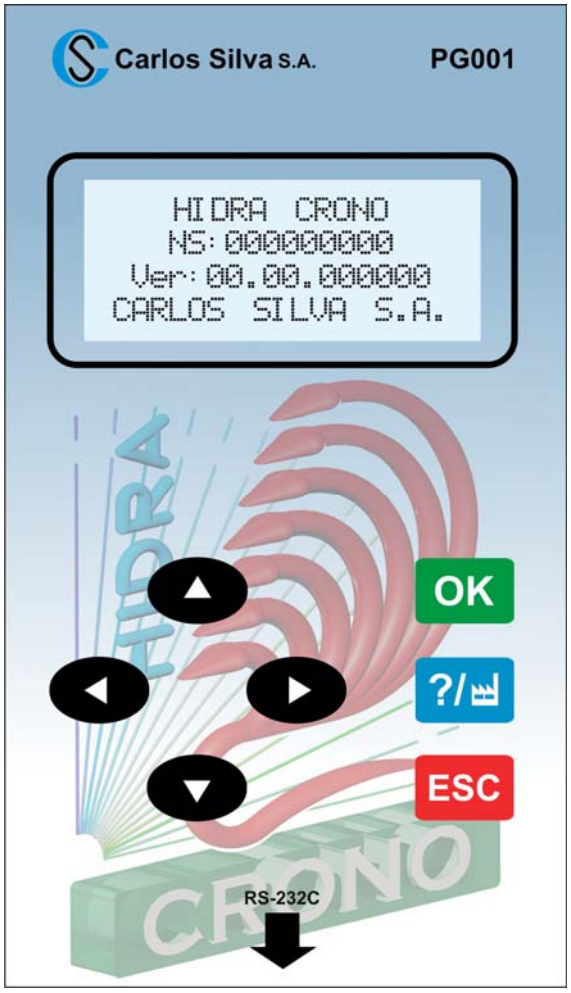
HIDRA CRONO Controller



CPM

PROGRAMMING CONSOLE

User manual

DC81501Q01 rev.1

ENGLISH

CONTENTS

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1. Introduction

The Programming Console (CPM) is a piece of portable equipment used to communicating quickly and easily with the CARLOS SILVA S.A. Hidra control device.

The console can be connected with the control device at the control device panel and on the cabin roof and makes it possible to:

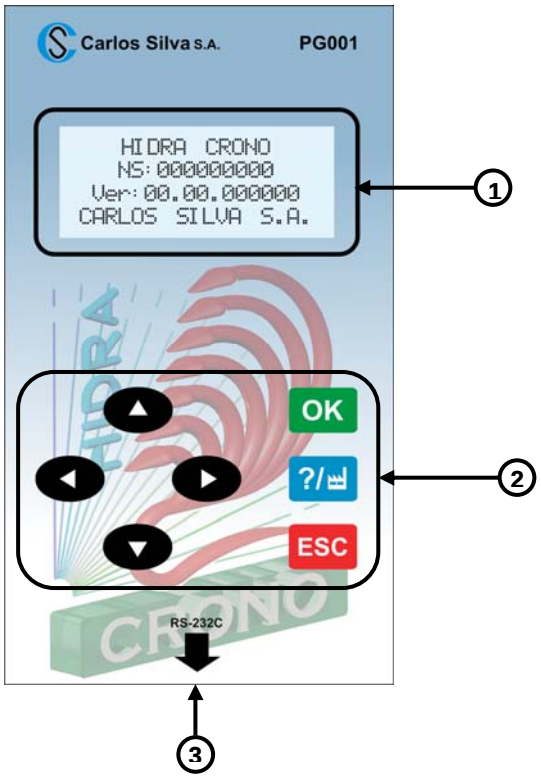
- Monitor the control device status
- Display and/or change the control device parameters
- Carry out maintenance actions

To access the set-up menus you need to enter a 6-figure key or PIN. Different users can be programmed with different levels of access to the menu.

There is also the possibility of allowing users without access keys to display the control device status without being able to display or change the installation parameters.

The CPM works with a parameterization file which is loaded from the control device and updated with each program version. It is always compatible with previous versions. To update this file, see chapter 4 of this manual.

2. External view of the console



① **LCD monitor**:
This is used to indicate the status of the control device, show the parameters and select the functions to be implemented

② **Button panel**:
this allows you to browse the different menus on the console and carry out orders

③ **RJ-45 connector**:
this makes the connection between the control device and the CPM, both on the control device panel and on the cabin roof

Key	Function
▲	**Used to go back to the previous parameter in the menu tree branch or to increase the selected value**
◀	**Used to go back a menu tree branch**
▶	**Used to go forward a menu tree branch**
▼	**Used to go forward to the next parameter on the menu tree branch or to reduce the selected value**
OK	**Used to access the modification of a parameter and to confirm the changes in the parameter modification**
?/	**Used to consult the help corresponding to the folder or parameter on screen and to load the factory value of the parameter when it has been changed.**
ESC	**Used to cancel the modification of a parameter, to close the connection with the control device and to exit the welcome screen**

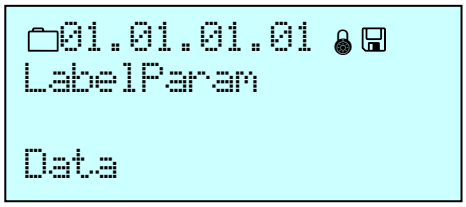
Key functions

3. Handling

The parameters are structured in the form of a tree, in which there are four levels or “branches”. Each branch is symbolized by a two-digit number. To display the branch each parameter is on, sets of two figures are shown, separated by points on the screen:

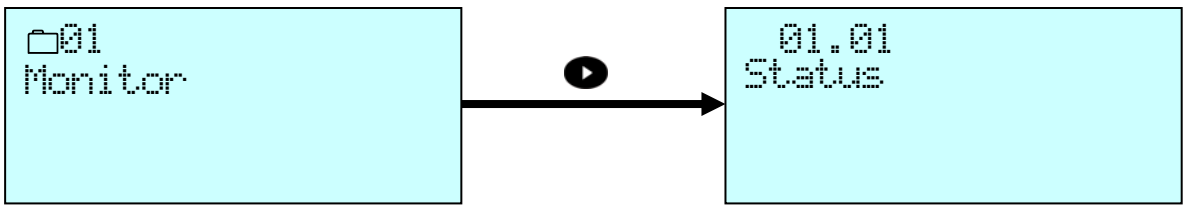
- Main or highest branch: 11
- Second branch: 11.22
- Third branch: 11.22.33
- Fourth or lowest branch: 11.22.33.44

The number shown on the screen is unique for each parameter and serves to identify it precisely, regardless of the language its description appears in on the screen.



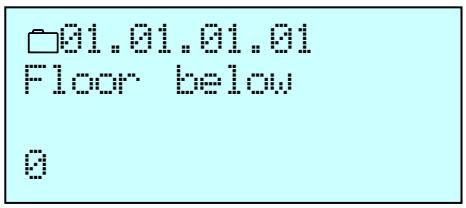
Example screen

In the three higher branches there can be folders, which indicates that, by pressing a key, ▶ you can access the lower branch of the tree where there are parameters or more folders. To indicate that the parameter displayed is a folder, a folder icon is shown in the top left-hand corner of the LCD 🗀.



You can go back to the higher branch from any point of the current branch by pressing the key ◀.

If a parameter (but not a folder) is shown on the screen, the digital code of the parameter is displayed along with the label describing the parameter and the value programmed into the control device (every time a parameter is accessed, the control is asked for the value of the parameter).



Parameter or folder display screen

To change the parameter value, press the OK key. The value of the parameter will be shown flashing, which indicates that its value can be changed.
Use the following key so you can change the parameter:

- ▲ to increase the parameter value. In some parameters, the value will increase quickly if a key is kept pressed down.
- ▼ to reduce the parameter value. In some parameters, the value will increase quickly if a key is kept pressed down.
- ◀ to move the selected value to the left, if the parameter has several values.
- ▶ to move the selected value to the left, if the parameter has several values.
- OK to send the new value to the control device.
- ESC to exit without changing the parameter.
- ?/🖬 loads the factory value of the parameter.

Once the data has been sent to the control device, the 🖬 icon will appear in the top right-hand corner of the screen, indicating that the parameter sent has not been saved in the control's memory. The control device can be fully parameterized without having to save the parameters one by one. Before exiting, the data has to be saved in the memory using the corresponding parameter.

If this action is not carried out, when you exit the menu you will be offered the option of storing the data in the memory. If the data is not stored, the last saved parameterization will be recovered when the control device is reset.

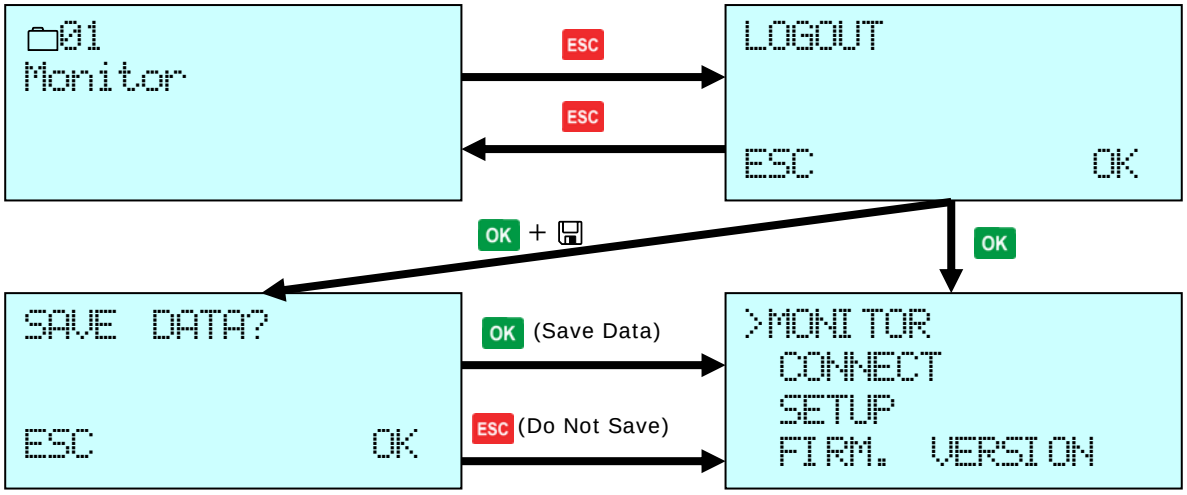
There are some parameters that cannot be changed in certain circumstances. In these cases, if an attempt is made to change the parameter, the icon will appear in the top right-hand corner of the screen. The unchanged value of the parameter will also appear on the screen again. The icon will disappear in 2 seconds. When the conditions allowing the parameter to be changed are met, program again.

To access the help text, press the ?/↵ key from the parameter or folder display screen.

To move around the help screen, use the following keys:

- ▼ to move the help text forward, provided that the icon ↓, indicating that there is more text below, appears on the screen.
- ▲ to move the help text back, provided that the icon ↑, indicating that there is more text above, appears on the screen.
- ◄ to go back to the start of the help text.
- ESC to exit the help.
-

To close the connection, press ESC from any parameter on the principal or higher tree.



Flow chart – Closing the connection

When LOGOUT appears on the screen, the session is closed if OK is pressed. If ESC is pressed, the CPM goes back to programming menu.

If the data has not been saved in the lift's memory, the CPM asks if you want to save the data in the control device's memory. Pressing OK saves the data. Pressing ESC closes the session without saving the data.

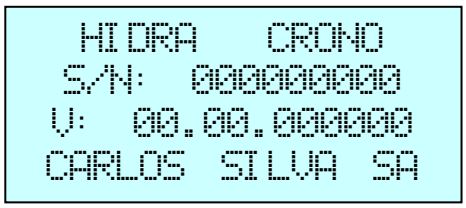
If the session has accidentally been closed without saving the data, provided the control device has not been reset you can open the session again and run the parameter to save the data so the changes are stored.

4. Operation

The CPM is connected to the control device so you can monitor, parameterize and maintain the installation. When you connect, the screen shows the control device's serial number and program version.

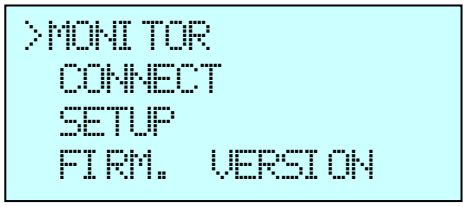
The CPM is connected to the control device with an RJ-45 cable. The maximum cable length is 15 metres.

When the control device is connected, the console checks the serial number of the installation and the program version and shows them on the screen (*Home Screen*):



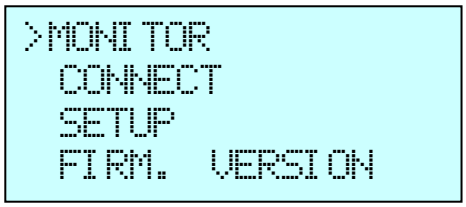
Press the ESC key to access the console menu from the *Home Screen*.

The *Main Menu* appears. From here you can access the interaction with the control device or the CPM set-up. To move through the different options, use the ▲ and ▼ keys, and, to access the chosen option, press: OK

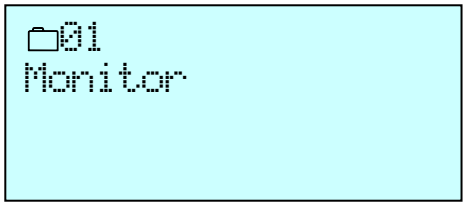


- MONITOR: if private monitoring (option allowing you to access lift status monitoring without a PIN) is disabled, you go into the monitoring menu.
- CONNECT: It allows access to the full set-up menu. You need to enter a PIN.
- SETUP: allows you to configure the console options.
- FIRM. VERSION: displays the console firmware and data file versions.

Monitor



If private monitoring is disabled, the MONITOR Menu allows you to access the control device status display. If private monitoring is enabled, the CPM will ask for the access PIN and you will have access to the full set-up menu.

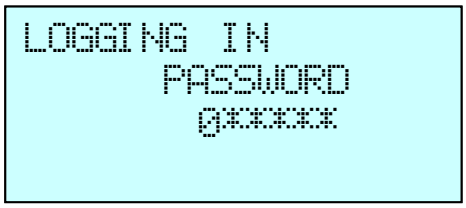


Monitor Screen

When the monitor screen has been accessed, the CPM will allow browsing through the monitoring menus using the arrows.

Connect

The CONNECT Menu allows access to the control device parameterization menu. The parameters displayed will depend on the privileges assigned to each user. The CPM asks for a 6-figure PIN code for access:

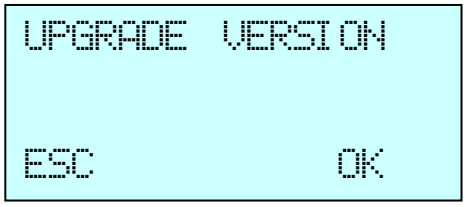


The first figure will appear flashing. The value of the figure displayed is changed using the ▲ and ▼ keys. The ◀ and ▶ keys allow you to choose the figure to be changed. Once the correct PIN has been entered, pressing OK validates the PIN and it is sent to the control device:

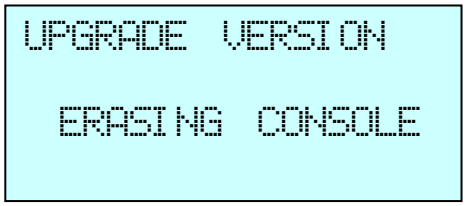
- If the PIN is correct, the parameterization menu is accessed.
- If the PIN is incorrect, you go back to the main screen.

If ESC is pressed on the PIN entry screen, PIN entry is cancelled and you go back to the main screen.

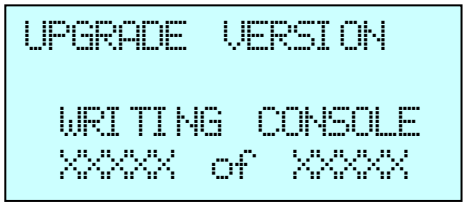
If it is detected that the version of the parameterization file is below the version on the control device, the file update process will begin.
The CPM asks for confirmation to update the file



To confirm the update, press OK. If ESC is pressed, the update is not carried out and the control device cannot be accessed.
Once the update is confirmed, the CPM will clear the console memory,



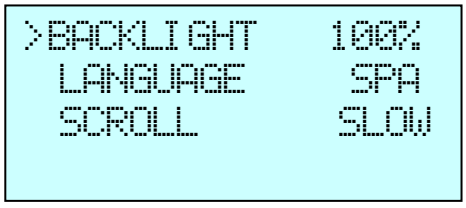
and, when it has finished clearing the memory, download will begin, indicating the number of data packets downloaded and the expected total.



When the update has finished, the CPM will return to the main screen, from where the login process will restart.

Setup

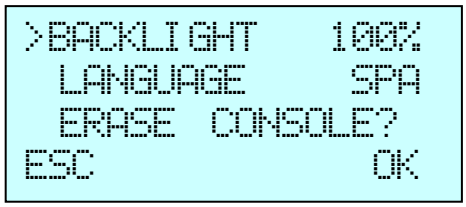
The SETUP menu accesses the console configuration menu



- BACKLIGHT: allows you to set the brightness of the backlight between:
  - 100%
  - 75%
  - 50%
  - 25%
  - OFF
- LANGUAGE: allows you to set the parameterization language the CPM works with. The language of the CPM menus is always ENGLISH. However, all the information concerning monitoring, parameterization and maintenance can be loaded in the chosen language (for the available languages or to add new languages, consult CARLOS SILVA S.A.)

  For the console to show the texts in the chosen language, the language must be configured with its ISO 639-2 code (see Appendix A). Once the language has been selected, you need to decide whether you want to clear the memory.

  NOTE: Before clearing the memory, check that the control device's MicroSD card has the file corresponding to the right version and language.
  - If the right version is not there, the console will not be updated.
  - If the language is not correct, the English version will be loaded.

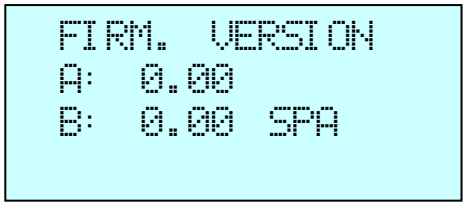


At any change of language, memory clearance must be confirmed by pressing OK . If you press ESC , the language is changed without clearing the memory. In the parameter file update that follows, the control device will look for the programmed language.

- SCROLL: allows you to set the speed at which the texts move on the screen:
  - SLOW: movement of 1 character every 0.4 sec.
  - MEDIUM: movement of 2 characters every 0.4 sec.
  - FAST: movement of 3 characters every 0.4 sec.

Firmware Version

The FIRM. VERSION menu displays the version of the console firmware and the current parameterization file.



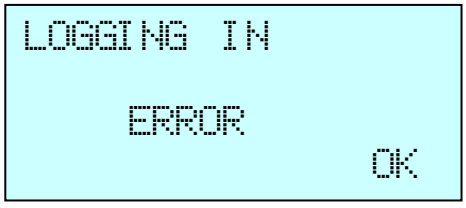
- A: CPM firmware version
- B: Parameterization file version

5. ERROR MESSAGES

- If the screen shows the following message when connecting the CPM:

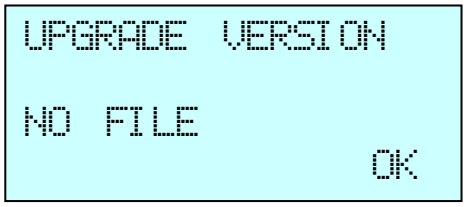
means the CPM cannot establish communication and it will not be possible to carry out any operations with the console.

- If there is an error in the LOGIN process, the following message is displayed:



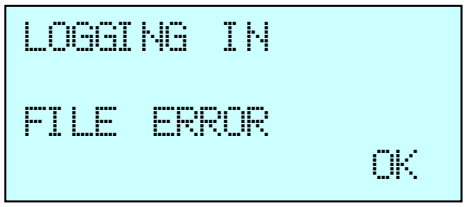
Press OK to go back to the main screen.

- If the MicroSD does not contain the parameterization file corresponding to the program version, the following message is displayed:



Press OK to go back to the main screen.

- If the MicroSD does contain the parameterization file corresponding to the program version but an error occurs in the file validation process, the following message is displayed:



Press OK to go back to the main screen.

ANNEX A – Language Code ISO 639-2

Code	English name of Language	Code	English name of Language	Code	English name of Language
aar	Afar	her	Herero	que	Quechua
abk	Abkhazian	hil	Hiligaynon	raj	Rajasthani
ace	Achinese	him	Himachali languages; Western Pahari languages	rap	Rapanui
ach	Acoli	hin	Hindi	rar	Rarotongan; Cook Islands Maori
ada	Adangme	hit	Hittite	roa	Romance languages
ady	Adyghe; Adygei	hmn	Hmong; Mong	roh	Romansh
afa	Afro-Asiatic languages	hmo	Hiri Motu	rom	Romany
afh	Afrihili	hrv	Croatian	rum(B)	Romanian; Moldavian; Moldovan
afr	Afrikaans	hsb	Upper Sorbian	ron (T)	
ain	Ainu	hun	Hungarian	Rum(B)	Romanian; Moldavian; Moldovan
aka	Akan	hup	Hupa	ron (T)	
akk	Akkadian	arm(B)	Armenian	run	Rundi
alb(B)	Albanian	hye (T)		rup	Aromanian; Arumanian; Macedo-Romanian
sqi(T)		iba	Iban	rus	Russian
ale	Aleut	ibo	Igbo	sad	Sandawe
alg	Algonquian languages	ice (B)	Icelandic	sag	Sango
alt	Southern Altai	isl (T)		sah	Yakut
amh	Amharic	ido	Ido	sai	South American Indian languages
ang	English, Old (ca.450-1100)	iii	Sichuan Yi; Nuosu	sal	Salishan languages
anp	Angika	ijo	Ijo languages	sam	Samaritan Aramaic
apa	Apache languages	iku	Inuktitut	san	Sanskrit
ara	Arabic	ile	Interlingue; Occidental	sas	Sasak
arc	Official Aramaic (700-300 BCE); Imperial Aramaic (700-300 BCE)	ilo	Iloko	sat	Santali
arg	Aragonese	ina	Interlingua (International Auxiliary Language Association)	scn	Sicilian
arm(B)	Armenian	inc	Indic languages	sco	Scots
hye (T)		ind	Indonesian	sel	Selkup
arn	Mapudungun; Mapuche	ine	Indo-European languages	sem	Semitic languages
arp	Arapaho	inh	Ingush	sga	Irish, Old (to 900)
art	Artificial languages	ipk	Inupiaq	sgn	Sign Languages
arw	Arawak	ira	Iranian languages	shn	Shan
asm	Assamese	iro	Iroquoian languages	sid	Sidamo
ast	Asturian; Bable; Leonese; Asturleonese	ice (B)	Icelandic	sin	Sinhala; Sinhalese
ath	Athapascan languages	isl (T)		sio	Siouan languages
aus	Australian languages	ita	Italian	sit	Sino-Tibetan languages
ava	Avaric	jav	Javanese	sla	Slavic languages
ave	Avestan	jbo	Lojban	slo (B)	Slovak
awa	Awadhi	jpn	Japanese	slk (T)	
aym	Aymara	jpr	Judeo-Persian	slo (B)	Slovak
aze	Azerbaijani	jrb	Judeo-Arabic	slk (T)	
bad	Banda languages	kaa	Kara-Kalpak	slv	Slovenian
bai	Bamileke languages	kab	Kabyle	sma	Southern Sami
bak	Bashkir	kac	Kachin; Jingpho	sme	Northern Sami
bal	Baluchi	kal	Kalaallisut; Greenlandic	smi	Sami languages
bam	Bambara	kam	Kamba	smj	Lule Sami
ban	Balinese	kan	Kannada	smn	Inari Sami
baq(B)	Basque	kar	Karen languages	smo	Samoan
eus(T)		kas	Kashmiri	sms	Skolt Sami
bas	Basa	geo(B)	Georgian	sna	Shona
bat	Baltic languages	kat (T)		snd	Sindhi
bej	Beja; Bedawiyet	kau	Kanuri	snk	Soninke
bel	Belarusian	kaw	Kawi	sog	Sogdian
bem	Bemba	kaz	Kazakh	som	Somali
ben	Bengali	kbd	Kabardian	son	Songhai languages
ber	Berber languages	kha	Khasi	sot	Sotho, Southern
bho	Bhojpuri	khi	Khoisan languages	spa	Spanish; Castilian

bih	Bihari languages	khm	Central Khmer	alb (B)	Albanian
bik	Bikol	kho	Khotanese; Sakan	sqi (T)	
bin	Bini; Edo	kik	Kikuyu; Gikuyu	srd	Sardinian
bis	Bislama	kin	Kinyarwanda	srn	Sranan Tongo
bla	Siksika	kir	Kirghiz; Kyrgyz	srp	Serbian
bnt	Bantu languages	kmb	Kimbundu	srr	Serer
tib (B)	Tibetan	kok	Konkani	ssa	Nilo-Saharan languages
bod(T)		kom	Komi	ssw	Swati
bos	Bosnian	kon	Kongo	suk	Sukuma
bra	Braj	kor	Korean	sun	Sundanese
bre	Breton	kos	Kosraean	sus	Susu
btk	Batak languages	kpe	Kpelle	sux	Sumerian
bua	Buriat	krc	Karachay-Balkar	swa	Swahili
bug	Buginese	krl	Karelian	swe	Swedish
bul	Bulgarian	kro	Kru languages	syc	Classical Syriac
bur (B)	Burmese	kru	Kurukh	syr	Syriac
mya(T)		kua	Kuanyama; Kwanyama	tah	Tahitian
byn	Blin; Bilin	kum	Kumyk	tai	Tai languages
cad	Caddo	kur	Kurdish	tam	Tamil
cai	Central American Indian languages	kut	Kutenai	tat	Tatar
car	Galibi Carib	lad	Ladino	tel	Telugu
cat	Catalan; Valencian	lah	Lahnda	tem	Timne
cau	Caucasian languages	lam	Lamba	ter	Tereno
ceb	Cebuano	lao	Lao	tet	Tetum
cel	Celtic languages	lat	Latin	tgk	Tajik
cze (B)	Czech	lav	Latvian	tgl	Tagalog
ces (T)		lez	Lezghian	tha	Thai
cha	Chamorro	lim	Limburgan; Limburger; Limburgish	tib (B)	Tibetan
chb	Chibcha	lin	Lingala	bod (T)	
che	Chechen	lit	Lithuanian	tig	Tigre
chg	Chagatai	lol	Mongo	tir	Tigrinya
chi (B)	Chinese	loz	Lozi	tiv	Tiv
zho (T)		ltz	Luxembourgish; Letzeburgesch	tkl	Tokelau
chk	Chuukese	lua	Luba-Lulua	tlh	Klingon; tlhIngan-Hol
chm	Mari	lub	Luba-Katanga	tli	Tlingit
chn	Chinook jargon	lug	Ganda	tmh	Tamashek
cho	Choctaw	lui	Luiseno	tog	Tonga (Nyasa)
chp	Chipewyan; Dene Suline	lun	Lunda	ton	Tonga (Tonga Islands)
chr	Cherokee	luo	Luo (Kenya and Tanzania)	tpi	Tok Pisin
chu	Church Slavic; Old Slavonic; Church Slavonic; Old Bulgarian; Old Church Slavonic	lus	Lushai	tsi	Tsimshian
chv	Chuvash	mac(B)	Macedonian	tsn	Tswana
chy	Cheyenne	mkd(T)		tso	Tsonga
cmc	Chamic languages	mad	Madurese	tuk	Turkmen
cop	Coptic	mag	Magahi	tum	Tumbuka
cor	Cornish	mah	Marshallese	tup	Tupi languages
cos	Corsican	mai	Maithili	tur	Turkish
cpe	Creoles and pidgins, English based	mak	Makasar	tut	Altaic languages
cpf	Creoles and pidgins, French-based	mal	Malayalam	tvl	Tuvalu
cpp	Creoles and pidgins, Portuguese-based	man	Mandingo	twi	Twi
cre	Cree	mao(B)	Maori	tyv	Tuvinian
crh	Crimean Tatar; Crimean Turkish	mri (T)		udm	Udmurt
crp	Creoles and pidgins	map	Austronesian languages	uga	Ugaritic
csb	Kashubian	mar	Marathi	uig	Uighur; Uyghur
cus	Cushitic languages	mas	Masai	ukr	Ukrainian
wel (B)	Welsh	may(B)	Malay	umb	Umbundu
cym(T)		msa(T)		und	Undetermined
cze (B)	Czech	mdf	Moksha	urd	Urdu
ces (T)		mdr	Mandar	uzb	Uzbek
dak	Dakota	men	Mende	vai	Vai
dan	Danish	mga	Irish, Middle (900-1200)	ven	Venda
dar	Dargwa	mic	Mi'kmaq; Micmac	vie	Vietnamese

day	Land Dayak languages	min	Minangkabau	vol	Volapük
del	Delaware	mis	Uncoded languages	vot	Votic
den	Slave (Athapascan)	mac(B)	Macedonian	wak	Wakashan languages
ger (B)	German	mkd(T)		wal	Wolaitta; Wolaytta
deu (T)		mkh	Mon-Khmer languages	war	Waray
dgr	Dogrib	mlg	Malagasy	was	Washo
din	Dinka	mlt	Maltese	wel (B)	Welsh
div	Divehi; Dhivehi; Maldivian	mnc	Manchu	cym (T)	
doi	Dogri	mni	Manipuri	wen	Sorbian languages
dra	Dravidian languages	mno	Manobo languages	wln	Walloon
dsb	Lower Sorbian	moh	Mohawk	wol	Wolof
dua	Duala	mon	Mongolian	xal	Kalmyk; Oirat
dum	Dutch, Middle (ca.1050-1350)	mos	Mossi	xho	Xhosa
dut (B)	Dutch; Flemish	mao(B)	Maori	yao	Yao
nld (T)		mri (T)		yap	Yapese
dyu	Dyula	may(B)	Malay	yid	Yiddish
dzo	Dzongkha	msa(T)		yor	Yoruba
efi	Efik	mul	Multiple languages	ypk	Yupik languages
egy	Egyptian (Ancient)	mun	Munda languages	zap	Zapotec
eka	Ekajuk	mus	Creek	zbl	Blissymbols; Blissymbolics; Bliss
gre (B)	Greek, Modern (1453-)	mwl	Mirandese	zen	Zenaga
ell (T)		mwr	Marwari	zha	Zhuang; Chuang
elx	Elamite	bur (B)	Burmese	chi (B)	Chinese
eng	English	mya(T)		zho (T)	
enm	English, Middle (1100-1500)	myn	Mayan languages	znd	Zande languages
epo	Esperanto	myv	Erzya	zul	Zulu
est	Estonian	nah	Nahuatl languages	zun	Zuni
baq (B)	Basque	nai	North American Indian languages	zxx	No linguistic content; Not applicable
eus (T)		nap	Neapolitan	zza	Zaza; Dimili; Dimli; Kirdki; Kirmanjki; Zazaki
ewe	Ewe	nau	Nauru		
ewo	Ewondo	nav	Navajo; Navaho		
fan	Fang	nbl	Ndebele, South; South Ndebele		
fao	Faroese	nde	Ndebele, North; North Ndebele		
per (B)	Persian	ndo	Ndonga		
fas (T)		nds	Low German; Low Saxon; German, Low; Saxon, Low		
fat	Fanti	nep	Nepali		
fij	Fijian	new	Nepal Bhasa; Newari		
fil	Filipino; Pilipino	nia	Nias		
fin	Finnish	nic	Niger-Kordofanian languages		
fiu	Finno-Ugrian languages	niu	Niuean		
fon	Fon	dut (B)	Dutch; Flemish		
fre (B)	French	nld (T)			
fra (T)		nno	Norwegian Nynorsk; Nynorsk, Norwegian		
fre (B)	French	nob	Bokmål, Norwegian; Norwegian Bokmål		
fra (T)		nog	Nogai		
frm	French, Middle (ca.1400-1600)	non	Norse, Old		
fro	French, Old (842-ca.1400)	nor	Norwegian		
frr	Northern Frisian	nqo	N'Ko		
frs	Eastern Frisian	nso	Pedi; Sepedi; Northern Sotho		
fry	Western Frisian	nub	Nubian languages		
ful	Fulah	nwc	Classical Newari; Old Newari; Classical Nepal Bhasa		
fur	Friulian	nya	Chichewa; Chewa; Nyanja		
gaa	Ga	nym	Nyamwezi		
gay	Gayo	nyn	Nyankole		
gba	Gbaya	nyo	Nyoro		
gem	Germanic languages	nzi	Nzima		

geo (B)	Georgian	oci	Occitan (post 1500)
kat (T)		oji	Ojibwa
ger (B)	German	ori	Oriya
deu (T)		orm	Oromo
gez	Geez	osa	Osage
gil	Gilbertese	oss	Ossetian; Ossetic
gla	Gaelic; Scottish Gaelic	ota	Turkish, Ottoman (1500-1928)
gle	Irish	oto	Otomian languages
glg	Galician	paa	Papuan languages
glv	Manx	pag	Pangasinan
gmh	German, Middle High (ca.1050-1500)	pal	Pahlavi
goh	German, Old High (ca.750-1050)	pam	Pampanga; Kapampangan
gon	Gondi	pan	Panjabi; Punjabi
gor	Gorontalo	pap	Papiamento
got	Gothic	pau	Palauan
grb	Grebo	peo	Persian, Old (ca.600-400 B.C.)
grc	Greek, Ancient (to 1453)	per (B)	Persian
gre (B)	Greek, Modern (1453-)	fas (T)	
ell (T)		phi	Philippine languages
grn	Guarani	phn	Phoenician
gsw	Swiss German; Alemannic; Alsatian	pli	Pali
guj	Gujarati	pol	Polish
gwi	Gwich'in	pon	Pohnpeian
hai	Haida	por	Portuguese
hat	Haitian; Haitian Creole	pra	Prakrit languages
hau	Hausa	pro	Provençal, Old (to 1500);Occitan, Old (to 1500)
haw	Hawaiian	pus	Pushto; Pashto
heb	Hebrew	qaa-	Reserved for local use

NOTES 

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