Quick Startup Guide
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CONTROLINC Quick Startup Guide

EMERSON™

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Preface

DCM320B is an upgrade of DCM320A. It is a fit, form, and function replacement for the DCM320A. The DCM320B may be used as a direct replacement of the DCM320A in existing installations. The primary difference is the DIP switch configuration method. The DCM320B provides more range and resolution of most configuration parameters. This handy reference is a guide to help you get your system up and running quickly. Refer to the wiring diagram supplied with the actuator for detailed wiring information. The first section of this guide will help you get your Controlinc actuators hooked-up and set-up correctly. If you need to change configuration of the unit, we recommend using our Windows based DCMLink rather than setting configuration DIP switches shown in this guide. Setting network station address DIP switches is required. The second section of this manual is the Modbus memory map reference to help configure your host database. If you are using the Controlinc Network Master, then refer to the manual supplied with that unit for memory maps. Section three of this manual is a brief system startup guide to help you do things in the proper order to achieve a successful system startup. This last section also covers optional phase monitor module. This document covers Revision F and later revision boards.

⚠ WARNING

Failure to follow instructions for proper electrical wiring, storage, setup, and maintenance may cause serious injury, damage equipment, or void the warranty. Refer to Manual E796 for instructions on storage, electrical hook-up, and maintenance.

Section 1: Quick Start Guide

Step 1: Identify network topology

Identify network topology from Figures 2 and 3 on page 5 and note the ports being used (Ports A,B,C,D). Refer to page 23 for guidance on network planning and installation.

Step 2: Set network jumpers and switches

If network topology is parallel bus, then remove network termination and bias by turning OFF S1 and S2 of SW4 on the DCM 320B card. Remove jumpers JP1 and JP2 on the CAM05, if installed. Terminations must be left in the most distant unit on the network. If E>Net is selected, all ports must be terminated. Baudrate range selection is not required on DCM 320B but is required on CAM05. Refer to Figure 5 on page 5 for jumper and DIP switch locations.

Step 3: Connect network wiring (Refer to page 23 for guidance)

Wire network ports selected in Step 1. Refer to Figure 4 when wiring Ports A and B on TBM 320A module. Refer to Figure 5 when wiring Ports C and D on the CAM05 module.

Step 4: Connect auxiliary I/O wiring

Refer to Figure 4 on page 6 when connecting discrete auxiliary I/O wiring. Note that some functions must be jumpered between screw terminals if not wired to external contacts. Analog I/O wiring is connected to the DCM 320B module as shown in Figure 5.

Step 5: Set network station address

Each node (valve actuator) on the network must have a unique station address. Locate DIP switch SW1 on the DCM 320B card shown in Figure 5. Locate the desired station address on pages 6 and 7. Set the DIP switches of SW1 to the corresponding pattern shown beside the selected address. Press execute button to store address.

NOTE:

We highly recommend using the windows based DCMLink to configure the actuators. DCMLink is available at www.emerson.com or your local Actuation Technologies distributor.

If using DCMLink, you may skip step 6 below.

Figure 1 DCMLink Homescreen

Step 6: Select configuration parameters

The actuator may be configured using the 5 DIP switches of SW2 and 8 DIP switches of SW1. This is a back-up means of configuring the unit if DCMLink is not available. The actuator is normally shipped with factory default settings. These settings may be changed by the following procedure. Locate DIP switches SW1, SW2, and Setup Execute Button on the DCM 320B module shown in Figure 5. Place the Selector Switch in the "OFF" position. Select the feature or configuration parameter from the configuration tables in this manual. Set the DIP switches per the corresponding switch pattern and then press the execute button. If the configuration parameter is valid, the green (setup data good) LED will flash. If error data is entered, the red (setup data error) LED will light until the error is corrected. Repeat this procedure for each parameter to be revised. Return all 5 DIP switches of SW2 to the OFF position and return the 8 DIP switches of SW1 to the network station address when configuration is complete. With all SW2 switches OFF and the address switches set, press the execute button to store the network address to nonvolatile configuration memory.

Figure 2 Controlinc Model 320B RS485 Network Topology Options

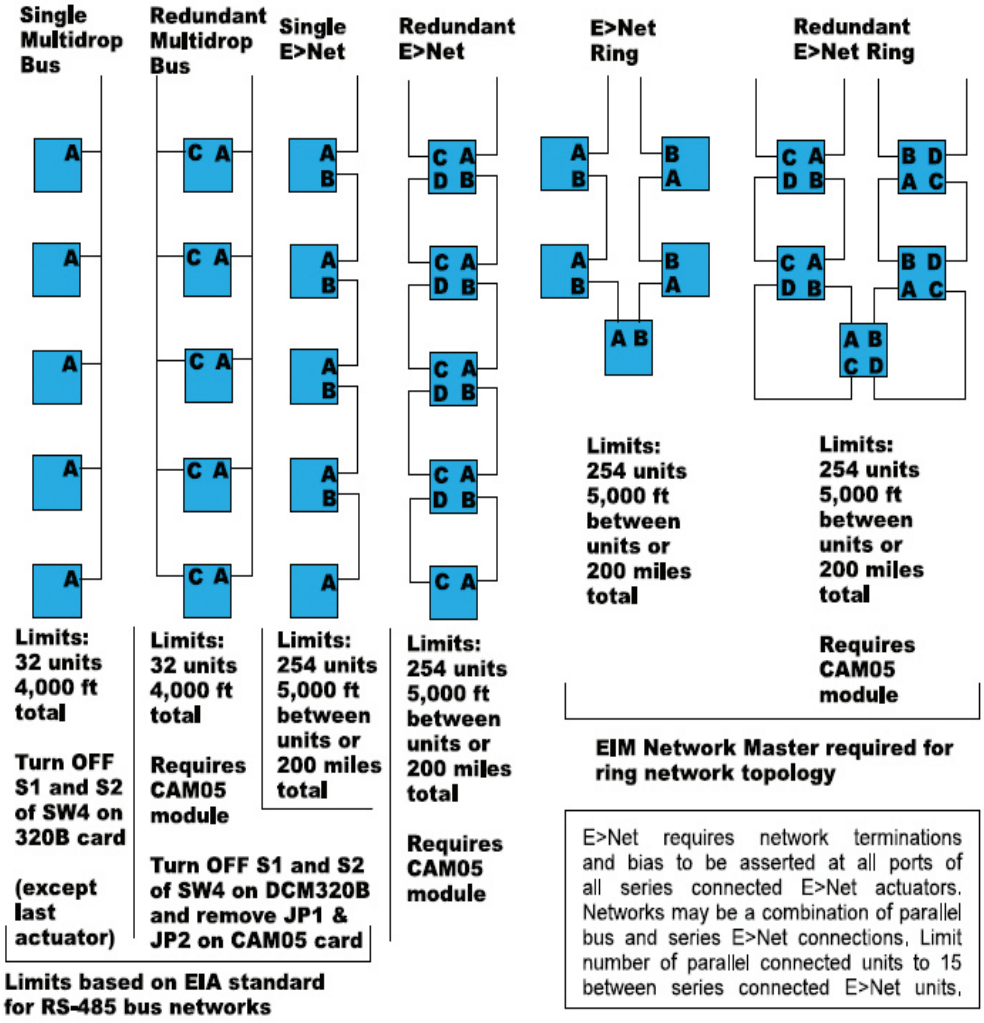


Figure 3

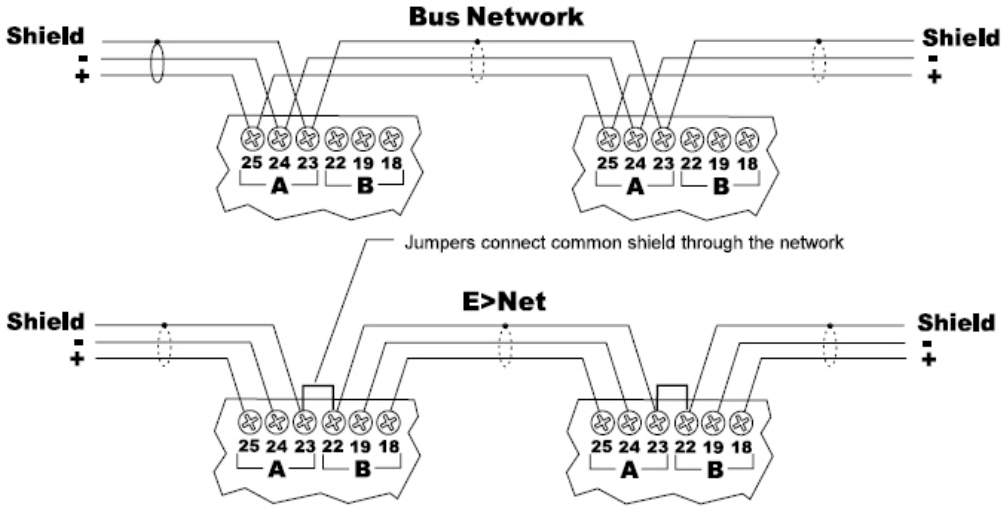
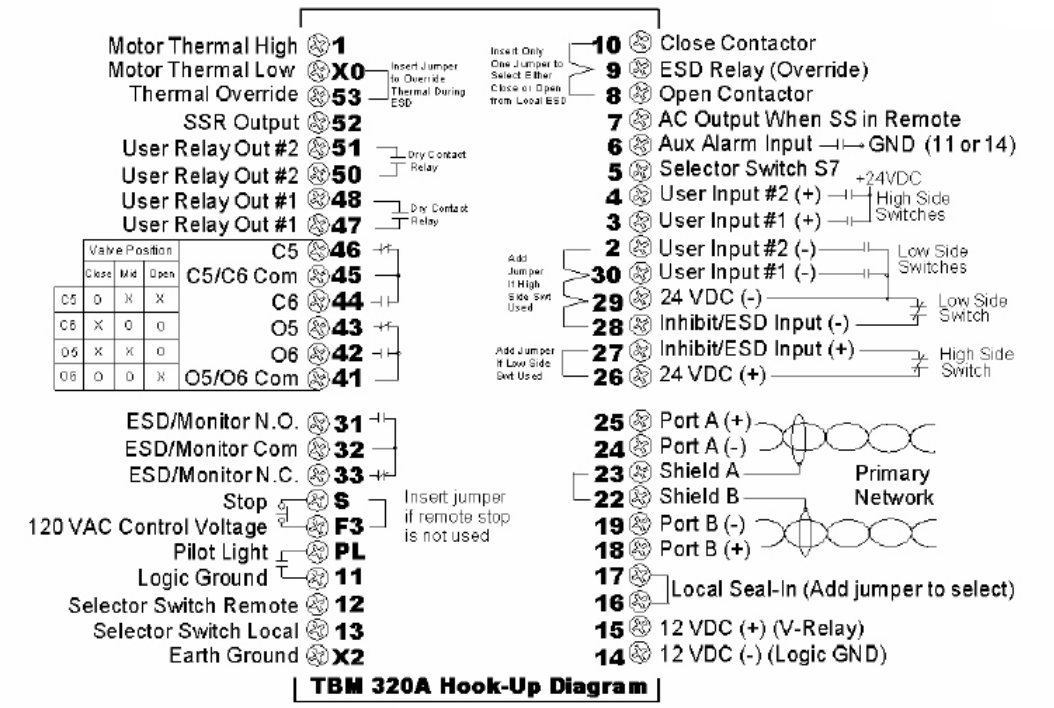

Bus Network
Shield
-
+
Shield
-
+
25 24 23 22 19 18
A
B
25 24 23 22 19 18
A
B
Jumpers connect common shield through the network
E>Net
Shield
-
+
Shield
-
+
25 24 23 22 19 18
A
B
25 24 23 22 19 18
A
B

Figure 4 TBM 320A Hook-up Diagram



NOTE:

TBM320A is used with both DCM320A and DCM320B.

Figure 5

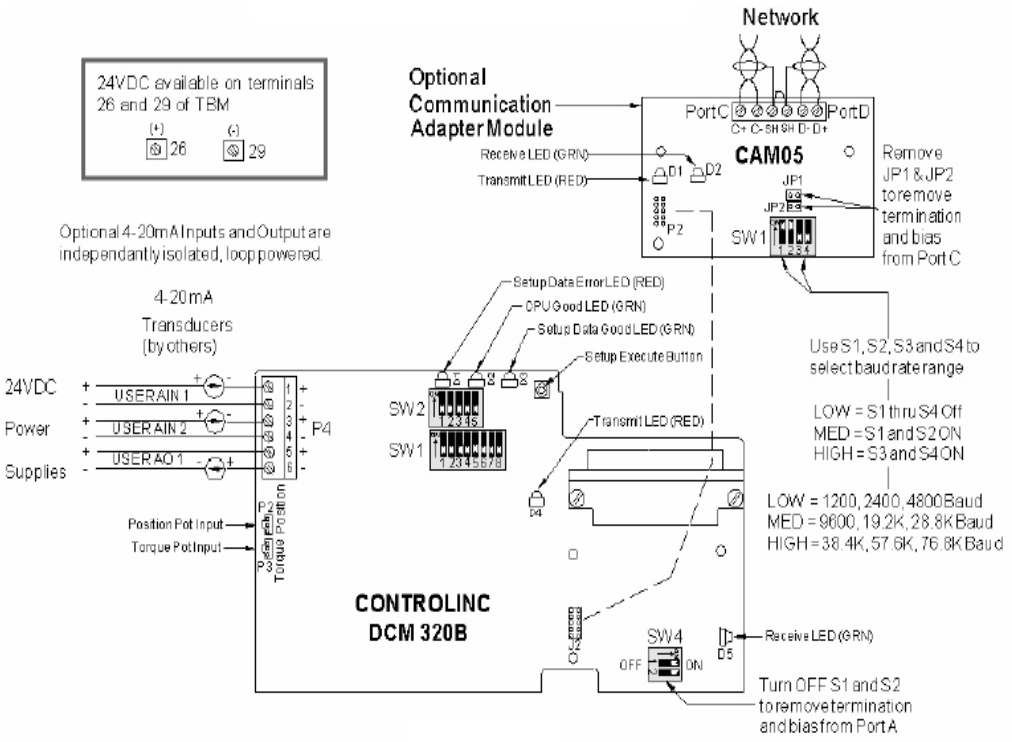

Network
24VDC available on terminals 26 and 29 of TBM
(+) 26
(-) 29
Optional Communication Adapter Module
Port C
Port D
C+ C- SH SH D- D+
CAM05
Receive LED (GRN)
Transmit LED (RED)
D1
D2
JP1
JP2
P2
SW1
Remove JP1 & JP2 to remove termination and bias from Port C
Optional 4-20mA Inputs and Output are independantly isolated, loop powered.
4-20mA Transducers (by others)
Setup Data Error LED (RED)
CPU Good LED (GRN)
Setup Data Good LED (GRN)
Setup Execute Button
Use S1, S2, S3 and S4 to select baud rate range
LOW = S1 thru S4 Off
MED = S1 and S2 ON
HIGH = S3 and S4 ON
24VDC
Power
Supplies
USER AIN 1
USER AIN 2
USER AO 1
P4
SW2
SW1
Transmit LED (RED)
D4
LOW = 1200, 2400, 4800 Baud
MED = 9600, 19.2K, 28.8K Baud
HIGH = 38.4K, 57.6K, 76.8K Baud
Position Pot Input
Torque Pot Input
P3
Setup
Torque
Position
CONTROLINC
DCM 320B
SW4
OFF
ON
D5
Receive LED (GRN)
Turn OFF S1 and S2 to remove termination and bias from Port A

Figure 6 Configuration Data and Network Station Address (SW1)

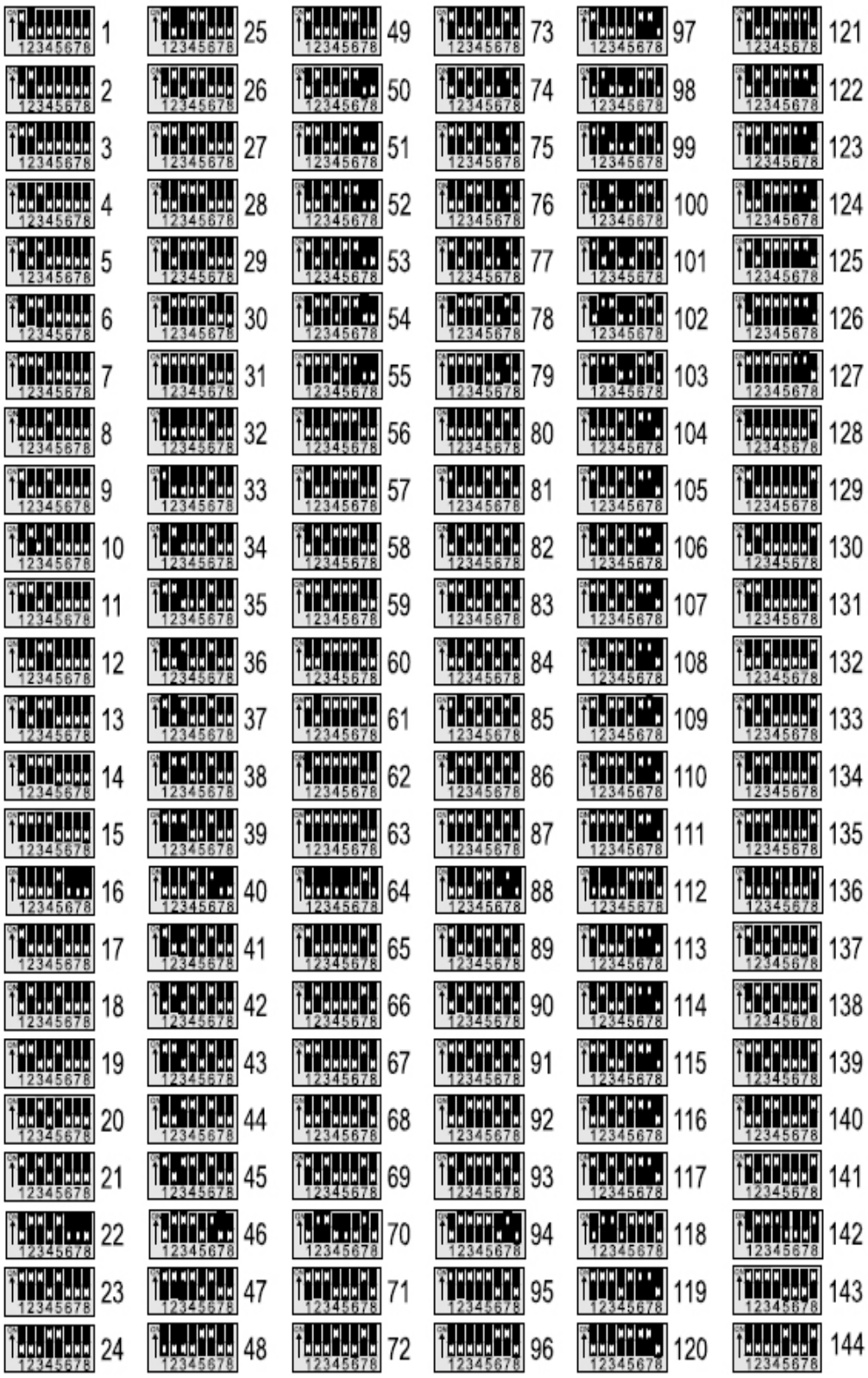
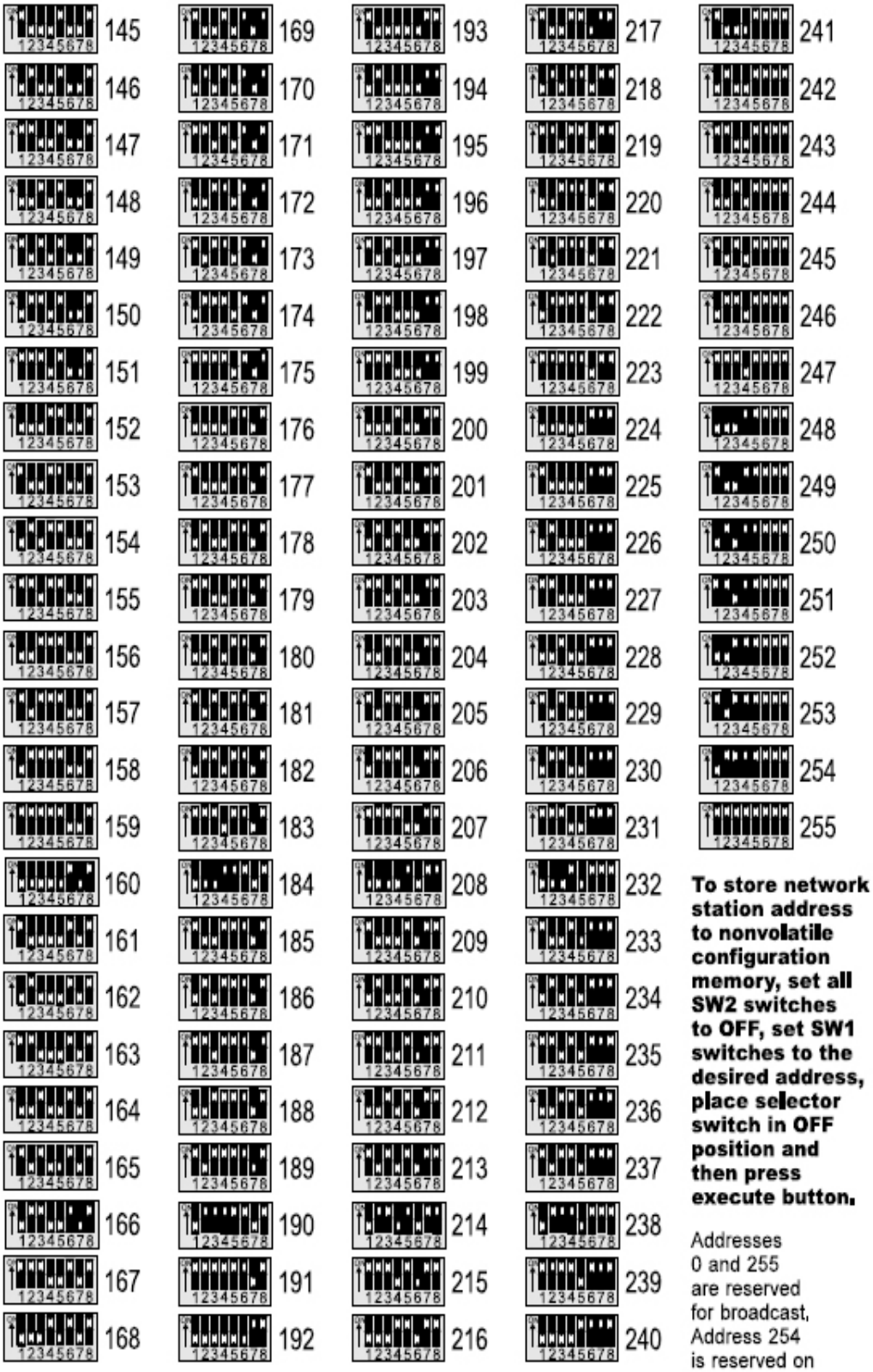


Figure 6 Configuration Data and Network Station Address (SW1) continued.....



To store network station address to nonvolatile configuration memory, set all SW2 switches to OFF, set SW1 switches to the desired address, place selector switch in OFF position and then press execute button.

Addresses 0 and 255 are reserved for broadcast, Address 254 is reserved on secondary port.

1.1 Setup Instructions

The DCM 320B is factory configured as specified by the customer purchase order. If field setup changes are required, follow setup instructions below. If unsure about setup of a module, known factory default settings may be reloaded as shown under "Direct Command Mode". When executed, the module loads known parameters from program memory to EEPROM configuration memory. Default parameters are highlighted in this manual by a box around the default or the value is listed.

1.2 Entering Setup Mode

Locate DIP switches SW1, SW2, Setup Execute Button and LED indicators on the DCM 320B (See Figure 5 on page 5). SW2 switches select mode and SW1 switches select setup parameters and network station address.

1) Record network station address of SW1. These switches must be returned to the same setting before exiting setup.
2) Place selector switch in the OFF position.
3) Select desired setup mode by setting SW2 as indicated on this and following pages.
4) Verify the DCM320B has entered setup mode by a rapid flashing CPU GOOD light.

1.3 Changing Setup Parameters

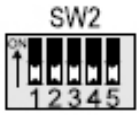
The five switches (S1 - S5) of SW2 select the parameter/mode to be configured. The eight switches of SW1 (S1 - SB) are used to select desired setup data.

1) Locate the desired setup parameter to be revised on pages 9 through 22.
2) Set the five switches of SW2 per the switch pattern shown for desired mode.
3) Set SW1 switches as shown or refer to the switches on pages 6 and 7 for desired value. Selected values are multiples of the stated resolution for each parameter.
4) When both SW2 and SW1 switches are set, press the execute button to store the setup parameter to nonvolatile memory.
5) Verify the green LED (setup data good) light flashes. If an invalid enter is made, the red LED (setup data error) light will turn on until the error is corrected.

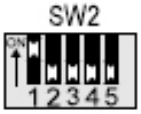
1.4 Exiting Setup Mode

1) Tum off all five SW2 switches.
2) Place selector switch in the OFF position.
3) Return SW1 switches to the Network Station Address recorded in Step 1 under "Entering Setup Mode" above.
4) Press the Execute Button.
5) Verify the DCM320B has returned to the normal run mode by a slow flashing CPU GOOD light.

1.5 Direct Command Mode



All SW2 switches OFF, Normal run mode, Return all SW2 switches to this position after setup.



S1 ON = Direct Command Mode. Select the desired command by setting SW1 switches as follows.

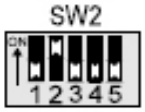
S1 ON = Reload Factory Defaults, Loads default settings as listed or designated by rectangle around description under each setup mode parameter in this manual.

S2 ON = Reset passcode protection.

S1,S2 ON = Archive Torque Profile. Stores torque profile to EEPROM for later retrieval by host computer.

1.6 Valve Control Mode

(Setpoint Source)



S2 ON = Valve Control Modes. Select the desired control mode by setting SW1 switches as follows.

All SW1 switches OFF = Remote Host Control. Host may write Setpoint or Open, Stop, Close. Required by F.Fieldbus for modulating control.

S1 ON = Control from AIN1 (Torque Analog Input). Position control with Potentiometer or 0-5V signal connected to P3.

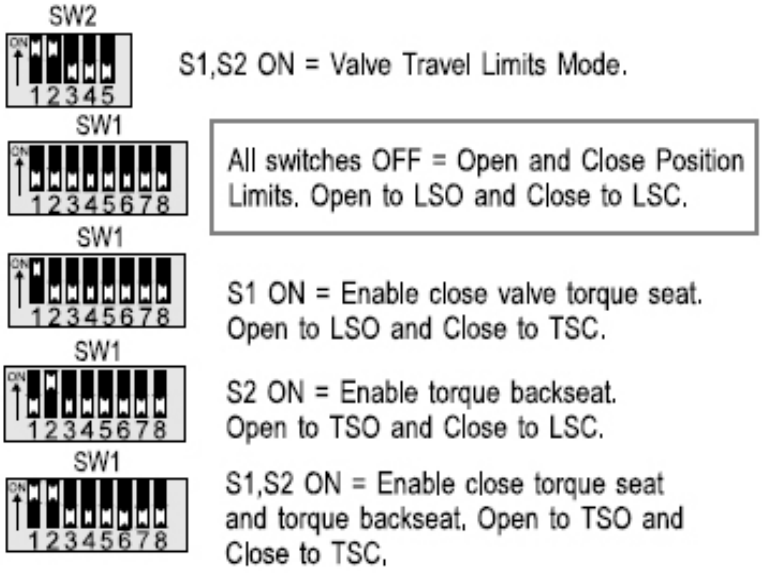
S2 ON = Control from AIN2 (User Analog Input #1). Position control with 4-20mA signal connected to P4-2.

S1,S2 ON = Control from AIN3 (User Analog Input #2). Position control with 4-20mA signal connected to P4-4.

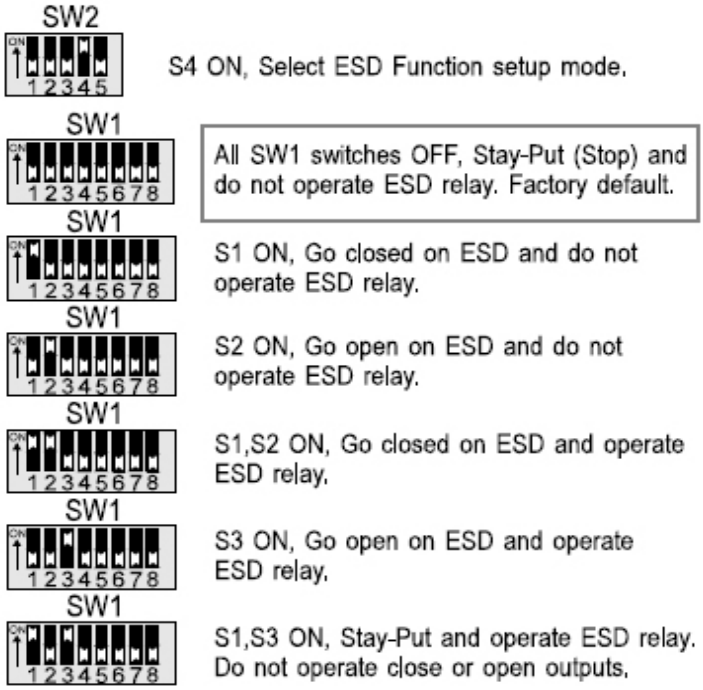
S3 ON = Block Valve Control Mode, Required by Foundation Fieldbus for discrete control mode.

S1,S3 ON = Pulse Input Control Mode. 24VDC discrete control wired to User Input #1 (OPEN) and User Input #2 (CLOSE).

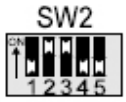
1.7 Valve Travel Limits



1.8 ESD Function

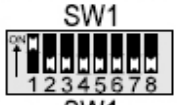


1.9 ESD/Monitor Relay Function



S2,S3 ON, Select ESD/Monitor Relay Function.

All SW1 switches OFF, Deactivate relay when an alarm is detected.



S1 ON, Activate relay when software based ESD is detected.

S2 ON, Activate relay on command from remote network host. Factory default

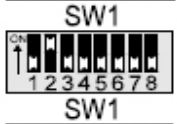
1.10 ESD Trigger Sources

NOTE:
At least one source must be selected, or ESD is disabled.

S1,S4 ON, Select ESD Trigger setup mode.

All SW1 switches OFF, Disable ESD.

S1 ON, Enable ESD on command from network host. Factory default.



S2 ON, Enable ESD Relay control on local ESD discrete input.

S1,S2 ON, Enable ESD on command from host and Enable ESD Relay control on local ESD discrete input.

S3 ON, Enable ESD on loss of communications from host.

S1,S3 ON, Enable ESD on command from network host and Enable ESD on loss of communications from host.

S2,S3 ON, Enable ESD Relay control on local ESD discrete input and Enable ESD on loss of communications from network host.

S1,S2,S3 ON, Enable ESD on command from network host, Enable ESD Relay control on local ESD input, and Enable ESD on loss of communications from host.

1.11 ESD Delay Time

SW2

S1,S2,S4 ON, Select ESD delay setup mode.

Select delay time by setting SW1 switches as shown on Pages 7 and 8. (See example below)

Range = 0 to 60 Seconds
Resolution = 1 Seconds
Default = 0

Example: Set ESD delay time to 30 seconds.

SW1

Locate the DIP switch pattern for 30 on Page 7.

NOTE:

ESD Delay Time applies only to software generated ESD and not to the hardwired local ESD input.

Notes on hardwired Local Inhibit/ESD:

1) Local ESD is a hardwired closed loop circuit wired to TBM tenninals 27 (+)and 28 (-) using either an external 24VDC power supply or the internal 24VDC power available at tenninals 26(+) and 29(-). See Figure 4.

2) Local ESD will inhibit control from the DCM320B module, local push buttons and selector switch. To force valve closed on local ESD, insert jumper between terminals 9 and 10. To force valve open on local ESD, insert jumper between terminals 8 and 9. Actuator will Stop (Stay-Put) if no jumpers are inserted between terminals 8-9 or 9-10.

3) To override motor thermal contacts during local ESD, insert jumper between terminals XO and 53.

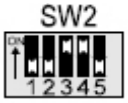
⚠ WARNING:

Do not override thermals in a hazardous area.

4) Software activated ESD can activate Local ESD by wiring N.C. contacts of ESD/Monitor relay (terminals 32 & 33) in series with Local lnhibit/ESD inputs at terminals 27 and 28.

1.12 Position Control Bandwidth

SW2



S3,S4 ON, Select position control bandwidth (Deadband) setup mode.

Select bandwidth by setting SW1 switches as shown on Pages 7 and 8 . (See example below)

Range = 0,1 to 5,0% (0-50)
Resolution = 0,1%
Default = 1.0%

Example: Set control bandwidth to 2.5%.

SW1

Locate the DIP switch pattern for 25 on Page 7 , i.e. 25 x 0.1% resolution = 2.5%.

1.13 Speed Control Bandwidth

SW2

S1,S3,S4 ON, Select speed control bandwidth setup mode.

Select bandwidth by setting SW1 switches as shown on Pages 7 and 8 , (See example below)

Range = 0.3 to 10.0% (3-100)
Resolution = 0,1%
Default = 3,0%

Example: Set speed control bandwidth to 5%.

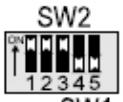
SW1

Locate the DIP switch pattern for 50 on Page 7 , i.e. 50 x 0.1% resolution = 5.0%.

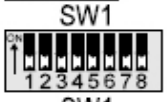
NOTE:

Speed control bandwidth is meaningful only when a VFD motor starter is used. Speed control bandwidth must be greater than position control bandwidth.

1.14 Motor Starter Type



S1,S2,S3 ON, Select type of motor starter installed.
Select motor starter type by setting SW1 switches.



All SW1 switches OFF, Enable
Electro-mechanical motor starter.
Factory default.

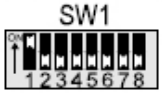
S1 ON, Enable Solid-State Relay
(SSR) motor starter type.

S2 ON, Enable Variable Frequency Drive
(VDF) motor starter type.

1.15 Analog Output Control

S3 ON, Select source for analog output.
Select AO#1 source by setting SW1 switches.

All SW1 switches OFF, Enable Network
Host control of analog output AO#1.
Factory default.



S1 ON, Enable Position Feedback
control of analog output AO#1.

1.16 Modulation Delay Time

S2,S3,S4 ON = Modulation Delay Timer Mode.

Select delay time by setting SW1 switches
as shown on Pages 7 and 8.
(See example below)

Range = 0 to 25,5 Seconds. (0-255)
Resolution = 0,1 Second.
Default = 0.1 Second.

Example: Set modulation delay time to 6 seconds.

Locate the DIP switch pattern for 60 on Page 7,
i.e. 60 x 0,1 Sec resolution = 6,0 seconds.

1.17 Network Response Delay Time

1.17.1 Primary Network Ports A and B

SW2

S1,S2,S3,S4 ON, Select Ports A & B response delay mode.

Select delay time by setting SW1 switches as shown on Pages 7 and 8.

Range = 8 to 60mS (8-60)
Resolution = 1mS
Default = 8mS

Example: Set response delay to 15mS

SW1

Locate the DIP switch pattern for 15 on Page 7.

1.17.2 Secondary Network Ports C and D

SW2

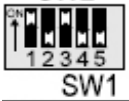
S5 ON, Select Ports C & D response delay mode.

Select delay time by setting SW1 switches as shown on Pages 7 and 8. (See example above)

Range = 8 to 60mS (8-60)
Resolution = 1mS
Default = 8mS

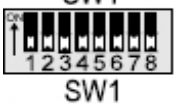
1.18 Torque Retry (Log-Jam) Control

SW2



S1,S3 ON, Select Close Torque (Log-Jam) function.

SW1



All SW1 switches OFF, Disable close torque retry (Log-jam) function. Factory default.

SW1

S1 ON, Enable close torque retry (Log-jam) function.

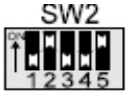
1.19 Network Baud Rate

1.19.1 Primary Network Ports A and B

S1,S5 ON Select baudrate for primary network ports A and B.

Select baud rate by setting SW1 switches as shown below. Default = 9600

1.19.2 Secondary Network Ports C and D

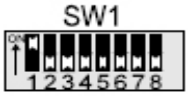


S2,S5 ON Select baudrate for secondary network ports C and D.

Select baud rate by setting SW1 switches as shown below. Default = 19200

All off = 1200

S1,2 = 9600



S1 = 2400

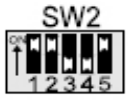
S3 = 19200

S2 = 4800

S1,3 = 38400

1.20 Network Parity

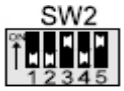
1.20.1 Primary Network Ports A and B



S1,2,5 ON, Select parity for primary network.

Select parity by setting SW1 switches as shown below.

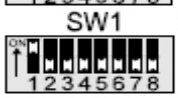
1.20.2 Secondary Network Ports C and D



S3,5 ON, Select parity for secondary network.

Select parity by setting SW1 switches as shown below.

All SW1 switches OFF = No parity



S1 = Even parity

S2 = Odd parity

1.21 Calibrate Analog I/O

S1,3,5 ON, Select analog input and output calibration mode.

Set SW1 to select the desired analog input or output calibration, apply calibration current to input or connect 4-20mA meter to output and then press execute button.

1.22 Calibrate Analog Inputs

S2 ON, Set Torque analog input Zero.
Input zero offset resistance/voltage.

S1,2 ON, Set Torque analog input Span.
Input full scale resistance/voltage.

S2,3 ON, Set User #1 analog input Zero.
Input 4mA offset current.

S1,2,3 ON, Set User #1 analog input Span.
Input 20mA full scale current.

S2,4 ON, Set User #2 analog input Zero.
Input 4mA offset current.

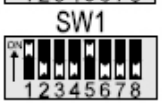
S1,2,4 ON, Set User#2 analog input Span.
Input 20mA full scale current.

1.23 Calibrate Analog Output

S2,3,4 ON, Increase zero analog output
at AO#1 while the Execute button is pressed.

S1,2,3,4 ON, Decrease zero analog output
at AO#1 while the Execute button is pressed.

S5 ON, Increase full scale analog output
at AO#1 while the Execute button is pressed.



S1,5 ON, Decrease full scale analog output
at AO#1 while the Execute button is pressed.

1.24 Load Factory Default Calibrate Values

All OFF, Torque input Zero.

S3 ON, User AIN#1 Zero.

S4 ON, User AIN#2 Zero.

S3,4 ON, Analog Out Zero.

S2,5 ON, Load factory default calibration values for all analog inputs and outputs for both Zero and Span.

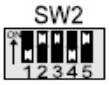
S1 ON, Torque input Span.

S1,3 ON, User AIN#1 Span.

S1,4 ON, User AIN#1 Span.

S1,3,4 ON, Analog Out Span.

1.25 User Relay #1 Application



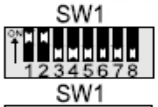
S2,S3,S5 ON, Select User Relay#1 setup mode.

Select user relay#1 function by setting SW1 switches as shown below.

All SW1 switches OFF, Direct control of N.O. relay from network master. Factory default.

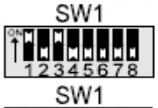
S1 ON, Activate normally open (N.O.) relay when Selector Switch in Remote position.

S2 ON, Activate normally open (N.O.) relay when Selector Switch in Local position.

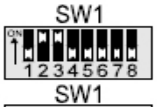


S1,S2 ON, Activate normally open (N.O.) relay at LSA limit setpoint, if LSA position configured.

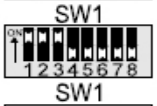
S3 ON, Activate normally open (N.O.) relay when any ESD is active.



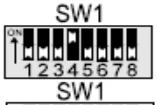
S1,S3 ON, Direct control of normally closed (N.C.) contact from network master.



S2,S3 ON, Activate normally closed (N.C.) relay when Selector Switch in Remote position.



S1,S2,S3 ON, Activate normally closed (N.C.) relay when Selector Switch in Local position.



S4 ON, Activate normally closed (N.C.) relay at LSA limit setpoint, if LSA position configured.

S3 ON, Activate normally closed (N.C.) relay when any ESD is active.

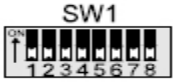
1.26 User Relay #2 Application

SW2

S1,S2,S3,S5 ON, Select User Relay#2 setup mode.

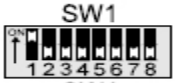
Select user relay#1 function by setting SW1 switches as shown below.

SW1



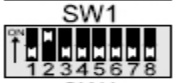
All SW1 switches OFF, Direct control of N.O. relay from network master. Factory default.

SW1



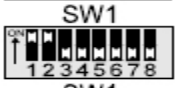
S1 ON, Activate normally open (N.O.) relay when Selector Switch in Remote position.

SW1



S2 ON, Activate normally open (N.O.) relay when Selector Switch in Local position.

SW1



S1,S2 ON, Activate normally open (N.O.) relay at LSB limit setpoint, if LSB position configured.

SW1

S3 ON, Activate normally open (N.O.) relay when any ESD is active.

SW1

S1,S3 ON, Direct control of normally closed (N.C.) contact from network master.

SW1

S2,S3 ON, Activate normally closed (N.C.) relay when Selector Switch in Remote position.

SW1

S1,S2,S3 ON, Activate normally closed (N.C.) relay when Selector Switch in Local position.

SW1

S4 ON, Activate normally closed (N.C.) relay at LSB limit setpoint, if LSB position configured.

SW1

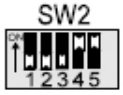
S3 ON, Activate normally closed (N.C.) relay when any ESD is active.

NOTE:

User Relay #1 and User Relay #2 are non-latching SPST type. When power to the actuator is lost, both relays are de-energized and the contacts will open. Do not apply these relays to critical control applications where closed contacts are required during loss of power.

1.27 LSA Position Setpoint

SW2



S4,5 ON, Select LSA position setup mode.

Select LSA position by setting SW1 switches as shown on Page 7 .

Range = 0 to 100%
Resolution = 1%
Default = 0 (LSA disabled)

Example: Set LSA position to 30%

SW1

Locate the DIP switch pattern for 30 on Page 7 .

1.28 LSB Position Setpoint

SW2

S2,5 ON, Select LSA position setup mode.

Select LSB position by setting SW1 switches as shown on Page 7 .

Range = 0 to 100%
Resolution = 1%
Default = 0 (LSB disabled)

Example: Set LSB position to 60%

SW1

Locate the DIP switch pattern for 60 on Page 7 .

1.29 Anti-water Hammer

SW2

S2,4,5 ON, Select anti-water hammer setup mode.

Select anti-water hammer position by setting SW1 switches as shown on Page 7. This is the position that anti-water hammer is activated while the valve is closing.

Range = 0 to 100%
Resolution = 1%
Default = 0 (Anti-water hammer disabled)

Example: Set Anti-water hammer position to 10%

SW1

Locate the DIP switch pattern for 10 on Page 7.

1.30 Opening Duty Cycle ON Timer

SW2

S1,3,4,5 ON, Select opening duty cycle ON timer.

Select opening ON time by setting SW1 switches.

Range = 0 to 65 Seconds.
Resolution = 1 Second.
Default = 0 (Timer disabled)

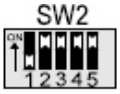
Example: Set opening ON timer to 6 seconds.

SW1

Locate the DIP switch pattern for 6 on Page 7.

1.31 Opening Duty Cycle OFF Timer

SW2



S2,3,4,5 ON, Select opening duty cycle OFF timer.

Select opening OFF time by setting SW1 switches.

Range = 0 to 65 Seconds.
Resolution = 1 Second.
Default = 0 (Timer disabled)

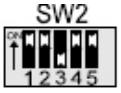
Example: Set opening OFF timer to 9 seconds.

SW1

Locate the DIP switch pattern for 9 on Page 7 .

1.32 Closing Duty Cycle ON Timer

SW2



S1,2,4,5 ON, Select closing duty cycle ON timer.

Select closing ON time by setting SW1 switches.

Range = 0 to 65 Seconds.
Resolution = 1 Second.
Default = 0 (Timer disabled)

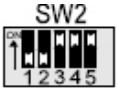
Example: Set closing ON timer to 6 seconds.

SW1

Locate the DIP switch pattern for 6 on Page 7 .

1.33 Closing Duty Cycle OFF Timer

SW2



S3,4,5 ON, Select closing duty cycle OFF timer.

Select closing OFF time by setting SW1 switches.

Range = 0 to 65 Seconds.
Resolution = 1 Second.
Default = 0 (Timer disabled)

Example: Set closing OFF timer to 9 seconds.

SW1

Locate the DIP switch pattern for 9 on Page 7.

NOTE:

Duty cycle timers are active only when selector switch is in REMOTE position. Opening and closing speed of the valve may be adjusted (slowed) by enabling the opening or closing duty cycle timers. Duty cycle timers are available only with a solid-state or VFD starter. Anti-water hammer duty cycle is is fixed at 50% duty with one second ON time and one second OFF time for SSR and VFD starters and two seconds ON time and two seconds OFF time for electro-mechanical starter. When activated, the Anti-water hammer function overrides the closing duty cycle timer. If duty cycle or Anti-water hammer functions are used in any Anti water hammer scheme, EIM must be advised of system parameters and conditions.

1.34 Write Protect

Prevent configuration changes through network CAM connection when write protect is enabled. Requirement for Foundation Fieldbus and Hart. Modbus communication will not be affected. Register 12 Bit 5 is to be defined as Write Protect.

To Enable Select Write Protect:

SW2

S2, 4 ON

SW1

Locate the DIP switch pattern for 10 in Figure 6

To Disable Write Protect:

SW2

S2, 4 ON

SW1

Locate the DIP switch pattern for 37 in Figure 6

1.35 Setpoint Tracking

To Enable Setpoint Tracking:

SW2

S2, 4 ON

SW1

Locate the DIP switch pattern for 26 in Figure 6

To Disable Setpoint Tracking:

SW2

S2, 4 ON

SW1

Locate the DIP switch pattern for 53 in Figure 6

Section 2: Modbus Memory Map Reference

2.1 Modbus Function Codes

		Host beginning register
01	Read Coil Status	**00001**
02	Read Input Status	**10001**
03	Read Holding Register	**40001**
04	Read Input Register	**30001**
05	Force Single Coil	**00001**
06	Preset Single Register	**40001**
07	Read Exception Status	
08	Loopback Diagnostic Test	
15	Force Multiple Coils	**00001**
16	Preset Multiple Registers	**40001**
17	Report Slave I.D.	

NOTE:
All registers are zero based. Add one to inputs, coils or holding registers when configuring host database. See host beginning registers above.

2.2 Input Register Map

(Use function code 04)
00 Inputs 0-15 (Live discrete inputs)
01 Inputs 16-31 (Standard valve status)
02 Inputs 32-47 (DCM320 valve status)
03 Inputs 48-63 (Specific to DCM320B)

2.3 Input Register 03 (DCM320B only)

48 DCM is in Setup Mode
49 AIN1 Signal fault
50 AIN2 Signal fault
51 AIN3 Signal fault
52 Software triggered ESD active
53-63 Reserved inputs (always zero)

2.4 Discrete Input Map

(Inputs 0 through 15 are hardware inputs)

(use function code 02)
00 Open limit switch (LSO)
01 Close limit switch (LSC)
02 Contactor Aux. open contact
03 Contactor Aux. close contact
04 Selector switch Local/Manual
05 Selector switch Remote/Auto
06 Open torque switch (TSO)
07 Close torque switch (TSC)
08 Power monitor alarm
09 Motor thermal overload
10 Phase monitor
11 Local ESD alarm
12 Aux. alarm input (VFD fault)
13 User discrete input #1
14 User discrete input #2
15 Reserved
16 Open limit switch (LSO)
17 Close limit switch (LSC)
18 Opening (valve moving open)
19 Closing (valve moving close)
20 Selector switch Local/Manual
21 Selector switch Remote/Auto
22 Open torque switch (TSO)
23 Close torque switch (TSC)
24 Valve stall alarm (valve not moving)
25 Power monitor alarm
26 Motor thermal overload alarm
27 Phase monitor alarm
28 Local ESD alarm
29 Actuator fail alarm
30 No input (always zero)
31 Unit alarm (above alarms OR'ed)
32 Open limit switch (LSO)
33 Close limit switch (LSC)
34 Stopped (valve stopped in mid travel)
35 Opening (valve moving open)
36 Closing (valve moving close)
37 Valve stall alarm (valve not moving)
38 Selector switch in Local/Manual
39 Unit alarm (alarms OR'ed)
40 Motor thermal overload alarm
41 Power monitor alarm
42 Primary network alarm
43 Secondary network alarm
44 Open torque alarm (TSO)
45 Close torque alarm (TSC)
46 Local ESD input alarm
47 Phase monitor alarm
48 RESERVED
49 Torque out of range
50 AIN1 out of range
51 AIN2 out of range
52 ESD active alarm
53 EEPROM active config

2.5 Coil Map

(Coils 0 through 7 are hardware outputs)

(use function code 01, 05 and 15)

00 Close motor starter output
01 Open motor starter output
02 Solid-state relay NFC speed control
03 ESD/Monitor relay output
04 User relay #I/Override relay
05 User relay #2
06 Primary network channel 1 enable
07 Secondary network channel 2 enable
08 Host OPEN valve command
09 Host STOP command
10 Host CLOSE valve command
11 Host ESD command
12 Enable normal modulating mode
13 reserved
14 Enable VFD starter control mode
15 Enable pulse control mode
16 Open limit switch status (LSO)
17 Close limit switch status (LSC)
18 Opening status (valve moving open)
19 Closing status (valve moving close)
20 Selector switch Local/Manual
21 Selector switch Remote/Auto
22 Open torque alarm (TSO)
23 Close torque alarm (TSC)
24 Valve stall alarm (valve not moving)
25 Power monitor alarm
26 Motor overload alarm (Motor thermal)
27 Phase monitor alarm
28 Local ESD alarm
29 Actuator fail alarm
30 reserved for host (always zero)
31 Unit alarm (all alarms OR'ed)
32 Enable torque seat mode
33 Enable logjam retry mode
34 Enable 4-20mA feedback at A0#1
35 Enable monitor relay, else ESD relay
36 Enable passcode protection
37 Enable solid-state starter contol mode
38 reserved
39 Enable Close on ESD w/o ESD relay
40 Enable Open on ESD w/o ESD relay
41 Enable Close on ESD with ESD relay
42 Enable Open on ESD with ESD relay
43 Enable Stop on ESD with ESD relay
44 Enable ESD trigger from host
45 Enable ESD trigger on local ESD input
46 Enable ESD trigger from loss of com.
47 Configuration conflict error detected
48 Select AIN1 as setpoint source
49 Select AIN2 as setpoint source
50 Select AIN3 as setpoint source
51 Move to Default on AIN1 fault
52 Move to Default on AIN2 fault
53 Move to Default on AIN3 fault
54 reserved
55 Enable setpoint tracking
56 reserved
57 Select N.C. contacts for Relay #1
58 Enable Relay #1 as Override on ESD
59 Activate Relay #1 in Remote/Auto
60 Activate Relay #1 in Local/Manual
61 Activate Relay #1 at LSA setpoint
62 Select N.C. contacts for Relay #2
63 Enable Relay #2 as Override on ESD
64 Activate Relay #2 in Remote/Auto
65 Activate Relay #2 in Local/Manual
66 Activate Relay #2 at LSB setpoint
67 Set primary network to odd parity
68 Set primary network to even parity
69 Set secondary net to odd parity
70 Set secondary net to even parity
71 Enable primary network alarm
72 Enable secondary network alarm
73 reserved
74 reserved
75 Enable MRTU operating mode
76 Enable torque backseat
77 Save torque profile to EEPROM
78 CPU has reset
79 Load factory default configuration
80 Write protect
81 Setup mode
100 Host OPEN valve command
101 Host CLOSE valve command
102 Host STOP command
103 Host ESD command

2.6 Holding Register Map

(RO = Read Only RW = Read/Write)

(Use function 03, 06 and 16)

00	RW	Coils 0-15
01	RO	Coils 16-31
02	RW	Coils 32-47
03	RW	Coils 48-63
04	RW	Coils 64-79
05	RO	Inputs 0-15
06	RO	Inputs 16-31
07	RO	Valve Position 1.0% increments
08	RO	Valve Status inputs 32-47
09	RO	Valve Status inputs 16-31
10	RW	Analog Output (0-4095)
11	RW	Valve Position Setpoint (0-4095)
12	RO	Inputs 48-63
13	RO	Valve Position (0.1% increments)
14	RO	Position Analog Input (0-4095)
15	RO	Torque Analog Input (0-4095)
16	RO	User Analog Input #1 (0-4095)
17	RO	User Analog Input #2 (0-4095
18	RW	Water Hammer setpoint (1-20%)
19	RW	Modulation delay (0.1-25.5 sec)
20	RW	ESD Delay timer (0-65.5 sec)
21	RW	Position Bandwidth (0.1-5.0%)
22	RW	Speed Bandwidth (0.5-10%)
23	RW	Default Position Setpoint (0-4095)
24	RW	Torque AIN Zero offset, raw cnts
25	RW	Torque AIN Span, raw AID counts
26	RW	User AIN1 Zero offset, raw counts
27	RW	User AIN1 Span, raw AID counts
28	RW	User AIN2 Zero offset, raw counts
29	RW	User AIN2 Span, raw AID counts
30	RW	A0#1 Zero offset, raw counts
31	RW	A0#1 Span, raw D/A counts
32	RW	LSA Setpoint (0-4095)
33	RW	LSB Setpoint (0-4095)
34	RW	Close ON duty cycle (0-65.5 sec)
35	RW	Close OFF duty cycle (0-65.5 sec)
36	RW	Open ON duty cycle (0-65.5 sec)
37	RW	Open OFF duty cycle (0-65.5 sec)
38	RW	Primary network baudrate
39	RW	Primary network response delay
40	RW	Secondary network baudrate
41	RW	Secondary network response dela
42	RW	Passcode char 1(LSB) & 2(MSB)
43	RW	Passcode char 3(LSB) & 4(MSB)
44	RO	Firmware version
45	RO	Compatibility number
46		reserved
47		reserved
48	RO	Torque@ 10% valve position
49	RO	Torque@ 20% valve position
50	RO	Torque@ 30% valve position
51	RO	Torque@ 40% valve position
52	RO	Torque@ 50% valve position
53	RO	Torque@ 60% valve position
54	RO	Torque@ 70% valve position
55	RO	Torque@ 80% valve position
56	RO	Torque@ 90% valve position
57	RO	Torque profile @ 10%
58	RO	Torque profile @ 20%
59	RO	Torque profile @ 30%
60	RO	Torque profile @ 40%
61	RO	Torque profile @ 50%
62	RO	Torque profile @ 60%
63	RO	Torque profile @ 70%
64	RO	Torque profile @ 80%
65	RO	Torque profile @ 90%
66	RW	Accumulator #1 (User Input #1)
67	RW	Accumulator #1 (User Input #2)
68	RW	Lost COM ESD delay (mS)
69	RW	Stall time delay (mS)
70	RW	RW Valve Travel Time/1% (mS)
100	RO	RO Unit I.D.

NOTE:

1) Unless otherwise specified, analog I/O is unsigned integer in range of 0-4095.

2) All time parameters are in mS.

3) Torque readings are raw AID counts.

4) Torque profile values are read from EEPROM.

5) Do not write to reserved registers.

Section 3: Network Installation Guide

Step 1: Plan the network topology

Before connecting actuators, the entire network layout should be planned. Select desired network topology from Figures 2 and 3 on page 5. Topologies may be bus or E>Net or a combination of bus and E>Net. All networks may be redundant or ring or redundant rings. Limit the number of parallel connected bus units to 15 between E>Net units. Network planning should include node addressing, wire routing, terminations, and grounding.

Step 2: Select network cable

Ensure correct cable is being used. Networks require twisted pair and shielded cable with a characteristic impedance between 50 and 120 Ohms. Capacitance between conductors must be less than 30pF/ft (98 pF/m); 10-15pF/ft is ideal. Shielding may be aluminum foil with drain wire. Only cables with stranded conductors are recommended. Insulating and outer jacket materials must be selected for the application environment. Following are acceptable Belden or equivalent cables for most network applications.

24AWG 9841, 12.8pF/ft	22AWG 8761, 24pF/ft	20AWG 8762, 27pF/ft	18AWG 8760, 24pF/ft	16AWG 8719, 23pF/ft	14AWG 8720, 24pF/ft
8162, 9729, and 9842 are 24AWG, 2-pair cables with <13pF/ft					

Step 3: Route cable away from electrical interference

Network cables should enter the electrical enclosure at the bottom or lowest point near the transformer end. Route cable around the transformer end, normally in a counter clockwise direction to the top side of the TBM. Never install network cable in the same conduit with power conductors. Never route network cable through the high voltage contactor area. The cable should never lie across the TBM or hinder the protective cover of the TBM. Always use the shortest distance and keep excess cable to a minimum; 6" typical.

Step 4: Observe polarity and network grounding

Each network connection is polarized + and - on wiring diagrams. Always use consistency in wiring and the use of wire colors to track polarity. The cable shield or drain wire must be connected to the designated (SH) terminal at each port of each actuator. The shield must be connected to earth ground at only one point. Some networks may require a jumper between shield connections (Terminals 22 and 23) of each actuator to carry the shield through the network. The shield connection of each actuator is isolated from earth. Do not allow the shield to touch circuits on the TBM or the metal enclosure. Use plastic electrical tape or heat shrink tubing to isolate the shield or drain wire.

Step 5: Wire preparation and connections

Screw terminals of the TBM have wire clamps that accept wires without terminals but may be applied if desired. Strip insulation back 3/8" when connecting directly to the TBM screw terminals. Do not allow wire clippings to fall on the TBM or into the actuator enclosure. Protect conductors and the shield or drain wire to prevent contact with the TBM. Use plastic electrical tape or heat shrink tubing to prevent bare conductors from contacting other circuits or earth ground.

Step 6: Wire preparation and connections

Use DCMLink or Controlinc Pocket Technician to test the network prior to connecting to a host or network master. The DCMLink is a Windows application that will run on a laptop using an RS232 to RS485 adapter or the Network Interface Unit (NIU) for connecting to the network. After all actuators are verified to operate in Local mode, test each actuator to verify all network connections and each actuator operates via the network in Remote mode.

Section 4: System Startup Guide

Step 1: Set position and torque limit switches

Set open and close position and torque switches while operating valve full open and close with local push buttons. Refer to Manual E796 for limit switch setting instructions.

Step 2: Set DIP switches

Set address DIP switches to unique address as shown in the first section of this guide. Refer to Figure 5 on page 5 for location of DIP switches. Refer to network station address switch settings on pages 6 and 7. Also remember to check baud rate of each actuator to ensure it matches the host system.

Step 3: Check network wiring

Check polarity of each network connection per wiring connections shown in Figure 3 of this guide. Ensure shield is connected at each actuator and is earth grounded at only one point. Refer to page 26 for additional instructions on network installation.

Step 4: Check network terminations

Bus networks require termination resistance and bias at each end of the network. Remove termination and bias on all modules except the last, most distant unit at the end of the network. Always leave termination and bias on every unit when using E>Net. See Figure 4 for location of DIP switches and jumpers for termination and bias selection. Verify quiescent line bias is 250mV minimum during no communication activity.

Step 5: Test network

Use DCMLink software to test each actuator. Ensure each station address is tested and verify received data. View communication signals with oscilloscope to ensure good signal strength and clean waveforms. Repeat test for each actuator on redundant network if installed.

Step 6: Verify network master configuration

If using the Controlinc Network Master, refer to the User Manual supplied with the system for setup details. If direct connecting to your DCS, SCADA, or PLC system, refer to the manufacturer's supplied documentation. Verify network baud rate and parity match the settings of the actuators. Verify the master is configured for the total number of actuators and database matches network address assignments per actuator location on network. Take system out of test or diagnostic mode when finished.

Step 7: Test host interface

If using the Controlinc Network Master, use Modbus host test software supplied with the system to test slave port(s) of the network master. If direct connect to other host equipment, use software supplied with that equipment to test actuators. Verify database for each node and I/O point by tag name and mapping of each point to operator's screen. Operate each valve open and close or to setpoint. Test each auxilliary I/O point.

Tools:

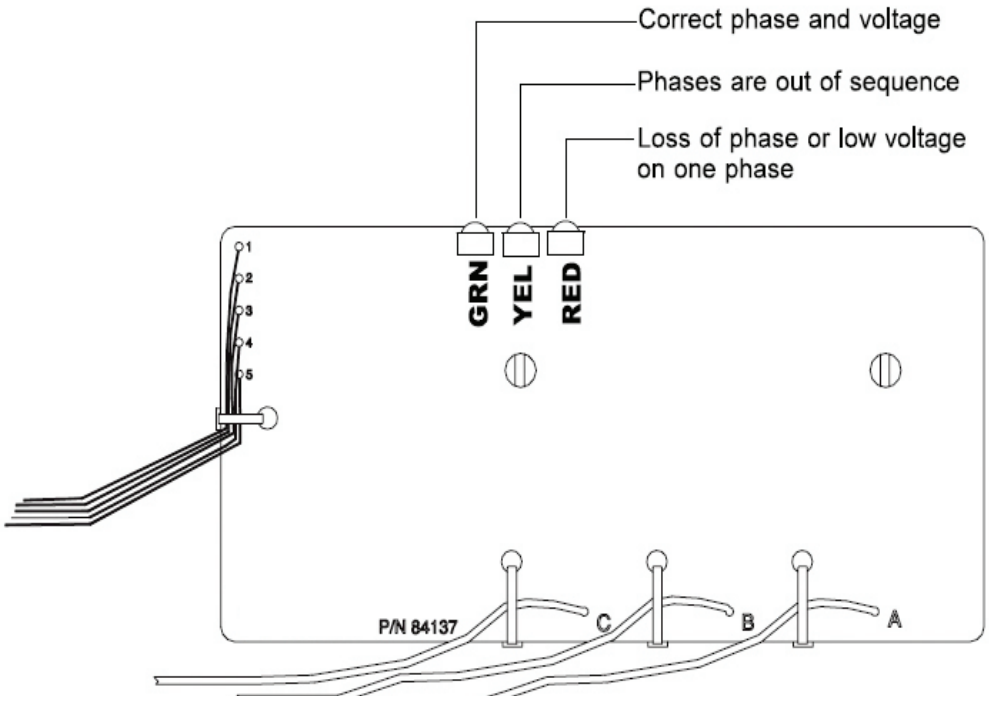
1) Speed handle or 3/8" battery drill with 1/2" thin wall socket
2) Common screwdriver
3) Multimeter (VOM)
4) Portable oscilloscope (optional)
5) Laptop computer with Windows
6) DCMLink w/ RS485 adapter
7) Other system test software supplied with host system
8) Programming cables
9) 4-20mA calibrator for analog I/O

Section 5: Optional Phase Monitor

If your actuator contains the optional phase monitor, then this section applies.

The phase monitor module shown in Figure 7 is mounted on the back side of the DCM 320B module facing the motor starter.

Figure 7



NOTE:
We advise using phase sentry mode rather than phase correction.

Phase sentry mode will cause the actuator to shut down if phases are out of sequence for proper electric motor rotation or a loss of phase is detected. Phase correction mode will cause the actuator to correct the phase sequence and continue to operate when phases are out of sequence. Either mode will cause the actuator to shut down if a loss of phase (single-phasing) is detected.

To select modes, do the following:

1) Remove TBM 320A termination panel.
2) Locate 3-pin jumper P9 on bottom of board marked PC and PS.
   - PC means Phase Correction.
   - PS means Phase Sentry.

3) Move the shorting strap to the desired mode selection (PC or PS).

Section 6: Alarm Definitions and Troubleshooting Guide

Table 1.

Alarm	Definition / explanation	Actions to be taken
Open Torque Alarm	Actuator exceeded open torque limit setting	Check torque switch dial setting for open torque limit and proper orientation of Torque Switch Rotor Assembly Cams
Close Torque Alarm	Actuator exceeded close torque imit setting	Check torque switch dial setting for close torque limit and proper orientation of Torque Switch Rotor Assembly Cams
Valve Stall Alarm	No actuator movement or position feedback after 8 seconds upon a commanded movement	• Check wire leads for potentiometer connection to P2 of DCM 320B module. • RED Lead to Bottom (Pin 3) • Check for proper potentiometer movement • Check for complete control circuit for commanded action • Check for correct Selector Switch position • Verify DCM320B is not in configuration mode
Power Monitor Alarm	Indicates lost control voltage, or lost power, or lost phas (if supplied with a Phase Sentry Module)	• Check motor thermals • Check primary & secondary fuses • Verify primary power is present
Motor Thermal Overload	Protects motor windings from increased internal temperature rise when under increased load or duty cycle.	Check for open circuit between terminals 1 and X0 if motor thermal leads are connected
Phase Monitor Alarm	Indicates the condition of the three-phase primary power supply. Can detect lost phase or incorrect phase.	• Check incoming primary power source. • Check transformer • Check Contactor to see the right power source are present
Hardwired - ESD Alarm	External hardwired circuit is activated on an open circuit. Local ESD overrides other commands based on configuration to Open, Close or Stay Put when there is Emergency Shut Down (ESD) trigger or loose/missing ESD Inhibit Jumpers on the Terminal Board Terminals.	Check if TBM jumpers on terminal 26 to 27 and 28 to 29 are present. If connected, check external ESD trigger circuit for closed connection.
Actuator Fail Alarm	Indicates Configuration Error or control circuit connection is when a configuration parameter out of range	Check actuator configuration parameter and make they are correct to their specifications.
Com No-Response Alarm	Indicates there is no communication from the actuator to the host via Modbus RS485 Network.	• Check network connection, polarity, parity, baud rate, and modbus address • Check for active DCM320B (LEDs D1-D5)
Unit Alarm	Universal Alarm indicating actuator has experienced an event; or any of the control or configuration alarms noted above except Lost Communications.	• Check that DCM320B Configuration Dipswitches are in the Run Mode • Check for other alarm conditions and resolve as necessary.

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