

**W A L C H E M**

An Iwaki America Company

WDT400 Controllers

# WDT400 Series Dual Cooling Tower Conductivity Controller Instruction Manual

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

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The Walchem WDT400 Series controllers offer conductivity control of cooling tower water and control of corrosion/scale inhibitor feed. The inhibitor pump may be selected to operate in one of the following modes:

- Feed and Bleed
- Feed and Bleed with Lockout
- Feed as a percent of Bleed
- Feed as a percent of Time
- Feed based on a Water Contactor input
- Feed based on a Paddlewheel input

The WDT series cooling tower controllers are supplied with temperature compensated electrodes with a cell constant of 1.0. The controllers are microprocessor driven industrial type with on/off control outputs. A timed sample mode may be selected, and on small towers can reduce installation costs by eliminating the need for a sampling bypass line. One or two optional isolated 4-20 mA outputs that are proportional to the conductivity reading are available for all models.

Any set point may be viewed without interrupting control. Each set point change will take effect as soon as it is entered. An access code is available to protect set point parameters, while still allowing settings to be viewed.

All outputs are interlocked with a flow switch input.

An alarm relay is provided with WDT400 models. It is triggered by:

- Temp A or B Error
- Cond A or B Error
- No Flow Tower A or B
- Bleed A or B Timeout
- Feed A or B Timeout
- Tower A or B Hi Alarm
- Tower A or B Lo Alarm

Our unique USB feature provides the ability to upgrade the software in the controller to the latest version.

An advanced USB capability option is available. The Config file feature allows you to save all the set points from a controller onto a USB flash disk, and then import them into another controller, making the programming of multiple controllers fast and easy. The data logging feature allows you to save the last 2 month's readings and events to a USB flash disk.

## 2.0 SPECIFICATIONS

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### 2.1 Measurement Performance

Conductivity Range	0 - 10,000 $\mu$ S/cm (microSiemens/centimeter)
Conductivity Resolution	1 $\mu$ S/cm
Conductivity Accuracy	10 - 10,000 $\mu$ S/cm $\pm$ 1% of reading 0 - 10 $\mu$ S/cm $\pm$ 20% of reading
Temperature Range	32 – 158°F (0 – 70°C)
Temperature Resolution	0.1°C
Temperature Accuracy	$\pm$ 1% of reading

### 2.2 Electrical: Input/Output

<b>Input Power</b>	100-240 VAC, 50/60 Hz, 8A Fuse: 1.0 ampere, 5 x 20 mm
<b>Input Signals</b>	
Conductivity Electrode	1.0 cell factor, 10K thermistor
Flow Meter (0, 1 or 2 optional)	Isolated, dry contact closure required (i.e. relay, reed switch)
Flow Switch (0, 1 or 2 optional)	Isolated, dry contact closure required (i.e. reed switch)
<b>Outputs</b>	
Mechanical Relays (5)	Pre-powered on circuit board switching line voltage 6 A (resistive), 1/8 HP All relays are fused together as one group, total current for this group must not exceed 6A
4 - 20 mA (0,1, or 2 optional)	Fully isolated 600 Ohm max resistive load Resolution .001% of span Accuracy $\pm$ 1% of reading
<b>Agency Approvals</b>	
UL	ANSI/UL 61010-1:2004, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Edition*
CAN/CSA	C22,2 No.61010-1:2004 2 <sup>nd</sup> Edition*
CE Safety	EN 61010-1 2 <sup>nd</sup> Edition (2001)*
CE EMC	EN 61326 :1998 Annex A*

Note: For EN61000-4-6,-3 the controller met performance criteria B.

\*Class A equipment: Equipment suitable for use in establishments other than domestic, and those directly connected to a low voltage (100-240 VAC) power supply network which supplies buildings used for domestic purposes.

### 2.3 Mechanical

Enclosure Material	Polycarbonate
NEMA Rating	NEMA 4X
Dimensions	8.5" x 6.5" x 5.5"
Display	2 x 16 character backlit liquid crystal
Operating Ambient Temp	32 – 122°F (0 – 50°C)
Storage Temperature	-20 – 180°F (-29 – 80°C)
Graphite electrode pressure rating	150 psi
Flow switch manifold pressure rating	150 psi
Flow switch manifold connections	¾" NPTF

## 2.4 WDT Variables and their Limits

		Low Limit	High Limit	
Conductivity menu				
	PPM Conversion Factor	0.200 ppm/μS/cm	1.000 ppm/μS/cm	
	Interval Time (sampling)	5 minutes	24:00 hours	
	Duration Time (sampling)	1 minute	59 min: 59 sec	
	% Calibration Range	-50	+50	
Temperature Menu		No variables		
Bleed Menu				
	Set Point	0 μS/cm	10,000 μS/cm	
	Dead Band	5 μS/cm	500 μS/cm	
	Bleed Limit Time (set in hours/minutes)	1 minute	8 hrs: 20 min (enabled) 0=unlimited (disabled)	
Feed Menu				
	Feed Lockout Timer (Mode A)	1 second	99 min: 59 sec	
	Percent of Bleed (Mode B)	5 %	99 %	
	Feed Time Limit (Mode B)	1 minute	99 min: 59 sec	
	Percent of Time (Mode C)	5 %	99 %	
	Feed Cycle Time (Mode C)	10 minutes	59 min: 59 sec	
	Time per Contact (Mode D)	1 second	59 min: 59 sec	
	÷ Contacts by (Mode D)	1 contact	100 contacts	
	Time Limit (Mode D & E)	1 minute	99 min: 59 sec	
	Time/Vol (Mode E)	1 second	59 min: 59 sec	
	Vol to Initiate Feed (Mode E)	1	9,999	
WM1 and WM2 Menus				
	Gallons per Contact	1 gal/contact	500 gal/contact	
	Liters per Contact	1 L/contact	500 L/contact	
	K Factor (Paddlewheel)	0.01 pulse/vol	999.99 pulses/vol	
4-20 mA Menus		4 & 20 mA Settings	0 μS/cm	10,000 μS/cm
Access Code		New Value	0	9999
Alarms Menu*		High & Low (set to zero to disable)	1%	50%
Datalog Menu (Optional)		No variables		
Config Menu (Optional)		No variables		
Upgrade Menu		No variables		

\*Note: The Alarm relay is non-programmable. Refer to the Main Menu diagram on page 16 for the list of error conditions that trigger the alarm relay.

## 3.0 UNPACKING & INSTALLATION

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### 3.1 Unpacking the unit

Inspect the contents of the carton. Please notify the carrier immediately if there are any signs of damage to the controller or its parts. Contact your distributor if any of the parts are missing. The carton should contain: a WDT400 series controller and instruction manual. Any options or accessories will be incorporated as ordered.

### 3.2 Mounting the electronic enclosure

The WDT series controller is supplied with mounting holes on the enclosure. It should be wall mounted with the display at eye level, on a vibration-free surface, utilizing all four mounting holes for maximum stability. Use M6 (1/4" diameter) fasteners that are appropriate for the substrate material of the wall. The enclosure is NEMA 4X rated. The maximum operating ambient temperature is 122°F (50°C); this should be considered if installation is in a high temperature location. The enclosure requires the following clearances:

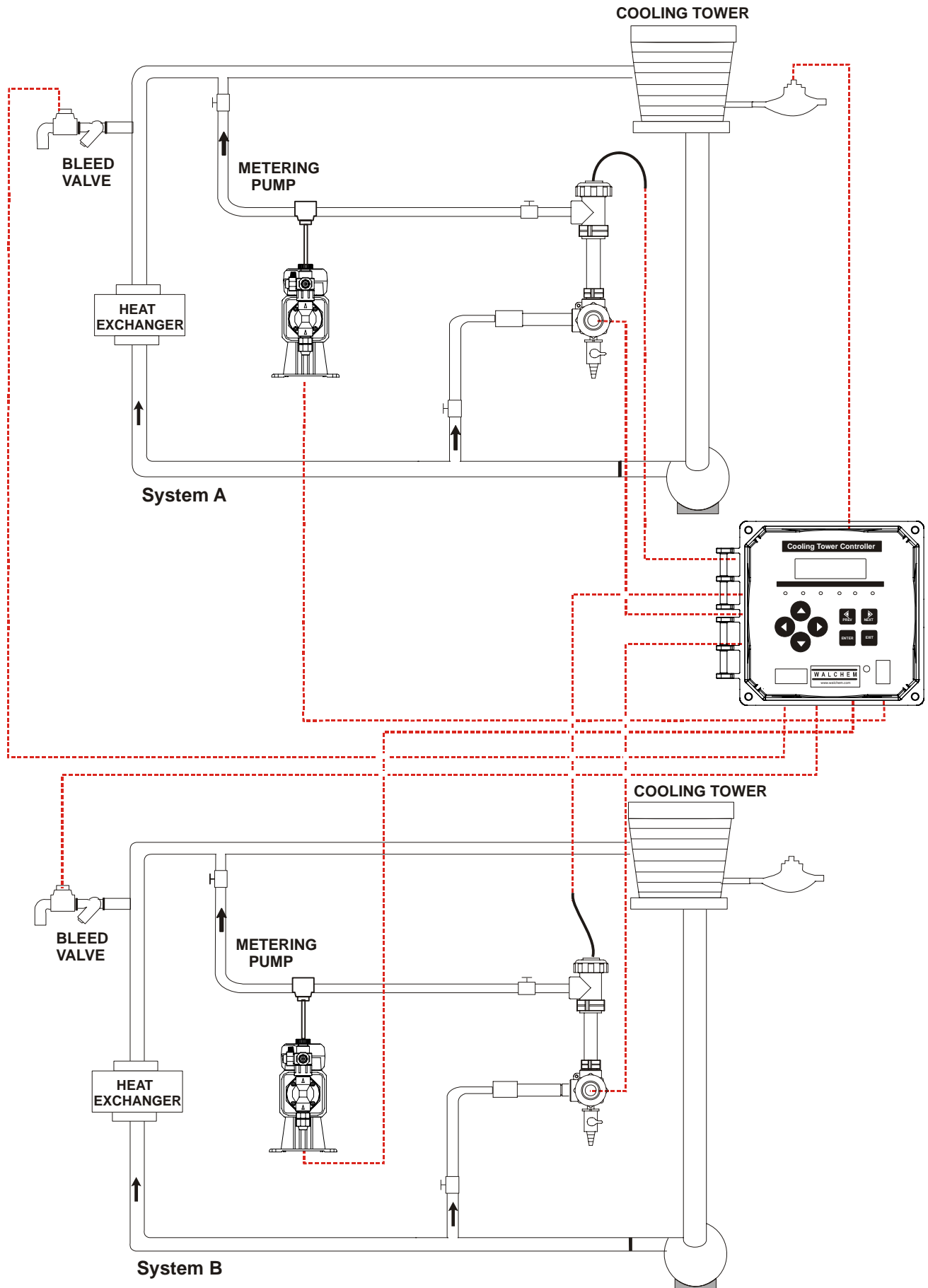
Top:	2" (50 mm)
Left:	8" (203 mm)
Right:	4" (102 mm)
Bottom:	7" (178 mm)

### 3.3 Installation

Once the WDT series controller is mounted, the metering pumps may be located at any distance from the controller. The conductivity electrodes should be placed as close to the controller as possible, to a maximum distance of 250 ft. Under 25 ft is recommended. The cable must be shielded from background electrical noise. Always route low voltage (sensor) signals with at least a 6" separation from AC voltage wiring.

Locate the electrode tees where an active sample of cooling tower water is available and where the electrode can easily be removed for cleaning. They must be situated so that the tee is always full and the electrode is never subjected to a drop in water level resulting in dryness. Refer to Figure 1 for typical installation.






**IMPORTANT:** To avoid cracking the female pipe threads on the supplied plumbing parts, use no more than 3 wraps of Teflon® tape and thread in the pipe FINGER tight plus ½ turn! Do not use pipe dope to seal the threads of the flow switch because the clear plastic will crack!



**Figure 1 Typical Installation**





### 3.4 Icon Definitions

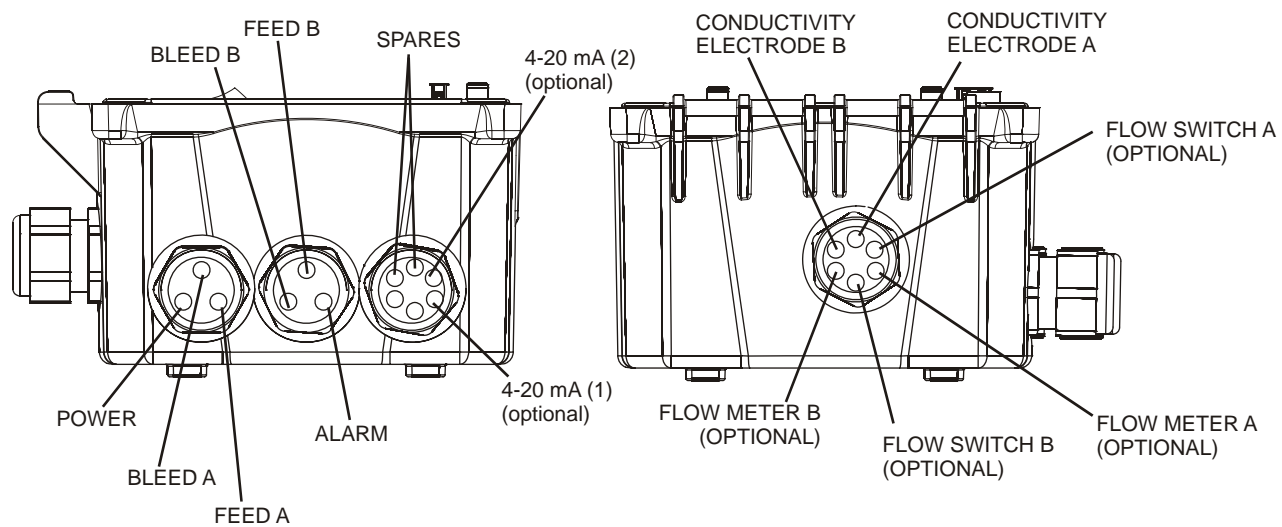
Symbol	Publication	Description
	IEC 417, No.5019	Protective Conductor Terminal
	IEC 417, No. 5007	On (Supply)
	IEC 417, No. 5008	Off (Supply)
	ISO 3864, No. B.3.6	Caution, risk of electric shock
	ISO 3864, No. B.3.1	Caution

### 3.5 Electrical installation

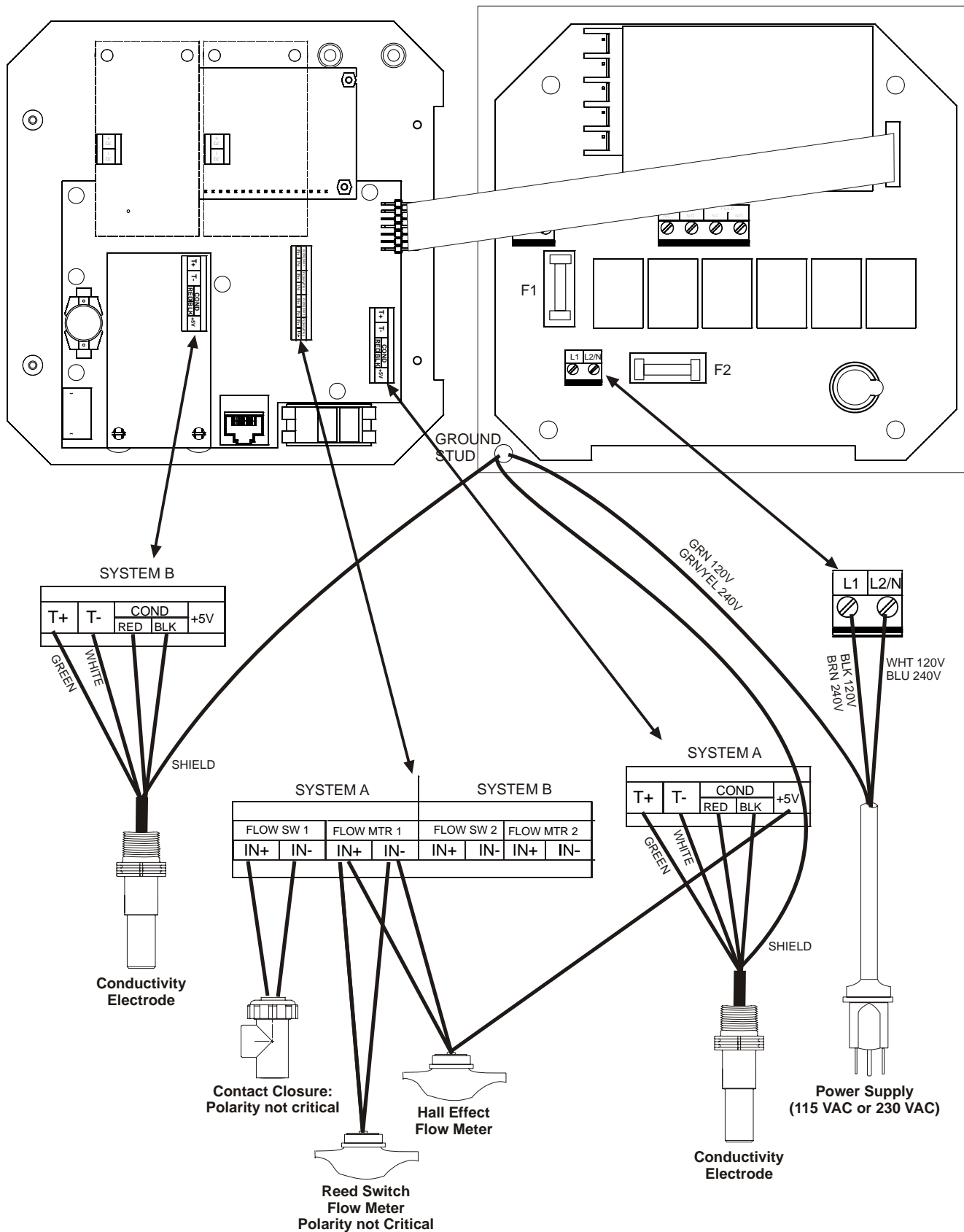
The various standard wiring options are shown in figure 2, below. Your WDT series controller will arrive from the factory prewired or ready for hardwiring. Depending on your configuration of controller options, you may be required to hardwire some or all of the input/output devices. Refer to figures 3 and 4 for circuit board layout and wiring.

Note: when wiring the optional flow meter contactor input, the 4-20 mA output or a remote flow switch, it is advisable to use stranded, twisted, shield pair wire between 22-26 AWG. Shield should be terminated at the controller ground stud (see figures 3 and 4).

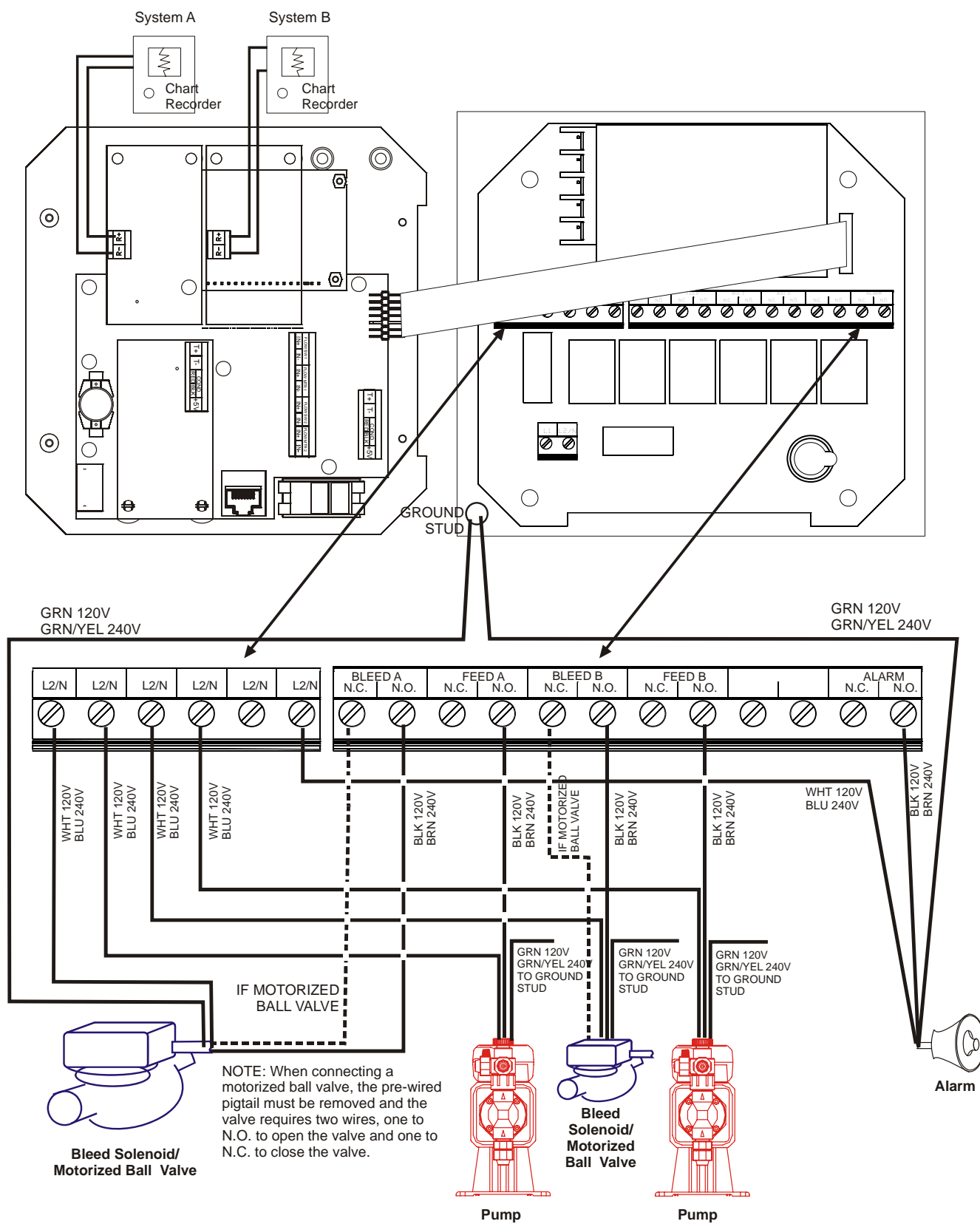
	<h2>CAUTION</h2>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. There are live circuits inside the controller even when the power switch on the front panel is in the OFF position! The front panel must never be opened before power to the controller is REMOVED!  If your controller is prewired, it is supplied with a 8 foot, 18 AWG power cord with USA style plug. A tool (#1 Phillips driver) is required to open the front panel.</li><li>2. When mounting the controller, make sure there is clear access to the disconnecting device!</li><li>3. The electrical installation of the controller must be done by trained personnel only and conform to all applicable National, State and Local codes!</li><li>4. Proper grounding of this product is required. Any attempt to bypass the grounding will compromise the safety of persons and property.</li><li>5. Operating this product in a manner not specified by Walchem may impair the protection provided by the equipment.</li></ol>		



**Figure 2 Conduit/Wiring Configuration**



**Figure 3 Inputs**



**Figure 4 Outputs**

## 4.0 FUNCTION OVERVIEW

### 4.1 Front Panel

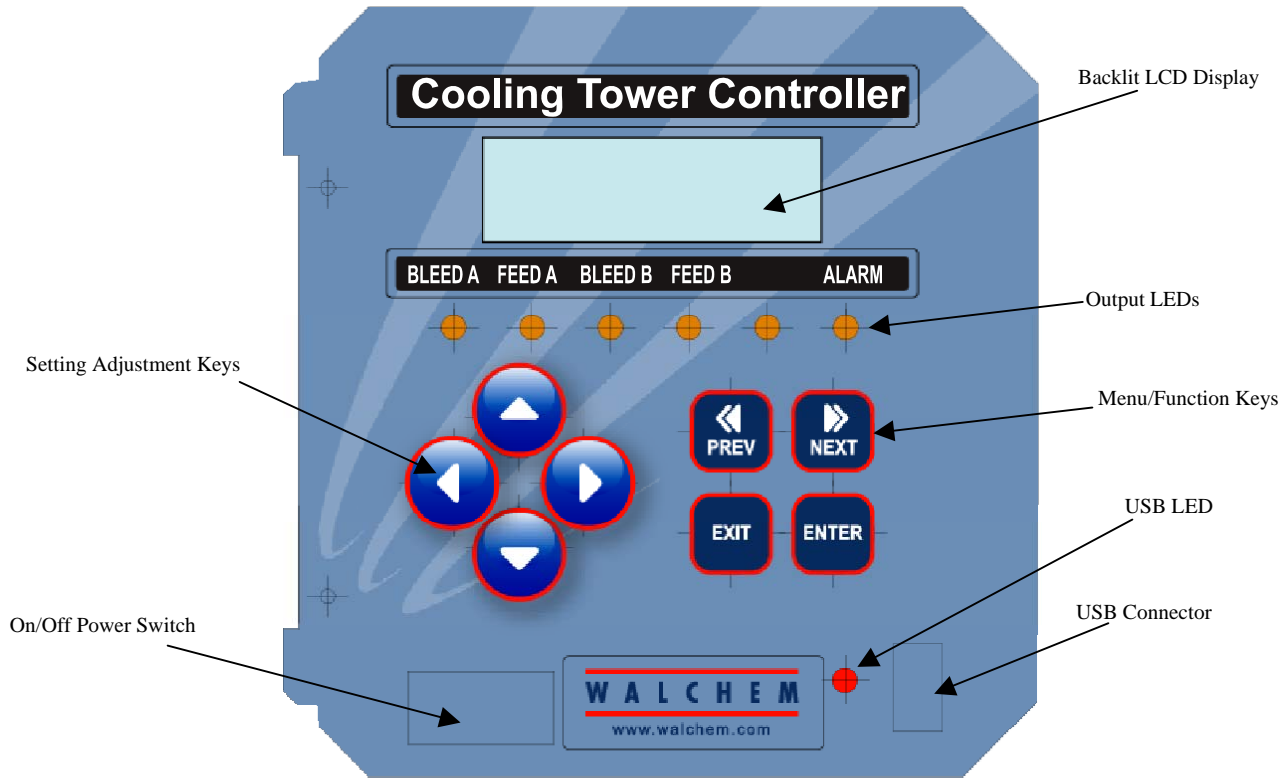


Figure 5 Front Panel

### 4.2 Display

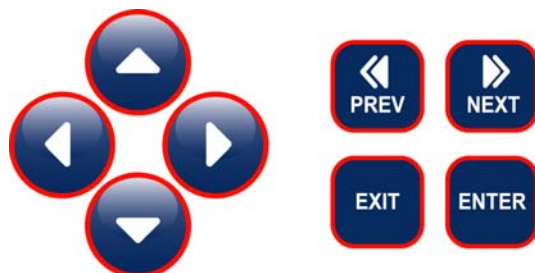
A summary screen is displayed while the WDT controller is on. This display shows the conductivity of tower A on the upper left side, tower B on the upper right side and current operating conditions. The operating conditions that are displayed on the bottom line of this display are Temp Err A, Temp Err B, Cond Err A, Cond Err B, No Flow A, No Flow B, Bleed Timeout A, Bleed Timeout B, Feed Timeout A, Feed Timeout B, Hi Alarm A, Hi Alarm B, Lo Alarm A, Lo Alarm B, Bleed A, Bleed B, Feed A, Feed B, Waiting A/B, Sample A/B, Extend A/B and Normal. Normal just means there is nothing unusual to report.



Figure 6 Summary Screen

### 4.3 Keypad

The keypad consists of 4 directional arrow keys and 4 function keys. The arrows are used to move the adjustment cursor and change settings, while the function keys are used to enter values, and navigate the various menu screens. The function keys are ENTER, EXIT, NEXT, and PREV (previous). NEXT and PREV scroll through the various menu choices. ENTER is used to enter a submenu and to enter a value. EXIT is used to back up one menu level. If you are at the main menu level, EXIT will return you to the Summary Display.



To change a value in a submenu, the left/right arrow keys move the cursor left and right to each digit or option that can be changed. The up/down arrows will change numeric values up or down, or scroll through option choices. Press **ENTER** only when you have finished making *all* of the changes for that menu screen.

### 4.4 Access Code

The WDT series controller is shipped with the access code disabled. If you wish to enable it, see Section 5.11 for operation. With the access code enabled, any user can view parameter settings, but not change them. Note that this provides protection only against casual tampering. Use a lock on the cover latch if you need more protection.

### 4.5 Startup

#### *Initial Startup*

After having mounted the enclosure and wired the unit, the controller is ready to be started.

Plug in the controller and turn on the power switch to supply power to the unit. The display will briefly show the WDT model number and then revert to the normal summary display. Scroll through the menus and calibrate the conductivity reading, temperature, and set the control parameters detailed in Section 5, Operation.

To return to the summary display, press the **EXIT** key until you return to this screen. The controller will automatically return to this screen after 10 minutes.

#### *Normal Startup*

Startup is a simple process once your set points are in memory. Simply check your supply of chemicals, turn on the controller, calibrate it if necessary and it will start controlling.

### 4.6 Shut Down

To shut the WDT controller down, simply turn off the power. Programming remains in memory.

## 5.0 OPERATION

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These units control continuously while power is applied. Programming is accomplished via the local keypad and display.

To view the top level menu, press any key. The menu structure is grouped by inputs and outputs. Each input has its own menu for calibration and unit selection as needed. Each output has its own setup menu including set points, timer values and operating modes as needed. After ten minutes of inactivity in the menu, the display will return to the summary display. Keep in mind that even while browsing through menus, the unit is still controlling.

### 5.1 Main Menu

The exact configuration of your WDT controller determines which menus are available as you scroll through the settings. Certain menus are only available if you select certain options.

#### Main Menu Top Level

Tower A

Tower B

Access Code

Datalog

Only if advanced USB feature is in model code

Config

Only if advanced USB feature is in model code

Upgrade

#### Inside Tower A and B menus

Conductivity A or B

Temperature A or B

Bleed A or B

Feed A or B

WM1 or WM2

Only if Feed based on Water Contactor or Paddlewheel

Alarm

4-20mA A or B

Only if 4-20mA option board(s) installed.

The **NEXT** key travels forward through this list while the **PREV** key travels backwards through the list. Pressing **ENTER** will Enter the lower level menu that is currently displayed.

The following menu descriptions work exactly the same way for cooling tower A as for cooling tower B.

[Main Menu](#)



Press Enter key to enter menu.  
Press Exit key to exit menu.  
Blinking fields may be edited with the adjust arrows.  
Press Enter when modification is complete to return to Main Menu Level.

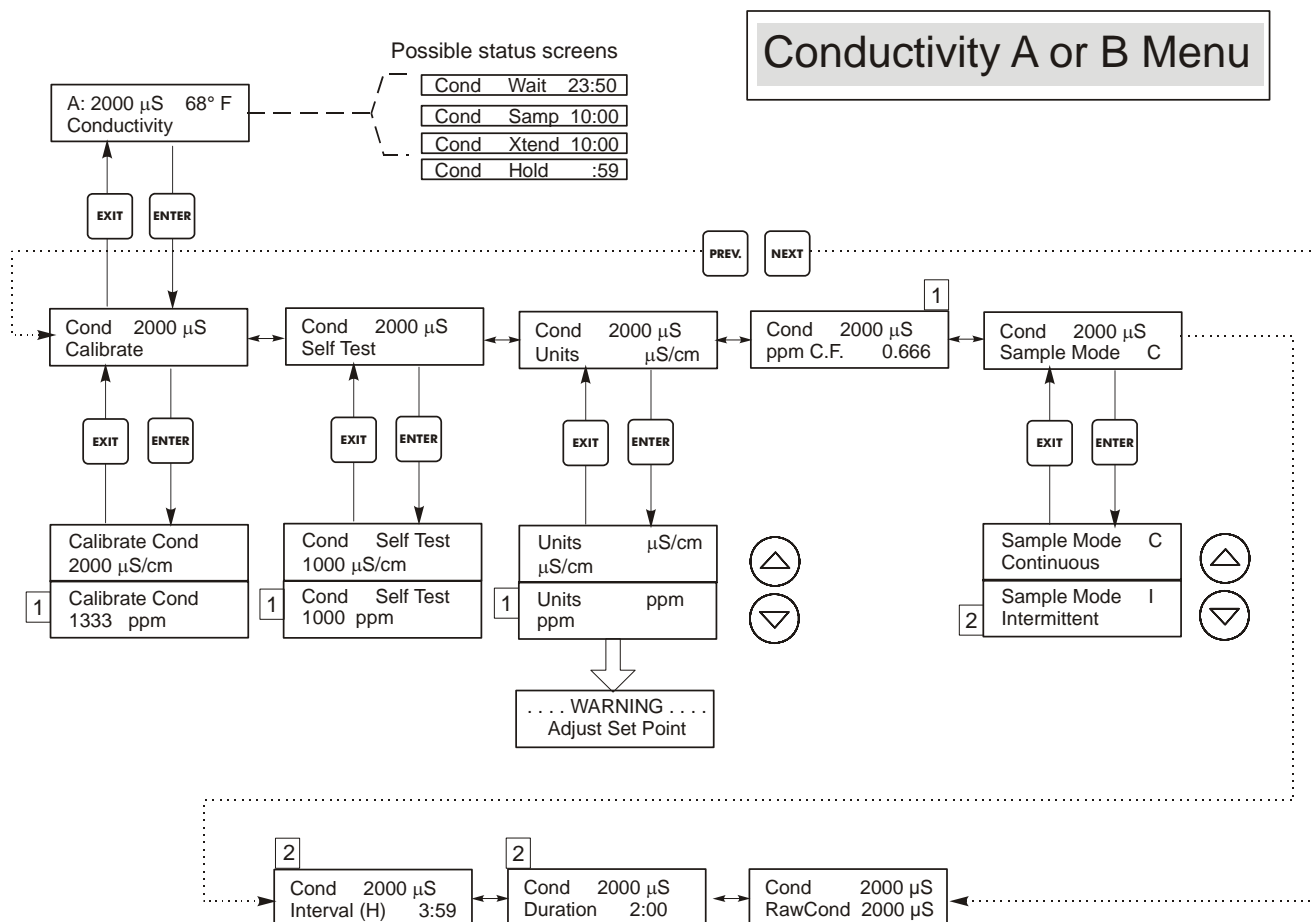
13



## 5.2 Conductivity (A or B) Menu

The conductivity menu provides the following settings: Calibration, Self Test, Unit selection, and sampling mode setup. Additional settings are also discussed below. Refer to figure 8, Conductivity Menu Chart.

<b>Calibrate</b>	To Calibrate the conductivity, use either a hand held meter, or a buffer solution, and adjust the WDT controller to match. Once Calibrate is entered, the unit continuously displays conductivity readings. Press an arrow key to change the value displayed to match the hand held meter or the buffer solution. You must press ENTER to activate the new calibration. You must press the EXIT key to exit calibration. The Bleed output is unaffected until the calibration menu is exited, so if it was ON when you entered calibration it will stay on until you exit.
<b>Self Test</b>	Press ENTER to begin self test. Press any key to stop. Self Test internally simulates a conductivity sensor and should always give the reading $1000 \mu\text{S}/\text{cm} \pm 100 \mu\text{S}$ . If it does not, there is a problem with the electronics and the unit should be serviced. If the self test is in the expected range, and there is a problem calibrating, then the sensor or its wiring is at fault.
<b>Units</b>	You may choose to display conductivity in $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ or in ppm. Press ENTER and then use the Up and Down arrows to change the units. If you change the units, you will be warned to check your settings. This is important. Set points are not automatically translated from $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ to ppm. If you change the units you will need to change your Bleed settings.
<b>ppm C.F.</b>	This is the ppm Conversion Factor (or multiplier). This is typically 0.666 but can be changed to accommodate various requirements.
<b>Sample Mode C / I</b>	Press enter to choose Continuous sampling or Intermittent sampling. A 'C' at the end of the display means that sampling is continuous, while an 'I' indicates intermittent sampling. Use Continuous sampling with a traditional bypass line installation of the conductivity sensor. Choose Intermittent sampling to use the bleed solenoid valve for timed sampling of the conductivity.  Intermittent sampling installations read the conductivity at set intervals for a given sample duration. If the conductivity is above the set point, the valve that controls the sampling will stay open until the conductivity falls below the set point. If the time the valve stays open goes beyond the sample duration, the controller will display Extend on the top status line, as well as the amount of time extended. A limit on this amount of time may be imposed; see Figure 10 Bleed Menu.
	<b>Continuous</b>
	<b>Intermittent</b> If Intermittent sampling is chosen, the Flow Switch input will be ignored, and the following two settings will become available:
<b>Interval</b>	This sets the amount of time between samples. This is set in Hours:Minutes. The minimum is 5 minutes. The maximum is 24 hours.
<b>Duration</b>	This is the length of each sample. This is set in Minutes:Seconds. The minimum is 1 minute. The maximum is 59 minutes; 59 seconds.
<b>RawCond</b>	This menu is for information only and displays the temperature-compensated conductivity reading before the user's calibration has been applied.



## Legend

- 1 Menu choices that appear when ppm units are selected.
- 2 Menu choices that appear when Intermittent Sampling is selected.

## Operation

Press Enter key to enter menu.  
 Press Exit key to exit menu.  
 Blinking fields may be edited with the adjust arrows.  
 Press Enter when modification is complete to return to Conductivity Menu Level.

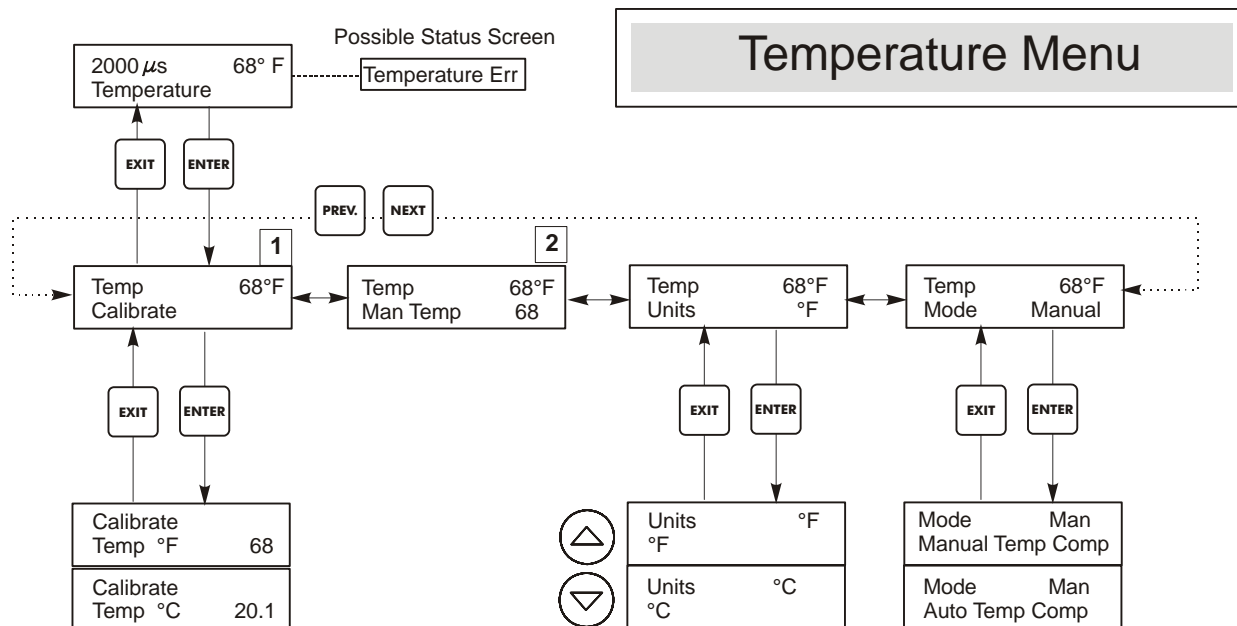
**Figure 8 Conductivity (A or B) Menu**

### 5.3 Temperature (A or B) Menu

The Temperature menu contains the following settings: Calibration and Unit selection . The Temperature menu will be indicated on the display by one of the following:

Temperature	Normal operation
Temp 70°F	Normal operation
Temp Error	Indicates that there is a problem with the temperature input. See Figure 9.

<b>Calibrate</b>	To Calibrate the Temperature, use a thermometer to measure the fluid temperature and adjust the WDT controller to match. Once Calibrate is entered, the unit continuously displays temperature readings. Press the Up or Down arrow key to change the value displayed to match the thermometer. You must press ENTER to activate the new calibration. You must press the EXIT key to exit calibration.
<b>Man Temp</b>	This menu appears only if no temperature element is connected at power-up. Use the arrow keys to adjust the temperature displayed to match that of the water.
<b>Units</b>	You may choose to display temperature in °C or °F. Press ENTER and the Up or Down Arrow keys to change the temperature units for display.
<b>Mode</b>	Press ENTER and use the UP or DOWN arrow keys to select between Manual Temperature Compensation (used with sensors that do not have a temperature measuring element in them) or Automatic Temperature Compensation. If Automatic is selected, and the temperature element is not detected, the controller will display a Temp Error and revert to Manual Temp Comp until the signal is restored.



### Legend

- 1** Menu wording that appears when Automatic Temperature Compensation is selected.
- 2** Menu wording that appears when Manual Temperature Compensation is selected.

**Figure 9 Temperature Menu**

## 5.4 Bleed (A or B) Menu

The Bleed Menu provides the following settings: Set Point, Dead Band, Control Direction, HOA. The Bleed menu will be indicated on the display by one of the following: (The 'A' indicates that the output is being controlled automatically.)

Bleed A	<b>OFF</b>	Indicates that the bleed output is currently OFF.
Bleed A	<b>10:00</b>	Indicates the length of time that the Bleed output has been ON.
Bleed A	<b>NO FLOW</b>	Indicates that bleed control has been suspended because there is presently no flow past the flow switch.
Bleed A	<b>LOCKOUT</b>	Indicates that the output is currently locked out due to a biocide add or biocide lockout.
Bleed A	<b>TIMEOUT</b>	Indicates that the feed lockout timer in the Bleed and Feed mode has expired.

Set Point	This is the conductivity value at which the bleed solenoid valve is turned ON. The factory default setting for the WDT controller is for the Bleed output to turn on when the conductivity is higher than the set point. This may be changed at the Control Direction screen.	
Dead Band	This is the conductivity value that when combined with the set point determines when the bleed output turns OFF. Assuming that the control direction is set for normal operation (High Set Point) the bleed output will turn off when the conductivity drops below the set point minus the Dead Band. For example: The set point is 1500 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ and the Dead Band is 200 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ . The bleed output turns ON when the conductivity reading is greater than 1500 but does not turn OFF until the conductivity drops below 1300.	
Time Limit	This menu allows you to set a maximum amount of time for the bleed. The limit time is programmed in hours and minutes and can be set between 1 minute and 8 hrs: 20 minutes. If the time limit is set to zero, then the valve may be open indefinitely. If the maximum time is exceeded, the bleed valve will close and will not re-open until the "Reset Timer" menu is reset by an operator.	
Reset Timer	Only appears if the time limit above has been exceeded. Use the up or down arrow to change "N" to "Y", then press ENTER.	
Control Dir H / L	This allows you to set the Normal (High Set Point) or Inverse (Low Set Point) operation of the bleed output. When set to High, the output turns on when the conductivity is higher than the set point. When set to Low, the output turns on when the conductivity is lower than the set point.	
	High Set Point	Low Set point
H O A	The "Hand Off Auto" screen allows you to select the operating mode of the bleed output. In Hand (manual) mode, the output is turned on immediately for a maximum of 10 minutes. If you walk away the output will return to Auto mode at the end of that time. In Off mode the output will stay Off indefinitely. In Auto mode the bleed output will respond to changes in conductivity based on the set point. The HOA mode of the bleed output is indicated on the bleed status lines.	

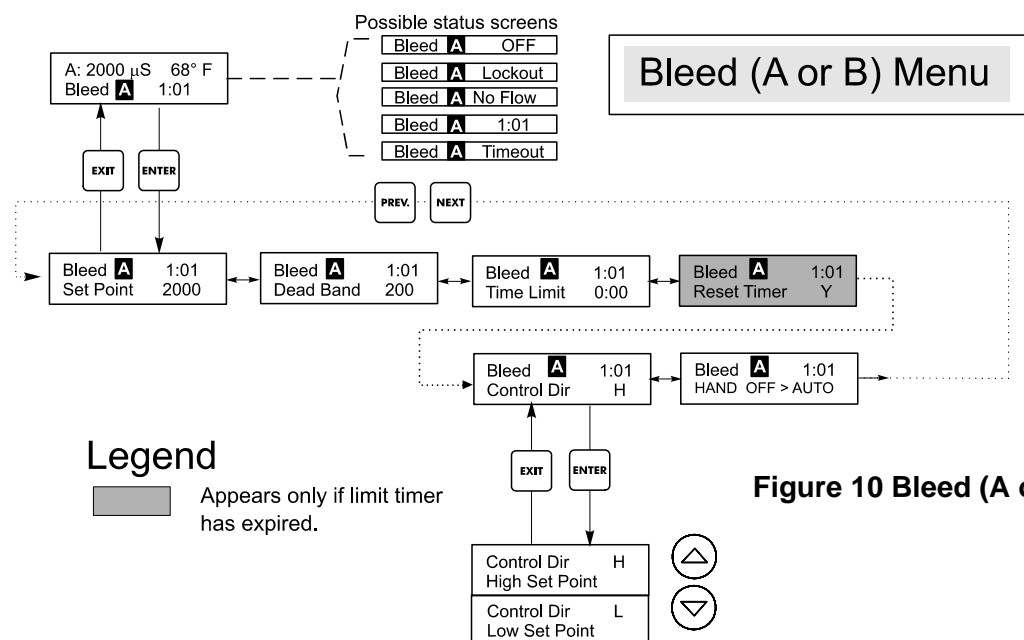


Figure 10 Bleed (A or B) Menu

## 5.5 Feed (A or B) Menu

The Feed Menu adapts to the selected Feed output mode.

Hint: For easiest programming, program Feed Mode first, then step through the rest of the feed parameters.

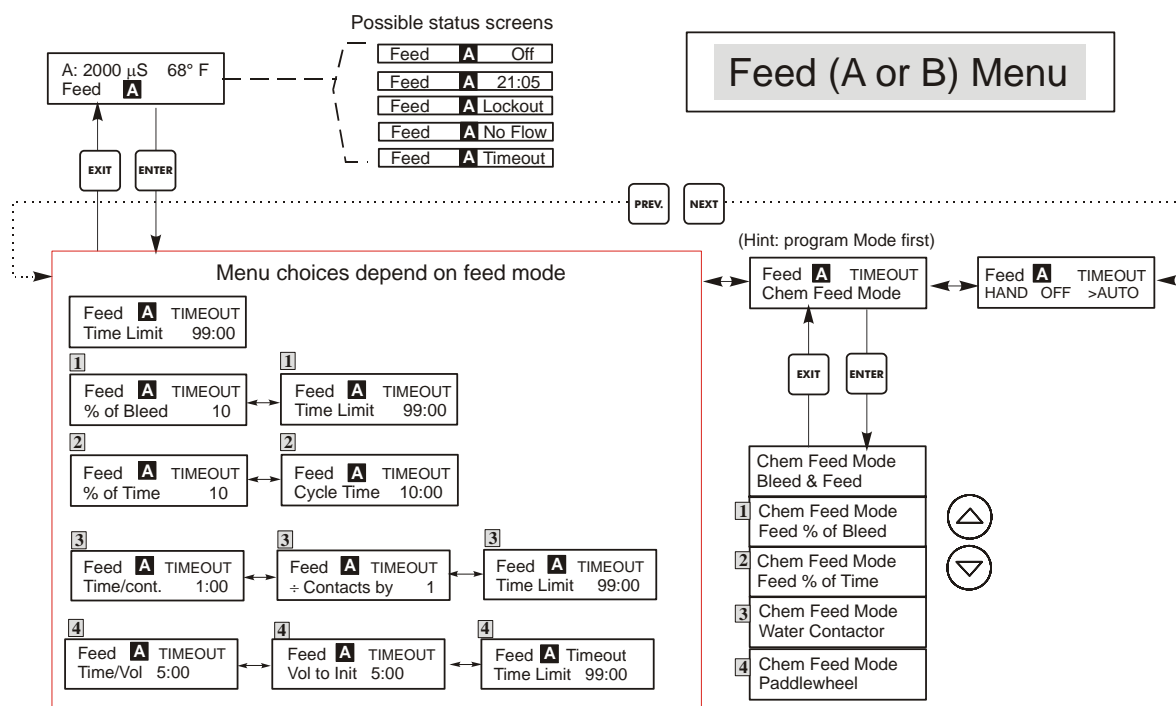
The modes are defined as follows:

<b>A</b>	<b>Bleed and Feed with Optional Lockout</b>	Bleed and Feed Mode turns the Feed output On and Off at the same time as the Bleed output. The lockout setting determines the maximum allowable time for the Feed output. If this time is exceeded the Feed output is turned off and Locked out until the Bleed output turns off.
<b>B</b>	<b>Feed % of Bleed</b>	Feed % of Bleed Mode tracks the length of time that the Bleed output is on. When the bleed turns off the feed output is energized for a user defined proportion of the bleed time.
<b>C</b>	<b>Feed % of Time</b>	Feed % of Time Mode turns on the Feed output for a user definable % of a timed cycle. The time cycle length is adjustable from 10 to 60 minutes.
<b>D</b>	<b>Feed based on Water Contactor Input</b>	Feed based on Water Contactor Input Mode turns on the Feed output for a user definable time each time a water contactor pulse is detected. This contactor input can be divided to accommodate a large variety of water meters. Contacts will accumulate feed time so that all contacts are accounted for.
<b>E</b>	<b>Feed based on Paddlewheel Input Mode</b>	Turns on the Feed output for a user definable time each time a defined volume of flow is detected. This paddlewheel input has a programmable K Factor to work with a large variety of Hall Effect (square wave, not sine wave) flow meters.

Feed A	<b>OFF</b>	Indicates that the Feed output is currently OFF.
Feed A	<b>10:00</b>	Indicates the length of time that the Feed output has been ON or the length of time that the Feed output will be ON.
Feed A	<b>NO FLOW</b>	Indicates that Feed control has been suspended because there is presently no flow past the flow switch.
Feed A	<b>TIMEOUT</b>	Indicates that the feed lockout timer in the Bleed and Feed mode has expired.
Feed A	<b>LOCKOUT</b>	Indicates that the output is currently locked out due to a biocide add or biocide lockout.

<b>Bleed and Feed Mode</b>	<b>Lockout</b> Set this for the Feed Lockout Time. The lockout time is the maximum length of time that the feed output can be on. If the lockout time is set to 0:00, the lockout timer is no longer used and the feed output will be on for as long as the bleed is on.
<b>Feed % of Bleed Mode</b>	<b>% of Bleed</b> This is the % value that is multiplied times the accumulated bleed time to determine how long the feed will be. For example, if the bleed was on for 10 minutes and this setting was 50%, the feed output would be on for 5 minutes.
	<b>Max Time</b> This is similar to the lockout time above in that the feed output will not exceed this maximum length.
<b>Feed % of Time Mode</b>	<b>% of Time</b> This is the % value that is multiplied times the cycle length to determine the length of time that the feed output is ON. If the cycle length were 10 minutes and this setting was 40%, the feed output would be on for 4 minutes, then off for 6 minutes and then repeat the cycle.
	<b>Cycle Time</b> This determines the length of the cycle to be used.
<b>Feed Based on Water Contactor Mode</b>	<b>Time/Cont.</b> (Time per contact.) This determines the length of time that the feed pump should be on for each contact that is received.
	<b>÷ Contacts By</b> This setting allows a divider to be entered. The divider will count actual contacts from the meter until the setting is reached before a contact is considered to be received. For example, if the divider is set to 10 and the Time/Cont is set to 5:00, then the feed output would turn on for 5:00 minutes after 10 contacts were received.

	<b>Time Limit</b> This setting puts a limit on the amount of time that can be accumulated by the water meter input. Once this setting has been reached, all contacts will be ignored until the accumulated feed time expires. By setting Time Limit = Time/Cont., the accumulation of contacts can be disabled.
<b>Feed Based on Paddlewheel Mode</b>	<b>Time/Vol</b> This setting determines the pump on-time once a given volume of water has passed through the paddlewheel sensor. The volume required to initiate feed is set below.
	<b>Vol to Init.</b> This setting determines the volume of makeup water that will initiate chemical feed.
	<b>Time Limit</b> This setting puts a limit on the amount of time that can be accumulated by the water meter input. Once this setting has been reached, all contacts will be ignored until the accumulated feed time expires. By setting Time Limit = Time/Vol., the accumulation of contacts can be disabled. This is set in minutes and seconds. The following settings are for all feed modes.
<b>Chem Feed Mode A/B/C/D/E</b>	This allows the user to select the chemical feed mode as described above.
<b>H O A</b>	This sets the Hand Off Auto for the feed output. This was explained in the Bleed Menu section and functions similarly. In Off position, the output will not turn ON regardless of the feed mode selected.



## Legend

- 1 Menu choices that appear when Feed as % of Bleed mode is selected.
- 2 Menu choices that appear when Feed as % of Time mode is selected.
- 3 Menu choices that appear when Feed based on Water Contactor input is selected.
- 4 Menu choices that appear when Feed based on Paddlewheel input is selected.

## Operation

Press Enter key to enter menu.  
Press Exit key to exit menu.  
Blinking fields may be edited with the adjust arrows.  
Press Enter when modification is complete to return to Feed Menu Level.  
Press Enter or Adjust arrow to turn on/off output at Hand menu.

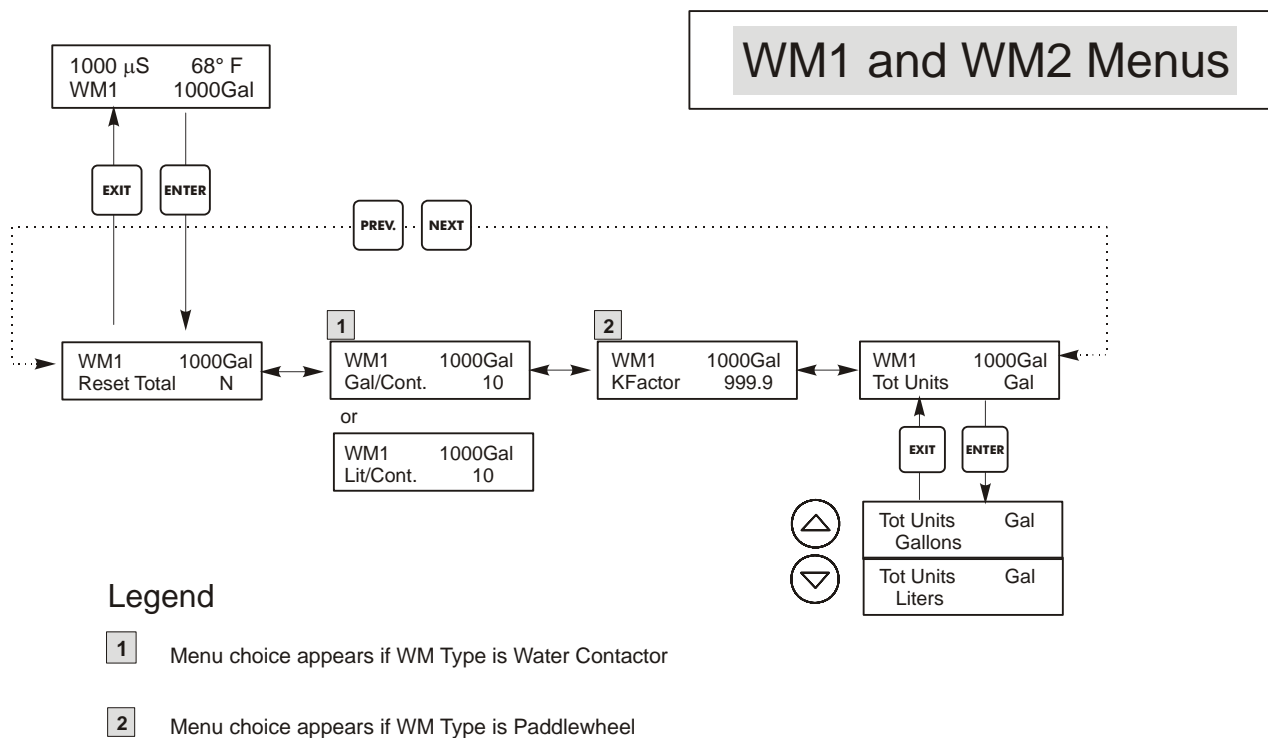
**Figure 11 Feed Menu**

## 5.6 WM1 and WM2 Menu

The Water Meter 1 and 2 menus are used to set up the type of meter and how to convert the water meter signal into volume. The Water Meter menus will be indicated on the display as follows:

WM1 100 Gal or Liters

<b>Reset Total</b>	This allows you to restart the totalizer display. Press the Up or Down arrow key to change the N to Y and press ENTER to reset the totalizer to 0 gal. The totalizer will count up to a maximum of 99,999,999. After that it will reset itself to zero.
<b>Vol/cont</b> Only appears if the Aux relay is set to Feed on Water Contactor	This allows you to set the volume of makeup per contact from the water meter.
<b>K Factor</b> Only appears if the Aux relay is set to Feed on Paddlewheel	Enter the number of pulses per unit volume that the paddlewheel sensor sends out. This value is usually printed on the sensor's flow cell or in its instructions.
<b>Tot Units</b>	This is used to set the units of measure for the totalizer. Press ENTER, then use the up and down arrow keys to toggle between "Gallons" and "Liters." Press ENTER when the desired choice is displayed.



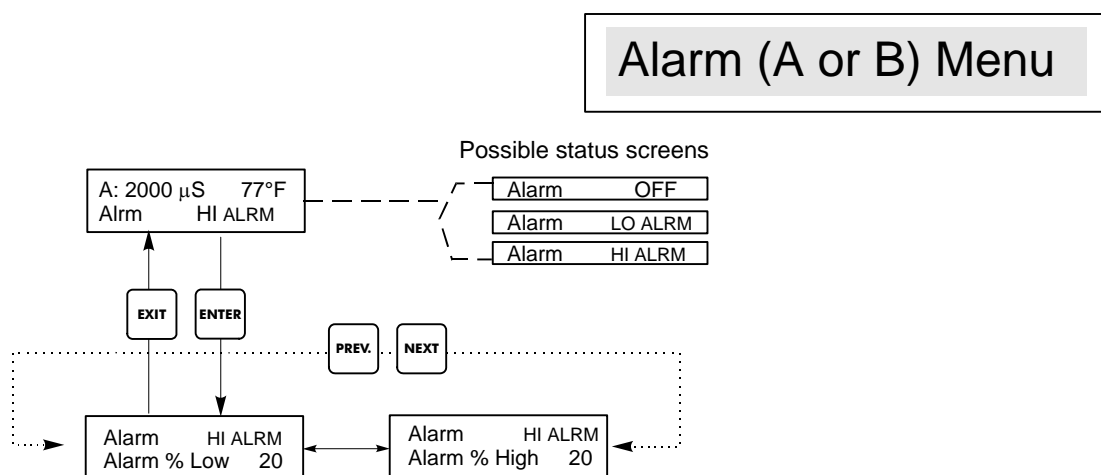
**Figure 12 WM1 and WM2 Menu**

## 5.7 Alarm (A or B) Menu

The Alarm menu screen will appear as follows:

Alarm OFF  
Alarm LOW ALRM  
Alarm HI ALRM

Set % Low	This is the % below the bleed set point that the LOW ALARM will activate. If the set point is 1000 and the % Low setting is 20 then the Low alarm will activate at 800.
Set % High	This is the % above the bleed set point that the HIGH ALARM will activate. If the set point is 1000 and the % Low setting is 20 then the High alarm will activate at 1200.



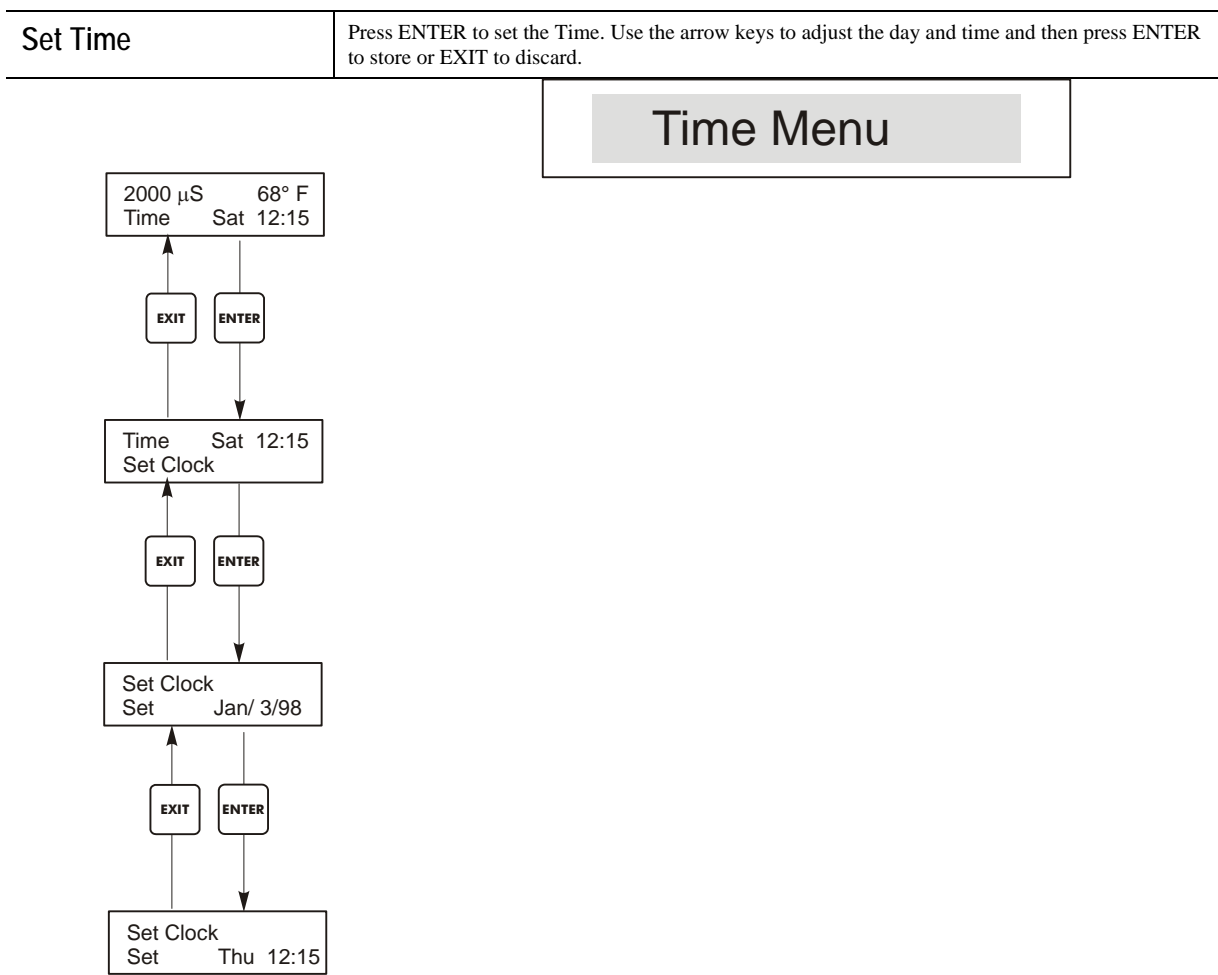
**Figure 13 Alarms (A or B) Menu**



## 5.8 Time Menu

This menu has only one choice, to set the Time used for Datalogs. This menu will appear as follows:

Time: Mon 10:20



**Figure 14 Time Menu**

## 5.9 4-20mA (A or B) Menu

This menu is only available if the 4-20mA output is installed in the controller. Installing this option board in the left hand position in the controller will assign it to Tower A. Installing a 4-20mA option board in the right hand position assigns the output to Tower B. See Figure 4. This menu provides for scaling and calibrating the output. The 4-20mA menu screen appears as follows:

4-20mA 9.20mA

This indicates that the current output of the 4-20mA card is 9.20 mA.

Set 4mA Pt	This conductivity setting will correspond to a 4 mA output from the controller.
Set 20mA Pt	This conductivity setting will correspond to a 20mA output from the controller.
Calibrate	This will provide fixed 4mA and fixed 20mA outputs to allow you to calibrate connected equipment.

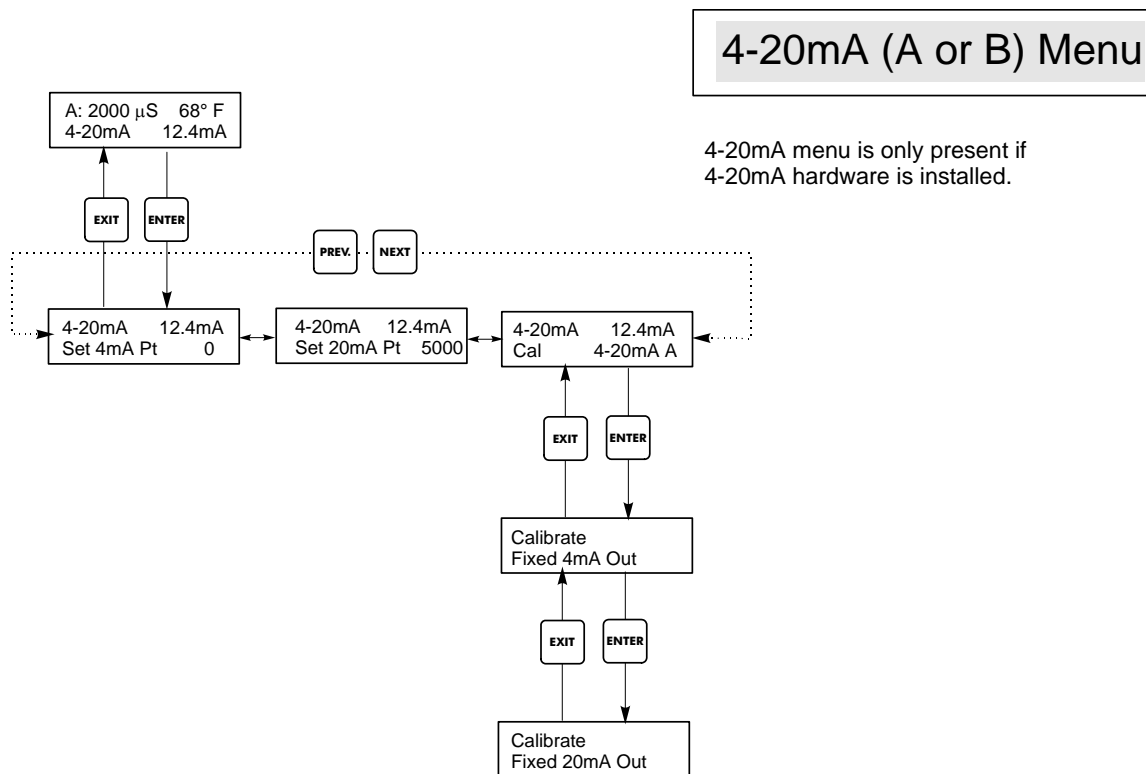


Figure 15 4-20 mA (A or B) Menu

## 5.10 Access Code Menu

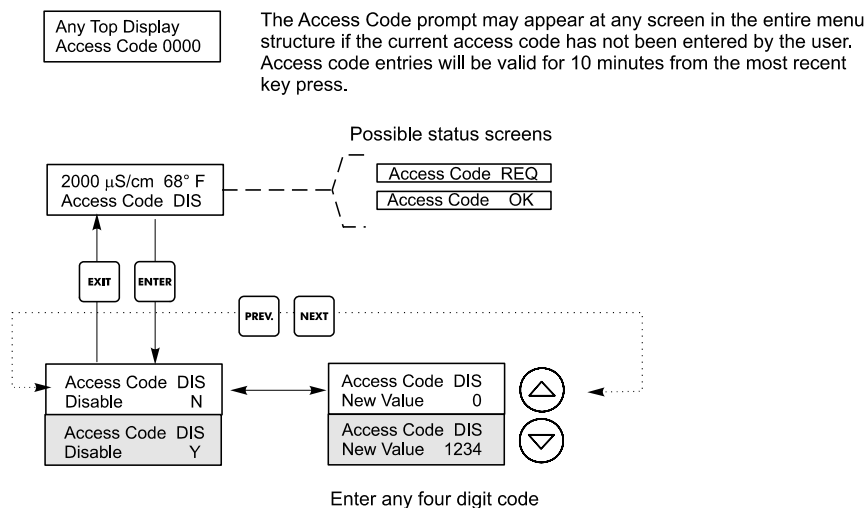
This menu determines whether the access code feature of the controller is enabled or disabled and allows you to customize the access code to your own value. The access code controls whether or not you are allowed to change the parameters in the controller. With the access code disabled, any user may change any parameter. With the access code enabled, any user can view any parameter, but cannot change them. Once an attempt is made to change a parameter, the display will prompt the user to enter the access code. If the correct access code is entered, the parameters can be changed. If the wrong access code is entered the parameters cannot be changed. Once the access code has been correctly entered, it will remain valid until there is a period of 10 minutes without a key being pressed. The access code menu will appear as shown below:

The access code menu will appear as shown below:

Access Code	<b>DIS</b>	Indicates that the access code is disabled. No access code is required to change any setting.
Access Code	<b>REQ</b>	Indicates that the access code is required to alter settings.
Access Code	<b>OK</b>	Indicates that the access code is required and has been entered correctly.

Enable N / Y	Press the Up or Down arrow key to change the N to Y and press ENTER to enable the access code feature. If the access code is enabled you must first enter the access code to disable it.
New Value	<p>Press ENTER to display the current access code value and use the arrow keys to change it to any value between 0 and 9999. If the access code has been enabled, you will be prompted to enter the current access code before being allowed to change it. You must remember the access code if you enable it.</p> <p>The Factory default Access code is 1995.</p> <p>If you change the access code and can't remember it follow this procedure:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Turn off power to the controller.</li> <li>2. Wait 10 seconds.</li> <li>3. Press and Hold the UP and DOWN arrow keys while turning on the power.</li> <li>4. Read the access code on the display.</li> <li>5. Release the keys, and the access code will disappear.</li> </ol>

### Access Code Menu



**Figure 16 Access Code Menu**

## 5.11 Datalog Menu

This menu is available if the data logging option has been purchased. This is indicated in the model code by the letter U at the end of the model code. This menu allows you to save data from the controller to a USB flash drive.

The controller has four logs, the Current Datalog, the Backup Datalog, the Event Log, and the Reset Log. All files are in a CSV format that may be opened in a spreadsheet such as Microsoft Excel.

**Current Datalog** Contains the following data taken at 10 minute intervals for each tower:

Conductivity  
Temperature  
Water Meter Total

When the current datalog is downloaded to a USB stick, it is erased and a new log file is started.

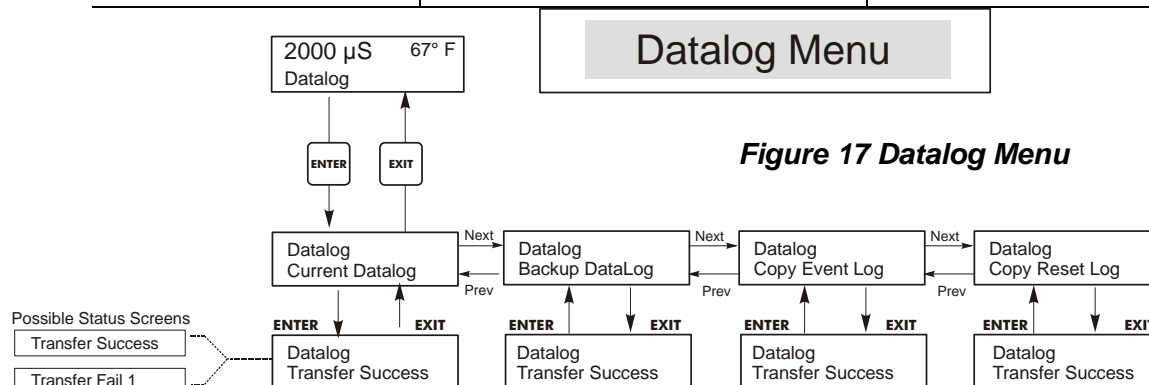
If the current datalog is not downloaded before it reaches its maximum size (at least 60 days of data) the oldest data is overwritten by the newest data.

**Backup Datalog** Contains the same data as the current log but it is never erased. When the backup log reaches its maximum size (at least 60 days of data), the oldest data is overwritten by the newest data.

**Event Log** Contains columns for each relay and flow switch input, as well as the date and time. Each time any of these change state, the date and time is updated and it will show a 1 if the relay is on and 0 if it is off, and a 1 if the flow switch indicates no flow, 0 if there is flow. Tens of thousands of events will be recorded before the oldest data is overwritten by the newest, the number varying with the controller's configuration.

**Reset Log** Consists of time stamps of when power was lost, when it was returned, and the cause of the reset.

Current or Backup Datalog	Place a USB flash drive with at least 10 MB capacity into the USB port on the front panel of the controller. Press the Enter key to download the file from the controller to the disk. The file name for the Current Datalog will be Datalog<serial number><date><time>.csv using the date and time it was downloaded. The file name for the Backup Datalog will be Datalog<serial number><date><time>.csv using the date and time it was created.  The controller will display the progress of the file download process. If the file was successfully copied to the USB disk the controller will display Transfer Success.	
Copy Event Log	Place a USB flash drive with at least 10 MB capacity into the USB port on the front panel of the controller. Press the Enter key to download the file from the controller to the stick. The file name will be Eventlog<serial number><date><time>.csv.  The controller will display the progress of the file download process. If the file was successfully copied to the USB disk the controller will display Transfer Success, otherwise Transfer Fail 1.	
	Transfer Success	Transfer Fail 1
Copy Reset Log	Place a USB flash drive with at least 10 MB capacity into the USB port on the front panel of the controller. Press the Enter key to download the file from the controller to the stick. The file name will be Resetlog<serial number><date><time>.csv.  The controller will display the progress of the file download process. If the file was successfully copied to the USB disk the controller will display Transfer Success.	
	Transfer Success	Transfer Fail 1

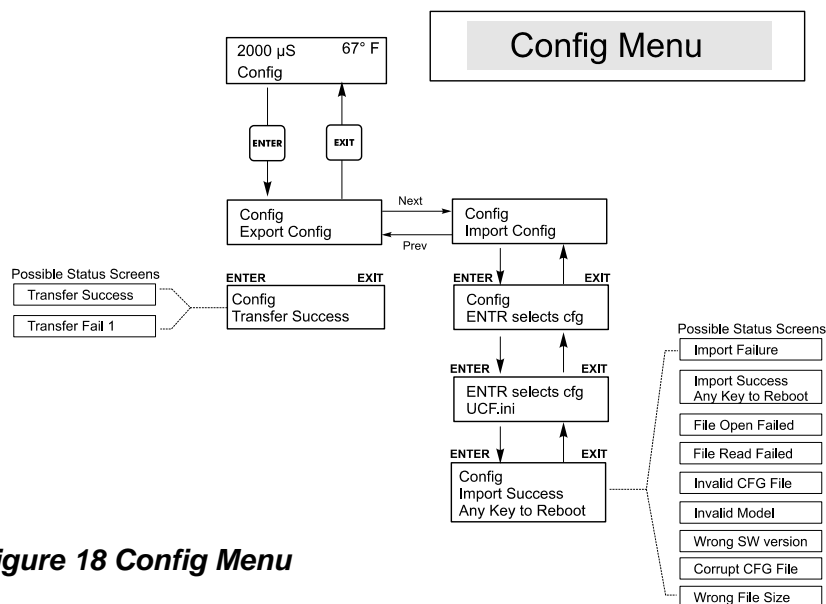


**Figure 17 Datalog Menu**

## 5.12 Config Menu

This menu allows you to export a file that contains all of the set points in the controller to a USB flash disk drive, and then later import the set points into another controller.

<b>Export Config</b>	Place a USB flash drive with at least 10 MB capacity into the USB port on the front panel of the controller. Press the Enter key to export the configuration file from the controller to the stick. The file name will be UCF.ini. If you are exporting files with different set points you may rename the file to something that describes it, as long as it has an ini extension.  The controller will display the progress of the file download process. If the file was successfully exported to the USB disk the controller will display Transfer Success, otherwise Transfer Fail 1.	
	<b>Transfer Success</b>	<b>Transfer Fail 1</b>
<b>Import Config</b>	Place a USB flash drive that contains only one configuration file stored on the root directory of the stick into the USB port on the front panel of the controller. Press the Enter key to import the configuration file from the stick to the controller. The file name must have an ini extension in its name.  The controller will display the progress of the file import process. If the file was successfully imported from the USB disk the controller will display one of the messages below:	
	<b>Import Failure</b>	Indicates that there were problems connecting to or accessing the USB stick.
	<b>Import Success: Any key to reboot</b>	The configuration file import succeeded and will be ready for use after reboot.
	<b>File Open Failed</b>	A config file could not be found on the USB stick or the USB stick file system could not be accessed.
	<b>File Read Failed</b>	The config file is too short (incomplete) or empty.
	<b>Invalid CFG File</b>	The imported file is not a valid config file.
	<b>Invalid Model</b>	The imported config file is not for this controller model.
	<b>Wrong SW Version</b>	The version of the imported config file is not compatible with this controller software version.
	<b>Corrupt CFG File</b>	The imported config file is corrupt. (The checksum failed.)
	<b>Wrong file Size</b>	The size of the imported config file is wrong.



**Figure 18 Config Menu**

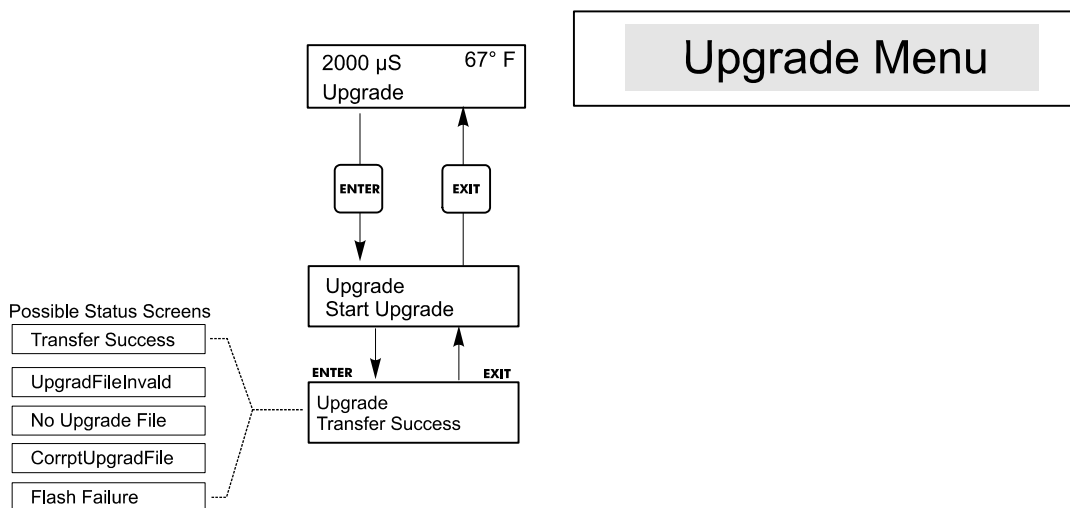
## 5.13 Upgrade Menu

This menu is used to upgrade the software to a newer version. If a new version of the software is available, an upgrade file will be posted on our web site. Save this file to a USB flash disk drive. It needs to be the only executable (.exe file extension) file stored on the root directory of the stick. Press the Enter key to import the software upgrade file from the stick to the controller.

The controller will display the progress of the file import process. If the file was successfully imported from the USB disk the controller will display Transfer Success. The controller will automatically reboot and come up with the new software installed.

Upgrade	The controller will display the progress of the file import process. If the file was successfully imported from the USB disk the controller will display Transfer Success. The controller will automatically reboot and come up with the new software installed. If the software upgrade fails, you will see one of the following messages:	
	UpgradFileInvalid	The file found on the USB stick is for the wrong product, or is corrupt. Try getting the correct upgrade file and make sure it's the only upgrade file on the stick.
	No Upgrade File	There is no upgrade file stored on the stick, or the file is named incorrectly.
	CorrptUpgradFile	Try getting a new copy of the file.
	Flash Failure	The flash memory on the processor board has a problem. Repair or replace the front panel assembly.

To check that it was successful, turn off power to the controller, then press the Enter key while turning power on. The controller will show the software version, which should match the name of the upgrade file that you used.



**Figure 19 Upgrade Menu**

## 6.0 MAINTENANCE

---

The WDT controller itself requires very little maintenance. Wipe with a damp cloth. Do not spray down the controller unless the enclosure door is closed and latched.

### 6.1 Electrode Cleaning

NOTE: The controller must be recalibrated after cleaning the electrodes.

#### *Frequency*

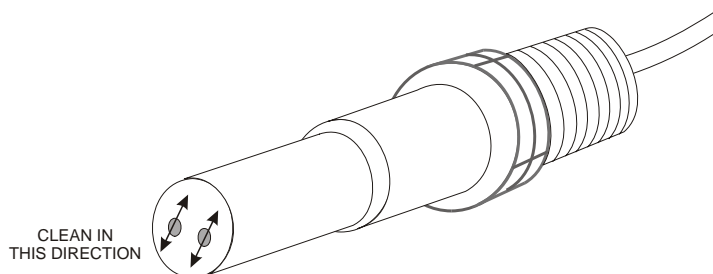
The electrodes should be cleaned periodically. The frequency required will vary by installation. In a new installation, it is recommended that the electrodes be cleaned after two weeks of service. To determine how often the electrodes must be cleaned, follow the procedure below.

1. Read and record the conductivity.
2. Remove, clean and replace the conductivity electrode.
3. Read conductivity and compare with the reading in step 1 above.

If the variance in readings is greater than 5%, increase the frequency of electrode cleaning. If there is less than 5% change in the reading, the electrode was not dirty and can be cleaned less often.

#### *Cleaning Procedure*

The electrodes can normally be cleaned using a cloth or paper towel and a mild detergent. If coated with scale, clean with a dilute (5%) hydrochloric acid solution. Occasionally an electrode may become coated with various substances that require a more vigorous cleaning procedure, such as immersion in dilute muriatic acid. Usually the coating will be visible, but not always. To clean a coated electrode, use fine grit abrasive, such as emery paper. Lay the paper on a flat surface and move the electrode in a back and forth motion. The electrode should be cleaned parallel to the carbon electrodes, not perpendicular.



**Figure 19 Cleaning the Electrode**

## 6.2 Replacing the Fuses



**CAUTION:** Disconnect power to the controller before opening front panel!

Locate the fuses on the circuit board at the back of the controller enclosure. (See figure 3.) Gently remove the old fuse from its retaining clip and discard. Press the new fuse into the clip, secure the front panel of the controller and return power to the unit.

**Warning:** Use of non-approved fuses can affect product safety approvals. Fuse ratings depend on controller power rating. Specifications are shown below. To insure product safety certifications are maintained, it is recommended that a Walchem fuse is used.

F1 Fuse	Walchem P/N	F2 Fuse	Walchem P/N
5 x 20 mm, 1.0A, 250V	103163	5 x 20 mm, 6A, 250V	102834

## 7.0 TROUBLESHOOTING



**CAUTION:** Disconnect power to the controller before opening front panel!

Troubleshooting and repair of a malfunctioning controller should only be attempted by qualified personnel using caution to ensure safety and limit unnecessary further damage. Contact the factory.

### 7.1 Error Messages

#### **HIGH ALARM - (main summary screen only)**

The summary screen will display an H at the right end of the bar graph if the conductivity rises above the high conductivity alarm set point. If your unit is wired for alarm output, the alarm relay will trip. The controller will continue to check the conductivity, and the bleed and/or feed outputs will be allowed to be activated.

Possible Cause	Corrective Action
Dirty electrode	Clean electrode (see Sect. 6.1)
Faulty solenoid valve	Repair or replace solenoid valve.
Faulty electrode	Evaluate (see Sect. 7.3). Check Temp display.
Improper wiring of valve or controller	Correct wiring. (see Section 3.4)
Faulty bleed relay	Replace relay. (Consult factory.)
Conductivity rose over alarm limit while biocide occurred.	Allow normal bleed to occur.
Clogged Y-strainer in bleed line.	Clean Y-strainer.

#### **LOW ALARM**

The summary screen will display an L at the left end of the bar graph and the alarm relay will trip. The controller will continue to check the conductivity and feed inhibitor as programmed.

Possible Cause	Corrective Action
Sensor disconnected	Reconnect. Check cable for continuity.
Sensor dry	Check tee for obstruction. Verify flow. Change location of electrode.
Solenoid valve stuck open	Repair or replace solenoid valve. (Consult your distributor).
Faulty electrode	Evaluate (see Section 7.3). Replace if necessary.
Improper wiring of electrode	Correct wiring. (see Section 3.4)
Faulty bleed relay	Replace relay. (Consult factory.)
Pre-bleed set too low.	Check pre-bleed setting compared to % low.



**TEMP ERROR**

It indicates that the temperature signal from the conductivity electrode is no longer valid. The controller reverts to manual temperature compensation.

Possible Cause	Corrective Action
Green or White electrode wire disconnected.	Reconnect.
Faulty electrode	Replace electrode.

**COND ERROR**

This error condition will stop conductivity control. It indicates that the conductivity signal from the electrode is no longer valid. This prevents controlling based upon a bogus conductivity reading.

Possible Cause	Corrective Action
Black or red electrode wire shorted	Disconnect short.
Faulty electrode	Replace electrode.
Faulty controller	Verify via failed self test.

**NO FLOW**

This error condition will stop all control. It indicates that the flow of sample past the electrodes and flow switch is less than ½ gallon per minute. This prevents controlling based upon a stagnant sample.

Possible Cause	Corrective Action
No flow	Check piping for closed valves, blockage, etc. Check recirculation pump.
Faulty flow switch	Check with ohmmeter.
Faulty controller	Check by shorting flow switch input in controller.

**BLEED TIMEOUT**

This error condition will stop conductivity control. It is caused by the bleed output being activated for longer than the programmed Bleed Time Limit.

Possible Cause	Corrective Action
Programmed value too low for normal conditions.	Increase Bleed Time Limit.
Bleed flow rate too low	Check for clogged strainer. Check for insufficient pressure differential.
Bleed valve not opening	Check for faulty bleed valve. Check bleed valve wiring. Check controller relay.

**FEED TIMEOUT**

This error condition will stop the feed pump for that particular feed cycle. If feed is initiated again, the feed pump will be allowed to activate. The error condition is caused by the feed output being activated for longer than the programmed time limit.

Possible Cause	Corrective Action
Programmed value too low for normal conditions.	Increase Feed Time Limit. (may also be called Max Time or Lockout)
Bleed took too long. (Bleed & Feed or Feed as % of Bleed only)	See Bleed Timeout Troubleshooting.
Pumping problem.	Check chemical supply. Check pump for prime. Check tubing for blockage or leaks.
Controller problem.	Check output wiring. Check controller relay.

**COND HIGH ALARM**

This error message indicates that the conductivity is above the programmed percentage above set point. The conductivity will continue to be monitored, and the bleed and feed outputs will be allowed to be activated.

Possible Cause	Corrective Action
Fouled conductivity electrode	See Conductivity Electrode Troubleshooting section
Bleed flow rate too low	Check for clogged strainer. Check for insufficient pressure differential.
Bleed valve not opening	Check for faulty bleed valve. Check bleed valve wiring. Check controller relay.
Conductivity rose over alarm limit while biocide lockout occurred	Allow normal bleed to occur.

**COND LOW ALARM**

This error message indicates that the conductivity is below the programmed percentage below set point. The conductivity will continue to be monitored, and the feed output will be allowed to be activated.

Possible Cause	Corrective Action
Fouled conductivity electrode	See Conductivity Electrode Troubleshooting section
Electrode disconnected	Reconnect
Electrode dry	See “No Flow “Troubleshooting section.
Bleed valve stuck open	Check for faulty bleed valve. Check bleed valve wiring. Check controller relay.
Biocide prebleed set too low	Change prebleed set point to be above low alarm if desired.

## 7.2 Conductivity Readout Does Not Change

### *If the readout is stuck at or near zero:*

Possible Cause	Corrective Action
Dry electrode	Check for flow through system.
Electrode is disconnected	Check wiring to electrode. Go to self-test menu, as described in section 5.2 If readout changes to 900-1100, the problem is with electrode or connections. See section 7.3 If still at zero, problem is with controller. Consult the factory.

### *If the readout is stuck at another number:*

Possible Cause	Corrective Action
Dirty or faulty electrode	Evaluate electrode (section 7.3).
Stagnant sample	Check system for proper flow.

## 7.3 Procedure for evaluation of the conductivity electrode

Can be used for troubleshooting a sensor error message, low conductivity, high conductivity, conductivity stuck at 0, cal failure, and/or conductivity stuck at a number other than 0.

Try cleaning the electrode first (refer to Sect. 6.1).

To find out if the electrode or the controller is faulty, step through the Self-Test menu, as described in section 5.2. The display should read  $1000 \pm 100 \mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ . This indicates that the controller is OK and the problem is in the electrode or its connections. If it does not read  $1000 \pm 100 \mu\text{S}$ , return the control module for repair.

To check the electrode, check the electrode connections to the terminal strip (refer to Figure 3). Make sure that the correct colors go to the correct terminals, and that the connections are tight. Restore power and see if the conductivity is back to normal. If not, replace the electrode.

## 7.4 Procedure for checking relay outputs

If any prewired output is not activating the device (pump, valve, etc.) attached to it:

Verify that the pump or valve is not faulty by plugging it directly into a wall socket.

In some controllers, certain relays are NOT internally powered. Check the instruction manual to determine if the relay is a dry contact type. If so, make sure that external power (115 VAC) has been connected to the relay. In most cases, this will be a jumper wire from the large screw labeled “HOT” to one of the relay terminals.

Manually activate the relay using the hand-off-auto menu. Verify that the LED on the front panel lights up. If the device turns on, there must be a problem with the set points if the device doesn’t turn on when it should.

With power removed, check the wiring of the pigtail to the terminal strips. Make sure that they are not loose, that they are not connected by the wire’s jacket, and that they are connected to the correct terminal. Also check the removable terminal block where the black (hot) wires attach (TB2) to see if it has pulled loose. Restore power and manually activate the relay.

With power removed, remove the terminal block that has the black (hot) wires from all of the pigtails (TB2). This simply pulls up off some metal pins. Check these pins for corrosion. If they seem coated with anything, scrape off the coating by replacing and removing the terminal block several times. Restore power and manually activate the relay.

With power removed, remove the TB2 terminal block again, and attach one lead of a multimeter to the pin that lines up with the wire for the relay in question, and the other lead on the other side of the relay (this will be an adjacent pin for a dry contact relay, or neutral at TB3 for a powered relay). Set the meter to read resistance. Restore power and verify that the meter reads infinite ohms with the relay off (open) and very low ohms with the relay on (closed). If it always reads infinite ohms, the controller is faulty.

## 8.0 SERVICE POLICY

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The WDT series Cooling Tower Conductivity Controller has a 2-year warranty on electronic components and a 1-year warranty on mechanical parts (keypad, terminal strip and relays).

We stock circuit boards for immediate exchange after we have isolated the cause of the problem.

Factory authorized repairs that are received by next-day-air will be returned within 24 hours. Normal priority for returns is two weeks.

Out of warranty repairs or circuit board exchanges are done on a flat fee basis after the warranty is expired.

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HOPPING BROOK PARK  
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