EN

Operation and Maintenance Manual

VENTUS Suspended Air–Handling Units

Rated air flow range 280 – 4300 m3/h

ventus

OMM–VVS–ver.1.8 (07.2018)

www.vtsgroup.us

Table of content

In–depth familiarization with the content of this manual, assembly, start–up and operation of the air handling unit in line with the instructions provided and following all safety regulations will ensure the basis of efficient, safe and non–failure operation of the device.
This operation and maintenance manual does not cover all possible variants of the unit's configurations, examples of their assembly and installation as well as start–up, operating, repairing and maintenance. If the units are used for what they are intended, this documentation and any other materials provided with the unit contain information designed for the qualified technical personnel only.

1 Warming, Cautions and Notices

⚠ **SAFETY WARNING!**

- The installation, starting up, and servicing air handling units and their equipment can be hazardous and requires specific knowledge and training.
- Improperly installed, adjusted or altered equipment by an unqualified person could result in death or serious injury.
- When working on the equipment, observe all precautions in the literature and on the tags, stickers, and labels that are attached to the equipment.
- Installation, maintenance and repair must carried out by qualified technical personnel or they are supervised by authorized staff.

The **qualified technical personnel** is understood as the trained specialists, who due to the professional experience, knowledge of the subject–related standards, documentation and regulations concerning operation and safety procedures, have been authorized to perform necessary operations and who are able to troubleshoot any potential problems.

- Warranty repairs of VTS AHUs can only be performed by Authorized VTS Service, having an appropriate certificate allowing this type of works. We also recommend that Authorized VTS Service should carry out assemblies, start–ups, post–warranty repairs, overhauls and maintenance works performed on AHUs.

ATTENTION: Warnings, Cautions and Notices appear throughout this document. Read it carefully:

⚠ **WARNING!** Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.

⚠ **CAUTION!** Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in minor or moderate injury. It could also be used to alert against unsafe practices.

NOTICE ! Indicates a situation that could result in equipment or property–damage only.

Failure to follow recommendations could result in death or serious injury.

2 Model Descriptions

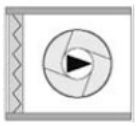
The VENTUS suspended air handling units are draw–thru air handlers for recuperation, cooling or/and heating load conditions of the air flow range 280–4300 m3/h. The VENTUS air–handling units are designed for a ventilation system where an access to the rotating parts of the unit (a fan's rotor) is feasible neither from the overpressure nor sub atmospheric pressure side of the unit.

AHUs are equipped with a wide range of functional sections which offers extensive possibilities of realizing the air treatment process starting from the simplest supply and exhaust to conditioning the supplied air in the field of such parameters as temperature (heat recovery, heating: water of electric heaters, cooling: water or freon coolers), filtration, primary and secondary filters as well as noise level reduction (we offer silencing curtains without any casing to be assembled inside a duct).

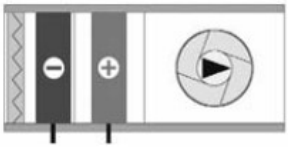
There is a list of symbols and functions of air handling units:

Table 1 Functions coding

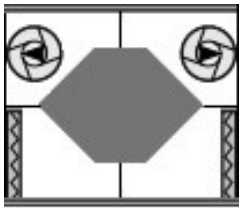
Symbol	Graphic	Function	Options of functions
F		Air filtration	M5,F7, F9
V		Ventilation	
C		Cooling (hydronic or dx)	Rows: 2, 4, 6
H		Heating (hydronic)	Hot Water – rows: 1, 2, 3, 4
		Heating (electric)	Draw–through electric heater
S		Silencer	Standard size
P		Recovery with counter–flow heat exchangers	Standard size



Exhaust–air AHU



Supply–air AHUU



AHU with cross–flow exchanger

Fig.1. Examples of suspended AHUs type VVS010s –015s functional configurations

3 General Information

VVS suspended units are manufactured in sections designed for assembly in suspended configurations. All VVS AHUs are intended for indoor use, for cooperation with a duct ventilation system. The ventilation duct system is understood as a net of ventilating ducts. Thus access to the rotating parts of the unit (a fan's rotor) is impeded from both positive and negative pressure side of the unit.

The majority of AHU's configuration is available in left–hand and right–hand execution (example in the fig.2). The version of the unit is determined by the flow direction of the air against the piping side of the unit (the side where the coils connection pipes are located). In case of supply–exhaust units the version is determined by the flow direction of the air in the supply section.

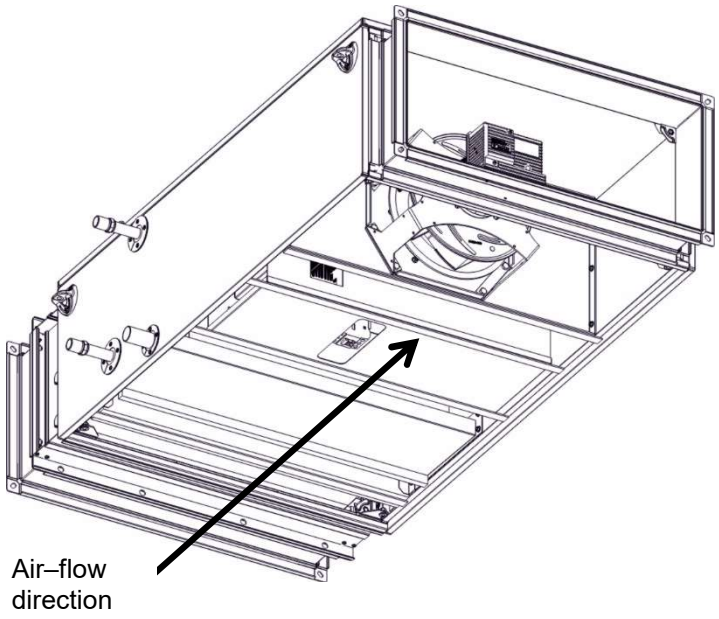


Fig. 2 Versions of the VVS005s–030s AHU – Right–hand version

By default the VVS05s–030s AHU is positioned horizontal–suspended. In case of some functional set it is also possible to set the unit in a vertical position – on a wall.

Basic heat recovery unit components consist of a counter flow heat exchanger, condensate drain pan, filters, direct drive fan assemblies (fig.3).

FPV + HC:

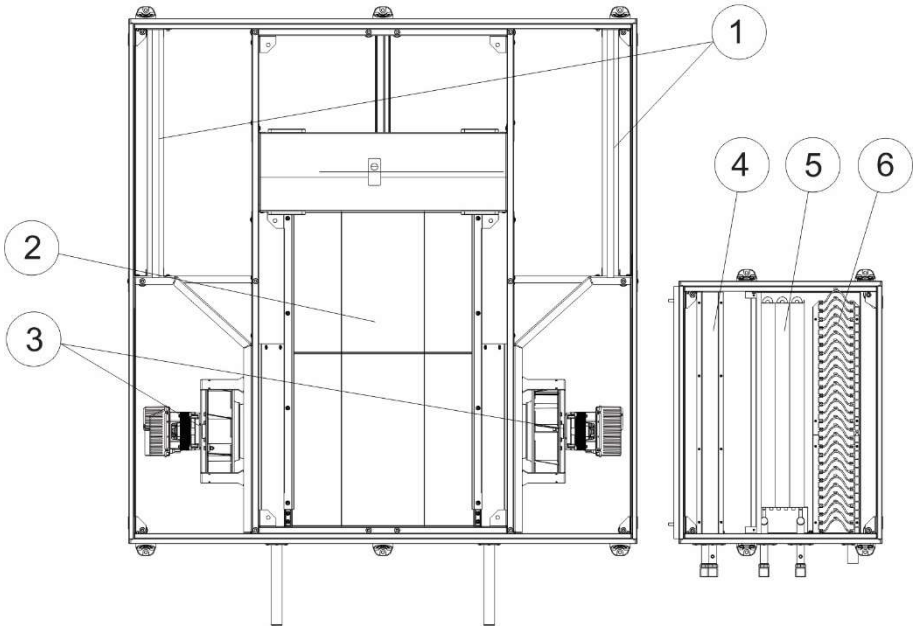


Fig.3. Example of the basic supply–exhaust unit (FPV) with additional coils section (HC):
1 – filters, 2 – counter–flow heat exchanger, 3 – fans, 4 – heater, 5 – cooler, 6 – droplet eliminator

VVS005s–030s AHUs consist of freely configurable sections. One can find recovery section with very high efficiency counter–flow plate heat exchanger, filters (M5 and F7) and fans with EC motors. For that main unit is possible to choose additional section with heater (water and electric, cooler (water and Freon), secondary filter and silencer. The functions like filtration, heating and cooling are also available installed in one section with a fan (tab.2, fig.4).

Table 2 Functionality and length of the sections

Function	Name	VVS 005s	VVS 010s	VVS 015s	VVS 020s	VVS 030s
		L [mm]				
F	Filter	180				
H	Water heater	180				
HE	Electric heater	370				
C	Cooler (water or freon)	370				
C_de	Cooler with droplet eliminator	460				
HC	Water heater and cooler	460				
HC_de	Water heater and cooler with droplet eliminator	600				
HEC	Electric heater and cooler	740				
HEC_de	Electric heater and cooler with droplet eliminator	860				
FPV	Plate heat exchanger, filters and fans	1230	1500		1828	
V	Fan	370	460			
FV	Filter and fan	460	740			
FHV	Filter, water heater and fan	460	740			
FHEV	Filter, electrc heater and fan	740	1030	1030	1100	
FCV	Filter, cooler and fan	740	860/1030*		1110	
FCV_de	Filter, cooler with droplet eliminator and fan	860	1030		1110	
FHCV	Filter, water heater, cooler and fan	860	1030		1100	
FHCV_de	Filter, water heater, cooler with droplet eliminator and fan	1030	1230			
FHECV	Filter, electric heater, cooler and fan	1030	1230		1380	
FHECV_de	Filter, electric heater, cooler with droplet eliminator and	1230	1380		1450	
S	Silencer L=370	370				
S	Silencer L=740	740				
E	Empty section L=370	370				
E	Empty section L=740	740				

*for section with cooling coils bigger than 4 rows

HC:

FHEV:

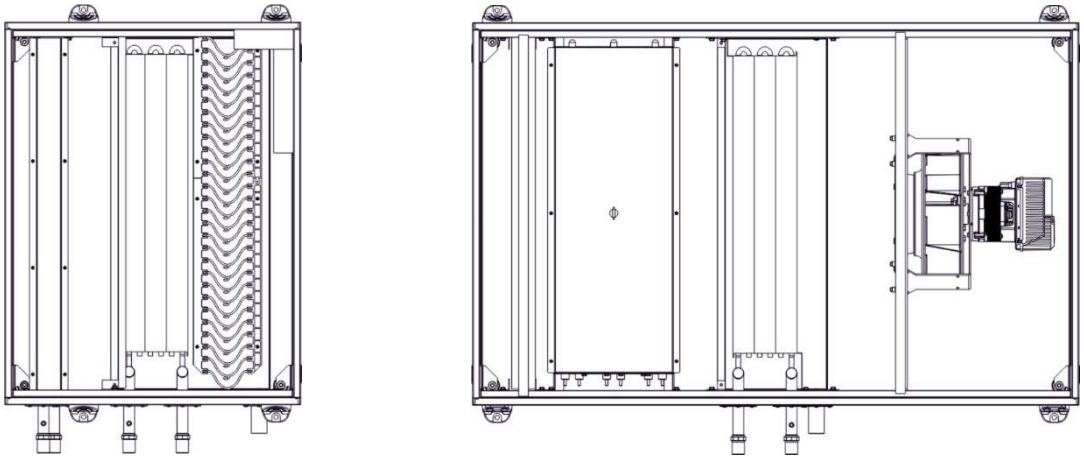


Fig.4. Example of the sections

AHU size	W [mm]	H [mm]
VVS005s	375	380
VVS010s	575	380
VVS015s	775	380
VVS020s	775	470
VVS030s	1080	470

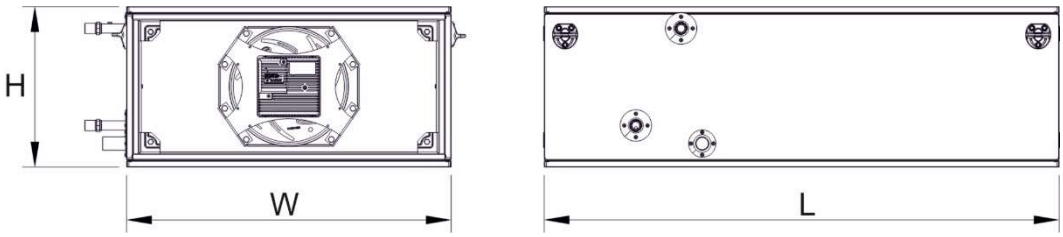


Fig.5. Dimension of the section

4 Pre–Installation

4.1 Transport and storage

The air handling units are packaged for easy handling and storage on the job site. Upon delivery, inspect all components for possible shipping damage. See the "Receiving Checklist" section for detailed instructions. VTS recommends leaving units and accessories in their shipping packages/skids for protection and handling ease until installation.

- ☑ **NOTICE!** Packages onsite must be stored on hardened, dry and protected against any precipitation place.
- ☑ Packages containing AHU elements should be stored away from places where operate mechanical devices (vehicles, cranes and other construction machinery). They should be stored in places where they will not be subject to any mechanical damages, humidity, aggressive chemical agents, fluids, dusts and other external agents which may deteriorate their condition.

The AHUs have to be transported in their working position and they shall not be stored one on the other.

The units and their components should be stored in rooms characterized by the following conditions: relative humidity: φ < 80 % at t (temperature) = 20ºC ambient temperature: – 40ºC < t < +60ºC – the devices should be out of the reach of any caustic dust, gas or steam as well as any other chemical substances which may have pro–corrosive influence on the unit and its components.

While storing the unit, its plastic packaging must be unsealed.

4.1.1 Receiving Checklist

Complete the following checklist immediately after receiving unit shipment to detect possible shipping damage.

- ☐ Inspect individual crates before accepting. Check for rattles, bent crates corners, or other visible indications of shipping damage.
- ☐ If a unit appears damaged, inspect it immediately before accepting the shipment. Make specific notations concerning the damage on the freight bill. Do not refuse delivery.
- ☐ Inspect the unit for concealed damage before it is stored and as soon as possible after delivery. Report concealed damage to the freight line within the allotted time after delivery. Check with the carrier for their allotted time to submit a claim.
- ☐ Do not move damaged material from the receiving location. It is the receiver's responsibility to provide reasonable evidence that concealed damage did not occur after delivery.
- ☐ Do not continue unpacking the shipment if it appears damaged. Retain all internal packing, cartons, and crate. Take photos of damaged material if possible.
- ☐ Notify the carrier's terminal of the damage immediately by phone and mail. Request an immediate joint inspection of the damage by the carrier and consignee.
- ☐ Notify your VTS representative of the damage and arrange for repair. Have the carrier inspect the damage before making any repairs to the unit.
- ☐ Compare the electrical data on the unit nameplate with the ordering and shipping information to verify the correct unit is received.

☑ **NOTICE!**
Any damages caused by improper transportation, unloading or storage are not covered by the Warrantee and any claims laid by way of aforementioned issues will not be examined by VTS.

4.2 Installation Preparation

The units are designed for suspended installation. Suspension of units requires external rigging which shall be field–mounted. Ensure the ceiling opening is large enough for unit installation and maintenance requirements.

By default the AHU is positioned horizontal–suspended and also it is possible to set the unit in a vertical position – on a wall.

NOTICE! It is not acceptable to install the units horizontally on a wall (sideways – in parallel to the ceiling). In case of vertical assembly it is important that the exchanger's inlet and outlet connections were positioned horizontally. Air flow must be directed vertically. Devices equipped with an electric heater cannot be mounted vertically.

4.2.1 Unit Location Recommendations

When selecting and preparing the unit installation location, consider the following recommendations.

1. Consider the unit weight. Reference the unit weight on the unit nameplate
2. Allow sufficient space for the recommended clearances, access panel removal, and maintenance access.
3. The installer must provide external rigging for ceiling mounted units.
4. All units must be installed level.
5. Coil piping and condensate drain requirements must be considered.

Allow room for proper ductwork and electrical connections. Support all piping and ductwork independently of unit to prevent excess noise and vibration.

4.2.2 Assembly in suspended position

Suspension of an AHU as a part of ventilation ducts is carried out using suspension grips which are located at a side of each AHU section (fig.8). Application of M8 screwed rods facilitates and speeds up suspension and leveling of each AHU section (the screwed rods are not included).

NOTICE! It is recommended to use vibro absorber to suspend the units, to reduce the vibrations transmitted to the supporting structure.

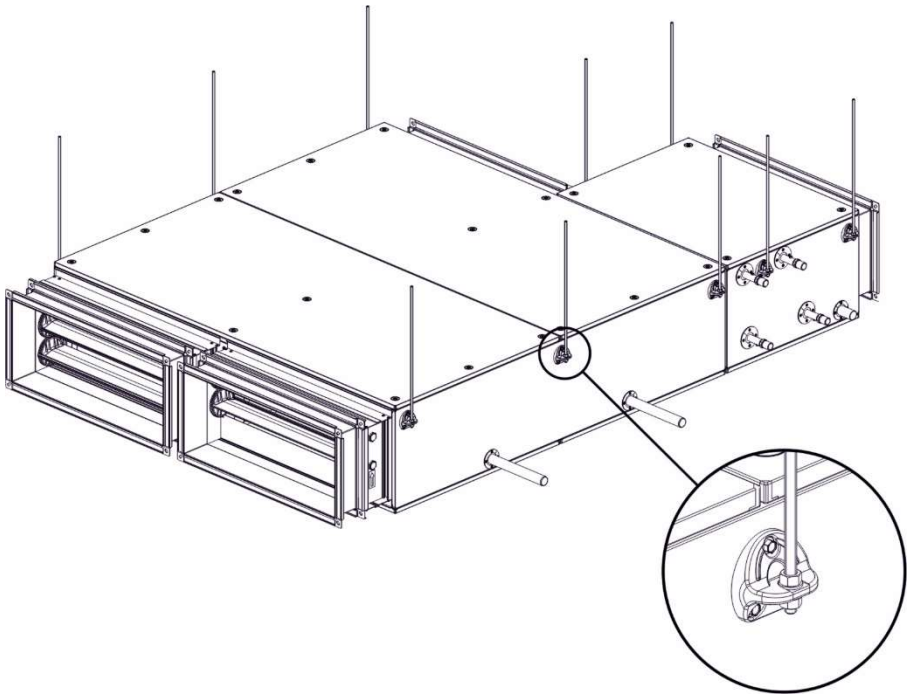


Fig.6 Example of suspending the AHU sections

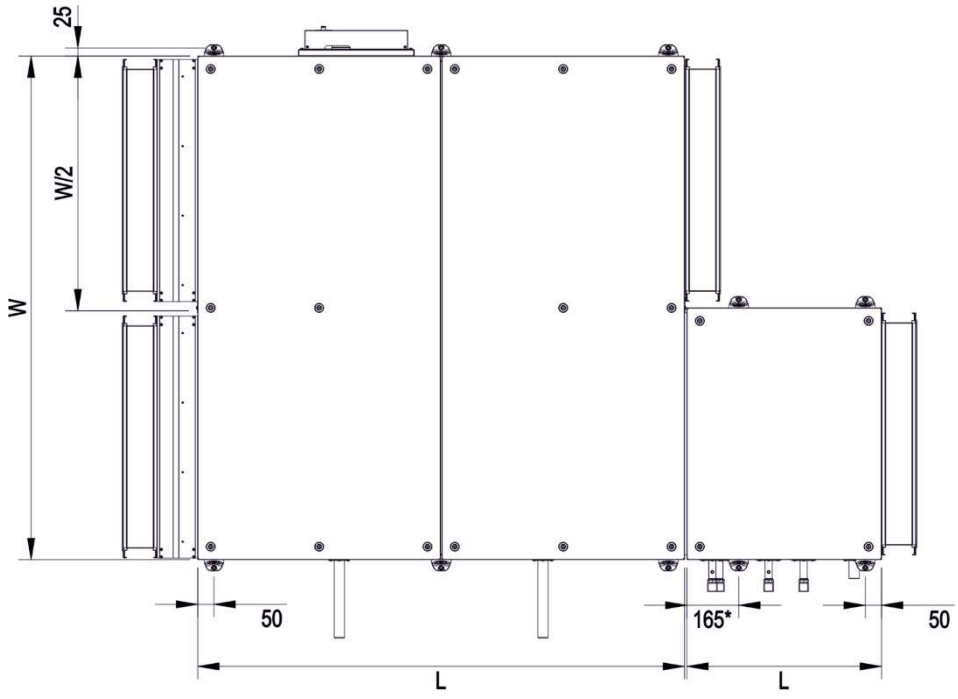


Fig.7 Suspension grips arrangement

AHU size	W [mm]
VVS005s	750
VVS010s	1150
VVS015s	1550
VVS020s	1550
VVS030s	2160

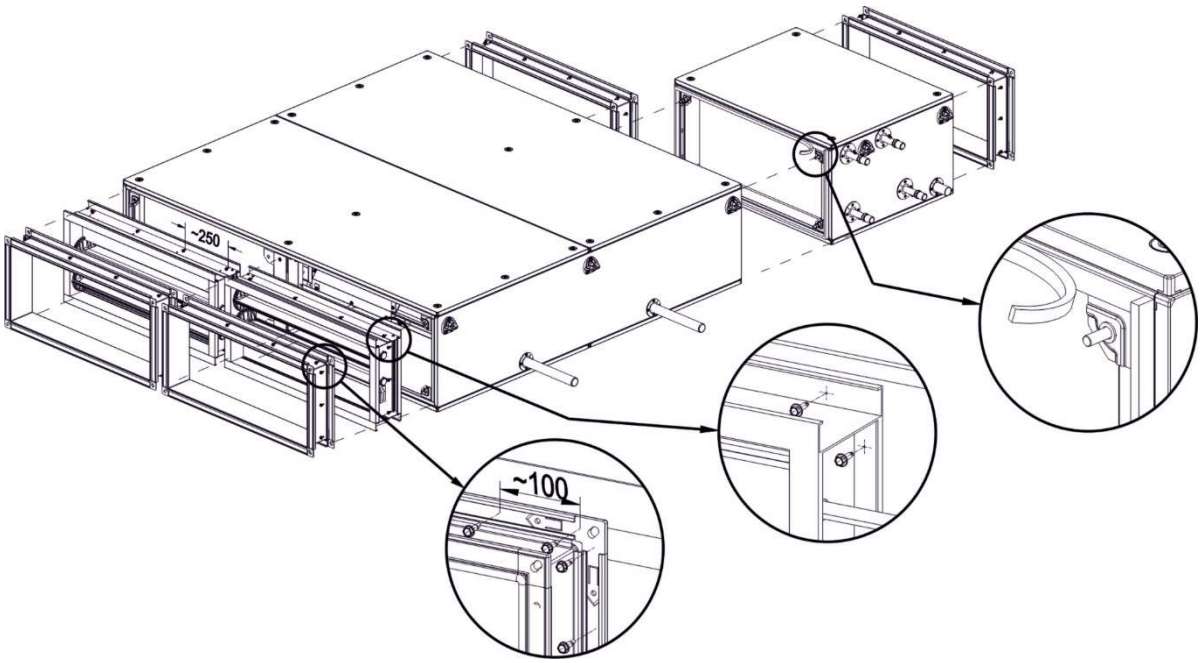


Fig.8a Joining sections and optional elements assembly.

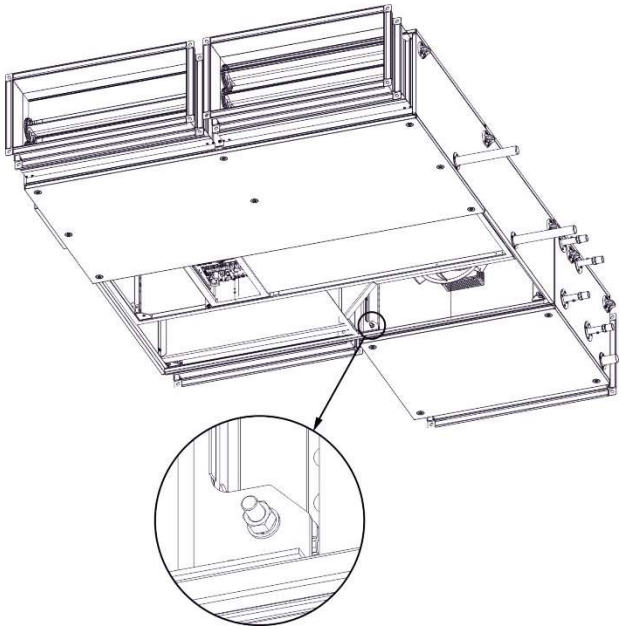


Fig.8b Joining sections and optional elements assembly.

4.2.3 Setting in vertical position

NOTICE! This position is not allowed for the AHUs containing the cooling or electric heating section as well as the cross–flow exchanger section.

Setting in this position requires a rigid framework fixed to a wall. The AHU should be mounted to the framework with fixing grips and M8 screws.

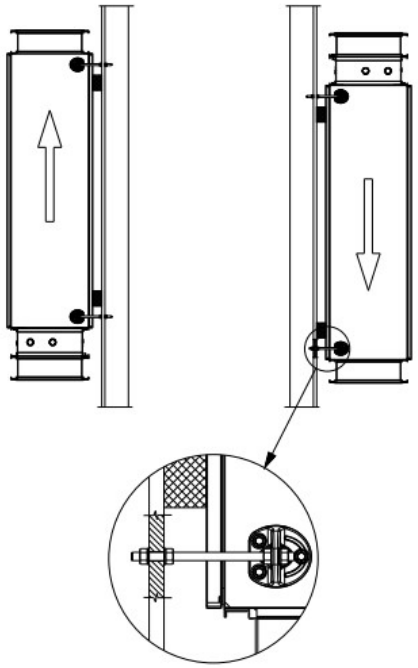


Fig.9 Example of setting AHU in vertical position

4.2.4 Connecting the ventilation ducts

The ventilation ducts should be connected to the AHU with the flexible connections (optional accessory) which suppress vibrations of the unit and level the coaxial deflection of the duct and the AHU outlets. Flexible connections are equipped with flanges with sealing. The flexible flanges should be connect with ducts with using drilling screws (Fig.10a) or additional clamping elements (Fig. 10b). Materials to connect ducts are not supplied as standard delivery.

Appropriate operation of the flexible connection occurs if it is stretched to about 110 mm.
The ducts connected to the AHU have to be suspended or underpinned with dedicated support elements.
Conducting the ducts with the fittings should be done in a way to eliminate possible increase of noise level in the ventilation system.

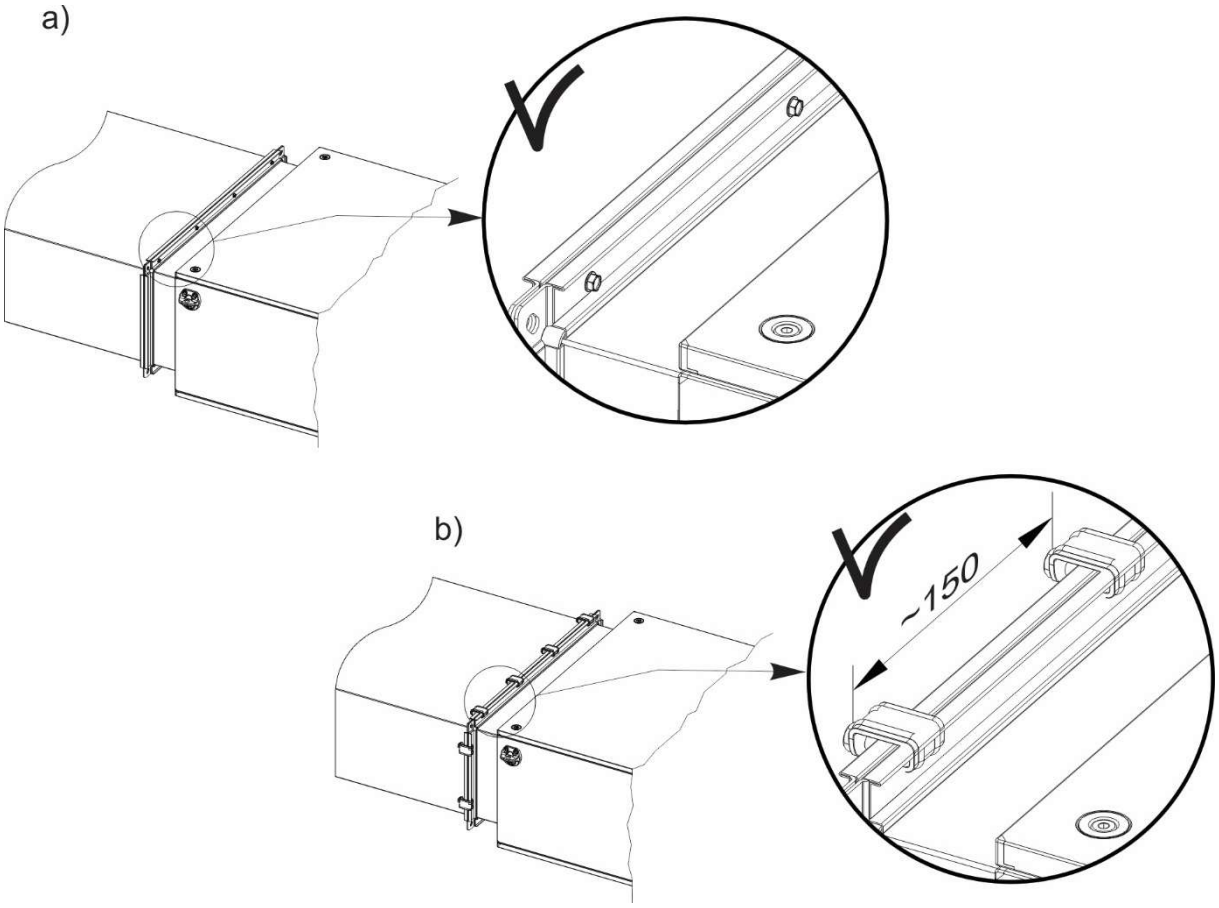


Fig.10 Duct’s connection rules

4.2.5 Connection of heaters and coolers

Connection of the exchangers should be carried out so as not to allow for stresses which may result in mechanical damages or leakage. The pipeline weight and thermal stresses cannot be passed onto the exchanger's connections. Depending on a local conditions please use the compensation at the supply and return of the pipeline system, in order to level the pipeline's linear expansion. During assembly of the supply system to the exchangers equipped with the screwed connections, counter the exchanger's connection with additional wrench (fig.11).
The supply system should be planned so as it does not collide with the other AHU sections. Applied method of connecting the exchangers with the supply system should allow for an easy pipeline disassemble in order to remove the exchanger from the AHU, during maintenance and service operations.

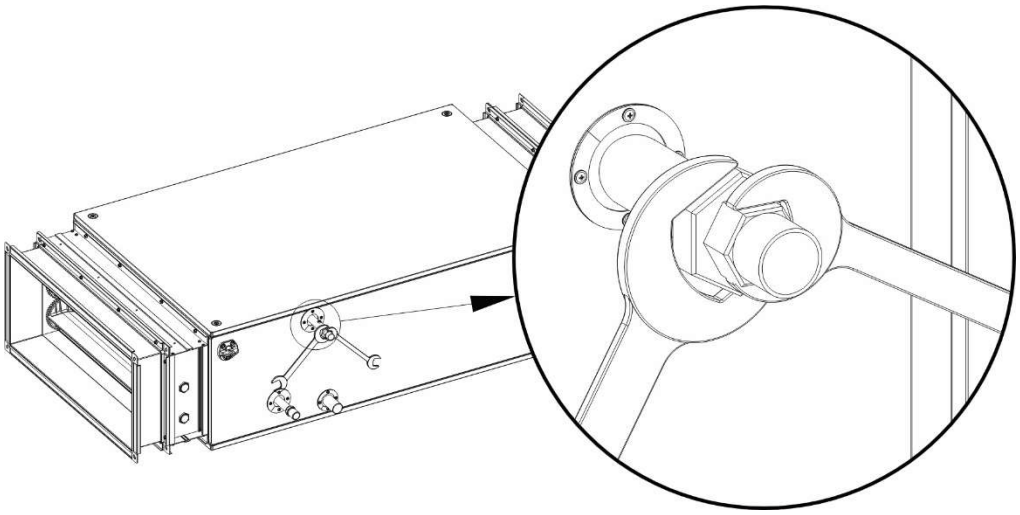


Fig.11. Securing the screwed connections of the exchanger

Supply and return exchanger connections should be connected so as the exchanger operates in a countercurrent way. Stream wise operation results in lower average temperature difference, influencing the exchanger's performance.
Examples of connecting supply and return pipelines for various AHU versions shown in the fig.12

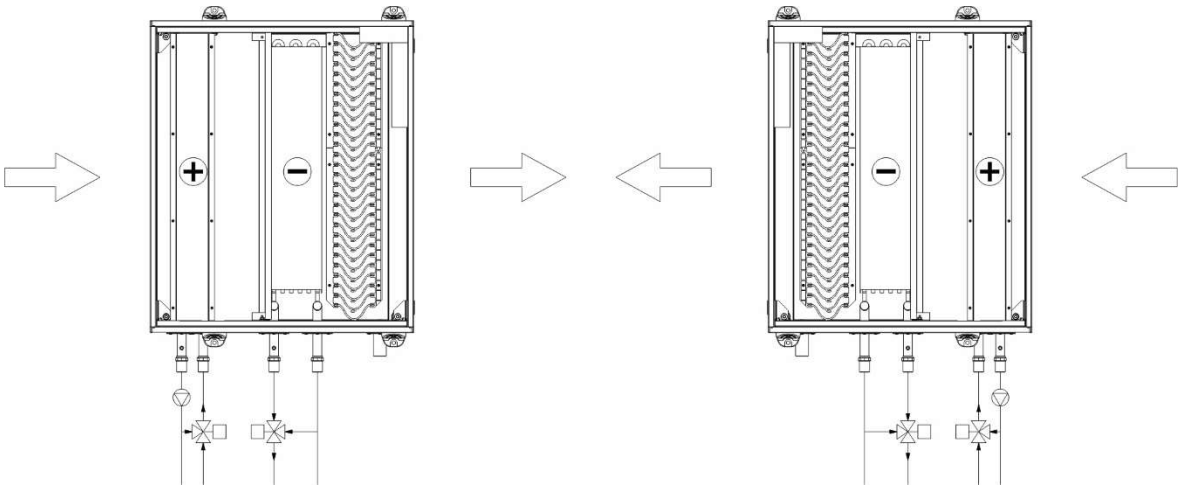


Fig.12. Examples of feeding water exchangers

Connecting the freon cooler to the supply system with a refrigerating unit should be done by a qualified cooling system specialist in accordance with the regulations concerning the freon–driven cooling devices.

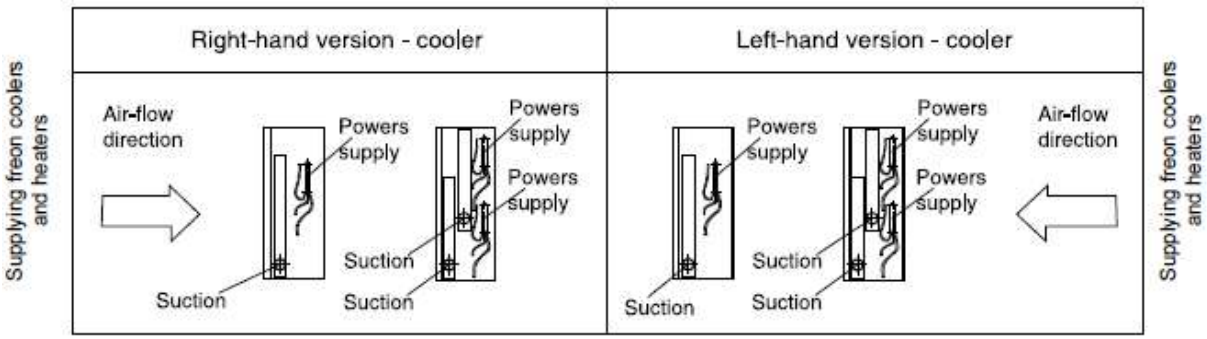


Fig. 13 Supplying freon coolers and heaters

- **NOTICE:** *The DX coils have sweat connections. When brazing or welding piping: avoid exposing piping components to high heat when making sweat connections and protect the closest valve to the connection with a wet rag.*
- **NOTICE:** *Do not release refrigerant to the atmosphere! If adding or removing refrigerant is required, the service technician must comply with all federal, state, and local laws.*
- **NOTICE:** *Secure the coil against frost on the coil*
- **NOTICE:** *To ensure satisfactory operation of DX coolers the coolers should be connected to the refrigerant system in accordance with all relevant regulations, rules and the best practice for that area.*

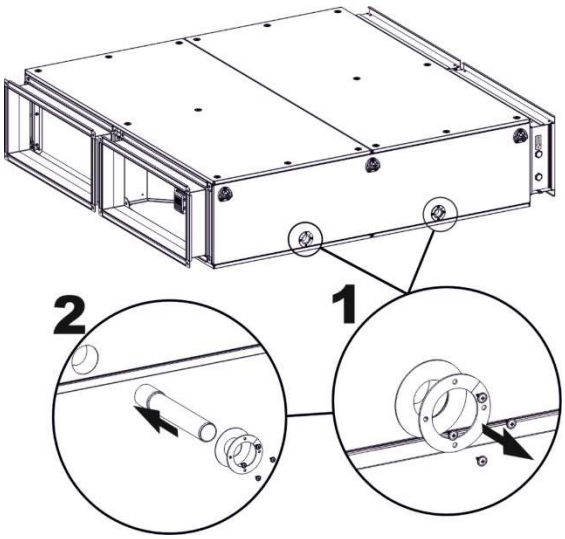
4.2.6 Draining out condensate

The outlet condensate connections, led outside the AHU's casing are assembled in the drain plates of coolers, counter–flow heat exchangers (the diameter of drain pan connection pipe is 32mm).

To avoid damage drain pipe of the counter-flow heat exchanger section during transportation, they are not installed and attached separately in the package.

To mount the drain pipe one should unscrew the drilling screws and disassembly header connection glands (magnification (1) in the the below figure), install the pipe on the drain pan connection inside the casing and assembly bach the header glands (2).

Siphons, which are designed to drain out condensed water from the exchangers at different pressure of the section and environment, should be connected to the drain connections.



For proper drainage of condensate from the unit, the siphon on the drain pan connection pipe must be installed in the AHU sections, where negative pressure occurs. Drain siphons or siphon parts are not supplied as standard delivery. There is no need to apply drain siphons in section with overpressure. In order to minimize air blow–by, you can use a siphon on the system draining out condensate, assembling the siphon made in accordance with fig. 14 and table 3.

Siphons usable „H" height depends on the pressure difference between the AHU section, where condensate is drained from during operation and the ambient pressure. „H" dimension is provided in mm and must be higher than the pressure difference expressed in mmH_2O.

NOTICE! Due to various pressure difference values which are present in various AHU sections during operation it is not allowable to connect several condensate outlets into one siphon.

It is allowable to join together siphons of various sections with one drain interceptor provided that the interceptor will be equipped with air–escape. Before starting the AHU, fill the siphon with water. In case of cold environment, insulate the water drain system and eventually apply suitable heating system.

Table 3. Siphons' operational height

No.	Total fan's pressure [Pa]	Size H [mm]
1.	< 600	60
2.	600–1000	100
3.	1000–1400	140

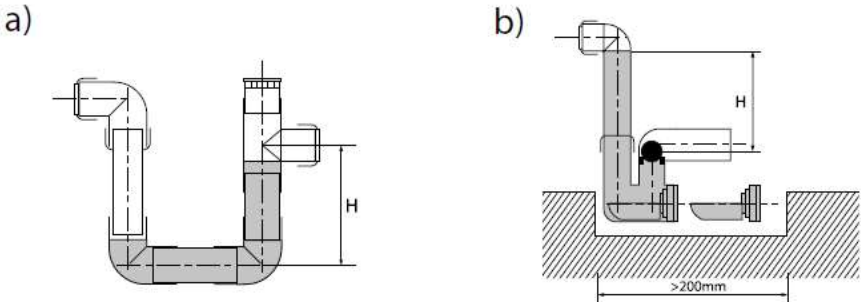


Fig.14 Types of siphons

4.2.7 Electric connection

Connection of electric AHU elements should be carried out by qualified personnel and should be done in accordance with any standards and regulations being in force in a country where the unit is installed. Cross section and type of cables (e.g. shielded cable) feeding individual functional segments should be selected basing on nominal current and specific operation conditions (e.g. ambient temperature, way of cabling, distance from the power supply).

Before starting connecting power supply, check conformity of the voltage and frequency of a supply network with the data shown on the device's rating plate. Permissible fluctuation of the supply voltage and its frequency to the values shown on the rating plate is ±5%. If discrepancy exists, the device cannot be connected.

4.3 Service Access

The AHU shall be installed so that the connections of any related systems (ventilation ducts, pipelines, cabling, etc.) do not collide with the inspection panels.

Access to the internal elements of the units is possible by opening inspection panels. To remove the panel, unscrew few screws (1) fig.15 (numbers depend on the size of the section).

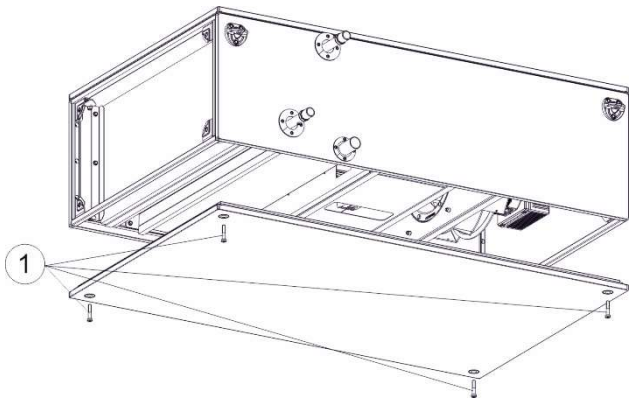


Fig.15 Removing inspection panel

4.3.1 Skid Removal

The unit ships on skids that provide forklift locations from the front or rear. The skid allows easy maneuverability of the unit during storage and transportation. Remove the skids before placing the unit in its permanent location. Remove the skids using a forklift or jack. Lift one end of the unit off of the skids.

4.4 AHU components

4.4.1 Hydronic coil exchangers

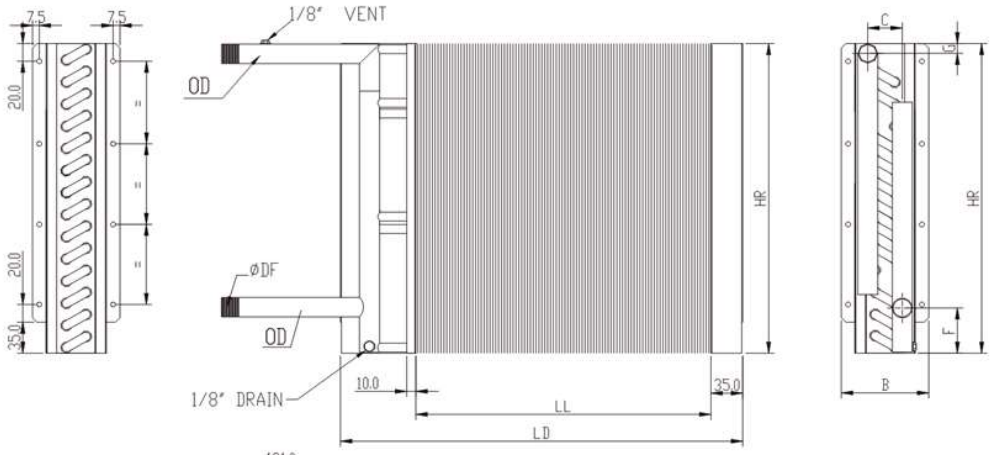


Fig. 16 Dimensions of hydronic coil exchangers

Table 4 Dimensions of hydronic coil exchangers of (Fig. 18)

VSC Type	LL	HR	B	C	F	G	OD		Weight	Volume
	[mm]						[mm]	[in]	[kg]	dm3
VVS005s WCL1	203	300	74,7	32	54	15	22	3/4"	1,7	0,39
VVS005s WCL2	203	300	96,3	32	54	15	22	3/4"	2,0	0,59
VVS005s WCL3	203	300	118,0	43	54	15	22	3/4"	2,4	0,80
VVS005s WCL4	203	300	139,6	65	54	15	22	3/4"	3,0	1,01
VVS005s WCL6	203	300	182,9	108	54	15	22	3/4"	3,8	1,41
VVS010s WCL1	403	300	74,7	32	54	15	22	3/4"	2,4	0,56
VVS010s WCL2	403	300	96,3	32	54	15	22	3/4"	3,1	0,94
VVS010s WCL3	403	300	118,0	43	54	15	22	3/4"	3,9	1,31
VVS010s WCL4	403	300	139,6	65	54	15	22	3/4"	4,9	1,69
VVS010s WCL6	403	300	182,9	108	54	15	22	3/4"	6,7	2,43
VVS015s WCL1	603	300	74,7	32	54	15	22	3/4"	3,2	0,73
VVS015s WCL2	603	300	96,3	32	54	15	22	3/4"	4,3	1,27
VVS015s WCL3	603	300	118,0	43	54	15	22	3/4"	5,4	1,82
VVS015s WCL4	603	300	139,6	65	54	15	22	3/4"	7,0	2,36
VVS015s WCL6	603	300	182,9	108	54	15	22	3/4"	9,6	3,44
VVS020s WCL1	603	400	74,7	32	54	15	22	3/4"	3,8	0,97
VVS020s WCL2	603	400	96,3	32	54	15	22	3/4"	5,2	1,69
VVS020s WCL3	603	400	118,0	43	57	18	28	1"	6,7	2,59
VVS020s WCL4	603	400	139,6	65	57	18	28	1"	8,8	3,31
VVS020s WCL6	603	400	182,9	108	57	18	28	1"	11,1	4,76
VVS030s WCL1	900	400	74,7	32	54	15	22	3/4"	5,1	1,31
VVS030s WCL2	900	400	96,3	32	57	18	28	1"	7,4	2,54
VVS030s WCL3	900	400	118,0	43	57	18	28	1"	9,6	3,60
VVS030s WCL4	900	400	139,6	65	57	18	28	1"	12,4	4,65
VVS030s WCL6	900	400	182,9	108	61	22	35	1 1/4"	15,8	7,00

4.4.2 DX Coils

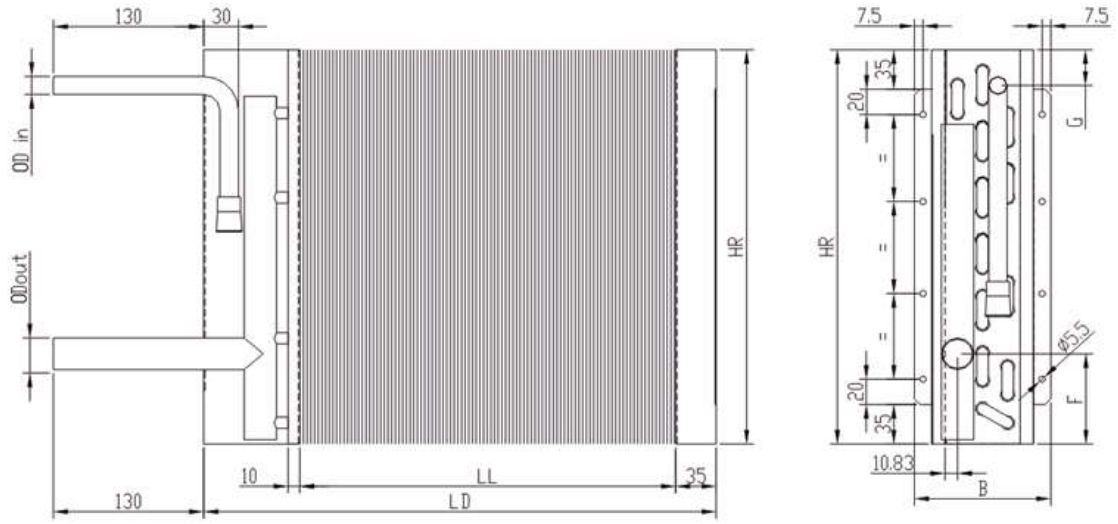


Fig. 17 DX coil drawing

Table 5 Dimensions of DX coils (Fig. 20)

VSC Type	LL	HR	B	C	G	F	OD in	OD out	Weight	Volume
	[mm]								[kg]	[dm3]
VVS005s DX 2-1	203	300	96,3	32	19	80	16	28	1,8	0,56
VVS005s DX 3-1	203	300	118,0	43	19	80	16	28	2,3	0,76
VVS005s DX 4-1	203	300	139,6	65	19	80	16	28	2,9	0,95
VVS005s DX 6-1	203	300	182,9	108	19	80	16	28	3,9	1,35
VVS010s DX 2-1	403	300	96,3	32	19	80	16	28	3,0	0,88
VVS010s DX 3-1	403	300	118,0	43	19	80	16	28	3,8	1,24
VVS010s DX 4-1	403	300	139,6	65	19	80	16	28	4,7	1,64
VVS010s DX 6-1	403	300	182,9	108	19	80	16	28	6,9	2,34
VVS015s DX 2-1	603	300	96,3	32	19	80	16	28	4,2	1,21
VVS015s DX 3-1	603	300	118,0	43	19	80	16	28	5,4	1,73
VVS015s DX 4-1	603	300	139,6	65	19	80	16	28	7,1	2,26
VVS015s DX 6-1	603	300	182,9	108	19	80	16	28	9,4	3,38
VVS020s DX 2-1	603	400	96,3	32	19	80	16	28	4,9	1,64
VVS020s DX 3-1	603	400	118,0	43	19	80	16	28	6,3	2,27
VVS020s DX 4-1	603	400	139,6	65	19	80	16	28	7,6	3,05
VVS020s DX 6-1	603	400	182,9	108	19	80	16	28	12,4	4,42
VVS030s DX 2-1	900	400	96,3	32	19	80	16	28	7,2	2,26
VVS030s DX 3-1	900	400	118,0	43	19	80	16	28	9,2	3,36
VVS030s DX 4-1	900	400	139,6	65	19	80	16	28	12,6	4,31
VVS030s DX 6-1	900	400	182,9	108	19	80	16	28	18,0	6,36
VVS030s DX 6-2	900	400	182,9	108	19	80	16	28	21,2	6,36

4.4.3 Electric Heaters

Connecting power supply to the heater with control module should be done directly in the heater section, according to the guidelines of the module operation and maintenance manual. In any other case connecting power supply should be carried out with a separate switchgear, not supplied with the VTS package. Each heating unit of the heater is connected separately to the terminal strip, which is located sideways of the heating subassembly casing.

Connection of the heater should be done in a way to prevent from possibility of switching on the heater when the fan is not switched on. What is more, if the fan stops, the heater's power supply must be turned off as well. Depending on the automatics system, the heater's power can be adjusted smoothly or gradually. In order to control the heater gradually.

NOTICE! The thermostat must be absolutely installed in the heater control system.

Thermostat functionality is based on the bimetal element properties, resulting in opening the heater control circuit contacts at air temperature near the thermostat up to 65ºC. After emergency turn off, the heater turns on automatically once the air temperature goes down by 20ºC. After intended or emergency (caused by overheating) turning off the power supply, the supply–air fan has to operate for some time (0.5–5 min), so as the heater's coils reached their normal temperature.

1. Overheating thermostat

a) Functions and application
- Protection module of the electric heater protecting it against overheating

b) Construction
- Metal casing
- Two screw terminals
- b-imetallic element with a function of a normally closed contact

c) Operation parameters
- activation temperature: 65±3ºC
- hysteresis: 17±3ºC
- parameters of bimetallic element voltage: 30VDC permissible load.

2. Differential pressure control

a) Functions and application
- Fan's pile-up control

b) Construction
- Membrane coupled with mechanical module. If the acceptable pressures difference is exceeded, the membrane undergoes deformation and switches off
- casing: plastic

c) Operation parameters
- measurement: 20 – 300 Pa:
- rated operational voltage 30VDC
- output signal: voltage-free (switching contact)
- number of cycles: $<10^6$ cycles
- operation conditions: -30 – +85°C
- protection class: IP44

Recommended pressure control operating position: horizontal. In case of vertical alignment, the set point value is 11Pa higher than the real one.

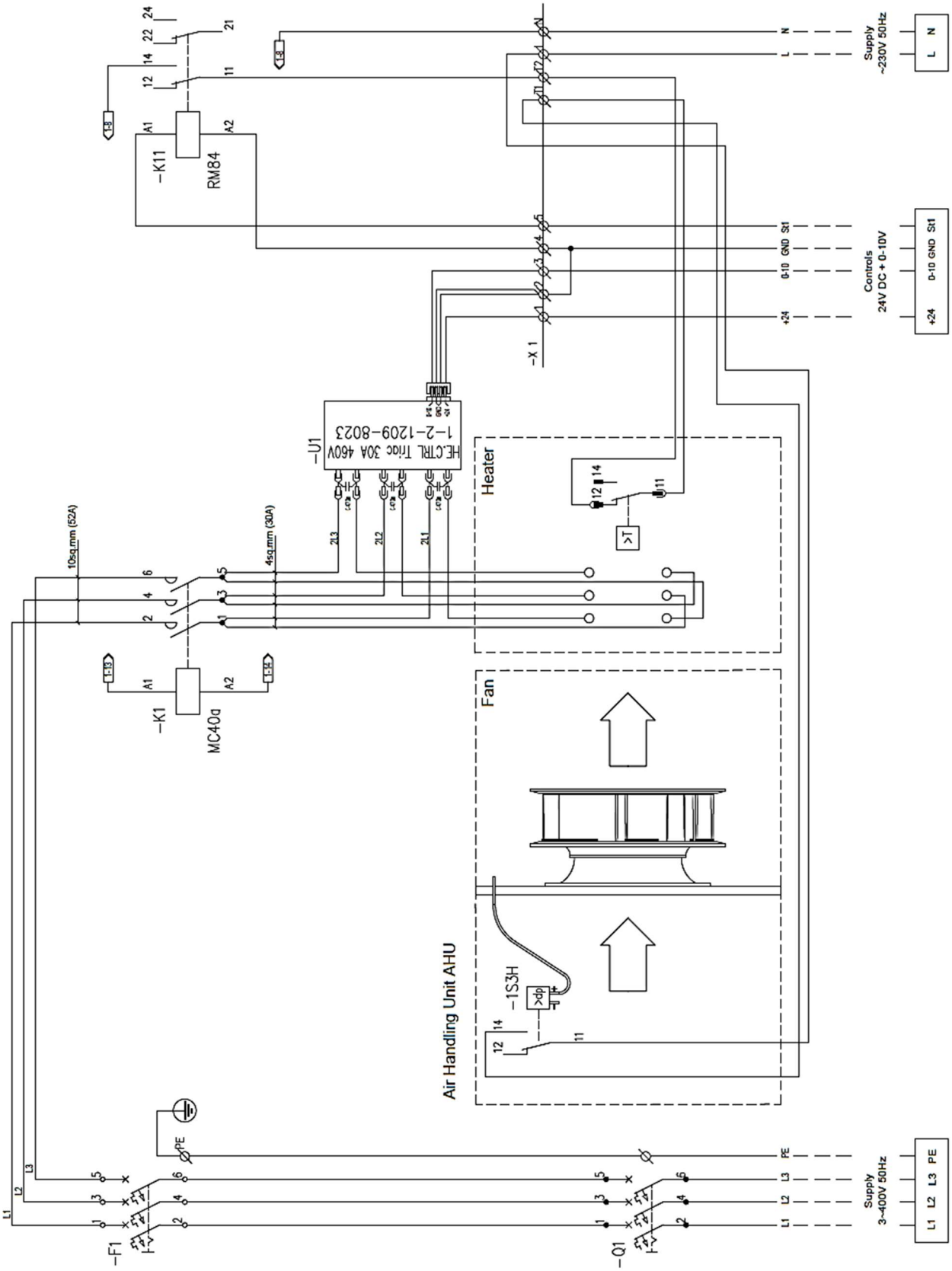


Fig.18 Electric heater connections.

4.4.4 Fan's motors

The fan of suspended units are integrated with EC motors. Below table is showing data of motor and possibility of fan configuration:

AHU size	Fan size	Nominal speed	Motor rated power	Supply voltage	Rated current
		rpm	[W]	[V]	[A]
VVS005s	190	4490	169	1~230	1,2
VVS010s VVS015s	225	3600	370	1~230	1,56
		4500	735	1~230	3,4
	250	3000	370	1~230	1,74
		3800	735	1~230	3,67
VVS020s	250	3800	735	1~230	3,67
VVS020s	315	3690	2200	3~400	5,5
VVS030s	2x250	3800	735	1~230	3,67*
VVS030s	315	3690	2200	3~400	5,5

*data for one motor

Motors of the fan sizes 190, 225 and 250 are integrated with control electronic. IP protection class of the motors with the controller is 44. The own electronics protect them against the overload, phase fail/lose, under and over voltage and phase over current.
Motors of the 315 fan is equipped with separate electronic drives. IP of the motor is 55 and separate inverter is 20.
The motor can be started by means of digital commands, bus commands references or local start command whenever the drive is connected to the AC line.

AHU section with counter-flow heat exchanger is completely cabled with full automation control. Details of the setting and configuration you can find in Automation chapter.
Supply and exhaust sections without heat recovery can by delivered with or without automation control.
Below figures shows connection cables and terminals of the motors.

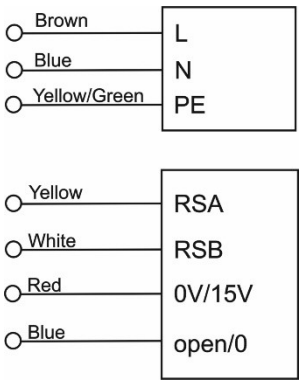
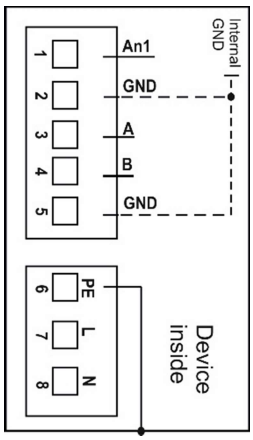


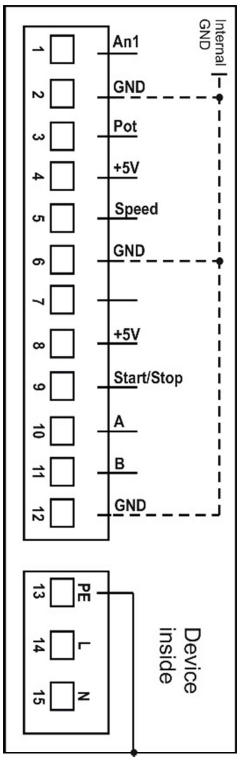
Fig.19 Motor connection cable for the fan of VVS 005s



	Mark	Terminal number	Description
Control	**AN**	1	Analog Input; Set value 0–10 V; R ≥ 1 kΩ
	GND	2, 5	I/O ground
	A	3	Bus connection RS485 – A; MODBUS RTU
	B	4	Bus connection RS485 – B; MODBUS RTU
Mains supply	**PE**	6	PE connection
	L	7	Supply voltage
	N	8	

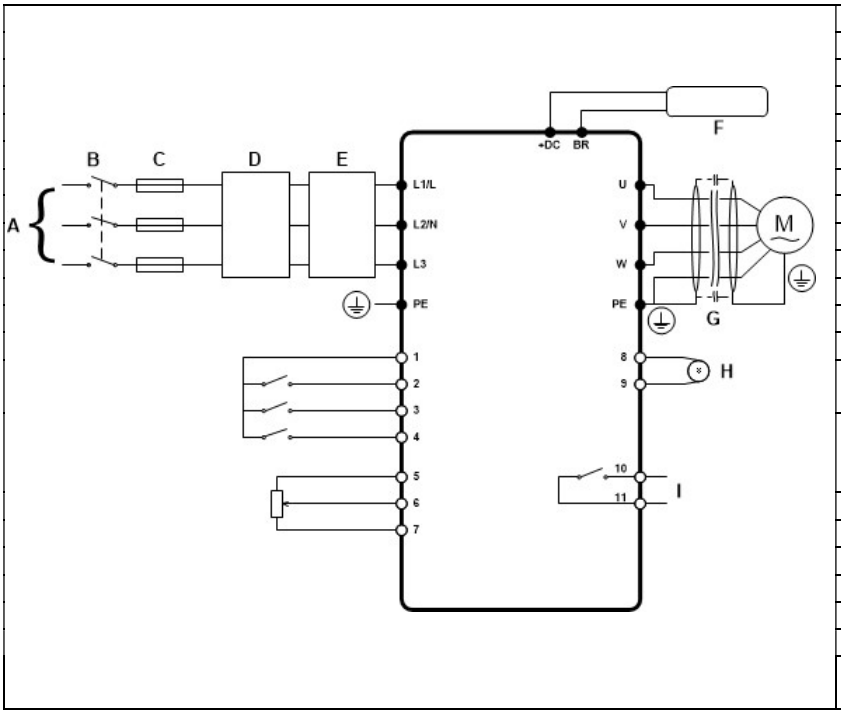
Fig.20 Terminal strip of the EC motors 370W

z



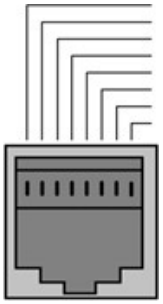
	Mark	Terminal number	Description
Control	**AN**	1	Analog Input; Set value 0–10 V; R ≥ 1 kΩ
	GND	2, 6, 12	I/O ground
	Pot	3	Potentiometer output (3 wires)
	+5V	4	+5 V ± 5 % / 10 mA for potentiometer
	Speed*	5	Digital output; Speed Output PWM signal; f ~ 1.1 kHz; NPN open collector output
	I/O*	7	Option for additional input/output function
	+5V	8	+5 V ± 5 % / 10 mA for switch and I/O function
	Start/ Stop	9	Digital input; Disabling function – open pin; **Enabling Bridge to +5 V (Pin 9 to Pin 8)**
	A	10	Bus connection RS485 – A; MODBUS RTU
	B	11	Bus connection RS485 – B; MODBUS RTU
Mains supply	**PE**	13	PE connection
	L	14	Supply voltage
	N	15	

Fig.21 Terminal strip of the EC motors 750W



Power connections	
A	Input power supply
B	Isolator / disconnector
C	MCB or fuse
D	Optional input choke
E	Optional input filter
F	Optional braking resistor
G	Shielded motor cable
H	Analog / digital output
I	Relay output
Control connections	
1	+24V(100mA)user's output
2	Digital input 1 Start / Stop
3	Digital input 2 Forward / Backward
4	Digital input 3 Analog speed value / pre-set speed
5	+ 10 V output
6	Analog input 1
7	0 V
8	Analog output 0 – 10 V
9	0 V
10	Relay output
11	Inverter operate = closed

Fig.22a Connecting diagram of the motor of 315 plug fan with inverter



1 no connection
2 no connection
3 0V
4 -RS485 (PC)
5 +RS485 (PC)
6 +24V
7 -RS485 (Modbus RTU)
8 +RS485 (Modbus RTU)

CAUTION:
It is not Ethernet connection. Do not connect directly to the Ethernet port

Fig.22b Configuration of the inverter RJ45 connector

4.4.5 Air Filters

Pleated panel filters in three filtration classes respectively.

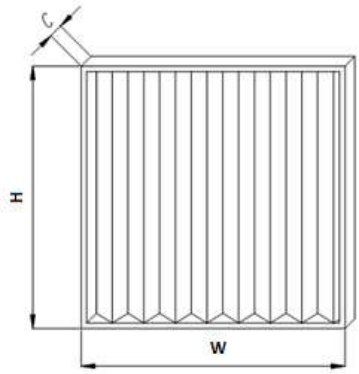


Table 6 Panel filters sizes

AHU size	Section with counterflow heat exchanger	Supplay or exhaust section with fan	Filtration class
	WxHxC [mm]		
VVS005s	347x320x48	332x320x48	M5, F7, F9
VVS010s	527x320x48	513x320x48	
VVS015s	727x320x48	713x320x48	
VVS020s	757x410x48	742x410x48	
VVS030s	1032x410x48	1017x410x48	

5 Automation

5.1 Description of controls

5.1.1 Introduction

Application:
Protection and control of supply and exhaust AHUs equipped with up to:

- two fan and two air dampers
- cooler, heater, heat recovery system

Range of operation: VVS005s–030s

Systems equipped with EC motors

5.1.2 Mains switch

Function: Switching the control gear

On

Off

5.1.3 Communication port

RJ11 – socket, is placed In front of the control gear housing

Function:
Connecting the HMI Advanced UPC control panel to the controller.

5.1.4 Signaling controller status

In the bottom left side of the controller, there are two LED indicators.
Orange LED indicates the condition of the power supply. LED off means no power supplied to the terminals or malfunction of internal power supply circuitry. LED on means correct parameters of the power supply.
Green LED indicates the condition of controller's BIOS. LED off means that the firmware is not running correctly. LED on means that BIOS runs OK and the controller is ready for operation.

1) All control gears need to be powered from the main switchgear equipped with appropriate protection of wires powering the control box.
2) Assembly, wiring and start–up of the control gear should by done by qualified staff only.
3) For applications subject to strong vibrations (1.5 mm pk–pk 10/55 Hz), secure the cables connected to the µPC using clamps placed around 3 cm from the connectors.
4) The entire length of the input/output connections must be less than 30 m, according to EN 61000–6–2.
5) Installation must be performed according to the standards and legislation in force in the country where the appliance is used.
6) In the event of malfunctions do not attempt to repair the controller, but rather contact the service.

The control gears it is not adapted to outdoor work without additional elements.

LCD Display
Displaying available parameters, settings and current values

BELL Button Jump to alarm handling pages

PRG Button
1) Quick jump to the Calendar main page
2) In Calendar pages – quick clear of the settings

ESC Button
Jump to the main page or leaving the parameter change

UP Arrow
1) Moving up across the menu screens (when the cursor stays in upper left corner)
2) Increasing the parametr value

ENTER Button
1) Moving the cursor across the screen – cursor jumps to the next parameter available for changing. Read–Only parameters are not marked with the cursor.
2) Confirming entered values
3) Entering sub–menus from the main menu level:
   - Parameters
   - Calendar
   - Alarms
   - Settings
   - Service

DOWN Arrow
1) Moving down accross the menu screens (when the cursor stays in upper left corner)
2) Decreasing the parameter value

Navigation example:
1) In the main menu level use UP/DOWN arrows to find the desired sub–menu
2) Press ENTER to go to the sub–menu level
3) Use UP/DOWN arrows to move across the sub–menu screens

4) In the desired screen, use the ENTER button to switch between the changeable parameters – the cursor starts from the upper left corner (which is the base position) and jumps on and on until going back to the upper left corner – then the loop can be started again
5) To change the parameter marked with the cursor, use the UP/DOWN arrows
6) Press ENTER to go confirm the change and to jump further

Functions:
- Air handling unit operation, parameterization and maintenance
- Selection of control application
- Time zones setting
- Displaying and canceling alarm statuses, viewing alarm history

Note!
Parameters available in the LCD window depends on a AHU type and the control application. Hence in AHUs not equipped with heater, options related to the heating module will not be visible.
HMI Advanced UPC can't serve as a room temperature sensor.

5.1.5 Simplified control panel – HMI Basic UPC

1) LCD Display
Indicates actual room temperature or temperature on the main control sensor as well as a chosen setting, operation mode, fan speed, time and day of the week.

2) ON/OFF button
Switching between On/Off state (forcing the unit to stop or enabling operating mode selection)

3) Fan button
Button for mode setting: Auto / Low / Econo / Comfort

4) Clock button
Entering Auto mode. Controller will operate according to the time schedule stored in Calendar settings.

Note!
There are two options for time schedule operation. For details, follow chapters related to Calendar and to Service Menu.

Note!
If the Calendar is also in Auto mode, the AHU operation will rely only on protective and energy saving functions like Standby and Night Cooling. This is possible for the main Calendar of the controller. The built–in Calendar of the HMI Basic doesn't support that functionality.

5) Push & Roll knob
Quick, intuitive and easy entering values, changing setpoints, accepting new values.

Note!
To change the temperature setpoint, just turn the knob.

Display of the room sensor temperature or the value of the temperature setpoint offset

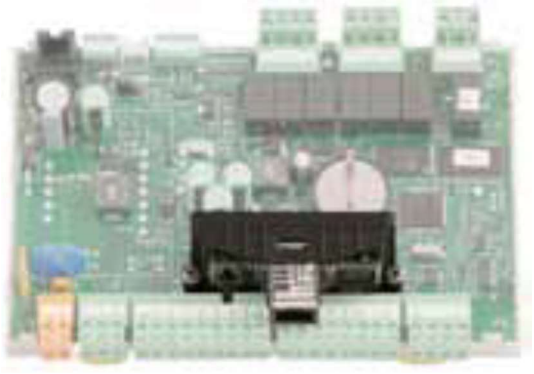
Note! *Setting is limited to 16..26°C*

- Icons for active recirculation, cooling or heating
- Time indication
- Display of the fan speed setting or the indication of automatic fan mode
- Indications of the weekdays
- Icon for active recovery unit
- Icon for alarm event
- Icon for Off mode

Functions:
- Room temperature measurement and display
- Change and display of temperature setpoint
- Change and display of fan setpoint
- Display temperature of the main control sensor
- Change of AHU operation mode
- Info on alarm status

Optional element. Connects to the controller via the Modbus line, common with the frequency converters.

Web–Server / Modbus TCP/IP Option – Available as Expansion Card



Gives extended access to read / write parameters like measurement readouts, setpoints, settings, output values, selected calendar settings, alarms. Total count of available parameters exceeds 200 datapoints.

SEE SPECIAL MANUAL FOR DETAILS OF EXPANSION CARD OPERATION

5.2 System Start–Up

Operation of the AHU is strictly arrested by the fire–protection alarm, activation of the thermal protection of fans' motors, threefold activation of the protection of electric heater and threefold activation of the anti–frost thermostat. Each of these events requires removing the cause of the alarm and then canceling it (see more details in Advanced Manual).

5.2.1 Switching on power supply

Switching on power supply of the control gear with the mains switch (Q1M). Correct power supply and good BIOS operation is indicated by yellow and green LED lamps on the controller's PCB.

The system is ready for operation after about half minute from switching on.

Note!
If the system did not start, check the F5 protection on power box status correct device operation depends on the application settings. Choosing and setting up the application should be done by qualified service provider, according to recommendations of part II "Advanced manual".

5.2.2 HMI Advanced UPC

Main menu structure

1) Main default screen with most important statuses and setpoints.
   Set mode HMI – is used to set the main operating mode from the HMI.
   Current mode – indicates current AHU mode resulting from HMI setting, alarms, external control signals etc.
   Set temp HMI – is used to enter the main temperature setpoint from the HMI.
   Current temp – temperature readout from the main sensor.
2) Second main status screen
   Fans – indicates the current state and rate of the fans
   Dampers – indicates the current state and opening rate of the dampers
   Regulator – indicates the state and the output of the main controller for heating / cooling function
   Recovery – indicates the state and rate of the heat recovery unit
   EN/PL/RU – language selection
   PASSWORD – is used to enter to special settings and hidden parameters
3) Sub–menu link screen
   PARAMETERS – link to main statuses and readouts from the control system
4) Sub–menu link screen
   CALENDAR – link to calendar settings and time schedule programming
5) Sub–menu link screen
   ALARMS – link to alarm pages
6) Sub–menu link screen
   SETTINGS – link to set and adjust the control system, regulators, timers
7) Sub–menu link screen
   SERVICE MENU – link to main configuration parameters, application codes, AHU startup settings

All the menus are dynamically changed, as they depend on the application settings

5.2.3 Langauge Selection

HMI Advanced supports the following languages:

- EN English
- PL Polish
- RU Russian

English is set as a default language.

5.2.4 Entering the password

Many parameters are protected with a password, to avoid unintentional change that could be dangerous for the unit or for the user. To access that parts of the menu, a password must be entered.

Default password is: 1357

5.2.5 Selection of operating mode

The AHU can operate in one of the following operating modes.

- **Auto – AHU operates depending on** – the calendar programming
  HMI Basic
  external control signals (binary inputs) critical temperatures, e.g. too low temperature causes AHU start and immediate heat–up of the room.
- **Off – AHU switched off** – fans stopped, dampers and control valves closed all sensors and gauges are activated – in order to protect the unit from damage, e.g. fire alarm, Frost protections.
- **Low – Lower economy mode** – The fan speed and the dead zone for temperature regulation are adjustable. The temperature control algorithm can use broad deadzone and the fans can be set to low speed in order to reduce energy consumption.
- **Econo – Upper economy mode** – The fan speed and the dead zone for temperature regulation are adjustable. The temperature control algorithm can use narrower dead zone and the fans can be set to higher speed in order to optimize energy consumption.
- **Comfort – Comfort mode** – The fan speed and the dead zone for temperature regulation are adjustable.

The temperature control algorithm can use most accurate dead zone and the fans can be

set to highest speed in order to give maximum comfort.

Note!

The temperature setpoint is common for all operating modes, the dead zone settings are individual for each mode.

HMI ADVANCED

Selection path: Main menu / Set mode HMI / Auto / Off / Low / Econo / Comfort

HMI ADVANCED

Set mode HMI	Comfort
Current mode	InitHtg
Set temp HMI	21,0°C
Current temp	19,4°C
Mon 28.02.2011 10:09	

HMI BASIC

1) On/Off button – press to switch between Off and Low mode.
2) Fan button – press to switch operating mode between Low – Econo – Comfort
3) Clock button – press shortly to switch to Auto mode. In Auto mode Calendar will be capable of taking over the control.

5.2.6 Indication of operating mode

The following modes can be displayed in Current mode field in the main menu: Auto / Off / Low / Econo / Comfort as described above

- **Fire** – operating mode enabled by fire alarm input. All the devices switched off, the fans stop or run with selected setpoint (see chapter Service Menu)
- **OverRun** – AHU switches off, but the fans keep running on the idle speed until the heater is cooled down (see chapter Service Menu)
- **NightClg** – Night Cooling – a mode for energy saving by cooling down the room using cold air from the outside in the night. Available only in the units with external temperature sensor.
- **Standby** – protection mode for min/max room temperature – if the temperature exceeds specified setpoints, AHU is switched on, to heat up or cool down to desired range. Then switches off again.
- **NightKick** – testing mode, that forces fans to run in order to exchange the air in the ventilation system.

Note!

Night cooling and Standby functions rely on room temperature. If there's no measurement in the room, the exhaust duct sensor is taken into account and gives the readout. This requires turning on the fans to have appropriate room temperature value on that sensor.

- **InitHtg** – Initial Heating – a mode for startup of water heating units in winter conditions, heats up the coil before starting the fans in order to prevent activation of frost alarms.
- **Startup** – temporary mode when dampers are opening, fans speed up and the heating / cooling devices are enabled and start operation.
- **FastHtg / FastClg** – Fast Heating or Cooling – special mode for units with PCR or RRG recovery, that allows operation with closed intake/outlet dampers and full recirculation. That improves heating up the building.
- **Heating** – mode when heaters can be enabled
- **Cooling** – mode when coolers can be enabled
- **Vent** – Ventilation – energy saving mode, when neither heaters nor coolers are enabled and the unit operates only with ventilation and optional recovery unit.
- **EmgStop** – Emargency Stop – unit forced to stop immediately, according to signal from optional digital input.
- **AlrStop** – Alarm Stop – unit forced to stop because of an alarm
- **CrtStop** – Critical Stop – unit forced to stop because of a critical alarm
- **Config** – unit forced to stop because the controller is in Config mode. Controller must be configured first and switched to Running mode

The unit can be controlled from several sources. Mind the priorities between them.

1) HMI Advanced (highest priority)
2) The BMS over Modbus TCP/IP connection
3) External control inputs

4) HMI Basic
5) The calendar mode

Note!
To enable another sources than the HMI Advanced, the Operating mode HMI must be set to Auto

5.3 System operation

5.3.1 Operating mode

HMI ADVANCED

OPERATING MODE	
HMI Advanced	Comfort
BMS	Auto
Digital inputs	Auto
HMI Basic	Auto
OPERATING MODE	
DI Sum	HMI Wint

- **Actual** – indicates current AHU mode resulting from HMI setting, alarms, external control signals etc.
- **From HMI** – indication of the operating mode from the HMI
- **From BMS** – indication of the operating mode requested from BMS link over the Modbus TCP/IP connection

Note!
Control over Modbus TCP/IP is available only in controllers equipped with expansion board

- **External ctrl** – indication of the operating mode resulting from the digital inputs
- **HMI Basic** – indication of the operating mode resulting from the HMI Basic UPC device
- **From Calendar** – indication of the operating mode from the calendar

HMI ADVANCED

OPERATING MODE	
Actual season	Winter
Selection HMI	Winter
Binary input	Summer
From BMS	Winter

- **Actual season** – selection of the current working mode for universal heating/cooling coil. If “Winter” selected – the coil works as a water heater. If “Summer” selected – the coil works as a water cooler.
- **Selection HMI** – Winter/Summer
- **Binary input** – Winter/Summer – universal binary input can be configured as a season selector
- **From BMS** – indication of the operating mode requested from BMS link over the Modbus TCP/IP connection
- **Sum/Wint** – season selection switch – used in combi–coil applications, where one coil can be switched to heating in winter (fed from boiler) or to cooling in summer (fed from chiller). The selected season must correspond to the actual setup of the hydraulic valves.

Note!
The pipeline has to be switched manually between supplying from chiller or from boiler. The season selection must be done according to the actual state of the piping.

Note!
The Summer mode has got lower priority than the Winter mode, regardless to the control source – HMI or binary input or BMS command over Modbus TC/IP connection.

5.4 Calendar

5.4.1 Calendar – Main page

HMI ADVANCED

CALENDAR	
CHECK FOR ERRORS!	
Calendar mode	Standby
Temp.setpoint	21,0°C
Exceptions	Disabled
Date	Mon 28.02.2011
Time	10:09

CHECK FOR ERRORS! – indicates misordered settings. That text is displayed in the top line only if errors were found in the calendar settings.

- **Calendar mode** – indicates current mode from calendar: Auto / Off / Low / Econo / Comfort
- **Temp setpoint** – indicates current temperature setpoint from calendar
- **Exceptions** – indicates if the special time zones were activated or not: Disabled / Enabled
- **Date** – indicates the current date and weekday, allows for change
- **Time** – indicates current time, allows for change

5.4.2 Calendar – Day (Monday)

HMI ADVANCED

CALENDAR MONDAY			
Clear			OK
1	00:00	Off	21,0°C
2	05:20	Stby	21,0°C
3	06:00	Low	22,5°C
4	12:30	Econo	22,5°C
5	14:00	Comfort	22,5°C
6	19:00	Stby	19,0°C

- **Clr** – quick erase of all the daily settings – press PRG button to activate, ESC to quit or ENTER to go to further settings
- **! / OK** – indicates the right order of time zones, zone 1 is the earliest, zone 6 is the latest, and all zones should be in ascending order
- **Lines 1..6** – six time zones for daily settings
- **Time** – starting point for the zone, range 00:00..23:59, first zone start fixed at 00:00, last zone end fixed at 23:59
- **Operating mode** – Auto / Off / Low / Econo / Comfort
- **Temperature setpoint** – individual temperature setpoint for each time zone

The same range of settings applies to all days of the week. Each day has own page in the Calendar.

5.4.3 Calendar – Special

HMI ADVANCED

CALENDAR Special	
Copy Mon–Fri	Copy
Copy Mon–Sun	Copy

- **Copy Mon – Fri** – copy the settings from Monday to all working days
- **Copy Mon – Sun** – copy the settings from Monday to all days of the week

Select desired option with ENTER key and press PRG to activate.

5.4.4 Calendar – Exceptions

HMI ADVANCED

EXCEPTIONS		
Activate		Yes
From	01.03	00:00
To	06:03	12:00
Mode		Off
Setpoint		21,0°C

There are six exception settings for specific periods like holidays.

- **Activate – No / Yes** – activates the exception settings
- **From** – starting point for the period (month, day, time)
- **To** – end point for the period (month, day, time)
- **Mode / Setpoint** – set desired operating mode and temperature setpoint

5.4.5 Calendar mode in HMI Basic

HMI Basic can operate with time schedules in two ways.Selection is done in Service Menu of the µPC controller and is available only via HMI Advanced interface.

1) HMI Basic can use the calendar in the controller – all settings are done via HMI Advanced or via BMS connection and HMI Basic can only activate / deactivate operation according to time schedule stored in the controller.

Note!
HMI Basic cannot change any settings in the controller's calendar.

2) HMI Basic can use own local time scheduler – all the settings are done and stored in HMI Basic.

Note!
Mind the limitations of the HMI's calendar – only On/Off and temperature settings can be adjusted in the HMI Basic. Low / Econo / Comfort modes must be pre–set in the controller settings via HMI Advanced.

Setting the program for selected days:
1) Clock button – long–press to enter settings mode
2) Turn the knob to select "Time band" and press to enter
3) In "Sel days" turn the knob to select days – whole week, working days, weekend, or any day separately. Then press to enter.
4) Observe the house icon – it indicates which time zone is edited at the moment. Turn the knob to select specific time zone from 1 to Press to enter.
5) Turn the knob to set hour and press to confirm.

Note!
Between 23 and 00 there's blank setting —:— which means, that current time zone is skipped.

6) Turn the knob to set minutes and press to confirm.
7) Turn the knob to set the temperature adn press to confirm.

Note!
Below min. setpoint there's OFF setting. Use that to turn off the unit in selected time zone.

To leave from any level of calendar programming, select ESC and press to confirm. To set clock, long–press the Clock button to enter settings mode, turn the knob to select Clock, press to enter and set proper hour, minutes and weekday.

Note!
Setting the weekday properly is necessary for correct operation of the Calendar mode.

5.5 Parameters

5.5.1 Parameters – Air temperatures

HMI ADVANCED

AIR TEMPERATURES	
Supply	21,0°C
Room	21,0°C
Exhaust	21,0°C
External	21,0°C
After recovery	21,0°C
Pre–heater	21,0°C

Readout of actual temperature inputs. If the sensor is not activated in the application, indicates "–".

5.5.2 Parameters – Humidity

HMI ADVANCED

AIR HUMIDITY	
Humidity	050,0%

Humidity – actual value of air humidity

5.5.3 Parameters – Humidity control

HMI ADVANCED

HUMIDITY CONTROL		
Humidification rate	■	050,0%
Dehumidification rate	□	050,0%

Humidification rate – actual rate of humidification

Dehumidification rate – actual rate of dehumidification
■ **–** active
□ **–** inactive

5.5.4 Parameters – Supply / Exhaust fan & dampers

HMI ADVANCED

SUP FAN & DAMPER					
Sup fan setpoint					
Low:	30%	Eco:	60%	Comf:	90%
Sup fan rate				60%	
Alarm status				OK	
Damper opening				100%	

- **Sup fan setpoint / Exh fan setpoint** – setting for fan rate given in % for Low / Econo / Comfort separately
- **Sup fan rate / Exh fan rate** – indicate the current fan state by showing the percentage of control signal. 0% = fans stopped, >0% = fans running
- **Status** – combined information for communication problems and for motor alarms
- **OK** – no malfunctions
- **Comm** – communication to the frequency converter not stable or lost
- **Alarm** – communication OK, but frequency converter reported an error, e.g. overload
- **Damper opening** – indicates current position of the intake and outlet dampers: 0% = fully closed, 100% = fully opened

Note!
The fan rate settings cannot exceed Freq. low / high limit settings. If so, they are corrected automatically.

5.5.5 Parameters – Heating

HMI ADVANCED

HEATING	
Main temp	18,0°C
Setpoint	21,0°C
Heating rate	40%
Pump status	On
Alarm status	OK
Back–water	50,0°C

- **Main temp** – current readout from the main temperature sensor
- **Setpoint** – current setpoint for the regulator, read only
- **Heating rate** – indicates current heating capacity
  - 0% – no heating, 100% – full heating
  - Pump status – indicates current state of the circulation pump
  - On – turned on
  - Off – switched off
- **Alarm status** – indicate the state of frost protection input or overheating protection (for water coil or electrical heater, respectively)
- **Back water** – current readout of the back–water temperature measured on outlet pipe of the heating coil.

5.5.6 Parameters – Recovery

HMI ADVANCED

RECOVERY	
Recov. mode	MECH
Recovery rate	50%
Frost prot.rate	0%
Glycol pump	On
Alarm status	OK
CO2 value	500 ppm

Recovery mode – selecting the operation mode for the recirculation chamber

- **MECH** – Maximum Energy Changeover – control from the PID controller, recirculation plays the role of the first heating / cooling section in order to take full advantage of energy recovery, the scope of possible changes concerning recirculation is defined by fixed setting of minimum fresh air.
- **Manual** – fixed manual recirculation settings
- **Univ.AI** – control from the universal analog input; the range of possible changes is limited by the setting of minimum fresh air
- **Recovery rate** – indicates current recovery capacity, gives a link to output detail screen (password protected link – see Advanced Manual)
  - 0% – no recovery
  - 100% – full recovery

Note!
The controller signal can differ from the actual recovery rate due to protective functions that could affect it.

- **Frost prot. rate** – indicates the rate of frost protection, that is subtracted from controller signal in order to protect the recovery unit from freezing

Note*! Frost protection can be managed in two stages – first step can be reduction of supply fan speed, second step is reducing the recovery rate*

- **Glycol pump** – indicates current state of the pump, gives a link to pump detail screen (see Advanced manual)
- **Status** – combined information for communication problems and for motor alarms
- **OK** – no malfunctions
- **Comm** – communication to the frequency converter not stable or lost

- **Alarm** – communication OK, but frequency converter reported an error, e.g. overload
- **CO2 value** – value of CO2 concentration

5.5.7 Parameters – Cooling

HMI ADVANCED

COOLING	
Main temp	27,0°C
Setpoint	21,0°C
Cooling rate	65%
Pump status	On
Alarm status	OK

- **Main temp** – current readout from the main temperature sensor
- **Setpoint** – current setpoint for the regulator, read only
- **Cooling rate** – indicates current cooling capacity
  - **0% – no cooling**
  - **100%** – full cooling
- **Pump status** – indicates the current state of the pump or chiller
- **Alarm status** – indicates the state of the cooling device
- **OK** – no malfunctions
- **Fault** – alarm input has been activated

5.5.8 Parameters – Pre–Heating

HMI ADVANCED

PRE–HEATING	
Temperature	–10,0°C
Setpoint	–11,0°C
Heating rate	40%
Pump status	On
Alarm status	OK
Back–water	20,0°C

- **Temperature** – current readout from sensor dedicated for pre–heating coil
- **Setpoint** – current setpoint for the regulator, read only
- **Heating rate** – indicates current heating capacity
  - 0% – no heating
  - 100% – full heating
- **Pump status** – indicates current state of the circulation pump
- **Alarm status** – indicate the state of frost protection input

Note!
The pre–heating coil works out of the standard cooling/heating sequence. It is intended just to keep the constant temperature in specified place, e.g. to heat up outside air before entering the heat recovery unit.

5.5.9 Parameters – Supply / Exhaust motors

HMI ADVANCED

SUP MOTORS		
Freq	Current	Status
1: 40,0Hz	4,1A	OK
2: 40,0Hz	4,3A	OK
3: 40,0Hz	4,2A	OK
4: 40,0Hz	4,2A	OK

- **Freq** – actual output frequency
- **Current** – actual current consumption
- **Status** – combined information for communication problems and for motor alarms
- **OK** – no malfunctions
- **Comm** – communication to the frequency converter not stable or lost
- **Alarm** – communication OK, but frequency converter reported an error, e.g. overload

Note!
Ventus AHU can have up to 4 frequency converters in one fan set (MultiFan configuration). All FCs in the fan set have common settings for frequency, ramp–up, ramp–down and the main limits – as they must work synchronously.

Note!
FC details visible only if frequency converters were enabled during unit configuration

5.5.10 Parameters – Supply / Exhaust pressure transducer

HMI ADVANCED

SUPPLY AIR PRESSURE		
Pressure	800	Pa
SetPoint	799	Pa

EXHAUST AIR PRESSURE		
Pressure	800	Pa
SetPoint	799	Pa

- **Pressure –** actual value of air pressure
- **Set Point –** actual setting value of air pressure

5.5.11 Parameters – Supply / Exhaust air flow transducer

HMI ADVANCED

SUPPLY AIR FLOW		
Pressure	800	Pa
Air flow	11240	m3/h
SetPoint	12003	m3/h
EXHAUS AIR FLOW		
Pressure	800	Pa
Air flow	11240	m3/h
SetPoint	12003	m3/h

- **Pressure** – actual value of air pressure
- **Air flow** – calculated air volum flow
- **Set Point** – actual seting value of air volum flow

5.5.12 Parameters – Redundan

HMI ADVANCED

REDUNDANT		
Working time		
1st set	123	h
2nd set	200	h
Active fans		
1st set	□	
2nd set	□	

- **Working time –** information on hours worked fans
  - 1st set – a first set of fans
  - 2nd set – a second set of fans
- **Active set of fans –** the currently running a set of fans (■ – start, □ – stop)
  - 1st set – a first set of fans
  - 2nd set – a second set of fans

5.6 Settings

5.6.1 Settings –Timers

HMI ADVANCED

TIMERS		
	Sup	Exh
On–delay	20s	10s
Idle	20s	30s
Off–delay	10s	10s

- **On–delay** – setting for startup delay, from start command to the actual startup of the unit
- **Idle** – setting for startup procedure, in idle state the fans run at lowest speed, dampers are opening and all the heating / cooling / recovery and protective regulators enter normal operation mode
- **Off–delay** – setting for delayed stopping of the fans, can be used to cool down electric heater or to run down the DX cooling system

5.6.2 Settings – Standby

HMI ADVANCED

STANDBY	
Enable	Yes
Start Htg	16,0°C
Setpoing Htg	22,0°C
Start Clg	27,0°C
Setpoing Clg	18,0°C
Min work time	60s
Min delay	600s

- **Enable** – activate the standby functionality
- **No** – function disabled
- **Yes** – function enabled
- **Start Htg** – temperature at which the heating is activated
- **Setpoint Htg** – temperature at which the heating is turned off
- **Start Clg** – temperature at which the cooling is activated
- **Setpoint Clg** – temperature at which the cooling is turned off
- **Min work time** – min. running time in standby mode
- **Min delay** – min. resting time after working in standby mode

5.6.3 Settings – Night test

HMI ADVANCED

NIGHT TEST	
Enable	Yes
Test hour	05:15
Test duration	60s

Night cooling and Standby functions rely on room temperature. If there's no temperature measurement in the room, the exhaust duct sensor is taken into account and gives the readout. This requires turning on the fans to refresh the air and have appropriate room temperature value on that sensor.

- **Enable** – activate the night test functionality
  - **No** – function disabled
  - **Yes** – function enabled
- **Test hour** – setting the time, when the night test function will be triggered. The night test operates in a daily manner.
- **Test duration** – specifies how long the night test will be executed

Note!
If during the Night Test operation, conditions for Night Cooling or Standby will be detected, the unit will automatically switch to another relevant mode.

Note!
Night Test functionality will not be triggered if external temperature is lower than Min Ext Temp for Night Cooling.

5.6.4 Settings – Fast heating

HMI ADVANCED

FAST HEATING	
Enable	Yes
Temp deviation	5,0°C

- **Enable** – activate the fast heating functionality
  - **No** – function disabled
  - **Yes** – function enabled
- **Temp deviation** – the fast heating algorithm will be executed until the main temperature is lower than the setpoint by the value of Temp deviation

5.6.5 Settings – Temperatures

HMI ADVANCED

TEMPERATURES	
Setpoint Hi	26,0°C
Setpoint Lo	16,0°C
Deadzone LOW	4,0°C
Deadzone ECO	2,0°C
Deadzone COMF	1,0°C
Min Clg temp	16,0°C

- **Setpoint Hi** – setting for upper boundary of temperaturę setpoint
  - Range: 20..40
  - Default: 26
- **Setpoint Lo** – setting for lower boundary of temperaturę setpoint
  - Range: 0..20
  - Default: 16
- **Deadzone LOW** – settings for the allowed non–sensitive range in Low mode
  - Range: 0..10
  - Default: 4.0
- **Deadzone ECO** – settings for the allowed non–sensitive range in Econo mode
  - Range: 0..10
  - Default: 2.0
- **Deadzone COMF** – settings for the allowed non–sensitive range in Comfort mode
  - Range: 0..10
  - Default: 1.0
- **Min Clg temp** – setting for the temperature limit. If external temperature falls below that value, the cooling functionality is disabled.
  - Range: 0..20
  - Default: 16

5.6.6 Settings – Humidity control

HMI ADVANCED

HUMIDITY		
Humidity setpoints		
LOW	ECO	Comf
50,0%	50,0%	50,0%
Standby	Auto	
50,0%	50,0%	

LOW, ECO, Comf., Standby, Auto – value of setpoint humidity for selected mode

HMI ADVANCED

HUMIDITY CONTROL		
PI regulator		
	Kp 050,0	Ti 120s
Deadzone		05,0%
Start signal		
ON	50,0%	
OFF	1,0%	

- **PI regulator –** main regulator of de–/humidification
  - **KP –** proportional gain
  - **Ti –** integrational time
- **Deadzone –** non–sensitive range
- Start signal
  - **ON –** humidifier on threshold
  - **OFF –** humidifier off threshold

5.6.7 Settings – Fans

HMI ADVANCED

FANS	
Supply freq limits	
Min: 20Hz	Max: 80Hz
Exhaust freq limits	
Min: 20Hz	Max: 80Hz
Ramp up	45s
Ramp down	45s

- Supply freq limits Min / Max
- Exhaust freq limits Min / Max
- Limits in Hz for allowed range of operation
- **Ramp up / Ramp down** – settings for acceleration and deleceleration times
  - Range: 30..120s
  - Default: 45s

Note!
The fan rate settings cannot exceed Freq. low / high limit settings. If so, they are corrected automatically.

5.6.8 Settings – Water heater

HMI ADVANCED

WATER HEATER	
Pump start temp	5,0°C
Pump kick Day	Day
Back–water setp	40,0°C

- **Pump start temp** – setting for the temperature limit, that forces the pump to continuous operation for initial freezing protection
  - Range: –10..20
  - Default: 5
- **Pump kick** – timer that forces the circulation pump to run for short period of time (30s) in specified intervals. That prevents the mechanical sealings from sticking and damage.
  Range:
  - No – function disabled
  - Day – function activated daily
  - Week – weekly
  - Month – monthly
- **Back water setp** – setpoint for back water temperature regulator. Special PI regulator works in two operating modes. First is normal heating mode, when the AHU is working. Regulator prevents the back water from dropping below the temperature limit.

Note!

Main temperature has got lower priority than backwater control! Second mode is anti–freezing protection, when the AHU is stopped in Off mode. The regulator maintains the back water temperature equal to the setpoint value, in order to prevent returning too hot water to the boiler system.

Note! *Back–water control functionality is optional and must be enabled in Configuration mode of the controller.*

5.6.9 Settings – Init heating

HMI ADVANCED

INIT HEATING HW		
Y2 75%		
Y1 25%	T1 –25°C	T2 5°C
t_a 30s	t_b 60s	

- **T1** – lower scaling external temperature
- **T2** – upper scaling external temperature
- **Y1** – heating rate at T1 temperature
- **Y2** – heating rate at T2 temperature
- **t_a** – time to force the valve to 100% opening, regardless to the external temperature, in order to fill the pipeline with the hot water
- **t_b** – time the unit stays with calculated heating rate

Note!
Total time is t_a + t_b . These settings are common for initial heating of pre–heater and secondary heater, if both are present in the AHU

5.6.10 Settings – Water heater

HMI ADVANCED

RECOVERY UNIT		
After reco setp		
Min fresh air		
Low: 30%	Eco: 30%	Comf: 30%
Manual setting		
Low: 30%	Eco: 30%	Comf: 30%

- **After reco setp** – setpoint for minimal allowed temperature after the recovery units PCR, RRG or glycol turnaround coils
  - Range: –64..64
  - Default: 3.0
- **Min. fresh air** – setting for min. opening of intake / outlet dampers to provide fresh air in the ventilated room
  - Range: 0..100%
  - Default: 30%

- **Manual mode** – setting fixed values of recirculation for Hand and Hand.Multi modes
  - Range: 0 ….. 100%
  - Default: 30%

HMI ADVANCED

RECOVERY UNIT	
After reco setp	05,0
Start recovery	50,0%

- **After reco setp –** setpoint for minimal allowed temperature after the raecovery units PCR, RRG or glycol turnaround coils
  - Range: –64..64
  - Default: 3,0
- **Start recovery –** RRG total exchanger ON threshold

HMI ADVANCED

RECOVERY UNIT		
Min fresh air		
Low: 30%	Eco: 30%	Comf: 30%
Manual setting		
Low: 30%	Eco: 30%	Comf: 30%

- **Min. Fresh air –** setting for min. Opening of intake / outlet dampers to provide fresh air in the ventilated room
  - Range: 0..100%
  - Default: 30%
- **Manual setting –** setting fixed values of intake / outlet dampers

HMI ADVANCED

MIXING CHAMBER		
CO2 Setpoint [ppm]		
Low	Eco	Comf
700	600	550
CO2 PI Regulatora		
	Kp 000.2	Ti 030.0 s
CO2 value		500 ppm

- **CO2 Setpoint** – CO2 concentration setpoint for each mode
  - **Low**
  - **Eco**
  - **Comf**
- **CO2 PI Regulator** – The PI controller maintaining a constant value of CO2 concentration in the air
  - **KP** – proportional gain
  - **Ti** – integrational time
- **CO2 value** – actual value of CO2 concentration in the air

5.6.11 Settings – DX Cooler

HMI ADVANCED

DX COOLER		
	st.I	st.II
On	30%	60S
Off	10%	40%
Min work	25s	25s
Min rest	60s	60s

- **On / Off for stage I and for stage II** – settings for the relation between coolind regulator and DX unit stages
- **Min work** – setting for the min. working time for each stage
  - Range: 10..600s
  - Default: 30s
- **Min rest** – setting for the min. resting time for each stage
  - Range: 10..600s
  - Default: 30s

5.6.12 Settings – Water Pre–heater

HMI ADVANCED

WATER PRE–HEATER	
Pump start	5,0°C
Pump kick	Day
Back–water setp	40,0°C

- **Pump start temp** – setting for the temperature limit, that forces the pump to continuous operation for initial freezing protection
  - Range: –10..20
  - Default: 5
- **Pump kick** – timer that forces the circulation pump to run for short period of time (30s) in specified intervals. That prevents the mechanical sealings from sticking and damage.
  Range:
  - No – function disabled
  - Day – function activated daily
  - Week – weekly
  - Month – monthly
- **Back water setp** – setpoint for back water temperature regulator. Special PI regulator works in two operating modes. First is normal heating mode, when the AHU is working. Regulator prevents the back water from dropping below the temperature limit.

Note! *Main temperature has got lower priority than back–water control!* Second mode is anti–freezing protection, when the AHU is stopped in

Off mode. The regulator maintains the back water temperature equal to the setpoint value, in order to prevent returning too hot water to the boiler system.

Note! *Back–water control functionality is optional and must be enabled in Configuration mode of the controller.*

Note! *The pre–heating coil works out of the standard cooling/heating sequence. It is intended just to keep the constant temperature in specified place, e.g. to heat up outside air before entering the heat recovery unit.*

5.6.13 Settings – Init pre–heating

HMI ADVANCED

INIT HEATING PRE–HW		
Y2 50%		
Y1 20%	T1 –40°C	T2 –10°C
t_a 30s	t_b 60s	

- **T1** – lower scaling external temperature
- **T2** – upper scaling external temperature
- **Y1** – heating rate at T1 temperature
- **Y2** – heating rate at T2 temperature
- **t_a** – time to force the valve to 100% opening, regardless to the external temperature, in order to fill the pipeline with the hot water
- **t_b** – time the unit stays with calculated heating rate

Note!
Total time is t_a + t_b . These settings are common for initial heating of pre–heater and secondary heater, if both are present in the AHU.

5.6.14 Settings – Fan regulators

HMI ADVANCED

FAN PI REGULATORS	
Recovery frost protect	
Kp	Ti
Ymin	Ymax

Recovery frost protect – special PI regulator to manage supply fan speed reduction in case of freezing conditions. If the limit temperature is reached, the regulator reduces the frequency converter output by specified max. value in Hz

- **Kp** – proportional gain
- **Ti** – integrational time
- **Ymin** – min. value of subtracted frequency (no frost protecting action) – fixed at 0Hz
- **Ymax** – max. value of subtracted frequency (max. Frost protecting action)
  - Range: 0..50Hz
  - Default: 5Hz

HMI ADVANCED

FAN PI REGULATORS		
Parametric volume control		
Kp	Ti	
Ymin	Ymax	
Setpoints		
Low:	Eco:	Comf:

Parametric volume control – special regulator for automatic adjustment of the fan speed according to external measurement of flow or pressure. The input

- **Kp** – proportional gain
- **Ti** – integrational time
- **Ymin** – min. value – fixed at min fan rate setting
- **Ymax** – max. value – limited by fan rate setpoint for current mode Low / Econo / Comfort
- **Setpoints Low / Econo / Comfort** – setpoints for each mode

5.6.15 Settings – Pressure regulators

HMI ADVANCED

FAN PI REGULATORS			
supply fan			□
Kp	000.2	Ti	030.0 s
exhaust fan			□
Kp	000.2	Ti	030.0 s

Air flow – automatic adjustment of the fan speed according to measurement of pressure

- **KP** – proportional gain
- **Ti** – integrational time
- Work information
  - ■ – Start
  - □ – Stop

5.6.16 Settings – Temperature regulators

HMI ADVANCED

TEMP PI REGULATORS	
Min sup temp	
Kp	Ti
Ymin	Ymax
Max sup temp	
Kp	Ti
Ymin	Ymax

There are alltogether 9 regulators for temperature control. Mostly all of them allow for the same adjustments:

- **Kp** – proportional gain
- **Ti** – integrational time
- **Ymin** – min. value ofr the output
- **Ymax** – max. value of the output

The regulators are:

- **Min sup temp** – regulator of min. supply temperature limit
- **Max sup temp** – regulator of max. supply temperature limit

HMI ADVANCED

TEMP PI REGULATORS	
Heating	
Kp	Ti
Ymin	Ymax
Back–water	
Kp	Ti
Ymin	Ymax

- **Heating** – regulator for main heater
- **Back water** – regulator for limiting return water temperature in heater protective mode in stopped AHU.

HMI ADVANCED

TEMP PI REGULATORS	
Pre–Heating	
Kp	Ti
Ymin	Ymax
Back–water	
Kp	Ti
Ymin	Ymax

Pre–heating + Back water – regulators for pre–heater, identical to those for standard heater

HMI ADVANCED

TEMP PI REGULATORS	
Recovery	
Kp	Ti
Ymin	Ymax
Frost protection	
Kp	Ti
Ymin	Ymax

- **Recovery** – regulator for recovery unit
- **Frost protection** – regulator for recovery unit protection in winter conditions

HMI ADVANCED

TEMP PI REGULATORS	
Cooling	
Kp	Ti
Ymin	Ymax

Cooling – regulator for cooler

5.6.17 Settings – Manual mode

HMI ADVANCED

MANUAL MODE		
DI1	DI2	DI3
Auto	On	Off
DI4	DI5	DI6
Auto	Auto	Auto
DI7		
Auto		

Manual operation – override the inputs and output

- **Auto** – cancel override
- **other states** – select to force the inputs or outputs, values depend on the output type
- **DI1..DI7** – digital inputs
  Select:
  - Auto
  - On
  - Off

Note!
For states different from NULL, an alarm is triggered, the HMI operating mode is forced to Off and AHU cannot be started. Manual mode is intended only for testing purposes.

Note!
For any overridden states, an alarm is triggered, the HMI operating mode is forced to Off and AHU cannot be started. Manual mode is intended only for testing purposes. Always observe the unit for unintended unsafe operation when using manual mode!

HMI ADVANCED

MANUAL MODE		
B1	B2	B3
Auto	–20	–10
B4	B5	B6
Auto	Auto	Auto
B7		
Auto		

B1..B7 – temperature probe inputs
Select: Auto / –20 / –10 / 0 / 10 / 20 / 30

HMI ADVANCED

MANUAL MODE		
NO1	NO2	NO3
Auto	On	Off
NO4	NO5	NO6
Auto	Auto	Auto
NO7		
Auto		

NO1..NO7 – *digital outputs*
Select: Auto / On / Off

HMI ADVANCED

MANUAL MODE		
Y1	Y2	Y3
Auto	0%	20%

Y1..Y3 – analog outputs –
Select: Auto / 0 / 20 / 40 / 60 / 80 / 100

5.6.18 Settings – Frequence converter RRG

HMI ADVANCED

RRG DRIVE		
Freq	Current	Status
45Hz	0,6A	OK
Min frequency		15Hz
Max frequency		55Hz

- **Freq** – actual output frequency
  Current – actual current consumption
- **Status** – combined information for communication problems and for motor alarms
- **OK** – no malfunctions
- **Comm** – communication to the frequency converter not stable or lost
- **Alarm** – communication OK, but frequency converter reported an error, e.g. overload
- **Freq. low limit** – lower boundary of the frequency
  - Range: 10..25Hz
  - Default: 15Hz
- **Freq. high limit** – upper boundary of the frequency
  - Range: 35..65Hz
  - Default: 55Hz

5.6.19 Settings – Fans fire mode

HMI ADVANCED

FANS FIRE MODE
Sup fire setp
Exh fire setp
Fire temp limit
Sup fire setp

Settings for the fan behavior when there's a fire alarm signal

- **Sup fire setp – 0..100%** – setpoint for fan rate in fire conditions, 0% = fan stopped
- **Exh fire setp – 0..100%** – setpoint for fan rate in fire conditions, 0% = fan stopped
- **Fire temp limit** – setpoint for the supply and exhaust duct temperature that triggers the alarm signal
  - Range: 60..99
  - Default: 99
  - Default: 55Hz

5.6.20 Settings – Universal regulator

HMI ADVANCED

UNIV REGULATOR		
44 < 50 AND Off = Off		
Signal src		AI7
Compare func		Less
Setpoint src		AI7
Const:	Hyst:	
Logic block		AND
Logic source		DI6

The universal controller allows the use to implement some specific functionalities, that are not supported by original Ventus applications.
The structure of the universal controller contains of two main blocks:

- **comparator** – to check the relation between two signals (can be selected from the program variables or from universal analog input)
- **logic block** – the output from the comparator can be processed by a logic function with another binary value (from the program or from the binary input)
- **the binary output** – can do simple on/off control to external actuators via universal relay 1 or 2
  44 < 50 AND Off = Off – current status line, shows all Input values, all functions and resulting output
- **Signal source** – select signal source to be compared with a reference in comparator block
  - **AI7** – user configurable analog input
  - **SupplyTmp** – supply temperature [°C]
  - **RoomTmp** – room temperature [°C]
  - **ExhustTmp** – exhaust temperature [°C]
  - **RecovrTmp** – temperature after the heat recovery unit [°C]
  - **ExternTmp** – external temperature [°C]
  - **HeatgRate** – heating rate [%]
  - **CoolgRate** – cooling rate [%]
  - **RecovRate** – heat recovery rate [%]
  - **SupFnRate** – supply fan rate [%]
  - **ExhFanRate** – exhaust fan rate [%]
- **Compare function** – type of compare action
  - **Less** – check if the source signal is less than the reference
  - **Greater**
  - **Equal**
  - **True** – forces constant logical TRUE on comparator's output
  - **False** – forces constant logical FALSE on comparator's output
- **Setpoint source** – select the reference for comparator
  - **AI7** – user configurable analog input
  - **Constant** – constant value set in following line
- **Setpoint constant**
  - Range: –100..100
  - Default: 20
- **Hysteresis** – set the hysteresis for comparator
  - Range: 0..100
  - Default: 1.0
- **Logic Block** – select type of logical operation
  - AND
  - NAND
  - OR
  - NOR
  - XOR
- **Logic source** – select logic signal source
  - **DI6** – user configurable digital input 2
  - **DI7** – user configurable digital input 1
  - **StartConf** – start confirmation
  - **HeatgConf** – heating confirmation
  - **CoolgConf** – cooling confirmation
  - **RecovConf** – heat recovery confirmation
  - **InAlarm** – AHU in alarm
  - **True** – constant TRUE
  - **False** – constant FALSE

Example 1 – Additional roof exhaust fan

Requested functionality: if supply fans run at more than 70% setpoint, turn on additional fan
Additional condition: additional fan's thermal protection is OK – multi–function digital input 1 is HIGH
Settings for universal controller:
Signal source
- **SupFnRate**

Compare function
- **Greater**

Setpoint source
- **Constant**

Setpoint constant
- **70%**

Hysteresis
- **1**

Logic Block
- **AND**

Logic source
- **DI7**

HMI ADVANCED

UNIV REGULATOR		
59 < 70 AND On = Off		
Signal src		SupFnRate
Compare func		Greater
Setpoint src		Constant
Const: 70	Hyst: 1	
Logic block		AND
Logic source		DI7

Note! *The universal relay REL3 or REL6 must be set to UniReg or NOTUniReg – to let the resulting signal out of the controller.*

5.7 Alarm menu

HMI ADVANCED

ALARMS		
NAME	Fire alarm	
STATUS		ALARM
TYPE		Critical
DATE		05.07.11
TIME		10:11

ALARM MENU – Alarm menu can be accessed via dedicated button on the HMI Advanced

- **NAME** – description of the feature or function that was in alarm state, e.g. Modbus comm
- **STATUS** – current condition of the alarm,
  - OK – inactive
  - ALARM – active
- **TYPE** – defines the group of alarm events – Normal – these are mostly non–remanent alarms of lower priority; Critical – these are mostly remanent alarms of higher priority, that could even stop and block the unit from further operating.
- **DATE / TIME** – time stamp when the alarm occured Note! To acknowledge the alarm currently displayed on the HMI, press PRG button.

Another way of cancelling the alarms is turning the power Off and On again. At startup all alarms are cleared, except of those, that are stiil activated by input signals.

Note!
Alarms can be remanent – they are locked until fixed and acknowledged, e.g. the fire alarm. Or can be nonremanent – they unlock, when the alarm signal is fixed and don't need to be acknowledged to go to the history records, e.g. the filter alarm.

Alarming in HMI Basic

Alarm in HMI Basic are displayed instead of time indication in a form of a letter and number, like AL15. The number is given to identify what is the source of alarm.

Note!
HMI Basic cannot acknowledge alarms. All nonremanent events will disappear automatically. All remanent events need to be reset by means of HMI Advanced, or by switching off / on the power supply.

List of alarm codes:

AL01 – Fire alarm
AL02 – HW thermostat
AL03 – HW back–water
AL04 – Pre–HW thermost
AL05 – Pre–HW back–wtr
AL06 – HE overheat
AL07 – Supply sensor
AL08 – Exhaust sensor
AL09 – Room sensor
AL10 – Aft
AL11 – External sensor
AL12 – HW water sensor
AL13 – Pre–HW sensor
AL14 – Pre–HW wtr
AL15 – SupFan1 comm
AL16 – SupFan2 comm
AL17 – SupFan3 comm
AL18 – SupFan4 comm
AL19 – SupFan1 over load
AL20 – SupFan2 over load
AL21 – SupFan3 over load
AL22 – SupFan4 over load
AL23 – ExhFan1 comm
AL24 – ExhFan2 comm
AL25 – ExhFan3 comm
AL26 – ExhFan4 comm
AL27 – ExhFan1 over load
AL28 – ExhFan2 over load
AL29 – ExhFan3 over load
AL30 – ExhFan4 over load
AL31 – Manual mode
AL32 – HMI Basic init
AL33 – HMI Basic comm
AL34 – HMI Adv
AL35 – HMI Adv
AL36 – Modbus init
AL37 – Modbus comm
AL38 – BMS init
AL39 – BMS comm
AL40 – Chiller
AL41 – Sup filters
AL42 – Exh filters
AL43 – RRG communication
AL44 – RRG drive overload
AL45 – supply pressure communication
AL46 – exhaust pressure communication

5.8 Advanced manual

5.8.1 Service menu

Service menu is intended for service use, mainly at general startup of the AHU.
The whole menu is password protected and cannot be even viewed without logging–in.
Configuration of the controller is the most important startup action, that influences the whole behavior of the controlled air handling unit. All the functionalities, like specific heaters or frequency converter types, are selected here. If not done properly, the controller will apply control algorithms not efficient and in worst case dangerous to the equipment.

5.8.2 Service menu – Config page

HMI ADVANCED

CONFIG 1/5		
APPLICATION CODE ERROR		
Program mode		Config
Unit size		VS10–15
Application	AD	0000
Main sensor		Supply
HMI Basic		NO
Units		Metric

APPLICATION CODE ERROR – is a warning displayed in the top line of the page, if the application code data is bad. If the code is OK, nothing is displayed.

Program mode – setting whether the controller is in configuration or in normal working mode

- **Config** (default factory state)
- **Running**

Note!
The controller mode must be switched from Config to Running after completing all the settings in unit configuration and in frequency converters configuration pages.

Unit size – setting for small units with reduced application set or for fully featured units

- **VS10–15** – for VS10–15 units
- **VS005–650** – for VS005–650 units

Application – setting for the application code, done in two parts – the letter code, defining base features of the unit and the number code, defining detailed configuration of the AHU

- **AD** – for supply–exhaust units (default)
- **AG** – for S–E units with glycol heat recovery
- **AP** – for S–E units with plate cross–flow recuperator
- **AR** – for S–E units with rotary regenerator

The number code – range 0..1024
  - Default: 0

Main sensor – setting for the temperature controllers. The signal from chosen sensor is compared to the reference for heating / cooling / recovery actions

- **Supply (default)**
- **Room**
- **Exhaust**

HMI Basic – setting for enabling the HMI Basic communication

- **NO** – control system without HMI Basic
- **ITS** – control system with HMI Basic, the interface screen indicates the real room temperature measured with its own sensor (Internal Temperature Sensor mode).
- **MTS** – control sstem with HMI Basic, the interface screen indicates the temperature value measured by the main sensor (Main Temperature Sensor mode).
- **ITS+Cal** – Internal Temperature Sensor mode + calendar operation according to internal scheduler of the HMI Basic
- **MTS+Cal** – Main Temperature Sensor mode + calendar operation according to internal scheduler of the HMI Basic

Units – change from metric units to imperial units

HMI ADVANCED

CONFIG 2/5	
Modbus bps	9600
Supply FC	LSiC5
Exhaust FC	LSiC5
Recovery FC	LSiC5
Supply Multi	None
Exhaust Multi	None

Modbus bps – Modbus communication speed

Supply FC – selection of the frequency converter type for supply side

Exhaust FC – selection for the exhaust side

- **No FC** – no frequency converters, the Modbus communication is disabled and

don't trigger "communication lost" alarm message
- **LS iC5** – smaller FC from LG / LS Industrial Systems
- **LS iG5A** – larger FC from LG / LS Industrial Systems
- **CFW500** – FC from WEG Electric Corp.
- **EC771** – EC Motor
- **EC72** – EC Motor (VVS005s)

Supply multi – selection for the quantity of FC on the supply side

Exhaust multi – selection for the exhaust side

- **No** – only one FC on the side
- **Twin** – two FCs on the side
- **Tripple** – three FCs on the side
- **Quadr** – four FCs on the side
- **Redun**. – redundant function

Converter's address in Modbus Network	
2	Air–supply fan
3	Air–exhaust fan
5	Air–supply fan No.2 / redundant
7	Air–supply fan No.3
9	Air–supply fan No.4
6	Air–exhaust fan No.2 / redundant
8	Air–exhaust fan No.3
10	Air–exhaust fan No.4

Redundant connection scheme: Redundant_R – in CD, Control application sections.

HMI ADVANCED

CONFIG 3/5	
DI6 function	System
DI7 function	NoFunc.
AI7 function	System
DI6 external	Off
DI7 external	Eco
DI6&7 external	Comfort

DI6 function – setting for universal binary input

Possible functions:

- **System** – input occupied by the application
- **LockUnit** – the input blocks start of the AHU, must be closed to allow unit operation
- **Extern.2** – external control input 2 – for remote control of AHU operating mode. The functionality depends on combination of the inputs. See the details in the chapter “External control”
- **Sum/wint** – season selection switch – used in combi–coil applications, where one coil can be switched to heating in winter (fed from boiler) or to cooling in summer (fed from chiller). The selected season must correspond to the actual setup of the hydraulic valves.
- **Emergncy** – emergency stop – to force immediate stop of the AHU
- **AlarmAck** – alarm acknowledge – to cancel currently displayed alarms

Note!
No need to enter the password

- **Uni.Reg.** – the input can enter the logic block of the Universal Regulator, see the relevant chapter for details

Availability: all applicatios without glycol pre–heating coil

DI7 function – setting for universal binary input

Possible functions:

- **No func**. – no function, input disabled
- **System** – input occupied by the application
- **LockUnit** – the input blocks start of the AHU, must be closed to allow unit operation
- **Extern.1** – external control input 2 – for remote control of AHU operating mode. The functionality depends on combination of the inputs. See the details in the chapter “External control”
- **Sum/Wint** – season selection switch – used in combi–coil applications, where one coil can be switched to heating in winter (fed from boiler) or to cooling in summer (fed from chiller). The selected season must correspond to the actual setup of the hydraulic valves.
- **Emergncy** – emergency stop – to force immediate stop of the AHU
- **AlarmAck** – alarm acknowledge – to cancel currently displayed alarms

Note!
No need to enter the password

- **Uni.Reg.** – the input can enter the logic block of the Universal Regulator, see the relevant chapter for details

Note! *If both inputs carry the same function at a time, the logical sum OR will be calculated and applied to the control algorhitms*

Availability: all applications

AI7 function – setting for universal analog input

Possible functions:

- **System** – input occupied by the application
- **FreqSup** – frequency scaling for supply fans, 0..1V low voltage input – 0V = 0%, 1V = 100%
- **FreqExh** – frequency scaling for exhaust fans, low voltage input
- **FrequS+E** – frequency scaling for supply and exhaust, low voltage input

Note!
The frequency scaling signal affects the current valid setpoint from the program. Example: current AHU mode: Econo – original fan setpoint for Econo 55% – frequency scaling: 80% – final setpoint with scaling: 55% x 80% = 44%. The final setpoint can never fall below the min. frequency configured for the frequency converter.

- **TempSet** – temperature setpoint, low voltage input – 0V = –3°C, 1V = +3°C

Note!
Value from the input is an offset to the original setpoint from the program. Example: Original setpoint: 21°C, offset from the input +2°C, final setpoint: 21+2 = 23°C. External temperature setpoint is ignored, when HMI Basic is activated in the system.

- **Recircul** – mixing chamber control, low voltage input – 0V = 0%, 1V = 100%

ATTENTION!
The level of recirculation is limited by the setting of minimum fresh air

- **UniReg** – input value for the universal regulator, low voltage input – 0V = 0%, 1V = 100%
- **Parametric** – input signal of flow or pressure measurement to the fan speed PI regulator; low voltage input 0..1V – 0V = 0%, 1V = 100%
- **ParamInv** – input signal as described above, but for reversed operation of the regulator. In that mode the error "e" value for the PI calculation is taken with reverse sign.

Note!
Adjust regulator settings in SETTINGS – FAN PI REGULATOR for parametric volume control.

In Parametric mode, AI7 input increases – regulator output decreases In ParamInv mode, regulator operates in reversed manner:

AI7 input increases – regulator output increases

Availability: all applications without glycol pre–heating coil DI6 external / DI7 external / DI6&7 extern – setting for DI6 and DI7 configured as external control of the unit. Available options are the same like for other control sources: Auto / Off / Low / Econo / Comfort

Example:

- **Settings:**
  - DI6 external set to Low
  - DI7 external set to Econo
  - DI6&7 extern set to Comfort
- **Operation:**
  - DI6=0 DI7=0 – external control = Auto
  - DI6=1 DI7=0 – external control = Low
  - DI6=0 DI7=1 – external control = Econo
  - DI6=1 DI7=1 – external control = Comfort

HMI ADVANCED

CONFIG 4/5	
REL5 function	Start
REL6 function	Heating

REL3 function – settings for user configurable relay

Possible function:

- **System** – output occupied by the application
- **Start** – start confirmation – unit set to any running mode including startup
- **Heating** – heating rate >0
- **Cooling** – cooling rate >0
- **Recovery** – recovery rate >0
- **Filters** – filter alarms triggered
- **UniReg** – universal controller output
- **NOTUniReg** – negated universal controller output

Availability: all applications without glycol heat recovery (application code AG)

REL6 function – settings for optional user configurable relay

Possible functions: other options same as described above

Note!
Both relays can carry the same function at a time

Availability: all applications without glycol pre–heating coil

HMI ADVANCED

CONFIG 5/5	
Exh. Fan	Fixed rate
Fan control	CAV
CO2 control	Disable
Back–water HW	Disable
B–water PreHW	Disable

Exhaust fan – exhaust fan mode

- **Fixed rate** – fan efficiency depends on the individual settings
- **Follow Sup** – fan performance equals supply fan performance

Fan control – adjust the fan efficiency as a function of the variable resistance

WARNING! – Depend of chosen functionality the pressure transducer must be mounted properly.

- **Disable** – function is disabled and the fans work with speed assigned to the current mode.
- **CAV** – constant air volume of AHU (Compensation internal resistance of AHU)
- **CPress**. – constant air pressure in the ductwork (Compensate of ventilation installation resistances)

CO2 control – controlling function of CO2 concentration

- **Disable** – function disabled
- **Enable** – function is activated

Back–wate HW – controlling function of back water temperaturę from the heater

B–water PreHW – controlling function of back water temperature from the pre–heater

- **Disable**
- **Enable**

HMI ADVANCED

CONFIG CAV		
Supply fan		
Supply fan	VS–315	/098
DI4	006000	m3/h
Exhaust fan		
k–factor	VS–315	/098
max flow	006000	m3/h

Supply/Exhaust fan
k–factor – nozzle coefficient depends on the model of the fan

HMI ADVANCED

Fan type	k–factor	Fan type	k–factor
VS–225	047	VS–450	215
VS–250	058	VS–500	269
VS–315	098	VS–560	347
VS–350	124	VS–630	456
VS–400	162		

Air flow – maximum air flow rate of AHU

HMI ADVANCED

Pressure transducer			
Transducer type			SPS
Holding Register			0000
Change adrress		11>12	□
Transducer online			
sup	□	exh	□

Transducer type – mounted differential pressure sensor

- **SPS** – sensor from Sentera Controls
- **DPT** – sensor from CATIC–I
- **OTHER** – manual settings

(**Holding Register** – Modbus function **0000** – pressure index in modbus)

Change address – option to change address of modbus device 11>12 (example: from 11 to 12)

□ Save changes

Transducer online – information about connected devices on modbus line

HMI ADVANCED

REDUNDANT CONFIG	
Rotate time	168h
Reset working time	NO

Rotate time – maximum working time of one set.
Reset working time – reset working time counter(first and second sets).

HMI ADVANCED

INPUTS		
DI1	DI2	DI3
Off	Off	Off
DI4	DI5	DI6
On	On	On
DI7		
Off		

HMI ADVANCED

INPUTS		
B1	B2	B3
25,0°C	25,0°C	25,0°C
B4	B5	B6
15,0°C	15,0°C	15,0°C
B7		
5,0°C		

Actual input values are available here to check the hardware functionality. All symbols refer to the hardware descriptions on µPC controller and not to VTS electrical diagrams and meaning of the signal to the controller. Note! These symbols are not AHU function–related but µPC controller related!

Temperatures

Readout of actual temperature inputs. If the sensor is not activated in the application, indicates –

- **Terminal B1** – Supply temperature
- **Terminal B2** – Room temperature
- **Terminal B3 –** Outside temperature
- **Terminal B4 –** After recovery temperature
- **Terminal B5** – water heater return
- **Terminal B6 –** Pre–heater temperature
- **Terminal B7** – water pre–heater return or user configurable analog input

Binary inputs

- **Terminal DI1** – fire alarm
- **Terminal DI2** – heater alarm (frost or overheating)
- **Terminal DI3** – cooler alarm (chiller or DX unit)
- **Terminal DI4** – supply filter
- **Terminal DI5** – exhaust filter
- **Terminal DI6** – pre–heater frost alarm or user configurable binary input No.2
- **Terminal DI7** – user configurable binary input No.1

HMI ADVANCED

HUMIDITY TRANSDUCER	
Active probes	
Supply	
Humidification	On
Dehumidification	Off

Active probes – present probes in actual configuration

- **Supply**
- **Exhaust/Room**
- **HMI Basic**

Humidification – disable option
Dehumidification – disable option

HMI ADVANCED

HUMIDITY TRANSDUCER			
Transducer type			SENT
Holding Register			0000
Transducer online			
sup	■	exh	■

Transducer type – mounted sensor

- **SENT –** sensor from Sentera Controls
- **CATI –** sensor from CATIC–I
- **OTHER –** manual settings

(Holding Register – Modbus function **0000 –** the humidity value index)

Transducer online – information about connected device on Modbus line

- **sup –** supply
- **exh –** exhaust

HMI ADVANCED

CO2 TRANSDUCER	
Transducer type	DSC
Holding Register	0000
Transducer online	■

Transducer type – mounted sensor

- **DSC** – sensor from Sentera Controls
- **CDD** – sensor from CATIC–I
- **OTHER** – manual settings

(**Holding Register** – Modbus function **0000** – CO2 value index in modbus)

Transducer online – information about connected device on Modbus line

5.8.3 Service menu – Outputs

HMI ADVANCED

OUTPUTS		
NO1	NO2	NO3
Off	Off	Off
NO4	NO5	NO6
On	On	On
NO7		
Off		

HMI ADVANCED

OUTPUTS		
Y1	Y2	Y3
25%	0%	100%

Actual output values are available here to check the hardware functionality.

Digital outputs
- **Terminal NO1** – water heater pump start
- **Terminal NO2** – damper open
- **Terminal NO3** – glycol recovery pump start or user configurable relay 1
- **Terminal NO4** – cooling start (DX stage 1 or chiller)
- **Terminal NO5** – cooling start (DX stage 2)
- **Terminal NO6** – pre–water heater pump start or user configurable relay 2
- **Terminal NO7** – alarm signal

Analog outputs
- **Terminal Y1** – heating rate
- **Terminal Y2** – cooling rate or pre–heating rate
- **Terminal Y3** – recovery rate

Note!
The percentage values refer to 0..10V hardware output.

5.8.4 Service menu – Frq. Converters configuration

HMI ADVANCED

FC CONFIG	
Device function	Supply1
Freq.conv.type	LSiC5
Motor power	0,55kW
Motor poles	2p
Selection OK	Yes
FCConfig state	Ready

Device function – setting for the place in the AHU, that the actual FC has got.
- **Supply 1** – 1st supply fan (Modbus address 2)
- **Supply 2** – 2nd (5)
- **Supply 3** – 3rd (7)
- **Supply 4** – 4th (9)
- **Exhaust 1** – 1st exhaust fan (3)
- **Exhaust 2** – 2nd (6)
- **Exhaust 3** – 3rd (8)
- **Exhaust 4** – 4th (10)
- **RRG** – rotary regenerator (4)

Note!
Bad selection will cause bad parameter setting and bad addressing in Modbus communication.

Freq. conv. type – selection for the FC type
- **LG iC5**
- **LG iG5A**
- **EC**

Motor power – selection of motor type
- **0.37 kW**
- **0.75 kW**

Motor poles – selection of motor type
- **2p** – motors with rated approx. 2900 rpm
- **4p** – motors with rated approx. 1450 rpm

Selection OK – indicates, if the settings match each other and the configuration is possible to be implemented.
FCConfig state – setting and indication of current state of the FCConfig
- **Ready** – function in idle state, no errors
- **Send** – select that to start sending the parameters to the frequency converter.

5.8.5 System info

HMI ADVANCED

SYSTEM INFO
Program info
Controller

Program info – indicates the version of the program and the HMI templates, specifies the oldest compatible operating system

Controller – shows the operating system version and other controller and application related details – only for special service purposes.

5.9 Control algorithms

OPERATING MODE
The unit can be controlled from several sources and the priorities between them has got significant influence on the behavior of the AHU.

Note!
The "zero priority" is reserved for important protective functions like fire alarm. Events of that kind disable all other controls to protect life and property.

HMI Advanced UPC – the main and the most capable interface has got the highest priority. Choosing any mode other than Auto causes blocking all the other control sources. The unit will work continuously in selected mode.

Note!
Selecting Off in the HMI Advanced blocks the unit. Only protective functions like frost protection are activated.

To enable any control source of lower priority, the HMI operating mode must be set to Auto.

BMS – second highest interface capable of AHU mode change. For the details, refer to special Web Module Manual.

External control inputs – those are configurable binary inputs available for the user depending on the complexity of the control application. Most applications allow for two binary inputs DI6 and DI7. DI6 however, can be occupied by the additional pre–heating coil frost protection. The control mode resulting from external inputs overrides all the settings from the Calendar and HMI Basic UPC.

HMI Basic UPC – it is a device with lower priority. HMI Basic can overwrite any operation mode from the calendar (time schedule).

Calendar – lowest priority control source available for the user. If HMI Advanced is set to Auto and no other control sources are activated, the unit will work according to specified time schedule.

Economy and protection functions – those the least prioritized automatic functions, activated when the HMI Advanced is set to Auto and all other control sources are Auto. Those functions are Night Nooling and Standby.

Night cooling checks the external temperature readout and if the air outside the building is colder than the room setpoint, the fans are turned on in order to cool down the building, the walls and equipment inside. That allows for energy saving by not using the cooler in the morning time.

Standby checks the deviation of controlled temperature and if it goes too much away from desired value, the unit is turned on to cool down or heat up the room – to stay within the specified range. That functionality protects the building and the appliances inside from too big temperature amplitudes across the day.

Note!
To enable any control source, all other sources of higher priority must be set to Auto.

STARTUP SEQUENCE

The startup sequence ensures proper order of enabled functions. The main startup operations are:

1) **Power up delay** – fixed 20s – the timer that delays the startup of the unit after switching on the power. That delay gives time for all devices for reaching stable initial state (e.g. frequency converters and communication)
2) **Initial heating** – function of initial heat–up of the water coils in wintertime, according to specified timers and valve opening rate. The preheating disables the fans and dampers until finished. The valve opening rate of initial heating stage, is copied as a starting point for the regulator of normal heating mode. This minimizes the risk of accidental frost protection alarms between the stages of unit startup.
3) **Idle operation** – dampers are opening, regulators are enabled and controlling the outputs, while fans are running at the minimum speed and the supply air upper temperature limit is forced to 40°C to allow smooth ventilation and heating start after initial heating stage.
4) **Fans ramp–up time** – specifies the rate of acceleration for the fans.
5) **Idle at stop** – allows for cooling down the electrical heater or smooth stop of the DX cooling appliance.

Note!
Some alarm events can block the startup of the unit.

COOLING / RECOVERY / HEATING

Applied signals:

1. Temperature measurements
2. Alarm signals
3. Outputs for actuators

The purpose:
Heat exchangers in the AHU cooperate to keep the temperature in specified range. Three separate ranges can be defined for Low, Economy and Comfort mode – with common setpoint, but with separate deadzone for each. The range is defined as the setpoint ± ½ deadzone.

Example:
- setpoint: 21°C, comfort deadzone: 2°C resulting range: 20..22°C
- setpoint: 21°C, economy deadzone: 6°C resulting range: 18..24°C
- setpoint: 21°C, low deadzone: 8°C resulting range: 17..25°C

The ranges are selected depending on the current operating mode of the controller. If the actual temperature is within the range – the unit will remain in current state – so the cooling / recovery / heating signals will stay in equilibrium. If the actual temperature is above the range – the unit will increase in cooling. If it's below the range – the unit will increase in heating. What should be noted, the first sequence of cooling / heating is performed by the heat recovery unit to maximize the utilization of the energy generated in the building. If the recovery capacity is not enough, then the cooler or heater starts to operate to supply more energy to the unit.

Note!
The recovery can be active together with cooling or with heating sequence. However, the cooling and heating cannot be active at a time under any circumstances. The recovery for heating is active by default. For cooling this must be activated by specific application code number.

Protective functions:
1) Min/max supply air temperature If the main temperature sensor is selected room or exhaust, the supply temperature is controlled against over–heating or over–cooling. This could seriously affect the comfort of the people in the room. The min/max controller has higher priority than main temperature control loop.
2) Cooling sequence is protected with Chiller / DX Unit binary alarm input. If activated: the AHU remains working, but the cooling demand relays and analog signal for the valve are turned off Doesn't need to be acknowledged, the alarm is of non–remanent type.
3) Recovery sequence is protected against freezing If the temperature measurement in the exhaust duct after the recovery unit, fall below the specified protection setpoint, the rate of the recovery is being reduced. The reduction is controlled by PI controller, so it is always the least necessary value to protect the recovery unit, but without excessive degrading the recovery efficiency. The first stage of recovery anti–freezing protection is reducing the fan speed for the supply (or supply and exhaust synchronously). After the maximum allowed fan slowing down, the recovery unit can apply own protective functions (bypassing of the plate cross–flow heat exchanger, reducing the RPM of rotary recuperator, closing the intake damper for non–bypass plate cross–flow exhangers in VS10–15 units). The recovery protection does not affect the AHU operation. All other devices continue to work even if the recovery rate is reduced to 0% by protective functions.
4) Heating sequence
   a. Initial heating – is a start–up feature enabled in winter, to avoid passing cold air to the room and to avoid activating the water heater frost protection at start–up. The specified time and valve opening characteristic is applied in order to properly heat–up the coil and the coil compartment before starting the fans. The startup of the AHU is blocked until the preheating is finished. During initial heating, the heat recovery unit is automatically forced to 100% efficiency.
   b. Frost protection on the air side – uses a digital alarm input to connect the frost detector. If activated, the fans are stopped, dampers closed and the valve is forced to open at full 100% heating rate. After the detector switches back to normal mode, the startup of the AHU is performed again.

Note! *The automatic release of the frost protection on the air side can be done max. 3 times per hour. If that happens more often the controller is locked in stop mode and the AHU cannot be started until fixing the malfunction and acknowledge the alarm.*

Note! *The counter is disabled if the AHU is in Off mode, e.g. stopped for the night. The frost*

protection will work continuously just to protect the coil and ensure proper temperaturę in coil's compartment.

c. Frost protection on the water return side – uses an analog NTC probe input. If the backwater temperature falls below the specified limit, the alarm is activated, the fans are stopped, dampers closed and the valve is forced to open at full 100% heating rate. After the temperature goes +10°C above the safety limit, the startup of the AHU is performed again.

Note! *This alarm is always automatic – release.*

d. Pump kick – is a timer to turn on the pump for the very short period of time, to prevent it from sticking and damaging the sealing.
e. Pump min. out temperature – turns on the pump for constant working if the external temperature falls below the specified limit – regardless of heating rate.
f. Overheating protection for the electrical heater

Note!
The automatic release of the overheating protection can be done max. 3 times per hour. If that happens more often the controller is locked in stop mode and the AHU cannot be started until fixing the malfunction and acknowledge the alarm.

5.10 Technical data

5.10.1 Operation parameters

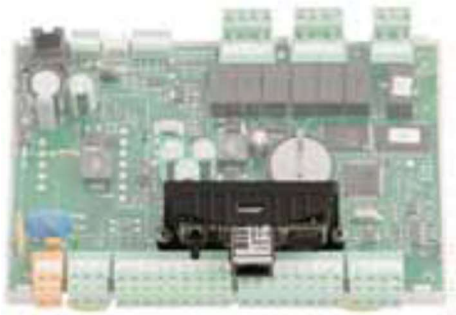
System	TN
U3 rated power supply voltage	~230V
Ui rated insulation voltage	400 V
Uimp rated impulse withstand voltage	2.5 Kv
rated short–time withstand current Icw for respective circuits – effective value of alternating currentcom ponent withstood during 1 second, i.e.: short–circuit current expected at rated connecting voltage	6 kA
rated peak withstand current (ipk) at cosφ= 0.5	10.2 kA
rated short–circuit current	6 kA
coincidence factor	0.9
rated frequency	50 Hz ± 1Hz
protection class	IP40
acceptable operating temperature	0 ÷ 40 oC
supply voltage of control circuits	24 V AC
EMC environment	1

5.10.2 Carel µPC controller

RESOURCES

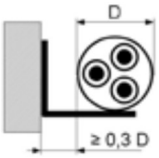
Relay outputs Q1..Q7

Analog inputs B1..B7	Reference potential GND;	
Outputs, DC 0–10V (1mA)	Reference potential GND;	
Binary inputs DI1..DI7	Voltage free contacts	
	Reference potential GND;	
Analog outputs Y1..Y3	0...10V, max 5mA	
	Reference potential GND;	
RS485 communication port (J10)	Modbus protocol, 1200m	
Optional expansion card for Ethernet communication	RJ45 socket	
	10/100 MBit (IEEE 802.3U)	
	Capable of:	
	Parameter overview via Internet browser	
	Modbus TCP/IP Server functionality via port 502 (datapoints specified by the end of that manual)	
HMI Advanced comm. port (J7 or J8)	Serial link over RS485 connection	
	Standard connection – factory supplied flat cable, 3m long	



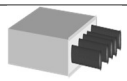
5.10.3 Cabling

Connect power leads of the control gear and frequency converter of the fan drive according to the Electric diagram.



The wire cross–sections have been selected for long term current capacity for cables arranged in the air (supported on brackets, cable racks, in perforated trays) with spacing from the wall of min. 0.3 cable diameter, insulated with PVC, for 3–conductors loaded.

Due to the protection selectivity, length, cable placement method and short–circuit currents, revise the feeders' cross–sections in the table below.

Wire type	Wire picture	Wire description	Parameters
[1]		Control wires with copper cores with a shield. PVC isolation.	Nominal voltage: 300/500 V Ambient temperature: –30 to 80°C
[2]		Copper cores. PVC isolation.	Nominal voltage: 450/750V Ambient temperature: from –40 to 70°C
[3]		Copper cores. PVC isolation.	Nominal voltage: 150 V Ambient temperature: –20…60°C
[4]		Flat communication cable without shield.	Nominal voltage: 150V Ambient temperature: –20…60°C

Name of element / connection point	Symbol	Wire type	Name of element / connection point
Controller	N1	–	–
Fire alarm switch	S1F	[2]	2x0,5
Multi–function switch	S6	[2]	2x0,5
Optional multi–function switch	S7	[2]	2x0,5
Supply air temperature sensor	B1	[1]	2x0,5
Room/ Return air temperature sensor	B2	[1]	2x0,5
External air temperature sensor	B3	[1]	2x0,5
HW back–water temperature sensor	B7	[1]	2x0,5
HE alarm switch	VTS–E–005 ter. 22:23	[2]	2x0,5
HW anti–frost air side thermostat	S2F	[2]	2x0,5
HW analog controlled valve	Y1	[1]	3x0,5
CW analog controlled valve	Y2	[1]	3x0,5
HE power rate control input	VTS–E–005 ter. 15:21	[1]	3x0,5
HW circulating pump contactor	M1		3x1,5
Chiller / refrigerating unit / heat pump alarm switch	S5F	[2]	2x0,75
Chiller start input	E1	[2]	2x0,75
Refrigerating unit start input – I stage	E2.1	[2]	2x0,75
Refrigerating unit start input – II stage	E2.2	[2]	2x0,75
Recirculation damper actuator	Y3	[1]	3x0,75
Cross–flow bypass actuator	Y4	[1]	3x0,75
AHU alarm	E4	[2]	2x0,75
HMI Basic UPC – reduced function interface	N2	[3]	UTP 1x2
HMI Advanced UPC – full function interface	N3	[4]	8x0,1
Supply elements			
Intake damper actuator	1Y1	[2]	2x0,75 / 3x0,75
Exhaust elements			
Redundant damper actuator – exhaust	2Y1	[2]	3x0,75

5.11 Connection

5.11.1 Standard connection

The device in the standard version has full internal wiring. Equipment of the device:

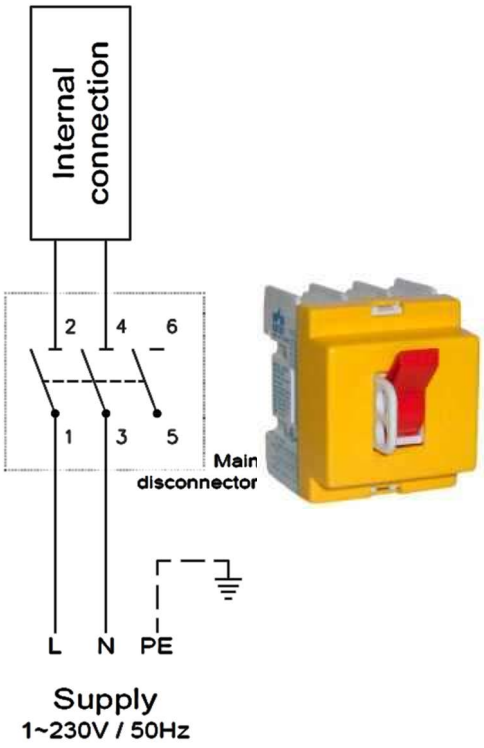
- B2 – Temperature sensor – return
- H2 – Humidity sensor – return
- B4 – Temperature sensor – return after recovery
- B9 – Temperature sensor – supply after recovery

- 1S1H - Pressure control –primary filter, supply
- 1S3H - Pressure control – supply fan
- 2S1H - Pressure control – primary filter, supply
- 2S3H - Pressure control – return fan

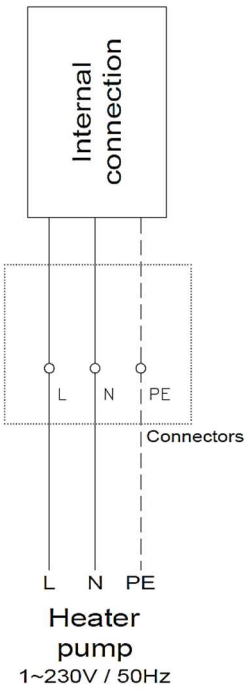
Connected supply fan, return fan and sensor.

5.11.2 Power connection

From the user's side, the power supply and the main disconnector and external peripherals remain connected to Terminal 1.

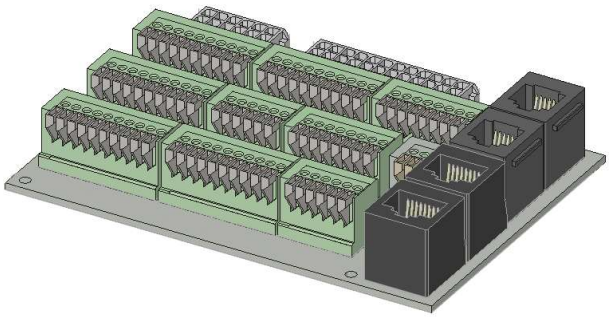


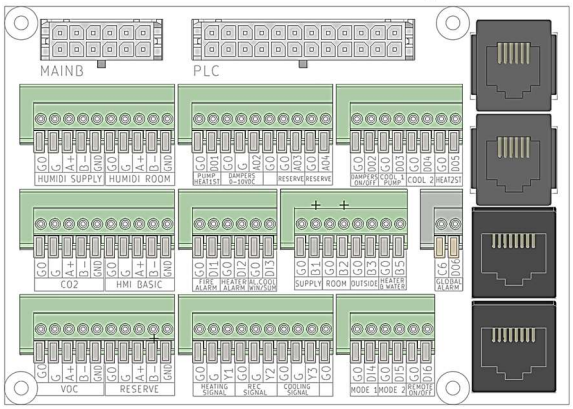
Power supply connection for circulation pump for the water heater, connector 1, N, PE at the main disconnector.



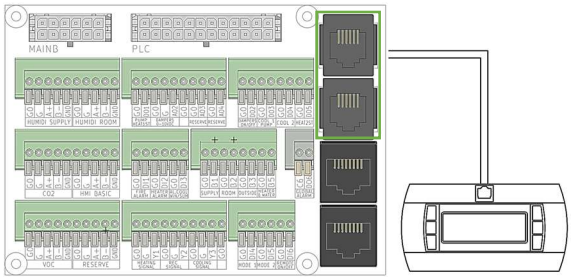
5.11.3 Connection of automation elements

Terminal 1



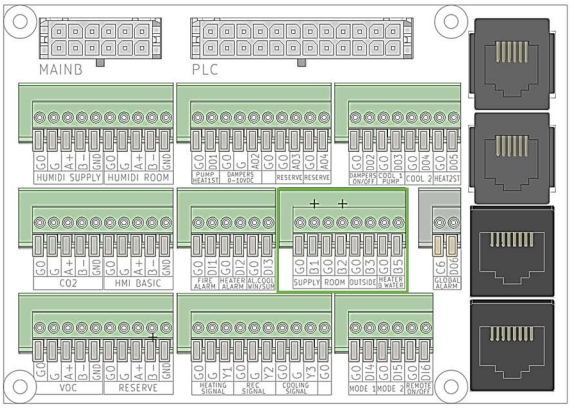


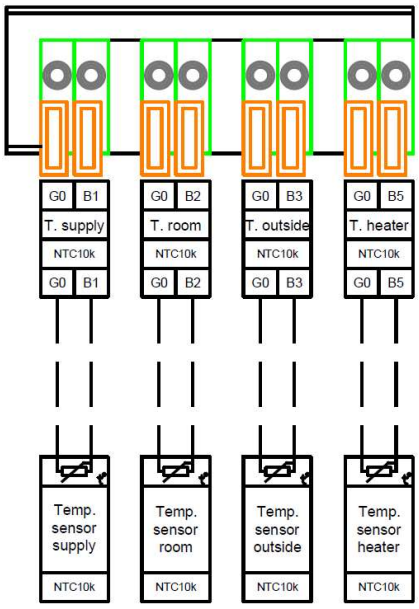
Terminal connection – HMI Advance (N3)



Analog input (NTC10k)

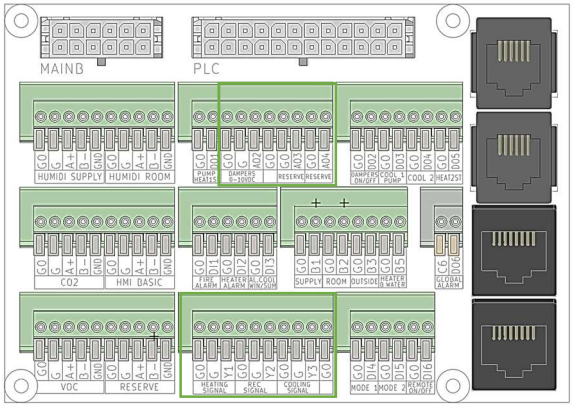
- B1 – Temperature sensor – supply
- B2 – Temperature sensor – return
- B3 – Temperature sensor – outside
- B7 – Temperature sensor – heater

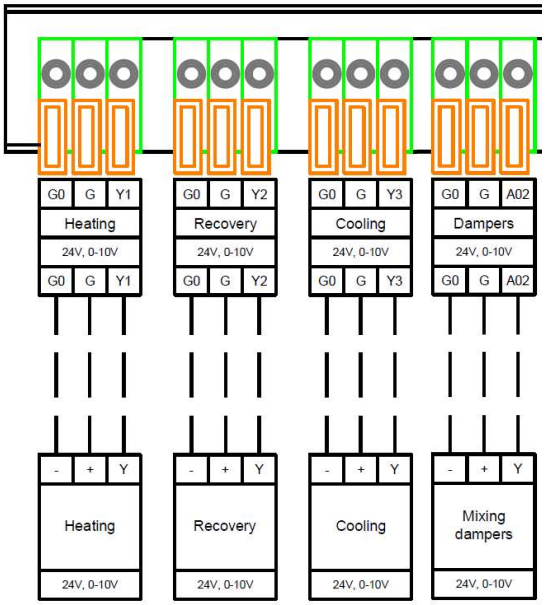




Analog output (0–10V DC)

- Y1 - Heating
- Y2 - Cooling
- Y4 - Recovery
- Y3 - Mixing damper



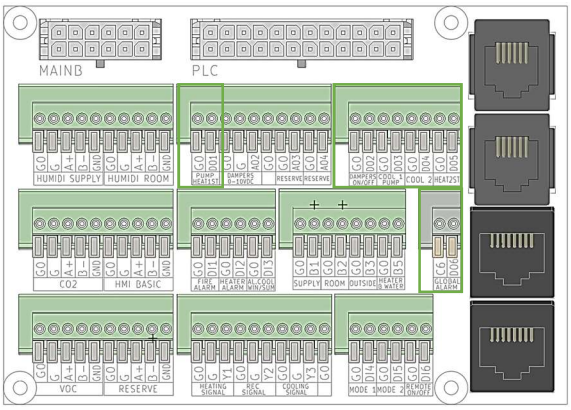


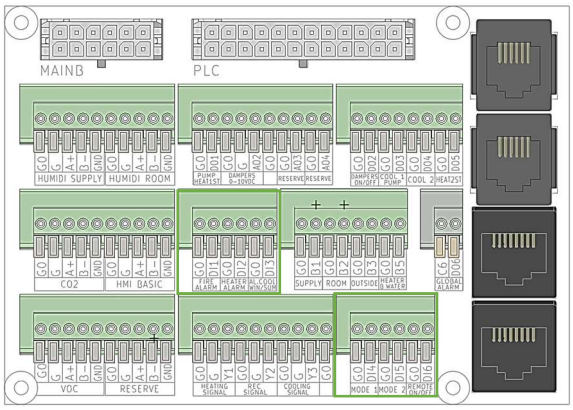
Digital output (24V DC)

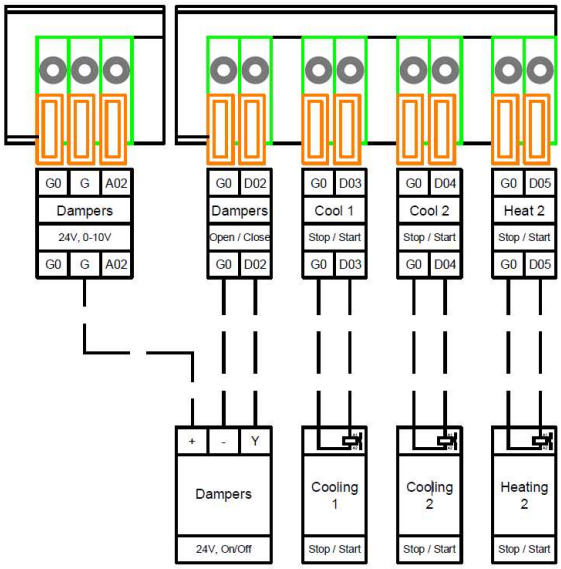
- 1Y1 / 2Y1 - Dampers
- M1 - Heater 1
- Heater 2
- E1/E2.1 - Cooler 1
- E2.2 - Cooler 2
- E4 - Global alarm

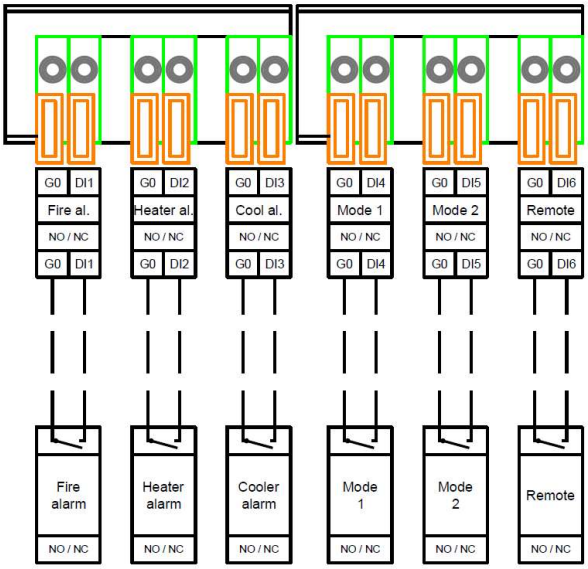
Digital input

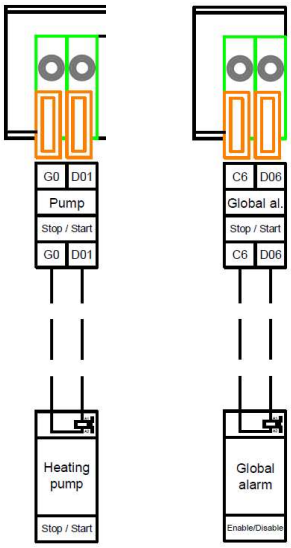
- S1F - Fire alarm
- S2F - Heater alarm / Frost alarm
- S5F - Cooler alarm
- S6 - Mode 1
- S7 - Mode 2
- Remote





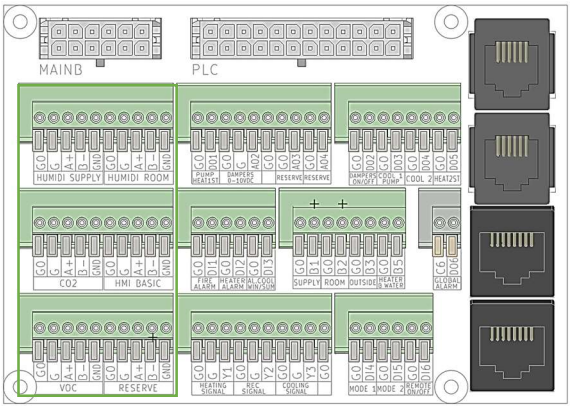


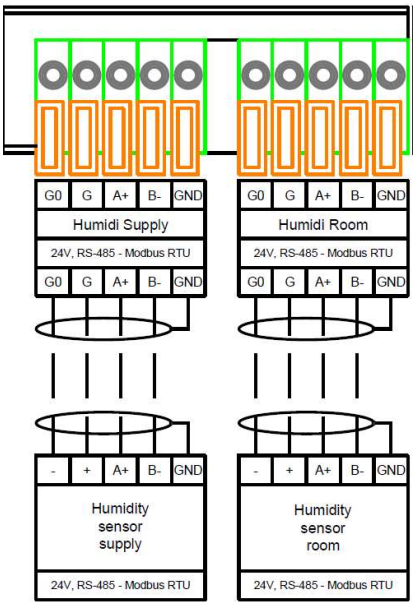


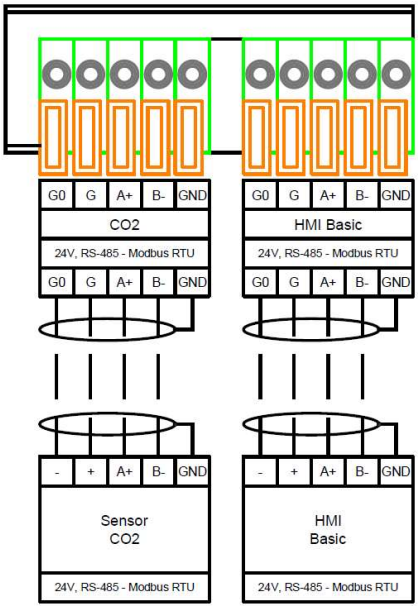


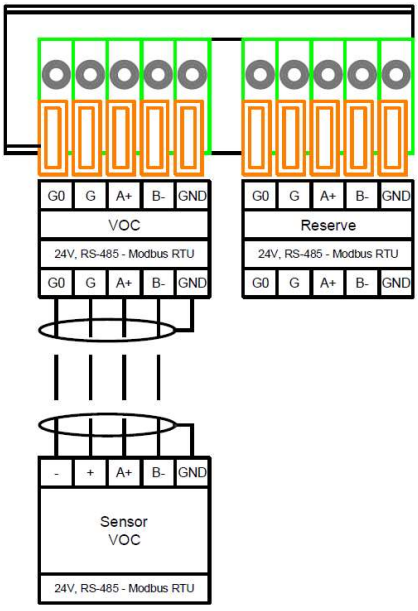
Communication **Modbus RTU** – RS–485

- Humidity sensor – supply
- Humidity sensor – room
- CO2 sensor
- VOC sensor
- HMI Basic









6 Preparation for start–up

AHU start–up at putting the ventilation system into service can be carried out only by qualified and competent personnel. Before starting–up the system and ducting must be thoroughly cleaned. Check if:

– during assembly operations systems and devices' elements as well as automatics elements and equipment were not damaged,
– all ventilation devices are mechanically installed and connected to the ventilation system,
– ground cables connecting the control gear with ventilation ducts are installed,
– hydraulic and freon systems are fully installed and ready for operation and heating or cooling medium is present during the start–up,
– electric devices are wired and ready for operation,
– siphons and condensate drain–out system from drain plate are installed,
– all automatics elements are installed and wired.

6.1 Electrical system

Before closing connecting boxes of the electric devices check the following:

– basing on appropriate electric diagrams – conformity of connections,
– application of protection units for all electric devices,
– fastening all screwss and appropriate assembly of any supporting elements and electric connections (also unused support terminals – if any),
– cables and wiring – for conformity with all relevant safety, functional, cross–section, etc. regulations,
– appropriate ground and protection systems,
– inside of connecting boxes – if there are no loose or redundant cables left,
– condition of sealings and sealing surfaces.

NOTICE! The AHU can only be operated with assembled filters.

Before closing the filtration section please make sure to:

– remove protective foil from filters,
– assemble filters in their slideways so as the bag were in vertical position,
– check filters' condition and leaktightness of fitting in the slideways,
– check settings of differential pressure controls (if they are applied) which determine permissible static pressure difference qualifying a filter for replacement.

6.2 Filters

Air filters in AHU prevent from getting dust into ventilated rooms. And what is more, they protect other AHU functional elements (e.g.: heat exchangers) against contamination.

Table 9. Permissible pressure difference

Filter type and class	Permissible pressure difference
G4	150 Pa
M5/F5/F7	200 Pa
F9	300 Pa

6.3 Water heaters

Check the following:

– connection of supply and return pipelines,
– if the anti–frost thermostat's capillary is firmly attached to the heater's casing,
– setting of the anti–frost thermostat (factory setting: +5°C),
– if heater's control valve has been installed in accordance with markings shown on its casing.
– Water heater need antirfrost thermostat.

6.4 Electric heaters

Check the following:
– electric connections, in accordance with electric diagrams for heaters' connection,
– connection of the protection thermostat,
– if the heating units do not touch other elements within the heating section,
– if the heaters' heating units are not damaged.

6.5 Water and freon coolers

As in case of water heaters, check the following:
– connection of supply and return pipelines,
– assembly of the siphon – fill it with water before starting the AHU up,
– patency of the condensate drain installation

6.6 Counter–flow heat exchangers

Check the following:
– condition of exchanger's lamellas (contamination, mechanical damages),
– assembly of the siphon – fill it with water before starting the AHU up,

6.7 Fan unit

Check if:

– there are no objects within a range of the fan, which might be sucked into the rotor once the fan is turned on,
– the fan's rotor rotates freely, without any friction against the casing elements,
– the motor is properly positioned and the system as well as operation conditions comply with data shown on the rating plate (supply voltage, current, frequency, winding connections),
– ground and protection connection are done correctly,
– all screws, supporting elements and electric connections are fasten firmly,
– supply cables located inside the fan section are far from any loose drive elements and they are fasten with appropriate clamps to the electric wiring,
– all dampers on the ventilation ducts network are set in accordance with the design,

Once the aforementioned control activities are performed, close carefully all AHU's inspection panels.

CAUTION! Operation of the device with open inspection panels is forbidden.

7 Start–up and adjustment

The start–up is going to test if the AHU is made in accordance with the design and is ready for operation.
Start up and ventilation/air–conditioning systems adjustment can be done only by qualified and competent start–up personnel, equipped with necessary test devices.
After completing activities described in point 6 you can proceed with the first start–up. In case of AHUs equipped with secondary filtration section it is recommended to start up the system without the secondary filter insert.
The fan should be started with lower load and lead towards parameters similar to the operational ones. Lower load can be achieved by pushing the damper to on the AHU inlet and additionally, in case of powering the motor through the frequency converter, by lowering the rotation speed.
During increasing the load, check all the time current consumed by the motor.
After start–up check if:
– there are no suspicious noises and unnatural mechanical sounds,
– there are no considerable AHU vibrations.
– The AHU should operate for about 30 minutes. After that time turn it off and inspect individual sections. Pay utmost attention to:
– filters (if they are not damaged),
– condensate drain–out,
– fan unit.

Achieving required performance of the AHU depends, among the others, on carried out adjustment and test measurements.

7.1 Measurement of air quantity and AHU output adjustment.

Measurement of air quantity is a primary measurement in case of:
– AHU start–up and technical acceptance,
– when the system does not operate in line with the requirements and expectations,
– periodic control of AHU operation and performance,
– replacement of fan unit elements.

Before starting measurements and adjustment make sure if damper at all air grates or registers are adjusted in line with the design.

Determining quantitative air stream is based on the measurement of average air–flow speed in the ventilation duct test cross–section. One of the most common ways of determining average speed is the cross–section probing method with the Prandtla pipe and measurement of the speed–related average dynamic pressure.

Crucial factors influencing the measurement accuracy are:
– location of the measured cross–section in relation to the elements,
– quantity and location of test points in the measured cross–section,
– stable and constant air flow.
– It is highly recommended NOT to locate the measurement cross–section directly after:
– network elements causing deformation of velocity speed (knees, reductions, three–way connections,
– dampers, etc.),
– fan, because in the cross–section some reverse speed may appear.

The measurement should be carried out at the duct's fragment with parallel walls and straight segments at least 6 times longer than the duct diameter or equivalent diameters before the test point and not less than 3 diameters after it. In the real ventilation system finding such a long straight fragment can be a problem. In such a case determine the measurement cross–section in a place where the smallest distortions of air–flow are expected and intensify a network of test points. Location of the measurement cross–section should be determined on the system design stage.

We estimate the output being measured as sufficient unless it differs more than ±10% from the designed one. In case of bigger disproportions, the output alike the designed one can be achieved by:
– adjustment of the ventilation ducts network,
– changing adjustment of the main damper,
– changing the fan rotary speed.

7.2 Heat output adjustment of water heater

Heater output adjustment is proceeded by setting appropriate amount of air passing through the AHU.
Heater output adjustment consists in checking the heater's performance from the air's side through temperature measurements in front and behind the heater, at designed supply and return temperature values and amount of heating medium in the system.
Heater's output is controlled by adjustment of water supply temperature. It is achieved by mixing up in the three–way valve supply water with high temperature and water coming back from the heater, with lower temperature.
Once mixed, water getting to the heater reaches appropriate temperature – depending on the mixing level.

External conditions, similar to the rated ones occur within an annual cycle during relatively short period. In most cases you have to take into consideration the fact that the adjustment must be carried out in intermediate conditions, which must be recalculated in order to conform to the rated values.
Checking operation of the anti–frost thermostat is possible only when temperature of air supplied onto the exchanger is lower than the thermostat setting (factory setting: +5 0 C). It is safe to carry out this activity when the supply air temperature is 1–2 degree above 0ºC. Then, when the AHU is running, cut for a moment the inflow of heating medium and watch if the thermostat is triggered. This operation should be carried out before putting the AHU into service.

7.3 Adjustment of electric heater

Smooth control of heater power is carried out by applying the VTS controls.
Perform simulation of lower power requirement by decreasing the set temperature value so as all electric steps (contactors) were in off position. Next increase significantly the setting and check if all electric steps turn on in the order in accordance with the operation description. Restore the previous temperature setting.
Also check operation of overheating protection in case of lack of air–flow. To do so, reduce the air–flow stream flowing through the heater by pushing to the inlet damper or by reducing the fan's speed.

✓ **NOTICE!** During AHU operation speed of air flowing through the heater should not be lower than 1.5 m/sec.

Please note that the lower air–flow is the more possible it is to overheat the system.

7.4 Adjustment of cooler performance

Adjustment of cooler performance should be carried out in conditions similar to the rated ones. As in case of the heater, the effect from the air side is considered, including temperature and humidity in front and behind the cooler.
Temperature of cooling agent is controlled this way as well. If cooler operation effect is not satisfactory,
appropriate adjustment is required. It can be carried out using the following methods:

– adjustment of cooling medium amount (water coolers),
– adjustment of air amount passing through the AHU (water cooler and coolers with direct medium
– evaporation),
– adjustment through changing evaporation temperature (in case of systems with direct evaporation).

Coolers operate in most cases in complex air–conditioning systems equipped with automatic control.
Automatic control devices should be tested not only in extreme conditions but also in intermediate cooler load circumstances.

8 Operation and maintenance

- **NOTICE!** Personnel in charge of AHU operation should read through this documentation before starting any operation and maintenance activities. When no such personnel with appropriate skills and competence is available, periodic inspections should be carried out by the authorized VTS Service providers.

- **NOTICE!** Any damages of the AHU or its parts resulting from not following the guidelines stated in this documentation will not be subject to warranty claims.

Basic AHU technical data such as type, parameters and dimensions of the most significant parts (filters, heat exchangers, fans, electric motors) are provided in the Technical Data Card supplied with each device.

- **CAUTION!** Any AHU maintenance operations should be carried out with the device turned off.
  In order to ensure safe device operation, a service switch cutting off power supply to the motor during service operation must be installed outside the fan section. Switching off the power circuit with the service switch must be held in non–voltage state. The service switch should be located close to the inspection panels of the fan section.

Thorough and regular maintenance as well as technical inspections of the AHU and its components are necessary in order to find the failures at their early stage – before more serious damages appear.

This documentation only covers general guidelines regarding control periods ensuring error–free operation of the AHU due to various possible external conditions of AHU operation. Control periods must be adapted to local conditions (contamination, number of start–up cycles, load, etc.).

Personnel in charge of the AHU should from the first AHU start–up keep up–to–date records making use of the "Inspections and maintenance table" which is Included in the Warranty Card. Any routine works related to the AHU operations should be recorder there. Carefully kept register is the only reliable document stating the unit operation condition, dates of current inspections, identified problems, etc. In case of contact with the VTS representatives always use the AHU factory identification number, located on the casing as well as in the AHU documentation.

Duration of periods between particular actions have been determined with assumption that the AHU works "non–stop" in low–dust environment and with no other disadvantages deteriorating the operation conditions.
In environments with high level of dust in supply or exhaust air, the inspections should be carried out more frequently.

AHU spare parts and accessories can be ordered at local authorized VTS service provider. While ordering parts please use the type and factory identification number of the device. This information can be found on the rating plate located on the fan section.

8.1 Dampers

If the damper is contaminated and does not operate freely it should be cleaned in one of the following ways:
– with industrial vacuum cleaner with soft suction nozzle,
– blow through with compressed air,
– wash with water under pressure with cleaning agents which do not cause aluminum corrosion.
The damper should be accurately sealed after re–assembly, first of all from the side of external air, otherwise the water heater can be frozen.

8.2 Filters

In standard AHU operation conditions the filters should be replaced circa each twice a year. Necessity of replacing the filter (beside the visual contamination) is also indicated by pressure drop according the data shown in Table 12.
The AHUs can be equipped with the following filters:
– P.FLT panel filters, M 5, F 7 and F 9 class
If the final pressure difference exceeds designed value, it must be replaced. Filters are disposable elements.

During filter replacement also clean the filtration section – vacuum or dry cleaning.
In case of ordering a new filter set at the VTS authorized service provider, provide filter type, filtration class, AHU size and, if needed and size according to the table 12.
The AHUs always have to operate with installed air filters, otherwise fans power consumption may exceed designed values, which may lead to damage of the motors.

8.3 Heat exchangers

8.3.1 Water heater

Operating water heaters should be equipped with anti–frost system. Optionally, in winter period replace heating medium of the heater with antifreeze medium (e.g.: glycol solution). In case of cutting off inflow of heating medium or operational standstill of the AHU and if air temperature may drop below + 5ºC, the heater should be emptied.
In order to do so, please:
– close the valves at the heating agent's inflow and outflow (cut the heater off from the heating system)
– remove the inspection panel
– unscrew the drain and the vent plug from collectors
– connect the outflow hose to the drain to let the water go out of the drained exchanger outside the AHU
– blow through the heater with compressed air connected to the vent
– repeat this procedure several times at short intervals until only air goes out of the drain hose without any visible drops of water
– screw the drain and vent plugs back

Check contamination level of heater's lamellas at least every four months. Dust deposition on the heater surface deteriorates the heater's heating power and lead to pressure drop on the air side. Even if the AHU is equipped with filters, with time from the air supply side, dust settles onto the heater's lamellas. In case of contamination, cleaning should be carried out in one of the following ways:
– with a vacuum cleaner with soft suction nozzle from the air inlet side,
– by blowing through with compressed air in a direction opposite to normal air flow direction, directing air stream in parallel to the lamellas,
– washing with warm water with cleaning agents which do not cause aluminum or copper corrosion.

Before starting washing protect neighboring AHU sections against discharged dirt.
In order to achieve max. heating output of the heater, it must be well vented. Venting plugs are designed to do so and they are placed on heater's collectors.
During the AHU standstill, flow of the heating medium should be reduced to minimum so as temperature inside the AHU does not exceed + 60ºC. Exceeding this value may lead to damage of some elements or subassemblies (motor, bearings, plastic elements, etc.) installed in the neighboring sections.

8.3.2 Electric Heater

Electric heater's battery consists of bare heating coils. During AHU operation, when the heater does not work, dust may settle onto the heating coils. Once the heater is turned on again, strong contamination may cause smell of burning dust or even preliminary fire danger may appear. Check regularly (every 4 months) and especially before starting a heating period, any electric connections, condition of heating elements and their contamination level. Any possible contamination should be removed with a vacuum cleaner with soft suction nozzle or with compressed air.
Also check operation of overheating protection in case of lack of air–flow. Air speed should not be lower than 1.5 m/s.

8.3.3 Water cooler

Contamination level of the cooler should be checked each four months. If necessary, the cooler can be cleaned applying methods of cleaning the water heater.
Before starting washing protect neighboring AHU sections against discharged dirt.
While checking contamination level, check the droplet eliminator status as well as passability of water siphon. The water siphon should be filled with water before starting up the AHU.
If the condenser is contaminated it should be washed with warm water with some cleaning medium.
In order to achieve max. output of the cooler, it must be well vented. Venting plugs are designed to do so and they are placed on cooler's collectors.

8.3.4 Freon cooler and heater

Maintenance of freon cooler covers the same range as the water heater and cooler. While washing the freon cooler with warm water, the cooling system should be emptied by sucking off freon to the container. Otherwise there is a risk of uncontrolled increase of freon pressure and damage of the cooling system.

8.3.5 Counter flow heat exchanger

Check the exchanger every four months and inspect its technical condition as well as contamination level. Dirt accumulation in plate heat exchangers is often limited to the first 50mm in the exchanger. Before starting washing protect neighboring AHU sections against discharged dirt.
Necessary cleaning should be carried out using:

– vacuum cleaning with soft suction nozzle,
– blowing through the ducts with air stream in a direction opposite to the normal air flow direction,
– washing the air ducts at their whole length with water with cleaning agents which do not cause aluminum corrosion,
– in case of very contaminated exchangers you can use stream of compressed water to clean them.

While cleaning the exchanger using mechanical cleaning agents pay utmost attention not to damage or deform the exchanger's panels.
During exchanger operation in below zero temperature, the exchanger must be thoroughly dried before next start–up.

To access the counter–flow heat exchanger in the VVS005s–030s one should disassembly the drain pan from the unit. To do it, disconnect the drain pan form the drain installation, disassembly header connection glands, take off the plastic extension pipes and unscrew drilling screws fixing drain pan as in the figure below.

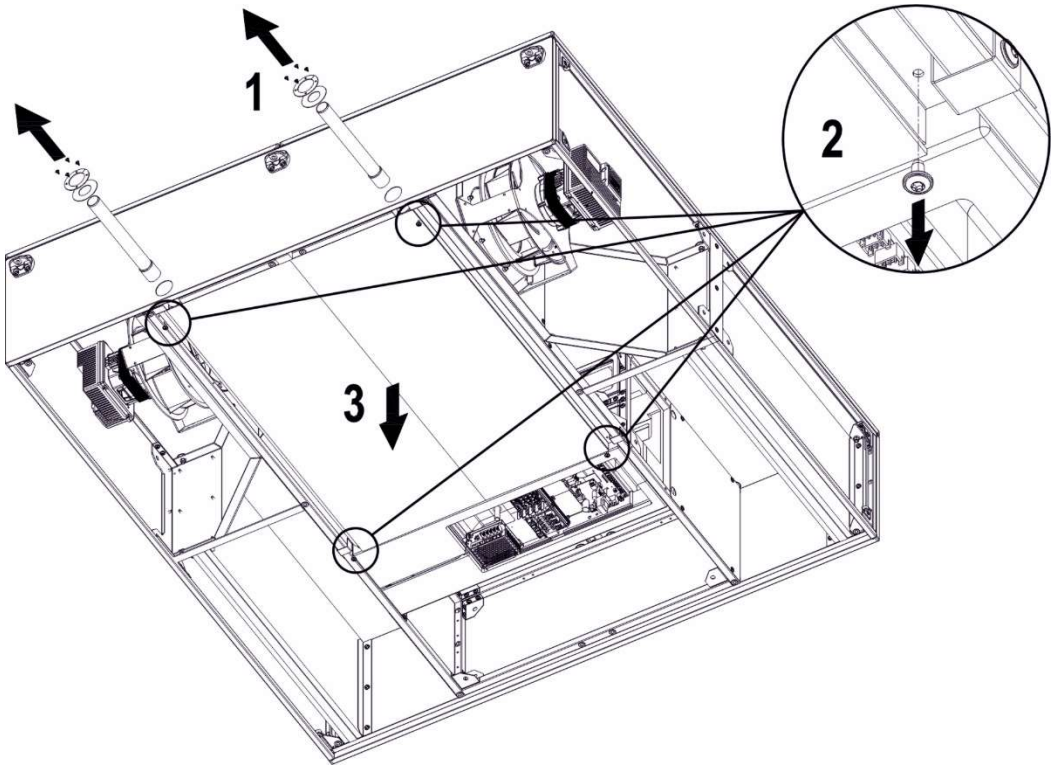


Fig.22. Access to the counter–flow heat exchanger in the unit VVS005s–030s

8.4 Silencer section

Silencer section is equipped with baffles with non–flammable mineral wool absorbing acoustic energy. Maintenance procedures entail checking contamination level of the baffles.

Cleaning should be performed with a vacuum cleaner or wet wiping of all surfaces. In case of more serious contamination you can use nylon brushes.

8.5 Fan unit

Before starting any kind of works (failure, maintenance, servicing) with AHU, especially in case opening the inspection panels of fan section as well as removing cover plates under the drive, please make sure if:

– the device has been properly disconnected from power supply. It applies to both main and secondary circuits,
– rotor is not rotating,
– fan is cold and the surface temperate is safe,
– the fan is protected against unintended start–up.

Fans are designed for transferring dust–free of light–dusted air. They are not designed for aggressive gases, steams or heavy–dusted air. Operating the fan in not suitable environment can lead to damage of bearings, corrosion, unbalanced rotor or vibrations.

The fan and motor in the unit are designed for particular requirements and operation characteristics. Fan rotation speed is adapted so as the air stream and complete fan stress concentration were appropriate for a given ventilation system. Smaller stream of forced air results in disturbances in correct operation and leads to loss of balance of the entire ventilation system. It can be caused by:

– dust settlings on the fan's rotor blades,
– incorrect direction of fan's rotations. If the centrifugal fan rotates in incorrect direction, the air flow is carried out with significantly deteriorated output.
– In case of fan maintenance activities check if:
– the rotor rotates freely,– the rotor is well balanced,
– the rotor is firmly mounted on pivot,
– did not change a location against the inlet cone,

– all screws fastening construction elements of the fan unit are tight.
– Lack of rotor's balance can be caused by:
– dust settlings on the rotor's blades,
– detachment of additional balancing weights,
– damage of the rotor's blades.

Checking the contamination level of the casing inside, rotor and motor should be carried out every four months and the following elements should be cleaned:
– casing inside with a vacuum cleaner,
– rotor with a vacuum cleaner or by wet wiping with soft cleaning agent.

9 Safety instructions

– Connection and start–up of the AHU should be carried out by qualified personnel in accordance with recommended and designed regulations and guidelines regarding operation of electric devices.
– In no circumstances you are allowed to connect the device to power supply before connecting the protection system.
– In no circumstances you are allowed to carry out repairs or maintenance works if the device is connected to power supply.
– Operation of the AHU with removed inspection panel is strictly forbidden.
– Personnel operating, repairing or providing maintenance services on the AHU must be qualified and
– authorized to carry out these activities in line with regulations being in charge in a country where the AHU is assembled.
– AHU assembly location must be equipped with necessary safety and fire protection equipment in line with local regulations.

10 Information

Routine inspections carried out by qualified technical personnel or by VTS Authorized Service Providers guarantee long–term, reliable and failure–free operation of the device. Our service personnel is always available to accompany you during the start–up, maintenance and in case of any other emergency related to the device operation.

VTS Authorized Service Providers sell spare parts and accessories for our AHUs. While ordering parts please provide the AHU type and size as well as its serial number.
You can find more info regarding the network of VTS service providers at www.vtsgroup.com

11 Technical information to the regulation (U) No 327/2011 Implementing directive 2009/125/EC

Model:	19/0,16 EC	22/0,37 EC	22/0,75 EC	25/0,37 EC	25/0,75 EC	31/1,5 EC	31/2,2 EC
1.	60,2	60,8%	60,8%	60,8%	60,1%	60,7%	60,7%
2.	A						
3.	Static						
4.	62						
5.	Yes						
6.	2018						
7.	VTS, Poland						
8.	1-2-0294-1750	1-2-0294-1547	1-2-0294-1548	1-2-0205-4001	1-2-0205-4003	1-2-0294-1765	1-2-0294-1766
9.	169W, 540m3/h, 450Pa	370W, 1300m³/h, 700Pa	750W, 1550m³/h, 1150Pa	370W, 1550m³/h, 620Pa	750W, 1950m³/h, 1000Pa	1500W, 2200m3/h, 900Pa	2200W, 3000m3/h, 900Pa
10.	4030RPM	3600RPM	4500RPM	3000RPM	3800RPM	2550RPM	2900RPM
11.	1						
12.	Disassembly of the machine must be carried out and/or supervised by qualified personnel with appropriate expert knowledge. Contact a certified waste disposal organization in your vicinity. Clarify what is expected in terms of the quality of dismantling the machine and provision of the components. Dismantle the machine using the general procedures commonly used in mechanical engineering. WARNING Machine parts can fall The machine is made up of heavy parts. These parts are liable to fall during dismantling. This can result in death, serious injury, or material damage. Follow the safety rules: 1. Disconnect all electrical connections. 2. Prevent reconnection. 3. Make sure that the equipment is at zero voltage. 4. Cover or isolate nearby components that are still live. To energize the system, apply the measures in reverse order. Components: The machines consist for the most part of steel and various proportions of copper, aluminum and plastics (impeller made of SAN - styrene, acrylonitryle, construction material with 20% glass fiber). Metals are generally considered to be unlimitedly recyclable. Sort the components for recycling according to whether they are: Iron and steel, aluminum, non-ferrous metal, e.g. windings (the winding insulation is incinerated during copper recycling), insulating materials, cables and wires, electronic waste, plastic parts (impeller, winding cover ect.). The same goes for cloths and cleaning substances which have been used while working on the machine. Dispose of the separated components according to local regulations or via a specialist disposal company.						
13.	Long failure-free operation depends on keeping the product/device/fan within performance limitations described by selection software or maintenance manual. For proper operation, read carefully maintenance manual, with special attention on “installation”, “start-up”, and “maintenance” chapters.						
14.	no additional elements						