EN

Instructions for use (Installation, Operation, and Maintenance Manual)

Compact air handling units

VENTUS COMPACT VVS021c-VVS150c

CE

VENTUS

IOMM VENTUS COMPACT - ver. 6.0.0 (06.2024)

Content

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

Thorough familiarisation with the contents of this manual, as well as the installation, commissioning and operation of the air handling unit according to the instructions given and in compliance with all health and safety regulations will guarantee a solid basis for efficient, safe and trouble-free operation of the unit.

This document does not cover all possible configurations of these units, does not give all examples of their assembly and installation, nor does it discuss all aspects of their commissioning, operation, repair and maintenance. When the equipment is used in accordance with its design purpose, both this documentation and any other material that accompanies the supplied equipment contain information intended for qualified technical personnel only.

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- ! The installation, commissioning and servicing of air handling units and their equipment may involve certain safety risks and therefore require specific knowledge and training.
- ! Equipment improperly installed, adjusted, or repaired by a person without the required qualifications can become the cause of serious injury to individuals or even their death. The above relieves the manufacturer of liability and benefits under the warranty and guarantee.
- ! When connecting, servicing and operating air handling units, all precautions communicated by the manufacturer and those arising from good practice in the field of HVAC installations and equipment.
- ! Installation, maintenance and repairs must be carried out by qualified technical personnel or supervised by authorised specialists.
- ! Qualified technical personnel are understood to be trained specialists who, through their professional experience, knowledge of the relevant standards, documentation and regulations relating to operating procedures and associated safety, are authorised to carry out the necessary activities, and those who are able to diagnose and rectify any potential problems.
- ! Warranty repairs of VTS air handling units may be carried out only by service employees with authorisations granted by VTS, confirmed by an appropriate certificate, allowing them to perform this kind of work. We also recommend that the service staff authorised by VTS carry out assembly, start-ups and post-warranty repairs, technical inspections and maintenance works which are required to be performed on air handling units.
- ! VTS reserves the right to make changes without prior notice.

VENTUS COMPACT standalone air handling units (AHUs)can be installed indoors or outdoors. The units are designed to work with air duct systems supplying and extracting air from rooms according to the ventilation design for parameters indicated in the unit selection sheet. The duct connection ensures that there is no access to the rotating parts of the unit (fan impeller). Nominal parameters and equipment of the unit are presented in the unit selection sheet. Installation of the unit outdoors requires the use of roofing and air intakes and outlets respectively, as well as protection of peripheral automatic components against weather conditions.

- ! IT IS STRICTLY FORBIDDEN TO OPEN THE INSPECTION PANELS WHILE THE AIR HANDLING UNIT IS IN OPERATION OR TO START UP THE AIR HANDLING UNIT WITH THE INSPECTION PANELS OPEN.
- ! SWITCH OFF THE CONTROL UNIT AND WAIT TWO MINUTES FOR ALL ELEMENTS IN MOTION TO STOP BEFORE OPENING THE INSPECTION PANELS.
- ! DISCONNECT AND SECURE THE POWER SUPPLY TO PREVENT UNCONTROLLED START-UP OF THE CONTROL PANEL.
- ! AN CONTROL SYSTEM IS REQUIRED TO ENSURE CONTROL OF OPTIMAL OPERATION OF THE UNIT AND TO PROTECT THE UNIT AGAINST FAILURE. THE AUTOMATICS MUST INDICATE THE DEGREE OF DIRTINESS OF THE AIR FILTERS.

The unit is equipped with a number of duct functions and accessories and an Control system. The unit's functions and their parameters are given in the selection sheet generated from the manufacturer's IT system according to the design guidelines.

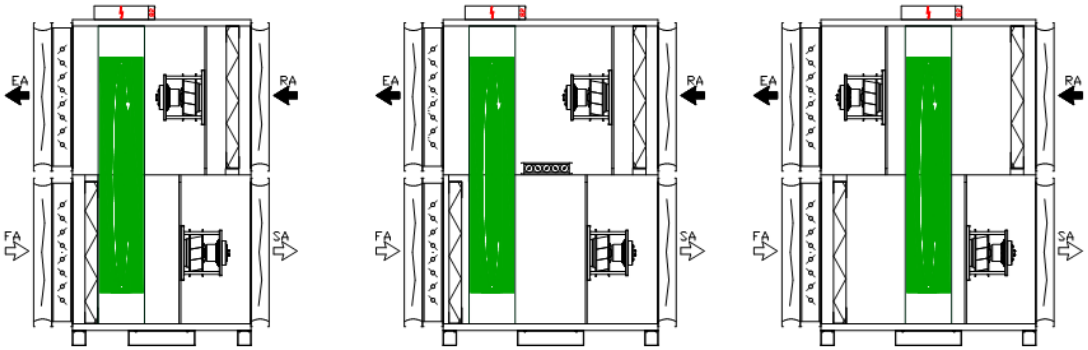
FUNCTION			FUNCTIONAL VERSIONS			
F	Air filter		Air filter initial		Air filter secondary	
V	Fan					
H	Heater		Heater Water		Heater Electric	
S	Noise suppressor					
E	Empty section					

OTHER DESIGNATIONS IN THE CONTROL PANEL

AD	Air damper	
FLX.CON	Flexible duct connection	
IN	Inlet (supply of e.g. medium)	
OUT	Outlet (return e.g. medium)	

VENTUS COMPACT units have inspection panels located at the front of the unit.

BASE SECTIONS WITH HEAT RECOVERY (ROTARY HEAT EXCHANGER)



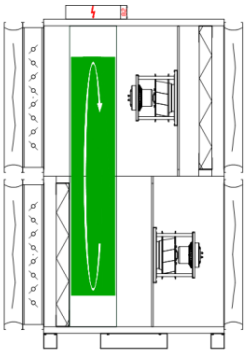
The units can be manufactured as right- or left-sided. The orientation of the unit is determined by the direction of airflow in the supply path (air outlet) in relation to the side of the unit where the inspection panels are located.

The units can be manufactured as right- or left-sided. The orientation of the unit is determined by the direction of airflow in the supply (bottom) path relative to the side of the unit where the inspection panels are located.

MARKING OF THE AIR INLET AND OUTLET OF THE AIR HANDLING UNIT
INSPECTION SIDE VIEW - RIGHT-HAND VERSION

EA
Exhaust air outlet

FA
Fresh air intake



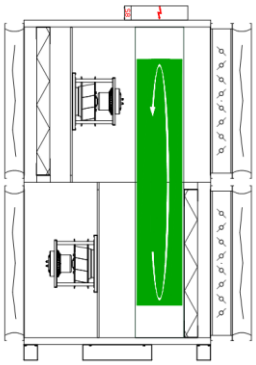
RA
Exhaust air inlet.

SA
Room supply air outlet

MARKING OF THE AIR INLET AND OUTLET OF THE AIR HANDLING UNIT
INSPECTION SIDE VIEW - LEFT-HAND DESIGN

RA
Exhaust air inlet.

SA
Room supply air outlet



EA
Exhaust air outlet
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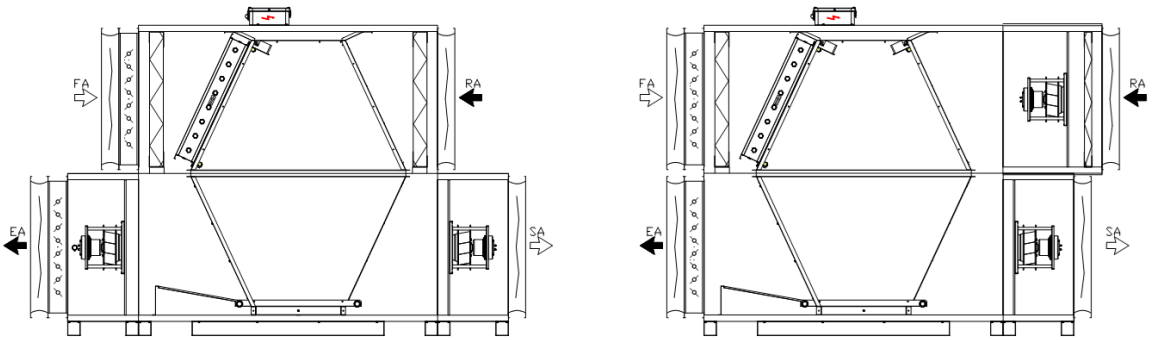
FA
Fresh air intake

BASE SECTIONS WITH HEAT RECUPERATION (COUNTER-FLOW HEXAGONAL EXCHANGER)

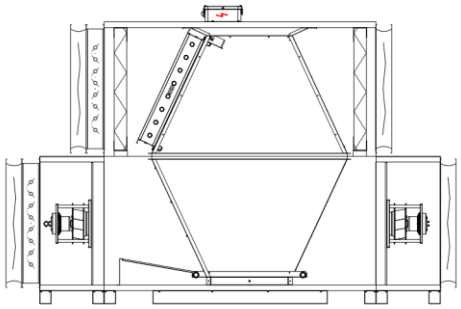


The units can be manufactured as right- or left-sided. The orientation of the unit is determined by the direction of airflow in the supply (bottom) path relative to the side of the unit where the inspection panels are located.

MARKING OF THE AIR INLET AND OUTLET OF THE AIR HANDLING UNIT INSPECTION SIDE VIEW - RIGHT-HAND VERSION

FA
Fresh air intake

EA
Exhaust air outlet



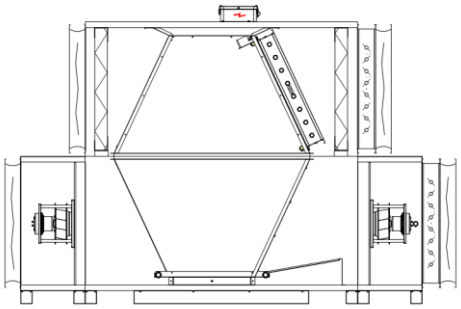
RA
Exhaust air inlet.

SA
Room supply air outlet

MARKING OF THE AIR INLET AND OUTLET OF THE AIR HANDLING UNIT INSPECTION SIDE VIEW - LEFT-HAND DESIGN

RA
Exhaust air inlet.

SA
Room supply air outlet



FA
Fresh air intake

EA
Exhaust air outlet.

2 BEFORE INSTALLING THE DEVICE

2.1 TRANSPORT AND STORAGE

The air handling units are packaged for easy internal transport and storage at the installation site. Upon delivery of the unit, all components must be checked to ensure that no damage has occurred in transit. Detailed instructions for this are included in the table Checklist on receipt.

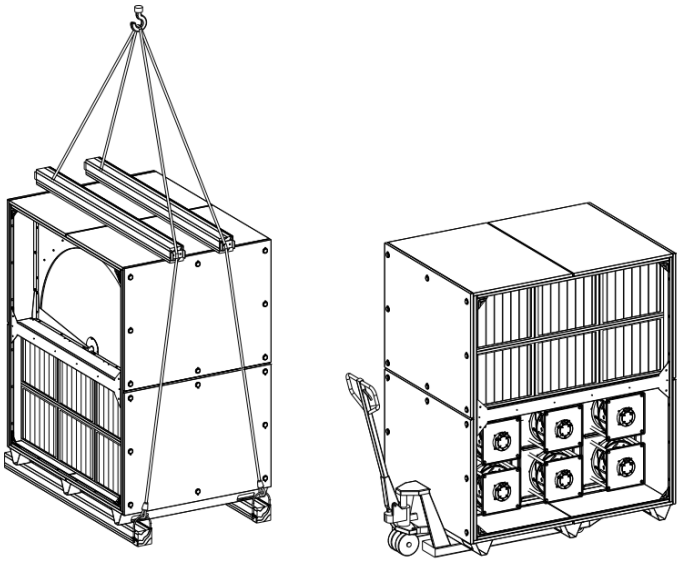
Immediately upon receipt of the consignment with the equipment, a check for transport damage must be carried out according to the points in the checklist.

ACCEPTANCE CHECKLIST	
1	All individual packages must be checked before accepting the consignment. Check packaging for damage and completeness according to the consignment note.
2	If any device (package) appears to be damaged, it should be inspected immediately before accepting the entire consignment. Appropriate, damage-related entries should also be made on the consignment note. Delivery should not be refused.
3	Check the appliance immediately after delivery and before storage for concealed damage. Report concealed damage to the carrier within the time limit specified for this purpose from the date of delivery. Check with the carrier its deadline for making a claim.
4	Do not move the damaged appliance from the place to which it was delivered directly from the delivery. It is the responsibility of the recipient of the delivery to provide adequate evidence that the concealed damage did not already occur after delivery.
5	If the unit in question appears to be damaged, stop unpacking it. Save all internal packaging, cartons and boxes. If possible, take photographs of the damage.
6	Immediately notify the carrier of the identified damage: by telephone and email in accordance with the procedure. Immediate joint damage control by a joint team of the carrier and consignee of the shipment should be requested.
7	Notify the VTS representative of the damage found and make arrangements for repair. The carrier's representative should inspect the damage before repairing it.
8	Compare the electrical data on the unit's rating plate with that on the order and in the shipping documentation to check that the unit received is correct.

- Any damage caused as a result of incorrect transport, unloading or storage is not covered by the guarantee and any claims submitted for cases of the above nature will not be considered by VTS.
- VENTUS COMPACT AHUs are supplied in assembled functional sections that need to be connected on site.
- The delivery of the control panels and their optional equipment becomes the property of the customer when the bill of lading is signed by the customer's representative.
- The opening, by the customer, of sealed transport packages before the arrival of the VTS Authorised Service Centre involves assuming full responsibility for the contents and completeness of the delivery.
- Immediately upon receipt of the equipment, the condition of the packaging and the completeness of the delivery should be checked on the basis of the enclosed specifications and waybills.
- The unloading of parcels with PBX components from the means of transport, their transport to the installation site and the transport of PBX components or blocks to the foundation site must be carried out using specialised equipment (e.g.: forklift, crane) and suitably qualified personnel.

RULES FOR THE TRANSPORT OF AHU SECTIONS

- The air handling units must be transported in the position and in the manner marked on the original manufacturer's packaging.



! Equipment packaging:

- should be placed in paved, dry locations protected from precipitation,
- should be placed and stored away from areas with active mechanical equipment (vehicles, cranes and other construction machinery),
- should be stored in places where they will not be exposed to any mechanical damage: moisture, aggressive chemicals, liquids, dust and any other external factors whose influence may impair their technical and functional condition.

VTS recommends leaving the units and their equipment in their transport packaging on pallets for protection and to facilitate proper positioning during installation.

! The equipment as well as its components should be:

- stored in rooms with the following conditions:
  - relative humidity: φ < 80 %, at t = (+20) °C,
  - ambient temperature: (-40) °C < t < (+60) °C.
- protected from contact with corrosive (caustic) dusts, gases or vapours, as well as with any other chemical substances liable to have a corrosive effect on the equipment or its accessories.

2.2 PREPARATION FOR INSTALLATION

Transport of the equipment requires lifting equipment at the installation site. Make sure that once the unit is installed, there will be enough space to properly bring the technological and electrical installations to the unit and to carry out maintenance on the unit without any problems.

2.2.1 LOCATION OF THE DEVICE

Allow adequate space for the placement of piping and electrical connections. All piping and ducting should be fixed independently of the air handling unit to reduce excessive noise and vibration.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE LOCATION OF THE DEVICE	
1	The weight of the appliance must be taken into account. When doing so, refer to the weight of the appliance on its rating plate. The weight on the rating plate does not take into account the weight of the media, which should be taken into account when installing the appliance.
2	Sufficient space should be left to allow for the removal of enclosure panels and for access to carry out maintenance work.
3	The installer must provide a lifting device to lift the panel or heavier panel components.
4	All equipment must be mounted horizontally.
5	Consideration should be given to the requirements for coil and drain pipework and condensate drainage.

2.2.2 INSTALLATION OF *VENTUS COMPACT* AIR HANDLING UNIT

! The control panel should be located on:
- foundation screed,
- concrete cast into the floor of the steel foundation frame,
- a specially prepared rigid steel structure

! The foundation, frame or steel structure must be flat and level and should have sufficient strength to match the weight of the control panel including the weight of the media.

! The foundation, frame or steel structure must be flat and level and should have sufficient strength to match the weight of the panel.

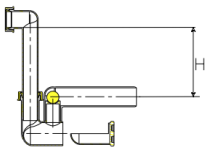
! In stacked units, the part of the upper unit which projects beyond the contour of the lower unit must be supported by a suitable substructure (See SUPPORTING THE TOP BLOCKS OF AHUS).

! The height of the screed or foundation frame must allow for the installation of a drip tray drain trap. For drip trays installed in the lower sections of the air handling unit, it is necessary to provide the unit with an additional foundation or to create a recess in the floor directly under the siphon. (See DRIPPING).

! Any optional section that is present in the upper air path requires adequate support.

! The dimensions of the base block and additional functions are available in the unit's technical data sheet.

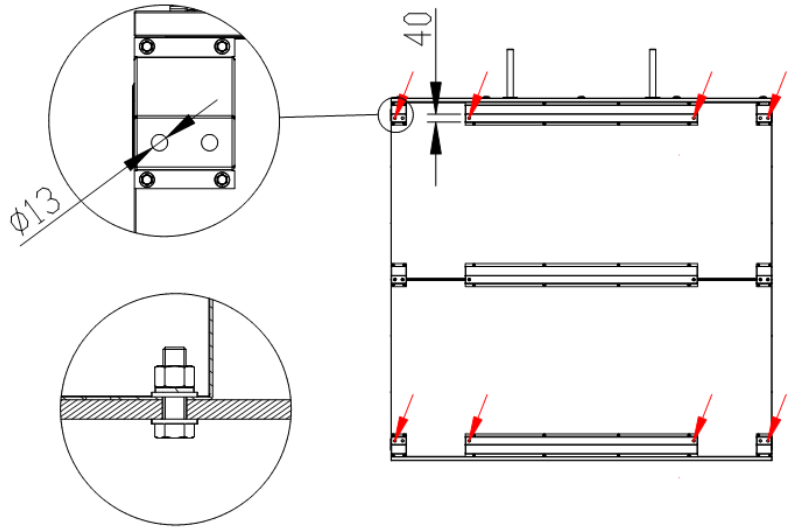
CONDENSATE DRAINAGE



! When planning the foundation of the unit, provision must be made to drain the condensate from the drip trays.
H [mm] = total fan discharge in mm water column (Pa*0.1)

! The dimensions of the base block and additional functions are available in the unit's technical data sheet.

FIXING OF THE FRAME/FOOTPLATE TO THE GROUND



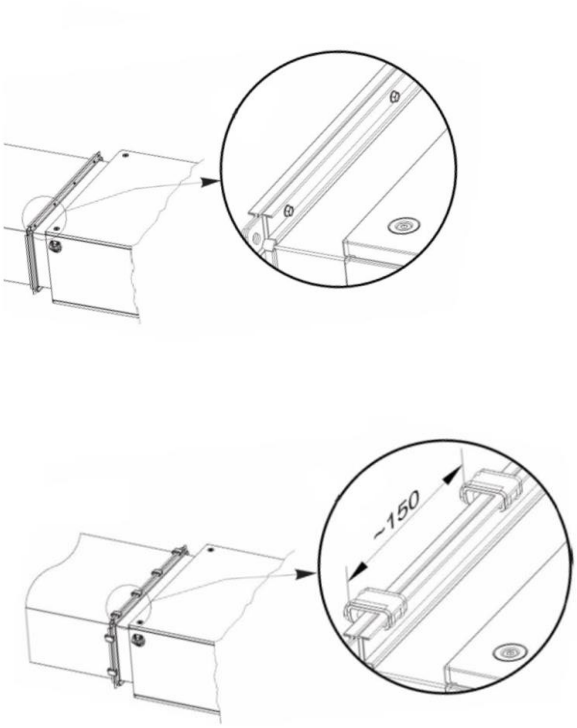
! The frame should be fixed through the extreme holes in the feet/frame.

!

- ! All profiles of the panel frame must be supported.
- ! Use M10 screws or dowels to secure the frames to the foundation.
- ! Frame deflection of 1mm/1m must not be exceeded
- ! The extreme foundation holes in the longitudinal profiles of the frames can be used for anchoring the HV frames (footers).

2.2.3 CONNECTING AIR DUCTS

INSTALLATION OF AIR DUCTS



Air ducts should be connected to the air handling unit with flexible connections (optional equipment) that dampen unit vibrations and compensate for the misalignment of duct and air handling unit outputs.

Flexible connections are fitted with sealed flanges. Flexible flanges should be connected to the ducts using self-tapping screws or additional clamping elements.

The components used to connect the ducts are not included in the standard delivery.

Air ducts must not support their weight on the air handling unit!

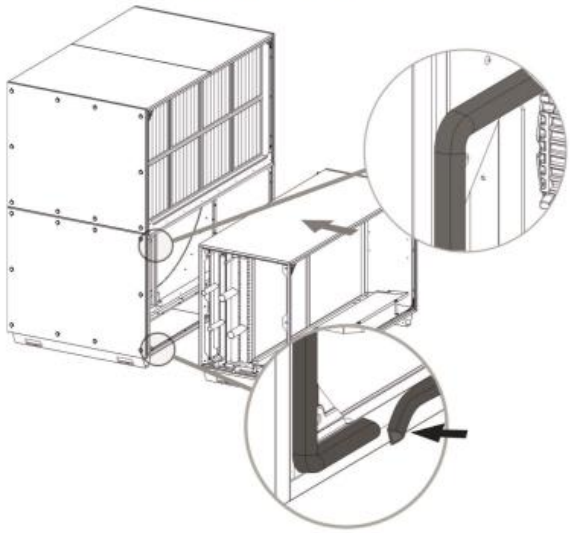
2.2.4 REQUIREMENTS FOR EQUIPMENT TO BE INSTALLED ON THE SITE

BASIC CONDITIONS FOR ASSEMBLY ON SITE - DELIVERY IN SECTIONS	
1	Section connection is outside the standard VTS offer. It is possible to purchase an additional option of section connection by an Authorised VTS Service.
2	Assembly may take place at ambient temperatures which allow all technical assembly procedures to be carried out correctly, i.e. in the temperature range: from (+5)° C to (+35) C.°
3	In the case of outdoor installation, the installation process can be carried out in conditions that ensure the absence of precipitation. It is permissible to start installation provided that all safety requirements are met.
4	Installation is carried out on site. Preparation of the unit's foundation site (frame, foundation, etc. is on the customer's side). Attention must be paid to the requirement described in this manual.
5	The following are required for the installation site: • access to power supply 1~ 230V, • adequate lighting of the installation site, • providing a safe environment for the installation team, • availability of individual panel components or pallets including packaging at the site of the specific panel, • ensures that AHU components and AHU blocks are transported to the installation site, • the possibility for the service to enter the site and begin installation immediately upon arrival, • provision of the warranty card and delivery documents for the specific PBX for the installation service.
6	When installing on your own, follow the separate instructions provided with the AHU in the installation kit. The instructions are available on the manufacturer's website.
7	When connecting the section, care must be taken to ensure that the "D" gasket, which is part of the section assembly kit, is correctly applied (a connection made without using the enclosed gasket will result in the housing not being airtight - warranty claims for this reason will not be considered).

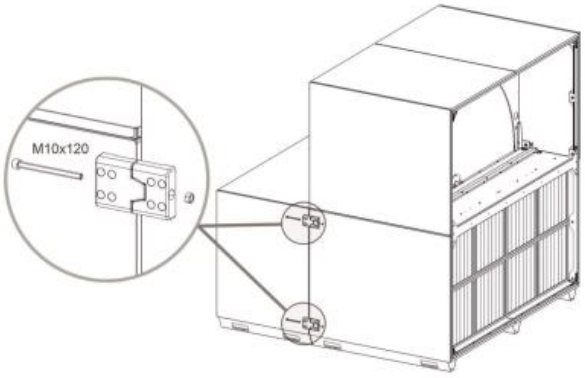
2.2.5 CONNECTING BASE BLOCK SECTIONS

ASSEMBLY OF BASE BLOCK SECTIONS

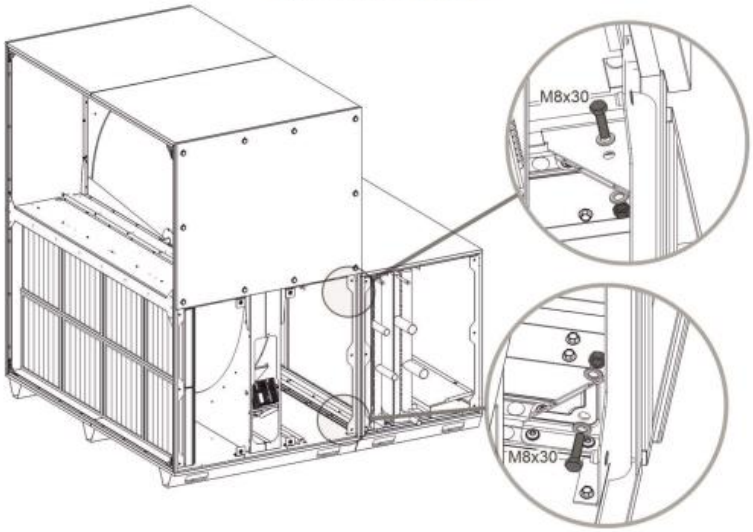
Łączenie sekcji - krok 1



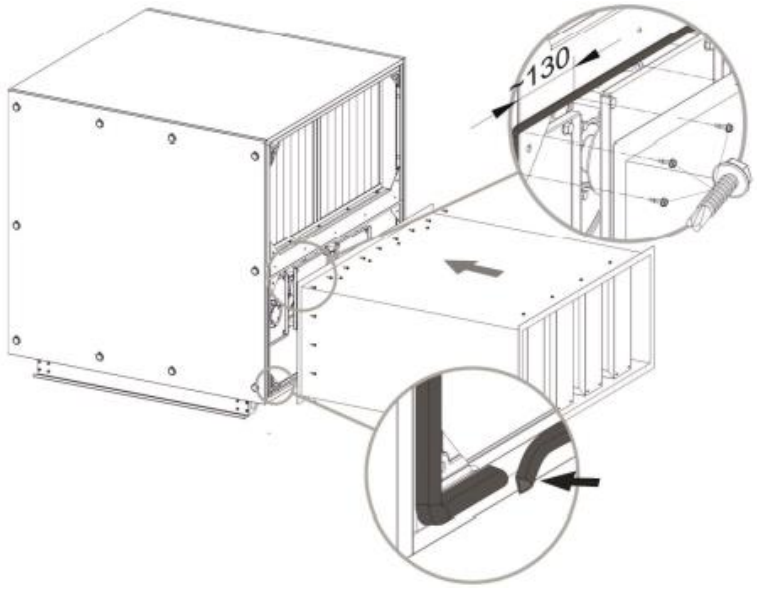
Łączenie sekcji - krok 2



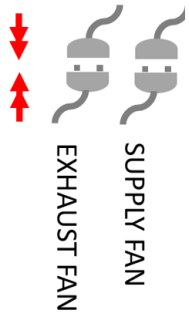
Łączenie sekcji - krok 3

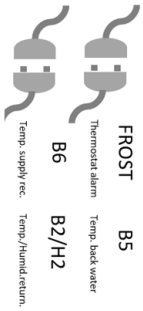


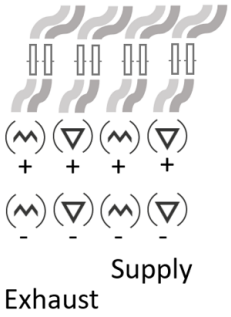
CONNECTING THE CHANNEL MODULE



CONNECTING THE FAN SECTION







The VENTUS COMPACT base configuration with heat recovery is supplied as a wired unit with the Control system connected and configured. Using the supplied connectors (electrical cable, pneumatic cable), connect the fan and air filtration sections to the base section (with heat pump).

"+" higher pressure side (red wire), "-" lower pressure side (blue wire),

3 CONNECTION OF WATER EXCHANGERS

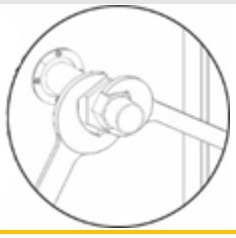
3.1 CONNECTION OF WATER HEATERS AND COOLERS

- The operation of the water exchanger requires its connection to the process heat system depending on the designed function of this exchanger.
- Exchangers must be protected against freezing (if there is a risk of this).
- The connection of additional heat exchangers must be carried out in such a way that no stresses are caused which could result in mechanical damage or leaks. The weight of the pipes and thermal stresses must not be transferred to the exchanger connections.
- Supply lines should be routed to avoid collision with other sections of the air handling unit and other installations.
- It must be possible to easily disconnect the heat exchangers from the process heat installation for maintenance and servicing.
- Compensation should be used at the inlet and outlet of the joints to compensate for linear expansion of the pipes.
- Hydraulic lines must not be routed over electrical lines.

QUALITY REQUIREMENTS FOR THE SUPPLY MEDIUM WATER EXCHANGERS

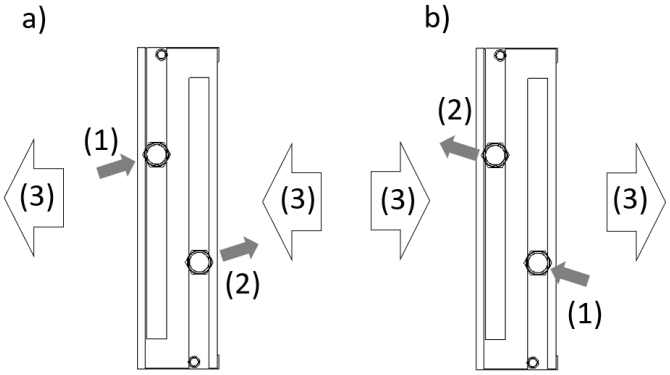
- ! Oil and grease < 1 mg/l ! pH at (+25) °C 8-9.
- ! Oxygen < 0.1 mg/l (as low as possible).
- ! Minimum radiator temperature (+3) °C.
- ! Maximum operating temperature (+130) °C.
- ! Maximum operating pressure 16 bar.
- ! At sub-zero flow temperatures, a freezing point-lowering additive, e.g. glycol, should be used (up to a maximum of 50% in the mixture).
- ! Water hardness no greater than:
  - normal concentration = 4.101 [mval/l] [mval/dm3]
  - molar concentration = 2.051 [mmol/l] [mmol/dm3].
  - Ca+2/l = 82.189 [mg Ca+2/l] [mg Ca+2/dm3].
  - CaCO3 = 205.25 [mg CaCO3/l] [mg CaCO3/dm3] (ppm)
  - French degrees = 20.525 [°F] [°TH].
  - English degrees = 14,400 [°e] [grain CaCO3/gal(UK)]
  - US = 11.990 [grain CaCO3/gal(US)].
  - CaO = 115,000 [mg CaO/l] [mg CaO/dm3].
  - German degrees = 11,500 [°n] [°dH].

SECURING THE SCREWED CONNECTIONS OF THE WATER EXCHANGER



! When assembling the supply system for exchangers equipped with bolted connections, the exchanger connector must be relieved with an additional spanner.

SUPPLY PRINCIPLE FOR WATER EXCHANGERS



a) Left-hand execution
b) Right-hand execution
(1) Heating/cooling medium supply to the exchanger
(2) Return from the factor exchanger
(3) Direction of air flow in the air handling unit

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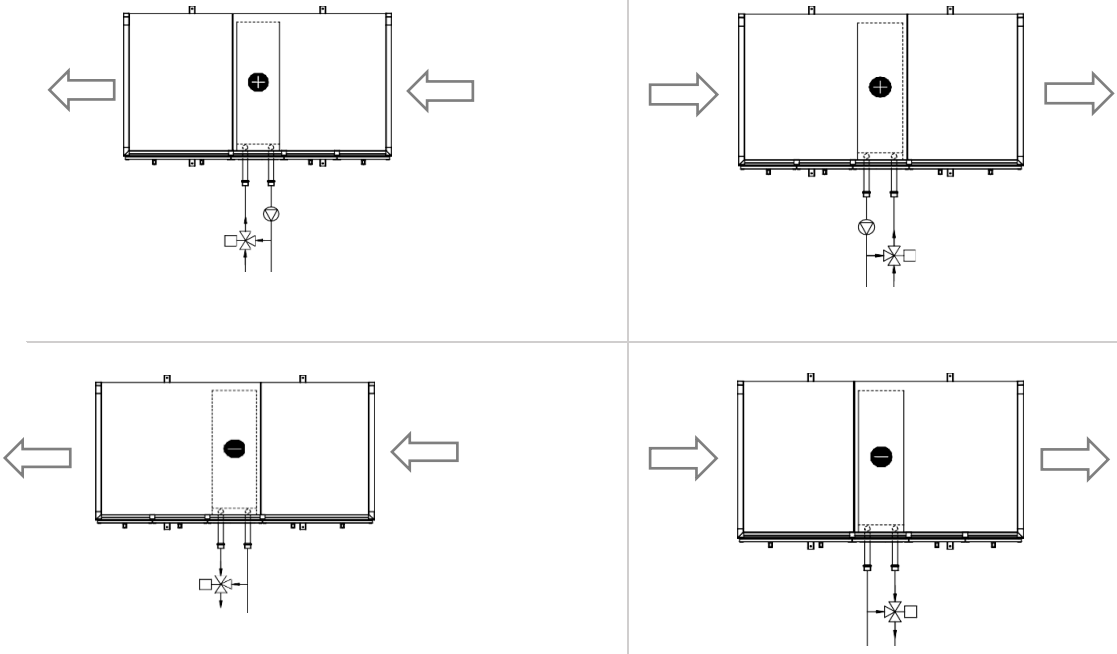
The exchanger's fluid supply and return connections should be configured so that the exchanger operates in countercurrent mode. The co-current mode of operation of the exchanger provides a lower average temperature difference, affecting its operating efficiency.

PRINCIPLE OF CONNECTING VALVES TO WATER EXCHANGERS

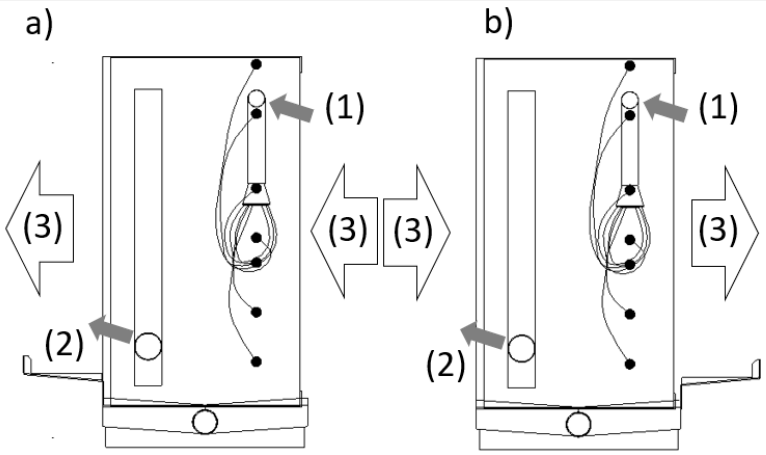


NOMINAL DIAMETERS OF CONNECTIONS DN [mm].	WATER EXCHANGERS	
	CONNECTION MATERIAL	METHOD OF COONECTIONS
20	Brass	3/4" R-thread
25	Brass	R 1" thread
32	Brass	Thread 1 1/4"
50	Steel	2" thread
80	Steel	3" R-thread

3.2 CONNECTION OF DX EXCHANGERS (DIRECT EXPANSION)

- ! Connection of the DX exchanger must be carried out by a qualified refrigeration fitter in accordance with the rules and regulations in force for freon refrigeration appliances (F-gas qualification).
- ! The DX heat exchanger is designed for use with R410A or R32 refrigerant (not supplied) in a system with an expansion valve.
- ! To ensure proper operation of the DX coolers or heaters, these exchangers should be connected to the DX installation with the condensing/cooling unit in accordance with all applicable regulations, rules and best practices.
- ! Maximum operating pressure 42 bar (for 5/16" exchangers)
- ! Operation or standstill in sub-zero temperatures requires a protection system and a defrosting system. The coil should be protected against frost build-up on its surface
- ! The exchanger must not be allowed to FROST or frost over completely.
- ! For units equipped with a freon installation - check the applicable regulations relating to the obligations of the installer, owner (operator) of the heat pump or DX installation before installing the unit (see F-Gas Act).
- ! The refrigerant must not be released into the atmosphere! If the addition or extraction of refrigerant is required, then the service technician carrying out this operation must comply with all local regulations.
- ! The owner of the heat pump or the owner (operator) of the DX plant is required to set up a Product Card in which all inspections, repairs or modifications to the unit are recorded.

SUPPLY PRINCIPLE FOR DX EXCHANGERS (COOLERS, HEATERS)



a) Left-hand execution
b) Right-hand execution
(1) Exchanger feed (liquid line - medium supply to the manifold)
(2) Suction line (vapour line - return of refrigerant to compressor)
(3) Direction of air flow in the air handling unit

! DX heat exchangers have copper stubs suitable for brazing.

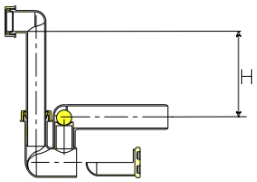
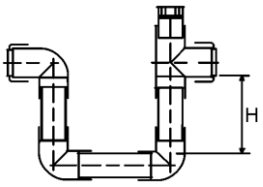
! DX heat exchangers have capillary connections. When brazing or welding pipes, avoid exposing pipe components to high temperatures when making capillary connections and protect the valve closest to the connection to be made with a wet cloth.

3.3 CONDENSATE DRAINAGE

Moisture can condense on the surfaces of the air coolers and heat recovery exchanger. from the air. The condensed moisture (condensate) flows into the drip tray located below these functions. The installer must connect the drip trays to the drainage system, including the use of traps. Condensate drainage is led outside the air handling unit casing. The outlets are located in the condensate drip trays of the coolers (the diameter of the drain pipe is 32 mm).

- ! For proper operation of the air handling unit, it is required to install traps for the baths on the suction side of the fan (on vacuum).
- ! The use of siphons is recommended for baths located on the discharge side of the fan (at positive pressure).
- ! Ball valves cannot be used on the discharge side of the fan.
- ! It is not possible to combine different condensate drains into one trap.
- ! Fill the siphon with water before starting the air handling unit.
- ! If the environment is cold, insulate the drainage pipes.
- ! If the condensate is in danger of freezing, a suitable system for heating it must be used.

CONDENSATE DRAIN - SIPHON CONNECTION

p < p atmospheric	p > p atmospheric
	

H [mm] = total fan discharge in mm H 0_2

H [mm] = Dp [Pa] *0.1

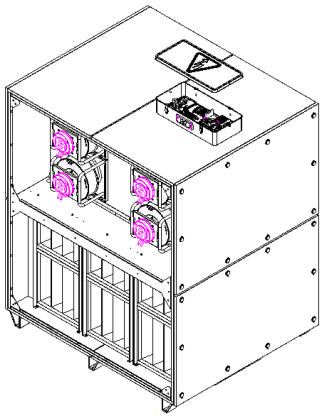
Dp [Pa] - fan discharge in pascals

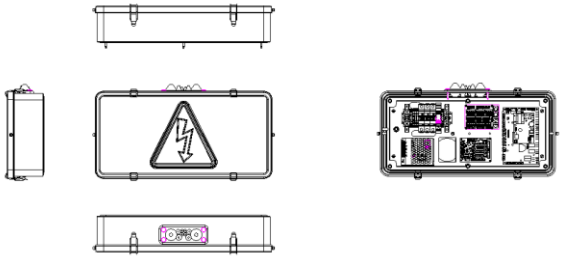
4 ELECTRICAL CONNECTION TO THE CONTROL PANEL

4.1 ELECTRICAL CONNECTION

The VENTUS COMPACT base unit *with heat recovery (*counter-flow hexagonal exchanger or rotary exchanger), fans and air filters is supplied as a pre-wired unit. The power connection is made to a connection point located on the roof of the unit.

JUNCTION BOX (CONTROL SWITCHBOARD) IN A HEAT RECOVERY UNIT





!

- ! The cross-sections and types of cable (e.g. shielded cable) supplying power to individual functional components should be selected based on the rated current and specific operating conditions (e.g. ambient temperature, wiring method, distance from power source).
- ! The electric heaters and water pumps for the pre- and post-heaters are to be supplied from an external switchgear (outside the scope of supply).
- ! Electric heaters are to be connected to individual junction boxes located in the heaters.

! AHUs without heat recovery require an external power and control switchgear and Control components to be installed, connected and configured on site.

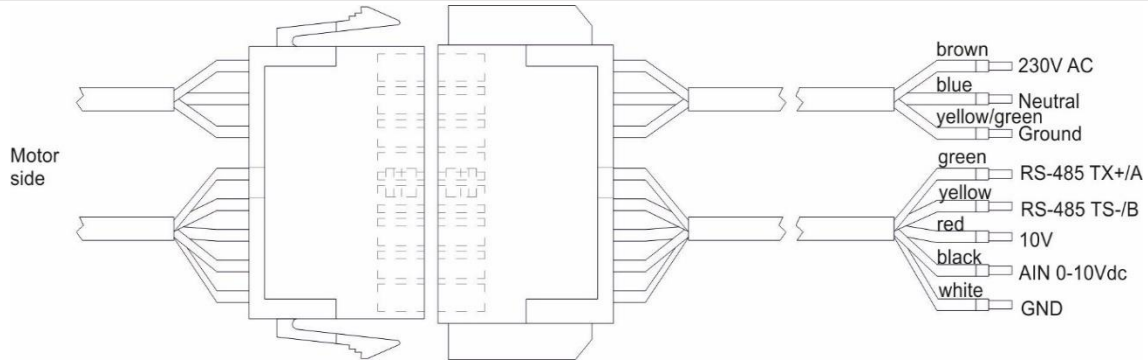
! See instructions:

- "Control gear for Supply and Supply-Exhaust Air Handling Units." / "Control gear for Supply and Supply-Exhaust Air Handling Units."

CONNECTING THE POWER SUPPLY TO THE HEAT RECOVERY CENTRE (3~400V AC 50Hz)			
Fan code	**Size head office**	**Rated current**	**Power cable**
[-]	**[-]**	**[A]**	**[3~ 400V AC+N+P]**
225|0.74kW|1.33x2	VVS021c,VVS030c,VVS055c	19	5x2.5 mm^2
225|0.74kW|1.33x3	VVS030c,VVS040c,VVS055c	22	5x4 mm^2
225|0.74kW|1.33x4	VVS055c	26	5x6 mm^2
250|0.7kW|1.58x1	VVS021c	19	5x2.5 mm^2
250|0.7kW|1.58x3	VVS075c,VVS100c	22	5x4 mm^2
250|0.7kW|1.58x4	VVS075c,VVS100c,VVS120c	26	5x6 mm^2
250|0.7kW|1.58x5	VVS075c,VVS100c,VVS120c	30	5x6 mm^2
250|0.7kW|1.58x6	VVS100c	34	5x6 mm^2
250|0.7kW|1.58x6	VVS120c,VVS150c	34	5x10 mm^2
250|0.7kW|1.58x7	VVS120c,VVS150c	38	5x10 mm^2
250|0.7kW|1.58x8	VVS150c	41	5x10 mm^2
250|0.7kW|1.58x9	VVS150c	45	5x10 mm^2
250|0.7kW|1.58x10	VVS150c	49	5x10 mm^2

The units are equipped with modern and efficient fans with EC motors. The IP degree of protection of the motors with the controller is 44. The motors' own electronics protect them from overloading and failure.

MOLEX CONNECTING BRACKET EC MOTOR 0,75kW



Colour coding: brown - 230V AC , blue - neutral , green/yellow - earthing
green - RS485 TX+/A, yellow - RS485 TX-/B, red - 10V DC output, black - 0-10V DC AIN input, white - GND

5 ELECTRIC HEATER

5.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

The electric heater can be an optional accessory (separate section) or built into the base block of the air handling unit (VVS021c, VVS030c). If the heater is built into the base block, the heater is connected at the factory to the main supply point of the air handling unit.

The method of connecting the optional heater is described in separate documentation, which is available via the link provided in the QR code on the plate. Detailed information can also be found in the document "Electric heaters - slices Technical and operating documentation" on the manufacturer's website www.vtsgroup.com.

The heater consists of heating elements (heaters), a connection terminal, control Control (SCCR) and over-temperature protection.

The heaters are Cr-Ni-Fe heating wires of 6kW/400V. They are connected in heating slices (heating sections). The heater can consist of: 1, 2 or 3 heating slices.

Electric heaters can be supplied in two power variants - low power to suit AHUs with relatively low heating requirements and high wattage, covering AHU cases for facilities with higher heating requirements. These types differ primarily in the types of electrical connection of the individual heaters in the heater unit (star connection for low power or delta connection for high power).

The appropriate connection of the heaters to each other is made at the heater manufacturing stage - the installer is only required to connect the power and control wires - no modifications to the heater system connections from the factory configuration are allowed.

DUCT INSULATION
ELECTRIC HEATER - TO BE MADE ON SITE.

- ! Electric heaters are available in a ducted version (without thermal insulation and feet/frames) as well as a built-in version in the MW40 insulation casing.
- ! When insulating the ventilation ducts, which must include the housing of the electric heater, it must be ensured that the connection point (especially its ventilation openings) is outside the insulation layer.

See instructions at www.vtsgroup.com :

- **Installation, Operation and Maintenance Manual - Electric Heater supply and control system/ Electric heater supply and control system Technical and operating documentation,**
- **Operation and Maintenance manual - Electric Heaters - Power Slices / Electric Heaters - Slices Technical and Operational Documentation.**

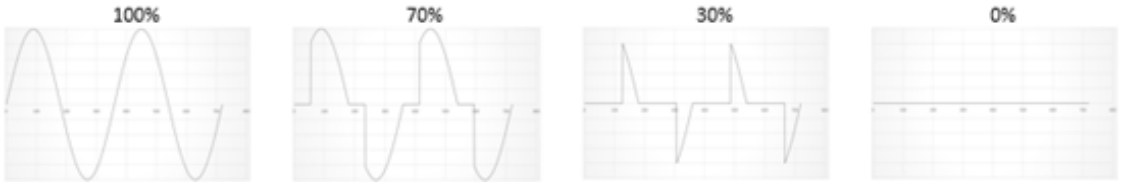
The electric heater is an optional accessory and consists of heating elements (heaters), connection terminal, control Control (SCCR) and over-temperature protection.

The heaters are Cr-Ni-Fe heating wires of 6kW/400V. They are connected in heating slices (heating sections). The heater can consist of: 1, 2 or 3 heating slices.

Electric heaters can be supplied in two power variants - low power, which is suited to AHUs with relatively low heating requirements, and high power, which includes AHU cases for facilities with higher heat requirements. These types differ primarily in the types of electrical connection of the individual heaters in the heater unit (star connection for low power or delta connection for high power).

The appropriate connection of the heaters to each other is made at the heater manufacturing stage - the installer is only required to connect the power and control wires - no modifications to the heater system connections from the factory configuration are allowed.

MODULATING THE SUPPLY VOLTAGE DEPENDING ON THE HEATING POWER DEMAND (FIRST HEATING SLICE).



The first slice is controlled steplessly 0-10V, each remaining slice (ON/OFF) ON-OFF.

Each time a regulated slice reaches full output, the demand is passed on to the next slice, which starts operating at full capacity. Any additional heating power will be realised by steplessly increasing the regulated heating power of the modulating slice.

DETAILS OF THE ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION

Type of network	TN
Rated supply voltage	3x400V AC
Rated insulation voltage	400V
Rated withstand surge voltage	2500V

Rated short-circuit current Icw for individual circuits - effective value of the periodic component withstanding for 1s, i.e. the short-circuit current expected at the switching voltage	6kA
Rated short-circuit current	6kA
Simultaneity factor	0,8
Rated frequency	50 Hz
Degree of protection	IP00
Permissible operating temperature	0 °C÷ (+50) °C
Supply voltage of control circuits	24V DC
Type of network	TN
Rated supply voltage	3~400V AC
Rated insulation voltage	400V
Rated withstand surge voltage	2500V

5.2 HEATER POWER CONNECTION AND CURRENT PROTECTION

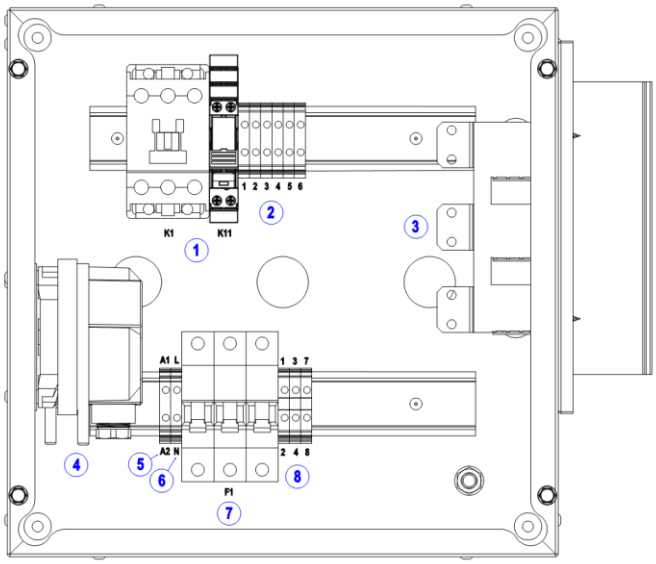
- The power supply connection must be made using a separate switchboard, which is not supplied by VTS.
- The heater connection should be made in such a way that the heater cannot be switched on when the fan is not switched on - this is ensured by factory-fitted, series-connected safety devices in the form of a thermostat and pressure switch, which prevent the heater from being switched on if the temperature and air flow conditions are not met.
- If the fan stops, it is essential to switch off the power supply to the heater.

The type of conductors used for the various heater functions is shown in the table below. The conductor cross-section and its protection should be selected based on the information indicated in the table above.

TYPES OF CABLES FOR CONNECTING ELECTRIC HEATERS

Application of the cable	Rated voltage	Type	Operating temperature
Power supply for electric heaters	3~400V AC	multi-stranded, stranded copper wire	(-30) C°÷ (+60) C°
Power supply for the control system	1~230V AC	multi-stranded, stranded copper wire	(-30) C°÷ (+60) C°
Control of the heater Control system	24V DC	multi-stranded, stranded copper wire	(-30) C°÷ (+60) C°

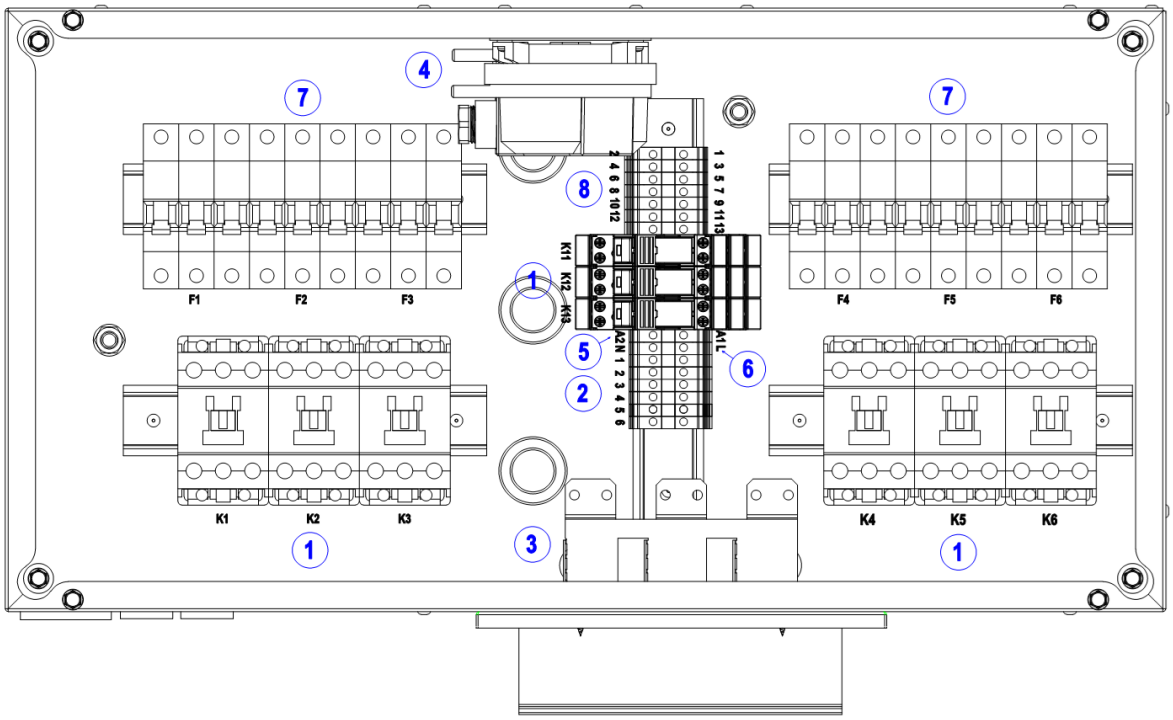
EXAMPLE OF CONNECTING AN ELECTRIC HEATER WITH A 1x18kW UNIT



Designation	Description	Connection	Comments
1	relays / contactors	factory	-
2	heater terminals	factory	-
3	heaters	factory	-
4	pressure switch	factory **/ installer**	**the connection of the pressure switch tubes is made by the user**
5	signal terminals - alarm	**on site / installer**	-
6	power terminals 1f	**on site / installer**	-
7	overcurrent circuit breakers	**on site / installer**	-
8	signal terminals - control	**on site / installer**	-

The switchgear views shown are intended to illustrate the arrangement of components inside the switchgear enclosure. Please note that they are for illustrative purposes only - when making electrical connections, always refer to the electrical diagrams.

CONNECTION OF ELECTRIC HEATER WITH 4X18KW SWITCHBOARD



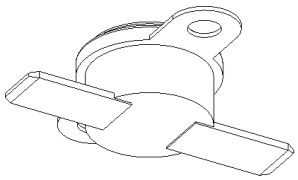
Designation	Description	Connection	Comments
1	relays / contactors	factory	-
2	heater terminals	factory	-
3	heaters	factory	-
4	pressure switch	factory **/ installer**	**the connection of the pressure switch tubes is made by the user**
5	signal terminals - alarm	**on site / installer**	-
6	power terminals 1f	**on site / installer**	-
7	overcurrent circuit breakers	**on site / installer**	-
8	signal terminals - control	**on site / installer**	-

The switchgear views shown are intended to illustrate the arrangement of components inside the switchgear enclosure. Please note that they are for illustrative purposes only - when making electrical connections, always refer to the electrical diagrams.

5.3 THERMAL CUT-OUT (THERMIC)

The functionality of the thermostat is based on the properties of the bimetallic element - it causes the contacts of the heater control circuit to open when the air temperature near the thermostat is 65°C. After an emergency shutdown, the heater automatically switches on when the air temperature drops by 20°C. After a deliberate or emergency (due to overheating) power off, the supply fan must run for some time (0.5-5 min) so that the heaters reach normal temperature.

! The thermal switch is an integrated, factory-fitted component of each heater patch - no additional installation or electrical connection by the installer is required.

THERMAL CUT-OUT - CHARACTERISTICS		
THERMAL BREAKER	**CONNECT**	**COMMENTS**
	Function	heater overheating protection (temperature control of heating elements)
	Construction	• metal housing • two screw terminals • bimetallic element with NC contact function
	Rated operating voltage	30V DC
	Output signal type	potential-free (changeover contact)
	Activation temperature	(+65) °C
	Temperature hysteresis	17 °C

5.4 DIFFERENTIAL PRESSURE SWITCH

The differential pressure switch is another safety element, in addition to the thermostat, which prevents the heater from operating under unallowable conditions. It prevents the heater from switching on if the pressure generated by the fan units on the supply side of the air handling unit is insufficient to ensure safe operation of the heating elements.

!

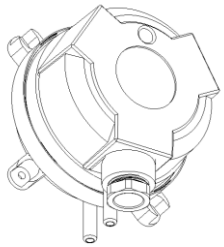
! The pressure switch is a factory fitted and electrically connected component - **the connection of the pressure switch pressure hoses must be made on site according to the following instructions:**
  - one of the conductors should be routed to atmospheric pressure - if the switchboard is installed on a duct (outside), the cable does not need to be connected - there is atmospheric pressure in the switchboard,
  - the second of the hoses should be connected to the positive or negative pressure in the air handling unit or duct (before or after the supply motor),
  - it is permissible to relocate the pressure switch outside the switchboard (in the duct version of the heater) in order to avoid the need to run long measuring tubes - the recommended position of the pressure switch is horizontal, in the vertical position the reading is 11Pa higher than the actual one.

!

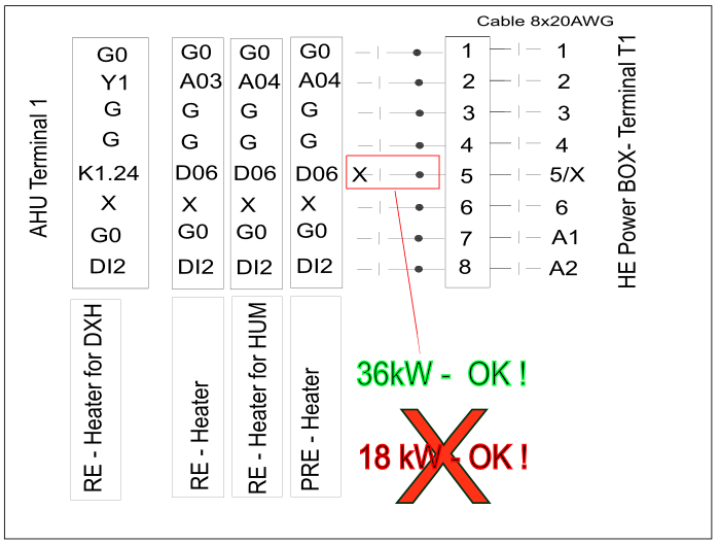
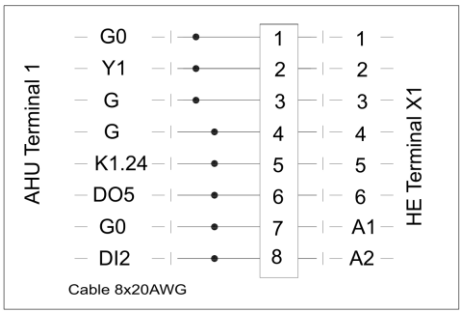
! The switching threshold of the pressure switch is 20 Pa. When connected to the AHU, check that the pressure switch is operating correctly for the smallest available capacity of the air handling unit. **If no differential pressure is detected,** change the connection point of the second pressure hose to the system.

! In the opposite case - **when for a given pressure switch setting the pressure difference is detected even if the unit is switched off** (allowing the heater to operate **even if the** fans are not running), the setting should be gradually increased until correct operation is obtained - it is indicated by the electric heater not operating despite the occurrence of control signals, if the pressure switch does not detect the pressure difference between the measurement channels - permission should be given only after the fans are started up.

! **Once the pressure switch is fully connected, the heater shutdown test must be performed**. To do so, force the electric heater control manually (e.g. by providing control signals for the heater from the controller) and at the same time stop controlling the fans. The pressure switch should prevent the electric heater from operating (this will be visible e.g. by disconnecting the contactors in the switchgear).

DIFFERENTIAL PRESSURE SWITCH - CHARACTERISTICS		
DIFFERENTIAL PRESSURE SWITCH	**CONNECT**	**NOTES**
	**Function**	protection of the heater against overheating (control of pressure difference between supply air and atmospheric pressure)
	Construction	• plastic housing, • two screw terminals, • diaphragm connected to mechanical module
	Rated operating voltage	30 V DC
	Output signal type	potential-free (changeover contact)
	Measuring range	20-300 Pa

5.5 CONNECTION OF ELECTRIC HEATER CONTROL

ELECTRIC HEATER CONNECTION CABLE MARKING - PLUG&PLAY CONTROL	
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY HEATERS	**MAIN HEATER**
	

5/x - connect only up to 36kW

AHU Terminal 1 - Connection terminal "Terminal 1" in the panel box/distribution panel.
HE Power BOX - Connection terminal X1 in the electrical heater box/distribution panel.
RE-Heater - Secondary heater for a case other than the following.
RE-Heater DXH - Secondary heater for heat pump unit (C_dxh).
RE-Heater for HUM - Secondary heater for the humidifier unit.
PRE-Heater - Pre-heater.
K1.24 - the connection should be made to pin 24 of the pump relay (K1) located in the control panel of the AHU

5.6 ROTARY HEAT EXCHANGER (REGENERATIVE HEAT EXCHANGER)

!

! The rotary heat exchanger is factory connected to the connection point of the air handling unit and the Control system.

The rotary exchanger is driven by a drive unit consisting of a geared motor (squirrel-cage motor + worm gear) and a frequency converter. The control system is adapted for connection of a standard 0-10V control signal and for operation in an RS485 network using the Modbus protocol. The frequency converter is supplied with single-phase AC voltage 1~ 230V/50Hz.

!

See instructions at www.vtsgroup.com :

! Installation, Operation and Maintenance Manual Vts Ec Motor Drive / Technical Terms and Conditions for Drives with EC Motors for VTS Units

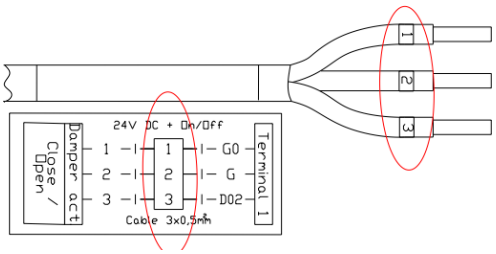
6 PLUG&PLAY CONTROL COMPONENTS

The VENTUS COMPACT base unit with heat recovery (counter-flow hexagonal exchanger or rotary exchanger), fans and air filters is supplied as a pre-wired unit with the configured Control system connected. The Control system is based on the factory-programmed and built-in uPC3 controller.

Peripheral Control components whose specifics require installation outside the base unit (room or duct mounted sensors, actuators, valves) are supplied in separate packages. It is necessary to connect them on site according to the installation and connection instructions.

LABELLING OF PLUG&PLAY CONTROL COMPONENTS

Control components requiring connection on site are equipped with connection cables that include a label with the method of connection to Terminal 1.



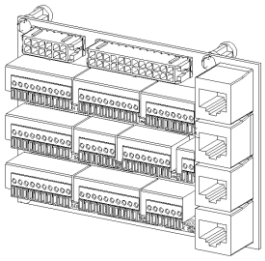
6.1 STANDARD EQUIPMENT WITH FACTORY-FITTED CONTROL ELEMENTS

STANDARD CONTROL COMPONENTS - ASSEMBLY AND CONNECTION AT THE FACTORY		
Designation	**Name**	**Location**
	uPC3 controller	Control switchgear
	Terminal 1 (T1)	Connection terminal for peripheral Control components
	Security	Control switchgear (according to the diagram)
B2	Temperature sensor	Return air from the room (extract before recovery)
H2	Moisture sensor	Return air from the room (extract before recovery)
B4	Temperature sensor	Exhaust air (exhaust after recovery)
B6	Temperature sensor	Supply air (for recovery)
B3	Temperature sensor	Outside air (before recovery)
	Differential pressure sensor	Supply air (pre-filter)
	Differential pressure sensor	Supply air (fan)
	Differential pressure sensor	Exhaust air (pre-filter)
	Differential pressure sensor	Exhaust air (fan)
The sensors are mounted in the heat recovery section.		

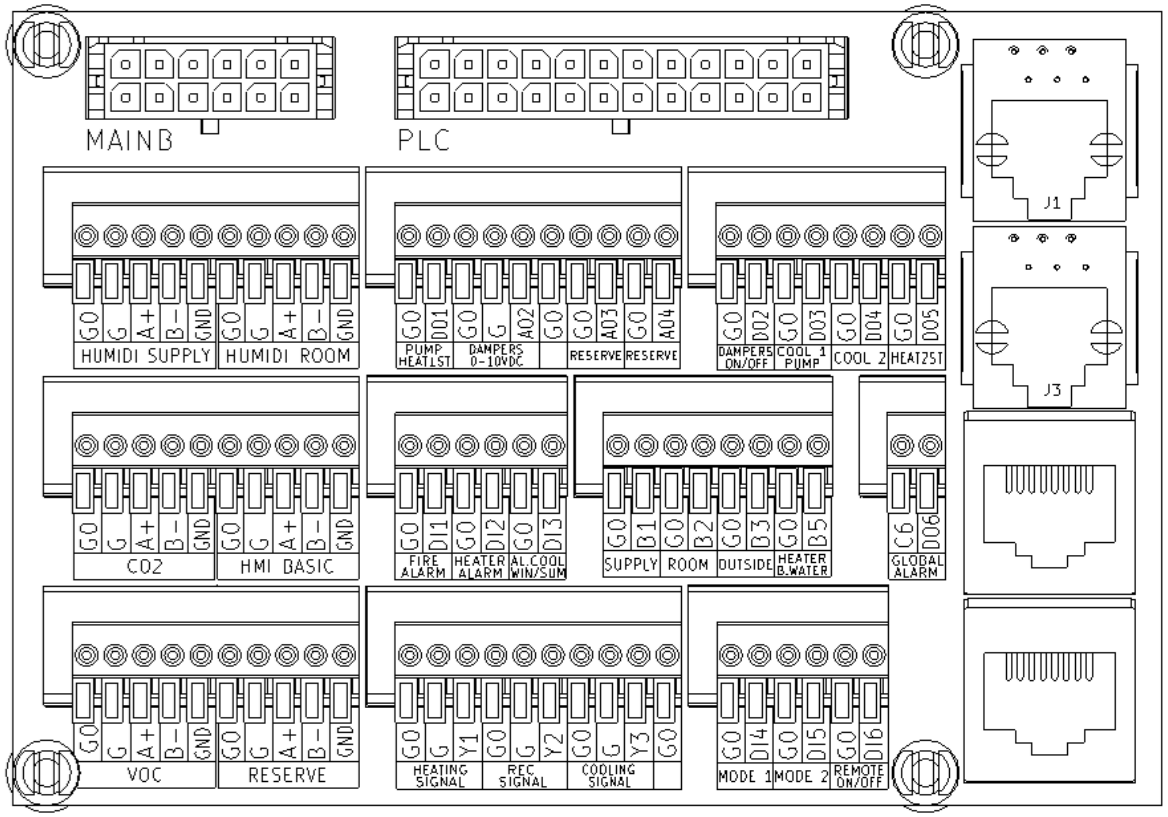
6.2 CONNECTION TERMINAL 1 (T1)

Terminal 1 (T1) is connected at the factory to the uPC3 controller and is a dedicated terminal for the connection of peripheral Control elements that exist outside the base unit of the unit and therefore could not be connected at the factory. Additional Control elements outside the VTS range can also be connected to Terminal 1 (T1). Terminal 1 is located in the Control switchgear.

CONNECTION TERMINAL 1 (T1)



A - Terminal 1 (T1) - place for connecting peripheral Control elements (signal of water valve actuators, duct sensors, etc.).
B - connection of the water pump of the main heater.
C - Panel power connection and main switch.



Terminal 1 (T1) has universal function designations. In some configurations, the contact designations may conflict with the connection instructions. In this case, the connection instructions are valid.

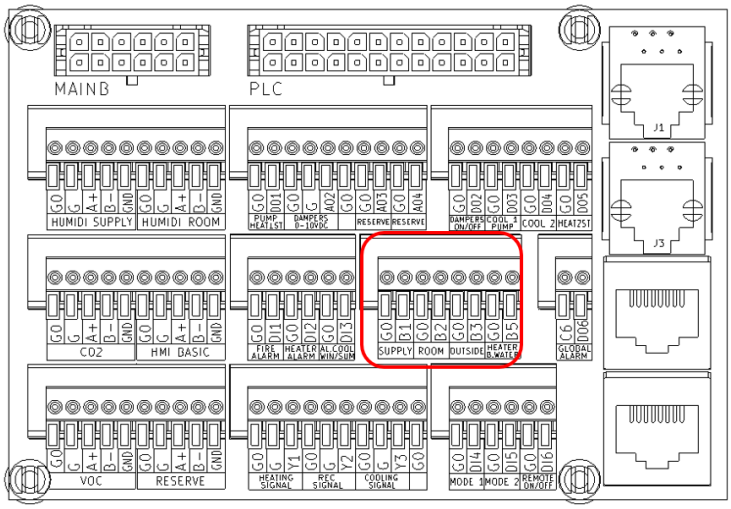
6.3 CABLE STANDARDS

APPLICATION	TYPE WIRED	WIRING [mm]
Fire alarm relay	[2]	2x0,75
Multifunction switch	[2]	2x0,75
Optional multifunction switch	[2]	2x0,75
Supply air temperature sensor	[1]	2x0,75
Room/extract air temperature sensor	[1]	2x0,75
Return water temperature sensor for water heater	[1]	2x0,75
Electric heater (HE) alarm relay	[2]	2x0,75
Air-side antiFROST thermostat to protect the water heater from freezing	[2]	2x0,75
Analogue controlled water heater valve	[1]	3x0,75
Electric heater power control input	[1]	3x0,75
Water heater circulation pump contactor		3x1,5
Alarm relay for refrigerator/cooling unit/heating pump	[2]	2x0,75
Refrigerator start-up input	[2]	2x0,75
Chiller start-up input - stage I	[2]	2x0,75
Chiller start-up input - stage II	[2]	2x0,75
Recirculation throttle actuator	[1]	3x0,75
Bypass actuator for the cross-flow exchanger	[1]	3x0,75
HMI Basic UPC control panel - interface with limited functionality	[3]	UTP 1x2
HMI Advanced UPC control panel - full-function interface	[4]	8x0,1

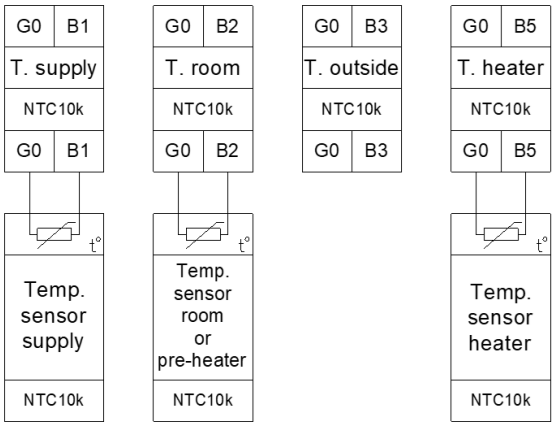
ID	TYPE WIRED	DESCRIPTION
[1]	Cables for the transmission of control signals - screened copper wires. PVC insulation.	Rated voltage 300/500 V. Ambient temperature: 30 °C to 80 °C.
[2]	Copper conductors PVC insulation	Rated voltage 450/750V. Ambient temperature: -40 to 70 °C
[3]	Copper conductors PVC insulation	Rated voltage 150 V. Ambient temperature: - 20...60°C
[4]	Unshielded flat data cables.	Rated voltage 150 V. Ambient temperature: - 20...60°C

6.4 ANALOGUE INPUTS (NTC10K)

ANALOGUE INPUTS (NTC10K)



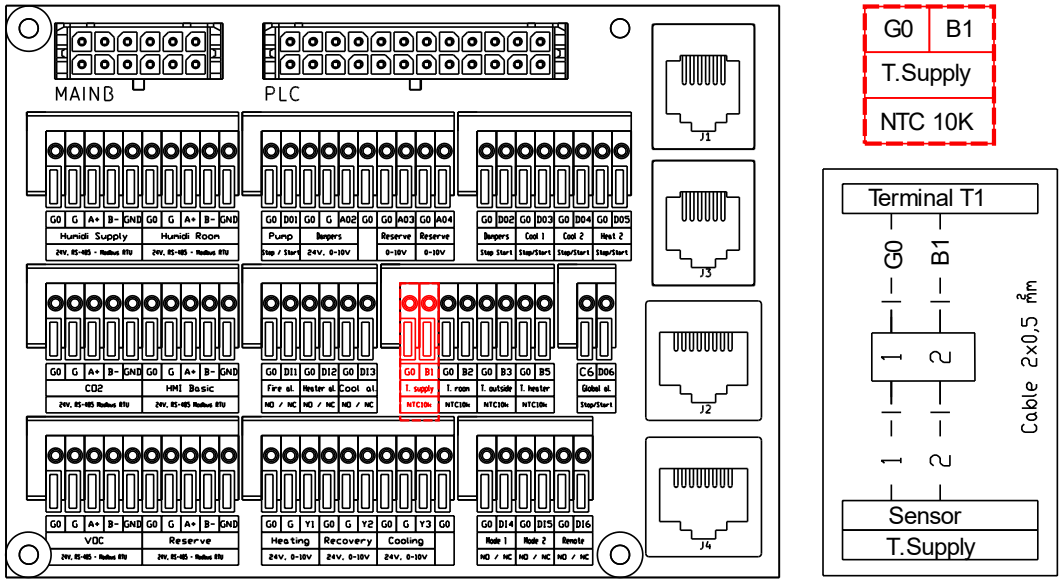
B1	Duct temperature sensor - supply air
B2*	Temperature sensor - exhaust air
B2/6	Duct sensor behind the pre-heater
B3**	Temperature sensor - outside air
B5***	Touchscreen water heater temperature sensor.



- **B2*** - Exhaust air temperature sensor which is factory fitted at the heat recovery. If a room sensor is used as the lead sensor (other than HMI BASIC), this sensor must be connected to B2 on terminal 1 T1
- **B3**** - Factory connections are made outside the T1 terminal directly at the uPC3 controller
- **B5***** - Touch sensor for water heater temperature which is assigned to one heater only (pre- or main heater). Priority of use is given to the pre-heater.

6.4.1 SUPPLY AIR TEMPERATURE SENSOR B1

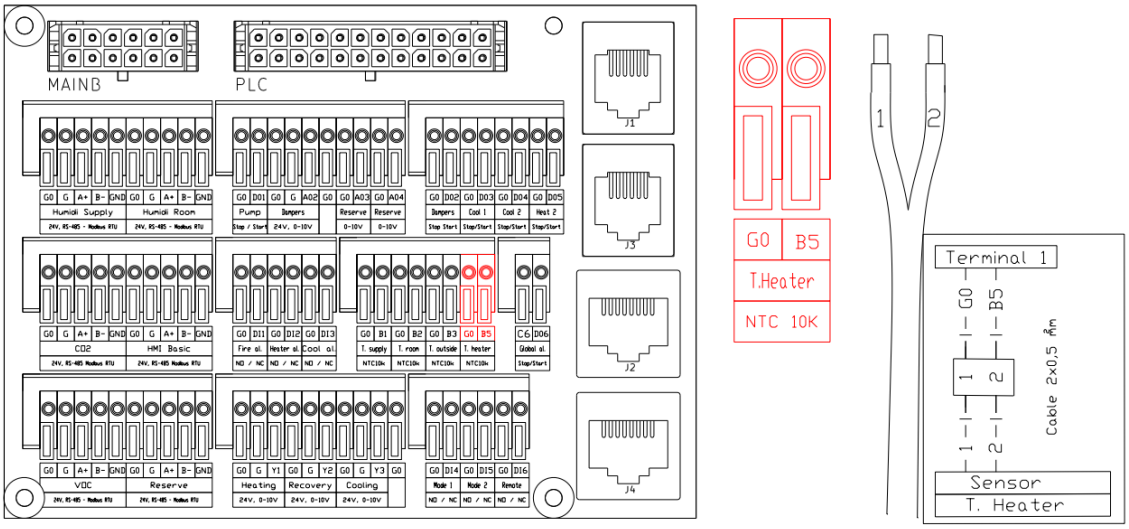
SUPPLY AIR TEMPERATURE SENSOR B1



The sensor should be placed in the supply air duct after the last function that changes the air temperature in a stabilised and homogeneous air stream with a uniform temperature distribution.

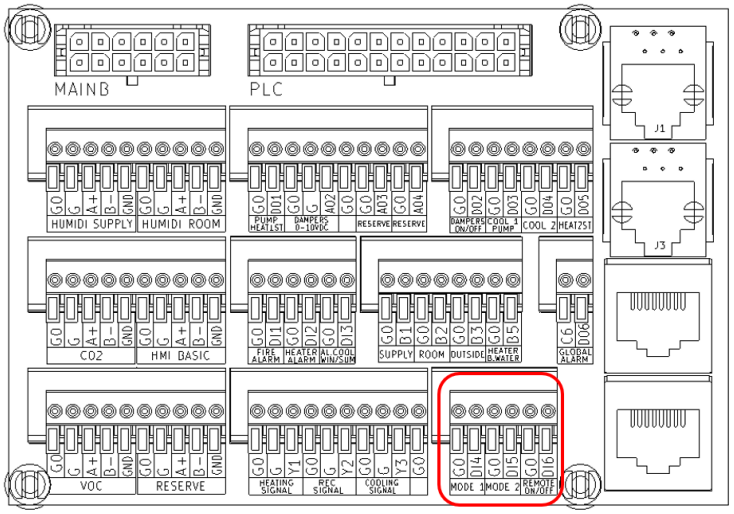
6.4.2 TOUCHSCREEN WATER HEATER TEMPERATURE SENSOR B5

TOUCHSCREEN WATER HEATER TEMPERATURE SENSOR B5

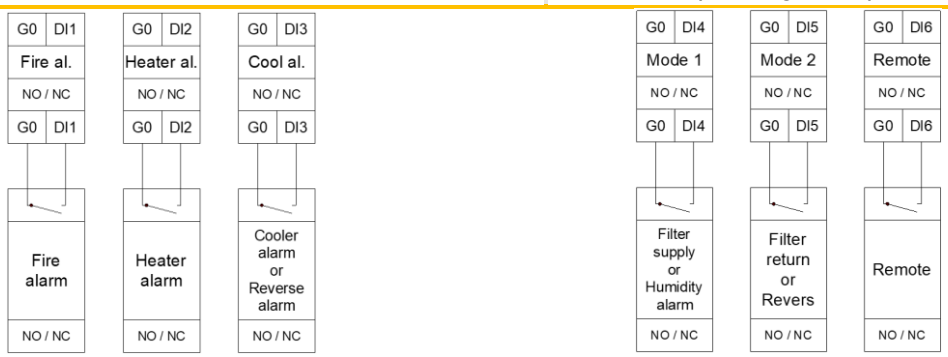


6.5 DIGITAL INPUTS

DIGITAL INPUTS



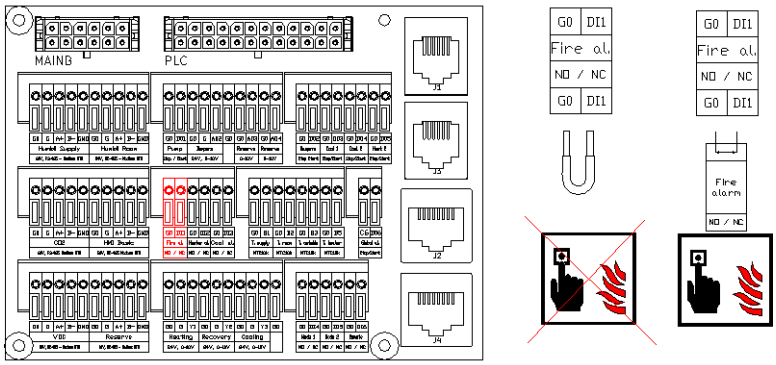
DI1	Fire alarm
DI2*	Heater alarm (freezing)
DI3	Radiator alarm
DI4	Humidifier alarm
DI5	Cold source alarm
Remote	Programmable external input (enabling the panel or overriding the selected operating mode)



DI2* - Heater alarm (freezing). If there is no water heater and an electric heater is present, the alarm signal is used for the electric heater operation confirmation signal (A1/A2).

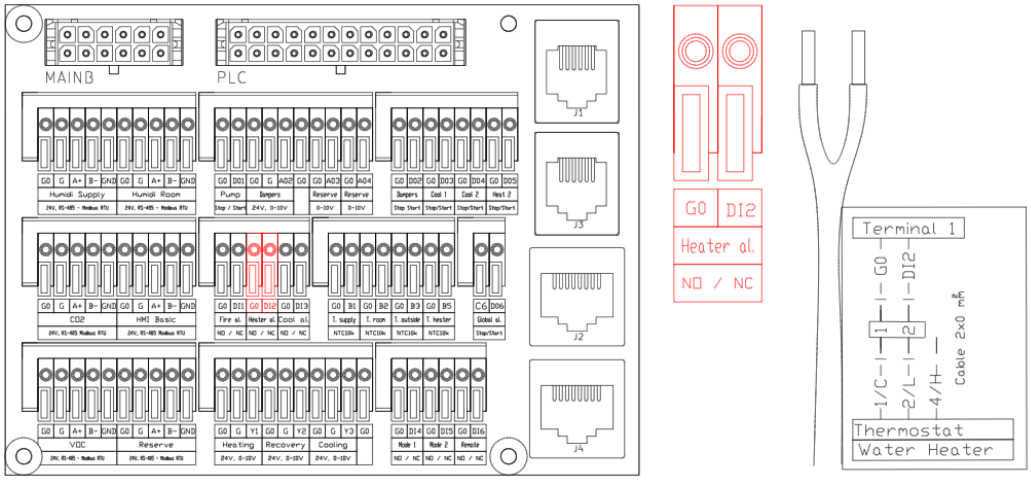
6.5.1 FIRE ALARM SIGNAL DI1

FIRE ALARM SIGNAL DI1



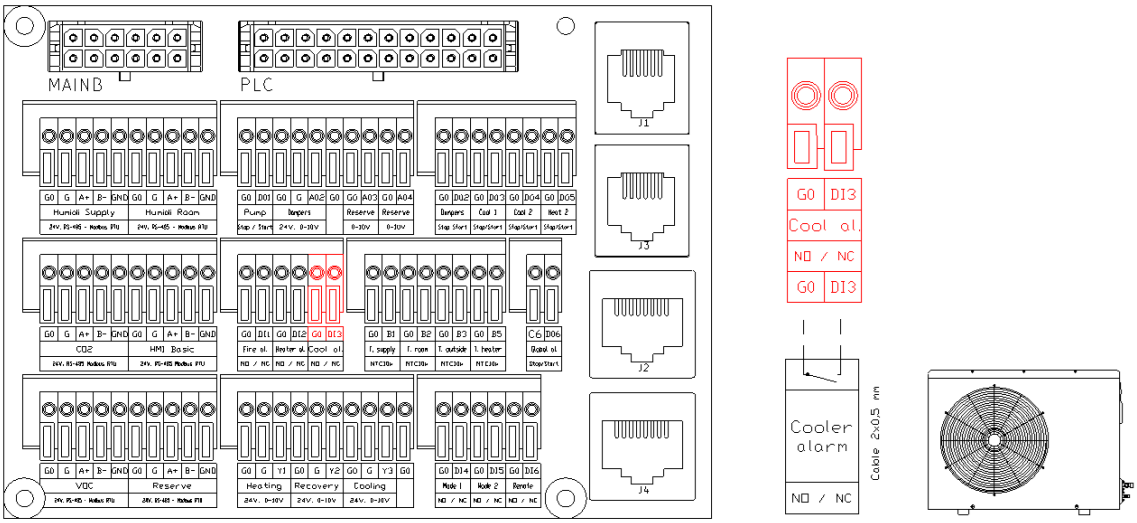
6.5.2 WATER HEATER FROST SENSOR DI2

WATER HEATER FROST SENSOR DI2



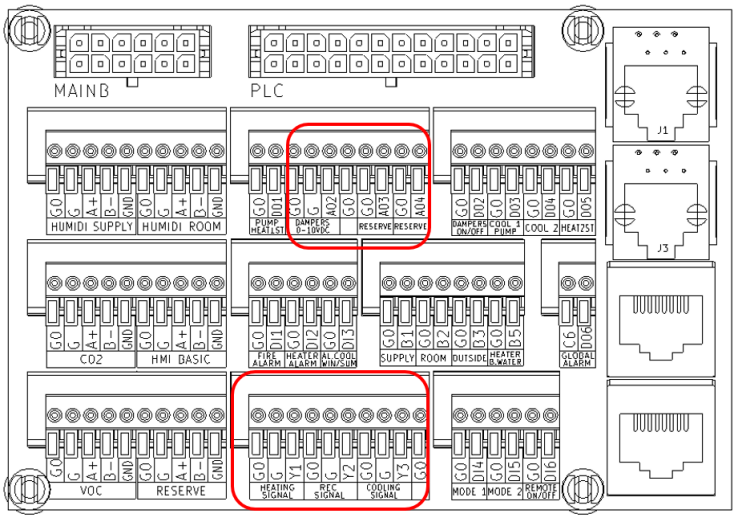
6.5.3 COLD SOURCE ALARM DI3

COLD SOURCE ALARM

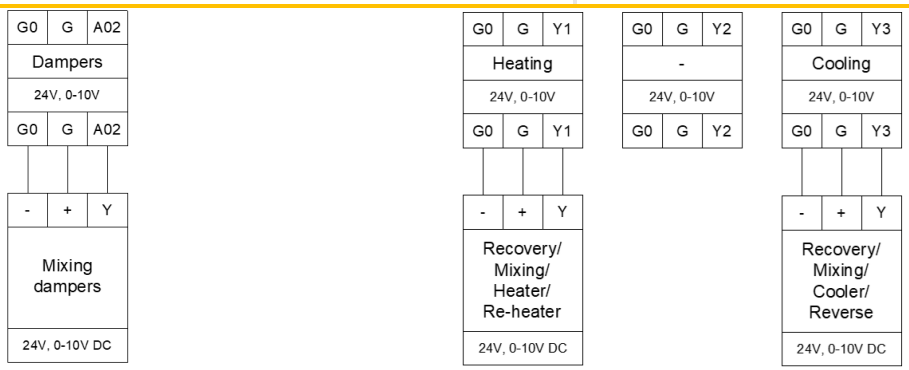


6.6 ANALOGUE OUTPUTS (0-10V DC)

ANALOGUE OUTPUTS (NTC10K)



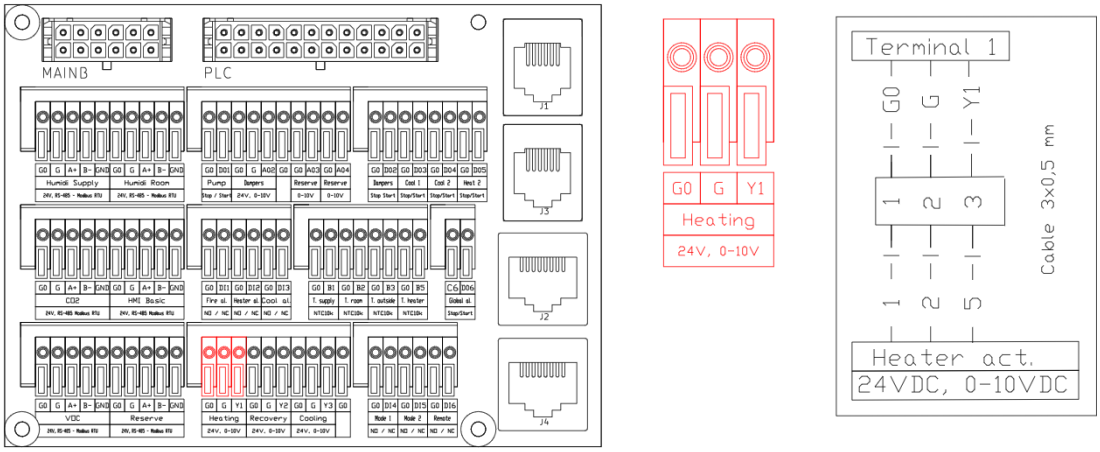
AO1*	Heat recovery
AO2	Air mixing
AO3	Humidification or secondary heater
AO4	Pre- or post-heater
Y1**	Main heater or secondary heater behind DX-H or mixing chamber
Y3***	Aftercooler or after-heater after DX-H or mixing chamber



- **A01*** - factory connection outside terminal 1 (T1)
- **Y1**** - Priority: 1. main heater, 2. secondary heater for heat pump (DX-H), 3 Mixing chamber,
- **Y3***** Priority: 1. Refrigerator, 2. Heat pump secondary heater (DX-H), 3. Mixing chamber,

6.6.1 VALVE ACTUATOR OF THE WATER MAIN HEATER AND CONTROL SIGNAL OF THE ELECTRIC MAIN HEATER Y1

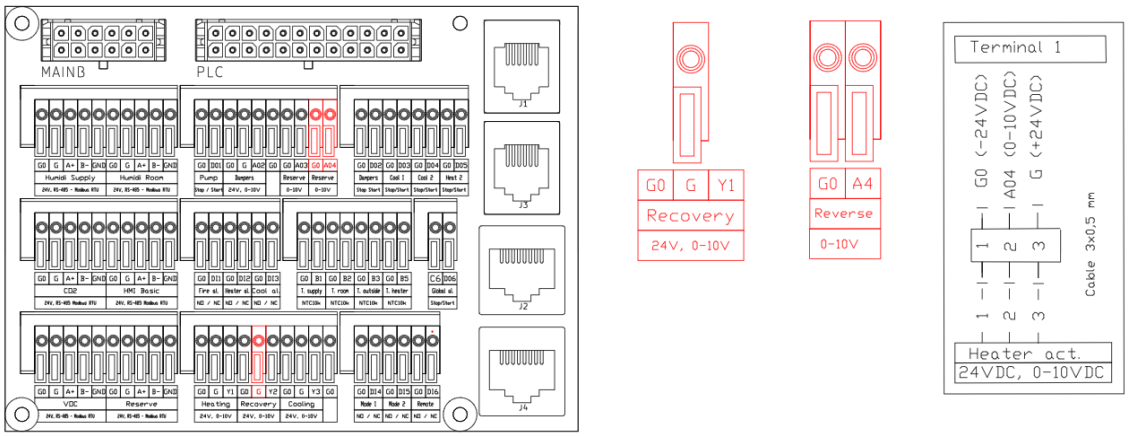
MAIN WATER HEATER Y1



For the water heater, the control is connected to the valve actuator

6.6.2 VALVE ACTUATOR FOR WATER PRE- OR RE-HEATER AFTER DX-H Y1

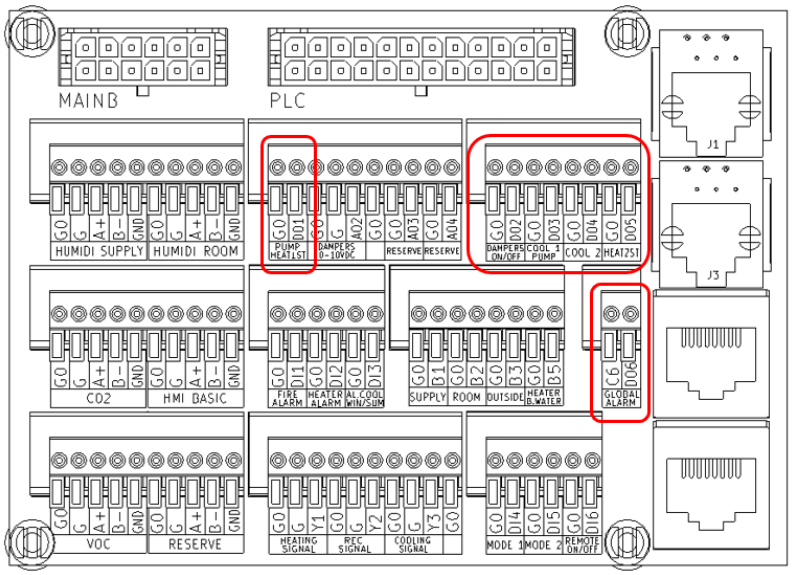
WATER PRE- OR POST-HEATER BEHIND DX-H Y1



For the water heater, the control is connected to the valve actuator

6.7 DIGITAL OUTPUTS (24V DC)

DIGITAL OUTPUTS (24V DC)



D01 Main heater (or secondary heater if DX-H)

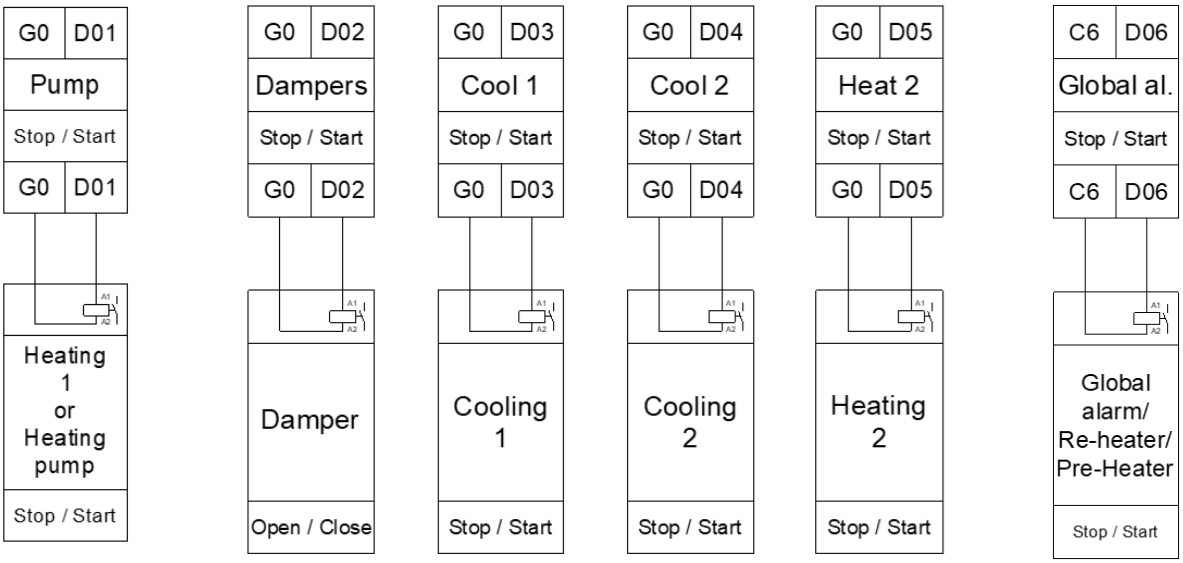
D02 Air inlet and outlet passes

D03 Radiator stage 1 or DX-H signal

D04 Stage 2 cooler or stage 1 DX-H or humidifier or glycol recovery or redundant dampers

D04 Heater stage 2 or DX-H stage 2

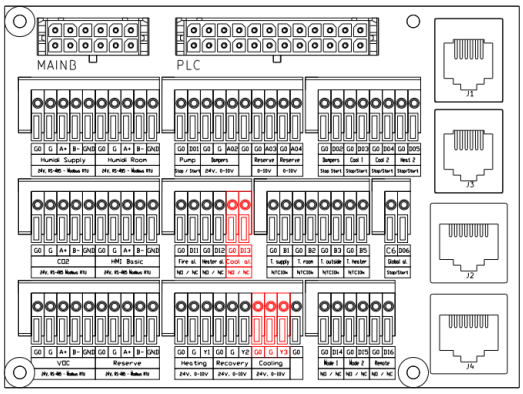
D06 Pre-heater or secondary heater or general alarm

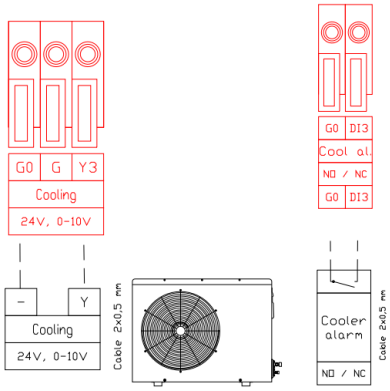


If 230V AC or potential-free contacts are required for the output signals, an isolating relay with a coil supplied at 24V DC from the controller's relay outputs must be used.

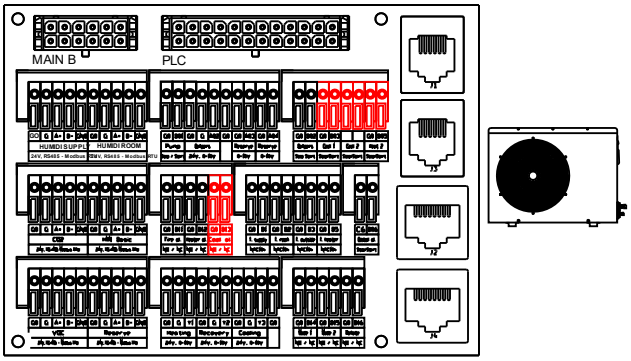
6.8 CONNECTION OF CONDENSING UNIT SIGNALS

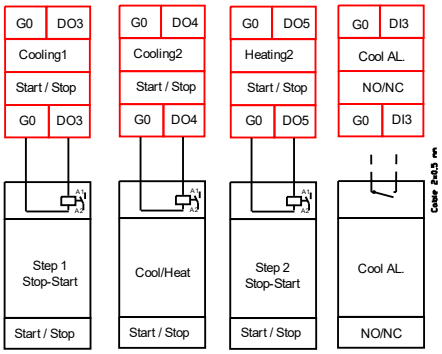
DX EXCHANGER (0-10V CONTROL)





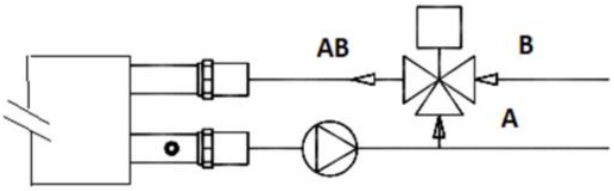
DX EXCHANGER (ON-OFF CONTROL)

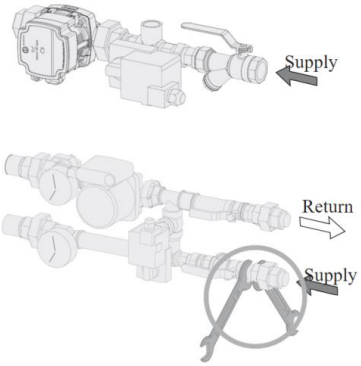




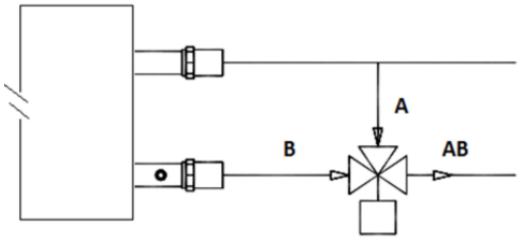
6.9 CONNECTION OF THREE-WAY VALVES

HEATER VALVE CONNECTION



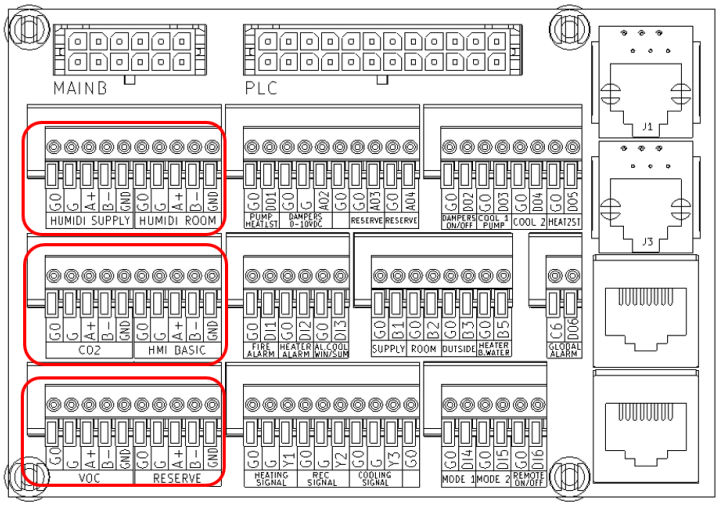


COOLER VALVE CONNECTION



6.10 MODBUS RTU RS485 COMMUNICATION

MODBUS RTU RS485 COMMUNICATION

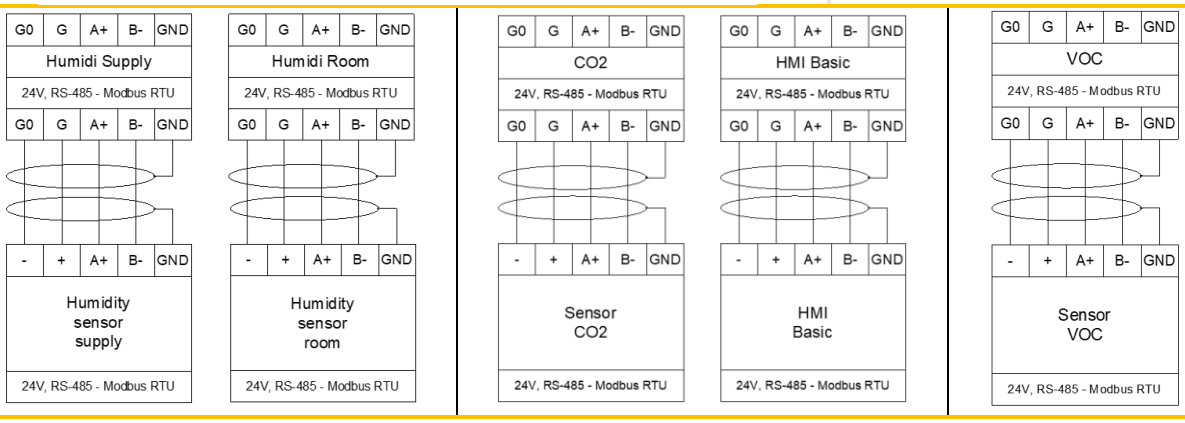


Humidity sensor - air supply

Humidity sensor - room (extract air)*

HMI Basic

CO2 sensor

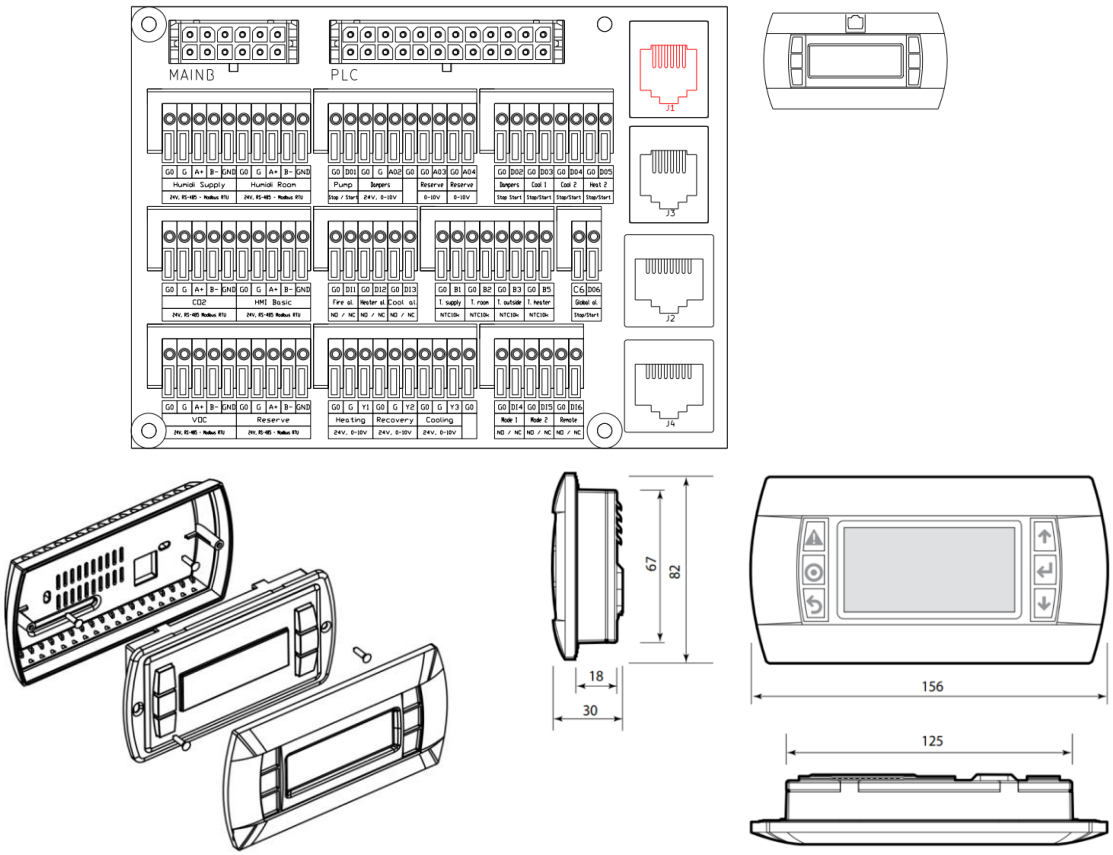


- Factory assembly

6.11 CONNECTION OF OPERATOR PANELS

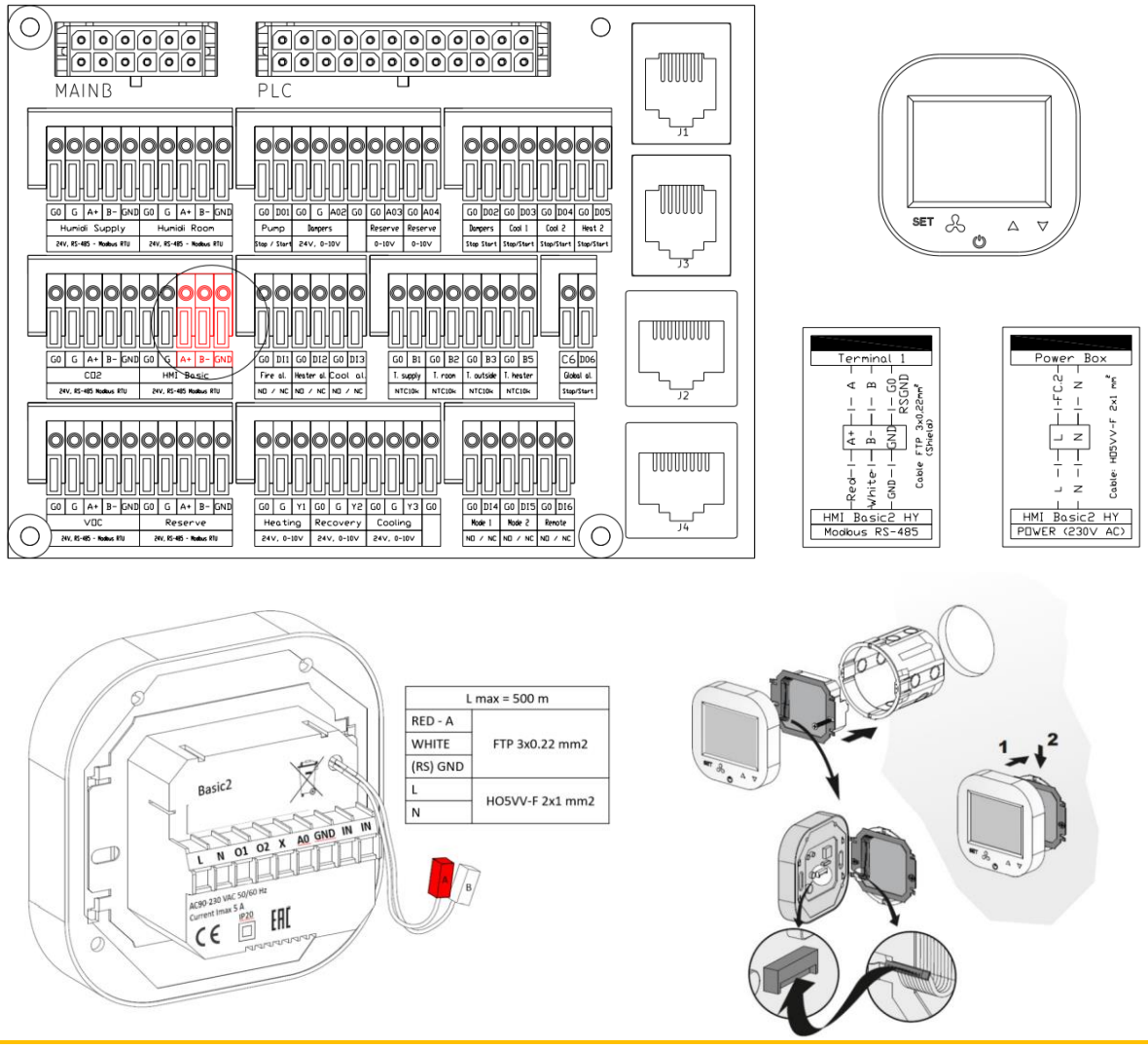
6.11.1 HMI ADVANCED

HMI ADVANCED



6.11.2 HMI BASIC (2HY)

HMI BASIC 2HY



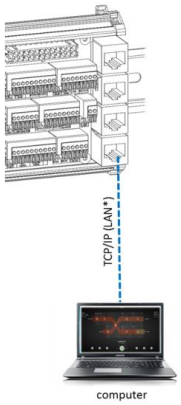
L max = 500 m	
RED - A	FTP 3x0.22 mm2
WHITE	
(RS) GND	
L	HO5VV-F 2x1 mm2
N	

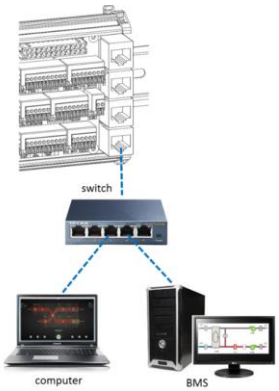
HMI connections are powered by 110-230V AC mains voltage. To ensure correct operation, separate power and control cables must be used, not exceeding the recommended length of 500m. The following cable types are recommended:

- supply: H05VV-F 2x1 mm^2
- communication: FTP 3x0.22 mm^2

6.11.3 WebHMI and VMS

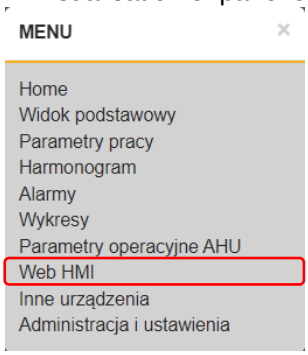
VENTUS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM



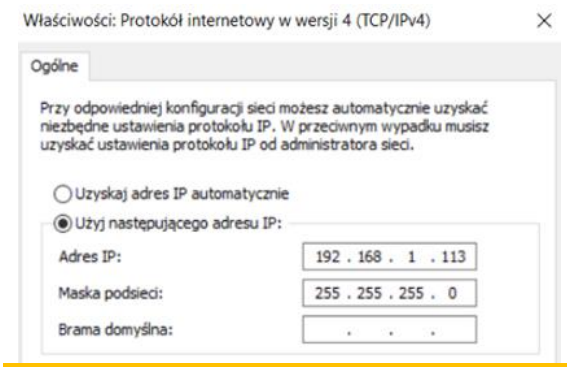


VMS - Ventus Management System -
visualisation of panel operation with WebHMI function

http:/192.168.1.111



	service
	service



A fixed address is required to connect the controller **IP: 192.168.1.xxx**, where xxx is different from 111. Subnet mask **255.255.255.0**

6.11.4 mHMI APPLICATION - BLUETOOTH DEVICE PAIRING

See chapter "BLUETOOTH MODULE AND mHMI APPLICATION".

7 INITIAL START-UP

7.1 PREPARATION FOR THE FIRST START-UP

! Before proceeding with the activities leading to the first start-up, read the operating instructions for the operator panels.
! The air handling unit may only be operated with the filters installed.
! Replace the air filters with clean ones after the first few hours of operation.
! In this manual, the mask graphics of the HMI ADVANCED operator panel are used. The masks in other panels may differ slightly from those shown in the manual.

7.1.1 CHECKING THE CONDITION OF THE INSTALLATION

PRE-LAUNCH ACTIVITIES	
Correct application of the device	As part of the commissioning procedure, it must be checked that the air conditioning/ventilating/heating unit in question has been constructed and installed in accordance with the structural/installation design and the manufacturer's guidelines.
Completeness of installation	Verify the presence of all AHU features and accessories (filters, dampers, actuators, valves, heaters/coolers, etc.) against the technical sheet - a full list of AHU components can be found in the technical sheet of the AHU, as well as on the labels of the individual delivery packages.
Connection to air ducts	Check that all ventilation equipment and components have been mechanically fitted and connected to the duct system.
Condition of air ducts	Check that the ducts are clean and the controls on the ducts are pre-adjusted.
Quality of installation on site	Check that the functional systems and components of the equipment have not been damaged during assembly or other operations, as well as Control components,

Connection of external sources of cooling and process heat	Check that the hydraulic systems and the freon installation are complete and ready and ready for operation and that the correct amount of heating or cooling medium has been introduced to start up the unit.

OPERATIONS BEFORE STARTING UP (cont'd)	
Grounding system	Check that earthing cables are in place, connecting the control systems to the ventilation ducts.
Condensate system	Check that the condensate traps and drainage systems from the condensate gutter are fitted.
Control peripherals	Check the connections of the peripheral devices (T1 terminal) - as the optional equipment of the control panel, such as operator panels and some temperature sensors, may differ depending on the chosen configuration, check that their connection is made through a dedicated T1 terminal, has been made in accordance with the documentation (pay particular attention to the correct connection of the 24V power supply and Modbus communication cables, (pay particular attention to the correct connection of the 24V power supply and Modbus communication cables, as their confusion may damage the entire communication bus of the control unit)
Electrical supply to the unit.	Check that the power supply is correctly connected to the main switch - the correct voltage must be applied to the block switchboard in accordance with the unit's wiring diagram in the relevant section of its technical data sheet or User's Manual (DTR).
Electric heater	Check that the power supply to the electric heater (if any) is correctly connected - the appropriate voltage must be applied to the heater switchboard in accordance with the wiring diagram of the appliance in the relevant section of its technical data sheet or the User's Manual (DTR). During operation of the air handling unit (and also prior to its initial start-up), when the heater is not operating, dust may settle on the heating elements. When the heater is switched on again, the heavy soiling can cause a smell of burning dust or even a fire hazard. Check the condition of the electrical connections, the condition of the heating elements and the degree of dirt on a regular basis (annually), especially before the first start-up and before the start of the heating period. Remove any dirt with a hoover with a soft nozzle or compressed air. The operation of the overheating protection and the no-airflow protection should also be checked regularly. The air velocity in the AHU during heater operation should not be less than 1.5 m/s.
Closure of inspection panels.	Check that the inspection panels are closed - the rotating parts of the control panel can pose a risk to health and life when the protective covers are removed

7.1.2 POWER CONFIGURATION OF OPTIONAL ELECTRIC HEATERS

! If the unit is equipped with an electric heater, the heater's heating sections must be configured.

CONFIGURATION OF ELECTRIC HEATER POWER STAGES

Read the power distribution from the diagram or technical data sheet. For example, we have:

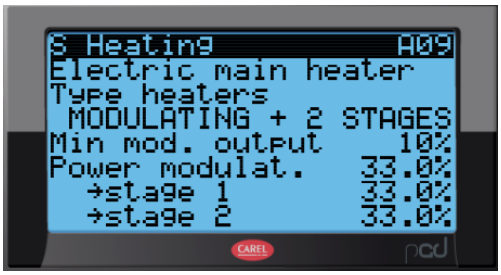
0-10V DC = 25%, ST2 = 25%, ST3 = 50%

This notation means that the step-adjustable part of a given heater is 25% of its power (0-10V DC). The second step - step-connected (ST2) is also 25%, while the third step-connected (ST3) is 50% of the total power of the heater.

These parameters should be reflected in the appropriate settings of the uPC3 controller. The settings are made on the HMI Advanced screens:

- A05 for the pre-heater,
- A09 for the main heater,
- A06 for the secondary heater,

In the event that in a given system system does not have one or both of the stages with step connection (ST2 / ST3 are not indicated in the diagram), the value 0% should be selected in the controller settings.



7.2 INITIAL START-UP

7.2.1 FACTORY PARAMETERS

! The control unit, which is supplied as a Plug&Play standard, has its Control configured according to the parameters and criteria specified in the unit's selection sheet.

! No additional site configurations are required in order to run the control unit in Plug&Play in factory parameter mode (see "Preparing for initial start-up").

! VTS automatics has a wide range of parameters for adjusting the device's operation to the specifics of the facility's installation. In order to improve the comfort of use, it is recommended that such adjustment be carried out.

! For basic commissioning of the control panel, it is sufficient:

- connect peripheral functions and peripheral Control elements depending on the depending on the retrofit options provided,
- connect the fan sections (connectors located on the fan diaphragm for pressure measurement, control signal and power supply of the units),
- connect the pneumatic differential pressure measurement lines of the air filters,
- check the correctness of the connections made on the site,
- check the correctness of the sensor readings and the functioning of the elements mounted on the site.

!

BASIC FACTORY CONFIGURATION

Configuration of the application code including:	Configuration and settings:	
• type and mode of heat recovery operation, • the type and parameters of the main heater, • the type and parameters of the pre-heater, • the type and parameters of the secondary heater, • the type and parameters of the reversible system, • mixing chamber parameters, • humidifier operating parameters (air humidity control), • occurrence of HMI Basic, HMI Basic2,	• leading sensor, • type of temperature control, • type of humidity control, • type of supply fan control (CAV/ VAV), • type of extractor fan control (CAV/ VAV), • type of supply fan motor controller (EC), • type of extractor fan motor controller (EC), • PID controllers for fans and other functions in the application,	• number of supply fans • number of exhaust fans • supply impeller size, • Exhaust impeller size, • discharge capacity, • exhaust performance, • discharge pressure, • the discharge pressure, • maximum speed for the supply fan motor, maximum speed for the exhaust fan motor, • activation of the water heater touch sensor, • Activation of the humidity transmitter • Activation of the CO2 transducer (VOC sensor),

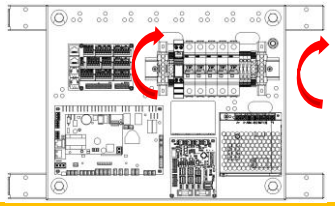
BASIC FACTORY CONFIGURATION - OPERATING PROFILES (MODE)					
PARAMETER			WORK PROFILES		
			Comfort**	Economic	StandBy
			Comfort**	Ekono	StandBy
Temperature	T	°C	22	22	22
Relative humidity - RH	RH*	%	50	50	50
Air quality - CO2 content	ppm	ppm	600	900	900
Supply capacity	V $*_S$	% m3/h	100	60	60
Exhaust capacity	V $*_E$	% m3/h	100	60	60

- Work profiles: Comfort, Economic require the time and date of their validity to be set in the calendar.
- Standby operating profile - requires parameter setting:
  - Standby time, i.e. the minimum time for which the AHU is awakened in StandBy mode,
  - Wake-up time, i.e. the time determining the interval between automatic wake-ups of the AHU in StandBy mode.
- * - humidity control requires the unit to be equipped with humidification and dehumidification functions, otherwise the values are read-only,
- ** - 100% means the capacity from the selection sheet.

7.2.2 IMPLEMENTATION

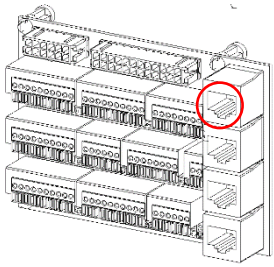
PLUG&PLAY CONTROL PANEL COMMISSIONING

Switch on the power supply to the control panel



Physical | Virtual

Enable HMI Advanced*



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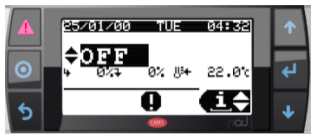
Switch to OFF mode to any other mode (work profile) as preferred*



		Change in device status (operating mode)
OFF		Panel operation switched off (voltage reaching the panel)
ON	**ECO**	One of the user configuration profiles
	OPTI	One of the user configuration profiles
	COMF	One of the user configuration profiles
StBy		Standby state of the unit. In the StBy state, the set room temperature is maintained. The fans are periodically activated to maintain the required air temperature. This mode is best at night when there is low or no thermal occupancy in the building.
AUTO		Schedule and calendar operation

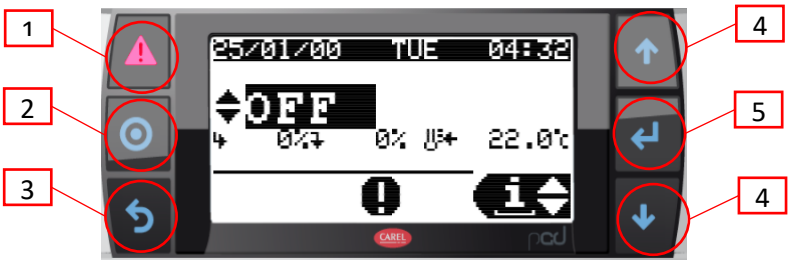
! The start-up of the air handling unit is absolutely blocked by a fire alarm, the tripping of the thermal fan motor protection, the triple tripping of the electric heater protection and the triple tripping of the anti-FROST thermostat. Each of these events requires the cause of the alarm to be removed and then cleared.

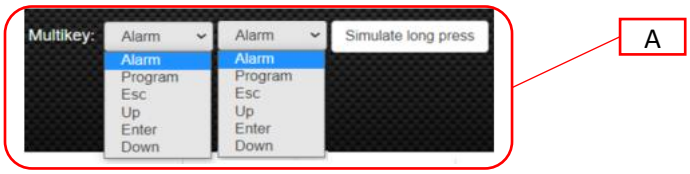
! Correct operation of the power supply and proper functioning of the BIOS is indicated by the yellow and green LEDs on the control PCB.The system is ready for operation half a minute after power-up.

! - * Changing from OFF to another operating mode is also available from the HMI Basic 2

7.2.3 HMI ADVANCED

HMI ADVANCED - NAVIGATION





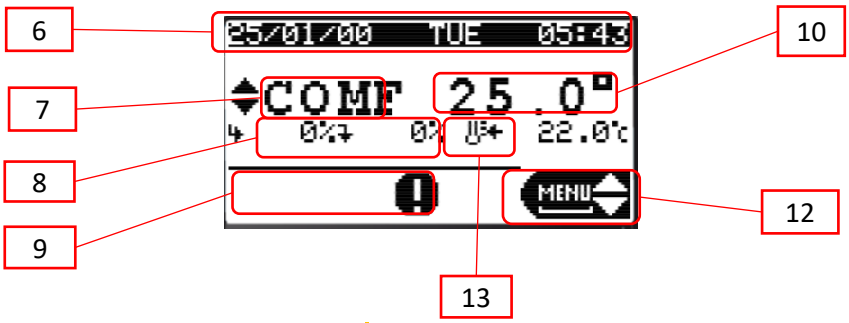
Simulation of equal pressures in the WEB HMI

1	"Alarm" button (calling up active and archived alarms, clearing alarms). When an alarm is active, the button is illuminated in red.	**4**	Arrows to navigate up and down and to change parameter values UP: • Moving up through the menu screens (when the cursor remains in the top left corner) • Increasing the parameter value DOWN: • Moving down through the menu screens (when the cursor remains in the top left corner) • Decreasing the parameter value
2	Button for changing the operating modes (OFF/Auto/Low/Econo/Comfort). Confirmation by pressing ENTER.		
3	ESC button (return to previous field or screen)	**5**	ENTER button. • selection of the parameter to be changed, • transition to another parameter, • validation of the selected value

! The parameters available in the LCD display window depend on the type of air handling unit and the application of the Control system. Therefore, in the case of AHUs without a heater, you will not see the options related to the heating section.

! The HMI Advanced cannot be used as a room temperature sensor.

HMI ADVANCED NAVIGATION cont.



6	Current date and time.
7	Current work profile
8	Current fan controls
9	Air handling unit status (fans running/stopping, heating/cooling, activation of recovery
10	Current leading temperature value
11	Lead temperature setpoint

12 **HMI Advanced work module**:

- **Info" module** (viewing the operating status of the control panel - available without logging in),
- **Set" module** (change of settings of the operating parameters: capacity, temperatures, humidity, CO2 and setting of the timer - accessible without logging in),
- **Menu" module** (allows configuration changes of the air handling unit and its components as well as programming of the EC motors, only available after logging in

13 Operating status icon:

Opening/closing the throttles	Dehumidification
Fan operation	Active recovery
Heating	Detention on request
Cooling	Emergency stop
Moistening	Active calendar

! The parameters available in the LCD display window depend on the type of air handling unit and the application of the Control system. Therefore, in the case of AHUs without a heater, you will not see the options related to the heating section.

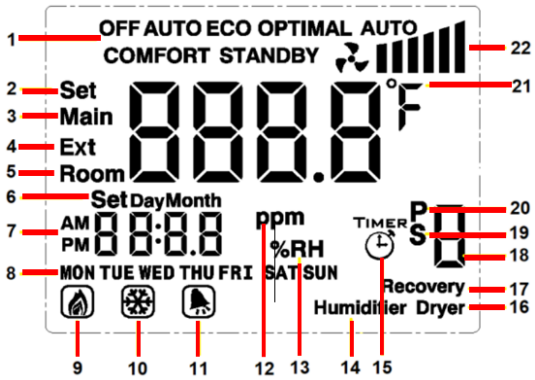
! The HMI Advanced cannot be used as a room temperature sensor.

7.2.4 HMI BASIC 2HY

HMI BASIC 2 HY

The HMI Basic 2 HY is a basic control panel designed to operate VTS air handling units equipped with the uPC3 controller. The functions realised are:

- starting and stopping the control panel,
- operating mode selection,
- the possibility to view and change the parameters of individual operating modes (temperature, humidity, CO2 level, fan speeds of supply and extract fans),
- reading of the leading, external and room temperatures (built-in room temperature sensor),
- setting up AHU operation according to a schedule,
- alarm handling (viewing, deleting)



1	Current operating mode	**12**	Air quality
2	Setting temperatures	**13**	Moisture
3	Temperature leading	**14**	Moistening
4	Outdoor temperature	**15**	Daily schedule
5	Room temperature	**16**	Dehumidification
6	Date setting	**17**	Retrieved from
7	Clock	**18**	Option number
8	Day of the week	**19**	Special schedule
9	Heating	**20**	Interim schedule
10	Cooling	**21**	Temperature unit
11	Alarm	**22**	Fan operation level

Current fan level control

Symbol	Fan control
	0 %
	0 < %≤ 60
	60 < %≤ 80
	80 < %≤ 100

PUSH BUTTON	FUNCTION
SET	change of operating mode / change to setting menu / return to previous menu
	confirm selection / advance to next set-up parameters / return to general set-up menu
	switch between displayed temperatures / exit to main screen / switch off the screen

△ ▽ changing parameter values

!

! In the absence of communication with the controller, the HMI Basic 2 HY will only display the current room temperature.

! Activation of the panel in the air handling unit controller settings The panel is intended for air handling units equipped with the uPC3 controller with software version 1.0.019 or higher. In order to activate its operation, it is necessary to go from the HMI Advanced (physical, connected to the controller's pLAN port, or virtual, being part of the visualisation application) to the service menu and, on the I01 screen, change the last digit of the application code to 7.

! The default Modbus address of the HMI Basic 2 HY is 16. It can be changed on the I05 HMI Advanced screen (HMI Basic 2 line).

! If there is no communication between the AHU controller and the HMI Basic 2 HY, only the room temperature will be displayed on the HMI screen and the controller will report the corresponding alarm (A1096).

! If there is no communication between the AHU controller and the HMI Basic 2 HY, only the room temperature will be displayed on the HMI screen and the controller will report the corresponding alarm (A1096).

START-UP OF THE AIR HANDLING UNIT - CHANGE FROM OFF TO ON PROFILE (ECO / OPTI / COMFORT)

On the main screen, hold down the button and SET then select one of the modes **(Eco / Opti / Comfort) with** successive presses and confirm the selection with .

SWITCHING THE PANEL ON AND OFF

To switch off the panel screen, hold down the ON/OF button . Switching on is done by briefly pressing the same button. Switching off the HMI panel is not the same as with switching off the panel - to switch off the AHU, select the Off mode.

The display backlight is automatically switched off after a user-defined period of time. The backlighting is activated by pressing any key. After backlighting, it is possible to carry out further operations with the panel.

CHANGING THE PARAMETERS OF INDIVIDUAL OPERATING MODES

On the main screen, hold down the button and SET then select the mode of interest (Standby / Eco / Opti / Comfort) with successive presses and confirm the selection with .

We now have the option of setting the parameter values associated with a particular mode:

- the set temperature,
- humidity,
- CO2 levels,
- supply fan speeds (S),
- exhaust fan speeds (E).

Access to individual settings depends on the configuration of the control panel and its actual components.

Changes are made using △ ▽ approvals by means of

Exit to home screen automatically after a moment of inactivity

or by pressing

.

SETTING THE OPERATING SCHEDULE FOR THE CONTROL PANEL

The HMI Basic 2 HY panel is equipped with the ability to set and modify the schedule of the air handling unit. Changes made from the HMIS BASIC 2HY panel also affect the schedule available in HMI Advanced and visualisation - it does not constitute a separate calendar, but allows full access to the existing one.

On the main screen, hold down the SET button and then select the Auto submenu with successive presses of∧∨ and confirm the selection with the button.

One of the schedules is now selected with the key:

- **Timer** - daily schedule, allowing up to 4 mode changes to be programmed each day at a selected time, separately for each day of the week. Select in sequence: the day of the week, activation (On / Off) of each action, the time at which it is to be performed and the mode to be set. By confirming the successive parameters, you proceed to the parameterisation of the next action (the numbers 1-4 displayed on the right-hand side indicate the action you are currently setting).
- **P** - periodic schedule, allowing the selection of up to 3 periods per year during which the AHU is to operate in the selected mode (this type of schedule has a higher priority than the daily schedule). We select in turn: the activation (On / Off) of each period, its end date, start date and mode to be set. By confirming the successive parameters, we move on to the parameterisation of the next period (digits 1-3 displayed on the right-hand side indicate which period is currently set).
- **S** - special schedule, allowing the selection of up to 6 special days per year on which the AHU is to operate in the selected mode (this type of schedule has a higher priority than the daily and periodic schedules). We select in turn: the activation (On / Off) of each special day, its date and the mode to be set. By confirming the subsequent parameters, you move on to the parameterisation of the next special day (the digits 1-6 displayed on the right-hand side indicate which one you are currently setting).

- **T** - not used

! Access to individual settings depends on the configuration of the control panel and its actual components. Output

! Exit to the home screen is automatic after a moment of inactivity or by pressing .

ALARM HANDLING

The MI Basic 2 HY allows active alarms to be viewed and cleared. If an alarm is present, the bell symbol is shown on the main screen and the alarm number is displayed in place of the time.

The alarm is cancelled, once the cause of the alarm has been removed, by holding down .

PROGRAMMING MODE

With the display switched off by holding down the button, hold down the button to enter the programming mode (change of advanced parameters).

Subsequent presses of SET toggle through the parameters and use △ ▽ to set their value. The menu is automatically exited after a moment of inactivity or by pressing .

Parameter	Scope	Default value	Description
IP	1-255	16	Modbus address
A1	2400/4800/9600	9600	Modbus - transmission speed
A2	0/1/2	0	Modbus - parity bit (0 = none, 1 = even, 2 = odd)
A3	12/24	24	Clock mode [h]
A4	00/01	00	Temperature units (00 = ºC, 01 = ºF)
A5	0-300	10	Screen backlight time [s]
A6	-9,9...9,9	0	Correction of the built-in temperature sensor [ºC].

SPECIFICATION

Type of device	control panel; controller
Temperature measurement	0ºC ... 70ºC, 10k NTC
Service	physical membrane keyboard keys
Communication	Modbus RTU (2400 / 4800 / 9600 bps)
Power supply	110-230V AC
Power consumption	1.5 VA
Display	backlit, graphic LCD
Design	ABS + polyester

Dimensions (H x W x D)	86 x 86 x 17 mm
Permissible operating temperature	0ºC ... 50ºC
Destination	for indoor mounting (IP20)
Assembly	in a standard Ø60 installation box on a mounting bracket
Mass	150g

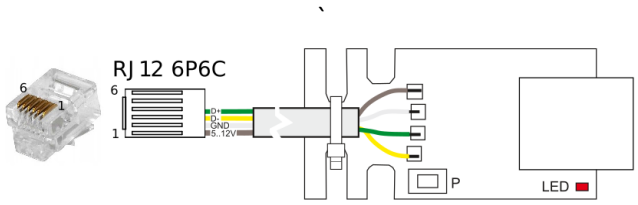
!

- ! In the absence of communication with the controller, the HMI Basic 2 HY will only display the current room temperature.
- ! Activation of the panel in the settings of the air handling unit controller The panel is intended for air handling units equipped with the uPC3 controller with software version 1.0.019 or higher. In order to activate its operation, it is necessary to go from the HMI Advanced (physical, connected to the controller's pLAN port, or virtual, being part of the visualisation application) to the service menu and, on the I01 screen, change the last digit of the application code to 7.
- ! The default Modbus address of the HMI Basic 2 HY is 16. It can be changed on the I05 HMI Advanced screen (HMI Basic 2 line).
- ! If there is no communication between the AHU controller and the HMI Basic 2 HY, only the room temperature will be displayed on the HMI screen and the controller will report the corresponding alarm (A1096).
- ! If there is no communication between the AHU controller and the HMI Basic 2 HY, only the room temperature will be displayed on the HMI screen and the controller will report the corresponding alarm (A1096).

7.2.5 BLUETOOTH MODULE AND mHMI APPLICATION

The Bluetooth module is designed for low-power Bluetooth V5.0 connectivity to mobile devices. The module transmits an RS485 serial transmission signal [Modbus RTU] from the master controller to the mobile device using a Bluetooth connection, thus eliminating the transmission cable. To use the Bluetooth module to control the VTS Control panel, install the dedicated mHMI application on the mobile device and connect to the dedicated Bluetooth mHMI module that has been connected to the VTS Control panel. For VENTUS COMPACT Plug&Play devices, it is installed at the factory, while for other devices it requires connection and configuration by the customer.

BLUETOOTH MODULE



Terminal	PIN	Designation
0	=	earthing (shielded wire strand)
1	1	+VRL 12V
2	2	GND
3	3	Rx-/Tx-
4	4	Rx+/Tx+
5	5	GNS
6	6	+VRL 12V

Data transmission from RS485 [Modbus RTU] to Bluetooth V5.0.

Internally-built antenna - no external antenna required or connection possible.

P button for configuration of serial communication data and pairing functions.

LEDs to indicate transmission and power supply.

Power supply	5...12 VDC, 1 W (4A fuse)
Degree of protection	IP 00
Ambient temperature	0° C...50 C°
ISM transmission	Bluetooth V5.0, ISM 2.4 GHz, Transmission rate: 125 Kbps, 500 Kbps, 1 Mbps, 2 Mbps
Dimensions	60x22x5 mm
Assembly	Stationary device for building in
Electromagnetic environments	Domestic or similar environments and industrial environments
Degree of environmental pollution	2 acc. to IEC 62368-1

Development conditions

- Due to electrostatic discharge, it requires encapsulation so that the unit cannot be accessed during normal operation.
- Attach to the fixed installation elements of the unit. It should not be possible to bring the module close to live parts carrying dangerous voltages.

REQUIREMENTS:

- Control software uPC3 from 1.0.26
- Smartphone with systems from versions: Android 9, iOS 11
- Assignment of rights and activation:
  - location (linked to a Bluetooth connection)
  - bluetooth connections

BT MODULE SUPPORT

The unit allows other units to connect via the broadcast system. The default name of the module by which it broadcasts is the factory number of the air handling unit. For devices with an unconfigured control panel number, the module reports as "AHU Bluetooth".
By default, the server only allows previously paired devices to connect, this status is indicated by an off LED with a pulse on.

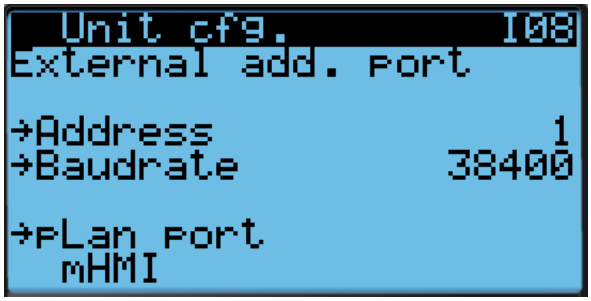
You can allow all devices to connect by holding down the pairing button for approximately 3 seconds. The LED will then be on with the pulse off. The server can be connected to a maximum of one client device at a time.
A server that is actively connected to another device has its LED constantly on.

LED STATES:

- **off** - offline mode / no power,
- **disabled with pulse** - server mode with the possibility of connecting new devices disabled,
- **enabled with pulse** - server mode with connection of new devices enabled
- **enabled** - server mode with active connection

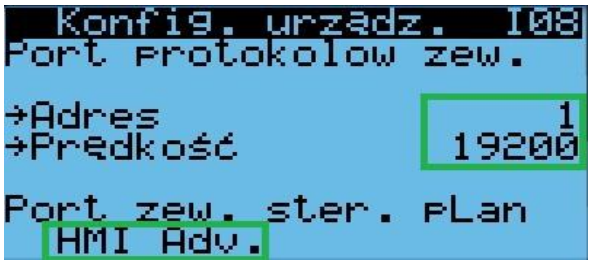
- The app includes a tutorial for pairing and connecting the device.

The mHMI smartphone application has been developed for service technicians, as well as for for end users of *VENTUS*, *VENTUS COMPACT* and VENTUS *COMPACT TOP air-handling units*. The app is available on: Play App Store and Apple App Store.
The application allows both the current change of settings and the detailed configuration of the operating parameters of the air handling unit and its components. The intuitive interface makes it easy to set up the basic functions of the control panel, making operation of the control panel a pleasure even for a user with no previous experience.



- **"Address"** - address of the controller used for external protocol communication
- **"Speed"** - speed (baudrate) of the external controller protocol
- **"External port of the pLan controller"** - type of protocol used by the controller's pLan port (RJ11 socket)

[for mHMI, the value of the pLan port parameter should be set to "mHMMI" accordingly].



- **"Address"** - address of the controller used for communication using the external protocol
- **"Speed"** - speed (baudrate) of the external controller protocol
- **"External port of the pLan controller"** - type of protocol used by the controller's pLan port (RJ11 socket)

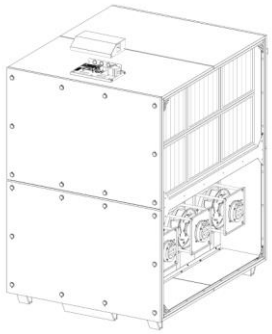
[depending on the HMI selected, the value of the pLan port parameter should be set accordingly on the HMI Advanced

! If a Plug&Play VENTUS COMPACT device has been ordered together with an mHMI module, it has the parameters set for mHMI operation.

! The ability to modify the page requires access to a standard service password. Set the parameters as shown in the illustration.

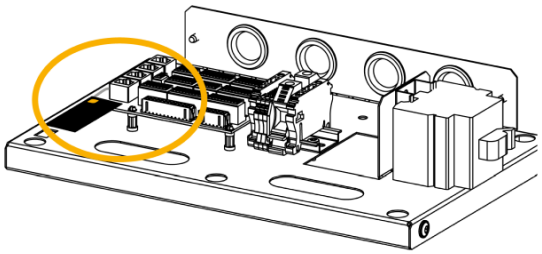
ACTIVATION OF THE BLUETOOTH MODULE

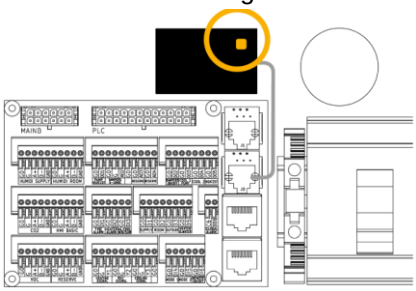
Remove the control panel junction box housing.



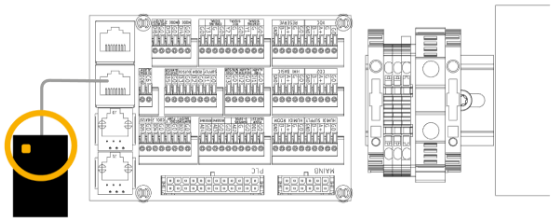
The BT module should be plugged into the T1 terminal.

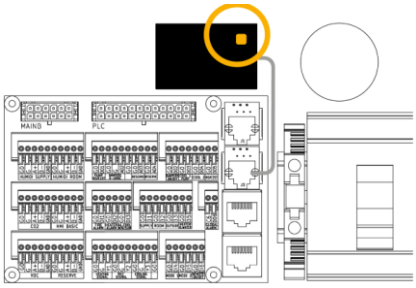
If the BT module was ordered separately, plug it into the socket shown in the figure.



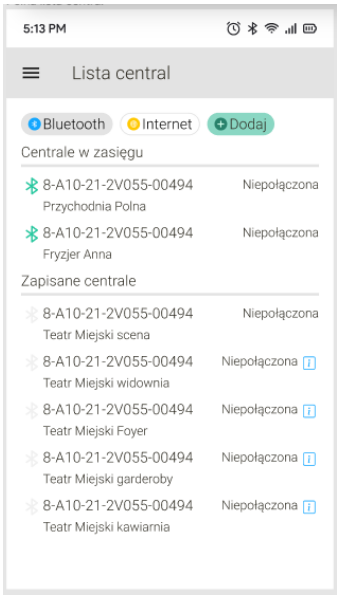


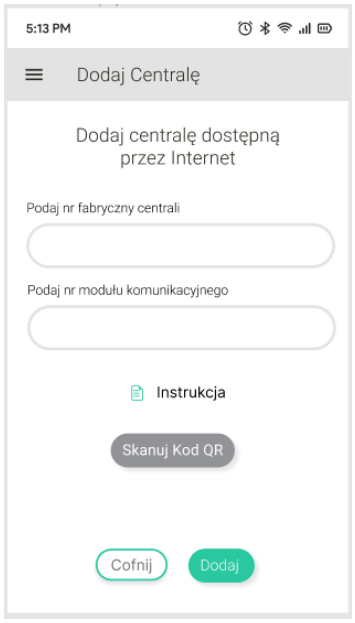
Find the button on the bluetooth (BT) module and press it until the LED starts flashing. This indicates that the BT is in pairing mode. Then go to the app and pair the control panel with the app. Pairing mode is active for 30s.





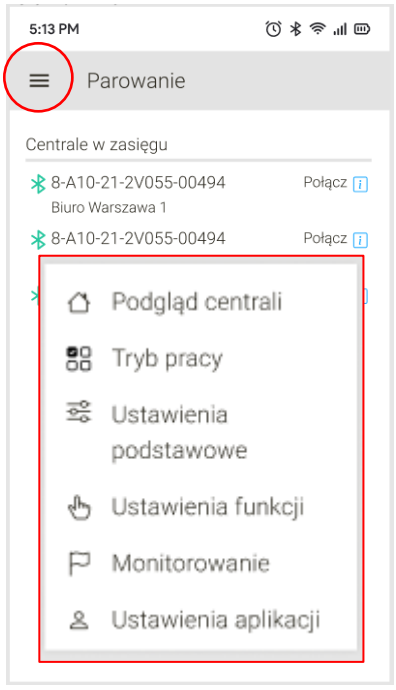
ADDING A DEVICE





! If a Plug&Play VENTUS COMPACT device has been ordered together with an mHMI module, it already has a factory-programmed number in the application.

ACTIVATION OF THE DEVICE



Select a paired device

Then, in the Menu, select one of the operating modes Operation Mode "On":

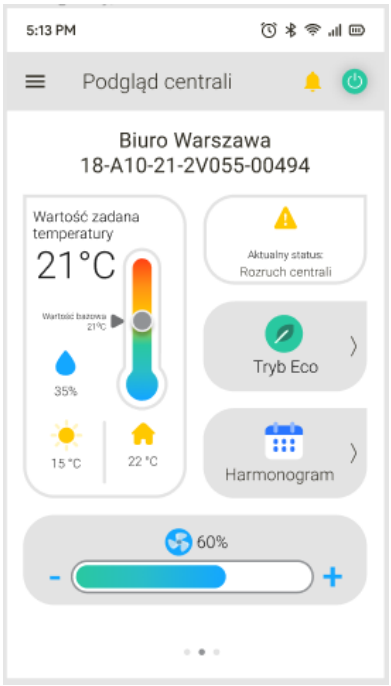
- Eco
- Comfort
- Standby
- Auto

Save your selection

OVERVIEW OF SELECTED ASPECTS OF THE mHMI APPLICATION

- The app includes a tutorial for pairing and connecting the device.

PANEL OVERVIEW



The PBX View contains the basic operating parameters of the PBX :

- outside air temperature,
- indoor air temperature,
- the set air temperature (of the lead sensor),
- degree of fan speed control,
- state of the panel,
- selected operation mode of the air handling unit: (eco, opti, comfort, auto, off)

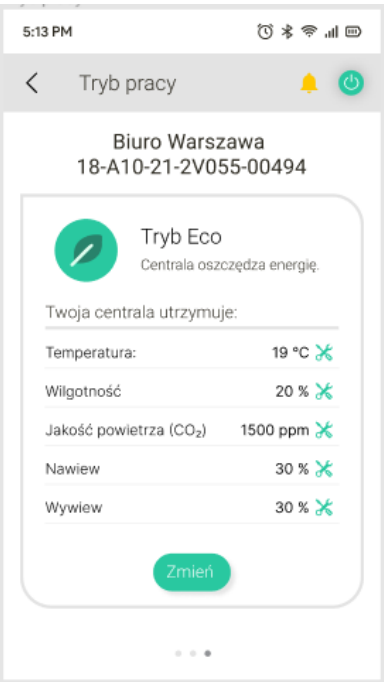
Changing the target temperature
By clicking on the Thermometer icon, the user is able to continuously adjust the temperature within limits depending on the mode.

Changing the operating mode of the control panel
By clicking on the Modes icon, it is possible to change the current mode, as well as to change the settings for a particular mode.

Revision of the Work Schedule
After clicking on the Scheduler icon, it is possible to change the time settings with the assignment of modes to the harmongram.

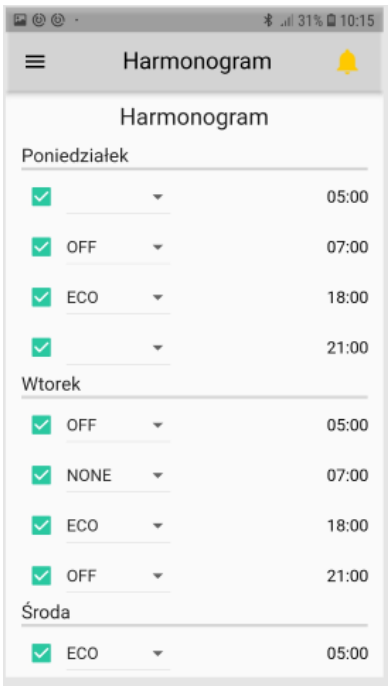
Changing fan speeds
In the bar at the bottom of the screen, it is possible to change the fan speed settings (within the settings specific to the operating mode). This can be done by clicking on + or - .

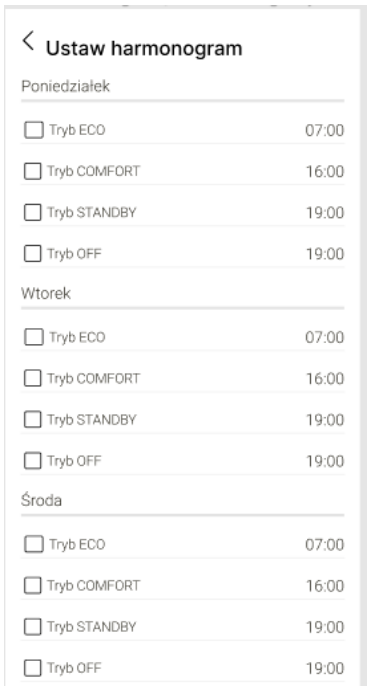
OPERATING MODE PARAMETERS



The Mode window presents the basic parameters relating to a particular mode and allows them to be edited quickly.

WORK SCHEDULE - CALENDAR

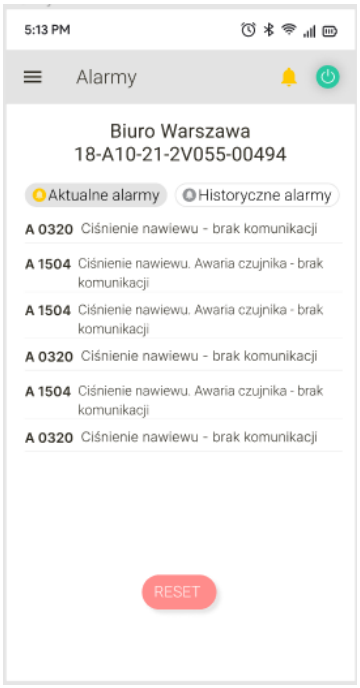




When the Schedule icon is selected, there is an option:

- to edit the days of switching on/off the control panel,
- to establish hourly intervals for the operation of the switchboard,
- assignment of the operating mode for a given time period .

ALARMS



The list of alarms is visible under the icon 

Alarms can be opened in one of two views:

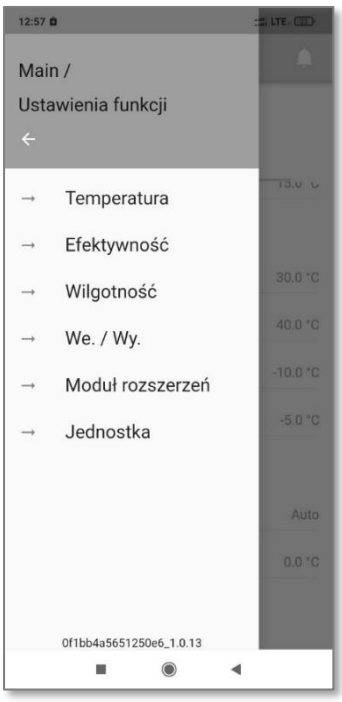
- Current alerts,
- Historic alarms.

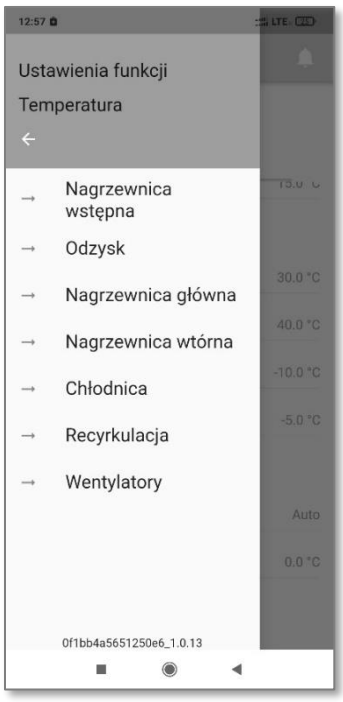
The list of historical alarms shows a preview of alarms that are not currently active.

If a situation occurs that affects to activate an alarm, it will be shown in the list of active alarms. The application screen will then turn red, to inform the user of the required response.

The 'Reset' button clears all alarms on the screen - current and historical.
If there is an active alarm, it will reappear in the current list.

FUNCTION SETTINGS - ADVANCED FUNCTIONS

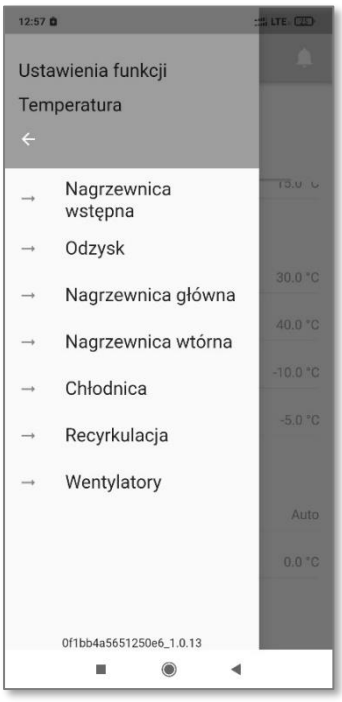




FUNCTION SETTINGS - this menu section gives you the possibility to view and edit the operating parameters of the associated control panel. In addition, you can access the control of individual inputs and outputs located on the control panel controller and also on the expansion board.

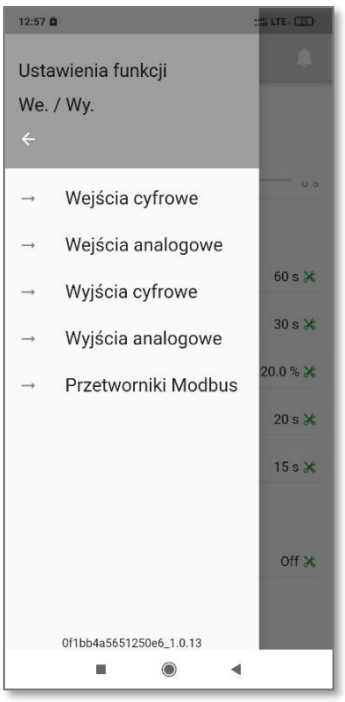
TEMPERATURE - The temperature settings section contains settings for all possible components that affect the resulting supply temperature.

FUNCTION SETTINGS - ADVANCED FEATURES (cont'd)



- **PRIMARY HEATER** - settings of the pre-heater operating parameters, e.g. PID, start and end points (if available in the air handling unit).
- **RECOVERY** - parameter setting for the heat exchanger.
- **MAIN HEATER** - settings of main heater operation parameters (if available in the air handling unit).
- **REPEAT HEATER** - settings of secondary heater operation parameters (if available in the air handling unit).
- **COOLER** - settings of the cooler operation parameters (if available in the air handling unit).
- **RECYCLATION** - settings for the air recirculation function (if available in the air handling unit).
- **FANS** - settings including fan speed, PID algorithm, fan start and stop delay time. CAV/VAV control.
- **MOISTURE -** possibility of setting, among other things, the PID parameters of the humidification process, extreme points for the start and end of humidification.

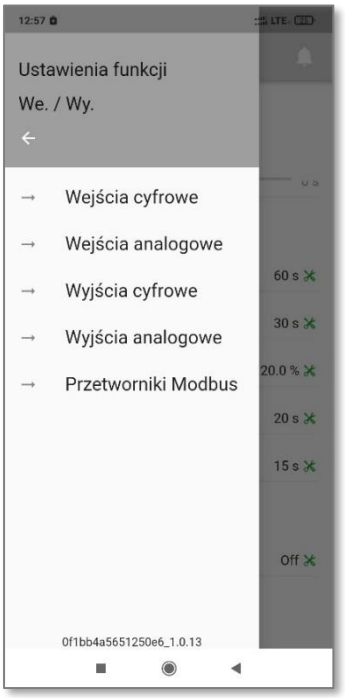
FUNCTION SETTINGS - ADVANCED FEATURES (cont'd)



I/O. - Configurable digital and analogue inputs and outputs as well as ModBus signals.
and analogue inputs and outputs as well as ModBus signals.
The inputs and outputs have been labelled with the functions they are assigned, e.g. DI1 - Fire alarm - is the digital input responsible for the fire alarm.

- Digital inputs,
- Analogue inputs,
- Digital outputs,
- Analogue outputs,
- Modbus transducers - ability to view and edit parameters relating to transducers: pressure, humidity, CO2,

FUNCTION SETTINGS - ADVANCED FEATURES (cont'd)



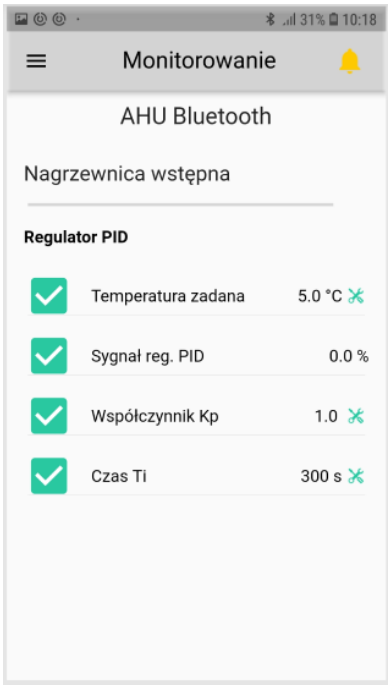
I/O EXPANSION MODULE

- Main board - allows the reading of the parameters of the signals connected to the main board of the control panel, the activation/deactivation of the expansion board, as well as the setting of values such as: maximum pressure values, pressure offsets,
- EC PCB - it is possible to change the settings of the inputs and outputs present on the PCB
- HMI Basic - allows the settings for the HMI Basic panel to be edited

UNIT

- Adjustment
- BMS - variables used for communication with BMS systems
- Access levels - there are 3 levels of access: user, service technician and manufacturer.

MONITORING

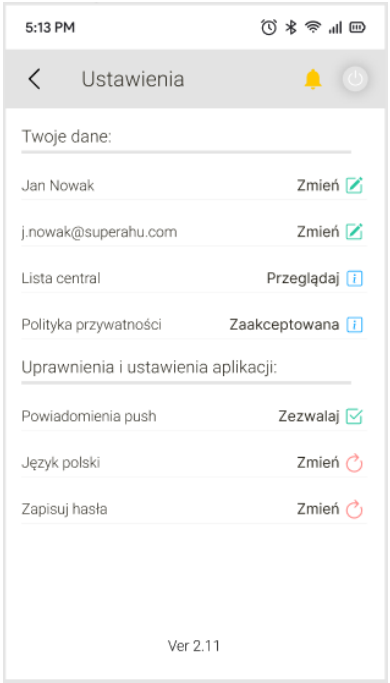


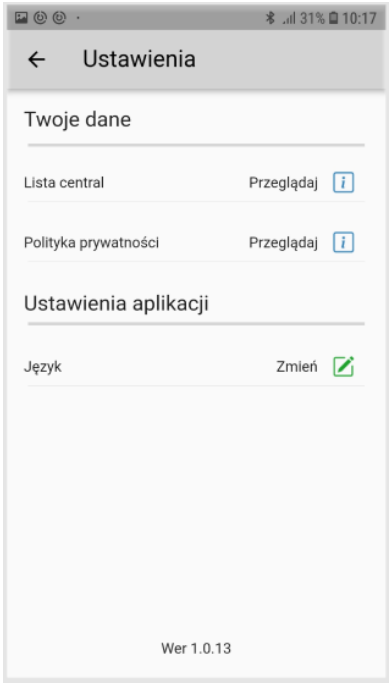
MONITORING

The user can define a quick-view list of selected parameters.

To use this functionality, the user must save the selected parameters in the MONITORING section

APPLICATION SETTINGS





APPLICATION SETTINGS
General settings section, which is not related to operating parameters. Here it is possible to min:

- give the connected PBX its own name,
- display a list of the exchanges saved and currently detected by the Bluetooth module,
- changing the language of the application,
- restore the panel to factory settings,
- changing the display units for parameters.

7.2.6 OPERATING MODES OF THE CONTROL PANEL

OPERATING MODES OF THE CONTROL PANEL	
OFF	Air handling unit switched off - fans stopped, air dampers and control valves closed all sensors and measuring devices remain active - to protect the unit from damage, e.g. fire alarm, anti-FROST protection.
AUTO	Panel operation dependent on calendar programming
LOW	Lower economy mode - Fan speed as well as the dead zone in temperature control are adjustable. The temperature control algorithm can use a wide dead zone, while the fans can be set to low speed to reduce energy consumption.
EKON	higher economy mode - The fan speed as well as the insensitive zone in the temperature control are adjustable. The temperature control algorithm can use a narrower insensitive zone, while the fans can be set to a higher speed to optimise energy consumption.
COMFORT	Factory setting of selection parameters. The settings can be modified by the user.
HMI BASIC	Basic mode - external control signals (binary inputs) of critical temperatures, e.g. too low a temperature, trigger the control unit and immediately heat the room.

7.2.7 VERIFICATION OF OPERATION DURING INITIAL START-UP

During the initial start-up, it is recommended that the steps listed below be carried out.

CHECKING THE OPERATION OF THE FANS

Check that the fans do not make excessive noise (make sure that the impeller does not rub against the hopper and that there are no foreign bodies within the fans' operating range, which may be caused by improper transport or storage conditions),

CHECKING THE OPERATION OF THE AIR DAMPERS ACTUATORS

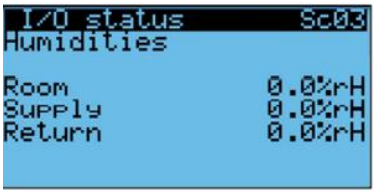
- Check that they close and open completely without resistance (this can be done by observing their operation during start-up/shut-down of the air handling unit or by pressing the button on the actuator to release its locking mechanism and moving the blades manually),

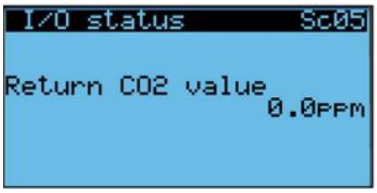
- Check that they open and close in the correct direction (dampers should open when the control panel start-up sequence is activated and close when the control panel is deactivated - check that they are operating in the correct sequence at the time - the actuators are equipped with a button to change direction in the event of wrong direction),

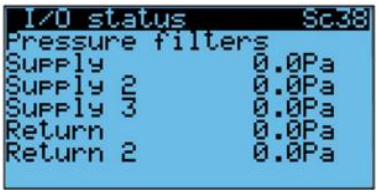
- For actuators with 0-10V signal, it is necessary to check if they operate correctly in their full range (0-10V actuators are always used for passive bypass of recovery and mixing chamber dampers - in case of air handling units with a mixing chamber, additionally supply and exhaust dampers can also be steplessly regulated by 0-10V voltage). - this can be done by observing its operation during the air handling unit's operation or manually feeding the control signal to the relevant screens of the mixing or recovery chamber controller (set D to ON and A to the selected percentage value).

CHECK OF SENSOR READINGS

- check if the readings from temperature, pressure, CO2 and humidity sensors are correct (at the beginning, when the air handling unit is powered but not operating, temperatures sent to the controller from temperature sensors should oscillate within the ambient temperature range of the air handling unit's air, while the remaining transmitters and sensors should show typical values for the given environment - e.g. most often for the CO2 sensor it will be values below 600ppm for fresh air and initially zero values of flow and pressure before starting the fans on transmitters' pressure, their values should change accordingly within the expected range once the unit is set up for operation).







CHECKING THE OPERATION OF THE WATER HEATER VALVE ACTUATORS

Check that the heater valve actuator responds to the control signal - manually actuate the valve from the controller's service menu and observe whether it causes the valve to open/close accordingly.
To do this, set parameter D to ON and parameter A to the desired percentage in the corresponding screen in the service menu, depending on the type of heater you have and the function it performs [screens A01, A03, A05, A06. (See "DESCRIPTION OF THE UPC3 CONTROLLER MASKS")

CHECKING THE OPERATION OF THE WATER HEATER CIRCULATION PUMP

Check that the heater circulation pump responds to the control signal - manually set the valve from the controller's service menu and observe whether it causes the pump to switch on/off accordingly.

! Remember to restore the original settings of the D and A (Auto) parameters after the test.

7.2.8 MEASUREMENT OF AIR VOLUME

The measurement of air volume is an essential measurement for:

- commissioning and technical acceptance of the air handling unit,
- if the system does not perform as required and expected,
- periodically check the operation and efficiency of the air handling unit,
- replacement of fan assembly components.

Before taking measurements and making adjustments, make sure, that the dampers on all grilles or gates are positioned as designed.

Determination of the amount of airflow is most often based on the measurement of the average airflow velocity in a test cross-section of a duct. One of the most common methods for determining the average flow velocity is the cross-sectional sounding method using a Prandtl tube and measuring the flow velocity-related mean dynamic pressure.

Key factors that affect measurement accuracy are:

- the position of the cross-section to be measured in relation to the elements causing distortion of the flow velocity (elbows, orifices, tees, butterfly valves, etc.),
- the number and location of test points in the cross-section to be measured,
- stable and constant airflow,

The measurement must be carried out in a section of duct with parallel walls and straight sections at least 6 times the hydraulic diameter of the duct or the corresponding diameters upstream of the test point and no less than 3 diameters downstream of this point. In a real ventilation system, finding such a long straight section may be a problem. In this case, the position of the cross-section should be determined at the point where the least flow disturbance is expected, increasing the number of measurement points. The location of the measuring cross-section should be determined at the system design stage.

An estimate of the measurement result is considered sufficient if it does not differ by more than ±10% from the design value. In the case of greater discrepancies, an approximation of the measurement result to the design value may be obtained by:

- adjustment of the ventilation duct network,
- changing the setting of the main throttle,
- changing the fan speed

7.2.9 THE MOST COMMON ADAPTATIONS OF PARAMETERS TO THE NEEDS OF THE FACILITY

FUNCTION	SCREEN	SCOPE OF THE CHANGES	WHEN TO CHANGE
MAIN HEATER	A07	PID	unstable temperature control
DXH MAINTAIN	A11	compressor switch-on thresholds	unstable temperature control
SECONDARY HEATER	A12	PID	unstable temperature control
PRE-HEATER	A16	PID, post-heat temp. settings, min/max power	unstable temperature control
MAIN RADIATOR	B03	PID, min/max power	unstable temperature control
DX MAINTAIN	B05	compressor switch-on thresholds	unstable temperature control
VENTILATORS	C16	PID	unstable temp. control
VENTILATORS	C16	setting of capacity dependence on temp. reg.	matching of object properties
RECOVERY DEVICE	D02	PID, min/max power	unstable temperature control with heat recovery
RECOVERY DEVICE	D03	PID	unstable temperature control with cooling recovery
MIXING CHAMBER	E02	PID in the heating direction	Unstable temperature control with inefficient heat source
MIXING CHAMBER	E03	PID in cooling direction	Unstable temperature control with inefficient heat source
GENERAL	H01	min/max temp, min/max temp setting	matching of object properties
VENTILATORS	H02	PID efficiency depending on temp. reg.	unstable regulation of performance on temperature
GENERAL	H03	heating/cooling switchover thresholds	unstable temperature control
GENERAL	H04	StdBy" mode parameters	matching of object properties
GENERAL	I02	selection of the leading temperature	matching of object properties
N VENTILATORS	C07	PID`	unstable capacity regulation
FANS W	C08	PID	unstable capacity regulation
CO2			
VENTILATORS	C12	PID	unstable co2 control by changing output
VENTILATORS	C12	setting the performance relationship to the CO2 reg.	matching of object properties
MIXING CHAMBER	E04	PID	unstable co2 control by changing recirculation
MIXING CHAMBER	E06	parameters of the "rapid heating" function	matching of object properties
HUMIDIFIER	F02	PID	unstable humidity control
BED HUMIDIFIER	F03	humidifier on/off threshold	unstable or inaccurate humidity control
GENERAL	I02	selection of the leading moisture content	matching of object properties
HMI BASIC	I05	Sensor activation in the HMI Basic	adaptation to the needs of the site
DXH MAINTAIN	A10	compressor run-time setting	
DXH INTRODUCTION	A14	compressor run-time setting	
DXH INTRODUCTION	A18	compressor run-time setting	

AHU	A21	next min. air temp. and switch-off delay.	object sensitive to low air temperature

FUNCTION	SCREEN	SCOPE OF THE CHANGES	NOTES
PRE-HEATER	A29	supply air heating support	object sensitive to low air temperature
AHU	A21	next min. air temp. and switch-off delay.	object sensitive to low air temperature
DX MAINTAIN	B04	compressor runtime setting	
VENTILATORS	C11	fire settings	matching of object properties
RECOVERY DEVICE	D06	set. share of defrosting methods	Lack of heat source capacity or object sensitive to reduction in discharge capacity
HUMIDIFIER	G08	humidifier alarm - logic	matching the properties of the humidifier
DIGITAL INPUTS	G07	fire entrance.	matching the characteristics of the fire installation.
DIGITAL INPUTS	G07	heating, cooling alarm	adjustment to the characteristics of the foreign heating/cooling source
DIGITAL OUTPUT	G09	Collective alarm logic	adaptation to the needs of the site
REC. MAIN ELECTR.	A09	setting the power distribution of the heaters	configuration setting
REC. ELECTR.	A13	setting the power distribution of the heaters	configuration setting
REC. PRE ELECTR.	A17	setting the power distribution of the heaters	configuration setting
DXH	A22	aggregate control signal scaling	matching the characteristics of the cooling source
DXH	A23	set min. temp.	matching the characteristics of the cooling source
VENTILATORS	C05	set. vent. type. and. nominal. output.	
VENTILATORS	C06	Pressure settings for VAV controllers	matching of VAV controllers
RECOVERY DEVICE	D03	activation of cooling recovery	
MIXING CHAMBER	E05	min/max working range setting	min - minimum air exchange required in the facility, max - installation of intake and discharge less than N and W
MIXING CHAMBER	E07	set. working method for individual profiles	adaptation to the needs of the site
STEAM HUMIDIFIER	F01	logic of operation, plausibility check	humidifier outside the VTS range
DIGITAL INPUTS	G08	remote AHU profile setup (setting profile type and NC/NO logic)	adaptation to the requirements of the facility
DIGITAL INPUTS	G08	Input logic External summer/winter mode override	adaptation to the requirements of the facility
DIGITAL OUTPUT	G09	glycol recovery pump start-up logic.	matching the control characteristics of the glycol pump
DX, DXH	G10	logic of outputs ON stage I and II heating/cooling.	matching the characteristics of the cooling source
HUMIDIFIER	G11	logic of work permit exit	matching the properties of the humidifier

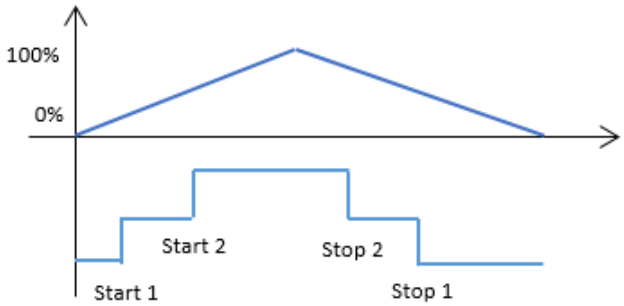
FUNCTION	SCREEN	SCOPE OF THE CHANGES	COMMENTS
PRE-HEATER	G11	logic of work permit exit	matching the properties of the heater
SECONDARY HEATER	G11	logic of work permit exit	matching the properties of the humidifier
TRANS. VENT. REDUN.	G11	logic of work permit exit	adjustment to control characteristics throughput.
PROCESSED. PRESS. FILTERS	G18	activation of transducers	additional air filters
ADDITIONAL FILTERS.	G20	type of filter	additional air filters
ADDITIONAL FILTERS.	G21	max. pressure drop	additional air filters
CONTROLLER	I02	progr./operation mode switchover	AHU configuration change, first launch????
VENTILATORS	I03	type of control CAV/VAV/ none	matching the properties of the ventilation system
HMI BASIC	I05	alarm reset authorisation from HMI Basic	adaptation to user requirements
CONTROLLER	I11	export/import of controller settings	parameterisation of several identical AHUs, archiving of settings
HMI BASIC	J03	activation, address	
FILTERS	J09	type, max. pressure drop	Changing the filter type, adapting to the needs of the object
VENTILATORS	J11, J12	set. control external analogue signal	adaptation to the needs of the facility
HMI, PLC	I06	selection of schedule source (Basic/uPC/none)	customisation
LEVEL OF ACCESS	K01	logout	end of setting change
AHU	Sa01	preview of current AHUs	
AHU	Sa03 to S07	changes to the settings of the current parameters	current needs of the facility
HMI	Sa08	setting the date and actual time	
HMI	Sa09 to Sa11	setting the work schedule	customisation
TEMP.	G05	B1 and B3 calibration	cable length > 5 m

8 DESCRIPTION OF UPC3 CONTROLLER MASKS

8.1 DESCRIPTION OF UPC3 CONTROLLER MASKS

DESCRIPTION OF UPC3 CONTROLLER MASKS		
NR	**VIEW**	**DESCRIPTION**
A01		• **"Logic"** - type of logic reversal heater used in the first stage (NO/NC) • **"Manual D"** - manual assignment of 0/1 value to the digital output responsible for enabling the operation of the first stage of the reversing heater • **"Manual A"** - manual assignment of 0-100% values to the analogue output responsible for the control level of the first stage of the reversing heater • **"Hours"** - operating time counter of the first stage of the reversing heater • **"Reset"** - resetting the operating time counter of the first stage of the reversing heater

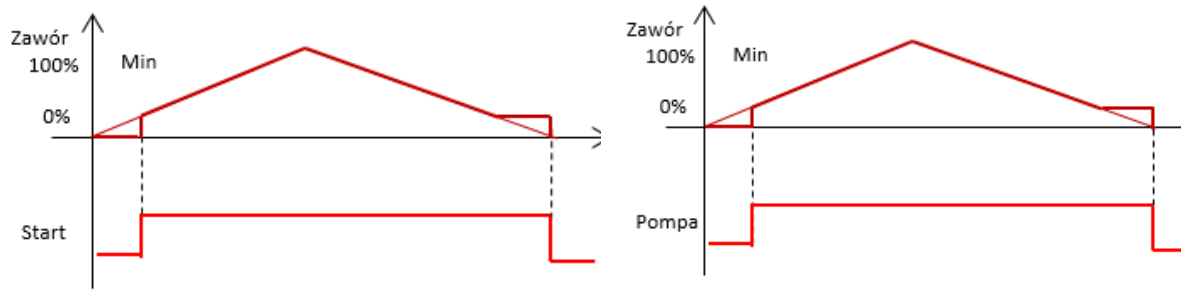
Control - DX heater

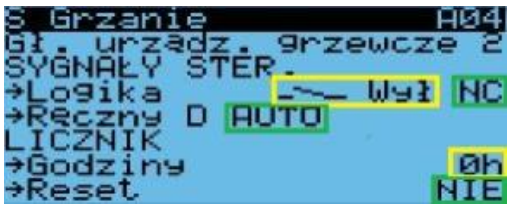


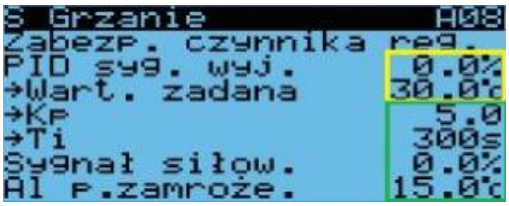
A02		• **"Logic"** - type of logic (NO/NC) used in the second stage of the reversing heater • **"Manual D"** - manual assignment of 0/1 value to the digital output responsible for enabling the operation of the second stage of the reversing heater • **"Hours"** - operating time counter of the second stage of the reversing heater • **"Reset"** - resetting the operating time counter of the second stage reverse heater

A03		• **"Logic"** - type of main logic (NO/NC) used in the first stage of the heater • **"Manual D"** - manual assignment of 0/1 value to the digital output responsible for enabling the operation of the first stage of the main heater • **"Manual A"** - manual assignment of 0-100% values to the analogue output responsible for the control level of the first stage of the main heater • **"Hours"** - operating time counter of the first stage of the main heater • **"Reset"** - resetting the operating time counter of the first stage of the main heater

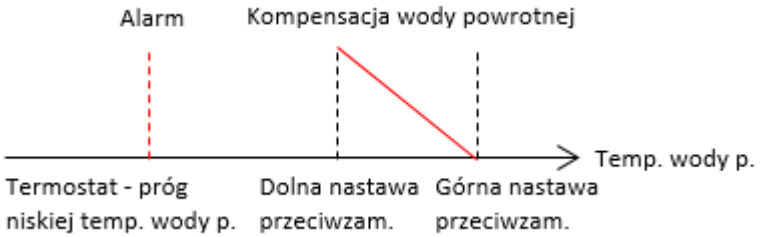
Control - water heater



A04		• **"Logic"** - type of main logic (NO/NC) used in the second stage of the heater • **"Manual D"** - manual assignment of 0/1 value to the digital output responsible for enabling the operation of the second stage of the main heater • **"Hours"** - operating time counter of the second stage of the main heater • **"Reset"** - resetting the operating time counter of the second stage of the main heater
A05		• **"Logic"** - the type of logic used in the preheater (NO/NC) • **"Manual D"** - manual assignment of a value of 0/1 to the digital output responsible for authorising the operation of the pre-heater • **"Manual A"** - manual assignment of 0-100% values to the analogue output responsible for the pre-heater control level • **"Hours"** - preheater operating time counter • **"Reset"** - resetting the pre-heater operating time counter
A06		• **"Logic"** - type of logic used in the secondary heater (NO/NC) • **"Manual D"** - manual assignment of 0/1 value to the digital output responsible for permitting the operation of the secondary heater • **"Manual A"** - manual assignment of 0-100% values to the analogue output responsible for the control level of the secondary heater • **"Hours"** - secondary heater operating time counter • **"Reset"** - resetting the operating time counter of the secondary heater

A07		• **"Cooling/Heating"** - current control of the PID controller of the reversible unit • **"Kp"** - gain factor of the PID controller of the main heater • **"Ti"** - PID controller doubling time of the main heater • **"Minimum power"** - the minimum regulator control from which the main heater starts. • **"Maximum power"** - the maximum controller control with which the main heater can operate
A08		• **"PID output signal"** - current control of the PID controller of the anti-FROST protection of the water heater • **"Setpoint"** - temperature setting of the return medium from the water heater (sensor B5) for anti-FROST protection • **"Kp"** - gain coefficient of the PID controller of the anti-FROST protection of the water heater • **"Ti"** - PID controller doubling time of the anti-FROST protection of the water heater • **"Actuator signal"** - the control voltage of the water heater valve actuator, to which the zero adjustment level corresponds (e.g. for 2-10V controlled actuators, set 20% so that 0% of the controller output signal corresponds to 2V control voltage) • **"AntiFROST alarm"** - temperature of the return medium from the water heater below which the alarm is activated (A249). **[PID controller for medium protection is available for water heaters equipped with a touch-sensor - in its absence it is replaced by a mechanical "frost" thermostat].**
A08 B		• **"Heater set temperature"** - setting of the temperature range of the return water from the heater (sensor B5) that we want to maintain depending on the current outside temperature • **"Outdoor temperature"** - outdoor temperature range (sensor B3), depending on which we want to maintain the selected range of return water temperature from the heater (after the outdoor temperature drops below its set lower threshold, the return water temperature will still be maintained at its set upper threshold - analogically, the situation will be similar if the upper threshold of the outdoor temperature is exceeded)

Compensation of heater valve operation on return water temperature



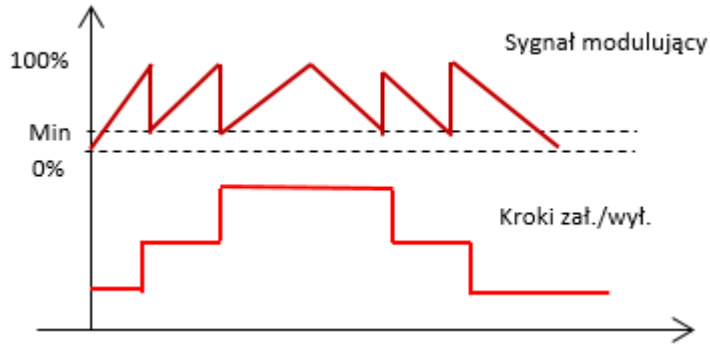
A09

- **"Heater type**" - type of control of the main electric heater - the start permission for the PWM controlled part is the signal from the pressure switch, for the first stage (ON/OFF) the signal from the first relay, for the second stage (ON/OFF) the signal from the second relay
- **"Minimum signal**" - the minimum controller setting from which the main heater is activated.
- **"Regulated degree**" - share of the power of the PWM-controlled part in the total power of the main heater
- **"Stage 1"** - share of the power of the first (ON/OFF) stage in the total power of the main heater
- **"Stage 2**" - share of the power of the second (ON/OFF) stage in the total power of the main heater

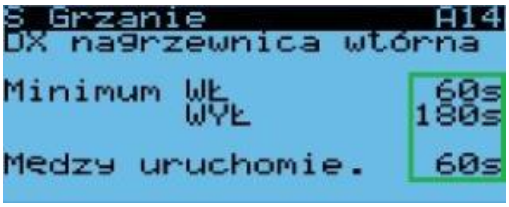
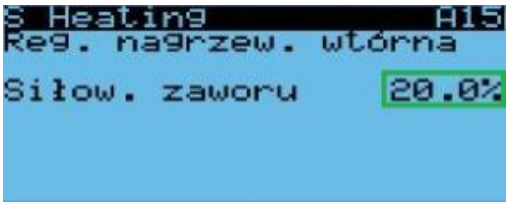
[if any of the heater stages are not present in the AHU, set 0% for it and distribute 100% according to the power of the stages present].

[for AHUs with only liquid heaters, the start signal is available on the controller, but its connection is not mandatory - its role is taken over by the activation signal from the pressure switch and thermostat].

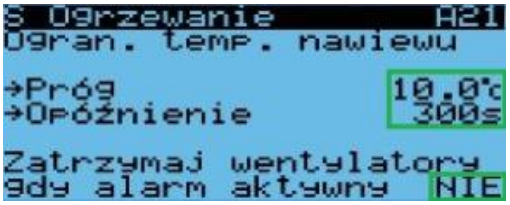
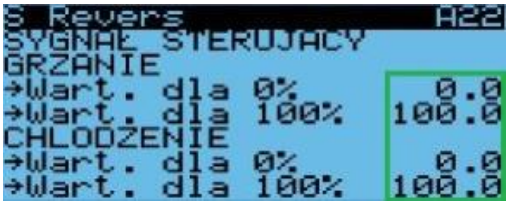
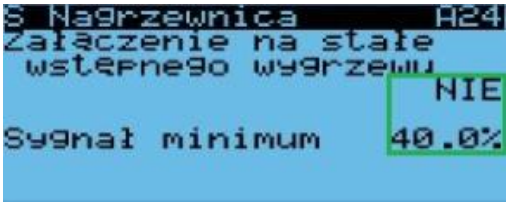
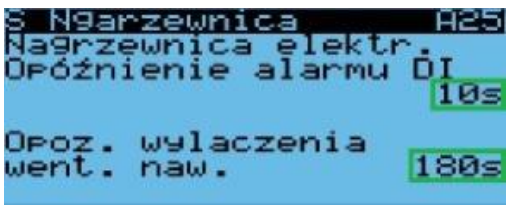
Control - electric heater

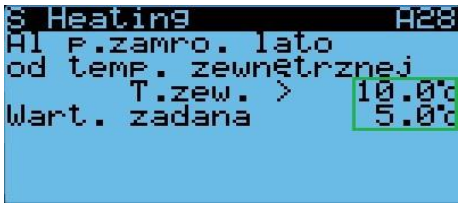
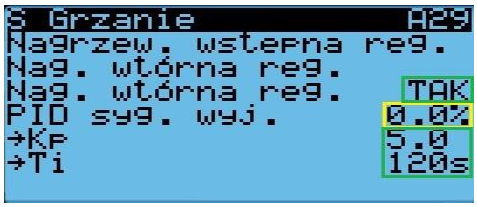


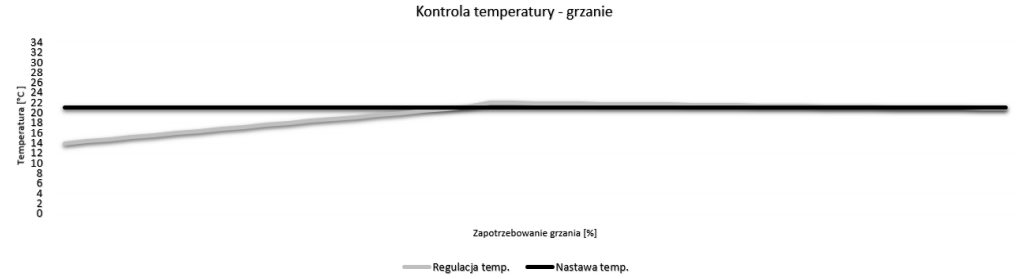
A10		• **"Minimum switch-on**" - minimum time for which the DX main heater is to remain switched on after it has been switched on • **"Minimum shutdown**" - minimum time for which the DX main heater is to remain off after it has been switched off • **"Between start-ups"** - the minimum time between start-ups of the DX main heater
A11		• **"Stage 1 - Start**" - minimum controller control from which the first stage of the DX heater starts, if it was off • **"Stage 1 - Stop**" - controller control at which the first stage of the DX heater is switched off, if it was switched on • **"Stage 2 - Start**" - minimum controller control from which the second stage of the DX heater starts, if it was switched off • **"Stage 2 - Stop**" - controller control at which the second stage of the DX heater is switched off, if it was switched on
A12		• **"PID output signal**" - current control of the PID controller of the secondary heater • **"Kp**" - gain factor of the PID controller of the secondary heater • **"Ti"** - the doubling time of the PID controller of the secondary heater • **"Minimum power**" - minimum controller control from which the secondary heater starts up • **"Maximum power**" - maximum controller control with which the secondary heater can operate
A13		• **"Heater type**" - type of control of the electric secondary heater - the start permission for the PWM controlled part is the signal from the pressure switch, for the first stage (ON/OFF) the signal from the first relay • **"Minimum modulating cut-off**" - the minimum controller setting from which the electric secondary heater is activated • **"Regulated degree**" - share of the power of the PWM-controlled part in the total power of the electric secondary heater • **"Stage 1"** - share of the power of the first (ON/OFF) stage in the total power of the electric secondary heater **[if any of the heater stages are not present in the AHU, set 0% for it and distribute 100% according to the power of the stages present].** **[for AHUs with only liquid heaters, the start signal is available on the controller, but its connection is not mandatory - its role is taken over by the activation signal from the pressure switch and thermostat].**

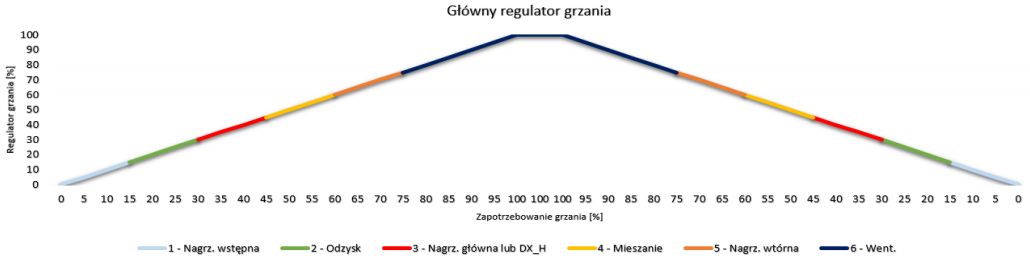
A14		• **"Minimum switch-on"** - minimum time for which the DX secondary heater is to remain on after it has been switched on • **"Minimum off"** - minimum time for which the DX secondary heater is to remain off after it has been switched off • **"Between start-ups"** - the minimum time between starts of the DX secondary heater
A15		• **"Valve actuator"** - the control voltage of the secondary water heater valve actuator, to which the zero adjustment level corresponds (e.g. for 2-10V controlled actuators, set 20% so that 0% of the controller output signal corresponds to 2V control voltage)
A16		• **"PID output signal"** - current control of the PID controller of the pre-heater • **"Setpoint"** - temperature setting after the pre-heater (sensor B2/B6) • **"Kp"** - gain factor of the PID controller of the pre-heater • **"Ti"** - pre-heater PID controller doubling time • **"Minimum power"** - minimum controller control from which the pre-heater is activated • **"Maximum power"** - the maximum controller control with which the pre-heater can operate
A17		• **"Heater type"** - type of control of the electric preheater - the start permission for the PWM controlled part is the signal from the pressure switch, for the first stage (ON/OFF) the signal from the first relay • **"Regulated degree"** - share of the power of the PWM-controlled part in the total power of the electric preheater • **"Stage 1"** - share of the power of the first (ON/OFF) stage in the total power of the electric preheater **[if any of the heater stages are not present in the AHU, set 0% for it and distribute 100% according to the power of the stages present].** **[for AHUs with only liquid heaters, the start signal is available on the controller, but its connection is not mandatory - its role is taken over by the activation signal from the pressure switch and thermostat].**
A18		• **"Minimum switch-on"** - minimum time for which the DX preheater is to remain on after it has been switched on • **"Minimum shutdown"** - minimum time for which the DX pre-heater is to remain off after it has been switched off • **"Between start-ups"** - the minimum time between consecutive activations of the DX preheater

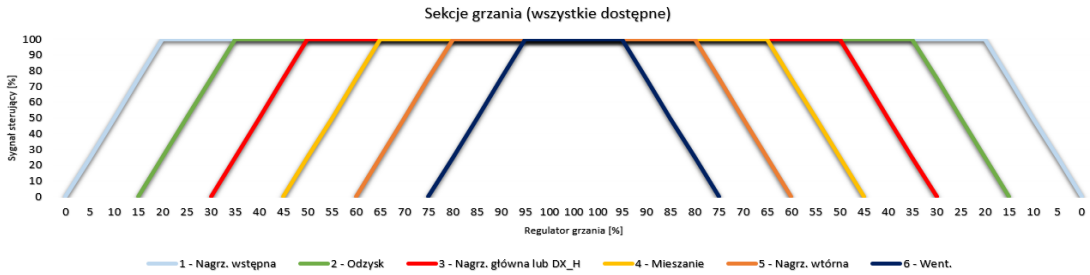
A19		• **"PID output signal"** - current control of the PID controller of the water preheater • **"Setpoint"** - temperature setting of the return medium of the water preheater (sensor B5) • **"Kp"** - gain factor of the PID controller of the water preheater • **"Ti"** - PID controller doubling time of the water preheater • **"Actuator signal"** - the control voltage of the water preheater valve actuator, which corresponds to a zero adjustment level (e.g. for 2-10V controlled actuators, set 20% so that 0% of the controller output signal corresponds to a 2V control voltage) • **"Anti-FROST alarm"** - return medium temperature of the water preheater below which the alarm is activated (A249).
A20		• **"Minimum"** - external temperature (sensor B3) for which the anti-FROST sequence is executed (once and only for AHUs with a water heater - performing any function) at the start of the AHU with the parameters set as "Maximum time" and "Maximum heating opening" (below this temperature the sequence will also be executed with these parameters) • **"Maximum"** - the outdoor temperature for which the sequence is executed at the start of the AHU with the parameters set as "Minimum time" and "Minimum heating opening" (above this temperature the sequence will not be executed) • **"Minimum time"** - minimum time for sequence execution • **"Maximum time"** - maximum time for sequence execution • **"Minimum heating opening"** - the minimum controller control from which the heater starts during the execution of the sequence • **"Maximum heating opening"** - the maximum regulator control with which the heater can operate during the execution of the sequence

A21		• **"Threshold"** - supply air temperature (sensor B1) below which the alarm is activated (A225) • **"Delay"** - the length of time the supply air temperature must be too low to trigger an alarm • **"Stop fans when alarm active"** - stop the fans when an alarm occurs
A22		• **"HEATING - value for 0%"** - control voltage of the reverse heating function for 0% controller override (scaled in %, where 0-100% => 0-10V) • **"HEATING - value for 100%"** - control voltage of the reverse heating function for 100% control of the controller • **"COOLING - value for 0%"** - control voltage of the reverse cooling function for 0% controller override • **"COOLING - value for 100%"** - control voltage of the reverse cooling function for 100% controller override
A23		• **"Permission of operation from outside temperature"** - External temperature (sensor B3), above which reverse operation is possible
A24		• **"Permanent pre-heat activation"** - activation for AHU with water heater of the anti-FROST sequence (screen A20) every time the AHU is started, regardless of the outside temperature • **"Minimum heating opening"** - the minimum value of the PID controller of the heater with which it can operate during the anti-FROST sequence for the active function of permanent pre-heat opening **[switching on pre-heat permanently is desirable in cases where the outdoor temperature measurement may not reflect actual conditions - e.g. in suspended AHUs where sensor B3 is located inside the building].**
A25		• **"DI alarm delay"** - time for which activation of the digital input responsible for the electric main heater alarm must occur in order to trigger an alarm (A246 - for electric heaters with dedicated VTS Control, the alarm source is a pressure switch and thermostat connected in series) • **"Supply fan shutdown delay"** - delay time for the supply fans to shut down after the AHU is switched off to cool the electric heater (blowdown)

A26		• **"Outdoor temperature"** - outdoor temperature (sensor B3) below which the water heater pump is permanently activated • **"Outdoor temperature"** - outdoor temperature below which the water heater valve is permanently controlled • **"Valve minimum"** - the opening control value of the water heater valve when it is activated due to low outside temperature
A27		• **"Delay between relay output activations"** - minimum time between consecutive activations of the relay output, responsible for permitting the operation of the gas heater
A28		• **"Outdoor temperature"** - outdoor temperature (sensor B3) above which the protection of the water heater in summer mode is active • **"Setpoint"** - return water temperature from the water heater (sensor B5) to be maintained when protection is active in summer mode
A29		• **"Pre-heater - adjustment"** - a function that allows the pre-heater to be used also as the last heating section • **"PID output signal"** - current control of the PID controller of the pre-heater used as the last heating section • **"Kp"** - gain factor of the PID controller of the pre-heater used as the last heating section • **"Ti"** - doubling time of the PID controller of the pre-heater used as the last heating section

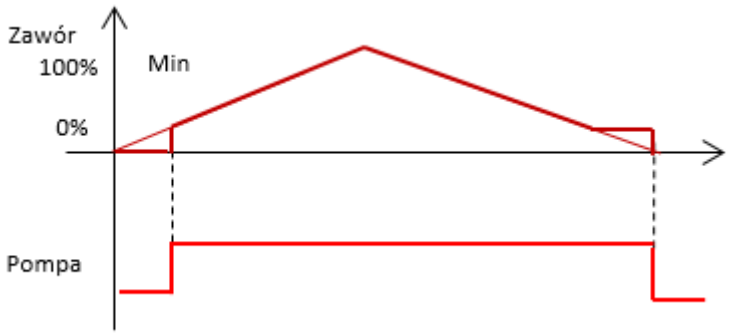




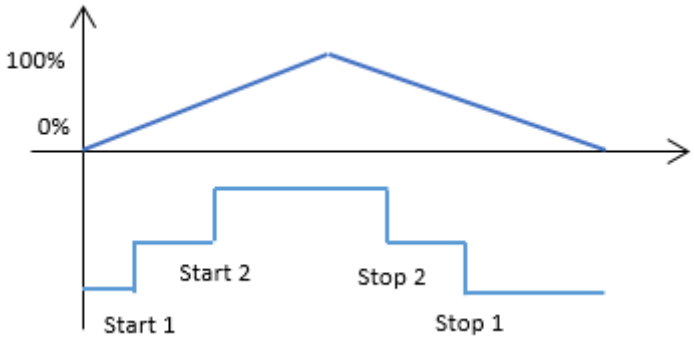


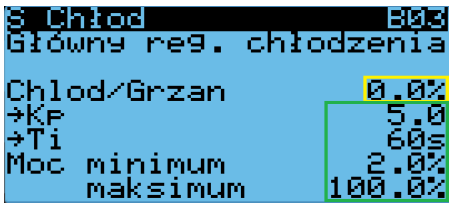
B01		• **"Logic"** - type of logic used in the first stage of the cooler (NO/NC) • **"Manual D"** - manual assignment of a value of 0/1 to the digital output responsible for authorising the operation of the first stage of the cooler • **"Manual A"** - manual assignment of 0-100% values to the analogue output responsible for the cooler control level • **"Hours"** - operating time counter of the first cooling stage • **"Reset"** - resetting the operating time counter of the first cooler stage

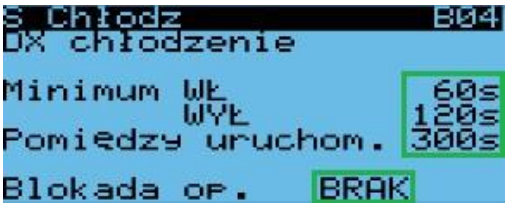
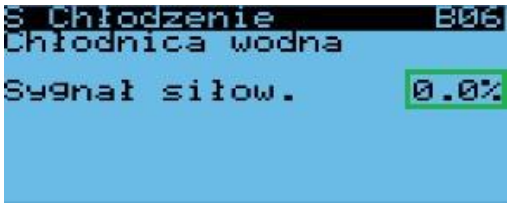
Control - water cooler

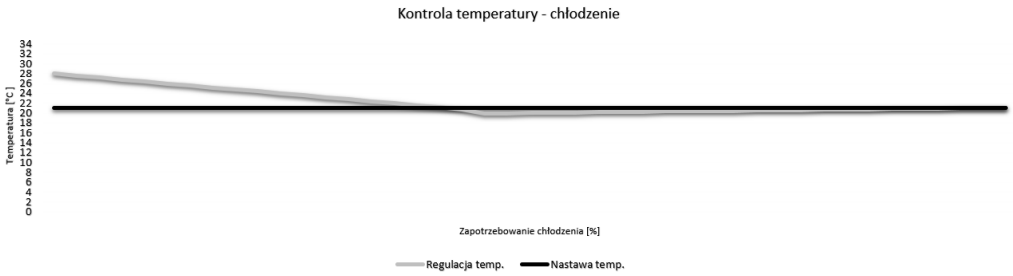


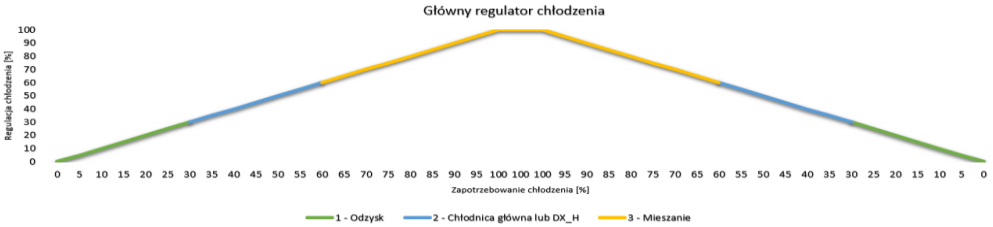
Adjustment - DX cooler

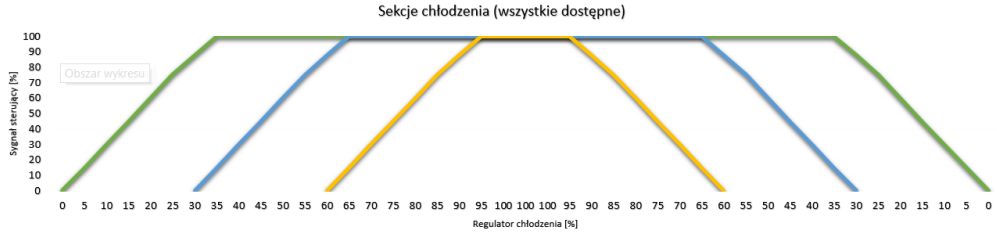


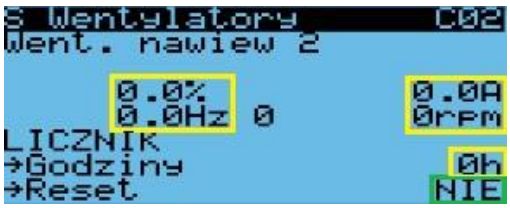
B02		• **"Logic"** - type of logic used in the second stage of the cooler (NO/NC) • **"Manual D"** - manual assignment of a value of 0/1 to the digital output responsible for authorising the operation of the second stage of the cooler • **"Hours"** - operating time counter of the second stage of the cooler • **"Reset"** - resetting the operating time counter of the second cooling stage
B03		• **"Cooling/Heating"** - current control of the PID controller of the reversible system • **"Kp"** - gain factor of the PID controller of the cooler • **"Ti"** - PID controller cooler doubling time • **"Minimum power"** - the minimum regulator control from which the cooler is activated • **"Maximum power"** - the maximum regulator control with which the cooler can operate

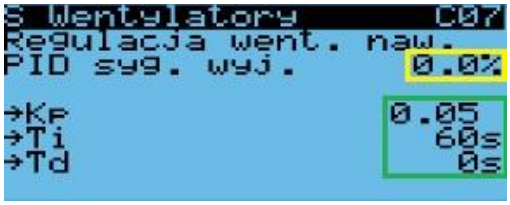
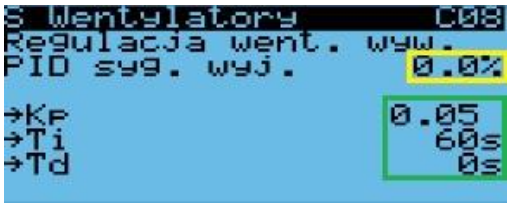
B04		• **"Minimum switch-on"** - minimum time for which the DX cooler is to remain switched on after it has been switched on • **"Minimum shutdown"** - minimum time for which the DX cooler is to remain off after it has been switched off • **"Start-up interval"** - minimum time between DX cooler activations • **"Operation blocking"** - selection of operating modes for which the operation of the DX cooler is blocked
B05		• **"Stage 1 - Start"** - minimum controller control from which the first stage of the DX cooler starts, if it was off • **"Stage 1 - Stop"** - controller control at which the first stage of the DX cooler is switched off, if it was switched on • **"Stage 2 - Start"** - minimum controller control from which the second stage of the DX cooler starts, if it was switched off • **"Stage 2 - Stop"** - controller control at which the second stage of the DX cooler is switched off, if it was switched on
B06		• **"Actuator signal"** - the control voltage of the radiator valve actuator to which the zero adjustment corresponds (e.g. for 2-10V controlled actuators, set 20% so that 0% of the controller output signal corresponds to 2V control voltage)

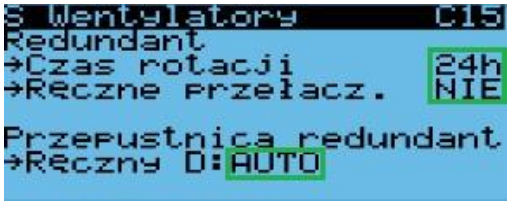




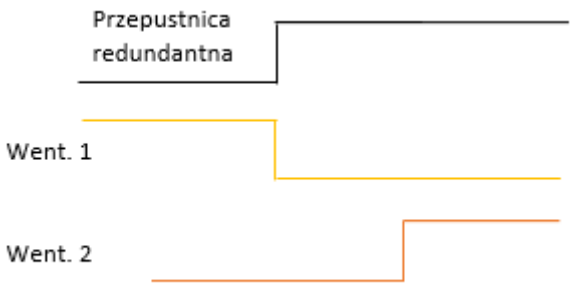


C01		• **"Supply fans"** - current operating parameters of the supply fans (control, current, frequency, speed) • **"Hours"** - counter of operating time of supply fans • **"Reset"** - resetting the operating time counter of the supply fans
C02		• **"Supply fan 2"** - current operating parameters of the redundant supply fan (control, current, frequency, speed) • **"Hours"** - operating time counter for the redundant supply fan • **"Reset"** - resetting the operating time counter of the redundant supply fan
C03		• **"Exhaust fans"** - current operating parameters of the exhaust fans (control, current, frequency, speed) • **"Hours"** - extractor fan operating time counter • **"Reset"** - resetting the operating time counter of the exhaust fans
C04		• **"Supply fan 2"** - current operating parameters of the redundant exhaust fan (control, current, frequency, speed) • **"Hours"** - operating time counter of the redundant exhaust fan • **"Reset"** - resetting the operating time counter of the redundant exhaust fan
C05		• **"Supply fan"** - type of supply fan • **"k-factor"** - correction factor for the selected type of supply fan (it is possible to enter a value manually after selecting "Adjusted" as the value of the "Supply/exhaust fan" parameter) • **"Maximum flow"** - the maximum flow in the supply path of a given AHU, as read from its technical data sheet, which is the reference for the CAV controller • **"Exhaust fan"** - type of exhaust fan • **"k-factor"** - correction factor for the selected type of extractor fan • **"Maximum flow"** - the maximum flow in the extract duct of a given AHU, as read from its technical card, which is the reference for the CAV controller
C06		• **"Supply fan"** - the maximum supply pressure of a given AHU, as read from its technical data sheet, which is the reference for the VAV controller • **"Exhaust fan"** - the maximum exhaust pressure of a given AHU, as read from its technical data sheet, which is the reference for the VAV controller

C07		• **"PID output signal"** - current control of the PID controller of the supply air fans • **"Kp"** - gain factor of the PID controller of the supply fans • **"Ti"** - doubling time of the PID controller of the supply fans • **"Td"** - advance time of the PID controller of the supply fans
C08		• **"PID output signal"** - current control of the PID controller of the exhaust fans • **"Kp"** - gain factor of the PID controller of the exhaust fans • **"Ti"** - doubling time of the PID controller of the exhaust fans • **"Td"** - PID controller advance time of exhaust fans
C09		• **"Start delay"** - the time between the start-up of the air handling unit in the selected mode and the start-up of the supply fans in the start-up mode • **"Start-up time"** - duration of supply fan start-up mode (limited power operation) • **"Start-up signal"** - control of supply fans in start-up mode • **"Switch-off delay"** - time between the switch-off of the air handling unit and the stopping of the supply fans • **"Dampers delay"** - the time between the stopping of the supply or exhaust fans (whichever has the greater shutdown delay) and the closing of the dampers
C10		• **"Start delay"** - the time between the start-up of the air handling unit in the selected mode and the start-up of the exhaust fans in the start-up mode • **"Start-up time"** - duration of the start-up mode of the exhaust fans (limited power operation) • **"Start-up signal"** - control of exhaust fans in start-up mode • **"Switch-off delay"** - time between switching off the air handling unit and stopping the exhaust fans
C11		• **"Supply air speed"** - the setting that is set (overriding the current setting) for the supply fans in the event of activation of the fire alarm (A242/A247) • **"Exhaust speed"** - control that is set for the exhaust fans in the event of activation of the fire alarm • **"Fire threshold"** - exhaust temperature (sensor B4) above which the alarm is activated (A247).

C12		• **"PID output signal"** - current control of the CO2 level compensation PID controller • **"Kp"** - amplification factor of PID controller of CO2 level compensation • **"Ti"** - doubling time of the PID controller for CO2 level compensation • **"Maximum air quality"** - the maximum value by which, under the influence of the CO2 level compensation PID controller, the fans can accelerate (not exceeding 100%), expressed in percentage points
C13		• **"Supply** air" - supply air flow at which the alarm is activated (A226) • **"Exhaust"** - extract air flow at which the alarm is activated (A227) • **"Alarm delay"** - the length of time for which the flow rate must be too low to trigger an alarm
C14		• **"Supply** air pressure" - supply air pressure at which the alarm is activated (A226) • **"Exhaust"** - exhaust air pressure at which the alarm is activated (A227) • **"Alarm delay"** - the length of time for which the pressure must be too low to trigger an alarm
C15		• **"Rotation time"** - time between automatic switching between main and redundant fans • **"Manual changeover"** - one-time activation of manual changeover between main and redundant fans (after a manually triggered changeover, the time after which the next automatic changeover will take place is timed again) • **"Manual D"** - manual assignment of 0/1 value to the digital output responsible for enabling the operation of the redundant fan damper

Redundant fans

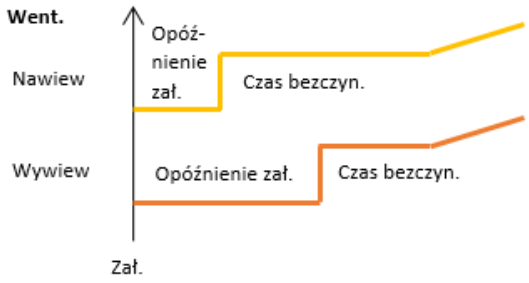


Opóźnienie

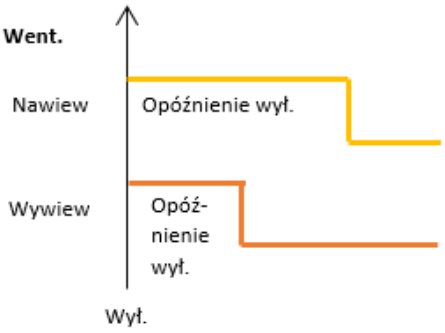
C16

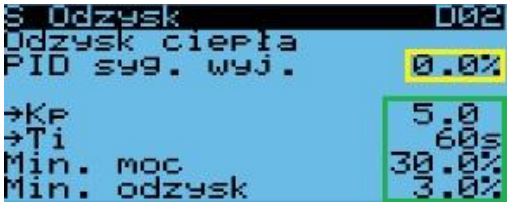
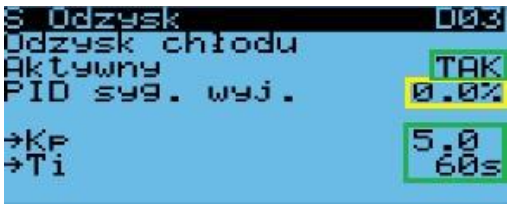
- **"Active function**" - fan speed limitation if the AHU does not reach the set temperature in heating mode, despite maximum control of all available heating devices
- **"PID output signal**" - current control of the PID controller limiting the speed of the fans
- **"Kp**" - gain factor of the PID controller limiting the speed of the fans
- **"Ti"** - doubling time of the PID controller limiting the speed of the fans
- **"Maximum control limitation**" - maximum value by which, under the influence of the PID controller limiting the speed of the fans, the fans can slow down (not exceeding 0%), expressed in percentage points

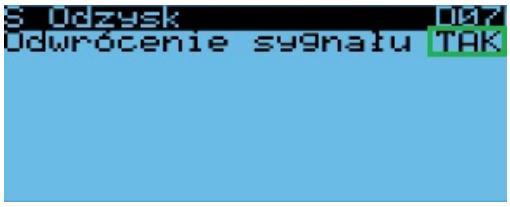
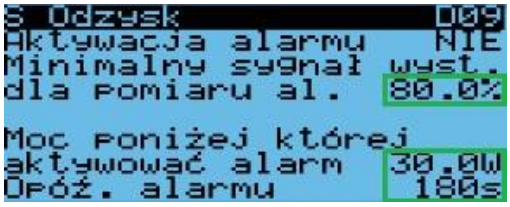
Fan start-up sequence



Fan stop sequence



D01		• **"Logic"** - type of logic used in recovery (NO/NC) • **"Manual D"** - manual assignment of a value of 0/1 to the digital output responsible for permitting recovery operation • **"Manual A"** - manual assignment of 0-100% values to the analogue output responsible for the recovery control level • **"Hours"** - recovery time counter **"Reset"** - resetting the recovery time counter
D02		• **"PID output signal"** - current control of the heat recovery PID controller • **"Kp"** - gain factor of the heat recovery PID controller • **"Ti"** - doubling time of the heat recovery PID controller • **"Minimum power"** - minimum control of the recovery controller, after which the recovery is controlled • **"Minimum** recovery" - the minimum fixed recovery control
D03		• **"Active"** - activation of the cooling recovery function • **"PID output signal"** - current control of the PID controller for cooling recovery • **"Kp"** - amplification factor of the PID controller for cooling recovery • **"Ti"** - cooling recovery PID controller doubling time
D04		• **"PID output signal"** - current control of the recovery frost protection PID controller • **"Recovery temperature"** - current temperature after recovery on the exhaust (sensor B4) • **"Setpoint"** - temperature setting behind the recovery on the exhaust, the maintenance of which will be carried out by the PID controller of the recovery frost protection in case of its drop • **"Kp"** - amplification factor of PID controller of recovery frost protection • **"Ti"** - recovery frost protection PID controller doubling time • **"Outside blocking temperature"** - outside temperature (sensor B3) above which recovery frost protection is inactive
D05		• **"PID output signal"** - current control of the recovery frost protection PID controller • **"Exhaust temperature"** - current temperature after recovery on the exhaust (sensor B4) • **"Exhaust - dew point"** - temperature after the recovery on the exhaust, the maintenance of which will be carried out by the PID controller of the recovery frost protection in case of its drop • **"Kp"** - amplification factor of PID controller of recovery frost protection • **"Ti"** - recovery frost protection PID controller doubling time • **"Outside blocking temperature"** - outside temperature (sensor B3) above which recovery frost protection is inactive

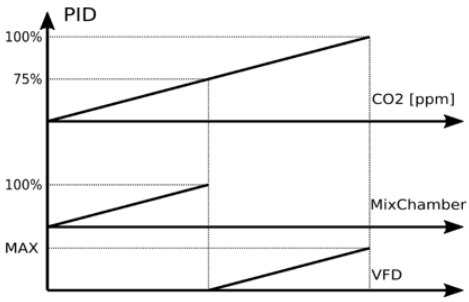
D06		• **"PID output signal**" - current control of the recovery frost protection PID controller • **"Supply**" - the control value of the supply fans by which they can maximally slow down when the PID controller value of recovery frost protection occurs in the range of 70-100% (for the controller value in the range of 0-30%, the supply fans will slow down by a maximum of half of this setting, while in the range of 30-70% the recovery control will be reduced to a maximum of 0%) • **"Exhaust**" - the control value of the exhaust fans by which they can slow down as much as possible in the event of the PID controller value of recovery frost protection in the range of 70-100%.
D07		• **"Signal inversion"** - conversion of the recovery control signal from 0-10V to 10-0V
D08		• **"0-10V signal for rotary** heat exchanger" - activation of the 0-10V output providing control of the rotary heat exchanger (in addition to the standard control via Modbus RTU protocol)
D09		• **"Alarm activation**" - activation of the rotary exchanger belt break/fall detection function • **"Minimum signal of the** recovery **for alarm measurement**" - the minimum value of the recovery setting at which a strip break is detected • **"Power below which to activate the alarm**" - value of the power consumed by the rotary exchanger drive, below which the alarm will be triggered (A751) • **"Alarm delay**" - the length of time for which the power consumption must be too low to trigger an alarm
E01		• **"Manual D**" - manual assignment of a value of 0/1 to the digital output responsible for enabling the operation of the recirculation damper • **"Manual A**" - manual assignment of 0-100% values to the analogue output responsible for the level of control of the recirculation damper
E02		• **"PID output signal**" - current control of the PID controller for heat recovery performed by the mixing chamber • **"Kp**" - amplification factor of the PID controller of heat recovery realised by the mixing chamber • **"Ti"** - doubling time of the PID controller for heat recovery performed by the mixing chamber

E03		• **"PID output signal"** - current control of the PID controller of the cooling recovery implemented by the mixing chamber • **"Kp"** - amplification factor of the PID controller of the cooling recovery realized by the mixing chamber • **"Ti"** - doubling time of the PID controller of the cooling recovery implemented by the mixing chamber
E04		• **"PID output signal"** - current control of the PID controller for CO2 compensation of the mixing chamber • **"Kp"** - amplification factor of the PID controller of the CO2 compensation of the **mixing** chamber • **"Ti"** - doubling time of the PID controller for the CO2 compensation of the mixing chamber
E05		• **"Minimum opening"** - minimum controller control from which the mixing chamber damper opens • **"Maximum opening"** - maximum controller control with which the mixing chamber damper can open • **"Signal inversion" -** conversion of the mixing chamber throttle control signal from 0-10V to 10-0V
E06		• **"Fast heating"** - operation of the AHU with heater/cooler (if this is not blocked by low outside temperature) combined with 100% recirculation once the AHU is started until the set temperature is reached for the first time (after which it returns to operation with fresh air supply control) • **"Manual start"** - manual override to activate rapid heating/cooling mode • **"Manual stop"** - manually force a stop to the rapid heating/cooling mode • **"Start time"** - minimum time to switch on the rapid heating/cooling function after it has been activated • **"Cooling limit"** - outdoor temperature above which the rapid cooling function (sensor B3) is activated when the AHU is started. • **"Heating limit"** - outdoor temperature below which the rapid heating function is activated when the AHU is activated

E07		• **"Economy mode"** - selection of the operation mode of the mixing chamber (automatic / manual) for the Economy mode • **"Hand value"** - value of manual control of the mixing chamber throttle for the Economy mode • **"Optimal mode"** - selection of mixing chamber operation mode (automatic / manual) for Optimal mode • **"Hand value"** - setting of manual control of the mixing chamber throttle for the Optimum mode • **"Comfort mode"** - selection of the operation mode of the mixing chamber (automatic / manual) for the Comfort mode

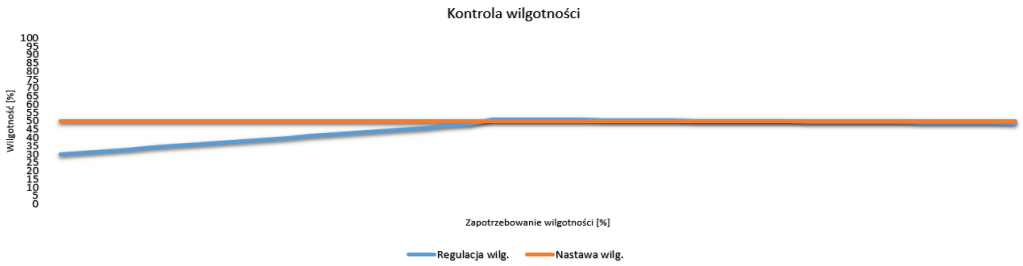
		• **"Hand value**" - setting of manual control of the mixing chamber damper for the Comfort mode

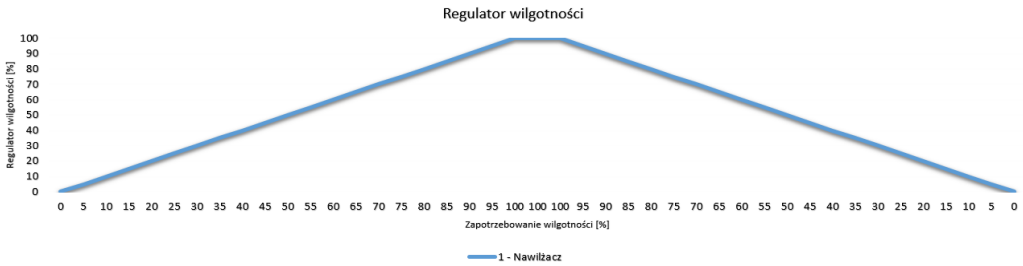
CO2 control

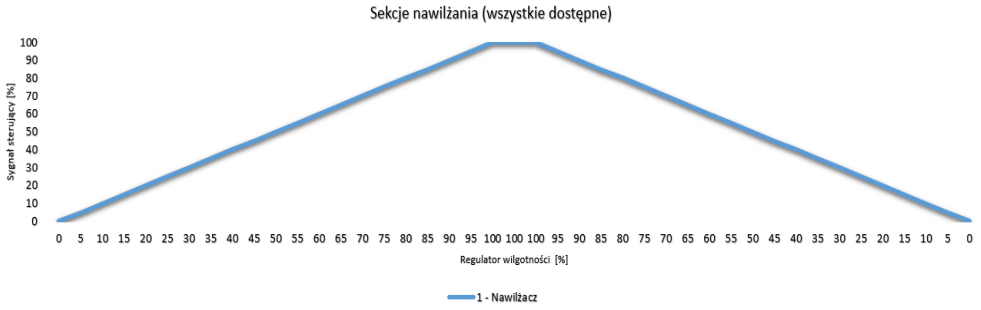


F01		• **"Logic**" - type of logic used in the humidifier (NO/NC) • **"Manual D**" - manual assignment of a value of 0/1 to the digital output responsible for permitting humidifier operation • **"Manual A**" - manual assignment of 0-100% values to the analogue output responsible for the humidifier control level • **"Hours**" - humidifier operating time counter **"Reset**" - resetting the humidifier operating time counter
F02		• **"Humidity** read" - humidity level read by the transmitter • **"Setpoint**" - humidity level setting • **"PID output signal**" - current control of the PID humidification controller • **"Insensitivity zone**" - humidity value within which a change will not cause a change in the controller input signal (hysteresis) • **"Kp**" - gain factor of the PID humidification controller • **"Ti"** - humidification PID controller doubling time
F03		• **"Controller switching delay dehumidification / humidification**" - minimum time that must elapse after the humidification sequence is switched off before dehumidification is started - or vice versa (restarting the same sequence is possible after it is switched off before this time elapses) • **"Start**" - minimum control of the humidifier controller, after which the digital output of the humidifier is activated (works in parallel with 0-10V control) • **"Stop**" - minimum control of the humidifier controller, after which the digital output of the humidifier ceases to be controlled

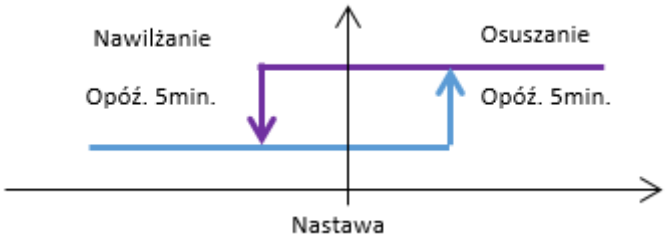
F04		• "**Supply - dew point**" - temperature after the recovery on the supply air (sensor B6), the maintenance of which will be carried out by the PID controller of the dew point compensation in case it drops (supply air humidity transmitter is mainly used in cases of AHUs equipped with a humidifier) • **"PID control signal"** - current control of the dew point compensation PID controller • **"Delta dew point**" - permissible deviation of the temperature after recovery in the supply air relative to the temperature after recovery in the exhaust air (sensor B4), below which the dew point compensation PID controller is inactive • **"Kp**" - gain factor of the dew point compensation PID controller • **"Ti"** - dew point compensation PID controller doubling time



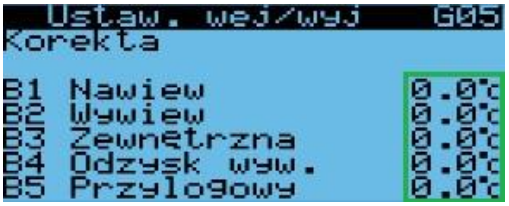
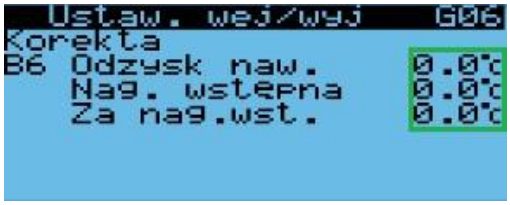
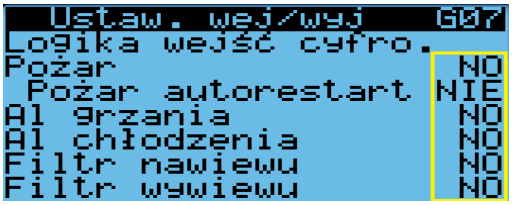


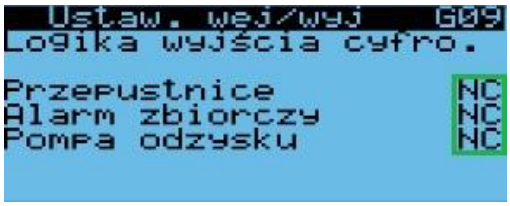
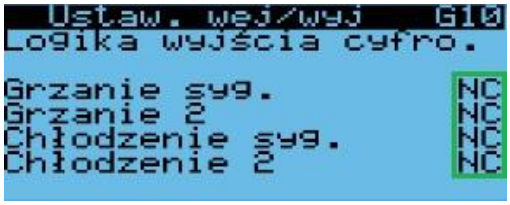


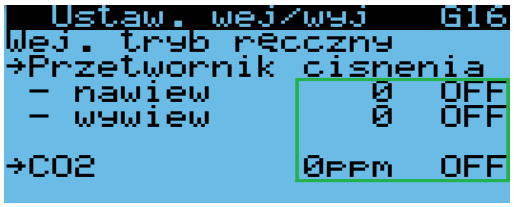
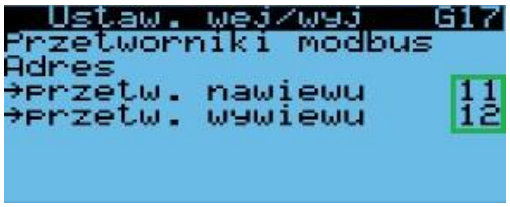
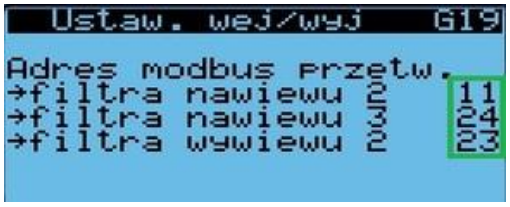
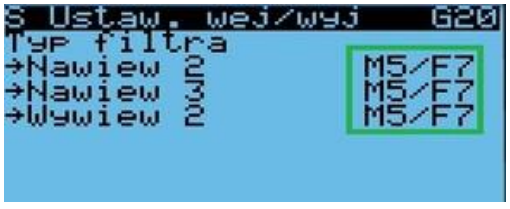
Humidity control hysteresis

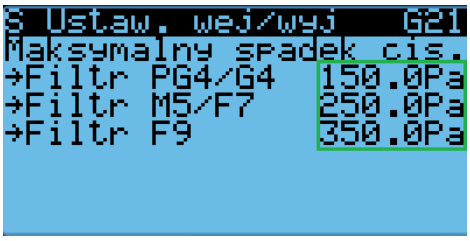


G01	F Ustaw. wej/wyj G01 Aktywacja wejść B2 Wywiew TAK B3 Zewnetrzny TAK B4 Odzysk wywiew TAK B5 Przylgowy TAK	• **"B2 Exhaust**" - activation of the exhaust temperature sensor • **"B3 External**" - activation of the external temperature sensor • **"B4 Recovery Exhaust**" - activation of the exhaust temperature sensor after recovery • **"B5 Flush"** - Activation of the temperature sensor for the water heater return flow medium
G02	F Ustaw. wej/wyj G02 Aktywacja wejść B6 Odzysk nawiew TAK U1 Przyl. nag. wst. NIE B2/6 Za nag.wstep. TAK DIN lato/ zima NIE	• **"B6 Supply air recovery**" - activation of supply air temperature sensor after recovery • **"U1 Contact preheater**" - activation of the contact sensor for the return medium of the water preheater • **"B2/6"** - activation of the temperature sensor behind the pre-heater • **"DIN summer / winter"** - activation of the digital input responsible for the external override signal of the AHU operating mode
G03	F Ustaw. wej/wyj G03 Aktywacja wejść MB →Ciśnienie nawiew TAK wywiew TAK →CO2 TAK →Wilgotność nawiew TAK wywiew TAK	• **"Supply pressure**" - activation of the duct supply pressure transducer • **"Extract** pressure" - activation of the duct extract pressure transducer • **"CO2"** - activation of the channel CO2 level transmitter • **"Supply air humidity**" - activation of the ducted supply air humidity transmitter

		• **"Exhaust humidity"** - activation of the ducted exhaust humidity transmitter
G04		• **"Pressure"** - type of supply and exhaust duct pressure transmitters • **"Filter activation"** - averaging of consecutive readings from pressure transducers • **"Filter value"** - maximum value of pressure change during successive readings for the averaging function • **"Humidity"** - type of ducted supply and extract humidity transmitters • **"CO2"** - CO2 channel level transmitter type
G05		• **"B1 Supply** air" - correction (offset) of the supply air temperature sensor • **"B2 Exhaust"** - correction of the exhaust temperature sensor • **"B3 External"** - correction of the external temperature sensor • **"B4 Recovery Exhaust"** - correction of the exhaust temperature sensor after recovery • **"B5 Contact"** - Correction of the temperature sensor for the return flow medium of the main water heater
G06		• **"B6 Recovery air** supply" - correction (offset) of the supply air temperature sensor after recovery • **"Pre-heater"** - correction of the temperature sensor of the return flow medium of the water pre-heater (B5) • **"Behind the pre-heater"** - Correction of the temperature sensor behind the pre-heater (B2/B6)
G07		• **"Fire"** - digital fire alarm input logic • **"Fire autorestart"** - fire alarm autoreset function • **"Heating alarm"** - digital input logic of the heater • **"Cooling alarm"** - cooler digital input logic • **"Supply air filter"** - logic of the digital input of the supply air filter pressure switch (for uPC3 or EC-PCB depending on configuration - not used when Control Circuit is active) • **"Supply air filter"** - digital input logic of the exhaust filter pressure switch
G08		• **"Remote operating mode"** - Digital input logic for remote mode change • **"DI input mode"** - Mode activated by the digital input responsible for remotely overriding the AHU operating mode (Eco / Opty / Comf / external operation authorisation) • **"Humidifier alarm"** - digital humidifier alarm input logic • **"Winter / Summer"** - logic of the digital input responsible for the external AHU mode override signal

G09		• **"Throttles"** - logic of digital output activating dampers • **"Global alarm"** - Digital output logic of the global alarm (type of AHU stop alarms) • **"Recovery pump**" - logic of the digital output activating the glycol recovery pump
G10		• **"Heating signal**" - logic of the digital output activating the first stage of the heater • **"Heating 2**" - logic of the digital output activating the second stage of the heater • **"Cooling signal**" - logic of the digital output activating the first stage of the cooler • **"Cooling 2**" - logic of the digital output activating the second stage of the cooler
G11		• **"Humidifier**" - digital output logic allowing humidifier operation • **"Redundant dampers**" - digital output logic to activate redundant fan dampers • **"Pre-heater"** - logic of the digital output activating the first stage of the pre-heater • **"Secondary heater"** - logic of the digital output activating the first stage of the secondary heater
G12		• **"B1"** - selection of analogue input B1 mode between automatic (resulting from the actual signal applied to the input) or manual (expressed in %) • **"B2"** - selection of analogue input mode B2 between automatic or manual • **"B3"** - selection of analogue input mode B3 between automatic or manual • **"B4**" - selection of analog input mode B4 between automatic or manual • **"B5**" - selection of analog input mode B5 between automatic or manual
G13		• **"B6"** - selection of the B6 analogue input mode between automatic (derived from the actual signal applied to the input) or manual (expressed in %) • **"Water preheater"** - selection of the analogue input mode of the water preheater (sensor B5) between automatic or manual • **"Pre-heater"** - selection of the analogue input mode after the pre-heater (sensor B2/B6) between automatic or manual
G14		• **"ID1"** - selection of ID1 digital input mode between automatic (resulting from the actual signal applied to the input) or manual (OFF/ON) • **"ID2"** - selection of ID2 digital input mode between automatic or manual • **"ID3"** - selection of ID3 digital input mode between automatic or manual • **"ID4**" - selection of ID4 digital input mode between automatic or manual

		• **"ID5**" - selection of ID5 digital input mode between automatic or manual
G15		• **"ID6"** - selection of ID6 digital input mode between automatic (resulting from the actual signal applied to the input) or manual (OFF/ON) • **"ID7"** - selection of digital input mode ID7 between automatic or manual • **"U3"** - selection of U3 digital input mode between automatic or manual • **"U4**" - selection of digital input mode U4 between automatic or manual
G16		• **"**Supply" - selection of the operating mode of the duct supply pressure transducer between automatic (resulting from the actual signal read by the transducer) or manual (expressed in Pa) • **"Exhaust**" - selection of the operation mode of the duct exhaust pressure transmitter between automatic or manual • **"CO2"** - selection of the operating mode of the channel CO2 transmitter between automatic or manual (expressed in ppm)
G17		• **"Supply air transducer**" - Modbus address of the channel supply air pressure transducer • **"Exhaust transducer**" - address of the ducted exhaust pressure transducer on the Modbus
G18		• **"Filter transducer - supply 2**" - activation of pressure transducer 2 for supply filter • **"Filter transducer - supply air 3**" - activation of pressure transducer 3 for the supply air filter • **"Filter transducer - extract 2**" - activation of 2nd pressure transducer for extract filter • **"Transducer type**" - type of selected additional pressure transducers for filters
G19		• **"Modbus address of supply air filter transducer 2**" - address in Modbus network of transducer 2 for supply air filter • **"Modbus address of supply air filter transmitter 3**" - address in Modbus network of transmitter 3 for supply air filter • **"Modbus address of exhaust filter converter 2**" - address in Modbus network of converter 2 for exhaust filter
G20		• **"Filter type - supply 2**" - filter type for the 2nd transmitter for the supply filter • **"Filter type - supply 3**" - filter type for the 3rd transmitter for the supply filter • **"Filter type - extract 2**" - filter type for 2nd transmitter for extract filter

G21		• **"PG4/G4 filter**" - permissible pressure drop for PG4/G4 type filters above which the alarm is activated (A750) • **"Filter M5/F7"** - permissible pressure drop for filter types M5/F7, above which the alarm is activated • **"Filter F9"** - permissible pressure drop for filter type F9, above which the alarm is activated

Inputs / outputs uPC3

Sterownik uPC3	
Nawiew	
G0	Zasilanie -24V DC
G	Zasilanie +24V DC
Wejścia cyfrowe	
DI1	Alarm pożarowy
DI2	Alarm nagrzewnicy
DI3	Alarm chłodnicy / Alarm DX_H
DI4	Alarm nawilżacza / Alarm filtru nawiewu przy braku PCB-EC
DI5	Rewers pracu DX_H / Alarm filtru powrotu przy braku PCB-EC
DI6	Zdalny STOP lub zmiana trybu pracy
GND	-24V DC
Wejścia analogowe	
B1	Temperatura nawiewu
B2	Temperature powotu / Nagrzewnica wstępna w centralach Compact
B3	Temperatura zewnętrzna
B4	Temperature wywiewu
B5	Temperatura nagrzewnicy wodnej
B6	Temperatura nawiewu odzysku / Nagrzewnica wstępna dla AHU z CBX
GND	-24V DC
Wyjścia analogowe	
Y1	Odzysk / Przepust. mieszająca / Nagrzew. / Nagrzew. wtórna dla DX_H
Y3	Odzysk / Przepust. mieszająca / Chłodnica / DX_H
GND	-24V DC
Wyjścia cyfrowe	
C1	+24V DC
NO1	Nagrzewnica / Nagrzewnica wtórna dla DX_H
NO2	Przepustnice
NO3	Alarm globalny / Nagrzewnia wtórna / Nagrzewnica wstępna
C2	+24V DC
NO4	Chłodnica / DX_H
NO5	Chłodnica 2 / Nawilżacz / Glikol / Redundant / rewers pracy DX_H
NO6	Nagrzewnica 2 / DX_H st. 2 / Nawilżacz
Komunikacja	
RS-485	Modbus RTU - Master
Ethernet	WebVisu, Modbus TCP/IP
pLan	HMI Advanced - pGD1

Moduł I/O dla AHU Compact - Control Circuit / MainBoard	
Zasilanie	
G0	Zasilanie -24V DC
G	Zasilanie +24V DC
Wyjścia analogowe	
Y1	Odzysk
Y2	Przepustnice mieszające
Y3	Nagrzewnica wtórna / Nawilżacz
Y4	Nagrzewnica wtórna / Nagrzewnica wstępna
i2C	
	Ciśnienie wentylatora nawiewu
	Ciśnienie wentylatora powrotu
	Ciśnienie filtra nawiewu
	Ciśnienie filtra powrotu
	Temperatura i wilgotność powrotu
Komunikacja	
RS-485	Modbus RTU - Slave

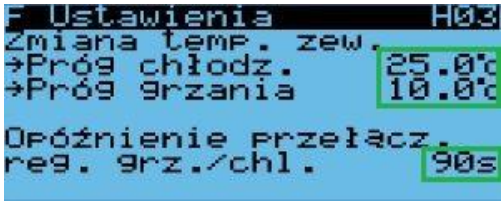
Moduł I/O dla AHU z CBX - PCB-EC	
Zasilanie	
G0	Zasilanie -24V DC
G	Zasilanie +24V DC
Wyjścia analogowe	
AO1	Przepustnica mieszająca / Odzysk / Nawilżacz
AO2	Odzysk / Przepust. miesz. / Nagrz. wtórna / Nagrz. wstępna
Wejścia cyfrowe	
DI1	Alarm filtra nawiewu
DI2	Alarm filtra powrotu
Wejścia analogowe	
AIN1	-
Komunikacja	
RS-485	Modbus RTU - Slave

H01

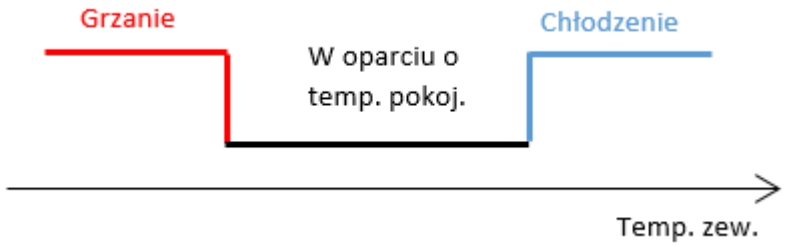
- **"Minimum supply air temperature**" - minimum supply air temperature (sensor B2), which is the reference for the supply air temperature compensation controller for room/exhaust temperature control (minimum supply air temperature that the controller can automatically set)
- **"Maximum supply air temperature**" - maximum supply air temperature, which is the reference for the supply air temperature compensation controller for room/exhaust temperature control (maximum supply air temperature that the controller can automatically set) and above which an alarm will occur
- **"Minimum setpoint**" - minimum possible leading temperature setting
- **"Maximum setpoint" -** maximum settable leading temperature setpoint

H02

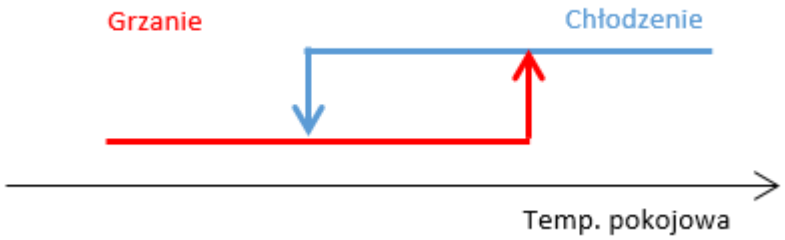
- **"PID output signal**" - current control of the supply air temperature compensation PID controller for room/extract air temperature control
- **"Kp**" - supply air temperature compensation PID controller gain factor for room/exhaust temperature control
- **"Ti"** - doubling time of the supply air temperature compensation PID controller for room/extract air temperature control

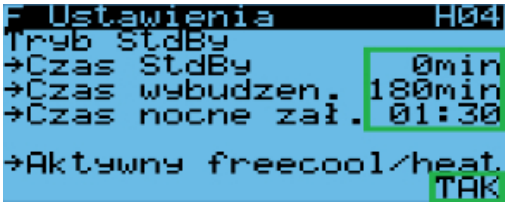
H03		• **"Cooling threshold"** - temperature above which it is possible for the AHU to operate in cooling mode only (between the heating and cooling thresholds, both heating and cooling operation is possible) • **"Heating threshold"** - temperature below which it is possible for the AHU to operate in heating mode only • **"Switching delay for heating/cooling controllers"** - the minimum time that must elapse after the heating sequence is switched off before cooling is started - or vice versa (restarting the same sequence `is possible after it has been switched off before this time elapses)

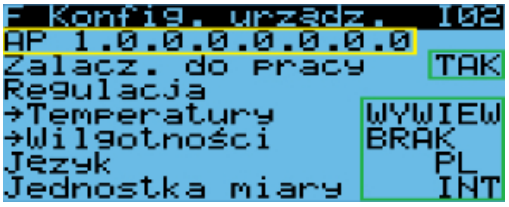
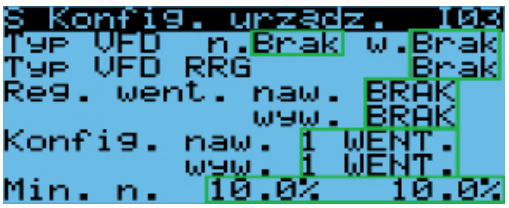
Heating/cooling override thresholds

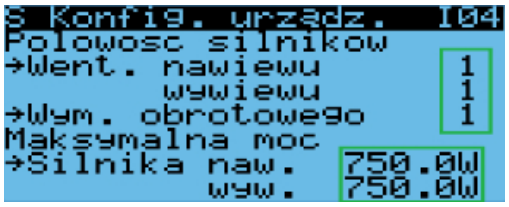
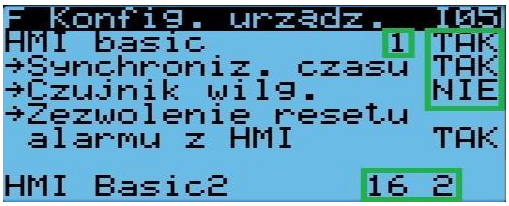
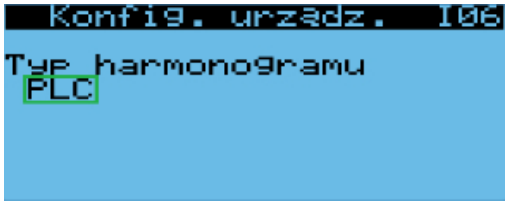
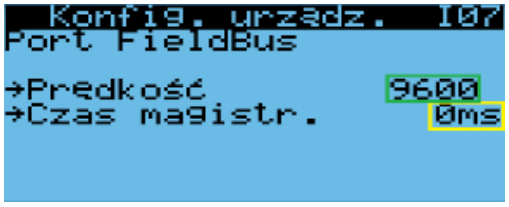


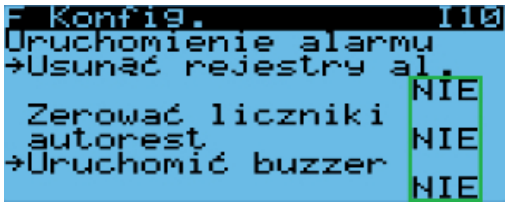
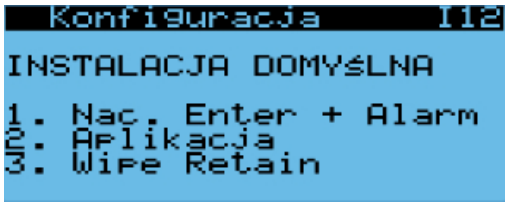
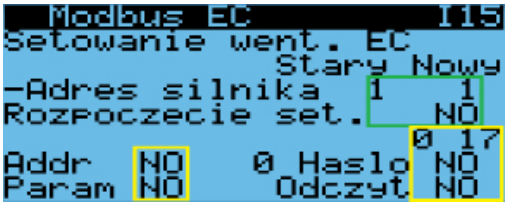
Temperature control hysteresis

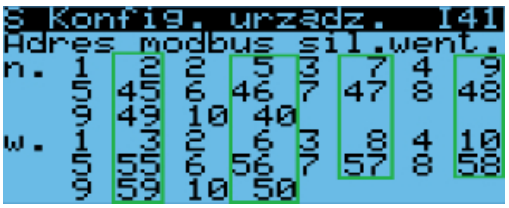
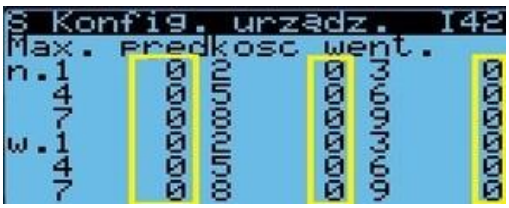
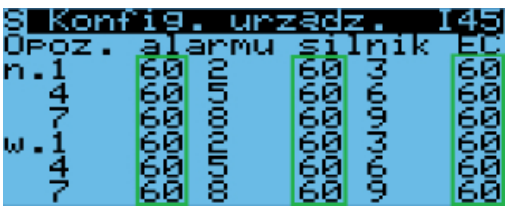


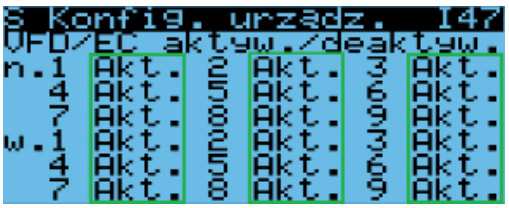
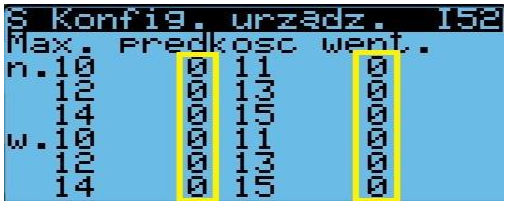
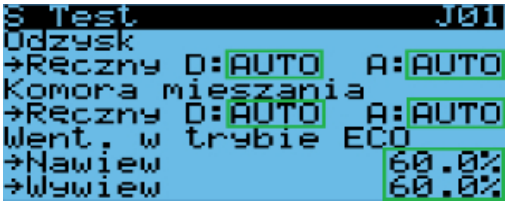
H04		• **"StandBy time"** - minimum time for which the AHU is awakened in StandBy mode - even if the setpoint is reached in a shorter time, the AHU will only switch off after the time has elapsed (value = 0 disables automatic awakening of the AHU) • **"Wake-up time"** - the time determining the interval between automatic wake-ups of the AHU in StandBy mode, where each wake-up lasts until the setpoint is reached, after which the AHU is switched off • **"Night time on"** - the time at which the AHU is supposed to wake up every day (in StandBy mode) and run until the

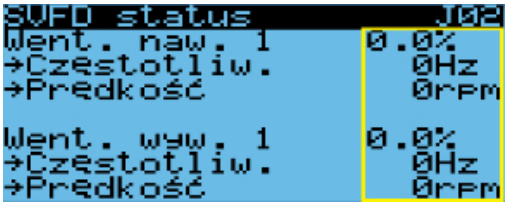
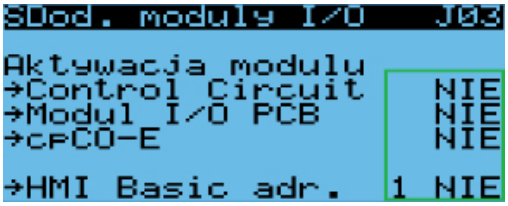
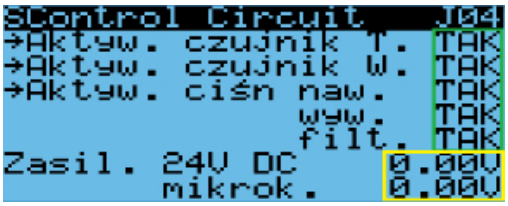
		setpoint is reached, after which it shuts down • **"Active freecoling / freeheating**" - activation of the freecoling / freeheating option, which is the first cooling / heating stage in favourable external conditions (use of the relevant external temperature to reach the setpoint) **[it is not possible to activate only cyclic wake-ups or only night-time wake-ups - increasing the StandBy time above 0 activates both of these functionalities].**
I01		• **"Application code"** - The code that defines the type of control panel and the functions it contains (read from the AHU data sheet)
I02		• **"Application code"** - The code that defines the type of control panel and the functions it contains (read from the AHU data sheet) • **"Switch on for operation**" - selection between putting the control panel into operation and switching it off • **"Temperature control**" - leading temperature sensor, used to determine operating settings • **"Moisture control**" - a leading moisture sensor, used to determine operating settings • **"Language**" - language of the HMI Advanced menu • **"Unit of** measurement" - system of measurement units displayed in the menu
I03		• **"Supply VFD** type" - type of supply fan drive • **"Exhaust VFD** type" - exhaust fan drive type • **"Type VFD RRG"** - rotary recovery drive type • **"Supply fan controller" -** type of controller responsible for regulating the speed of the supply fans • **"Exhaust fan controller" -** type of controller responsible for regulating the speed of the exhaust fans • **"Supply configuration**" - number of fans / definition of the presence of a redundant fan in the supply path • **"Exhaust configuration**" - number of fans / definition of the presence of a redundant fan in the exhaust line • **"Minimum setting"** - the smallest achievable control of the fans (if a value lower than this is set in the Set module, the fans will continue to operate with the setting from the I03 screen)

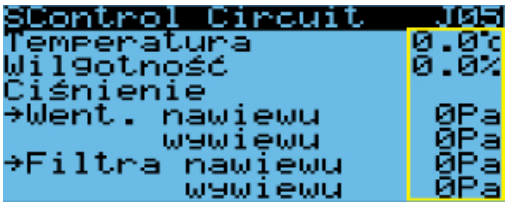
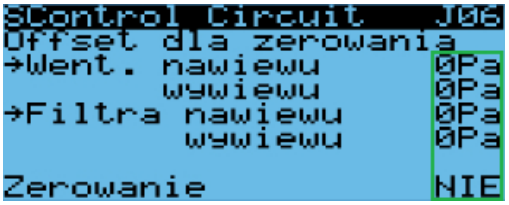
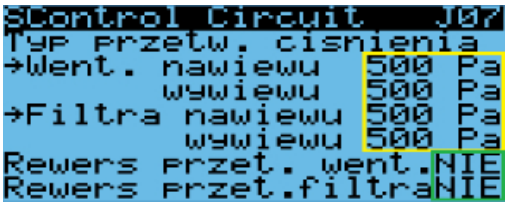
I04		• **"Supply fan**" - polarity of the supply fan motors (the polarity setting is used to display the frequency value in the information screens accordingly - its value can be read from the motor nameplate) • **"Exhaust fan**" - exhaust fan motor polarity • **"Exhaust fan**" - rotary recovery drive motor polarity • **"Supply motor**" - maximum rated power of the supply motors (the maximum power setting is used to calculate the current consumption of the motor in the visualisation application accordingly) • **"Extractor motor**" - maximum rated power of extractor motors
I05		• **"HMI Basic**" - address and activation of HMI Basic • **"Time** synchronisation" - synchronising the time of the HMI Basic with the AHU controller • **"Humidity sensor**" - activation of the HMI Basic humidity sensor (outside the VTS offer) • **"Permission of alarm reset from HMI".** - Activation of the possibility of resetting AHU alarms from the HMI Basic • **"HMI Basic 2"** - address and stop bit of HMI Basic 2
I06		• **"Schedule type"** - Selection of the source of the work schedule executed by the AHU between HMI Basic, controller and no schedule
I07		• **"Speed**" - speed (baudrate) of the Modbus RTU protocol of the controller (correct value is 9600) • **"Bus time**" - Modbus RTU bus response time
I08		• **"Address"** - address of the controller used for communication using the external protocol • **"Speed**" - speed (baudrate) of the external controller protocol • **"External port of the pLan controller**" - type of protocol used by the controller's pLan port (RJ11 socket) **[depending on the HMI selected, the value of the pLan port parameter should be set to HMI Advanced, HMI Touch or pGDx respectively].**

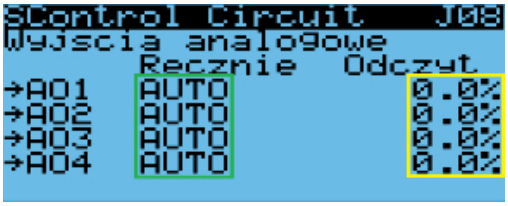
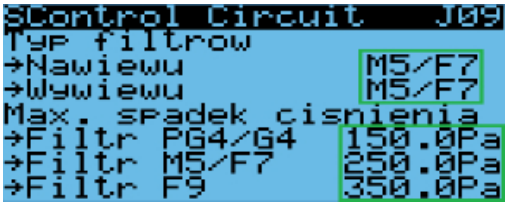
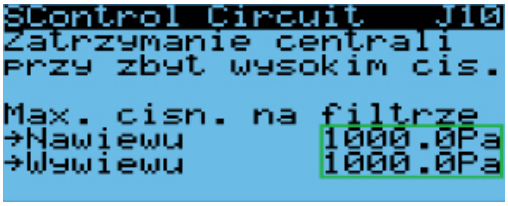
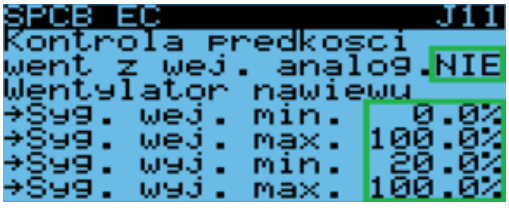
I09		• **"User"** - password to access the menu of the controller at User level • **"Service"** - password for access to the controller's menu at the Service level • **"Manufacturer"** - password to access the controller menu at the Manufacturer level
I10		• **"Delete alarm records"** - deletion of past alarm history records • **"Reset autoreset counters"** - resetting the counters used by some alarms to determine the number of their occurrences covered by the autoreset • **"Activate buzzer"** - function for activating audible information when alarms occur (for HMI Advanced outside the VTS range)
I11		• **"Import / export"** - selection between import and export functions of the controller settings • **"Memory type"** - **memory** with which the import/export function will be performed • **"File** name" - target name of the exported/imported settings file • **"Confirm"** - approve the start of the import/export operation
I12		• information screen showing how to reset the controller application to default settings
I13		• **"Import / export - result"** - result of import/export operations
I14		• information screen indicating that an import/export operation is not possible when the PBX is running
I15		• **"Engine address old"** - current address of the EC engine to be changed • **"Motor address"** - the target address of the EC motor with which it is to operate • **"Start set-up"** - confirmation of the start of the EC motor programming process • **"Address"** - connection to the engine at the selected address / change of address • **"Parameters"** - changing engine parameters

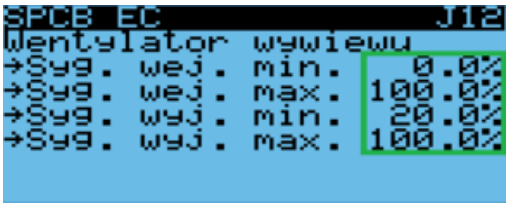
		• **"Password"** - use of password to change / save parameters • **"Reading"** - reading out newly programmed parameters
I41		• **"Modbus address of supply fan motors**" - address of individual supply **fan** motors on Modbus • **"Modbus address of exhaust fan motors**" - address of individual exhaust motors on Modbus
I42		• **"Maximum speed of the supply fans"** - the maximum speed of the individual supply EC motors set in their controllers, which is the reference for adjustment by the AHU controller • **"Maximum speed of the exhaust fans"** - maximum speed of the individual exhaust EC motors set in their controllers, which is the reference for the control by the AHU controller
I43		• **"Maximum speed of the supply fans"** - the maximum speed of the individual supply EC motors set in their controllers, which is the reference for adjustment by the AHU controller • **"Maximum speed of the exhaust fans"** - maximum speed of the individual exhaust EC motors set in their controllers, which is the reference for the control by the AHU controller • **"Maximum RPM from technical card - supply"** - maximum speed of the supply EC motors, as read from their technical card • **"Maximum RPM from technical card - exhaust**" - maximum speed of the exhaust EC motors, as read from their technical card
I44		• **"Supply fan"** - coefficient for supply EC motors, allowing their speed to be increased above the maximum speed set during the AHU installation process (standard = speed set during the installation process, set = standard including the set coefficient, maximum = maximum permissible motor speed resulting from its type) • **"Exhaust fan"** - coefficient for exhaust EC motors, allowing their speed to be increased above the set maximum speed
I45		• **"Air supply EC motor alarm delay**" - delay of activation of selected alarms (lack of communication, IGBT, overload) for given air supply EC motors in relation to the time of their cause • **"Exhaust EC motor alarm delay**" - delay of activation of selected alarms for

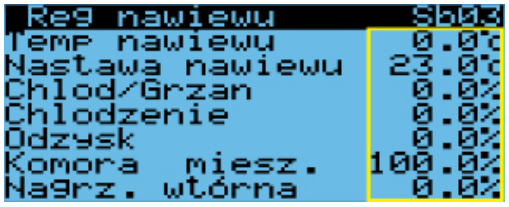
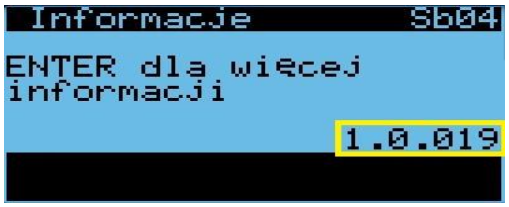
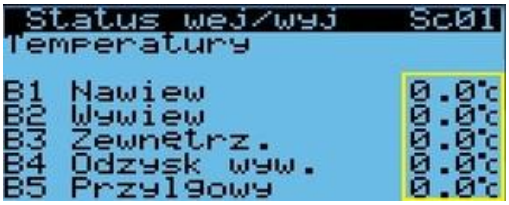
		given exhaust EC motors in relation to the time of their cause
I46		• **"Air supply EC motor alarm delay**" - delay of activation of selected alarms (lack of communication, IGBT, overload) for given air supply EC motors in relation to the time of their cause • **"Exhaust EC motor alarm delay**" - delay of activation of selected alarms for given exhaust EC motors in relation to the time of their cause
I47		• **"VFD / EC air supply activation / deactivation**" - activation or deactivation of selected EC air supply motors in the AHU • **"VFD / EC activation / deactivation** exhaust" - activation or deactivation of selected exhaust EC motors in the AHU
I48		• **"VFD / EC air supply activation / deactivation**" - activation or deactivation of selected EC air supply motors in the AHU • **"VFD / EC activation / deactivation** exhaust" - activation or deactivation of selected exhaust EC motors in the AHU
I51		• **"Modbus address of supply fan motors**" - address of individual supply **fan** motors on Modbus • **"Modbus address of exhaust fan motors**" - address of individual exhaust motors on Modbus
I52		• **"Maximum speed of the supply fans**" - the maximum speed of the individual supply EC motors set in their controllers, which is the reference for adjustment by the AHU controller • **"Maximum speed of the exhaust fans**" - maximum speed of the individual exhaust EC motors set in their controllers, which is the reference for the control by the AHU controller
J01		• **"Manual recovery D**" - manual assignment of a value of 0/1 to the digital output responsible for authorising the recovery operation • **"Manual recovery A**" - manual assignment of 0-100% values to the analogue output responsible for the recovery control level • **"Mixing chamber manual D**" - manual assignment of 0/1 value to the digital output responsible for permitting the operation of the mixing chamber (signal for dampers) • **"Mixing chamber manual A**" - manual assignment of 0-100% values to the

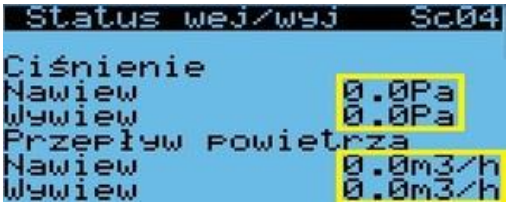
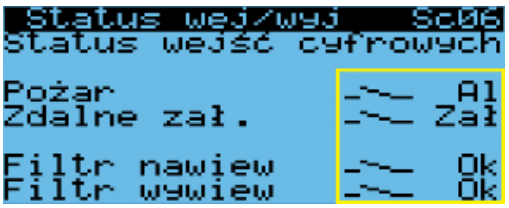
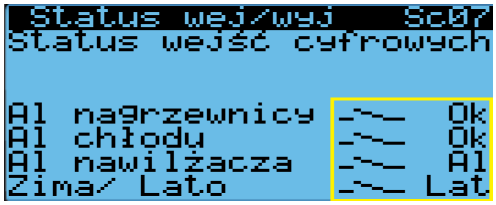
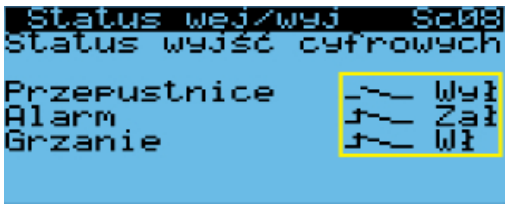
		analogue output responsible for the level of control of the mixing chamber • **"Supply"** - setting of supply fan control in Eco mode • **"Exhaust"** - setting of exhaust fan control in Eco mode
J02		• **"Supply air fan 1"** - current control of 1 supply air motor • **"Frequency"** - current operating frequency of 1 supply motor • **"Speed"** - current operating speed of 1 fan motor • **"Exhaust fan 1"** - current control of 1 exhaust motor • **"Frequency"** - current operating frequency of 1 exhaust motor • **"Speed"** - current operating speed of 1 exhaust motor
J03		• **"Control Circuit"** - activation / deactivation of the Control Circuit module (Mainboard) • **"I/O PCB module"** - Activate/deactivate I/O module PCB (EC-PCB) • **"cpCO-E"** - activation/deactivation of cpCO-E module • **"HMI Basic"** - address on the controller's Modbus and activation/deactivation of HMI Basic
J04		• **"Temperature sensor activation"** - activation/deactivation of the exhaust temperature sensor before recovery (B2) of the Control Circuit module • **"Humidity sensor activation"** - activation/deactivation of the exhaust humidity sensor before recovery (B2) of the Control Circuit module • **"Supply air pressure activation"** - activation/deactivation of the supply air fan pressure transducer of the Control Circuit module • **"Activation of exhaust pressure"** - activation/deactivation of the exhaust fan pressure transmitter of the Control Circuit module • **"Activation of filter pressure"** - Activation / deactivation of the filter control pressure transducers of the Control Circuit module • **"24V DC power supply"** - current value of the Control Circuit module supply voltage • **"Microcontroller** power supply" - current value of the Control Circuit module's microcontroller power supply voltage

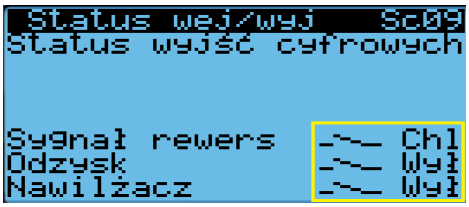
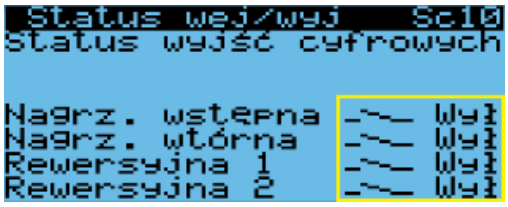
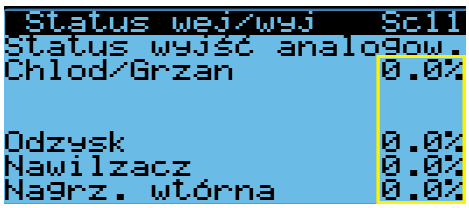
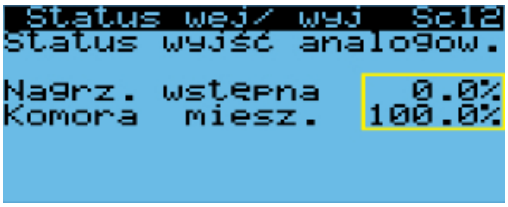
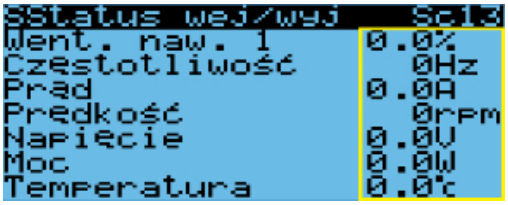
J05		• **"Temperature"** - current exhaust temperature before recovery (sensor B2) of the Control Circuit module • **"Humidity"** - current value of exhaust humidity before recovery (sensor B2) of the Control Circuit module • **"Supply fan"** - current value of the supply fan pressure of the Control Circuit transmitter • **"Exhaust fan"** - current pressure value of the exhaust fans of the Control Circuit transmitter • **"Inlet filter"** - current value of the control pressure of the inlet filters of the Control Circuit transmitter • **"Exhaust filter"** - current value of the control pressure of the exhaust filters of the Control Circuit transmitter
J06		• **"Supply fan"** - correction (offset) of the supply fan pressure to be taken into account after the resetting process of the Control Circuit module transducers • **"Exhaust fan"** - pressure correction of the exhaust fans to be taken into account in the resetting process of the Control Circuit module transducers • **"Supply air filter"** - correction of the supply air filter control pressure, which will be taken into account in the resetting process of the Control Circuit module transducers • **"Extract filter"** - correction of the supply filter control pressure to be taken into account in the resetting process of the Control Circuit module transducers • **"Zeroing"** - confirming the start of the zeroing (calibration) operation of the Control Circuit module's pressure transducers (correction values are automatically selected based on the transducers' current readings - during the calibration process, the module's measurement hoses must be disconnected)
J07		• **"Supply fan"** - type of supply fan pressure transducer used in the Control Circuit module (500Pa and 6000Pa present) • **"Exhaust fan"** - type of exhaust fan pressure transducer used Control Circuit module • **"Supply air filter"** - type of supply air filter control pressure transducer used Control **Circuit** module • **"Exhaust filter"** - type of exhaust filter control pressure transducer used Control Circuit module • **"Reverse of fan transducers"** - Polarity reversal - swapping the negative (-) with positive (+) channels for the measurement hoses of the supply and

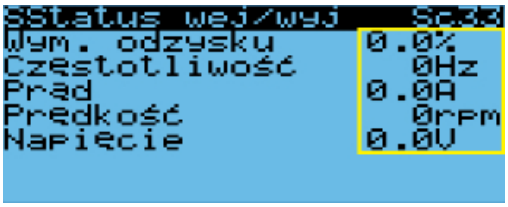
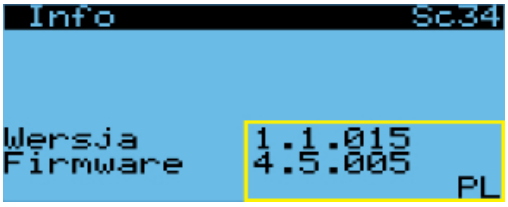
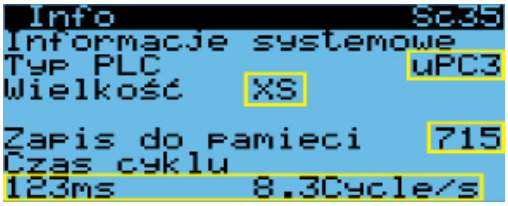
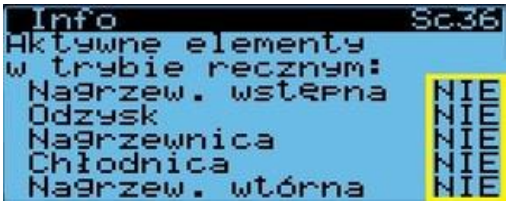
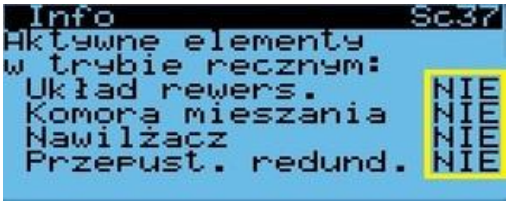
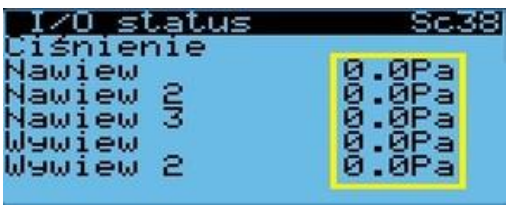
		exhaust fan pressure transducers of the Control Circuit module • **Filter transducer reverser"** - Polarity reversal - swapping the negative (-) with positive (+) channels for the measuring hoses of the supply and exhaust filter control pressure transducers of the Control Circuit module.
J08		• **"AO1"** - selection of the analogue output mode AO1 of the Control Circuit module between automatic (resulting from the actual signal applied to the output) or manual (expressed in %) • **"AO2"** - selection of the analogue output mode AO2 of the Control Circuit module between automatic or manual • **"AO3"** - selection of the analogue output mode AO3 of the Control Circuit module between automatic or manual • **"AO4**" - selection of analog output mode AO4 of the Control Circuit module between automatic or manual
J09		• **"Supply** air" - type of supply air filters used • **"Exhaust**" - type of exhaust filters used • **"PG4/G4 filter**" - permissible pressure drop for PG4/G4 type filters above which an alarm is activated (A750) • **"Filter M5/F7" -** permissible pressure drop for filter types M5/F7, above which the alarm is activated • **"Filter F9" -** permissible pressure drop for filter type F9, above which the alarm is activated
J10		• **"Supply air**" - permissible pressure drop for supply air filters above which the alarm (A750) is activated and the AHU is stopped • **"Exhaust**" - permissible pressure drop for exhaust filters above which the alarm is activated and the AHU is stopped
J11		• **"Fan speed control from analogue input**" - use of the 0-10V signal given to the analogue input of the EC-PCB expansion board as the master signal controlling the speed of the supply and exhaust fans • **"Minimum input** signal" - the value of the 0-10V signal fed to the EC-PCB analogue input, causing the supply fans to be driven at the level specified by the "Minimum output signal" parameter. • **"Maximum input** signal" - the value of the 0-10V signal fed to the EC-PCB analogue input, causing the supply fans to be driven to the level specified by the "Maximum output signal" parameter. • **"Minimum output signal**" - the level of control of the supply fans, caused by feeding a signal to the EC-PCB analogue

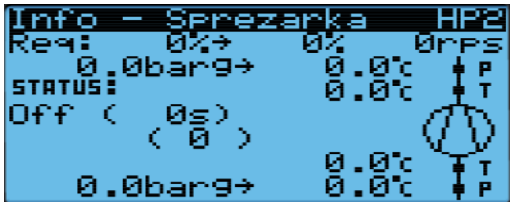
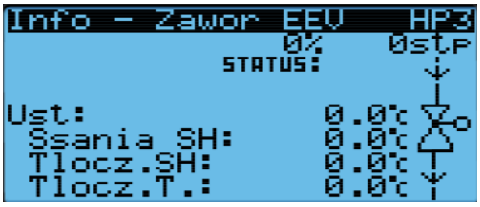
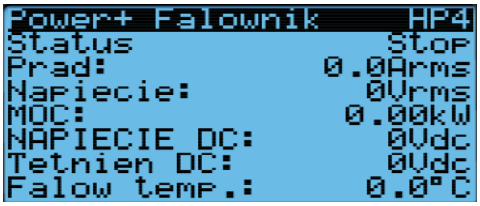
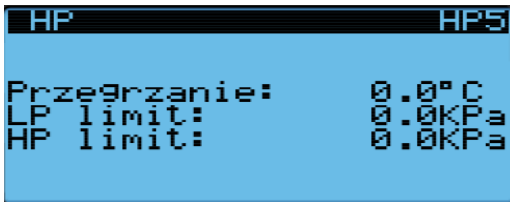
		input at the level specified in the "Minimum input signal" parameter. • **"Maximum output signal"** - the level of supply fan control caused by applying a signal to the EC-PCB analogue input at the level specified in the "Maximum input signal" parameter.
J12		• **"Minimum input** signal" - the value of the 0-10V signal fed to the analogue input of the EC-PCB, causing the exhaust fans to be controlled at the level specified by the "Minimum output signal" parameter. • **"Maximum input** signal" - the value of the 0-10V signal fed to the analogue input of the EC-PCB, causing the exhaust fans to be driven at the level specified by the "Maximum output signal" parameter. • **"Minimum output signal"** - the level of exhaust fans' control, caused by providing the EC-PCB analogue input with a signal at the level specified in the parameter "Minimum input signal". • **"Maximum output signal"** - the level of exhaust fans' control, caused by providing the EC-PCB analogue input with a signal at the level specified in the "Maximum input signal" parameter.
-		• **"Export location" -** memory with which the log export function will be performed • **"Log to export"** - type of logs to be exported (choice between lower / higher density logs) • **"Export interval"** - choose between exporting logs from the entire available time interval or a narrowed period, selected on the next screen
-		• **"Export start"** - date and time of first data in export file • **"Export stop"** - date and time of last data in export file
-		• **"Start log export"** - approve the start of the log export operation • **"Progress"** - progress in the log export operation after approval of the start of the operation • **"Status"** - result of the export operation
K01		• **"You are logged in as" -** information on the current access level to the controller menu (User / Service / Manufacturer)

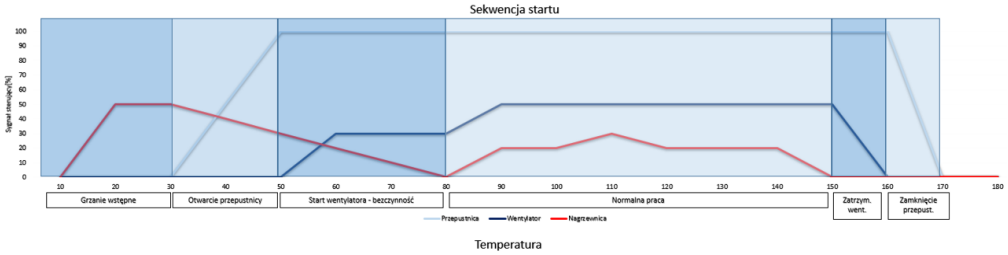
Sb01		• **"Setpoint" -** supply fan operation setting • **"PID output**" - current control of the PID controller of the supply fans • **"Pressure**" - current pressure measured for the fans in the supply duct • **"Flow**" - air flow in the supply duct, corresponding to the current pressure
Sb02		• **"Setpoint" -** exhaust fan operation setting • **"PID output**" - current control of the PID controller of the exhaust fans • **"Pressure**" - current pressure measured for the fans in the exhaust duct • **"Flow**" - air flow in the exhaust duct, corresponding to the current pressure
Sb03		• **"Supply air temperature**" - current supply air temperature (sensor B1) • **"Supply** air setting" - supply air temperature setting • **"Cooling / heating**" - current control of the PID controller of the DX system heater/cooler • **"Cooling**" - current control of the PID controller of the cooler • **"Recovery**" - current control of the recovery PID controller • **"Mixing chamber**" - current control of the mixing chamber PID controller • **"Secondary heater"** - Current PID controller control of the secondary heater
Sb04		• **"ENTER for more information" -** entry to advanced screens with indications of AHU operation • **"X.X.XXX"** - Controller software version
Sc01		• **"B1 Supply**" - current supply air temperature • **"B2 Exhaust**" - current exhaust temperature • **"B3 External**" - current outside temperature • **"B4 Recovery Exhaust**" - current exhaust temperature after recovery • **"B5 Flush"** - Current temperature of the touchdown sensor of the main water heater

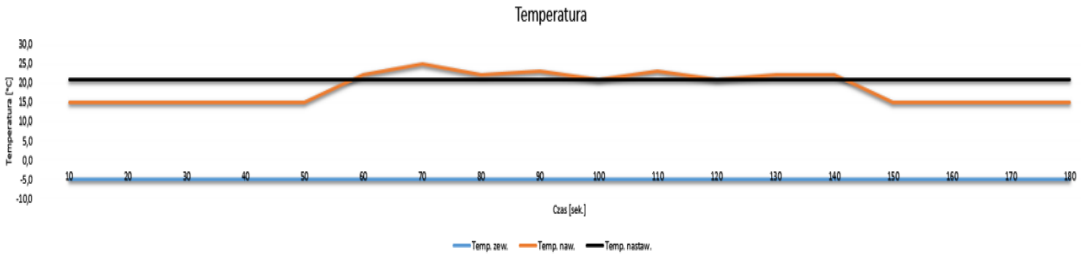
Sc02		• **"Recovery supply air"** - current supply air temperature on recovery • **"Flush" -** Current temperature of the touchdown sensor of the water secondary heater • **"Pre-heater" -** Current temperature after the pre-heater • **"Room TH"** - current temperature of the room sensor
Sc03		• **"Room"** - current humidity in the room • **"Supply air"** - current supply air humidity value • **"Exhaust"** - current exhaust humidity value
Sc04		• **"Pressure - Supply air"** - current supply air pressure • **"Pressure - Exhaust"** - current exhaust pressure • **"Airflow - Supply"** - current supply airflow • **"Airflow - Extract"** - current extract airflow
Sc05		• **"Exhaust CO2 value"** - current exhaust CO2 level
Sc06		• **"Fire"** - digital fire alarm input status • **"Remote switch-on"** - status of the digital input responsible for remote switch-on of the AHU • **"Supply air filter"** - digital input status of the supply air filter pressure switch • **"Exhaust filter"** - digital input status of the exhaust filter pressure switch
Sc07		• **"Heater alarm"** - status of the digital input of the heater alarm • **"Cooling alarm"** - status of the digital cooler alarm input • **"Humidifier alarm"** - status of the digital humidifier alarm input • **"Winter /** Summer" - status of digital input forcing summer / winter operation mode
Sc08		• **"Throttles"** - digital output status of dampers • **"Alarm"** - status of the digital output of the global alarm • **"Heating"** - status of the digital output of the main heater

Sc09		• **"Reverse signal"** - status of the digital output responsible for the DX operating mode (heating/cooling) • **"Recovery"** - digital recovery output status • **"Humidifier"** - digital humidifier output status
Sc10		• **"Pre-heater"** - status of the digital output of the pre-heater • **"Secondary heater"** - status of the digital output of the secondary heater • **"Reverse 1"** - status of digital output of the first heating stage of the DX system • **"Reverse 2"** - status of the digital output of the second heating stage of the DX system
Sc11		• **"Cooling/Heating"** - status of the analogue output of the reversing system • **"Recovery"** - status of analogue recovery output • **"Humidifier"** - status of the analogue humidifier output • **"Secondary heater"** - status of the analogue output of the secondary heater
Sc12		• **"Pre-heater" -** status of the analogue output of the **pre-heater** • **"Mixing chamber"** - status of the analogue output of the mixing chamber
Sc13-Sc22		• **"Supply air fan 1"** - current control of the PID controller for the supply air fans • **"Frequency"** - supply fan frequency 1 • **"Current"** - supply fan current 1 • **"Speed"** - supply fan speed 1 • **"Voltage"** - supply fan voltage 1 • **"Power"** - supply fan power 1 • **"Temperature"** - temperature of supply fan 1 **[screens Sc14 - Sc22 represent analogous parameters for subsequent supply fans].**
Sc23-Sc32		• **"Exhaust fan 1"** - current control of the PID controller of the exhaust fans • **"Frequency"** - frequency of exhaust fan 1 • **"Current"** - exhaust fan current 1 • **"Speed"** - exhaust fan speed 1 • **"Voltage"** - voltage of exhaust fan 1 • **"Power"** - power of the exhaust fan 1 • **"Temperature"** - temperature of the exhaust fan 1 **[screens Sc24 - Sc32 represent analogous parameters for subsequent exhaust fans].**

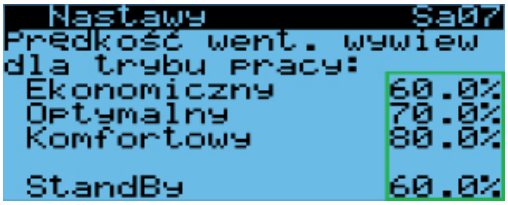
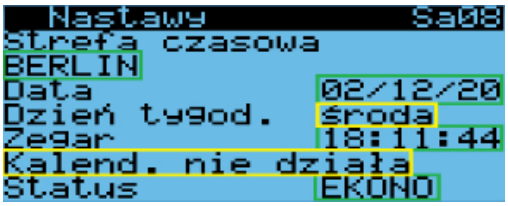
Sc33		• **"Recovery exchanger"** - current control of the PID controller of the rotary recovery drive • **"Frequency"** - frequency of the rotary recovery drive • **"Current"** - rotary recovery drive current • **"Speed"** - speed of the rotary recovery drive • **"Voltage"** - voltage of the rotary recovery drive
Sc34		• **"Version"** - software version of the controller • **"Firmware"** - Controller firmware version
Sc35		• **"PLC type"** - PLC type • **"Size"** - the size of the controller • **"Write to memory"** - counter of cycles of writes to the controller's non-volatile memory • **"Cycle time"** - duration of the controller cycle
Sc36		• **"Pre-heater"** - information about the active manual mode of the pre-heater • **"Recovery"** - information on active manual recovery mode • **"Heater"** - information about the active manual mode of the main heater • **"Radiator"** - information about the active manual mode of the radiator • **"Secondary heater"** - information about the active manual mode of the secondary heater
Sc37		• **"Reverse system"** - information about the active manual mode of the reverse system • **"Mixing chamber"** - information about the active manual mode of the mixing chamber • **"Humidifier"** - information about the active manual mode of the humidifier • **"Redundant dampers"** - information about the active manual mode of the redundant dampers
Sc38		• "Supply air" - pressure of supply air transducer 1 • **"Supply 2"** - pressure of supply transducer 2 • **"Supply 3"** - pressure of supply transducer 3

		• **"Exhaust"** - pressure of exhaust transducer 1 • **"Exhaust 2"** - pressure of exhaust transducer 2
HP1		• **"rps"** - compressor speed • **"REG"** - control status of the expansion valve • **"SH"** - superheat value of the expansion valve • **"POS"** - position of the expansion valve • **"STATUS"** - current status of the heat pump
HP2		• **"Req"** - compressor thermoregulation request • **"rps"** - compressor speed (also displayed in %) • **"STATUS"** - current status of the compressor
HP3		• **"stp"** - number of valve opening steps (also displayed in %) • **"STATUS"** - status of the expansion valve • **"Fixed"** - superheat setpoint • **"Suction SH"** - overheating on the suction side • **"SH pressing"** - overheating on the pressing side • **"T pressing"** - discharge temperature
HP4		• **"Status"** - status of the heat pump drive • **"Current"** - drive temperature • **"Voltage"** - drive voltage • **"POWER"** - the power of the drive • **"DC VOLTAGE"** - DC voltage of the drive • **"DC ripple"** - drive voltage ripple • **"Inverter** temperature" - drive controller temperature
HP5		• **"Superheat"** - superheat setpoint • **"LP limit"** - manual low pressure envelope limitation value • **"HP limit"** - manual high pressure limit envelope **[custom pressure limits allow compressor operating pressures to be matched to applied pressure switches or other limitations].**





Sa01	Nastawy Sa01 BIEZACE NASTAWY T. nawiewu 16.0°c T. wywiewy 22.0°c Wilgotność 50.0%rh Jakość pow. 900.0ppm Sygnał nawiew 59.4% Sygnał wywiew 60.0%	• **"Supply air temperature"** - supply air temperature setting • **"Exhaust temperature"** - exhaust temperature setting • **"Humidity"** - humidity level setting • **"Air quality"** - air quality setting • **"Supply air signal"** - supply air fan control setting • **"Exhaust signal"** - setting the control of exhaust fans
Sa03	Nastawy Sa03 Nastawa temperatury dla trybu pracy: Ekonomiczny 22.0°c Optymalny 22.0°c Komfortowy 22.0°c StandBy 22.0°c	• **"Economy"** - temperature setting for Economy mode • **"Optimal"** - temperature setting for Optimal mode • **"Comfort"** - temperature setting for Comfort mode • **"Standby"** - temperature setting for standby mode
Sa04	Nastawy Sa04 Nastawa wilgotnosci dla trybu pracy: Ekonomiczny 50.0%rH Optymalny 50.0%rH Komfortowy 50.0%rH StandBy 50.0%rH	• **"Economy"** - humidity level setting for Economy mode • **"Optimum"** - humidity level setting for Optimum mode • **"Comfort"** - humidity level setting for Comfort mode • **"Standby"** - humidity level setting for standby mode
Sa05	Nastawy Sa05 Nastawa jakości pow. dla trybu pracy: Ekonomiczny 900.0ppm Optymalny 600.0ppm Komfortowy 600.0ppm StandBy 900.0ppm	• **"Economy"** - air quality level setting for Economy mode • **"Optimum"** - air quality level setting for Optimum mode • **"Comfort"** - air quality level setting for Comfort mode • **"Standby"** - air quality level setting for standby mode
Sa06	Nastawy Sa06 Prędkość went. nawiew dla trybu pracy: Ekonomiczny 60.0% Optymalny 70.0% Komfortowy 80.0% StandBy 60.0%	• **"Economy"** - supply fan control setting for the Economy mode • **"Optimum"** - supply fan control setting for Optimum mode • **"Comfort"** - supply fan control setting for Comfort mode • **"Standby"** - supply fan control setting for standby mode

Sa07		• **"Economy"** - exhaust fan control setting for Economy mode • **"Optimum"** - exhaust fan control setting for Optimum mode • **"Comfort"** - exhaust fan control setting for Comfort mode • **"Standby"** - exhaust fan control setting for standby mode
Sa08		• **"Time zone"** - time zone of operation of the AHU • **"Date"** - current date • **"Day of the week"** - current day of the week • **"Clock"** - current time • **"Calendar"** - activation status of schedule operation • **"Status"** - current operating mode
Sa09		• **"Schedule"** - the day for which the primary schedule (with the lowest priority) is currently set • **"Copy"** - the day whose settings are to be copied • **"Ok"** - approval of copying the settings from the selected day • **"1"** - mode and time at which it is to be activated for time slot 1 • **"2"** - mode and time at which it is to be activated for time slot 2 • **"3"** - mode and time at which it is to be activated for time slot 3 • **"4"** - mode and time at which it is to be activated for time slot 4 • **"Save"** - validation of the set parameters of the basic schedule for the given day
Sa10		• **"Periodic schedule"** - mode and range of days on which a periodic schedule with a higher priority than the basic schedule is to be activated
Sa11		• **"Special days"** - modes and days on which a special schedule with a higher priority than the basic and periodic schedule is to be activated

9 MAINTENANCE AND UPKEEP

9.1 MAINTENANCE AND UPKEEP

! Personnel responsible for operating the control panel should read the documentation before starting any operations and maintenance activities. In the absence of such personnel with the necessary skills and competence, periodic inspections should be carried out by authorised VTS service providers.

! The basic technical data of the air handling unit, such as the type, parameters and dimensions of the most essential components (filters, heat exchangers, fans, electric motors), can be found in the technical data sheet that is supplied with each unit.

! All maintenance work on air handling units should be carried out with the unit switched off. To ensure safe operation of the unit, the service switch, which cuts off the power supply to the motor during maintenance work, must be installed outside the fan section. Disconnection of the power supply circuit by the service switch must take place in a de-energised state. The service switch should be located near the inspection panels of the fan section.

! Thorough and regular maintenance as well as technical inspections of air-handling units and their components are essential in order to identify faults at an early stage - before more serious failures and damage occurs.

! This documentation only covers general guidelines for inspection intervals to ensure fault-free operation of the units under the various possible external operating conditions. The technical inspection intervals must be adapted to the local conditions (level of contamination, number of start-up cycles, loads, etc.).

AIR FILTERS

- Under standard operating conditions for air handling units, filters should be changed approximately twice a year. The need to change the filter (in addition to visually visible contamination) is also indicated by a drop in pressure:
    - Coarse 80% (EU4) - 150Pa,
    - ePM10 40% (EU5) - 250 Pa,
    - ePM2.5 65% (EU7) - 250 Pa,
    - ePM1 80% (EU9) - 350 Pa,

- If the final differential pressure exceeds the design value, the filter must be replaced. The filters are disposable components.
- When changing the filter, the filtration section should also be cleaned - either with a hoover or by dry cleaning.
- When ordering a new filter set from an authorised VTS office, specify the type of filter, the filtration class, the size of the air handling unit and, if necessary, the size of the filter, as specified on the technical data sheet or in the "AIR FILTERS" section.

- Incorrect or contaminated filters can cause an increase in the power consumption of the fan motors, leading to damage to the drive motors.

WATER HEATER / COOLER

- Active water heaters should be equipped with anti-FROST systems. Optionally, a non-freezing heating medium (e.g. glycol solution) can be used in winter. If the heating medium is cut off or the air handling unit is at a standstill, and if the air temperature is likely to fall below + 5°C, the heater should be drained. To do so:
    - close the heating medium inlet and outlet valves (isolate the heater from the heating system),
    - remove the inspection panel,
    - unscrew the drain and remove the vent plug from the collectors,
    - connect the output hose to a drain, allowing water to run off the drained exchanger outside the unit,
    - blow compressed air through the vent plug into the heater,
    - repeat this procedure several times in short intervals until there are no visible drops of water coming out of the drain hose,
    - screw the drain plug and vent plug back in.
- Check the level of dirt on the heater plates at least once every four months. Dust settling on the surface of the heater causes a deterioration of its heating power and leads to a pressure drop on the air side. Even if the air handling unit is equipped with filters, over time dust, supplied with the delivered air, settles on the heater plates. If the plates become dirty, their cleaning should be carried out in one of the following ways:
    - using a hoover with a soft suction nozzle on the air inlet side,
    - by blowing with a jet of compressed air against the direction of normal air flow, directing the jet parallel to the tiles,
    - washing with warm water and non-corrosive cleaning agents for aluminium or copper components.

- Protect adjacent sections of the air handling unit from contamination before cleaning.
- In order to achieve the maximum heating capacity of the heater, it must be well vented. For this purpose, vent plugs have been designed, located on the heater manifolds.
- When the unit is stationary, the flow of the heating medium should be limited to a minimum so that the temperature inside the unit does not exceed +60°C. Exceeding this value could cause damage to some components or subassemblies (motor, bearings, plastic parts, etc.) installed in adjacent sections.

ELECTRIC HEATER

- The electric heater battery consists of bare heating coils. During operation of the air handling unit, when the heater is switched off, dust may settle on the heating coils. When the heater is restarted, heavy contamination of the surface of the heater can generate unpleasant burning dust odours, even leading to an initial fire hazard.
- Check all electrical connections, the condition of the heating elements and the level of dirt on a regular basis (every 4 months) and especially before the start of the heating season. Any dirt should be removed with a hoover with a soft tip or compressed air.
- The operation of the overheating protection system in the absence of air flow should also be checked. The air flow velocity should not be less than 1.5 m/s.

! WET CLEANING OF ELECTRIC HEATERS IS NOT ALLOWED

DX HEATERS AND DX COOLERS (FREON)

- Maintenance of the freon cooler covers the same range of operations as maintenance of the heater and water cooler. Before washing the freon cooler with warm water, the cooling system should be emptied by draining the freon into a container. Otherwise, there will be a risk of an uncontrolled increase in freon pressure, causing damage to the cooling system.

EXCHANGER ROTARY

- During maintenance operations on the rotary exchanger, check that:
    - the rotor turns freely. Excessive resistance may be caused by the sealing brushes being pressed too far against the edge of the rotor. In this situation, adjust the brushes accordingly. A worn seal must be replaced. If a previously removed seal is to be reinstalled, it must be installed so that its direction is in line with the rotor's direction of rotation. After replacing or adjusting the sealing brushes, the exchanger should run for 30 minutes to allow the brushes to fit to the rotor surface.
    - Check afterwards:
        - motor current and compare it with the rated current to find out whether the motor is overloaded.
        - that the drive belt is not damaged and that it is clean and not slipping on the cylindrical part of the rotor. If belt slippage still exists despite maximum tension of the tensioning system, the belt should be replaced or shortened,
        - that the air intake openings are not covered with dust or otherwise contaminated. Any dirt should be removed with a soft-tipped hoover or compressed air.
- The rolling bearings of the rotor and drive motor are lubricated continuously during operation. The amount of grease in the bearings during installation of the exchanger is sufficient for long-term operation and there is no need to lubricate the bearings during operation. It is recommended that the motor and gearbox are cleaned of dust so that an insulating layer does not form on the motor surface, which can lead to an increase in the operating temperature of the drive.
- This exchanger should be inspected every four months and the inspection should cover the technical condition as well as the level of fouling. The accumulation of dirt in the heat exchanger fins is often limited to the first 50 mm in the exchanger. Prior to cleaning, adjacent sections of the air handling unit should be protected from contamination.
- The necessary cleaning should be carried out as follows:
    - using hoovers with a soft suction nozzle,
    - by blowing the ducts with a jet of air against the direction of normal air flow,
    - washing the air ducts along their entire length with water and non-corrosive aluminium cleaning agents,
    - In the case of very dirty exchangers, a pressurised water jet can be used to clean them.
- When cleaning the exchanger with mechanical means, maximum care must be taken not to damage or deform the exchanger panels.
- When operating the exchanger at temperatures below zero, it must be thoroughly dried after cleaning before being put back into operation.
- Inspection and maintenance of the rotary exchanger drive must be carried out at the following intervals:
    - 12 hours after launch,
    - 1 week after launch,
- at least every 3 months thereafter

HEAT RECUPERATOR (COUNTER-FLOW, HEXAGONAL, CROSSFLOW)

Maintenance of the exchanger is limited to checking its technical condition and the degree of fouling of the aluminium plates, once every 4 months. The accumulation of dirt in heat exchangers is often limited to the first 50 mm in the exchanger. Before cleaning, the adjacent sections must be protected.

The necessary cleaning should be carried out by one of the methods by:

- vacuuming with a soft squeegee,
- Blowing the ducts with an air jet in the opposite direction to the normal air flow,
- washing along the entire length of the air ducts with water and non-corrosive aluminium cleaning agents,
- in the case of more dirty exchangers, they can be cleaned by rinsing with a high-pressure water jet.

Special care must be taken during cleaning when using mechanical dirt removers and care must be taken that the exchanger plates are not deformed or damaged. When operating the exchanger in freezing temperatures, the exchanger must be thoroughly dried before restarting the air handling unit.

Check:

- throttle operation,
- condition of the condenser,
- status of tray discharge,
- ease of draining condensate,
- Fill the siphon with water before starting the unit,
- anti-FROST system (if present),

SOUND ATTENUATORS (DAMPING BAFFLES)

The silencer section is fitted with baffles made of non-combustible mineral wool to absorb acoustic energy. Maintenance procedures include checking the contamination level of these baffles.

FAN UNIT

- Before carrying out any work (repair, maintenance, service) on the air handling unit, especially when opening inspection panels in the fan section and when removing covers over the drive system, ensure that:
    - the appliance has been properly disconnected from the power supply. This applies to both primary and secondary circuits,
    - the rotor does not turn,
    - The fan surfaces are cool and temperature-safe to the touch,
    - the fan is protected against unintentional start-up.
- The fans are designed for dust-free air flow or air with a light dust content. They are not designed to operate with aggressive gases, vapours or in a highly dusty environment. Operating the fans in an unsuitable environment can lead to bearing damage, corrosion, impeller imbalance or vibration.
- The fan and motor of the unit are designed to meet specific requirements and for special operating characteristics. The fan speed is set so that the air flow and the total impeller stress concentration are appropriate for the ventilation system. A lower forced air flow rate causes operational disturbances and leads to an imbalance of the entire ventilation system.
- This can be caused by:

- dust deposition on the fan impeller blades,
- Wrong direction of fan rotation. If the centrifugal fan rotates in the wrong direction, the air flow causes significantly harmful effects.

- When performing maintenance on the fan, check that:
  - the rotor turns freely, - the rotor is properly balanced,
  - the rotor is securely mounted on the journal,
  - has not changed position in relation to the inlet cone,
  - all fixing screws of the fan components are tightened.
  - rotor imbalance can be caused by:
  - dust deposition on the rotor blades,
  - detachment of additional balancing weights,
  - damage to the rotor blades.
- The contamination level of the inside of the housing, rotor and motor should be checked every four months.
- Cleaning should be carried out by vacuuming or wiping all surfaces with a wet cloth. For more serious soiling, nylon brushes can be used:
  - the inside of the housing using a hoover,
  - rotor with a hoover or by damp wiping with a cloth dampened in a soft cleaning agent.

! For EC motors use bearing type: 6202 ZZ C3E

9.2 CONSUMABLES

SKANUJ I KUP
ZESKANUJ KOD QR NA SWOJEJ CENTRALI LUB
ZNAJDŹ ZESTAW FILTRÓW PO NUMERZE URZĄDZENIA

VTS OFFICIAL E-SHOP

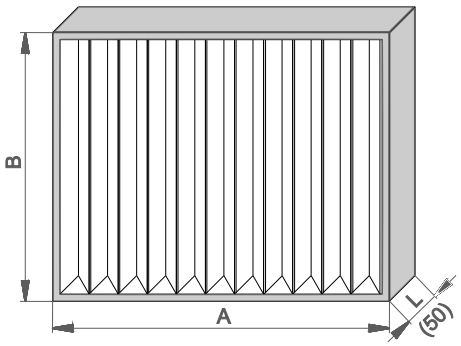
KUP ZESTAW FILTRÓW ONLINE
www.eshop.vtsgroup.com

! Spare parts are available from the manufacturer's online shop and from the network of authorised service centres www.eshop.vtsgroup.com.

! Simply enter the factory number

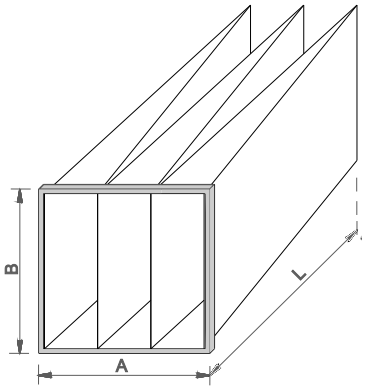
MINI-PLEAT FILTERS

A x B x L	438 x 361 x 48	438 x 493 x 48	542 x 493 x 48	416 x 309 x 48	463 x 370 x 48	523 x 419 x 48	600 x 438 x 48	496 x 489 x 48	ePM10 40% (EU5) ePM2.5 65% (EU7) ePM1 80% (EU9)
VVS021c	2								
VVS030c		2							
VVS040c			2						
VVS055c				6					
VVS075c					6				
VVS100c						6			
VVS120c							6		
VVS150c								8	



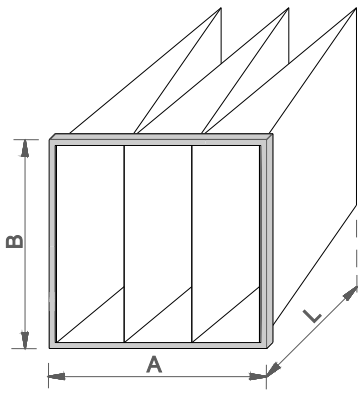
BAG FILTERS 600mm

A x B x L	428 x 287 x 600	428 x 428 x 600	490 x 490 x 600	592 x 592 x 600	592 x 287 x 600	ISO ePM 2.5 65% (EU7) ISO ePM 1 80% (EU9)
VVS021c	2					
VVS030c		2				
VVS040c			2			
VVS055c				2		
VVS075c	3	3				
VVS100c	3		3			
VVS120c				3	3	
VVS150c			8			



BAG FILTERS 300mm

A x B x L	428 x 287 x 600	428 x 428 x 600	490 x 490 x 600	592 x 592 x 600	592 x 287 x 600	ISO COARSE 80% (EU5) ISO ePM 2.5 65% (EU7)
VVS021c	2					
VVS030c		2				
VVS040c			2			
VVS055c				2		
VVS075c	3	3				
VVS100c	3		3			
VVS120c				3	3	
VVS150c			8			

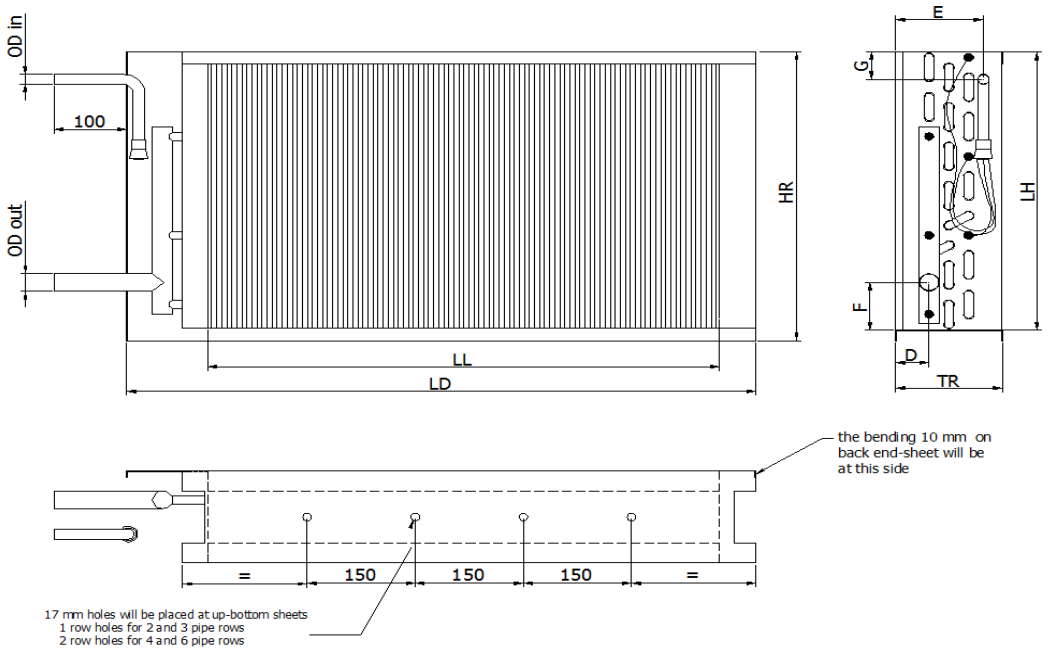


9.3 SPARE PARTS

9.3.1 DX EXCHANGERS (5/16")

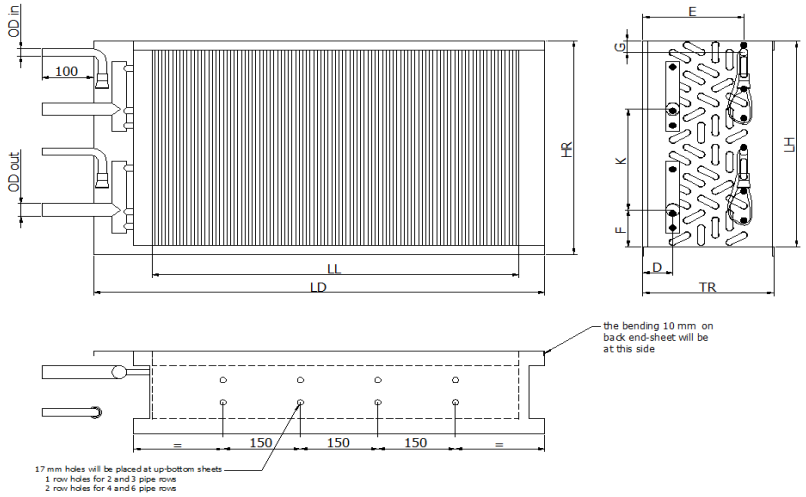
COILS DX/DXH (5/16")

5/16"	LL	LD	LH	HR	TR	D	E	F	G	ØD In	ØD out	Wgt	Vol.
	[mm]											[kg]	[dm³]
VVS021c 2-1	710	873	300	321	110	41	91	75	13	5/8"	Ø28	4,15	1,02
VVS021c 3-1	710	873	300	321	140	45	120	75	13	5/8"	Ø28	5,24	1,46
VVS021c 4-1	710	873	300	321	170	49	131	75	13	5/8"	Ø28	6,81	1,89
VVS021c 6-1	710	873	300	321	235	56	194	75	26	Ø22	Ø28	9,48	2,75
VVS030c 2-1	710	873	425	448	110	41	91	75	45	5/8"	Ø28	5,18	1,45
VVS030c 3-1	710	873	425	448	140	45	120	75	45	5/8"	Ø28	6,73	2,06
VVS030c 4-1	710	873	425	448	170	49	131	75	65	5/8"	Ø28	8,75	2,67
VVS030c 6-1	710	873	425	448	235	56	194	75	52	Ø22	Ø28	12,33	3,9
VVS040c 2-1	930	1080	425	448	110	41	91	75	41	Ø22	Ø35	6,51	1,81
VVS040c 3-1	930	1080	425	448	140	45	120	75	45	5/8"	Ø28	8,51	2,6
VVS040c 4-1	930	1080	425	448	170	49	131	75	41	Ø22	Ø35	11,45	3,52
VVS040c 6-1	930	1080	425	448	235	56	194	75	54	Ø22	Ø35	16,07	5,11
VVS055c 2-1	1050	1251	575	587	110	41	91	120	84	Ø22	Ø28	9,16	2,71
VVS055c 3-1	1050	1251	575	587	140	45	120	120	98	Ø22	Ø35	12,21	3,92
VVS055c 4-1	1050	1251	575	587	170	49	131	120	66	Ø22	Ø35	16,25	5,29
VVS055c 6-1	1050	1251	575	587	235	56	194	120	55	Ø22	Ø42	23,16	7,93



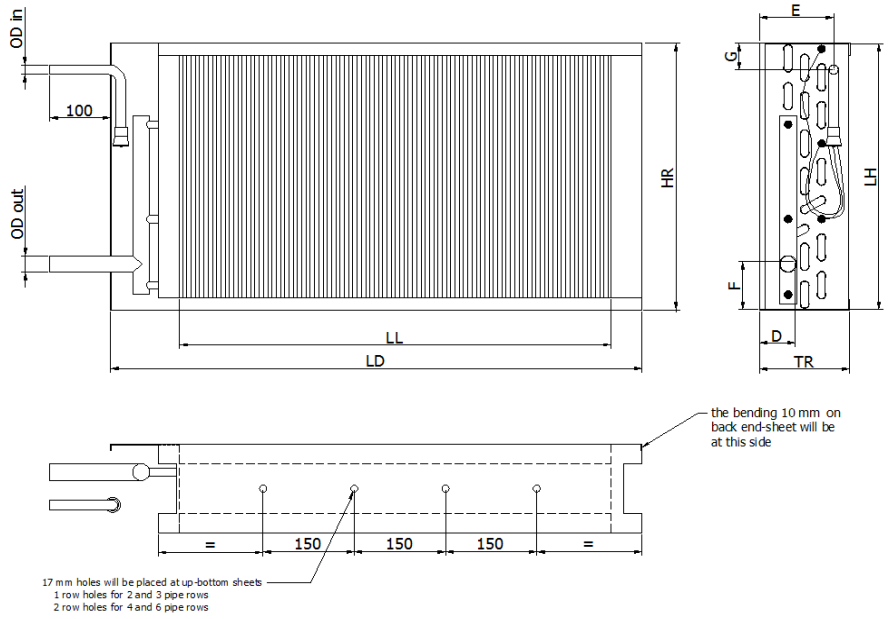
COILS DX/DXH (5/16")

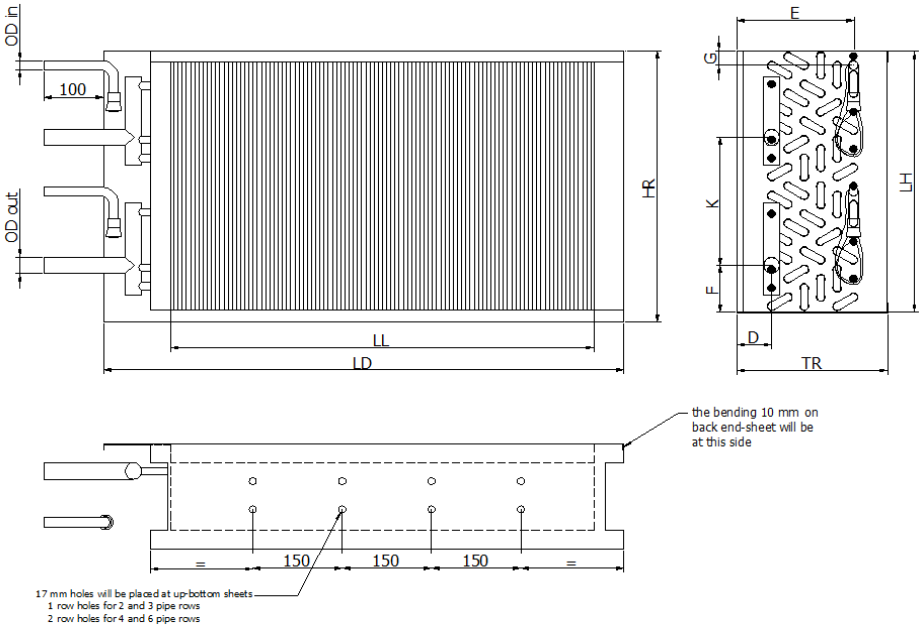
5/16"	LL	LD	LH	HR	TR	D	E	F	G	K	ØD In	ØD out	Wgt	Vol.
	[mm]												[kg]	[dm³]
VVS030c 6-2	710	873	425	448	235	56	194	75	25	191	2x5/8"	2xØ28	14,96	4,0
VVS040c 4-2	930	1080	425	448	170	49	131	75	22	191	2x5/8"	2xØ28	13,82	3,4
VVS040c 6-2	930	1080	425	448	235	56	194	75	22	191	2x5/8"	2xØ28	19,06	5,0
VVS055c 3-2	1050	1251	575	587	140	45	100	120	25	222	2x5/8"	2xØ28	14,33	4,0
VVS055c 4-2	1050	1251	575	587	170	49	131	120	38	222	2x5/8"	2xØ28	18,7	5,1
VVS055c 6-2	1050	1251	575	587	235	56	194	120	19	222	2xØ22	2xØ35	26,71	7,7
VVS030c 6-2	710	873	425	448	235	56	194	75	25	191	2x5/8"	2xØ28	14,96	3,9
VVS040c 4-2	930	1080	425	448	170	49	75	22	191		2x5/8"	2xØ28	13,82	3,4
VVS040c 6-2	930	1080	425	448	235	56	75	22	191		2x5/8"	2xØ28	19,06	5,0
VVS055c 3-2	1050	1251	575	587	140	45	120	25	222		2x5/8"	2xØ28	14,33	4,0



COILS DX/DXH (5/16”)

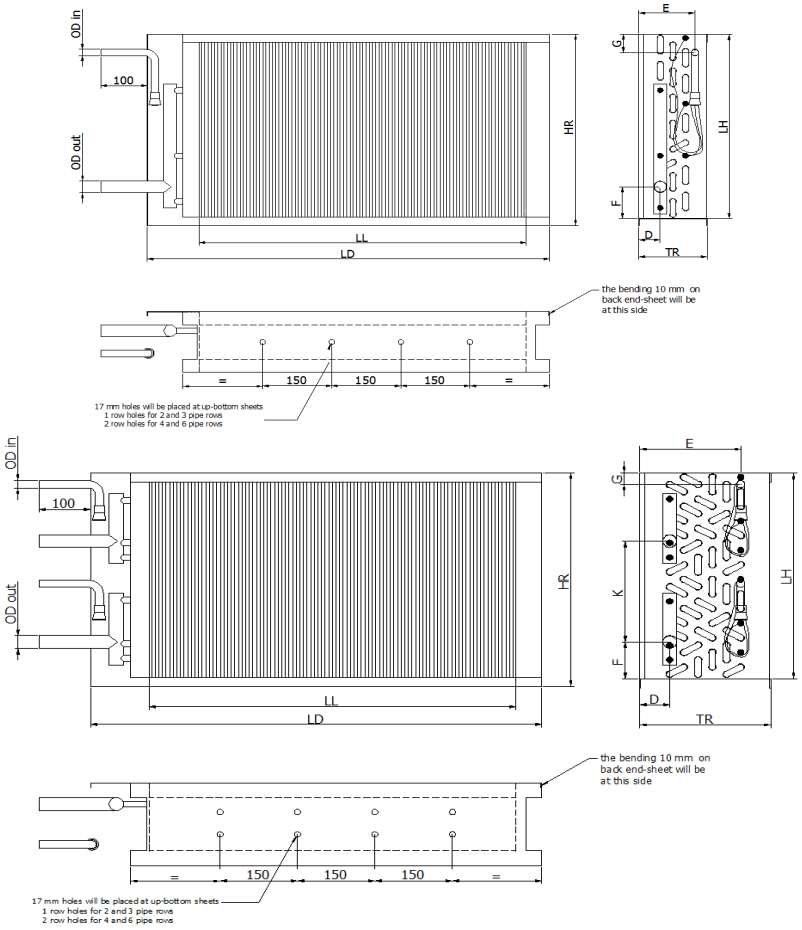
5/16”	LL	LD	LH	HR	TR	D	E	F	G	K	ØD In	ØD out	Wgt	Vol.
	[mm]												[kg]	[dm³]
VVS075c 2-1	1190	1392	700	702	110	41	91	120	63		5/8"	Ø28	12,1	3,7
VVS075c 3-1	1190	1392	700	702	140	45	120	120	116		Ø22	Ø28	16,3	5,3
VVS075c 3-2	1190	1392	700	702	140	45	100	120	76	318	2x5/8"	2xØ28	18,4	5,34
VVS075c 4-1	1190	1392	700	702	170	49	131	120	159		Ø22	Ø35	21,6	7,2
VVS075c 4-2	1190	1392	700	702	170	49	131	120	19	318	2x5/8"	2xØ28	24,1	7,0
VVS075c 6-1	1190	1392	700	702	235	56	194	120	97		Ø22	Ø42	31,5	10,8
VVS075c 6-2	1190	1392	700	702	235	56	194	120	58	318	2xØ22	2xØ28	34,6	10,5
VVS100c 2-1	1370	1572	800	806	110	41	91	120	87		Ø22	Ø28	15,9	4,8
VVS100c 2-2	1370	1572	800	806	110	41	91	120	57	381	2x5/8"	2xØ28	17,6	4,8
VVS100c 3-1	1370	1572	800	806	140	45	120	120	87		Ø22	Ø35	22,4	7,2
VVS100c 3-2	1370	1572	800	806	140	45	100	120	50	381	2x5/8"	2xØ28	23,6	6,9
VVS100c 4-1	1370	1572	800	806	170	49	131	120	113		Ø28	Ø42	30,5	9,6
VVS100c 4-2	1370	1572	800	806	170	49	131	120	49	381	2xØ22	2xØ28	31,7	9,3
VVS100c 6-2	1370	1572	800	806	235	56	194	120	42	381	2xØ22	2xØ35	43,7	13,7




OD in
100
OD out
HR
LL
LD
E
G
K
F
D
TR
LH
the bending 10 mm on back end-sheet will be at this side
150
150
150
17 mm holes will be placed at up-bottom sheets
1 row holes for 2 and 3 pipe rows
2 row holes for 4 and 6 pipe rows

COILS DX/DXH (5/16”)

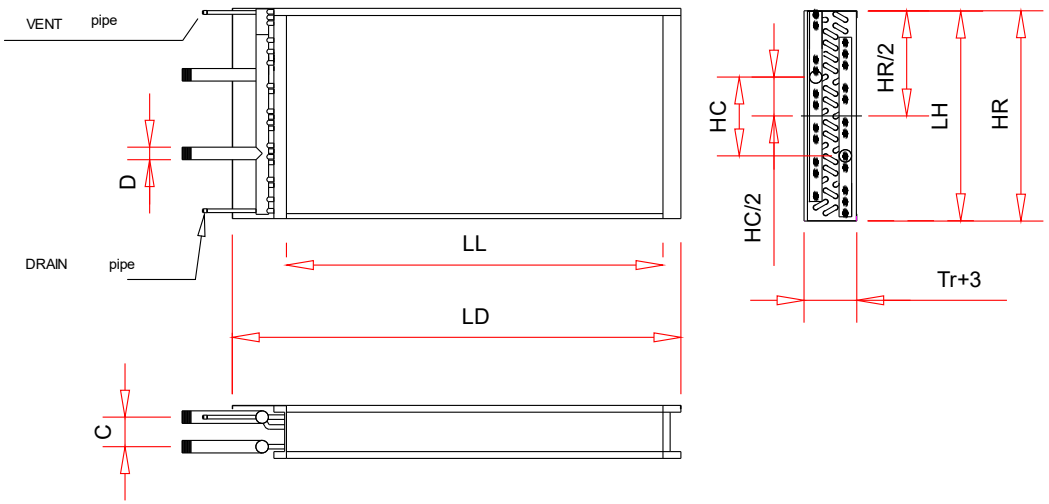
5/16”	LL	LD	LH	HR	TR	D	E	F	G	K	ØD In	ØD out	Wgt	Vol.
	[mm]												[kg]	[dm^3]
VVS120c 2-1	1600	1802	825	838	140	59	118	120	102		Ø22	Ø35	19,3	5,9
VVS120c 2-2	1600	1802	825	838	110	41	91	120	73	381	2x5/8"	2xØ28	21,9	5,9
VVS120c 3-1	1600	1802	825	838	170	45	120	120	125		Ø22	Ø42	27,1	8,8
VVS120c 3-2	1600	1802	825	838	140	45	100	120	35	381	2x5/8"	2xØ35	29,1	8,5
VVS120c 4-1	1600	1802	825	838	210	49	131	120	125		Ø22	Ø42	36,0	11,4
VVS120c 4-2	1600	1802	825	838	170	49	131	120	35	381	2xØ22	2xØ28	37,4	11,1
VVS120c 6-2	1600	1802	825	838	235	56	194	120	19	381	2xØ22	2xØ35	52,9	16,3
VVS150c 2-1	1780	1997	925	937	140	59	118	120	91		Ø22	Ø35	23,2	7,2
VVS150c 2-2	1780	1997	925	937	110	41	91	120	107	381	2x5/8"	2xØ28	25,0	7,0
VVS150c 3-1	1780	1997	925	937	170	63	143	120	78		Ø22	Ø42	33,6	10,8
VVS150c 3-2	1780	1997	925	937	140	45	100	120	49	381	2xØ22	2xØ35	35,5	10,5
VVS150c 4-1	1780	1997	925	937	210	66	164	120	123		Ø22	Ø54	43,4	14,1
VVS150c 4-2	1780	1997	925	937	170	49	131	120	69	381	2xØ22	2xØ35	45,0	13,7
VVS150c 6-2	1780	1997	925	937	235	56	194	120	59	381	2xØ22	2xØ42	65,6	20,6



9.3.2 WYMIENNIKI WODDNE (WCL 3/8”)

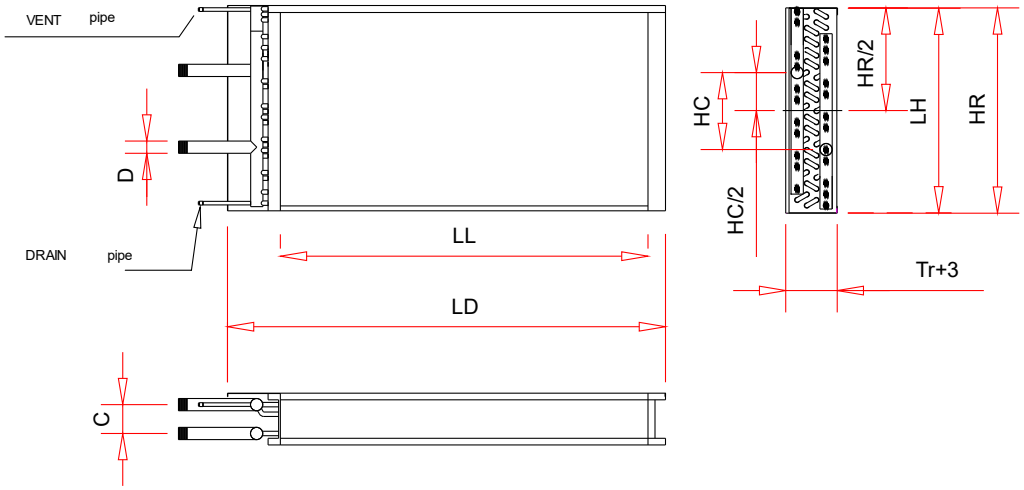
HYDRONIC COILS 3/8”

VVS	Rows	LL	LD	LH	HR	C	HC	TR	D	d	De	Wgt	Vol.
		[mm]							[cal]		[mm]	[kg]	[dm³]
VVS021c	WCL1	710	873	300	321	50	150	100	1"	1/4"	33,7	5,56	1
VVS021c	WCL2	710	873	300	321	50	150	100	1"	1/4"	33,7	6,69	1,62
VVS021c	WCL3	710	873	300	321	66	150	125	1"	1/4"	33,7	7,92	2,25
VVS021c	WCL4	710	873	300	321	66	150	125	1"	1/4"	33,7	9,62	2,88
VVS021c	WCL6	710	873	300	321	110	150	160	1"	1/4"	33,7	12,56	4,14
VVS021c	WCL8	710	873	300	321	154	150	210	1"	1/4"	33,7	15,49	5,41
VVS030c	WCL1	710	873	425	448	50	150	100	1"	1/4"	33,7	6,83	1,17
VVS030c	WCL2	710	873	425	448	50	150	100	1"	1/4"	33,7	8,43	2,3
VVS030c	WCL3	710	873	425	448	66	150	125	1"	1/4"	33,7	10,17	3,18
VVS030c	WCL4	710	873	425	448	66	150	125	1"	1/4"	33,7	12,39	4,08
VVS030c	WCL6	710	873	425	448	110	150	180	1 1/4"	1/4"	42,4	17,28	6,25
VVS030c	WCL8	710	873	425	448	154	150	210	1 1/4"	1/4"	42,4	21,24	8,03
VVS040c	WCL1	930	1080	425	448	50	150	100	1"	1/4"	33,7	7,81	2,02
VVS040c	WCL2	930	1080	425	448	50	150	100	1"	1/4"	33,7	9,88	2,82
VVS040c	WCL3	930	1080	425	448	66	150	125	1"	1/4"	33,7	12,13	3,98
VVS040c	WCL4	930	1080	425	448	66	150	125	1"	1/4"	33,7	15	5,41
VVS040c	WCL6	930	1080	425	448	110	150	180	1 1/4"	1/4"	42,4	21,06	7,82
VVS040c	WCL8	930	1080	425	448	154	150	210	1 1/4"	1/4"	42,4	26,18	10,14
VVS055c	WCL1	1050	1251	575	586	50	260	110	1 1/4"	1/4"	42,4	11,34	2,93
VVS055c	WCL2	1050	1251	575	586	50	260	110	1 1/4"	1/4"	42,4	14,49	4,71
VVS055c	WCL3	1050	1251	575	586	66	260	125	1 1/4"	1/4"	42,4	17,92	6,46
VVS055c	WCL4	1050	1251	575	586	66	260	125	1 1/4"	1/4"	42,4	22,04	8,23
VVS055c	WCL6	1050	1251	575	586	110	260	180	2"	1/4"	60,3	32,91	13,14
VVS055c	WCL8	1050	1251	575	586	154	260	245	2"	1/4"	60,3	40,46	16,65



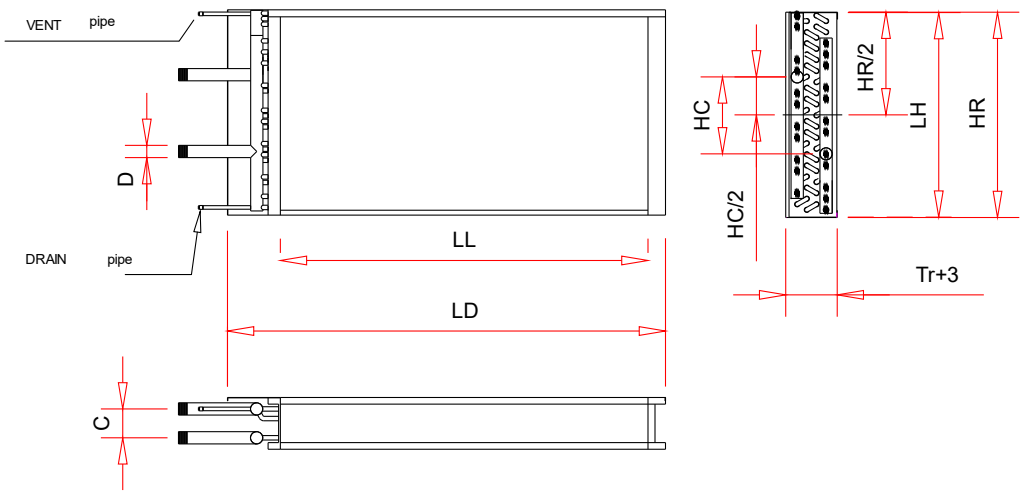
HYDRONIC COILS 3/8”

VVS	Rows	LL	LD	LH	HR	C	HC	TR	D	d	De	Wgt	Vol.
		[mm]							[cal]		[mm]	[kg]	[dm³]
VVS075c	WCL1	1190	1392	700	702	50	260	100	1 1/4"	1/4"	42,4	13,9	3,8
VVS075c	WCL2	1190	1392	700	702	50	260	100	1 1/4"	1/4"	42,4	18,2	6,3
VVS075c	WCL3	1190	1392	700	702	66	260	125	1 1/4"	1/4"	42,4	23,0	8,7
VVS075c	WCL4	1190	1392	700	702	66	260	125	1 1/4"	1/4"	42,4	28,5	11,1
VVS075c	WCL6	1190	1392	700	702	110	260	180	2"	1/4"	60,3	42,5	17,7
VVS075c	WCL8	1190	1392	700	702	154	260	245	2"	1/4"	60,3	52,8	22,5



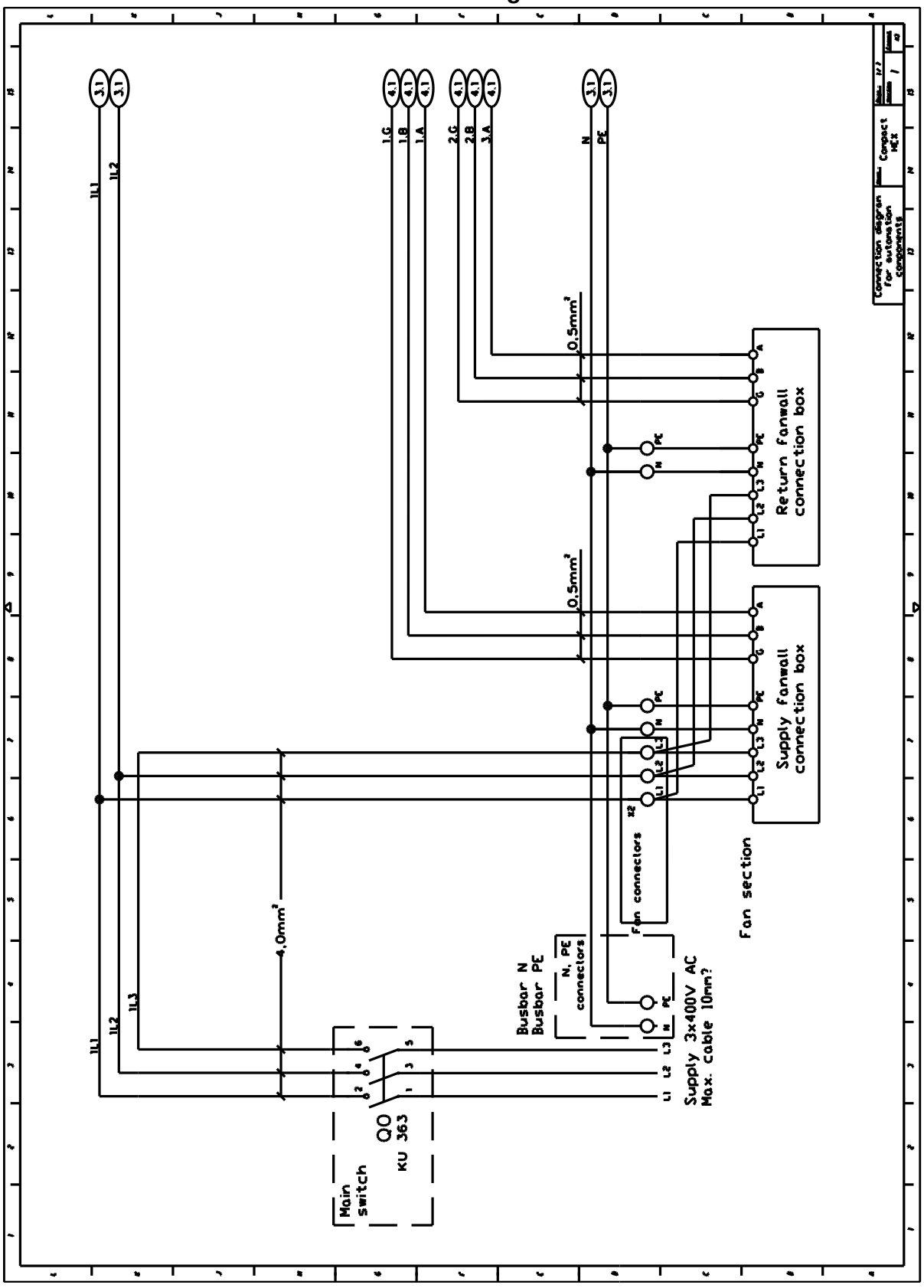
HYDRONIC COILS 3/8”

VVS	Rows	LL	LD	LH	HR	C	HC	TR	D	d	De	Wgt	Vol.
					[mm]				[cal]		[mm]	[kg]	[dm^3]
VVS100c	WCL1	1370	1572	800	806	50	260	100	1 1/4"	1/4"	25	5,0	24
VVS100c	WCL2	1370	1572	800	806	50	260	100	1 1/4"	1/4"	25	5,0	27
VVS100c	WCL3	1370	1572	800	806	66	260	160	2"	1/4"	25	5,0	24
VVS100c	WCL4	1370	1572	800	806	66	260	160	2"	1/4"	25	5,0	34
VVS100c	WCL6	1370	1572	800	806	110	260	180	2"	1/4"	25	5,0	24
VVS100c	WCL8	1370	1572	800	806	154	260	245	3"	1/4"	30	5,0	32
VVS120c	WCL1	1600	1802	825	838	50	260	100	1 1/4"	1/4"	25	12,0	24
VVS120c	WCL2	1600	1802	825	838	50	260	100	1 1/4"	1/4"	25	12,0	27
VVS120c	WCL3	1600	1802	825	838	66	260	160	2"	1/4"	25	12,0	24
VVS120c	WCL4	1600	1802	825	838	66	260	160	2"	1/4"	25	12,0	34
VVS120c	WCL6	1600	1802	825	838	1`10	260	210	3"	1/4"	30	12,0	24
VVS120c	WCL8	1600	1802	825	838	154	260	245	3"	1/4"	30	12,0	32
VVS150c	WCL1	1790	1997	925	937	50	260	100	1 1/4"	1/4"	25	11,0	24
VVS150c	WCL2	1790	1997	925	937	50	260	100	1 1/4"	1/4"	25	11,0	27
VVS150c	WCL3	1790	1997	925	937	66	260	160	2"	1/4"	25	11,0	24
VVS150c	WCL4	1790	1997	925	937	66	260	160	2"	1/4"	25	11,0	34
VVS150c	WCL6	1790	1997	925	937	110	260	210	3"	1/4"	30	11,0	24
VVS150c	WCL8	1790	1997	925	937	154	260	245	3"	1/4"	30	11,0	32

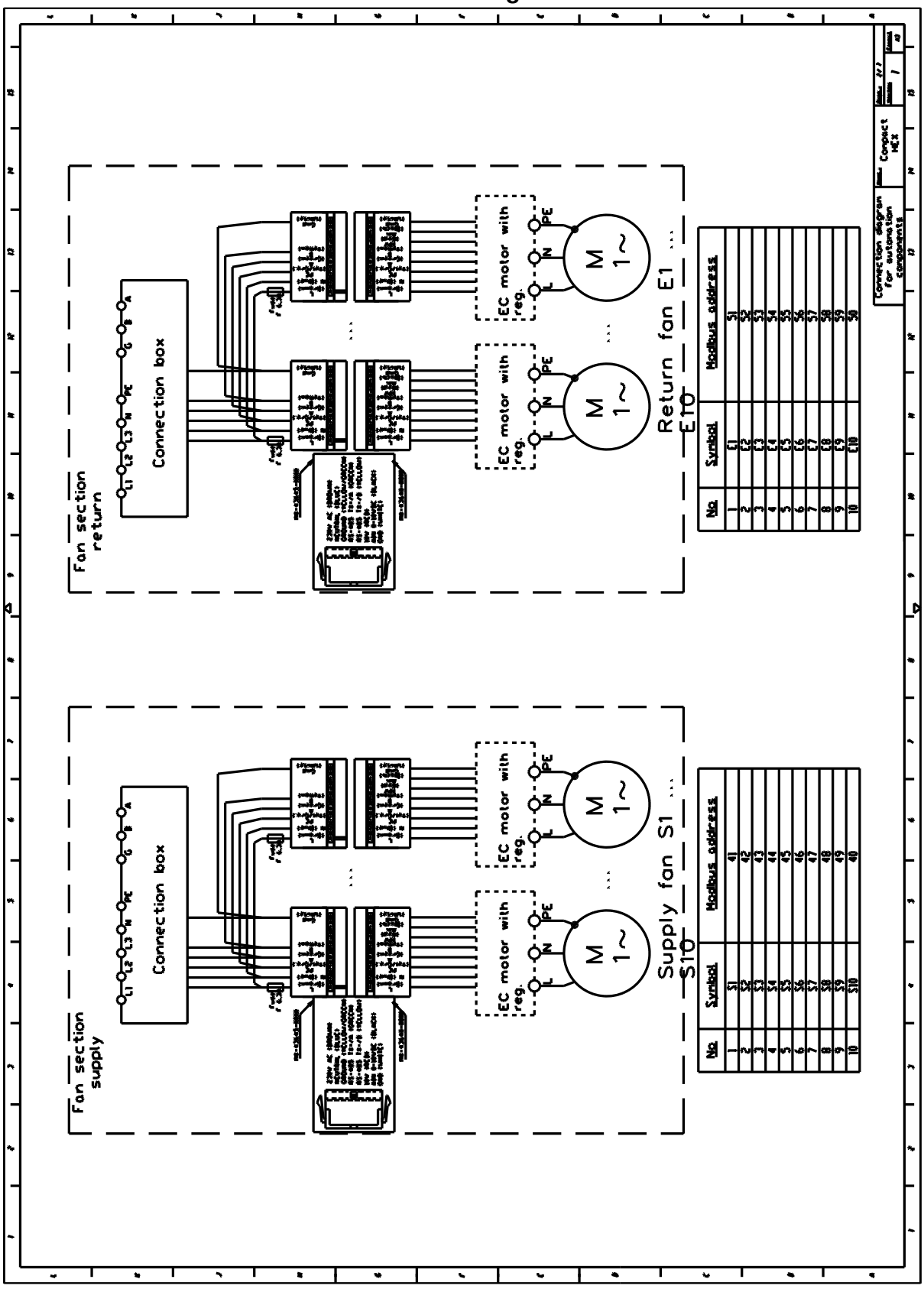


9.4 CONNECTION DIAGRAM FOR VENTUS COMPACT HEX

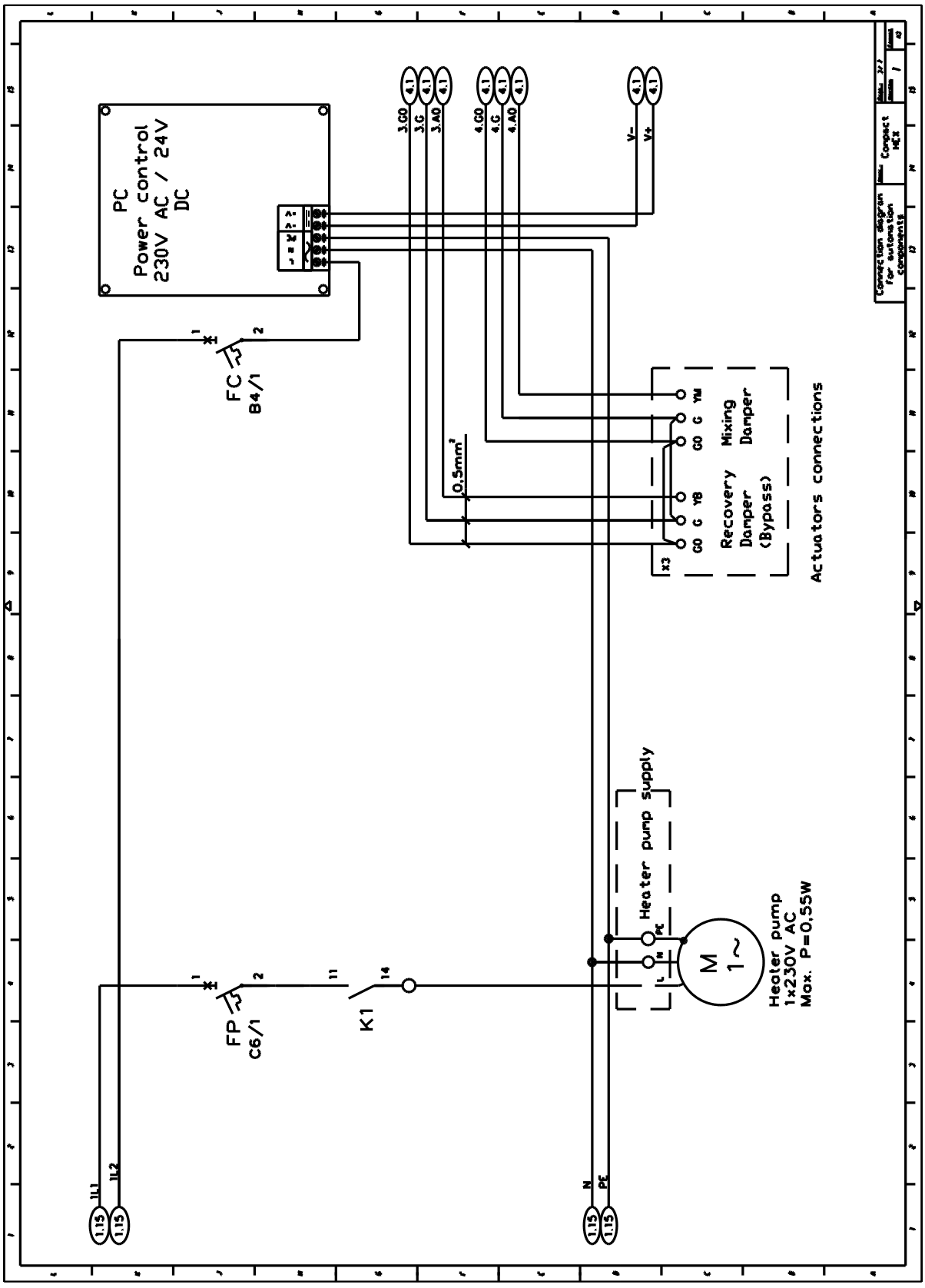
9.4.1 VENTUS COMPACT HEX air handling unit No. 1



9.4.2 VENTUS COMPACT HEX air handling unit No. 2

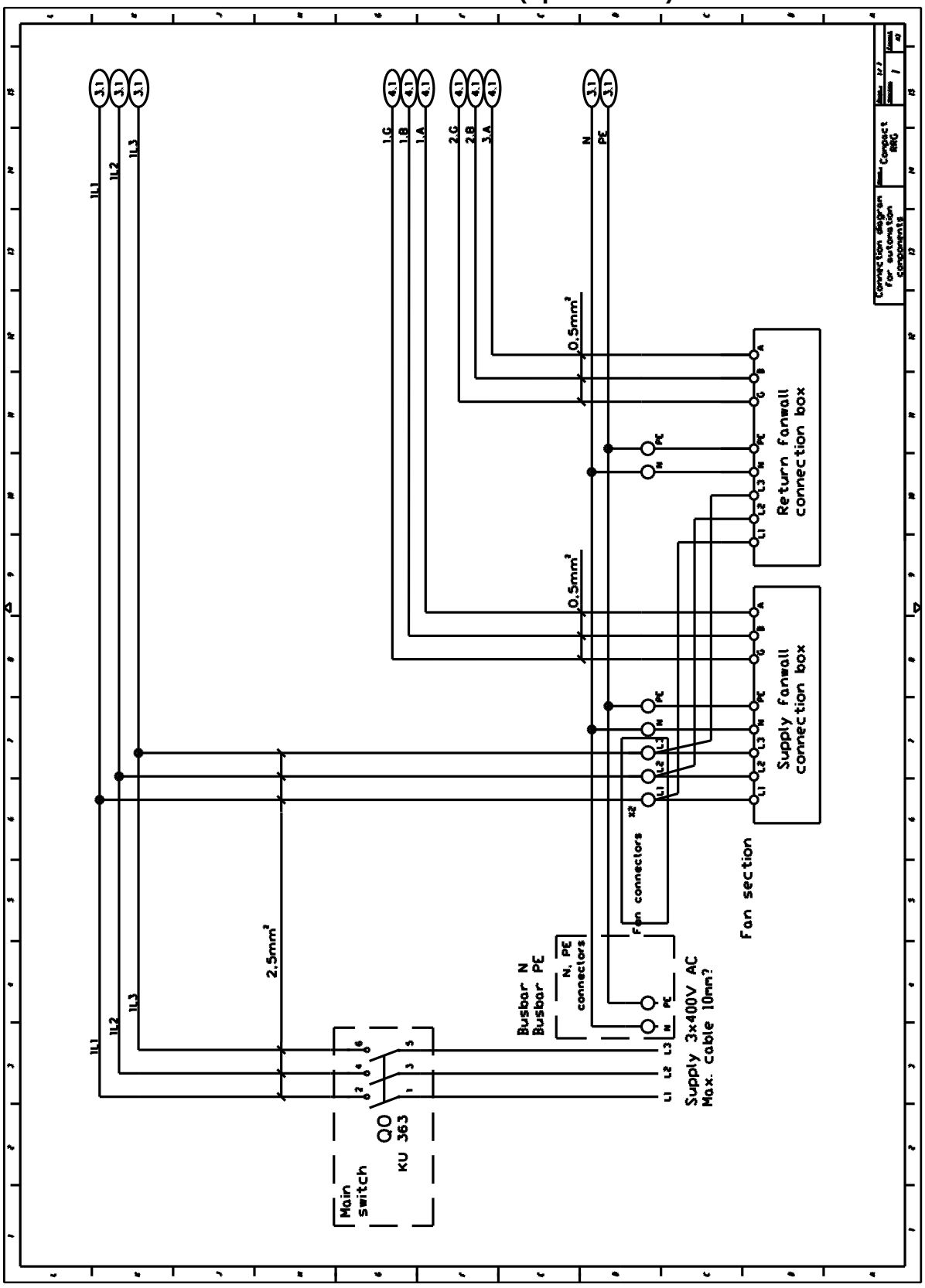


9.4.3 VENTUS COMPACT HEX AHU No. 3

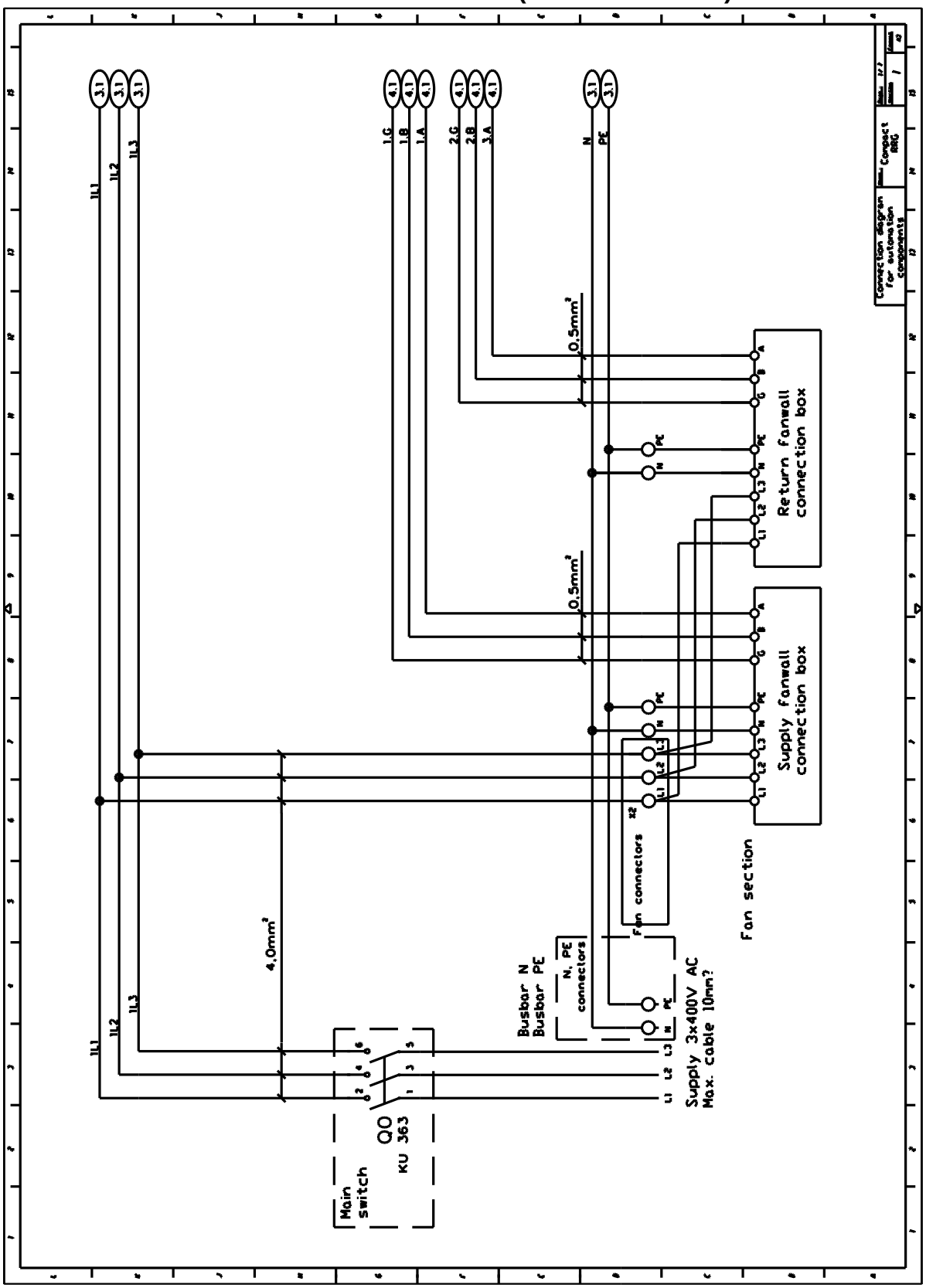


9.5 CONNECTION DIAGRAM FOR VENTUS COMPACT RRG

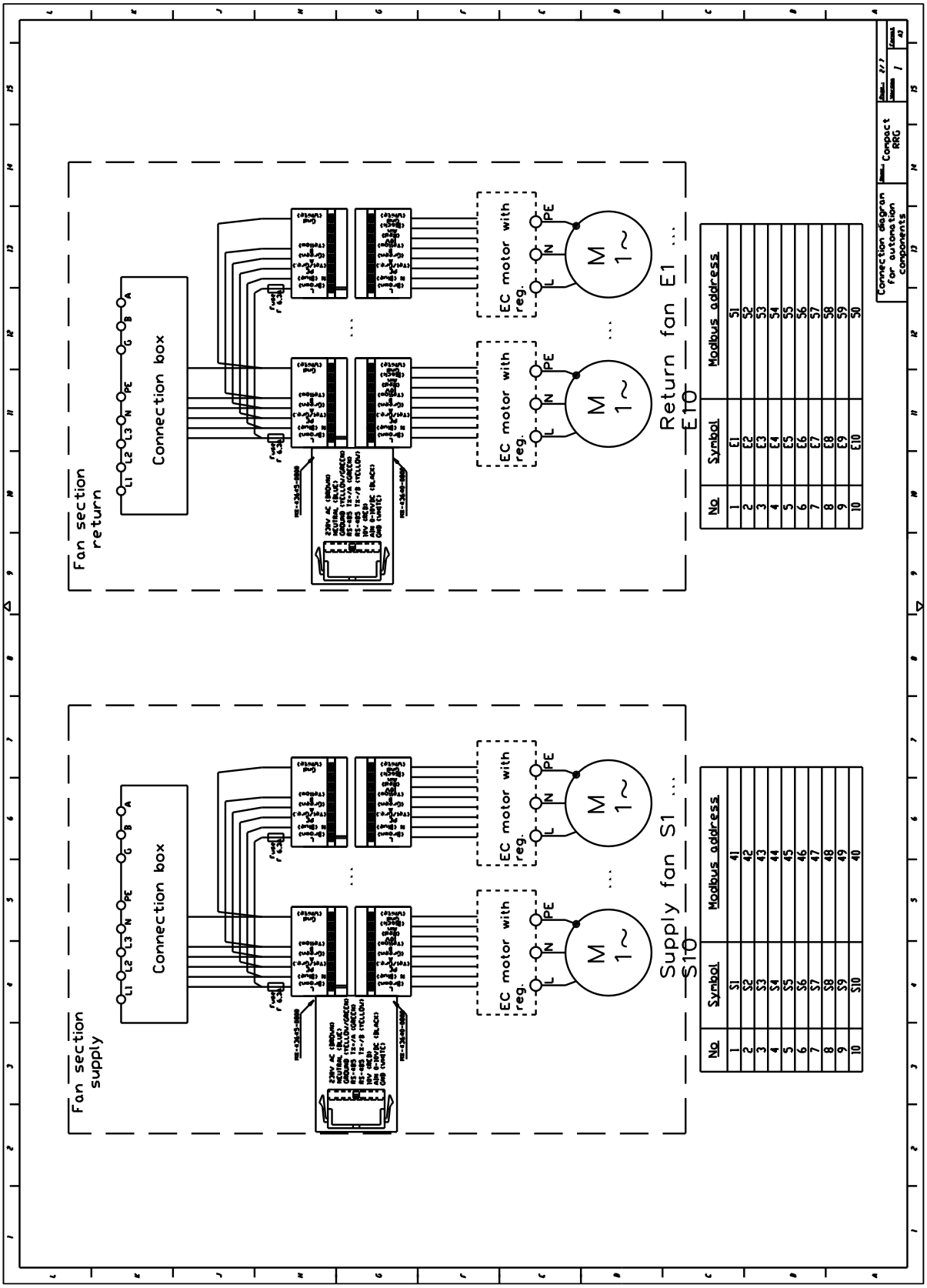
9.5.1 VENTUS COMPACT RRG AHU No. 1 (up to 6 fans)



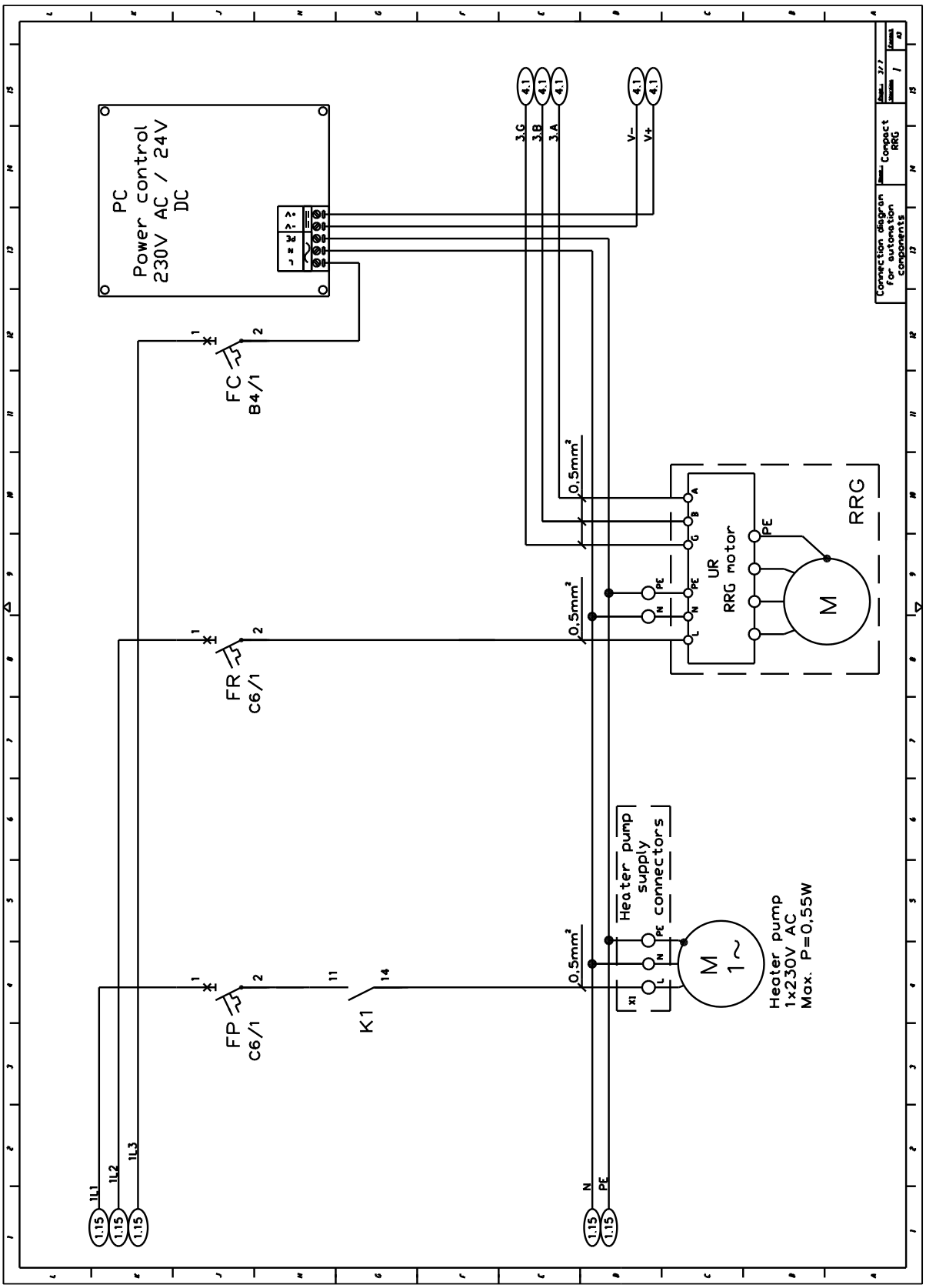
9.5.2 VENTUS COMPACT RRG No. 1 AHU (more than 6 fans)



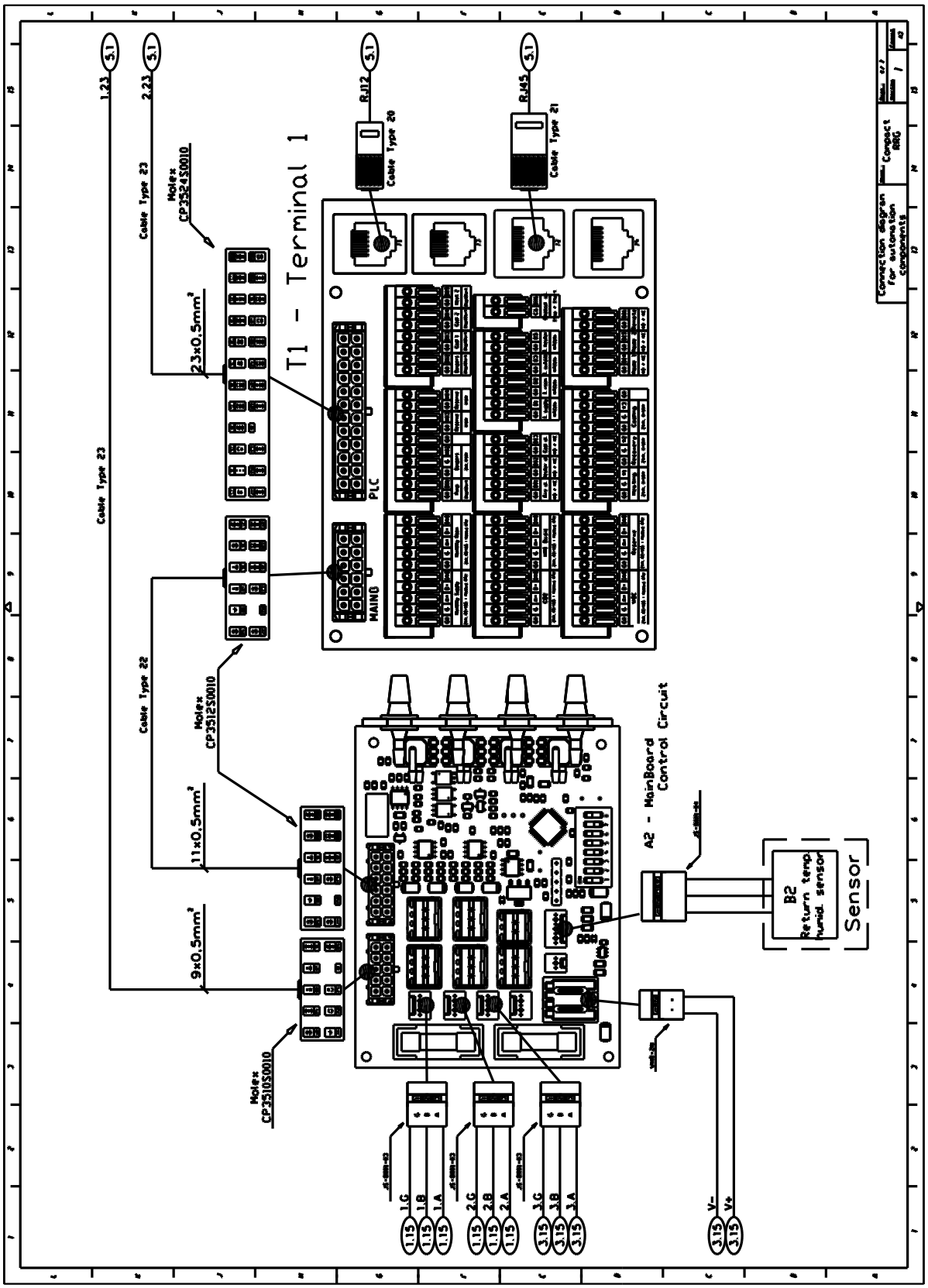
9.5.3 VENTUS COMPACT RRG AHU No 2



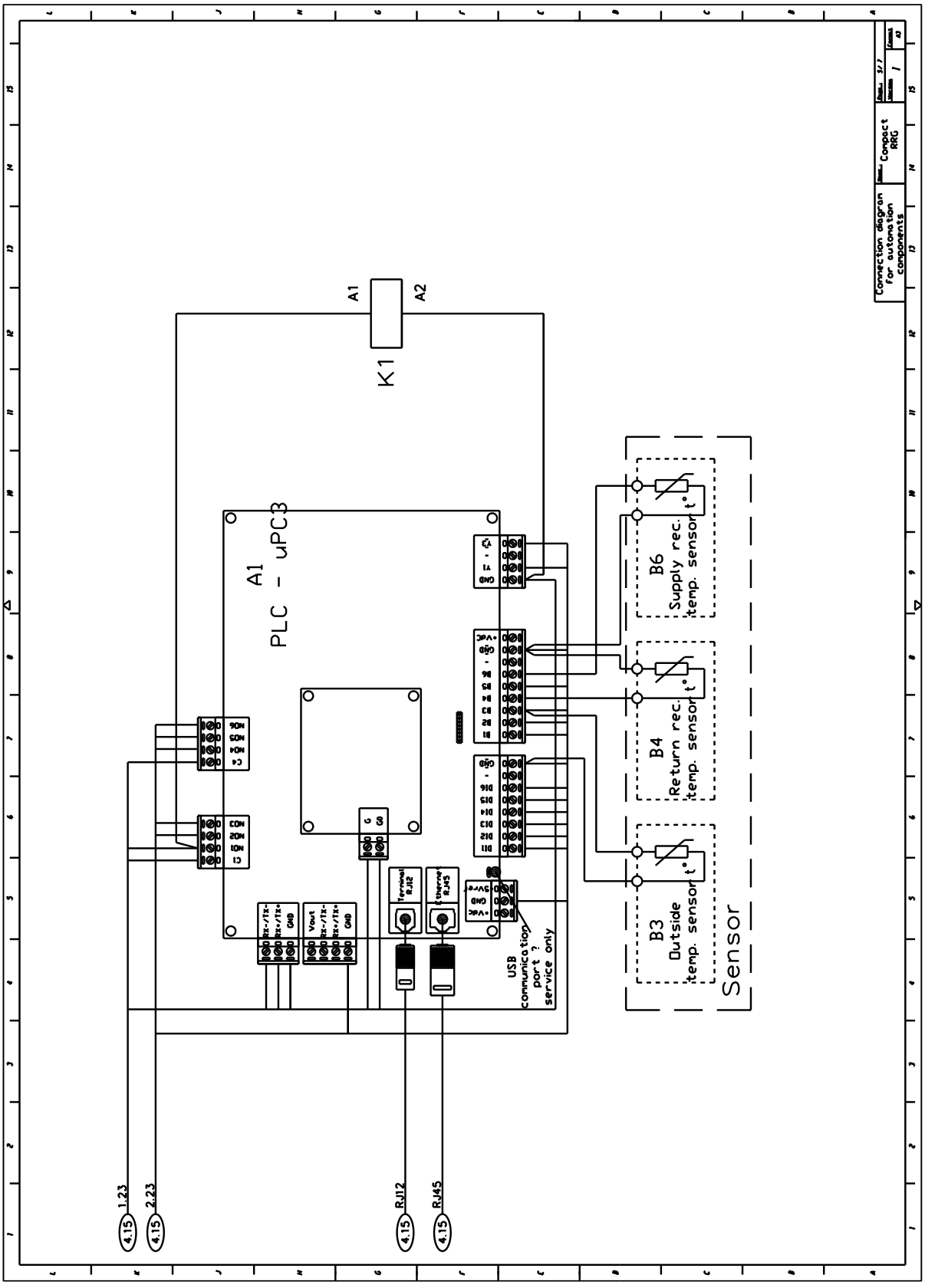
9.5.4 VENTUS COMPACT RRG AHU No. 3



9.5.5 VENTUS COMPACT RRG AHU No. 4



9.5.6 VENTUS COMPACT RRG AHU No 5



9.6 HEALTH AND SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

- The connection and commissioning of the air handling unit should be carried out by qualified personnel and in accordance with the recommended regulations and guidelines relating to the operation of electrical equipment.
- Under no circumstances should the appliance be connected to a power source before the protection system is activated.
- Under no circumstances should repairs or maintenance work be carried out while the unit remains connected to the power supply.
- Operation of the air handling unit with the inspection panel removed is strictly prohibited.
- Service, repair or maintenance personnel, designated for air handling units, must be qualified and authorised to carry out all the required activities in accordance with the regulations in force in the country where the unit is installed.
- The installation location of the control panel must have the necessary safety equipment and fire-fighting equipment/devices in accordance with local regulations.

- Routine checks, carried out by qualified technical personnel or service personnel authorised by VTS, guarantee long-term, reliable and trouble-free operation of the equipment. Our service personnel are available at all times to provide support for commissioning, maintenance and in the event of any emergency situation relating to the operation of the unit.
- VTS authorised service stations sell spare parts and accessories for our air handling units. When ordering parts, please specify the type of air handling unit, size and series number.
- For more information on the VTS service network, visit www.vtsgroup.com.

10 SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

10.1 TECHNICAL INFORMATION FOR REGULATION (EU) N327/2011 IMPLEMENTING DIRECTIVE 2009/125/EC

SR-FS FANS							
Fan Set Model	#2	#5	#9-1	#9-2	#9-3	#10	#11
	[%]	[%]	[-]	[kW]	[m³/h].	[Pa]	[rpm]
SR-FS-P-225-0.3	65,40	73,30	SR-FS-P-225-0.3	0,43	1 288	704	3 600
SR-FS-P-225-0.7	62,00	68,10	SR-FS-P-225-0.7	0,85	1 642	1 065	4 500
SR-FS-P-250-0.3	66,20	73,30	SR-FS-P-250-0.3	0,49	1 676	633	3 000
SR-FS-P-250-0.7	67,40	72,40	SR-FS-P-250-0.7	0,98	2 060	1 058	3 800
SR-FS-P-315-0.3	65,40	72,70	SR-FS-P-315-0.3	0,49	2 256	461	2 060
SR-FS-P-315-0.7	66,20	72,00	SR-FS-P-315-0.7	0,75	2 411	674	2 400
SR-FS-P-315-1.5	69,70	73,00	SR-FS-P-315-1.5	1,77	3 560	1 164	3 250
SR-FS-P-315-2.5	67,80	70,40	SR-FS-P-315-2.5	2,44	3 964	1 419	3 600
SR-FS-A-225-0.3	62,70	71,10	SR-FS-A-225-0.3	0,41	1 238	674	3 600
SR-FS-A-225-0.7	59,70	66,20	SR-FS-A-225-0.7	0,83	1 527	1 069	4 500
SR-FS-A-250-0.3	62,40	70,00	SR-FS-A-250-0.3	0,48	1 456	672	3 000
SR-FS-A-250-0.7	65,20	70,60	SR-FS-A-250-0.7	0,93	2 111	950	3 800
SR-FS-A-315-0.3	62,30	70,20	SR-FS-A-315-0.3	0,46	2 119	437	2 060
SR-FS-A-315-0.7	64,40	70,60	SR-FS-A-315-0.7	0,71	2 296	648	2 400
SR-FS-A-315-1.5	67,60	71,30	SR-FS-A-315-1,5	1,69	3 428	1 118	3 250
SR-FS-A-315-2.5	67,10	69,90	SR-FS-A-315-2.5	2,33	3 902	1 363	3 600
SR-FS-A-355-1.6	70,00	73,60	SR-FS-A-355-1.6	1,65	4 017	967	2 650
SR-FS-A-355-2.5	69,90	72,20	SR-FS-A-355-2.5	2,50	4 513	1 316	3 000
SR-FS-A-355-3.7	66,90	68,40	SR-FS-A-355-3,7	3,57	5 199	1 573	3 400
SR-FS-A-400-1.6	70,70	73,70	SR-FS-A-400-1.6	1,89	4 876	920	2 250
SR-FS-A-400-2.5	68,40	71,00	SR-FS-A-400-2.5	2,41	6 366	879	2 000
SR-FS-A-400-3.7	66,70	67,90	SR-FS-A-400-3.7	3,83	5 836	1 499	2 850
SR-FS-A-400-5.4	66,70	66,70	SR-FS-A-400-5.4	5,65	6 802	1 916	3 250
SR-FS-A-450-1.6	70,20	73,60	SR-FS-A-450-1.6	1,75	5 176	798	1 800
SR-FS-A-450-2.5	68,10	71,00	SR-FS-A-450-2.5	2,24	5 068	1 021	2 400
SR-FS-A-450-3.7	67,70	69,20	SR-FS-A-450-3.7	3,57	7 086	1 170	2 300
SR-FS-A-450-5.4	66,80	67,10	SR-FS-A-450-5.4	5,29	8 021	1 526	2 600
SR-FS-A-500-3.7	69,80	71,20	SR-FS-A-500-3.7	3,59	8 577	1 001	1 900
SR-FS-A-500-5.4	70,10	70,50	SR-FS-A-500-5.4	5,06	9 562	1 284	2 130
SR-FS-A-560-3.7	69,00	70,40	SR-FS-A-560-3.7	3,58	9 486	893	1 600
SR-FS-A-560-5.4	69,00	69,00	SR-FS-A-560-5.4	5,52	11 192	1 176	1 830

WG PARAMETER (EU) 327/2011	VALUE
#3	A
#4	Static
#6	Year of manufacture printed on the product nameplate.
#7	Swiss Rotors sp. z o.o. , 586-001-73-79 , Rumska 18, 81-198, Dębogórze, Poland
#8	YES
#12	Disposal shall be carried out in a suitable and environmentally friendly manner in accordance with the legal regulations of the country concerned. "Materials are sorted and segregated in an environmentally friendly manner." If necessary, they should be taken to a specialist facility.
#13	Information provided in the relevant chapters of the dedicated manual, especially on maintenance (www. https://swissrotors.com)
#14	N/A

10.2 ASSOCIATED INSTRUCTIONS

! Refer to the detailed instructions and make the connections and configurations according to the documentation available at www.vtsgroup.com and the instructions supplied with the equipment. In particular, you should familiarise yourself with:

- Installation, Operation and Maintenance Manual - VENTUS Software - uPC3 control / VTS Ventilation Software for air handling units (Ventus - Application uPC3) uPC3 controller - connection diagram,
- Installation, Operation and Maintenance Manual VENTUS Heat Wheel Drive / rotary heat exchanger drive manual,
- Roof assembly / roof installation
- Installation Manual Sections Connection,
- Installation, Operation and Maintenance Manual Vts Ec Motor Drive / Technical terms and conditions for drives with EC motors for VTS units,
- Operation and Maintenance manual - Electric Heaters - Power Slices / Electric Heaters - Slices Technical and Operational Documentation.
- Others available at www.vtsgoup.com

10.3 DISMANTLING AND DISPOSAL OF AHU

! The dismantling of the appliance should be carried out and/or supervised by suitably qualified personnel with the appropriate level of knowledge and authority. A certified waste disposal organisation in your region should be contacted. Confirm how to prepare and segregate materials, especially hazardous materials that may have been used in the construction of the appliance (e.g. batteries).

! Components should be sorted with a view to recycling by material: iron and steel, aluminium, copper, non-ferrous metals e.g. windings (winding insulation will be burned off when copper is recycled), insulating materials, electrical wiring, electronic waste, plastic components, etc. The same applies to fabrics and cleaning substances that have been used during component dismantling. The separation of components should be carried out according to local regulations or by a specialised recycling firm.

! The unit should be dismantled using general procedures commonly used in mechanical engineering, respecting local regulations for disposal and waste management.

! Low-moisture (CFC) installations are filled with refrigerant, usually R41A, which cannot escape into the atmosphere. The refrigerant must be recovered in accordance with the regulations in force (this operation must be carried out by a qualified person).

GENERAL DISMANTLING PROCEDURE

- Disconnection of all utilities.
- Removal of polite and refrigerants from the installation.
- Dismantling of inspection panels.
- Dismantling of electrical and Control systems.
- Removal of all accessories and components from the control panel.
- Disassembly of components according to their material of construction.
- Case dismantling. .
- Separation of insulation from sheet metal.
- Segregation of materials and components by material.
- Transfer of materials for disposal.

!

! General safety rules must be observed.

! In particular, it is important to bear in mind:

- The weight of the appliance and its components. The appliance consists of heavy components. These parts may fall during disassembly, which may cause death, serious personal injury or material damage.
- Disconnection of the supply voltage including all associated systems.
- Prevention of accidental re-engagement.
- The presence of Control or electronic components in which electricity can be stored.

10.4 NOTES

Routine checks, carried out by qualified technical personnel or service personnel authorised by VTS, guarantee long-term, reliable and trouble-free operation of the equipment. Our service staff is available at all times to provides support for commissioning, maintenance and in the event of any emergency situation relating to the operation of the unit.

VTS authorised service sells spare parts and accessories for our air handling units. When ordering parts, please specify the type of air handling unit, size and series number.

For more information on the VTS service network, visit: www.vtsgroup.com.

The unit's rating plate includes the sound pressure level LWA (1m) quoted for a distance of 1m from the unit.

To calculate the LWA values at 3m and 5m, use the formula:

- LWA (3m) = LWA (1m) - 9.54
- LWA (5m) = LWA (1m) - 13.98

Original version of the manual is in PL language.
The documentation was translated into English by machine.
VTS reserves the right to make changes without notice

DEKLARACJA ZGODNOŚCI UE / EU DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

My Producent: /*The Manufacturer:*	VTS Sp. z o.o. ul. Aleja Grunwaldzka 472A 80e-309 Gdańsk, Poland
Strona internetowa / *Website*:	www.vtsgroup.com
Modele / *Models:*	VENTUS COMACT VVS021c, VVS030c, VVS040c, VVS055c, VVS075c, VVS100c, VVS120c, VVS150c
Rok produkcji *Year of manufacture*:	Podano na tabliczce znamionowej urządzenia
Numer seryjny 8-XXX-XX-XXXXX-XXXXX *Serial number:*	Podano na tabliczce znamionowej urządzenia

DYREKTYWY / *DIRECTIVES*	**STANDARDY I SPECYFIKACJE / *STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS***
2006/42/WE Dyrektywa maszynowa *2006/42/EC Machinery Directive*	EN ISO 12100:2010 | EN ISO 13857:2019 | EN 60204-1:2018 | EN 60335–1:2012 | EN 60335–2–40:2015 | EN 50106:2008 | EN 60529:2014
2009/125/WE Dyrektywa Ekoprojektu *2009/125/EC Ecodesign Directive*	327/2011 | 1253/2014 | EN 13053:2019
2014/30/UE Dyrektywa kompatybilności elektromagnetycznej *2014/30/EU EMC Directive*	EN 62233:2008 | EN 61000-6-2:2005 | EN 61000-6-3:2007
2011/65/UE, 2015/863/UE Dyrektywa RoHS *2011/65/EU, 2015/863/EU RoHS Directive*	EN IEC 63000:2018
2014/35/UE Dyrektywa niskonapięciowa *2014/35/EU Low Voltage Directive*	