



Orion *nCompass* CM i4.3

Multi-loop Controller

User Manual



Safety Information in this Manual

Notes, cautions and warnings appear throughout this book to draw your attention to important operational and safety information.

A “**NOTE**” marks a short message to alert you to an important detail.

A “**CAUTION**” safety alert appears with information that is important for protecting your equipment and performance.

A “**WARNING**” safety alert appears with information that is important for protecting you, others and equipment from damage. Pay very close attention to all warnings that apply to your application.



This symbol (an exclamation point in a triangle) precedes a general CAUTION or WARNING statement.



This symbol (a lightning bolt in a triangle) precedes an electric shock hazard CAUTION or WARNING safety statement.

Technical Assistance

If you encounter a problem with your Orion nCompass controller, review all of your configuration information to verify that your selections are consistent with your application: inputs; outputs; alarms; limits; etc. If the problem persists after checking the above, you can get technical assistance by dialing +1 (866) 342-5332 or by faxing your request to +1 (866) 332-8014, Monday thru Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. You can also email your request to support@futuredesigncontrols.com.

An applications engineer will discuss your application with you.

Please have the following information available:

- Complete Model #'s and/or Serial #'s for Component(s) in Question
- Complete Software Version #'s
- All Configuration Information
- All User Manuals

Warranty and return information is on the back cover of this manual.

Your Comments

Your comments or suggestions on this manual are welcome. Please send them to:

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Telephone: +1 (888) 751-5444; fax: +1 (888) 307-8014

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1 What is nCompass?

The nCompass system combines all of the features of typical loop controllers, video/chart recorders and data logging systems into a single/intuitive device. Email, SMS (text messaging), FTP (file transfer protocol for automated data backup) and remote view/control (Web server/VNC server) are standard with nCompass and can be accessed via LAN/WAN using a PC, tablet or smart phone device.

Future Designs “nCompass” provides a 4.3” color touch screen interface with standard “Smart Device” user interface features for single and dual loop OEM control applications. All loop configuration and runtime user access is configurable at the device with no PC software required. OEM's have the ability to configure runtime features (screens available, menus, etc...) to easily customize the system for their requirements. These configurations can be imported/exported to any nCompass device for setup (from scratch) within minutes.

In addition to a maximum of three loops of control, nCompass can also provide up to an additional 15 inputs for process monitoring for a total of 18 process inputs. The system is provided with eight 24Vdc digital inputs, two 24Vdc outputs and 6 relay outputs standard. nCompass can be expanded to a total of 16 digital inputs and 16 digital outputs. nCompass also provides the capability of accepting analog inputs for remote set point control and analog outputs capable of retransmitting system variables (PV, SP or %Out) to other devices such as a chart recorder. The 0-10Vdc or 4-20mA user selectable signals are provided through the addition of optional analog expander cards.

Individual process controllers, one for each loop in the system, provide reliable, consistent and accurate control by distributing the process control requirements of the system among multiple processors. Each loop controller provides full auto tune functionality with high resolution, universal process inputs. When coupled with the built in ramping programmer of nCompass, it allows for automatic, timed control of all processes and outputs of the system.

1.1 Features

The nCompass digital inputs can be configured as alarm inputs with adjustable delay timers, as control inputs for controlling automatic program operation or for direct control of the system's digital outputs.

The nCompass digital outputs can be used as direct outputs for controlling external equipment related to the application through software switches, called events, or be programmed to act as system alarm or status outputs. All outputs have adjustable delay times for on, off and cycle times.

nCompass can be operated in single set point or automatic program control mode. Program entry is made easy through the use of copy, paste and delete menu selections. Programs can be copied to the external 'USB' memory stick and then imported to another nCompass controller which eliminates the need to enter duplicate ramp/soak programs into multiple systems. When running in automatic program mode, the operator can place the system into hold and change any control parameter without modifying the original program. This gives the operator maximum flexibility over the controlled process.

Data file analysis tools (auto-trend) make looking at historical data a simple task. Any control variable saved to the nCompass SD memory can be plotted on the historical data trend, for any time frame within the data file's total time range.

The built in Ethernet functionality includes a 'Web Server' to provides access to all nCompass data (view only), a VNC interface for remote control and monitoring and an NTS clock, all available via a local Intranet connection (wired or wireless), or the World Wide Web using standard software like Microsoft's Internet Explorer.

nCompass provides a rich set of tools for control interaction and data analysis. Views include system overviews, trends, alarms, automatic programs as well as historical data, alarm history and audit trail views. The menu driven interface eliminates screen 'clutter' by providing an easy to use 'Smart Device' interface for interaction between the user and nCompass.

nCompass can store more than one year of data on its SD memory card. Data logging can be enabled manually or automatically during automatic program operation. Data backup is provided with the 'USB I-Stick' for plug and play transfer of files to any PC running Microsoft Windows XP operating systems and via the FTP back-up utility.

nCompass protects system access with 4 level security (user rights based), audit trails that document all user activity and ensures data integrity by digitally signing all data files and audit trails to meet regulatory requirements.

The nCompass controller includes the following features:

- Single/Dual loop controller models.
- Touch screen, "Smart Device" user interface (UI).
- Email, SMS, FTP, VNC and Web functionality standard.
- Remote View/Control using PC, Tablet or Smartphone.
- Detailed maintenance, alarm monitoring and alarm history.
- User configurable data logging and historical data viewer.
- 4 level security with digitally signed audit trails and data files.
- National time server connectivity with daylight savings.
- Multi-lingual user interface supports over 25 languages.
- 30,000 hour LED display

2 Installation

The following two sections will explain how to install the nCompass control system. nCompass controllers are pre-loaded with all operating software and firmware before leaving the factory, so it is ready to install when you receive it. Refer to Section 2 for mounting information and Section 3 for power, signal and control wiring.

Before beginning installation, read through these sections to gain an understanding of the entire installation. Consider the installation carefully. Plan the power, signal and control wiring before installing nCompass. Also consider the cabinet space, hardware dimensions and environmental conditions. Use good wiring practices to minimize problems that may occur due to electrical interference.

**WARNING:**

- To avoid potential electric shock and other hazards, all mounting and wiring for nCompass must conform to the National Electric Code (NEC) and other locally applicable codes.
- Special expertise is required to install, wire, configure and operate the nCompass controller. Personnel without such expertise should not install, wire or operate nCompass.

**CAUTION:**

- Prevent metal fragments and pieces of wire from dropping inside the housing of any nCompass component. If necessary, place a cover over the components during installation and wiring. Ingress of such fragments and chips may cause a fire hazard, damage or malfunction of the device.
- When handling the nCompass B41/42 series loop control boards, use proper ESD (electro-static discharge) handling procedures to prevent damage to board components.
- Locate nCompass and all related control components away from AC power/motor wiring and sources of direct heat output such as transformers, heaters or large capacity resistors.

2.1 Enclosure Guidelines

nCompass must be installed correctly for reliable operation. The nCompass controller is designed for installation within a suitable enclosure. Do not install nCompass outside of an enclosure. Care must be taken when locating components to ensure that AC power wiring, contactors, starters, relays and other sources of electrical interference are properly located to minimize their impact on the nCompass control system.

Particular note should be taken to the position of variable speed drives and switching power supplies. Their input and load cables should be screened and properly grounded to a central equipment grounding point to prevent radiated emissions from affecting nCompass operation.

2.1.1 Locating the nCompass Touch Screen Interface

It is recommended that the unit be mounted to the front panel of a steel enclosure, through an appropriately sized opening. Proper enclosure depth is required to insure that there is adequate spacing between the rear of the interface and the front of any high voltage devices mounted in the enclosure when the enclosure door is closed. It is required that a minimum separation of 2" be maintained, so plan a depth to accommodate at least 4" (102mm) behind the panel.

Proper clearance must also be maintained above, below and on both sides of the interface to allow for heat dissipation and to facilitate mounting. A minimum of 2" is recommended. Note that additional space may be required below and to the right of the interface (from rear of unit) to accommodate the communications wiring depending upon the type of communications cables used.

2.2 Environmental Considerations

Do not subject the nCompass touch screen interface to operating temperatures below 0°C (32°F) or above 50°C (122°F). The operating temperature for the Control Module is limited from 0°C (32°F) to 55°C (131°F). Minimum and maximum relative humidity levels are limited between 10% and 90%, non-condensing. The nCompass touch screen interface is to be used indoors only. The unit should not be installed where fast temperature variations may occur as this can cause condensation of water vapor on the device.

nCompass should not be exposed to excessive dust, dirt, salt, direct sunlight or shock and vibration. Do not operate the nCompass controller in an area where chemicals or flammable gases are present. Permitted storage temperature extremes for the nCompass control system are limited to -10°C (14°F) and 60°C (140°F).

2.3 Mounting Dimensions

This section provides mounting details and dimensional information for the various components that make up the nCompass control system. Note that your system may not include some of these components, and that quantities of certain components vary depending upon the application and options ordered. Make sure that you have all components required for your application prior to installation.

2.3.1 nCompass Touch Screen Interface

The nCompass i4.3 interface is supplied with four mounting clips. All clips must be installed and properly tightened to insure the IP65 protective rating from the front of the interface. Failure to install all mounting clips may also affect touch screen operation. Be sure to tighten each one evenly so as not to flex the case of the unit.

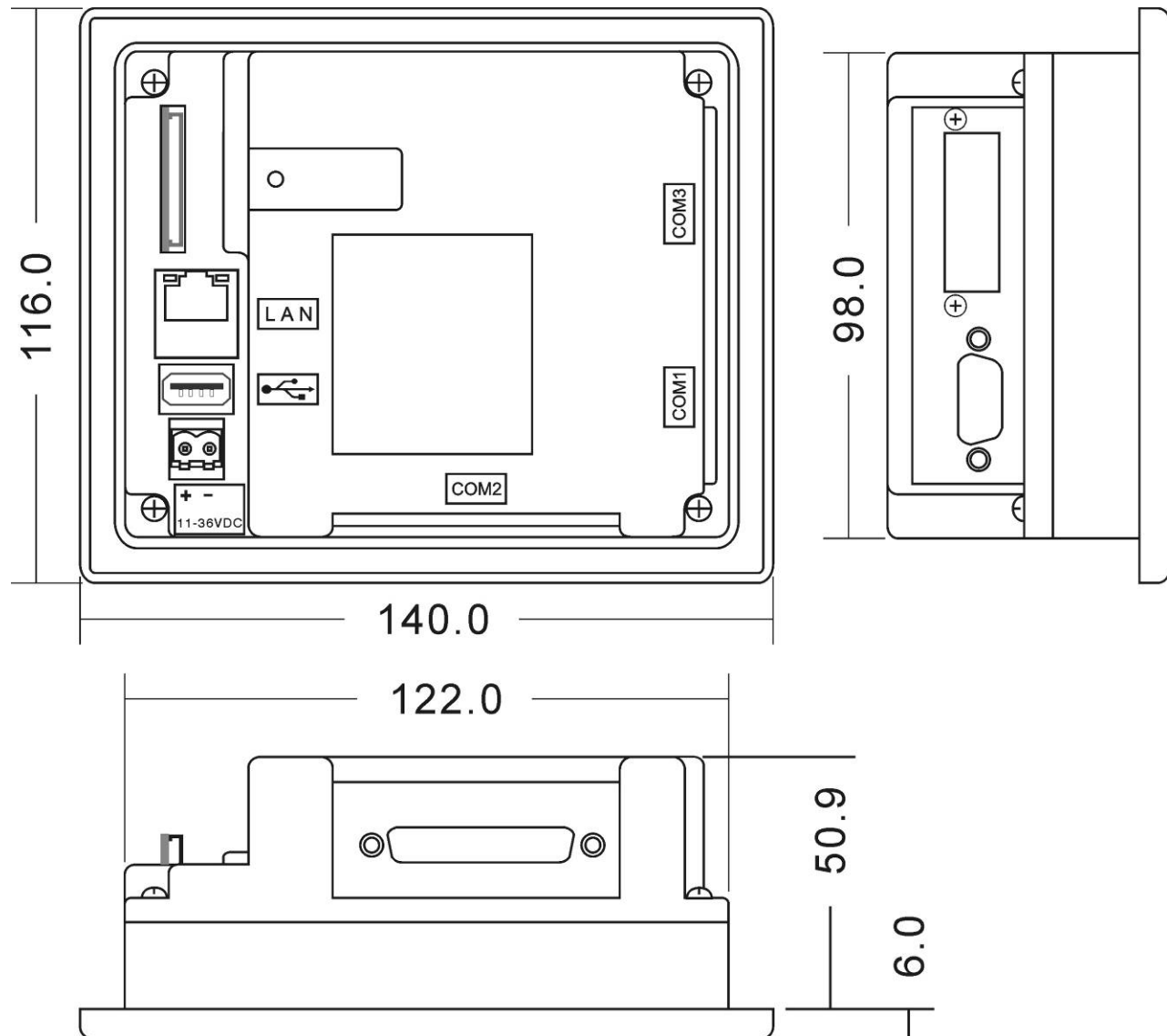


Mounting Clip Slot (4 total)



Mounting Clip Installed in Slot

NOTE: nCompass will not operate properly without the SD card installed into the SD card slot on the back of the unit. The SD card has all software required, loaded onto the card for 'Auto-Boot' operation. The slot on the back of the interface is 'keyed' so the card can only be installed in one direction. The card is pre-installed for your convenience. If the card is removed, take care when inserting the SD card and do not force it into the slot. The card **MUST** be installed before powering on the unit.



All dimensions are in mm. Tolerance +/- 1 mm.
Panel cutout: 123⁺¹ x 99⁺¹

COM1	DB9, Male	COM3	Not Used	LAN, Ethernet (RJ45)	SD slot
COM2	DB25, Female	USB port	Power supply		

2.3.2 nCompass Process Loop Controllers

nCompass requires one PID loop controller for each process control loop required in the system. Since nCompass is capable of interfacing to more than one brand of controller, refer to the part number matrix for the operating system provided. Refer to the operating manual for the brand and model loop control being used for dimensions, appropriate mounting and operating conditions.

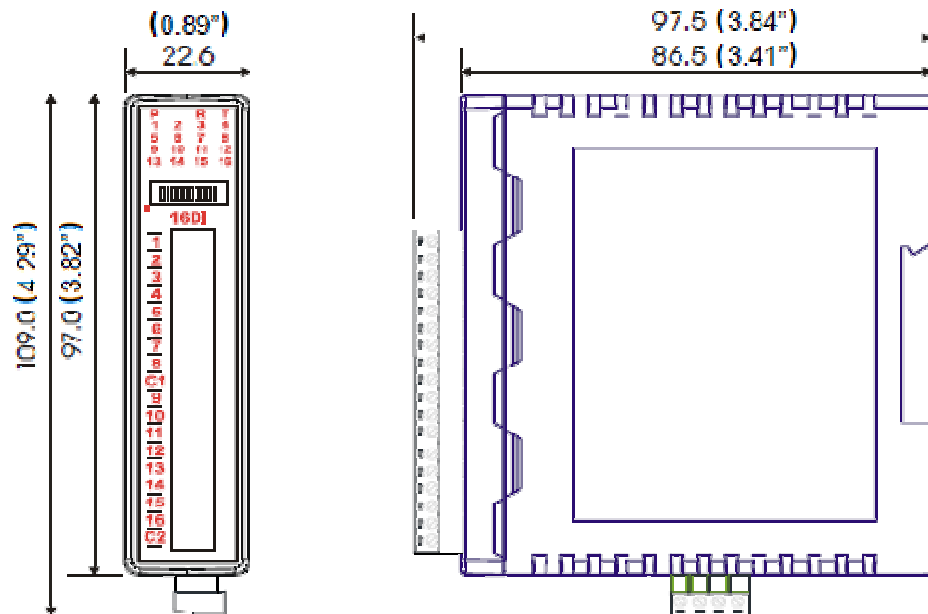
NOTE: For systems using dual loop controllers such as the Honeywell UDC3500 brand control, each controller provides two loops of control. Therefore, only one controller can be used with nCompass providing a maximum of two loops of control.

For applications requiring several loops of control, proper planning and arrangement of the process controllers prior to mounting is critical for optimum routing of the controller wiring. For applications requiring frequent access to the process controllers, panel mounting provides direct access to the controllers. For applications where operator access to the controllers is not required, or is desired to be kept at a minimum, the controllers can be mounted directly inside of an enclosure. This also reduces wiring concerns by eliminating the need to run the sensor, communication and control wiring for each controller to and from an enclosure door.

2.3.3 nCompass Process Monitor Modules

The monitor module as shown below, mounts directly onto an industry standard DIN rail. Field sensor wiring is on the front of the module via a plug in connector. The module power and RS485 communications wiring is on a separate, plug in connector on the bottom side of the housing.

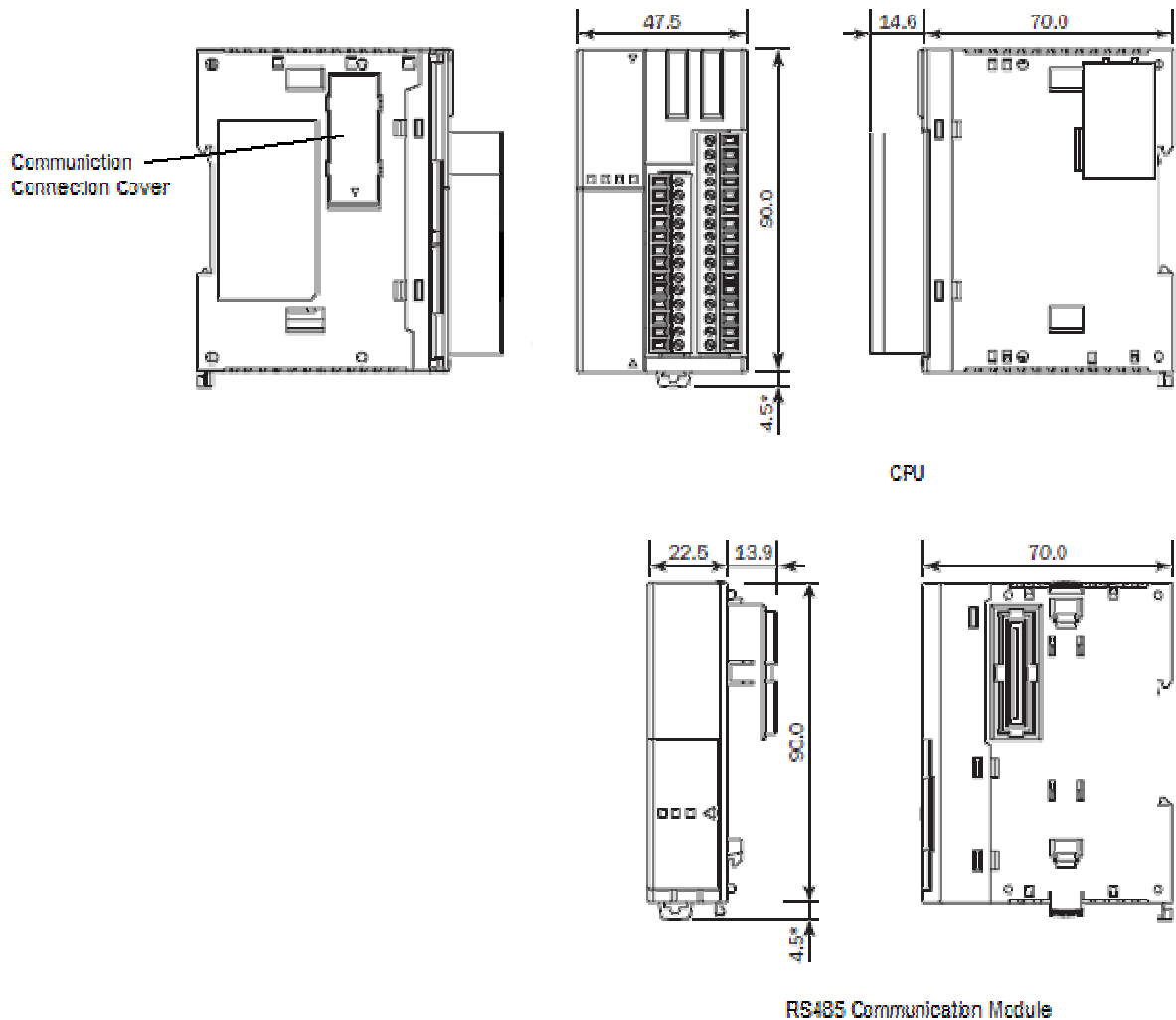
Allow at least 25mm (1") in front of and below the module to accommodate the wiring. Ensure that enough space is available above and below the module for adequate ventilation.



2.3.4 nCompass Control Module

The basic nCompass control module consists of the RS-485 communications module (FC4A-HPC3) and the main CPU (FC5A-D16RS1). The components mount directly onto an industrial standard DIN rail. Prior to mounting the components on the DIN rail, they should be assembled and latched together.

NOTE: If additional I/O modules are used in the application, they should also be connected to the CPU prior to mounting on the DIN rail. See the following section, 2.3.5, for dimensional information on the optional I/O modules.



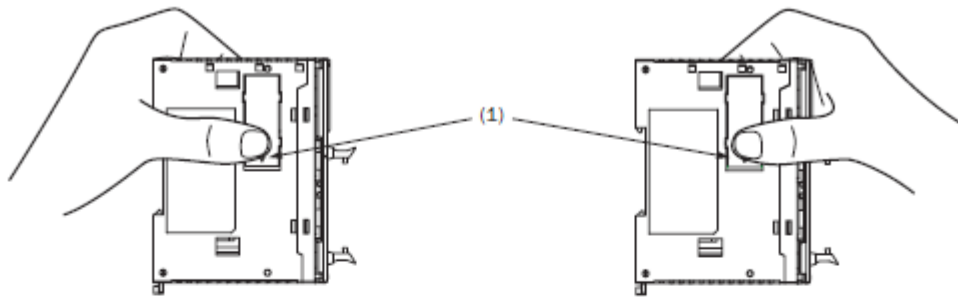
2.3.4.1 Installing the RS485 Communication Module



CAUTION:

- When using a small screwdriver to remove the communication connector cover from the CPU, insert the screwdriver carefully to avoid damage to the connector and components within the CPU.
- When pushing in on the communication connector cover to break support tabs, use caution to avoid injury to your finger.

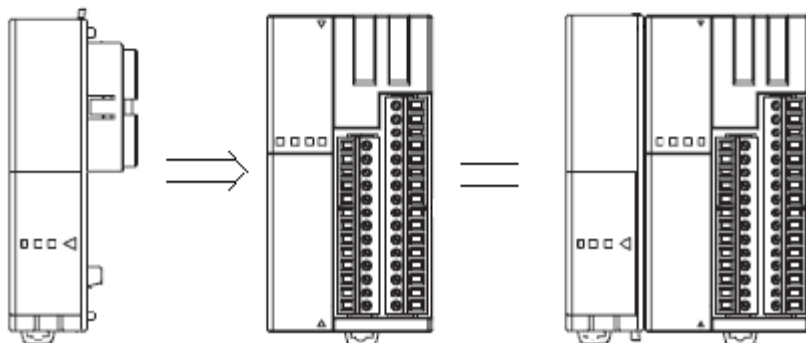
1. Carefully push in the communication connector cover at position (1) to break bridges as shown in either figure below.



2. The other end (2) of the communication connector cover will come out as shown at left below. Push in this end.

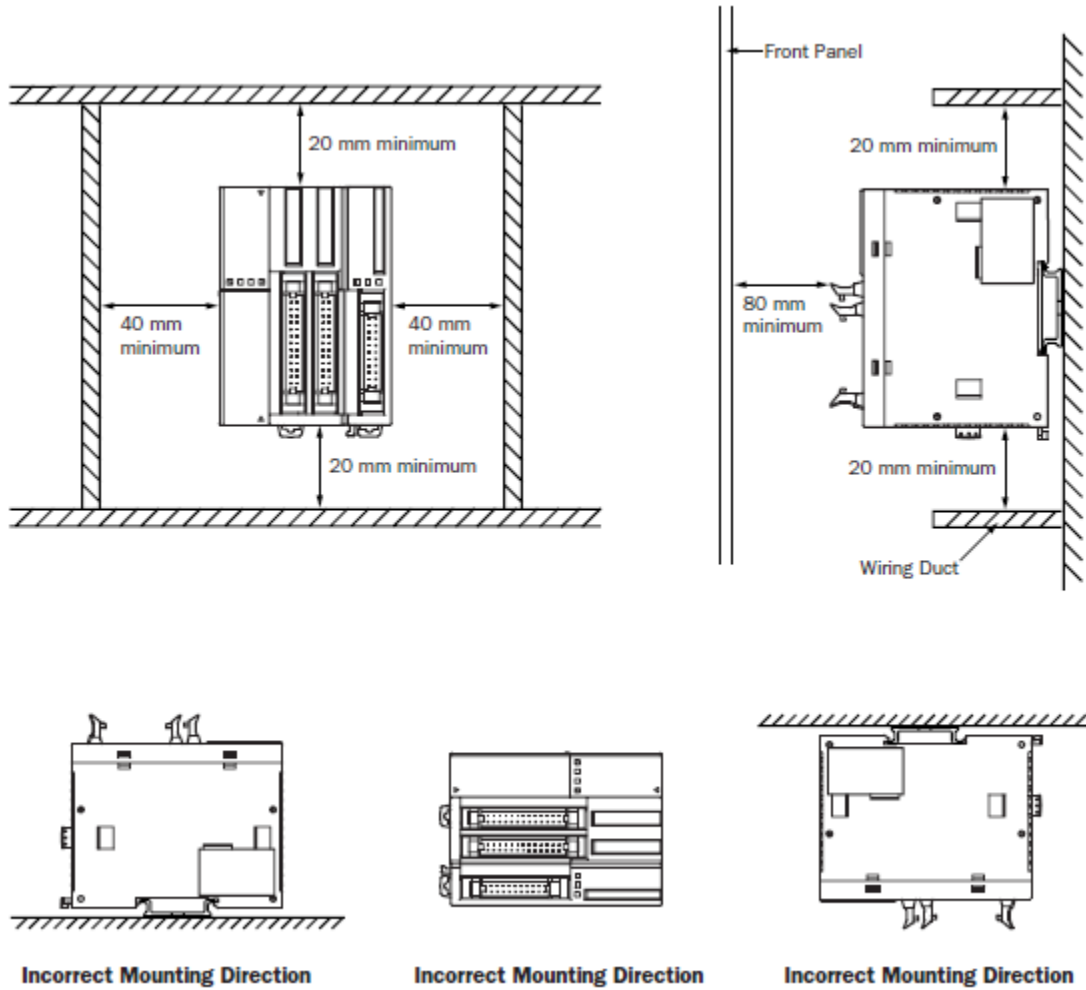
3. Then, the opposite end (3) will come out. If the end does not come out, insert a thin screwdriver into the gap and pull out the end (3).

Hold the communication connector cover at (3), and pull off the communication connector cover to break bridges.



2.3.4.2 Installing the Control Module in a Panel

The control module must be mounted horizontally on a vertical plane as shown below. All other mounting directions are not allowed. Be sure to leave adequate spacing between the sides of the enclosure and/or wiring duct and the control module for proper ventilation.



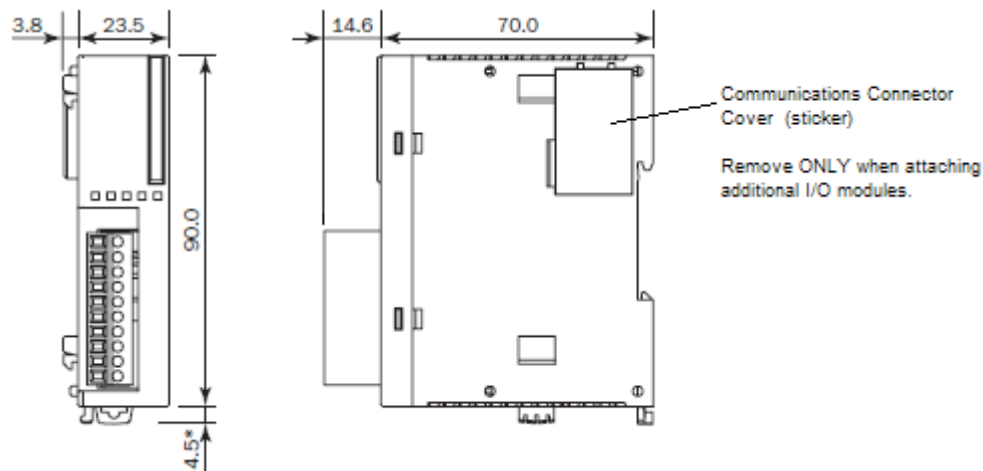
2.3.5 nCompass I/O Modules

The nCompass I/O modules provide connections for user communications interfaces, additional digital inputs and outputs and analog remote set point input and retransmit outputs. The I/O modules attach to the right side of the main CPU.

As each I/O module is added, it will connect to the right side of the previous module. In order to connect each module, the protective sticker that covers the connector on the module, must be removed in order to expose the connector for the next module to be plugged in. When adding I/O modules, it is recommended that communication adapters be connected first, then digital input and output modules, and lastly analog input/output modules.

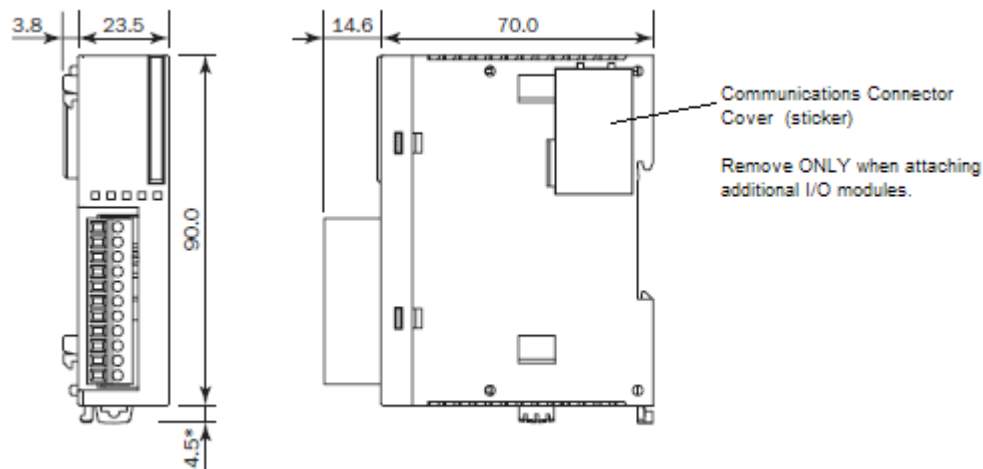
2.3.5.1 User Communication Modules

nCompass offers an RS-485 (FC5A-SIF4) communications interface which allows multiple nCompass systems to be connected to a single PC interface. In addition, an RS-232 (FC4A-SIF2) is offered which allows a bar code reader to be connected to the controller.



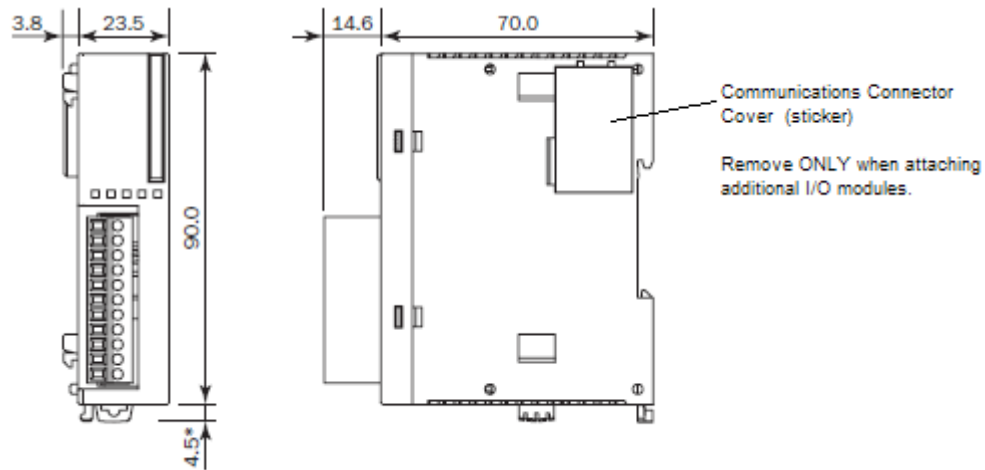
2.3.5.2 Digital Input Module

The digital input card (FC4A-N08B1 or FC4A-N08A11) provides eight additional control inputs to the system.



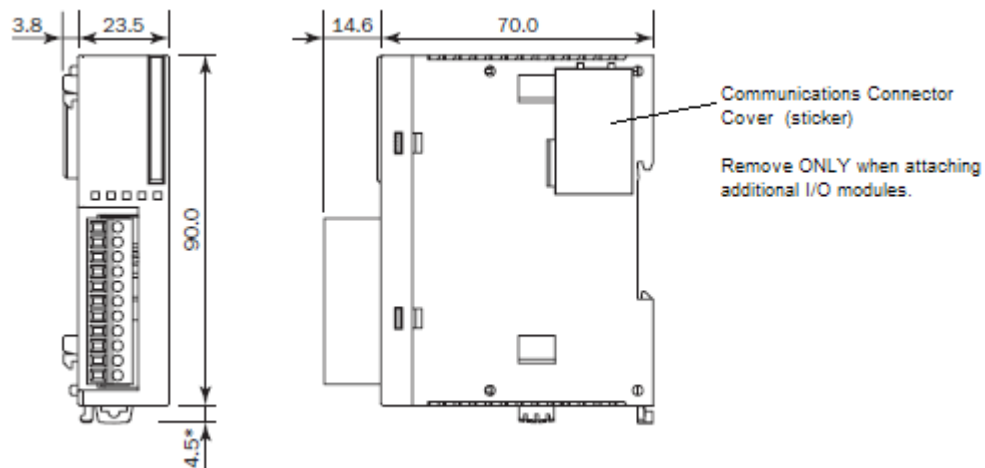
2.3.5.3 Digital Output Module

The digital output card (FC4A-R081 or FC4A-T08S1) provides 8 additional control outputs to the system.



2.3.5.4 Analog I/O Module

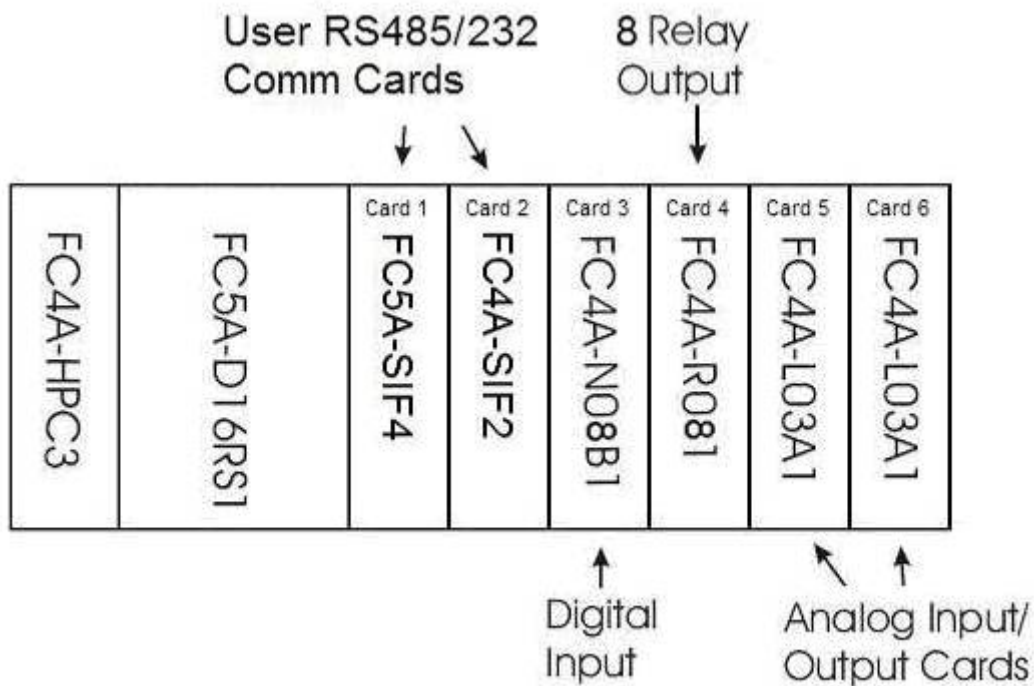
Each nCompass analog I/O card (FC4A-L03A1) provides two inputs and one output to the system.



2.4 nCompass Control Module Installation Example

The installation order of the control module expansion cards is important, and should be installed (from left to right) in the following order:

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1.) FC4A-HPC3: | RS485 Card |
| 2.) FC5A-D16RS1: | Main CPU |
| 3.) FC4A-SIF4 | User Communication Card |
| 4.) FC4A-SIF2 | Barcode Reader Communication card |
| 5.) FC4A-N08B1: | 8-point 24 VDC Input Card |
| 6.) FC4A-R081: | 8-point Relay Output Card |
| 7.) FC4A-L03A1: | Analog Input/Output Card(s) |



3 Wiring

This section describes the methods and precautions for wiring the nCompass system components. Before beginning wiring, be sure to read “Safety Precautions” in the beginning of this manual.

**WARNING:**

- Turn off power to nCompass before starting installation, removal, wiring, maintenance and inspection of the nCompass controller. Failure to turn off power may cause electric shock, create a fire hazard or cause damage to nCompass.
- Emergency stop and interlocking circuits **MUST** be configured outside of the nCompass control system. If such circuits are made through nCompass, failure of the nCompass control system may cause uncontrollable operation, damage to equipment or accidents.

**CAUTION:**

- This section presents recommended installation practices and procedures. Since no two applications are identical, these recommendations should be considered as guidelines. The system designer should be aware that devices in control systems could fail and thereby create an unsafe condition.
- Electrical interference in an operator interface can lead to equipment start-up, which could result in property damage and/or physical injury to the equipment operator.

If the application requires an operator or attendant, you should be aware that this potential safety hazard exists and take appropriate precautions. Consult NEMA ICS 3-304 for more information regarding safety for the installation of solid-state programmable control devices.

3.1 Power Requirements

The nCompass control system operates on a nominal 24Vdc supply voltage with an allowable range of 20.4 to 26.4Vdc. Do not power the nCompass controller and highly inductive DC loads, or input circuitry to other equipment, with the same power supply used for nCompass.

In order to insure that nCompass properly starts and stops due to power failure, momentary power interruptions or brown-out conditions, it is recommended that a time delay-on relay be installed in the power supply wiring to all components of nCompass.

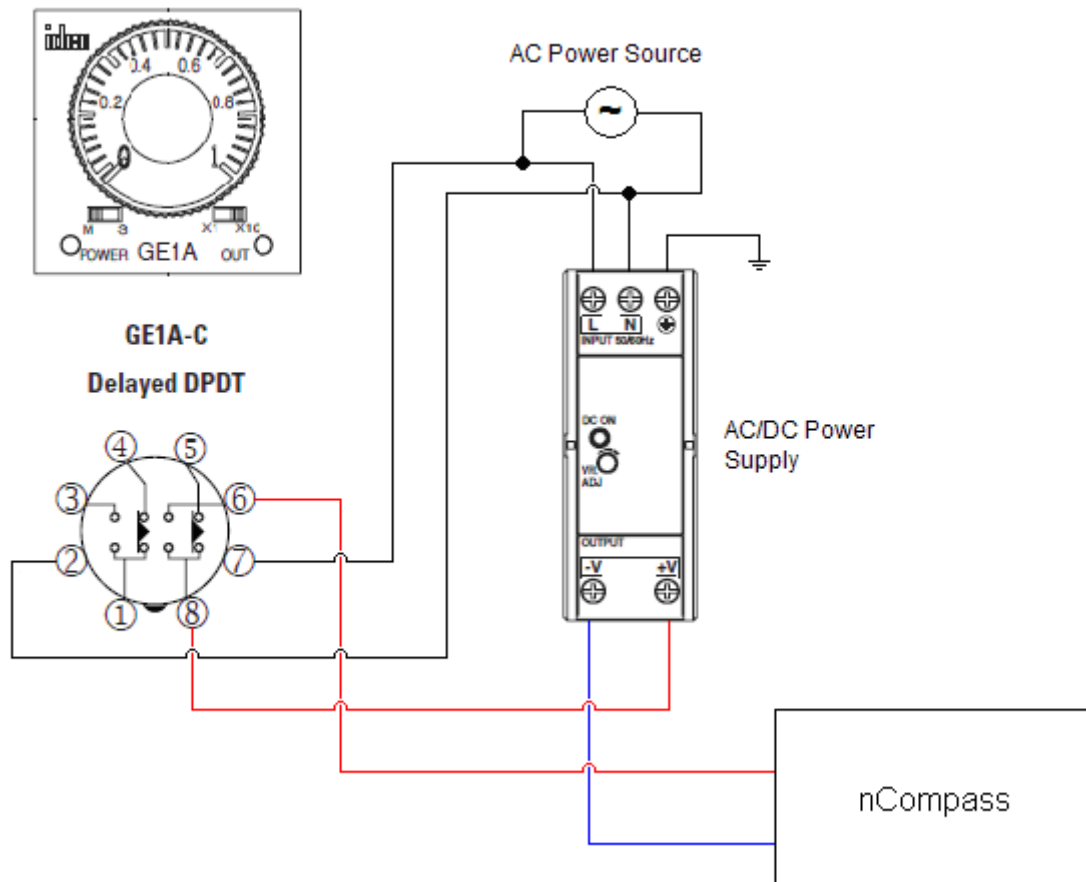
This will insure that the system starts and stops correctly. If the relay is not installed, it may cause the analog input/output cards (if equipped) to stop operating and/or prevent the nCompass interface from booting up properly when subjected to momentary power interruptions less than 500ms.

3.1.1 Installing the Power-On Delay Relay

Due to the rate at which AC/DC power supplies reach their nominal supply voltage after application of power, the relay contact of the timer should be installed between the output of the power supply and the power input of the nCompass control system components. This allows the power supply output voltage to reach its nominal value prior to connecting nCompass to its output terminals.

In order to properly sense the loss of power, due to the hold-up times associated with AC/DC power supplies, the time delay relay coil should be wired to the AC power source for the DC power supply of nCompass. This will insure that nCompass is turned off/on at the proper times and prevent malfunction that can be caused by rising or falling voltage at the power supply output during power interruption.

NOTE: It is recommended that the time delay-on relay be set for a minimum period of 12-15 seconds to insure proper operation of the nCompass control system.



3.2 Grounding Requirements

Proper grounding is critical to the performance and reliability of nCompass. Most of the problems in electrical systems can be attributed to poor or improper grounding techniques, as well as poor earth grounds at the installation site. Control systems like nCompass, which contain sensor and communication wiring as well as sensitive electronics, are particularly acceptable to stray electrical transients.

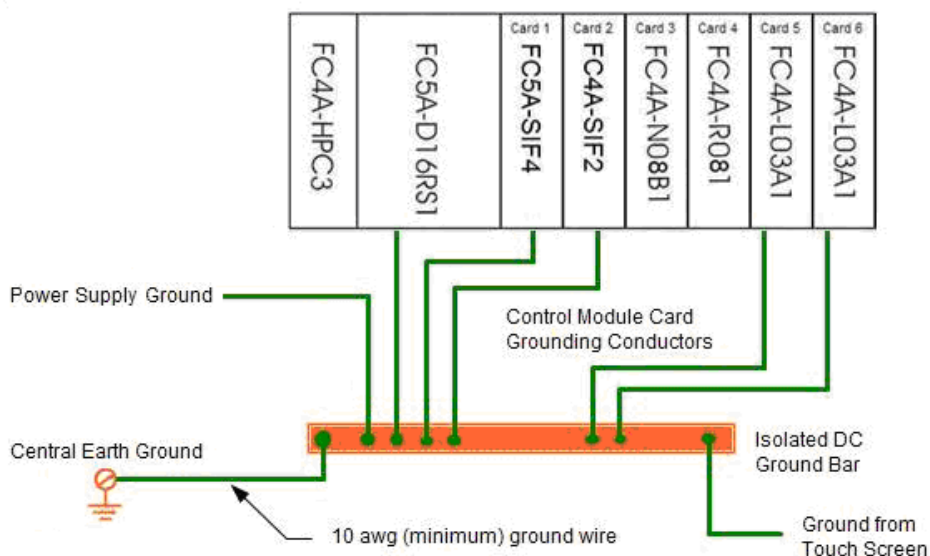
Proper wire routing, away from sources of high power AC or inductive DC circuits, and the use of shielded cables for sensor and communications wiring must be considered carefully. Ground conductors should be as short and as large in size as is feasible. Each ground conductor should be individually run back to the central earth grounding point for the system. Ground conductors should not be daisy-chained or branched off from one device to another. This can cause an imbalance in the ground potential at each device in the system, which can induce electrical currents to flow between devices along the ground path and result in damage to, or malfunction of the device.

3.2.1 Special Considerations for Low Voltage System Grounding

A typical installation of the nCompass controller will result in a combination of both high voltage (possibly 120Vac or higher) and low voltage (24Vdc) components and wiring. While all components that are required to be grounded must all attach to the central ground point of the system, randomly combining the grounds from both AC and DC components to a central ground bar can introduce noise into the DC grounds. This is due to small ground loop currents that can come across the ground bar due to leakage from AC components such as variable speed drives.

It is good design practice, and is recommended if the installation includes variable speed drives, to install a separate DC, isolated ground bar that is then connected to the central earth ground of the equipment through a single conductor. This prevents ground currents of AC equipment from traveling across this ground bar and inducing small voltage imbalances across the DC component grounds. While this may not be practical in all installations, if problems arise in the system due to electrical interference, installing this type of grounding system may reduce or eliminate the source of the problem.

NOTE: Even though the DC power supply for the nCompass is powered from an AC source, the ground of the power supply should be connected to the DC ground bar. This insures that any electrical 'noise' or stray voltages that come across the AC power wiring or DC power wiring is distributed evenly across the DC ground bar to reduce the chance for voltage imbalances between different components of the control system.

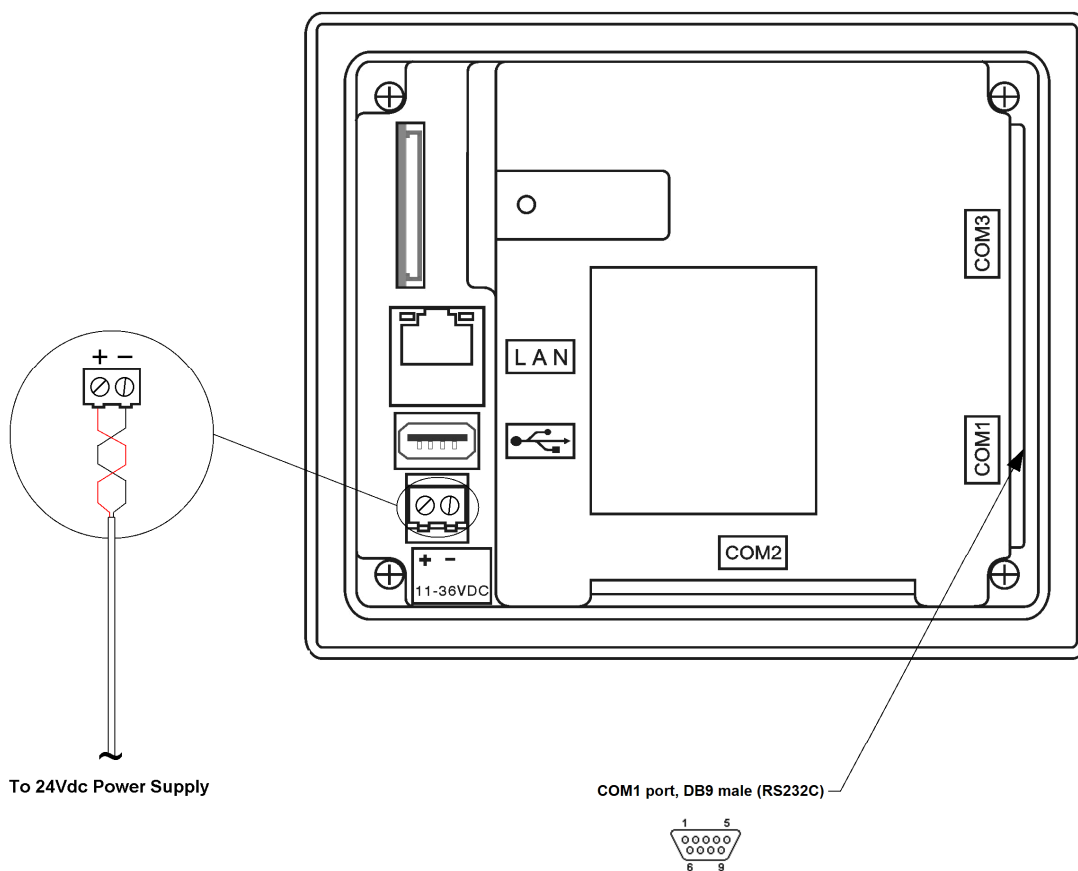


3.3 Connecting to the nCompass Interface

Power wiring lengths should be kept to a minimum, and it is preferable to have the power wiring run using a minimum of 18/2 twisted shielded cable. This keeps the 'hot' and common wires paired to minimize the affects of external noise.

To make a connection, strip about ¼" of insulation off the end of the wire, turn the connector screw counterclockwise until the gap is wide open, insert the wire all the way in, and turn the screw clockwise until it's tight. Connect positive DC line to the '+' terminal and the negative DC line (common) to the '-' terminal. The other end of the cable should be properly terminated at the 24Vdc power source, and the shield connected to the main earth ground.

NOTE: Upon application of power, if the display does not come on within 2 seconds, remove power. The interface is reverse polarity protected. Check wiring to insure proper connections and try to power up again. An Internal fuse will prevent damage for over voltage conditions; however, it isn't guaranteed. DC voltage sources should provide proper isolation from main AC power and similar hazards.

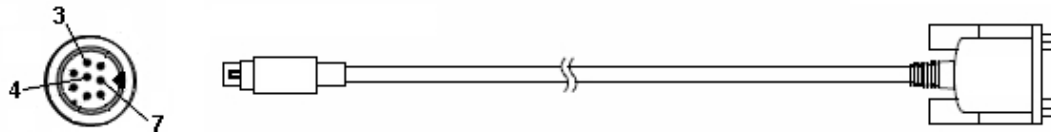


Pin number	Signal	Signal Name	Signal Direction
1	DCD	Data carrier detect	Output
2	RD	Receive data	Input
3	TD	Transmit data	Output
4	DTR	Data terminal ready	Output
5	SG	Signal Ground	-
6	DSR	Data set ready	Input
7	RTS	Request to send	Output
8	CTS	Clear to send	Input

3.3.1 Serial Communications to Control Module

The nCompass interface is connected to the control module via a single cable with a 9pin connection on the interface end, and an 8pin “mini-din” connection at the CPU end. Future Design Controls offers this cable as an option (p/n CA2011-8N).

The cable can also be manufactured according to the following diagram.

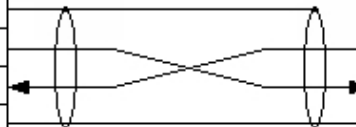


Mini DIN Connector Pinouts

Description	Pin
Shield	Cover
TXD Transmit Data	3
RXD Receive Data	4
SG Signal Ground	7

D-sub 9-pin Female Connector Pinouts

Pin	Description
3	TXD Transmit Data
2	RXD Receive Data
5	SG Signal Ground



3.4 Connecting to the nCompass Process Loop Controllers

nCompass can support up to 3 individual control loops. The controllers communicate with the nCompass control module using the RS485 communications port. This allows all loop controls to be connected using one 2-wire link. The controllers are wired in parallel with each one having a unique address from 1 to 3 (corresponding to loop controllers 1 - 3). See the corresponding FDC Orion-M controller configuration guide for the brand and model of loop control used. Each loop control must be configured with the proper communications settings prior to use with nCompass.

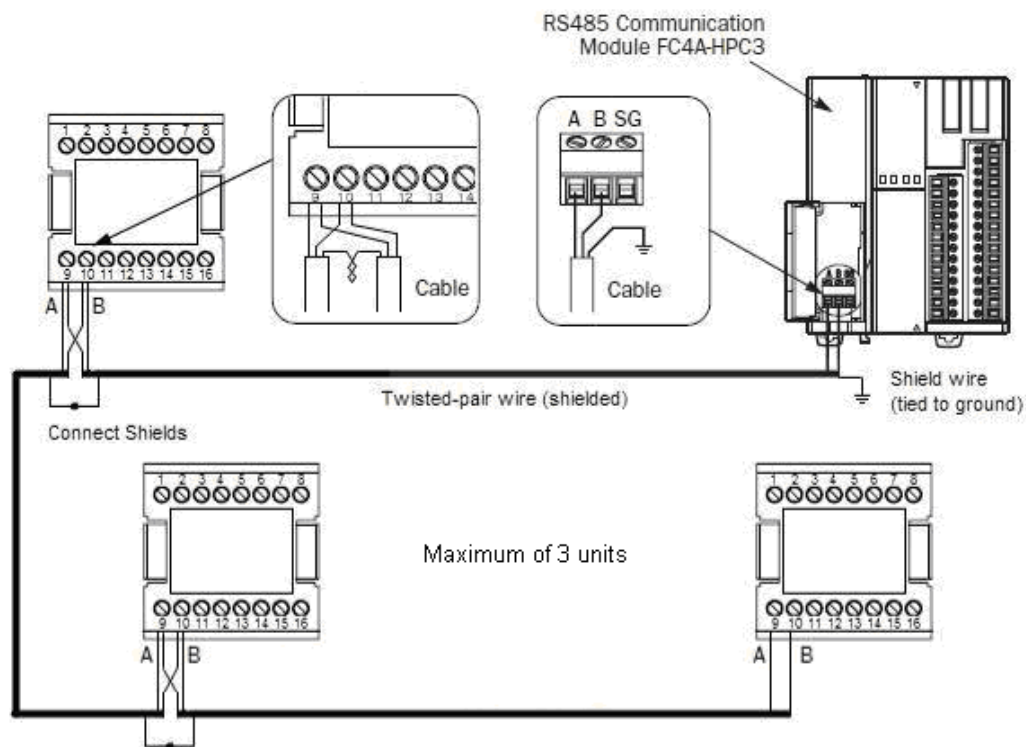
NOTE: Refer to loop control's operating manual for proper power, communications and sensor connections. It is important to keep the power/control and sensor/communications wiring separated from one another. Relay and/or high voltage outputs can interfere with the sensor and communication wiring as they cycle on and off, which could erroneous sensor readings or communications errors.

3.4.1 Communications Wiring

Communications wiring must be run using a minimum of 24 AWG twisted-pair, copper conductors. For short runs (< 50 feet total), non-shielded wiring can be used as long as proper separation from power/control conductors is maintained. For communications wiring where the total length will exceed 50 feet, up to the maximum allowed length of 650 feet, shielded twisted-pair must be used.

When using shielded twisted-pair, be sure to ground only one end of the cable, preferably at the control module. Allowing any other portion of the cable shield to come in contact with ground, or grounding both ends, will cause ground loop currents to flow in that section of the cable shield which can disrupt communications.

NOTE: FDC recommends the use of shielded wire for all installations in order to maintain optimum performance and minimize the possibility of communications errors.



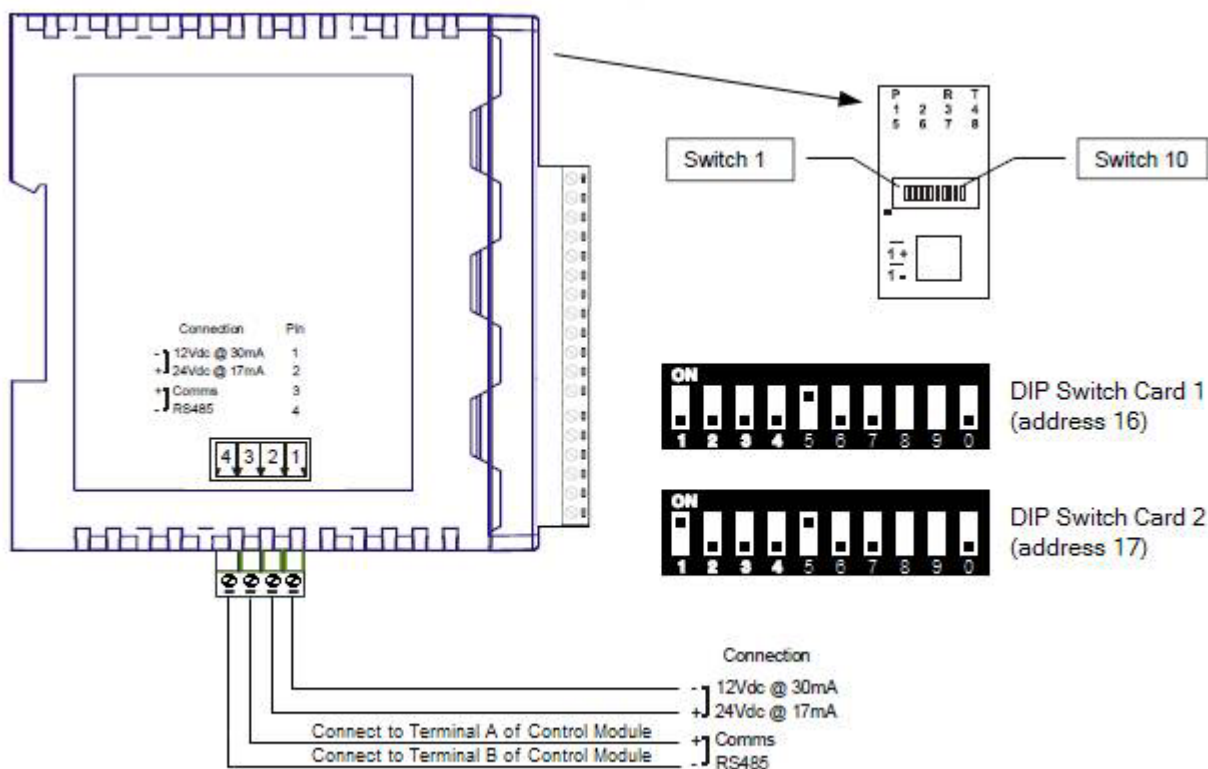
Communications Wiring Example (FDC-9300 controller shown)

3.5 Connecting to the nCompass Process Monitor Modules

nCompass can connect with four different versions of monitor modules. Each version of module provides a different input type so that it can be tailored to match the application. The IO-8TCS provides up to eight thermocouples, the IO-8AIIS or IO-8AIVS provide up to eight current or voltage inputs and the IO-6RTD provides up to 6 RTD inputs.

While the input connections to each module are dependant on the input type, each module requires the same power and communications connections to the nCompass control module. The power and communications wiring are via the 4-terminal connector located on the bottom of the module. In addition to power and communications, the module must be configured for the proper communications address. This is done by setting DIP switch 5 to the on (up) position for card 1 (address 16) or DIP switches 5 and 1 to the on (up) position for card 2 (address 17). DIP switches 2-4, 6-7 and DIP switch 10 must be set to the off position or the module will not work correctly with nCompass.

DIP switches 8 and 9 are used to select the input scaling and failure mode for the module. See the following sections on how to set DIP switch 8 and 9 for each module.



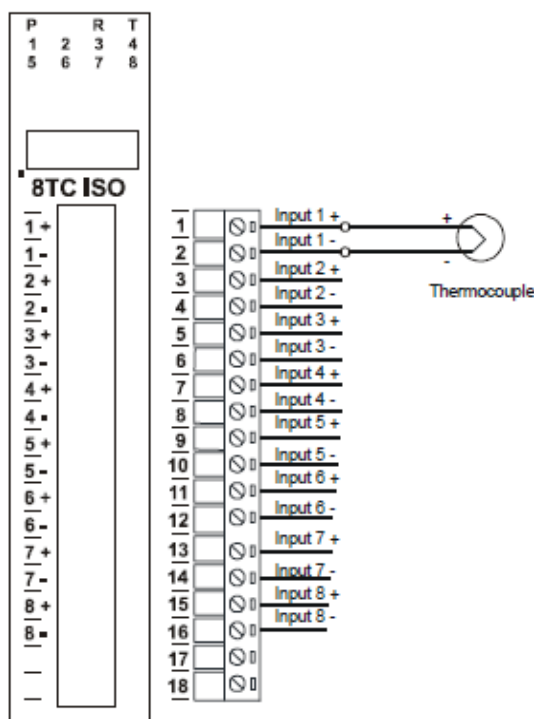
NOTE: The IO modules can be connected at any point in the communication link between the nCompass control module and process controllers as long as the communication wiring is properly 'daisy-chained' between units.

3.5.1 Thermocouple Module (IO-8TCS) Input Wiring

The IO-8TCS is an 8 isolated thermocouple input module. The module uses differential inputs to reduce effects of electrical noise. The thermocouple inputs are isolated from the internal logic and from each other. The module has built in cold junction compensation. Be sure to use the correct thermocouple extension wire to avoid reading errors.

DIP switch 9 is used to select upscale or downscale burnout. A value of 32,768 is used to indicate upscale burnout and a value of -32,767 is used to indicate downscale burnout. When DIP switch 9 is turned on, the module will use the upscale burnout value and when turned off, the module will use the downscale burnout value.

NOTE: DIP switch 8 is not used with the thermocouple module so its position does not affect operation.



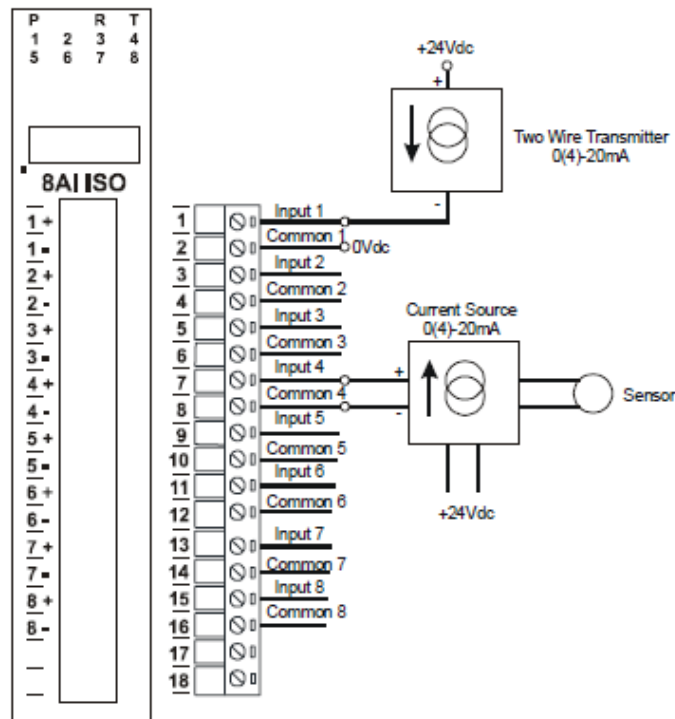
3.5.2 Current (IO-8AIIIS) and Voltage (IO-8AIVS) Module Input Wiring

The analog input modules are supplied as either a current input module (IO-8AIIIS) or a voltage input module (IO-8AIVS). The inputs are fully isolated from the internal logic and between inputs. The standard setting for the IO-8AIIIS module is 0-20mA input current which represents the minimum to maximum range setting in nCompass. To obtain an input signal of 4 to 20mA the offset switch, DIP switch 8, must be switched on.

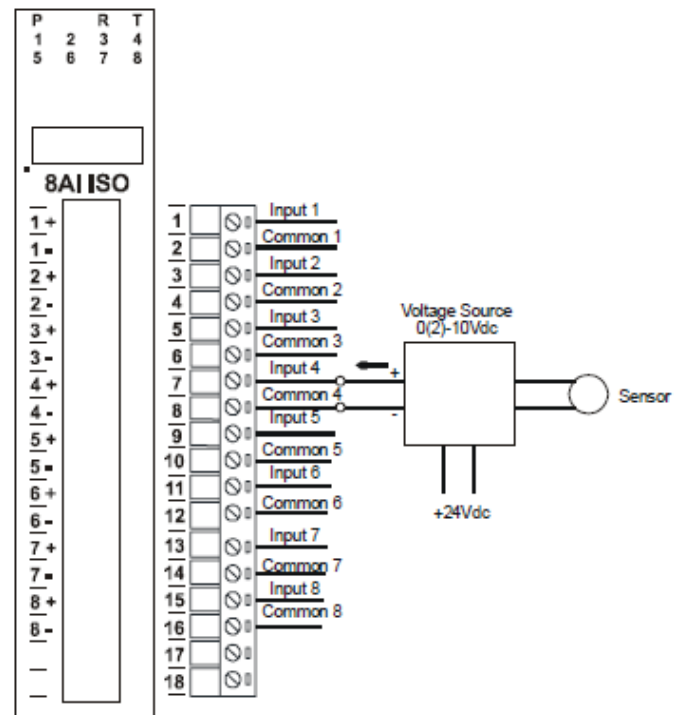
The same applies to the IO-8AIV module. An input voltage of 0-10Volts represents the minimum to maximum range setting in nCompass. To obtain an input signal range of 2 to 10V the offset switch, DIP switch 8, must be switched on.

NOTE: DIP switch 9 is used to select upscale or downscale failure when the input signal is too far above or too far below the selected input range. A value of 32,768 is used to indicate upscale failure and a value of -32,767 is used to indicate downscale. When DIP switch 9 is turned on, the module will use the upscale failure value and when turned off, the module will use the downscale value.

The following diagram shows how the analog inputs are connected to a 0(4)-20mA source. Note that all of the common terminals are isolated from each other.



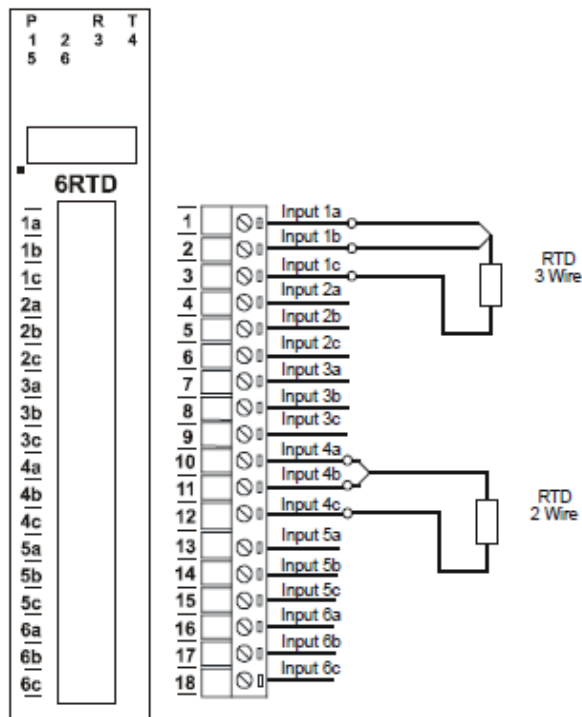
The following diagram shows how the analog inputs are connected to a 0(2)-10Vdc source. Note that all of the common terminals are isolated from each other.



3.5.3 RTD Module (IO-6RTD) Input Wiring

The IO-6RTD module is a 6 RTD input module. The module can accommodate either 2 or 3 wire RTD sensors. The RTD inputs are isolated from the internal logic. DIP-switch 9 is used to select the upscale or downscale value for sensor break detection. A value of 32,768 is used to indicate upscale break and a value of -32,767 is used to indicate downscale break.

NOTE: DIP switch 8 is not used with the RTD module so its position does not affect operation. As there is no inter-channel isolation, isolated RTD's must be used in order to prevent ground loops and reading errors.



3.6 Connecting to the nCompass Control Module

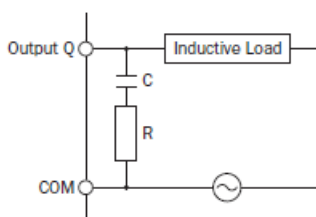


CAUTION:

If output relays or transistors in the control module should fail, outputs may remain on or off. For outputs that may cause malfunction of equipment that could lead to property damage or injury, monitoring and/or safety circuits **MUST** be provided outside of the control module.

Depending on the load, a protection circuit may be required for the relay outputs of the nCompass control module and optional output card. Choose the appropriate protection circuit from A through D shown below according to the power source for the load. For protection of transistor outputs, connect protection circuit C shown below to the transistor output circuit.

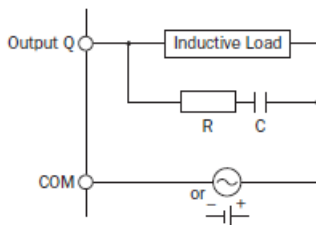
Protection Circuit A



This protection circuit can be used when the load impedance is smaller than the RC impedance in an AC load power circuit.

R: Resistor of approximately the same resistance value as the load
C: 0.1 to 1 μ F

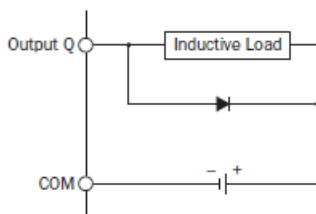
Protection Circuit B



This protection circuit can be used for both AC and DC load power circuits.

R: Resistor of approximately the same resistance value as the load
C: 0.1 to 1 μ F

Protection Circuit C

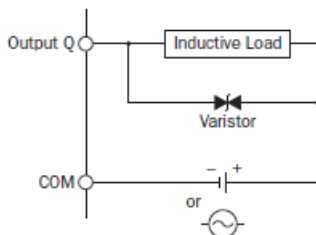


This protection circuit can be used for DC load power circuits.

Use a diode with the following ratings.

Reverse withstand voltage: Power voltage of the load circuit \times 10
Forward current: More than the load current

Protection Circuit D



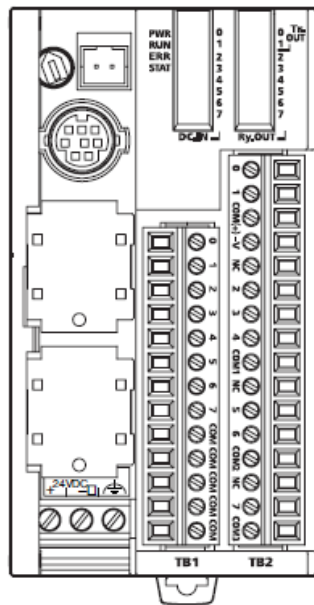
This protection circuit can be used for both AC and DC load power circuits.

3.6.1 Main CPU Wiring

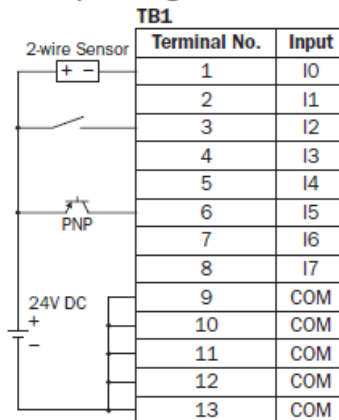
NOTE: The following information covers basic input/output connection information for the nCompass control module. Since nCompass is a fully configurable control system, the use of each input and output is dependant upon the application; therefore, the input and output control devices and 'real world' connections are determined by the system designer.

FC5A-D16RS1 (16-I/O Relay and Transistor Source High-speed Output Type CPU Module)

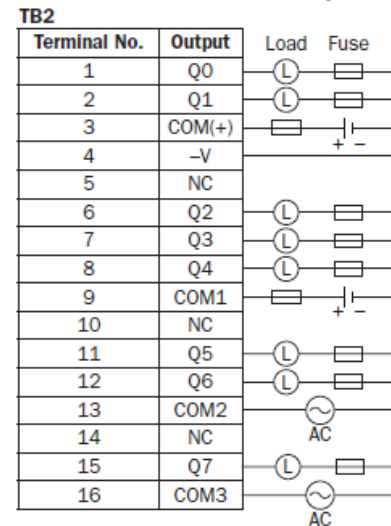
Applicable Terminal Blocks: TB1 (Left Side) FC5A-PMT13P (supplied with the CPU module)
TB2 (Right Side) FC4A-PMTS16P (supplied with the CPU module)



Sink Input Wiring



Source Output Wiring



- Outputs Q0 and Q1 are transistor source outputs; others are relay outputs.
- COM, COM(+), COM1, COM2, and COM3 terminals are not interconnected.
- COM terminals are interconnected.
- Connect a fuse appropriate for the load.

Main CPU Digital Input Assignments (24Vdc inputs):

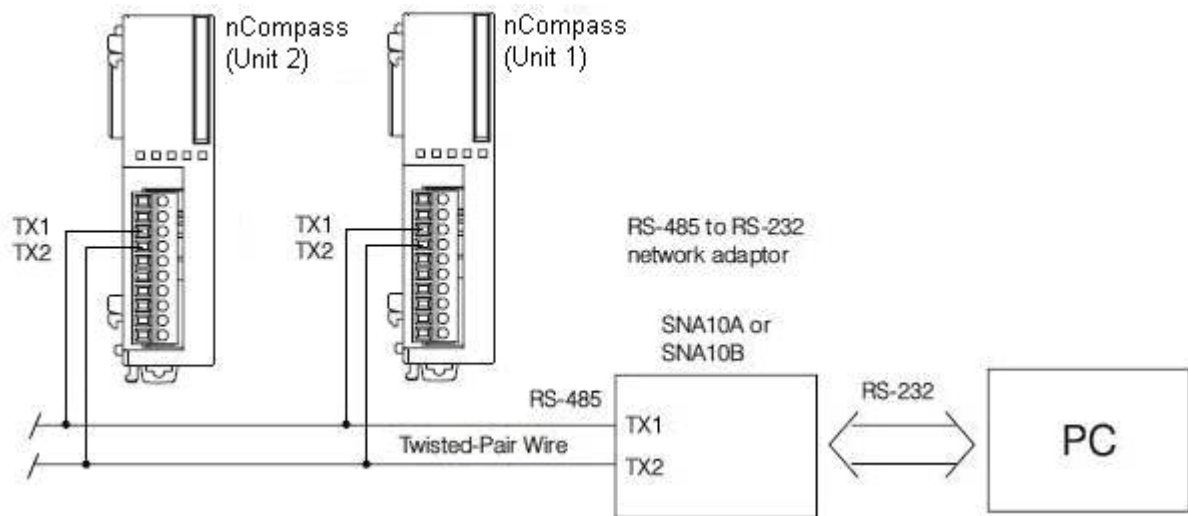
- (I0) Digital Input 1 – function determined by nCompass configuration
- (I1) Digital Input 2 – function determined by nCompass configuration
- (I2) Digital Input 3 – function determined by nCompass configuration
- (I3) Digital Input 4 – function determined by nCompass configuration
- (I4) Digital Input 5 – function determined by nCompass configuration
- (I5) Digital Input 6 – function determined by nCompass configuration
- (I6) Digital Input 7 – function determined by nCompass configuration
- (I7) Digital Input 8 – function determined by nCompass configuration

Main CPU Digital Output Assignments (Q0 and Q1 are transistor source outputs; others are relay):

- (Q0) Digital Output 1 – function determined by nCompass configuration
- (Q1) Digital Output 2 – function determined by nCompass configuration
- (Q2) Digital Output 3 – function determined by nCompass configuration
- (Q3) Digital Output 4 – function determined by nCompass configuration
- (Q4) Digital Output 5 – function determined by nCompass configuration
- (Q5) Digital Output 6 – function determined by nCompass configuration
- (Q6) Digital Output 7 – function determined by nCompass configuration
- (Q7) Digital Output 8 – function determined by nCompass configuration

3.6.2 Optional User Communications Card Wiring

The RS485 communications card (FC5A-SIF4) allows multiple nCompass controllers to be connected to a single communications link. The connection requires a single twisted-pair cable that is daisy-chained from one controller to the next. Use of this card requires an RS485 connection on the host computer. Since most computers do not provide this type of interface, an RS232 to RS485 adapter is required. Future Design recommends the use of the SNA10A or SNA10B network adapter.



NOTE: When using shielded twisted-pair cable, be sure to ground only when end of the cable, preferably at the RS232 to RS485 network adapter. Allowing any other portion of the cable shield to come in contact with ground, or grounding both ends, will cause ground loop currents to flow in that section of the cable which can cause communication errors.

3.6.3 Optional Barcode Scanner Communications Card Wiring

Future Design recommends and supports the use of the Unitech MS-120-2 barcode scanner with an RS232 interface and built in decoder. The barcode scanner also requires a separate 5Vdc power supply which attaches to the decoder module (Unitech model 101000-0150 110V power adapter).



Input: 110VAC
60Hz
Type A (2 prong) plug

Output: 5VDC
300mA
2.1x5.5mm
Positive inside

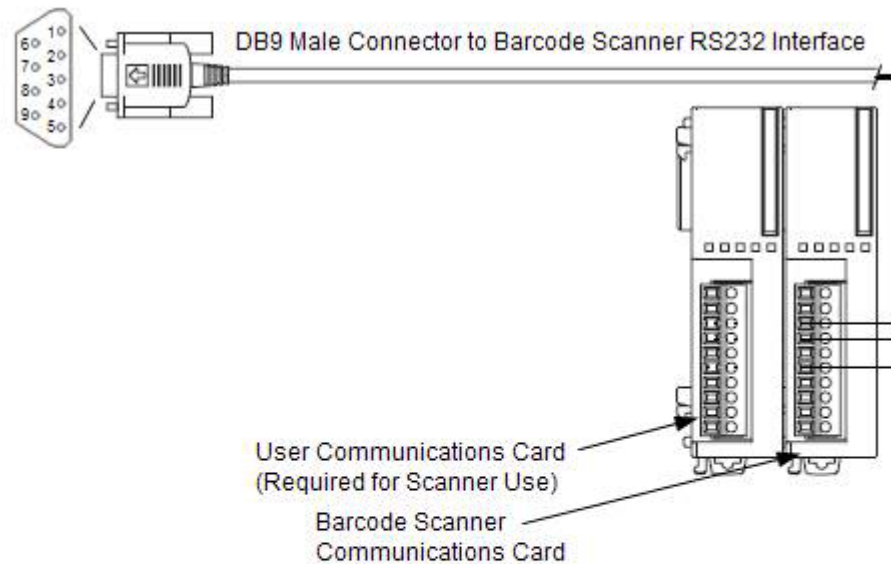
Cord Length: 75" (1.9M)

SPECIFICATIONS	
OPTICAL:	
Light Source	660nm Red LED
Resolution	5 mils (0.12mm)
Depth of field	0.04" (0.1mm)
Scan Rate	2 - 78.7 inches/sec (5-200 cm/sec)
Reading Angle	0 to 45°
Print Contrast Ratio	0.5 min.
Min Narrow Bar	0.12 mm when PCS=0.9 0.18 mm when PCS=0.5
INTERFACE:	
Connector	RS232: DB9 -9
ENVIRONMENTAL:	
Operating Temperature	32 to 131°F (0 to 55° C)
Storage Temperature	-4 to 158°F (-20 to 70° C)
Humidity	20% to 85% RH non condensing
MECHANICAL:	
Weight	60 g (cable not included)
Cable	Coiled cable
Case Material	Stainless Steel
DECODER	
Symbologies	Code 39 (full ASCII), EAN-13/9 with add-on code, UPC-A/E with add-on code, Code 11, Code 93, Code 128, Codabar, MSI/Plessey, Interleaved 2 of 5, Standard 2 of 5, China Postal Code, Italian Pharmacy, reversed label.

NOTE: Other barcode scanners with built-in decoders can be used with nCompass; however, due to the numerous types and models available, Future Design can only provide support on models tested for use with nCompass.

The barcode scanner must be configured for use with nCompass prior to use or it will not communicate properly with the control module. See Section 8.5, Barcode Reader Setup for information on the proper settings and use of the barcode scanner.

In order to connect the barcode scanner to nCompass, an optional RS232 communications card (FC4A-SIF2) is required. However, this must be the second communications card on the control module. The first communications card supports the optional user communications (FC5A-SIF2 or SIF4). The second card is assigned to support the barcode reader. Thus, if the optional user communications are not required, the card must still be installed in order to use the barcode scanner.



D-Sub 9-pin Male Connector Pinouts		
Description	Pin	
Shield	1	
RXD Receive Data	2	
TXD Send Data	3	
DTR Data Terminal Ready	4	
SG Signal Ground	5	
DSR Data Set Ready	6	
RTS Request to Send	7	
CTS Clear to Send	8	
RI Ring Indicator	9	

FC4A-SIF2 Connector Terminals		
Terminal		Description
1	RS	Request to Send
2	ER	Clear to Send
3	SD	Send Data
4	RD	Receive Data
5	DR	Data Set Ready
6	SG	Signal Ground
7	NC	No Connection
8	GND	
9	GND	
10	GND	

To connect to the RS232 interface of the barcode scanner, a DB9 male connector must be wired as shown. The connection only requires three of the 9 available pins on a standard DB9 connection.

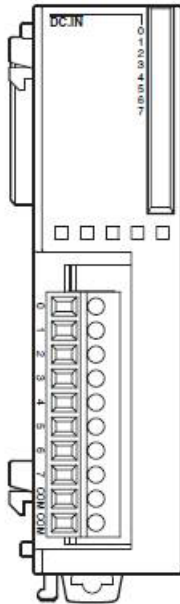
NOTE: Even though the barcode scanner is connected to nCompass, if its communication parameters are not set properly, the scanner will not operate correctly. See Section 8.5, Barcode Scanner Setup.

3.6.4 Optional Digital Input Expansion Card Wiring

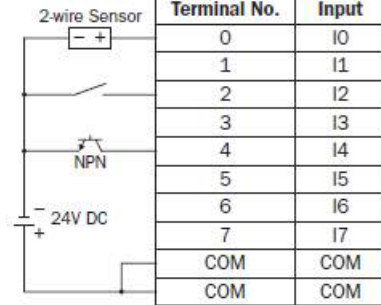
NOTE: The following information covers basic input connection information for the nCompass digital input expansion cards. Since nCompass is a fully configurable control system, the use of each input is dependant upon the application; therefore, the input control devices and 'real world' connections are determined by the system designer.

FC4A-N08B1 (8-point DC Input Module) — Screw Terminal Type

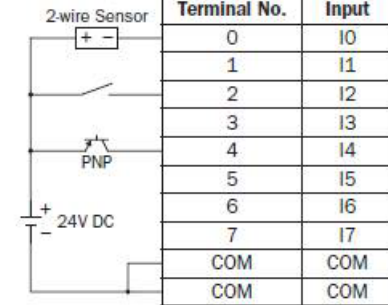
Applicable Terminal Block: FC4A-PMT10P (supplied with the input module)



Source Input Wiring



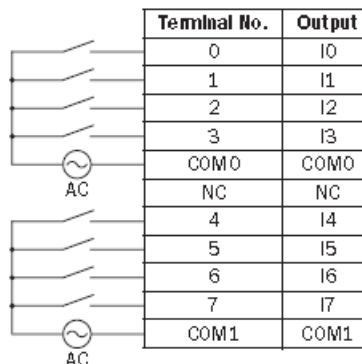
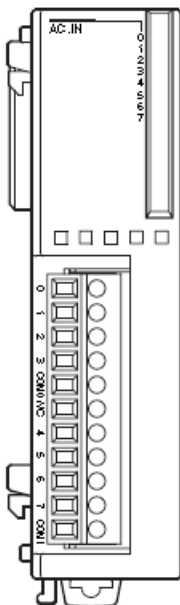
Sink Input Wiring



- Two COM terminals are interconnected.

FC4A-N08A11 (8-point AC Input Module) — Screw Terminal Type

Applicable Terminal Block: FC4A-PMT11P (supplied with the input module)



- Two COM terminals are *not* interconnected.
- Do not connect an external load to the input terminals.

Expansion Digital Input Assignments:

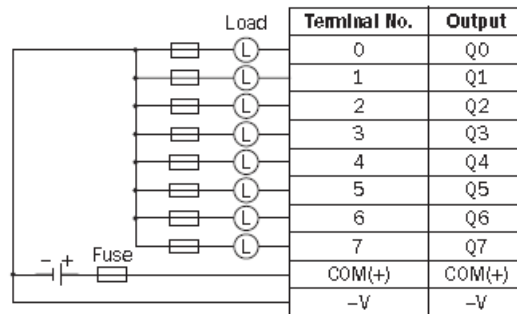
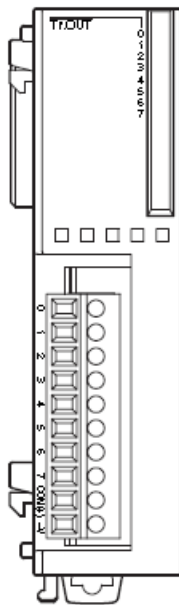
- (I30) Digital Input 9 – function determined by nCompass configuration
- (I31) Digital Input 10 – function determined by nCompass configuration
- (I32) Digital Input 11 – function determined by nCompass configuration
- (I33) Digital Input 12 – function determined by nCompass configuration
- (I34) Digital Input 13 – function determined by nCompass configuration
- (I35) Digital Input 14 – function determined by nCompass configuration
- (I36) Digital Input 15 – function determined by nCompass configuration
- (I37) Digital Input 16 – function determined by nCompass configuration

3.6.5 Optional Digital Output Expansion Card Wiring

NOTE: The following information covers basic output connection information for the nCompass digital output expansion cards. Since nCompass is a fully configurable control system, the use of each output is dependant upon the application; therefore, the output load devices and 'real world' connections are determined by the system designer.

FC4A-T08S1 (8-point Transistor Source Output Module) — Screw Terminal Type

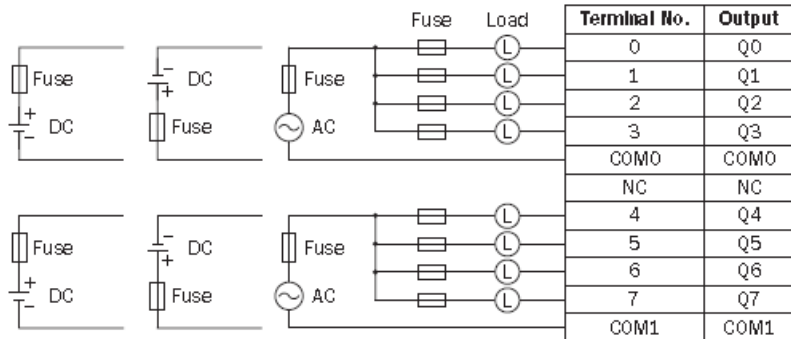
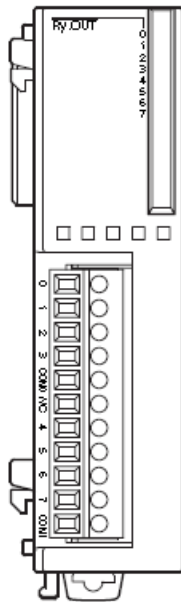
Applicable Terminal Block: FC4A-PMT10P (supplied with the output module)



♦ Connect a fuse appropriate for the load.

FC4A-R081 (8-point Relay Output Module) — Screw Terminal Type

Applicable Terminal Block: FC4A-PMT11P (supplied with the output module)



- ♦ COM0 and COM1 terminals are *not* interconnected.
- ♦ Connect a fuse appropriate for the load.

Expansion Digital Output Assignments:

- (Q30) Digital Output 9 – function determined by nCompass configuration
- (Q31) Digital Output 10 – function determined by nCompass configuration
- (Q32) Digital Output 11 – function determined by nCompass configuration
- (Q33) Digital Output 12 – function determined by nCompass configuration
- (Q34) Digital Output 13 – function determined by nCompass configuration
- (Q35) Digital Output 14 – function determined by nCompass configuration
- (Q36) Digital Output 15 – function determined by nCompass configuration
- (Q37) Digital Output 16 – function determined by nCompass configuration

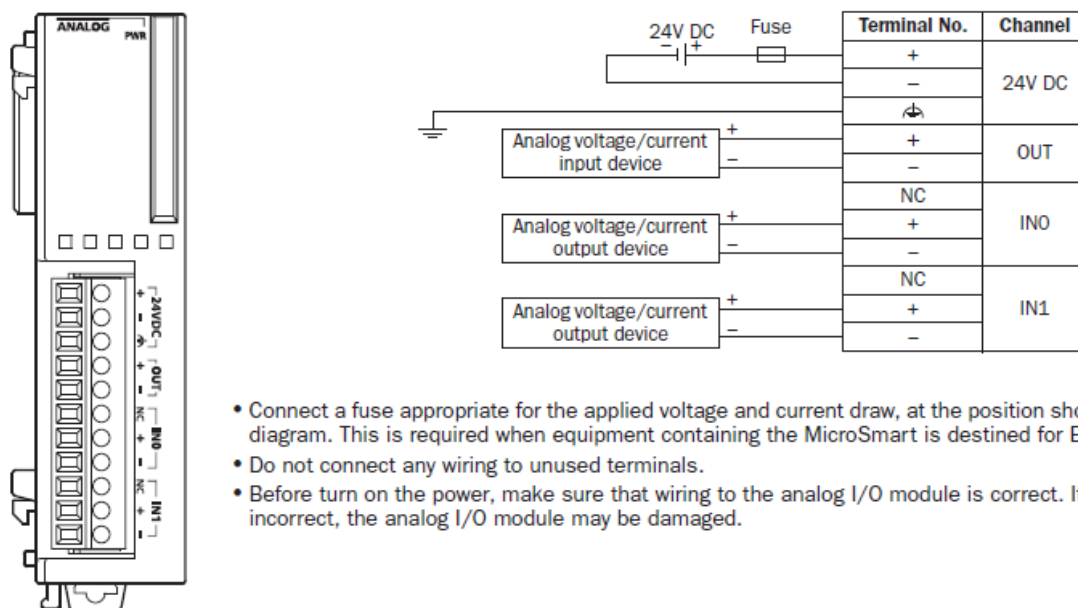
3.6.6 Optional Analog Input/Output Expansion Card Wiring

NOTE: The following information covers basic input/output connection information for the nCompass analog expansion card. Since nCompass is a fully configurable control system, the use of each input/output is dependant upon the application; therefore, the input and output devices and 'real world' connections are determined by the system designer.

The number of analog expansion cards in the system will also vary depending upon the application. nCompass can support up to 4 analog inputs and 2 analog outputs for a total of 2 analog expansion cards.

FC4A-L03A1 (Analog I/O Module) — Screw Terminal Type

Applicable Terminal Block: FC4A-PMT11P (supplied with the analog I/O module)



- Connect a fuse appropriate for the applied voltage and current draw, at the position shown in the diagram. This is required when equipment containing the MicroSmart is destined for Europe.
- Do not connect any wiring to unused terminals.
- Before turn on the power, make sure that wiring to the analog I/O module is correct. If wiring is incorrect, the analog I/O module may be damaged.

The analog expansion card must receive separate 24Vdc power from the nCompass power supply. If power is not supplied to the (+) and (-) terminals, the input/output circuitry of the card will not operate. The 'PWR' indicator light on the card indicates bus power only and that it is properly connected to the nCompass CPU. It does not indicate that the 24Vdc power source is present.

The analog inputs and outputs increase in sequential order as expansion cards are connected to the nCompass CPU, from left to right. For example, the first analog expansion card is assigned inputs 1 and 2 and output 1. As the next analog expansion card is connected (to the right of the first card), it will be assigned inputs 3 and 4 and output 2.

Expansion Card #1 Assignments:

OUT Analog Output 1
IN0 Analog Input 1
IN1 Analog Input 2

Expansion Card #2 Assignments:

OUT Analog Output 2
IN0 Analog Input 3
IN1 Analog Input 4

4 Basic Operation

This section is designed to help guide you through the nCompass touch screen interface and menu structure, so that you can navigate through the various operation, monitor and setup screens and learn how to use them. Subsequent sections of this manual are tailored to the special features and functions of nCompass. Consult those sections of the manual for further information and specifics on how to set up and operate them.

4.1 OEM Configuration Options

The availability of certain menu items, screens and the functionality of nCompass are determined by the configuration of the controller. This manual covers all available options, some of which may not be available on your system.

If there are questions or concerns about the operation and available options on your nCompass controller, contact your OEM for further information. Only your OEM can address equipment related issues.

4.1.1 OEM Control Loop Configuration Options

nCompass provides the OEM with special loop configuration options that can affect user interaction with the control loops. It is important for the end user to note that these special loop modes exist in case they are present on your controller and understand their operation to avoid confusion when operating the equipment.

4.1.1.1 Cascade Control Loop Mode

If a loop is configured for cascade control, it may appear as a normal control loop on nCompass; however, this type of loop is operated by another control loop on nCompass. The set point of the cascade loop can not be changed by the user. It is a calculated set point generated by the other control loop. If you suspect that there is a problem with your nCompass controller if you are unable to change a loop set point, contact your OEM and verify the configuration of your system to determine if the loop is operating under cascade control and how that interacts with your equipment.

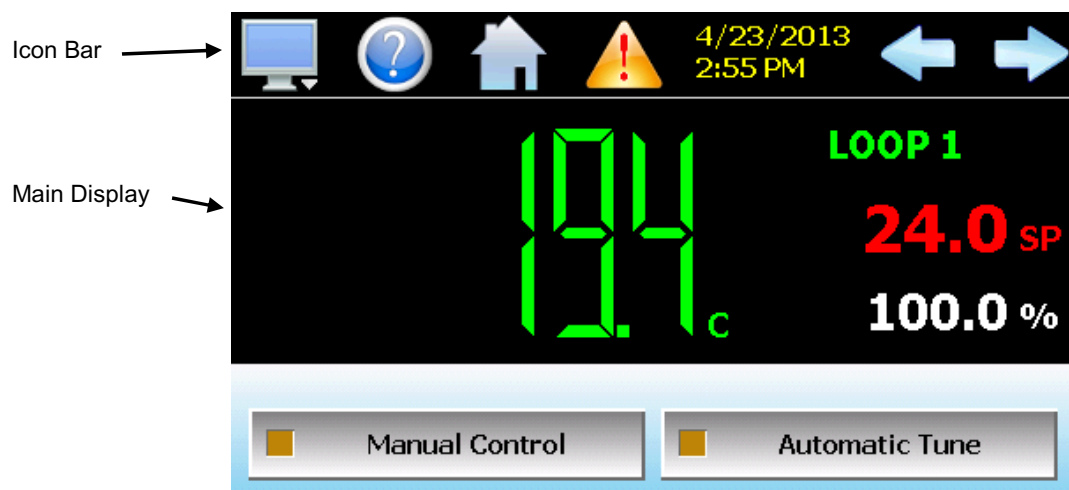
4.1.1.2 Calculated RH Loop Mode

If a loop is configured as an RH (wet bulb) control loop, it will appear as a normal control loop on nCompass; however, the reading on the nCompass display is a calculated relative humidity value while the reading on the process loop controller will be a temperature reading. nCompass calculates humidity by using two temperature loops, a dry bulb loop and a wet bulb loop as set in its configuration, to calculate humidity.

When entering the humidity set point on nCompass, the set point shown on the display of the process loop controller will not match that of the nCompass display because it is a calculated wet bulb temperature set point. This set point value will change as the dry bulb temperature input varies in order to maintain the proper set point for maintaining the desired relative humidity. If you suspect that there is a problem with your nCompass controller or a control loop does not seem to be operating properly, contact your OEM and verify the configuration of your system to determine if the loop is operating under the calculated RH loop mode and how that applies to your equipment.

4.2 Touch Screen Interface

The nCompass display is split into two sections; the icon bar and main display area.



Single Loop View Screen



The menu icon will open the main menu for navigating to the different control and monitoring screens. Menu items will dynamically appear providing available options based on the system area the user is in, i.e., security, data logging, setup, etc.



The information (help) icon will display text based help associated with the current screen. Help is available in 28 languages based on the user selection in the offline setup of section of nCompass.



The home icon will return the user to the main view from anywhere in the nCompass application. The main view is set by the OEM in the nCompass configuration and can be the single or dual loop, chart, alarm, alarm history, event or digital IO view.



The alarm icon will appear and flash when a new system alarm occurs. Pressing the alarm icon will take the user directly to the alarm monitor screen in order to view and /or reset the active alarm condition.



The left and right navigation arrows will appear on screens that provide additional information that the user can scroll to such as the loop view screens, charts or program entry screen in order to cycle through each step of a ramp/soak program.



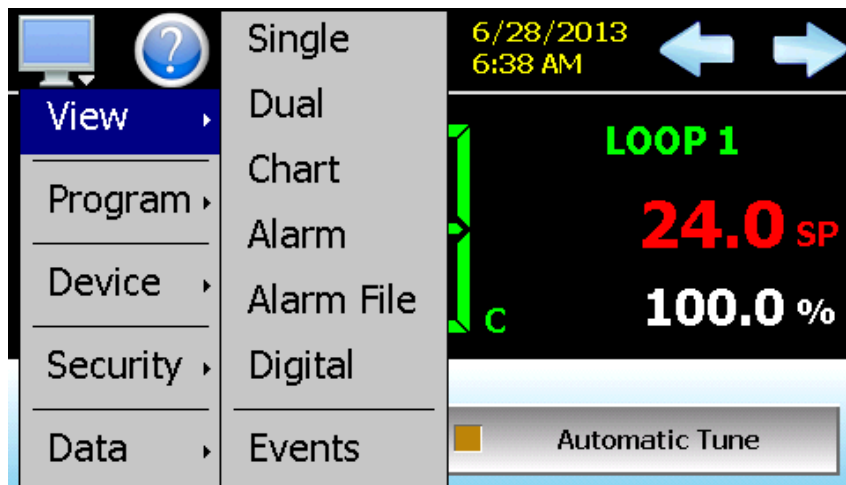
The up and down navigation arrows will appear on screens that provide list views in order to scroll up and down through items of the list. List views also provide "touch sliding" like other modern smart devices.

NOTE: *A single press of the left/right or up/down arrows will scroll list views to the next list item, program steps to the next step or screens to the next available loop or chart. Pressing and holding the arrow keys will continue the item scrolling until the end of the list is reached or the button is released.*

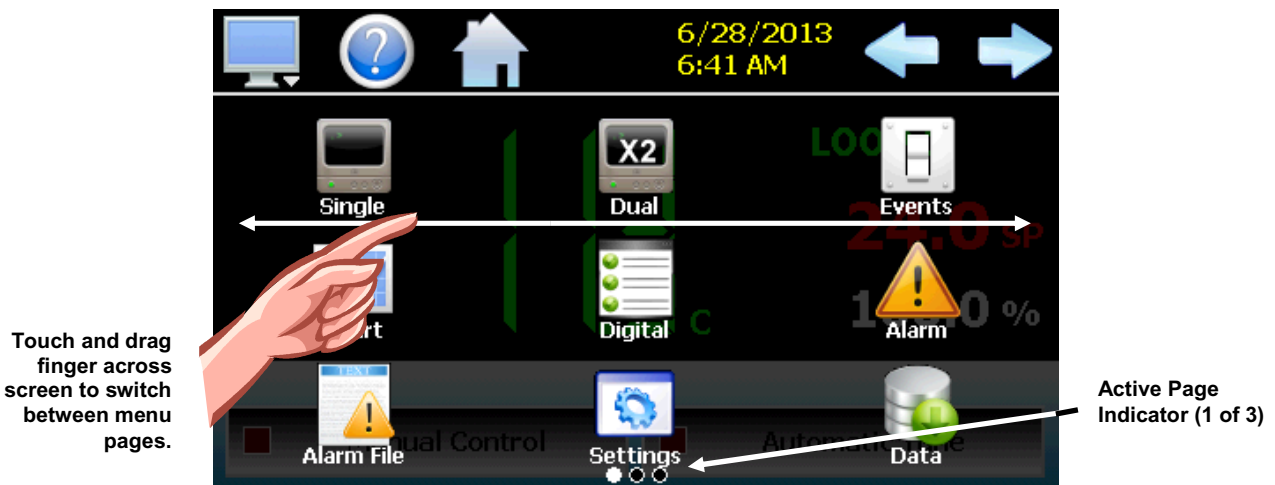
IMPORTANT: Do not use any sharp or metal objects on the touch screen as they may damage the surface. Also be sure that hands and fingers are free from oils or chemicals which may mar the surface of the touch screen.

4.3 Menu Navigation

nCompass provides the user with the ability to select text based menu navigation, much like the typical file menu system of a PC, as well as an icon based navigation system like that of a “smart” device. The user can switch back and forth between the two from the Setup menu.



Text Based Navigation



Icon Based/Slide Page Navigation

The available menu items are dependant upon the OEM configuration of nCompass. Not all of the menu items shown may be available on your system. The following information is provided as an overview of the full navigational menus for nCompass.

4.3.1 Home Menu

The home menu is the top level, default menu provided when nCompass first powers on. Pressing the menu icon will display the main menu offering the selections shown below.

4.3.1.1 Text Based Home Menu

	Single
View ▸	Dual
Program ▸	Chart
Device ▸	Alarm
Security ▸	Alarm File
Data ▸	Digital
	Events

The **View** menu provides navigation to all standard view screens. These include the Single and Dual loops views, real time Charts, Alarm monitor, Alarm File, Digital IO monitor and Events control screen.

View ▸	Entry
Program ▸	Status
Device ▸	Start
Security ▸	Hold
Data ▸	Halt
	Off

The **Program** menu provides access to the automatic ramp/soak program actions, Entry and Status views. The program Start, Hold, Halt and Off menu items allow quick access to these functions if a program is already downloaded to the nCompass control module.

View ▸	
Program ▸	
Device ▸	Settings
Security ▸	
Data ▸	

The **Device** menu provides access to the nCompass controller settings. These include, loop set point entry limits, alarm set points, communication settings, email setup as well as access to offline settings for date/time, etc.

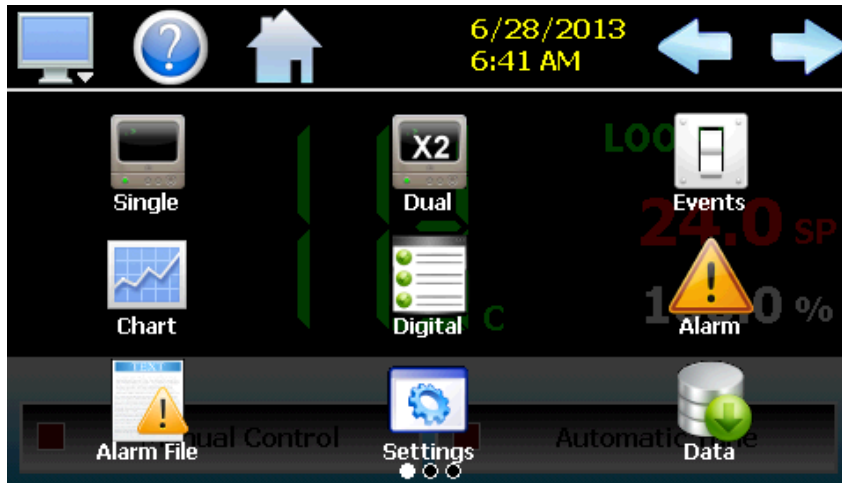
	Configure
View ▸	Login
Program ▸	Log Off
Device ▸	Audit
Security ▸	User
Data ▸	Password

The **Security** menu provides access for user login, security settings and audit trail viewing if the security system is enabled.

View ▸	
Program ▸	
Device ▸	
Security ▸	
Data ▸	Data

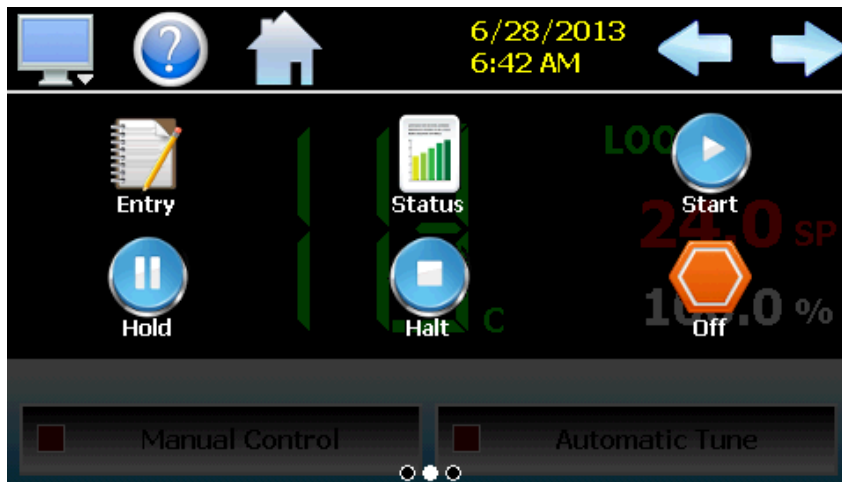
The **Data** menu provides access to data log functions, file utilities, FTP\WAN back-up settings as well as the historical data viewer.

4.3.1.2 Icon/Slide Page Based Home Menu



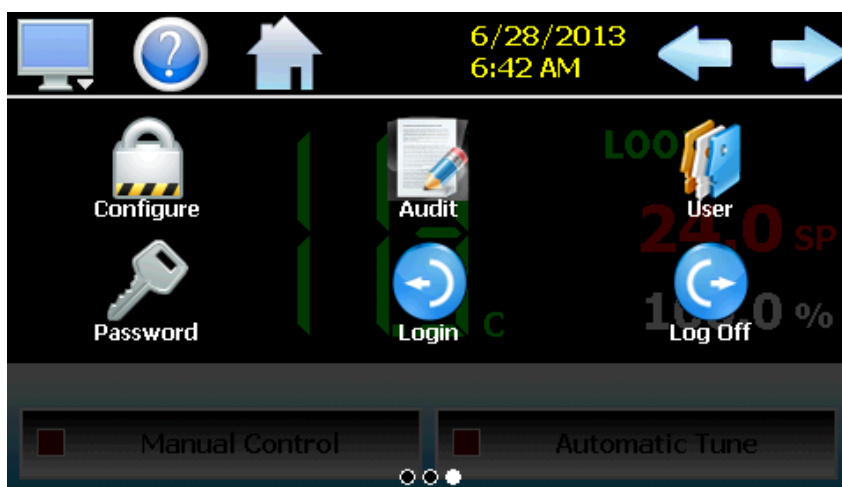
Slide page 1 provides navigation to all standard view screens. These include the Single and Dual views, Events control, Charts, Digital I/O monitor, Alarms monitor, and Alarm File.

It also provides quick access to the nCompass Settings and Data file functions which include file utilities, FTP\WAN back-up settings as well as the historical data viewer.



Slide page 2 provides access to automatic ramp/soak program actions, Entry and Status views.

Start, Hold and Halt program menu items allow quick access to these functions if a program is already downloaded to the nCompass control module.

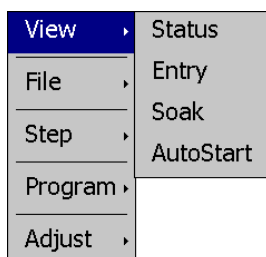


Slide page 3 provides access to security settings, Audit trail viewing, current User information, user Password editing and user Login and Log Off functions.

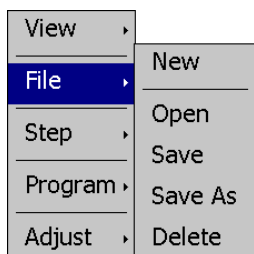
4.3.2 Automatic Ramp/Soak Program Menu

The automatic ramp/soak program menu is provided when the user selects either “Entry” or “Status” from the Program menu. The menu provides all functions related to the creation, editing and operation of programs. See section 5 on Automatic Ramp/Soak Program Operation for detailed information on how to create and run programs.

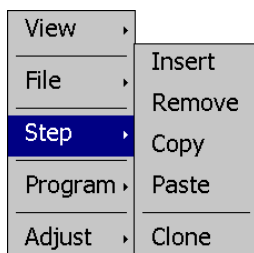
4.3.2.1 Text Based Program Menu



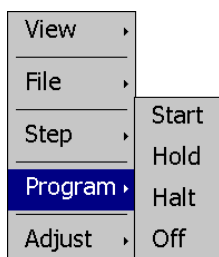
The **View** menu provides navigation to the program view screens. These include the Status, Entry, Guaranteed Soak limits and profile AutoStart screens.



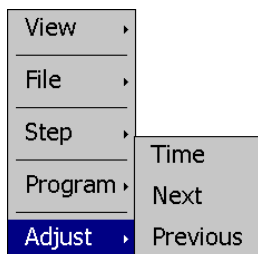
The **File** menu provides functions needed to create, open, save and delete automatic ramp/soak programs.



The **Step** menu provides all of the functions needed to edit programs. These include Insert, Remove, Copy and Paste step functions as well as the Clone event function which allows the user to transfer the current step event selections to all following program steps with a single click to simplify and speed program entry.

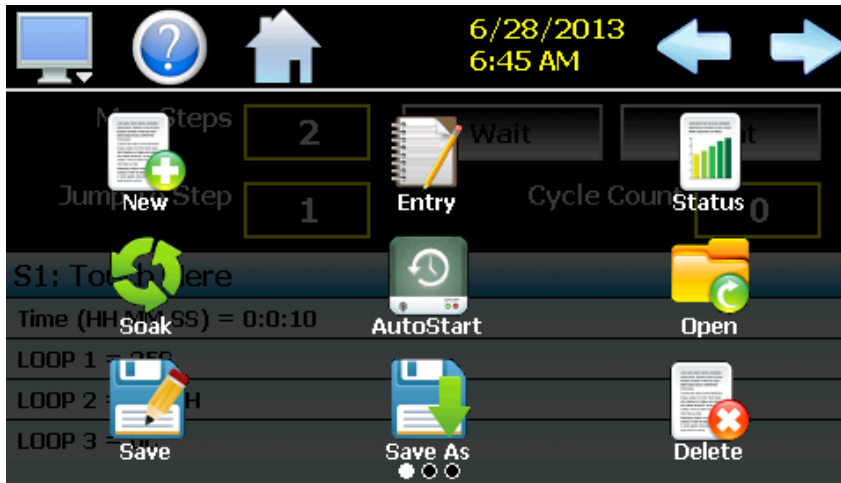


The **Program** menu provides the program control selections for Start, Hold, Halt and Off.



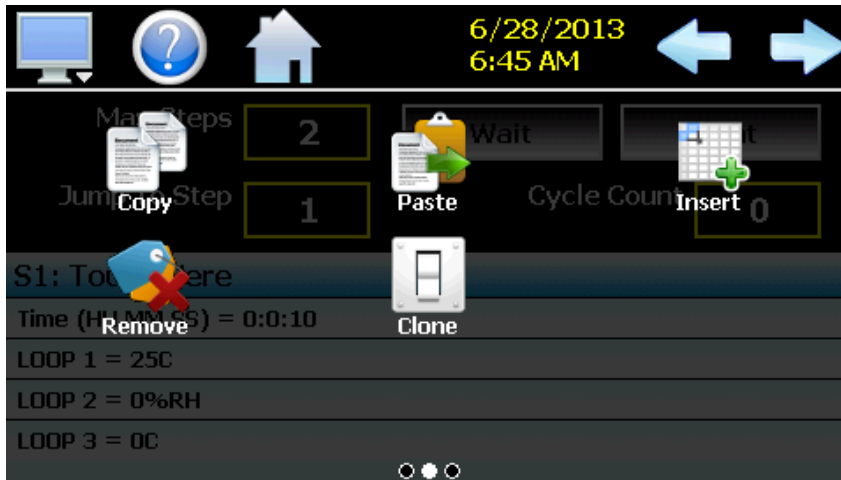
The **Adjust** menu provides functions for adjusting the operation of a program while it is running. These items are available when the program is placed in hold and include step Time and advance to the Next or Previous step.

4.3.2.2 Icon/Slide Page Based Program Menu

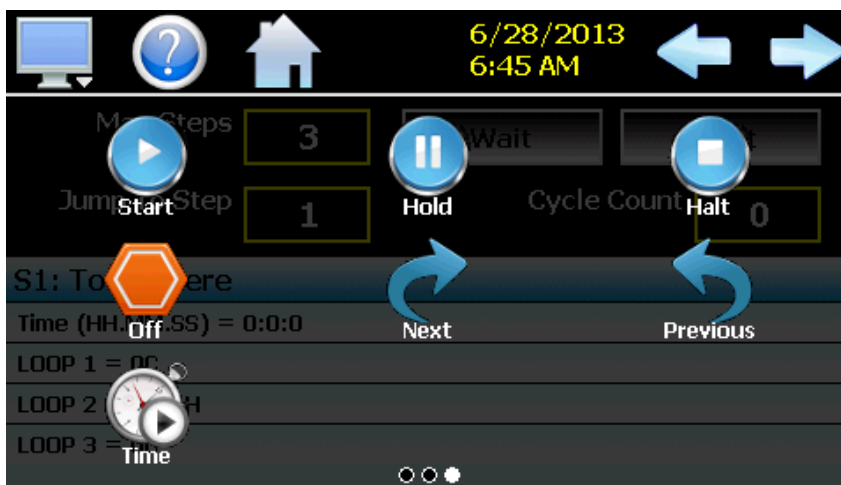


Slide page 1 provides navigation to the program Status, Entry, guaranteed Soak limits and AutoStart screens.

It also provides access to the functions needed to create, open, save and delete automatic ramp/soak programs.



Slide page 2 provides all of the functions needed to edit programs. These include Copy, Paste, Insert and Remove step as well as the Clone event function which allows the user to transfer the current step event selections to all following program steps to simplify and speed program entry.



Slide page 3 provides the program control selections such as Start, Hold, Halt and Off.

It also provides the functions for adjusting the operation of a program while it is running. These items are available when the program is placed in hold and include adjust step Time and advance to the Next or Previous step.

4.3.3 Device Settings Menu

The device settings menu is provided when the user selects “Settings” from the main “Device” menu. See section 8 on Device Settings for detailed information on these settings and their use.

4.3.3.1 Text Based Device Settings Menu

View ▸	Defrost
Set ▸	Redundancy
Comms ▸	
Email ▸	
Offline ▸	

The **View** menu provides navigation to the Defrost and Redundancy operation/setup screens.

View ▸	
Set ▸	Alarm
Comms ▸	Limit
Email ▸	Event
Offline ▸	Navigation
	Recovery

The **Set** menu provides access to the nCompass setup screens for Alarms, power Recovery, control loop setpoint Limits, Event tagnames, and Navigation type selection.

View ▸	
Set ▸	
Comms ▸	Comms
Email ▸	Barcode
Offline ▸	

The **Comms** menu allows the user to adjust the communications settings for the web page, VNC server and optional Modbus user communications as well as settings for the optional barcode reader.

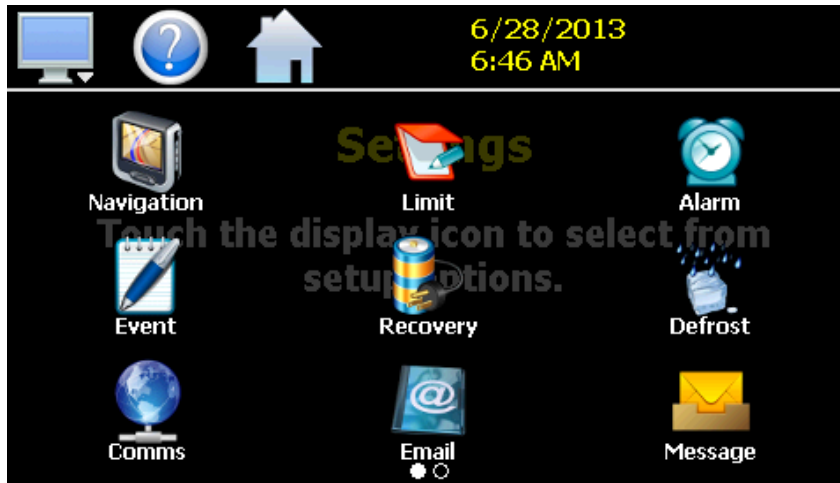
View ▸	
Set ▸	
Comms ▸	
Email ▸	Email
Offline ▸	Message

The **Email** menu provides settings for the email server to send SMS text messages and/or emails on alarm and allows the user to compose and send messages to any user configured in the system.

View ▸	
Set ▸	
Comms ▸	
Email ▸	
Offline ▸	Offline

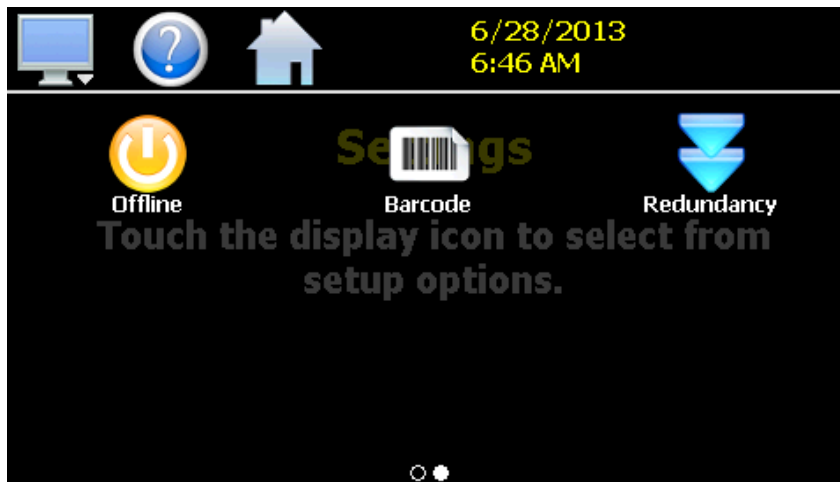
The **Offline** menu provides access to the nCompass offline setup screens which provide the user with the ability to adjust the date/time, calibrate the touch screen, configure digital and analog IO, etc.

4.3.3.2 Icon/Slide Page Based Device Settings Menu



Slide page 1 provides access to the primary nCompass setup screens. These include options for Navigation type, control loop setpoint Limits, Alarm setup, Event tagname entry, power Recovery, Defrost operation/setup and email server settings and messaging.

It also includes access to the communications settings for the web page, VNC server and optional Modbus user communications.



Slide page 2 provides access to the nCompass offline setup screens which provide the user with the ability to adjust the date/time, calibrate the touch screen, configure digital and analog IO, etc.

It also includes access to the optional Barcode reader as well as the Redundancy operation/setup screen.

4.3.4 Offline Menu

The offline menu is provided when the user selects "Offline" from the device settings "Offline" menu. See section 9 on Offline Settings for information on these settings and their use.

NOTE: *Offline settings can only be accessed when an automated ramp/soak program is not running and data logging is turned off. When entering offline setup, nCompass will go 'offline'. This means that all outputs and control functions provided by the control module will stop and be disabled. If the current control process can not be interrupted, DO NOT enter offline setup until the process can be properly stopped.*

4.3.4.1 Text Based Offline Menu

View ▸	Settings
Set ▸	Service
Hardware ▸	Options
Calibrate ▸	
System ▸	

The **View** menu provides navigation back to the device settings menu and to the Service items view and Service Options screens.

View ▸	
Set ▸	Units
Hardware ▸	Clock
Calibrate ▸	Language
System ▸	

The **Set** menu provides access to the temperature Units selection, NTS Clock, and Language settings.

View ▸	Analog Input
Set ▸	Analog Output
	Digital Input
Hardware ▸	Digital Output
Calibrate ▸	Monitor
System ▸	Force

The **Hardware** menu provides configuration access to the nCompass digital and analog inputs and outputs (if available on the system). It also provides access to the input Monitor and output Force screens

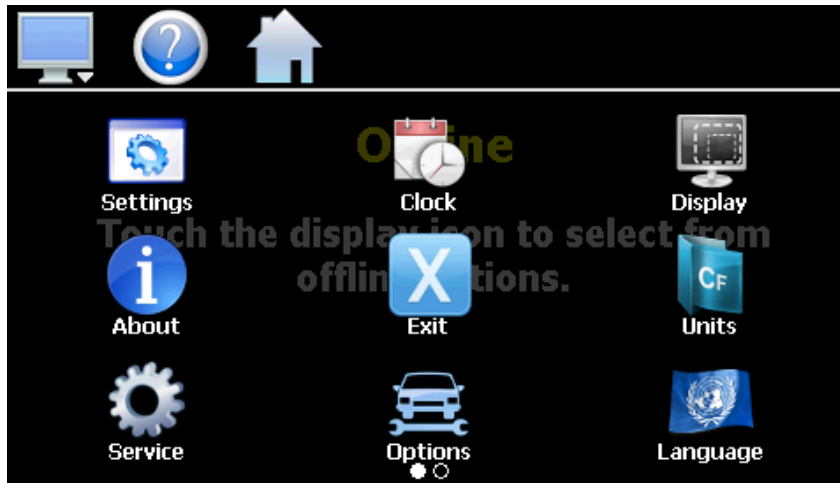
View ▸	
Set ▸	
Hardware ▸	
Calibrate ▸	Offset
System ▸	

The **Calibrate** menu provides access for applying an offset to the monitor inputs (if available on the system).

View ▸	
Set ▸	
Hardware ▸	Display
	Configuration
Calibrate ▸	About
System ▸	Exit

The **System** menu provides access to the nCompass Display settings, import/export Configuration utility, About screen and Exit application screen.

4.3.4.2 Icon/Slide Page Based Offline Menu



Slide page 1 provides navigation back to the device settings menu, temperature units selection, NTS Clock, Service items and Options, touch screen calibration and language settings.

It also provides access to the About and Exit application screens.



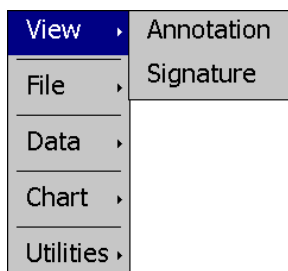
Slide page 2 provides configuration access to the nCompass digital and analog inputs and outputs (if available on the system).

It also provides access to the monitor input offset screen, digital output force and input monitor screens as well as the import/export configuration utility.

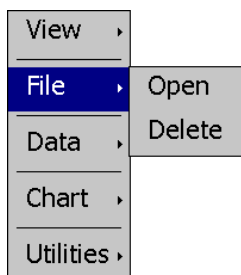
4.3.5 Data Menu

The data log menu is provided when the user selects “Data” from the main “Data” menu. See section 7 on Data Logging for information on these settings and their use.

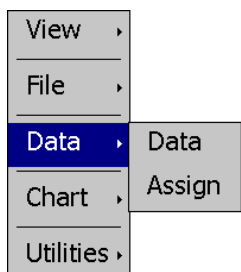
4.3.5.1 Text Based Data Menu



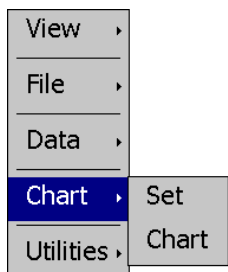
The **View** menu provides access to the data file Annotation and digital Signature screens.



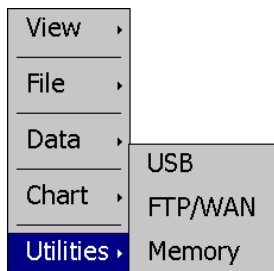
The **File** menu provides functions for opening and deleting historical data log files.



The **Data** menu provides access to the main Data screen for starting and stopping data logging and to the log point Assignment screen where the user can select which items are to be logged to the history file.

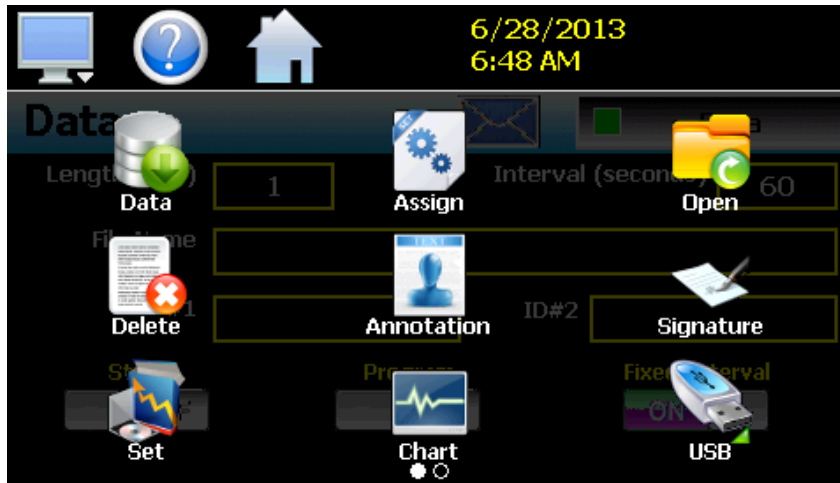


The **Chart** menu provides functions for viewing historical data files in graphical format.



The **Utilities** menu provides access to the nCompass file management utilities including USB file transfer and FTP/WAN back-up.

4.3.5.2 Icon/Slide Page Based Data Menu



Slide page 1 provides access to the main Data log screen and to the log point Assignment screen where the user can select which items are to be logged.

Historical data file functions are provided for Opening and Deleting historical files and viewing/setting data file Annotations and digital Signatures.

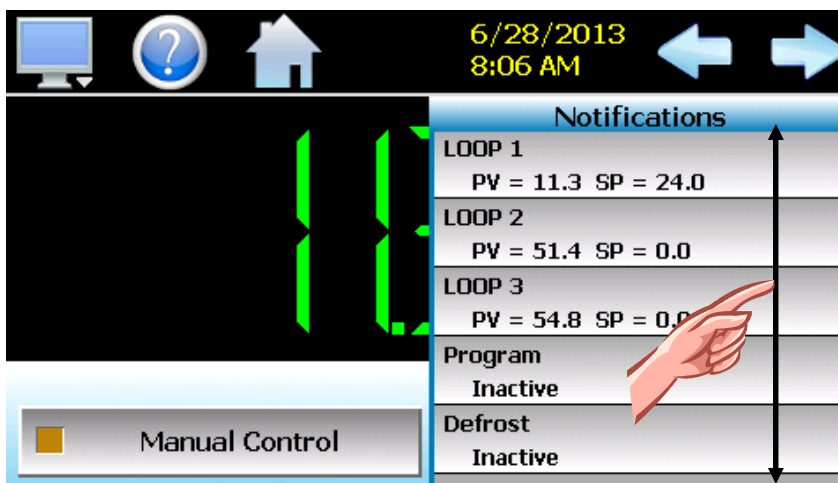
The plot Set and Chart icons provide access to the historical data viewer options.



Slide page 2 provides access to the FTP/WAN back-up settings and the memory check utility for viewing available system/storage memory space.

4.4 Notifications

The notification window is a feature that can be accessed by pressing the date/time field in the icon bar. This window provides a snapshot of current nCompass activity. The notification window can be closed by pressing the date/time field again, or is automatically closed if the Menu, Home or an arrow icon is pressed.



A user can view all notifications by touching the screen and dragging their finger up or down on the list to scroll through all items like other lists in nCompass. The notifications include the following:

- Loop PV and SP for each loop configured.
- Automatic program status including name of running program.
- Defrost operational status.
- Redundancy operational status.
- Active alarm status including the most recent alarm.
- Data logging status including active file name and the length and logging rate set.
- Security status including the current user.
- Audit trail active/inactive status.
- Web server active/inactive status.
- VNC server active/inactive status.
- nCompass IP address.
- Available SD storage memory remaining.

The appearance of the items is based on the configuration of nCompass. If defrost or redundancy functions are disabled in the configurator for example, their status items will be removed from the list as well.

NOTE: *The notification items do not update while the list is shown. The information shown in the list is a snapshot of the data at the time the window was shown. Therefore, the PV or SP shown for a loop may not be the actual values for the loop if the notification window is left open for extended periods of time. The notification window is not available in the offline setup.*

4.5 Control Loops (Single Set point Operation)

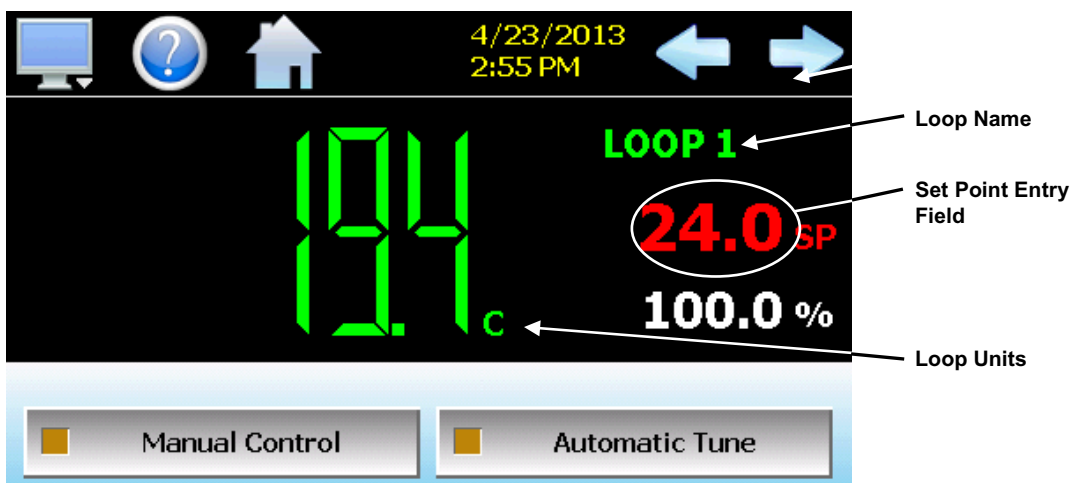
The loop view screens provide direct viewing options for the control and monitoring of the nCompass control loops and process monitor inputs. The loop screens allow the user to adjust the current loop set points (SP) and view the process variables (PV) and percentages of output (%) for each loop. If the loop is a process monitor input only, the set point and percentage of output will not be displayed since no control is associated with the input.

NOTE: The OEM configuration of nCompass may allow the operator to change the loop set point, activate manual mode and initiate an auto tune at the loop control itself. If any of these permissions are active, any change made at the loop control will be indicated on the loop view screens. If these permissions are not enabled, any change made at the loop control will be overridden by the setting from nCompass

If in doubt about which permissions, if any, are allowed from the loop control, contact the equipment manufacturer or consult the OEM configuration. Any changes made at the loop controls are not logged or protected by nCompass security settings. These changes will not appear in the audit trail. If adjustments to control loop settings are to be made only by authorized users with the proper security access, the loop permissions should be disabled in the nCompass configuration or other means are necessary to prevent unauthorized users from accessing the loop controls.

4.5.1 Single Loop View

The Single loop view display shows one control loop or process monitor input at a time. It is accessed from the home 'View' menu. The screen provides special loop control functions not available on the Dual loop view screen. These special functions are accessed by the Manual Mode and Auto Tune control buttons.



The **left** and **right arrow buttons** allow you to cycle through each loop and monitor point available in the system. By pressing either button, the previous or next loop will appear in sequential order. When the first or last loop is reached, nCompass will automatically wrap around to the beginning or end of the list to show the next loop. If the system has only one loop or monitor point, the arrow buttons will not be shown as there is no other loop or monitor point to scroll to.

The **loop name**, shown at the top right of the loop view, will update as each loop or monitor point is selected. The unit display field will update as well, in order to provide the user with the units of measurement for the selected loop or monitor point.

The **set point entry field** is the area where the screen can be touched in order to bring up the keypad entry window. Using the numeric entry keypad, a new set point can be entered. Once entered, the new set point will be shown in the set point entry field. Adjustment of the set point is locked out if the loop is under ramp/soak program control.

The special loop control function buttons, Manual Mode and Auto Tune are used to define the mode of operation of the loop. These buttons will not be available for process monitor inputs since there is no control function for the input.

Manual Mode - This button switches the loop mode between automatic and manual operation. When the loop is in automatic mode, the loop will automatically adjust its output based on its PID settings. When the loop is in manual operation, the percentage of output for the loop can then be set manually, to a fixed output percentage.

To switch the loop between auto and manual operation, press the button and select 'Yes' to put the loop in auto or manual mode. To exit without changing the current loop mode, select 'No'. When in manual mode, the button's indicator will be on. To adjust the loop output percentage when in manual operation, touch the percent output display field and enter a positive value for heating or negative value for cooling.

Auto Tune - This button initiates the loop controller's auto tune function. To initiate the auto tune function, press the button and select 'Yes'. During the auto tune procedure, the Auto Tune button indicator will be on to show the tune is in progress. When the tune is complete, the button's indicator will automatically turn off, to indicate the tune is off. If at any time during the tune process, you want to cancel the auto tune, press the button and select 'Yes' to cancel the tune.

NOTE: The manual mode and auto tune functions may not be available with all controller options and/or configurations. Consult the FDC Controller Configuration Guide for the specific brand and model controller being used.

4.5.2 Dual Loop View

The Dual loop view shows two control loop and/or process monitor inputs at a time. It is accessed from the home 'View' menu. The screen allows manual set point entry for each loop by touching the respective set point entry field. As on the Single Loop view screen, the left and right scroll buttons allow you to cycle through each loop and monitor point available in the system.

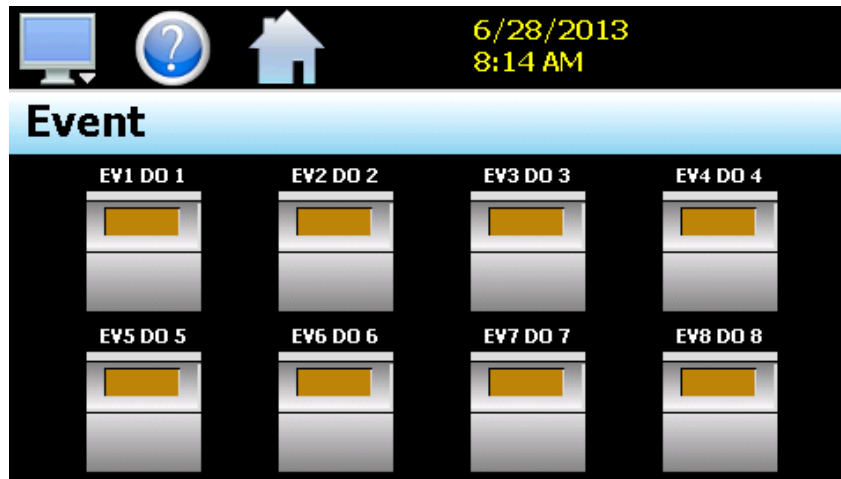


4.6 System Event Control

Events are the 'switches' used to turn the digital outputs of nCompass on and off. These events can be manually turned on and off as well as programmed into automatic ramp/soak programs so that they can be turned on and off at set time intervals.

NOTE: *Not all digital outputs of nCompass may be able to be controlled as event outputs. Depending upon the configuration of nCompass, some outputs may perform specific control or alarm functions. The use of each output, and what it controls, is determined by the system designer. Consult section 9.12 on Digital Outputs and how to program them as event outputs or any of the other available control functions.*

The names of events are also determined by the system designer. The screen shot below is an example showing factory default event names. Consult section 8.5 on Event names in order to see how to change the names of events so that their description in the list matches their function to avoid operator confusion.



To turn the system events on and off, select 'Events' from the home 'View' menu. Press the switch for each event that you want to turn on or off to toggle the on/off state of the event. If more than eight events are configured, the left and right arrow buttons will be shown. Pressing either scroll button will allow the user to switch between screens in order to view and set all of the available system events.

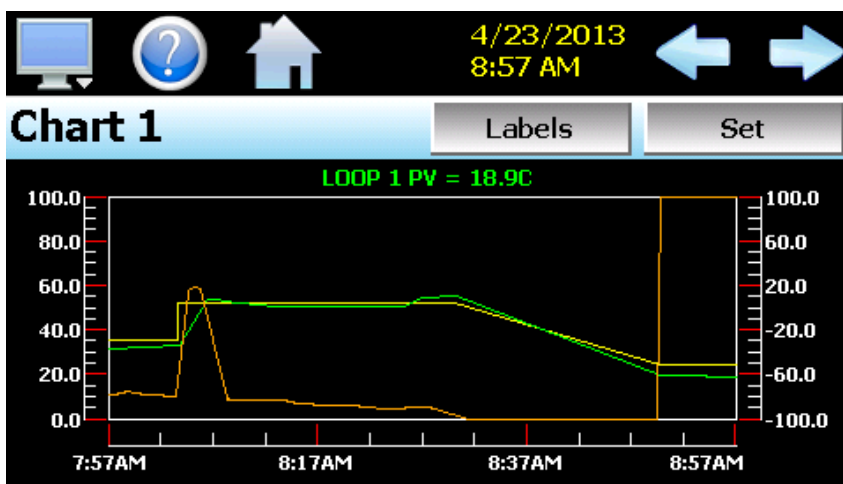
4.7 Process Monitoring

The loop view screens provide the current process values of nCompass. In order to view the process inputs over time, nCompass provides real-time charts. Four user configurable trends are provided with up to six plot points per trend allowing a total of 24 process inputs to be monitored. In addition, nCompass provides status monitors for all of the digital inputs and outputs of the system. This allows an operator to keep track of all inputs and outputs of the control module.

4.7.1 Charts

The Trends screen is accessed from the home 'View' menu. The real-time trends can be configured to display the process variable (PV), set point (SP) and percentage of output (%) of control loops and the process variable of monitor points over a selectable period of time. The vertical axis determines the range of displayed data while the horizontal axis determines the history period. The maximum time period that can be shown in a trend is 24 hours.

The rate at which the chart plots a new point is based on the time period to be shown. Each buffer can hold a total of 720 readings for each of the selected channels to plot. The update rate can be calculated by the formula: $\text{time period (in minutes)} * 60 / 720$. Note that for time periods less than 72 minutes, the update rate will be held to a minimum of 6 seconds. Thus, the update rate will vary from a minimum of 6 seconds (for time periods of 72 minutes or less) up to a maximum of 120 seconds for 1440 minutes (24 hours).



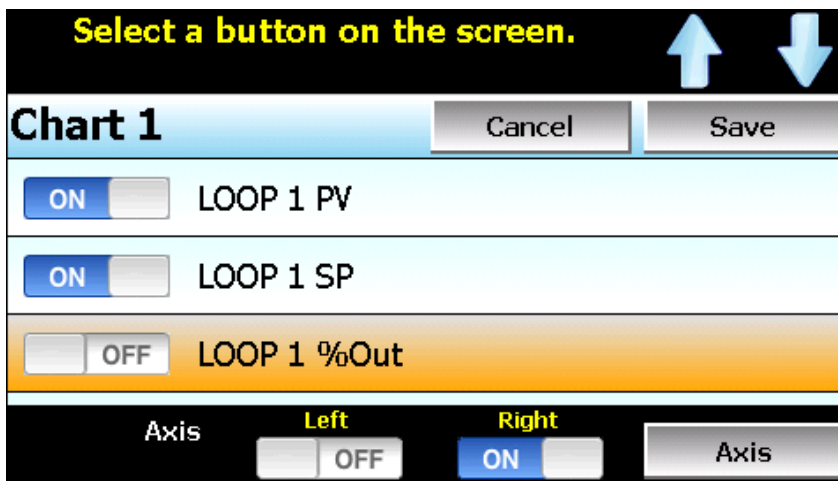
The **Labels** button allows the user to cycle through each of the configured plot channels to determine what each colored plot represents as well as view the current value without having to return to the Single or Dual view screens. The left and right scroll buttons at the upper right of the screen allow the user to cycle through each of the four available charts.

The charts also allow you to "zoom in" on a particular area to have a more detailed look at current data. By using your finger to select an area on the screen, the chart will zoom in on that area. To select a portion of the plot, touch and hold the screen with your finger. Drag your finger across the graph and a box will be drawn around the selected area. Removing your finger from the screen will cause the chart to redraw with only the selected plot area. To return to the normal view, touch the 'X' or 'Y' axis and select zoom out to return to the previous zoom setting or zoom normal to return to the full display.

NOTE: When a chart is zoomed in, it will not update with new information. The chart must be in normal view mode in order to update at each time interval. The chart will return to normal automatically when selecting a different screen to view.

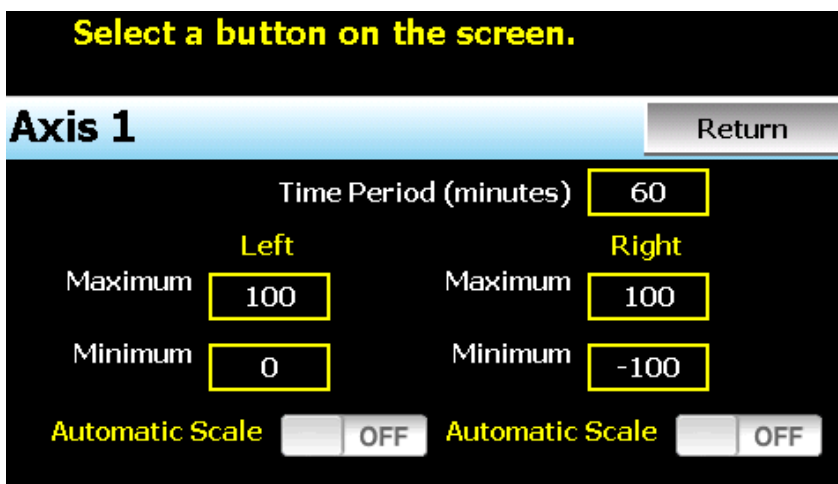
4.7.1.1 Chart Setup

To configure a chart, press the “Set” button in the upper right corner of the display. The setup screen will be shown. To assign channels to the chart, simply touch the on/off button for the desired items in the list to select them. Select the left or right vertical axis for each item by selecting the item in the list and press the button for the desired “Left” or “Right” axis. The left axis is the default axis selection. If none of the channels are assigned to the right axis, the axis will not be shown on the chart.



The screenshot shows the 'Chart 1' setup screen. At the top, it says 'Select a button on the screen.' with up and down arrow icons. Below this is a header bar with 'Chart 1', 'Cancel', and 'Save' buttons. The main area lists three items: 'LOOP 1 PV' with an 'ON' button, 'LOOP 1 SP' with an 'ON' button, and 'LOOP 1 %Out' with an 'OFF' button. At the bottom, there are two columns for axis selection: 'Left' with an 'OFF' button and 'Right' with an 'ON' button, flanked by 'Axis' labels.

Once the channel selections have been made, press the “Axis” button to adjust the time period and vertical axis ranges of the graph.

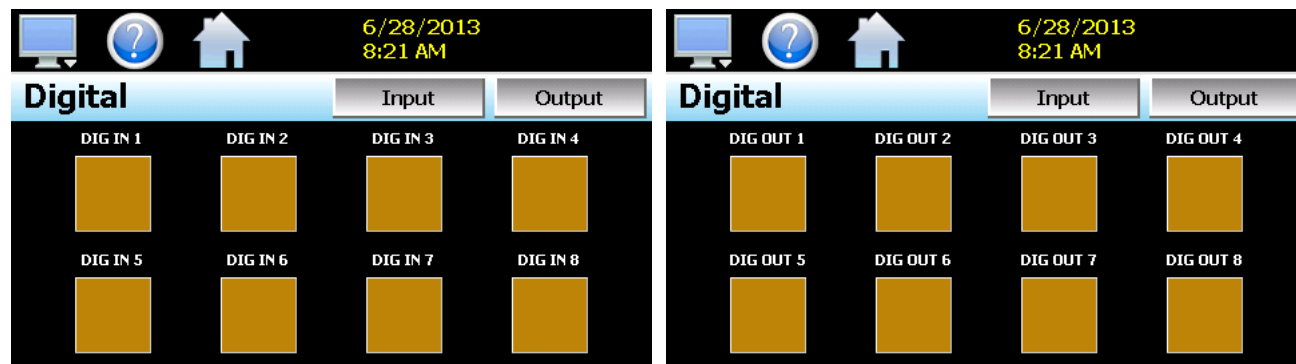


The screenshot shows the 'Axis 1' setup screen. At the top, it says 'Select a button on the screen.' Below this is a header bar with 'Axis 1' and a 'Return' button. The main area contains settings for the left and right axes. For the 'Left' axis, the 'Time Period (minutes)' is set to 60, 'Maximum' is 100, and 'Minimum' is 0. For the 'Right' axis, the 'Maximum' is 100 and 'Minimum' is -100. At the bottom, there are two 'Automatic Scale' buttons, both set to 'OFF'.

- Time Period -** Adjusts the displayed time period for the graph. The allowable range is from 4 to 1440 minutes (24 hours).
- Maximum -** The maximum value sets the maximum range of the vertical access with a minimum value of -32,760 and a maximum of 32,760.
- Minimum -** The minimum value sets the minimum range of the vertical access with a minimum value of -32,760 and a maximum of 32,760.
- Automatic Scale -** When on, the vertical axis will automatically adjust its zero and span as needed to display the selected plot channels.

4.7.2 Digital IO Monitor

The Digital IO monitor screen is accessed from the home 'View' menu. It provides simple, at a glance status monitoring of all digital inputs and outputs configured on the nCompass control module. To view input status, press the 'Inputs' button. To view output status, press the 'Outputs' button.



If more than eight inputs or outputs are configured, the left and right arrow buttons will be shown. Pressing either scroll button will allow the user to switch between screens in order to view all of the available system inputs or outputs.

NOTE: Input status is shown by default whenever the Digital IO screen is first viewed.

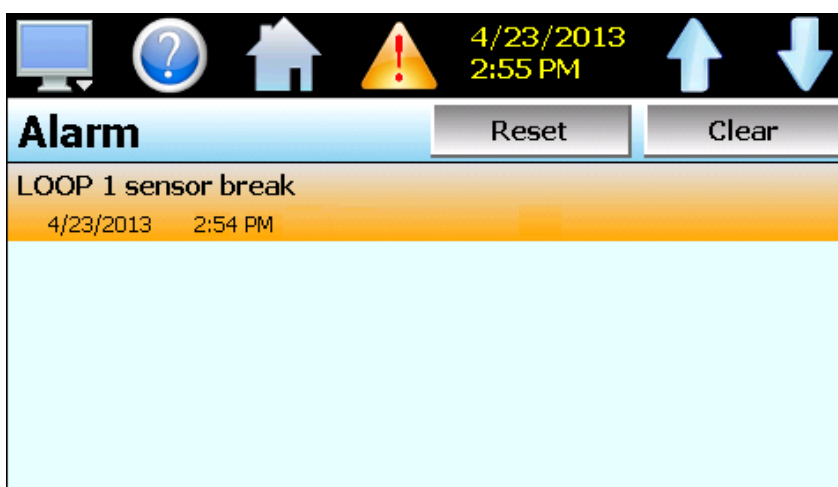
4.8 System Alarms

nCompass offers the ability to program system alarms using any of the available digital inputs and also offers 30 alarms that can be programmed to respond to any of the loop and monitor inputs. When an alarm condition occurs, the alarm icon flashes in the nCompass icon bar, to provide a visual indication of an alarm condition.

NOTE: The alarm settings for digital inputs and loop/monitor alarms are determined by the system designer. For information on how to program digital inputs as alarms, see section 9.11 on Digital Inputs. For information on loop/monitor alarm operation, see Section 8.4, Alarm Settings.

4.8.1 Alarm Monitor

The Alarms screen is accessed from the home 'View' menu. It can also be displayed by pressing the alarm icon whenever a new alarm occurs. It displays all current and/or previously acknowledged alarms according to time and date of occurrence. Once the alarm is reset, the alarm icon will be hidden; however, the alarm condition may still be present.

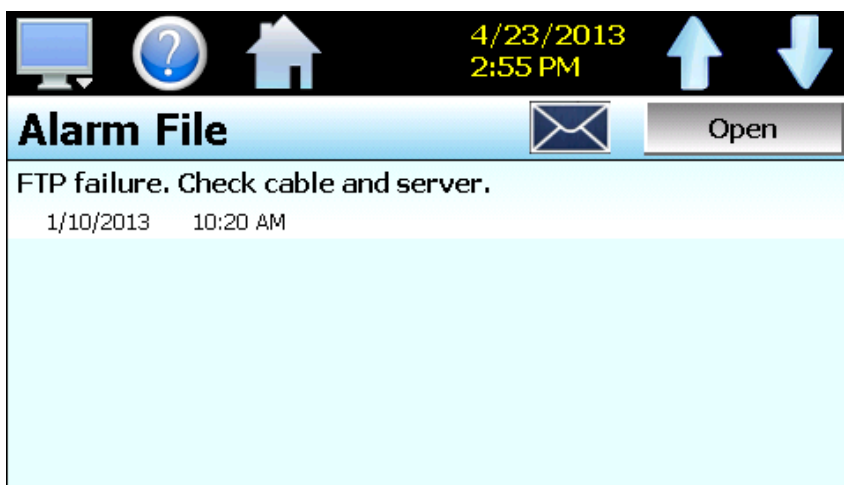



The alarm will only leave the list when cleared by the operator by pressing the 'Clear' button. Only alarms that are not currently active in the system can be cleared from the alarm list.

4.8.2 Alarm File

The Alarm File screen is accessed from the home “View” menu. It displays all alarms for any given day. nCompass can store daily alarm files for a period of a year or longer (time based on storage usage for data history). Each time an alarm occurs on nCompass, the alarm is written to a file. Alarm file names are listed as month_day_year. The “Open” file button will display a dialog box where the user can select any alarm file to view.

NOTE: If no alarms occurred on a given day, an alarm file will not be created for that day.



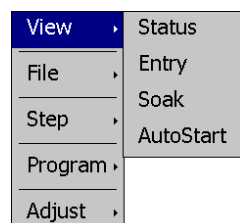
The send email icon  allows the user to send a copy of the currently opened alarm file to any user configured in nCompass. When the email icon is pressed, an “Add Recipients” window will be displayed where the user can select recipients for the file from any of the email addresses configured under the nCompass email settings. For information on how to add email recipients to nCompass, see the section 8.9, Email.

5 Automatic Ramp/Soak Program Operation

A ramp/soak program is a set of instructions (set points and events) programmed as a timed sequence of steps. When a program is run, nCompass executes each step of the program automatically, in sequence, based on the time duration and settings for each step. nCompass can store hundreds of automatic ram/soak programs (depending on storage usage for data history) with up to 99 steps in each program.

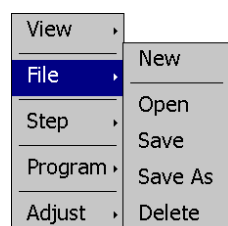
To assist in setup and documentation of nCompass, see the “Orion-M iSeries Configuration and Worksheets” Excel file provided on the Future Design Controls website (<http://www.futuredesigncontrols.com/Orion-M.htm>). This document provides setup and configuration forms and templates for all of the nCompass features including ramp/soak programs.

The menu provides navigation to the following functions:



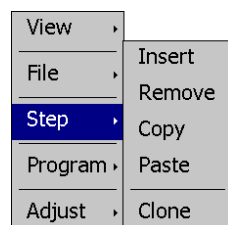
View menu

Status: View program operation; step #, time remaining, etc.
Entry: Functions for creating/editing profiles.
Soak: Settings for guaranteed soak limits.
AutoStart: Settings for automatically starting a program.



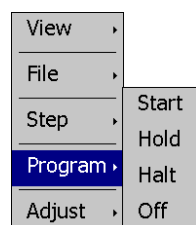
File menu

New: Clears all current program entries.
Open: Provides file open dialog to select a program from memory.
Save: Saves the current program being edited.
Save As: Saves the program being edited under a new name.
Delete: Deletes the current program from internal memory.



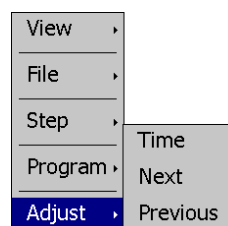
Step menu

Insert: Inserts a step into the program at the current step number.
Delete: Deletes the current step.
Copy: Copies current step data including events.
Paste: Pastes previously copied step data to the current step.
Clone: Copies and pastes current step events to all following steps.



Program menu

Start: Transfers current program to the control module and starts it.
Hold: Places a running program in hold.
Halt: Stops a running program and returns the loop controls to single set point (static) operation while leaving all events are their current state.
Off: Stops a running profile turning off all system events and returns the loop controls to single set point (static) operation



Adjust menu

Time: Add/subtract time from the current step of a running program when first placed in hold.
Next: Advances the running program to the next step when in hold.
Previous: Advances the running program to the previous step when in hold.

5.1 Entering a Ramp/Soak Program

Ramp/Soak programs are created and edited from the program Entry screen. The program Entry screen can also be accessed directly from the “Program” menu. To create an automatic ramp/soak program:






- 1.) From the File menu, select “New” to create a new program.
- 2.) Enter the number of steps that will be in the program you want to create. The default setting, and minimum number of steps is one. You can only adjust settings for step numbers within the range of 1 to the Max Steps entered (maximum of 99). Thus, to adjust settings for step 5, you must have the Max Steps set to a value of at least 5.

NOTE: The number of steps can be changed at any time during the program entry to shorten or lengthen the program as required without affecting steps already programmed.

- 3.) For each step, enter the step events, any wait for conditions, set points and time duration or ramp rate (depending upon OEM configuration). Example shown below with step time (HH:MM:SS).

- 4.) From the File menu, select “Save” to save the program.

NOTE: Programs can be saved with names of up to 16 characters long. However, nCompass only uses the first 10 characters of the program name for display updates and record keeping. When naming programs, try to keep the name limited to 10 characters in order to have the full program name shown, or use the first 10 characters as a means of more clearly identifying the program when more than 10 characters are used in the name.

   6/28/2013 8:56 AM <div style="float: right;">   </div>			
Max Steps	<input type="text" value="1"/>	Wait	Event
Jump To Step	<input type="text" value="1"/>	Cycle Count	<input type="text" value="0"/>
S1: Touch Here			
Time (HH.MM.SS) = 0:0:0			
LOOP 1 = 0C			
LOOP 2 = 0%RH			
LOOP 3 = 0C			

To assist with program entry, the Step menu provides additional tools to help with the programming process.

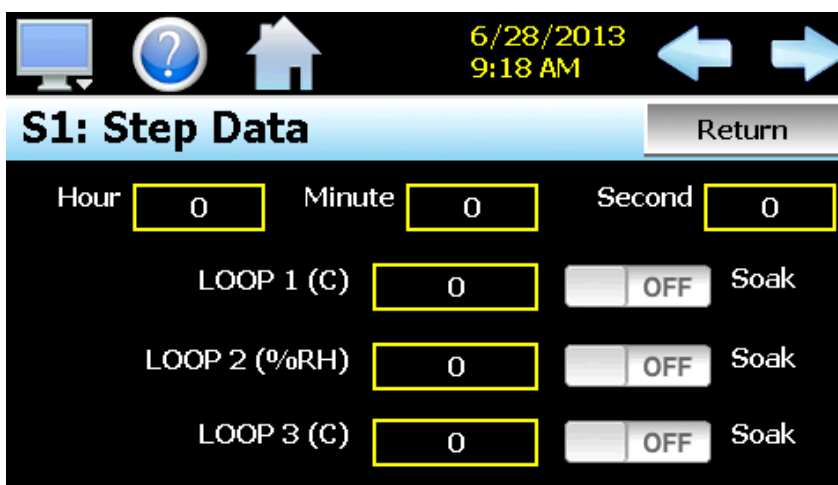
Step Menu Options

- Insert:** Inserts a step into the program at the current step number.
- Remove:** Deletes the current step.
- Copy:** Copies the current step data including any event and wait settings.
- Paste:** Pastes previously copied step data to the current step.
- Clone** Copies the current step events and pastes them to all following steps.

5.1.1 Setting Step Set Points and Time (Ramp in Time Option)

When the program 'ramp in time' configuration option is selected, the length of each step is entered as a period of time in hours, minutes and seconds. The set points entered for each control loop are then used as the target set points for the step, i.e., the set point that each control loop will arrive at by the end of the step. Each set point will then change independently of the other set points in order to arrive at the target set point when the time left in the step reaches zero.

To enter the set points and time for a step, touch the time/set point list view at the bottom of the Entry screen. This will display the 'Step Data' screen. To enter the step time, touch the individual Hours, Minutes and Seconds fields to enter in the desired time duration. To enter the set point for a loop, touch the set point field for the loop and enter the desired set point.



The set point entered for a loop will be the target set point value that nCompass is to achieve by the end of the step. Thus, based on the time entered and the set point for the loop from the previous step, the step will either be a 'ramp' step or a 'soak' step.

Entering a Soak Step

The set point entry for a step defines the target set point, i.e., the set point that will be achieved by the end of the step. Thus, if the set point of the step matches the set point for the control loop from the previous step, the loop will soak, i.e., remain at that set point, for the entire step creating a soak step.

Entering a Ramp Step

A ramp step is merely a step with a set point that is different from the previous step. The loop's set point will then ramp from the previous set point, to the set point of the current step, linearly over the time entered for the step. This creates a ramp step.

NOTE: *A step time of zero can be entered for a step to implement an immediate set point change. When coupled with a wait for condition on the following step, there is no need to know the time it takes for the process to reach set point. The wait condition can be used to trigger the next step, typically a soak, so that the desired soak time is achieved without having to determine what additional time may be needed in order to make sure that the process reaches set point before starting the soak time.*

The **Soak** selections are used to turn on the guaranteed soak option for one or more of the controlled loops. To enable guaranteed soak for a loop, turn on the Soak selection for the corresponding loop. When the step executes, the program will automatically enter a hold condition if the loop's PV deviates from its set point by more than the soak limit setting for the loop as entered on the Soak limits screen.

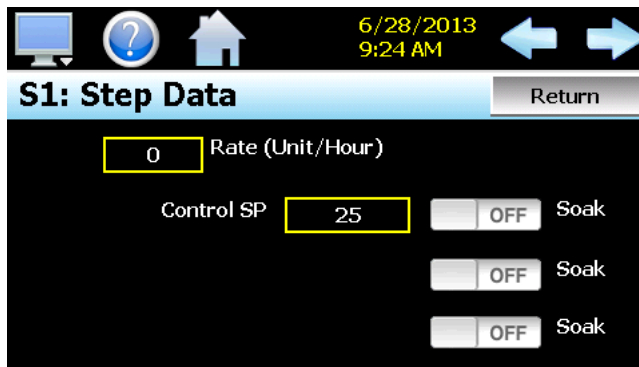
NOTE: *Guaranteed soak is typically not used during set point ramping steps as the ramp rate will be affected if any process variable deviates from its soak band because the program will be placed into hold. When the program is in hold, the step length will be extended and all set points will no longer ramp at the desired rate. They will maintain their current value until the timer starts again. Guaranteed soak is primarily used on soak steps to make sure that the process stays at the desired set point, within the soak band, for the full time duration of the step.*

5.1.2 Setting Step Set Points and Ramp Rate/Dwell Time (Ramp Rate Option)

When the 'ramp rate' configuration is selected, the rate of change for the control loop set points is specified as a change in units/hour. A single set point is then entered, which is applied to all control loops, and is used as the target set point for the step, i.e., the set point that each control loop will arrive at by the end of the step.

If the user enters a set point that matches the set point of the previous step, the ramp rate field will be hidden and the dwell time fields for Hours and Minutes will be shown. This allows the user to create a dwell step in which all loops will remain at set point for the time entered.

NOTE: *A ramp rate of zero can be entered for a step to implement an immediate set point change. Step 1 is always a ramp step as there is no preceding step to compare the set point entry with.*



Ramp Rate Step Entry



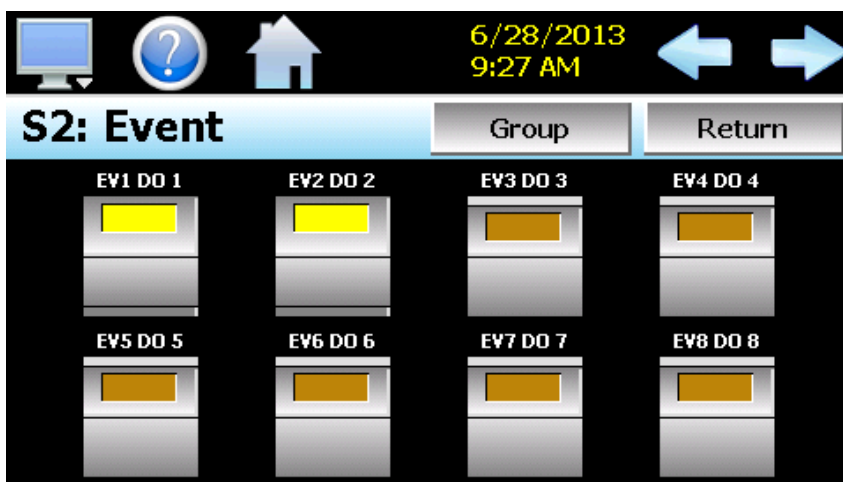
Dwell Step Entry

5.1.3 Setting Step Events

For each step of the program, the user can select which events are to be on during the step. To edit step events, press the "Events" button on the program Entry screen. This will display the step Events screen.

You can then select which events are to be on during the step by touching each event toggle switch to turn the events on or off. The light on the event buttons will illuminate bright yellow to indicate that an event is on. If more than 8 events are configured in the system, the 'Group' button will be shown. Pressing this button will toggle between the first 8 and second group of up to 8 events so that all events can be edited for the step.

Pressing the left or right arrow button will allow you to scroll through each step of the program and not have to leave the step Events screen. To return to the Entry screen, press the "Return" button or select "Entry" from the View menu.



NOTE: The step events must be set individually for each step. Even though a ramp/soak program may be in operation, if the events are not set, the associated loop control output will not turn on. To make setting step events quick and easy, nCompass provides the “Clone” function from the “Step” menu. When selected, all event selections of the current step will be copied to all following steps.

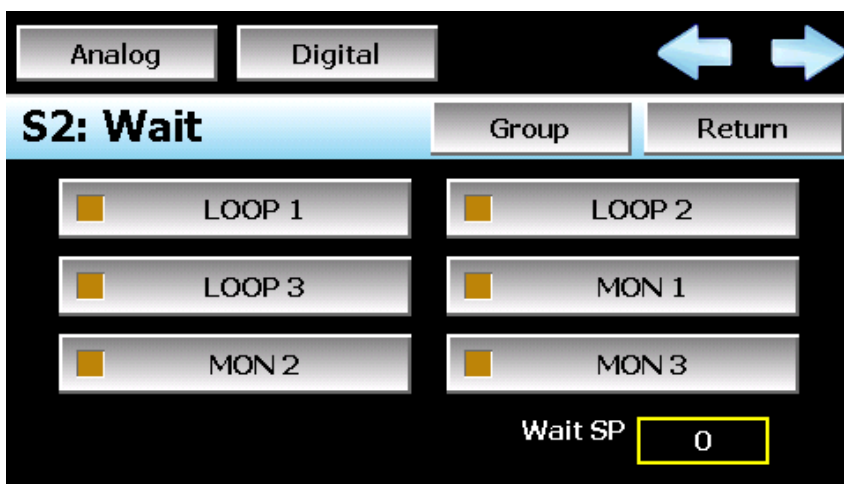
This requires the user to only enter event selections for one step (step 1 for example), and if all following steps use the same event selections, selecting “Clone” from the “Step” menu will then copy the selections to all other steps of the program. This feature can be used on any step of the program, so if event selections then change on step 5, the function can be used again and all steps after step 5 will then have event selections of step 5 copied to them leaving steps 1-4 with the previous selections.

5.1.4 Setting Wait For Conditions

The “Wait For” function is a powerful tool for pausing a program until selected process variables (loops and/or monitors) reach a predefined set point. This differs from the guaranteed soak function by being a single shot monitor. With the guaranteed soak, the process variable is monitored throughout the whole step. If the process exceeds the limit, the program will pause until the process returns to within the limit setting. The wait for function pauses the program and ‘waits for’ the process to reach a particular value that is set for the step. Once the process reaches this set point value, the program automatically resumes operation.

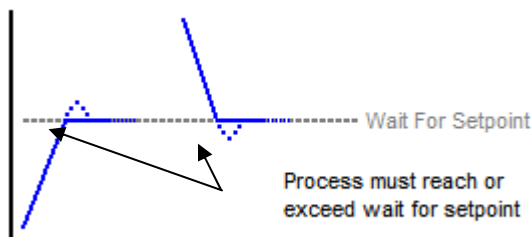
The program can also be set to wait for a digital input. This allows any of the available inputs on the nCompass control module to be selected (input must also be configured as a wait for input). When the step is reached, it will wait for the input to change state before continuing the step. Any combination of loops, monitors and inputs can be set for a step, but all of them must meet the wait for condition of the step in order for the program to continue.

To enable a wait for condition in a step, press the ‘Wait For’ button on the Entry screen. This displays the ‘Wait For’ screen. The process selections, as shown below, allow you to select which loops and/or monitors (if any) will be used as a wait for condition. If more than six loops and monitors are configured in the system, the ‘Group’ button will be shown to allow the user to cycle through all available inputs.

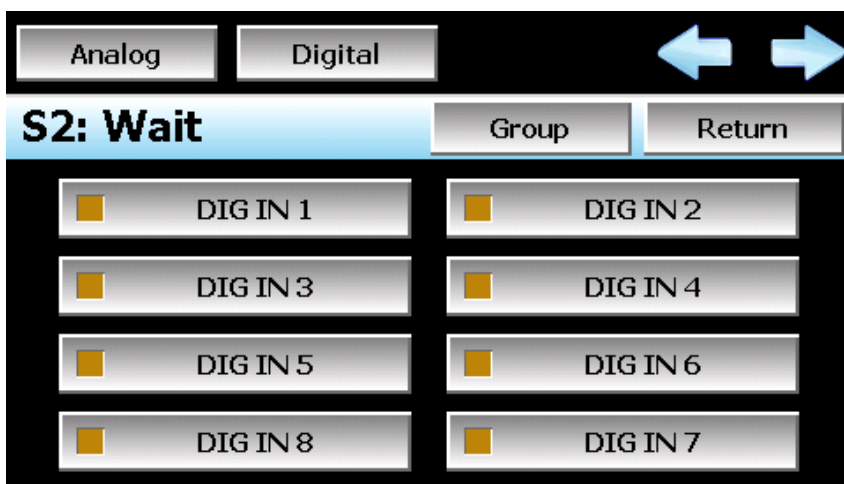


The loop and monitor selections share a common 'Wait for Setpoint'. This set point is used as the trigger point for the wait for condition, i.e., the value that each loop and/or monitor must meet for the program to continue.

NOTE: The set point entry for a 'wait for' loop and/or monitor is critical in order for the step to operate correctly. During the wait state, each selected loop and/or monitor input must arrive at or cross the wait set point in order for the program to resume operation. Thus, the previous step must insure that the process values will be moving towards the target wait for set point prior to the wait for step beginning. If all selected loops and/or monitors do not cross the wait for set point after the wait step has started, the program will pause indefinitely on the step until the user takes action.



The digital input selections are made by pressing 'Digital' button on the Wait For screen. When using the digital input wait for selection, the digital input must be configured as a 'wait for event' input. If it is not configured as a 'wait for event' input, the program will ignore that input when the wait for step is executed and continue through the step as normal. See section 9.11 on the offline setup of Digital Inputs for information on setting the digital input function.



If more than 8 digital inputs are configured in the system, the 'Group' button will be shown. Pressing this button will toggle between the first 8 and second group of up to 8 inputs so that all available inputs can be edited for the step. When all entries have been made, press the 'Return' button to return to the Entry screen.

NOTE: If no digital inputs are configured in the system, the 'Analog' and 'Digital' button selections will not be shown and the normal icon bar will be visible as there are no inputs available to select as a wait for condition. Only the loop/monitor selections will be provided.

5.1.5 Setting Jump Steps

This feature allows the program to 'jump' between different steps within itself. When a jump is programmed on a step, the program will first execute the step as a normal step; however, once the step time is complete, the program will jump to the specified 'jump step' rather than continuing on to the next step. After all of the programmed jumps have been completed, the program will then continue to the next sequential step in the program without making any further jumps.

To program a jump, enter the step number that you want the program to jump to when the step is complete, along with the total number of times the jump is to be made. A cycle count of zero on a step indicates that no jump will be made once the step is complete regardless of what the jump step number is set to.

Jump to Step: Sets the step number that the program will jump to upon the completion of the step. The jump will only occur if the cycle count is greater than zero. The step number can be a previous step number, in order to cycle back to a previous portion of the program, or it can be set to make the program skips steps by jumping further ahead in the program.

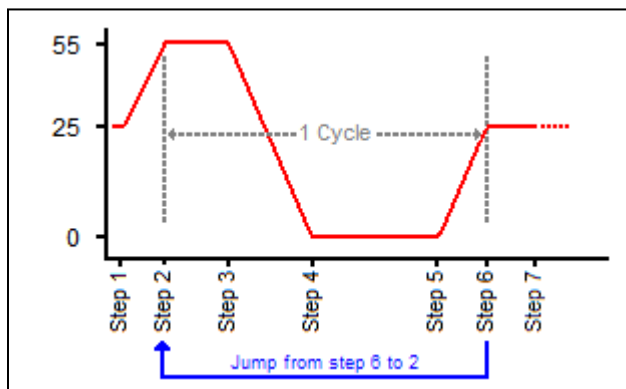
Cycle Count: Sets the number of jumps that will be made from the step. Once all jumps have been made, the program will continue on to the next step in sequential order. Jumps are disabled on the step when the cycle count is zero. nCompass will ignore the jump step so it does not have to be set. It can be left at its default value of one.

NOTE: The cycle count defines how many jumps will be made. Thus, if you wish to perform 10 cycles within a program, your cycle count will be set to 9, 10 minus the 1 you performed prior to reaching the jump step.

Example:

A process must cycle between 0 and 55 for 10 cycles during a portion of the program, and then returned to its starting value for following steps.

- Step 1 Start at 25
- Step 2 Ramp to 55
- Step 3 soak at 55
- Step 4 ramp to 0
- Step 5 soak at 0
- Step 6 Ramp to 25
Set Jump to Step=2
Set Cycle Count=9






With the jump programmed on step 6, the program will jump from step 6 back to step 1 after the ramp time has completed. The program will then repeat steps 2 through 6. It will continue to do this until all 9 jumps have occurred. Once all 9 jumps have been completed, the program will continue on to step 7 after the final ramp to 25. Since 1 cycle is made prior to the first jump at the end of step 6, a total of 10 cycles are completed.

NOTE: The nCompass ramp/soak programmer has the ability to do nested looping. It has the ability to set up jumps on every step throughout the program. It even has the ability to jump forward, skipping steps, only to allow them later by other jump steps returning to the skipped steps. However, this can become confusing. Use caution with nested loops to prevent product loss. The program may not operate as expected due to multiple jump paths within the program.

5.1.6 Setting Program Auto Start

Auto Start is a feature that can be used to start a ramp/soak program on a specified date or day, and time (of a 24-hour-clock). The auto start settings are saved with the program. Choose the desired auto start method, by date or by day, from the drop down menu and enter the start time settings.

6/28/2013
9:46 AM

AutoStart

Month
Day
Year

DOW
Hour
Minute

DOW = 0(Sunday) thru 6(Saturday)

Save

When **AutoStart By Date** is selected, the exact date and time must be entered. Enter the month, day, year and time of day in hours and minutes for when the program is to start. The day of week is not required to be set. It is not used for this function.

When **AutoStart By Day** is selected, only the day of week and time is required to be entered. The date settings are ignored. nCompass simply looks for the day of week and time to begin the program.

NOTE: The time is entered in a 24 hour format. To convert time from a 12 hour format (AM/PM) into 24 hour format, add 12 to the hours for PM time. For example, 2pm will be a value of 14 (2 + 12) for hours. A time of 5:30pm will be 17 hours, 30 minutes.

5.1.7 Setting Guaranteed Soak Limits

The guarantee soak limits are used to set the control tolerance for each loop during guaranteed soak steps when in ramp/soak program operation. When a process variable deviates from its set point by more than its soak limit value, the program timer will stop until the process variable re-enters the soak band. These limits apply to every step in the program and only need to be set once.



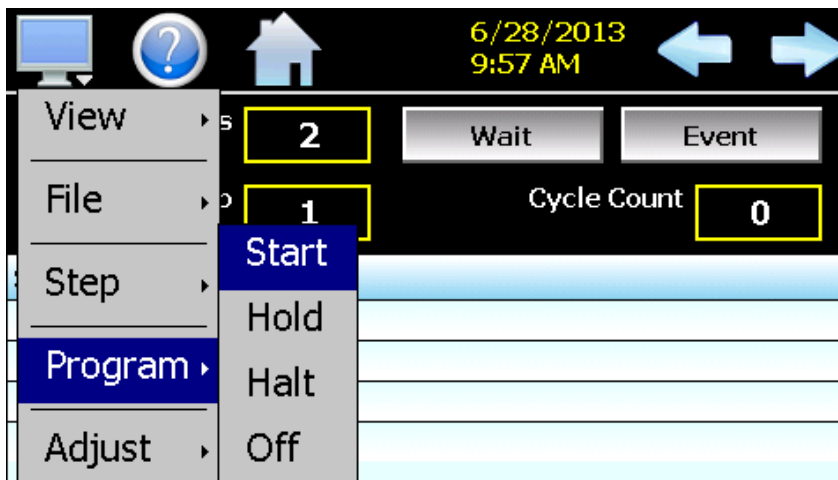
Soak	Edit
LOOP 1 Soak SP = 0C	
LOOP 2 Soak SP = 0%RH	
LOOP 3 Soak SP = 0C	

To change a limit, select the desired loop from the list and press the 'Edit' button. Enter the new limit setting on the numeric keypad and press 'Done' when finished. The new limit value will then be shown in the list view for the selected control loop.

NOTE: If soak limit is set too tight, i.e., a very small deviation value from set point, it could prevent the program from operating as desired because the process may not be able to be controlled to such a tight limit setting.

5.2 Starting an Automatic Ramp/Soak Program

In order to start a ramp/soak program, it must first be loaded into the nCompass control module. In order to do this, you must select “Start” from the Program menu.



The screen will automatically change to the Start screen. By default, a program will always start on step 1. If you wish to start the program on a different step, press the start step field and enter the desired start step or use the left and right scroll buttons to adjust the step number.



Once the desired start step number is entered, press the “Start” button. The program will then be transferred to the control module’s memory and then started once the transfer is complete. The Status screen will then be displayed.

NOTE: *If the program was set up with the auto start feature enabled, the program will enter the auto start mode immediately upon start. Once the set date or day and time is reached, the program will begin running. The start date shown on the Status view screen indicates when the program will start based on the auto start settings.*

To stop a program, select “Halt” or “Off” from the Program menu. When a program is stopped, the loops will return to single set point (static mode) operation.

The **Halt** selection stops the running program, but leaves the set points and system events at their current values when the program stops. This allows you to stop a program and continue in static mode without disrupting any processes and causing a “hiccup” in operation.

The **Off** selection stops the running program and turns all system events off. The loop control set points will remain at their current values when the program is stopped and their outputs will continue to operate according to the set point value; however, all system events will be turned off. This allows you to immediately stop a program and turn off any equipment controlled by the control module digital outputs.

NOTE: The program ‘Off’ selection does not affect loop controller outputs.

5.2.1 Hold/Resume Ramp/Soak Program Operation

At any time during the operation of a program, it can be manually placed into hold. This stops the program timer; however, nCompass continues operation under the current step settings at the time the program was put into hold. To pause a program, select “Hold” from the Program menu. To resume the program from the point in which it was paused, select “Start” from the Program menu.

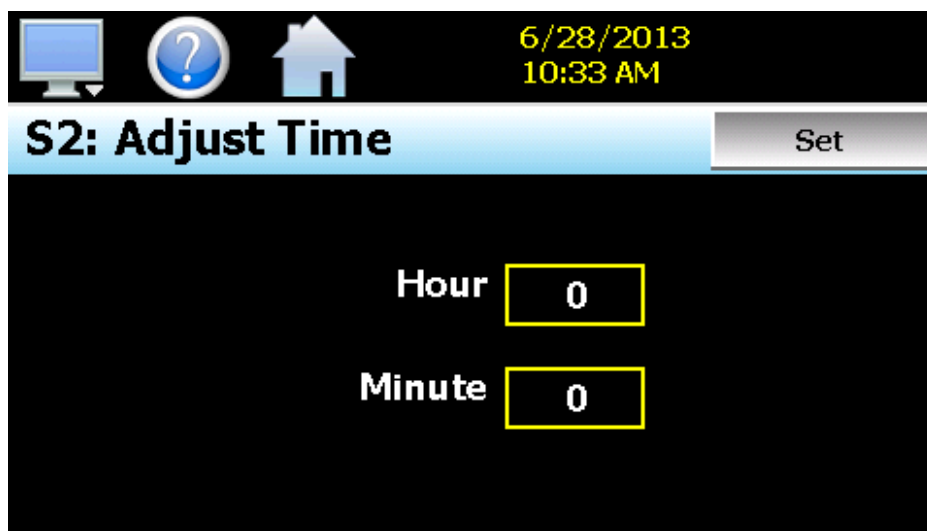
NOTE: When a program is in hold, the set points and system events can be manually changed to make on-the-spot adjustments to system operation in that step, without changing the original program. When program operation is resumed, nCompass will continue the step using the adjustments made to the set points and system events.

5.2.2 Adjusting Step Time

During program operation, the length of time remaining in a step can be adjusted to increase or decrease the time left. The adjust step time function allows you to add or subtract time from the current step; however, the program must be first put into hold. Once in hold, the ‘Adjust Time’ menu item is enabled.

When selected, the Adjust Time screen will be shown. Enter the time adjustment in hours and minutes and press ‘Set’ when finished. The time remaining in the step will be adjusted by the total time entered. Once complete, resume the program by selecting ‘Start’ from the Program menu.

NOTE: When adjusting the time of a set point ramp step, the ramp rate will be altered for the remainder of the step. The ramp rate will decrease if time is added and increase if time is removed. To subtract time from a step, enter negative values for hours and/or minutes.



6/28/2013
10:33 AM

S2: Adjust Time Set

Hour 0

Minute 0

5.2.3 Advance Previous/Next Step

The advance step functions allow you to skip certain program steps or repeat them by advancing to the desired step. To advance to a previous or next step in the program, it must be first put into hold. Once the program is in hold, the advance step menu items are enabled under the 'Adjust' menu.

By selecting 'Previous' or 'Next', the program will jump back or jump forward by one step each time the menu item is selected. When the program is on the desired step, place it back into run and the program will resume operation from the beginning of the selected step.

5.3 Monitoring Automated Ramp/Soak Program Operation

The 'Status' view provides all status information regarding the operation of the current program. It can be accessed directly from the home 'Program' menu as well as the program 'View' menu. When a ramp/soak program is first started, nCompass automatically directs the user to this screen to observe program operation.



<div>    <div>6/28/2013 10:36 AM</div> </div>		
<div> <div>◀</div> <div>LOOP 1 Target SP = 25.00</div> <div>▶</div> </div>		
Status	Start	End
Waiting	06/28/13-10:33	06/28/13-10:37
Step	Time	Wait
2	00:01:00	LOOP 1
Jump	Cycles	Wait SP
----	----	25.0
WAIT		

Status indicates the current operating mode of the program, i.e., active, hold, ramp, steady, waiting, etc.

Start indicates the date and time at which the program was started.

End is the calculated stop date and time for the program.

Step indicates the step number currently being executed.

Time is the time remaining in the current step.

Wait indicates the input(s) being monitored if a wait for condition is present.

Wait SP shows the set point or digital input number for the wait for condition if active.

Jump indicates the step number that program will jump to at the completion of the current step.

Cycles indicates the number of jumps remaining for the step (if any).

The **loop set points** for the current step can be viewed at the top of the screen by pressing the left and right scroll buttons to cycle through each loop configured in the system. Note that the set points shown here are the target set points, not the actual set points the loops are controlling to. To view the actual control set point, see the Single or Dual view screens.

5.4 Common Questions About Ramp/Soak Program Operation

1. How do I start or run a ramp/soak program?

To select and start a program, you must be on the 'Entry' or 'Status' screen. Using the File menu, choose the 'Open' menu item to select from a list of all available programs stored on nCompass. Open the desired program from the list, and then select 'Start' from the Program menu. Enter the desired start step and press the 'Start' button.

2. How do I know which program is running?

When a program is running, the name is displayed on Status view screen as well as the Single and Dual view screens. nCompass will indicate that the program is running when it is in operation. If a program is not running, nCompass will display the name of the currently loaded program, i.e., present in memory and ready to be run.

3. Why is the program name not appearing correctly?

nCompass only uses the first ten characters of the program name for display updates and record keeping, even though programs can be saved with names of up to 16 characters long. When naming programs, try to keep the names limited to ten characters if the desire is to have the full program name shown, or use the first ten characters as a means of more clearly identifying the program when more than ten characters are used.

4. How do I enter a jump step?

A 'jump step' is a normal step; however, instead of continuing to the next step of the program when the step is complete, the program 'jumps' to a specified step. To enter a jump, set the step number you want to the program to jump to, and the number of times that the jump is to take place, into the step you want to jump from. When that step is complete, the jump settings will tell the program to jump to the specified step until all jumps have taken place. The next time the jump step is executed (after all jumps have taken place), the program will continue on to the next step.

5. Why is the program not coming out of a Wait For?

When a 'wait for' condition is applied to a step, the step will not begin until the wait for condition is met. When using a wait condition to initiate a soak time, be sure to place the wait for condition on the soak step. If the wait for is applied to the ramp step, the program will not continue because the set point will not change until the wait for condition is met, i.e., the ramp can not take place until the step is executed. Since the set point does not change, the input will not change to meet the wait for set point and the program will wait indefinitely.

If the wait for condition is a digital input, the selected input must meet its configured transition state after the wait for has been initiated. If the input turns on or off before the 'wait for' step has been entered, the program will not continue because the change in state of the input must be seen after the wait has been initiated.

6. Why has the program not completed its run by the stop date given when I started it?

The estimated stop date provided by nCompass for the program is a calculated value based on the sum total of all step times. This time can be affected by any guaranteed soaks or wait for conditions entered into steps of the program. The affects of these times is an unknown and can cause the program to run longer than calculated because they pause the program until their conditions are met.

NOTE: *nCompass does update the estimated stop date based on these conditions as they occur; however, it does make the stop date a moving target.*

7. Guaranteed soak is turned on, why are the loops not following the programmed ramp?

Guaranteed soak is typically not turned on in ramp steps. Guaranteed soak is used to pause a step until the selected input is within the soak limit band around set point. On a ramp step, if the step time is paused due to an input leaving the soak band, the ramp rate is then affected because program timer stops and the set point is no longer changing. It will hold at that set point until the input returns to the soak band.

Since the purpose of a ramp step is to change the set point over time, the input could be repeatedly falling in and out of the soak band limit throughout the step, thus causing the program to pause and resume operation multiple times. This will elongate the overall step time and change the rate of change of the set point. Guaranteed soak is typically enabled on soak steps only.

8. I am using the program 'ramp rate' configuration option, so why do the control loop set points jump to a different value when the program starts?

The ramp rate feature was designed for the stress relieving market. When a program is started, nCompass checks the actual process values of each control loop. nCompass then uses the highest process value as the starting set point and sets that set point to all control loops. This synchronizes all control loops to the same initial control value, and then the desired ramp rate entered for step 1 of the program is then used for the duration of the step until the programmed set point is achieved.

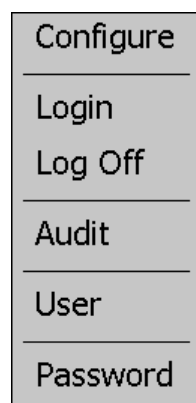
6 Security

The nCompass security model provides an administrator with the tools to add up to 30 users to the system. Each user must have a unique ID, full name and password. Four user levels are provided which include system, user, supervisor and administrator levels. Specific access rights can be assigned to each user level and password aging can be implemented. Verification is provided (if enabled) for any parameters that will change a control parameter, which could upset the process (i.e. loop set point, start/stop automated ramp/soak programs, etc).

Verification requires that the logged in user must log in again before the process value (at the controller) will actually be changed. This feature is provided for extra security. The following example will make re-authentication clearer:

A supervisor logs on the system. The supervisor then steps away from the system to take a phone call but does not log out before leaving. If another user tries to change the control set point on any loop, the system will require another login (by an authorized user for that level) before the control set point is actually changed. This provides an extra level of protection to make the system more "tamper proof".

The 'Security' menu, accessed from the home menu, provides access to the security section of nCompass.



The 'Security' menu provides the following functions:

Configure:	Provides access to security setup to add users, set rights and options.
Login:	Log on a user if security is enabled.
Log Off	Log off a user if security is enabled.
Audit:	Allows the user to view any of the saved audit trail files.
User:	Shows the current user logged into the system.
Password:	Allows the current user to change their password.

To assist in setup and documentation of nCompass, see the "Orion-M iSeries Configuration and Worksheets" Excel file provided on the Future Design Controls website (<http://www.futuredesigncontrols.com/Orion-M.htm>). This document provides setup and configuration forms and templates for all of the nCompass features including Security.

6.1 Adding Users

The “New” user tab provides the ability to add up to 30 users to the system. Select the type of user from the drop down list (System, User, Supervisor or Administrator). Press each field to add the user ID, full name and password (no spaces allowed, 5 character minimum and 16 characters maximum). Press the “Create” button to add the user to the system. If the passwords do not match or the user ID is already used, nCompass will alert the user and not accept the entry.

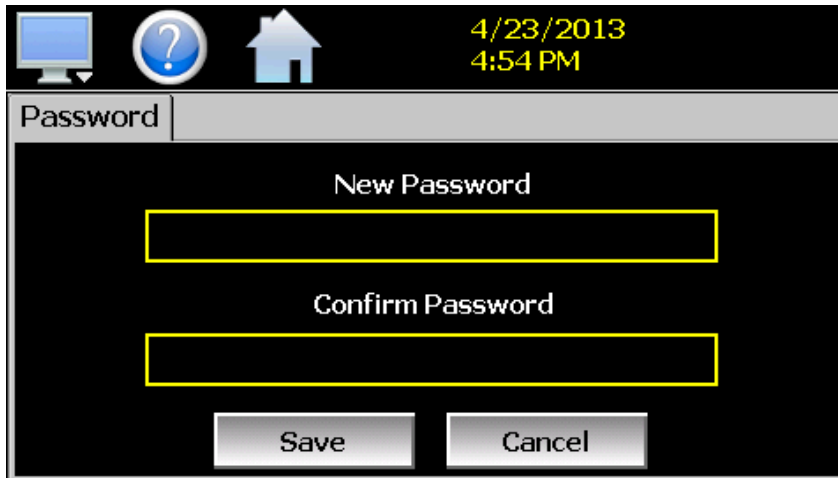
6.2 Viewing Users

The “Users” tab provides the administrator with the ability to view information on each user entered into the system. Password information is not available. The user can be deleted from this tab and a new password for each user can also be entered from this area.

To delete a user, select the user from the list and press the “Delete” button. Likewise, to change the password for a user, select the user from the list and press the “Password” button.

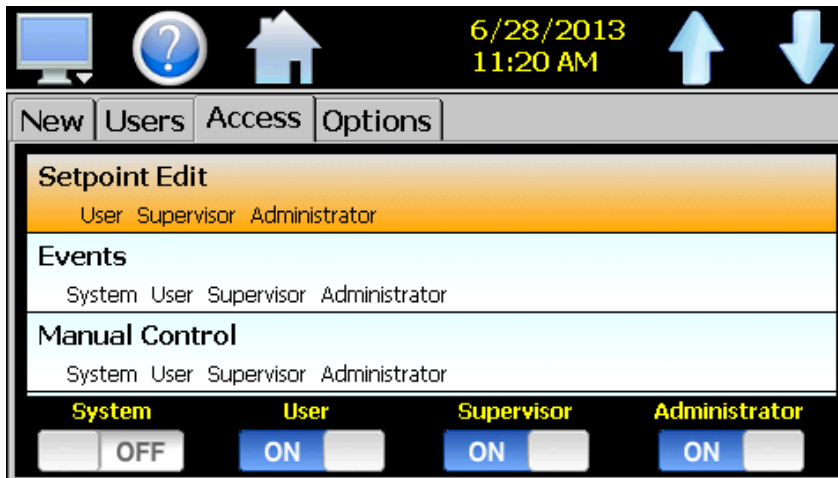
6.2.1 New Password Entry

To change a password, select the desired user by touching the User ID in the list box and press the 'New Password' button. Enter the new password and confirm the password. Press the 'Accept' button to change the password (no spaces allowed, 4 character minimum and 16 characters maximum).



6.3 Setting User Access

The "Access" tab provides the administrator the ability to assign rights to each user level (System, User, Supervisor and Administrator). To enable or disable specific program functions (user rights) for each user level, select the user right from the list and press the corresponding on/off button for the user level you want to change access rights for. If the button is set to on, user access will be enabled for the user group.



User access for "Security" can not be disabled for the administrator group. This is a safety feature to make sure that any administrator with the proper user ID and password can access security. If the administrator loses his/her ID or password, there is no "back door" to the system and it will have to be reset and reprogrammed in order to return to normal operation.

6.3.1 Security System User Access

Shown below is a list of the available user rights, where to find the menu item(s) applicable to the user right and a description of what it applies to. Note that the OEM configuration allows many menu items to be disabled; in which case the menu for a specific user right may not be shown.

User Right	Menu Location	Description
Setpoint Edit	View/Single, Dual loop views	applies to loop controls when not running an automatic ramp/soak program (does not apply to loop/monitor alarms)
Events	View/Events	applies to enable or disable manual events
Manual Control	View/Single	enable or disable loop control Manual mode button
Auto Tune	View/Single	enable or disable loop control Automatic Tune button
Program Operate	Program/Start, Hold, Halt, Off actions	applies to all program control menu selections; does not affect digital Inputs configured for same action
Recovery	Device/Settings/Set/Recovery	logic when running an automated ramp/soak program when power lost & recovery: Off, Hold, Continue, Restart or Resume
Reset Alarms	View/Alarm	does not affect digital input alarm silence function
Clear Alarms	View/Alarm; Clear button	prevents alarm list view from being cleared
Chart Settings	View/Chart	configure plot channels, scale & time for charts
Data	Data/Data	applies to all data logging actions & settings; does not affect digital input functions
Annotation	Data/View/Annotation	access to add operator messages to active log file
Signature	Data/View/Signature	access to add digital signature to active historical data file
Open	see description	alarm, automatic program, audit & data files
Save	see description	program "save" and "save as"; note files may be copied from system with USB file transfer utilities
Delete	see description	data files & automatic programs; note files may be deleted with File Utilities
Program Edit	Program/Entry	no data entry or access to Events or Step SP/Time fields or GS Soak Limits, Auto Start; can't insert/delete/copy/paste step.
USB	Data/Utilities/USB	allows USB memory stick to copy/delete data, alarm, program & audit trail files & to import programs
FTP/WAN	Data/Utilities/FTP/WAN	configure FTP client settings
Communications	Device/Settings/Comms/Comms	configure web page, Modbus address & VNC settings
Barcode	Device/Settings/Comms/Barcode	applies to all barcode reader settings
Defrost	Device/Settings/View/Defrost	applies to defrost interval, duration and fan delay time settings
Start Thaw	Device/Settings/View/Defrost; Defrost button	access to manually initiate a defrost cycle
Redundancy	Device/Settings/View/Redundancy	applies to primary system selection, redundancy operating mode and alternate/concurrent time settings
Load Timer	Device/Settings/View /Redundancy; Load Timer button	access to active redundancy product load timer
Setpoint Limits	Device/Settings/Set/Limit	applies to loop controls (does not apply to loop/monitor alarms)
Adjust Alarms	Device/Settings/Set/Alarm	applies to all loop and monitor point alarms
Event Names	Device/Settings/Set/Event	configure event tagnames (seen in manual Events & program step Events)
Email Settings	Device/Settings/Email/Email Settings	configure email settings and addresses
Email Message	Device/Settings/Email/Message	access to compose & send email message
Offline	Device/Settings/Offline	access to Off-Line menu system: Service items & Options, Units, set Clock, Calibrate Touch, Language, Exit To Application, monitor Offset, Configuration, Analog Input & Output Setup, Digital Input & Output Setup, Digital Input Monitor & Digital Output Force

User Right	Menu Location	Description
Service	Device/Settings/Offline/View/Service	applies to counter set point entry and clearing counters
Options (service)	Device/Settings/Offline/View/Options	service notification enable/disable
Calibrate Touch	Device/Settings/Offline/System/Display	access to the touch screen calibration utility
Backlight	Device/Settings/Offline/System/Display	access to edit backlight settings for brightness and off delay time
Alarm Volume	Device/Settings/Offline/System/Display	allows edit of nCompass alarm beeper volume
Units	Device/Settings/Offline/Set/Units	loop/monitor point temperature units configuration - C\F
Clock	Device/Settings/Offline/Set/Clock	Set Date/Time, Time Zone, DST and NTS connection
NTP	Device/Settings/Offline/Set/Clock	enable & choose National Time Server location
Daylight Savings	Device/Settings/Offline/Set/Clock	enable Daylight Savings Time (DST)
Language	Device/Settings/Offline/Set/Language	Select help language
Offset Calibration	Device/Settings/Offline/Calibrate/Offset	enter bias for monitor points
Analog Inputs	Device/Settings/Offline/Hardware/ Analog Inputs	configure Analog Input(s) to act as remote set points for specific loop controls
Analog Outputs	Device/Settings/Offline/Hardware/ Analog Outputs	configuration of PV, SP or %out retransmission from specific loop controls
Digital Inputs	Device/Settings/Offline/Hardware/ Digital Inputs	configure Digital Inputs
Digital Outputs	Device/Settings/Offline/Hardware/ Digital Outputs	configure Digital Outputs
Force	Device/Settings/Offline/Hardware/Force	access to force digital outputs on/off
Security	View/Security/Configure	applies to Security Setup
Configuration	Device/Settings/Offline/System/ Configuration	access to import/export setup files of nCompass
Default Configuration	Device/Settings/Offline/System/ Configuration; Reset Default Configuration button	function to clear system configuration and reset all to blank (default) state for reconfiguring
Exit (run mode)	Device/Settings /Offline/System/Exit; "Exit application. (automatic mode startup)." button	prevents nCompass application from being stopped
Exit to Configurator	Device/Settings /Offline/System/Exit; "Exit Application. (configuration mode startup)." button	prevents nCompass application from being stopped and access to the nCompass configurator application

6.4 Setting Security Options

The security "Options" tab provides the administrator the ability to set the global security options.



The screenshot shows the nCompass interface with the 'Options' tab selected. The top bar displays a date and time of 4/23/2013 4:54 PM. Below the top bar, there are four tabs: 'New', 'Users', 'Access', and 'Options'. The 'Options' tab is active. The main content area shows four settings:

- Password Aging Days:** A text input field containing the value '0'.
- Verification:** A toggle switch currently set to 'OFF'.
- Audit:** A toggle switch currently set to 'ON'.
- Security:** A toggle switch currently set to 'ON'.

The **Password Aging Days** field is a global for all users. Password aging starts from the day the user is entered into the system. The value can be set from 0 to 365 days. A value of zero disables password aging.

NOTE: When using password aging and the password expires for a user, the user will be required to change their password before access to the system is permitted. A user can change their password at any time (even if aging is not used) by selecting "Password" from the main security menu.

When enabled, **Verification** requires that the logged in user must log in again before the process value will actually be changed.

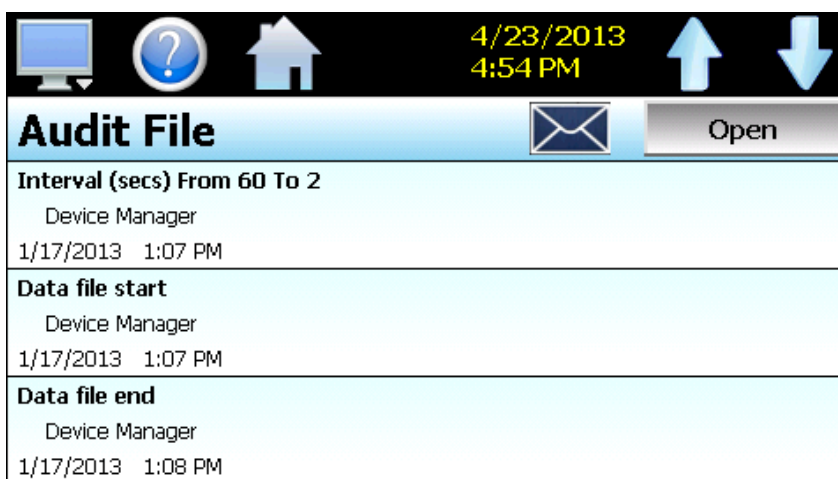
Audit is a global setting that turns the audit trail on or off. When the audit trail is turned on, all user actions are written to a daily log.

Security is the global setting that turns the nCompass security system on or off. The security system must be enabled for the audit trail to be enabled.


6.5 Audit Trail

The audit trail viewer is accessed by selecting “Audit” from the Security menu. It displays all user actions that affected the system for any given day. nCompass can store daily audit files for a period of a year or longer (time based on storage usage for data history). Each time a user take an action that affect the operation of the system (changing a set point, start/stop data logging, changes an alarm set point, etc.), the action is written to a file. Audit trail file names are listed as month_day_year. The “Open” file button will display a dialog box where the user can select any audit file to view.

NOTE: If no actions occurred on a given day, an audit file will not be created for that day.



Each action recorded to the file includes the date/time it occurred as well as the user (if logged in) that made the change. If no user is logged in, the user will be listed as “Device Manager”, which is the default user account for the nCompass system.

The send email icon  allows the user to send a copy of the currently opened audit trail file to any user configured in nCompass. When the email icon is pressed, an “Add Recipients” window will be displayed where the user can select recipients for the file from any of the email addresses configured under the nCompass email settings. For information on how to add email recipients to nCompass, see the section 8.9, Email.

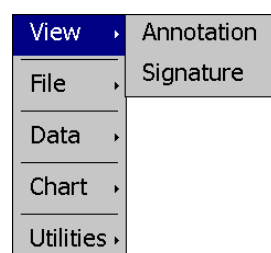
IMPORTANT: Functions performed via the digital inputs such as starting or stopping a ramp/soak program are not logged to the audit trail. These are external inputs to the control module and are not protected by security.

If a digital input is programmed for the “Halt Setpoint Control” function and the input is active, any set point change entered by an operator for a control loop will be logged to the audit trail; however, the set point on the loop control will not change. This will cause a discrepancy in the audit trail file as it will log the new set point entry even though the loop control is prevented from taking it.

7 Data Logging

The nCompass data logging features are accessed via the home 'Data' menu item. The system data logging provides the ability to select individual points for logging, view data log files and start/stop logging operations. The logging ability of nCompass provides an easy-to-use, convenient method to obtain electronic data without the need for additional data acquisition equipment.

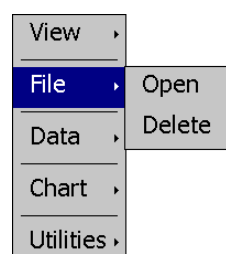
The Data Log menu provides navigation to the following functions:



View menu

Annotation: Allows the user to insert a notification into the currently running log file or view all annotations associated with the currently loaded historical data file.

Signature: Allows the user to digitally sign a file to prevent data tampering and view all digital signatures associated with the currently loaded historical data file.

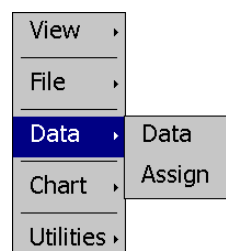


File menu

Open: Opens a history file for review.

Delete: Allows the user to delete the currently loaded history file.

NOTE: The "Delete" log file function does not affect data from a file that is running, only the current data log file loaded for review.



Data menu

Data: Displays main data log screen with status of logger.

Assign: Allows the user to select what variables are to be logged.

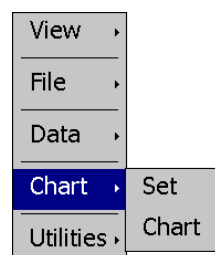
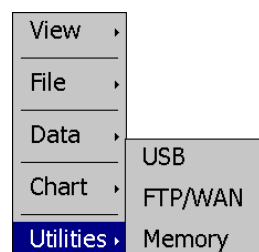


Chart menu

Set: Selection of data file points and time period for history review.

Chart: Plots historical data after time and points are selected.



Utilities menu

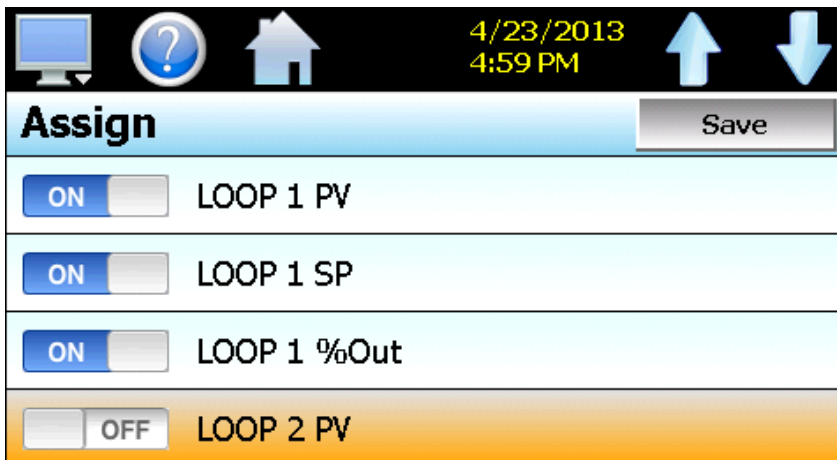
USB: Allows the user to access file utility functions.

FTP/WAN: Provides access to the automatic file back-up settings.

Memory: Displays memory capacity remaining on nCompass.

7.1 Selecting Points for Logging

In order for the data logging function of nCompass to operate, you must first select what variables are to be logged to the data file. To choose which points are to be logged, select “Assign” from the Data menu. This screen allows the user to select any point(s) from the system for data logging.



The Assign screen displays a list of variables with toggle switches to select them for logging. The variables are:

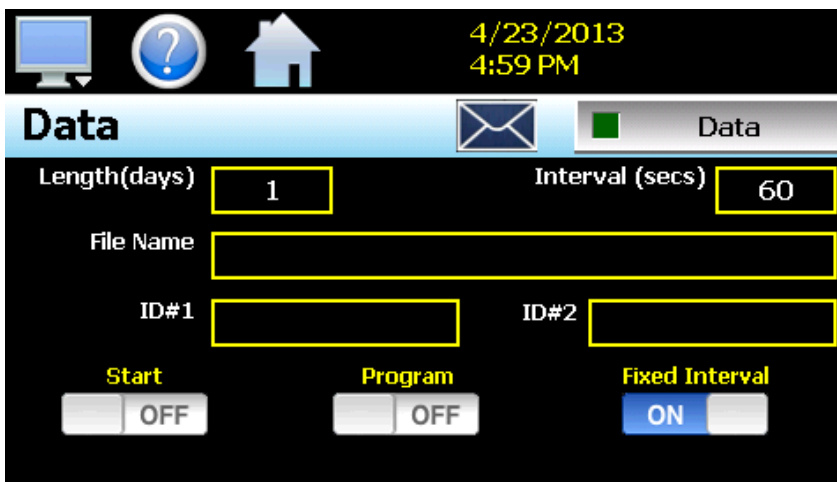
- LOOP 1 PV (ON)
- LOOP 1 SP (ON)
- LOOP 1 %Out (ON)
- LOOP 2 PV (OFF)

A "Save" button is located in the top right corner.

Select the desired items from the list by turning each one on or off. Control loops offer PV, SP and %Out selections while monitor points provide only the process value (PV) selection. When selections are completed, press the “Save” button to save the point selection to memory. New selections will not take effect until the Save button is pressed.

7.2 Starting/Stopping Data Logging

nCompass logs data to its SD card. Current data for each variable is written to the log at a fixed interval based on the settings entered in the “Length” and “Interval” fields. File names are automatically generated using mm_dd_yyyy_hh_mm_ss format. To enter a new alphanumeric file name, touch the “File Name” field and enter the desired value (up to 16 characters each). When a file name is specified, the file will be saved as FileName_mm_dd_yyyy_hh_mm_ss.



The Data screen displays settings for data logging. The settings are:

- Length(days): 1
- Interval (secs): 60
- File Name: (empty field)
- ID#1: (empty field)
- ID#2: (empty field)
- Start: OFF
- Program: OFF
- Fixed Interval: ON

The data logger also provides two entry fields, ID#1 and ID#2, which allow the user to enter in information specific to the file such as a batch and/or lot number to identify product that may be associated with the new data file. These entries will be saved with the data log file for later identification.

The **Length (days)** field sets the length of a data file in number of days. It can be set for 1 to 31 days. Once the selected number of days has elapsed, a new data file will be created and logging will continue in the new file.

The **Interval (secs)** field is used to set the rate at which points are written to the log file which equates to the sample rate in seconds. When the “Fixed Interval” option is turned on, the logging interval will be automatically set to record at minute intervals based on the number of days set for the file. If the file is set for 1 day in length, the logging rate will be at 1 minute intervals. If the file is set for 7 days, then the logging rate will be every 7 minutes. This keeps the data file size manageable and able to be viewed by the nCompass data viewer.

The log interval can be manually set to any rate between 2 and 1860 seconds in any combination with the number of days before a new file is started. To do this, turn off the “Fixed Interval” option and enter in the desired logging rate in seconds.

NOTE: *Logging at shorter intervals allows nCompass to capture fast changing processes, but the data files can become extremely large. Files that exceed the capability of the nCompass data viewer (>520KB in size) will have to be extracted from nCompass using a USB memory stick or FTP file transfer in order to be viewed remotely on a PC.*

Files larger than the 520KB limit will not be automatically, digitally signed by nCompass. If the files are to be digitally signed, this must be done manually by extracting the files and using the FDC data viewer program running on a remote PC.

To manually start data logging, press the “Data” button. Any time logging is enabled, the indicator on the Data button will be illuminated. To stop data logging, press the Data button again. Data logging can also be started automatically by turning on the “Start” or “Program” option.

The **Start** option automatically turns data logging on whenever nCompass is first powered on. This action simulates that of a standard chart recorder.

The **Program** option is a convenient method for gathering information that pertains only to the operation of an automated ramp/soak program. When selected, nCompass will turn the data logger on at the beginning of a program and off once the program is completed. This eliminates the need to scan through extensive data records to find the specific information you are looking for from a particular time period.

NOTE: *nCompass will automatically use the program name as the filename for the log file. This provides a simple identifier for log files that pertain only to a automatic program operation. Any entry made in the File Name field will be ignored.*

7.2.1 Calculating Log File Size

nCompass saves the log file in a text based format (.csv), so the amount of memory consumed for each reading is dependant upon the number of digits required to accurately display the value. This optimizes memory usage but also makes calculating an exact file size difficult. To obtain a worst case approximation of the resultant file size, use the following formula:

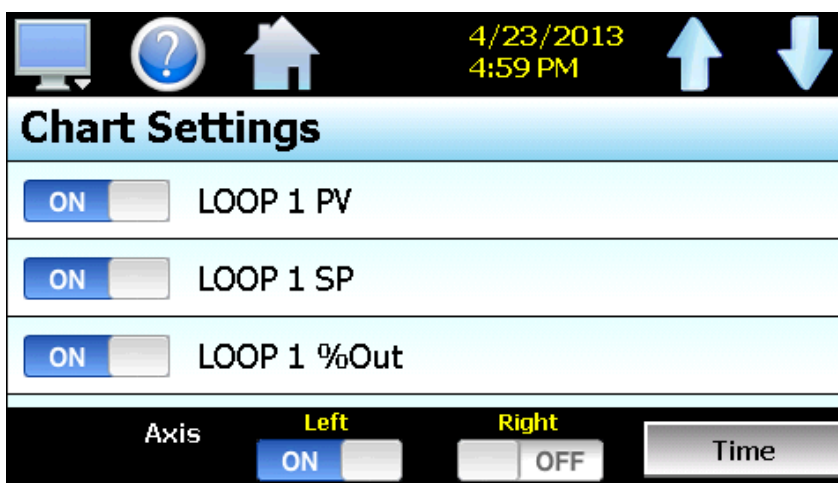
$$\text{File Size (KB)} = 1 + [0.023 + (0.006 * \text{number of log points})] * \text{number of readings}$$

7.3 Reviewing Historical Data

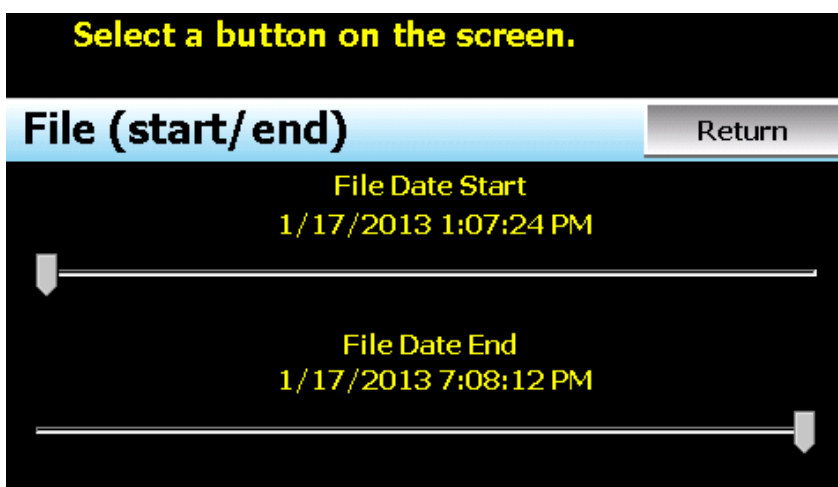
Historical files can be opened and viewed using the historical viewer. In order to view a historical data file, it must first be opened by selecting “Open” from the File menu. Once the file has been opened, nCompass will automatically plot the first eight channels of the historical data file or the user can choose to cancel the plot select which channels should be plotted as well as adjust the specific time period to plot.

7.3.1 History Plot Setup

The history plot setup allows the user to select any time frame (zoom in/out) from the historical data file as well as select up to six channels of data to plot. To edit the settings for the historical plot, select “Set” from the Chart menu.



Any point from the data file can be selected along with the vertical axis to be used for each channel to be plotted. Select channels from the list by turning them on or off, and use the “Left” and “Right” axis buttons to assign the selected item to the left or right axis for the plot range. To adjust the period of time to plot from the data file, press the “Time” button.

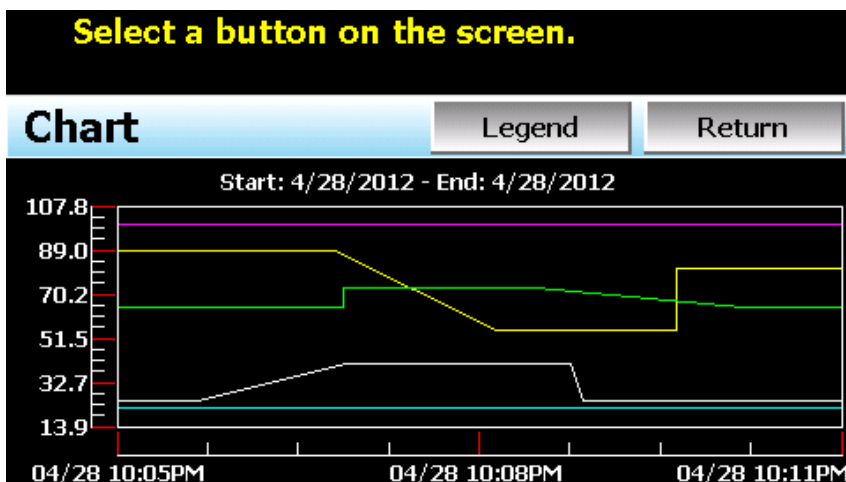


The start and end dates for the currently loaded file will be shown with time in hours, minutes and seconds. The “File Date Start” and “File Date End” sliders are used to select a time span for historical viewing. Once the desired start and end times have been set, press the “Return” button to return to the Chart Settings screen.

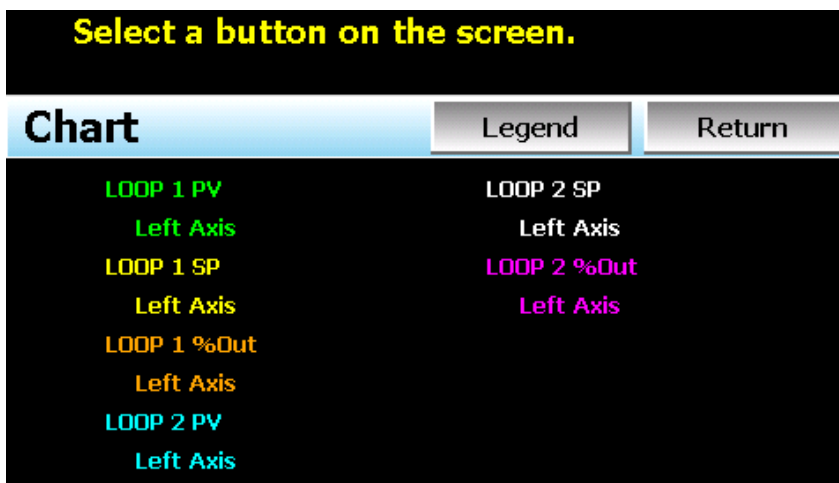
7.3.2 Plotting Historical Data

The history Chart plots the data from the currently opened history file according to the selections made under chart setup. If a file has not been opened or data points have not been assigned to a plot, nCompass will alert the user to correct the problem. The 'X' and 'Y' axis scales are set to auto scale based on current values for each plot channel so no user action is required.

The historical graph provides the same zoom feature as the real-time charts so the user can zoom in on a particular area of the historical plot by dragging their finger across the screen to draw a rectangle around the desired plot area.



Pressing the "Legend" button will provide the user with channel information by displaying the names of the selected plot channels, which axis they are associated with and the color used to display the plot channel. Pressing the button again will toggle the display back to the historical chart.



NOTE: When pressing the Legend button to toggle between the historical chart and the legend screen, it may take several seconds for the chart to become visible depending on the size of the data file and number of channels selected to plot.

When finished viewing the historical chart, you must press the "Return" button to exit the historical data viewer and return to the main data log screen.

7.4 USB File Transfer

A quick note about file storage; data and setup files (programs, alarm log and audit trail files) need some maintenance every now and then. After a period of time, storage devices fill up and files require backup or file deletion when no longer needed. The “Utilities” section of the nCompass interface provides all the functionality required for maintaining the internal SD memory card. The internal SD card should not be removed from the nCompass interface. Any change to SD directory structure (moving or deleting files with a PC) may cause the nCompass interface to stop operating and a new SD card will need to be ordered. Never move or delete the directories unless using the provided nCompass file utilities functions.

NOTE: *The data log files, programs, alarm log and audit trail directories are saved to the internal SD card (not the USB memory stick device) plugged into the nCompass interface. Never unplug the SD card when nCompass is powered up or loss of data may result.*

The USB file transfer screen allows the user to copy or erase files from the internal SD card. Complete file directories for all nCompass file types can be copied to the USB memory stick and erased from the internal SD card. The current status for file functions is displayed for the operator during copy/delete operations. nCompass also allows automatic programs to be imported from the USB memory stick. Programs must be exported from another nCompass device to the memory stick first, before this function can be used. nCompass will look for “Program” directories on the memory stick for import and alert the user if none exist.

NOTE: *All file transfer functions can be used while data logging is running. If the operator needs to back up or delete files from the system, a large number of files could take considerable time to backup and delete from memory. The file transfer screen will be locked during file transfer so plan the timing appropriately when access to other screen functions is not required. When data logging is running, the current data log file will not be copied or deleted while using the file transfer functions. This protects the current file and makes sure that the data file is complete before being copied and cannot be deleted from memory while it is still in operation.*



To **Copy** files, insert the USB memory stick into the USB port. Select the file type you wish to copy from the “Export Type” drop down menu. Available file selections are Program, Alarm, Audit and Data files. Once the selection is made, press the “Copy” button. All related files will be copied to the USB memory stick with progress status displayed to user.

To **Copy/Delete** files from internal memory, insert the USB memory stick into the USB port. Select the file type you wish to copy and erase from nCompass' internal memory, by selecting it from the "Export Type" drop down menu. Available file selections are Program files, Alarm files, Audit trail files and Data files. Once the selection is made, press the "Copy/Delete" button. All related files will be copied to the USB memory stick and then deleted from nCompass with progress status displayed to user.

The **Import** file function allows automatic ramp/soak program files to be copied from the USB memory device to nCompass. A dialog box will appear listing the available program directories on the USB memory stick. Program directory names exported from nCompass are in the format 'Profiles_mm_dd_yyyy-hh_mm_ss'.

NOTE: *The USB memory stick must be inserted into the USB port for any of the file utility operations to function. It is recommended to only use memory sticks certified by Future Design Controls for use with nCompass. Future Design Controls has tested and validated these memory devices for proper operation and performance.*

Due to manufacturing variations in the USB memory sticks, it may take from a few seconds up to 30 seconds for nCompass to recognize the device when it is plugged in. Allow sufficient time for the device to be recognized before attempting any file utility operations or nCompass will indicate a file transfer/memory stick error.

When files are being copied to the USB storage device, a directory for each file type will be created to store the copied files. The directory structure is as follows:

Program files directory:	Profiles_mm_dd_yyyy-hh_mm_ss
Alarm files directory:	Alarm Files_mm_dd_yyyy-hh_mm_ss
Audit files directory:	Audit Files_mm_dd_yyyy-hh_mm_ss
Data files directory	Data Files_mm_dd_yyyy-hh_mm_ss

The purpose for using the date and time as part of the directory name, is to make sure the user can track the date and time of the file transfer. If a user transfers a file type more than once in a single day, the files will be grouped logically by time.

When accessing the data files saved to the USB memory stick, the data files will be in ".csv" format. These files can be opened directly with Microsoft Excel or any program that opens a comma separated file format. You can copy or empty the "Data Files" directory by simply plugging the USB device into a PC's USB port. The device then becomes like any removable disk attached to the computer and can be manipulated once plugged into the PC.

The FDC Data Viewer program is a free Windows accessory program that allows users to view, plot and print data files and is available from Future Design Controls or any manufacturer that markets the nCompass product. It is required when using the digital signature feature of nCompass.

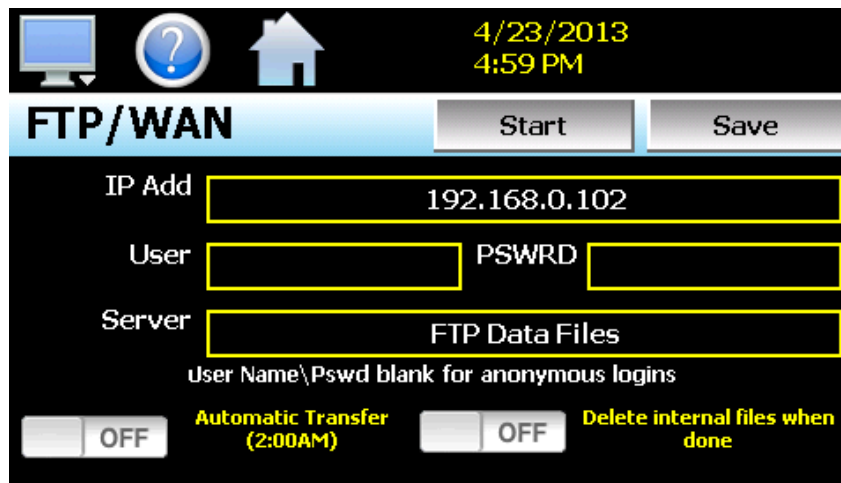
IMPORTANT: *Once files are deleted from nCompass storage devices, they are gone and cannot be retrieved. Once again, do not edit, move or delete any other files from the internal SD memory card unless using the nCompass file utilities. nCompass may not operate properly if you do so.*

'Windows XP' and 'Excel' are trademarks of the Microsoft Corporation.

7.5 FTP Data Backup

The FTP/WAN screen allows the user to configure automatic back-up of all data files contained in nCompass' memory to a user designated FTP site. When enabled, nCompass will automatically back up all data log files, alarm files and audit trail files at 2:00AM each day. With the optional delete files selection, nCompass will then automatically delete the files from its internal memory after back up. This will maintain nCompass' memory automatically, so that continuous data logging can be performed without filling up the available memory space.

NOTE: Setting up an FTP site on your network may require authorization and/or assistance from your network administrator. Contact your network administrator for proper settings and authorization from your network server (if required) to allow nCompass to connect to the designated FTP site.



The **IP Add** field is used to enter the IP address of the FTP site that nCompass is to send the files to.

The **User** field allows you to enter a user name for FTP site access. When nCompass connects to the FTP site to transfer files, the user name will be used to identify the connection. If a security login is required, the proper user name will have to be entered in this field. If security is not used, this field can be left blank.

The **PSWRD** (password) field is used in conjunction with the user name field and is for entering a password, if required by your FTP site, so that nCompass can access the site. If security is not used, this field can be left blank.

The **Server** field is used to enter the server directory where the files are to be backed up. When the automatic back-up occurs, nCompass will place the historical data files in this directory on the FTP site. nCompass will automatically create an 'Alarms' directory and an 'Audit' directory within the specified server directory for backup of the alarm files and audit trail files.

When the **Automatic Transfer (2:00AM)** option is turned on, nCompass will perform an automatic backup of all historical data files, alarm files and audit trail files contained in its internal memory to the designated FTP site. If data logging is currently active, the active file will not be copied.

NOTE: If the barcode reader option is enabled and set for "Start the automatic program", the automatic transfer will be skipped if it occurs while a program has been selected through the barcode reader but has not yet been started by the user. See section 8.9 Barcode Reader for more information.

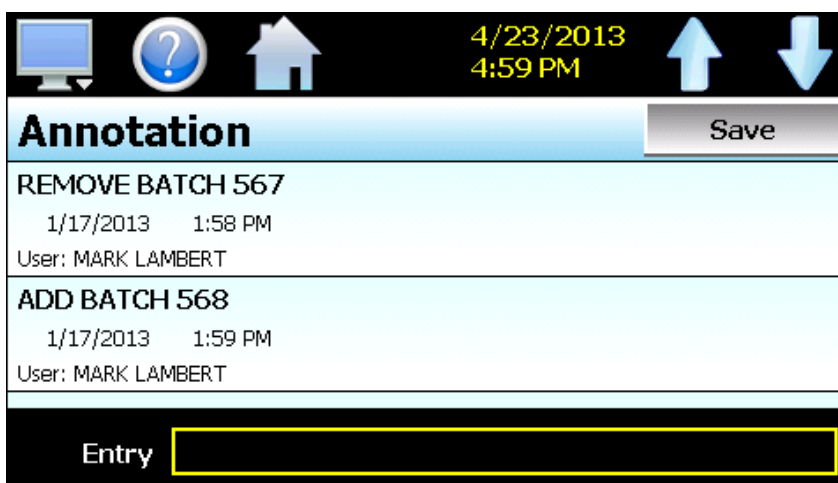
When the **Delete internal files when done** option is turned on, nCompass will delete all data log files, alarm files and audit trail files within its memory after completing the backup to the FTP site. Note that if data logging is currently active, the active file will not be deleted.

Once all settings have been made, press the “Save” button to save the settings so that on the next power-up, the entries will be maintained. The “Start” button can be used at any time to perform a manual data backup. If the files already exist on the FTP site, they will be overwritten on each subsequent backup. If the FTP site is down, or nCompass is not connected to the network, a local alarm message on the Alarm screen will indicate a transmission failure.

NOTE: Typically FTP Server software uses case sensitive alpha-numeric characters for the User name, Password and Server directory. Contact your network administrator for proper settings.

7.6 Annotation

The Annotation screen allows the user to add a messages to the running data file and view any messages currently associated with a loaded historical data file.

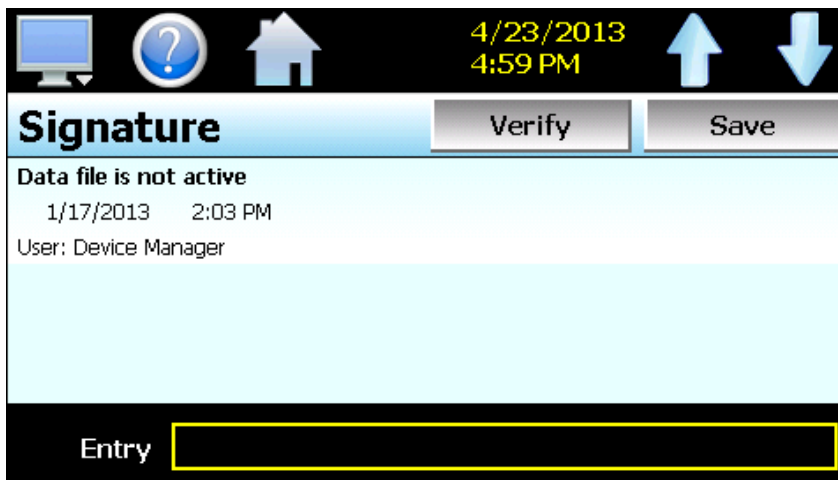


When a historical data file is loaded, the Annotation screen will display any messages that were written to the file. The date, time, user name and description of the data file annotation is shown. Note that the currently running data log file can be opened as a historical data file, and the current annotations for the running file will be shown.

To add an annotation to the running log file, touch the “Entry” field at the bottom of the screen and enter the message (up to 16 characters maximum). Press the “Add” button and the message will be added to the current log file. If the running log file was opened as the historical log file, the annotation will be shown immediately on the screen as it is added. If logging is not currently running, the entry field will be disabled.

7.7 Add\View Digital Signatures

The Signature screen allows the user to add digital signatures to historical data log files and view any digital signatures currently associated with the loaded historical log file.



When a historical data file is loaded, the Signature screen will display any signatures currently associated with the file. To verify a digital signature and insure that the data file has not been altered, touch the signature in the list box and press the “Verify” button. nCompass will compare the signature to the log file to see if any alterations to the data have been made. nCompass will then indicate if the signature is valid or not.

If the signature is valid, the historical data file is intact and has not been altered. If the signature is invalid, the data has been altered at some time after the signature was assigned to the file. For data integrity, nCompass automatically signs a data file when logging is stopped; however, this only occurs if the “Auto Interval” is selected on the Log screen. If a different logging interval is used, nCompass will not automatically sign the file, and it must be signed by a user.

To add a digital signature to the historical log file, touch the “Entry” field at the bottom of the screen and enter in the comment line for the signature (up to 16 characters maximum). Press the “Add” button and the signature will be added to the log file. The signature includes the date and time of the signature, the user name and comment line. If a user is not logged into the system, the default user name “Device Manager” will be used as the user.

NOTE: The Signature screen is not available if security is disabled. The nCompass security module must be enabled in order to digitally sign data log files. See Section 6, Security.

8 Device Settings

This section covers the use of extended controller features that enhance the functionality of your system. To gain access to the nCompass setup options, select 'Settings' from the home Device menu.

To assist in setup and documentation of nCompass, see the "Orion-M iSeries Configuration and Worksheets" Excel file provided on the Future Design Controls website (<http://www.futuredesigncontrols.com/Orion-M.htm>). This document provides setup and configuration forms and templates for all nCompass features including those provided under the Setup menu.

The Device Settings menu provides navigation to the following functions:

View ▸	Defrost
Set ▸	Redundancy
Comms ▸	
Email ▸	
Offline ▸	

View menu

Defrost: Provides access to defrost settings.
Redundancy: Provides access to redundancy settings.

View ▸	
Set ▸	Alarm
Comms ▸	Limit
Email ▸	Event
Offline ▸	Navigation
	Recovery

Set menu

Alarms: Provides access to the alarm module.
Limit: Sets minimum/maximum set points allowed for each loop.
Event: Allows the user to edit names used to describe events.
Navigation: Allows the user to choose text based or icon based/slide page navigation menus.
Recovery: Allows user to set program recovery action on power failure.

View ▸	
Set ▸	
Comms ▸	Comms
Email ▸	Barcode
Offline ▸	

Comms menu

Comms: Allows user to set nCompass communication settings.
Barcode: Provides access to the barcode reader settings.

View ▸	
Set ▸	
Comms ▸	
Email ▸	Email
Offline ▸	Message

Email menu

Email: Provides access to the nCompass email system manager.
Message: Allows the user to send an email message to users entered in the system.

View ▸	
Set ▸	
Comms ▸	
Email ▸	
Offline ▸	Offline

Offline menu

Offline: Provides access to offline system settings.

8.1 Defrost

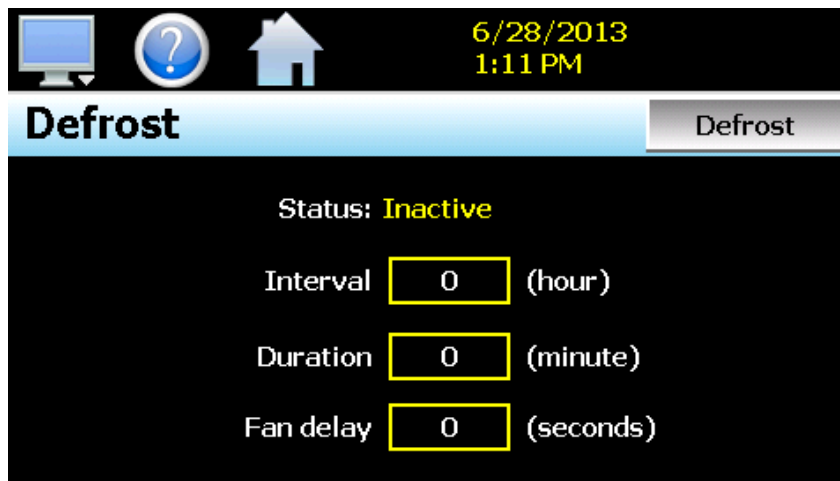
The nCompass defrost function was designed for use with refrigeration or other types of cooling systems that may accumulate ice on cooling surfaces such as finned coils, and provide a means of pausing operation at preset intervals in order to remove the build up of ice to restore efficient operation.

NOTE: While the defrost function was intended for refrigeration systems, it may also be used as an interval timer to perform a specific operation at preset intervals. Consult your OEM configuration regarding the use and operation of defrost.

Defrost cycles are intended to keep ice from accumulating excessively on an evaporator coil. Ice accumulation reduces the capacity of the refrigeration system and lowers the evaporator coil's operating temperature. This causes more ice to form and if not controlled, allows liquid refrigerant to flow back to the compressor which can cause permanent damage and failure of the compressor. The control of ice accumulation is the primary function of the defrost operation.

The second goal is to minimize excess use of energy from too frequent defrost cycles. The heat put into the system during the defrost operation must be removed by the refrigeration system to bring the system back to its operating temperature. The shortest defrost period and the minimum number of defrost cycles provides the most efficient operation. These goals are accomplished by the proper setting of the first two parameters (defrost interval and defrost duration).

The third goal is to minimize the increase in temperature during and after the defrost cycle. This is controlled by the fan delay. The fan delay feature allows the refrigeration system to pre-cool the cooling coil before the fan is turned on after a defrost cycle. This is adjusted to give a minimum amount of temperature rise after the defrost cycle has completed.



The defrost settings allow the user to set the interval, duration and fan delay time for timed defrost sequences. If nCompass is configured for timed defrost only, defrost cycles will take place at the interval set by the user. If the defrost function is configured for 'timed process', the defrost interval for defrost will only be active when the OEM configured loop or monitor point is below the defrost enable set point that is entered in the nCompass configurator. Consult your OEM configuration for the defrost type your system uses.

The **Status** field displays the current status of defrost operation; Inactive, Active or Fan Delay Active.

The defrost **Interval** field is used to set the defrost interval. The time can be entered in hours from 0-999. If '0' is entered for the defrost interval, defrost will not be initiated automatically. The defrost interval must be set from 1-999 hours to activate defrost. Setting the field to zero allows the user to disable automatic defrost operation for testing purposes or to require manual activation only via the demand 'Defrost' button.

The defrost **Duration** field is used to set the defrost duration. The time can be entered in minutes from 0-999. If '0' is entered for the defrost duration, defrost will not operate. The defrost duration must be set from 1-999 minutes in order to activate defrost. Setting the field to zero allows the user to disable defrost operation for testing purposes or to prevent it from operating if its use is not required.

The **Fan Delay** field is used to adjust the fan delay. The time can be set from 0-999 seconds.

Pressing **Defrost** while programmed for timed defrost will activate a single defrost cycle. If defrost is configured for timed process, defrost will only activate if the OEM configured loop SP or monitor point PV is below the enable set point that is entered in the nCompass configurator.

8.1.1 Defrost Description of Operation

The defrost interval timer is activated when the OEM configured defrost enable output(s) are on for timed defrost. In order for the interval timer to be activated when defrost is configured for timed process, the OEM configured loop set point or monitor point value must also be below the enable set point. If at any time the enable outputs are turned off, or the loop or monitor point rises above the enable set point, the interval timer will be reset.

NOTE: *When a loop is selected as the enable point, the loop set point must be equal to or below the defrost enable set point. When a monitor point is selected as the enable point, the process value must be equal to or below the defrost enable set point.*

Once the user set interval has elapsed, the defrost cycle begins. When the defrost cycle starts, the OEM configured output defeats will be activated. This will turn off all outputs configured for defeat regardless of any other settings. If a digital output is configured as a Defrost Output, the output will be turned on for the duration of the defrost cycle. Once the user set defrost duration has elapsed, the defrost cycle will be terminated and the fan delay will be activated.

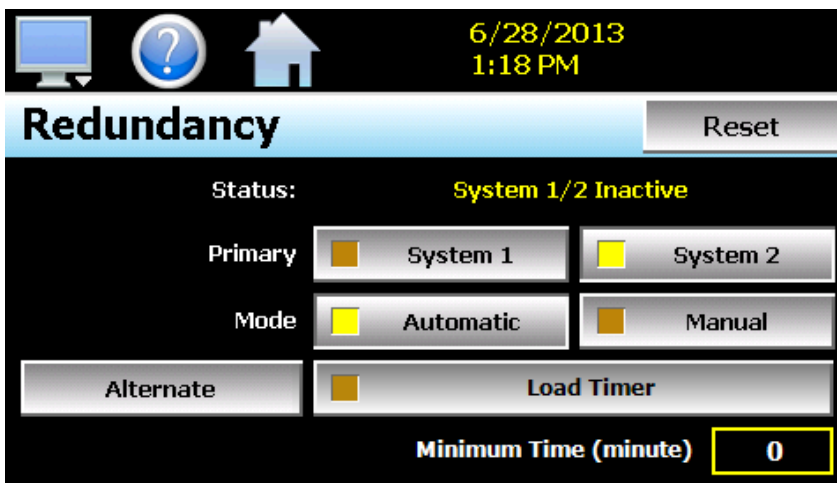
During the fan delay period, the defrost output defeats are removed and the OEM configured precool output defeats are activated. If a digital output is configured as a Defrost Precool Output, the output will be turned on for the fan delay period. Once the fan delay period has expired, the precool output defeats are removed allowing all outputs to return to normal function.

The system will continue to run normally until the interval timer elapses once more, and the cycle begins again. If at any time the user presses the Demand Defrost button, the interval timer will be reset and a single defrost cycle will be initiated. Note that if defrost is configured for timed process, pressing the Demand Defrost button will only initiate a defrost cycle if the OEM configured loop or monitor point is also below the enable set point that is entered in the nCompass configurator.

NOTE: *If redundant systems are also configured, consult the following section 8.2 Redundancy for additional information on defrost operation in conjunction with redundant system operation.*

8.2 Redundancy

nCompass can be configured by the OEM to operate redundant systems. These 'systems' could be pump stations, refrigeration units, etc. This feature would be typically used when two identical systems share a common process and the failure of one system would turn on the back-up system so that the process can continue operation with interruption. nCompass allows the systems to be configured for alternate or concurrent modes operation. Alternate and concurrent mode operation both provide "equal" run time switching for each system when a redundancy alarm (high/low alarm, system failure) does not exist.



The redundancy settings are accessed by selecting 'Redundancy' from the device settings 'View' menu. They allow the user to set the redundancy mode of operation, select the primary system and adjust the concurrent minimum runtime and/or alternating times. The user can also activate the product Load Timer which enables the alarm inhibit of the OEM configured redundancy alarm. Consult your OEM configuration for the redundancy type settings.

The redundancy **Status** indicates the current operating condition of redundancy. These include:

System 1/2 Inactive	= Redundancy not operating, control outputs off (system 1 and 2)
System 1 Active (automatic)	= Redundancy operating system 1 as primary system in auto
System 1 Active (manual)	= Redundancy operating system 1 as primary system in manual
System 2 Active (automatic)	= Redundancy operating system 2 as primary system in auto
System 2 Active (manual)	= Redundancy operating system 2 as primary system in manual
System 1 Active (fail Mode)	= Redundancy operating system 1 in auto, primary system 2 failed
System 2 Active (fail Mode)	= Redundancy operating system 2 in auto, primary system 1 failed
System 1/2 Active	= Redundancy operating system 1 and 2 concurrently (alarm activated)
System 1/2 Failed	= Redundancy operating, system 1 and 2 off (dual system failure)

The operational **Mode** selection indicates the redundancy mode and allows the user to place redundancy in auto or manual operation. When in manual mode, only the primary system will operate and equal run time switching will not take place. System failure alarm inputs and the redundancy process alarm are ignored. When in auto mode, systems will perform equal run time switching based on user time settings and alternate automatically upon system failure and redundancy process alarms.

The **Primary** system selection allows the user to select system 1 or system 2 for operation. The primary system selection can only be made when redundancy is placed in manual mode. When in auto mode, the primary system selection will automatically alternate according to the alternating time settings.

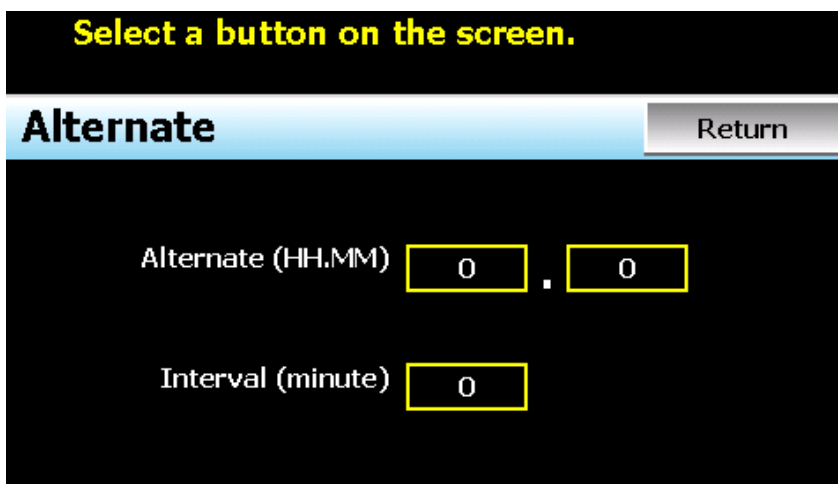
The product **Load Timer** button allows the user to activate the alarm start delay of the OEM configured redundancy process alarm. This alarm is one of the 30 alarms provided by nCompass and can be configured by the user for process high/low, deviation or rate of change (see section 8.3 Alarms). By activating the product load timer, the alarm will be reset and the alarm start delay will become active. Once the start delay expires, if the alarm condition is present, the alarm delay will become active and once expired, the redundancy alarm will be activated.

NOTE: *If the product load timer (alarm inhibit) is already active, pressing the Load Timer button will cause nCompass to prompt the user if they wish to reset the timer. This allows the user to reset the start delay each time the button is pressed should more time be required to clear the condition that will cause the redundancy alarm to occur.*

The **Reset** button is used to reset a redundancy system failure; system 1 fail, system 2 fail, system 1/2 fail and reset alternating redundancy upon a redundancy alarm. Normal system switching will only resume once the alarm condition has been reset and cleared on the Alarm screen and the 'Reset' button is pressed.

The concurrent **Minimum Time** is shown when redundancy is configured for concurrent operation. This entry defines the minimum amount of time that the back-up system will operate when a redundancy alarm occurs. This field can be set from 0 to 32767 minutes.

The 'Alternate' button is provided when redundancy is configured to switch after defrost. It provides access to the Alternate settings screen.



The **Alternating (HH.MM)** fields are used to set the time of day (24 hour clock) at which the equal run time interval will begin. If it is 8AM for example, and the time of day is set for 12:00, the equal run time interval will begin at noon.

NOTE: *If redundancy was operating in manual mode, and not placed into auto until 12:01, the equal run time interval would not begin until the following day at noon. Redundancy must be in auto mode when the time of day elapses for the interval timer to begin. Each time redundancy is placed in manual mode, or redundancy is inactive due to the system being turned off, the interval timer will be reset and will not begin again until redundancy is active in auto mode and the time of day is reached.*

The alternating switch **Interval** defines the equal run time duration for each system when redundancy is operating in auto mode. Once the interval timer is activated according to the time of day entry, the primary system will alternate back and forth according to the minutes of operation defined by this field. Valid entry is in the range of 0-32767 minutes. If a value of 0 is entered, the alternating timer will not operate. The interval must have a value of 1-32767 in order for alternate switching to take place.

8.2.1 Concurrent Redundancy Switching

When redundancy is active (OEM configured enable output(s) on), any digital outputs configured for “Redundant System 1” or “Redundant System 2” that correspond with the selected primary system will be turned on. The opposing system then becomes the ‘backup’ system by default.

When the redundancy process alarm exists, nCompass will run the backup system concurrently with the primary system until the minimum concurrent run timer expires, or until the process alarm condition no longer exists. If the redundancy alarm is set for latching, the user must press the alarm reset button on the main alarm screen to acknowledge the alarm in order for it to clear. The backup system will then shut down automatically after the minimum time period (user defined) expires if the process alarm no longer exists. The user can switch from ‘Auto’ to ‘Manual’ at any time and select the primary system or run a single system in manual mode.

8.2.2 Alternating Redundancy Switching

When redundancy is active (OEM configured enable output(s) on), any digital outputs configured for “Redundant System 1” or “Redundant System 2” that correspond with the selected primary system will be turned on. The opposing system then becomes the ‘backup’ system by default.

When the redundancy process alarm exists, nCompass will switch to the backup system (turn off the primary system output and turn on the backup system output) and operate in fail mode on the backup system until the alarm condition is cleared and the “Reset” button is pressed. If the redundancy alarm is set for latching, the user must press the alarm reset button on the main alarm screen to acknowledge the alarm in order for it to clear. Once the alarm condition is cleared and the redundancy “Reset” button is pressed, the backup system becomes the primary system and normal redundancy operation resumes. The user can switch from ‘Auto’ to ‘Manual’ at any time to select primary systems or run a single system in manual mode.

8.2.3 Equal Run Time Switching

Equal run time switching (when no redundancy alarms exist) is provided for both alternate and concurrent systems. Equal run time switching is OEM configured for ‘Before Defrost’ or ‘After Defrost’ operation.

NOTE: *If defrost is not configured, equal run time switching (if configured) will correspond to the ‘After Defrost’ mode of operation; however, no defrost action would take place prior to the system switch.*

8.2.3.1 Before Defrost Switching

Before defrost operation provides equal run time switching at each “timed” defrost cycle. No defrost cycle is performed during system switching in this mode. Since system switching is done at each defrost cycle, the system not running will naturally defrost due to normal ambient conditions between defrost intervals. If a redundancy alarm occurs (process alarm, system 1/2 fail), defrost cycles will be performed under fail mode operation based on timed or timed process defrost settings.

Pressing the demand defrost button while redundancy alarm conditions exist, will perform a single defrost cycle based on timed or timed process defrost settings. Pressing the demand defrost button while no redundancy alarm conditions exist, will switch between system 1 and 2 with no defrost cycle being performed. Primary systems and actual system digital outputs (1/2) will only switch when no redundancy alarm conditions exist and concurrent operation is not active.

When a defrost cycle is performed and the system is running in concurrent mode due to a redundancy alarm, the backup system will be turned off and the primary system will go through the defrost cycle. The redundancy alarm will be reset when defrost activates, so that upon completion of the defrost cycle, the redundancy alarm delay (if any) will have to expire again prior to turning on the backup system again. This provides for a 'smart recovery' action in the event that the redundancy alarm was due to a frozen evaporator.

8.2.3.2 After Defrost Switching

After defrost operation provides equal run time switching based on the user defined alternating switch interval. When OEM configured for 'After Defrost' and no redundancy alarm condition exists, a defrost cycle will be forced at each system switch time when 'timed defrost' is configured. If defrost is configured for timed process, a defrost cycle will be forced at system switch only if required based on the condition of the loop or monitor point configured. Normal defrost cycles will take place based on timed or timed process settings since the 'equal run time' switching is typically longer than the system should run without a defrost cycle.

If a defrost cycle is running and the equal run time switching timer has elapsed, the defrost cycle will be completed, then the primary systems will switch. If a redundancy alarm condition exists (process alarm, system 1/2 fail), defrost cycles will be performed under fail mode operation based on timed or timed process settings.

Pressing the demand Defrost button will perform a single defrost cycle based on defrost settings (during normal switching or fail mode conditions). Primary systems and actual system digital outputs (1/2) will only switch when no redundancy alarm conditions exist and concurrent operation is not active.

8.2.4 System 1/2 Failure

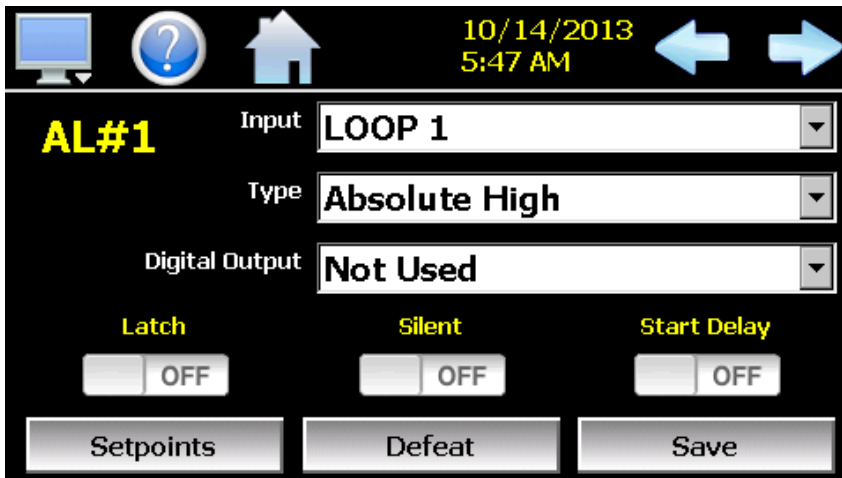
If a system 1/2 failure occurs on alternating or concurrent systems, nCompass will always operate in fail mode on the system that does not have a system failure. If both 1 and 2 system failures occur, the digital outputs configured for 'Redundant System 1 or 2' will be de-energized. During any system failure (1/2 or 1 and 2), the alarm must be reset from the main alarm screen and the condition cleared that caused the system failure.

Once the alarm condition is acknowledged and cleared, the "Reset" button on the Redundancy screen must be pressed in order for normal system operation to resume, at which point the backup system will become the primary system. The user can switch from 'Auto' to 'Manual' mode at any time to run system 1 or 2 in manual operation while performing maintenance on the systems.

NOTE: *System 1/2 failures are defined by the OEM configured digital input selections. When the assigned alarm input(s) for the system is active, the system failure occurs. Consult your OEM configuration for information on which inputs are configured for system 1/2 failure (if any).*

8.3 Alarms

The Alarm screen provides access to the nCompass alarm module which contains up to 30 user configurable alarms. These alarms can be assigned to any loop or monitor input in the system.



The screenshot shows the 'AL#1' configuration screen. At the top, there are icons for a monitor, a question mark, and a house, along with the date and time '10/14/2013 5:47 AM' and left/right navigation arrows. The main configuration area includes:
 - **Input:** A dropdown menu set to 'LOOP 1'.
 - **Type:** A dropdown menu set to 'Absolute High'.
 - **Digital Output:** A dropdown menu set to 'Not Used'.
 - **Latch:** A toggle switch set to 'OFF'.
 - **Silent:** A toggle switch set to 'OFF'.
 - **Start Delay:** A toggle switch set to 'OFF'.
 At the bottom, there are three buttons: 'Setpoints', 'Defeat', and 'Save'.

NOTE: After any and all changes made to any of the following alarm settings, you **MUST** press the 'Save' button at the lower right of the screen in order to save the changes to the alarm. If you do not press 'Save' prior to leaving the screen or going to the next alarm, all changes will be lost and the alarm will maintain its previous configuration.

The alarm number, **AL#**, in the upper left of the display, shows the current alarm being configured. The left and right scroll buttons at the upper right of the screen allow the user access each alarm in the system, by pressing left or right to go to the previous or next alarm.

The **Input** selection is used to select the loop or monitor input that will be monitored by the alarm. The same loop or monitor input can be used more than once, for any alarm.

The alarm **Type** selection is used to set the type of alarm. When set to 'Off', the alarm is disabled. Available alarm type selections are as follows:

Absolute: An absolute alarm uses one or two set points to define a specific alarm value. An absolute alarm can be set for high only, low only or both high and low.

Deviation: A deviation alarm uses one or two set points that are defined relative to the control set point. High and low alarm set points are calculated by adding and/or subtracting offset values from the control set point. If the set point changes, the window defined by the alarm set points automatically changes with it. A deviation alarm can be set for high only, low only or both high and low.

NOTE: The deviation alarm type is not available for the monitor inputs. The monitor inputs are not associated with a control set point.

%Out: A percent output alarm uses one or two set points to define a specific alarm value. The alarm can be set for high only, low only or both high and low.

NOTE: The percent output alarm type is not available for the monitor inputs. Monitor inputs do not have control outputs.

ROC: A rate of change alarm looks for an amount of change in the input over a pre-determined period of time. It uses a single 'delta' set point to define the amount of change allowed and a single time set point to define a time period in which the amount of change is allowed to occur. A rate of change alarm can be set for increase only (alarm on rise), decrease only (alarm on fall) or both.

The alarm mode selections are used to select the alarm action. Available selections are as follows:

Latch: When latching is enabled, the alarm will remain active even after the alarm condition has passed until acknowledged by the user. Latched alarms are acknowledged by the user when pressing the 'Reset' button on the Alarm screen or by activating a digital input configured for 'Remote Alarm Reset'. An alarm that does not have latching enabled (self-clearing) will deactivate automatically when the alarm condition has passed.

NOTE: *Latching alarms are acknowledged even when the alarm condition is still present when the user activates the alarm reset. The latched alarm will then automatically clear once the alarm condition is no longer present. If the alarm reset was not activated during the alarm period, the alarm will remain latched until the user activates the alarm reset.*

Silent: This is used to control the method by which an alarm is reported. When turned off, an alarm condition will trigger the audible alarm and the alarm notification icon will flash to indicate the alarm condition. The buzzer must then be manually silenced by pressing the reset button on the alarm screen.

If silent mode is on, the audible alarm will not sound when the alarm condition occurs. If the alarm latch is turned off, the alarm will not be reported on the alarm screen. If the alarm latch is turned on, which requires manual reset by the operator, the alarm will be reported on the alarm screen in order to notify the user to reset the alarm; however, the alarm notification icon will not flash. The user must navigate to the alarm screen in order to determine if a latched alarm is present.

Start Delay: When the start delay is off, the alarm will activate immediately when the input exceeds the alarm set points as programmed. When the start delay is on, the input must first enter the normal operating range (be above the low alarm set point and/or below the high alarm set point) before the alarm can be activated. Upon the next excursion beyond the alarm set points, the alarm will then activate.

The start delay feature is typically used on processes that, when in the off state, are in an alarm condition. This allows the process to be started prior to the alarm(s) being activated and shutting down the process.

NOTE: *The alarm start delay, when activated, inhibits alarm action from power-up of nCompass, or when entering 'online' mode.*

The **Digital Output** assignment can be used to assign one of the nCompass digital outputs to the alarm. When the alarm activates, the output will work in conjunction with the alarm and turn on when the alarm is active and off when the alarm is cleared.

NOTE: *The selected digital output must be configured as a process alarm output. If the digital output selected is not configured to be a process alarm output, it will not function according to the alarm settings. See Section 9.12, Digital Outputs, for information on how to configure the digital outputs.*

8.3.1 Set Points and Alarm Message

The alarm set points and alarm message are accessed by pressing the 'Setpoints' button at the lower left of the Alarm screen.

Select a button on the screen.

Alarm Settings

Return

Low (C)	0.0	High (C)	0.0
Differential (C)	0.0	Delay (seconds)	0
		Start Delay (seconds)	0
Alarm Message			
ALM#1			

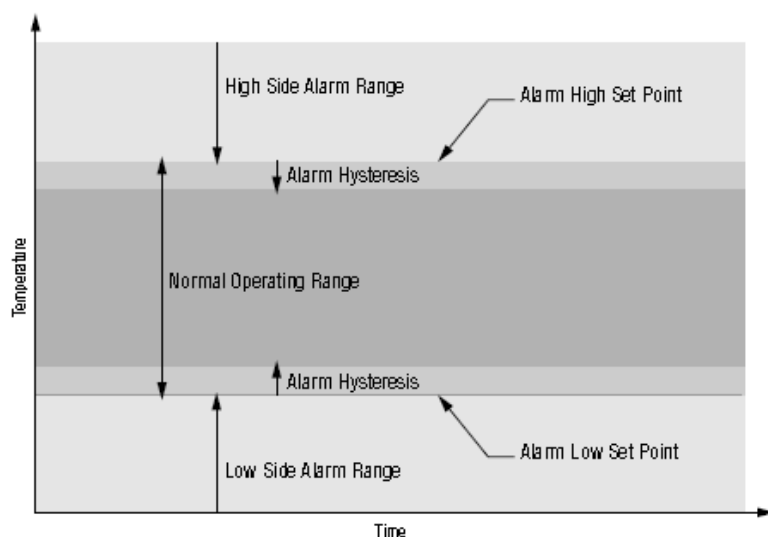
NOTE: The low and high alarm set point fields are shown for Absolute, Deviation & %Out alarm types. Although both set point fields are shown, only the high SP is used for 'high' alarms, low for all 'low' alarms and both fields are used for Absolute, Deviation & %Out 'both' alarm types.

See the following section for information on setting the set point for a rate of change (ROC) alarm.

The **Low** set point defines the input value that will trigger a low side alarm. It must be lower than the alarm high set point.

The **High** set point defines the input value that will trigger a high side alarm. It must be higher than the alarm low set point.

The **Differential** (often referred to as alarm hysteresis) defines how far the input must return into the normal operating range before the alarm can be cleared.



The alarm on delay time, **Delay (seconds)**, can be used to delay the activation of the alarm. If the input exceeds the alarm setting, but then re-enters the normal operating mode before the alarm delay time expires, the alarm will not be activated. The allowable time setting is from 0 – 32,760 seconds. A value of zero (0) disables the alarm delay and the alarm will activate immediately when the input exceeds the alarm settings.

The **Start Delay (seconds)** works in conjunction with the alarm start delay mode selection. If the alarm start delay is enabled, the start delay time can be used to set the maximum length of time the alarm can be inhibited. For example, if a process is started, and the start delay is enabled, what happens if the process never reaches its normal operating mode. The process will operate indefinitely in an alarm condition unless an operator notices it, because the alarm will not activate since it never entered the normal range.

By setting the start delay, the alarm inhibit will be disabled once this time period is exceeded from the start-up of the system. The allowable time setting is from 0 – 32,760 seconds. A value of zero (0) disables the alarm start delay timer, so inhibit will be on indefinitely until the alarm input reaches normal operating range.

The **Alarm Message** is the text notification that appears on the Alarm screen when the alarm activates. This message can be edited (up to 25 characters maximum) so that the alarm message more accurately describes what the alarm means.

8.3.1.1 Rate of Change (ROC) Alarm Set Point

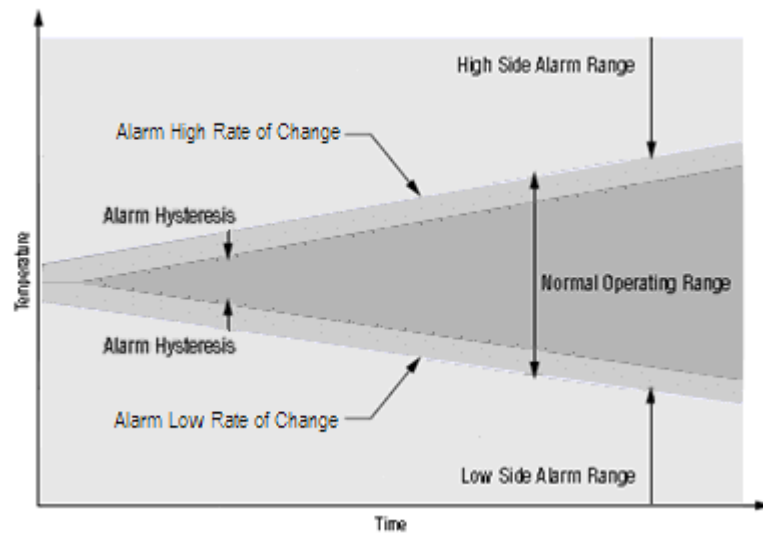
When rate of change (ROC) is selected as the alarm type (increasing, decreasing or both), the alarm set point is defined by an amount of change in the process value over a period of time in minutes.

Select a button on the screen.

Alarm Settings		Return
Delta (C)	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	Time (minute)
		<input type="text" value="0.1"/>
Differential (C)	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	Delay (seconds)
		<input type="text" value="0"/>
		Start Delay (seconds)
		<input type="text" value="0"/>
Alarm Message		
<input type="text" value="ALM#1"/>		

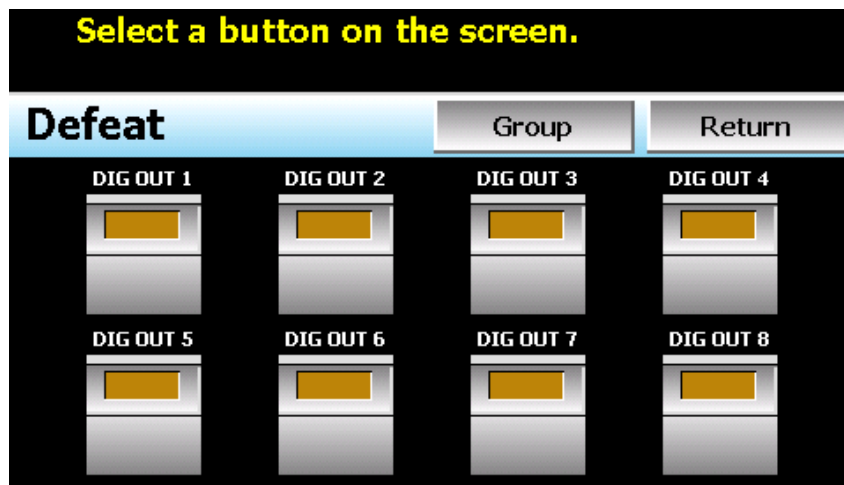
The **Delta** set point defines the allowable change of the selected loop or monitor input (rising or falling) over the time period set in the 'Time' field. The time period, **Time (minute)**, defines the minimum period of time that the input must take to change by the amount set in the 'Delta' field. If the input changes by more than the set point amount in less than the set time period, the alarm is activated. For example, if an alarm was to be generated on a control loop if its input exceeds a rate of change of 100 degrees per hour, the alarm would be entered with a Delta of 100 and a Time of 60 minutes (1 hour).

The **Differential** (often referred to as alarm hysteresis) is subtracted from the Delta set point in order to define the rate of change that the loop or monitor input must fall below in order for the alarm to clear. For example, if the alarm set point was 100 degrees per hour and a dead band of 10 was entered, the rate of change of the input would have to slow to less than 90 degrees per hour (100 – 10) in order for the alarm to clear.



8.3.2 Output Defeat

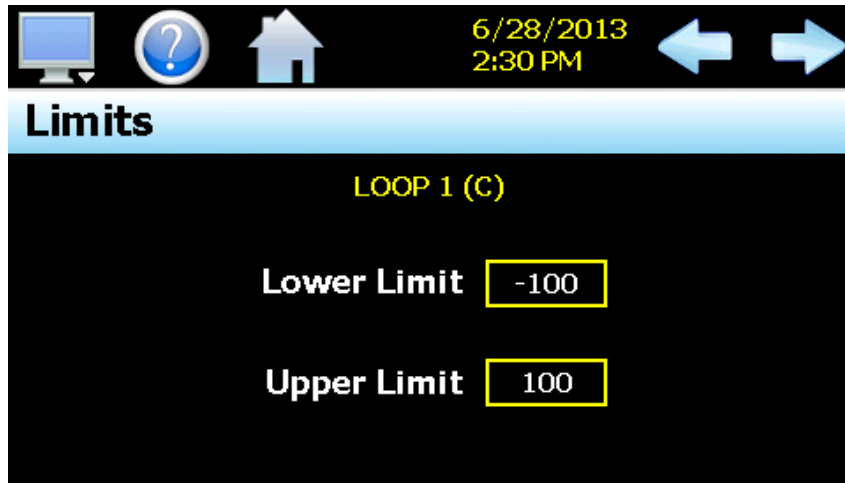
The alarms can be used to disable outputs of nCompass when in an alarm condition. To assign which outputs are to be disabled when the alarm occurs, press the 'Defeat' button on the Alarm screen.



Select which outputs are to be turned off when the alarm is active by pressing the toggle switch associated with the desired output(s) and press the 'Return' button when finished. If more than eight outputs are configured in the system, the 'Group' button will be shown. Pressing the button will toggle between the first group of eight inputs and the second group of up to eight inputs, allowing the user to set all outputs configured in the system.

8.4 Limits

The set point Limits screen allows for the adjustment of the minimum and maximum operating set points allowed to be entered for the control loops. These limits can be used to prevent operators from entering a value that exceeds the survivability limits of equipment or product being manufactured, reducing the risk of property damage.



Enter the desired set point limits by touching the “Lower Limit” and “Upper Limit” entry fields and enter the desired values using the numeric keypad.

IMPORTANT: *The minimum and maximum values for the set point limits are defined by the OEM or equipment installer limits set in the nCompass configuration. nCompass prevents the user from entering set point limits outside of these configuration values. Consult your OEM or equipment installer regarding the maximum set point limits permitted for your system.*

8.5 Event Names

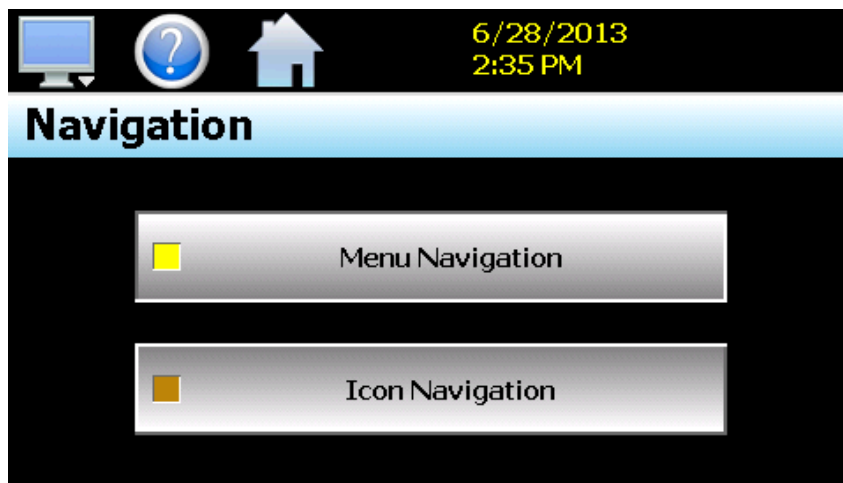
The Event names screen allows the user to change the names of the system events in order to describe what function they perform. The event names are limited to nine alphanumeric characters.



To change the name of the event, select the event by touching its current tag name in the list. Press the “Edit” button and enter the new tag name using the alpha-numeric keypad and press “Done” when finished. The new name will then appear in the event name list box and will be used throughout all nCompass screens wherever the event is shown.

8.6 Navigation

nCompass provides both text based PC style menus and icon based/slide page navigation menus similar to today’s “smart” devices. The user can select either type at any time from the Navigation screen.



Press the button for the desired menu type to make the selection. The choices are mutually exclusive, so when one selection is made, the other will be de-selected. The button indicator for the active selection will illuminate to show the current selection.

8.7 Recovery

The power recovery settings allow the user to set the startup state of the system in the event of a power failure when an automatic ramp/soak program was running at the time power was lost. When power is restored, nCompass compares the amount of time it was off to the recovery time setting and takes whatever action is selected for the recovery state.

To configure the power recovery settings, first determine how long the system can be off without adversely affecting the process. Set the 'Recovery Time' to this value (0–32760 seconds maximum). If power is returned in less time than this setting, the program will continue from where it left off at the time power was lost. If power is restored after a time period longer than the recovery time setting, nCompass will take action based on the recovery state selection. To set the power recovery action, push the recovery mode button for the desired setting to set it as the power-up state. The selections are exclusive to one another, i.e., only one can be selected at a time. As a new selection is made, the previous setting will be automatically turned off.



Select **Off** to have nCompass default to the off state on power-up. If a program was running when power was lost, the program will be stopped. In addition, all system events will be turned off. Note that loop controls will maintain the last set point value prior to power loss with loop control outputs active (ON).

Select **Hold** to have nCompass return to operation at the same point it was prior to the power outage. If a program was running, the program will still be active; however, it will remain in hold with the active set points and events that it was operating under prior to losing power until manually set to continue.

Select **Continue** to have nCompass pick-up where it left off on loss of power. If a program was running prior to the power outage, it will resume where it left off and continue through the rest of the program. Note that the set point ramp will continue from the set point value at the time of power interruption unless the program is in the 'ramp rate' configuration.

If the program is running under 'ramp rate' mode, the program will continue a ramp step from the highest process value of all loops at the time power is restored. This insures that the ramp rate can not be exceeded if power was off for an extended period of time in which the process temperature was able to fall significantly. If the program was running a dwell step at the time power was lost, the program will automatically advance to the previous step (ramp rate step) when power is restored. This will ramp the temperatures back up to the dwell temperature from the highest process value based on the ramp rate entry of the previous step, and then begin the entire dwell step over again.

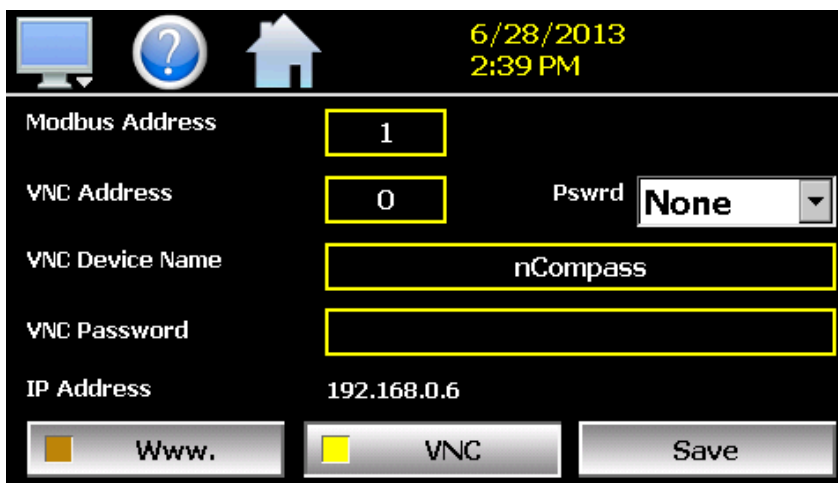
Select **Start Over** to automatically restart the program that was running at power failure. Use this option if it is critical for a program to run from start to finish without interruption.

Select **Resume** to have nCompass pick-up where it would be at the current time, if power had not been lost. If a program was running prior to the power outage, nCompass will advance forward through the program to the point where it would be, at the current time, and resume operation from that point.

NOTE: *When a program is NOT running and a power down/up sequence occurs, nCompass will return with the same set points and system events active as when the power was lost. If a program stays in hold regardless of power recovery configuration, refer to the OEM configuration provided by the installer. Digital inputs may be used to place a program in hold. This input may have to be reset to allow the program to continue.*

8.8 Communications

The communications screen provides settings for the Modbus serial interface, web server and VNC interfaces. It also provides the nCompass IP address, which is required for using the VNC or web server interfaces.



The **Modbus Address** sets the address of nCompass on the optional serial communications interface. Valid addresses are 1 to 31.

The **VNC Address and Password** set access rights to the nCompass VNC server. Valid addresses are from 0 to 255. The VNC password selection defines the connection mode for the server. The selections are “None” and “VncAuth” which requires users to enter the password when connecting to nCompass over the VNC interface.

IMPORTANT: When multiple nCompass controllers are connected to a single router (DHCP server), it is imperative that each nCompass have a different VNC address. If multiple nCompass controllers have the same VNC address, network errors may result causing the VNC server to shut down or cause nCompass to “lock-up” and become non-responsive requiring the unit to be power cycled in order to return to normal operation.

The **VNC Device Name** field is used to enter a name (up to 35 characters) that can better identify nCompass to users logged into the VNC interface. The name entered here will be used on the VNC header window on a PC, so that if multiple VNC clients are open to different systems, each one can be identified.

The **VNC Password** field is used to enter the password (up to 20 characters) that a user must enter for the VNC interface to connect to nCompass if the VNC password is enabled.

The **Www.** (web server) pushbutton is used to enable or disable the web server interface.

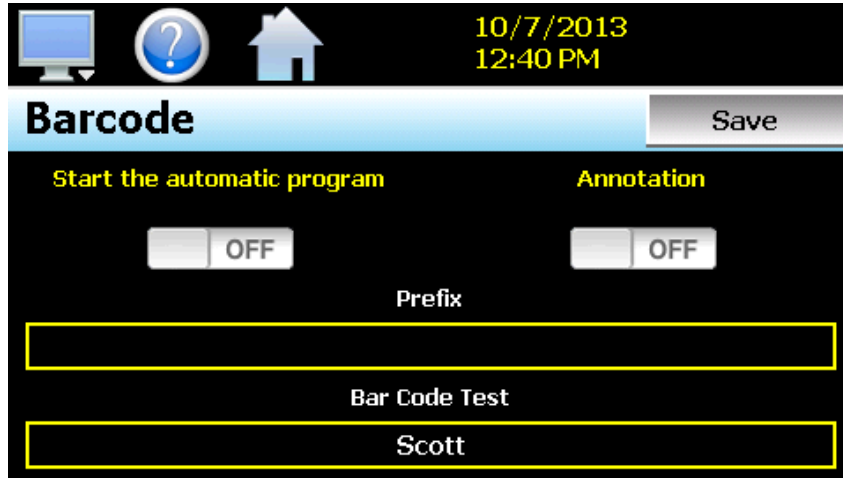
The **VNC** server pushbutton is used to enable or disable the VNC server interface.

The **IP Address** field is a static field that provides the IP address of nCompass which is required for connecting over the VNC and web server interfaces. For more information on Device IP and other LAN information refer to Section 10, Communications.

NOTE: Any changes made to the above settings must be saved in order for them to take affect. When changes are completed, press the ‘Save’ button, and then cycle power to nCompass. The new settings will only take affect when nCompass first boots up.

8.9 Barcode Reader

The Barcode screen provides access to the settings for the optional barcode reader. These include settings to turn the barcode reader on and off, applying a prefix to scanned data and a test window for verifying proper operation.



Barcode reader operation is enabled through the 'Start the automatic program' and 'Annotation' on/off buttons. The selections are mutually exclusive, i.e., only one can be enabled at a time. When one option is turned on, the other is automatically turned off.

When the **Start the automatic program** option is turned on, if the scanned data matches the name of a ramp/soak program stored in memory, nCompass will automatically load the program and prompt the user to start it. If the user presses 'Yes' to start the program it will be downloaded to the CM and will begin operation on the first step.

When the **Annotation** option is turned on, the scanned data will be written to the currently running data log file as operator event.

The **Prefix** field allows the user to enter up to 16 characters that will then be used as a prefix to the scanned value when matching a ramp/soak program name or when it is inserted into the active data log file. This can be used as a tag to describe what the scanned value represents, i.e., Lot or Batch number for example.

NOTE: Any changes made to the above settings must be saved in order for them to take affect. When changes are complete, press the 'Save' button to save the new settings in order to use them.

The **Bar Code Test** field allows the operator to test the operation of the barcode scanner. As a bar code is swiped by the reader, the scanned value will appear in this field. If upon scanning a bar code, no value appears in this field, check the wiring and communication settings of the barcode scanner to be sure that it is connected and set up properly.

8.9.1 Barcode Reader Communication Settings

In order for the barcode reader to communicate properly with nCompass, it must be set with the proper communication settings. This includes baud rate, data bits, stop bits, parity and start/end of transmission characters as follows:

Baud rate = 9600 baud
Data bits = 7
Stop bits = 1
Parity = even
Preamble = STX (0x02)
Postamble = ETX (0x03)

The preamble and postamble are the start of transmission and end of transmission characters that must be used to frame the barcode transmitted to nCompass so that it recognizes the beginning and end of the transmission. All other terminator, BCC, ACK and/or handshaking characters must be disabled.

8.9.1.1 Setting up the Unitech MS-120-2 Barcode Scanner

The following instructions are provided for the Future Design recommended Unitech MS-120-2 barcode scanner. These instructions do not apply to other makes or models of scanner. Consult the manufacturer's manual for other makes or models for information on how to set the proper communications settings.

NOTE: *The steps below are assuming manufacturer default settings are in place. If the scanner settings are unknown, restore the scanner to manufacturer defaults by scanning barcode 'enter group 1' on page 5 of the MS-120 Series Programming Manual and then scanning the 'factory defaults' barcode at the bottom of page 5. Scan 'exit' to complete the process.*

For communication settings see page 11 (RS232 Serial Setting) of the MS-120 Series Programming Manual

- Step 1 scan barcode at top of page 11 for 'enter group 4'
- Step 2 scan barcode C2 for parity on page 12 and then scan the barcode for the number 0 on page 11
- Step 3 scan barcode C3 for data bit on page 12 and then scan the barcode for number 0 on page 11
- Step 4 scan the barcode for 'exit' on page 11 to complete RS232 settings

For pre/postamble settings see page 13 (Scanner) of the MS-120 Series Programming Manual

- Step 1 scan barcode at top of page 13 for 'enter group 5'
- Step 2 scan barcode D1 for terminator at top of page 14 and then scan the barcode for the number 3 on page 13
- Step 3 scan barcode PP for preamble at bottom of page 14 and then scan the barcode for STX at top of page 30 (2nd down on left)
- Step 4 scan barcode OO for postamble at bottom of page 14 and then scan the barcode for ETX at top of page 30 (2nd down on right)
- Step 5 scan the barcode for 'exit' on page 13 to complete settings

8.9.2 Important Notes on Barcode Reader Use

There are certain limitations of use for the barcode reader based on the mode of operation selected. It is important that the user read and understand these to insure that the barcode reader operates as expected.

8.9.2.1 Using the Barcode Reader to Start an Automatic Ramp/Soak Program

When using the barcode reader to start a program, the scanned barcode data must match the ramp/soak program name exactly in order for nCompass to load and prompt the user to start it. Program names can be a maximum of 16 characters, which also matches the maximum data that nCompass will accept from the barcode scanner. However, if a prefix is also used, the overall name (prefix + scanned data) can exceed the maximum allowed file name length for a program. If nCompass does not find an exact match, it will ignore the scan. Thus, it is up to the user to insure that a matching program exists for each bar code that will be scanned.

If an automatic ramp soak program is already in operation, or a program download is active from a remote PC, nCompass will ignore any barcode scan made during that time. nCompass will also ignore a barcode scan if the FTP data backup is active. The user must manually stop the currently running program or wait for the remote PC download to complete before scanning the barcode to begin the matching program. The user also has the option of cancelling the FTP data backup while it is in progress if necessary, in order to scan and start a program.

If the automatic FTP data backup is set to occur while an automatic program start is in progress by a barcode scan, but the user has not yet acknowledged the request to start the program, the FTP data backup will be skipped. The automatic FTP data backup will then occur at the next scheduled interval. This allows the user to proceed without interruption; however, it does prevent the scheduled backup of data. If necessary, a manual FTP backup can be performed once the program has been started.

8.9.2.2 Using the Barcode Reader to Annotate a Data Log File


When scanning bar codes, a minimum time period of 3 seconds is required between each code scanned. This provides the time necessary for nCompass to acquire the code and insert it as an annotation into a running log file. If multiple bar codes are scanned too quickly, nCompass may miss a scan because it is still processing the previous bar code.

8.10 Email

The nCompass email server has the ability to send alarm messages to email and SMS addresses. Up to 30 addresses can be programmed into the system. Each one can be configured to receive emails, SMS text messages or both. When an alarm occurs, nCompass will send an alert to the specified address for each user in the list. The email settings are accessed by selecting "Email" from the setup "Email" menu.

8.10.1 Email Address Entry

Select the "New" tab to add new email addresses to the system. For each entry, enter the recipient's Name, Email Address and/or SMS Number (up to 50 characters each). Turn on the Email Alarm and/or SMS Alarm options to specify which addresses the alarm messages are to be sent to. Press the "Create" button to add the user to the list.

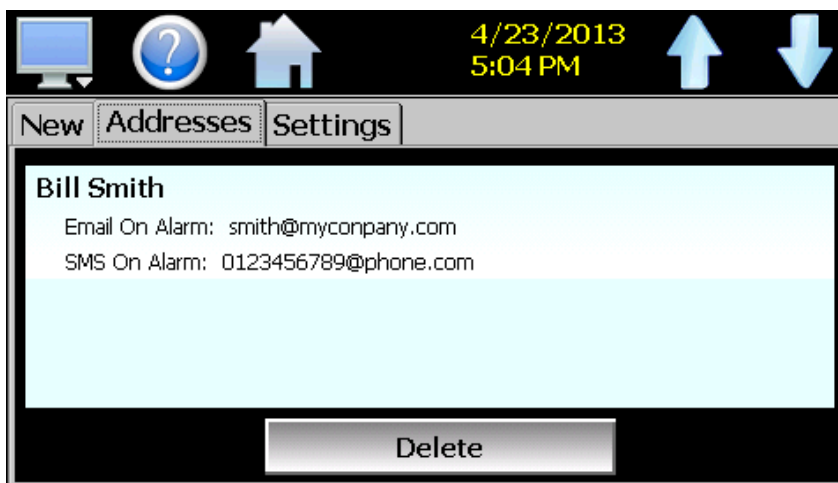


NOTE: The SMS address is specific to the service provider. Each service provider has their own unique address; however, the phone number is always the "name" for the address entry. Below are common examples for some of the more common cell phone providers. There are internet sites with this information that cover most of the providers, or when in doubt, contact your service provider for the proper address format.

Cell Phone Provider	Maximum message length	SMS Address to use (where 0123456789 is an example for a 10 digit cell phone number)
AT&T	160 characters	0123456789@txt.att.net
Nextel (now part of Sprint Nextel)	140 characters	0123456789@messaging.nextel.com
Sprint		0123456789@sprintpaging.com
Sprint PCS (now Sprint Nextel)	160 characters	0123456789@messaging.sprintpcs.com
T-Mobile	140 characters	0123456789@tmomail.net
Verizon	160 characters	0123456789@vtext.com
Verizon PCS		0123456789@myvzw.com

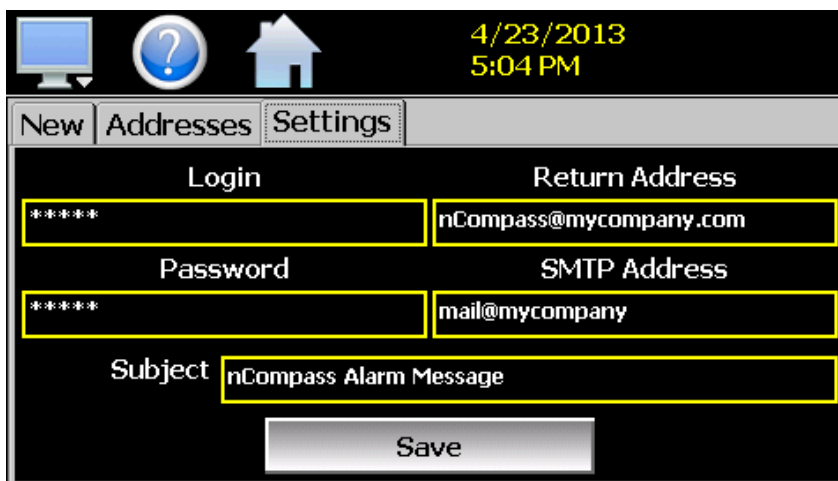
8.10.2 Email Addresses

Selecting the “Addresses” tab allows the user to view the list of email addresses entered in nCompass. Each entry will be shown with the notification method and address associated with it (email/SMS). To delete a user, touch the name of the user in the list box and press the “Delete” button. This will permanently remove the user from the list.



8.10.3 Email Settings

The “Settings” tab provides access to the email server configuration, which is how nCompass is able to connect and send email messages over its Ethernet connection. Each field may have up to 50 characters.



The **Login** field is used to enter the login name required by nCompass to log in to your company's mail server. You can use your login if one is not set up specifically for the nCompass on your network. Contact your network administrator for assistance.

The **Return Address** is the address given for nCompass on your company's mail server. nCompass does not accept email messages; however, this field is required for proper email delivery for security/anti-spam purposes. If using your personal login name, you can also use your personal email address if one is not set up specifically for nCompass on your network. Contact your network administrator for assistance.

The **Password** field is used for entering a password, if required by your network server, to send email. Contact your system administrator for assistance.

This **SMTP Address** field is for entering the address of the email server used for sending emails. This must be a valid mail server for which the above settings allow nCompass access. Contact your system administrator for assistance.

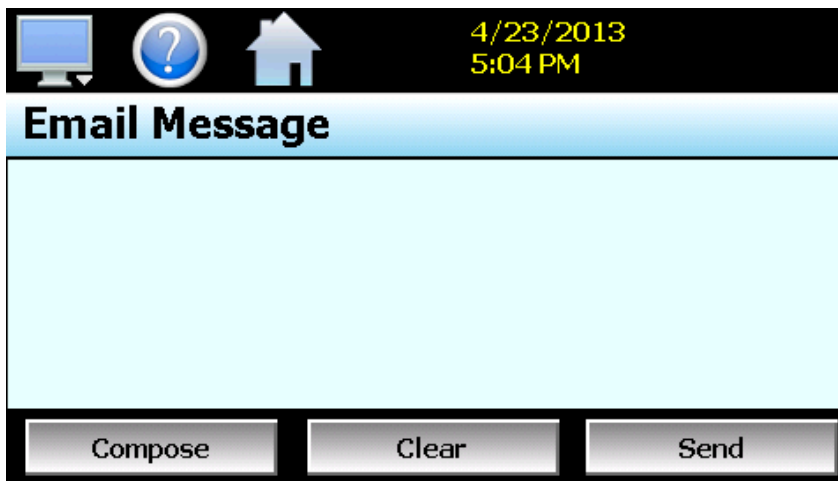
This **Subject** field is used to enter a subject line for emails and/or SMS text messages. It can be used to provide an identifier to the recipients of the alarm message to know which chamber it is coming from.

NOTE: *It is recommended to put some form of entry in this field. It can be left blank; however, many firewalls and spam filters will filter out messages without subject lines. That may prevent recipients from receiving the email. It can also be useful for identifying a particular unit on the factory floor.*

Once all settings have been made, be sure to press the “Save” button to begin using the new values and store them, so that on the next power up, the settings will be retained. The body of the email/SMS text message will contain the description of the alarm condition as it would appear on the alarm screen. If the mail server is down, or nCompass is not connected to the network, the message will not be sent and a local alarm message on the alarm screen will indicate a transmission failure.

8.10.4 Email Message

nCompass provides the user with the ability to send short email messages to users configured in the nCompass email server. To send a message, select “Message” from the device settings, Email menu.



Press the “Compose” button to create a brief message using the keypad (up to 100 characters). When you are finished entering the message, press the “Done” button. The completed message will then be shown in the message window. Press the “Send” button to select the email recipients you wish to receive the message and send the message.

9 Offline

The offline setup options are available from the Device/Settings menu. These settings do not include the OEM setup of nCompass. Refer to the documentation provided by your OEM regarding any loop control and monitor point setup. Note that prior to entering offline setup, ramp/soak program operation and data logging must be manually stopped. When in offline mode, all nCompass digital and analog outputs will be turned off.

To assist in setup and documentation of nCompass, see the “Orion-M iSeries Configuration and Worksheets” Excel file provided on the Future Design Controls website (<http://www.futuredesigncontrols.com/Orion-M.htm>). This document provides setup and configuration forms and templates for all nCompass features including those provided under Offline Setup.

The offline menu provides navigation to the following functions:

View	Settings
Set	Service
Hardware	Options
Calibrate	
System	

View menu

Settings: Navigation back to the online settings menu.
Service: View output operational data (cycles, hours on).
Options: Settings for system output maintenance data.

View	
Set	Units
Hardware	Clock
Calibrate	Language
System	

Set menu

Units: Setting for temperature units.
Clock: Settings for system date and time
Language: Settings for menu and help language text.

View	Analog Input
Set	Analog Output
Hardware	Digital Input
Hardware	Digital Output
Calibrate	Monitor
System	Force

Hardware menu

Analog Input: Settings for optional analog input operation.
Analog Output: Settings for optional analog output operation.
Digital Input: Settings for digital input operation.
Digital Output: Settings for digital output operation.
Monitor: View current digital input status (troubleshooting).
Force: Force digital outputs on (troubleshooting).

View	
Set	
Hardware	
Calibrate	Offset
System	

Calibrate menu

Offset: Settings for optional monitor offset calibration.

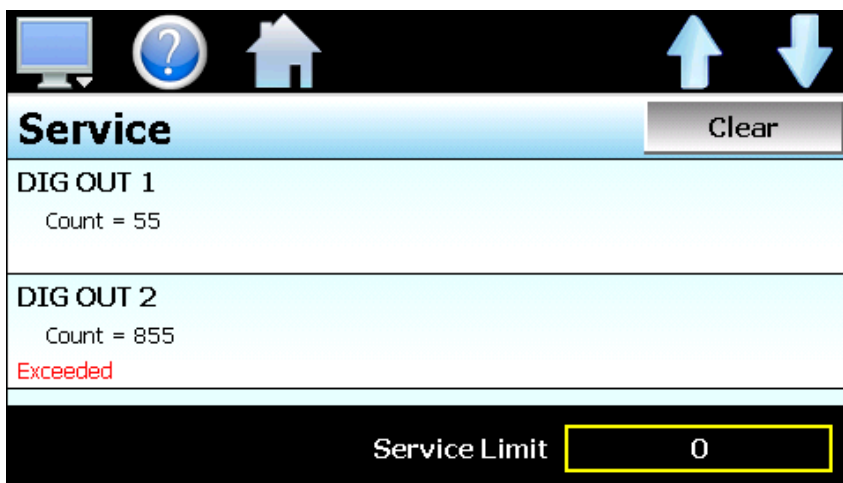
View	
Set	
Hardware	Display
Hardware	Configuration
Calibrate	About
System	Exit

System menu

Display: Access to display calibration and backlight settings.
Configuration: Access to nCompass import/export utility.
About: View current firmware/software version numbers.
Exit: Exit nCompass application and access to the nCompass configurator.

9.1 Service

The service counters provide service interval alerts and life total service numbers for each of the digital outputs available on the nCompass control module. The service intervals (counter set points) are adjustable and can be set to match service intervals for equipment operated by nCompass.



Two service alert set points are provided for each output of nCompass. One service alert is available for the number of times each output turns on and is adjustable from 0 to 4,000,000,000 cycles. The second service alerts is for 'on' time and is adjustable from 0.0 to 400,000,000.0 hours.

To adjust a counter set point, select the output from the list by touching its description. The current set point for that output will be shown in the set point field at the bottom of the screen. Enter the new set point by touching the set point field and press the 'Done' button on the numeric keypad when finished.

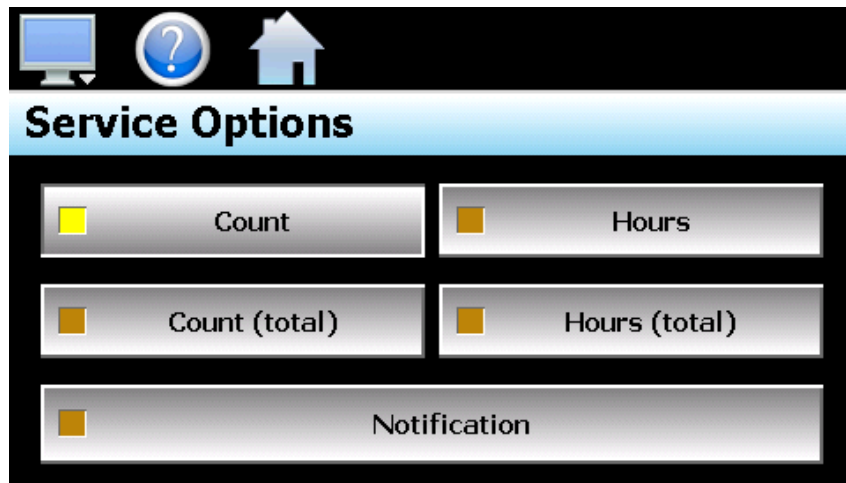
NOTE: To adjust the cycle counter, you must be viewing the elapsed interval or life total counts for the outputs. To adjust the set point for hours of operation, you must be viewing the elapsed run or total life hours of the outputs. See section 9.1.1, Service Options.

When a service interval is exceeded, a 'service alert' can be set to appear on the alarm screen. This alert will notify the operator that service should be performed at the next available down period. However, the alert will not be able to be cleared from the alarm screen until the service counter that has been exceeded is reset.

In order to determine which service counter has been elapsed, scan the list of outputs and look for the 'Exceeded' description. To clear the counter, select the output from the list and press the 'Clear' button. This will clear the counter so that it can begin totalizing for the next service interval.

9.1.1 Service Options

The service display options as well as alert action can be adjusted from the 'Options' screen.



The 'Count' and 'Hours' selection buttons are used to choose what information will be shown for the digital outputs on the Service screen. The selections are mutually exclusive, so when one item is selected, the other items will be de-selected.

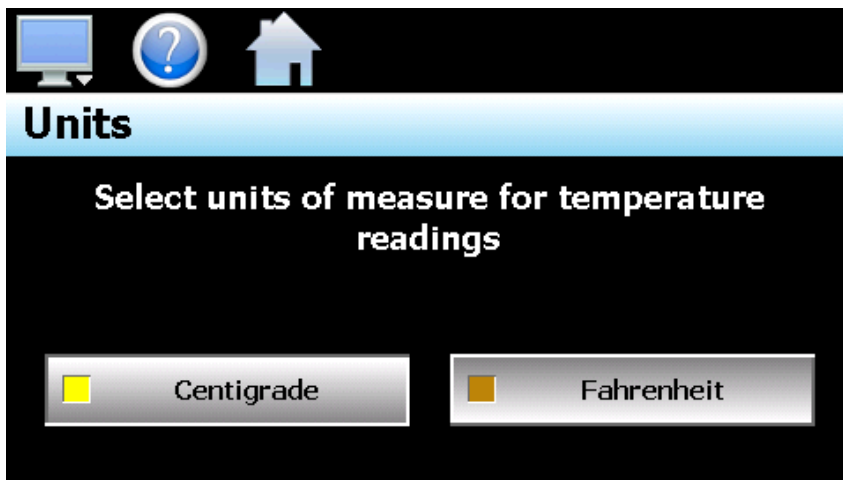
The 'Count' and 'Hours' are what generate the service alert when the set point is exceeded for the output. These are the counters that must be cleared in order to remove the service alert from the alarm screen. When either of these is selected, the service screen will display the elapsed count or hours for each output.

The 'Count (total)' and 'Hours (total)' selections are for displaying the life total count and hours for each output. These maintain separate count and hour values from the elapsed selections. Note that these can also be cleared from the Service screen by pressing the 'Clear' button if they are selected for view. This allows life total operation to be tracked for external equipment, and then reset when the external equipment is replaced with new.

The **Notification** button is used to turn the service alert option on and off. Service alerts are turned off by default. When the service alerts are turned off, there will be no notification on the alarm screen when an output exceeds its service interval.

9.2 Degrees C/F Units Selection

nCompass can display temperatures in either degrees Centigrade or Fahrenheit. To change the temperature display units, select "Units" from the offline Set menu.



Press the button for the desired temperature units to make the selection. The choices are mutually exclusive so when one selection is made, the other will be de-selected.

NOTE: When changing display units, ramp/soak program set points will not be converted between units. Separate programs are required for each temperature range. Operating nCompass with programs that have been written using alternate units could cause property damage or personal injury.

The temperature units selection only effects control loops and monitor inputs configured as temperature, i.e., controllers or monitor input cards with a temperature input device such as a thermocouple or RTD. The units display for loop controls and monitor input cards configured with linear inputs (mA or Vdc) will not be effected by this selection.

9.3 Clock Settings

The system date and time is adjusted from the “Adjust Time” tab under the Set/Clock menu. The current date and time will be displayed in the thumb wheels as shown below.

To make adjustments, scroll each time wheel to adjust the month, day, year, hour, minutes, seconds and AM/PM selection. Once all adjustments have been made, press the “Save” button to set the system clock to the date and time entered.

9.3.1 Time Options

Select the “Time Options” tab to configure the time zone and national time server clock settings. If nCompass is connected to the internet, these settings can be used to have nCompass automatically synchronize its time with one of the nationally provided time servers.

To enable the national time server, select your time zone and which time server you wish to use from the drop down menu selections. Turn on the “NTP Service Enabled” option and press the “Save” button. nCompass will then synchronize its time with the selected national time server at 2:00AM each day.

If nCompass is not connected to the internet, a local alarm message will be shown on the alarm screen; “*NTP Failure. Check cable and server*”, to indicate that the time server could not be located.

9.3.1.1 Local Time Server Settings

If an active internet connection is not available, or company policy prohibits internet access, nCompass can be configured to use a local time server instead of one of the national time servers. To configure the use of a local time server, select “local” from the NTP server list. When selected, the “Name/IP” entry field will be shown. The computer name or IP address of the computer running the local timer server on the LAN can then be entered. nCompass will then contact the local computer in order to synchronize time.

NOTE: The steps required to configure and provide NTP service from a computer on the LAN is outside the scope of this manual. Contact your network administrator for assistance.

9.3.2 Daylight Savings

Select the “Daylight” tab to configure daylight saving time options. The daylight savings time options allow the user to set the start date and end date for daylight savings time.



If your locale utilizes daylight savings time, set the start and stop dates for daylight savings and turn on the “Daylight Savings Enable” option. Press the “Save” button to store the settings. nCompass will then automatically update its clock for daylight savings time.

NOTE: If the NTS time server setting is enabled, and the selected time zone uses daylight savings time, daylight savings must be properly configured and enabled or the clock will not show the correct time.

9.4 Language

The Language screen is used to select the language for all of the online help, menus and most static display fields. Note that the keypad will remain in English, so all user text entry will still be in the English language.



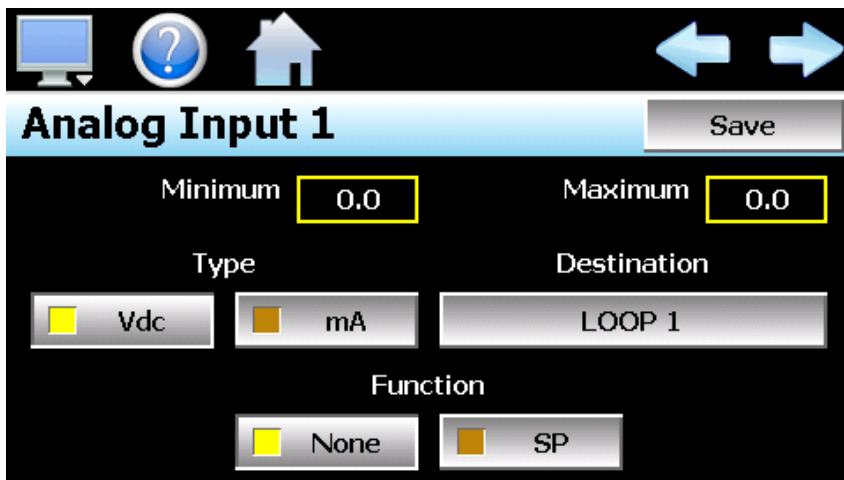
Available language selections include:

- Afrikaans
- Albanian
- Arabic
- Basque
- Belarusian
- Simplified Chinese
- Traditional Chinese
- Czech
- Danish
- Dutch
- English
- Finnish
- French
- German
- Greek
- Hebrew
- Hungarian
- Icelandic
- Italian
- Japanese
- Korean
- Norwegian
- Polish
- Portuguese
- Russian
- Spanish
- Swedish
- Turkish

DISCLAIMER: English is the default language for the nCompass control system. All other language selections provided through internet translation of the English language. FDC does not guarantee the accuracy or validity of alternative language selections and shall not be liable for any damages or losses, whether direct, indirect, incidental, special, consequential or any other damages for misinterpretation of other languages. FDC offers a free, PC based application which allows the end user or OEM to create the translation files for the desired language selection. The translation files can then be copied to the nCompass control system in order to provide a more accurate or desired translation for the online help files.

9.5 Analog Inputs

nCompass supports up to 4 analog inputs which are used for remote set point inputs. Each of the available analog inputs can be configured from the 'Analog Input' screen.

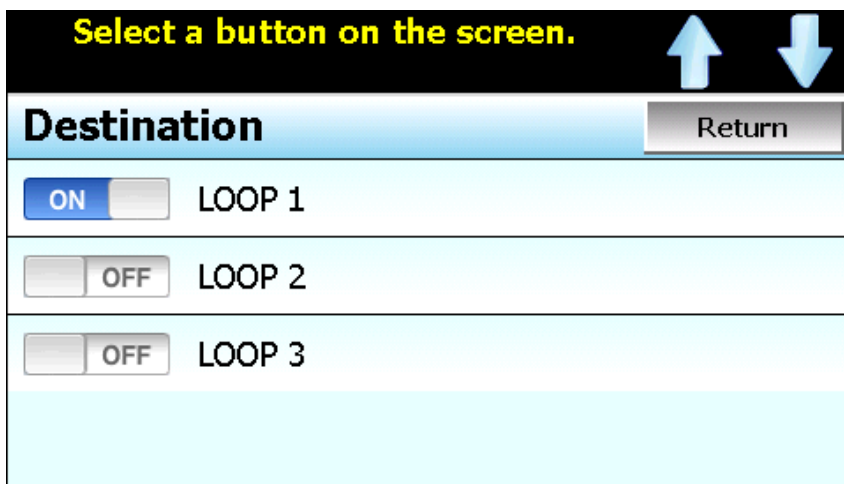


The screenshot shows the 'Analog Input 1' configuration screen. At the top, there are icons for a monitor, a question mark, a house, and navigation arrows. The title 'Analog Input 1' is in a blue bar, with a 'Save' button to its right. Below the title, there are two input fields: 'Minimum' and 'Maximum', both containing the value '0.0'. Underneath these are two sections: 'Type' and 'Destination'. The 'Type' section has two buttons: 'Vdc' (highlighted with a yellow square) and 'mA' (highlighted with a brown square). The 'Destination' section has a single button labeled 'LOOP 1'. At the bottom, there is a 'Function' section with two buttons: 'None' (highlighted with a yellow square) and 'SP' (highlighted with a brown square).

The left and right navigation buttons at the upper right of the screen allow the user to scroll through each available input. To make changes to the analog input's configuration, select the desired input type by pressing the voltage (Vdc) or current (mA) button to select a 2-10V or a 4-20mA input signal.

NOTE: If the analog input type is changed from voltage to current or vice versa, power must be cycled to the nCompass controller in order for the input to switch signal types.

Select the desired loop by pressing the 'Destination' button to select from the list of available control loops.



The screenshot shows the 'Destination' selection screen. At the top, there is a yellow text prompt 'Select a button on the screen.' and two navigation arrows. The title 'Destination' is in a blue bar, with a 'Return' button to its right. Below the title, there are three rows, each representing a control loop. Each row has a button with a status indicator and the loop name: 'LOOP 1' (ON), 'LOOP 2' (OFF), and 'LOOP 3' (OFF). The 'ON' button for LOOP 1 is highlighted with a blue square, while the 'OFF' buttons for LOOP 2 and LOOP 3 are highlighted with a grey square.

Select the desired control loop and press the 'Return' button to return to the Analog Input screen. Enter the desired minimum and maximum values for the loop set point that the input is to represent. The input range is -32760 to 32760 for a decimal point resolution of zero, -3276.0 to 3276.0 for a decimal point of one, -327.60 to 327.60 for a decimal point of two and -32.760 to 32.760 for a decimal point resolution of three.

The function select buttons, 'None' and 'SP', enable and disable the analog input. This allows the analog input configuration to be maintained, but disable its operation until it is required. Select 'None' to prevent the analog input from taking set point control over the selected loop. Press the 'SP' button to enable the analog input set point control override.

Once all settings have been made, press the 'Save' button to save the changes. If you do not press the 'Save' button, all changes will be lost if you leave the screen or navigate to another analog input.

9.5.1 Remote Set Point Operation

Once an input is configured for loop set point control, as the analog input signal is varied, it will provide a linear set point change from the minimum to maximum value over the range of the input (2-10Vdc for voltage input and 4-20mA for current selection).

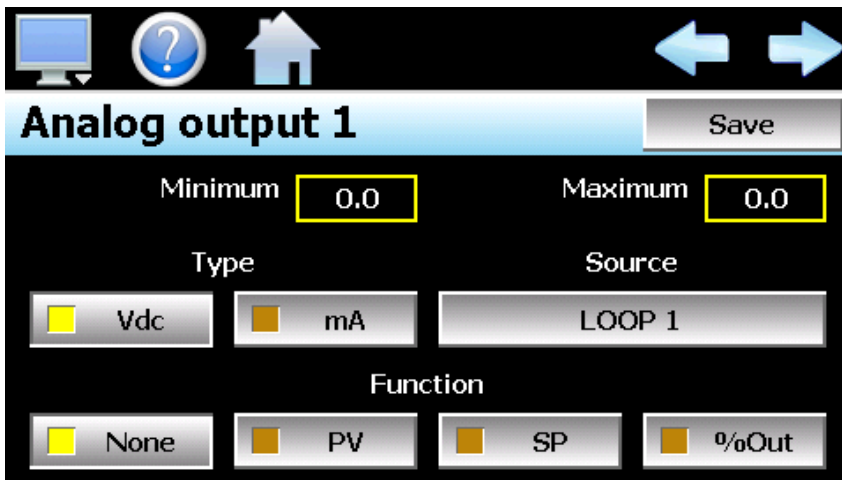
Signals below 2Vdc for the voltage input type, and below 4mA for the current input type, will disable remote set point control so that the loop set point can be changed manually at nCompass. It also prevents the remote set point control from setting a false input if the signal wires are cut or the signal is lost from the remote set point source device.

NOTE: *When remote set point control is activated, it will override the local set point as well as the ramp/soak program set point if a program is running. Once deactivated, the loop set point will return to the previous local set point of the loop, i.e., the value prior to the remote set point being activated and taking control of the loop's set point, or the current program set point if a program is running.*

If the minimum or maximum range exceeds the set point limits for the loop as set in the nCompass configuration, nCompass will limit the set point to the minimum or maximum value as defined under the loop's configuration.

9.6 Analog Outputs

nCompass can support up to two analog outputs which can be used to retransmit set points, process variables or percentage of output from the installed control loops. Each of the available analog outputs can be configured from the 'Analog Output' screen.

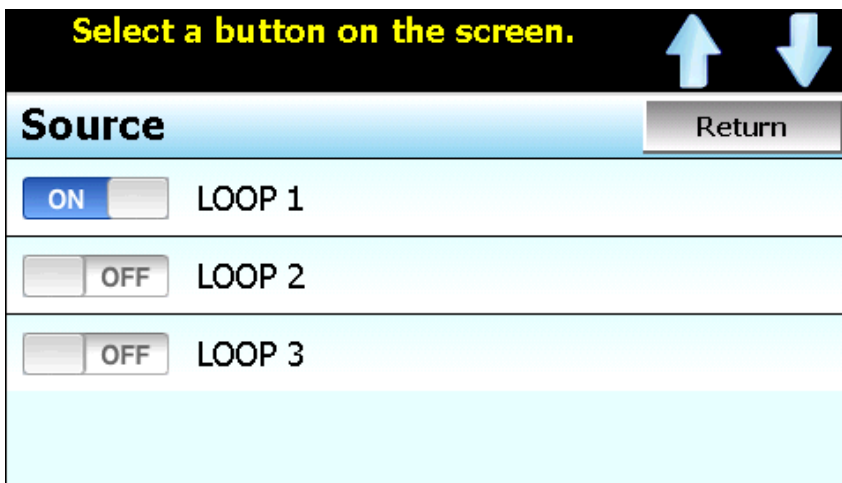


The left and right navigation buttons at the upper right of the screen allow the user to scroll through each available output. To make changes to the output's configuration, select the desired output type by pressing the voltage (Vdc) or current (mA) button to select a 0-10V or a 4-20mA input signal.

NOTE: If the analog output type is changed from voltage to current or vice versa, power must be cycled to the nCompass controller in order for the output to switch types.

When nCompass is offline, the outputs will go to their minimum output state, 0Vdc or 4mA.

Select the desired source loop by pressing the 'Source' select button to choose from the list of available control loops. Select the desired control loop and press the 'Return' button to return to the Analog Output screen.



Choose which loop value is to be retransmitted for the loop by pressing the appropriate function select button; PV, SP or %Out. If 'None' is selected, the output will remain in the off state, i.e., 0Vdc or 4mA depending upon the output type selection.

Enter the minimum and maximum values for which the output is to retransmit. The output range is -32760 to 32760 for a decimal point resolution of zero, -3276.0 to 3276.0 for a decimal point of one, -327.60 to 327.60 for a decimal point of two and -32.760 to 32.760 for a decimal point resolution of three.

Once all settings have been made, press the 'Save' button to save the changes. If you do not press the 'Save' button, all changes will be lost if you leave the screen or navigate to another analog output.

9.6.1 Retransmitting Loop Percentage of Output

Depending upon the loop control being used, the percentage of output value for bimodal control (heat/cool) is represented differently. For example, FDC 100 and 300 series controls represent heat output as a value from 0% to 100% while the cool output is represented as a value from 0% to -100%. Other controls supported by nCompass may split the standard 0% to 100% range and use 50% to 100% for heating and 50% to 0% for cooling.

If the analog output is being used to control the position of a cooling valve or SCR power controller of a heater bank for example, it is important that the analog output supply only the signal for the proper heating or cooling range in order to properly control the amount of cooling or heating applied to a process.

nCompass provides the ability to supply only the heating output, cooling output or a combination of heating and cooling outputs from its analog outputs. For example, if an FDC 300 series control is used, setting an 'Out Min' to 'Out Max' range of 0% to 100% will result in an analog output of 0-10Vdc or 4-20mA for an output of 0% to 100% heating. If a different model of controller is used that represents heating as 50% to 100% with cooling from 50% to 0%, setting an 'Out Min' to 'Out Max' range of 50% to 100% will result in an analog output of 0-10Vdc or 4-20mA for an output of 0% to 100% of the heat output.

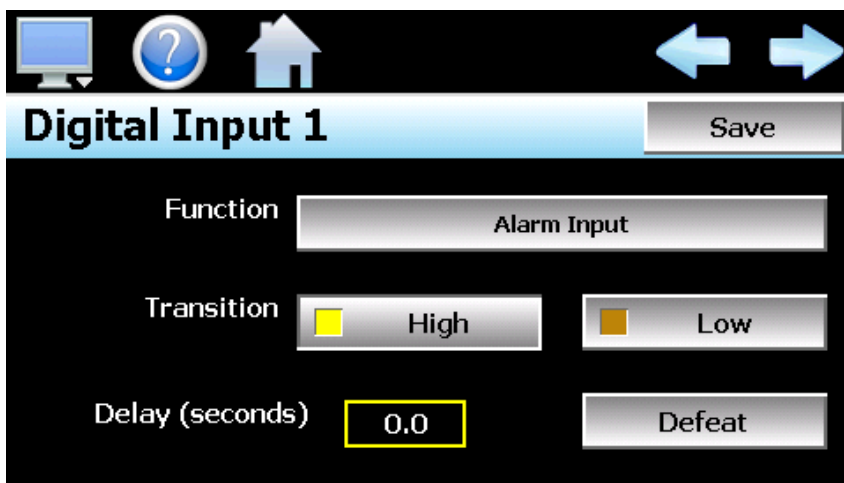
In order to retransmit a cooling percentage of output, nCompass allows the analog output range to be inverted relative to the value representing the cooling percentage of output. This allows the positioner of a cooling valve for example, to receive a 0-10Vdc or 4-20mA signal representing 0% (full closed) to 100% (full open) of cooling even if the cooling percentage represented by the controller is 50% (no cooling output) to 0% (full cooling output).

For example, if 0% to -100% represents no cooling to full cooling, setting the 'Out Min' field to 0% and the 'Out Max' field to -100% will produce an analog output of 0-10Vdc or 4-20mA for an output of 0% to 100% cooling. If a model of controller is used that represents cooling as 50% to 0% while heating is represented as 50% to 100%, setting an 'Out Min' to 'Out Max' range of 50% to 0% will result in an analog output of 0-10Vdc or 4-20mA for an output of 0% to 100% of the cool output.

NOTE: The analog outputs always treat the 'Out Min' field as the 0Vdc or 4mA output value and the 'Out Max' field as the 10Vdc or 20mA output value. This allows any portion of a control loop's output range to be retransmitted and represented as a range of 0% to 100% of output or 100% to 0% of output.

9.7 Digital Inputs

nCompass provides eight digital inputs standard, and is configurable up to 16. The inputs can be used as alarm inputs, used to start and stop a ramp/soak program, start and stop data logging or even disable set point communications to the nCompass loop controllers. The digital inputs can be configured to work on either a low to high transition or a high to low transition. Upon seeing the selected transition, the input will perform the action selected from the input function list.



The left and right navigation buttons at the upper right of the screen allow the user to scroll through each available input. To make changes to the input's configuration, select the desired transition mode and function for the input. Once all selections have been made, press the 'Save' button to save the changes. If you do not press the 'Save' button, all changes will be lost if you leave the screen or navigate to another digital input.

NOTE: More than one digital input can be configured for the same function. If more than one is set for the same function, make sure that they do not interfere with each other or the selected function they are to perform may not operate as expected.

The **Delay** is used to delay the input function for a period of time (in seconds) once the input transition state is detected (and maintained). It can be used to 'debounce' an input or act as an alarm delay to prevent false alarms. The time is configurable from 0.0 to 3276.0 seconds.

The **Transition** select buttons set the input state that makes the input perform the required function.

High: This setting sets the input up to perform the desired function when the input goes from an off state to an on state. This requires the application of 24Vdc power to the input.

Low: This setting sets the input up to perform the desired function when the input goes from an on state to an off state. That requires the removal of 24Vdc power from the input.

The digital input **Function** defines what event is to happen when the input meets the transition state.

The Input Function list is shown when the function selection button is pressed. The input functions selections are mutually exclusive, i.e., only one can be made at a time. If 'Alarm Input' is currently selected for the input function, and another function such as 'Hold Program' is then selected as the input function, the alarm input function will automatically be 'off'. An input can also be disabled by turning off all of the input functions. Once the desired selection has been made, press the 'Return' Button to return to the Digital Input screen.

Function		Return
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ON	Alarm Input
<input type="checkbox"/>	OFF	Start Program
<input type="checkbox"/>	OFF	Hold Program
<input type="checkbox"/>	OFF	Continue Program

- * Alarm Input:* When selected, the input will provide a visual alarm notification on alarm screen. Using the 'Defeat' selection, the input can be configured to disable specific digital outputs on the nCompass control module. The alarm condition will be maintained as long as the input is activated. The alarm will not clear until the input returns to its deactivated state and the alarm is reset on the alarm screen or through a digital input configured as 'Reset Alarm'.
- Start Program:* When selected, the input will start the currently loaded program at step one. If a program is currently running, no action will occur. This is a 'single-shot' activation in which the input must make the required transition state in order to activate the function.
- Hold Program:* When selected, the input will put a running program into the hold state. If a program is not currently running, no action will occur. This is a 'single-shot' activation in which the input must make the required transition state in order to activate the function.
- Continue Program:* When selected, the input will put a program that is in hold, into the run state. If a program is not active or the program is not currently in hold, no action will occur. This is a 'single-shot' activation in which the input must make the required transition state in order to activate the function.
- End Program:* When selected, the input will turn the program off. This will also turn off all system events. If a program is not running, no action will occur and event status will not be affected. This is a 'single-shot' activation in which the input must make the required transition state in order to activate the function.
- * Wait Input:* When selected, the input acts as a trigger for the program wait for digital input function. The input can then be selected in the program to pause a step until the input is activated.
- * Control Output:* When selected, the input will act as a switch that can be used to directly control a digital output of the nCompass control module. In order to use the input as a switch for an output, the digital output must be configured to use the input for control. See Section 9.8, Digital Outputs for more information.
- * Defeat Output:* When selected, the input will cause digital outputs selected under 'Defeat' to turn off. The operation is similar to the alarm input function, but no alarm message is displayed.

- * Start Data:** When selected, the input will start and stop the data logging operation of nCompass.
- * Halt Setpoint Control:** When selected, the input will disable set point communications from the nCompass control module to all loop controls attached to the system. This allows for direct, manual adjustment of the loop set point(s) on the process controllers. The input acts as a manual override, but still allows nCompass to gather process data for proper display and data logging purposes.
- When activated the loop set point on nCompass will reflect the set point of the loop control as long as the loop is not under ramp/soak program control. If a change is made to the set point at the loop control, the new set point will be updated on nCompass.
- If a ramp/soak program is operating, the set point indicated on nCompass will remain at the value as defined by the running program even though it is not being sent to the loop controller. If the program is put into hold; however, the set point on nCompass will match that on the loop control since the loop set point change at nCompass is allowed when a program is in hold.
- Reset Alarm:** When selected, the input will reset any active alarms on the alarm screen. If a digital output is set to 'Remote Alarm (NO)', the output will be turned off. Note that the input will not clear any alarms from the list on the alarm screen and the alarm icon will continue flashing.
- This is a 'single-shot' activation in which the input must make the required transition state in order to carry out the function. Thus, for each new alarm, the input must be re-activated to reset the new alarm. Leaving the input in an activated state will not reset alarms when they occur.
- * Defeat Input:** When selected, the input will disable the digital inputs selected under 'Defeat'. The selected inputs will not perform their function until the input defeat is deactivated.
- Halt Defrost:** When selected, the input will terminate an active defrost cycle and the fan delay will begin. If the input is active when a defrost cycle is to begin, the cycle will be skipped, and defrost will not take place. See section 8.1 Defrost, for more information regarding defrost operation.
- Load Timer:** When selected, the input will active the redundancy product load timer. If the load timer is already active, the input will reset the timer. See section 8.2 Redundancy, for more information on redundant system operation.

***NOTE:** For the input control functions listed with an asterisk (*), the 'on' state for the input is defined by the transition mode. If 'high' is selected, the input is on when voltage is applied to the input. If 'low' is selected, the input is on when voltage is removed from the input.

IMPORTANT: Functions performed via the digital inputs such as starting or stopping a ramp/soak program are not logged to the audit trail. These are external inputs to the control module and are not protected by security.

If a digital input is programmed for the "Halt Setpoint Control" function and the input is active, any set point change entered by an operator for a control loop will be logged to the audit trail; however, the set point on the loop control will not change. This will cause a discrepancy in the audit trail file as it will log the new set point entry even though the loop control is prevented from taking it.

9.7.1 Digital Input Defeat

The Defeat selections are only available for specific digital input functions. Output defeat selections are available for the Alarm Input and Output Defeat functions. Any of the available nCompass control module outputs can be selected for defeat, and multiple outputs can be selected for defeat when the input is activated. If more than eight outputs are available in the system, the 'Group' button will be shown allowing the user to toggle between the first eight outputs and the second group of up to eight outputs (16 max).

Select a button on the screen.

Defeat		Group	Return
<input type="checkbox"/> DIG OUT 1	<input type="checkbox"/> DIG OUT 2		
<input type="checkbox"/> DIG OUT 3	<input type="checkbox"/> DIG OUT 4		
<input type="checkbox"/> DIG OUT 5	<input type="checkbox"/> DIG OUT 6		
<input type="checkbox"/> DIG OUT 7	<input type="checkbox"/> DIG OUT 8		

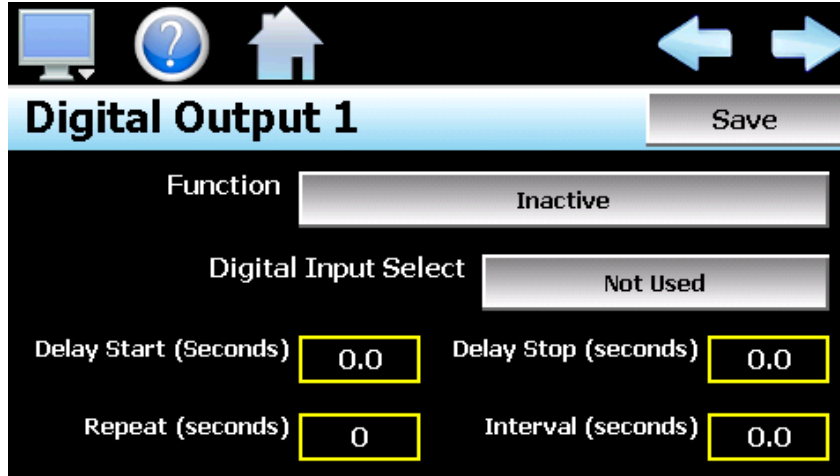
Input defeat selections are available for the Defeat Input function. Any of the available nCompass control module inputs can be selected for defeat, and multiple inputs can be selected for defeat when the input is activated. Note that the current input can not be selected for defeat or the function would not be able to be activated. If more than eight inputs are available in the system, the 'Group' button will be shown allowing the user to toggle between the first eight inputs and the second group of up to eight inputs (16 max).

Select a button on the screen.

Defeat		Group	Return
<input type="checkbox"/> DIG IN 1	<input type="checkbox"/> DIG IN 2		
<input type="checkbox"/> DIG IN 3	<input type="checkbox"/> DIG IN 4		
<input type="checkbox"/> DIG IN 5	<input type="checkbox"/> DIG IN 6		
<input type="checkbox"/> DIG IN 7	<input type="checkbox"/> DIG IN 8		

9.8 Digital Outputs

nCompass provides eight digital outputs standard, and is configurable up to 16. The outputs can be used as system event outputs, alarm outputs or for other signaling needs.



The left and right navigation buttons at the upper right of the screen allow the user to scroll through each available output. To make changes to the output's configuration, select the desired function of the output and set any necessary delay times. Once all changes have been made, press the 'Save' button to save them. If you do not press the "Save" button, the change will be lost if you leave the screen or navigate to another digital output.

NOTE: More than one output can be set for the same function. Each output is independent of the others, thus they each perform their own task.

The **Delay Start** delays the output from coming on for the period of time entered, for any output function selected. The delay time can be set from 0.0 to 3276.0 seconds.

The **Delay Stop** maintains the output for the time period entered once the condition requiring the output to be on is removed. The delay time can be set from 0.0 to 3276.0 seconds.

The **Interval** time can be used to pulse the output on and off when the condition requiring the output to be on is present. The interval time is used for both the on period and off period. For example, if the interval is set to 1 second, the output will be on for 1 second, then off for 1 second, and so on. A value of zero indicates a constant on condition (output does not cycle). The interval time can be set from 0.0 to 3276.0 seconds.

The **Repeat** time is shown when the digital output is configured as a 'Remote Alarm (NO)' or 'Remote Alarm (N/C)'. It can be used to re-activate the output after a period of time, if an alarm is still active (ring back). If the repeat time is set to zero, the feature is disabled. When disabled, once the output activates on a new alarm and the alarm is then reset, the output will not activate again for the same alarm condition until it is cleared and reactivates. The repeat time can be set from 0 to 32,760 seconds.

The **Digital Input Select** is only available when the output is set for the 'Digital Input Control' function. The selected input will then act as the switch to turn the output on and off. In order to use the input as a switch for the output, the digital input must be set for the 'Alarm Input' or 'Control Output' function. See Section 9.7, Digital Inputs for more information.

The digital output **Function** defines what condition causes the output to turn on and off.

The Output Function list is shown when the function selection button is pressed. The output functions selections are mutually exclusive, i.e., only one can be made at a time. If 'Program is in Operation' is currently selected for the output function, and another function such as 'Program Paused' is then selected as the output function, the program in operation function will automatically be turned 'off'. An output can also be disabled by turning off all of the output functions. Once the desired selection has been made, press the 'Return' Button to return to the Digital Output screen.

Function	Return
<input type="checkbox"/> OFF Event	
<input type="checkbox"/> OFF Program is in Operation	
<input type="checkbox"/> OFF Program Paused	
<input type="checkbox"/> OFF Step Change	

Event: When selected, the output is controlled directly from the corresponding event on the Events screen. When the event is selected, the output turns on. When the event is not selected, the output turns off.

NOTE: Outputs can be assigned to specific events in the nCompass configurator. If an output is assigned as a system event in the configurator, the output function will not be able to be changed. Consult your OEM configuration for output assignments.

Program is in Operation: When selected, the output will turn on when a ramp/soak program is active. The operating condition is defined as a ramp, soak, guaranteed soak or wait for condition. The output will not be on if the program is in autostart, since it has not yet started, or when it is placed in hold by an operator.

Program Paused: When selected, the output will turn on when the program is in hold. When the program is in any other condition, the output will be off.

Step Change: When selected, the output will provide a one-shot pulse each time the program changes steps. This also includes an output pulse each time the program is manually advanced to the previous or next step while in hold. When used in conjunction with the delay stop time, this can be used for a brief audible/visual alert signal to tell operators that a step of the process has completed and the next one is starting.

NOTE: When a program is started, the output will pulse when the first step of the program is entered.

- *Remote Alarm (NO):** When selected, the output acts as a general fault output. Any alarm in nCompass will activate this output. A common use would be for connection to an audible/visual alarm to alert operators of a problem. When the alarm 'Reset' button is pressed on the Alarm screen, the output will be turned off. When used in conjunction with the repeat time setting, the output will automatically turn back on, after the repeat time period, if any alarm condition is still present.
- Analog Input Alarm:** When selected, the output can be controlled directly by a loop/monitor alarm. The alarm must be configured to control the output. See Section 8.3, Alarms for information on assigning the alarm to the digital output.
- NOTE:** *If more than one loop/monitor alarm is assigned to the output, the output will not operate correctly and may cycle on and off uncontrollably. Do not assign more than one alarm to an output.*
- Digital Input Alarm:** When selected, the output will turn on when the selected digital input alarm occurs. The output will stay on until the alarm is silenced. The selected digital input must be configured as an alarm input or the output will not operate.
- Digital Input Control:** When selected, the output will turn on and off based on the selected input status. The input acts as the switch to turn the digital input on and off. The selected digital input must be configured for digital output control or the output will not operate.
- *Remote Alarm (NC):** When selected, the output acts as a 'fail-safe' fault output. When no alarm is present, the output will be energized. Any alarm in nCompass will de-activate the output. When the alarm 'Reset' button is pressed on the Alarm screen, the output will turn back on. When used in conjunction with the repeat time setting, the output will automatically turn back off, after the repeat time period, if any alarm condition is still present.
- Defrost:** When selected, the output will turn on during an active defrost cycle. When defrost is inactive or the fan delay is active, the output will be off. See section 8.1 Defrost for more information on defrost operation.
- Precool:** When selected, the output will turn on during the fan delay period after a defrost cycle. When defrost is inactive or a defrost cycle is in progress, the output will be off. See section 8.1 Defrost for more information on defrost operation.
- Redundant System 1:** When selected, the output will turn on when system 1 is selected for operation based on system redundancy settings. See section 8.2 Redundancy for more information on redundant system operation.
- Redundant System 2:** When selected, the output will turn on when system 2 is selected for operation based on system redundancy settings. See section 8.2 Redundancy for more information on redundant system operation.
- *NOTE:** For the output control functions listed with an asterisk (*), the output is not activated for failed FTP or email transmissions, NTS clock synchronization or communication alarms between nCompass and the control module.

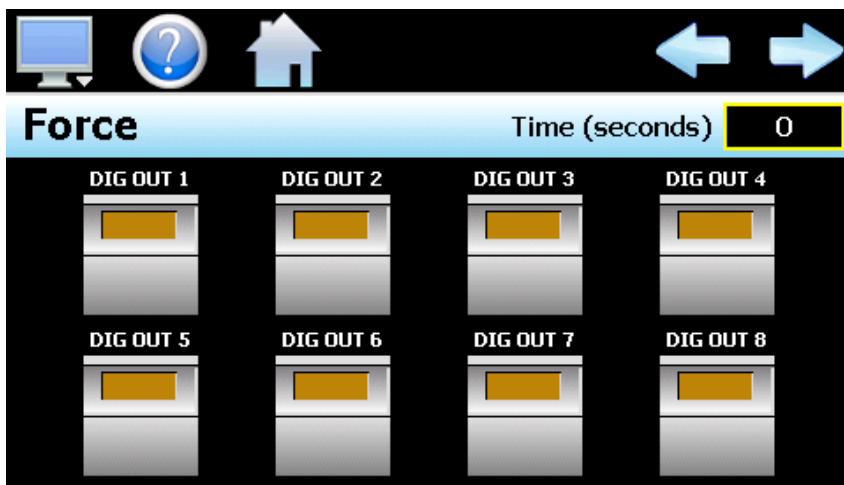
9.9 Digital Input Monitor

The Monitor screen provides the on/off status of all digital inputs available on the nCompass control module. It is useful for offline troubleshooting to verify input operation. If more than eight inputs are available on the system, the left and right navigation buttons at the upper right of the screen will allow the user to switch back and forth between inputs 1-8 and 9-16.



9.10 Digital Output Force

The Force screen allows the user to force any of the digital outputs on the nCompass control module on, to test output functionality and verify proper operation of equipment controlled by the output. If more than eight outputs are available on the system, the left and right navigation buttons at the upper right of the screen will allow the user to switch back and forth between outputs 1-8 and 9-16.



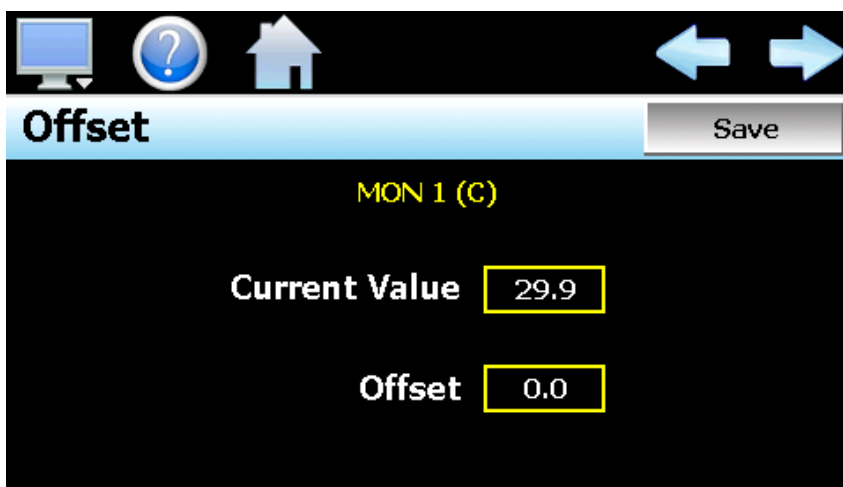
The **Time** setting limits the maximum amount of time the outputs can be forced on. The force time can be set from 0 to 32,760 seconds. This provides an automatic method to help prevent 'runaway' conditions in case an operator leaves an output on, but has to walk away to accomplish another task and forgets to turn the output off.

NOTE: Each time an output is turned on or off, the output force delay timer is reset. The automatic force disable time begins from the moment an output switch is pressed.

9.11 Monitor Offset Calibration

The monitor option provides up to 15 additional process inputs, which can be configured from any combination of thermocouple, analog and RTD inputs from the optional monitor input modules. The monitor input option can also be configured to display the second input from compatible loop controllers attached to the system (one from each available control loop).

The calibration range is fixed within the thermocouple, analog and RTD monitor input cards; however, the user can input a linear offset in order to adjust for sensor tolerances and lead affects. When the second input of a control loop is used for the monitor input, the loop controller provides calibration, range and input bias adjustments. The input bias of the loop control can be used to set the linear offset for the input, or the monitor offset calibration of nCompass can be used.

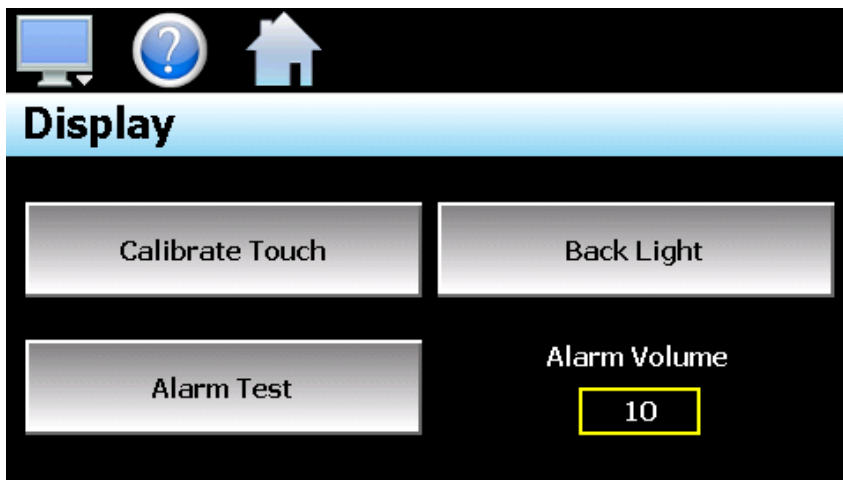


The left and right navigation buttons at the upper right of the screen allow the user to scroll through each available monitor input. To adjust the input reading, enter the offset value in the 'Offset' field and verify the reading. The offset range is -32760 to 32760 for a decimal point resolution of zero, -3276.0 to 3276.0 for a decimal point of one, -327.60 to 327.60 for a decimal point of two and -32.760 to 32.760 for a decimal point resolution of three. Be sure to press the 'Save' button to save the new offset value before proceeding onto other inputs or exiting the monitor input offset screen or the offset value will revert back to its original value.

NOTE: *If using the monitor input offset of nCompass to offset the reading for the second input of a loop control, the value for the monitor input as shown on nCompass will not match that on the loop controller's display. The monitor input offset of nCompass only offsets the reading on the display, not on the loop control. Therefore, to avoid confusion when using the second input of the loop controls for monitor points, it is recommended that any input offset is applied through the loop controller's input bias setting and not the monitor input offset of nCompass.*

9.12 Display Settings

The Display screen provides access to the touch screen calibration utility, back light settings and alarm volume.

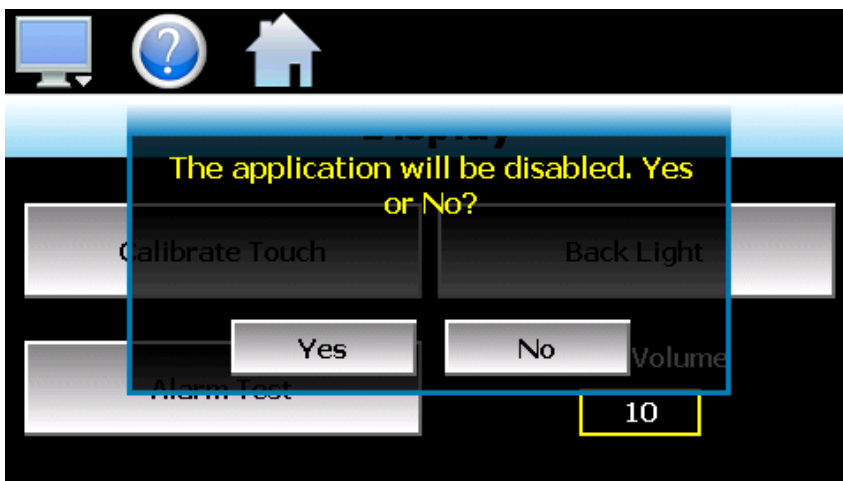


The **Alarm Volume** adjusts how loud the internal alarm buzzer of nCompass will be when activated under an alarm condition. The volume can be set from 0 (off) to 100. To edit the alarm volume, touch the entry field and enter the desired volume level. To test the buzzer, press the “Alarm Test” button.

9.12.1 Calibrate Touch

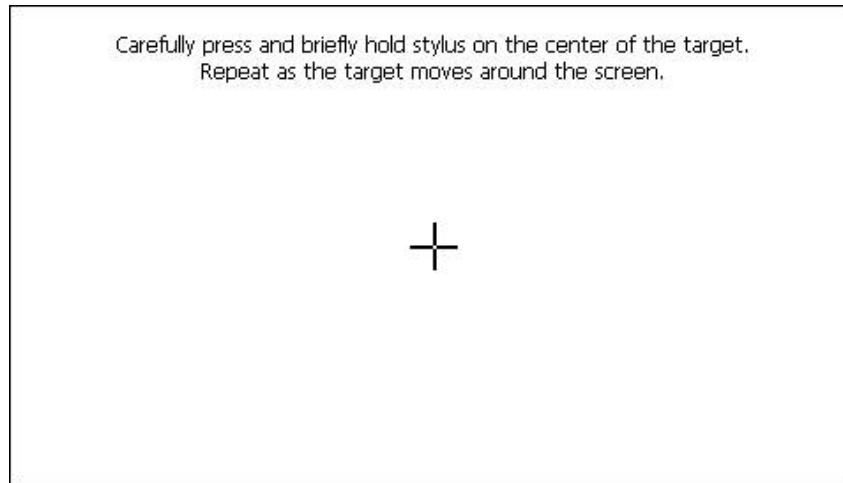
After extended use and many hours of operation, it may be necessary to recalibrate the touch screen of nCompass. A typical sign that the screen may be out of adjustment, is inaccurate responses when attempting to press buttons, check boxes or adjust fields on the display. The calibration utility is provided in order to readjust the screen when this happens.

To begin the calibration process, press the “Calibrate Touch” button. An alert message will appear stating that the application will be disabled to perform the calibration procedure. Press “Yes” to continue.

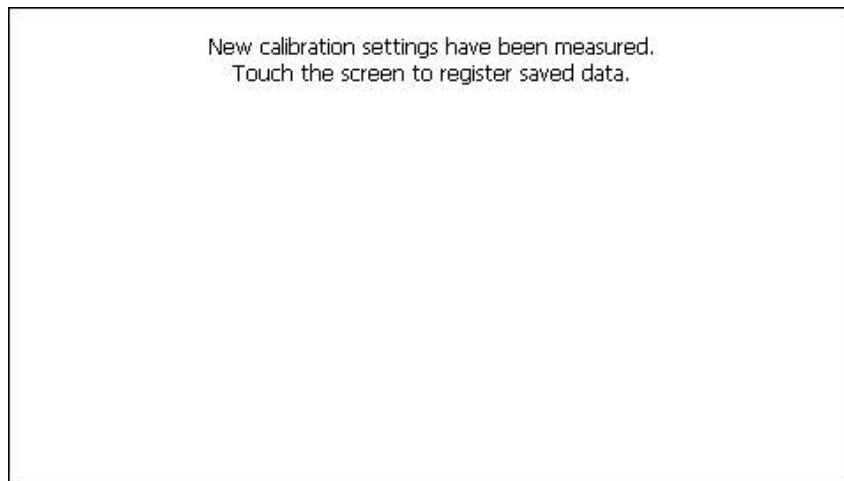


The calibration utility will start and crosshairs will appear on the screen. At each crosshair position, touch the screen at the center of the crosshairs. Repeat this for each position in order to set the calibration. The calibration requires five points, the center and four corners.

NOTE: *It is recommended that you use your finger rather than a stylus when calibrating the screen. The touch response will be more fluid after calibrating it with your finger.*



Once complete, the calibration utility will provide a notification message that the new calibration settings have been measured and to touch the screen to register the new calibration data; just touch anywhere on the screen to close the window and return to the nCompass application to resume normal operation.

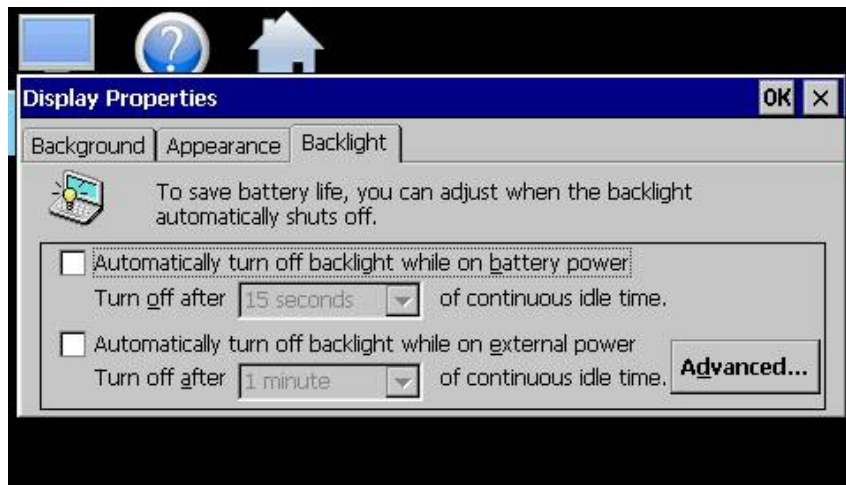


9.12.2 Backlight Settings

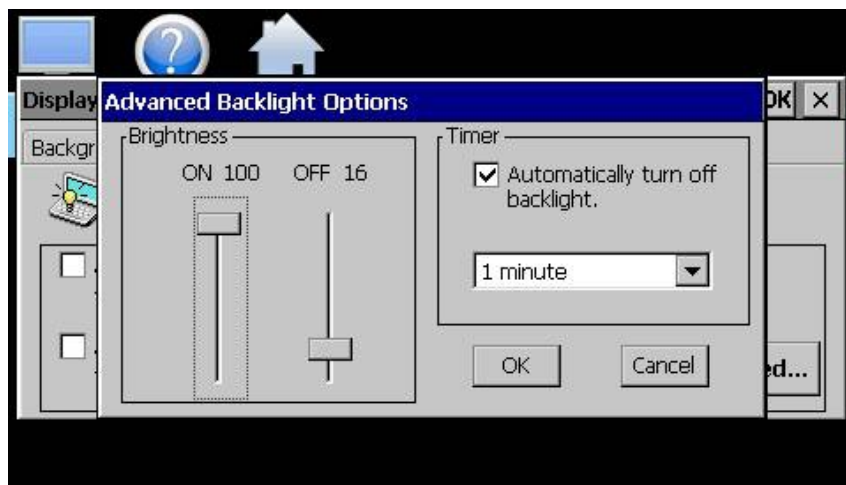
The backlight settings allow the user to adjust the screen brightness as well as set a time period for dimming the backlight after a period of inactivity which can extend the life of the display. To adjust the backlight settings press the “Back Light” button. An alert message will appear stating that the application will be disabled to enter the backlight settings, press “Yes” to continue.

Select the “Backlight” tab from on the Display Properties window. Press the “Advanced...” button to access the settings for the backlight.

NOTE: *The checkboxes on the Backlight tab for “Automatically turn off backlight while on battery power” and “Automatically turn off backlight while on external power” have no affect on backlight operation and should be left unchecked.*



The brightness of the display during operation is set by adjusting the “ON” slider. The default setting is 100. The “OFF” slider is used to adjust the brightness of the display during periods of inactivity. The default setting is 10. Note that a setting of zero (0) does not completely turn off the backlight.



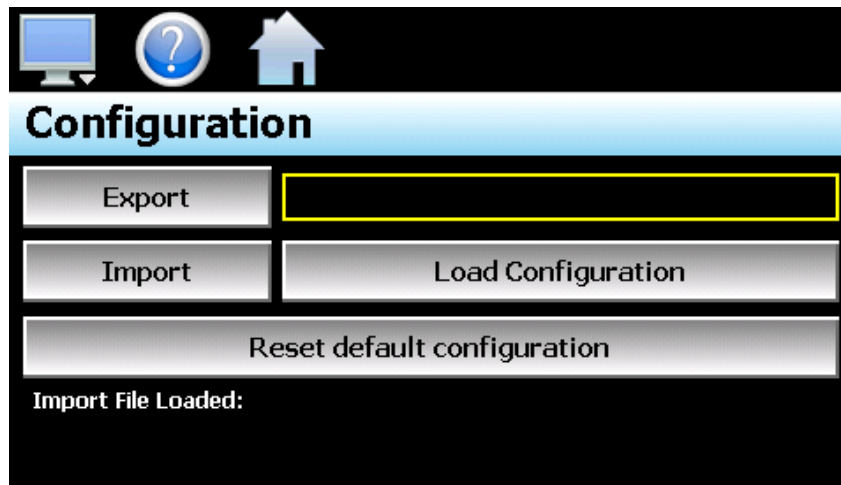
To enable the backlight dimming function, place a check in the “Automatically turn off backlight.” checkbox and set the delay time using the drop down selection box. The delay time can be set at fixed intervals from as little as 15 seconds to as long as 30 minutes.

Once all settings are complete, press the “OK” button and then press the “OK” button at the top right of the “Display Properties” window to return to the nCompass application and begin normal operation.

9.13 Configuration

The Configuration utility allows the user to back up the entire configuration of nCompass and save it to a file for “safe keeping” in case of system damage due to a lightning strike, etc. The utility also allows nCompass to be configured with a push of a button by selecting from a list of preconfigured setups that could be created and saved on a USB memory device, for loading a configuration to a new nCompass system.

IMPORTANT: *Do not import configuration files that are not intended for use with the current hardware configuration of nCompass as unexpected operation may result.*



When the **Export** button is pressed, the nCompass configuration data will be written to the USB memory device. The export file function will use the name entered in the text field to the right of the export button and create a directory on the memory stick with that name, to contain the configuration data. The filename can be entered with up to 10 characters which permits multiple configurations to be identified and saved for later retrieval. The export file will be saved with a name format of “cfg_filename_mm_dd_yy_hh_mm_ss” to identify the configuration according to the date and time it was created. This prevents multiple configuration files with the same name from overwriting previous files. It also allows the user to identify a backup of nCompass so that it could be reconfigured to a previous date if multiple back-ups are created.

The **Import** button is used to write the configuration data to nCompass from the currently loaded file. To load a configuration file, the USB memory device must first be inserted into the USB port. When the **Load Configuration** button is pressed, a list of available configuration files from the memory stick will be shown. Select the desired file from the list and press “Open” to load the file. Once the file is loaded, the import process can begin. Pressing the “Import” button will begin the process. When the import is complete, you must cycle power to nCompass in order for the new configuration data to be loaded into runtime memory for proper operation.

The **Reset default configuration** button can be used to clear the current nCompass configuration and reset the system back to default values. This function clears all user and/or OEM configuration values and returns the system to an “as new” factory state allowing the system to be configured from scratch. This function is provided as a means to start over in the event that the system configuration has been altered to an unknown state and is not operating properly, and a known good configuration is not available to import. Rather than go through every setting of every feature to try and determine where the configuration error exists, this allows the system to be cleared so that it can be reconfigured from a clean slate.

NOTE: *The configuration functions do not affect the VNC server configuration. The enable state, VNC address, device name and password fields must be manually changed as these settings are specific to each device and must be set independently for proper VNC server operation over a network.*

IMPORTANT: *When importing a configuration file to nCompass, all of the current settings in nCompass will be overwritten. Do not import files that are not intended for use with the current hardware configuration of nCompass.*

Once the import or configuration reset is complete, you must cycle power to nCompass so that the configuration data is properly loaded into the nCompass runtime and control module memory locations.

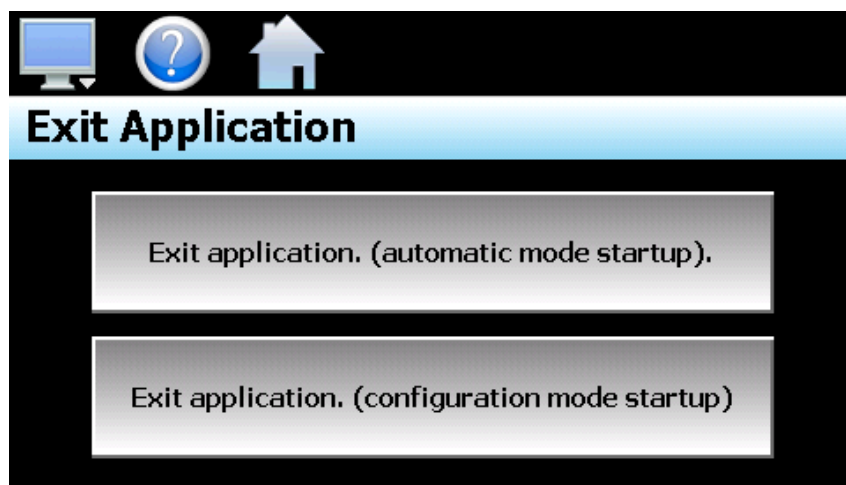
9.14 About nCompass

The “About” nCompass screen provides operating system version numbers for the currently installed firmware and program of both the nCompass HMI and control module. This information should be recorded prior to any service request so that proper assistance can be provided for your control model.



9.15 Exit Application

The “Exit” Application screen allows the user to quit the nCompass runtime software and return to the CE.Net operating system. This operation is NOT recommended with the exception of users who are in charge of system configuration due to the danger of editing or removing files by accident.



The **automatic mode startup** option will return nCompass to normal operation on the next power up.

The **configuration mode startup** option will start the nCompass configurator program on the next power up so that the user can access control loop and nCompass runtime settings.

10 Communications

This section provides instructions on how to use the nCompass communication interfaces. As a standard, nCompass is equipped with an Ethernet interface and offers an optional RS485 serial interface for user communications.

10.1 Ethernet Communications

nCompass provides two forms of Ethernet communication interfaces for monitoring and controlling the system across a network. The web server interface provides a monitor only connection, while the VNC server interface allows a user to manipulate and control the nCompass remotely by viewing the nCompass display directly on their PC screen.

NOTE: *In order to use Ethernet communications, nCompass must be properly connected to a network. To connect nCompass to a network, connect the touch screen's Ethernet port to your network using a standard CAT5 cable connection. Note that after connecting the network cable, it may be necessary to cycle power to nCompass in order for it to obtain a valid IP address.*

10.1.1 Guide to Smart Networking Practices

The expansion of Ethernet onto the industrial floor has brought forth a new realm of possibilities from the gathering of information to the inherent control of equipment from anywhere around the world. The flexibility and convenience that this provides makes it a very desirable feature for new equipment. nCompass provides this ability, but there are considerations that must be taken by the end user to protect their equipment and investment.

Just like placing a personal computer on the internet opens it up to outside attack, placing your nCompass on a network poses the same risk. The first thing to remember is this: The most likely cause of problems is not a hacker trying to sabotage your equipment, but more often to be related to the ubiquity of PCs with Ethernet cards, the ease with which your own co-workers can 'hang stuff on the network,' and careless or nonexistent internal security measures. Accidental problems are more common than deliberate ones.

Allowing anyone access to nCompass by placing it on the office LAN, also opens the door for accidental shutdown, damage to equipment, loss of data, lost time, etc. This is possible even by the most well-intentioned co-workers. Thus, there are several steps that should be taken to minimize this risk.

The first is to never mix your office LAN with your control LAN. The control LAN should be a separate network that consists of your nCompass controller(s) and possibly any other equipment that you may have that is related to the operation of the system. It should be separated from your office LAN by a firewall, or at minimum, a bridge or router. A control network and a business network have two entirely different purposes and their interaction should be closely controlled.

It is also unwise to assume that any Ethernet capable devices themselves have any security features at all. The nCompass VNC server only provides minimal single-password based security access. Separating the control LAN from the office LAN using a firewall would increase security and only allow control access that is based on a combination of IP source address, destination address, and port number. This is by no means completely 'hacker-proof,' but it should keep the well-meaning co-workers out.

Another hazard is connecting consumer 'plug and play' devices to your control LAN. A printer for example, might flood the network with traffic in a 'broadcast storm' as it tries to self-configure or advertise its presence to all nodes on the network. Faulty devices, for example defective NIC cards, can transmit large amounts of bad packets (i.e., runts, which are abnormally short Ethernet frames) into your network. Using switches instead of hubs will limit the effect of such problems.

The most commonly overlooked source of problems is cabling. Not all cables are created equal. Electrical noise generated by factory equipment or other electrical equipment in the area, could easily corrupt transmitted data over the network and cause devices to 'lock up' or shut down the VNC server, both of which then require nCompass to be shut down and restarted to clear the problem.

Select the right cable for the environment. Shielded twisted pair (STP) cable is naturally more noise immune and is preferable to unshielded twisted pair or UTP in noisy situations. STP should have at least 40dB CMRR and less than 0.1pF capacitance unbalance per foot. Ground STP cable, making sure the ground is connected only at one end. CAT5 STP patch panels normally provide a grounding strip or bar. Hubs and switches don't provide grounding, use cables.

It's wise to be pessimistic about a cable's ability to reject noise from 230 VAC and 460 VAC power lines and electrically 'noisy' equipment in the area. Capacitance imbalance in cables greater than 70pF per 100m can introduce harmonic distortion, resulting in bit errors. The cost of cable is quite small compared to total equipment cost, so if you're looking to save money, this is not a place to do it. Choose a well designed cable to minimize bit-error rate after installation, and that will give faster throughput with fewer glitches.

10.1.2 Configuring the nCompass Network

In order to connect to the VNC server or web server of nCompass, you will need to know the IP address of nCompass on the network. It is important to note that if using DHCP in your network router, the nCompass address may change on re-power requiring you to access the nCompass controller directly in order to obtain the new IP address. This could result in VNC/web server connection issues if the address regularly changes.

Therefore, it is recommended that the IP address for nCompass be assigned as a fixed (static) address. This insures that the address will not change once it has been set. This can be done in one of two ways. The first is by setting up the control LAN router to assign the same IP address whenever it detects the nCompass device on the network via its own identifier; it's MAC address.

The other option is to configure nCompass to use a fixed IP address and disable the DHCP addressing function of its network interface. When using this method, it is important to make sure that the address being assigned to nCompass is not used by any other device on the network. If another device is using the same address, the VNC and web server interfaces will not function correctly. It is recommended that this method of static IP assignment be used as it removes the IP address lease renewal process that would be performed by the control LAN router if DHCP was used.

The lease renewal process performed by the control LAN router can cause the VNC server in nCompass to shut down due to an issue in the renewal process. It could be caused by something in the router firmware or configuration of the router itself. Due to the numerous brands and models of routers available, and the dynamic nature of their use, attempting to resolve the issue is beyond the scope of this manual. Therefore, the use of static IP addressing removes this from the equation, providing the most robust network solution.

10.1.2.1 Obtaining the nCompass' MAC Address

The MAC address can be obtained from the network connections screen. In order to access the screen, you must exit the nCompass application. To do so, proceed to the 'Exit Application' screen under the offline setup menu. Press the 'Exit and start runtime on next power up' button to exit the nCompass runtime application. Follow the on screen prompts to stop the application and exit to the Windows CE desktop.

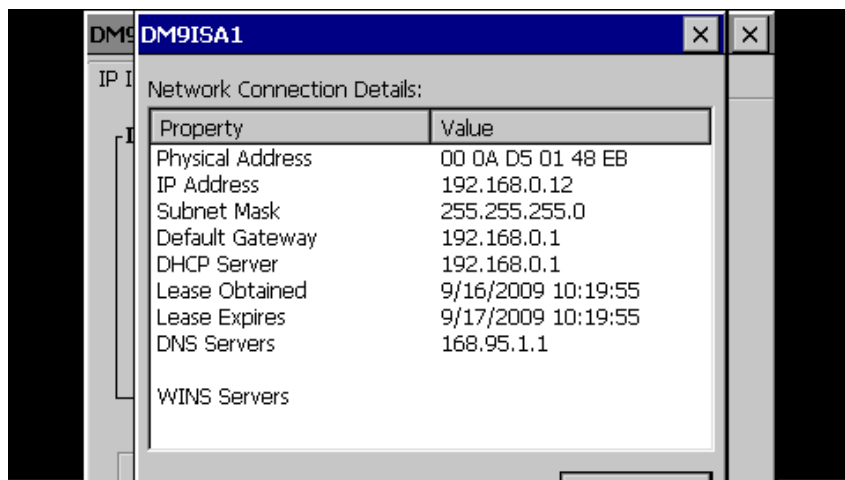
NOTE: The text, "System Startup Please Wait..." on the desktop is static and does not indicate that any application is going to start at this time. It is used as a "placeholder" prior to the nCompass runtime or configuration application starting during normal power-up sequences so that the user is informed that an action is taking place.



From the desktop, touch the narrow, gray bar at the bottom of the screen to show the taskbar.



Next, 'double-click' on the network connections icon to open the network connection information window. Two tabs will be provided; one for IP Information and the other for IPv6 Information. To obtain the MAC address, press the 'Details...' button on the IP information tab.



The MAC address is displayed as the first item (Physical Address). Once the address has been recorded, close the network information windows and cycle power to nCompass in order to restart the system and return to normal operation.

10.1.2.2 Setting a Static IP Address

In order to set a static IP address for nCompass on a network, it requires you to exit the nCompass application and enter the 'Network and Dial-up Connections' settings of the CE operating system.

IMPORTANT: *It is recommended that only personnel charged with configuring and maintaining nCompass perform this procedure. Do not alter, change or delete any other files or settings of the system. Doing so may render nCompass inoperable.*

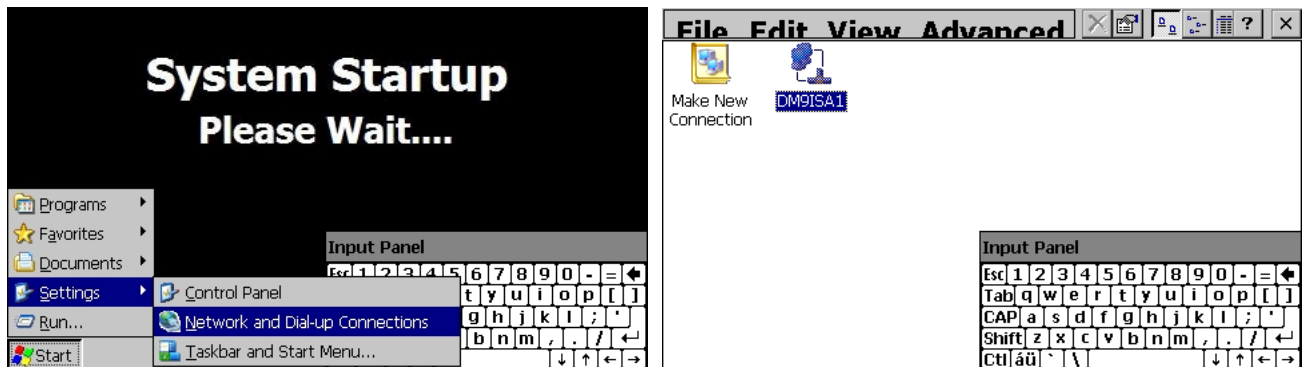
To begin, you must exit the nCompass application. To do so, proceed to the 'Exit Application' screen under the offline setup menu. Press the 'Exit and start runtime on next power up' button to exit the nCompass runtime application. Follow the on screen prompts to stop the application and exit to the Windows CE desktop.



From the desktop, touch the narrow, gray bar at the bottom of the screen to show the taskbar. Before proceeding any further, enable the CE keyboard so that it will be available to enter in the IP address. If you do not enable it now, you will not be able to access the taskbar later once in the Ethernet Drivers screen.

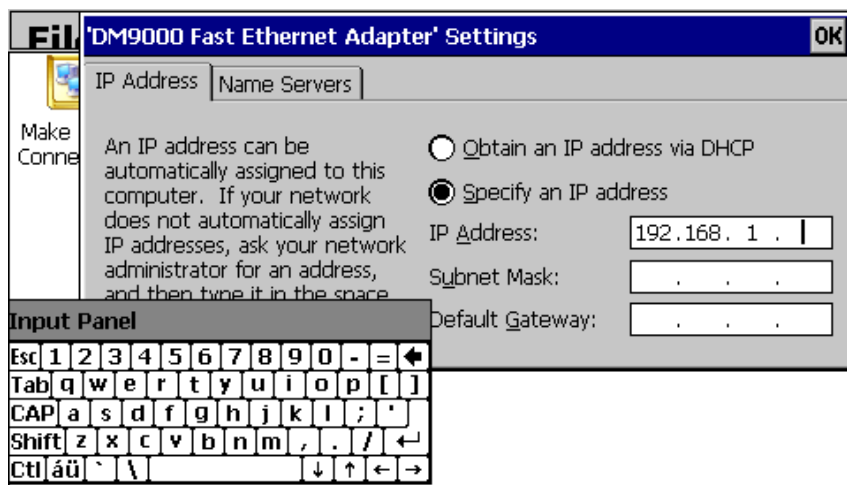


To enable the keyboard, touch the keyboard icon at the lower right of the taskbar and select 'Keyboard' from the menu. This will make the keypad visible. Next, press the Windows Start button and select 'Settings' and then 'Network and Dial-up Connections' to show the connections window.



From the 'Connection' window, select the current network connection by 'double-tapping' the connection icon to enter its property window. DO NOT create a new connection. The 'Ethernet Drivers' property window will allow you to set the IP address as well as name primary and secondary DNS and WINS servers from the 'Name Servers' tab if necessary. Select 'Specify an IP address' and enter in the desired IP address, subnet mask and default gateway.

You can move the keyboard around on the screen to position it as necessary to access the different fields. Once complete, close the 'Ethernet Drivers' window by pressing the 'OK' button located at the top right of the window. Next, close the Connection window by pressing the 'X' button at the top right of the window.



Access the taskbar and hide the keyboard by pressing the keyboard button at the bottom right of the taskbar and select 'Hide Input Panel'. DO NOT cycle power to nCompass at this time. Wait approximately 2 minutes before removing power. This provides time to allow the Windows CE operating system to save the new network settings to the registry so that it uses the settings on the next reboot. If power is cycled too soon, the network settings will revert back to the previous settings on the next power up. Once the 2 minute time period has elapsed since updating the network settings, cycle power to nCompass in order to restart the system and return to normal operation with the new network settings.

NOTE: The text, "System Startup Please Wait..." on the desktop is static and does not indicate that any application is going to start at this time. It is used as a "placeholder" prior to the nCompass runtime or configuration application starting during normal power-up sequences so that the user is informed that an action is taking place.

10.1.3 Using the Web Server

The nCompass web server allows a user to remotely monitor operations anywhere via a PC's standard web browser. When enabled, the web server provides a detailed status page of the current operating conditions. The web server can be enabled and disabled by pressing the 'Web Server' button on the communications screen under the 'Comms' setup menu.

You must use the assigned IP address to access nCompass. The IP address is shown on the communications screen and is also included in the notifications list. Write down the IP address so you will have it later to enter into your web browser.

Modbus Address	1		
VNC Address	0	Pswrd	None
VNC Device Name	nCompass		
VNC Password			
IP Address	192.168.0.6		
<input type="checkbox"/> Www.		<input type="checkbox"/> VNC	Save

NOTE: Contact your network administrator prior to enabling the web server of nCompass. Company policy may prohibit the use of web servers for security reasons. Future Design is not responsible for the use of, nor makes any claims as to the security of the web server interface over your network. The use of the web server is the responsibility of the end user.

To access and view the nCompass web page, enter the following link in your PC's browser address window: <http://IPAddress/orion.html> From the example address shown on the screen above, then entry would be: <http://192.168.0.6/orion.html>. The following example is typical of the nCompass web page appearance. The web page updates automatically every 30 seconds and provides information on each individual control loop, ramp/soak program status, alarm status and system event status.

Untitled Document - Internet Explorer, optimized for Bing and MSN

http://192.168.0.6/orion.html

Google

Favorites Untitled Document

Page Safety Tools

FUTURE DESIGN CONTROLS - nCompass-CM

BRIDGEVIEW, IL - 888-751-5444

CONTROL DATA

LOOP 1	PV = 24.4	SP = 25.0
LOOP 2	PV = 50.2	SP = 0.0
LOOP 3	PV = 54.8	SP = 0.0

AUTOMATED PROGRAM

Program Name	WAIT
Program Status	Inactive
Start Date-Time	00/00/00-00:00
Est. Complete Date-Time	00/00/00-00:00
Current Step	0
Remaining Step Time	00:00:00
Wait For	----
Wait For Setpoint	----
Jump Step	----
Jumps Remaining	----
LOOP 1 Target SP	0.0
LOOP 2 Target SP	0.0
LOOP 3 Target SP	0.0

SYSTEM ALARMS

SYSTEM EVENTS

EV1 DO 1	OFF
EV2 DO 2	OFF
EV3 DO 3	OFF
EV4 DO 4	OFF

Done Internet 100%

10.1.4 Using the VNC Server

The nCompass VNC server allows a user to remotely monitor and control nCompass by directly viewing and manipulating the touch screen over the network. You must use the assigned IP address and VNC port number to access nCompass. The IP address is shown on the communications screen and is also included in the notifications list. Write down the IP address and port number so you will have it to enter into your VNC viewer.

There are many VNC viewers available for both PC and tablet use. Due to the ever changing market and availability of such applications, it is not possible to test them all for compatibility or provide assistance for their use with nCompass. It is the responsibility of the end user to test the chosen VNC client for compatibility with nCompass prior to putting the unit into service. If the VNC client viewer has compatibility issues with nCompass, it can cause the VNC server to stop responding and/or shut down requiring power to be cycled to nCompass in order to reboot the system and restart the server.

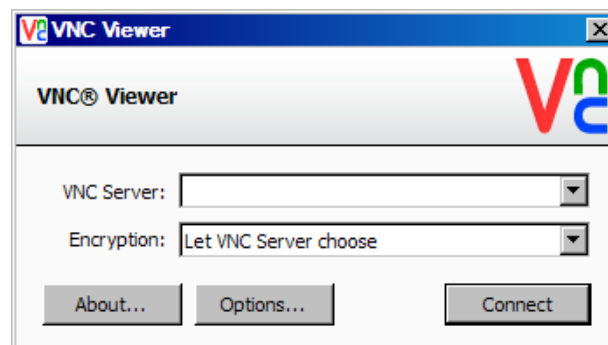
Future Design Controls has tested and recommends the use of RealVNC's viewer. It has been tested for compatibility with nCompass and a free version can be obtained from <http://www.realvnc.com/> for PC/MAC use. RealVNC does offer a version for the iPad that can be obtained through the App Store for a small fee. The App Store also offers a free VNC client called Remotix for the iPad. It has also been tested for compatibility with nCompass.

NOTE: *Contact your network administrator prior to enabling the VNC server of nCompass. Company policy may prohibit the use of VNC servers and/or viewers for security reasons. Future Design is not responsible for the use of, nor makes any claims as to the security of the VNC server interface over your network. The use of the VNC server is the responsibility of the end user.*

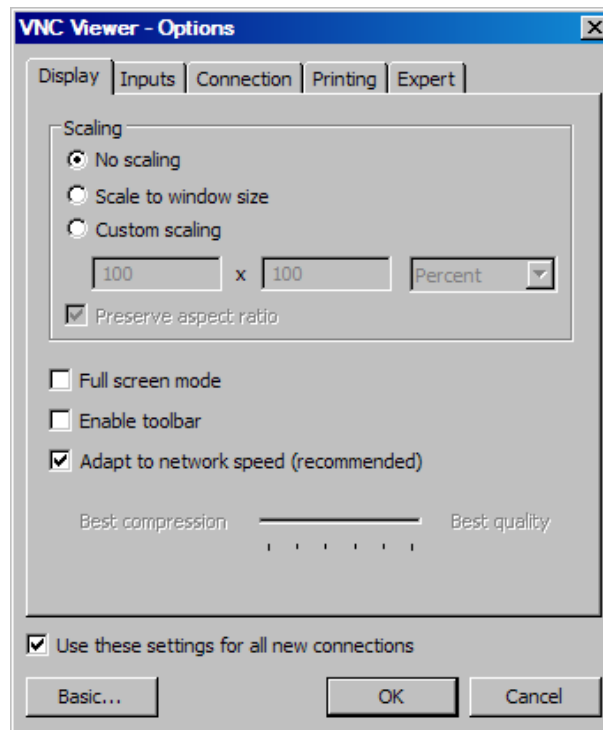
10.1.4.1 Recommended VNC Viewer Settings (PC/MAC)

This section applies to setup of the recommended RealVNC viewer for PC/MAC. These settings have been tested and evaluated in order to provide the best performance and quickest response to user input when using the VNC viewer with nCompass. After installing the VNC viewer software, it is recommended that the following changes be made to the default viewer settings.

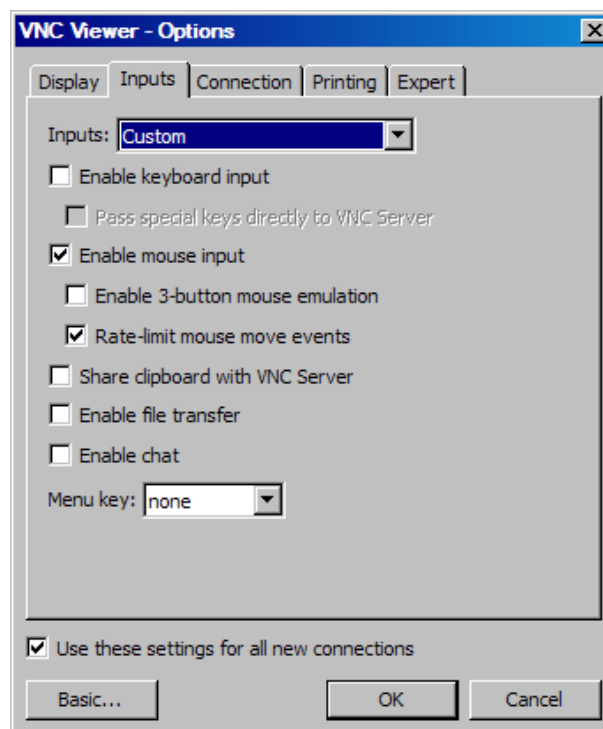
To begin, start the VNC viewer. Click on the 'Options' button in order to open the 'VNC Viewer - Options' window.



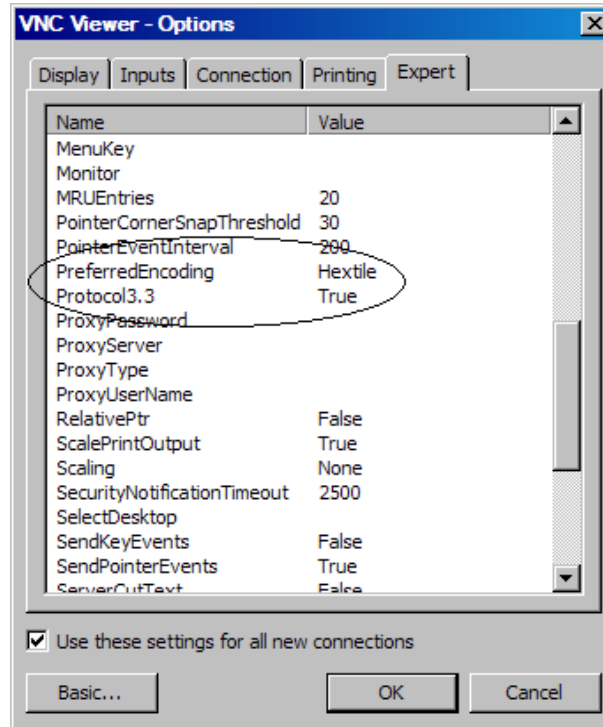
Click on the 'Advanced' button at the bottom left of the window in order to show the advanced setup options. On the 'Display' tab, make sure the scaling is set to 'No scaling' and the checkbox for 'Adapt to network speed (recommended)' is checked.



Next, select the 'Inputs' tab and deselect all entries except for 'Enable mouse input' and 'Rate-limit mouse move events'. The 'Inputs:' drop down selection box will automatically change to 'Custom' when the settings are made.



Proceed to the 'Expert' tab. Scroll down the list of settings until you find the 'PreferredEncoding' and 'Protocol3.3' options. Set the preferred encoding to Hextile and the Protocol 3.3 option to true. Verify that the 'Use these settings for all new connections' checkbox at the bottom of the window is checked and click the OK button. This will set the selections to the default start settings for the VNC viewer.



10.1.4.2 Recommended VNC Viewer Settings for Tablets

The VNC clients for tablets have been found to offer limited flexibility for use with nCompass. Most clients have default settings requiring security to be enabled on the server in order to connect. If you have trouble connecting with a VNC viewer through an iPad, iPhone or even an Android based phone, start by enabling the security on the nCompass VNC server and be sure to enter those settings in the client viewer.

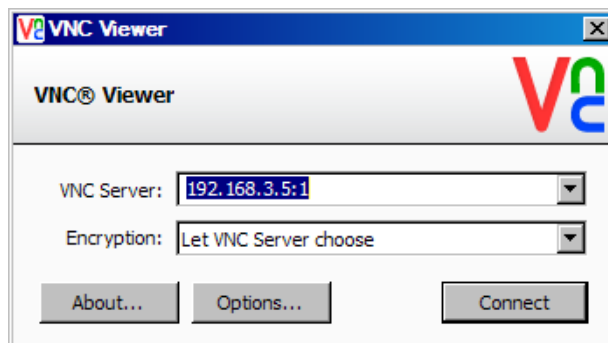
Color and encoding options can also affect the connectivity. If the client offers the option, leave color and encoding options to 'automatically detect' or 'server decides'. If the client is still unable to connect, try default encoding of Hextile and set the color option to limited colors such as 256 bit color. Future Design Controls does not write or create VNC clients (3rd party software), so final selection of client and testing is the end user responsibility. The following settings are provided as an example for the Remotix client for the iPad. When adding an nCompass server to the Remotix client, use the following settings. Note that the VNC server in nCompass must have security enabled in order for this client to connect.

Connection Type: VNC
 Host/IP: IP address of nCompass
 Port: VNC address of nCompass (5900 = 0, 5901 = 1, etc...)
 Use SSH Tunnel: Off
 VNC Authentication: VNC Password
 VNC Password: VNC password of nCompass
 VNC Server Type: AutoDetect
 Operating System: Windows
 Preferred Encodings: Hextile
 Color Depth: 16 bits

10.1.4.3 Accessing nCompass through a VNC Viewer

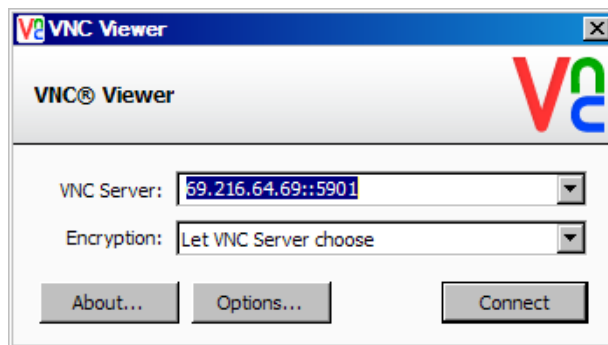
The following examples are based on the use of the RealVNC viewer for PC/MAC. Once the default settings have been entered, just enter the IP address and port number for nCompass, and click the 'Connect' button to access nCompass over the network.

Intranet Example: If the IP address assigned is 192.168.3.5 and the configured VNC Address is 1, from the PC's VNC Viewer address field, enter '192.168.3.5:1' to access the device (address 1 relates to port 5901, address 2 to port 5902, etc., which is the port opened by the VNC interface in order to allow communications with nCompass over the network).



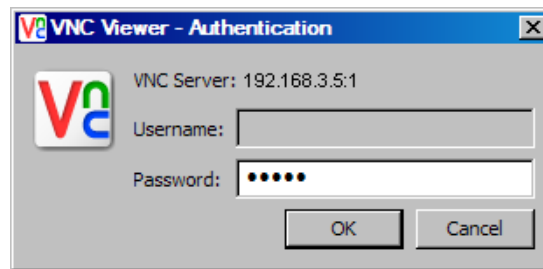
Internet Example: Internet connection typically requires a qualified network System Administrator. Typically a permanent IP address and specific port address are assigned to nCompass; support on this action is beyond the scope of this guide. *Consult your network system administrator for assistance in setting up an Internet connection.*

If the IP address of the LAN is 69.216.64.69 and the configured VNC Address is 1 (port 5901 has been opened and assigned to this specific nCompass controller), from the remote PC (outside of the site Servers LAN), in the VNC Viewer address field enter '69.216.64.69::5901' to access the device (5901 relates to address 1, 5902 to address 2, 5903 to address 3, etc., note the double colon).

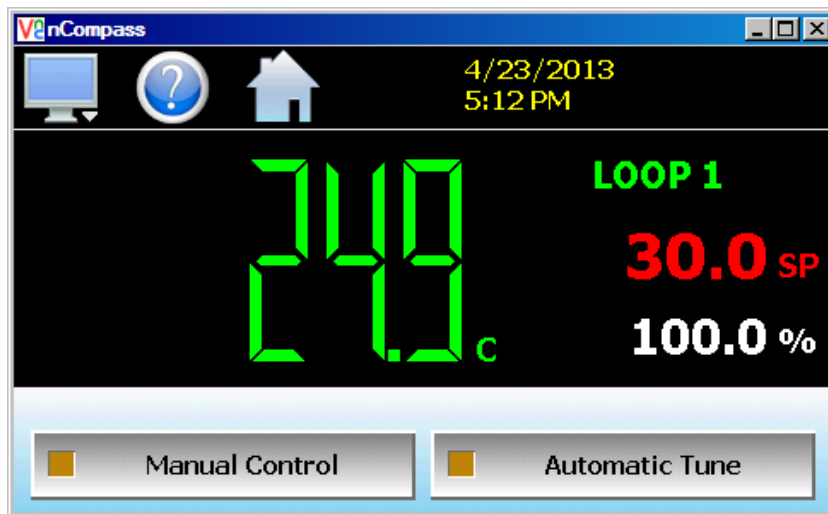


NOTE: The IP address shown on the communications screen of nCompass is the LAN address and would not typically be used for an Internet connection.

Security Example: If the VNC server password is enabled on nCompass, for either example above, upon pressing the 'Connect' button to make the connection, the VNC viewer will prompt for the proper password. The connection will only be established once the valid password is entered.



Once the connection is established, the current nCompass display will be shown on your desktop. The image will be a duplicate of what is on the nCompass. As you manipulate the screen, the display of nCompass will also be manipulated so that any local operator will be able to see what is happening and vice versa.



Multiple instances of the VNC viewer can be started on your PC. By running multiple viewers, you can have access to multiple nCompass controllers right from your desktop. The heading of each VNC viewer window will use the 'VNC Device Name' entry for the header. By entering a unique name for each nCompass, you can identify each VNC connection and know which system you are accessing.

The VNC viewer is meant to be used for short term control access to nCompass. It is not meant for long term monitoring of system operation. If long term monitoring access is desired, use the built-in web server of nCompass or a PC with FDC software to monitor and control nCompass over its serial communications port. The web server interface and PC software is designed for long term monitoring and status updates.

Due to the nature of VNC operation, and for security reasons, the VNC viewer connection should not be left open on your desktop. The viewer connection should be opened in order to perform the necessary control and/or status check of system operation, and then closed once the task is complete. Accidental manipulation of the control or erroneous network activity could cause connection problems over the VNC interface and result in the VNC server shutting down and requiring nCompass to be restarted in order to regain access.

NOTE: Some viewers may also contain additional features for file transfer and other high level functions. These functions are NOT compatible with nCompass. Any attempt to use them may cause the nCompass VNC server to malfunction and require power to be cycled in order to reboot the system. All viewers should be used ONLY to monitor and manipulate nCompass as if you were standing directly in front of it.

10.2 Serial Communications Option

The nCompass optional serial interface uses Modbus RTU protocol. Any device used to communicate with nCompass over the serial interface must use this protocol.

The nCompass communication address can be set on the communications screen. All other communication settings are fixed. The serial port settings of the device used to communicate with nCompass must be set to match in order for the communications to take place.

Address: 1-31 (user selectable)
Baud Rate: 9600
Data Bits: 8
Stop Bits: 1
Parity: Even
Timeout: 1 second

The address is used to identify nCompass on the serial link. When a multi-drop connection is used, each controller on the link must have a different address so that each one can be identified separately. If two or more nCompass controllers have duplicate addresses, communications with those controllers will fail because they will all try to respond to the same message. For single nCompass connections, the address only needs to match that of the commands being sent from the host device.

NOTE: See the *FDC Orion-M Communications Reference Manual* for details on using the optional serial interface.

11 Alarm Codes and Troubleshooting

This section provides explanations of standard nCompass alarms to help in diagnosing and resolving the alarm conditions. Note that the information provided here covers standard alarms only, and not alarms configured by the OEM for system. If you are unable to diagnose a problem through the use of this guide, contact your OEM for further assistance.



Some of the troubleshooting procedures may require access to live circuitry. Dangerous accidental contact with line voltage may be possible. Only qualified service personnel should be allowed to perform these procedures.

Alarm Monitor Description	Explanation/Corrective Action
Communications read error. Check communication cable.	<p>Communication wiring between the nCompass touch screen and control module (CM) faulty or not properly connected. If alarm will not clear, check communication wiring between the touch screen and port 1 of the CM.</p> <p>NOTE: Intermittent alarms do not affect the operation of nCompass or shut down the system. The system will continue to operate according to its last given commands, including ramp/soak program operation. Data logging may be affected depending upon the logging rate selected. No audible alert is associated with this alarm.</p> <p>Frequent alarms indicate a problem that should be resolved. Insure that the communication wiring is properly shielded and routed away from control and power wiring.</p>
Email Error! Check cable or server down.	<p>Indicates that nCompass was unable to send an alarm message through the mail server. Verify that nCompass is properly connected to the network and that the email settings and addresses are valid.</p>
FTP! Check cable or server down.	<p>Indicates that the FTP back-up attempt of the data files failed. Verify that nCompass is properly connected to the network and that the FTP settings are valid.</p> <p>If nCompass is not connected to a network, disable the FTP data back-up to prevent seeing this alarm.</p>
NTP Ping Failed. Check Cable.	<p>Indicates that nCompass was unable to synchronize its clock with the selected national time server. Verify that nCompass is properly connected to the network and the selected time server is accessible.</p> <p>If nCompass is not connected to a network, disable the NTS clock to prevent seeing this alarm.</p>
"tagname" Communications Error	<p>Check communication wiring between port 2 of the control module and the loop controller indicated by "tagname". Verify that the loop control has the proper communications address and communications settings. Verify that set point ranges set in the nCompass configurator for the control loop do not exceed the loop controller's input range.</p> <p>NOTE: A tagname of "CM RS485" indicates that the communications to the optional input monitor module(s) is at fault.</p>

Alarm Monitor Description	Explanation/Corrective Action
"tagname" Sensor Break	<p>Check sensor wiring for the indicated "tagname". This alarm applies to all control loop and optional monitor input points. Verify lead connections. If sensor requires power, verify power to sensor.</p> <p>NOTE: Often times, the loop control will indicate an error code regarding input trouble. Reference the specific loop controller manual for information regarding its error codes for further diagnostics.</p>

Appendix

FDC-0450 Touch Screen Interface Specifications (page 1 of 3)

Technical Specifications

Description	Details
Size	4.3"
Resolution (W X H in pixels)	480 x 272
Display type	TFT, Wide touch Screen
Colors	65,536
Touch screen Type	Resistive analog
Active display area (W X H mm)	95 X 54
MTBF back light at 25 0C	30,000 hrs
Backlight	LED
Brightness Adjustment	Yes
Screen Saver	Yes
Language Fonts	Yes

Main Hardware

Description	Details
Processor, CPU speed	ARM11, 533Mhz
Flash Memory(ROM)	128 MB
SDRAM(RAM)	128 MB
Operating system	WinCE 6.0
Real Time Clock	Yes
Buzzer	Yes
Sound Output	N/A
SD card slot	Yes

Communication Ports/Interfaces

Description	Details
RS232C, DB9 Male	1
RS232C/ RS422/ RS485, DB25 Female	1
Ethernet 10/100 Mbps, RJ45	Option
USB Host	1

General Specifications

Description	Details
Rated Voltage	24 V DC
Power supply	11-36V DC
Rated Current	0.91A (DC)
Power Consumption (with out sound output)	10 W
Power on LED indicator	Yes
Outer dimensions (W X H X D mm)	140 X 116 X 57
Mounting depth (mm)	51
Panel cut (W X H mm)	123 ⁺¹ X 99 ⁺¹
Protection	IP65 front, IP20 rear
Front bezel, housing	Plastic, plastic
Stainless Steel front bezel (Option)	N.A
Installation	Panel Mount
Net Weight (Kg)	0.5

FDC-0450 Touch Screen Interface Specifications (page 2 of 3)

Standards, Certificates and Approvals

Description	Details
UL approval	UL 508 and CSA C22.2 No.142
Low Voltage Directive	2006/95/EC
EMC Directive	2004/108/EC
Requirements for Emission	EN 61000-6-4 :2007
Requirements for Interference Immunity	EN 61000-6-2 :2005
Tick mark for Australia	AS/NZS CISPR 11:2004
FCC	FCC Part 15, Subpart B, Class A

Base Standards for EMC & Safety

Description	Details
Electrostatic discharge	IEC 61000-4-2: 2008
Radiated radio-frequency electromagnetic fields	IEC 61000-4-3: 2006 + A1:2007 + A2:2010
Electrical fast transient/burst	IEC 61000-4-4: 2004 + A1: 2010
Surge	IEC 61000-4-5: 2005
Conducted disturbances induced by radio-frequency fields	IEC 61000-4-6: 2008
Power frequency magnetic field	IEC 61000-4-8: 2009
Voltage dips, short interruptions and voltage variations	IEC 61000-4-11: 2004
Emission from Electromagnetic fields	CISPR 11:2009 + A1:2010 Class A
Harmonics Current	IEC61000-3-2:2005 + A1:2008 + A2:2009
Voltage Fluctuation and Flicks	IEC61000-3-3:2008
Requirements for Safety	EN61010-1:2001

Protective class

Description	Details
Standard enclosures	IP 65 (Front), IP20 housing and terminals
Stainless steel front – Option	IP 66K (Front), IP20 housing and terminals

Transport & Storage conditions

Description	Details
Temperature	-20C to + 60C
Relative Humidity	10% to 90%, no condensation
Altitude	2000 meters maximum
Sinusoidal vibration conforming to IEC 60068-2-6	5 to 10 Hz: 3.5 mm amplitude 10 to 150 Hz: 2g 1oct/min. 40 sweeps
Shock conforming to IEC 60068-2-29	3 shocks per direction 11ms 15g

Best conditions for storage of LCD display modules:

Room ambient temperature 15°C to 35°C and 65% RH or less.
Do not store in surroundings containing organic solvent or corrosive gas.
Store HMI in anti-electrostatic container or bag.

FDC-0450 Touch Screen Interface Specifications (page 3 of 3)

Operating conditions

Description	Details
Temperature	0C to + 50C
Relative Humidity	10% to 90%, no condensation
Altitude	2000 meters maximum
Pollution	Degree 2
Sinusoidal vibration conforming to IEC 60068-2-6	10 to 58Hz: 0.75mm amplitude 58 to 150Hz: 1g 1oct/min. 1 sweep
Shock conforming to IEC 60068-2-29	3 shocks per direction 11ms 10g

NOTE: In temperatures below 0°C, the response time of liquid crystal display becomes slower and color of the display will be darker than normal. Do not operate HMI in ambient temperature less than 0°C.

LCD specifications

Description	Details
Touch operations	1,000,000 times using R 0.8 Polyacetal stylus with force 250g
Vibration test	10-55 Hz, Stroke: 1.5mm, 2 hrs. for each direction of X, Y, Z
Shock test	100 G, 6 ms, +/- X, +/- Y, +/- Z, 3 times for each direction
Package vibration test	0.015G*G/Hz from 5-200 Hz, -6dB /Octave from 200-500 Hz, 2 hrs for each direction of X, Y, Z
Package drop test	10 drops from 60 cm on 1 corner, 3 edges, 6 surfaces

Typical Viewing Angle

Description	Details
Vertical (Up/Down)	50° / 70°
Horizontal (Left/Right)	70° / 70°

Main CPU Specifications

Normal Operating Conditions

CPU Module	FC5A-D16RS1
Operating Temperature	0 to 55°C (operating ambient temperature)
Storage Temperature	-25 to +70°C
Relative Humidity	10 to 95% (non-condensing, operating and storage humidity)
Pollution Degree	2 (IEC 60664-1)
Degree of Protection	IP20 (IEC 60529)
Corrosion Immunity	Atmosphere free from corrosive gases
Altitude	Operation: 0 to 2,000m (0 to 6,565 feet) Transport: 0 to 3,000m (0 to 9,840 feet)
Vibration Resistance	When mounted on a DIN rail or panel surface: 5 to 9 Hz amplitude 3.5 mm, 9 to 150 Hz acceleration 9.8 m/s ² (1G) 2 hours per axis on each of three mutually perpendicular axes (IEC 61131-2)
Shock Resistance	147 m/s ² (15G), 11 ms duration, 3 shocks per axis on three mutually perpendicular axes (IEC 61131-2)
ESD Immunity	Contact discharge: ±4 kV, Air discharge: ±8 kV (IEC 61000-4-2)
Weight	230g

Power Supply

Rated Power Voltage	24V DC
Allowable Voltage Range	20.4 to 26.4V DC (including ripple)
Maximum Input Current	700 mA (26.4V DC)
Maximum Power Consumption	CPU module + 7 I/O modules + expansion module + 8 I/O modules 19W (26.4V DC)
Allowable Momentary Power Interruption	10 ms (at 24V DC)
Dielectric Strength	Between power and ⚡ terminals: 500V AC, 1 minute Between I/O and ⚡ terminals: 1,500V AC, 1 minute
Insulation Resistance	Between power and ⚡ terminals: 10 MΩ minimum (500V DC megger) Between I/O and ⚡ terminals: 10 MΩ minimum (500V DC megger)
Noise Resistance	DC power terminals: 1.0 kV, 50 ns to 1 μs I/O terminals (coupling clamp): 1.5 kV, 50 ns to 1 μs
Inrush Current	50A maximum (24V DC)
Grounding Wire	UL1015 AWG22, UL1007 AWG18
Power Supply Wire	UL1015 AWG22, UL1007 AWG18
Effect of Improper Power Supply Connection	Reverse polarity: No operation, no damage Improper voltage or frequency: Permanent damage may be caused Improper lead connection: Permanent damage may be caused

Main CPU Input Specifications

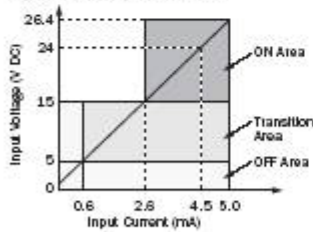
DC Input Specifications

CPU Module	FC5A-D16RS1
Input Points and Common Lines	8 points in 1 common line
Terminal Arrangement	
Rated Input Voltage	24V DC sink/source input signal
Input Voltage Range	20.4 to 26.4V DC
Rated Input Current	I0, I1, I3, I4, I6, I7: 4.5 mA/point (24V DC) I2, I5, I10 to I17: 7 mA/point (24V DC)
Input Impedance	I0, I1, I3, I4, I6, I7: 4.9 k Ω I2, I5, I10 to I17: 3.4 k Ω
Turn ON Time	I0, I1, I3, I4, I6, I7: 5 μ s + filter value I2, I5: 35 μ s + filter value I10 to I17: 40 μ s + filter value
Turn OFF Time	I0, I1, I3, I4, I6, I7: 5 μ s + filter value I2, I5: 150 μ s + filter value I10 to I17: 150 μ s + filter value
Isolation	Between input terminals: Not isolated Internal circuit: Photocoupler isolated
Input Type	Type 1 (IEC 61131)
External Load for I/O Interconnection	Not needed
Signal Determination Method	Static
Effect of Improper Input Connection	Both sinking and sourcing input signals can be connected. If any input exceeding the rated value is applied, permanent damage may be caused.
Cable Length	3m (9.84 ft.) in compliance with electromagnetic immunity
Connector on Mother Board	MC1.5/13-G-3.81BK (Phoenix Contact)
Connector Insertion/Removal Durability	100 times minimum

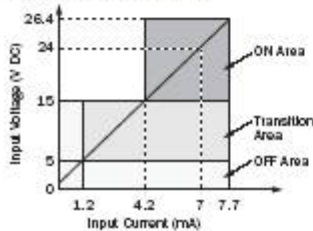
Input Operating Range

The input operating range of the Type 1 (IEC 61131-2) input module is shown below:

Inputs I0, I1, I3, I4, I6, and I7

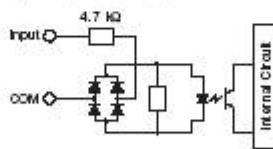


Inputs I2, I5, and I10 to I17

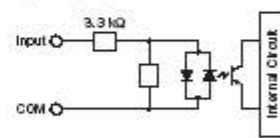


Input Internal Circuit

Inputs I0, I1, I3, I4, I6, and I7

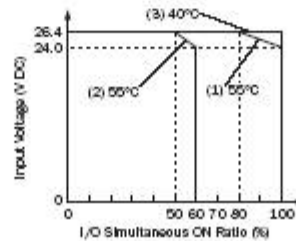


Inputs I2, I5, and I10 to I17



I/O Usage Limits

When using the FC5A-D16RK1/RS1 at an ambient temperature of 55°C in the normal mounting direction, limit the inputs and outputs, respectively, which turn on simultaneously on each connector along line (1).



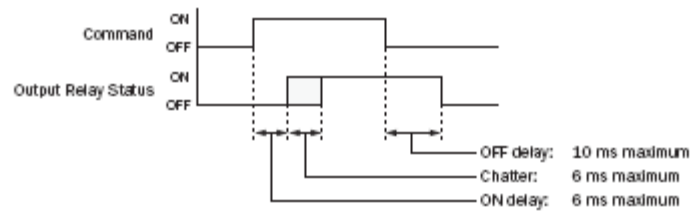
When using at 40°C, all I/Os on every slim type CPU module can be turned on simultaneously at 26.4V DC as indicated with line (3).

Main CPU Output Specifications

Relay Output Specifications

CPU Module		FC5A-D16RS1
No. of Outputs		8 points including 2 transistor output points
Output Points per Common Line	COM0	(2 points transistor source output)
	COM1	3 NO contacts
	COM2	2 NO contacts
	COM3	1 NO contact
Maximum Load Current		2A per point 8A per common line
Minimum Switching Load		0.1 mA/0.1V DC (reference value)
Initial Contact Resistance		30 mΩ maximum
Electrical Life		100,000 operations minimum (rated load 1,800 operations/hour)
Mechanical Life		20,000,000 operations minimum (no load 18,000 operations/hour)
Rated Load		240V AC/2A (resistive load, inductive load $\cos \phi = 0.4$) 30V DC/2A (resistive load, inductive load $L/R = 7$ ms)
Dielectric Strength		Between output and Δ terminals: 1,500V AC, 1 minute Between output terminal and internal circuit: 1,500V AC, 1 minute Between output terminals (COMs): 1,500V AC, 1 minute
Connector on Mother Board		MC1.5/16-G-3.81BK (Phoenix Contact)
Connector Insertion/Removal Durability		100 times minimum

Output Delay



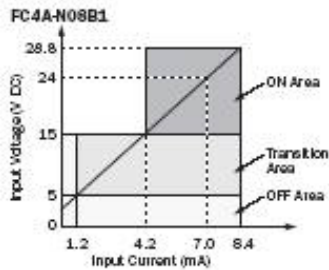
Digital Input Card Specifications (page 1 of 2)

DC Input Module Specifications

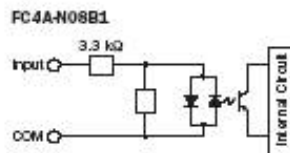
Type No.	FC4A-N08B1	
Input Points and Common Lines	8 points in 1 common line	
Rated Input Voltage	24V DC sink/source input signal	
Input Voltage Range	20.4 to 28.8V DC	
Rated Input Current	7 mA/point (24V DC)	
Input Impedance	3.4 k Ω	
Turn ON Time (24V DC)	4 ms	
Turn OFF Time (24V DC)	4 ms	
Isolation	Between input terminals:	Not isolated
	Internal circuit:	Photocoupler isolated
External Load for I/O Interconnection	Not needed	
Signal Determination Method	Static	
Effect of Improper Input Connection	Both sinking and sourcing input signals can be connected. If any input exceeding the rated value is applied, permanent damage may be caused.	
Cable Length	3m (9.84 ft.) in compliance with electromagnetic immunity	
Connector on Mother Board	MC1.5/10-G-3.81BK (Phoenix Contact)	
Connector Insertion/Removal Durability	100 times minimum	
Internal Current Draw	All Inputs ON	25 mA (5V DC) 0 mA (24V DC)
	All Inputs OFF	5 mA (5V DC) 0 mA (24V DC)
Weight	85g	

Input Operating Range

The input operating range of the Type 1 (IEC 61131-2) input module is shown below:

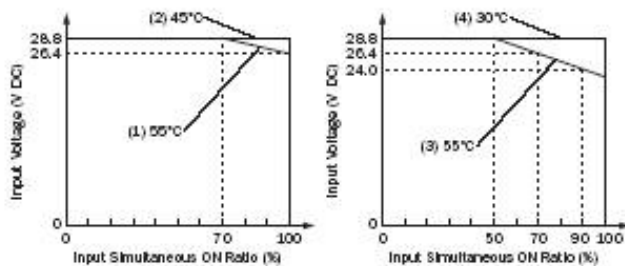


Input Internal Circuit



Input Usage Limits

When using the FC4A-N08B1, all inputs can be turned on simultaneously at 55°C, input voltage 28.8V DC.



Digital Input Card Specifications (page 2 of 2)

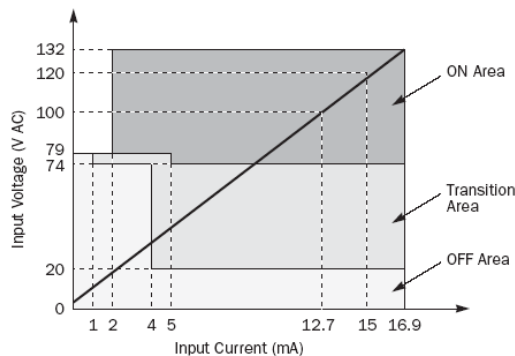
AC Input Module Specifications

Type No.	FC4A-N08A11	
Input Points and Common Lines	8 points in 2 common lines	
Rated Input Voltage	100 to 120V AC (50/60 Hz)	
Input Voltage Range	85 to 132V AC	
Rated Input Current	15 mA/point (120V AC, 60 Hz)	
Input Type	AC input, Type 1, 2, 3 (IEC 61131-2)	
Input Impedance	0.8 k Ω (60 Hz)	
Turn ON Time	25 msec	
Turn OFF Time	30 msec	
Isolation	Between input terminals in the same common: Not isolated Between input terminals in different commons: Isolated Between input terminals and internal circuits: Photocoupler isolated	
External Load for I/O Interconnection	Not needed	
Signal Determination Method	Static	
Effect of Improper Input Connection	If any input exceeding the rated value is applied, permanent damage may be caused.	
Connector on Mother Board	MC1.5/11-G-3.81BK (Phoenix Contact)	
Connector Insertion/Removal Durability	100 times minimum	
Internal Current Draw	All Inputs ON	60 mA (5V DC) 0 mA (24V DC)
	All Inputs OFF	30 mA (5V DC) 0 mA (24V DC)
Weight	80g	

Input Operating Range

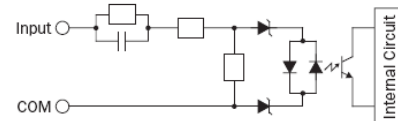
The input operating range of the Type 1, 2, 3 (IEC 61131-2) input module is shown below:

FC4A-N08A11



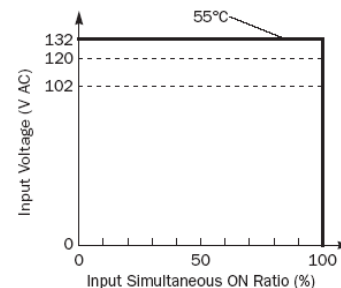
Input Internal Circuit

FC4A-N08A11



Input Usage Limits

When using the FC4A-N08A11, all inputs can be turned on simultaneously at 55°C, input voltage 132V AC.



Analog Input/Output Card Specifications (page 1 of 3)

Analog I/O Module Specifications

General Specifications

Type No.	FC4A-L03A1	FC4A-L03AP1	FC4A-J2A1	FC4A-K1A1
Rated Power Voltage	24V DC			
Allowable Voltage Range	20.4 to 28.8V DC			
Terminal Arrangement	See Analog I/O Module Terminal Arrangement on pages 2-47 and 2-48.			
Connector on Mother Board	MC1.5/11-G-3.81BK (Phoenix Contact)			
Connector Insertion/Removal Durability	100 times minimum			
Internal Current Draw	50 mA (5V DC) 0 mA (24V DC)	50 mA (5V DC) 0 mA (24V DC)	50 mA (5V DC) 0 mA (24V DC)	50 mA (5V DC) 0 mA (24V DC)
External Current Draw (Note)	45 mA (24V DC)	40 mA (24V DC)	35 mA (24V DC)	40 mA (24V DC)
Weight	85g			

Note: The external current draw is the value when all analog inputs are used and the analog output value is at 100%.

Analog Input Specifications

Analog Input Signal Type		Voltage Input	Current Input	Thermocouple	Resistance Thermometer
Input Range		0 to 10V DC	4 to 20 mA DC	Type K (0 to 1300°C) Type J (0 to 1200°C) Type T (0 to 400°C)	Pt 100 3-wire type (-100 to 500°C)
Input Impedance		1 MΩ minimum	10Ω	1 MΩ minimum	1 MΩ minimum
Allowable Conductor Resistance (per wire)		—	—	—	200Ω maximum
Input Detection Current		—	—	—	1.0 mA maximum
Sample Duration Time		20 msec maximum		20 msec maximum	
Sample Repetition Time		20 msec maximum		20 msec maximum	
Total Input System Transfer Time		105 msec + 1 scan time (Note 1)		200 msec + 1 scan time (Note 1)	
Type of Input		Single-ended input	Differential input		
Operating Mode		Self-scan			
Conversion Method		ΣΔ type ADC			
Input Error	Maximum Error at 25°C	±0.2% of full scale		±0.2% of full scale plus reference junction compensation accuracy (±4°C maximum)	±0.2% of full scale
	Temperature Coefficient	±0.006% of full scale/°C			
	Repeatability after Stabilization Time	±0.5% of full scale			
	Non-linearity	±0.2% of full scale			
	Maximum Error	±1% of full scale			
Digital Resolution		4096 increments (12 bits)			
Input Value of LSB		2.5 mV	4 μA	K: 0.325°C J: 0.300°C T: 0.100°C	0.15°C

Analog Input/Output Card Specifications (page 2 of 3)

Analog Input Signal Type		Voltage Input	Current Input	Thermocouple	Resistance Thermometer
Data Type in Application Program		0 to 4095 (12-bit data) –32768 to 32767 (optional range designation) (Note 2)			
Monotonicity		Yes			
Input Data Out of Range		Detectable (Note 3)			
Noise Resistance	Maximum Temporary Deviation during Electrical Noise Tests	±3% maximum			Accuracy is not assured when noise is applied
	Common Mode Characteristics	Common mode reject ratio (CMRR): –50 dB			
	Common Mode Voltage	16V DC			
	Input Filter	No			
	Cable	Twisted pair shielded cable is recommended for improved noise immunity	—		
	Crosstalk	2 LSB maximum			
Isolation		Isolated between input and power circuit			
		Photocoupler-isolated between input and internal circuit			
Effect of Improper Input Connection		No damage			
Maximum Permanent Allowed Overload (No Damage)		13V DC	40 mA DC	—	
Selection of Analog Input Signal Type		Using software programming			
Calibration or Verification to Maintain Rated Accuracy		Impossible			

Analog Output Specifications

Analog Output Signal Type		Voltage Output		Current Output	
Output Range		0 to 10V DC		4 to 20 mA DC	
Load Impedance		2 kΩ minimum		300Ω maximum	
Applicable Load Type		Resistive load			
Settling Time		FC4A-L03A1:	50 msec		
		FC4A-L03AP1:	130 msec		
		FC4A-K1A1:	50 msec		
Total Output System Transfer Time		FC4A-L03A1:	50 msec + 1 scan time		
		FC4A-L03AP1:	130 msec + 1 scan time		
		FC4A-K1A1:	50 msec + 1 scan time		
Output Error	Maximum Error at 25°C	±0.2% of full scale			
	Temperature Coefficient	±0.015% of full scale/°C			
	Repeatability after Stabilization Time	±0.5% of full scale			
	Output Voltage Drop	±1% of full scale		—	
	Non-linearity	±0.2% of full scale			
	Output Ripple	1 LSB maximum			
	Overshoot	0%			
	Total Error	±1% of full scale			
Digital Resolution		4096 increments (12 bits)			
Output Value of LSB		2.5 mV		4 μA	
Data Type in Application Program		0 to 4095 (12-bit data) ~32768 to 32767 (optional range designation) (Note 2)			

Analog Input/Output Card Specifications (page 3 of 3)

Analog Output Signal Type		Voltage Output	Current Output
Monotonicity		Yes	
Current Loop Open		—	Not detectable
Noise Resistance	Maximum Temporary Deviation during Electrical Noise Tests	±3% maximum	
	Cable	Twisted pair shielded cable is recommended for improved noise immunity	
	Crosstalk	No crosstalk because of 1 channel output	
Isolation		Isolated between output and power circuit	
		Photocoupler-isolated between output and internal circuit	
Effect of Improper Output Connection		No damage	
Selection of Analog Output Signal Type		Using software programming	
Calibration or Verification to Maintain Rated Accuracy		Impossible	

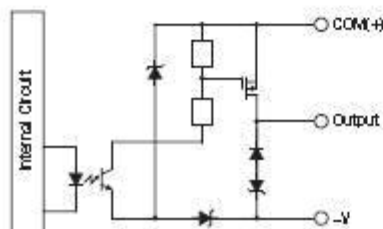
Digital Output Card Specifications (page 1 of 2)

Transistor Source Output Module Specifications

Type No.	FC4A-T06S1	
Output Type	Transistor source output	
Output Points and Common Lines	8 points in 1 common line	
Rated Load Voltage	24V DC	
Operating Load Voltage Range	20.4 to 28.8V DC	
Rated Load Current	0.3A per output point	
Maximum Load Current (at 28.8V DC)	0.3A per output point 3A per common line	
Voltage Drop (ON Voltage)	1V maximum (voltage between COM and output terminals when output is on)	
Inrush Current	1A maximum	
Leakage Current	0.1 mA maximum	
Clamping Voltage	39V±1V	
Maximum Lamp Load	8W	
Inductive Load	L/R = 10 ms (28.8V DC, 1 Hz)	
External Current Draw	100 mA maximum, 24V DC (power voltage at the -V terminal)	
Isolation	Between output terminal and internal circuit: Photocoupler isolated Between output terminals: Not isolated	
Connector on Mother Board	MC1.5/10-G-3.81BK (Phoenix Contact)	
Connector Insertion/Removal Durability	100 times minimum	
Internal Current Draw	All outputs ON	10 mA (5V DC) 20 mA (24V DC)
	All outputs OFF	5 mA (5V DC) 0 mA (24V DC)
Internal Power Consumption (at 24V DC while all outputs ON)	0.55W	
Output Delay	Turn ON time: 300 μ s maximum Turn OFF time: 300 μ s maximum	
Weight (approx.)	85g	70g

Output Internal Circuit

Source Output

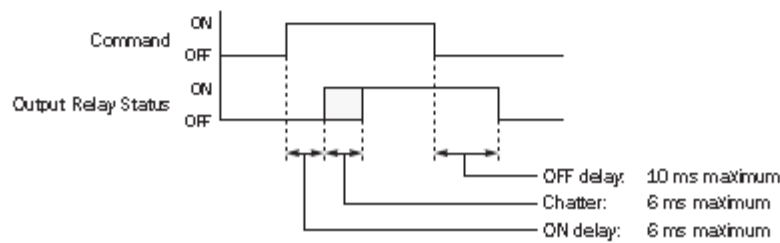


Digital Output Card Specifications (page 2 of 2)

Relay Output Module Specifications

Type No.		FC4A-R06L	FC4A-R16L
Output Points and Common Lines		8 NO contacts in 2 common lines	16 NO contacts in 2 common lines
Maximum Load Current		2A per point	
		7A per common line	8A per common line
Minimum Switching Load		0.1 mA/0.1V DC (reference value)	
Initial Contact Resistance		30 mΩ maximum	
Electrical Life		100,000 operations minimum (rated load 1,800 operations/hour)	
Mechanical Life		20,000,000 operations minimum (no load 18,000 operations/hour)	
Rated Load		240V AC/2A (resistive load, inductive load cos ϑ = 0.4) 30V DC/2A (resistive load, inductive load L/R = 7 ms)	
Dielectric Strength		Between output and ⊕ or ⊖ terminals: 1,500V AC, 1 minute Between output terminal and internal circuit: 1,500V AC, 1 minute Between output terminals (COMs): 1,500V AC, 1 minute	
Connector on Mother Board		MC 1.5/11-G-3.81BK (Phoenix Contact)	MC 1.5/10-G-3.81BK (Phoenix Contact)
Connector Insertion/Removal Durability		100 times minimum	100 times minimum
Internal Current Draw	All outputs ON	30 mA (5V DC) 40 mA (24V DC)	45 mA (5V DC) 75 mA (24V DC)
	All outputs OFF	5 mA (5V DC) 0 mA (24V DC)	5 mA (5V DC) 0 mA (24V DC)
Internal Power Consumption (at 24V DC while all outputs ON)		1.16W	2.10W
Weight		110g	145g

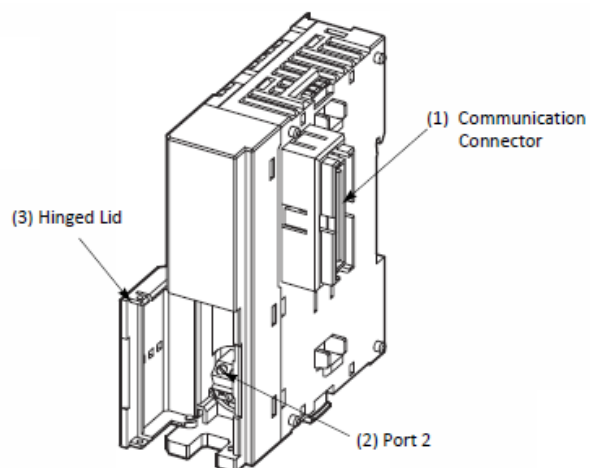
Output Delay



RS232/485 Communications Card Specifications (page 1 of 2)

HPC3 Loop Communications Adapter

Type No.	FC4A-HPC3
Standards	EIA RS485
Communication Method	Asynchronous
Port No.	2
Maximum Connectable Quantity	1
Maximum Baud Rate	57,600 bps
Maintenance Communication (Computer Link)	Possible
User Communication	Possible
Modem Communication	—
Data Link Communication	Possible (31 slaves max.)
Modbus Communication	Possible
Maximum Cable Length	200m (Note 3)
Isolation between Internal Circuit and Communication Port	Not isolated



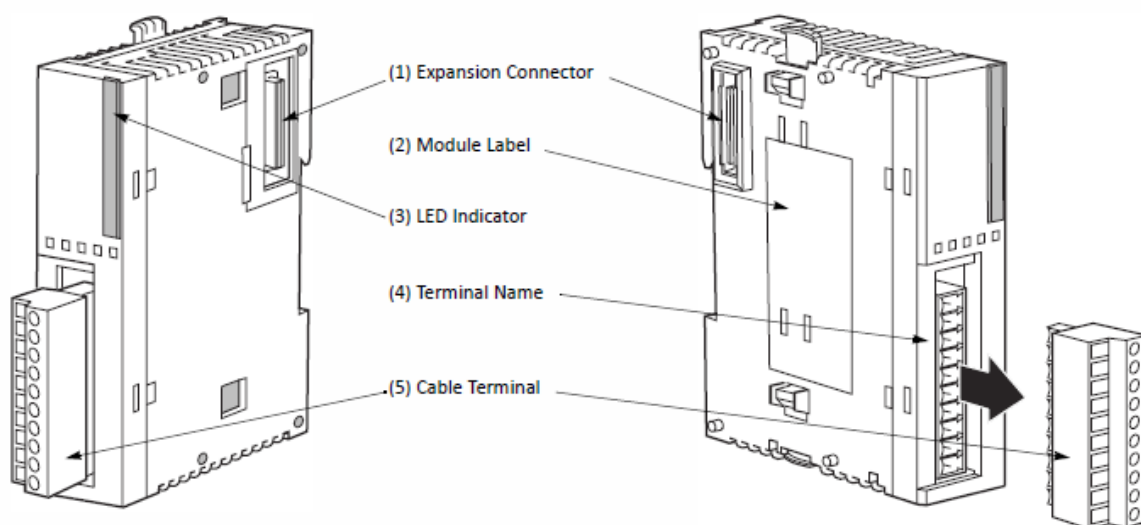
Note 3: Recommended cable for RS485: Twisted-pair shielded cable with a minimum core wire of 0.3 mm².
Conductor resistance 85 Ω/km maximum, shield resistance 20 Ω/km maximum.

The proper tightening torque of the terminal screws on the RS485 communication adapter and RS485 communication module is 0.2: to 0.25 N·m. For tightening the screws, use screwdriver SZS 0,4 x 2,5 (Phoenix Contact).

RS232/485 Communications Card Specifications (page 2 of 2)

Optional User RS485/RS232 Barcode Reader Card Specifications

Type No.		FC5A-SIF2	FC5A-SIF4
Electrical Characteristics		EIA RS232C compliant	EIA RS485 compliant
Cable Specifications	Cable Type	Shielded multi-core cable 24AWG x 6	Shielded twisted-pair cable with a minimum core wire of 0.3 mm ² (AWG22)
	Dielectric strength	2000 V/min	700V AC/min
	Insulation resistance	100 MΩ/km	
Maximum Cable Length		3m	1200m
Maximum Nodes		2 (1:1 Communication)	32
Connector on Mother Board		MC1.5/10-G-3.81BK (Phoenix Contact) Applicable terminal block:FC4A-PMT10P	
Connector Insertion/Removal Durability		100 times minimum	
Isolation from Internal Circuit		Transformer isolated	
Effect of Improper Input Connection	Incorrect Wiring	Malfunction may be caused.	
	Improper Voltage	If any input exceeding the rated value is applied, permanent damage may be caused.	
Dielectric Strength		Between communication terminals and internal circuit: 500V AC, 1 minute	



Power Supply Specifications (page 1 of 2)

Part Number	24VDC output	PS5R-SD24
Output Capacity		60W
Input	Input Voltage (single-phase, 2-wire)	85 to 264 VAC, 100 to 370 VDC
	Input Current (typical)	100VAC 1.7A
		200VAC 1.0A
	Internal Fuse Rating	3.15A
	Inrush Current (cold start)	50A maximum (at 200V AC)
	Leakage Current (at no load)	0.75mA maximum
	Typical Efficiency 24VDC	83%
Output	Output Current Ratings 24VDC	2.5A
	Voltage Adjustment	±10% (V. ADJ control on front)
	Output Holding Time	20ms minimum (at rated input and output)
	Starting Time	—
	Rise Time	100ms maximum (at rated input and output)
	Line Regulation	0.4% maximum
	Load Regulation	1.5% maximum
	Temperature Regulation	0.05% degree C maximum
	Ripple Voltage	2% peak to peak maximum (including noise)
	Overcurrent Protection	105% or more, auto reset
	Overvoltage Protection	120% min. SHUTDOWN
Parallel Operation		No
Dielectric Strength		Between Input and Ground: 2000 VAC, 1 minute*
Insulation Resistance		Between Input & Output Terminals: 100 MΩ Min
Operating Temperature		-10 to 60°C (14 to 140°F)
Storage Temperature		-25 to 75°C (-13 to +167°F)
Operating Humidity		20 to 90% relative humidity (no condensation, no freezing)
Vibration Resistance		Frequency 10 to 55Hz, Amplitude 0.375mm
Shock Resistance		300m/s ² 3 times each in 6 axes
Approvals		EMC: EN61204-3 (EMI: Class B, EMS: Industrial), LVD: EN60950, EN50178:1997, UL 1604, UL 508, UL1310 (PS5R-SC, -SD), c-UL (CSA 22.2 No. 14)
Harmonic Directive (EN61000-3-2)		N/A
Weight (approx.)		285g
Terminal Screw		M3.5 slotted-Phillips head screw (screw terminal type)
IP protection		IP20 fingersafe
Dimensions H x W x D (mm)		95 x 36 x 108
Dimensions H x W x D (inches)		3.74 x 1.42 x 4.25

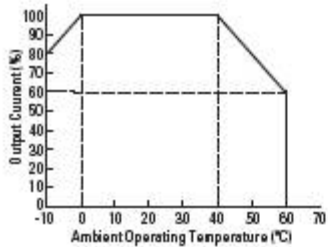


2. *Between input and output: 3000VAC, 1 minute; Between output and ground: 500VAC, 1 minute

Power Supply Specifications (page 2 of 2)

Temperature Derating Curves

PS5R-SD



Condition Natural Air Cooling
(Operating Temperature means temperature in surrounded PS5R.)

Make sure of convection in consideration of sufficient heat radiation. Do not block the opening of the switching power supply.

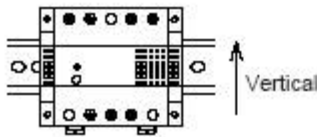
Keep at least 20mm clearance around the switching power supply, except for the opening.

All IDEC power supplies are listed to UL 508 which allows operation at 100% capacity inside a panel. This eliminates the need to use oversize power supplies or utilize two power supplies derated 50% of their rated output.

The chart above shows that the PS5R Slim 60W, (at 55°C), meet the ambient temperature required by the UL 508 and EN60950 standards to operate at an output current of 100%. The output current starts to derate beyond the required temperature.

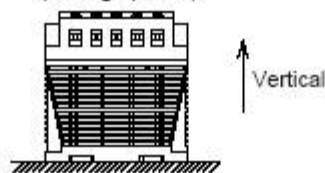
A Mounting

Mounting Style A
(standard)



B Mounting

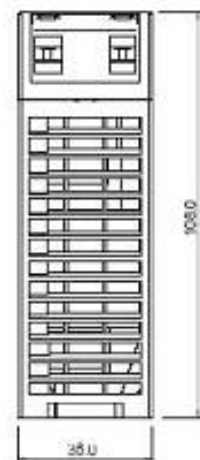
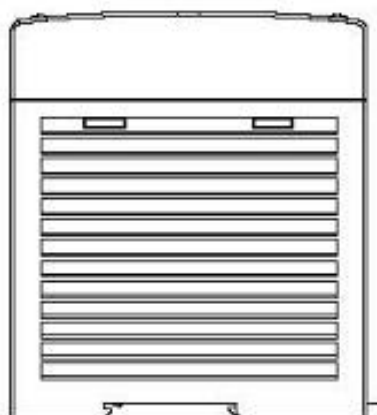
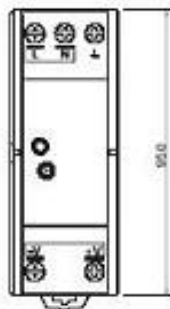
Mounting Style B
(Facing upward)



Dimensions

PS5R-SD24 (60W)

Height 95.0 mm
Width 36.0 mm
Depth 108.0 mm



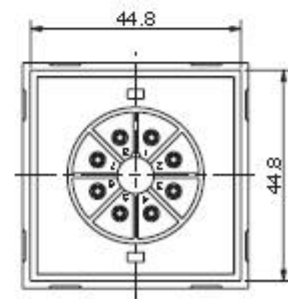
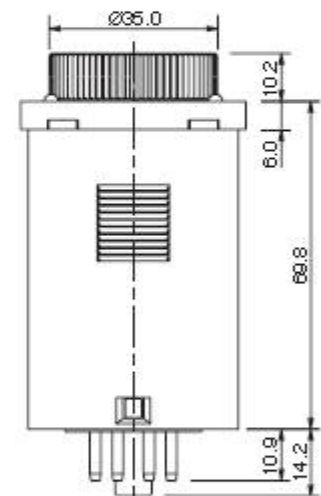
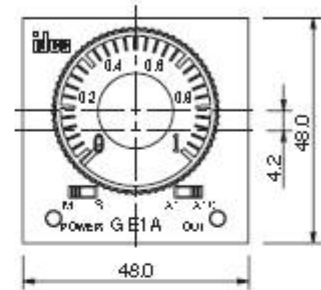
Power-On Delay Relay Specifications (page 1 of 2)

[GE1A-C10MA110]

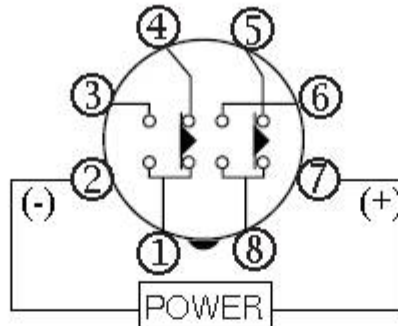


Specifications

Rated Operating Voltage	24V AC/DC 100 to 120V AC 220 to 240V AC	
Voltage Tolerance	AC: 85 to 110% DC: 90 to 110%	
Contact Rating	240V AC/5A 24V DC/5A	
Contact Form	DPDT or SPDT+ instantaneous SPDT	
Repeat Error	±0.2 % ±10msec maximum	
Voltage Error	±0.5 % ±10msec maximum	
Temperature Error	±3 % maximum	
Setting Error	±10 % maximum	
Reset Time	0.1 sec maximum	
Insulation Resistance	100MΩ minimum (500V DC megger)	
Dielectric Strength	Between power and output terminals: 1,500V AC, 1 minute Between contact circuits: 750V AC, 1 minute	
Vibration Resistance	Damage limits: Amplitude 0.75mm, 10 to 55 Hz Operating extremes: Amplitude 0.5mm, 10 to 55 Hz	
Shock Resistance	Damage limits: 500m/s ² (Approx. 50G)	
Power Consumption	GE1A-B	24V AC type: 1.6 VA
		24V DC type: 1.0W
		110V AC type: 3.8 VA
		220V AC type: 7.7 VA
	GE1A-C	24V AC type: 2.0 VA
		24V DC type: 0.8W
		110V AC type: 3.5 VA
		220V AC type: 8.0 VA
Electrical Life	100,000 operations minimum (at full rated load)	
Mechanical Life	10,000,000 operations minimum	
Operating Temperature	-10 to +55°C (without freezing)	
Operating Humidity	35 to 85 % RH (without freezing)	

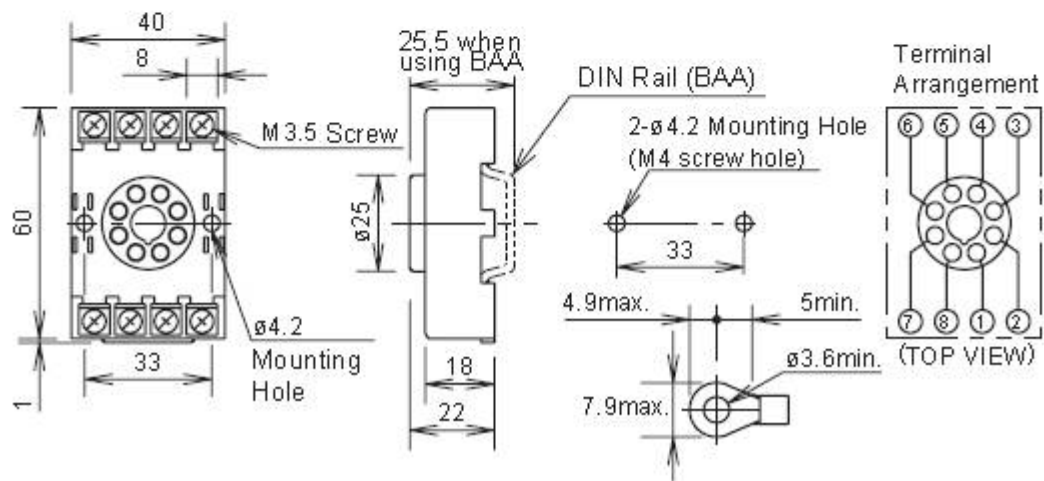


Power-On Delay Relay Specifications (page 2 of 2)



Item	Terminal Number		Operation	
Set Time				
Power	2 - 7 (8p)			
Delayed Contact	5 - 8 (8p)	(NC)		
	6 - 8 (8p)	(NO)		
Indicator	POWER			
	OUT			

8-Pin Screw Terminal (SR2P-06)



How to Order

nCompass CM is ordered as three components, the 4.3" color touch screen, firmware and the Control Module (CM) with its assorted options. The loop controls must be ordered separately.

nCompass CM Sample Part Numbers (minimum of 3 component part numbers is required; (1) Display, (2) Firmware and (3) Control Module.)			
Item #	Product	Sample Part Number	Description
1	Display	FDC-0450-1011-000BN	4.3" display, CM software, 11-36 VDC power input, SD slot, Ethernet, standard enclosure
2	CM Firmware	SD-CM	CM Control Module Firmware (inserted into display SD slot)
3	Control Module	CM-0000-010	Base CM, no optional serial communications, DI, DO, AI or AO and (1) 8-chanel monitor card (T/C)
Options			
	Power Supply	PS5R-SD24	85-264VAC power input, Output 24VDC 60W (2.5A)
	Cable	CA2011-8A	Cable from Display to Control Module (DB9 connector (display), mini DIN on CM, (8ft)
	Loop Controls	9300-413001	FDC 9300 1/16 DIN control, input #1 universal (T/C, RTD, mA & Vdc) Input #2 linear (mA & Vdc may be used as monitor input) Output #1 mA PID, RS485 communications

Item #1

Model FDC - 0450 4.3" Color Touch Screen

FDC - 0450 -

1

0

1

1

0

0

0

B

N

Order Matrix #

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

(1) Power Input

1: 11 to 36 VDC

(2) Sound Output

0: None

(3) SD Card Slot

1: Yes

(4) Ethernet

1: Yes

(5) Network

0: None

(6) Software

0: None

(7) Enclosure

0: Standard

(8) Overlay Color

B: Black Overlay

(9) Special Code

N: Neutral Overlay (no name/logo)

Control System Options (ordered separately as appropriate)

Control Loops: Order appropriate loop controls separately.

Cable: Control Module to Display
CA2011-8A: Cable from FC5A CPU to display (8ft)
Note: consult factory for other lengths and options

System Power Supply (input 100-240VAC / Output 24VDC)
PS5R-SD24 60W power supply
Note: DIN Rail mount 24VDC 60 watt power supply (2.5-amps) to power the FDC-0450, control module CPU, optional IO and FDC-IO monitor input modules.

System Reset Timer
GE1A-C10MA110 / SR2P-06: Reset Timer and socket (DIN Rail)
Note: Timer is recommended for proper system restart due to momentary power interruptions (<500ms) which can cause false alarms and/or erroneous operation.

Printed Operator Manual
Part Number [\(Orion-nCompass_CM_i4.3_User_Manual.pdf\)](#)
FDC-Orion-nCompass CM i4.3 User Manual

Printed Configuration Manual
Part Number [\(Orion-nCompass_CM_i4.3_Config_Manual.pdf\)](#)
FDC-Orion-nCompass CM i4.3 Configuration Manual

USB Memory Stick
UDF115-2GB (2GB High Capacity USB Memory Stick (3VDC))

USB Cables & Accessories
IStick-Panel USB Panel Mount Adapter
IStick-4X-CVR USB Panel Mount Adapter-Nema4x

DIN Rail Mounting Adapter for 1/16 DIN Loop Controls
DRA-16 1/16 Din Rail Mounting Adapter

Item #2
Loop Control Firmware

Order Matrix #

SD

CM

(Fixed characters SD-CM: SD card with CM (Control Module) Display Configuration and SD plugged into display)

Item #3
nCompass Control Module *(loop controls ordered separately)*

CM -

Order Matrix #

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	

1. Control Module (CM) Application Software *(loop control type)*

- 0: FD42:** CM software for FDC P41 / B42 Series
- 1: FD10:** CM software for FDC 100 / B41 Series
- 2: FD30:** CM software for FDC 300 Series (note 1)
- 3: HWSL:** CM software for Honeywell 2500/3200 (note 1)
- 4: HWDL:** CM software for Honeywell 3500 (note 2)
- 5: WTSD:** CM software for Watlow SD
- 6: WTPM:** CM software for Watlow PM
- 7: DHPL:** CM software for Danaher West/Partlow Plus
- 8: YKGS:** CM software for Yokogawa UT Green Series
- 9: Special**

2. Optional Serial Communications *(DIN Rail Mount – plug into CM)*

- 0: None**
- 1: FC5A-SIF4** (RS485 Modbus RTU port (slave))* (port 3)
- 2: FC5A-SIF2** (RS232 port for Barcode Reader) ** (port 4)

Note: If Item 2 is specified, Item 1 is included and must be installed for proper operation of the barcode reader.

*RS485 Modbus RTU port allows RW access by [FDC EnVision](#) & 3rd party software.
 **Bar Code Reader input is compatible for serial based barcode readers.

3. Optional Digital Inputs *(DIN Rail Mount – plug into CM)*

- 0: None**
- 1: FC4A-N08B1:** (8-digital input card (24Vdc))
- 2: FC4A-N08A11:** (8-digital input card (120Vac))

Note: The above optional digital inputs (DI) are in addition to the eight 24Vdc digital inputs that are standard on the CM; system maximum of 16 digital inputs.

4. Optional Digital Outputs *(DIN Rail Mount – plug into CM)*

- 0: None**
- 1: FC4A-T08S1** (8-digital output– TTL 24Vdc (source))*
- 2: FC4A-R081** (8-digital output - Relay (240Vac 2-amps))

Note: The above optional digital outputs (DO) are in addition to the 8 DO that are standard on the CPU (6 relay & 2 TTL 24Vdc); maximum of 16 DO.

5. Optional Analog I/O *(DIN Rail Mount – plug into CM)*

- 0: None**
- 1: One AI/O card** **FC4A-L03A1** (4-20mA or 0-10Vdc IO)
- 2: Two AI/O cards** **FC4A-L03A1** (4-20mA or 0-10Vdc IO)

Note: Each I/O card has qty 2 Remote Setpoint input and quantity 1 Retransmission output configurable for PV, SP or Percent Output.

6. Optional Monitor Inputs *(serial connection to CM)*

- 0: None**
- 1: IO-8TCS:** (8-thermocouple input module - isolated)
- 2: IO-6RTD:** (6-RTD input module)
- 3: IO-8AIIS:** (8- input module 0-20 / 4-20mA - isolated)
- 4: IO-8AIVS:** (8-analog input 0-10 / 2-10Vdc—isolated)

Combination Monitor Input Modules *(maximum of 2 & 15 points)*

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| A: Item 1 / qty 2 | F: Items 1 & 3 |
| B: Item 2 / qty 2 | G: Items 1 & 4 |
| C: Item 3 / qty 2 | H: Items 2 & 3 |
| D: Item 4 / qty 2 | I: Items 2 & 4 |
| E: Items 1 & 2 | J: Items 3 & 4 |

Note: Maximum of 2 monitor input cards monitoring a maximum of 15 monitor card inputs.

7. Special
0: None

Note 1: Maximum of 2 monitor input cards monitoring a maximum of 15 monitor card inputs. With specific CM software, the loop control's input #2 may be configured as a monitor point. System maximum of 15 monitor points made up of loop control input #2, inputs of monitor cards or combination of both.

Note 2: Dual loop HW3500 is limited to 1 controller maximum (2 loops).

Note 3: CM-XXXXXXX includes the additional standard components:

Part #: FC4A-HPC3 (Note A)
Comms Card (RS485 comms to loop controls and monitor cards)

Part #: FC5A-D16RA1
Control Module with 8 Digital Inputs (DI) and 8 Digital Outputs (DO)

Part #: FC4A-PT1 (Note B)
Real Time Clock module

Part #: FC4A-PM64 (Note B)
Memory Module

Note A: FC4A-HPC3 must be plugged into the FC5A-D16RA1 control module during installation as described in the manual.

Note B: The FC4A-PT1 and FC4A-PM64 modules are assembled and contained within the FC5A-D16R1 Control Module.

All other CM (Control Module) options are packaged separately and like the FC4A-HPC3 must be plugged into the FC5A-D16RA1 bus as described in the manuals. The exception is the Monitor Card(s) which are not part of the FC5A-D16RA1 bus and have separate power supply and RS485 communication wiring. The Monitor Card serial RS485 is wired to the FC4A-HPC32 board along with any loop controls.

NOTES: SCADA (Supervisory Control & Data Acquisition)

FDC-nCompass Series Graphic User Interface (GUI) touch screen provides a full SCADA feature set providing ease of use with either an icon menu system with finger navigation or traditional Menu bar, data acquisition, alarm manager, operator audit trail, multi-level security with user rights, LAN connections and more.

The GUI provides ease of configuration, use & support.

- System Configuration for loop, monitor point, alarm, digital input & outputs assignment / logic, Help language selection and more, all without an external device or PC.
- Loop Views: view Loop and/or Monitor Points in single or dual View; and also in Trend format
- Ramp/Soak Programs: Virtually unlimited number of programs with each program having up to 99 steps with up to 16 events.
- File Management: View, print, copy/move Program, Alarm, Historical Data (data log files) and operator audit trial files. File transfer via LAN features or USB flash memory.
- Support: View loop & digital IO status, force loop & digital outputs and more.
- LAN: Remote Access & touch screen operation (VNC), email/SMS on alarm, email historical, alarm & audit trail files on-demand, Web Page (view only) and FTP of alarm, audit and historical data files automatically or on-demand.

Data Acquisition:

- Data log up to 3 control loops (PV, SP & % out) and up to 15 optional Monitor Point PVs (up to 18 PV inputs in all).
- Log interval: configurable 2 seconds to 31 minutes with configurable number of days to auto start & name next file (1 to 31 days).
- File Start/Stop: Configurable; operator on-demand, on system boot, automatic program start/end or digital inputs
- File Interval: Once started a data log file is configurable to auto end and start new file with the same name as previous file with an appended time/date name. Configurable time interval is from 1 to 31 days.
- File name: Operator entered file name, batch & lot number or if running an automatic program, file name same as program name. (all file names appended with date-time to file name)
- Operator Comments/Events: Unlimited operator comments/events linked to each file entered manually or via Bar Code Scanner.
- Digital Signatures: full support for user based digital signatures for each data file (data encryption).
- Historical Data File: View & print the data directly from the display (auto scale on X & Y axis with each channel selectable for right or left axis values), from a PC after data is copied/moved via LAN (FTP or email) or USB Flash Memory card provided.

NOTES: Monitor Inputs – Optional

(DIN Rail Mount w/serial connection to CM)

Monitor Inputs:

The FDC-IO modules are DIN rail mount 8-channel isolated thermocouple, RTD (6-channel) or 8-channel linear mA or Vdc input modules. Each monitor point is configurable for Alarm setpoints and segment advance "wait for" logic (SP logic & loop Delta function).

2 Monitor input cards may be specified. nCompass system configuration allows up to 15 monitor points.

Information on the FDC-IO modules may be found at the following Link: http://www.futuredesigncontrols.com/FDC-IO_Modules.html

NOTES: Power Supply – Standard (DIN Rail Mount)

Power Capacity Required (Watts) - A base system without options requires ~30 watts of 24Vdc power. The 60W power supply offered is sufficient to power all of the components and options including up to 3 24Vdc powered B42 loop control boards.

Note: The power supply should be used to power nCompass components only and not OEM or other end user components or devices.

NOTES: Configurable Control Logic

Ramp/Soak Programs (Global program configurable as Time or Ramp Rate based): The FDC-nCompass provides for a virtually unlimited number of automatic programs each with up to 99 steps and up to 16 configurable events per step. Step Advance, Hold, Stop, and other "Wait For" logic per step is standard. The "Wait For" step advance logic includes digital inputs, loop / monitor points achieving a "wait for SP".

Configurable Loop Control:

Each of the control loops may be configured via the operator interface as single loop controls or as components in Cascade or %RH values.

Alarm Configuration:

System Alarms

System Alarms include loss of communication with loop & monitor points, configurable call back, audible and more; may be mapped to one of the standard or optional digital outputs

DIN Control Loop Alarms (a maximum of 30 alarms for loop & monitor)

The loop controls (up to 3) may have up to 30 alarms configured per loop. The alarms may be configured as latching or not, inhibit logic and to defeat any digital output. Alarms may be mapped to one or more of the standard or optional digital outputs (maximum of 16 digital outputs).

Alarm types include:

- Process, Deviation, Percent Output and Rate of Change (ROC) low, high or both

Monitor Input (a maximum of 30 alarms for Loop & monitor)

Each channel may be configured with Process or Rate of Change (ROC), latching or not, inhibit and/or to defeat any digital output. Alarms may be mapped to one or more of the standard or optional digital outputs (max of 16 digital outputs)

Digital IO Configuration

Digital Outputs (DO): CPU includes 8-digital output (6-relay & 2-TTL) with optional 8-output card (24VDC or relay); max of 16 DO.

Digital Outputs are configurable as:

- Loop, monitor point or digital input alarms
- Event outputs used in ramp/soak programs
- Event output for automatic program status: run, hold & step change
- Event outputs as a result of Digital Inputs
- Configurable cycle times to pulse an output or no cycle - on 100%
- Configurable time delay to automatically turn DO off
- Configure DO with counter & alarm message

Digital Inputs (DI): CPU includes 8-digital inputs with optional 8- digital input card for maximum of 16 digital inputs.

Digital Inputs are configurable as:

- Configurable time delay (timers)
- System Run
- Alarm Input
- Data Acquisition start and stop
- Automatic Program functions; start, stop, hold, previous/next step
- Defeat Logic; disable specific or groups of DO
- Disable Communication to loop control SP
 - SP communication disabled: SP values may be changed at loop controls while still monitor & data log all values.

NOTES: Analog I/O – Optional (DIN Rail Mount to CM)

Analog I/O (Input/Output):

Control Module

- Remote Setpoint: Cards accept two 4-20mA or 2-10Vdc inputs to be transmitted as SP values via the serial link to specific DIN controllers.
- Retransmission: Cards have one 4-20mA or 0-10VDC signals configurable as PV, Setpoint or % Out values from specific DIN controls. Maximum number of cards is 2: 4 remote set point inputs and 2 retransmitted PV, Setpoint or %Output values.

Loop Controls

- The loop control model used may offer Retransmission capability although it, along any other outputs, are not accessible from the nCompass control system.

NOTES: System Configuration

nCompass has an embedded configuration program and normal runtime allowing full customization & configuration directly from the GUI. Simple Import/Export function allows complete configurations to quickly & easily imported to other nCompass-CM control systems.

Configuration Program allows:

- Number of Loop Controls, Monitor Points, Digital Inputs, Digital Outputs, Events and Analog I/O with naming assignment for all types.
- Program Setup: Time or Ramp Rate based program operation.
- Main startup view and menu/options (used/not used) configuration.

NOTES: Loop Controls (Serial connection to CM)
Control Module (CM) Software for Loop Controls:

Up to 3 loops of control and up to 15 monitor points (8-T/C, 6-RTD or 8-mA or VDC inputs). Supports DIN style loop controls or board only control modules (B41 single SP, B42 profiler). Loop controllers/control boards ordered separately.

The FD30 & FD10 CM software allows connection to Future Design Controls 300 & 100 Series DIN controllers. Both Series are available in 1/32, 1/16, 1/8 and 1/4 DIN sizes with DIN rail mounting available for both the 1/32 and 1/16 DIN sizes. The FD10 CM software also allows connection to the B41 board level control. Information on these Series controllers may be found at the following links:

<http://www.futuredesigncontrols.com/300.HTM>

<http://www.futuredesigncontrols.com/100.HTM>

<http://www.futuredesigncontrols.com/B41.HTM>

The FD42 CM software allows connection to Future Design Controls P Series DIN controllers and the B42 board level controller. Information on these Series controllers may be found at the following links:

http://www.futuredesigncontrols.com/P_Series.HTM

<http://www.futuredesigncontrols.com/B42.HTM>

CM software supporting Honeywell, Watlow, Danaher, Eurotherm, Yokagawa and other controller products are available. Refer to the specific FDC brochure available for each control brand as there may be limitations depending upon control brand.

NOTES: Serial Communications (Serial connection to CM)
RS485 Modbus RTU (slave) and RS232 (barcode input) modules
RS485 Modbus RTU input module:

The RS485 module allows 3rd party software / hardware R/W access to specific registers within the Control Module. Contact Future Design Controls technical support for the register/address listing for specific software versions.

RS232 Serial input for barcode readers:

The RS232 serial input option allows the nCompass to receive up to 16 characters from a standard compatible serial Barcode reader. Data from the bar code reader will insert operator events into the historical data file; there is no limit to the number of events that may be entered manually or with a bar code scanner.

Note: If Serial Communication is used the RS485 module must be included; i.e. if bar code reader is used both the RS485 and the RS232 (used for bar code reader) modules must be specified.

NOTES: Language Configuration

nCompass provides a one-button language configuration for the following languages.

- Afrikaans
- Albanian
- Arabic
- Basque
- Belarusian
- Chinese – Simplified
- Chinese – Traditional
- Czech
- Danish
- Dutch
- English
- Finnish
- French
- German
- Greek
- Hebrew
- Hungarian
- Icelandic
- Italian
- Japanese
- Korean
- Norwegian
- Polish
- Portuguese
- Russian
- Spanish
- Swedish
- Turkish

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SOFTWARE VERSIONS FOR FDC- nCompass Control System

The software version levels for the nCompass Control system can be viewed in the offline system setup, from the System menu; select 'About nCompass'. Both the HMI (Human Machine Interface – color touch screen) and Control Module (Idec PLC) firmware and software versions will be displayed.



When obtaining replacement parts or to get assistance for setup and/or troubleshooting purposes, it is important to have this information available to insure that your request is processed properly and in a timely manner. It is recommended that this information be written down and kept in a readily accessible location along with this manual, so that it is available when required.

CE Net Version:	_____	CM Firmware Version:	_____
HMI Version:	_____	CM Program Version:	_____
CE Image Version:	_____	CE BSP Version:	_____



The CE Net version of the HMI, and firmware versions of the Control Module and FDC loop controllers of the nCompass control system are proprietary and only available directly from Future Design.

Using similar or like components obtained from a source other than Future Design will cause unexpected operation and/or malfunction of the nCompass control system. Any attempts to do so will be at the user's own risk and void any and all claims or warranties with Future Design Controls.

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