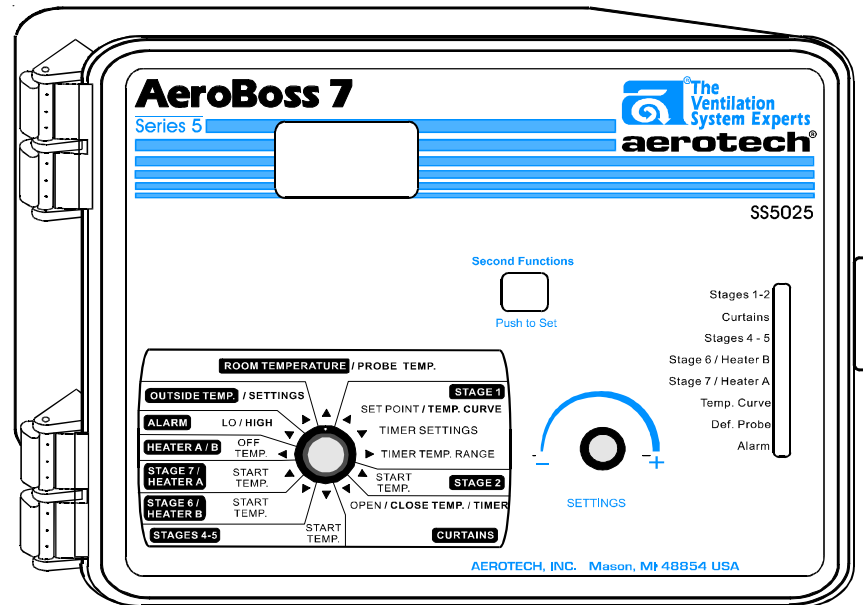


# Temperature Controller

# SS 5025

## USER'S MANUAL



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## PRECAUTIONS

We strongly recommend installing supplementary natural ventilation, a failure alarm system as well as a back-up thermostat on at least one cooling stage (refer to the wiring diagram enclosed with this user's manual to connect the thermostat).

Although fuses at the input and outputs of the controller protect its circuits in case of an overload or overvoltage, we recommend installing an additional protection device on the supply circuit as well as an external relay on all ON-OFF stages to prolong the life of the controller.

The room temperature where the controller is located **MUST ALWAYS REMAIN BETWEEN 32°F AND 104°F (0°C TO 40°C)**.

To avoid exposing the controller to harmful gases or excessive humidity, it is preferable to install it in a corridor.

**DO NOT SPRAY WATER ON THE CONTROLLER**

### FOR CUSTOMER USE

Enter below the serial number located on the side of the controller and retain this information for future reference.

Model number:     SS 5025    

Serial number:                     

Date installed:

## FEATURES

The SS 5025 is an electronic device used for environmental control in livestock buildings. It allows the user to maintain a specified target temperature by controlling the operation of ventilation and heating equipment. Four stages of constant-speed fans can be connected to the controller, as well as curtains for natural ventilation and two stages of either constant-speed fans or heating units. In addition, the last cooling stage can be configured as a mist cooling stage.

The main features of the SS 5025 are as follows:

### THREE-DIGIT DISPLAY

A three-digit display provides a high level of accuracy, allowing the user to specify a temperature to within one tenth of a degree (in Fahrenheit or Celsius units).

### PILOT LIGHTS

Pilot lights indicating the state of outputs allow the user to monitor the operation of the system without having to enter the building.

### MINIMUM VENTILATION CYCLE

When ventilation is not required for cooling, the first stage fans can be operated either continuously or intermittently to reduce the level of humidity and supply oxygen to the room.

### MINIMUM VENTILATION COMPENSATION CURVE

An outside probe can be connected to the controller to adjust the minimum ventilation cycle as a function of outside temperature.

### RAMPING OPTION ON STAGE 1 FANS

The running time of the fans can be increased (or decreased) gradually to smooth out the transition between the minimum cycle and full operation of Stage 1 fans.

### ZONED OR STAGED HEATERS

## SS 5025

### FOUR INDEPENDENT TEMPERATURE PROBE INPUTS

Up to four temperature probes can be connected to the controller in order to obtain a more accurate reading of the average room temperature and a faster reaction time.

### TEMPERATURE CURVE

The controller can be set to automatically change the temperature set point over a given period of time in accordance with the user's requirements by specifying a temperature curve with up to six different points.

### OUTSIDE TEMPERATURE COMPENSATION ON CURTAIN SPEED

Curtain opening and closing times can be adjusted as a function of outside temperature.

### OVERLOAD AND OVERVOLTAGE PROTECTION

Fuses are installed at the input and outputs of the controller to protect its circuitry in the case of an overload or overvoltage.

### COMPUTER CONTROL

The controller can be connected to a computer, thus making it possible to centralize the management of information and diversify control strategies.

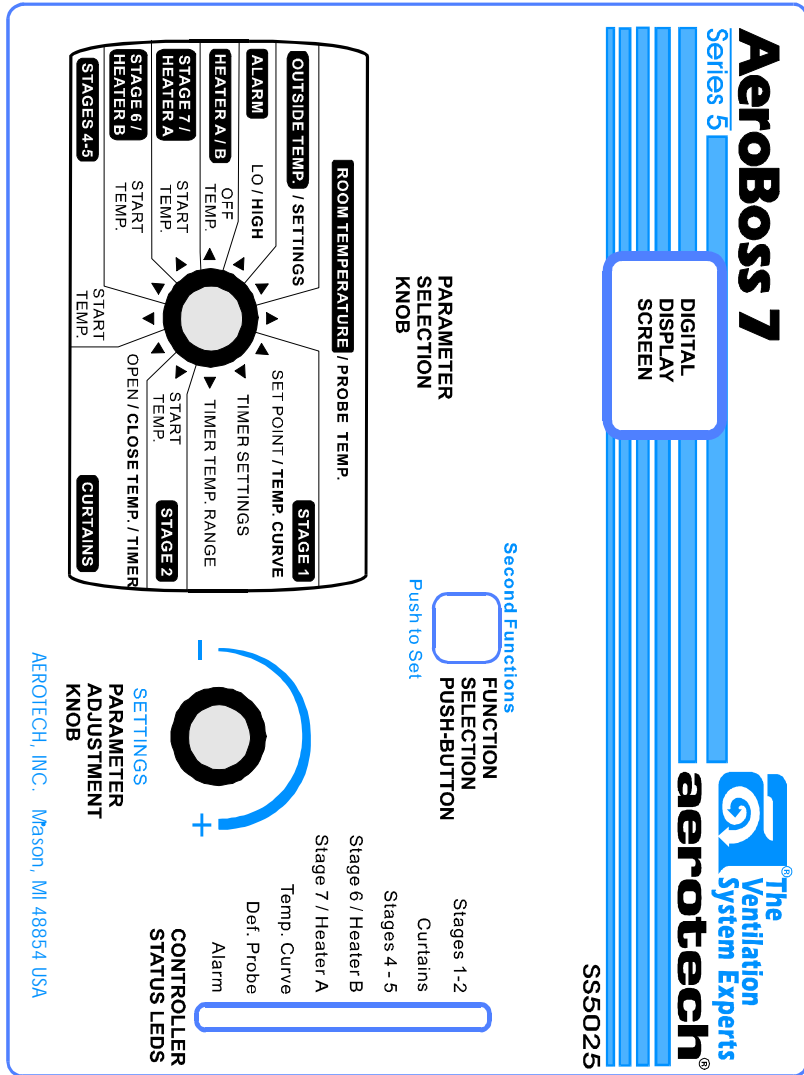
### CONTROL OF AIR INLET MOVEMENT

If the SS 5025 is used in combination with a SB 2000 controller, the movement of the air inlets can be coordinated with the operation of the fans using a potentiometer located on the curtain machine or baffle actuator. This allows the air inlets to be adjusted correctly, without the influence of uncontrollable factors such as wind or air from adjoining rooms.

### HIGH/LOW TEMPERATURE ALARM OUTPUT

Temperature alarm monitoring includes outside temperature compensation in cases where the outside temperature is high.

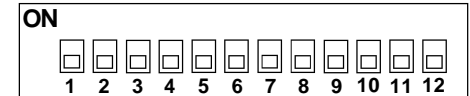
# LOCATION OF THE CONTROLS



# SS 5025

## CONTROLLER STATUS LEDS

LED	MEANING
STAGES 1-2	FLASHES WHEN STAGE 1 FANS ARE ON. TURNS ON WHEN STAGE 2 FANS ARE ON.
CURTAINS	FLASHES WHEN CURTAINS ARE CLOSING. TURNS ON WHEN CURTAINS ARE OPENING.
STAGES 4-5	FLASHES WHEN STAGE 4 FANS ARE ON. TURNS ON WHEN STAGE 5 FANS ARE ON.
STAGE 6 / HEATER B	TURNS ON WHEN STAGE 6 FANS OR HEATING UNITS ARE ON.
STAGE 7 / HEATER A	TURNS ON WHEN STAGE 7 FANS OR HEATING UNITS ARE ON.
TEMP. CURVE	TURNS ON WHEN THE TEMPERATURE CURVE IS ACTIVATED.
DEF. PROBE	TURNS ON WHEN A DEFECTIVE PROBE IS DETECTED.
ALARM	TURNS ON WHEN AN ALARM IS DETECTED.



## INTERNAL SWITCHES

The internal switches are located on the inside of the front cover. When the controller is shipped from the factory, all the switches are set to OFF.

#	OFF	ON
1	UNLOCKED PARAMETERS	LOCKED PARAMETERS
2	FAHRENHEIT DEGREES	CELSIUS DEGREES
3	NO HEATING STAGES	HEATING STAGES
4	1 HEATER	2 HEATERS
5	STAGED HEATERS	ZONED HEATERS
6	NO CURTAIN OPERATING TIME COMPENSATION	CURTAIN OPERATING TIME COMPENSATION ENABLED
7	OUTSIDE PROBE DEACTIVATED	OUTSIDE PROBE ACTIVATED
8	STAGE 1 WITHOUT RAMPING	STAGE 1 WITH RAMPING
9	NO COMPENSATION ON MIN. VENTILATION	COMPENSATION ON MIN. VENTILATION ENABLED

# INSTALLATION

## MOUNTING INSTRUCTIONS

Open the latch and lift the cover. Remove the black caps located on each of the four mounting holes. Mount the enclosure on the wall using four screws. Be sure the electrical knockouts are at the bottom of the enclosure in order to prevent water from entering the controller. Insert the screws in the mounting holes and tighten. Fasten the four black caps provided with the controller onto the four mounting holes. The enclosure must be mounted in a location that will allow the cover to be completely opened right up against the wall.

## CONNECTIONS

To connect the controller, refer to the wiring diagram enclosed with this user's manual.

- Set the voltage switch to the appropriate voltage.
- Use the electrical knockouts provided at the bottom of the enclosure. Do not make additional holes in the enclosure, particularly on the top of the enclosure when using a SL 1400 communication board.
- If metallic cable holders are used to secure cables entering the enclosure, use the ground plate provided with the controller. Connect the ground wire to the ground stud on the plate.
- For the heating stages, it may be necessary to install a transformer in order to supply the appropriate voltage to the heating unit.

**ALARM CONNECTION:** There are two types of alarms on the market. One type activates when current is cut off at its input, whereas the other activates when current is supplied at its input. For an alarm of the first type, use the NO terminal as shown on the wiring diagram. For an alarm of the second type, use the NC terminal.



**ALL WIRING MUST BE DONE BY AN AUTHORIZED ELECTRICIAN AND MUST COMPLY WITH APPLICABLE CODES, LAWS AND REGULATIONS. BE SURE POWER IS OFF BEFORE DOING ANY WIRING TO AVOID ELECTRICAL SHOCKS AND EQUIPMENT DAMAGE.**

# SS 5025

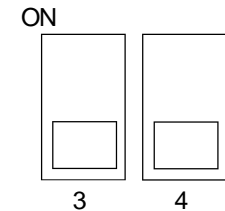
## HEATING / COOLING OPTION

Stages 6 and 7 can operate as heating or cooling stages.

⇒ Set switches # 3 and # 4 to **OFF** to use both stages for cooling.

⇒ Set switch # 3 to **ON** and switch # 4 to **OFF** to use Stage 7 for heating and Stage 6 for cooling.

⇒ Set switches # 3 and # 4 to **ON** to use both stages for heating.



Note that if only one stage is used for heating, it must be Stage 7.

## TEMPERATURE PROBES

### **1** Connecting the Probes

The controller is supplied with one room probe connected to input # 1. Three additional probes can be connected to inputs # 2, 3 and 4 and an outside probe can be connected to input # 5 (see wiring diagram enclosed). If zoned heating is used, Heater A uses probes 1 & 2 and Heater B uses probes 3 & 4. If staged heating is used, the average temperature from activated probes # 1, 2, 3 and 4 is used.

**CAUTION:** Probes operate at low voltage and are isolated from the supply. Be sure that probe cables remain insulated from all high voltage sources. In particular, do not route the probe cables through the same electrical knockout as other cables. Do not connect the shield from the probe cable to an input or a ground.

## 2 Extending the Probes

Each probe can be extended up to 500 feet (150 meters). To extend a probe:

- Use a shielded cable of outside diameter between 0.245 and 0.260 in (6.22 and 6.60 mm) (the cable dimensions should not be under 18 AWG) to ensure the cable entry is liquid tight. Do not ground the shielding.
- It is preferable to solder the cable joint to ensure a proper contact between the two cables.

**CAUTION:** Do not run probe cables next to other power cables. When crossing over other cables, cross at 90°.

## 3 Installing the Outside Probe

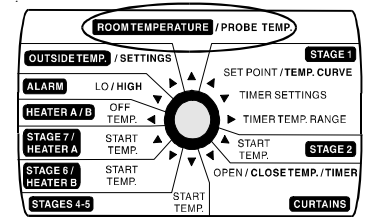
- Run the outside probe cable on the north side of the building, 6 ft (2 m) below the eave, inside a pale colored conduit. Avoid installing the probe in direct sunlight or exposed to the rain.
- Be sure the probe cable is isolated from sheet metal or any other conductive material.
- Be sure no cable joint is exposed to air or water.
- Set internal switch # 7 to ON.

## 4 Defective Probes

**Room Probes:** If a defective probe is detected, the Defective Probe Pilot Light turns on. The room temperature shown on the display is then the average temperature measured by the probes in working condition. The controller will operate according to this temperature.

To identify the defective probe:

- Set the selection knob to **ROOM TEMPERATURE**. The room temperature is displayed.

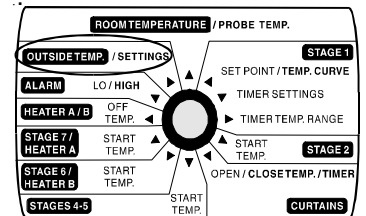


- Press the push-button. If the probe connected to input # 1 and supplied with the controller is not defective, the letters "PR1" are displayed, alternating with the temperature measured by the probe. If the probe is is defective, the letters "PR1" are displayed, alternating with the letter "P".

For each additional probe connected to the controller:

- Press the push-button once again. If the probe is not defective, the letters "PR#" (where # is the number of the input to which the probe is connected) are displayed, alternating with the temperature measured by the probe. If the probe is is defective, the letters "PR#" are displayed, alternating with the letter "P".

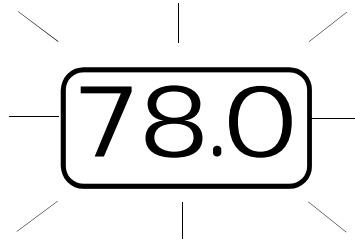
**Outside Probe:** If the outside probe is defective, the display shows the letter "P" when the parameter selection knob is set to **OUTSIDE TEMP**.



## CHANGING THE PARAMETER SETTINGS

### THE MEANING OF A FLASHING DISPLAY

The display will flash in certain cases and not in others. The flashing indicates that the value shown can be adjusted. A value that is not flashing cannot be adjusted.



### LOCKING THE PARAMETER SETTINGS

The parameter settings can be locked to prevent accidentally modifying them. When the settings are locked, only the temperature set point can be modified (as long as the temperature curve is deactivated).

To lock the parameter settings:

- Set internal switch # 1 to **ON**. The Locked Parameter Pilot Light turns on.

To unlock the parameter settings:

- Set internal switch # 1 to **OFF**. The Locked Parameter Pilot Light turns off.

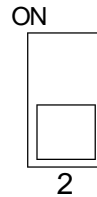
## TEMPERATURE SETTINGS

### TEMPERATURE UNITS

Temperatures can be displayed in either Celsius or Fahrenheit units

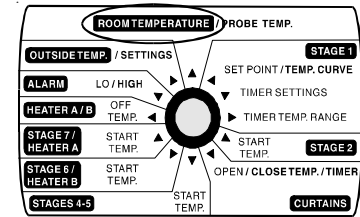
- Set internal switch # 2 to the desired position:

- **ON** to display temperatures in Celsius units.
- **OFF** to display temperatures in Fahrenheit units.



### VIEWING TEMPERATURES

The readout can display values from -40.0°F to 120°F (-40.0°C to 48.9°C). When the temperature drops below -9.9 degrees, the negative sign is displayed separately, alternating with the numerical value.



#### 1 Viewing the Room Temperature

The room temperature is the average value of all temperatures measured by activated probes in proper operating condition.

- Set the selection knob to **ROOM TEMPERATURE / PROBE TEMP.** The room temperature is displayed.

#### 2 Viewing the Probe Temperatures

The controller can display probe temperatures individually. Probes can also be turned on or off to control the temperature in different parts of the building.

- Set selection knob to **ROOM TEMPERATURE / PROBE TEMP.** The average room temperature is displayed.

- Press the push-button. The temperature reading from probe 1 is displayed, alternating with the letters "Pr 1" and the on/off state of probe 1.
- For each additional probe, press the push-button. The temperature reading from probe x is displayed, alternating with the letters "Pr x" and the on/off state of the probe, etc.
- Press the push-button once again to display the letters "Pr 1" alternating with the state of probe 1, i.e. ON / OFF (flashing). When a probe is activated, it is used in the calculation of the average room temperature.
- Use the adjustment knob to change the state of the probe.
- For each additional probe, press the push-button. The state of probe is displayed, alternating with the letters "Pr x", etc.

**Notes:**

- (i) The display returns to the average room temperature after one minute.
- (ii) Initially, only probe one is activated.
- (iii) At least one probe must be activated at all times.

**3 Viewing Minimum / Maximum Temperatures**

The minimum and maximum temperatures are the lowest and highest temperature values recorded since the last reset. Maximum and minimum temperatures values are recorded for the average room temperature as well as for individual probe temperatures.

- Set the selection knob to **ROOM TEMPERATURE / PROBE TEMP**. The room temperature is displayed.

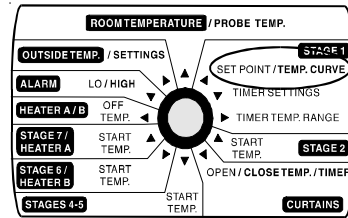
- Turn the adjustment knob clockwise by one notch. The minimum temperature is displayed, alternating with the letters "Lo".
- Turn the adjustment knob clockwise one notch further. The maximum temperature is displayed, alternating with the letters "Hi".
- Turn the adjustment knob clockwise a third notch. The room temperature is displayed again.
- For each individual probe, press the push-button. The temperature reading from probe x is displayed, alternating with the letters "Pr x" and the on/off state of the probe.
- Turn the adjustment knob clockwise by one notch. The minimum is displayed, alternating with the letters "Lo".
- Turn the adjustment knob clockwise one notch further. The maximum temperature is displayed, alternating with the letters "Hi".
- Turn the adjustment knob clockwise a third notch. The probe temperature is displayed again.
- For each additional probe, press the push-button. The temperature reading from probe x is displayed, alternating with the letters "Pr x" and the on/off state of the probe, etc.

**NOTE:** If you let the display flash for more than 10 seconds, the controller resets the minimum and maximum temperatures currently in memory (the display stops flashing to indicate that the reset has been done).



## TEMPERATURE SET POINT

The temperature set point is the target room temperature. It can be adjusted between -40.0°F and 99.9°F (-40.0°C and 37.7°C).



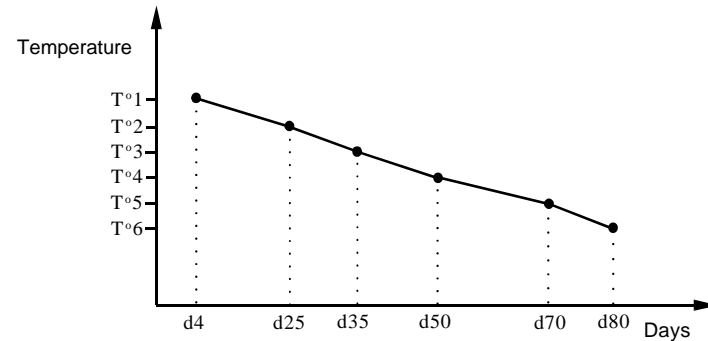
### Adjusting the Temperature Set Point

- Set the selection knob to **SET POINT / TEMP. CURVE**. The current set point flashes on the display.
- Use the adjustment knob to adjust the set point to the desired value.

**NOTE:** The temperature set point can be adjusted only if the temperature curve is deactivated (see following section).

## TEMPERATURE CURVE

The user can define a temperature curve to adjust the set point automatically over a given time period.

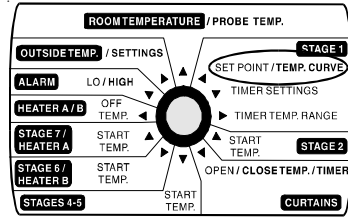


A curve is defined using six points. Each point specifies a day number and a set point for that day. Once the points of the curve are defined, the curve must be activated. The controller will change the temperature set point every hour in a linear fashion between consecutive points of the curve. When the last point of the curve is reached, the temperature set point for that day is maintained until the curve is reactivated.

### NOTES :

- i) All six points of the curve must be specified. If six points are not needed, repeat the last temperature value for each unnecessary point.
- ii) Certain restrictions apply to reduce the risk of errors:
  - The highest possible day number is 99.
  - Decreasing day numbers are not allowed.
  - Increasing temperatures are not allowed.
  - The temperature variation cannot exceed 3°F (1.6°C) per day.

**1 Specifying the Curve**



- Set the selection knob to **SET POINT / TEMP. CURVE**. The current temperature set point flashes on the display.
- Press the push-button. The word **OFF** is displayed indicating that the temperature curve is deactivated. If this is not the case, see below to deactivate the curve.

Repeat the following steps for each of the six points:

- Press the push-button once again. The word "**day**" is displayed, alternating with the day number.
- Using the adjustment knob, set the day number to the desired value.
- Press the push-button once again. The current temperature set point is displayed, alternating with the word "**set**".
- Using the adjustment knob, adjust the set point to the desired value.

Once the six points of the curve have been specified, activate the curve as explained below.

**NOTE:** Make sure the temperature curve is deactivated before specifying new points (see below).

**2 Activating the Temperature Curve**

If you have just finished specifying the points on the curve:

- Press the push-button once again. The word **OFF** flashes on the display.
- Turn the adjustment knob clockwise one notch. The word **ON** flashes on the display and the Temperature Curve Pilot Light flashes, indicating that the temperature curve is now activated.
- Set the selection knob to **ROOM TEMPERATURE**.

If you have previously defined the points on the curve:

- Set the selection knob to **SET POINT / TEMP. CURVE**. The current value of the temperature set point flashes on the display.
- Press the push-button. The word **OFF** flashes on the display.
- Press the push-button to display the points of the curve currently defined until the word **OFF** appears (thirteen clicks).
- Turn the adjustment knob clockwise one notch. The word **ON** flashes on the display and the Temperature Curve Pilot Light flashes, indicating that the temperature curve is now activated.
- Set the selection knob to **ROOM TEMPERATURE**.

## SS 5025

### 3 Viewing Current Set Point and Day Number

When the temperature curve is activated, the current temperature set point and day number can be viewed at any time. The current day number can also be adjusted in order to move forward or backward on the temperature curve.

- Set the selection knob to **SET POINT / TEMP. CURVE**. The current temperature set point is displayed.
- Press the push-button. The current day number is displayed, alternating with the letters "**cur. day**".
- Use the adjustment knob to set the day number to the desired value.

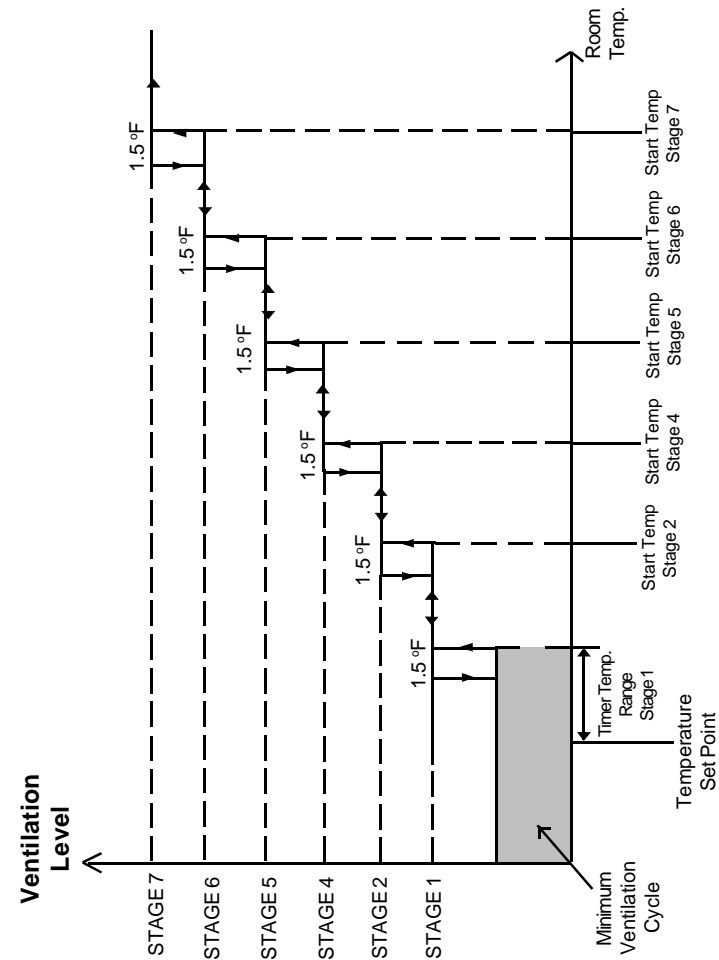
### 4 Deactivating the Temperature Curve

- Set the selection knob to **SET POINT / TEMP. CURVE**. The current temperature set point is displayed.
- Press the push-button to display the points of the curve actually defined until the word **ON** appears (fourteen clicks).
- Turn the adjustment knob counterclockwise one notch. The word **OFF** flashes on the display and the Temperature Curve Pilot Light turns off, indicating that the temperature curve is now deactivated.
- Set the selection knob to **ROOM TEMPERATURE**.

## VENTILATION SETTINGS

### COOLING OPERATION

The SS 5025 controls four stages of constant-speed fans (Stages 1,2,4 and 5) and two optional stages of constant-speed fans (Stages 6 & 7).



**If room temperature rises:**

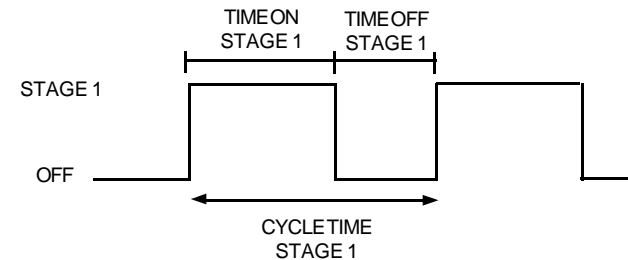
- When **room temperature < Set Point + Timer Temp Range**, the stage 1 fans run according to the minimum ventilation cycle.
- **At Set Point + Timer Temp. Range:** the stage 1 fans start running continuously.
- **At Stage 2 Starting Temp:** the stage 2 fans start running.
- **At Stage 4 Starting Temp:** the stage 4 fans start running.
- **At Stage 5 Starting Temp:** the stage 5 fans start running.
- **At Stage 6 Starting Temp:** the stage 6 fans start running.
- **At Stage 7 Starting Temp:** the stage 7 fans start running.

**If the room temperature falls:**

- **At Stage 7 Starting Temp - 1.5°F:** the stage 7 fans return to a stop.
- **At Stage 6 Starting Temp - 1.5°F:** the stage 6 fans return to a stop.
- **At Stage 5 Starting Temp - 1.5°F:** the stage 5 fans return to a stop.
- **At Stage 4 Starting Temp - 1.5°F:** the stage 4 fans return to a stop.
- **At Stage 2 Starting Temp - 1.5°F:** the stage 2 fans return to a stop.
- **At Set Point + Timer Temp. Range - 0.3°F:** Stage 1 fans stop operating continuously and operate according to the minimum ventilation cycle

**MINIMUM VENTILATION CYCLE**

When the room temperature is below the set point, the Stage 1 fans operate according to the minimum ventilation cycle. Running the fans even though ventilation is not required for a cooling purpose is useful to reduce humidity levels and supply oxygen to the room. It also prevents the fans from freezing in winter.



During time on, the Stage 1 fans run. The Stage 1 Pilot Light turns on. During the remainder of the cycle time, the Stage 1 fans do not run. The Stage 1 Pilot Light turns off.

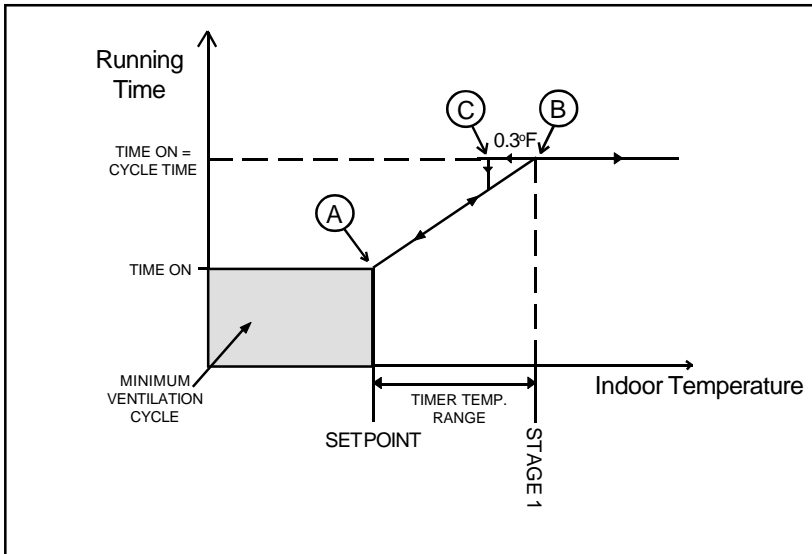
**Minimum Ventilation Cycle Settings**

1. To run the fans continuously, set time on and cycle time to the same value.
2. To stop the fans, set time on to zero and cycle time to any value.
3. To run the fans intermittently, set time on to the desired running time and cycle time to time on + time off.

**RAMPING OPTION**

The user has two options for controlling the transition from the minimum ventilation cycle to full operation of the Stage 1 fans, i.e. in the temperature interval between the set point and the set point + timer temp. range. In the first option (ramping), the running time of the fans is increased (or decreased) gradually to smooth out the transition between full operation of Stage 1 fans and the minimum cycle. In the second option, no transition is made from the minimum cycle to full operation of the Stage 1 fans. The running time of the fans is simply defined according to the minimum ventilation cycle.

**Option 1: With Ramping**



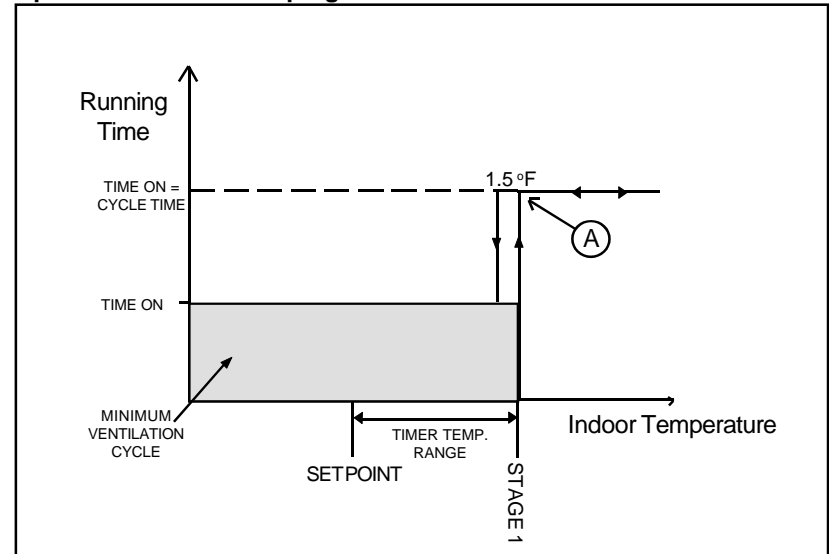
This option is activated by setting internal switch # 8 to ON. At room temperatures at or below the set point, the controller operates the Stage 1 fans according to the minimum ventilation cycle.

If the room temperature rises above the set point, a new TIME ON is calculated periodically as the temperature increases to allow a smooth progression (from point A to point B) up to full operation of the fans when the timer

temp. range is reached\*.

If the room temperature decreases 0.3°F below the set point + timer temp. range, the TIME ON value of the minimum ventilation cycle decreases gradually from a value equal to the total cycle time (point C) to the value defined by the parameter settings (TIMER STAGE 1 - TIME ON).

**Option 2: Without Ramping**



This option is activated by setting internal switch # 8 to OFF. When the temperature is less than the set point + timer temp. range, Stage 1 fans run according to the minimum cycle (see above). When the room temperature reaches point A, stage 1 fans run continuously with no transition.

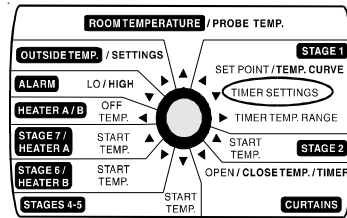
When the temperature decreases 1.5°F below point A, Stage 1 fans start operating according to the minimum ventilation cycle.

\* When Time Off becomes less than 15 seconds, it is fixed at 15 seconds until the temperature has reached the set point + timer temp. range. At that point, the stage 1 fans operate continuously.

## 1 Viewing and Adjusting Stage 1 Time On

Time on can be adjusted between 0 and 900 seconds, in increments of 15 seconds.

- Set the selection knob to **STAGE 1 — TIMER SETTINGS**. The current time on for Stage 1 flashes on the display, alternating with the letters "On".



- Use the adjustment knob to adjust time on to the desired value.
- If the ramping option has been enabled, the actual time on value may differ from the user-defined time on. To view the time on value actually used by the controller, press the push-button. The actual time on value is displayed for 1 minute, alternating with the letters "CAL". The display then returns to the user-defined value.

## 2 Viewing and Adjusting Stage 1 Cycle Time / Time Off

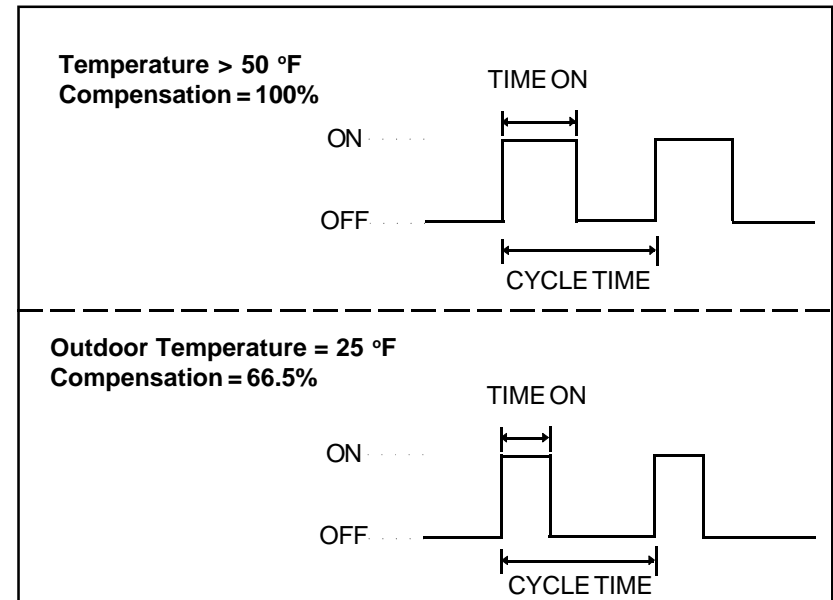
The cycle time can be adjusted between 0 and 900 seconds, in increments of 15 seconds. The counter starts at the current time on value.

- Set the selection knob to **STAGE 1 — TIMER SETTINGS**. The current time on for Stage 1 flashes on the display, alternating with the letters "On".
- Press the push-button twice. The current cycle time for the Stage 1 timer flashes on the display, alternating with the letters "CyC".
- Use the adjustment knob to adjust cycle time on to the desired value.
- If you wish to view time off, press the push-button. This value may not simply be the difference between the cycle time and time on if the ramping option has been enabled. The time off value actually used by the controller is displayed for 1 minute. The display then returns to the cycle time.

## MINIMUM VENTILATION COMPENSATION

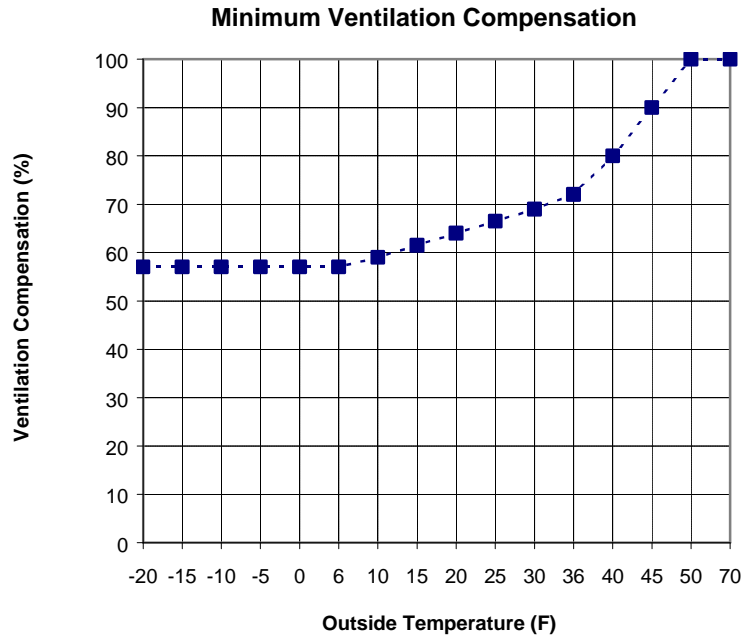
The SS 5025 has the capability of automatically adjusting the running time of the minimum ventilation fans as a function of outside temperature. As the weather gets colder, the on time is decreased gradually to compensate for the change. This can help reduce costs by reducing the ventilation when it is not required. A curve is used to calculate the required compensation as a percentage of current on time (see following page). Only the running time is adjusted; the total cycle time remains unchanged. Note that internal switches # 7 and 9 must be set to ON for this feature to work.

### Examples of Ventilation Compensations



In the first example given on the following page, compensation is not needed when the outside temperature is greater than 50 °F. The fans operate according to the full running time defined by the parameter settings. In the second example, the running time is decreased to 66.5% of full running time to compensate for the colder outdoor temperature. Cycle time remains unchanged.

FIGURE 2: COMPENSATION CURVE



**NOTES:**

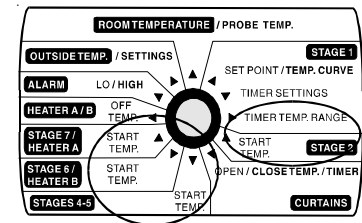
- i) When the compensation factor is activated, the lowest time on value allowed after zero is 30 seconds.
- ii) The controller recalculates the compensation factor at the end of the time on portion of each timer cycle.

**VENTILATION SETTINGS**

**1 Adjusting Stage 1 Timer Temperature Range**

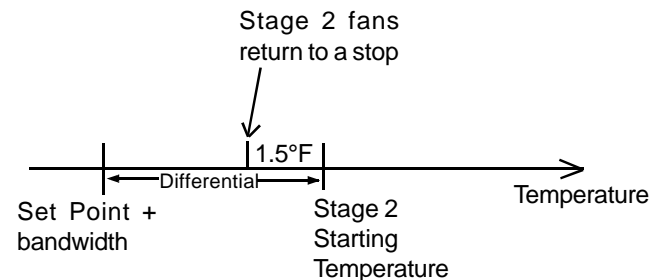
The stage 1 timer temperature range is the temperature difference between the set point and the temperature at which stage 1 fans run continuously. When this value is adjusted, all the starting values for consecutive stages are adjusted by the same amount. The timer temperature range can go from 0.5°F to 20.0°F (0.3°C and 11.1°C).

- Set the selection knob to **STAGE 1 — TIMER TEMP. RANGE**. The current timer temperature range flashes on the display.
- Use the adjustment knob to adjust the range to the desired value.



**2 Adjusting the Stage 2 Starting Temperature**

The Stage 2 starting temperature is the temperature at which the Stage 2 fans start running (see the diagram above). The hysteresis is fixed at 1.5°F and determines when the fans return to a stop. When this value is adjusted, all the starting values for consecutive stages are adjusted by the same amount.



The differential shown above can go from 0°F to 20.0°F (0°C to 11.1°C). If this value is less than 1.5°F, the hysteresis is adjusted to the new differential. If the differential is less than 0.3°F, the hysteresis is set to 0.3°F. Note that if an

SB2000 air inlet controller is being used, the differential must be greater than 0.5°F in order for Stage 2 to be interpreted correctly.

- Set the selection knob to **STAGE 2 — START TEMP.** The current starting temperature flashes on the display.
- Use the adjustment knob to adjust the temperature to the desired value.

### 3 Adjusting the Stage 4 and 5 Starting Temperatures

The Stage 4 and 5 starting temperatures are the temperatures at which the Stage 4 and 5 fans respectively start running (see the diagram above). The hysteresis is fixed at 1.5°F and determines when the fans return to a stop. When one of these values is adjusted, all the starting values for consecutive stages are adjusted by the same amount. The difference between a starting temperature and the starting temperature of the preceding stage can go from 0.5°F to 20.0°F (0.3°C to 11.1°C).

- Set the selection knob to **STAGES 4-5 — START TEMP.** The current starting temperature for stage 4 is displayed, alternating with the letters "St 4".
- Use the adjustment knob to adjust the temperature to the desired value.
- Press the push-button. The current starting temperature for stage 5 is displayed, alternating with the letters "St 5".
- Use the adjustment knob to adjust the temperature to the desired value.

### 4 Adjusting the Stage 6 Starting Temperature

The Stage 6 starting temperature is the temperature at which the Stage 6 fans start running (see the diagram above). The hysteresis is fixed at 1.5°F and determines when the fans return to a stop. When this value is adjusted, all the starting values for consecutive stages are adjusted by the same amount. The difference between the starting temperature and the Stage 5 starting temperature can go from 0.5°F to 20.0°F (0.3°C to 11.1°C).

- Set the selection knob to **STAGE 6 — START TEMP.** The current starting temperature flashes on the display.
- Use the adjustment knob to adjust the temperature to the desired value.

### 5 Adjusting the Stage 7 Starting Temperature

The Stage 7 starting temperature is the temperature at which the Stage 7 fans start running (see the diagram above). The hysteresis is fixed at 1.5°F and determines when the fans return to a stop. When this value is adjusted, all the starting values for consecutive stages are adjusted by the same amount. The difference between the starting temperature and the Stage 6 starting temperature can go from 0.5°F to 20.0°F (0.3°C to 11.1°C).

- Set the selection knob to **STAGE 7 — START TEMP.** The current starting temperature flashes on the display.
- Use the adjustment knob to adjust the temperature to the desired value.



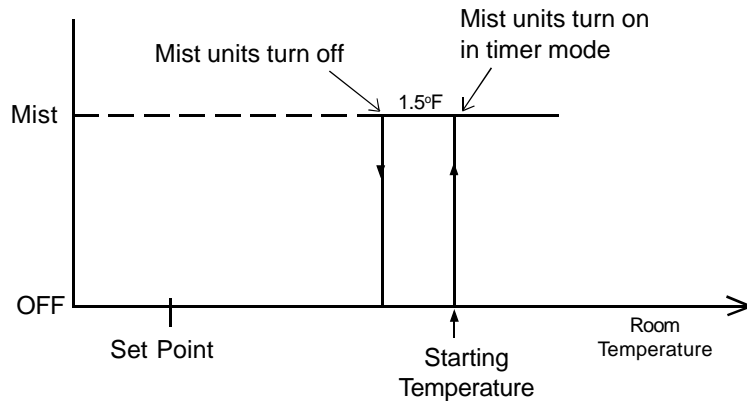
**MIST COOLING**

The last cooling stage can be configured as a mist stage. The number of heating stages determines which stage this is.

NUMBER OF HEATING STAGES	MIST STAGE
0	7
1	6
2	5

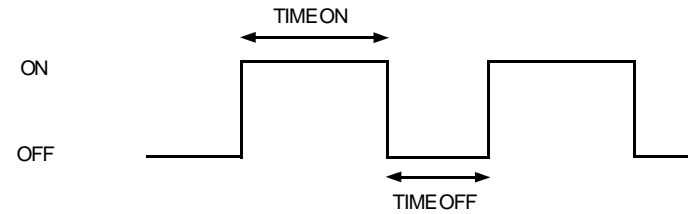
To access the parameters, position the selector switch at the starting temperature of the mist stage. The parameter settings are as follows:

Starting Temperature (°F or °C) - The mist starting temperature is the temperature at which the mist units turn on (see the diagram below). The starting temperature minus 1.5 °F is the temperature at which the mist units turn off.



Time on (minutes) - The mist units operate according to a timer cycle. The time on is the running time of the mist units.

Time off (minutes) - The time off is the off time of the mist units. Note that time off must be non-zero in order for the controller to recognize the stage as a mist stage.



**1 Adjusting the Mist Starting Temperature**

The difference between the mist starting temperature and the starting temperature of the preceding stage can go from 0.5°F to 20.0°F (0.3°C and 11.1°C).

- Set the parameter selection knob to the starting temperature setting of the mist stage. The current starting temperature appears flashing on the display.
- Using the adjustment knob, set the starting temperature to the desired value.

**2 Adjusting the Mist Timer Settings**

Time on and Time off can be adjusted between 0 and 60 minutes, in increments of 1 minute.

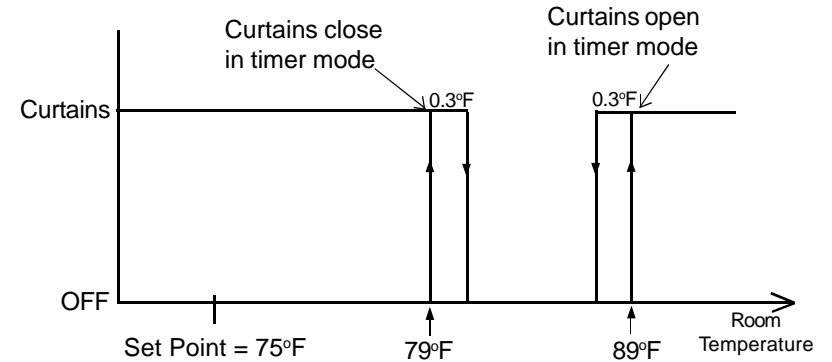
- Set the parameter selection knob to the starting temperature setting of the mist stage. The current starting temperature appears flashing on the display.
- Push the push-button. The word "On" flashes on the display, alternating with the current time on value.
- Turn the adjustment knob to adjust the time on to the desired value (in minutes).

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- Press the push-button once again. The word "Off" flashes on the display, alternating with the current time off value.
- Turn the adjustment knob to adjust the time off to the desired value (in minutes). Note that time off must be non-zero in order for the controller to operate the stage as a mist stage.

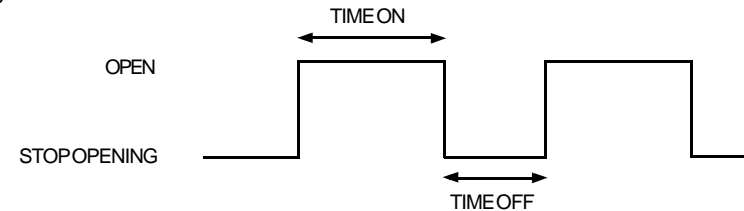
## NATURAL VENTILATION

### PRINCIPLE OF OPERATION



In the example above, when the temperature rises to 89°F, the curtains begin to open and continue to do so until fully open if the temperature remains above this point. If the temperature falls to 88.7°F, the curtains stop opening.

The curtains open intermittently according to the time on and time off settings:

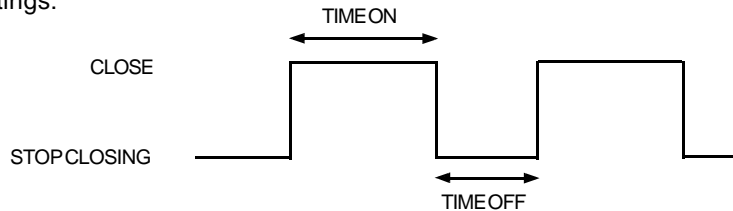


The user can define a minimum outside temperature at which the curtains can open. The curtains open only if the outside temperature is greater than this minimum. When the temperature falls to 79°F, the curtains begin to close and continue to do so until fully closed if the temperature remains below this point. If the temperature rises to 79.3°F, the curtains stop closing.

If an SB2000 is being used, the air inlets return to the first programmed point (0%) when the curtains open. The air inlets reopen when the curtains start closing.

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The curtains close intermittently according to the time on and time off settings:



## CURTAIN OPERATING TIME COMPENSATION

### Normal Mode (Without Compensation)

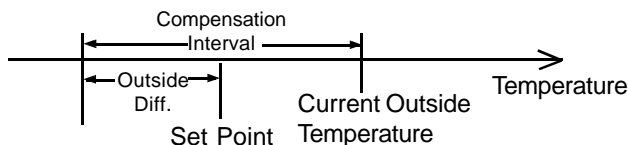
The curtains open and close intermittently according to the specified opening time, closing time and time off, as described on the preceding pages. There is no outside temperature compensation. To operate the controller in this mode, set internal switch # 6 to OFF.

### Progressive Mode (With Compensation)

The controller can use the current outside temperature to adjust the opening and closing times of the curtains. To use this feature, set internal switch # 6 to ON. Note that internal switch # 7 must also be ON and an outside probe must be connected to input # 5 in order for the compensation to work.

#### Temperature Rises:

When the curtains open, the controller increases TIME ON by 5% for every 1°F (0.6°C) in the compensation interval (i.e. an interval of 3°F means a 15% increase). The TIME OFF is decreased by the same amount.



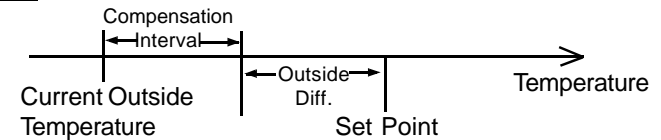
## SS 5025

The higher the outside temperature, the time on increases, causing the curtains to open faster.

#### Temperature Falls:

When the curtains close, the controller increases TIME ON by 5% for every 1°F (0.6°C) in the compensation interval (i.e. an interval of 3°F means a 15% increase). TIME OFF is decreased by the same amount.

The lower the outside temperature, time on increases, causing the curtains to close faster.

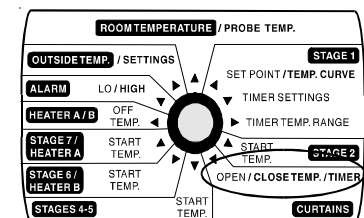


## SETTINGS

### 1 Adjusting the Opening and Closing Temperatures

The opening and closing temperatures are the temperature values at which the curtains open or close. The hysteresis is fixed at 0.3°F and determines when the curtains stop operating. When these values are adjusted, all the starting values for consecutive stages are adjusted by the same amount. The closing temperature is bounded below by the temperature at which Stage 2 fans turn off. The difference between the opening and closing temperatures can go from 0.5°F to 20.0°F (0.3°C to 11.1°C).

- Set the selection knob to **CURTAINS - OPEN/CLOSE TEMP/TIMER**. The current curtain opening temperature flashes on the display, alternating with the letters **OPE**.
- Use the adjustment knob to set the opening temperature to the desired value.



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- Press the push-button. The current curtain closing temperature flashes on the display, alternating with the letters **CLO**.
- Use the adjustment knob to set the closing temperature to the desired value.

### 2 Adjusting the Curtain Timer

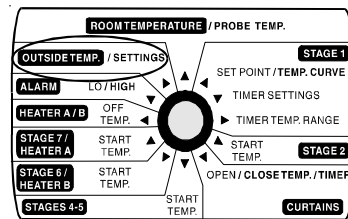
The time on and time off parameters can take values from 0 to 900 seconds.

- Set the selection knob to **CURTAINS - OPEN/CLOSE TEMP./TIMER**. The current curtain opening temperature flashes on the display, alternating with the letters **OPE**.
- Press the push-button. The current curtain time on flashes on the display, alternating with the word **On**.
- Use the adjustment knob to set the time on to the desired value.
- Press the push-button. The current time off flashes, alternating with the word **Off**.
- Use the adjustment knob to set the time off to the desired value.

### 3 Adjusting the Outside Temperature Differential

This value is used when outside temperature compensation is activated. The outside differential can go from 0.5°F to 20.0°F (0.3°C to 11.1°C).

- Set the selection knob to **OUTSIDE TEMP. / SETTINGS**. The current outside temperature is displayed.



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- Press the push-button twice. The current differential is displayed, alternating with the letters **"dif"**.
- Use the adjustment knob to set the differential to the desired value.

### 4 Adjusting the Minimum Outside Temperature

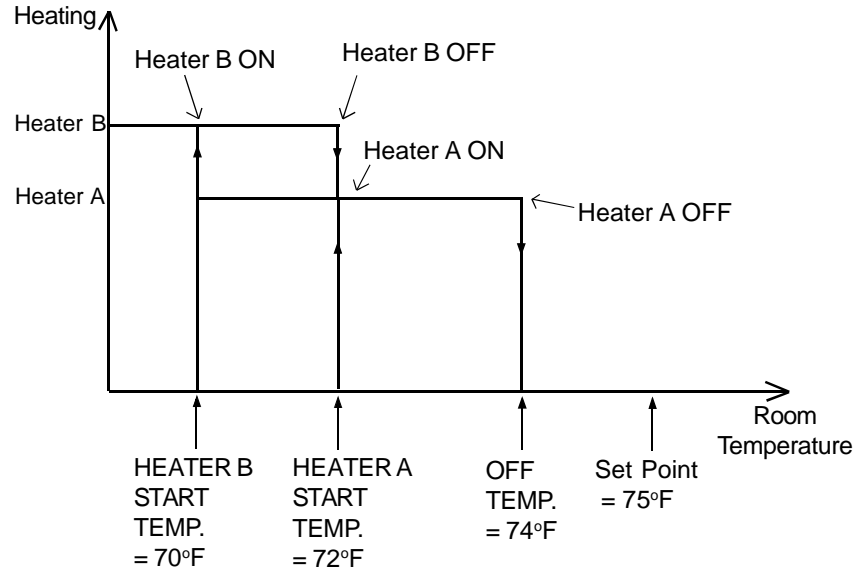
This value determines if the outside temperature is high enough for the curtains to be opened. When the outside temperature is below this value, the curtains do not open, even if the room temperature has reached the opening temperature of the curtains. The minimum outside temperature can be adjusted from -40°F to 99.9°F (-40°C to 37.7°C).

- Set the selection knob to **OUTSIDE TEMP. / SETTINGS**. The current outside temperature is displayed.
- Press the push-button. The current minimum outside temperature is displayed, alternating with the letters **"Lo"**.
- Use the adjustment knob to set the minimum outside temperature to the desired value.

# HEATER SETTINGS

## STAGED HEATERS

To configure your system for staged heaters, set dipswitch # 5 to OFF. All heaters operate according to the average reading from all temperature probes and only one heater off temperature is needed.



If the room temperature rises:

- at 72°F: Heater B turns off.
- at 74°F: Heater A turns off.

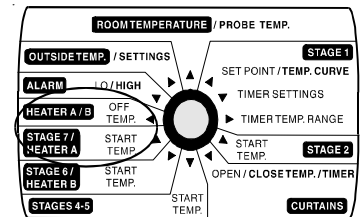
If the room temperature falls:

- at 72°F: Heater A turns on.
- at 70°F: Heater B turns on.

## 1 Adjusting Starting Temperatures for Staged Heaters

The heater starting temperature is the temperature at which the heating units turn on (see diagram above). The Heater A starting temperature is bounded above by the off temperature — 0.5°F and below by the off temperature — 20°F. The Heater B starting temperature is bounded above by the Heater A starting temperature — 0.5°F and below by the Heater A starting temperature — 20°F.

- Set selection knob to **HEATER A — START TEMP.** The current starting temperature for Heater A is displayed, alternating with the letters "Ht.A".
- Use the adjustment knob to adjust the starting temperature to the desired value.
- Set selection knob to **HEATER B — START TEMP.** The current starting temperature for Heater B is displayed, alternating with the letters "Ht.b".
- Use the adjustment knob to adjust the starting temperature to the desired value.



## 2 Adjusting Off Temperatures for Staged Heaters

The heater off temperature can provide substantial energy savings if correctly adjusted according to the outside temperature. It is the temperature below the set point at which the heating units turn off (see diagram above). The off temperature is bounded above by the set point + 10°F and below by the set point — 20°F.

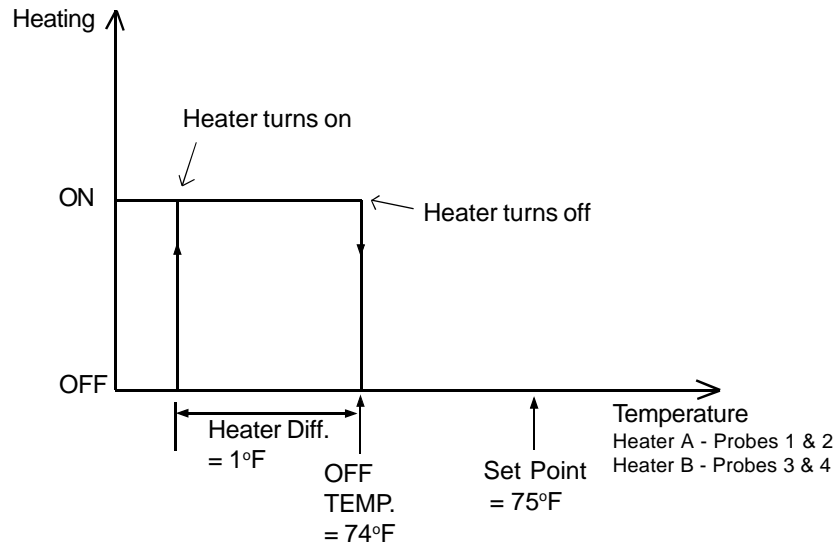
- Set selection knob to **HEATER A/B — OFF TEMP.** The current off temperature is displayed, alternating with the letters "Ht.A".
- Use the adjustment knob to adjust the off temperature to the desired value.

**ZONED HEATERS**

To configure your system for zoned heaters, set dipswitch # 5 to ON. Since the two heater outputs function independently, different probes are assigned to each output: Probes 1 & 2 are assigned to Heater A and Probes 3 & 4 are assigned to Heater B. Individual probes can be turned on or off using the push-button functions contained in the ROOM TEMPERATURE function (see section on Temperature Settings).

Note that the heaters can become active only if the average temperature from all activated probes is below the set point. If this isn't the case, the heaters will not turn on even if individual probe temperatures are below the set point (this condition applies only if both off temperatures are below the set point).

The figure below explains the operation of zoned heaters.



If the room temperature rises:

- at 74°F: Heater A (Probes 1 & 2) turns off. Heater B (Probes 3 & 4) turns off.

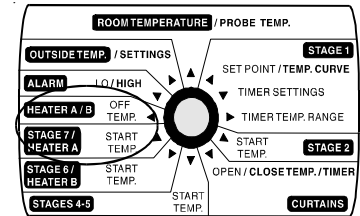
If the room temperature falls:

- at 73°F: Heater A (Probes 1 & 2) turns on. Heater B (Probes 3 & 4) turns on.

**1 Adjusting Off Temperatures for Zoned Heaters**

The heater off temperature can provide substantial energy savings if correctly adjusted according to the outside temperature. It is the temperature below the set point at which the heating units turn off (see diagram above). The off temperature is bounded above by the set point + 10°F (5.6°C) and below by the set point — 20°F (11.1°C).

- Set selection knob to **HEATER A/B — OFF TEMP.** The current off temperature for Heater A is displayed, alternating with the letters "Ht.A".
- Use the adjustment knob to adjust the off temperature to the desired value.
- Press the push-button. The current off temperature for Heater B is displayed, alternating with the letters "Ht.b".
- Use the adjustment knob to adjust the off temperature to the desired value.



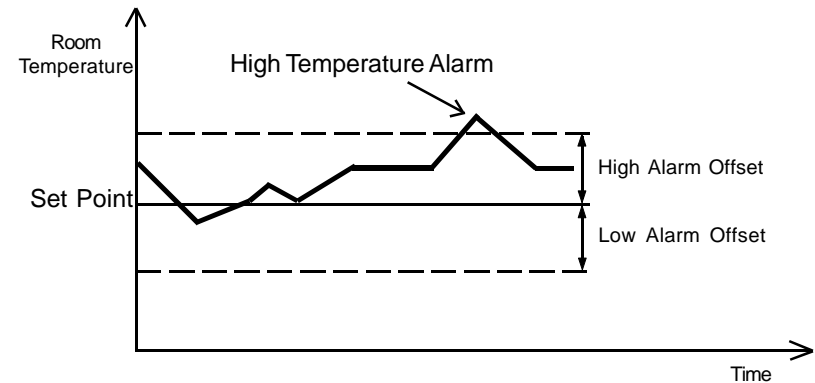
## 2 Adjusting the Heater Starting Temperatures

The starting temperature is the temperature at which the heater turns on. The Heater A starting temperature is bounded above by the off temperature — 0.5°F and below by the off temperature — 20°F. The Heater B starting temperature is bounded above by the Heater A starting temperature — 0.5°F and below by the Heater A starting temperature — 20°F.

- Set the selection knob to **HEATER A — START TEMP.** The current starting temperature for Heater A is displayed, alternating with the letters "Ht.A".
- Use the adjustment knob to adjust the starting temperature to the desired value.
- Set the selection knob to **HEATER B — START TEMP.** The current starting temperature for Heater B is displayed, alternating with the letters "Ht.B".
- Use the adjustment knob to adjust the starting temperature to the desired value.

# ALARM SETTINGS

The controller sets off an alarm in the case of a power failure, a fault in the supply circuit or a high or low temperature. Temperature alarms are defined according to the set point as shown in the diagram below.

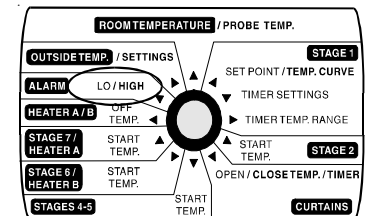


The situation changes for high temperature alarms, however, when the outside temperature is greater than the set point. In this case, the set point is replaced by the outside temperature as the reference point. This means an alarm is set off when the indoor temperature reaches Outside Temperature + High Alarm Offset. A third parameter, called the critical high temperature, is defined to continue monitoring the indoor temperature for high temperatures. When the indoor temperature reaches the critical high temperature (defined as an absolute value), an alarm is set off. Note that if internal switch # 7 is OFF, the outside temperature is not used as a reference point.

## Adjusting the Alarm Settings

The high and low alarm offsets range from 0.5°F to 40°F. The critical temperature ranges from -40.0°F to 120.0°F (-40.0°C to 48.9°C).

- Set the selection knob to **ALARM — LO/HIGH.** The current low alarm offset flashes on the display, alternating with the word "LO" and "OFT".



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- Use the adjustment knob to set the low alarm offset to the desired value.
- Press the push-button. The current high alarm offset flashes on the display, alternating with the word "**HI**" and "**OFT**".
- Use the adjustment knob to set the high alarm offset to the desired value.
- Press the push-button. The current critical high temperature is displayed, alternating with the letters "**ABS**".
- Use the adjustment knob to set the critical high temperature to the desired value.

## TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

PROBLEM	CAUSE	SOLUTION
There is no display.	The circuit breaker at the service panel is off or tripped.	Correct the problem and reset the circuit breaker.
	The wiring is incorrect.	Correct the wiring.
	The voltage selector switch is in the wrong position.	Set the switch to the correct position.
	The display board interconnect cable is not properly plugged into the power supply board.	Be sure the cable is firmly plugged in.
The display shows "P" when the parameter selection knob is set to ROOM.	A room probe is connected improperly.	Correct the room probe connection.
	A room probe is defective.	Refer to "Defective probes"
The defective probe pilot light is on.	A room probe or the outside probe is defective.	Refer to "Defective probes"



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PROBLEM	CAUSE	SOLUTION
The display shows sudden variations in the room or outside temperature.	A variation in resistance is induced on a probe.	Be sure the probes are dry. Locate them away from drafts and sources of radiant heating. Be sure the outside probe is installed correctly. Refer to "Installing the outside probe"
	There is electrical noise near a probe cable.	Isolate the probe cables from all high voltage sources. Do not route probe cables and other power cables through the same electrical knockout. Do not run probe cables next to other power cables. When crossing other power cables, cross at 90°.
The stage 1 cooling fans are not running.	The wiring is incorrect.	Correct the wiring. Be sure two different lines are connected to each fan motor: line L1 modulated by the controller should be combined with another line (N for 115V or L2 for 230V) to activate the motor. Also, be sure the stage 1 COMMON is supplied by line L1.
	The stage 1 fuse is open.	Correct the problem and replace the fuse.
	The display board interconnect cable is not properly plugged into the power supply board.	Be sure the cable is firmly plugged in.

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PROBLEM	CAUSE	SOLUTION
The stage 1 variable speed cooling fans are not running. (continued)	The fan motor is defective.	Check if the motor is defective by connecting it to an alternate power supply. If it still is not operating, replace the motor.
The stage 1 cooling fans run erratically.	The stage 1 time on or time off is too short.	Adjust the stage 1 time on or time off to a higher value.
	A variation in resistance induced on a room probe causes this probe to measure sudden variations in the room temperature.	Be sure the room probes are dry. Locate them away from drafts and sources of radiant heating.
	Electrical noise near a room probe cable causes this probe to measure sudden variations in the room temperature.	Isolate the room probe cables from all high voltage sources. Do not route probe cables and other power cables through the same electrical knockout. Do not run probe cables next to other power cables. When crossing other power cables, cross at 90°.

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PROBLEM	CAUSE	SOLUTION
The stage 1 cooling fans run continuously when the room temperature is below the room set point (minimum ventilation cycle).	The stage 1 time off is set to zero.  The wiring is incorrect.	Set the stage 1 time off to a value other than zero.  Correct the wiring. Be sure two different lines are connected to each fan motor: line L1 modulated by the controller should be combined with another line (N for 115V or L2 for 230V) to activate the motor. Also, be sure the stage 1 COMMON is supplied by line L1.
The mist is not operating as desired.	The mist time on and time off were incorrectly adjusted.	The mist time on and time off are in <u>minutes</u> . Adjust the mist time on and time off correctly.
The cooling fans are not running.  or  The heaters are not turning on.	The wiring is incorrect.          The stage's fuse is open.	Correct the wiring. Be sure two different lines are connected to each fan motor or heater: the controller's output line L1 should be combined with another line (N for 115V or L2 for 230V) to activate the fan motor or heater. Also, be sure the stage's COMMON is supplied by line L1.  Replace the fuse.

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PROBLEM	CAUSE	SOLUTION
The cooling fans are not running.  or  The heaters are not turning on.  (continued)	The display board interconnect cable is not properly plugged into the power supply board.  The fan motor or heater is defective.    The controller is defective.	Be sure the cable is firmly plugged in.    Check if the motor or heater is defective by connecting it to an alternate power supply. If it still is not operating, replace the motor or heater.    Listen to see if there is a clicking sound when the stage or heater pilot light turns on. If there is no clicking sound, contact your distributor to repair the controller.

## TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

**Supply:** - 115/230 VAC (-18%, +8%), 50/ 60 Hz, overload and overvoltage protection fuse F10-1A fast blow.

- 12 VDC for AC back-up supply; can activate all stages and alarm if supplied with DC back-up voltage.

**Curtains:** winch output, 115/230 VAC, 50/60 Hz, 30VDC, 5A motor output, fuse F1-5A slow blow.

**Stage 1:** ON-OFF output, 115/230 VAC, 50/60 Hz, 30VDC, 6A FAN, 10A RES, fuse F3-10A slow blow.

**Stage 2:** ON-OFF output, 115/230 VAC, 50/60 Hz, 30VDC, 6A FAN, 10A RES, fuse F4-10A slow blow.

**Stage 4:** ON-OFF output, 115/230 VAC, 50/60 Hz, 30VDC, 6A FAN, 10A RES, fuse F5-10A slow blow.

**Stage 5:** ON-OFF output, 115/230 VAC, 50/60 Hz, 30VDC, 6A FAN, 10A RES, fuse F6-10A slow blow.

**Stage 6:** ON-OFF output, 115/230 VAC, 50/60 Hz, 30VDC, 6A FAN, 10A RES, heating or cooling, fuse F7-10A slow blow.

**Stage 7:** ON-OFF output, 115/230 VAC, 50/60 Hz, 30VDC, 6A FAN, 10A RES, heating or cooling, fuse F8-10A slow blow.

**Alarm:** ON-OFF output, 115/230 VAC, 60 Hz, 30VDC, 3A, fuse F9-3A slow blow.

**Probes:** Low voltage (< 5V), isolated from the supply. Operating range: -40.0°F to 120.0°F (-40.0°C to 48.9°C). Accuracy: 1.8°F (1°C) between 41° and 95°F (5° and 35°C).

**Enclosure:** ABS, moisture and dust-tight.

**The room temperature where the controller is located MUST ALWAYS REMAIN BETWEEN 32° AND 104°F (0° AND 40°C).**

## FACTORY SETTINGS

PARAMETER		FACTORY SETTING	RANGE OF VALUES
Temperature Set Point		75°F(23.9°C)	-40 to 99.9 °F (-40 to 37.7 °C)
Stage 1	Time On	60 seconds	0 to 900 seconds by increments of 15 seconds
	Cycle Time	300 seconds	
	Timer Temp. Range	3.0°F(1.7°C)	0.5 to 20 °F (0.3 to 11.1 °C)
Stage 2 Starting Temp.		80°F(26.7°C)	0.5 to 20 °F (0.3 to 11.1 °C)from Timer Temp. Range
Stage 4 Starting Temp.		84°F(28.9°C)	0.5 to 20 °F (0.3 to 11.1 °C)from Stage 2 Starting Temp.
Stage 5 Starting Temp.		86°F(30.0°C)	0.5 to 20 °F (0.3 to 11.1 °C)from Stage 4 Starting Temp.
Stage 6 Starting Temp.		88°F(31.1°C)	0.5 to 20 °F (0.3 to 11.1 °C)from Stage 5 Starting Temp.
Stage 7 Starting Temp.		90°F(32.2°C)	0.5 to 20 °F (0.3 to 11.1 °C)from Stage 6 Starting Temp.
Curtains	Opening Temp.	82.0°F (27.9°C)	Stage 2 Starting Temp. + 0.5°F to Stage 2 Starting Temp. + 20°F(11.1°C)
	Closing Temp.	80°F(26.7°C)	0.5 to 20°F (0.3 to 11.1°C) from Opening Temp.
	Time On	15 seconds	0 to 900 seconds by increments of 15 seconds
	Time Off	15 seconds	

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PARAMETER		FACTORY SETTING	RANGE OF VALUES
Mist	Starting Temperature	90°F(32.2°C)	0.5 to 20 °F (0.3 to 11.1 °C)from previous stage's Starting Temp.
	Time On	1 minute	0 to 60 minutes by increments of 1 minute
	Time Off	0 minutes	
Heater A Starting Temp.		72.5°F (22.5°C)	1.0 to 20 °F (0.3 to 11.1 °C) from Off Temperature
Heater B Starting Temp.		70.5°F (21.4°C)	0.5 to 20 °F (0.3 to 11.1 °C) from Heater A Starting Temp.
Heater Off Temperature		74.5°F(23.6°C)	0.5 to 20 °F (0.3 to 11.1 °C) from Set Point
Alarm	Low Offset	10°F(5.6°C)	0.5 to 40 °F (0.3 to 22.2°C)from Set Point
	High Offset	12°F(6.7°C)	
	Critical Temp.	95°F (35°C)	-40 to 120.0 °F (-40 to 48.9 °C)

## NOTES:

- i) These initial parameter settings will not be retained in the controller's memory. Each new setting will replace the preceding one.
- ii) If the power supply is cut off, the last parameter settings will be retained in memory until the power is restored.