# **SIEMENS**



**BACnet PTEC Controller** 

Unit Conditioner - Two-Pipe Fan Coil Unit Cooling or Heating, Application 6644

**Application Note** 

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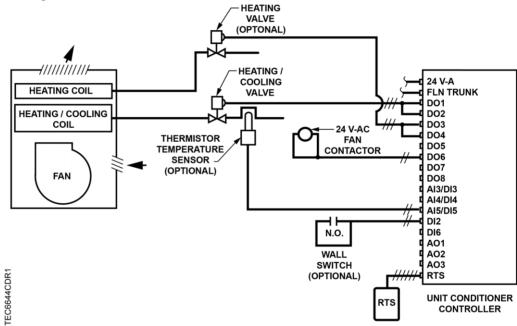
## Overview



#### NOTE:

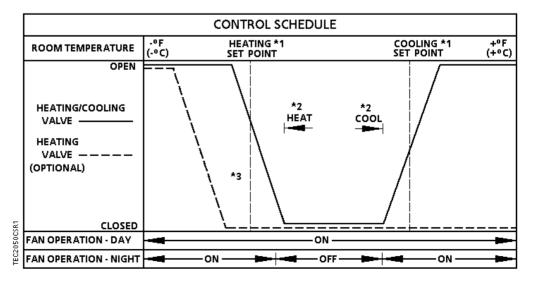
For information on applications with Firmware Revision B*x*40 or earlier, see InfoLink and/or Asset Portal for documentation.

In Application 6644, the controller modulates a valve in the fan coil unit for heating or cooling mode. It can also control an optional second valve for heating. The fan coil unit also has a fan to circulate room air. In order for the fan coil unit to work properly, the central plant must provide chilled water in the cooling mode and hot water in the heating mode.



Room unit can also provide monitoring for humidity and/or CO2

Application 6644 Two-Pipe Fan Cooling or Heating Control Diagram.



Application 6644 Control Schedule.



#### NOTES:

- 1. See Control Temperature Setpoints.
- 2. See Heating/Cooling Switchover.
- 3. The heating and cooling valves are modulated.



### NOTES:

- 1. See Control Temperature Setpoints.
- 2. See Heating/Cooling Switchover.
- 3. The reheat valve is modulated.

## **BACnet**

The controller communicates using BACnet MS/TP protocol for open communications on BACnet MS/TP networks.

Product	Supported BIBBs	BIBB Name
BTEC/PTEC	DS-RP-B B	Data Sharing-Read Property-B
	DS-RPM-B	Data Sharing-Read Property Multiple-B
	DS-WP-B	Data Sharing-Write Property-B
	DM-DDB-B	Device Management-Dynamic Device Binding-B
	DM-DOB-B	Device Management-Dynamic Object Binding-B
	DM-DCC-B	Device Management-Device Communication Control-B
	DM-RD-B	Device Management-Reinitialize Device-B
	DM-BR-B	Device Management-Backup and Restore-B
	DM-OCD-B	Device Management-Object Creation and Deletion-B
	CPT	Confirmed Private Transfer (Auto Discovery)
	UPT	Unconfirmed Private Transfer

# **Hardware Inputs**

## Analog

- Pipe temperature sensor
- Spare temperature sensor
- Room temperature sensor
- (Optional) Room temperature setpoint dial
- Spare analog voltage/current sensor

### **Digital**

- (Optional) Night mode override
- (Optional) Wall switch
- Spare Digital Input



#### NOTE:

Digital Room Units (Firmware Revision 26 and later) will update their controlled inputs without putting them Out Of Service. However, a command from an external source through the digital room unit will put the associated BACnet Input point Out Of Service.

## Room Unit Identification

- For Analog Room Units The revision number is visually identified by its case.
- For Digital Room Units (Firmware Revision 25 or earlier) The revision number displays for 5 seconds when the room unit is first powered up. These room units will display laptop when a laptop is connected and will no longer update room temperature sensor values.
- For Digital Room Units (Firmware Revision 26 and later) The revision number displays for 5 seconds when the room unit is first powered up or when a laptop is disconnected. These room units will continue to display and update the room temperature sensor values when a laptop is connected.

# **Hardware Outputs**

### **Analog**

Spare AO 1, AO 2 and AO 3 (0-10V)

## Digital

- Spare Digital Output (three)
- Fan (switched 24 Vac, pilot duty)
- First valve actuator (required)
- (Optional) Second valve actuator

# **Ordering Notes**

550-496PA BACnet PTEC Unit Conditioner Controller

# Sequence of Operation

The following paragraphs present the sequence of operation for the BACnet PTEC Unit Conditioner Controller.

# **Control Temperature Setpoints**

This application has a number of different room temperature setpoints (DAY HTG STPT, NGT CLG STPT, RM STPT DIAL, and so on.). The application actually controls using the CTL STPT. CTL STPT is set to different values depending on its override status, the time of day, whether or not a temperature deadband (zero energy band) has been configured, and the type of RTS used.

### CTL STPT is Overridden

If CTL STPT is overridden, that value is used regardless of any other settings. This disables the setpoint deadband feature.

## **CTL STPT in Night Mode**

The controller is in Night mode if DAY.NGT = NGT and NGT OVRD = NGT.

When the controller is in Night mode, CTL STPT holds the value of NGT CLG STPT or NGT HTG STPT depending on the value of HEAT.COOL. When the controller is in Night mode, the value of RM STPT DIAL is ignored.

## CTL STPT in Day Mode

The controller is in Day mode if DAY.NGT = DAY or NGT OVRD = DAY.

#### Without setpoint dial:

When the controller is in Day mode and STPT DIAL = NO, CTL STPT holds the value of DAY CLG STPT or DAY HTG STPT depending on the value of HEAT.COOL.

#### With setpoint dial:

When the controller is in Day mode and STPT DIAL = YES, CTL STPT holds a value based on RM STPT DIAL depending on your room unit model/revision.

The following sections describe the value of CTL STPT based on room unit type and configuration:

- CTL STPT using Standard/Absolute Mode (Digital Room Unit, Revision 26 and later)
- CTL STPT using Warmer/Cooler Mode (Digital Room Unit, Revision 26 and later)
- CTL STPT using Standard/Absolute Mode (Analog or Digital Room Unit)
- CTL STPT using Warmer/Cooler Mode (Analog Room Unit Only)



#### NOTE:

If RM STPT DIAL is failed, it maintains the last known value.

# CTL STPT Using Standard/Absolute Mode (Digital Room Unit, Revision 26 and later)

## Digital Room Unit (2200/2300 Series Firmware Revision 26 and later)

For all new digital room units, the value displayed and reported by the room unit is linked to the current heat/cool mode. When the mode changes, the value is automatically updated based on the new heat/cool mode.

When STPT SPAN is set to 0, the room setpoint adjustment on the digital room unit functions in a standard mode. The range of the adjustment is based on RM STPT MIN and RM STPT MAX.

CTL STPT is set equal to RM STPT DIAL. The values for RM STPT MIN and RM STPT MAX are applied to limit RM STPT DIAL before it is copied into CTL STPT.

# CTL STPT Using Warmer/Cooler Mode (Digital Room Unit, Revision 26 and later)

Digital Room Unit (2200/2300 Series Firmware Revision 26 and later)



#### NOTE:

The warmer-cooler function is only available with BACnet PTEC controllers (standard 66xx apps).

When STPT SPAN is set to a value > 0, the room setpoint adjustment on the digital room unit functions in a warmer/cooler mode. The range of the adjustment is calculated based on the current DAY CLG STPT or DAY HGT STPT and the STPT SPAN value. This will allow the Room Setpoint Dial to be incremented up or down from these setpoints by STPT SPAN.

CTL STPT is set equal to RM STPT DIAL. The values for RM STPT MIN and RM STPT MAX is applied to limit RM STPT DIAL before it is copied into CTL STPT. When SPTP SPAN > 0, the minimum and maximum values for RM STPT DIAL are calculated as follows:

- Minimum lowest adjusted setpoint value is equal to DAY CLG STPT or DAY HTG STPT - STPT SPAN
- Maximum highest adjusted setpoint value is equal to DAY CLG STPT or DAY HTG STPT + STPT SPAN

#### **Example in Cooling Mode**

If the STPT SPAN is set to 2.0 degrees, and the DAY CLG STPT is  $76^{\circ}F$ , you can move the room unit setting up or down to adjust the RM STPT DIAL from  $74^{\circ}F$  to  $78^{\circ}F$ .

# CTL STPT Using Standard/Absolute Mode (Analog or Digital Room Unit)

Analog (Series 1000) or Digital Room Units (Firmware Revision 25 or earlier)



#### NOTE:

2200/2300 digital room units with Firmware Revision 25 or earlier are only compatible with standard room unit functionality (no warmer/cooler).

When STPT SPAN is set to 0, CLT STPT is set based on the value of the setpoint dial and the setpoint deadband.

The setpoint deadband exists to allow the controller to provide a separation of the heating and cooling temperature setpoints when a setpoint dial is enabled.

The setpoint deadband is the difference between the cooling and heating day setpoints (DAY CLG STPT DAY – HTG STPT). The setpoint deadband can be disabled by setting DAY HTG STPT equal to DAY CLG STPT. When DAY HTG STPT does not equal DAY CLG STPT, a setpoint deadband (or zero energy band) is used.

The following values are used in the calculation of CTL STPT:

- Deadband is the value of the difference between DAY CLG STPT and DAY HTG STPT and is used to establish the current heating and cooling setpoints.
- Deadband = (DAY CLG STPT DAY HTG STPT)

CTL STPT is calculated as follows:

With Deadband disabled:

CTL STPT = RM STPT DIAL

With Deadband enabled in Heat Mode:

CTL STPT = RM STPT DIAL - 0.5 \* Deadband

With Deadband enabled in Cool Mode:

CTL STPT = RM STPT DIAL + 0.5 \* Deadband

CTL STPT is limited between the value of RM STPT MIN and RM STPT MAX

# CTL STPT Using Warmer/Cooler Mode (Analog Room Unit Only)

Analog Room Unit (Series 1000)



#### NOTE:

The warmer-cooler function for analog room units (Series 1000) use the warmer/cooler scale of units with a warmer/cooler housing.

When SPTP SPAN > 0, the minimum and maximum values for RM STPT DIAL are calculated as follows:

- Minimum lowest adjusted setpoint value is equal to DAY CLG STPT or DAY HTG STPT - STPT SPAN
- Maximum highest adjusted setpoint value is equal to DAY CLG STPT or DAY HTG STPT + STPT SPAN

The full range of the analog room unit slider are mapped to a range of minimum setpoint value to maximum setpoint value.

CTL STPT is set equal to RM STPT DIAL. The values for RM STPT MIN and RM STPT MAX are applied to limit RM STPT DIAL before it is copied into CTL STPT.

#### **Example in Cooling Mode**

If the STPT SPAN is set to 2.0 degrees, and the DAY CLG STPT is 76°F, the room unit slider will adjust the cooling setpoint from 74°F to 78°F.

# Heating/Cooling Switchover

There are three options for the heating/cooling switchover for this application. In order for the controller to function properly, you must use one of the following three options:

- A temperature sensor is attached to the supply water pipe. The controller uses the measured temperature point, SUPPLY TEMP, to determine whether it is in heating or cooling mode.
  - When SUPPLY TEMP < COOL TEMP, the controller sets HEAT.COOL to COOL, switching the controller to cooling mode.
  - When SUPPLY TEMP > HEAT TEMP, the controller sets HEAT.COOL to HEAT, switching the controller to heating mode.
- 2. If the controller is connected to a field panel or PPCL in the controller, the field panel or PPCL can command SUPPLY TEMP.
  When SUPPLY TEMP is commanded below the value of COOL TEMP, the controller sets HEAT.COOL to COOL, switching the controller to cooling mode. When SUPPLY TEMP is commanded above the value of HEAT TEMP, the controller sets HEAT.COOL to HEAT, switching the controller to heating mode.
- 3. If the controller is connected to a field panel or PPCL in the controller, the field panel or PPCL can switch the controller between heating and cooling modes by commanding HEAT.COOL to HEAT or COOL.

# Room Temperature, Room Temperature Offset and CTL TEMP

ROOM TEMP is the temperature that is being sensed by the room temperature sensor (RTS).

RMTMP OFFSET (or TEMP OFFSET) is a user-adjustable offset that compensates for deviations between the value of ROOM TEMP and the actual room temperature.

CTL TEMP is the room temperature that is used for control purposes. In other words, the application is trying to maintain CTL TEMP at the control setpoint.

When CTL TEMP is not overridden, CTL TEMP and ROOM TEMP are related by the following equation:

#### CTL TEMP = ROOM TEMP + RMTMP OFFSET (or TEMP OFFSET)

If CTL TEMP is not overridden then,

- The current value of ROOM TEMP (normal or overridden) determines the value of CTL TEMP.
- If ROOM TEMP has a status of Failed, then the last known good value of ROOM TEMP determines the value of CTL TEMP.

# **Day and Night Modes**

The day/night status of the space is determined by the status of DAY.NGT. The control of this point differs depending on whether the controller is monitoring the status of a wall switch or if the controller is connected to a field panel.

When a wall switch is physically connected to the termination strip on the controller DI 2 (see the *Control Diagram* in the *Overview* section), and WALL SWITCH = YES, the controller monitors the status of DI 2.) When the status of DI 2 is ON (the switch is closed), then DAY.NGT is set to DAY indicating that the controller is in day mode. When the status of DI 2 is OFF (the switch is open), then DAY.NGT is set to NIGHT indicating that the controller is in night mode.

When WALL SWITCH = NO, the controller does not monitor the status of the wall switch, even if one is connected to it. In this case, if the controller is operating standalone, then the controller stays in day mode all the time. If the controller is operating with centralized control (that is, it is connected to a field panel), then the field panel can send an operator or PPCL command to override the status of DAY.NGT. See *Powers Process Control Language (PPCL) User's Manual* (125-1896) and *Field Panel User's Manual* (125-3019) or *BACnet Field Panel User's Manual* (125-3020) for more information.

# Night Mode Override Switch

If an override switch is present on the room temperature sensor and a value (in hours) other than zero has been entered into OVRD TIME, pressing the override switch resets the controller to DAY operational mode for the time period that is set in OVRD TIME. The status of NGT OVRD changes to DAY. After the override time elapses, the controller returns to night mode and the status of NGT OVRD changes back to NIGHT.

The override switch on the room sensor only affects the controller when it is in Night mode.

# **Control Loops**

The BACnet PTEC Unit Conditioner Controller is controlled by two Proportional, Integral, and Derivative (PID) temperature loops.

The two temperature loops are a cooling loop and a heating loop. The active temperature loop maintains room temperature at the value in CTL STPT. See Control Temperature Setpoints.

# **Cooling Operation**

In cooling mode, the controller uses CTL STPT and CTL TEMP as inputs for the cooling loop.

The central plant must provide chilled water. The output of the cooling loop is CLG LOOPOUT, which modulates the heating/cooling valve; VLV 1 COMD. HTG LOOPOUT is set to 0%.

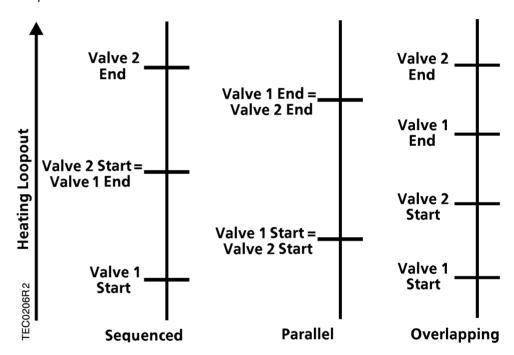
# **Heating Operation**

In heating mode, the controller uses CTL STPT and CTL TEMP as inputs for the heating loop.

The central plant must provide hot water. The output of the heating loop is HTG LOOPOUT, which modulates the heating/cooling valve, VLV 1 COMD and the optional second heating valve, VLV 2 COMD. CLG LOOPOUT is set to 0%.

# Sequencing Logic (Optional)

In heating mode, this application includes logic that allows two heating valves to operate in sequence, parallel, or overlapping. This algorithm is very similar to the spring range sequencing of valves and dampers. Portions of the output of the heating loop, HTG LOOPOUT, will drive the two heating valves from 0 to 100%. See the following three examples. The ladder diagrams below show sequenced, parallel, and overlapping valve operations. The vertical bars show the output of heating loopout from 0 to 100%. The horizontal bars (valve 1 start, valve 1 end, etc.) show the action that occurs when the loop output rises above the horizontal bar. The relative positions shown on the graphs are for illustration purposes only and may differ from the examples.



#### Example 1

Assume that your system has two hot water valves that are to operate in sequence. If:

- VLV 1 START=0%
- VLV 1 END = 50%
- VLV 2 START=50%
- VLV 2 END = 100%

#### then,

- When HTG LOOPOUT = 0%, VLV 1 COMD will equal 0% open and VLV 2 COMD will equal 0% open.
- When HTG LOOPOUT = 25%, VLV 1 COMD will equal 50% open and VLV 2 COMD will equal 0% open.
- When HTG LOOPOUT = 50%, VLV 1 COMD will equal 100% open and VLV 2 COMD will equal 0% open.

- When HTG LOOPOUT = 75%, VLV 1 COMD will equal 100% open and VLV 2 COMD will equal 50% open.
- When HTG LOOPOUT = 100%, VLV 1 COMD will equal 100% open and VLV 2 COMD will equal 100% open.

### Example 2

Assume that your system has two hot water valves that are to operate in parallel. If:

- VLV 1 START=0%
- VLV 1 END = 100%
- VLV 2 START=0%
- VLV 2 END = 100%

#### then.

- When HTG LOOPOUT = 0%, VLV 1 COMD and VLV 2 COMD will equal 0% open.
- When HTG LOOPOUT = 50%, VLV 1 COMD and VLV 2 COMD will equal 50% open.
- When HTG LOOPOUT = 100%, VLV 1 COMD and VLV 2 COMD will equal 100% open.

## Example 3

Assume that your system has two hot water valves that are to operate overlapping. If:

- VLV 1 START=0%
- VLV 1 END = 75%
- VLV 2 START=25%
- VLV 2 END = 100%

#### then.

- When HTG LOOPOUT = 0%, VLV 1 COMD and VLV 2 COMD will equal 0% open.
- When HTG LOOPOUT = 37.5%, VLV 1 COMD will equal 50% open and VLV 2 COMD will equal 15.5% open.
- When HTG LOOPOUT = 62.5%, VLV 1 COMD will equal 83% open and VLV 2 COMD will equal 50% open.
- When HTG LOOPOUT = 100%, VLV 1 COMD and VLV 2 COMD will equal 100% open.

## **Fan Operation**



#### NOTE:

If this application is controlling a damper instead of a cooling valve, the fan operation is not applicable because there is no fan.

**Day Mode** – The fan may be set to stay ON at all times or to cycle to save energy. If CYCLE FAN = NO, the fan will be ON during the day. If CYCLE FAN = YES, the fan will cycle according to the following conditions:

- 1. If either VLV 1 COMD or VLV 2 COMD is open more than the value of STAGE FAN, the fan will turn ON.
- 2. If both valves are closed below the value of SWITCH LIMIT, the fan will turn OFF.
- 3. If neither of the above two conditions is met, the condition of the fan remains unchanged.

**Night Mode** – The fan cycles using the same three conditions described in the day mode section above, regardless of the setting of CYCLE FAN. If NGT OVRD = DAY (indicating that the night mode override button has been pressed), the fan is controlled as in day mode.

## Calibration

The controller regularly calibrates the floating control actuators based on the value of CAL TIMER. A value of 12 indicates that the controller will calibrate them once every 12 hours.

The calibration consists of driving the actuator closed, and then resetting the position value to 0. The actuator is then released to normal control.

## Floating Control Actuation Auto-correct

In addition to the existing options for floating control actuator full stroke actions, all floating control actuators are provided with additional logic to fully drive open or closed when commanded to 100% or 0%.

# **Room Unit Operation**

## Sensor Select

SENSOR SEL is a configurable, enumerated point (values are additive). This point tells the controller what type of room unit is being used and how to handle loss of data. It also provides the ability to enable the optional RH and CO2 sensors and indicates which thermistor type is connected.

## Room Temperature, Setpoint, RH and CO2

- When the digital room unit (Series 2200/2300) is used, SENSOR SEL selects the source for temperature and setpoint and enables a loss of communications indication:
  - Temperature/Setpoint enabled and supervision for fail communications (temperature) has a value of 1.
  - Relative humidity enabled and supervision for fail communications has a value of 2.
  - CO2 enabled and supervision for fail communications has a value of 4.
- When the analog room unit (Series 1000/2000) is used, default temperature sensing (0) from an analog room unit is enabled. Relative humidity and CO<sub>2</sub> sensing are not available and should not be selected.

### **Thermistor Inputs**

- Default for either input is 10K.
- To enable 100K Ω thermistor on input, see the following table for additive values of 8 or 16.

## Other Inputs (only available on Digital Room Unit)

 Use the following table to select and enable communications supervision of room temperature/setpoint dial, relative humidity and CO<sub>2</sub> for additive values of 1, 2 and 4.

SENSOR SEL Value * (additive)	Description (include values to enable feature)
1	Select Digital Room Unit (for temperature sensing and setpoint dial)
2	Relative Humidity (RH) sensing
4	CO <sub>2</sub> sensing
8	If short board: 100K $\Omega$ thermistor on Al 3 (or input is 10K $\Omega$ ) If long board: 100K $\Omega$ thermistor on Al 5 (or input is 10K $\Omega$ )
16	Long board only: 100K $\Omega$ thermistor on Al 4 (or input is 10K $\Omega$ )

## Room CO2

RM CO2 displays the  $CO_2$  value in units of parts-per-million (PPM). RM CO2 (from the digital 2200/2300 room units) can be used with PPCL in the PTEC/ATEC controller or unbundled for control or monitoring purposes.

## Room RH

RM RH displays the relative humidity value in percent. RM RH can be used for PPCL in the PTEC or unbundled for control or monitoring purposes.

RM RH displays the relative humidity value in percent.

## Room DEW POINT

The controller provides a calculation for DEW POINT temperature in Fahrenheit degrees (or Celsius degrees) using room temperature (using CLT TEMP) and room humidity (using RM RH). This calculation is valid for ranges of 55°F (12.8°C) to 95°F (35°C) and 20 to 100% relative humidity.

## **Auto Discovery**

Auto Discovery allows you to automatically discover and identify PTEC/ATEC controllers on the BACnet MS/TP Network. There are two basic configurations:

- Devices not configured with an address. (Devices are discovered by their unique serial number.)
- Devices configured with an address and available for modification.

# **Auto Addressing**

Auto Addressing allows you to automatically assign device addresses to a PTEC/ATEC controller on the BACnet MS/TP Network. If a controller is not configured with a MAC address, you have the option to auto-address or manually address the controller. During this time the baud rate is automatically detected by the controller.

Controller(s) must be connected on the BACnet/IP network in order for automatic addressing to occur.

## **PPCL STATUS**

PPCL STATUS displays LOADED or EMPTY.

- LOADED = PPCL programming is present in the controller. A new application number must be assigned (12000 through 12999).
- EMPTY = NO PPCL programming is present.

The maximum number of PPCL dynamic points is 15.

# **Fail Mode Operation**

If the room temperature sensor fails, the controller operates using the last known temperature value.

# **Application Notes**

- The controller keeps all associated equipment OFF.
- Spare DOs can be used as auxiliary points that are controlled by the field panel
  after being defined in the field panel's database. If a second heating valve is not
  being controlled by the application, DO 3 and DO 4 may be used as auxiliary motor
  points. If using a pair of spare DOs to control a motor, you must make sure that the
  motor setup, motor timing, and motor rotation angle are enabled correctly before
  you unbundle VLV 2 COMD.

For more information, contact your local Siemens Industry representative.

# Wiring Diagram



### NOTE:

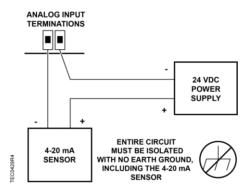
The controller's DOs control 24 Vac loads only. The maximum rating is 12 VA for each DO. An external interposing relay is required for any of the following:

- VA requirements higher than the maximum
- 110 or 220 Vac requirements
- DC power requirements
- Separate transformers used to power the load (for example, part number 540-147, Terminal Equipment Controller Relay Module)



#### NOTE:

Thermistor inputs are 10K (default) or 100K software selectable (AUX TEMP AI X).



Wiring for AI with a 4 to 20 mA Sensor.



#### $\mathbf{\Lambda}$

#### CAUTION

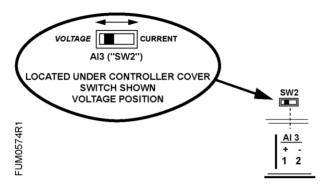
Each 4-20 mA sensor requires a SEPARATE dedicated power limited 24 Vdc power supply.

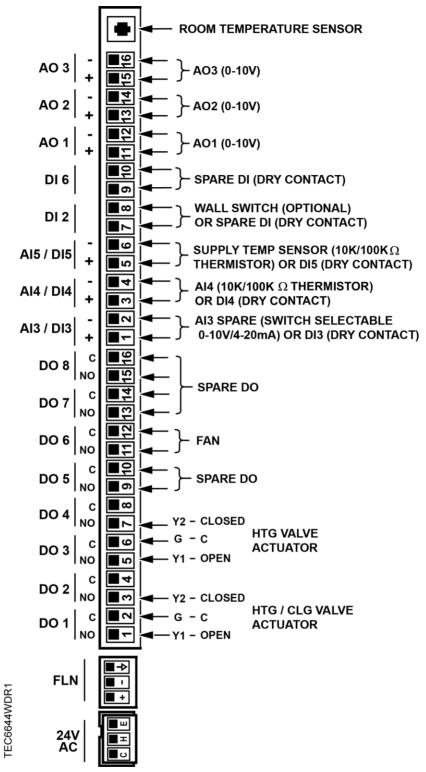
DO NOT use the same transformer to power both the sensor and the controller.



### NOTE:

If the voltage/current switch is set to current and a 4 to 20 mA sensor is connected to an AI, then special wiring requirements must be followed.





Application 6644 - Two-Pipe Fan Coil Unit Cooling or Heating.

# Application 6644 Point Database

Object Type <sup>1</sup>	Object Instance (Point Number)	Object Name (Descriptor)	Factory Default (SI Units) <sup>2</sup>	Eng Units (SI Units)	Range	Active Text	Inactive Text
AO	1	CTLR ADDRESS	255		0-255		
AO	2	APPLICATION	6691		0-32767		
AO	3	RMTMP OFFSET	0.0 (0.0)	DEG F (DEG C)	-31.75-32		
Al	{04}	ROOM TEMP	74.0 (23.44888)	DEG F (DEG C)	48-111.75		
ВО	{05}	HEAT.COOL	COOL		Binary	HEAT	COOL
AO	6	DAY CLG STPT	74.0 (23.44888)	DEG F (DEG C)	48-111.75		
AO	7	DAY HTG STPT	70.0 (21.20888)	DEG F (DEG C)	48-111.75		
AO	8	NGT CLG STPT	82.0 (27.92888)	DEG F (DEG C)	48-111.75		
AO	9	NGT HTG STPT	65.0 (18.40888)	DEG F (DEG C)	48-111.75		
AO	11	RM STPT MIN	55.0 (12.80888)	DEG F (DEG C)	48-111.75		
AO	12	RM STPT MAX	90.0 (32.40888)	DEG F (DEG C)	48-111.75		
Al	{13}	RM STPT DIAL	74.0 (23.44888)	DEG F (DEG C)	48-111.75		
ВО	14	STPT DIAL	NO		Binary	YES	NO
Al	{15}	SUPPLY TEMP	74.0 (23.495556)	DEG F (DEG C)	37.5-165		
AO	16	VLV 1 START	0	PCT	0-102		
AO	17	VLV 1 END	100	PCT	0-102		
ВО	18	WALL SWITCH	NO		Binary	YES	NO
BI	{19}	DI OVRD SW	OFF		Binary	ON	OFF
AO	20	OVRD TIME	0	HRS	0-255		
ВО	{21}	NGT OVRD	NIGHT		Binary	NIGHT	DAY
AO	22	VLV 2 START	0	PCT	0-102		
AO	23	VLV 2 END	0	PCT	0-102		
BI	{24}	DI 2	OFF		Binary	ON	OFF
BI	{25}	DI 3	OFF		Binary	ON	OFF
BI	{26}	DI 4	OFF		Binary	ON	OFF
BI	{28}	DI 6	OFF		Binary	ON	OFF
ВО	{29}	DAY.NGT	DAY		Binary	NIGHT	DAY

Object Type <sup>1</sup>	Object Instance (Point Number)	Object Name (Descriptor)	Factory Default (SI Units) <sup>2</sup>	Eng Units (SI Units)	Range	Active Text	Inactive Text
Al	{30}	AI 3	0	PCT	0-102		
Al	{31}	Al 4	74.0 (23.495556)	DEG F (DEG C)	37.5-165		
AO	{32}	AOV1	0	VOLTS	0-10.23		
AO	{33}	AOV2	0	VOLTS	0-10.23		
AO	{34}	AOV3	0	VOLTS	0-10.23		
во	{41}	DO 1	OFF		Binary	ON	OFF
во	{42}	DO 2	OFF		Binary	ON	OFF
ВО	{43}	DO 3	OFF		Binary	ON	OFF
во	{44}	DO 4	OFF		Binary	ON	OFF
ВО	{45}	DO 5	OFF		Binary	ON	OFF
во	{46}	FAN	OFF		Binary	ON	OFF
ВО	{47}	DO 7	OFF		Binary	ON	OFF
AO	{48}	VLV 1 COMD	0	PCT	0-102		
AO	{49}	VLV 1 POS	0	PCT	0-102		
ВО	{50}	DO 8	OFF		Binary	ON	OFF
AO	51	MTR 1 TIMING	130	SEC	0-511		
AO	{52}	VLV 2 COMD	0	PCT	0-102		
AO	{53}	VLV 2 POS	0	PCT	0-102		
AO	55	MTR 2 TIMING	130	SEC	0-511		
AO	56	MTR1 ROT ANG	90		0-255		
AO	57	MTR2 ROT ANG	90		0-255		
AO	58	MTR SETUP	0		0-255		
AO	59	DO DIR. REV	0		0-255		
во	60	CYCLE FAN	NO		Binary	YES	NO
AO	61	COOL TEMP	65.0 (18.455556)	DEG F (DEG C)	37.5-165		
AO	62	HEAT TEMP	80.0 (26.855556)	DEG F (DEG C)	37.5-165		
AO	63	CLG P GAIN	20.0 (36.0)		0-63.75		
AO	64	CLG I GAIN	0.01 (0.018)		0-1.023		
AO	65	CLG D GAIN	0 (0.0)		0-510		
AO	66	CLG BIAS	0	PCT	0-102		
AO	67	HTG P GAIN	10.0 (18.0)		0-63.75		
AO	68	HTG I GAIN	0.01 (0.018)		0-1.023		
AO	69	HTG D GAIN	0 (0.0)		0-510		
AO	70	HTG BIAS	0	PCT	0-102		

Object Type <sup>1</sup>	Object Instance (Point Number)	Object Name (Descriptor)	Factory Default (SI Units) <sup>2</sup>	Eng Units (SI Units)	Range	Active Text	Inactive Text
AO	{78}	CTL TEMP	74.0 (23.44888)	DEG F (DEG C)	48-111.75		
AO	{79}	CLG LOOPOUT	0	PCT	0-102		
AO	{80}	HTG LOOPOUT	0	PCT	0-102		
AO	84	STAGE FAN	10	PCT	0-102		
AO	85	SWITCH LIMIT	5.2	PCT	0-102		
AO	88	VALVE CNT	1		0-255		
AO	{92}	CTL STPT	74.0 (23.44888)	DEG F (DEG C)	48-111.75		
AO	96	CAL TIMER	12	HRS	0-255		
AO	98	LOOP TIME	5	SEC	0-255		
AO	{99}	ERROR STATUS	0		0-255		
AO	106	STPT SPAN	0.0 (0.0)	DEG F (DEG C)	0-63.75		
Al	{121}	DEW POINT	0	DEG F (DEG C)	48-111.75		
AO	124	SENSOR SEL	0		0-255		
Al	{125}	RM CO2	1000	PPM	0-8191		
Al	{126}	RM RH	50	PCT	0-102		
ВО	{127}	PPCL STATE	EMPTY		Binary	LOADED	EMPTY

Object Types are; Analog Input (AI), Analog Output (AO), Binary Input (BI) and Binary Output (BO).

A single value in a column means that the value is the same in English units and in SI units.

Point numbers that appear in brackets { } may be unbundled at the field panel.

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