

Natural Ventilation Controller

SS 5124

USER'S MANUAL

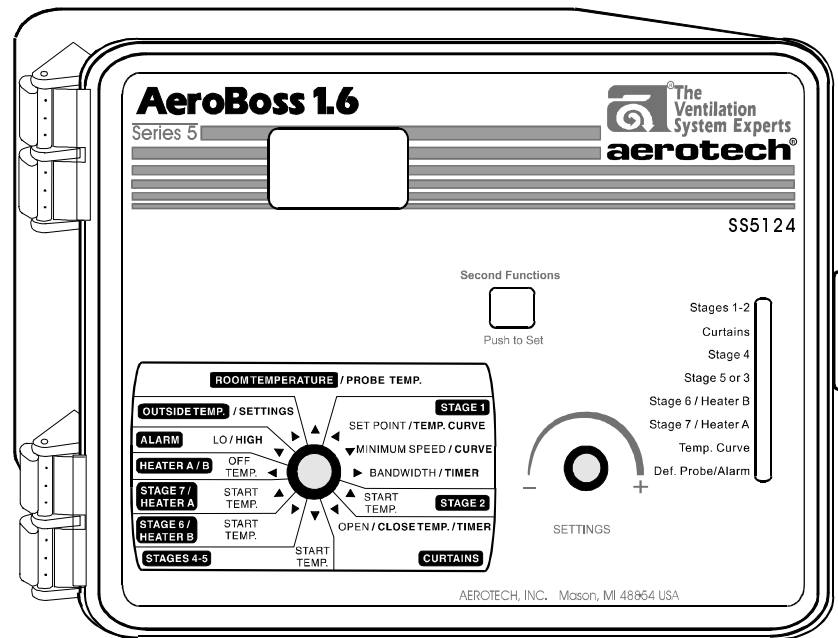


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PRECAUTIONS

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 5124

Serial number:

Date installed:

The SS 5124 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. One stage of variable speed cooling fans, two stages of constant-speed cooling fans, as well as curtains, foggers and heaters can be connected to the controller.

The main features of the SS 5124 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.

TEMPERATURE AND MINIMUM VENTILATION SPEED CURVES

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

CHOICE OF FIVE MOTOR CURVES

The variation in motor speed resulting from a change in voltage will depend on the make and capacity of the motor. In order to achieve a high degree of compatibility between controller and motor, the user can choose from among five different motor curves, thus ensuring that the correct voltage is supplied.

ZONED OR STAGED HEATERS

FULL-SPEED FAN START-UP

In order to overcome the inertia of the ventilation system components and de-ice the fan blades in cold weather conditions, the controller supplies maximum voltage to the variable speed fans for 2 seconds immediately following each start-up.

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.

OUTSIDE TEMPERATURE COMPENSATION ON CURTAIN SPEED

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

FLOATING FAN STAGE

One of the on/off ventilation stages can be operated either before or after the curtains.

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

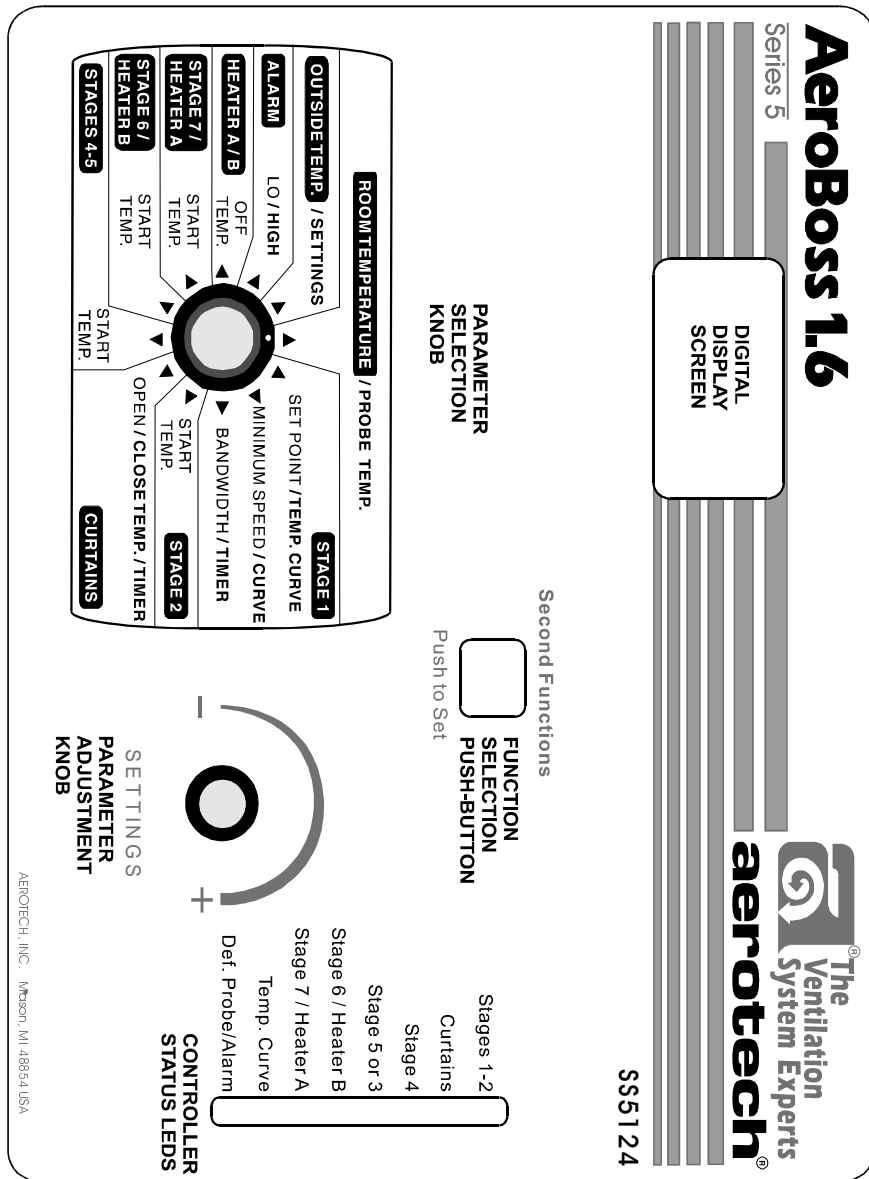
The controller can be connected to a computer, thus making it possible to centralize the management of information and diversify control strategies.

CONTROL OF AIR INLET MOVEMENT USING THE SB 2000

If the SS 5124 is used in combination with a SB 2000 controller, the movement of the air inlets can be coordinated with the operation of the stage 1 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

LOCATION OF THE CONTROLS

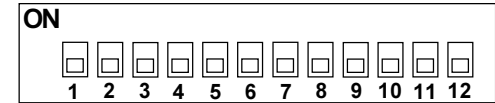


SS 5124

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. |
| STAGE 4 | TURNS ON WHEN STAGE 4 FANS ARE ON. |
| STAGE 5 OR 3 | TURNS ON WHEN STAGE 5 OR STAGE 3 FANS ARE ON. |
| STAGE 6 HEATER B | TURNS ON WHEN STAGE 6 FANS OR HEATER B UNITS ARE ON. |
| STAGE 7 HEATER A | TURNS ON WHEN STAGE 7 FANS OR HEATER A UNITS ARE ON. |
| TEMP. CURVE | FLASHES WHEN THE TEMPERATURE CURVE IS ACTIVATED. TURNS ON WHEN THE MINIMUM VENTILATION SPEED CURVE IS ALSO ON. |
| DEF. PROBE/ALARM | FLASHES WHEN A DEFECTIVE PROBE IS DETECTED. 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 HEATERS | HEATERS |
| 4 | 1 HEATER | 2 HEATERS |
| 5 | STAGED HEATERS | ZONED HEATERS |
| 6 | CURTAIN COMPENSATION OFF | CURTAIN COMPENSATION ON |
| 7 | NO OUTSIDE PROBE | OUTSIDE PROBE |
| 8 | STAGE 5 OPERATES AFTER STAGE 4 | STAGE 5 MOVES TO STAGE 3 POSITION (BEFORE CURTAINS) |
| 9 | RESERVED | |
| 10 | RESERVED | |
| 11 | RESERVED | |
| 12 | RESERVED | |

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.
- 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.

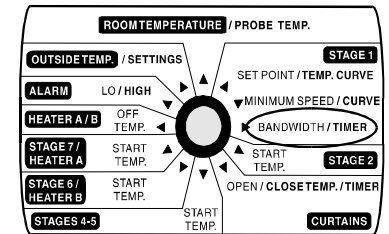
MOTOR CURVES

The relationship between the voltage supplied to a motor and its operating speed is described by a motor curve. This curve varies with the make and capacity of the motor. The various motors available in the industry have been divided into five categories and the controller has been programmed with a different motor curve for each of these categories. To ensure that the controller supplies the correct voltages, an appropriate curve must be selected for Stage 1 according to the type of fan motors used (see table on following page).

Selecting a Motor Curve

Refer to the list of motors on the following page to determine which type (1 to 5) is appropriate for the motors used.

- Set the selection knob to **STAGE 1 — BANDWIDTH/TIMER**. The Stage 1 bandwidth is displayed, alternating with the letters "bd".
- Press the push-button three times. The currently selected type is displayed, alternating with the letters "tYP".
- Use the adjustment knob to adjust the type to the desired value.
- Return to the Stage 1 bandwidth display by pressing the push-button.



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. Ventilation stages use the average temperature from all indoor probes.

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°.

Minimum Speed Setting and Motor Curve Selection

| Fan Dia. | Model Numbers | Control Settings | | Minimum Voltage Output | CFM at 0.05" S.P. |
|----------|------------------------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| | | Motor Curve | Minimum Speed | | |
| 9" | AT09Z1, AT10SP1, AT10AP1 (120 VAC) | 1 | 45 | 81 | 50 |
| | AT09Z2, AT10SP2, AT10AP2 (240 VAC) | 1 | 45 | 42 | 50 |
| 14" | AT14Z, AT14F, AT14G | 1 | 65 | 101 | 120 |
| 15" | AT15AP, AT15SP | 1 | 65 | 101 | 110 |
| 16" | AT16Z, AT16F, AT16G | 3 | 30 | 101 | 140 |
| 18" | AT18Z, AT18F, AT18G, GB18 | 3 | 40 | 107 | 600 |
| 24" | AT24Z, AT24F, AT24G, GB24 | 4 | 40 | 117 | 1250 |
| 36" | AT36Z, AT36ZB1, AT36G1, AT36GB1 | 5 | 30 | 130 | 1250 |

The above values assume the following conditions unless noted otherwise:

- 1) Input Voltage: 240 VAC
- 2) Static Pressure: 0.05" S.P.
- 3) Fan Accessories: Hood, Guard and Shutter if applicable.

For configurations or requirements other than above, refer to Form QM1065.

3 Installing the Outside Probe

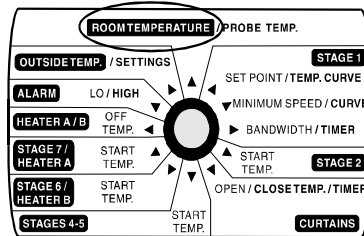
- Run the outside probe cable on the north side of the building, 6 ft (2 m) below the eave, inside a pale colored conduit. Avoid installing the probe in direct sunlight or exposed to the rain.
- Be sure the probe cable is isolated from sheet metal or any other conductive material.
- Be sure no cable 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 defective, the letters "PR1" are displayed, alter-

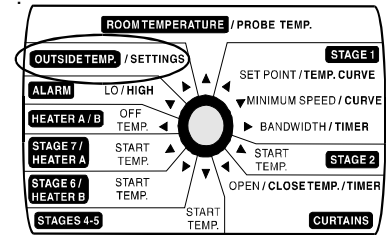


nating with the letter "P".

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 defective, the letters "PR#" are displayed, alternating with the letter "P".

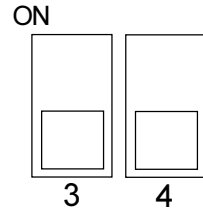
Outside Probe: If the outside probe is defective, the display shows the letter "P" when the parameter selection knob is set to **OUTSIDE TEMP.**



HEATING OPTIONS

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.

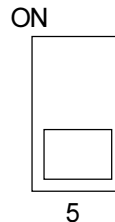


Note that if only one stage is used for heating, it must be Stage 7.

Zoned/Staged Heaters: The controller can operate the heaters as zoned or staged heaters. In the first case, the heaters function independently according to separate probe readings and each heater system (A and B) has a separate offset. In the second case, the heaters operate according to the average temperature from all probes and only one offset is used. Dipswitch 5 is used to configure the heater operation.

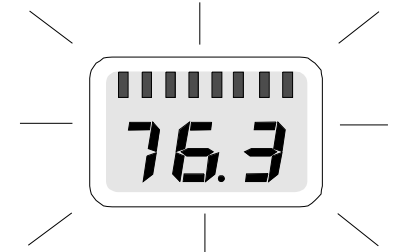
Set dipswitch # 5 to ON for zoned heating.

Set dipswitch # 5 to OFF for staged heating.



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 and the Stage 1 minimum ventilation speed can be modified (as long as the temperature curve and the minimum ventilation speed curve are deactivated respectively).

To lock the parameter settings:

- Set internal switch # 1 to **ON**.

To unlock the parameter settings:

- Set internal switch # 1 to **OFF**.

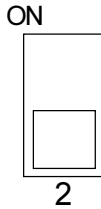
TEMPERATURE SETTINGS

TEMPERATURE UNITS

Temperatures can be displayed in either Celsius or Fahrenheit units

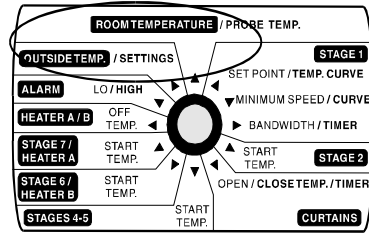
- Set internal switch # 2 to the desired position:

- **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.

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- Press the push-button. The temperature reading from probe 1 is displayed, alternating with the letters "Pr 1".
- For each additional probe, press the push-button. The temperature reading from probe x is displayed, alternating with the letters "Pr x", etc.
- Press the push-button once again to display the state of probe 1, i.e. ON / OFF. 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.

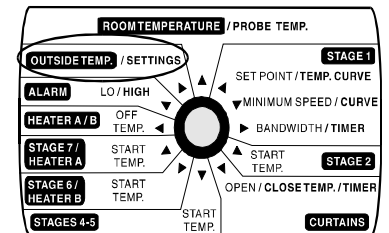
Notes:

- At least one probe must be activated at all times. If only one probe remains active, the controller will lock the on/off switch for that probe.
- The display returns to the average room temperature after one minute.
- Initially, only probe one is activated.

3 Viewing the Outside Temperature

The outside temperature can be viewed only if a probe is connected to input # 5. If no probe is connected, the word "OFF" is displayed.

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



4 Viewing Minimum / Maximum Temperatures

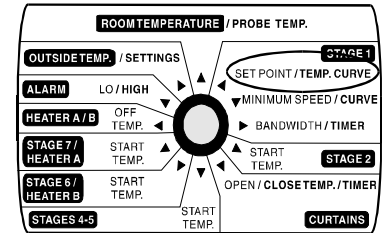
The minimum and maximum temperatures are the lowest and highest temperature values recorded since the last reset. Temperatures values are averaged over all active probes.

- Set the selection knob to **ROOM TEMPERATURE / PROBE TEMP.** or **OUTSIDE TEMP. / SETTINGS**. The room or outside temperature is displayed.
- Turn the adjustment knob clockwise by one notch. The minimum temperature flashes on the display, alternating with the letters "Lo".
- Turn the adjustment knob clockwise one notch further. The maximum temperature flashes on the display, alternating with the letters "Hi".
- Turn the adjustment knob clockwise a third notch. The room or outside 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).



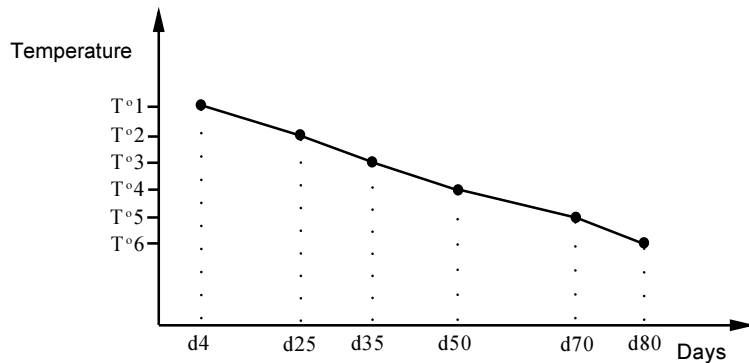
Adjusting the Temperature Set Point

- 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.



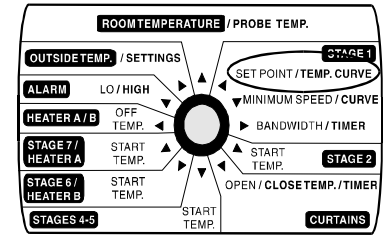
A curve is defined using six points. Each point specifies a day number and a set point for that day. Once the points of the curve are defined, the curve must be activated. The controller will change the temperature set point every hour in a linear fashion between consecutive points of the curve. When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

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 flashes on the display.
- Press the push-button. The current day number is displayed.
- 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 flashes on the display.
- 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**.

COOLING OPERATION

The SS 5124 controls one stage of variable-speed fans (Stage 1), three stages of constant-speed fans (Stages 2, 4 and 5), two optional stages of constant-speed fans (Stages 6 - 7), as well as curtains for natural ventilation (Stage 3). The last cooling stage can be operated as a mist stage by setting the time on value to a non-zero value.

Mode 1: The SS 5124 is in mode 1 when internal switch # 8 is in the OFF position. In this mode, Stage 5 constant-speed fans operate as expected after Stage 4 fans have been turned on. The diagram on the following page illustrates this mode:

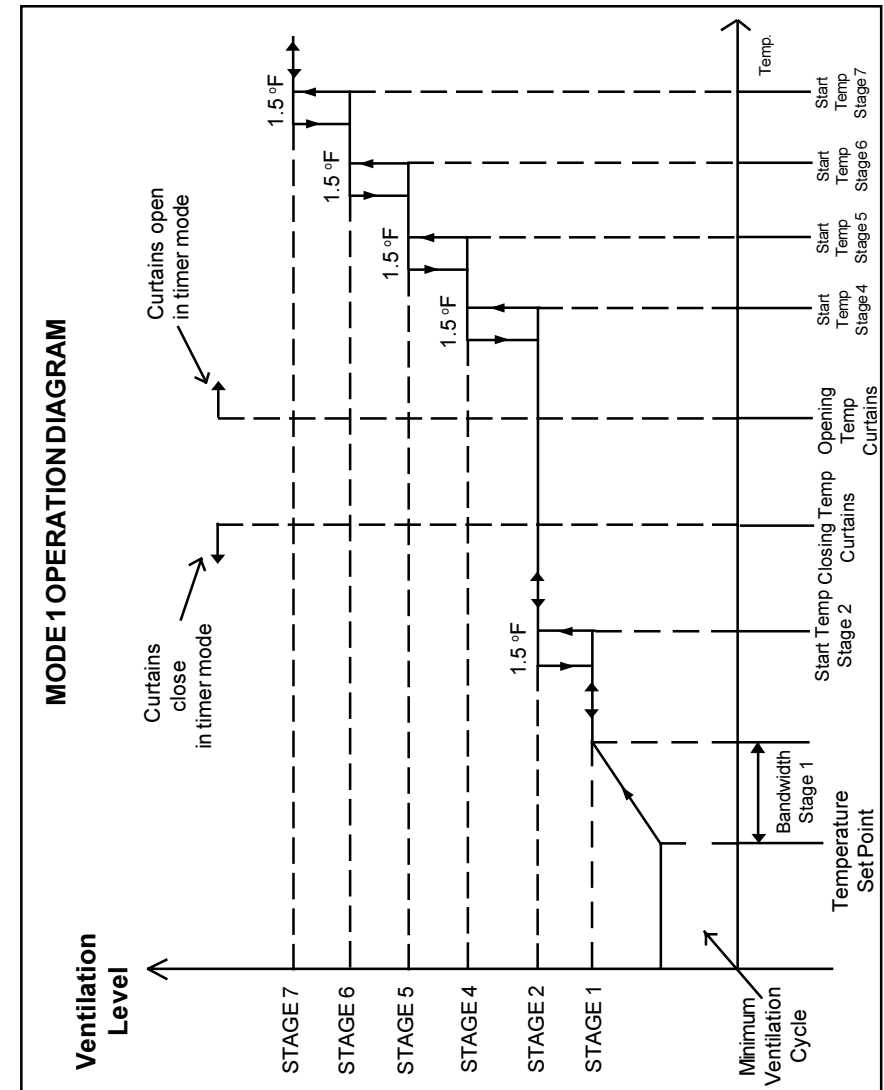
If room temperature rises:

- When room temperature < Set Point, stage 1 fans run at minimum speed according to the minimum ventilation cycle.
- At Set Point: stage 1 fans stop operating according to the minimum ventilation cycle and increase in speed as the room temperature rises.
- At Set Point + Bandwidth: stage 1 fans reach full speed.
- At Stage 2 Starting Temp.: stage 2 fans start running.
- At Curtain Opening Temp.: curtains open according to timer settings.
- At Stage 4 Starting Temp.: stage 4 fans start running.
- At Stage 5 Starting Temp.: stage 5 fans start running.
- At Stage 6 Starting Temp.: stage 6 fans start running.
- At Stage 7 Starting Temp.: stage 7 fans start running.

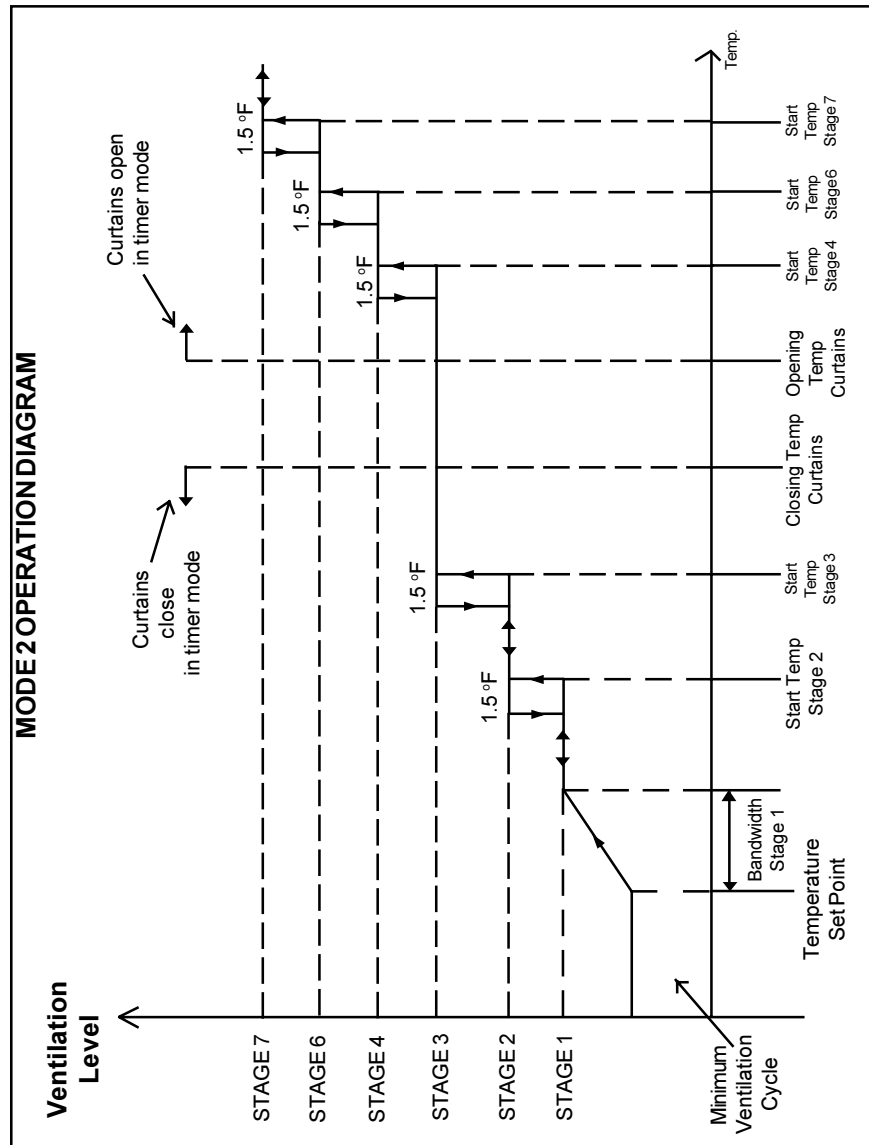
If the room temperature falls:

- At Stage 7 Starting Temp. - 1.5°F: stage 7 fans return to a stop.
- At Stage 6 Starting Temp. - 1.5°F: stage 6 fans return to a stop.
- At Stage 5 Starting Temp. - 1.5°F: stage 5 fans return to a stop.
- At Stage 4 Starting Temp. - 1.5°F: stage 4 fans return to a stop.
- At Curtain Closing Temp.: curtains close according to timer settings.
- At Stage 2 Starting Temp. - 1.5°F: stage 2 fans return to a stop.

- At Set Point + Bandwidth: the stage 1 decrease in speed as the temperature falls.
- At Set Point: stage 1 fans stop operating continuously and operate according to the minimum ventilation cycle at minimum speed.
- When room temperature < Set Point, stage 1 fans run at minimum speed according to the minimum ventilation cycle.



Mode 2: The SS 5124 is in mode 2 when internal switch # 8 is in the ON position. In this mode, Stage 5 constant-speed fans move to the Stage 3 position and operate after Stage 2 fans have been turned on (before the curtains start opening). The following diagram illustrates this mode:



If the room temperature rises:

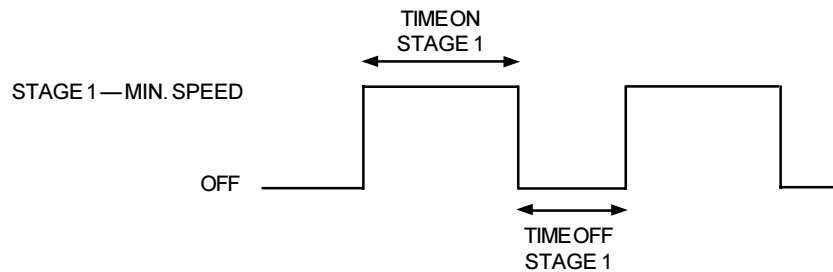
- When room temperature < Set Point, stage 1 fans run at minimum speed according to the minimum ventilation cycle.
- At Set Point: stage 1 fans stop operating according to the minimum ventilation cycle and increase in speed as the room temperature rises.
- At Set Point + Bandwidth: stage 1 fans reach full speed.
- At Stage 2 Starting Temp.: stage 2 fans start running.
- At Stage 3 Starting Temp.: stage 3 fans start running.
- At Curtain Opening Temp.: curtains open according to timer settings.
- At Stage 4 Starting Temp.: stage 4 fans start running.
- At Stage 6 Starting Temp.: stage 6 fans start running.
- At Stage 7 Starting Temp.: stage 7 fans start running.

If the room temperature falls:

- At Stage 7 Starting Temp. - 1.5°F: stage 7 fans return to a stop.
- At Stage 6 Starting Temp. - 1.5°F: stage 6 fans return to a stop.
- At Stage 4 Starting Temp. - 1.5°F: stage 4 fans return to a stop.
- At Curtain Closing Temp.: curtains close according to timer settings.
- At Stage 3 Starting Temp. - 1.5°F: stage 3 fans return to a stop.
- At Stage 2 Starting Temp. - 1.5°F: stage 2 fans return to a stop.
- At Set Point + Bandwidth: the stage 1 decrease in speed as the temperature falls.
- At Set Point: stage 1 fans stop operating continuously and operate according to the minimum ventilation cycle at minimum speed.
- When room temperature < Set Point, stage 1 fans run at minimum speed 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 at Stage 1 minimum speed. The Stage 1 Pilot Light turns on. During time off, the Stage 1 fans do not run. The Stage 1 Pilot Light turns off. The Stage 1 minimum speed can also be defined by a speed curve (see below).

NOTE: The controller supplies maximum voltage to the variable-speed fans for 2 seconds immediately following each start-up.

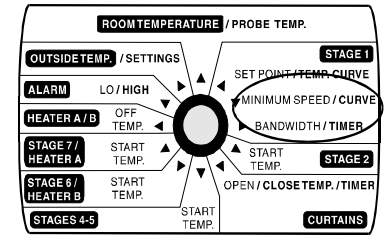
Minimum Ventilation Cycle Settings

1. To run the fans continuously at minimum speed, set time off to zero and time on to any value other than zero.
2. To stop the fans, set time on to zero and time off to any value.
3. To run the fans intermittently, set time on to the desired running time and time off to the desired off time.

1 Adjusting Minimum Speed

The minimum speed can be adjusted between 10 and 100% of the full speed of the fans.

- Set the selection knob to **STAGE 1 — MINIMUM SPEED/CURVE**. The current minimum speed for Stage 1 flashes on the display.
- Use the adjustment knob to adjust the minimum speed to the desired value.



NOTE: The minimum speed can be adjusted only if the minimum speed curve is deactivated or if the minimum speed curve is activated but not currently operating (see below).

2 Adjusting Stage 1 Time On and Time Off

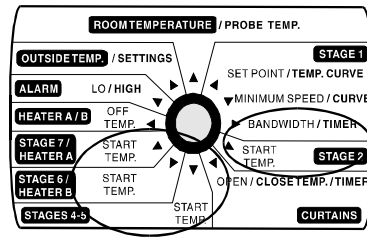
- Set the selection knob to **STAGE 1 — BANDWIDTH / TIMER**. The current bandwidth for Stage 1 is displayed, alternating with the letters "bd".
- Press the push-button. The current time on for Stage 1 flashes on the display, alternating with the letters "On".
- Use the adjustment knob to adjust time on to the desired value.
- Press the push-button. The current time off for Stage 1 flashes on the display, alternating with the letters "Off".
- Use the adjustment knob to adjust time off to the desired value.

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

VENTILATION SETTINGS

1 Adjusting the Stage 1 Bandwidth

The Stage 1 bandwidth is the temperature interval within which the Stage 1 variable speed fans increase or decrease in speed proportionally to the temperature (see the diagram above). When this value is adjusted, all the starting values for consecutive stages are adjusted by the same amount. The bandwidth can be adjusted between 0.5°F and 20.0°F (0.3°C and 11.1°C).



- Set the selection knob to **STAGE 1 — BANDWIDTH/TIMER**. The current bandwidth is displayed, alternating with the letters "bd".
- Use the adjustment knob to adjust the bandwidth to the desired value.

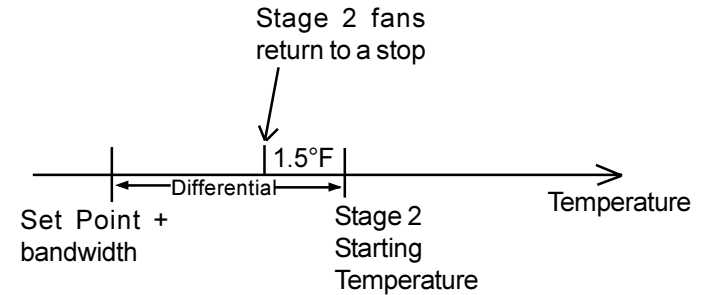
2 Adjusting the Stage 1 Hysteresis

The hysteresis is the temperature interval below the set point at which the fans start operating according to the minimum ventilation cycle. It can be adjusted between 0.3°F and 2.0°F (0.2°C and 1.1°C).

- Set the selection knob to **STAGE 1 — BANDWIDTH/TIMER**. The current bandwidth is displayed, alternating with the letters "bd".
- Press the push-button four times. The current hysteresis is displayed, alternating with the letters "HYS".
- Use the adjustment knob to adjust the hysteresis to the desired value.

3 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 is displayed, alternating with the letters "ST2".
- Use the adjustment knob to adjust the temperature to the desired value.

4 Adjusting the Stage 3 Starting Temperature

Stage 3 fans are available only if the controller is in Mode 2 (i.e. internal switch #8 is ON). Stage 3 fans operate after Stage 2 fans are turned on and before the curtains start opening. Note that when Stage 3 fans are used, Stage 5 fans are not available (see operation diagram above). The Stage 3 starting temperature is the temperature at which the Stage 3 fans start running (see the diagram above). The hysteresis is fixed at 1.5°F and determines when the fans return to a stop. The difference between the starting temperature and the Stage 2 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 2 — START TEMP**. The current Stage 2 starting temperature is displayed, alternating with the letters "ST2".
- Press the push-button. The current Stage 3 starting temperature is displayed, alternating with the letters "ST3".
- Use the adjustment knob to adjust the temperature to the desired value.

5 Adjusting the Stage 4 Starting Temperature

The Stage 4 starting temperature is the temperature at which the Stage 4 fans start running (see the diagram above). The hysteresis is fixed at 1.5°F and determines when the fans return to a stop. The difference between the starting temperature and the opening temperature of the curtains 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 Stage 4 starting temperature is displayed, alternating with the letters "ST4".
- Use the adjustment knob to adjust the temperature to the desired value.

6 Adjusting the Stage 5 Starting Temperature

Stage 5 fans are available only if the controller is in Mode 1. Stage 5 fans operate after the curtains start opening. Note that when Stage 5 fans are used, Stage 3 fans are not available (see operation diagram above). The Stage 5 starting temperature is the temperature at which the Stage 5 fans start running (see the diagram above). The hysteresis is fixed at 1.5°F and determines when the fans return to a stop. The difference between the starting temperature and the stage 4 starting temperature 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 Stage 4 starting temperature is displayed, alternating with the letters "ST4".

- Press the push-button. The current Stage 5 starting temperature is displayed, alternating with the letters "ST5".
- Use the adjustment knob to adjust the temperature to the desired value.

7 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. 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 Stage 6 starting temperature is displayed, alternating with the letters "ST6".
- Use the adjustment knob to adjust the temperature to the desired value.

8 Adjusting the Stage 7 Starting Temperature

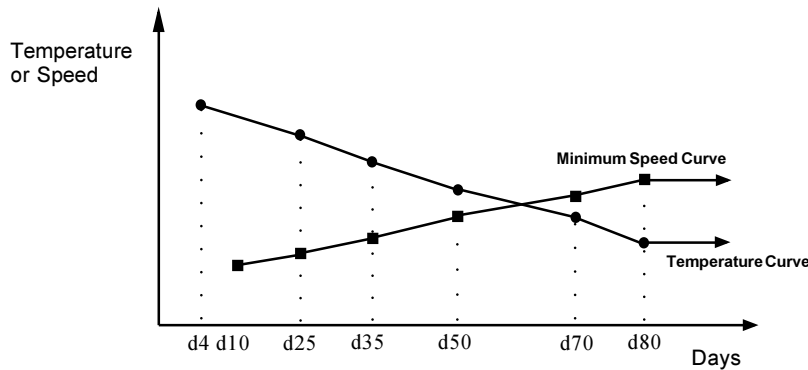
The Stage 7 starting temperature is the temperature at which the Stage 7 fans start running (see the diagram above). The hysteresis is fixed at 1.5°F and determines when the fans return to a stop. The difference between the starting temperature and the stage 6 starting temperature can go from 0.5°F to 20.0°F (0.3°C to 11.1°C).

- Set the selection knob to **STAGE 7 — START TEMP**. The Stage 7 starting temperature is displayed, alternating with the letters "ST7".
- Use the adjustment knob to adjust the temperature to the desired value.

MINIMUM VENTILATION SPEED CURVE

The user can define a minimum ventilation speed curve to adjust the Stage 1 minimum speed automatically over a given time period. Each curve is defined by six points. Each point specifies a day number and a fan speed for that day. Once the points are defined, the minimum speed curve must be activated. When the minimum speed curve is activated, the controller adjusts the Stage 1 minimum speed every hour in a linear fashion between two consecutive points.

When the last point of the curve is reached, the curve is deactivated. The controller maintains the minimum speed specified for this point until the curve is reactivated or until a new single minimum speed is specified using the first method.



NOTE:

If the room temperature falls below the threshold value given in table 1, the fans will begin to run at the minimum speed specified for the first point of the curve and will continue to do so as long as the room temperature remains below the set point. When the room temperature rises above the set point, the fans will return to the current minimum speed, calculated according to the minimum speed curve.

Table 1.

| STAGE 7 OPERATION | THRESHOLD VALUE |
|-------------------|---|
| Cooling | "Set Point - 5.0°F (2.8°C)" |
| Heating | "Heater A Starting Temperature - 5.0°F (2.8°C)" OR "Set Point", if the parameter settings are such that the preceding value is greater than the set point. |

Interaction Between the Temperature Curve and the Minimum Speed Curve

- The minimum speed curve can be activated only if the temperature curve is already activated
- All points of the minimum speed curve other than the first one are automatically given day numbers identical to those specified for the temperature curve. Only the first point of the minimum speed curve has an adjustable day number. This day number must be greater or equal to the day number specified for the first point of the temperature curve and less than the day number specified for the second point of the temperature curve (see example 1).

EXAMPLE 1

| | TEMPERATURE CURVE | MINIMUM SPEED CURVE |
|---------|-------------------|------------------------|
| POINT 1 | d5 | d5 to d19 (adjustable) |
| POINT 2 | d20 | d20 (not adjustable) |

- When the minimum speed curve is activated, it will effectively be operating (i.e. the controller will begin to adjust the minimum speed according to the specified points of the curve) only when the current day number of the temperature curve reaches the first day number of the minimum speed curve.

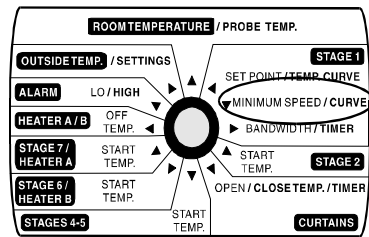
EXAMPLE 2

| | TEMPERATURE CURVE | | MINIMUM SPEED CURVE | |
|---------|-------------------|-------------|---------------------|-------|
| | Day | Temperature | Day | Speed |
| POINT 1 | d5 | 90.0 °F | d10 | 10 % |
| POINT 2 | d20 | 85.0 °F | d20 | 20 % |

- If you activated the temperature curve yesterday, the current day number of the temperature curve is d6. Therefore, if you activate the minimum speed curve today, it will effectively be in operation in 4 days, when the current day number of the temperature curve reaches d10. In the meantime, the fans will run at the specified single minimum speed (see example 2).
- If you activated the temperature curve six days ago, the current day number of the temperature curve is d11. Therefore, if you activate the minimum speed curve today, it will effectively be in operation the moment you activate it. In this case, the current minimum speed will be a value between 10% and 20%.

1 Specifying the Minimum Speed Curve

- Set the selection knob to **STAGE 1 — MINIMUM SPEED / CURVE**. The current minimum speed flashes on the display.



- Press the push-button. The word **OFF** is displayed, indicating that the minimum speed curve is deactivated. If this is not the case, deactivate the curve as described below.

Repeat the following steps for each of the six points:

- Press the push-button once again. The word "**day**" is displayed, alternating with a day number.
- For the first point of the curve, use the adjustment knob to adjust the day number to the desired value. For all other points of the curve, the day number can not be adjusted.
- Press the push-button once again. The minimum speed for that day is displayed, alternating with the letters "**SPd**".
- Use the adjustment knob to adjust the minimum speed to the desired value.

NOTES:

- The minimum speed curve must be deactivated before specifying the points on the curve (see below).
- All six points of the curve must be specified. If you do not need six different points, repeat your last minimum speed for each unnecessary point of the curve.
- Certain restrictions apply to reduce the risk of errors:
 - decreasing minimum speeds are not allowed.
 - the minimum speed variation cannot exceed 10% per day.

2 Activating the Minimum Speed 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 by one notch. The word **ON** flashes on the display and the Temperature Curve Pilot Light turns on, indicating that the minimum speed curve is now activated.

If you have previously specified the points on the curve:

- Set the selection knob to **STAGE 1 — MINIMUM SPEED / CURVE**. The current minimum speed 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 by one notch. The word **ON** flashes on the display the Temperature Curve Pilot Light turns on, indicating that the minimum speed curve is now activated.

NOTE: When the minimum speed curve is operating, the current Stage 1 minimum speed can be viewed at any time by setting the selection knob to **STAGE 1 — MINIMUM SPEED / CURVE**. The current day number can then be viewed by pressing the push-button.

3 Deactivating the Minimum Speed Curve

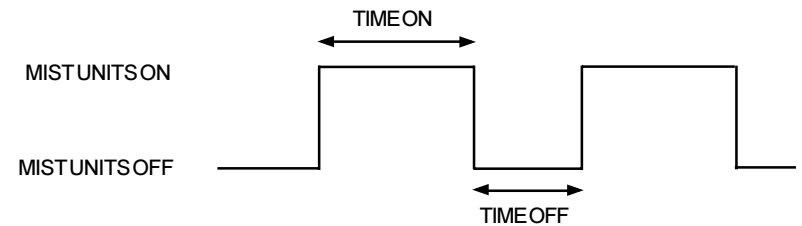
- Set the selection knob to **STAGE 1 — MINIMUM SPEED / CURVE**. The current minimum speed flashes on the display.
- Press the push-button to display the points of the curve currently defined until the word **ON** appears (fourteen clicks).
- Turn the adjustment knob counterclockwise by one notch. The word **OFF** flashes on the display and the Temperature Curve Pilot Light starts blinking, indicating that the minimum speed curve is now deactivated.

MIST COOLING

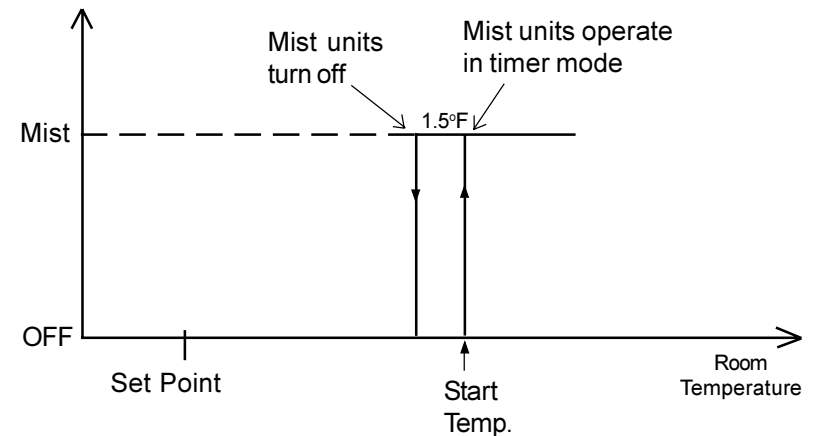
The last cooling stage can be configured as a mist stage. The number of heating stages determines which stage this is.

| NUMBER OF HEATING STAGES | MIST STAGE |
|--------------------------|------------|
| 0 | 7 |
| 1 | 6 |
| 2 | 5 or 4* |

The following diagram sums up the operation of the mist units. If a mist stage is not needed, time off should be set to zero.



The diagram below illustrates the operation of a mist stage.



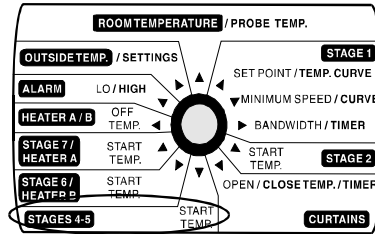
* If the controller is in Mode 1 (see the section "Ventilation Settings"), the mist stage when 2 heating stages are used is Stage 5. If the controller is in Mode 2, the mist stage when 2 heating stages are used is Stage 4.

Adjusting the Mist Starting Temperature and Timer

The mist starting temperature is bounded below by the starting temperature of the preceding cooling stage + 0.5°F (0.3°C) and above by the starting temperature of the preceding cooling stage + 20.0°F (11.1°C). The time on and time off parameters can take values from 0 to 60 minutes.

If Stage 4 is the mist stage:

- Set the selection knob to **STAGES 4-5 — START TEMP.** The stage 4 starting temperature is displayed, alternating with the letters "ST4".



- Use the adjustment knob to set the starting temperature to the desired value.
- Press the push-button. The mist time on is displayed, alternating with the word "On".
- Use the adjustment knob to set time on to the desired value.
- Press the push-button. The mist time off is displayed, alternating with the word "OFF".
- Use the adjustment knob to set time off to the desired value.

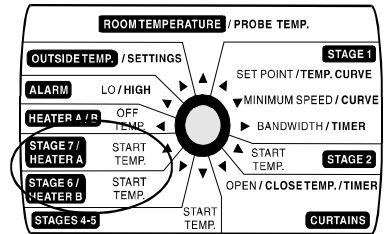
If Stage 5 is the mist stage:

- Set the selection knob to **STAGES 4-5 — START TEMP.** The stage 4 starting temperature is displayed, alternating with the letters "ST4".
- Press the push-button. The Stage 5 starting temperature is displayed, alternating with the letters "ST5".
- Use the adjustment knob to set the starting temperature to the desired value.

- Press the push-button. The mist time on is displayed, alternating with the word "On".
- Use the adjustment knob to set time on to the desired value.
- Press the push-button. The mist time off is displayed, alternating with the word "OFF".
- Use the adjustment knob to set time off to the desired value.

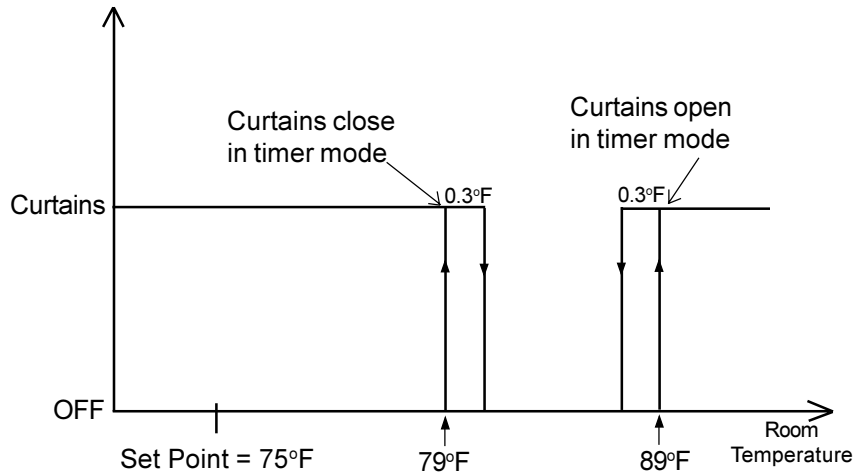
If Stage 6 or 7 is the mist stage:

- Set the selection knob to **STAGE 6 — START TEMP** or **STAGE 7 — START TEMP.** The mist starting temperature is displayed, alternating with the letters "ST6" or "ST7".



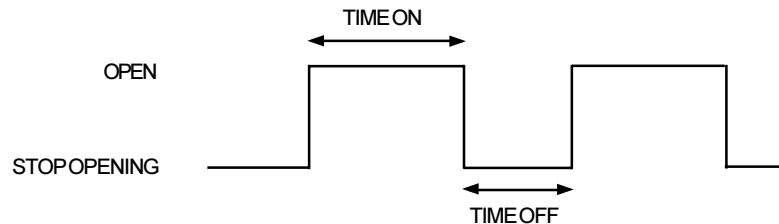
- Use the adjustment knob to set the starting temperature to the desired value.
- Press the push-button. The mist time on is displayed, alternating with the word "On".
- Use the adjustment knob to set time on to the desired value.
- Press the push-button. The mist time off is displayed, alternating with the word "OFF".
- Use the adjustment knob to set time off to the desired value.

PRINCIPLE OF OPERATION



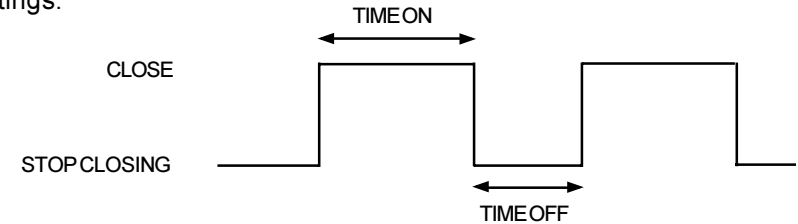
In the example above, when the temperature rises to 89°F, the curtains begin to open and continue to do so until fully open if the temperature remains above this point. If the temperature falls to 88.7°F, the curtains stop opening.

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



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

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



NOTE: The curtains do not open if the current outside temperature is below the Low Outside Temperature Limit as defined below.

CURTAIN OPERATING TIME COMPENSATION

Normal Mode (Without Compensation)

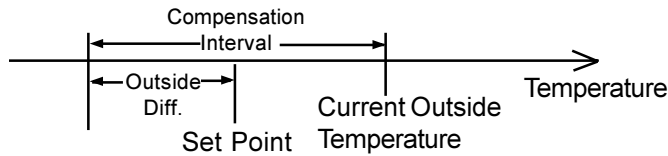
The curtains open and close intermittently according to the specified opening time, closing time and time off, as described on the preceding pages. There is no outside temperature compensation. To operate the controller in this mode, set internal switch # 6 to OFF.

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.

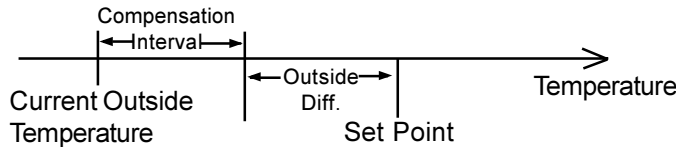


The higher the outside temperature, the time on increases, causing the curtains to open faster.

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.

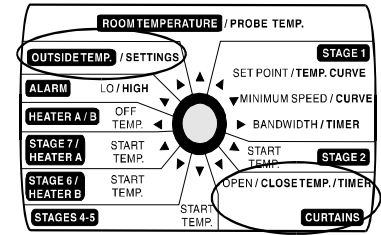


SETTINGS

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.

- 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

- Set the selection knob to **CURTAINS - OPEN/CLOSE TEMP/TIMER**. 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.

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

3 Adjusting the Low Outside Temperature Limit

This value is used to ensure that the natural ventilation mode does not start (i.e. the curtains are not opened) when the outside temperature is too low. If the outside temperature is below the low temperature limit, the curtains do not open. Limit values range 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 lower limit is displayed, alternating with the letters **LO**.
- Use the adjustment knob to set the lower limit to the desired value.

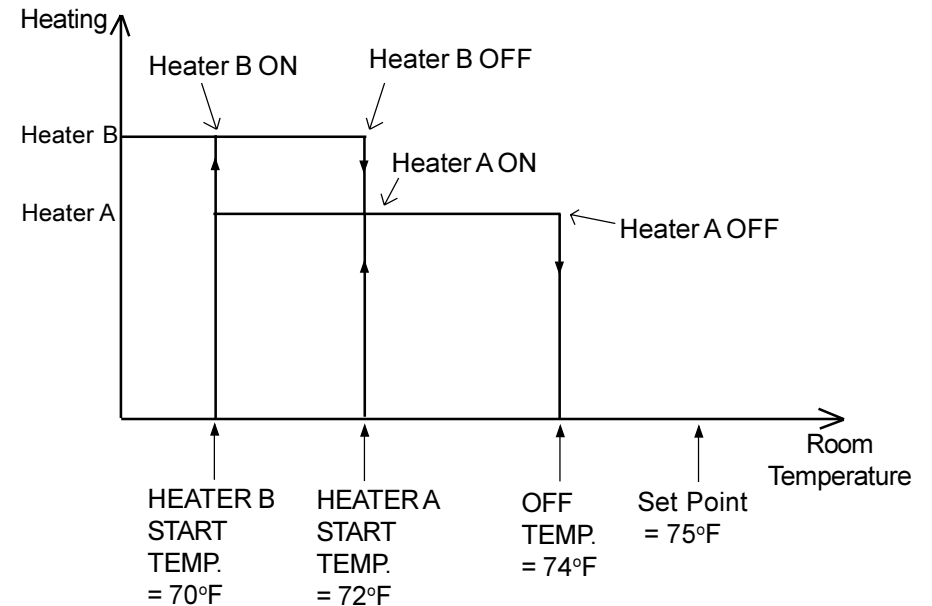
4 Adjusting the Outside Temperature Differential

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.
- 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.

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.

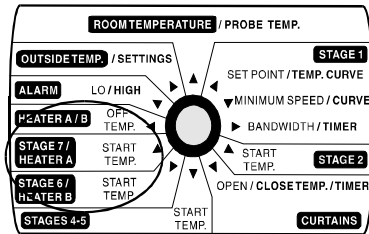
If the room temperature falls:

- 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.

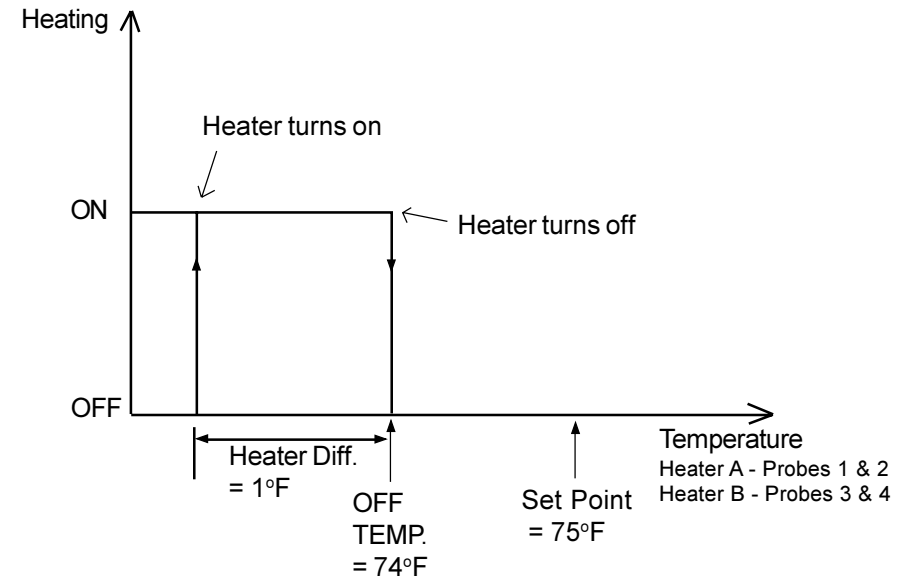
- Set selection knob to **HEATER A/B — OFF TEMP.** The current off temperature is displayed, alternating with the letters "Ht.A".
- Use the adjustment knob to adjust the off temperature to the desired value.

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.

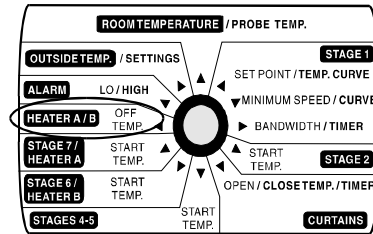
If the room temperature falls:

- 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.

TEST MODE

A test mode allows you to simulate temperature changes and verify controller performance. In test mode, the temperature probe inputs are turned off, allowing the user to change the temperature used by the controller to operate the stages. The controller operates as before using the new temperature settings.

To enter test mode:

- Turn the selector knob to the **ROOM TEMPERATURE** position. The current room temperature is displayed.
- Press and hold the push-button for 5 seconds. The letters "TST" are displayed, alternating with the room temperature.
- Turn the adjustment knob to adjust the room temperature to the desired value. The controller operates the stages according to the new temperature setting.
- To change the outside temperature, turn the selector knob to **OUTSIDE T°** and turn the adjustment knob to adjust the outside temperature to the desired value.

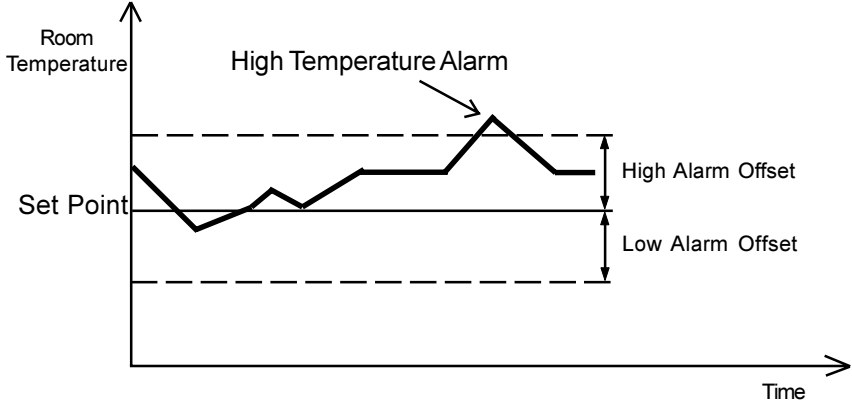
To exit test mode:

- Turn the selector knob to the **ROOM TEMPERATURE** position. The current room temperature is displayed.
- Press and hold the push-button for 5 seconds.

NOTE: If no user activity is recorded after 5 minutes in test mode, the controller resumes normal operation.

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.

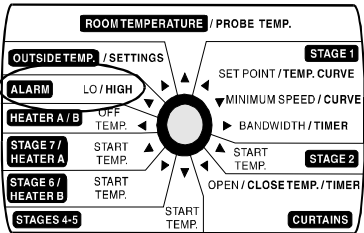


The situation changes for high temperature alarms, however, when the outside temperature is greater than the set point. In this case, the set point is replaced by the outside temperature as the reference point. This means an alarm is set off when the indoor temperature reaches Outside Temperature + High 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 OUT-SIDE SETTINGS. | The outside probe is connected improperly. | Correct the outside probe connection. |
| | The outside probe is defective. | Refer to "defective probes" |
| 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" |

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| PROBLEM | CAUSE | SOLUTION |
|---|--|---|
| The defective probe pilot light is on. | A room or outside probe is defective. | Refer to "defective probes" |
| The display shows sudden variations in the room or outside temperature. | A variation in resistance is induced on a probe. There is electrical noise near a probe cable. | 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" 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 variable speed cooling fans are not running. | The wiring is incorrect. The stage 1 fuse is open. The display board interconnect cable is not properly plugged into the power supply board. | 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. Correct the problem and replace the fuse. 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 minimum speed is too low. The fan motor is defective. | Adjust the minimum speed to a higher value. 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 variable speed cooling fans run erratically. | The selected motor curve is inappropriate. The stage 1 differential is too small. The stage 1 time on or time off is too short. A variation in resistance induced on a room probe causes this probe to measure sudden variations in the room temperature. Electrical noise near a room probe cable causes this probe to measure sudden variations in the room temperature. | Select an appropriate motor curve. Refer to "motor curves" Adjust the stage 1 differential to a higher value. Adjust the stage 1 time on or time off to a higher value. Be sure the room probes are dry. Locate them away from drafts and sources of radiant heating. 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°. |

| PROBLEM | CAUSE | SOLUTION |
|---|---|--|
| The stage 1 variable speed cooling fans run continuously when the room temperature is below the room set point (minimum ventilation cycle). | <p>The stage 1 time off is set to zero.</p> <p>The wiring is incorrect.</p> | <p>Set the stage 1 time off to a value other than zero.</p> <p>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.</p> |
| 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. |
| <p>The cooling fans are not running.</p> <p>or</p> <p>The heaters are not turning on.</p> | <p>The wiring is incorrect.</p> <p>The stage's fuse is open.</p> | <p>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.</p> <p>Replace the fuse.</p> |

| PROBLEM | CAUSE | SOLUTION |
|--|---|--|
| <p>The cooling fans are not running.</p> <p>or</p> <p>The heaters are not turning on.</p> <p>(continued)</p> | <p>The display board interconnect cable is not properly plugged into the power supply board.</p> <p>The fan motor or heater is defective.</p> <p>The controller is defective.</p> | <p>Be sure the cable is firmly plugged in.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> |
| The curtains do not work. | The fuse on the curtain output is blown. | Replace the fuse. |

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Supply: - 115/230 VAC (-18%, +8%), 60 Hz, L1 same phases as Stage 1, overload and overvoltage protection fuse F11-1A fast blow.

- 12 VDC for AC back-up supply; can activate stages 2 through 7 if supplied with DC back-up voltage.

Stage 1: Variable output, 60 Hz, 10A FAN (3/4 HP/115 VAC) / (1.5 HP/230VAC), fuse F1-15A slow blow.

Stage 2: ON-OFF output, 115/230 VAC, 60 Hz, 30VDC, 6A FAN, 10A RES, fuse F2-15A slow blow.

Curtains: OPEN-CLOSE output, 115/230 VAC, 60 Hz, 30VDC, 5A winch output, fuse F1-5A fast blow.

Stage 4: ON-OFF output, 115/230 VAC, 60 Hz, 30VDC, 6A FAN, 10A RES, fuse F3-15A slow blow.

Stage 5: ON-OFF output, 115/230 VAC, 60 Hz, 30VDC, 6A FAN, 10A RES, fuse F4-15A slow blow.

Stage 6: ON-OFF output, 115/230 VAC, 60 Hz, 30VDC, 6A FAN, 10A RES, heating, fuse F4-15A slow blow.

Stage 7: ON-OFF output, 115/230 VAC, 60 Hz, 30VDC, 6A FAN, 10A RES, heating, fuse F4-15A slow blow.

Alarm: ON-OFF output, 115/230 VAC, 60 Hz, 30VDC, 3A, fuse F8-3A slow blow.

Probes: Low voltage (< 5V), isolated from the supply. Operating range: -40.0° to 120.0°F (-40.0° 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) |
| Outside Differential | | 2°F (1.1°C) | 0.5 to 20 °F (0.3 to 11.1 °C) |
| Stage 1 | Minimum Speed | 40 % | 10 % to 100 % |
| | Time On | 15 seconds | 0 to 900 seconds by increments of 15 seconds |
| | Time Off | 0 seconds | |
| | Bandwidth | 3.0°F (1.7°C) | 0.5 to 20 °F (0.3 to 11.1 °C) |
| | Hysteresis | 0.3°F (0.2°C) | 0.3 to 2.0 °F (0.2 to 1.1 °C) |
| Stage 2 - Starting Temp. | | 80°F (26.7°C) | Set Point + Bandwidth to Set Point + Bandwidth + 20°F (11.1 °C) |
| Curtains | Opening Temp. | 82°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 1 second |
| | Time Off | 15 seconds | |
| Low Outside Temp. Limit | | 50°F (10°C) | -40 to 99.9 °F (-40 to 37.7 °C) |

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| PARAMETER | | FACTORY SETTING | RANGE OF VALUES |
|---------------------------|----------------|--------------------|--|
| Stage 4 - Starting Temp. | | 84°F (28.9°C) | Curtain Opening Temp. +0.5°F(0.3°C) to Curtain Opening Temp.+20°F (11.1°C) |
| Stage 5 - Starting Temp. | | 86°F (30°C) | Stage 4 Starting Temp. +0.5°F(0.3°C) to Stage 4 Starting Temp.+20°F (11.1°C) |
| Stage 6 - Starting Temp. | | 88°F (31.1°C) | Stage 5 Starting Temp. +0.5°F(0.3°C) to Stage 5 Starting Temp.+20°F (11.1°C) |
| Stage 7 - Starting Temp. | | 90°F (32.2°C) | Stage 6 Starting Temp. +0.5°F(0.3°C) to Stage 6 Starting Temp.+20°F (11.1°C) |
| Mist | Time On | 1 minute | 0 to 60 minutes |
| | Time Off | 0 minutes | |
| Heater A - Starting Temp. | | 72.5°F (22.5°C) | Off Temp.-0.5°F(0.3°C) to Off Temp.-20°F (11.1°C) |
| Heater B - Starting Temp. | | 70.5°F (21.4°C) | Heater A Starting Temp. -0.5°F(0.3°C) to Heater A Starting Temp.-20°F (11.1°C) |
| Heater A / B Off Temp. | | 74.5°F (23.6°C) | Set Point-20°F(11.1°C) to Set Point+10°F (5.6°C) |
| Alarm | Low Temp. | 65°F(18.3°C) | 0.5 to 40 °F (0.3 to 22.2°C)from Set Point |
| | High Temp. | 87°F(30.6°C) | |
| | Critical Temp. | 95°F(35°C) | -40.0°F to 120.0°F (-40°C 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.