Installation Instructions

R6000

8-Channel Controller

3-349-163-29
1/5.01

Contents Page

1 Safety Precautions

The R6000 controller is manufactured and tested in accordance with safety regulations IEC 61010-1 / EN 61010-1 / VDE 0411 part 1.
If used for its intended purpose, safety of the user and of the device is assured.

Attention!
Check the specified nominal voltage at the front housing panel before placing the instrument into service.
Make sure the connector cables are not damaged, and that they are voltage-free while wiring the instrument.
If it can be assumed that safe operation is no longer possible, the device must be immediately removed from service (disconnect auxiliary voltage!). Safe operation can no longer be relied upon if the device demonstrates visible damage.
The device may not be placed back into operation until troubleshooting, repair and subsequent testing have been performed at our factory, or by one of our authorized service centers.
Work on live open instruments may only be carried out by trained personnel who are familiar with the dangers involved.
Capacitors inside the device may be dangerously charged, even if it has been disconnected from all power sources.

Requirements set forth in VDE 0100 must be observed during the performance of all work.

1.1 Meanings of symbols on the instrument

Indicates EC conformity

Warning concerning a source of danger
(attention: observe documentation!)

2 Identification by Means of Serial Plate

The controller is identified by means of a serial plate. The serial plate is located on the left-hand side of the housing.

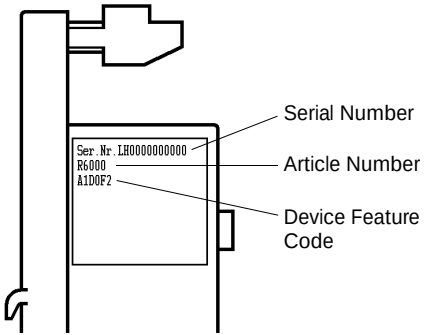


Figure 1 Serial Plate Labeling

2.1 Identification According to Article Number and Device Feature Code

Article Number / Feature	Description
R6000	8-Channel Controller
	Inputs / Outputs
A0	16 binary inputs / outputs
A1	20 binary inputs / outputs
A2	16 binary inputs / outputs, 4 continuous outputs
	Connectors
D0	Screw terminal blocks
D1	Clamp-type terminal blocks
	Bus Interface
F1	CAN / CANOpen
F2	Profibus DP
F3	RS 485 / Modbus protocol
F4	RS 485 / EN 60870 protocol

2.2 Identification of Features at the Housing Front Panel

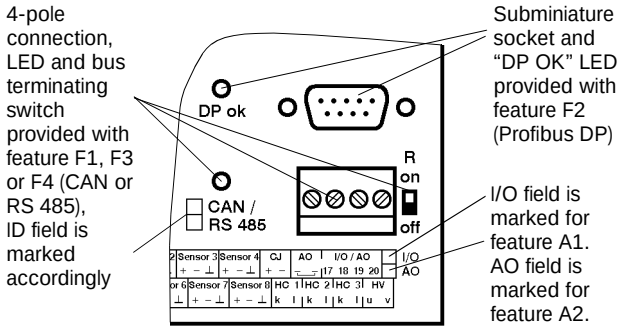
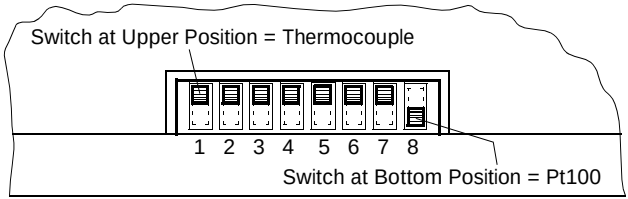


Figure 2 Device Variant According to Included Features

3 Mounting, Setup and Installation Instructions

The R6000 is a compact 8-channel temperature controller in a top-hat rail mount housing. The controller is mounted by snapping it onto a top-hat rail in accordance with DIN EN 50022.

Attention!
A sensor type must be selected for each channel with the DIP switch at the left-hand side of the housing before mounting. Unused inputs must be set to thermocouple.

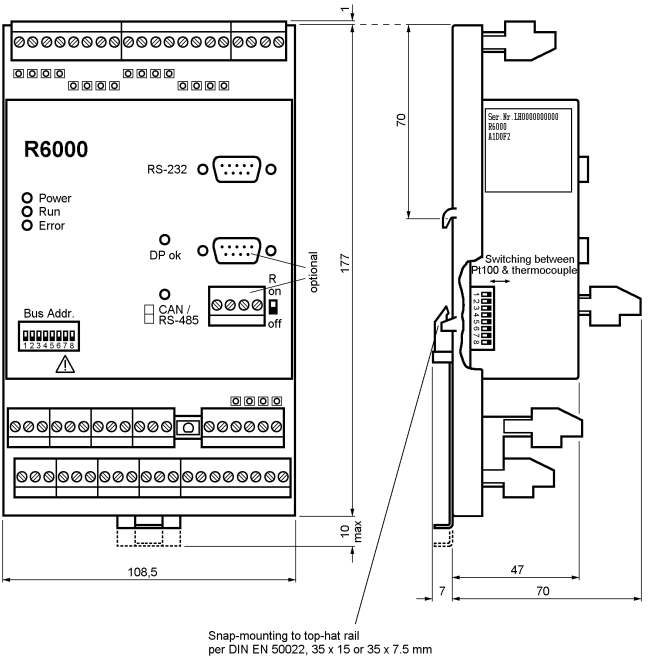


The factory default setting is always thermocouple.

Figure 3 Selecting a Sensor Type

Unobstructed air circulation must always be assured when one or several devices are installed. The ambient temperature underneath the devices may not exceed 50° C.
Aggressive vapors shorten the service life of the controller.

3.1 Dimensional Drawing



All dimensions in millimeters

Figure 4 Dimensional Drawing for Top-Hat Rail Mounting

Attention!
Observe terminal assignments at the housing front panel!

Tighten screws with a manual screwdriver only!
Maximum tightening torque for all screw connections is 0.6 Nm.

Connectors: Terminal blocks for wires with cross-sections of up to 2.5 square mm, or two-core wire-end ferrules for cross-sections of up to 2 x 1.0 square mm

EN 55022 requires the following warning as regards electromagnetic compatibility:

Warning
This is a class A device. It may cause radio interference in residential environments. If this is the case, the operator may be required to implement appropriate corrective measures.

Reliable wiring is accomplished with the help of screw and clamp-type terminals which are separated according to function. Only terminal blocks of like polarity or identical color may be plugged onto the appropriate bases.
Mismatching of the terminal blocks may result in damage to the R6000 controller or interconnected components.

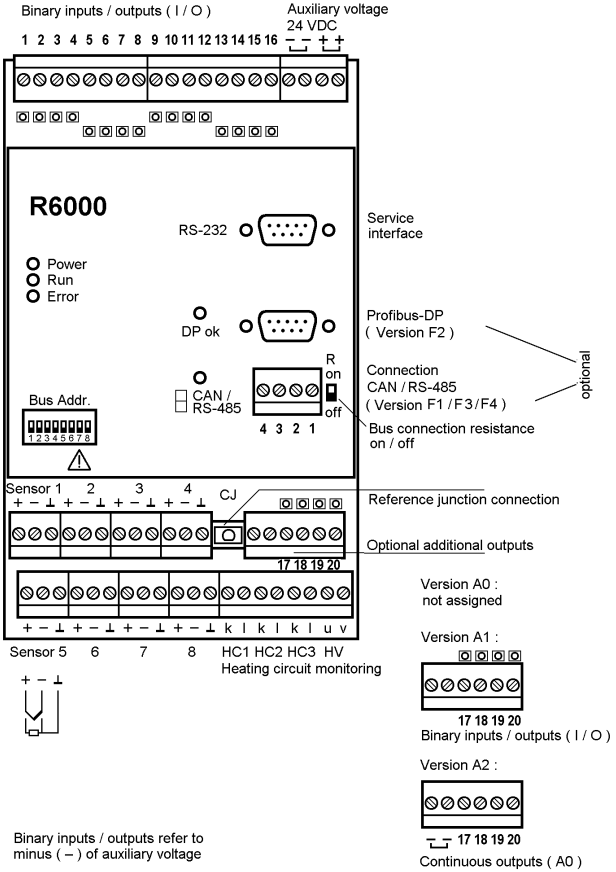


Figure 5 Positioning and Significance of the Terminals

4.2 Auxiliary Voltage

Auxiliary voltage is 24 V DC.
The two connector terminals for the negative poles are connected with one another inside the device, as is also the case for the two positive poles. In this way, supply power can be looped through to several R6000 controllers. The terminals have a maximum current carrying capacity of 10 A (also in the event of malfunction) which may not be exceeded!
The terminal block for auxiliary voltage is black.

4.3 Binary Inputs / Outputs (I/O)

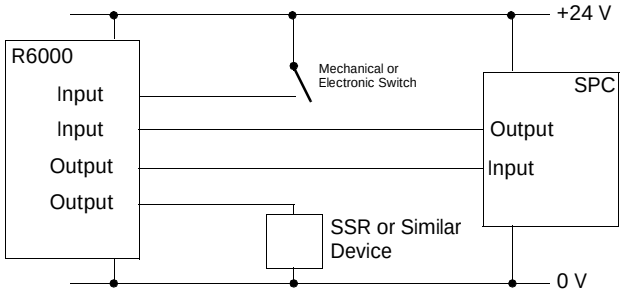


Figure 6 Schematic Diagram, Binary Inputs / Outputs

Binary I/Os which are configured as outputs connect the auxiliary voltage positive pole by means of a semiconductor switch. The load (SSR, controller input etc.) is connected to the auxiliary voltage negative pole.
Three SSRs can be connected in series for controlling 3-phase heaters.

Maximum load for each individual output is 500 mA, with a limit of 3 A per controller. All outputs are safeguarded by means of integrated, self-restoring overload protection.

Attention!
After overload protection has been triggered, not only does the overload have to be eliminated, all other outputs must be de-energized as well in order to allow for self-restoration of the circuit breaker. Self-restoration may take several minutes.

If the I/Os are used as inputs, control is accomplished either by means of an active positive signal at the auxiliary voltage negative pole, or with a floating contact which switches the auxiliary voltage positive pole to the input.

The assignment of I/Os to channels and functions can be freely configured via the interface.

Attention!
Before I/Os used as inputs are configured as such, an active output signal can be read out depending upon configuration. The output of the connected device may thus be damaged as a result.

4.4 Thermocouple and Pt100 Measurement Inputs (sensors 1 through 8)

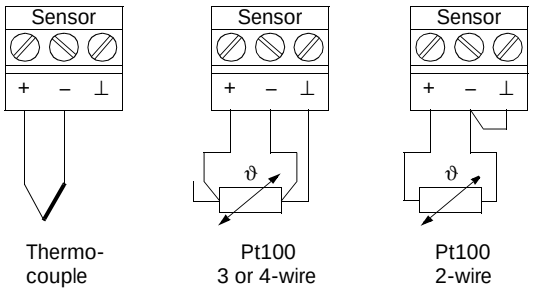


Figure 7 Sensor Terminal Assignments, Thermocouple and Pt100

Thermocouples are connected to the positive and negative terminals. No connections may be made to the ⊥ terminal.

If impermissible measured values should occur when using insulated thermocouples, all negative legs at the insulated thermocouples should be connected to each other. If necessary, they can be connected to the switch cabinet ground terminal.

3-wire connection is used for Pt100 sensors.

In the event of 2-wire connection, the negative terminal must be connected to the ⊥ terminal at the controller.

The ⊥ terminals are connected with each other internally.

If Pt100 sensors with 4-wire connection are used, the fourth wire may not be connected at all.

4.5 Remote Cold Junction (CJ)

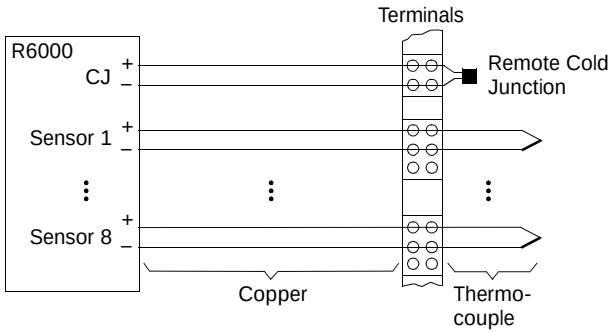


Figure 8 Schematic Diagram, Remote Cold Junction

If the thermocouple equalizing leads are not connected to the controller, the Z306A accessory remote cold junction is required. The remote cold junction includes a temperature sensor and a 2-pole terminal block.

The plug-on reference junction at the R6000 is removed and is replaced with the 2-pole terminal block. The temperature sensor is attached at the transition from the thermocouple or the equalizing lead to the copper conductor, and is connected to the 2-pole terminal block at the R6000.
The original reference junction which has now been removed from the R6000 is not used.

4.6 Additional Binary Inputs / Outputs (I/O)

Device variants including feature A1 have four additional I/Os.
All of the specifications included in chapter 4.3 on page 9 apply to these I/Os as well.
No connections may be made at the AO negative terminals at the same terminal block.

4.7 Additional Continuous Outputs (AO)

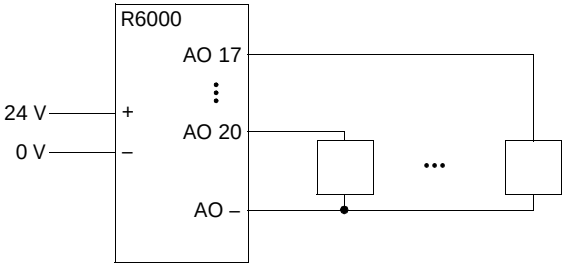


Figure 9 Schematic Diagram, Continuous Outputs

Device variants with feature A2 are equipped with 4 additional continuous outputs for controlling proportional actuators.
The negative terminals at the actuators are all connected to the negative AO terminals. The auxiliary voltage negative pole may not be used for this purpose.

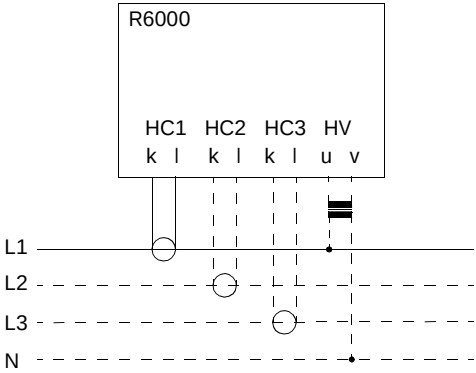


Figure 10 Schematic Diagram, Current Transformer Connection

Commercially available current transformers with max. 1 A secondary current are connected to terminals HC k and l. Compliance voltage is max. 2 V.
Three inputs are provided for monitoring 3-phase current.

Attention!
If the terminal block is removed during operation, excessive voltage occurs at the secondary side of the current transformer.

In order to enable more accurate current monitoring, current fluctuations which result from line voltage fluctuations can be compensated. A voltage transformer with a secondary open-circuit voltage of 12 to 40 V is connected to terminals HV u and v to this end. A representative phase voltage from the heater power supply is used at the primary side.
All interconnected transformers must assure safe electrical separation, and may not be connected to each other at the secondary side.

4.9 Data Interfaces

Type	Service Interface	Fieldbus Interface		
Feature		F2	F1	F3 / F4
Interface	RS 232	Profibus DP	CAN / CANOpen	RS 485
Maximum number of devices	1	32	100	32
Range of addresses	–	0 ... 126	0 ... 127	0 ... 254
Transmission speed	4.8, 9.6 or 19.2 kBaud	9.6 kBaud ... 12 MBaud	10 kBaud ... 1 MBaud	4.8, 9.6 or 19.2 kBaud
Protocol per	EN 60870	DIN 19245 part 3	IEC 1131 CANOpen	Modbus / EN 60870
Connection	9-pin D sub socket	9-pin D sub socket	4-pole screw terminal	

4.9.1 RS 232 Service Interface

9-pin D sub socket connector at the controller

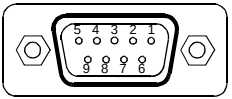


Figure 11 Diagram of D Sub Socket for RS 232 Interface

Connector Pin Assignments for D Sub Socket Connector for RS 232 Service Interface			Establish connection to	Connector Pin Assignments at the PC COM1 or COM2	
Pin Number	Designation	Description		Pin Number	Designation
2	TxD	Data output		2	RxD
3	RxD	Data input		3	TxD
5	GND	Signal ground		5	GND
1, 4, 6 ... 9		No connection			
Socket housing		Shield, connected to controller housing			

A non-crossed serial extension cable (modem cable) is required for connection to a laptop or a notebook. This can be ordered as an accessory (article no. GTZ 3241000R0001).
With the CAN bus and Profibus variants (features F1 and F2), the service interface can be used independent of bus operation.

Attention!
With RS 485 variants (features F3 and F4), communication is only possible via the service interface after the 4-pole bus plug has been removed, or when the bus is not in use.

4.9.2 Bus Interfaces

The following points must be observed when wiring the bus interfaces:

– Corresponding terminals must all be connected in parallel.
– Wiring must be executed from device to device, devices may not be star-connected.
– The two bus ends should be terminated with characteristic wave impedance.
  This is accomplished by setting the “R” switch at the R6000 to “on”.

CAN (variant with feature F1)

4-pole terminal block

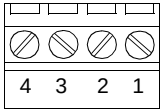


Figure 12 Diagram of Terminal Block for CAN Interface

Terminal Assignments for CAN Interface Terminal Block		
Terminal Number	Designation	Description
1	CAN-GND	Ground
2	CAN-L	Low dominant bus signal
3	CAN-SHLD	Optional shield, connected to controller housing
4	CAN-H	High dominant bus signal

Profibus DP (variant with feature F2)

9-pin D sub socket connector at the controller

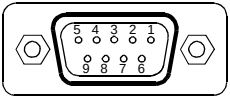


Figure 13 Diagram of D Sub Socket for Profibus DP Interface

Pin Assignments for D Sub Socket Connector for Profibus DP Interface		
Pin Number	Designation	Assignment / Description
1	SHIELD	Shield, connected to controller housing
3	RxD / TxD-P	Bus signal (positive open-circuit level to RxD / TxD-N)
5	DGND	Signal ground
6	VP	+5 V supply power for terminating resistor
8	RxD / TxD-N	Bus signal (negative open-circuit level to RxD / TxD-P)
2, 4, 7, 9		No connection
Socket housing		Shield, connected to controller housing

A commercially available Profibus plug can be used for connection (not included).

RS 485 (variant with feature F3 / F4)

4-pole terminal block

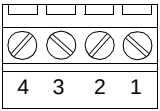


Figure 14 Diagram of Terminal Block for RS 485 Interface

Terminal Assignments for RS 485 Terminal Block		
Terminal No.	Designation	Description
1	C = DGND	Ground
2	A = RxD / TxD-P	Low dominant bus signal
3	SHIELD	Optional shield, connected to controller housing
4	B = RxD / TxD-N	High dominant bus signal

Note!
Designations A and B are not defined uniformly in various standards or for various devices. If the bus does not function, A and B may be reversed.

5 LED Functions

LEDs provide information regarding the status of the device, as well as the switching outputs and switching inputs of the controller and the fieldbus.

Status Displays		
Power on	green	LEDs on sheet metal housing
Run	green	
Active bus communication	yellow	
Error	red	
Binary input / output is active	yellow	SMD LEDs at terminal blocks

6 Initial Start-Up

6.1 Device Configuration

- Selecting the sensor type: see “Mounting, Setup and Installation Instructions” on page 5.
- Selecting the bus address:
  The bus address is selected with the DIP switch at the front panel.

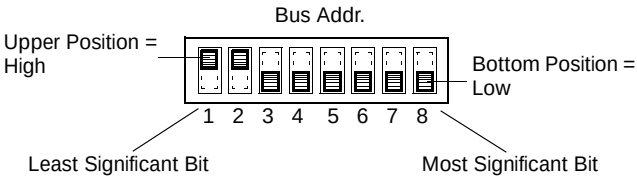


Figure 15 Example: Bus Address = 3

- All other settings are executed via the bus interface or the service interface.

6.2 Device Performance after Connecting Auxiliary Voltage

- As soon as auxiliary voltage is connected, the green “Power” LED lights up.
- Shortly thereafter, the green “Run” LED lights up, and the red “Error” LED blinks once briefly.
- The binary output LEDs then light up in accordance with control loop settings. The binary output LEDs may light up even if auxiliary voltage has not been connected, if the inputs are driven actively.
- The yellow LED for the respective bus terminal indicates active bus communication.

6.3 Possible Errors

Error	Possible Cause
Power LED does not light up.	No auxiliary voltage or reversed polarity
Run LED does not light up or blinks.	Defective processor or data error
Error LED lights up.	Defective hardware
Binary output LEDs do not light up.	Short-circuit at output or overload protection has been triggered
Binary I/O LEDs continuously illuminated	No connection between negative pole at the actuators and auxiliary voltage
Profibus LED does not light up.	No data exchange
RS 485 / CAN LED does not light up.	No transmission from R6000 e.g. due to incorrect address, bus terminator switch set incorrectly

7 Parameters Configuration and Operation

Information regarding parameters configuration and operation of the R6000 is included in the comprehensive operating instructions. These are not included with the device and must be ordered separately.

Operating Instructions	Language	Article Number
R6000 8-Channel Controller	German	Z307A
	English	Z307A
	French	Z307A
	Italian	Z307A

Read the operating instructions completely and carefully before using the device, and follow all instructions included therein.

The operating instructions should be made available to all users.

8 Maintenance and Service

The R6000 controller does not require maintenance at regular intervals.

If the controller should nevertheless require replacement, it can be removed from the rail by pulling on the tab at the bottom of the device. This disengages the top-hat rail mount and the controller can be removed by lifting it up and forward.

Before replacement, the DIP switches at the replacement device must be configured to match those at the original device (bus address and selection of Pt100 or thermocouple).

The replacement device is attached to the top-hat rail with the mounting hooks at the rear, and is snapped into place by gently pushing down and back.

Screw or clamp-type terminal blocks can plugged from one device to the next for quick device replacement if service is required.

9 Repair and Replacement Parts Service, and Rental Instrument Service

When you need service, please contact:

GOSSEN-METRAWATT GMBH
Service-Center
Thomas-Mann-Strasse 20
90471 Nürnberg, Germany
Phone +49 911 86 02 - 410 / 256
Fax +49 911 86 02 - 2 53
e-mail fr1.info@gmc-instruments.com

This address is only valid in Germany.
Please contact our representatives or subsidiaries for service in other countries.

10 Product Support

When you need support, please contact:

GOSSEN-METRAWATT GMBH
Product Support Hotline
Phone +49 911 86 02 - 112
Fax +49 911 86 02 - 709

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