HandHeld Display (HHD)

Instruction manual

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1 HandHeld Display

The HHD provides the operator with rapid access to relevant information and controls using intuitive sequences. It also provides all available information and setting control with an easy-to-use graphic interface.

The HHD includes a rugged enclosure which suits the requirements of on site remote use. The unit also includes industrial strength magnets that allow the HHD to be temporarily mounted on the LV MCC while accessing the relay.

1.1 Introduction to the HHD

The central feature of the HHD is a 3.5-inch 320 by 240 pixel backlit color LCD screen. The panel also contains keys (pushbuttons) that control the display and perform commands. In addition, the interface contains START A, START B, and STOP direct acting control pushbuttons.

The display also contains several LED indicators that provide a summary of the machine status. Details are displayed on the screen when the user navigates to the appropriate page.
1.1.1 HHD display

Each display page consists of the three components shown below.

The header bar (white text on a blue background) displays the hierarchical path name, the date and time in 24-hour format, and the current password access level. The hierarchical path is always displayed on the left top side of the graphical display. The present time is displayed on the right top side. If the test switch is on, the time is replaced with the text TEST MODE in red.

The soft-key labels are indicated on the bottom line. The soft-keys are used for navigation, performing functions, and for acknowledgement.

- Navigation: soft-keys can be used to traverse across and down the hierarchy of pages.
- Functional: soft-keys can be used to perform page-specific functions.
- Acknowledgement: soft keys can be used to acknowledge popup windows.

Soft-keys labels change to show relevant selections for the displayed screen. The color of each soft-key label indicates its functionality. Soft-keys are highlighted for the displayed page, unauthorized keys are “greyed-out”, and unused keys are not displayed.
The remainder of the screen shows the selected page. Pages are organized in a hierarchical or tree-based menu structure. To improve readability, some pages are labeled with rectangular outlines or colored backgrounds. Some pages contain too many fields to display at once. These pages display arrows bars at the right edge to indicate that the page continues below the screen. When recalled, scrolled pages are re-positioned at the top of the page.

Fields display actual value or setting information, and have behaviours that allow help display, editing, and control.

Each Actual Value analog field displayed on the home page has an associated alarm limit and changes color to orange when that limit is exceeded. Fields with an associated trip limit change their color to red when that limit has tripped. Fields that are disabled or unavailable are greyed-out.

1.1.2 Keypad

The function keys perform the labeled functionality. The summary of function key operation is shown below.

Table 1: Summary of function key operations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Operation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HOME</td>
<td>Single press recalls the home page; double press recalls the default display</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UP</td>
<td>Scroll up page, select field, tab to next field, increment value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOWN</td>
<td>Scroll down page, select field, tab to previous field, decrement value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESC</td>
<td>Single press closes pop-up, cancels editing, deselects field, moves to previous page; sustained press logs out (cancels security passcode entry)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENTER</td>
<td>Single press freezes scrolling and selects field, edits selected field, saves edited value; double press sets the selected field/page as default; sustained press logs in ladder security passcode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HELP</td>
<td>Displays context sensitive help and Modbus address</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The HOME key always recalls the root or home page. The home page allows access to all sub-pages and also contains a status and process values summary. Double pressing the HOME key recalls the default display. Like a screen-saver, the default display appears after a period of inactivity and displays user-selected information. A typical default display is shown below, indicating a running motor in the forward direction.

Figure 3: Typical default display (actual size)

The UP and DOWN keys function in different ways depending on their context.
- Where a scroll bar is displayed, the UP and DOWN keys scroll the page up and down.
- Where there is no scroll bar or it is greyed-out, the first press of the UP and DOWN keys selects the first field. Subsequent presses tab up and down through the fields, scrolling as required.
• When a field is open for editing, the UP and DOWN keys increment/decrement the value of that field.

The ENTER key functions in different ways depending on its context.
• If there are no selected fields, the ENTER key will freeze any scroll bars and select the first field on the display.
• If a field is selected, pressing ENTER will attempt to open it for editing.
• If a field is opened for editing, pressing Enter will exit the edit sequence.
• Double pressing the ENTER key at any time selects the displayed page as the default display.
• A sustained press on ENTER prompts the security passcode and displays a dialog box that allows passcode entry.

For example, pressing and holding the ENTER key, or attempting a control where a password is required, displays the following page.

Figure 4: Passcode entry dialog box

The ESC key functions in different ways depending on its context.
• If a pop-up dialog box is displayed, the ESC key closes it.
• If an edit sequence is in progress, the ESC key cancels the edit.
• If a field is selected, the ESC key de-selects it.
• In all other instances, the ESC key moves back one page in the menu structure.
• A sustained press on the ESC key clears the security passcode and prompts for confirmation.

The HELP key functions in different ways depending on its context.
• If a field is selected, the HELP key displays a help window for the field.
• If a help window is displayed, the HELP key closes it.

Help windows are also closed when any other key is pressed. A typical help window is shown below.

Figure 5: Typical HHD help window
Pressing an invalid key displays a message explaining the problem and recommending a solution. Where the keypress is invalid because a security passcode is required, the dialog window will be a passcode entry window.

When a lockout occurs that clears when a count-down timer expires or when the thermal capacity recovers for a restart, the Status > Message page is displayed indicating timer value or thermal capacity.

1.1.3 Control keys

The HHD has three large direct control keys: START A, START B, and STOP.

- **STOP**: The STOP key allows the user to stop the motor directly from the HHD. Pressing this key causes the contactor A and contactor B output relays to de-energize, therefore dropping out the motor contactor.

- **START A and START B**: Pressing these keys initiates the programmed start sequence. The START A and START B keys are used to start the motor from the HHD (if MCC control is enabled). The start A and start B sequences can also be initiated via communications, field control, or hardwired input.

1.1.4 LED indicators

The control panel LEDs summarize the status of the device and up to three user-programmable parameters. The LED colors can be independently configured by the user to display either red, orange, or green, as required by local operating conventions. The following LEDs are available for the HHD.

- **Running LED**: Indicates that the motor is running. It will be on whenever the contactor A or B relays are closed and the contactor status inputs acknowledge the correct state. Current flow does not affect the indicator.

- **Stopped LED**: Indicates that the motor is stopped based on both contactors A and B being de-energized.

- **Tripped LED**: Indicates that the A and B contactor relays are de-energized. The motor cannot be restarted as long as this indicator remains on.

- **Alarm LED**: Indicates that an alarm condition is present.

- **Auto LED**: Indicates if the MM300 is in auto control mode.

- **Manual LED**: Indicates if the MM300 is in manual control mode.

- **Comms OK LED**: Indicates the status of selected communication interface activity. User can select an individual or a combination of communications interfaces by configuring the “Comms OK Evaluation” (Modbus address 40517, 0204H) setpoint, under \home\setpoints\configure\Comms. If all interfaces are communicating, then the LED is green. If all interfaces are failed, then the LED is red. If one or more, but not all, interfaces are failed, then this LED is orange.

- **User 1 to User 3 LEDs**: These LEDs can be programmed by the user to indicate any digital condition.
2 HHD graphical display pages

Summaries of the MM300 and MM200 page hierarchies on the HHD are shown below.

Figure 6: MM300 display page hierarchy on the HHD
2.1 Home display page

The home page represents the root of the entire menu structure. An overview of the system status is displayed which includes the following items.

- Locked out, tripped, blocked, stopped, pre-contactor, starting, running status, and inhibit.
- Motor load, thermal capacity used, and power.
- Estimated time to trip (if motor is loaded above its service factor).
• The longest current timeout from any of the pre-contactor time, time to overload, time to reset, starts/hour block, time between starts, transfer time, undervoltage restart time, and restart block timers.
• Temperature of the hottest stator RTD (if there is an RTD and the two previous items are not applicable).
• Average line-to-line voltage (if there is no RTD).

Figure 8: Typical HHD home display

The Values, Status, Setpoints, Diag, and Control soft-keys are displayed on the home page. The Status soft-key will be highlighted red if any trip conditions are active, orange if relay is not tripped and any alarm conditions are present. Otherwise it will be grey. If the ‘trip LED flasher’ setpoint is set to ‘ON’, the softkey will flash red if there is a trip or lockout.

Pressing any of the soft-keys displays the first sub-page in the hierarchy. Pressing the ESC key within any of these sub-pages returns directly to the home page.

2.2 Default display

The default display is automatically shown when no control key has been pressed for five minutes. It can also be recalled at any time by double-clicking the HOME key.

The default display can be set to the home page, any actual values page, or any status page. A page can be set to be the default display by navigating to that page and double-pressing the ENTER key. The default display setting is saved in non-volatile memory.

If a page is set as the default display, the soft-keys will be those of the selected page.

2.3 Actual values pages

The actual values pages are divided into five sections for the MM300, and three sections for the MM200.
• Summary (overview of primary actual values)
• Amps (metered current values)
• Volts (metered voltage values)
• Power (metered power values)
• Sensor (metered temperature and thermistor values)

The actual values summary page displays a summary of the analog actual values. The current, voltage, power, and sensor actual values pages are accessible from the summary page through the corresponding soft-keys at the bottom of the screen.

Some typical actual values screens are shown below.
2.4 Status pages

The status pages shown on the HHD provide the user with up-to-date information on the current status of the MM300 or MM200.

Status pages are divided into five sections for the MM300, and 4 sections for the MM200.

- **Message** (displays all locked out conditions plus conditions such as alarms, internal faults, control status, etc.).
- **Inputs** (displays the present state of assigned contact inputs).
- **Outputs** (displays the present state of assigned contact outputs).
- **System** (displays the present state of the communications interface).
- Flex (displays the present state of the FlexLogic™ engine and number of lines used - MM300 only).

A typical display is shown below:

**Figure 12: Typical status message page**

Message types are classified by color and associated icon type, as follows:

- Red Triangle = Trip
- Orange Square = Alarm
- Blue Circle = Inhibit
- Black Text = Information Message

Message can have an associated countdown timer.

When the relay is first powered up, the status page lists why the relay is not available for service. This is not an exhaustive list of setpoints to be configured, but is a list of key items such as FLA, CT Type, starter type and control Source, that must be configured before the unit will be available for use. Protection values must still be configured for the motor to be protected correctly.

**Inhibits**

*These include Process Interlock Stop, and Field Stop.*

**Trips / Alarms**

*These trigger depending on the protection setpoints. A typical example would be; “Overload Trip”.*

**Information Messages**

*Information pages are split into two groups*

- With navigation (shown above, as an **Enter** symbol on the right side of the display)
- Without navigation

When a line showing a message (with navigation) is highlighted, pressing **Enter** will take the HHD directly to the page in question, so that the situation can be quickly resolved. A typical example would be “FLA not set”. Selecting this entry on the page will take you to the \setpoints\config\motor page.
2.5 Setpoints pages

The setpoints pages are divided into five sections.

- Config (contains basic configuration setpoints)
- Protection (contains the protection setpoints)
- Control (contains the control setpoints)
- Security (contains the password security setpoints)
- Factory (contains settings used by GE Multilin personnel for testing and calibration purposes.)

The **Home > Setpoints** page displays a warning message concerning unexpected performance if setpoints are improperly changed. It is recommended that all relay outputs capable of causing damage or harm be blocked before a setpoints change is made and it is clear the relay is performing as intended with the new setpoints.

**Figure 13: setpoints home page**

To streamline the setpoint entry process, the HHD will not display setpoints that are not relevant at the specific instance. For instance, if a process interlock function is disabled, the six setpoints associated with that interlock function will not be displayed. If all ten process interlock functions are disabled, the MM300 will display on the HHD only 10 successive “Disabled” list items. If one of the interlock functions were then enabled, then room is made on the display for the six setpoints which are now functional.

The setpoint pages are in a common format of twelve rows and two columns displaying setpoint name, value, and units.

The **Home > Setpoints > Config > Motor** page is shown below.

**Figure 14: Typical setpoints page, motor setpoints**
2.6 Diagnostics pages

The diagnostic pages are divided into five sections for the MM300, and three sections for the MM200.

- Events (MM300 only - event recorder data for up to 256 events)
- Counters (accumulated system counter data)
- Phasors (MM300 only - metered phasor data)
- Info (product information)
- Learned (learned values based upon metered data)

Typical diagnostic pages for phasors (MM300) and product information are shown below.

**Figure 15: Typical phasors page (MM300)**

**Figure 16: Typical events page (MM300)**

Pressing **ENTER** on the highlighted line (line 9 above) will take you directly into the detailed event analysis screen:
2.7 Control page

This page is used to view the active control mode and switch between Auto/Manual if the softkeys are enabled.

Refer to the Control section for details on control page functionality.

2.8 Popup windows

There are three types of popup windows:
- Setpoint editor popup windows.
- Help popup windows.
- Invalid operation popup windows.

Refer to the Setpoints chapter for details on setpoint editor popup windows.

Help popup windows are initiated by pressing the HELP key. This will display help text for the active setpoint field.
Invalid operation popups explain the problem and provide direction on how to rectify it. This may also include invalid features or uninstalled options (for example, accessing the undervoltage restart page when undervoltage restart option is not ordered). Where a keypress is illegal because a security passcode is required, the popup is a passcode entry dialog box.

Help and illegal action popup windows remain open until they are acknowledged by clicking any soft or hard key, or until a pre-determined period of inactivity has passed.
3 MM300/MM200 programming techniques using the HHD

To streamline the setting entry process, the HHD omits non-functional settings from the display.

**CAUTION**

Settings may be changed while the motor is running. However, appropriate measures must be taken to limit the consequences of entering unintended or misunderstood setting values. Consequences of inappropriate settings to the specific application at hand include loss of protection, loss of control, and undesired starting or stopping.

### 3.1 Enumeration setpoints

Enumeration settings select from a limited set of values (for example, enabled or disabled). The following procedure describes how to edit an enumeration setting.

1. Use the soft-keys to select the relevant setting page.
2. Use the UP and DOWN keys to select the relevant setting field.
3. Press the **ENTER** key. A popup window will appear with a list of available values.
4. Use the **UP** and **DOWN** keys to select from the available values. If there are more than seven available values, then an arrow indicator will appear on the lower right of the popup to indicate additional selections.
5. Press the **ENTER** key when complete to exit the edit sequence. The selection will be automatically saved.
6. Press Esc to cancel the edit and leave the setpoint unchanged.

*Figure 21: Enumeration setpoint editing*
3.2 Numeric setpoints

Numeric setpoints accept a numerical value within a specific range. The numeric setpoint editor is a numeric input panel, with the current value shown on the number display. The minimum, maximum, step, and default values are shown on the left of the keypad, and the label of the setpoint being edited is displayed on the menu bar of the setpoint editor.

**Figure 22: Numeric setpoint editor window**

![Numeric setpoint editor window]

The navigational soft keys change the numeric key in focus, which is highlighted in orange. There are also five functional soft-buttons in the popup window.

- **BkSp**: This key performs the backspace function, clearing the last digit or decimal from the display.
- **CLR**: This key clears the field's value from the display.
- **Default**: This key returns the setpoint value to its default value.
- **OFF**: This key disables the setpoint and is visible only for setpoints that can be disabled.

In order to activate the functions offered by these buttons, the user has to highlight the appropriate button and press Select.

The **UP** and **DOWN** front panel keys can also be used to increment and decrement the setpoint by its step value. Clicking the **ENTER** key verifies the displayed value. If the setpoint value is valid, it is stored as the new setpoint value and the editor is closed. Otherwise, an error statement is displayed and the Default soft-button is brought to focus. Clicking **HOME** before the value is stored cancels the edit sequence and recalls the home page.

The following procedure describes how to edit a numeric setting.

1. Use the navigation keys to select the relevant setting page.
2. Use the navigation keys to select the relevant setting field.
3. Press the **ENTER** key to open the numeric setpoint editor.
4. Use the navigational soft-keys to highlight the first digit of the new setpoint value.
5. Press the **Select** soft-key to select the highlighted digit.
6. Use the navigational soft-keys to highlight the next digit, then press **Select**.
7. When the new value has been fully entered, press the **ENTER** key to store the value and close the window.
3.3 Alphanumeric setpoints

Alphanumeric setpoints accept any alphanumeric value of a specified size and are generally used for labeling and identification purposes. When an alphanumeric setpoint is selected, the HHD displays an alphanumeric setpoint editor window.

Figure 23: Alphanumeric setpoint editor

A flashing underline marks the current character. The “<” and “>” soft-keys shift the cursor left and right. When the cursor is at the extreme right hand side of the field and the field has not reached its maximum length of string input, the “>” key shifts the cursor to the right and sets the selected character to the space character. Up to 20 characters can be stored for alphanumeric setpoints. A long click of the “<” and “>” soft keys move the cursor to the first or last character in the string.

The up and down soft-keys increment and decrement the selected character through the character set. A long click of the up or down soft-keys sets the selected character to “a” and “Z”, respectively. The shift soft-key toggles the case of the character set. Pressing ENTER stores the selected value, while pressing ESC cancels the editing sequence and closes the popup editor.

The following procedure describes how to edit an alphanumeric setting.

1. Use the soft-keys to select the relevant setting page.
2. Use the arrow soft-keys to select the relevant alphanumeric setpoint field.
3. Press the ENTER key to open the alphanumeric setpoint editor.
4. The first character of the alphanumeric setting value will be marked with a flashing cursor (underline).
5. Use the up, down, left, right, shift, and space soft-keys to change the indicated character.
6. Use the left and right arrow soft-keys to select and change more characters.
7. Press the ENTER key when complete to exit the edit sequence. The changes are automatically saved.

3.4 Date, time, and IP entry

NOTE: IP entry applies to the MM300 relay only.

The entry process for date, time, and IP setpoints follows the same convention as numeric setpoints, where the day, month, year, hour, minute, second, and each octet of the IP address are entered as separate fields. Input verification is performed for all fields of the setpoint when the ENTER key is pressed. As these are standard formats, the minimum, maximum and step value displays are removed. For date and time setpoints, a format string of DD/MM/YYYY or HH:MM:SS is included as a part of the setpoint label for reference when entering a new value.
3.5 Security access

There are three levels of security access allowing write access to setpoints, lockout reset, and firmware download. When there are no pop-ups present, a sustained press on the ESC key clears the security passcode. When operations are performed that require a higher level of security, a passcode entry dialog box automatically opens (for example, in entering factory page at read only security access).

The encrypted key information appears only when the current security access level is 0.