Instructions for Tempco Model TPC-3000
Portable Control Console
Tempco Part Number TPC30009

SPECIFICATIONS

Control Zones: 3
Temperature Controllers: Tempco Model TEC-9100, 1/16 DIN, PID Auto-tune
Sensor Input: ANSI Type “J” Thermocouples
Power Cord Input: 120 VAC, 50-60 Hz, 15A
Heater Outputs: 120 VAC – Fused at 5 amps per zone,
   4 amps maximum (480 watts maximum heater rating per zone)
Output Devices: Solid State Relays
Main Power Switch: Located on front panel
Fuses: Main Power: Buss ABC-15-R
   TEC Controller Power: Buss ABC-1-R
   Heater Power: Buss ABC-5-R

WARNINGS

1. Air vents located on top and bottom of console must not be blocked! To prevent an overheating condition the internal components must remain as close to room temperature (75ºF / 24ºC) as possible.

2. Dangerous voltage capable of causing injury or death is present within this console. Power to all equipment must be disconnected before installation or beginning any troubleshooting procedures. Component replacement must be made by qualified personnel only.

3. To minimize the possibility of fire or shock, do not expose this console to rain or excessive moisture.

4. Do not use this console in areas where hazardous conditions exist such as excessive shock, vibration, dirt, corrosive gases, oil or where explosive gases or vapors are present.

WIRING (For safety, disconnect all power sources prior to wiring)

1. Attach the leads from your type “J” thermocouple to the black mini-plugs provided. Take care to note the correct polarity. For a type “J” thermocouple, the white lead is (+) positive and the red lead is (-) negative.

2. The output current is sourced directly through the 120V line cord. The rear console output receptacles and mating Hubbell plugs provide live controlled power for direct connection to your heater(s). For each zone, connect one lead from your heater(s) to one prong of the Hubbell plug (not ground). Connect the other lead from your heater(s) to the other prong. Connect heater ground (if applicable) to the ground connection (G) on the plug.
OPERATION

1. Verify the power switch is in the off position. Plug in your thermocouples and heater loads to the rear twist-lock connectors. Plug the provided 120 V line cord from the console into a standard 120 VAC outlet. Switch on the TPC30009.

2. Set your desired operating temperature by using the up and down arrow buttons on the TEC-9100 temperature controller.

3. Refer to pages 5 & 9 for complete operation and auto-tuning of the TEC-9100 temperature controller.

SPARE/REPLACEMENT PARTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tempco Part Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EHD-124-148</td>
<td>Fuse (1), rated 15 amps, 250V, 5 x 20mm fast acting, BUSS ABC-15-R Used for main power.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EHD-124-276</td>
<td>Fuse (1) rated 1 Amp, 250V, ¼&quot; x 1¼&quot;, fast acting, BUSS ABC-1-R Used for TEC-9100 Controllers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EHD-124-279</td>
<td>Fuses (3), rated 5 amps, 250V, ¼&quot; x 1¼&quot;, fast acting, BUSS ABC-5-R Used for Heater Outputs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EHD-102-113</td>
<td>Power output plugs (3), Hubbell HBL4720C or equivalent, 15A 125V Twist-Lock, 2-pole, 3 wire grounding, NEMA L5-15P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCA-101-105</td>
<td>Type “J” thermocouple mini-plugs (3), black, H110J.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1–1 General
Tempco’s TEC-9100 Series Fuzzy Logic plus PID microprocessor-based controllers incorporate two bright easy to read 4-digit LED displays, indicating process value and set point value. The process value (PV) display is always the top digital display. The setpoint (SV) display is always the bottom display. Fuzzy Logic technology enables a process to reach a predetermined set point in the shortest time with a minimum of overshoot during power-up or external load disturbance.

TEC-9100 is a 1/16 DIN size panel mount controller. These units are powered by 90–250 VDC/VAC 50/60 Hz supply. The input signal is digitized by using an 18-bit A to D converter. Its fast sampling rate allows the unit to control fast processes.

By using proprietary Fuzzy modified PID technology, the control loop will minimize overshoot and undershoot in a short time. The following diagram is a comparison of results with and without Fuzzy technology.

Figure 1.1 Fuzzy Control Advantage

High accuracy
This series is manufactured with custom designed ASIC (Application Specific Integrated Circuit) technology which contains an 18-bit A to D converter for high resolution measurement (true 0.1°F resolution for thermocouple and PT100) and a 15-bit D to A converter for linear current or voltage control output. The ASIC technology provides improved operating performance, low cost, enhanced reliability and higher density.

Fast sampling rate
The sampling rate of the input A to D converter is 5 times/second. The fast sampling rate allows this series to control fast processes.

Fuzzy control
The function of Fuzzy control is to adjust PID parameters from time to time in order to make manipulation of the output value more flexible and adaptive to various processes. The result is to enable a process to reach a predetermined set point in the shortest time, with the minimum of overshoot and undershoot during power-up or external load disturbance.

Auto-tune
The auto-tune function allows the user to simplify initial setup for a new system. An advanced algorithm is used to obtain an optimal set of control parameters for the process, and it can be applied either as the process is warming up (cold start) or when the process is in a steady state (warm start).

Lockout protection
Depending on security requirements, one of four lockout levels can be selected to prevent the unit from being changed without permission.

Bumpless transfer
Bumpless transfer allows the controller to continue to control if the sensor breaks by using its previous value. Hence, the process can be controlled temporarily as if the sensor is normal.

Soft-start ramp
The ramping function is performed during power up as well as any time the set point is changed. It can be ramping up or ramping down. The process value will reach the set point at a predetermined constant rate.

Digital filter
A first order low pass filter with a programmable time constant is used to improve the stability of the process value. This is particularly useful in certain applications where the process value is too unstable to be read.

SEL function
The units have the flexibility to allow the user to select those parameters which are most significant to him and put these parameters in the front of the display sequence. Up to eight parameters can be selected to allow the user to build his own display sequence.
1–4 Keys and Displays

KEYPAD OPERATION

SCROLL KEY: 
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: 
This key is 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 for 5 seconds or longer.
Press for 5 seconds to:
1. Enter setup menu. The display shows .
2. Enter manual control mode—when manual control mode is selected.
3. Enter auto-tuning mode—when auto-tuning mode is selected.
4. Perform calibration to a selected parameter during the calibration procedure.
   Press for 6.2 seconds to select manual control mode.
   Press for 7.4 seconds to select auto-tuning mode.
   Press for 8.6 seconds to select calibration mode.
Entering these modes will break the control loop and change some of the previously set data. Make sure that the system is able to accept these modes.

*1: This flow chart shows a complete listing of all parameters. For actual application the number of available parameters depends on setup conditions and could be less than that shown in the flow chart.

*2: You can select up to 8 parameters to be placed in the user menu by using SEL1~SEL8 located at the bottom of setup menu.

*3: Release \[\square\] press \[\square\] again for at least 2 but no more than 3 seconds, then release to access the calibration menu.

The user menu shown in the flow chart corresponds to the default setting for SELECT parameters SEL1 to SEL8. SP3 will be hidden if NONE is selected for ALFN. SP2 will be hidden if the alarm function is not selected for OUT2. An unused parameter will be hidden even if it selected by the SEL parameters.
# Parameter Descriptions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter Notation</th>
<th>Parameter Description (Refer to Page)</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SPI</td>
<td>Low: SPIH High: SPIH</td>
<td></td>
<td>77.0°F (25.0°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pb PB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LoCEI LOCK</td>
<td>Select parameters to be locked out (Page 7)</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0) nSnE: No parameters are locked</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1) 5E= : Setup data is locked</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2) u5Er : Setup data and User data except Set point are locked</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3) AIL : All data are locked</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mPh INPT</td>
<td>Input sensor selection (Preset for this console)</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0) J...EC: J type thermocouple</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1) E...EC: K type thermocouple</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2) E...EC: T type thermocouple</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3) E...EC: E type thermocouple</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4) b...EC: B type thermocouple</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5) r...EC: R type thermocouple</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6) S...EC: S type thermocouple</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7) n...EC: N type thermocouple</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8) L...EC: L type thermocouple</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9) Peomn : PT 100 ohms DIN curve</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10) PeJS : PT 100 ohms JIS curve</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11) 4...20 : 4-20 mA linear current input</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12) 0...20 : 0-20 mA current input</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13) 0...60 : 0-60 mV linear millivolt input</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14) 0...1V : 0-1V linear voltage input</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15) 0...5V : 0-5V linear voltage input</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16) 1...5V : 1-5V linear voltage input</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17) 0...10V : 0-10V linear voltage input</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNIT UNIT</td>
<td>Input unit selection</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0) aC : Degree C unit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1) aF : Degree F unit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2) PU : Process unit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DP DP</td>
<td>Decimal point selection</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0) nAdP: No decimal point</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1) 1...dP : 1 decimal digit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2) 2...dP : 2 decimal digits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3) 3...dP : 3 decimal digits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SP1 SP1L</td>
<td>Low limit of set point</td>
<td></td>
<td>-19999 Low: 45536 (-17.8°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High limit of set point</td>
<td></td>
<td>538°C (45536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHF SHIP</td>
<td>PV shift (offset) value (Page 8)</td>
<td></td>
<td>-200.0°C Low: 200.0°C (-360.0°F High: 360.0°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FILT FILT</td>
<td>Filter damping time constant of PV (Page 8)</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0) 0: 0 second time constant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1) Q2 : 0.2 second time constant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2) OS : 0.5 second time constant</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3) T : 1 second time constant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4) 2...2 seconds time constant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5) S : 5 seconds time constant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6) 10 : 10 seconds time constant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7) 20 : 20 seconds time constant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8) 30 : 30 seconds time constant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9) 60 : 60 seconds time constant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Parameter Descriptions that are not applicable are not shown in the above table.

Depressing “R” at any time returns display to home position.
3–1 Lockout

There are four security levels that can be selected using the LOCK parameter.
If NONE is selected for LOCK, then no parameter is locked.
If SET is selected for LOCK, then all setup data are locked.
If USER is selected for LOCK, then all setup data as well as user data (refer to section 1-5) except the set point are locked to prevent them from being changed.
If ALL is selected for LOCK, then all parameters are locked to prevent them from being changed.

3–2 Signal Input - Type “J” Thermocouple used for this application

INPT: Selects the sensor type or signal type for signal input.
UNIT: Selects the process unit
   Range: °C, °F, PU (process unit). If the unit is set for neither °C nor °F, then it defaults to PU.
DP: Selects the resolution of process value.
   Range: (For T/C and RTD) NO.DP, 1-DP

INLO: Selects the low scale value for the linear type input.
INHI: Selects the high scale value for the linear type input.

3–3 Manual Control

Operation
To enable manual control, the LOCK parameter should be set to NONE, then press for 6.2 seconds; (hand control) will appear on the display. Press for 5 seconds, then the MAN indicator will begin to flash and the lower display will show . The controller is now in manual control mode. indicates output control variable for output 1, and indicates control variable for output 2. Now you can use the up and down keys to adjust the percentage values for the heating or cooling output.
The controller performs open loop control as long as it stays in manual control mode.

Exit Manual Control
Pressing the key will cause the controller to revert to its normal display mode.
**PV Shift**

In certain applications it is desirable to shift the controller display value (PV) from its actual value. This can easily be accomplished by using the PV shift function.

The SHIF function will alter PV only.

**Example:** A process is equipped with a heater, a sensor, and a subject to be warmed up. Due to the design and position of the components in the system, the sensor could not be placed any closer to the part. Thermal gradient (differing temperatures) is common and necessary to an extent in any thermal system for heat to be transferred from one point to another. If the difference between the sensor and the subject is 35°C, and the desired temperature at the subject to be heated is 200°C, the temperature at the sensor should be 235°C. You should enter -35°C to subtract 35°C from the actual process display. This in turn will cause the controller to energize the load and bring the process display up to the set point value.

**3–9 Digital Filter**

In certain applications, the process value is too unstable to be read due possibly to electrical noise. A programmable low-pass filter incorporated in the controller is used to improve this. It is a first-order filter with the time constant specified by the FILT parameter. The default value of FILT is set at 0.5 seconds before shipping. Adjust FILT to change the time constant from 0 to 60 seconds. 0 seconds means no filter is applied to the input signal. The filter is characterized by the following diagram:

**Note**

The filter is available only for PV, and is performed for the displayed value only. The controller is designed to use unfiltered signal for control even if the filter is applied. A lagged (filtered) signal, if used for control, may produce an unstable process.

**3–10 Failure Transfer**

The controller will enter failure mode if one of the following conditions occurs:

1. **SBER** occurs due to input sensor break or input current below 1mA if 4–20 mA is selected or input voltage below 0.25V if 1–5V is selected.
2. **ADER** occurs due to the A-D converter of the controller failing.

Output 1 and output 2 will perform the failure transfer function as the controller enters failure mode.

**Output 1 failure transfer**, if activated, will perform:

1. If output 1 is configured as proportional control (PB≠0), and BPLS is selected for O1FT, then output 1 will perform bumpless transfer. Thereafter, the previous averaging value of MV1 will be used for controlling output 1.
2. If output 1 is configured as proportional control (PB≠0), and a value of 0 to 100.0% is set for O1FT, then output 1 will perform failure transfer. Thereafter, the value of O1FT will be used for controlling output 1.
3. If output 1 is configured as ON-OFF control (PB=0), then output 1 will be driven OFF if OFF is set for O1FT and will be driven ON if ON is set for O1FT.

**Output 2 failure transfer**, if activated, will perform:

1. If OUT2 is configured as COOL, and BPLS is selected for O1FT, then output 1 will perform bumpless transfer. Thereafter, the previous averaging value of MV2 will be used for controlling output 2.
2. If OUT2 is configured as COOL, and a value of 0 to 100.0% is set for O2FT, then output 2 will perform failure transfer. Thereafter, the value of O1FT will be used for controlling output 2.
3. If OUT2 is configured as alarm function, and O2FT is set to OFF, then output 2 will go off. Otherwise, output 2 will go on if O2FT is set to ON.

**Alarm failure transfer** is activated as the controller enters failure mode. Thereafter, the alarm will transfer to the ON or OFF state preset by ALFT.
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 [ ] and hold until [ ] appears on the display.
5. Then press [ ] again for at least 5 seconds. The AT indicator will begin to flash and the auto-tuning procedure begins.

**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 upper 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 Auto-Tuning Error**

1. Try auto-tuning once 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:

<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</td>
<td>Decrease 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</td>
<td>Decrease TD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error Code</td>
<td>Display Symbol</td>
<td>Error Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>\textit{Er-04}</td>
<td>Illegal setup values being used: Before COOL is used for OUT2, DIRT (cooling action) has already been used for OUT1, or PID mode is not used for OUT1 (that is, PB=0 and/or TI=0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>\textit{Er 10}</td>
<td>Communication error: bad function code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>\textit{Er 11}</td>
<td>Communication error: register address out of range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>\textit{Er 14}</td>
<td>Communication error: attempt to write a read-only data or a protected data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>\textit{Er 15}</td>
<td>Communication error: write a value which is out of range to a register</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>\textit{RlEr}</td>
<td>Fail to perform auto-tuning function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>\textit{EEPE}</td>
<td>EEPROM can't be written correctly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>\textit{CJEr}</td>
<td>Cold junction compensation for thermocouple malfunction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>\textit{SbEr}</td>
<td>Input sensor break, or input current below 1 mA if 4-20 mA is selected, or input voltage below 0.25V if 1-5V is selected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>\textit{AdEr}</td>
<td>A to D converter or related component(s) malfunction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**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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Radiant Heaters
Flexible Heaters
Process Heaters
Temperature Control

Cartridge Heaters
Coil & Cable Heaters
Strip Heaters
Tubular Heaters
Instrumentation
Temperature Sensors

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