



Unit	Working with HMI screens			
Prerequisites:	<ul> <li>Basic pneumatic systems</li> <li>Basic knowledge of electricity</li> <li>Basic knowledge about most common sensors (magnetic, optical, inductive, capacitive, mechanical, colour, )</li> <li>Basic knowledge about sequential PLC-programming with LAD and FBD</li> </ul>			
Work tasks:	<ul> <li>Making a hardware and software connection between the PLC and HMI screen</li> <li>Prepare a input by using a touch HMI screen and visualize a output on the HMI screen</li> <li>Choosing a proper way for presenting the input and output signals on the screen.</li> <li>Choosing how to make a presentation off the machine on the HMI screen.</li> <li>Programming and commissioning of a production module to work properly in cooperation with a HMI screen.</li> <li>Make a simple data acquisition of the machine and this data visible on the HMI screen.</li> <li>Fault finding on modules in order to identify/replace broken components wrong program rules.</li> <li>Applying during all tasks general safety rules</li> <li>Write a FAT report according to your own opinion how to test the task.</li> <li>Use FAT for testing the tasks and give the final approval that it is working correct.</li> </ul>			
Learning Outcomes:	He/she knows the basic connecting methods of the HMI screen with a PLC.     He/she knows the electro technical symbols for the most common sensors in a drawing.     He/she is knows the different ways of	He/she is able to make a connection between a HMI screen and a PLC.     He/she is able to assemble and adjust sensors to work properly.  He/she is able make a visualisation off a	- He/she is able to make a demonstration with a HMI screen where it's used as input and output.  - He/she uses the right strategy to	
	visualises the working of a machine on a HMI screen.  He/she knows the difference between databases and fault acquisition.  He/she knows the principle rules of at least 2 fault finding methods.	Working machine.  - He/she is able to show a fault that occurs in the machine on the HMI screen by text message - He/she can use 1 of the mast important ways of fault finding.	<ul> <li>inform the operator how the machine works by using a HMI.</li> <li>He/she is able to make a database that visualises the occurring fault also in rang of importance.</li> <li>He/she can make a choice for the fault finding method and can explain</li> </ul>	
	He/she knows the principle of testing methods	He/she is able to create a test procedure for a task/machine	the reason.  - He/she is able to test the machine/task and describing the state of the machine, and also give a solution for the omission that came out of the test.	





## **Working in Industrial Automation**

	He/she knows how to describe the general safety rules.	He/she is able to work in proper conditions, trying to avoid any kind of risk.	He/she is responsible for applying general and specific branch related safety rules and procedures in his/her work.		
Reference to	The Netherlands: Technicus engineering (NQF 4)				
national	Sweden: El och Energiprogrammet inriktning Automation (SeQF 4)				
qualification:	Finland: Grundexamen inom el- och automationsteknik Level 4 (NQF 4)				
	Spain: Técnico Superior en Mecatrónica Instrustrial Level 5 (NQF 5)				
	Turkey: Endüstriyel Otomasyon Teknolojileri Alanı, Mekatronik dalı (NQF 4)				
Reference to	(Level 4 - The unit is too small to refer to an EQF level. Because it refers to an NQF this is an indirect reference to the EQF to which the				
EQF:	regarding NQF belongs)				
<b>ECVET</b> point:	N/A				
Assessment:	Theoretical test and assessment assignment to evaluate both skills and competences in relation to the learning outcomes described above.				
	For specific information about the assessment – please refer to the Assessment matrix				