ELK 38 S

MICROPROCESSOR-BASED DIGITAL ELECTRONIC CONTROLLER

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

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FOREWORD

This manual contains the information necessary for the product to be installed correctly and also instructions for its maintenance and use; we therefore recommend that the utmost attention is paid to the following instructions and to save it.

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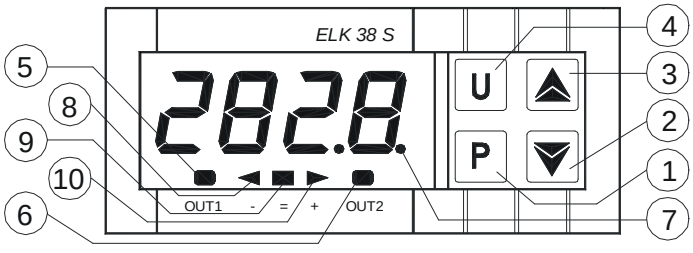
1 - INSTRUMENT DESCRIPTION

1.1 - GENERAL DESCRIPTION

ELK 38 S is a digital microprocessor-based controller with ON/OFF, Neutral Zone ON/OFF, PID control and with **AUTO-TUNING** function for PID control.
The process value is visualized on 4 red displays, while the output status is indicated by 2 LED displays. The instrument is equipped with a 3 LED programmable shift indexes and can have up to 2 outputs: relay type or can drive solid state relays type (SSR).
Depending on the model required the input accept:
C: Thermocouples temperature probes (J,K,S and EL.CO. IRS Infrared sensors), mV signals (0..50/60 mV, 12..60 mV), Thermoresistances PT100.
E : Thermocouples temperature probes (J,K,S and EL.CO. IRS Infrared sensors), mV signals (0..50/60 mV, 12..60 mV), Thermistors PTC and NTC.
I : normalized analogue signals 0/4..20 mA
V : normalized analogue signals 0..1 V, 0/1..5 V, 0/2..10 V

1.2 - FRONT PANEL DESCRIPTION



1 - Key P : This is used to access the programming parameters and to confirm selection.
2 - Key DOWN : This is used to decrease the values to be set and to select the parameters. If the key is held down, the user returns to

the previous programming level until he exits the programming mode.
3 - Key UP : This is used to increase the values to be set and to select the parameters. If the key is held down, the user returns to the previous programming level until he exits the programming mode.
4 - Key U : It can used to modify the visibility of the parameters in programming mode (see par. 2.3).
5 - Led OUT1 : indicates the state of output OUT1
6 - Led OUT2 : indicates the state of output OUT2
7 - Led SET : It indicates access to the programming mode and parameter programming level.
8 - Led – Shift index: indicates that the process value is lower than [SP1-AdE].
9 - Led = Shift index: indicates that the process value is within the range [SP1+AdE ... SP1-AdE]
10 - Led + Shift index: indicates that the process value is higher than [SP1+AdE].
11 - Led AT : indicates that the Autotuning is in progress.

2 - PROGRAMMING

2.1 - FAST PROGRAMMING OF SET POINTS

Push key "P", then release it and the display will visualise **"SP 1"** alternatively to the programmed value.
To modify the value, press "UP" key to increase it or the "DOWN" key to decrease it.
These keys change the value one digit at a time but if they are pressed for more than one second, the value increases or decreases rapidly and, after two seconds in the same condition, the changing speed increases in order to allow the desired value to be reached rapidly.
Set Point "SP1" can be programmed with a value that is between the value programmed on par. **"SPL1"** and the one programmed on par. **"SPH1".**
Once the desired value has been reached, by pushing key P it is possible to exit by the fast programming mode, or (if the instrument have 2 outpus) it is possible to visualise and modify the Set point **"SP2"** like "SP1".
Set Point "SP2" can be programmed with a value that is between the value programmed on par. **"SPL2"** and the one programmed on par. **"SPH2".**
To exit the fast Set programming it is necessary to push key P, after the visualisation of the last Set Point, or alternatively, if no key is pressed for approx. 15 seconds, the display will return to normal functioning automatically.

2.2 - PARAMETERS PROGRAMMING

To access the instrument's function parameters, press the key **P** and keep it pressed for about 5 seconds, after which the display will visualised the code that identifies the first parameter.
Using the UP and DOWN keys, the desired parameter can be selected and pressing the P key, the display will alternately show the parameter code and its setting that can be changed with the UP and DOWN keys.
Once the desired value has been set, press the key P again: the new value will be memorised and the display will show only the code of the selected parameter.
Pressing the UP and DOWN keys, it is possible to select another parameter and change it as described.
To exit the programming mode, do not press any key for about 20 seconds, or keep the UP or DOWN key pressed until it exits the programming mode.

2.3 - PARAMETER PROTECTION USING THE PASSWORD AND PARAMETER PROGRAMMING LEVELS

The instrument has a parameter protection function using a password that can be personalised, through the **"PASS"** parameter.
If one wishes to have this protection, set the password number desired in the parameter "PASS".
When the protection is working, press the P key to access the parameters and keep it press for about 5 seconds, after which the display will show the par. **"r.PAS"**.
At this point, press P and the display will show "0" .
Using the UP and DOWN keys, set the password number programmed and press the key "P".
If the password is correct, the display will visualise the code that identifies the first parameter and it will be possible to programme the instrument in the same ways described in the previous section.
Protection using a password can be disabled by setting the parameter "PASS" = OFF.
The password protection hides all the configuration parameters behind a factory set password to avoid unwanted changes being made to the programming of the controller. To make a parameter accessible without having to enter a password follows this procedure.
Enter the programming using the Password and select the parameter which is desired to be accessible with no password protection. Once the parameter has been selected, if the SET led is off, this means that the parameter is programmable by entering the password (it's then "protected") if it's instead on, this means the parameter is programmable without password (not protected).
If you want to change the accessibility of the parameter push U key and keep it pressed for approx.1 sec : SET led will change its state indicating the new access level of the parameter (on= not protected; off=protected).
In case some parameters are no longer protected, when one tries to have access at the programming, the display will show all the parameters not protected and the par. **"r.PAS"** (through which will be possible to have access to the "protected" parameters.)
Note: *If the Password gets lost, just cut off the supply, push P key and keeping it pressed for 5 seconds whilst switching on the supply to the instrument.*
In this way it's possible to have access to all the parameters, verify and modify the par. "PASS".

3 - INFORMATION ON INSTALLATION AND USE

3.1 - PERMITTED USE

The instrument has been projected and manufactured as a measuring and control device to be used according to EN61010-1 for the altitudes operation until 2000 ms.
The use of the instrument for applications not expressly permitted by the above mentioned rule must adopt all the necessary protective measures.
The instrument CANNOT be used in dangerous environments (flammable or explosive) without adequate protection.
The installer must ensure that EMC rules are respected, also after the instrument installation, if necessary using proper filters.
Whenever a failure or a malfunction of the device may cause dangerous situations for persons, thing or animals, please remember that the plant has to be equipped with additional devices which will guarantee safety.

3.2 - MECHANICAL MOUNTING

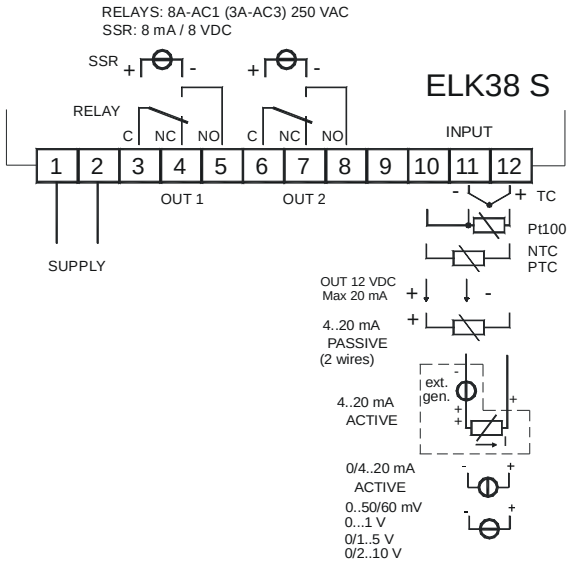
The instrument, in case 33 x 75 mm, is designed for flush-in panel mounting. Make a hole 29 x 71 mm and insert the instrument, fixing it with the provided special bracket. We recommend that the gasket is mounted in order to obtain the front protection degree as declared. Avoid placing the instrument in environments with very high humidity levels or dirt that may create condensation or introduction of conductive substances into the instrument. Ensure adequate ventilation to the instrument and avoid installation in containers that house devices which may overheat or which may cause the instrument to function at a higher temperature than the one permitted and declared. Connect the instrument as far away as possible from sources of electromagnetic disturbances such as motors, power relays, relays, solenoid valves, etc.

3.3 - ELECTRICAL CONNECTION

Carry out the electrical wiring by connecting only one wire to each terminal, according to the following diagram, checking that the power supply is the same as that indicated on the instrument and

that the load current absorption is no higher than the maximum electricity current permitted.
As the instrument is built-in equipment with permanent connection inside housing, it is not equipped with either switches or internal devices to protect against overload of current: the installation will include an overload protection and a two-phase circuit-breaker, placed as near as possible to the instrument, and located in a position that can easily be reached by the user and marked as instrument disconnecting device which interrupts the power supply to the equipment. It is also recommended that the supply of all the electrical circuits connected to the instrument must be protect properly, using devices (ex. fuses) proportionate to the circulating currents. It is strongly recommended that cables with proper insulation, according to the working voltages and temperatures, be used. Furthermore, the input cable of the probe has to be kept separate from line voltage wiring. If the input cable of the probe is screened, it has to be connected to the ground with only one side. Whether the instrument is 12 V version it's recommended to use an external transformer TCTR, or with equivalent features, and to use only one transformer for each instrument because there is no insulation between supply and input. We recommend that a check should be made that the parameters are those desired and that the application functions correctly before connecting the outputs to the actuators so as to avoid malfunctioning that may cause irregularities in the plant that could cause damage to people, things or animals.

3.4 - ELECTRICAL WIRING DIAGRAM



4 - FUNCTIONS

4.1 - MEASURING AND VISUALIZATION

Depending on the model required the input accept:
C: Thermocouples temperature probes (J,K,S and EL.CO. IRS Infrared sensors), mV signals (0..50/60 mV, 12..60 mV), Thermoresistances PT100.
E : Thermocouples temperature probes (J,K,S and EL.CO. IRS Infrared sensors), mV signals (0..50/60 mV, 12..60 mV), Thermistors PTC and NTC.
I : normalized analogue signals 0/4..20 mA
V : normalized analogue signals 0..1 V, 0/1..5 V, 0/2..10 V
Depending on the model, using par. **"SEnS",** it's possible to select the type of input probe, which can be :
- for thermocouples J (J), K (CrAL), S (S) or for infrared sensors serie EL.CO. IRTC1 with linearization J (Ir.J) or K (Ir.CA)
- for thermoresistances Pt100 IEC (Pt1) or thermistors PTC KTY81-121 (Ptc) or NTC 103AT-2 (ntc)
- for normalised signals in current 0..20 mA (0.20) or 4..20 mA (4.20)
- for normalised signals in tension 0..1 V (0.1), 0..5 V (0.5), 1..5 V (1.5), 0..10 V (0.10) or 2..10 V (2.10).
- for normalised signals in tension 0..50 mV (0.50), 0..60 mV (0.60), 12..60 mV (12.60).

We recommend to switch on and off the instrument when these parameters are modified, in order to obtain a correct measuring.
For the instruments with input for temperature probes (tc, rtd) it's possible to select, through par. **"Unit",** the unit of measurement (°C, °F) and, through par. **"dP"** (Pt100, PTC and NTC only) the desired resolution (0=1°; 1=0,1°).
Instead, with regards to the instruments with normalised analogue input signals, it is first necessary to program the desired resolution on par. **"dP"** (0=1; 1=0,1; 2=0,01; 3=0,001) and then, on par. **"SSC"**, the value that the instrument must visualise at the beginning of the scale (0/4 mA, 0/12 mV, 0/1 V o 0/2 V) and, on par. **"FSC",** the value that the instrument must visualise at the end of the scale (20 mA, 50 mV, 60 mV, 5 V or 10 V).
The instrument allows for measuring calibration, which may be used to recalibrate the instrument according to application needs, by using par. **"OFSt"** and **"rot".**
Programming par. "rot"=1,000, in par. "OFSt" it is possible to set a positive or negative offset that is simply added to the value read by the probe before visualisation, which remains constant for all the measurements.
If instead, it is desired that the offset set should not be constant for all the measurements, it is possible to operate the calibration on any two points.
In this case, in order to decide which values to program on par. "OFSt" and "rot", the following formulae must be applied :

"rot" = (D2-D1) / (M2-M1) **"OFSt" = D2 - ("rot" x M2)**

where:
M1 =measured value 1
D1 = visualisation value when the instrument measures M1
M2 =measured value 2
D2 = visualisation value when the instrument measures M2
It then follows that the instrument will visualise :

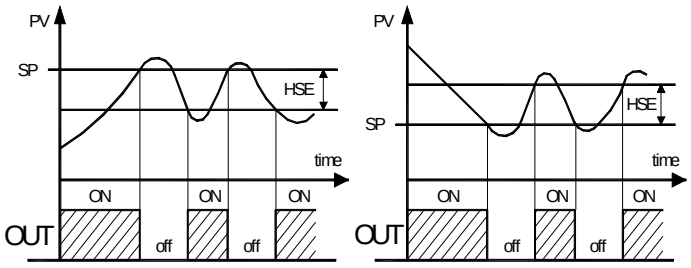
DV = MV x "rot" + "OFSt"

where: DV = visualised value MV= measured value
Example 1: It is desired that the instrument visualises the value effectively measured at 20° but that, at 200°, it v isualises a value lower than 10° (190°).
Therefore : M1=20 ; D1=20 ; M2=200 ; D2=190
"rot" = (190 - 20) / (200 - 20) = 0,944
"OFSt" = 190 - (0,944 x 200) = 1,2
Example 2: It is desired that the instrument visualises 10° w hilst the value actually measured is 0°, but, at 500° it visu alises a 50° higher value (550°).
Therefore : M1=0 ; D1=10 ; M2=500 ; D2=550
"rot" = (550 - 10) / (500 - 0) = 1,08
"OFSt" = 550 - (1,08 x 500) = 10
By using par. **"FiL"** it is possible to program time constant of the software filter for the input value measured, in order to reduce noise sensitivity (increasing the time of reading).
In the event of probe error, it is possible to set the instrument so that the outputs OUT1 and OUT2 continues to work in cycles according to the times programmed in the parameter **"ton1" - "ton2"** (activation times) and **"toF1" - "toF2"** (deactivation times).
If an error occurs on the probe the instrument activates the relative output for the time "ton", then deactivates it for the time "toF" and so on whilst the error remains.
Programming "ton" = OFF the output in probe error condition will remain switched off.
Programming instead "ton" to any value and "toF" = OFF the output in probe error condition will remain switched on.

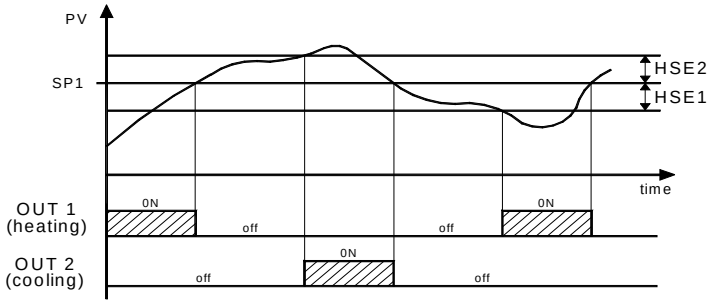
4.2 - ON/OFF CONTROL

This regulation mode can be started by setting the parameter **"Cont" = On.FA**. and acts on the outputs OUT1 and OUT2 depending on the measurement, of the set points **"SP1"** and **"SP2"**, of the function mode **"Fun1"** and **"Fun2"**, and of the hystereses **"HSE1"** and **"HSE2"** programmed.
The instrument starts up a ON/OFF regulation with asymmetric hysteresis.
The regulators acts in the following way if they are inverted or if heated ("Fun"=HEAt), they deactivate the output when the process

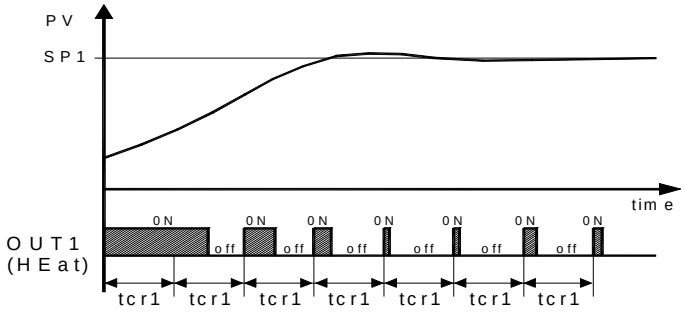
value reaches the value [SP]. To reactivate it when it goes below the value [SP - HSE].
Vice versa, in the event of direct action or cooling ("Fun"=CooL), they deactivate the output when the process value reaches the value [SP], to reactivate it when it rises above the value [SP + HSE].
The Set “SP2" can also be set as independent or dependent from the set “SP1", through the parameter **"SP2C".**
If “SP2"is set as dependent (“SP2C" = di) the actual regulation setting of the output 2 will be [SP1+SP2].
The functioning of the outputs working in ON/OFF mode can be affected by delay functions that can be set on parameters “Ptd" and “PtS" described below.



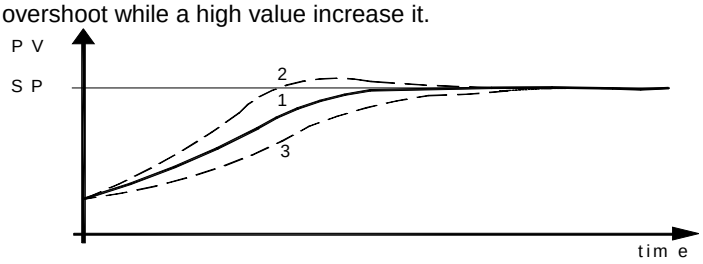
4.3 - NEUTRAL ZONE ON/OFF CONTROL
The neutral zone function is used to control systems that have an element that causes positive increases (e.g. heating, humidifying etc) and an element that causes a negative increase (e.g. cooling, dehumidifying etc.).
This function can be activated when there are 2 outputs and it can be obtained by programming the par. **“Cont” = nr** .
Using this programming, the instrument excludes the parameters “SP2" , “Fun1" and “Fun2" from the function.
The regulation function acts on the outputs depending on the measurement, of the Set point **“SP1”**, and the hystereses **“HSE1”** and **“HSE2”** that have been programmed.
The regulator acts in the following way: it turns off the outputs when the process value reaches Set SP1 and activates the output OUT1 when the process value is less than [SP1-HSE1], or it turns on output OUT2 when the process value is greater than [SP1+HSE2].
Consequently the element that causes the positive increase is connected to output OUT1 while the negative increase element is connected to output OUT2.
The functioning of the outputs working in neutral zone mode can be affected by delay functions that can be set on parameters “Ptd" and “PtS" described below.



4.4 - PID CONTROL
The Single Action PID control can be obtained by programming par.**"Cont" = Pid** and works on the output OUT1 depending on the active Set Point **“SP1”**, on the functioning mode **"Fun1”** and on the instrument’s PID algorithm with two degree of freedom.
In this mode, the output OUT2 works in ON/OFF mode.
In order to obtain good stability of the process variable, in the event of fast processes, the cycle time “tcr1” has to have a low value with a very frequent intervention of the control output.
In this case use of a solid state relay (SSR) is recommended for driving the actuator.



The Single Action PID control algorithm foresees the setting of the following parameters :
"Pb" – Proportional Band
"tcr1" – Cycle time of the output
"Int" – Integral Time
"rS" – Manual Reset (if “Int =0 only)
"dEr" – Derivative Time
“FuOC” - Fuzzy Overshoot Control
This last parameter allows the variable overshoots at the start up of the process or at the changing of the Set Point to be avoided.
Please remember that a low value on this parameter reduces the overshoot while a high value increase it.



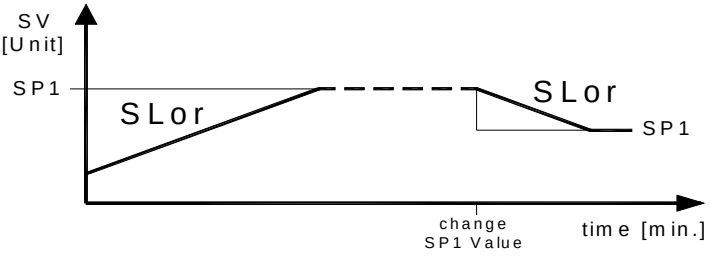
1: Value “FuOC” OK
2: Value “FuOC” too high
3: Value “FuOC” too low

4.5 - AUTOTUNING FUNCTION
The **AUTOTUNING** function foresees the calculation of the PID parameters through an OSCILLATING tuning cycle, which, when it ends, the parameters are memorized by the instrument and remain regular during regulation.
The function calculate the following parameters automatically:
“Pb” - Proportional ban
“tcr1” - output cycle time
“Int” - integral time
“dEr” - derivative time
“FuOC” - Fuzzy Overshoot Control
To activate the AUTOTUNING function, proceed as follows:
1) Set the Set point “SP1" desired.
2) Set the parameter "Cont" =Pid.
3) Set the parameter "Fun1" depending on the process to be controlled by the output OUT1.
4) Set the parameter **"Auto"** as:
= 1 - if the autotuning is to be started automatically each time the instrument is turned on.
= 2 - if the autotuning is to be started automatically when the instrument is turned on the next time and, once tuning has been completed, the parameter “Auto"=OFF is set automatically.
= 3 - if autotuning is started up manually, by the key U
= 4 - if autotuning is to be started automatically each time the regulation set is changed.
5) Exit the parameter programming mode.
6) Connect the instrument to the controlled system.
7) Start up autotuning turning off and on the machine if “Auto" = 1 or 2, pressing the key U (suitably programmed) if “Auto" = 3, or by varying the Set value if “Auto" = 4.
At this point, the Autotuning function is started up and is marked by the turning on of the led AT.
The regulator starts up a series of operations on the connected system in order to calculate the most suitable PID regulation parameters.
The autotuning cycle is limited to a maximum of 12 hours.

If the process has not ended in 12 hours the instrument will show **"noAt"** .
Instead, if a probe error should occur, the instrument will interrupt the cycle being carried out.
The values calculated by Autotuning will be memorized automatically by the instrument at the end of the correct completion of the autotuning cycle in the parameters related to PID regulation.

4.6 - REACHING OF "SP1" SET POINT AT CONTROLLED SPEED (RAMP)

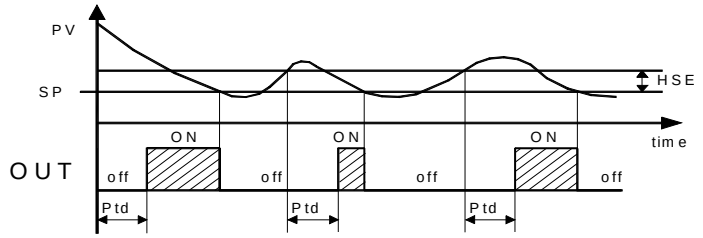
It is possible to reach the set point SP1 in a predetermined time (in any case longer than the time the plant would naturally need). This could be useful in those processes (heating or chemical treatments, etc.) where the set point has to be reached gradually, in a predetermined time.
The function is determined by the following parameter :
"SLor" - Gradient of ramp expressed in unit/minute



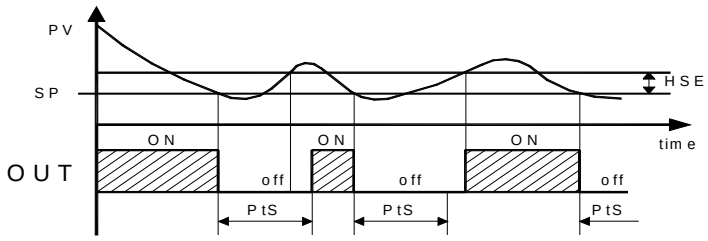
Example with start from values lower than SP 1 and with decreasing of SP 1.
Note : *In case of PID control, if Auto-tuning is desired whilst the ramp function is active, this will not be carried out until the tuning cycle has been completed. It is therefore recommended that Auto-tuning be started avoiding activating the ramp function and, once the tuning is finished, deactivate Auto-tuning ("Auto" = OFF), and program the desired ramp.*

4.7 - DELAY IN OUTPUT ACTIVATION FUNCTION

In ON/OFF type regulation modes it is possible to start up two timed controls on the output activation.
The first control foresees a delay in the relative output activation according to what is set on the parameters **"Ptd1"** and **"Ptd2"**.
The second control foresees an inhibition when the relative output is started up if the time set on the parameters **"PtS1"** has **"PtS2"** not been completed .
These functions can be useful for avoiding frequent interventions of the outputs, especially when they control the compressors.
If the regulator request is missing during the delay phase, the planned output activation is cancelled.
The delay function are deactivated by programming the relative parameters = OFF.
During the output switch-on delay phases, the led for the relative output involved flashes to shown the delay function is working.



Example "Ptd" with "Fun" = CooL

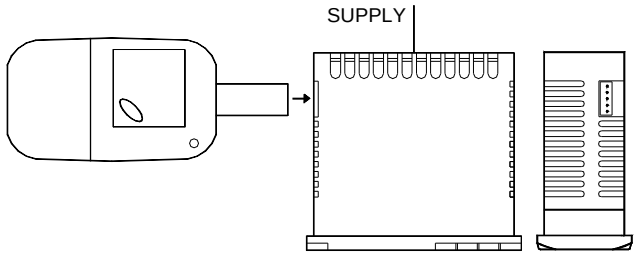


Example "PtS" with "Fun" = CooL
In addition to these delays, it is possible to prevent the activation of all the outputs after turning on the instrument for the time set in parameter **"od"**.The function is deactivated for "od" = OFF.
During the switch on delay phase the display shows the indication or alternates with the normal planned display screen.

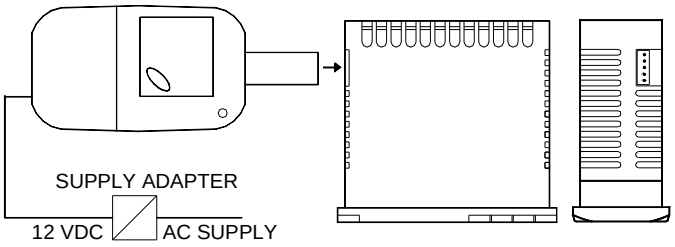
4.8 - PARAMETERS CONFIGURATION BY "KEY01"

The instrument is equipped with a connector that allows the transfer from and toward the instrument of the functioning parameters through the device **EL.CO. KEY01** with **5 poles** connector.
This device it's mainly useable for the serial programming of the instruments which need to have the same parameters configuration or to keep a copy of the programming of an instrument and allow its rapid retransmission.
To use the device KEY01 it's necessary that the device or instrument are being supplied.

Instrument supplied and device not supplied



Instrument supplied from the device



For additional info, please have a look at the KEY01 instruction manual.

5 - PROGRAMMABLE PARAMETERS TABLE

Here following are described all the parameters available on the instrument. Some of them could be not present or because they are depending on the type of instrument or because they are automatically disabled as unnecessary.

Par.		Description	Range	Def.	note
1	**SP1L**	Low Set Point SP1	-1999 ÷ SP1H	-1999	
2	**SP1H**	High Set Point SP1	SP1L ÷ 9999	9999	
3	**SP2L**	Low Set Point SP2	-1999 ÷ SP2H	-1999	
4	**SP2H**	High Set Point SP2	SPL2 ÷ 9999	9999	
5	**SP2C**	Set Point 2 connection: in= independent di = SP2 relative to SP1	in / di	in	
6	**SP1**	Set Point SP1	SP1L ÷ SP1H	0	
7	**SP2**	Set Point SP2	SP2L ÷ SP2H	0	
8	**SEnS**	Probe type: J= thermocoupled J CrAL= termocoupled K S= thermocoupled S Ir.J= Infrared Sen. IRS J Ir.CA= Infrared Sen. IRS K Pt1= thermoresistance Pt100 0.50= 0..50 mV 0.60= 0..60 mV	<u>input C :</u> J / CrAL / S / Ir.J / Ir.CA / Pt1 / 0.50 / 0.60 / 12.60 <u>input E :</u> J / CrAL / S / Ir.J / Ir.CA / Ptc / ntc / 0.50 / 0.60 / 12.60 <u>input I :</u>	J Ptc 4.20	

		12.60= 12..60 mV Ptc= thermistor PTC KTY81-121 ntc= thermistor NTC 103-AT2 0.20= 0..20 mA 4.20= 4..20 mA 0.1= 0..1 V 0.5=0..5 V 1.5= 1..5 V 0.10= 0..10 V 2.10= 2..10 V	0.20 / 4.20 input V : 0.1 /0.5 / 1.5 / 0.10 / 2.10	0.10	
9	**SSC**	Low scale limit in case of input with V / I sign.	-1999 ÷ FSC	0	
10	**FSC**	High scale limit in case of input with V / I sign.	SSC ÷ 9999	100	
11	**dP**	Number of decimal figures	Pt1 / Ptc / ntc: 0 / 1 norm sig.: 0 ÷ 3	0	
12	**Unit**	Temperature unit of measurement	℃ / ℉	℃	
13	**FiL**	Input digital filter	OFF ÷ 20.0 sec.	1.0	
14	**OFSt**	Measuring Offset	-1999 ÷ 9999	0	
15	**rot**	Rotation of the measuring straight line	0.000 ÷ 2.000	1.000	
16	**ton1**	Activation time output OUT1 for probe broken	OFF ÷ 99.59 min.sec	OFF	
17	**toF1**	Deactivation time output OUT1 for probe broken	OFF ÷ 99.59 min.sec	OFF	
18	**ton2**	Activation time output OUT2 for probe broken	OFF ÷ 99.59 min.sec	OFF	
19	**toF2**	Deactivation time output OUT2 for probe broken	OFF ÷ 99.59 min.sec	OFF	
20	**Cont**	Control type: On.FA= ON/OFF nr= Neutral Zone ON/OFF Pid= PID (OUT1)	On.FA / nr / Pid	On.FA	
21	**Fun1**	Functioning mode OUT1: HEAt= Heating (reverse) CooL= Cooling (direct)	HEAt / CooL	HEAt	
22	**Fun2**	Functioning mode OUT2: see “Fun1”	HEAt / CooL	HEAt	
23	**HSE1**	Hysteresis OUT1	OFF ÷ 9999	1	
24	**HSE2**	Hysteresis OUT2	OFF ÷ 9999	1	
25	**Ptd1**	OUT1 delay	OFF ÷ 99.59 min.sec	OFF	
26	**Ptd2**	OUT2 delay	OFF ÷ 99.59 min.sec	OFF	
27	**PtS1**	OUT1 delay after switch off	OFF ÷ 99.59 min.sec	OFF	
28	**PtS2**	OUT2 delay after switch off	OFF ÷ 99.59 min.sec	OFF	
29	**od**	Outputs Delay at power on	OFF ÷ 99.59 min.sec	OFF	
30	**Auto**	Autotuning Fast enable OFF = Not active 1 = Start each power on 2= Start at first power on 3= Start manually 4= Start after change Set Point	OFF / 1 / 2 / 3 / 4	OFF	
31	**Pb**	Proportional band	0 ÷ 9999	40	
32	**Int**	Integral time	OFF ÷ 9999 sec.	300	
33	**dEr**	Derivative time	OFF÷ 9999 sec.	30	
34	**FuOc**	Fuzzy overshoot control	0.00 ÷ 2.00	0.50	
35	**tcr1**	Cycle time	0.1 ÷ 130.0 sec.	20.0	
36	**rS**	Manual reset	-100.0÷100.0 %	0.0	
37	**SLor**	Gradient of SP1 ramp: InF= Ramp not active	0.00 ÷ 99.99 / InF unit/min.	InF	
38	**AdE**	Shift value for the shift index functioning	OFF...9999	5	
39	**PASS**	Access Password to parameter functions	OFF ÷ 9999	OFF	
40	**r.PAS**	Access Password Request	-1999 ÷ 9999		

6 - PROBLEMS, MAINTENANCE AND GUARANTEE

6.1 - ERROR SIGNALLING

Error	Reason	Action
- - - -	Probe interrupted	Verify the correct connection between probe and instrument and then verify the correct functioning of the probe
uuuu	The measured variable is under the probe’s limits (under-range)	
oooo	The measured variable is over the probe’s limits (over-range)	
noAt	Auto-tuning not finished within 12 hours	Check the functioning of probe and actuator and try to repeat the auto-tuning.
ErEP	Possible anomaly of the EEPROM memory	Push key “P”

6.2 - CLEANING

We recommend cleaning of the instrument with a slightly wet cloth using water and not abrasive cleaners or solvents which may damage the instrument.

6.3 - GUARANTEE AND REPAIRS

The instrument is under warranty against manufacturing flaws or faulty material, that are found within 12 months from delivery date.
The guarantee is limited to repairs or to the replacement of the instrument. The eventual opening of the housing, the violation of the instrument or the improper use and installation of the product will bring about the immediate withdrawal of the warranty’s effects.
In the event of a faulty instrument, either within the period of warranty, or further to its expiry, please contact our sales department to obtain authorisation for sending the instrument to our company. The faulty product must be shipped to EL.CO. with a detailed description of the faults found, without any fees or charge for EL.CO. , except in the event of alternative agreements.

7 - TECHNICAL DATA

7.1 - ELECTRICAL DATA

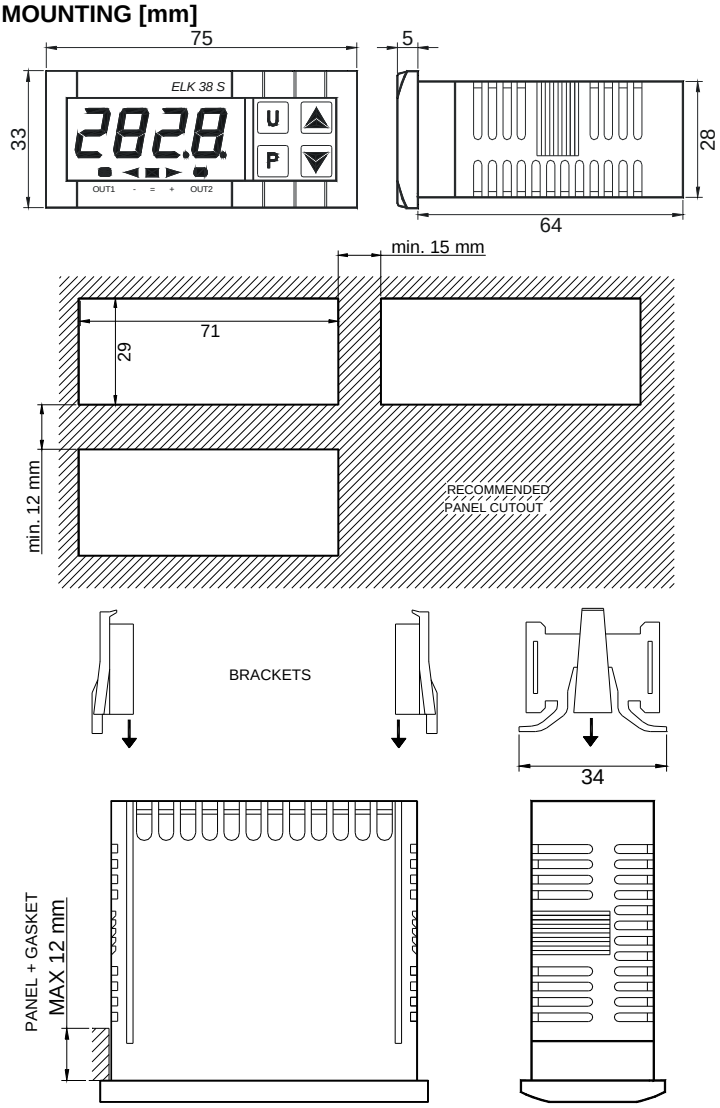
Power supply: 12 VAC/VDC, 24 VAC/VDC, 100.. 240 VAC +/- 10%
Frequency AC: 50/60 Hz
Power consumption: 4 VA approx.
Input/s: 1 input for temperature probes: tc J,K,S ; infrared sensors EL.CO. IRS J e K; RTD Pt 100 IEC; PTC KTY 81-121 (990 Ω @ 25 ℃); NTC 103AT-2 (10K Ω @ 25 ℃) or mV signals 0...50 mV, 0...60 mV, 12 ...60 mV or normalized signals 0/4...20 mA, 0..1 V, 0/1...5 V , 0/2...10 V.
Normalized signals input impedance: 0/4..20 mA: 51 Ω; mV and V: 1 MΩ
Output/s: Up to 2 outputs. Relay SPDT ((8A-AC1, 3A-AC3 250 VAC,1/2HP 250VAC, 1/3HP 125 VAC); or in tension to drive SSR (8mA/ 8VDC).
Auxiliary supply output: 12 VDC / 20 mA Max.
Electrical life for relay outputs: 100000 operat.

Installation category: II
Measurement category: I
Protection class against electric shock: Class II for Front panel
Insulation:
Reinforced insulation between the low voltage part (Supply L or H and relay outputs) and front panel; Reinforced insulation between the low voltage section (Supply L or H and relay outputs) and the extra low voltage section (input, SSR outputs); Reinforced between power supply and relays; No insulation between supply 12 V and input. No insulation between input and SSR outputs.

7.2 - MECHANICAL DATA

Housing: Self-extinguishing plastic, UL 94 V0
Dimensions: 33 x 75 mm, depth 64 mm
Weight: 110 g approx.
Mounting: Flush in panel in 29 x 71 mm hole
Connections: 2,5 mm^2 screw terminals block
Degree of front panel protection : IP 65 mounted in panel with gasket
Pollution situation: 2
Operating temperature: 0 ... 50 °C
Operating humidity: 30 ... 95 RH% without condensation
Storage temperature: -10 ... +60 °C

7.3 - MECHANICAL DIMENSIONS, PANEL CUT-OUT AND MOUNTING [mm]



7.4 - FUNCTIONAL FEATURES

Control: ON/OFF, ON/OFF Neutral Zone, PID.
Measurement range: according to the used probe (see range table)
Display resolution: according to the probe used 1/0,1/0,01/0,001
Overall accuracy: +/- (0,5 % fs + 1 digit) ; tc S: +/- (1 % fs + 1 digit)
Max cold junction compensation drift (in tc) : 0,1 °C/°C with operating temperature 0 ... 50 °C after warm-up of 20 min.
Sampling rate: 130 ms.
Display: 4 Digit Red h 12 mm
Compliance: ECC directive EMC 89/336 (EN 61326), ECC directive LV 73/23 and 93/68 (EN 61010-1)
Approvals: C-UL (file n. E206847)

7.5 - MEASURING RANGE TABLE

INPUT	"dP" = 0	"dP"= 1, 2, 3
tc J **"SEnS" = J**	0 ... 1000 °C 32 ... 1832 °F	- - - -
tc K **"SEnS" = CrAl**	0 ... 1370 °C 32 ... 2498 °F	- - - -
tc S **"SEnS" = S**	0 ... 1760 °C 32 ... 3200 °F	- - - -
Pt100 (IEC) **"SEnS" = Pt1**	-200 ... 850 °C -328 ... 1562 °F	-199.9 ... 850.0 °C -199.9 ... 999.9 °F
PTC (KTY81-121) **"SEnS" = Ptc**	-55 ... 150 °C -67 ... 302 °F	-55.0 ... 150.0 °C -67.0 ...302.0 °F
NTC (103-AT2) **"SEnS" = ntc**	-50 ... 110 °C -58 ... 230 °F	-50.0 ... 110.0 °C -58.0 ... 230.0 °F
0..20 mA **"SEnS" = 0.20**	-1999 ... 9999	-199.9 ... 999.9
4..20 mA **"SEnS" = 4.20**		
0 ... 50 mV **"SEnS" = 0.50**		
0 ... 60 mV **"SEnS" = 0.60**		
12 ... 60 mV **"SEnS" = 12.60**		-19.99 ... 99.99
0 ... 1 V **"SEnS" = 0.1**		-1.999 ... 9.999
0 ... 5 V **"SEnS" = 0.5**		
1 ... 5 V **"SEnS" = 1.5**		
0 ... 10 V **"SEnS" = 0.10**		
2 ... 10 V **"SEnS" = 2.10**		

7.6 - INSTRUMENT ORDERING CODE

ELK38S a b c d ee

a : POWER SUPPLY
12 = 12 VAC/VDC
24 = 24 VAC/VDC
240 = 100... 240 VAC
b : INPUT
C = thermocouples (J, K, S, I.R), mV, thermoresistances (Pt100)
E = thermocouples (J, K, S, I.R.), mV, thermistors (PTC, NTC)
I = normalized signals 0/4..20 mA
V = normalized signals 0..1 V, 0/1..5 V, 0/2..10 V.
c : OUTPUT OUT1
R = Relay
S = VDC for SSR
d : OUTPUT OUT2
2R = Relay
2S = VDC for SSR
- = None
ee : SPECIAL CODES