

# SIEMENS



**Desigo™ PX**  
**Web operation PX Web**  
**User's guide**  
**Version 6.1 and later**

# Table of contents

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<b>Revision history</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>Reference to trade names and product names</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>Third-Party Software Information</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>Related documentation</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>1 About this manual</b> .....	<b>7</b>
1.1 Target readers .....	7
1.2 Copyright .....	7
1.3 Quality assurance .....	7
1.4 Document use / request to the reader .....	8
1.5 Printing conventions .....	9
<b>2 Elements of the user interface</b> .....	<b>10</b>
2.1 Updating measured values .....	10
2.2 Dropdown menu .....	11
2.3 Input fields .....	11
2.4 Buttons .....	12
2.5 Hyperlinks .....	13
2.6 Symbols and icons .....	14
2.7 The status bar .....	17
2.7.1 The alarm status bar .....	17
2.7.2 The system status bar .....	17
2.7.3 System Error .....	17
<b>3 Navigation</b> .....	<b>18</b>
3.1 Hierarchical structure .....	18
3.2 Login and logout .....	18
3.2.1 Login .....	18
3.2.2 Logout .....	19
3.3 Home page start .....	19
3.4 Navigating down one level .....	20
3.4.1 Top level .....	20
3.4.2 Level 2 .....	21
3.4.3 Level 3 .....	21
3.4.4 Lowest level .....	22
3.5 Navigating on the same level .....	22
3.6 Up one level .....	22
3.7 Navigating upwards by any number of levels .....	22
<b>4 Alarms, events and history</b> .....	<b>23</b>
4.1 Alarm viewer .....	23
4.2 Alarm and event history .....	27
<b>5 Scheduler</b> .....	<b>29</b>

5.1	Weekly schedule .....	29
5.1.1	Opening and editing a day .....	31
5.1.2	Time-dependent setpoint adjustment .....	32
5.2	Schedule exception list .....	33
5.2.1	Defining a new local exception .....	34
5.2.2	Editing an existing exception .....	35
<b>6</b>	<b>Calendar .....</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Editing values.....</b>	<b>39</b>
7.1	Editing values, based on an example of a mix air damper.....	39
7.2	Forcing a value, based on an example "Outside air temperature" .....	40
<b>8</b>	<b>Trend data .....</b>	<b>42</b>
8.1	Configuring trend logging .....	42
8.2	Displaying trend data .....	44
8.2.1	List.....	44
8.2.2	Graphic .....	45
8.3	Exporting trend data.....	47
<b>9</b>	<b>The heating curve .....</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Settings.....</b>	<b>50</b>
10.1	User administration .....	50
10.1.1	Setting up a new user .....	51
10.1.2	Deleting a user.....	51
10.1.3	Editing an existing user .....	51
10.2	Change password .....	52
10.3	Setting the date and time .....	52
<b>11</b>	<b>Operation via graphics pages .....</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Glossary .....</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>Index</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>56</b>

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			"Reference to trade names and product names" and "Related documentation" added.		
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<b>V6.1</b>	<b>02/2017</b>	<b>CM110757en_07</b>	<b>Changed Third-Party Software Information</b> <b>Deleted PXA30</b> <b>Moved section 4 to the end of the document</b>	<b>4 → 11</b>	<b>5</b> <b>6</b>

## Reference to trade names and product names

The following trade names and product names are registered trademarks:

BACnet            American National Standard (ANSI/ASHRAE 135-1995)

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[http://ip\\_address\\_of\\_the\\_device/licenses/](http://ip_address_of_the_device/licenses/)

# Related documentation

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Ref.	Title	Type of document	Document number
[1]	Automation stations modular series PXC...D, PXC...-E.D, PXA40-W0, PXA40-W1, PXA40-W2, PXA40-T	Data sheet	CM1N9222
[2]	Desigo™ PX Web option PXA40-W.. for PXC.. Commissioning and configuration guide	configuration guide	CM110763
[3]	PXM20	User's guide	CM110754

# 1 About this manual

## 1.1 Target readers

---

### Remote operation

This user guide is intended for those responsible for the HVAC plant in a building, and for other qualified staff, including service engineers.

The functions associated with PX Web are largely the same as those of the PXM20 operator unit used for direct local intervention. Refer to document [3] for a detailed description.

This user's guide describes the elements used for operation, the navigation procedure and the main functions of PX Web.

It is assumed that readers are already familiar with the operation of a Web browser.

## 1.2 Copyright

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This document may be duplicated and distributed only with the express permission of Siemens, and may be passed only to authorized persons or companies with the required technical knowledge.

## 1.3 Quality assurance

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These documents were prepared with great care.

- The contents of all documents are checked at regular intervals.
- Any corrections necessary are included in subsequent versions.
- Documents are automatically amended as a consequence of modifications and corrections to the products described.

Please make sure that you are aware of the latest document revision date.

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## 1.5 Printing conventions

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The printing conventions used in this manual are detailed below:

### Elements of the user interface

Text which appears in the graphical user interface is shown in **bold**.

*Example:*

If an alarm is indicated in the status bar, the **Alarm viewer** hyperlink will take you directly to the alarm concerned.

### Representative characters

In cases where a text input is required which may differ for each user or each individual case, a representative term is shown in angular brackets and in italics (e.g. *<UserName>*). For certain parameters, the syntax may also be indicated in alphanumeric text enclosed in angular brackets and shown in italics.

*Example:*

Enter the IP address: *<nnn.nnn.nnn.nnn>*

### Notes

“Notes” are used to draw special attention to useful information relating to particular features. Notes are indicated by a heading in the left margin.

*Example:*

*Note* For information on how to change your password, refer to Section 10.2.

### Sequence of operation

In a description requiring you to click buttons or hyperlinks, these are always shown in the margin.

*Example:*



To find out more about a newly received alarm, click **Pending Alarms** in the status bar. A page containing the last received alarms will open. You can also use **Functions** → **Alarm viewer**.

## 2 Elements of the user interface

Before we show you in detail how to use PX Web, this section will help you get to know the various elements available to you when working with the software.

- Input fields in [Section 2.2](#)
- Buttons in [Section 2.3](#)
- Hyperlinks in [Section 2.4](#)
- Symbols and Icons in [Section 2.5](#)
- Status bar in [Section 2.6](#)

### 2.1 Updating measured values

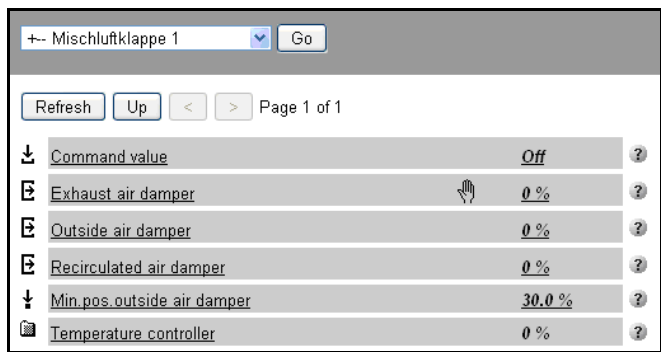


Figure 2-1

Whenever a page is invoked, the values current at that time are loaded. By default, once they have been loaded, pages are not updated again automatically. However, you can reload all the values by clicking **Refresh**.

*Note* When engineering the project, it is possible to specify an automatic refresh and its frequency.

Updating the display in your Web browser, for example by pressing the <F5> key in Internet Explorer, can result in an incorrect display. We therefore recommend that you use only the **Refresh** button in the PX Web display.

## 2.2 Dropdown menu

---

You can recognize a dropdown menu by the scroll arrow to the right of the field. Click this arrow to display a list of options. When you click an entry in the list, it will be transferred to the input field. Then click **Go** to jump to the item concerned.

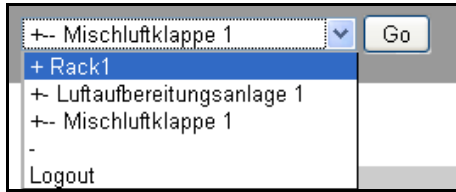


Figure 2-2 Dropdown menu with highlighted entry

## 2.3 Input fields

---

### Entering data

The input fields are used for entering names or values manually. As an example, the reference to an object is set. Click **Save** to transmit your input to the system, or discard it with **Cancel**.

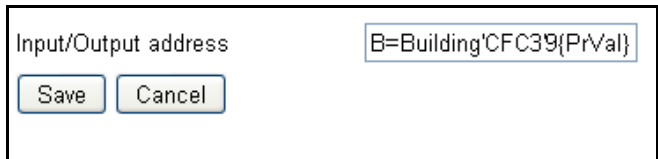


Figure 2-3 Input fields

### Editing inputs

Fields which already contain an entry can be edited as follows: Highlight the existing entry by double-clicking on it. You can now either overwrite the highlighted data or delete it and enter new data.




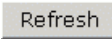





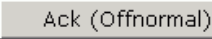



Figure 2-4 Editing input fields

## 2.4 Buttons

“Buttons” are displayed as three-dimensional fields. You can click these to initiate the action indicated.

The following is a selection of commonly used buttons.

Button	Function
	This button lets you set up a new weekly schedule or a new user. The <b>New</b> button is only displayed where you can create new data records.
	You can edit existing data with this button. Highlight the relevant entry and click <b>Edit</b> .
	You can delete existing data with this button. Highlight the relevant data and click <b>Delete</b> .
	When you click <b>Refresh</b> , the display is updated with the latest data from the system.
	Click <b>Up</b> to move to the next higher level.
	Click <b>Go</b> to go to the page selected in a dropdown menu.
	Use this button to move to the previous page at the same level.
	Use this button to move to the next page at the same level.
	Click <b>Ack</b> to acknowledge an alarm.
	Process faults Hardware problems, reliability problems, e.g. no sensor, short-circuit
	Click the Info button to display information about the associated item.

## 2.5 Hyperlinks

---

A hyperlink is a connection between two locations in or outside a software program. Terms, values, text extracts, documents and illustrations may be linked. Clicking the hyperlink allows you to jump directly to the linked page. In the case of PX Web, this is normally at the next level down.

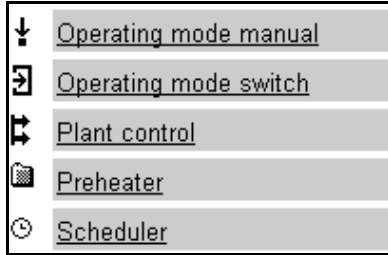


Figure 2-5 List containing hyperlinks

**Notes** Hyperlinks are underlined for identification.

The exact wording of a hyperlink depends on how your plant is configured. All the hyperlinks referred to in this user's guide are examples only.






















The wording of a hyperlink is based on the description of the referenced BACnet object. If this description has been changed during runtime, it is not assured that the display in PX Web follows. Restart the controller with PX Web to enforce displaying the current description.




The number of hyperlinks depends not only from your plant's configuration. Maybe the program has not yet discovered all BACnet objects, in particular immediately after a restart of the controller with PX Web.









In this case you may have to **Refresh** the display several times.









## 2.6 Symbols and icons





The table below shows all the icons and symbols used for PX Web, and gives their meanings. The various sections show only those icons or symbols which actually occur in the procedures described.

Icon or symbol	Description
	Plant or partial plant.
	Functions menu
	Favorites. These are defined in the engineering phase and provide easier access to frequently required items.
	Group object (room automation)
	Command control
	Power control
	Scheduler application
	Calendar application
	Input (measured value)
	Output (calculated value)
	Value object
	Parameter for operation (setpoint)
	Interface variable
	Trend and Multiple Trend object
	Event enrollment object
	Event log object
	Counters
	User-defined system settings
	Device (Primary Server)
	Device (Backup Server)
	Forced control symbol
	User administration
	Change password
	Menu for adding graphics pages

Icon or symbol	Description
	Graphics page menu
	Info button. Click the <b>Info</b> button to display information about the associated line.
	On the status bar: General error

Symbols Alarms & Events	Description
	Alarm viewer & Alarm and event history menus
	Alarms & Events
	Unacknowledged fault
	Fault acknowledged but not cleared
	Fault acknowledged but not cleared The alarm signal disappears as soon as the fault is acknowledged.
	Fault cleared and acknowledged. Appears only with Extended alarms. In such cases, the alarm must be <b>reset</b> .
	System event:
	Acknowledged alarm (in History only)

Symbols Status	Description
	Transitional state
	Override (manually overwritten value)
	Life safety
	Plant security
	Time delay
	Manual switch
	System fault
	Out of service

<b>Symbols &amp; icons on graphics pages</b>	<b>Description</b>
	Link to home page
	Link to Calendar object
	Link to Scheduler object
	Switch to engineering mode



## 2.7 The status bar

The status bar is shown in a different color for emphasis. This is where errors and incoming alarms are displayed. If there are no errors, alarms or events, the display reads **Normal**.

### 2.7.1 The alarm status bar



Figure 2-6 Status bar with reference to pending alarms

If an alarm is indicated in the status bar, the **Pending alarms** hyper-link will take you to the **Alarm viewer** (see Section 4.1).

### 2.7.2 The system status bar

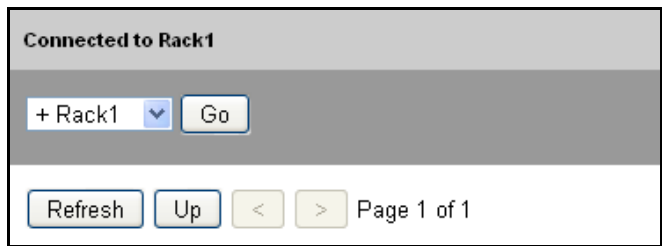


Figure 2-7 The system status bar with indication of system status

The statusbar also shows the site which you are connected to. General errors are also displayed – in the following form:

### 2.7.3 System Error



Figure 2-8 Error message

# 3 Navigation

---

You can use PX Web to read and edit existing items or to enter new data. This section also describes the procedures for logging in and out, first steps and navigating from one item to another or navigating within a given item:

- [Section 3.1](#) Hierarchy structure
- [Section 3.2](#) Loggin and logout
- [Section 3.3](#) Home page start
- [Section 3.4](#) Navigating down one level
- [Section 3.5](#) Navigation on the same level
- [Section 3.6](#) Navigating Up one level
- [Section 3.7](#) Navigating several levels up

## 3.1 Hierarchical structure

---

### Tree structure

PX Web involves moving through a hierarchical structure. The actual appearance of this tree will depend on how your plant is configured.

## 3.2 Login and logout

### 3.2.1 Login

---

Establish a dial-up connection and launch the PX Web software. There are various ways of doing this, depending on how your access to the plant has been configured. Ask your System Administrator about this.

The portal with the **Login** dialog box will appear:

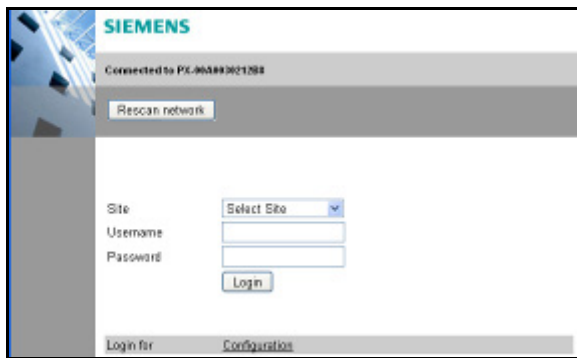


Figure 3-1 Login page

Before you can start work, you must log in.

**Note** You need to log in separately to each site. This also means that when you have finished working, you must log out of each site separately (see Section 3.2.2).

**Location** Select the required site from the dropdown menu.

**User name** Enter the user name.

**Password** Enter your password.

Confirm your input by clicking **Login**.

Click **Rescan network** to find and display all sites in the system. Click this button if a particular site is not visible.

**Note** For information on how to change your password, refer to Section 10.2.

### 3.2.2 Logout

---

Select the **Logout** entry and click **Go**.

Terminate the dial-up connection.

## 3.3 Home page start

---

Once you have logged in successfully, a page will be displayed at the top level.

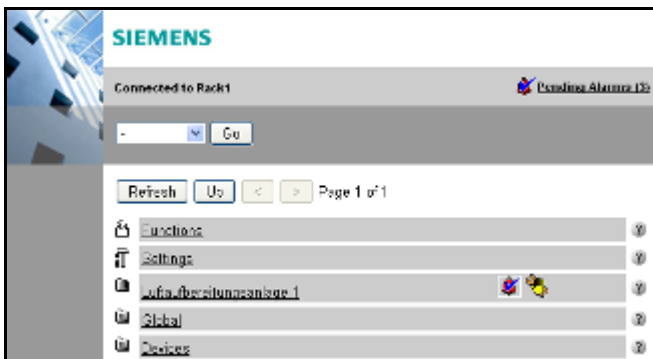


Figure 3-2 Top level

The structure of this page is as follows:



From the dropdown menu, select the required option.

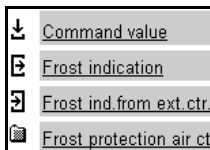
For access to a specific item, you may need to click your way through the various levels within the hierarchy. Via the dropdown menu, you can jump from a lower level directly to a higher one, omitting one or more intervening levels. However, this is only possible when moving from a lower to a higher level.

Confirm your selected option by clicking **Go**.

The individual entries (hyperlinks) can be used to navigate from one level to the next level down.

## 3.4 Navigating down one level

---



As a general rule, whenever you see hyperlinks on the screen, you can always navigate to the next level down. Refer to [Section 2.5](#) for a description of the function and appearance of hyperlinks.

Click on one of the menus at the top level.

A new page will be displayed, from where you can move down through further levels, until you reach the item required.

*Note* The pages in your PX Web package will reflect the specific structure of your own plant. The values and entries shown in this guide will inevitably be different from those in your software, and should therefore be regarded as examples only.

### Example

Navigation from the top to the bottom level is best demonstrated using the **Functions** menu.

### 3.4.1 Top level

---



**Functions**

Click the **Functions** hyperlink. The next page down (level 2) will open:

## 3.4.2 Level 2



Figure 3-3 One level below **Functions**

### Alarm viewer

Select from **Alarm viewer**, **Alarm & event history** or **Add new graphic page**. All three options are at the same level. For the purposes of this example, click **Alarm viewer**. The next page down will open (level 3). You will see all the alarms listed on this page. The example shown comprises one page of alarms on the same level: Page 1 of 1

## 3.4.3 Level 3

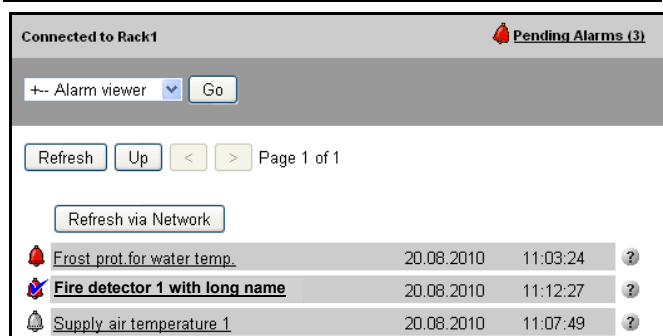


Figure 3-4 Page containing display of all alarms

### Fire detector

Open the page of alarm data associated with **Fire detector**. Again, the next page down (this time the lowest level) will open. The data for the “Fire detector” object is listed individually:

### 3.4.4 Lowest level



Figure 3-5 Object data



In this example, you have now navigated to the lowest level, and can only continue by moving to a higher level, in other words, by navigating the same path in reverse, using the **Up** button.

### 3.5 Navigating on the same level

Page 3 of 21

The navigation field shows how many pages a given option contains, and indicates on which page you are currently located. This field is only displayed if there is more than one page.



The arrow buttons allow you to move one page at a time to the previous and next pages on the same level.

### 3.6 Up one level



Click **Up** to move to the next higher level.

### 3.7 Navigating upwards by any number of levels



From the dropdown menu, select the required option and click **Go**. The selected page will open.

# 4 Alarms, events and history

---

The display of alarms and system events, and their acknowledgement and further manipulation are important features of PX Web.

If a common alarm was set up in the engineering phase, you will be able to use the associated dialog box to acknowledge and/or reset all the alarms “below” that hierarchical level.

- Alarm view, see Section 4.1.
- Alarm and event history, see Section 4.2.

## 4.1 Alarm viewer

---



To find out more about a newly received alarm, click **Pending Alarms** in the status bar. A page containing the last received alarms will open. You can also display the **Alarm viewer** via **Functions**.

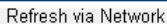
### Note

The symbol next to the **Pending Alarms** always shows the alarm of the highest severity. In parentheses the total number of pending alarms is displayed.



### Important!

Updating the display in your Web browser, for example by pressing the <F5> key in Internet Explorer, can result in an incorrect display, depending on various Web browser settings. We therefore recommend that you use only the **Refresh** button in the PX Web display.



A new feature in Desigo V5 is the possibility to request the latest Events, through only one click, of all the Devices that are communicating in your BACnet.

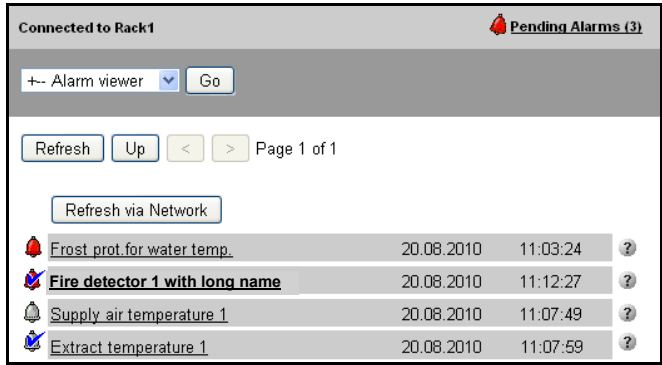


Figure 4-1 Alarm viewer page



An alarm entry consists of the alarm symbol, the name of the object affected and the date and time. You can invoke further information by clicking the ? button.

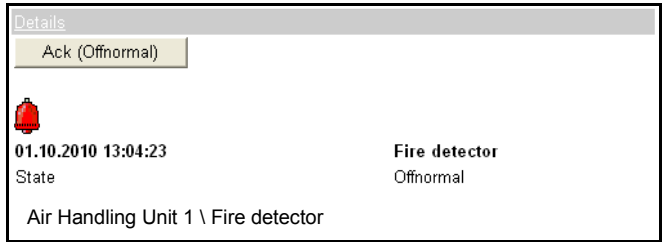


Figure 4-2 Alarm details

The properties of individual alarms or events are indicated by symbols:

The meaning of the alarm symbols is as follows:

Alarm symbols	Description
	Alarm in <b>Offnormal</b> or <b>Fault</b> state Alarm not yet acknowledged. The animated symbol in the status bar shows a "swinging" alarm bell.
	Fault acknowledged but not cleared. The fault must be cleared locally.
	Alarm in <b>Normal</b> state. Fault cleared but alarm not yet acknowledged.
	Appears only with <b>Extended alarms</b> . When a "normal" fault has been remedied and acknowledged, the associated entry disappears. In the case of an Extended alarm, a



Alarm symbols	Description
	critical alarm at the highest level, you must also reset the alarm by clicking the <b>Reset</b> button.
Alarm information	Description
<b>Device</b>	Name of automation station
<b>Object</b>	Name and description of object
<b>Time stamp</b>	Time and date; time stamp
<b>Message text</b>	Optional text
<b>User Designation</b>	Customer-specific object name
State	Description
Normal	Normal operation, no abnormal conditions
Offnormal	<p>Process faults indicated by the button: <input type="button" value="Ack (Offnormal)"/></p> <p>Offnormal alarms (process alarms) are those which occur when a process variable assumes an inadmissible value. The definition of "inadmissible" is determined at the engineering stage. The relevant parameters are stored in all alarm-generating objects. An Offnormal alarm always indicates a fault in a partial plant; there is no problem with the functioning of the automation system itself.</p> <p><i>Examples of Offnormal alarms:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Temperature in HTHW circuit is too high or too low</li> <li>• Alarm generated by fire detection system</li> <li>• A damper-motor feedback signal has not been received</li> <li>• A time schedule cannot execute a command</li> </ul>
Fault	<p>Hardware problems, reliability fault, e.g. no sensor, short-circuit indicated by the button: <input type="button" value="Ack (Fault)"/></p> <p>Fault alarms relate to faults in the automation system itself (internal alarms). It is not possible to define the cause of a Fault alarm in the engineering phase. Nor is it possible for the user to suppress or otherwise influence the monitoring of Fault alarms as they are intrinsically bound up with the system. A Fault alarm always takes precedence over an Offnormal alarm from the same alarm source, because in the case of a Fault alarm, there is some uncertainty about the reliability of the alarm source.</p> <p>Examples of Fault alarms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Faulty sensor (open circuit, short circuit, etc.).</li> <li>• Buffer for storage of residual data full.</li> <li>• Access to an I/O module failed.</li> </ul>
High limit	Value above high limit
Low limit	Value below low limit

## Acknowledging an alarm



You can only acknowledge an alarm if you have the necessary privileges. The read and write privileges for your User group will have been defined in the engineering stage.

Click on the alarm entry containing the symbol for an unacknowledged alarm. A page containing the most important information about the alarm will be displayed.

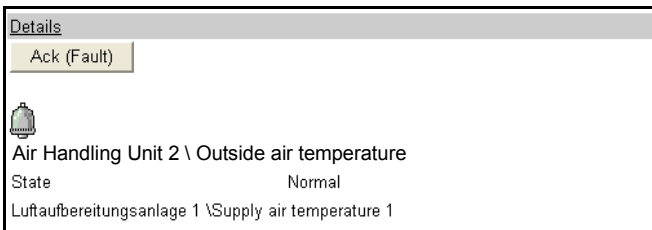




Figure 4-3 Information about an unacknowledged alarm

Ack (Fault)

Click **Ack** to acknowledge.


Ack (Offnormal)

The "unacknowledged fault" symbol  changes to the symbol for an "acknowledged fault"  (a fault which has been acknowledged but not yet cleared). The fault must be cleared locally.

Reset

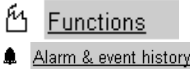
Extended alarm, critical alarm at highest level. In addition to acknowledging the alarm and clearing the fault, a reset is also required (**Reset**).



 indicates that the **Reset** has not yet been carried out. After the **Reset**, the alarm is cleared and will not be displayed again.

**Note** PX Web can be set up to transmit alarms via SMS and/or e-mail. The alarm list is processed in sequence approximately every 2 minutes. This means that an alarm must be present for at least 2 minutes before being transmitted reliably via SMS and/or e-mail.

## 4.2 Alarm and event history



Select Functions and display the **Alarm & event history**.

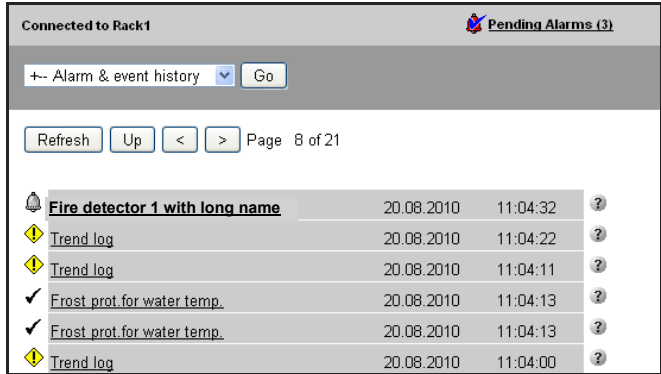


Figure 4-4 A page of the **Alarm & event history**

This option displays a maximum of 250 entries with the following information:

- All the most recently received alarms
- The most recently acknowledged alarms
- The most recent events

**Note** You cannot acknowledge or edit alarms in the **Alarm & event history**. To do so, you must switch to the **Alarm viewer** (Section 4.1).

In addition to the actual alarm symbols, you will also see the following symbols (only in the **Alarm & event history**). They have the following meanings



Confirmation of an acknowledged alarm

System event:

The format of an entry is the same as in **Alarm viewer**. It consists of a symbol, the object name and the date and time.

If you click on an alarm, a page is displayed identical to the one in the **Alarm viewer**, except that there is no **Ack** button (see Figure 4-4 A page of the Alarm & event history).

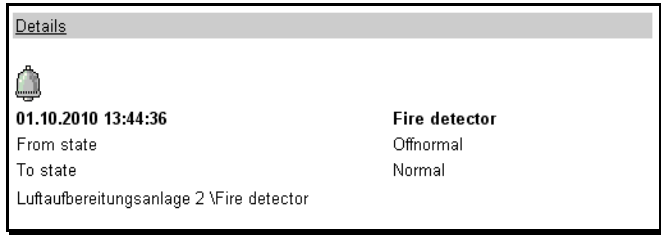


Figure 4-5 Alarm message in the **Alarm & event history**

**Details**

Click **Details** to display more detailed information.

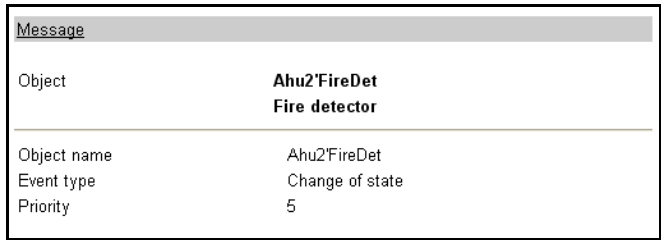


Figure 4-6 Alarm details

- Event type**

---

- Change of state**

---

- Out of range**

---

- Execution error**

---

- Change in reliability**

---

- Change in device status**

---

- Change in event enable signal**

---

- Message indicating elapsed operating time**

---

- System message**

---

- Operation message**

---

**Nachricht**

Click **Message** to return to the page of alarms (Figure 4-4).

# 5 Scheduler

---

You can use the Scheduler to define time-dependent operating states. Time-dependent setpoint adjustments, by contrast, are determined at the engineering stage.

The Scheduler consists of a weekly schedule, see Section 5.1, and one or more exceptions, see Section 5.2:

- In the weekly schedule, you can define 24-hour profiles to be repeated week after week.
- In the exception schedule, you define days which deviate from those defined in the weekly schedule.

## 5.1 Weekly schedule

---

In the weekly schedule, you can define 24-hour profiles to be repeated week after week.

Weekly schedules are indicated by a clock symbol.



**Scheduler**

Click **Scheduler** to open the page illustrated below, in which all the days of the week are listed.

*Note* When a scheduler of type Multistate is intended to control the alarm router, then the weekly schedule can be edited graphically.

More information can be found in **Commissioning and configuration guide [3]**.

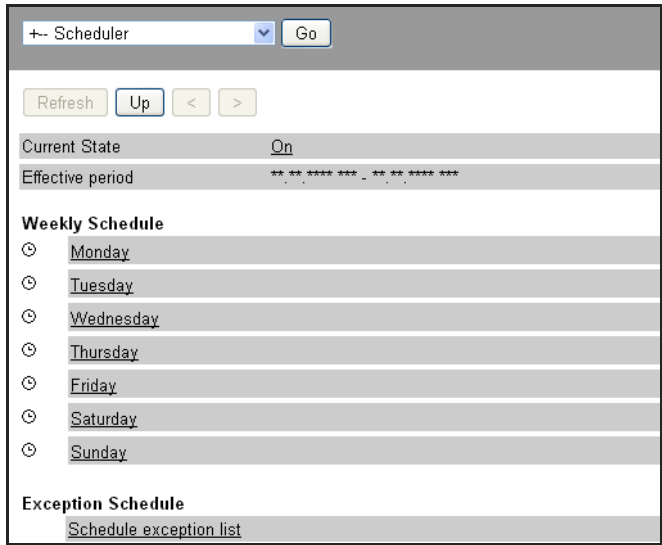


Figure 5-1 Weekly Schedule

## 5.1.1 Opening and editing a day



Monday

Click on the required day. The page illustrated below will be displayed.

Refresh Up < >

Selected Weekday **Monday**

06:00 : Off  
08:00 : On  
18:00 : Off  
22:00 : On

New Edit Del

Figure 5-2 Switch times for a day of the week

**Note** You can only define a profile for one day at a time. Repeat your entries for each day of the week.

The buttons shown below the list are used as follows:

**New**

Open a new page with blank input fields. Enter the required data. Click **Save** to confirm your entry. Click **Cancel** to discard the entry.

**Edit**

Highlight the relevant entry and click **Edit**. The relevant page will open (Figure 5-3). Change the **Time [hh:mm]** and, if required, the **State**

Selected Weekday **Monday**

Time [hh:mm] 18:00

State Off Off On

Disable

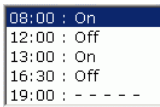
Save Cancel

Figure 5-3 Changing the state

Disable

If you select this check box, the default operating state, as engineered, will be applied until the next time entry. In other words, any inputs in the **State** field will be ignored.

A suppressed state is identified by the mark "----" adjacent to the switch time.



08:00 : On  
12:00 : Off  
13:00 : On  
16:30 : Off  
19:00 : - - - -

In a normal weekly schedule this option has little point, as the default status is defined at the engineering stage, and is not seen by the user.

Save

Click **Save** to confirm your entry. Click **Cancel** to abandon the process.

Cancel

Del

Highlight the required entry and click **Del** to delete it.

Up

Click **Up** to move to the next higher level.

## 5.1.2 Time-dependent setpoint adjustment

If a Scheduler was configured at the engineering stage as an analog scheduler, you can specify the time at which the value of a setpoint is to change.

Edit

Highlight the relevant time and click **Edit**.

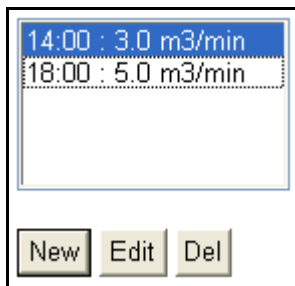
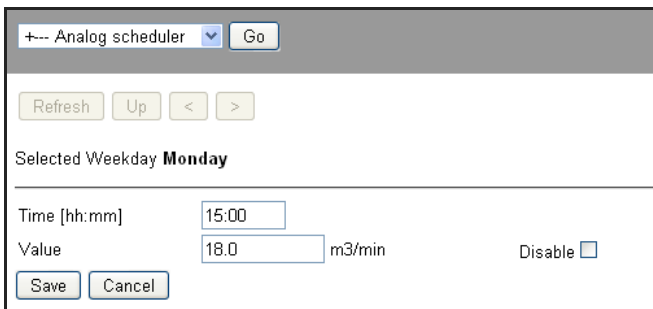


Figure 5-4 Setpoint adjustment



Enter the required value in the **Value** field.



The screenshot shows a web interface for an "Analog scheduler". At the top, there is a dropdown menu with a plus-minus icon and the text "Analog scheduler", followed by a "Go" button. Below this are four buttons: "Refresh", "Up", a left arrow, and a right arrow. The text "Selected Weekday **Monday**" is displayed. A horizontal line separates the header from the input fields. There are two input fields: "Time [hh:mm]" with the value "15:00" and "Value" with the value "18.0". To the right of the "Value" field is the unit "m3/min" and a "Disable" checkbox which is currently unchecked. At the bottom, there are "Save" and "Cancel" buttons.

Figure 5-5 Set the required value

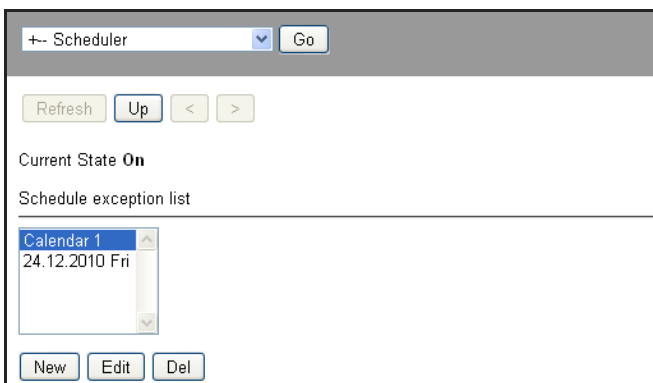
Click **Save** to confirm your entry. Click **Cancel** to discard the entry.

## 5.2 Schedule exception list

The next section describes how to edit local profiles. The editing of global data is described in Section 6.

### Schedule exception list

Click the **Schedule exception list** (Figure 5-1 Weekly Schedule) to open a list of calendar entries and locally defined exceptions.



The screenshot shows a web interface for a "Scheduler". At the top, there is a dropdown menu with a plus-minus icon and the text "Scheduler", followed by a "Go" button. Below this are four buttons: "Refresh", "Up", a left arrow, and a right arrow. The text "Current State **On**" is displayed. Below that is the text "Schedule exception list". A scrollable list box contains two entries: "Calendar 1" (highlighted in blue) and "24.12.2010 Fri". At the bottom, there are "New", "Edit", and "Del" buttons.

Figure 5-6 Exception list with global calendar and local exception

There are two types of exception:

- Exceptions with a 24-hour profile, based on a global calendar, see Section 6.

**Note** A calendar cannot be deleted (**Del**).

- Local schedule exception with:
  - Date
  - Time period (DateRange)
  - WeekNDay

These inputs are described in more detail in Section 6.

## 5.2.1 Defining a new local exception

---

**New**

The **New exception** dialog box will appear. Select the required **date type** and confirm with **OK**.

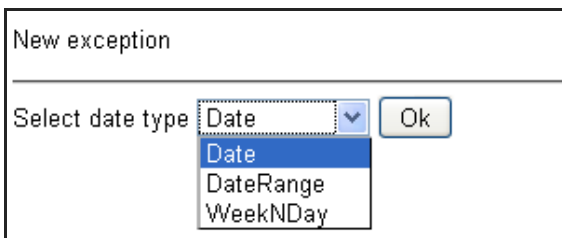


Figure 5-7 Defining a new exception period

**Edit**

This will return you to the original window, where the new entry is already highlighted (Figure 5-5). Now define the profile with **Edit**. As the exception already exists, the subsequent procedure is the same as for an existing exception. Continue as described in Section 5.2.2.

## 5.2.2 Editing an existing exception

After choosing a calendar, you can then edit the local profile. The dialog box shown in Figure 5-8 opens immediately.

**Edit**

Highlight the required entry in the **Schedule exception list** (Figure 5-5) and edit the **Profile** or **Date** via **Edit**.



Figure 5-8 Editing an existing exception



Select **Profile** and confirm with **OK**. The window shown below will open: This is where you define the 24-hour profile and the **Priority** level of the exception.

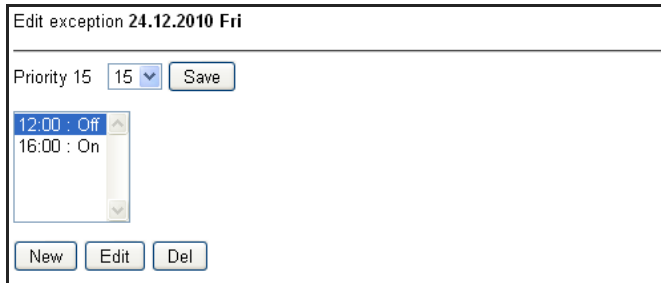


Figure 5-9 Exception times and priority level

Priority 15

**Save**

Specify the priority level to apply to this exception: Select the required number from the **Priority** dropdown list. The scale ranges from 1 to 15.

1 represents the highest and 15 the lowest priority (Figure 5-8).

**New**

Open a new page with blank input fields. Enter the required data. Click **Save** to confirm your entry. Click **Cancel** to discard the entry.

**Edit**

Highlight the relevant entry and click **Edit**. The selected page will open. Change the **Time [hh:mm]** and, if required, the **State**

Time [hh:mm]

12:00

State

Off ▼

Disable

Save

Cancel

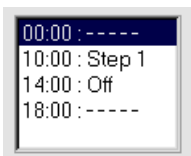
Disable

When you reach the last time entry in the exception profile, always remember to select the **Disable** check box.

From this time entry on, the exception profile will cease to be active and the weekly schedule will be resumed.

However, if several overlapping exception profiles have been defined, the exception profile with the highest priority level will apply. The weekly schedule will be resumed when no further exception programs are active.

A suppressed state is identified by the mark " - - - - " adjacent to the switch time.



**Save**

Confirm your inputs with **Save** or discard them with **Cancel**.

**Cancel**

# 6 Calendar

The calendar contains global exception days, such as works closures and public holidays, for one or more plants. Several calendars may co-exist.

The exception schedule contains two kinds of exception:

- Exceptions which are stored locally in the time schedule and apply only to that specific time schedule; these are identifiable by the date information (see Section 5.2).
- Exceptions which are stored in a global calendar object and used by various time schedules. These are recognizable by their names, e.g. holidays without date information.

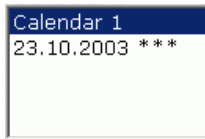
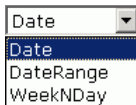


Figure 6-1 Two types of exception in the scheduler

**Note** Calendars cannot be set up online. They can only be set up as part of the engineering process.

It is important to distinguish between the following types of entry in a Calendar object:



**Date** The day on which a profile is to apply. By default, the current date is shown.

Exception on the specified day

Example:

24.12.\*\*\*\* \*\*\*

means:

"24. December, every year, any day of the week"

**DateRange** The date range to be applied to a profile, from the specified start date to, and including, the specified stop date. By default, the current date is shown for both dates.

*Example:*

06.08.2002 Mo – 17.12.2004 Fr

means:

*"Every day between 06.08 and 17.12 in the years 2002 to 2004 inclusive, but only from Mon. to Fri., i.e. excluding weekends."*

## WeekNDay

The exception applies when the specified month, week and day coincide.

"Week" in this context has the following meaning:

Week-1: 1st to 7th day of the month

Week-2: 8th to 14th day of the month

Week-3: 15th to 21st day of the month

Week-4: 22nd to 28th day of the month

Week-5: 29th to 31st day of the month

Last week: the last 7 days of the month

These "weeks" are thus quite different from a normal week defined by the period "Monday-Sunday".



Display the calendar in this example by selecting **Global** → **Calendar 1**. You can recognize a calendar by the calendar symbol. The location of these hyperlinks, and the names assigned to them will have been defined at the engineering stage, and depends on the structure of your plant.

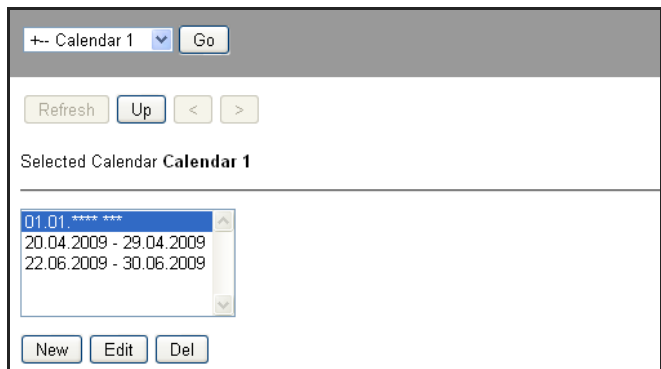


Figure 6-2 Calendar

You can edit the individual date periods in the same way as in the Scheduler, described in detail in Section 5.

## Wildcard

You can use wildcards to enter the date period A wildcard (\*) is used to represent any number. and can be used wherever required.

# 7 Editing values

The values you are able to read and edit will depend on the following two criteria:

- The objects of which your plant consists
- Your user access rights

By virtue of the above, it is impossible to provide an exact and binding description of the values which you can read and edit. In this section, we have used an example, to describe how to modify and force a given value.

## 7.1 Editing values, based on an example of a mix air damper

*Note* If an entry is not formatted as a hyperlink, this indicates that it is a read-only measured value or value calculated by the system, and cannot be edited.

In the example below, the values which you can edit are indicated as an underlined hyperlink.

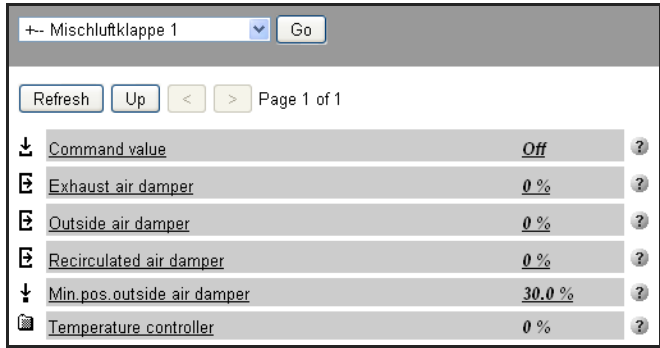


Figure 7-1 List view

↓ Min\_pos\_outside air damper Click the **min. pos. outside air damper** value, identified by the setpoint symbol.

Edit the value to your requirements and import the new value into the system by clicking **Save**.

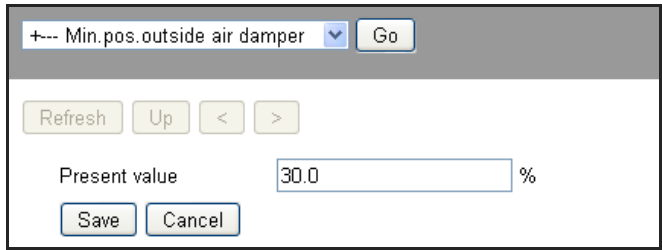


Figure 7-2 Editing a value

**Save**

Edit the value to your requirements and import it into the system by clicking **Save**.

*Note* The question of which values can be edited individually is defined when the plant is engineered.

## 7.2 Forcing a value, based on an example "Outside air temperature"

*Note* You can only force a value if you have "Expert" access rights. Forced control changes the values of inputs and outputs to a specific (fixed) value. The measured value is ignored.

*Outside air damper example:*

**E** Outside air damper

Click the **Outside air damper** value (Figure 7-1), identified by the measured-value symbol.

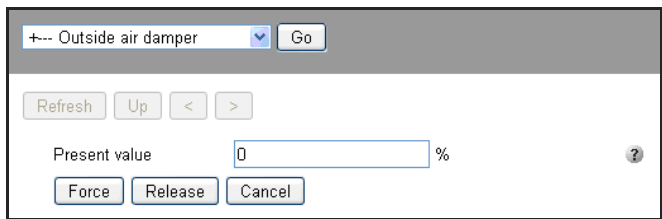


Figure 7-3

**Force**

Overwrite the value and click **Force**; the "Forced control" symbol will appear.



↓	Command value	Off	?
↔	Exhaust air damper	0 %	?
↔	Outside air damper	Hand 0 %	?
↔	Recirculated air damper	0 %	?
↓	Min_pos_outside air damper	30.0 %	?
📄	Temperature controller	0 %	?

Figure 7-4 Present value

The forced value is identified by the adjacent “Hand” symbol.

To revert to the original measured or calculated value, proceed as follows:

Click the **Outside air damper** value (Figure 7-4) and then click **Release**.

# 8 Trend data

Trend data provides important information about the processes in a building automation and control system. The trend data is saved in the buffer of the objects TrendLog and TrendLogMultiple in the automation station, from where it can be retrieved for further use later (offline trends). In PX Web trend data is displayed in table or graphical form. It is also possible to export the data.

## 8.1 Configuring trend logging

The number of trends that can be logged in parallel, if any, is determined during the trend engineering process. Trend logging parameters such as **Enable logging**, **Start time**, **Stop time** etc. can be set and modified.

<u>Trend data</u>	<u>Trend graphic</u>	
Referenced object: Setpoint for cooling 1		
Property: Present value		
<u>Enable logging</u>	Active	?
<u>Start time</u>	** ** * **/ **/ **	?
<u>Stop time</u>	** ** * **/ **/ **	?
<u>Interval</u>	1 s	?
<u>Stop when full</u>	No	?
<u>Buffer size</u>	5000	?
<u>Record count</u>	5000	?
Total record count	15387364	?
<u>Notification threshold</u>	11	?
Coll.records since notif.	10	?
Time of previous notif.	23.08.2010/13:44:40	?
Present notification time	23.08.2010/13:44:51	?
Event state	Normal	?
<u>Event enable</u>		?
<u>Acknowledgement required</u>		?
<u>Alarm class</u>	Offline trend	?
<u>Time stamp of event</u>		?
<u>Acknowledged transitions</u>		?
Time of acknowledgement	12.04.2007/12:38:40	?
Acknowledgement signature	Internal	?
<u>Input/Output address</u>	B=Ahu1'SpC1	?
<u>Reliability</u>	No fault detected	?

Figure 8-1 Trend Configuration

Some parameters in the TrendLog and TrendLogMultiple object can only be set under certain circumstances, e.g.:

- **Enable logging is inactive**
- The log buffer is **empty** (Record count  $\leq 1$ )

In this state, the following variables can be modified:

- Start time, stop time
- Interval
- Buffer size
- Record count (can only be overwritten with "0": delete log buffer)
- Message threshold
- Input/output addresses (if an unavailable BACnet address is entered, an alarm is initiated)

- **Enable logging is inactive or active**
- The log buffer is **not empty** (**log count**  $> 1$ ):

In this state only the following parameters can be configured:

- Start time, stop time
- Record count (can only be overwritten with "0": delete log buffer)
- Message threshold

## 8.2 Displaying trend data

The values logged by a TrendLog or TrendLogMultiple object can be displayed in two different views.

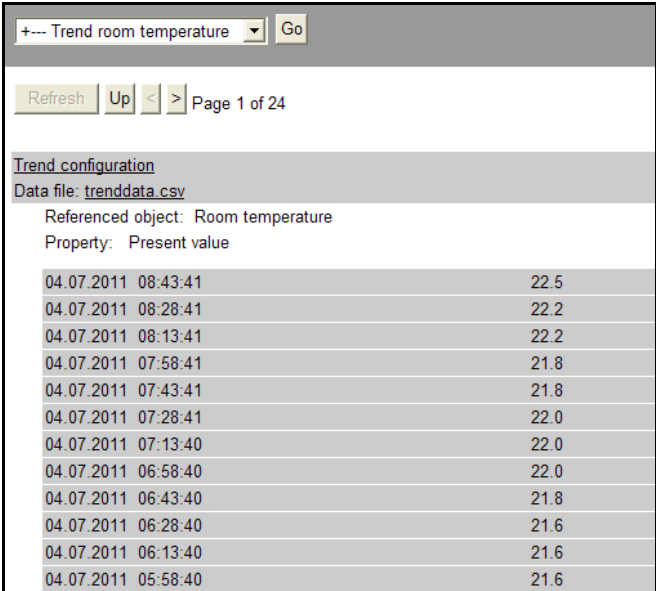
The first form is the list form. From the list view, you can export the data as a CSV file.

The second view is the graphic form, which shows the progression of the trend data.

### 8.2.1 List

#### Trend data

Click **Trend data** to display the trend data list.



Date	Time	Value
04.07.2011	08:43:41	22.5
04.07.2011	08:28:41	22.2
04.07.2011	08:13:41	22.2
04.07.2011	07:58:41	21.8
04.07.2011	07:43:41	21.8
04.07.2011	07:28:41	22.0
04.07.2011	07:13:40	22.0
04.07.2011	06:58:40	22.0
04.07.2011	06:43:40	21.8
04.07.2011	06:28:40	21.6
04.07.2011	06:13:40	21.6
04.07.2011	05:58:40	21.6

Figure 8-2 List of Trend data

The list form displays the exact time of an event and the value / the values at that time.

#### Notes

- Mouse over a value causes a tool tip to appear which describes the corresponding data point.
- From the list view you can export the trend data as a CSV file.

#### [trenddata.csv](#)

Click the **trenddata.csv** Hyperlink to export the data.

## 8.2.2 Graphic

### Trend graphic

Click **Trend graphic** to display the trend curve. This view is available only for Trend object, not for Multiple Trend object.

*Hinweis* For the graphic view JavaScript is used. The correct view of the curve depends on the possibilities and options of your browser.

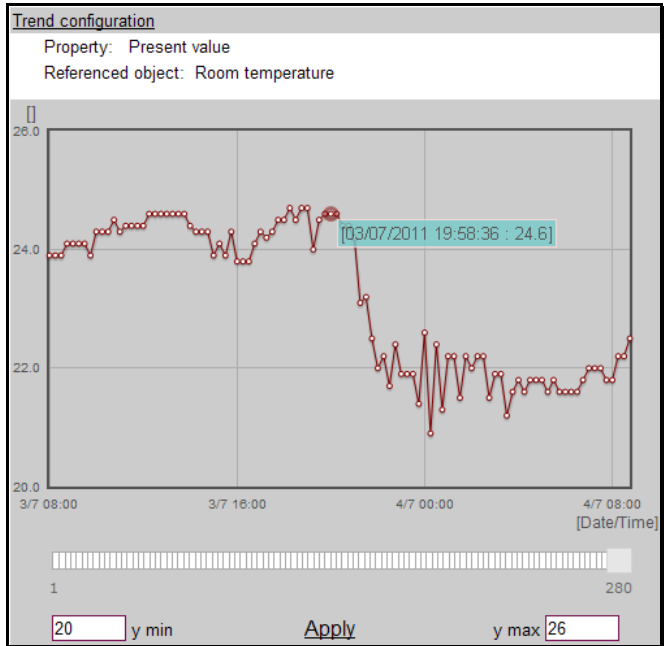


Figure 8-3 Graphic display of trend data

The graphic form gives a useful view of the trend data. On entering the graphic view the latest 200 values of the buffer are displayed.



Figure 8-4 View option

You can move the window over the entire current content of the log buffer using the horizontal slider. Here too, a maximum of 200 samples are displayed.

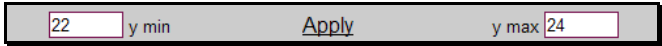


Figure 8-5 Scale option

You can choose the y scale. The entered value will be rounded to the next integer. Click **Apply** to make it effective in the graphic view.

**Note** The processing may take considerable time, indicated by an animated icon.

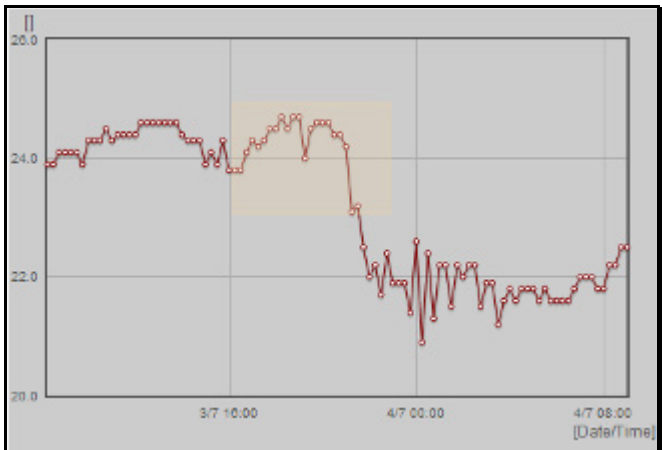


Figure 8-6 Zoom function

Use the zoom function to get a closer look at a specific event. Keep the mouse button depressed while moving the mouse to select the area you want to look at.

**Note** The graphic view is not available for TrendLogMultiple.

## 8.3 Exporting trend data

---

The logged trend data is stored in a data export file. PX Web saves the data in a file with the extension .CSV (character-separated values). The data fields are delimited with a semicolon (;). The file can be saved on a PC and displayed with a text editor or imported into a spreadsheet program.

```
Referenziertes Objekt:Outside air temperature  
Geloggtes Property:Aktueller Wert  
Einheiten:°C  
  
02.09.2005 13:44:33;5.5  
02.09.2005 13:44:34;5.5  
02.09.2005 13:44:35;5.5  
02.09.2005 13:44:36;5.5  
02.09.2005 13:44:37;5.5  
02.09.2005 13:44:38;5.5  
02.09.2005 13:44:39;5.5  
02.09.2005 13:44:40;5.5  
02.09.2005 13:44:41;5.5  
02.09.2005 13:44:42;5.5  
02.09.2005 13:44:43;5.5  
02.09.2005 13:44:44;5.5  
02.09.2005 13:44:45;5.5  
02.09.2005 13:44:46;5.5  
02.09.2005 13:44:47;5.5  
02.09.2005 13:44:48;5.5  
02.09.2005 13:44:49;5.5  
02.09.2005 13:44:50;5.5  
02.09.2005 13:44:51;5.5  
02.09.2005 13:44:52;5.5  
02.09.2005 13:44:53;5.5  
02.09.2005 13:44:54;5.5  
02.09.2005 13:44:55;5.5  
02.09.2005 13:44:56;5.5  
02.09.2005 13:44:57;5.5  
02.09.2005 13:44:58;5.5  
02.09.2005 13:44:59;5.5  
02.09.2005 13:45:00;5.5
```

Figure 8-7 Example: Exported data, displayed in Text Editor

**Note** To ensure that the data records are separated correctly in the spreadsheet program, the delimiting character ";" used when importing data from PX Web must be the same as the delimiting character used in the PC/spreadsheet program. This can be set via the **Regional and Language Options**.

# 9 The heating curve

The heating curve is used to determine the flow temperature setpoint for weather-compensated flow temperature control.



## Heating curve

Click the **Heating curve** hyperlink to open the heating curve window. The location of the hyperlink and its name are determined at the engineering stage.

You can enter or edit values in both the graphic view and the list view (see Section 7.1). Click **List view of heating curve** or **Graphic view of heating curve** to change from one view to the other.

### Graphic view

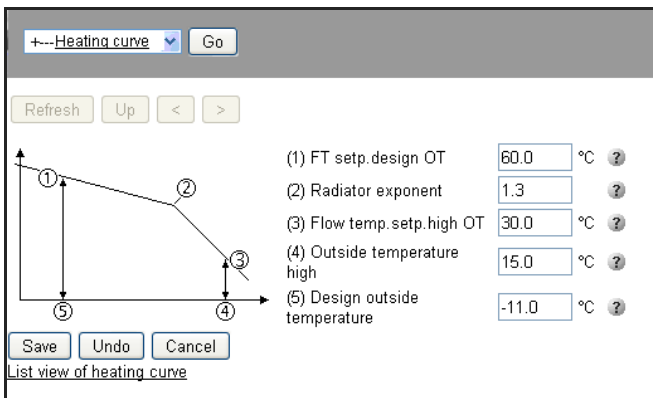


Figure 9-1 Heating curve in graph form

To define the heating curve enter the following values:

- Outdoor temperature – X-axis (horizontal)  
④ and ⑤
- Flow temperature – Y-axis (vertical)  
① and ③
- Radiator exponent ②



## Radiator exponent

The following values are recommended as radiator exponents:

Radiator-type systems	1.3
Plate-type heaters	1.2 – 1.3
Convectors	1.25 – 1.45
Underfloor heating	1.1

Enter the required values in the input field and confirm them with **Save**.

## List view

+--- Heizkurve	
Refresh	Up < > Page 1 of 2
Flow temperature setpoint	48.2 °C
FT setpoint at breakpoint	35.9 °C
Effective outside temp.	0.0 °C
Outside temperature	0.0 °C
Outs.temp.at breakpoint	11.4 °C
Base point for OT	21.0 °C
Room temperature setpoint	20.0 °C
Setpoint corr.flow temp.	0.0 K
Max.flow temp.setpoint	95.0 °C
Min.flow temp.setpoint	20.0 °C
Design outside temperature	-11.0 °C
FT setp.design OT	60.0 °C
<a href="#">Graphic view of heating curve</a>	

Figure 9-2 Heating curve in list format

# 10 Settings



You can use the **Settings** option to edit the system settings (Figure 10-1 Settings):



Figure 10-1 Settings

## 10.1 User administration



Click **User administration**. The window shown below will open.

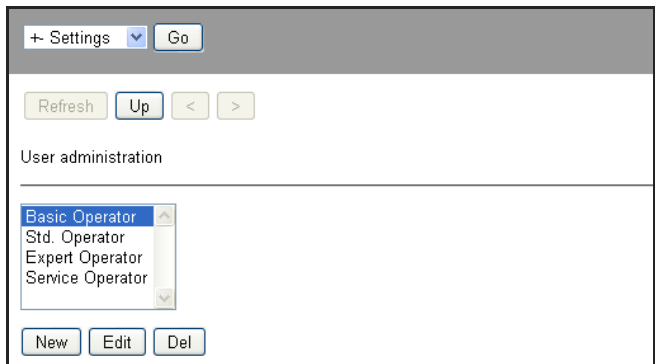


Figure 10-2 User administration page

**Note** Any user can set up or edit another user, provided that the latter has access rights equal to or lower than those of the user carrying out these actions. Any user can delete another user, provided that the latter has access rights at an equal or a lower level than those of the user carrying out the action. Only the Administrator can allocate rights at all levels. For more information on the principles of access rights, refer to the PXM20 User's guide [3].

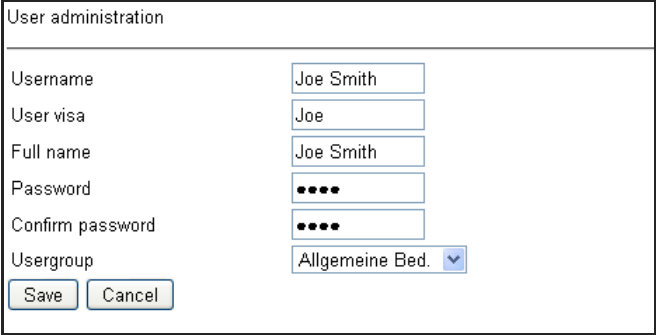
If the dropdown menu is empty, this means that no users have been set up. Set up the required user via **New** as described in the next section.

## 10.1.1 Setting up a new user

---

**New**

Click **New** (Figure 10-2). The page illustrated below will be displayed.



The screenshot shows a web form titled "User administration". It contains several input fields: "Username" with the value "Joe Smith", "User visa" with "Joe", "Full name" with "Joe Smith", "Password" and "Confirm password" both masked with "\*\*\*\*\*", and "Usergroup" with a dropdown menu showing "Allgemeine Bed.". At the bottom left of the form are two buttons: "Save" and "Cancel".

Figure 10-3 Entering a new user

Complete the input fields.

In the **Usergroup** dropdown menu, define the access rights for the new user.

**Save**

Click **Save** to confirm your inputs. Click **Cancel** to abandon the process.

## 10.1.2 Deleting a user

---

**Del**

Highlight the relevant user in the dropdown menu and click **Del** (Figure 10-2).

## 10.1.3 Editing an existing user

---

**Edit**

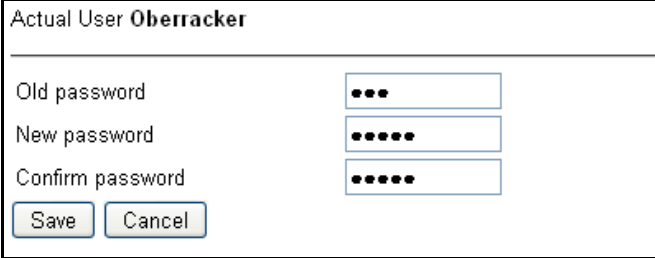
Highlight the relevant user in the dropdown menu and click **Edit**. The window illustrated in Figure 10-2 will open, with details of the selected user. Modify the information as required, and confirm your inputs with **Save**.

## 10.2 Change password

### Change password

Click **Change password** (Figure 10-1). The page illustrated below will be displayed.

Enter the old password and the new password. Enter the new password again, and confirm with **Save**. Click **Cancel** to discard the entry.



Actual User **Oberracker**

Old password

New password

Confirm password

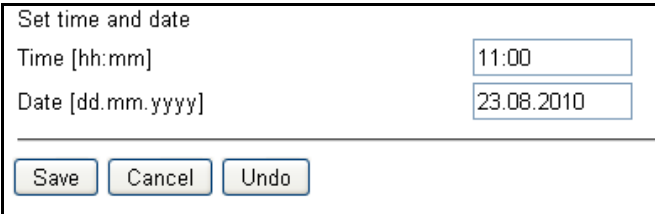
Figure 10-4 Change password

## 10.3 Setting the date and time

### Set time and date

Click **Set time and date** (Figure 10-1).

Enter or correct the site time and date.



Set time and date

Time [hh:mm]

Date [dd.mm.yyyy]

Figure 10-5 Setting the time and date

**Note** Note the predefined formats:

- **Time [hh:mm]**
  - hh: Two digits for the hours, followed by:
  - mm: Two digits for the minutes
- **Date [dd.mm.yyyy]**
  - dd: Two digits for the date, followed by a period.
  - mm: Two digits for the month, followed by a period.
  - yyyy: Four digits for the year.

# 11 Operation via graphics pages

**Note** All the graphics shown are plant-specific and will differ from those for your plant. The illustrations are intended as examples only.

In [Section 3](#) you will have discovered the general principles for operating the PX Web controller. The administrator of the PX Web controller can add graphics pages to the software for PX Web operation. In such cases, one or more hyperlinks to the graphics pages or to the folder containing these pages will then be displayed, depending on the number of graphics pages involved.



Graphics pages are indicated by the symbol shown on the left. In the example below, the graphics page **Air Handling Unit 1** has been added.



Figure 11-1 Entry for a graphics page

If a separate directory was selected for storage of the graphics pages while engineering these pages, the display will include the additional line **Graphic page folder**. The required graphics pages will then be found via this hyperlink.



Figure 11-2 Folder for graphics pages

Click the hyperlink with the symbol either for the graphics page or for the graphics folder. The graphics page will open.

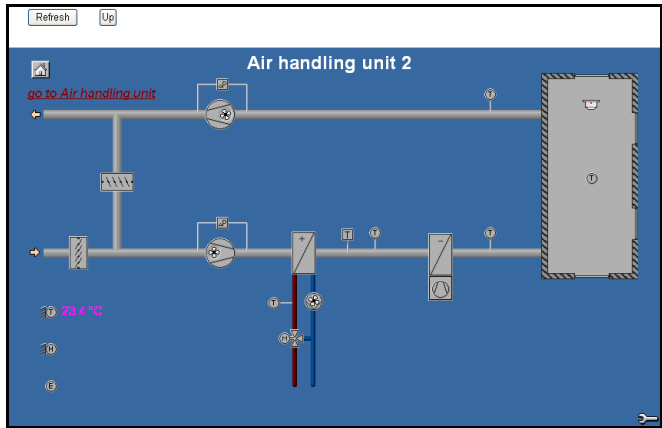


Figure 11-3 Graphics page for a plant

Depending on your access rights, you can read and/or modify values (e.g. overwrite, change a stage or speed etc.) Modifiable values are displayed as hyperlinks. Clicking on the hyperlink opens a new window, in which the value can be modified. This window is the same as with standard operation. When you have completed the operation, you should close the window you have just opened.

**Note** In the process of engineering the graphics pages, it is possible to define a modifiable value as a read-only value.

## 12 Glossary

Term or abbreviation	Description
Device	Automation station
Event	All system events without alarms, e.g. change of state or time expiry.
Extended alarm	Critical alarm which must be both acknowledged ( <b>Ack</b> ) and reset ( <b>Reset</b> ).
Fault alarm	Relates to a fault in the automation system itself (internal alarm)
Force, forced control	Overwriting of a value.
Hyperlink	Cross-reference within the software. By clicking on a hyperlink, the user can jump directly to a specific location.
Offnormal alarm	OFFNORMAL alarms (process alarms) are those which occur when a process variable assumes an inadmissible value. The definition of "inadmissible" in this context is defined at the engineering stage.
PXM20 PXM20-E	Operator unit for convenient operation of a number of automation stations.
Site	An autonomous, self-contained logical unit. Generally comprises a geographically, functionally and organizationally self-contained area (e.g. a building or group of buildings).
Wildcard	Symbol or character that stands for one or more other characters, e.g. *

# Index

---

<b>2</b>	
24-hour profile.....	34
<b>7</b>	
7-day schedule.....	29
<b>A</b>	
Acknowledge .....	26
Alarm .....	23
Acknowledge .....	26
Details.....	28
Fault.....	25
Offnormal.....	25
Reset .....	26
State .....	25
Status bar .....	17
Alarm and event history .....	27
Alarm symbols .....	24
Alarm viewer .....	9, 23
<b>B</b>	
Buttons .....	12
<b>C</b>	
Calendar .....	37
Date.....	37
DateRange.....	37
WeekNDay.....	38
Change levels .....	22
<b>D</b>	
Date periods .....	38
Day profile.....	34
Dropdown menu.....	11
<b>E</b>	
Edit days of week.....	31
Editing values .....	39
Elements of the user interface.....	10
Enter user name .....	19
Events.....	23
Exception schedule .....	33
Exception times.....	34
<b>F</b>	
Fault.....	23



Fault alarm.....	25
Force .....	40
Forced control.....	40
<b>G</b>	
Graphic page folder .....	53
Graphics pages.....	53
<b>H</b>	
Heating curve.....	48
ListView .....	39
Hierarchy .....	18
History .....	23
Home page .....	19
Hyperlinks.....	13
<b>I</b>	
Input fields .....	11
Internal Alarm .....	25
<b>L</b>	
Login.....	18
Login and logout .....	18
Logout.....	19
<b>N</b>	
Navigation.....	18
<b>O</b>	
Offnormal alarms .....	25
Operator unit.....	7
Override.....	40
<b>P</b>	
Password	
Change .....	52
Enter .....	19
Printing conventions.....	9
Process alarm .....	25
PXM20 .....	7
<b>S</b>	
Scheduler.....	29
Setting priorities .....	35
Settings.....	50
State	
Alarms .....	25
Symbol for graphics pages.....	53
Symbols and icons.....	14
System date.....	52

System settings.....	50
System time.....	52
<b>T</b>	
The status bars.....	17
Tree structure.....	18
Trend	
Configuration.....	42
JavaScript.....	45
Log.....	42
LogMultiple.....	42
Parameter.....	43
<b>U</b>	
Update page.....	10
User	
Delete.....	51
Set up new.....	51
User administration.....	50
<b>V</b>	
Value	
Update.....	10
Values	
Editing.....	39
<b>W</b>	
Weekly schedule.....	29
Wildcards.....	38

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