1. PRODUCT CHECK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CB100</th>
<th>CB400</th>
<th>CB500</th>
<th>CB700</th>
<th>CB900</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Control action</td>
<td>F: PID action with autotuning (Reverse action)</td>
<td>D: PID action with autotuning (Direct action)</td>
<td>W: Heat/cool PID action with autotuning (Water cooling)</td>
<td>A: Heat/cool PID action with autotuning (Air cooling)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Input type, (3) Range code</td>
<td>See &quot;9. INPUT RANGE TABLE.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) First control output [OUT1] (Heat-side)</td>
<td>M: Relay contact</td>
<td>T: Triac</td>
<td>V: Voltage pulse</td>
<td>8: Current (4 to 20 mA DC)</td>
<td>G: Trigger (for triac driving)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Second control output [OUT2] (Cool-side)</td>
<td>No symbol: When control action is F or D.</td>
<td>M: Relay contact</td>
<td>T: Triac</td>
<td>V: Voltage pulse</td>
<td>8: Current (4 to 20 mA DC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) Alarm 1 [ALM1], (7) Alarm 2 [ALM2]</td>
<td>No alarm</td>
<td>H: Process high alarm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A: Deviation high alarm</td>
<td>J: Process low alarm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B: Deviation low alarm</td>
<td>K: Process high alarm with hold action</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C: Deviation high/low alarm</td>
<td>L: Process low alarm with hold action</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D: Band alarm</td>
<td>P: Heater break alarm (CTL-6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E: Deviation high alarm</td>
<td>S: Heater break alarm (CTL-12)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F: Deviation low alarm</td>
<td>R: Control loop alarm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G: Deviation high/low alarm with hold action</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8) Communication function</td>
<td>No communication function</td>
<td>5: RS-485 (2-wire system)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(9) Waterproof/dustproof</td>
<td>No waterproof/dustproof</td>
<td>1: Waterproof/dustproof</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(10) Case color</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. MOUNTING

2.1 Mouting Cautions

(1) This instrument is intended to be used under the following environmental conditions. (IEC61010-1) [OVERVOLTAGE CATEGORY II, POLLUTION DEGREE 2]

(2) Use this instrument within the following ambient temperature and ambient humidity.

- Allowable ambient temperature: 0 to 50 °C
- Allowable ambient humidity: 5 to 95 % RH (Absolute humidity: MAX. W. C 29 g/m³ dry air at 101.3 kPa)

(3) Avoid the following when selecting the mounting location.

- Rapid changes in ambient temperature which may cause condensation.
- Corrosive or inflammable gases.
- Direct vibration or shock to the mainframe.
- Water, oil, chemicals, vapor or steam splashes.
- Excessive dust, salt or iron particles.
- Excessive vibration, shock, static electricity, magnetic fields or noise.
- Direct air flow from an air conditioner.
- Exposure to direct sunlight.
- Excessive heat accumulation.
2.2 Dimensions

- CB100
- CB400
- CB500
- CB700
- CB900

*1 Rubber (option)
*2 Up to four mounting brackets can be used.

- For mounting of the instrument, panel thickness must be between 1 to 10 mm. (When mounting multiple instruments close together, the panel strength should be checked to ensure proper support.)
- Waterproof and dustproof are not effective when instruments are closely spaced.

2.3 Mounting Procedures

**CB100**
1. Prepare the panel cutout as specified in 2.2 Dimensions.
2. Insert the instrument through the panel cutout.
3. Insert the mounting frame into the mounting from the rear of the instrument.
4. Push the mounting frame forward until the frame is firmly secured to the panel. (Fig.1)
5. Fix the instrument to the panel by using the two screws. (Fig.2)

   The waterproof/dustproof option on the front of the instrument conforms to IP66 when mounted on the panel. For effective waterproof/dustproof, the gasket must be securely placed between instrument and panel without any gap. If the gasket is damaged, please contact RKC sales office or the agent.

   If the hook in the mounting frame is disengaged from the case, the mounting frame can be removed (Fig.3). If the instrument is fixed to the panel by tightening the screws, first loosen the screw.

**CB400/CB500/CB700/CB900**
1. Prepare the panel cutout as specified in 2.2 Dimensions.
2. Insert the instrument through the panel cutout.
3. Insert the mounting bracket into the mounting groove of the instrument. (Fig.1)
4. Pull till click sounds to the direction shown by the arrow. (Fig.2)
5. Tighten up the screw. (Fig.3)
6. The other mounting bracket should be installed the same way described in 3. to 5.

   When the instrument is mounted, always secure with two mounting brackets so that upper and lower mounting brackets are positioned diagonally.

   The waterproof/dustproof option (CB900: mounting bracket 4 pieces) on the front of the instrument conforms to IP65 when mounted on the panel. For effective waterproof/dustproof, the gasket must be securely placed between instrument and panel without any gap. If gasket is damaged, please contact RKC sales office or the agent.

   If the hook in the mounting bracket is disengaged from the case, the mounting bracket can be removed (Fig.4).

   If the mounting bracket is fixed with screw, loosen these screws.
3. WIRING

3.1 Wiring Cautions

- For thermocouple input, use the appropriate compensation wire.
- For RTD input, use low resistance lead wire with no difference in resistance between the three lead wires.
- To avoid noise induction, keep input signal wire away from instrument power line, load lines and power lines of other electric equipment.
- If there is electrical noise in the vicinity of the instrument that could affect operation, use a noise filter.
  - Shorten the distance between the twisted power supply wire pitches to achieve the most effective noise reduction.
  - Always install the noise filter on a grounded panel. Minimize the wiring distance between the noise filter output and the instrument power supply terminals to achieve the most effective noise reduction.
  - Do not connect fuses or switches to the noise filter output wiring as this will reduce the effectiveness of the noise filter.
- Power supply wiring must be twisted and have a low voltage drop.
- About four seconds are required as preparation time for contact output every time the instrument is turned on. Use a delay relay when the output line, is used for an external interlock circuit.
- This instrument is not furnished with a power supply switch or fuses. Therefore, if a fuse or power supply switch is required, install close to the instrument.
  - Fuse type: Time-lag fuse
  - Recommended fuse rating: Rated voltage 250 V   Rated current: 1 A
- For the current input specification, a resistor of 250 ±0.02 % ±10 ppm, 0.25 W or more) must be connected between the input terminals. This resistor must be provided by the customer.
- Use the solderless terminal appropriate to the screw size.
  - Screw size: M3 x 6
  - Recommended tightening torque: 0.4 N·cm
- Touch the power supply terminals with the lugs.

3.2 Terminal Configuration

![Diagram of Terminal Configuration]

* Cautions for Communication terminal wiring:
Conduct wiring so that the power supply terminals (screw heads) do not touch the communication terminal lugs. Especially when two lugs are connected to one communication terminal for the use of multidrop connection, much care should be exercised not to touch the power supply terminals with the lugs.

It is recommended that the host computer communication line be isolated from the power supply and earth.
### Specifications

#### Input:
- **Input type:**
  - Input impedance: Approx. 1 MΩ
  - RTD: Pt100, JPt100
  - Voltage: 0 to 5 V DC, 1 to 5 V DC, 0 to 10 V DC (Z-1010)
  - Current: 0 to 20 mA DC, 4 to 20 mA DC
  - Sampling cycle: 0.5 seconds
- **Input range:** See Input range table

#### Control method:
- PID control
- ON/OFF, P, PI, or PD actions are available

#### Control output:
- Relay contact output:
  - 250 V AC, 3A (Resistive load)
  - Electrical life: 300,000 times or more (Rated load)
- Voltage pulse output:
  - 0/12 V DC (Load resistance 600 Ω or more)
- Current output:
  - 4 to 20 mA DC (Load resistance 600 Ω or less)
- Trigger output (for triac driving):
  - Zero cross method for medium capacity triac driving (100 A or less)
  - Load voltage used: 100 V AC line, 200 V AC line
  - Load used: Resistive load
- Triac output:
  - 0.5 A (Ambient temperature: 40 °C or less)

#### Alarm output:
- Relay contact output:
  - 250 V AC, 1A (Resistive load)
  - Electrical life: 50,000 times or more (Rated load)

#### Performance:
- **Display accuracy (at the ambient temperature 23 °C ± 2 °C):**
  - Thermocouple:
    - ± (0.3 % of display value + 1 digit) or ± 2 °C [4 °F]
    - Whenever is greater
  - R, S and B input: 0 to 399 °C [0 to 799 °F]
    - Accuracy is not guaranteed.
  - T and U input: −199.9 to −100.0 °C [−199.9 to −180.0 °F]
    - Accuracy is not guaranteed.
  - RTD: ± (0.3 % of display value + 1 digit) or ± 0.8 °C [1.6 °F]
    - Whenever is greater
  - Voltage/Current:
    - ± (0.3 % of span + 1 digit)

#### Memory backup:
- Backed up by Nonvolatile Memory
- Number of write times: Approx. 1,000,000 times
- Data storage period: Approx. 10 years

#### Power:
- **Power supply voltage:**
  - 85 to 264 V AC (Power supply voltage range), 50/60 Hz
  - Rating: 100 to 240 V AC
  - 21.6 to 26.4 V AC (Power supply voltage range), 50/60 Hz
  - Rating: 24 V AC
  - 21.6 to 26.4 V DC (Power supply voltage range)
  - Rating: 24 V DC
- **Power consumption:**
  - 7 VA max. (at 100 V AC) 10 VA max. (at 240 V AC)
  - 5 VA max. (at 24 V AC) 160 mA max. (at 24 V DC)

#### Weight:
- CB100: Approx. 170 g CB700: Approx. 290 g
- CB400/CB500: Approx. 250 g CB900: Approx. 340 g
4. PARTS DESCRIPTION

**Input type and input range display**

This instrument immediately confirms the input type symbol and input range following power ON. Example: When sensor type of input is K thermocouple.

```
Symbol
\[ °C \] or [°F]

Unit for input and SV display

(1) Measured value (PV) display [Green]
Displays PV or various parameter symbols.

(2) Set value (SV) display [Orange]
Displays SV or various parameter set values (or CT input value).

(3) Indication lamps
Alarm output lamps (ALM1, ALM2) [Red]
ALM1: Lights when alarm 1 output is turned on.
ALM2: Lights when alarm 2 output is turned on.

Control output lamps (OUT1, OUT2) [Green]
OUT1: Lights when control output is turned on.*
OUT2: Lights when cool-side control output is
turned on.*

* Lamp indication becomes as follows for current output.
For an output of less than 0 %: Extinguished
For an output of more than 100 %: Lit
For an output of more than 0 % but less than
100 %: Dimly lit.

(4) SET (Set key)
Used for parameter calling up and set value registration.

5. SETTING

5.1 Operation Menu

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Power ON</th>
<th>Input type and Input range Display</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PV/SV Display Mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Automatically (in 4 sec)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- PV/SV monitor (RUN mode)
- Press the <R/S key for 1 second.

- STOP character display (STOP mode)
- Press the SET key.

SV Setting Mode

- This is the mode used to set the SV.
- PV/SV setting
- Factory set value: 0 °C [°F] or 0.0 °C [°F]

- This instrument returns to the PV/SV display mode if no key operation is performed for more than one minute.

![Diagram](image-url)

- To avoid damage to the instrument, never use a sharp object to press keys.

Parameter Setting Mode

This mode is used to set the parameters such as alarms, PID constants, etc. (See page 6.)
The following parameter symbols are displayed as the SET key is pressed.

- CF: Current transformer (CT) input value
- AL: Alarm 1 set value
- PH: Alarm 2 set value
- HP: Heater break alarm (HBA) 1 set value
- LB: Control loop break alarm (LBA) time
- LBd: LBA deadband
- AT: Autotuning (AT)
- AU: Auto-tuning (AT)
- SF: Self-tuning (ST)
- P: Proportional band
- Ti: Integral time
- Td: Derivative time
- Ar: Anti-reset windup
- PO: PV bias

- Parameters which are not related to existing functions on the controller are not displayed.

Communication Setting Mode

This mode is used to set the communication parameters when specified. For details on protocol identifers and communication setting mode, see the Communication Instruction Manual (IMCB03-ED).

- CB100
- CB400
- CB500
- CB700, CB900

- CB25-E3
- CB400
- CB500
- CB700, CB900
## 5.2 Parameter List

Parameter symbols which are not related to existing functions on the controller are not displayed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Setting range</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Factory set value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CT1</td>
<td>Current transformer (CT) input value 1 monitor</td>
<td>0.0 to 100.0 A [Display only]</td>
<td>Display input value from the current transformer. (Displayed only when the instrument has the heater break alarm.)</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AL1</td>
<td>Alarm 1 set value (ALM1)</td>
<td>Temperature input: Deviation alarm, Process alarm, SV alarm: −19999 to +99999 °C [°F] or −199.9 to +999.9 °C [°F]</td>
<td>Set the alarm 1 set value and alarm 2 set value.</td>
<td>Temperature input: 50 (50.0) °C [°F] Voltage/current inputs: 5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AL2</td>
<td>Alarm 2 set value (ALM2)</td>
<td>Voltage/current inputs: Deviation alarm: −span to +span (Within 9999) Process alarm, SV alarm: Same as input range</td>
<td>0.0 to 100.0 A</td>
<td>Alarm value is set by referring to input value from the current transformer (CT). Used only for single-phase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HBAL1</td>
<td>Heater break alarm (HBA) 1 set value</td>
<td>0.0 to 100.0 A</td>
<td>Alarm value is set by referring to input value from the current transformer (CT). Used only for single-phase.</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LBA</td>
<td>Control loop break alarm (LBA) time²</td>
<td>0.1 to 200.0 minutes</td>
<td>Set control loop break alarm set value.</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LBD</td>
<td>LBA deadband³</td>
<td>Temperature input: 0 to 9999 °C [°F] Voltage/current inputs: 0 to 100 % of span</td>
<td>Set the area of not outputting LBA.</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARU</td>
<td>Autotuning (AT)</td>
<td>0: AT end or cancel 1: AT start or execution</td>
<td>Turns the autotuning ON/OFF.</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sfu</td>
<td>Self-tuning (ST)</td>
<td>0: Self-tuning OFF 1: Self-tuning ON</td>
<td>Turns the self-tuning ON/OFF.</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Proportional band</td>
<td>Temperature input: 1 (0.1) to span or 9999 (999.9) °C [°F] Voltage/current inputs: 0.1 to 100.0 % of span</td>
<td>Set when PI, PD or PID control is performed. Heat/cool PID action: Proportional band setting on the heat-side. ON/OFF action control when set to 0 (0.0). ON/OFF action differential gap: Temperature input: 2 (0.2) °C [°F] Voltage/current inputs: 0.2 % of span</td>
<td>Temperature input: 30 (30.0) °C [°F] Voltage/current inputs: 3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Integral time</td>
<td>1 to 3600 seconds (0 second: PD action)</td>
<td>Set the time of integral action to eliminate the offset occurring in proportional control.</td>
<td>240.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Derivative time</td>
<td>1 to 3600 seconds (0 second: PI action)</td>
<td>Set the time of derivative action to improve control stability by preparing for output changes.</td>
<td>60.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar</td>
<td>Anti-reset windup (ARW)</td>
<td>1 to 100 % of heat-side proportional band (0 %: Integral action OFF)</td>
<td>Overshooting and undershooting are restricted by the integral effect.</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Heat-side proportioning cycle</td>
<td>1 to 100 seconds (Not displayed if the control output is current output.)</td>
<td>Set control output cycle. Heat/cool PID action: Heat-side proportioning cycle</td>
<td>Relay contact output: 20 Voltage pulse output/ Trigger output for triac driving/Triac output: 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PC</td>
<td>Cool-side proportional band</td>
<td>1 to 1000 % of heat-side proportional band.</td>
<td>Set cool-side proportional band when heat/cool PID action.</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Db</td>
<td>Deadband</td>
<td>Temperature input: −10 to +10 °C [°F] or −10.0 to +10.0 °C [°F] Voltage/current inputs: −10.0 to +10.0 °C [°F]</td>
<td>Set control action deadband between heat-side and cool-side proportional bands. Minus (−) setting results in overlap.</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Cool-side proportioning cycle</td>
<td>1 to 100 seconds (Not displayed if the control output is current output.)</td>
<td>Set control cool-side output cycle for heat/cool PID action.</td>
<td>Relay contact output: 20 Voltage pulse output/ Triac output: 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pb</td>
<td>PV bias</td>
<td>Temperature input: −19999 to +99999 °C [°F] or −199.9 to +999.9 °C [°F] Voltage/current inputs: −span to +span</td>
<td>Sensor correction is made by adding bias value to measured value (PV).</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCK</td>
<td>Set data lock (LCK)</td>
<td>0000</td>
<td>Performs set data change enable/disable.</td>
<td>0000.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

² For the alarm action type, see page 10 and 11.
³ Display input value from the current transformer (CT).
⁴ Display input value from the current transformer (CT).
⁵ Display input value from the current transformer (CT).
⁶ Display input value from the current transformer (CT).
⁷ Display input value from the current transformer (CT).
⁸ Display input value from the current transformer (CT).
⁹ Display input value from the current transformer (CT).
¹⁰ Display input value from the current transformer (CT).
¹¹ Display input value from the current transformer (CT).
¹² Display input value from the current transformer (CT).
¹³ Display input value from the current transformer (CT).
¹⁴ Display input value from the current transformer (CT).
¹⁵ Display input value from the current transformer (CT).
¹⁶ Display input value from the current transformer (CT).
¹⁷ Display input value from the current transformer (CT).
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¹⁹ Display input value from the current transformer (CT).
²⁰ Display input value from the current transformer (CT).
²¹ Display input value from the current transformer (CT).
²² Display input value from the current transformer (CT).
²³ Display input value from the current transformer (CT).
²⁴ Display input value from the current transformer (CT).
²⁵ Display input value from the current transformer (CT).
²⁶ Display input value from the current transformer (CT).
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²⁸ Display input value from the current transformer (CT).
²⁹ Display input value from the current transformer (CT).
³⁰ Display input value from the current transformer (CT).
³¹ Display input value from the current transformer (CT).
³² Display input value from the current transformer (CT).
³³ Display input value from the current transformer (CT).
³⁴ Display input value from the current transformer (CT).
³⁵ Display input value from the current transformer (CT).
³⁶ Display input value from the current transformer (CT).
³⁷ Display input value from the current transformer (CT).
³⁸ Display input value from the current transformer (CT).
³⁹ Display input value from the current transformer (CT).
⁰ Display input value from the current transformer (CT).
1 Heater Break Alarm (HBA) function
The HBA function monitors the current flowing through the load by a dedicated current transformer (CT), compares the measured value with the HBA set value, and detects a fault in the heating circuit.

Low or No current flow (Heater break, malfunction of the control device, etc.):
When the control output is ON and the current transformer input value is equal to or less than the heater break determination point for the preset number of consecutive sampling cycle, an alarm is activated.

Over current or short-circuit:
When the control output is OFF and the current transformer input value is equal to or greater than the heater break determination point for the preset number of consecutive sampling cycle, an alarm is activated.

Precaution for HBA setting:
- Displayed only for when HBA is selected as Alarm 2.
- HBA is not available on a current output.
- Set the set value to approximately 85 % of the maximum reading of the CT input.
- Set the set value to a slightly smaller value to prevent a false alarm if the power supply may become unstable.
- When more than one heater is connected in parallel, it may be necessary to increase the HBA set value to detect a single heater failure.
- When the current transformer is not connected, the HBA is turned on.

2 Control Loop Break Alarm (LBA) function
The LBA function is used to detect a load (heater) break or a failure in the external actuator (power controller, magnet relay, etc.) or a failure in a control loop caused by an input (sensor) break. The LBA function is activated when control output reaches 0 % (low limit with output limit function) or 100 % (high limit with output limit function). LBA monitors variation of the measured value (PV) for the length of LBA time. When the LBA time has elapsed and the PV is still within the alarm determination range, the LBA will be ON.

Precaution for LBA setting:
- Displayed only for when LBA is selected as Alarm 1 or Alarm 2.
- No control loop break alarm can be used at heat/cool PID control action.
- The LBA function can not be activated when AT function is turned on.
- The LBA function is activated when control output reaches 0 % or 100 %. The time required for the LBA output to turn on includes both the time from the initial occurrence of loop failure and the LBA setting time. Recommended setting for LBA is for the set value of the LBA to be twice the value of the integral time (I).
- If LBA setting time does not match the controlled object requirements, the LBA setting time should be lengthened. If setting time is not correct, the LBA will malfunction by turning on or off at inappropriate times or not turning on at all.

3 LBA Deadband function
The LBA may malfunction due to external disturbances. To prevent malfunctioning due to external disturbance, LBA deadband (LBD) sets a neutral zone in which LBA is not activated. When the measured value (PV) is within the LBD area, LBA will not be activated. If the LBD setting is not correct, the LBA will not work correctly.

Low High
LBD set value
Set value (SV) LBD differential gap
Non-alarm area Alarm area
A: During temperature rise: Alarm area
B: During temperature rise: Non-alarm area
* TC and RTD inputs: 0.8 °C [°F] (fixed)
Voltage/Current inputs: 0.8 % of span (fixed)

5.3 Changing Parameter Settings
Procedures to change parameter settings are shown below.

To store a new value for the parameter, always press the SET key. The display changes to the next parameter and the new value will be stored.
- A new value will not be stored without pressing SET key after the new value is displayed on the display.
- After a new value has been displayed by using the UP and DOWN keys, the SET key must be pressed within one minute, or the new value is not stored and the display will return to the PV/SV monitor screen.

● Change the set value (SV)
Change the set value (SV) from 0 °C to 200 °C
1. Select the SV setting mode
Press the SET key at PV/SV monitor screen until SV setting screen is displayed.

2. Shift the high-lighted digit
Press the <R/S key to high-light the hundreds digit. The high-lighted digit indicates which digit can be set.

3. Change the set value
Press the UP key to change the number to 2.

4. Store the set value
Press the SET key to store the new set value. The display returns to the PV/SV monitor screen.

● Change parameters other than the set value (SV)
The changing procedures are the same as those of example 2 to 4 in the above " ● Change the set value (SV)". Pressing the SET key after the setting end shifts to the next parameter. When no parameter setting is required, return the instrument to the PV/SV display mode.
6. OPERATIONS

CAUTIONS

- All mounting and wiring must be completed before the power is turned on. If the input signal wiring is disconnected or short-circuited (RTD input only), the instrument determines that burnout has occurred.
  - Displays:
    - Upscale: Thermocouple input, RTD input (when input break)
    - Downscale Thermocouple input (specify when ordering), RTD input (when short-circuited), Voltage input (1 to 5 V DC), Current input (4 to 20 mA DC)
  - Outputs:
    - Control output: OFF (Heat/Cool control: the control output on both heat-side and cool-side is turned off)
    - Alarm output: Both of the Alarm 1 and Alarm 2 outputs of this instrument are turned on when burnout occurs regardless of any of the following actions taken (High alarm, low alarm, etc.). In addition, when used for any purposes other than these alarms (event, etc.), specify the Z-124 specification (not to be forcibly turned on).
- A power failure of 20 ms or less will not affect the control action. When a power failure of more than 20 ms occurs, the instrument assumes that the power has been turned off. When power returns, the controller will retain the conditions that existed prior to shut down.
- The alarm hold action is activated when not only the power is turned on, but also the SV is changed.

6.1 Operation Procedures

1. Prior to starting operation, check that the mounting and wiring have been finished, and that the SV and various parameters have been set.
   - Factory set value: RUN

2. A power supply switch is not furnished with this instrument. It is ready to operate as soon as the power is turned on.

RUN/STOP

Each time the <R/S key is pressed for 1 second, RUN/STOP mode changes from RUN to STOP or STOP to RUN. If the instrument is switched to STOP mode, its display, output, etc. become as follows.
- Display: The PV display shows \( \text{ZF} \) (STOP).
- Output: Control output OFF, Alarm output OFF
- Autotuning: AT canceled (The PID constants are not updated.)

6.2 Set Data Lock (LCK) Function

The set data lock restricts parameter setting changes by key operation. This function prevents the operator from making errors during operation. There are 8 set data lock levels. (see below)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Set value</th>
<th>Parameters which can be changed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0000</td>
<td>All parameters (Factory set value)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0001</td>
<td>SV, Alarms (ALM1, ALM2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0010</td>
<td>All parameters except for Alarms (ALM1, ALM2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0011</td>
<td>SV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0100</td>
<td>All parameters except for SV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0101</td>
<td>Alarms (ALM1, ALM2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0110</td>
<td>All parameters except for SV and Alarms (ALM1, ALM2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0111</td>
<td>No parameters (All Locked)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HBA, LBA and LBD can be locked when any of 0001, 0011, 0101 and 0111 is set.

- Set Data Lock can be changed in both RUN and STOP mode.
- Parameters protected by Set Data Lock function are still displayed for monitoring.

6.3 Autotuning (AT) Function

Autotuning (AT) automatically measures, calculates and sets the optimum PID and LBA constants. The following conditions are necessary to carry out autotuning and the conditions which will cause the autotuning to stop.

6.4 Self-tuning (ST) Function

The ST function is used to automatically calculate and set adaptive PID constants anytime the power is turned on. The ST function is not affected by changing the SV.

Caution for using the Autotuning (AT)
When a temperature change (UP and/or Down) is 1°C or less per minute during Autotuning. Autotuning may be cancelled before calculating PID values. In that case, adjust the PID values manually. It is possible to happen when the set value is around the ambient temperature or is close to the maximum temperature achieved by the load.

Requirements for AT start
Start the autotuning when all following conditions are satisfied:
- Prior to starting the AT function, end all the parameter settings other than PID and LBA.
- Confirm the LCK function has not been engaged.

Requirements for AT cancellation
The autotuning is canceled if any of the following conditions exist.
- When the set value (SV) is changed.
- When the PV bias value is changed.
- When the RUN/STOP mode is changed to the STOP mode.
- When the PV becomes abnormal due to burnout.
- When the power is turned off.
- When power failure longer than 20 ms occurs.
- When the AT does not end in 9 hours after autotuning started.

If the AT is canceled, the controller immediately changes to PID control. The PID values will be the same as before AT was activated.

When AT is completed, the controller immediately changes to PID control. If the control system does not allow the AT cycling process, set each PID constant manually to meet the needs of the application.

Requirements for AT start

- Prior to starting the AT function, end all the parameter settings other than PID and LBA.
- Confirm the LCK function has not been engaged.

Requirements for AT cancellation
The autotuning is canceled if any of the following conditions exist.
- When the set value (SV) is changed.
- When the PV bias value is changed.
- When the RUN/STOP mode is changed to the STOP mode.
- When the PV becomes abnormal due to burnout.
- When the power is turned off.
- When power failure longer than 20 ms occurs.
- When the AT does not end in 9 hours after autotuning started.

If the AT is canceled, the controller immediately changes to PID control. The PID values will be the same as before AT was activated.

When AT is completed, the controller immediately changes to PID control. If the control system does not allow the AT cycling process, set each PID constant manually to meet the needs of the application.

Requirements for AT cancellation

- When the set value (SV) is changed.
- When the PV bias value is changed.
- When the RUN/STOP mode is changed to the STOP mode.
- When the PV becomes abnormal due to burnout.
- When the power is turned off.
- When power failure longer than 20 ms occurs.
- When the AT does not end in 9 hours after autotuning started.

If the AT is canceled, the controller immediately changes to PID control. The PID values will be the same as before AT was activated.

When AT is completed, the controller immediately changes to PID control. If the control system does not allow the AT cycling process, set each PID constant manually to meet the needs of the application.

Requirements for AT start

- Prior to starting the AT function, end all the parameter settings other than PID and LBA.
- Confirm the LCK function has not been engaged.

Requirements for AT cancellation
The autotuning is canceled if any of the following conditions exist.
- When the set value (SV) is changed.
- When the PV bias value is changed.
- When the RUN/STOP mode is changed to the STOP mode.
- When the PV becomes abnormal due to burnout.
- When the power is turned off.
- When power failure longer than 20 ms occurs.
- When the AT does not end in 9 hours after autotuning started.

If the AT is canceled, the controller immediately changes to PID control. The PID values will be the same as before AT was activated.

When AT is completed, the controller immediately changes to PID control. If the control system does not allow the AT cycling process, set each PID constant manually to meet the needs of the application.

Requirements for AT start

- Prior to starting the AT function, end all the parameter settings other than PID and LBA.
- Confirm the LCK function has not been engaged.

Requirements for AT cancellation
The autotuning is canceled if any of the following conditions exist.
- When the set value (SV) is changed.
- When the PV bias value is changed.
- When the RUN/STOP mode is changed to the STOP mode.
- When the PV becomes abnormal due to burnout.
- When the power is turned off.
- When power failure longer than 20 ms occurs.
- When the AT does not end in 9 hours after autotuning started.

If the AT is canceled, the controller immediately changes to PID control. The PID values will be the same as before AT was activated.

When AT is completed, the controller immediately changes to PID control. If the control system does not allow the AT cycling process, set each PID constant manually to meet the needs of the application.
7. INITIAL SETTING

WARNING

Parameters in the Initialization mode should be set according to the application before setting any parameter related to operation. Once the Parameters in the Initialization mode are set correctly, those parameters are not necessary to be changed for the same application under normal conditions. If they are changed unnecessarily, it may result in malfunction or failure of the instrument. RKC will not bear any responsibility for malfunction or failure as a result of improper changes in the Initialization mode.

7.1 Go to Initialization Mode

1. Turn on the power to this controller. The instrument goes to the PV/SV display after confirming input type symbol and input range.
2. Press the SET key for two seconds to go to the Parameter Setting Mode from the PV/SV display.
3. Press the SET key until “LCK” (Set Data Lock display) will be displayed.
4. The high-lighted digit indicates which digit can be set. Press <R/S key to high-light the thousands digit. (The section in each image of the controller shows the digits which are not high-lighted.)
5. Press the UP key to change 0 to 1.
6. Press the SET key to store the new set value. The display goes to the next parameter, and the Initialization mode is unlocked.
7. Press the <R/S key for two seconds while pressing the SET key from any display in the Initialization Mode. The controller goes back to the operation mode and the PV/SV display will be displayed.

7.2 Exit Initialization Mode

When any parameter setting is changed in the Initialization Mode, check all parameter set values in SV Setting Mode and Parameter Setting Mode.

1. Press the <R/S key for two seconds while pressing the SET key from any display in the Initialization Mode. The controller goes back to the operation mode and the PV/SV display will be displayed.
2. Press the SET key for two seconds in the PV/SV display.
3. Press the SET key until “LCK” (Set Data Lock display) will be displayed.
4. The high-lighted digit indicates which digit can be set. Press <R/S key to high-light the thousands digit. (The section in each image of the controller shows the digits which are not high-lighted.)
5. Press the DOWN key to change 1 to 0.

7.3 Initial Setting Menu

The “Cod” display will be displayed when the controller goes to the Initialization Mode.

Do not change to any parameter in the Initialization Mode which is not described in the initial setting menu above. It may result in malfunction or failure of the instrument.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cod</th>
<th>SL1 (Input type selection)</th>
<th>See P. 10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0000</td>
<td>SL2 (Temperature unit and cooling type selection)</td>
<td>See P. 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SL4 (Alarm 1 type selection)</td>
<td>See P. 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SL5 (Alarm 2 type selection)</td>
<td>See P. 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SL11 (SV alarm type selection)</td>
<td>See P. 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cod</td>
<td>SLH (Setting limiter [high])</td>
<td>See P. 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0001</td>
<td>SLL (Setting limiter [low])</td>
<td>See P. 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PGdP (Decimal point position)</td>
<td>See P. 11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Set Cod to 0000: Press the <R/S key while pressing the SET key for 2 seconds with the unlocked.

Set Cod to 0001: Press the SET key while pressing the <R/S key for 2 seconds with the unlocked.

WARNING

The parameter displayed varies on the instrument specification.

PV/SV display mode or Parameter setting mode

Press the <R/S key while pressing the SET key for 2 seconds with the unlocked.

Set Cod to 0000: Press the SET key, or press the SET key several times.

Set Cod to 0001: Press the <R/S key while pressing the SET key for 2 seconds.

To PV/SV display mode

Press the SET key, or press the SET key several times.

To PV/SV display mode

Press the <R/S key while pressing the SET key for 2 seconds.
7.4 Input Type Selection (SL1)

When any parameter setting is changed in the Initialization Mode, check all parameter set values in SV Setting Mode and Parameter Setting Mode.

factory set value varies depending on the input type.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Set value</th>
<th>Input type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0000</td>
<td>K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0001</td>
<td>J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0010</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0011</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0100</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0111</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1001</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1010</td>
<td>W5Re/W26Re</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1011</td>
<td>PL II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0101</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0110</td>
<td>U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1100</td>
<td>Pt100 (JIS/IEC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1101</td>
<td>J100 (JIS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1110</td>
<td>0 to 5 V DC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1110</td>
<td>0 to 10 V DC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1111</td>
<td>1 to 5 V DC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1111</td>
<td>0 to 20 mA DC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1111</td>
<td>4 to 20 mA DC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Any input change in TC&RTD Group is possible. Any input change in voltage/current Group except for 0 to 10 V DC input is possible. No input change between TC&RTD Group and voltage/current Group is possible.
2. The input type of Z-1010 specification is fixed to 0 to 10 V DC due to the hardware difference.
3. For the current input specification, a resistor of 250 Ω must be connected between the input terminals.
4. W5Re/W26Re and B are not available with Z-1021 specification (Modbus communication).

Change Settings

Example: Change the input type from “K” to “J”

1. Set “Cod” to 0000, and press the SET key. The display will go to SL1.

2. Press the UP key to change the number to 1.

3. Press the SET key to store the new set value. The display goes to the next parameter.

7.5 Temperature Unit and Cooling Type Selection (SL2)

Inappropriate settings may result in malfunction.

Control type between Heat Only and Heat/Cool cannot be changed by this parameter.

factory set value varies depending on the instrument specification.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Set value</th>
<th>Temperature unit</th>
<th>Cooling type selection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0000</td>
<td>°C</td>
<td>Air cooling (A type) or Heat only type (F, D type)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0001</td>
<td>°F</td>
<td>Air cooling (A type) or Heat only type (F, D type)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0010</td>
<td>°F</td>
<td>Water cooling (W type)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0011</td>
<td>°F</td>
<td>Water cooling (W type)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Change Settings

Example: Change the temperature unit of the Heat only type from °C (0000) to °F (0001)

1. Press the SET key until SL2 is displayed.
2. Press the UP key to change the number to 1.
3. Press the SET key to store the new set value. The display goes to the next parameter.

7.6 Alarm 1 [ALM1] Type Selection (SL4)

Alarm 2 [ALM2] Type Selection (SL5)

If the alarm function is not provided with the instrument when shipped from the factory, no alarm output is available by changing SL4 and/or SL5.

SL4 is set to 0000 in the following cases.
- When the instrument does not have ALM1 output
- When Control Loop Break Alarm (LBA) is provided and assigned to ALM1
- When the SV alarm is provided and assigned to ALM1

SL5 is set to 0000 in the following cases.
- When the instrument does not have ALM2 output
- When Control Loop Break Alarm (LBA) is provided and assigned to ALM2
- When the SV alarm is provided and assigned to ALM2
- When the Heater Break Alarm (HBA) is provided
- When the instrument has Z-168 specification

Factory set value varies depending on the instrument specification.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Set value</th>
<th>Details of setting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0000</td>
<td>No alarm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0001</td>
<td>Deviation high alarm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0100</td>
<td>Deviation low alarm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0110</td>
<td>Band alarm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0111</td>
<td>Process high alarm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0111</td>
<td>Process low alarm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1001</td>
<td>Deviation high alarm with hold action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1010</td>
<td>Deviation low alarm with hold action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1010</td>
<td>Deviation high/low alarm with hold action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0111</td>
<td>Process high alarm with hold action</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Hold action: When Hold action is ON, the alarm action is suppressed at start-up or the control set value change until the measured value enters the non-alarm range.

Alarm action type

Both of the Alarm 1 and Alarm 2 outputs of this instrument are turned on when burnout occurs regardless of any of the following actions taken (High alarm, low alarm, etc.). In addition, when used for any purposes other than these alarms (event, etc.), specify the Z-124 specification (not to be forcibly turned on).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deviation high alarm</th>
<th>(Alarm set value is greater than 0.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>ON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Alarm set value is less than 0.)</td>
<td>OFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deviation low alarm</td>
<td>( Alarm set value is greater than 0.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>OFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Alarm set value is less than 0.)</td>
<td>OFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deviation high/low alarm</td>
<td>OFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band alarm</td>
<td>OFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process high alarm</td>
<td>OFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process low alarm</td>
<td>OFF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Change Settings

Example: Change the ALM1 type from “Deviation high alarm (0001)” to “Deviation low alarm (0100)”

1. Press the SET key three times at SL1 until SL4 is displayed.
2. Press the <R/S key to high-light the hundreds digit.
3. Press the UP key to change the number to 1.
4. Press the SET key until SL4 is displayed.
5. Set “Cod” to 0000, and press the SET key. The display will go to SL5.

IMCB25-E3
7.7 SV Alarm Type Selection (SL11)

For ALM1 setting, the first digit from the right is set to “0” in the following cases.
- When the instrument does not have ALM1 output.
- When the ALM1 output is used for process/deviation/band alarm or Loop Break Alarm (LBA).

For ALM2 setting, the third digit from the right is set to “0” in the following cases.
- When the instrument does not have ALM2 output.
- When the ALM1 output is used for process/deviation/band alarm, Heater Break Alarm (HBA) or Loop Break Alarm (LBA).
- When Z-168 is specified.

To make SV alarm setting effective, set SL4 to “0000” when using ALM1 for SV alarm, or set SL5 to “0000” when using ALM2 for SV alarm. SL4 and SL5 have priority to SL11 setting.

Factory set value varies depending on the instrument specification.

### SV alarm action type

- **SV high alarm**
  - ON
  - OFF

- **SV low alarm**
  - ON
  - OFF

### Change Settings

Example: Change the SV alarm type of the ALM1 from “SV high alarm (0001)” to “SV low alarm (0011)”

1. Press the SET key ten times at SL1 until SL11 is displayed.
2. Press the <R/S key to highlight the tens digit. Next, press the SET key to change the number to 1.
3. Press the SET key to store the new set value. The display goes to the initialize code parameter.

7.8 Setting Limiter [High] (SLH)

Setting Limiter [Low] (SLL)

For voltage or current input, set scaling within the input range.

See Input range table (P. 12)

Factory set value varies depending on the instrument specification.

### 7.9 Decimal Point Position (PGdP)

Use to select a decimal point position of the input range (voltage input and current input). PGdP is displayed only for voltage or current input.

Inappropriate settings may result in malfunction.

#### Change Settings

Example: Change the decimal point position from “One decimal place (0001)” to “No decimal place (0000)”

1. Press the SET key two times at SLH until PGdP is displayed.
2. Press the DOWN key to change the number to 0.
3. Press the SET key to store the new set value. The display goes to the next parameter.
8. ERROR DISPLAYS

- **Error display**
  - RAM failure (Incorrect set data write, etc.)
  - Turn off the power once. If an error occurs after the power is turned on again, please contact RKC sales office or the agent.

- **Overscale and Underscale**
  - **Measured value (PV)** [Flashing]
    - PV is outside of input range.
  - **Overscale:**
    - PV is above the high input display range limit.
  - **Underscale:**
    - PV is below the low input display range limit.

- **WARNING**
  - To prevent electric shock, always turn off the power before replacing the sensor.
  - Check input type, input range, sensor and sensor connection.

---

9. INPUT RANGE TABLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input type</th>
<th>Model code</th>
<th>Input type</th>
<th>Model code</th>
<th>Input type</th>
<th>Model code</th>
<th>Input type</th>
<th>Model code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 to 200°C</td>
<td>K*01</td>
<td>0 to 80°C</td>
<td>E*01</td>
<td>0 to 1200°C</td>
<td>H*11</td>
<td>159.9 to +100.0°C</td>
<td>U*18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 to 400°C</td>
<td>K*02</td>
<td>0 to 100°C</td>
<td>E*02</td>
<td>0 to 230°C</td>
<td>D*11</td>
<td>0.0 to 200.0°F</td>
<td>F*18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 to 600°C</td>
<td>K*03</td>
<td>0 to 110°C</td>
<td>E*03</td>
<td>0 to 277°C</td>
<td>N*11</td>
<td>0.0 to 600.0°F</td>
<td>G*18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 to 100°C</td>
<td>K*01</td>
<td>0 to 30°C</td>
<td>E*01</td>
<td>0 to 337°C</td>
<td>R*11</td>
<td>159.9 to +100.0°C</td>
<td>T*18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 to 200°C</td>
<td>K*02</td>
<td>0 to 40°C</td>
<td>E*02</td>
<td>0 to 500°C</td>
<td>R*11</td>
<td>0.0 to 400.0°F</td>
<td>J*18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 to 300°C</td>
<td>K*03</td>
<td>0 to 50°C</td>
<td>E*03</td>
<td>0 to 752°C</td>
<td>R*11</td>
<td>0.0 to 500.0°F</td>
<td>R*18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 to 100°C</td>
<td>K*01</td>
<td>0 to 1200°C</td>
<td>E*01</td>
<td>0 to 1000°C</td>
<td>S*11</td>
<td>0.0 to 752.0°F</td>
<td>A*18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input type</th>
<th>Model code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 to 20°C</td>
<td>J*01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 to 40°C</td>
<td>J*02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 to 80°C</td>
<td>J*03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 to 200°C</td>
<td>J*04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 to 400°C</td>
<td>J*05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 to 600°C</td>
<td>J*06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 to 800°C</td>
<td>J*07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 to 1000°C</td>
<td>J*08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 to 1200°C</td>
<td>J*09</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*1 0 to 350°C: 90 to 750°F, Accuracy is not guaranteed. *2 0.0 to 100.0°C: Accuracy is not guaranteed. *3 This input type can not be selected in the J1021 specification.

---

10. REMOVING THE INTERNAL ASSEMBLY

Usually, this instrument is not necessary to remove the internal assembly from the case. When removing the internal assembly without disconnecting the external wiring, take the following steps.

- **WARNING**
  - To prevent electric shock or instrument failure, only qualified personnel should be allowed to pull out the internal assembly.
  - To prevent electric shock or instrument failure, always turn off the power before pulling out the internal assembly.
  - To prevent injury or instrument failure, do not touch the internal printed wiring board.

- **Apply pressure very carefully when removing internal assembly to avoid damage to the frame.**

- **To conform to IEC61010-1 requirements for protection from electric shock, the internal assembly of this instrument can only be removed with an appropriate tool.**

- **Unlocking points (marked with “O”) depend on the model as follows:**

  - CB400
  - CB500
  - CB700
  - CB800

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**Lock (upper)**

- Recommended tool: Blade screwdriver (Blade width: 6 mm or less)

- Unlock using such a blade screwdriver.

- Gently press down on handle for the upper lock and lift up for the lower lock.