists could result in damage to equipment and property, and injury to personnel.

Troubleshooting
Common causes of failures:
• SBeR- A break in the thermocouple or the signal wire from the thermocouple
• PV stays at room temperature when OP1 light is on- Thermocouple is shorted, improper setting for “input signal”
• No voltage between line terminals- Connect an input sensor, ensure that Set Point is higher than process value
• Heater does not ramp up
  — Open or shorted heater circuit
  — Open coil in external relay
  — Burned out relay
  — Burned out line fuses
  — Defective circuit breakers.

If the control still does not function after these points have been checked, it is recommended that the instrument be returned to the factory for inspection. Do not attempt to repair it yourself, as this often results in costly damage or injury. Make sure to use adequate packing materials to prevent damage during shipment. Note that no products returned can be accepted without a completed Return Material Authorization (RMA) form.
Mounting
When mounting one of these instruments, make sure the control and the ambient temperature remain within the 14–122°F range. The console may be mounted in any position. Mounting kit Included.

WARNINGS:
• Dangerous voltages may be present in these instruments. Before installation or troubleshooting, switch off and isolate power to all equipment. If a unit is suspected of being faulty, it should be disconnected and returned. See Troubleshooting on previous page for return instructions.
• To minimize the risk of fire or shock hazards, avoid exposing these instruments to rain or excessive moisture.
• Do not use these instruments in areas that are prone to hazardous conditions such as excessive shock, vibration, dirt, excessive moisture, corrosive gases, or oil. The ambient temperature of the areas should not exceed the maximum rating specified.

Wiring Precautions:
• It is recommended that the power source for these units be protected by fuses or circuit breakers rated at the minimum value possible.
• All wiring of the load should conform to local and national codes.
• Attach the leads from your thermocouple to the mini-plug provided. Take care to note the correct polarity. For ANSI Standard (U.S.) thermocouples, the yellow lead (type K) is ( + ) positive and the red lead is ( - ) negative. If the wires are reversed, the temperature on the controller will go in a negative direction.

General Operation
OUT 1 Lamp Indication:
During initial power-up, the display will indicate the current process temperature. Pressing the key will display the current set-point. Adjust the set point to the temperature desired using the up or down arrows. Once desired set-point is set, press the up and down arrows at the same time to revert back to the process value. (The display can be configured in the user menu)

Audible Signal Alarm
OUT 2 Lamp Indication
The PCT30006 controller is equipped with an audible signal alarm. The default setting for this alarm is 18 degrees F above the Setpoint 1 main setting. This is referred to as a “Deviation High” alarm. This alarm can be used as a convenience over-temperature warning. The setpoint for this alarm is controlled by tapping the left “scroll” key twice until you reach the setting: SP2. The type of alarm, either Deviation or Process (which is set to a fixed temperature) is set by scrolling to “Output 2 Function”. Six choices of settings are available along with a “latching” type by using the Alarm Operation Mode setting. If you wish to disable the alarm, choose “none” for the Output 2 setting.

WARNING
THIS CONTROLLER DOES NOT CONTAIN A HIGH TEMPERATURE CUT-OUT. CARE MUST BE TAKEN TO PREVENT DAMAGE IF A POSSIBLE OVER-HEATING CONDITION TAKES PLACE.
UN-PLUG UNIT WHEN NOT IN USE.
To enter the setup menu, push and hold [②] button for 5 seconds until “SET” is displayed. Once “SET” is displayed, tap [②] key to get to desired parameter. (parameters that are not shown in the displayed table do not apply)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter Notation</th>
<th>Parameter Description</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SP1</td>
<td>Set point for output 1</td>
<td>Low: SP1L</td>
<td>77°F (25°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>High: SP1H</td>
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<tr>
<td>SP2</td>
<td>Set point for output 2</td>
<td>Low: SP2L</td>
<td>18°F (10°C)</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>High: SP2H</td>
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<tr>
<td>LoCu</td>
<td>Select parameters</td>
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<td></td>
<td>to be locked out</td>
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<td></td>
<td>0) nonE: No parameters are locked</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1) SET: Setup data is locked</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2) nSEr: Setup data and</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>User data except Set</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td></td>
<td>point are locked</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3) RLL: All data are locked</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>inPt</td>
<td>Input sensor selection</td>
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<td></td>
<td>0) J-LC: J type thermocouple</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1) L-LC: K type thermocouple</td>
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<tr>
<td>unIt</td>
<td>Input unit selection</td>
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<td></td>
<td>0) oC: °C degree C unit</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1) oF: °F degree F unit</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2) P: Process unit</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>dP</td>
<td>Decimal point</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>selection</td>
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<td></td>
<td>0) nadP: No decimal point</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1) N-dP: 1 decimal digit</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2) 2-dP: 2 decimal digits</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3) 3-dP: 3 decimal digits</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>SP1L</td>
<td>Low limit of set point</td>
<td>Low: -19999</td>
<td>0°F (-17.8°C)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>High: 45536</td>
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<tr>
<td>SP1H</td>
<td>High limit of set point</td>
<td>Low: SP1L</td>
<td>175°F (80°C)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>High: 45536</td>
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<tr>
<td>SHF</td>
<td>PV shift (offset)</td>
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<td>value</td>
<td>Low: -200.0°C</td>
<td>(-360.0°F)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>High: 200.0°C</td>
<td>(360.0°F)</td>
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<tr>
<td>FILT</td>
<td>Filter damping time</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td></td>
<td>constant of PV</td>
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<td>0) 0: 0 second time constant</td>
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<td>1) 0.2: 0.2 second time constant</td>
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<td>2) 0.5: 0.5 second time constant</td>
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<td>3) 1: 1 second time constant</td>
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<td>4) 2: 2 seconds time constant</td>
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<td>5) 5: 5 seconds time constant</td>
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<td>6) 10: 10 seconds time constant</td>
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<td>7) 20: 20 seconds time constant</td>
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<td>8) 30: 30 seconds time constant</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>9) 60: 60 seconds time constant</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>disp</td>
<td>Normal display</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td></td>
<td>selection</td>
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<td>0) Py: Display process</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
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<td></td>
<td>value normally</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1) SP1: Display set point 1 value normally</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pb</td>
<td>Proportional band</td>
<td>Low: 0</td>
<td>500.0°C (900.0°F)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>value</td>
<td>High: 18.0°F</td>
<td>(10.0°C)</td>
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<td>See pages 6 and 7</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ti</td>
<td>Integral time value</td>
<td>Low: 0</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>See pages 6 and 7</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>TD</td>
<td>Derivative time value</td>
<td>Low: 0</td>
<td>25.0</td>
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<td></td>
<td>See pages 6 and 7</td>
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<tr>
<td>out1</td>
<td>Output 1 function</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0) r Eyr: Reverse (heating) control action</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1) d, r t: Direct (cooling) control action</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter Notation</th>
<th>Parameter Description</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>oLY</td>
<td>Output 1 signal type</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0) rLY: Relay output</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1) SSr: Solid state relay drive output</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2) SSr: Solid state relay output</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3) 4-20: 4-20 mA DC</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>4) 0-20: 0-20 mA DC</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>5) 0-1: 0-1V DC</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>6) 0-5: 0-5V DC</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>7) 1-5: 1-5V DC</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8) 0-10: 0-10V DC</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>oIT</td>
<td>Output 1 failure</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>transfer mode</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Select SPLS (bumpless</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td></td>
<td>transfer) or 0.0% to 100% to</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
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<td></td>
<td>continue output 1 control function as the unit fails, or</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>select OFF (0) or ON (1)</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>for ON-Off control.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oHY</td>
<td>Output 1 ON-OFF</td>
<td>Low: 0.1</td>
<td>0.2°F (0.1°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hysteresis</td>
<td>High: 50.0°C</td>
<td>(90°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CYC1</td>
<td>Low: 0.1</td>
<td>18.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CYC1</td>
<td>High: 90.0 sec.</td>
<td>(90°F)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>OPST</td>
<td>Low: 0</td>
<td>25.0</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Offset value for P control</td>
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<td>25.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>RAP</td>
<td>Ramp function</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>selection</td>
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<td></td>
<td>0) nonE: No ramp function</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1) n: n: Use unit/minute as Ramp Rate</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2) Hr: Use unit/hour as Ramp Rate</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Ramp rate</td>
<td>Low: 0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High: 500.0°C (900.0°F)</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>out2</td>
<td>Output 2 function</td>
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<td>(Page 4)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>0) nonE: Output 2 No Function</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1) n: n: Dwell timer action</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2) dEh: Deviation High</td>
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<td>3) dElo: Deviation Low</td>
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<td>4) dEh: Deviation band out of band alarm</td>
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<td>5) dElo: Deviation band in band alarm</td>
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<td>6) PH: Process High</td>
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<td></td>
<td>7) PH: Process Low</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
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<td></td>
<td>8) Cool: Cooling PID Function</td>
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<tr>
<td>RLd</td>
<td>Alarm operation mode</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0) norA: Normal alarm action</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1) Lch: Latching alarm action</td>
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<td>2) HoLo: Hold alarm action</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3) LcHo: Latching &amp; Hold action</td>
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<td>0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Auto-tuning

The auto-tuning process is performed near the set point. The process will oscillate around the set point during the tuning process. Set the set point at a lower value if overshooting beyond the normal process value is likely to cause damage.

Auto-tuning is applied in cases of:

• Initial setup for a new process
• The set point is changed substantially from the previous auto-tuning value
• The control result is unsatisfactory

Operation:

1. The system has been installed normally.

2. Set the correct values for the setup menu of the unit, but don't set a zero value for PB and TI, or the auto-tuning program will be disabled. The LOCK parameter should be set at NONE.

3. Set the set point to a normal operating value, or a lower value if overshooting beyond the normal process value is likely to cause damage.

4. Press several times until A-T appears on the display (for TEC-220)

5. Press for at least 5 seconds. The AT indicator (for TEC-920) or the display (for TEC-220) will begin to flash and the auto-tuning procedure will begin.

NOTE: The ramping function, if used, will be disabled when auto-tuning is taking place.

Auto-tuning mode is disabled as soon as either failure mode or manual control mode is entered.

Procedures:

Auto-tuning can be applied either as the process is warming up (cold start), or when the process has been in a steady state (warm start). After the auto-tuning procedures are completed, the AT indicator will cease to flash and the unit will revert to PID control using its new PID values. The PID values obtained are stored in the nonvolatile memory.

Auto-Tuning Error

If auto-tuning fails an ATER message will appear on the display in the following cases:

• If PB exceeds 9000 (9000 PU, 900.0°F or 500.0°C),
• if TI exceeds 1000 seconds,
• if the set point is changed during the auto-tuning procedure.

Solutions to ATER

1. Try auto-tuning again.
2. Don't change the set point value during the auto-tuning procedure.
3. Don't set a zero value for PB and TI.
4. Use manual tuning instead of auto-tuning (see section 3-12).
5. Touch RESET key to reset ATER message.
**Manual Tuning**

In certain applications auto-tuning may be inadequate for the control requirements. You can try manual tuning for these applications.

If the control performance using auto-tuning is still unsatisfactory, the following rules can be applied for further adjustment of PID values:

![Figure 1](image-url) shows the effects of PID adjustment on process response.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADJUSTMENT SEQUENCE</th>
<th>SYMPTOM</th>
<th>SOLUTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Proportional Band (PB)</td>
<td>Slow Response or Instability or Oscillations</td>
<td>Decrease PB or Increase PB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Integral Time (TI)</td>
<td>Slow Response</td>
<td>Decrease TI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Derivative Time (TD)</td>
<td>Slow Response or High Overshoot</td>
<td>Decrease TD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PID Adjustment Guide**

**RETURNS**

No product returns can be accepted without a completed Return Material Authorization (RMA) form.

**TECHNICAL SUPPORT**

Technical questions and troubleshooting help is available from Tempco. When calling or writing please give as much background information on the application or process as possible.

E-mail: techsupport@tempco.com  
Phone: 630-350-2252  
800-323-6859

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