

In normal display mode, press SET key to access the Cooling Set Point (CSP) and Heating Set Point (HSP). In normal display mode, press and hold SET key for 5 seconds to access the control parameters. Please see Figure 2 for the flow chart of how to access each parameter.

Please see the Table 1 for the list of parameters. To check and change a parameter:

- 1) Follow the flow chart in Figure 2 to bring the parameter to the display window.
- 2) Press the UP or DOWN key briefly so the parameter value will be displayed.
- 3) Press the UP or DOWN key again to adjust the value. Then press the SET key to save the value. Press the SET key again to go to the next parameter. The device will automatically exit the parameter setting mode if no key is pressed for 10 seconds.

4.2. Parameter Details

Table 1. Parameters Description.

Code	Description	Setting range	Initial	Note
CSP	Cooling Set Point (Probe 1)	-58 ~ 248°F -50 ~ 125°C	67.0	1
HSP	Heating Set Point (Probe 1)	-58 ~ CSP°F -50 ~ CSP°C	62.0	
AH1	Alarm High Limit (Probe 1)	-58 ~ 248°F -50 ~ 125°C	80.0	2
AL1	Alarm Low Limit (Probe 1)	-58 ~ AH°F -50 ~ AH°C	45.0	
CdF	Cooling Differential (Probe 1 & 2)	0 ~ 50.0°F	3.0	1, 7
HdF	Heating Differential (Probe 1 & 2)	0 ~ 50.0°F	1.0	
AS	Cooling Anti-short (Probe 1 & 2)	0 ~ 12 min	6	3
SFA	Sensor Failure Operation (Probe 1 & 2)	ON, OFF	ON	4
PB1	Probe 1 Offset	-10.0 ~ 10.0	0	5
C-F	Temperature Unit (Probe 1 & 2)	C: Celsius F: Fahrenheit	F	6
AH2	Alarm High Limit (Probe 2)	-58 ~ 248°F -50 ~ 125°C	87.0	2
AL2	Alarm Low Limit for (Probe 2)	-58 ~ AH °F -50 ~ AH °C	40.0	
HHL	Heating Output Limit (Probe 2)	-58 ~ 248°F -50 ~ 125°C	80.0	7
CLL	Cooling Output Limit (Probe 2)	-58 ~ CSP °F -50 ~ CSP °C	53.0	
PB2	Temperature Offset (Probe 2)	-10.0 ~ 10.0	0	5

Note 1. CSP is the Cooling Set Point, HSP is the Heating Set Point. When Probe 1 reading, t1, is higher than (CSP + CdF), controller will send power to the cooling output socket till t1 drops below CSP. When Probe 1 reading (t1) is lower than (HSP - HdF), the controller will send power to the heating output socket till t1 rise above HSP.

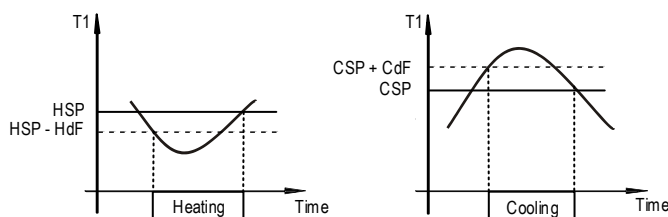


Figure 3. Diagrams that show when the controller will turn on the heating or cooling device.

The value of HSP should be no higher than CSP. CSP can be set to any value between -58 ~ 248°F (-50 ~ 125°C). If the new CSP value is set to a value lower than the current HSP, then the HSP will be automatically adjusted to the same value as CSP value.

For example, when CSP = 67.0°F, HSP can be set to any value between -58°F and 67.0°F. If you set it to 55.0°F, the HSP will be set to 55.0°F automatically.

Small cooling and heating differentials setting (CdF and HdF) give tight control; large differentials reduce the frequency of cycling the power too frequently. It will extend the life of relay and compressor.

Note 2. Each probe has two alarm settings. Probe 1 is controlled by AH1 and AL1; Probe 2 is controlled by AH2 and AL2. AH1 and AH2 are the high limit temperature alarms for Probe 1 and Probe 2; AL1 and AL2 are the low limit temperature alarms for Probe 1 and Probe 2. For example, when measured temperature t1 is higher than AH1, the high limit alarm will be on; when the measured temperature t1 is lower than AL1, the low limit alarm will be on.

When alarm is on, the display will be flashing between the t1 temperature and alarm type. To mute the alarm when it is on, press the Up key momentarily. If the measured value gets out of the alarm zone then gets back to the alarm zone again, the alarm will be on again. Mute function only works for current activated alarm. For example, if high alarm for probe 1 is activated and already muted, once high alarm for probe 2 is activated, the built-in buzzer will be triggered again. To disable the alarm, set AH1 = AL1 or AH2 = AL2.

Note 3. The Cooling Anti-Short (AS) is the delay time to prevent the cooling device (typically a compressor) being rapidly cycled on and off. When a compressor is being used with the controller as a cooling device, it should not be turned on when it is at high pressure (just after turned off); otherwise, its life may be shortened. This function only applies to the cooling output socket. The anti-short timer starts when the cooling socket is dis-engaged, it establishes a minimum time after which the cooling socket can be energized again. The delay overrides any load demand and does not allow the NO contacts to close until the anti-short-delay-time has elapsed. This time delay allows the compressor to release the refrigerant pressure through its evaporator. It is typically set to 4 - 6 minutes.

Note 4. The SFA defines how the controller reacts to a sensor failure from Probe 1. It can be set to ON or OFF. This parameter does not apply to Probe 2.

SAF = ON, controller will continue to operate on Probe 2 reading. When Probe 1 fails, the build-in buzzer will go off; the display will flash "Err" and "---" alternately; the controller will use Probe 2 reading as Probe 1 reading and continue to operate as a single-probe controller. All the functions or parameters related to Probe 2 are disabled, including parameter AH2, AL2, HHL, and CLL.

SFA = OFF, controller will stop sending power. When Probe 1 fails, the build-in buzzer will go off; the display will flash "Err" and "--" alternately, and both the heating and the cooling outputs will be disabled.

In the case of Probe 2 failure, the build-in buzzer will go off, the display will flash "Err" and the Probe 1 reading alternately. The controller will work as a single-probe controller, but all the functions and parameters related to Probe 2 will be disabled, including parameter **AH2**, **AL2**, **HHL**, and **CLL**.

Note 5. **PB1** and **PB2** are input offsets to compensate the error in the probe readings. **PB1** is for Probe 1 and **PB2** is for Probe 2. For example, if Probe 1 reads 33°F in an ice bath whose temperature is verified to be 32°F, set **Pb1** = -1 will make the controller show 32°F.

Note 6. **C-F** determines the temperature display unit on the controller. It can be set to C (Celsius, °C) or F (Fahrenheit, °F).

Note 7. Both **HHL** and **CLL** are output-restriction parameters that depends on the Probe 2 reading. If Probe 2 fails, these two parameters, **HHL** and **CLL**, will be ignored.

Parameter **HHL** defines the Heating High Limit of the ambient temperature (Probe 2). If Probe 2 reads a temperature **t2** that is higher than **HHL**, the heating output will be disabled even if the controller calls for power to the heating device based on the Probe 1 reading. When Probe 2 reading **t2** drops back below (**HHL** - **HdF**), the output restriction will be removed. Please see Figure 4 for a diagram showing when does the restriction condition apply. The **HHL** can only be triggered when the controller calls for heating; when it is triggered, the display will show current **t1** and **HHL** alternately.

Similarly, **CLL** is the Cooling Low Limit of the ambient temperature (Probe 2). If Probe 2 reads a temperature **t2** that is lower than **CLL**, the cooling output will be disabled even if the controller calls for power to the cooling device based on the Probe 1 reading. When Probe 2 reading **t2** rise above (**CLL** + **CdF**), the output restriction will be removed. The **CLL** can only be triggered when the controller calls for cooling; when it is triggered, the display will show current **t1** and **CLL** alternately. Please note that the cooling anti-short delay time (**AS**) also applies to situations where cycling the cooling output is caused by ambient temperature moves up and down around **CLL**.

Normally in situations where both heating and cooling devices are employed, the user should keep **CLL** < **HSP** < **CSP** < **HHL**. Please see Figure 5 for how should the **CLL** and **HHL** be set up typically. But **HHL** doesn't have to be greater than **CLL** in situations where only one output socket is used. Please see Application Example 8.1 for details. The flow chart in Figure 6 shows how does the controller decide on whether to send power based on the sensor input from Probe 1 and Probe 2.

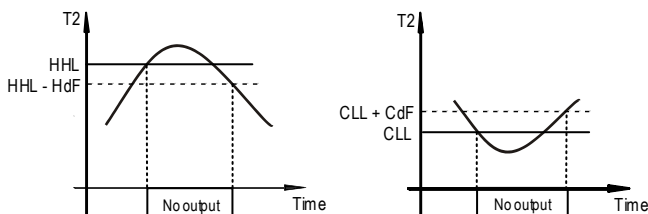


Figure 4. Power output will be restricted when the Probe 2 reading (**t2**) is higher than **HHL** (left) or lower than **CLL** (right).

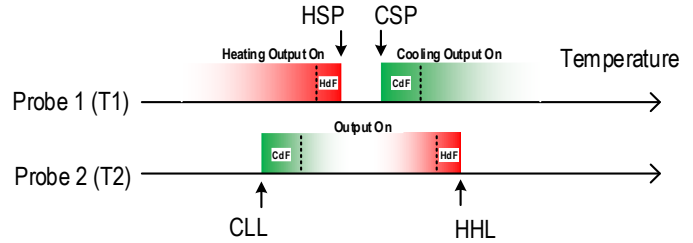


Figure 5. Use **HHL** and **CLL** to limit the output.

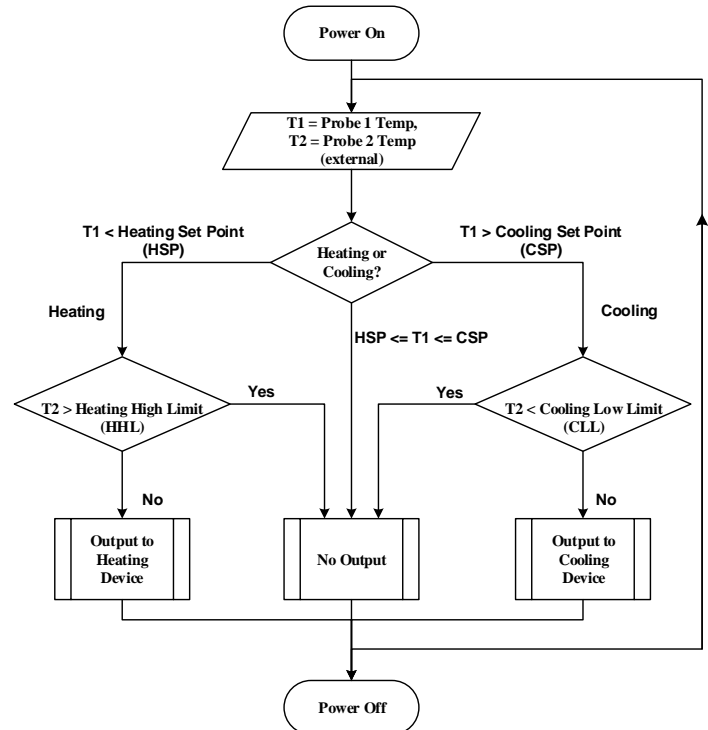
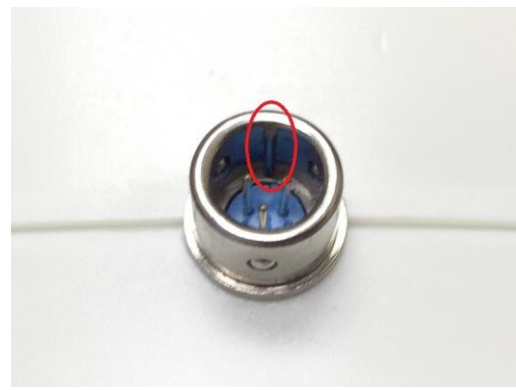


Figure 6. A flow chart shows how does the controller works based on its temperature readings from Probe 1 and Probe 2.

6. How to install the sensor to the unit.

The connector of sensor contains a slot for fitting pin connection. It also has a spring lock to prevent disconnections from accidental pulling on the cable. To install the sensor to the controller: 1) identify the key on the male connector (Figure 7, a) and the notch on the female connector (Figure 7, b); 2) hold the tail of the female connector, align the notch and the key, and push the female connector forward (Figure 7, c). To remove the connector, hold the spring-loaded collar on the female connector and pull it back. Please see Figure 8.



(a)



(b)



(c)

Figure 7. Install the sensor.



Figure 8. Remove the sensor.

7. FAQs

1) Error message "Err" and "---".

If the display shows "Err" and alarm buzzer is ringing, the controller has detected a sensor error. There could be a bad cable connection, bad sensing element, or simply no sensor is connected. You can mute the buzzer by pressing the up-arrow key. When the display shows "---", it means there is no reading from the current probe input channel.

2) How to mute the buzzer.

To mute the buzzer, press the UP key.

8. Application Example

8.1 Use TD500 for beer fermentation.

In this application, a carboy of wort is put in a chest freezer to ferment. The freezer is plugged to the cooling socket of the TD500 controller. No light bulb is employed as the heating device. Probe 1 is dropped into the carboy to monitor wort temperature, and Probe 2 is left in the chest freezer to monitor the air temperature inside the freezer.

So here are the parameters we need to change from their default values: **CSP** = 66°F, **CdF** = 1°F, **AS** = 4 min, and **CLL** = 50°F.

When this fermentation system works, controller energize the freezer when the wort temperature is higher than 66°F. As the freezer starts working, the temperature inside drops fast. Soon the air temperature in the freezer has been much lower than the wort temperature. Once the freezer temperature drops below 50°F, which is the **CLL** in this case, the controller will stop sending power to the freezer so the air temperature in the freezer won't dip too low.

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