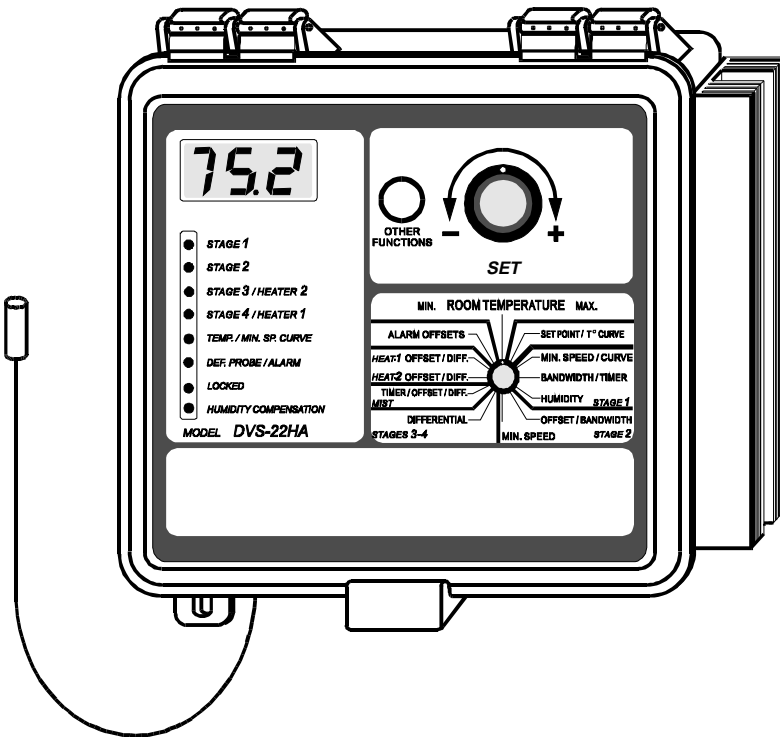

Temperature Controller

DVS-22HA

User's Guide



Read this guide carefully before using the controller.

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PRECAUTIONS

We strongly recommend installing supplementary natural ventilation as well as a back-up thermostat on at least one cooling stage (refer to the wiring diagram enclosed with this user's manual to connect the thermostat).

Although fuses at the input and outputs of the controller protect its circuits in case of an overload or overvoltage, we recommend installing an additional protection device on the controller's supply circuit.

The room temperature where the controller is located **MUST ALWAYS REMAIN BETWEEN 32°F AND 104°F (0°C TO 40°C)**.

To avoid exposing the controller to harmful gases or excessive humidity, it is preferable to install it in a corridor.

DO NOT SPRAY WATER ON THE CONTROLLER

FOR CUSTOMER USE

Enter the serial number located on the side of the controller below for future reference.

Model number: **DVS-22HA**

Serial number: _____

FEATURES

The DVS-22HA is an electronic device used for environmental control in livestock buildings. It allows the user to maintain a specified target temperature by controlling the operation of ventilation and heating equipment. Two stages of variable speed fans can be connected to the controller, as well as two stages of either constant-speed fans or heating units. In addition, one of the constant-speed fan stages can be configured as a mist cooling stage.

The main features of the DVS-22HA are as follows:

THREE-DIGIT DISPLAY: A three-digit display provides a high level of accuracy, allowing the user to specify a temperature to within one tenth of a degree (in Fahrenheit or Celsius units).

PILOT LIGHTS: Pilot lights indicating the state of outputs allow the user to monitor the operation of the system without having to enter the building.

MINIMUM VENTILATION CYCLE: When ventilation is not required for cooling, the first and second stage fans can be operated either continuously or intermittently to reduce the level of humidity and supply oxygen to the room.

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

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

MERGING OF STAGE 1 AND 2 FANS: Merging can be applied to smooth the transition between the operation of Stage 1 and 2 fans.

ZONED OR CASCADING HEATERS

HIGH/LOW TEMPERATURE ALARM OUTPUT

HUMIDITY COMPENSATION: The stage 1 minimum speed can be adjusted automatically as a function of relative humidity. As humidity increases, the minimum speed of stage 1 fans increases proportionally to compensate for the change. An alternative method uses Heater 1 to compensate for high humidity levels.

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

OUTSIDE TEMPERATURE COMPENSATION OF STAGE 1 BANDWIDTH: If an INTERFACE-3 is connected to the DVS-22HA, a compensation is applied to the Stage 1 bandwidth in cold weather conditions to allow for momentary increases in room temperature.

FOUR INDEPENDENT TEMPERATURE PROBE INPUTS: Up to four temperature probes can be connected to the controller in order to obtain a more accurate reading of the average room temperature and a faster reaction time.

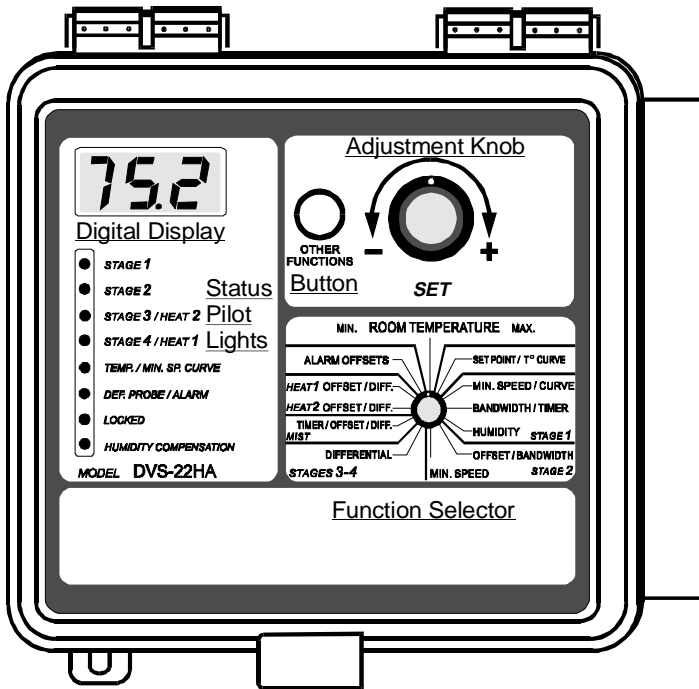
OVERLOAD AND OVERVOLTAGE PROTECTION: Fuses are installed at the input and outputs of the controller to protect its circuitry in the case of an overload or overvoltage.

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

CONTROL OF AIR INLET MOVEMENT: If the DVS-22HA is used in combination with a WR-F-1AB controller, the movement of the air inlets can be coordinated with the operation of the fans using a potentiometer located on the panel drive. This allows the air inlets to be adjusted correctly, without the influence of uncontrollable factors such as wind or air from adjoining rooms.

TEST MODE: A test mode allows you to simulate temperature changes and verify controller performance.

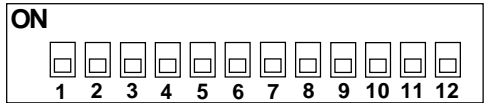
LOCATION OF THE CONTROLS



CONTROLLER STATUS LEDS

LED	MEANING
STAGE 1	TURNS ON WHEN STAGE 1 FANS ARE ON.
STAGE 2	TURNS ON WHEN STAGE 2 FANS ARE ON.
STAGE 3 / HEATER 2	TURNS ON WHEN STAGE 3 FANS OR HEATING UNITS ARE ON.
STAGE 4 / HEATER 1	TURNS ON WHEN STAGE 4 FANS OR HEATING UNITS ARE ON.
T°/MIN.SP. CURVE	FLASHES WHEN THE TEMPERATURE CURVE IS ACTIVATED. TURNS ON WHEN THE MINIMUM VENTILATION SPEED CURVE IS ALSO ON.
DEF. PROBE/ALARM	TURNS ON WHEN AN ALARM IS DETECTED. BLINKS WHEN A DEFECTIVE PROBE IS DETECTED
LOCKED	TURNS ON WHEN THE PARAMETERS ARE LOCKED.
COMPENSATION	TURNS ON WHEN THE STAGE 1-2 MINIMUM SPEED IS COMPENSATED, WHEN HEATER 1 IS BEING USED TO COMPENSATE FOR HUMIDITY OR WHEN THE COMPENSATION ON THE MIST STAGE IS IN EFFECT.

INTERNAL SWITCHES



The internal switches are located on the inside of the front cover. When the controller is shipped from the factory, all the switches are set to OFF.

#	OFF	ON
1	UNLOCKED PARAMETERS	LOCKED PARAMETERS
2	FAHRENHEIT DEGREES	CELSIUS DEGREES
3	PROBE 2 DISABLED	PROBE 2 ENABLED
4	PROBE 3 DISABLED	PROBE 3 ENABLED
5	PROBE 4 DISABLED	PROBE 4 ENABLED
6	NO HEATING STAGES	HEATING
7	1 HEATER	2 HEATERS
8	CASCADING HEATERS	ZONED HEATERS
9	MIST OFF	MIST ON
10	DO NOT MERGE STAGES 1-2	MERGE STAGES 1-2
11	HUMIDITY COMPENSATION ON STAGE 1-2 MIN. SPEED	HUMIDITY COMPENSATION USING HEATER 1
12	DEACTIVATE TEMP. DIFFERENCE BETWEEN HEATER ZONES PROTECTION	ACTIVATE TEMP. DIFFERENCE BETWEEN HEATER ZONES PROTECTION

INSTALLATION

MOUNTING INSTRUCTIONS

Open the latch and lift the cover. Remove the black caps located on each of the four mounting holes. Mount the enclosure to the wall using four screws. Insert the screws into the mounting holes and tighten. **Fasten the black caps onto the mounting holes.**

CONNECTIONS

To connect the controller, refer to the wiring diagram enclosed with this user's manual.

- Set the voltage switch to the appropriate voltage.
- Use the electrical knockouts provided at the bottom of the enclosure. Do not make additional holes in the enclosure, particularly on the side of the enclosure when using a computer communications module.
- If metallic cable holders are used to secure cables entering the enclosure, use the ground plate provided with the controller. Connect the ground wire to the ground stud on the plate.
- If Stage 3 or 4 is used for heating, it may be necessary to install a transformer in order to supply the appropriate voltage to the heating unit.

ALARM CONNECTION: There are two types of alarms on the market. One type activates when current is cut off at its input, whereas the other activates when current is supplied at its input. For an alarm of the first type, use the NO terminal as shown on the wiring diagram. For an alarm of the second type, use the NC terminal.



ALL WIRING MUST BE DONE BY AN AUTHORIZED ELECTRICIAN AND MUST COMPLY WITH APPLICABLE CODES, LAWS AND REGULATIONS. BE SURE POWER IS OFF BEFORE DOING ANY WIRING TO AVOID ELECTRICAL SHOCKS AND EQUIPMENT DAMAGE.

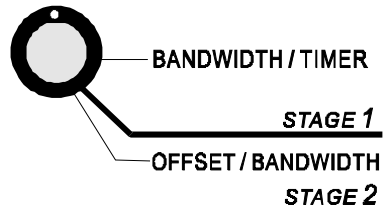
MOTOR TYPES

The relationship between the voltage supplied to a motor and its operating speed is described by a motor curve. This curve varies with the make and capacity of the motor. The various motors available in the industry have been divided into ten categories and the controller has been programmed with a different motor curve for each of these categories. To ensure that the controller supplies the correct voltages, an appropriate curve must be selected for Stage 1 and Stage 2 according to the type of fan motors used.

1 Selecting a Motor Type for Stage 1

Refer to the list of motors enclosed with this user's manual to determine which type number (1 to 10) is appropriate for the motors used.

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



2 Selecting A Motor Type for Stage 2

Refer to the list of motors enclosed with this user's manual to determine which type (1 to 10) is appropriate for the motors used.

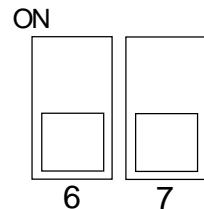
DVS-22HA

- Set the selection knob to **STAGE 2 — OFFSET/BANDWIDTH**. The offset is displayed, alternating with the letters "OFT".
- Press the push-button twice. The currently selected motor type flashes.
- Use the adjustment knob to adjust the motor type to the desired value.
- Return to the Stage 2 offset display by pressing the push-button once again.

HEATING / COOLING OPTION

Stages 3 and 4 can operate as heating or cooling stages.

- ⇒ Set switches # 6 and # 7 to **OFF** to use both stages for cooling.
- ⇒ Set switch # 6 to **ON** and switch # 7 to **OFF** to use Stage 4 for heating and Stage 3 for cooling.
- ⇒ Set switches # 6 and # 7 to **ON** to use both stages for heating.



Note that if only one stage is used for heating, it must be Stage 4.

TEMPERATURE PROBES

1 Connecting the Probes

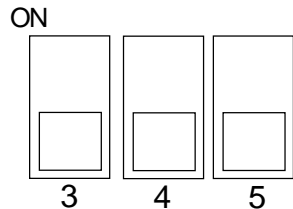
The controller is supplied with one temperature probe connected to input # 1. Up to three additional probes can be connected to the controller in order to obtain a more accurate reading of the average room temperature and a faster reaction time.

■ Use inputs # 2, 3 and 4 to connect additional probes, as shown on the wiring diagram enclosed.

CAUTION: Probes operate at low voltage and are isolated from the supply. Be sure that probe cables remain isolated from all high voltage sources. In particular, do not route the probe cables through the same electrical knockout as other cables. Do not connect the shield from the probe cable to a terminal or a ground.

Switches are used to activate or deactivate the additional probes connected to the controller.

■ Activate each additional probe by setting the appropriate switch to **ON**:



- Switch # 3 activates the probe connected to input # 2.
- Switch # 4 activates the probe connected to input # 3.
- Switch # 5 activates the probe connected to input # 4.

2 Extending the Probes

Each probe can be extended up to 500 feet (150 meters). To extend a probe:

- Use a shielded cable of outside diameter between 0.245 and 0.260 in (6.22 and 6.60 mm) (the cable dimensions should not be under 18 AWG) to ensure the cable entry is liquid tight. Do not ground the shielding.
- It is preferable to solder the cable joint to ensure a proper contact between the two cables.

CAUTION: Do not run probe cables next to other power cables. When crossing over other cables, cross at 90°.

3 Defective Probes

If a defective probe is detected, the Defective Probe Pilot Light turns on. The room temperature shown on the display is then the average temperature measured by the probes in working condition. The controller will operate according to this temperature.

To identify the defective probe:

MIN. ROOM TEMPERATURE MAX.

- Set the selection knob to **ROOM TEMPERATURE**. The room temperature is displayed.
- Press the push-button. If the probe connected to input # 1 and supplied with the controller is not defective, the letters "**PR1**" are displayed, alternating with the on/off state of the probe and the temperature measured by the probe. If the probe is defective, the letters "**PR1**" are displayed, alternating with the state of the probe and the letter "**P**".



For each additional probe connected to the controller:

- Press the push-button once again. If the probe is not defective, the letters "**PR#**" (where # is the number of the input to which the probe is connected) are displayed, alternating with the on/off state of the probe and the temperature measured by the probe. If the probe is defective, the letters "**PR#**" are displayed, alternating with the on/off state of the probe and the letter "**P**".

CHANGING THE PARAMETER SETTINGS

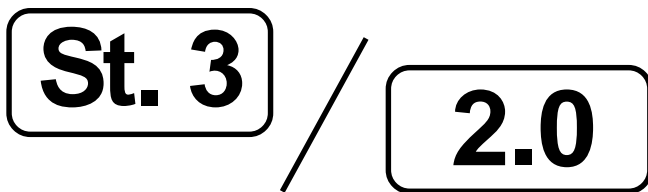
USING THE DISPLAY

Flashing Values: The display will flash in certain cases and not in others. The flashing indicates that the value shown can be adjusted. A value that is not flashing cannot be adjusted.

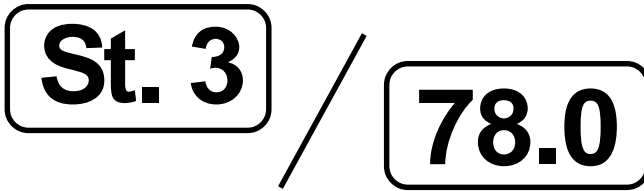


Relative and Absolute Values: Some parameter adjustments are displayed both as a relative value and an absolute temperature. This applies to all heating and cooling differentials, the mist differential and the heater offset. The parameter is first displayed as a relative value. The corresponding absolute temperature is displayed after six seconds if no action is taken by the user. The absolute value is the temperature at which the stage turns on (except in the case of the heater and mist offsets where the value displayed is the temperature at which the stage turns off). If the user turns the adjustment knob, the relative value reappears. For example, when the user turns the selection knob to a differential position, i.e. STAGES 3-4—DIFFERENTIAL, the sequence is as follows:

(i) The current differential for stage 3 flashes on the display, alternating with "St. 3".



(ii) If, after about 6 seconds, no action is taken by the user, the absolute temperature value is displayed, alternating with "St. 3". In this case, the absolute value is: Set Point + Bandwidth 1 + Offset 2 + Bandwidth 2 + Differential 3.



(iii) When the user turns the adjustment knob to make an adjustment to the stage 3 differential, the relative value reappears on the display.



In the case of the mist and heating units, the starting temperature is displayed with the letters "STr" when adjusting the differential and the stopping temperature is displayed with the letters "STP" when adjusting the offset.

LOCKING THE PARAMETER SETTINGS

The parameter settings can be locked to prevent accidentally modifying them. When the settings are locked, only the temperature set point and the Stage 1 minimum ventilation speed can be modified (as long as the temperature curve and the minimum ventilation speed curve are deactivated respectively).

To lock the parameter settings:

- Set internal switch # 1 to **ON**. The Locked Parameter Pilot Light turns on.

To unlock the parameter settings:

- Set internal switch # 1 to **OFF**. The Locked Parameter Pilot Light turns off.

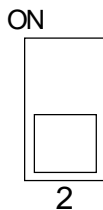
TEMPERATURE SETTINGS

TEMPERATURE UNITS

Temperatures can be displayed in either Celsius or Fahrenheit units

■ Set internal switch # 2 to the desired position:

- **ON** to display temperatures in Celsius units.
- **OFF** to display temperatures in Fahrenheit units.



VIEWING TEMPERATURES

To display the desired temperature, set the selection knob to **ROOM TEMPERATURE**. The readout can display values from -40.0°F to 120.0°F (-40.0°C to 48.9°C).

MIN. ROOM TEMPERATURE MAX.



1 Viewing Room Temperature

The room temperature is the average value of all temperatures measured by activated probes in proper operating condition.

- Set the selection knob to **ROOM TEMPERATURE**. The room temperature is displayed.

2 Viewing Probe Temperatures

The controller can display probe temperatures individually. Probes can also be turned on or off to control the temperature in different parts of the building.

- Set selection knob to **ROOM TEMPERATURE**. The average room temperature is displayed.

- Press the push-button. The temperature reading from probe 1 is displayed, alternating with the letters "**Pr 1**" and the on/off state of probe 1.
- For each additional probe, press the push-button. The temperature reading from probe x is displayed, alternating with the letters "**Pr x**" and the on/off state of the probe, etc.

Note: The display returns to the average room temperature after one minute.

3 Viewing Minimum / Maximum Temperatures

The minimum and maximum temperatures are the lowest and highest temperature values recorded since the last reset. Maximum and minimum temperature values are recorded for the average room temperature as well as for individual probe temperatures.

- Set the selection knob to **ROOM TEMPERATURE**. The room temperature is displayed.
- Turn the adjustment knob clockwise by one notch. The minimum temperature is displayed, alternating with the letters "**Lo**".
- Turn the adjustment knob clockwise one notch further. The maximum temperature is displayed, alternating with the letters "**Hi**".
- Turn the adjustment knob clockwise a third notch. The room temperature is displayed again.
- For each individual probe, press the push-button. The temperature reading from probe x is displayed, alternating with the letters "**Pr x**" and the on/off state of the probe.
- Turn the adjustment knob clockwise by one notch. The minimum temperature is displayed, alternating with the letters "**Lo**".

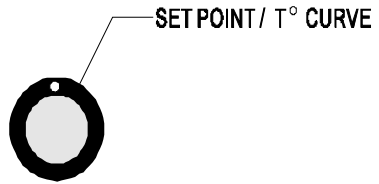
DVS-22HA

- Turn the adjustment knob clockwise one notch further. The maximum temperature is displayed, alternating with the letters "Hi".
- Turn the adjustment knob clockwise a third notch. The probe temperature is displayed again.
- Press the push-button to access the other probes, etc.

NOTE: If you let the display flash for more than 10 seconds, the controller resets the minimum and maximum temperatures currently in memory (the display stops flashing to indicate that the reset has been done).

TEMPERATURE SET POINT

The temperature set point is the target room temperature. It can be adjusted between -40.0°F and 99.9°F (-40.0°C and 37.7°C).



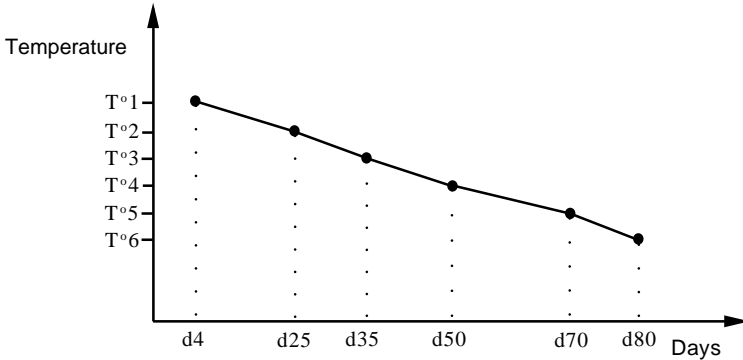
Adjusting Temperature Set Point

- Set the selection knob to **SET POINT / T° CURVE**. The current set point flashes on the display.
- Use the adjustment knob to adjust the set point to the desired value.

NOTE: The temperature set point can be adjusted only if the temperature curve is deactivated (see following section).

TEMPERATURE CURVE

The user can define a temperature curve to adjust the set point automatically over a given time period.



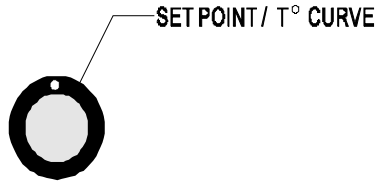
A curve is defined using six points. Each point specifies a day number and a set point for that day. Once the points of the curve are defined, the curve must be activated. The controller will change the temperature set point every hour in a linear fashion between consecutive points of the curve. When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

NOTES:

- i) All six points of the curve must be specified. If six points are not needed, repeat the last temperature value for each unnecessary point.
- ii) Certain restrictions apply to reduce the risk of errors:
 - The highest possible day number is 99.
 - Decreasing day numbers are not allowed.
 - Increasing temperatures are not allowed.
 - The temperature variation cannot exceed 3°F (1.6°C) per day.

1 Specifying the Curve

- Set the selection knob to **SET POINT / T° CURVE**. The current temperature set point flashes on the display.



- Press the push-button. The word **OFF** is displayed indicating that the temperature curve is deactivated. If this is not the case, see below to deactivate the curve.

Repeat the following steps for each of the six points:

- Press the push-button once again. The day number is displayed, alternating with the word "**day**".
- Using the adjustment knob, set the day number to the desired value.
- Press the push-button once again. The current temperature set point is displayed, alternating with the word "**set**".
- Using the adjustment knob, adjust the set point to the desired value.

Once the six points of the curve have been specified, activate the curve as explained below.

NOTE: Make sure the temperature curve is deactivated before specifying new points (see below).

2 Activating Temperature Curve

If you have just finished specifying the points on the curve:

- Press the push-button once again. The word **OFF** flashes on the display.
- Turn the adjustment knob clockwise one notch. The word **ON** flashes on the display and the Temperature Curve Pilot Light flashes, indicating that the temperature curve is now activated.
- Set the selection knob to **ROOM TEMPERATURE**.

If you have previously defined the points on the curve:

- Set the selection knob to **SET POINT / T° CURVE**. The current value of the temperature set point flashes on the display.
- Press the push-button. The word **OFF** is displayed.
- Press the push-button to display the points of the curve currently defined until the word **OFF** appears (thirteen clicks).
- Turn the adjustment knob clockwise one notch. The word **ON** flashes on the display and the Temperature Curve Pilot Light flashes, indicating that the temperature curve is now activated.
- Set the selection knob to **ROOM TEMPERATURE**.

3 Viewing Current Set Point and Day Number

When the temperature curve is activated, the current temperature set point and day number can be viewed at any time. The current day number can also be adjusted in order to move forward or backward on the temperature curve.

- Set the selection knob to **SET POINT / T° CURVE**. The current temperature set point is displayed.
- Press the push-button. The current day number is displayed, alternating with the letters "**cur. day**".
- Use the adjustment knob to set the day number to the desired value.

4 Deactivating Temperature Curve

- Set the selection knob to **SET POINT / T° CURVE**. The current temperature set point is displayed.
- Press the push-button to display the points of the curve actually defined until the word **ON** appears (fourteen clicks).
- Turn the adjustment knob counterclockwise one notch. The word **OFF** flashes on the display and the Temperature Curve Pilot Light turns off indicating that the temperature curve is now deactivated.
- Set the selection knob to **ROOM TEMPERATURE**.

VENTILATION SETTINGS

COOLING OPERATION

The DVS-22HA controls two stages of variable-speed fans (Stage 1 - 2) and two optional stages of constant-speed fans (Stages 3 & 4).

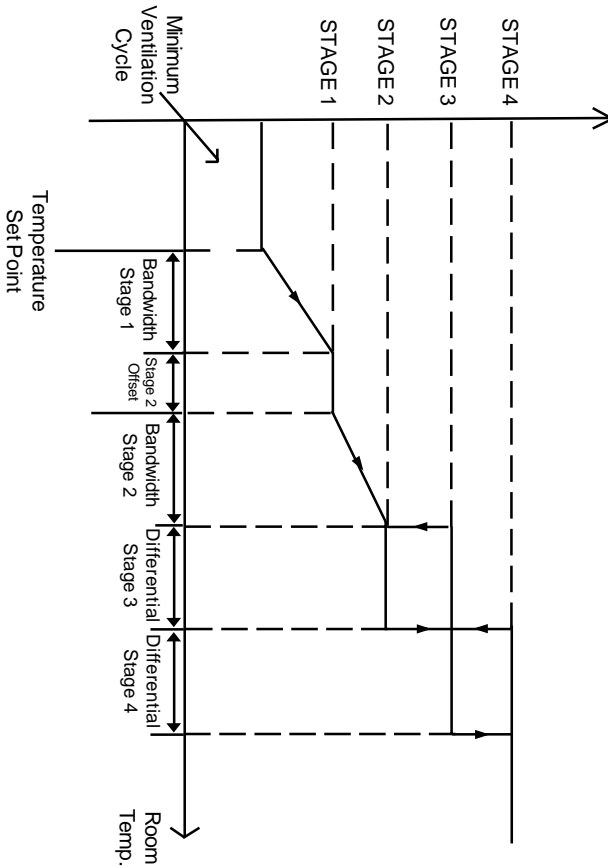


FIGURE 1: COOLING OPERATION

If room temperature rises:

- When room temperature < Set Point, stage 1 fans run at minimum speed according to the minimum ventilation cycle. If minimum ventilation has been activated for stage 2, stage 2 fans also provide minimum ventilation.

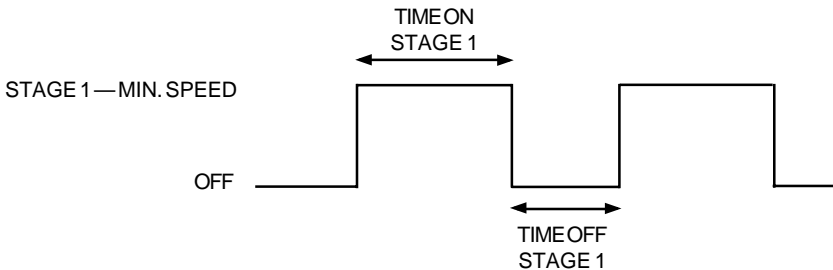
- At Set Point: stage 1 fans stop operating according to the minimum ventilation cycle and increase in speed as the room temperature rises.
- At Set Point + Bandwidth 1: stage 1 fans reach full speed.
- At Set Point + Bandwidth 1 + Stage 2 Offset: stage 2 fans start running continuously.
- At Set Point + Bandwidth 1 + Stage 2 Offset + Bandwidth 2: stage 2 fans reach full speed.
- At Set Point + Bandwidth 1 + Stage 2 Offset + Bandwidth 2 + Diff. 3: stage 3 fans start running.
- At Set Point + Bandwidth 1 + Stage 2 Offset + Bandwidth 2 + Diff. 3 + Diff. 4: stage 4 fans start running.

If the room temperature falls:

- At Set Point + Bandwidth 1 + Stage 2 Offset + Bandwidth 2 + Diff. 3: stage 4 fans return to a stop;
- At Set Point + Bandwidth 1 + Stage 2 Offset + Bandwidth 2: stage 3 fans return to a stop; stage 2 fans start decreasing in speed as the temperature decreases.
- At Set Point + Bandwidth 1 + Stage 2 Offset: if minimum ventilation has been activated for stage 2, stage 2 fans run according to the minimum ventilation cycle; otherwise, stage 2 fans return to a stop.
- At Set Point + Bandwidth 1: Stage 1 fans start decreasing in speed as the temperature decreases.
- At Set Point: Stage 1 fans reach minimum speed.
- Below the Set Point: stage 1 fans stop operating continuously and operate according to the minimum ventilation cycle at minimum speed. If minimum ventilation has been activated for stage 2, stage 2 fans also provide minimum ventilation.

MINIMUM VENTILATION CYCLE

When the room temperature is below the set point, the Stage 1 fans operate according to the minimum ventilation cycle. Running the fans even though ventilation is not required for a cooling purpose is useful to reduce humidity levels and supply oxygen to the room. It also prevents the fans from freezing in winter.



During time on, the Stage 1 fans run at Stage 1 minimum speed. The Stage 1 Pilot Light turns on. During time off, the Stage 1 fans do not run. The Stage 1 Pilot Light turns off. The Stage 1 minimum speed can also be defined by a speed curve (see below).

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

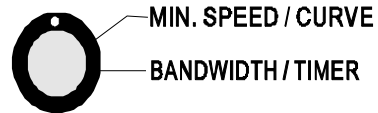
Minimum Ventilation Cycle Settings

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

1 Adjusting Stage 1 Minimum Speed

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

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



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

2 Adjusting Stage 1 Time On and Time Off

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

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

USING STAGE 2 FANS FOR MINIMUM VENTILATION

Stage 2 fans can provide minimum ventilation whenever they are not needed for cooling purposes, i.e. when the room temperature is less than Set Point + Stage 1 Bandwidth + Stage 2 Offset. In this case, Stage 2 fans operate according to their own minimum ventilation cycle. This feature is activated by setting the Stage 2 Time On value to a value other than zero. Figure 2 below sums up the operation of stage 1 and 2 fans:

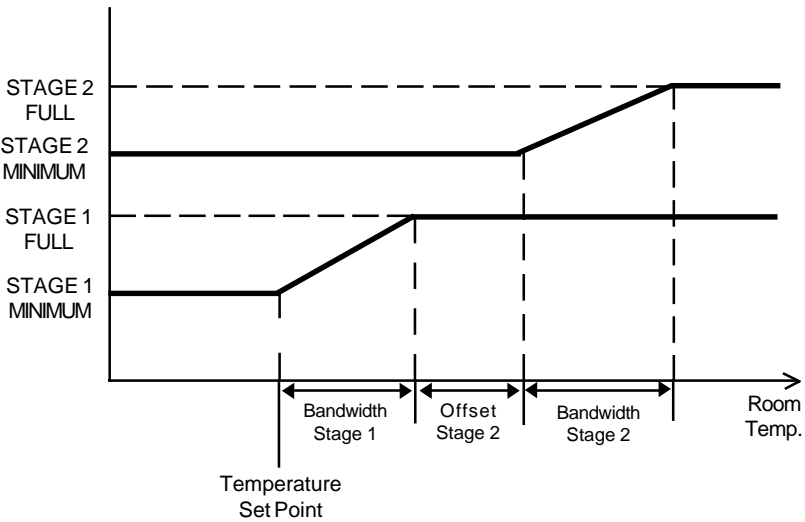


Figure 2: Stage 1 and 2 Operation showing Minimum Ventilation

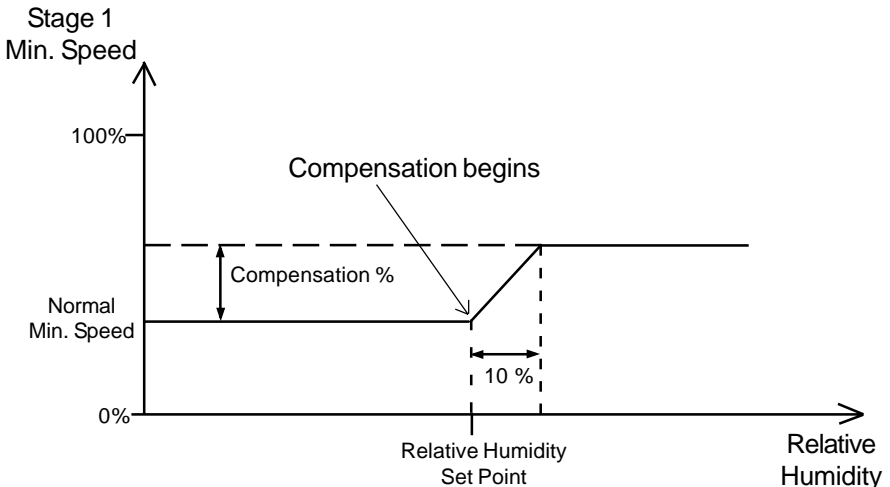
Adjusting Stage 2 Time On and Time Off

To activate minimum ventilation for Stage 2 fans, set Time On to a value other than zero. Time on and Time Off can be adjusted between 0 and 900 seconds, in increments of 15 seconds.

- Set the selection knob to **STAGE 2— MIN. SPEED**. The current minimum speed for Stage 2 flashes on the display.
- Press the push-button. The current time on for Stage 2 flashes on the display, alternating with the letters "**On**".
- Use the adjustment knob to adjust time on to the desired value.
- Press the push-button. The current time off for Stage 2 flashes on the display, alternating with the letters "**Off**".
- Use the adjustment knob to adjust time off to the desired value.

HUMIDITY COMPENSATION

The stage 1 minimum speed can be adjusted automatically as a function of relative humidity. As humidity increases, the stage 1 minimum speed increases proportionally to compensate for the change. At humidity levels at or below the humidity set point, stage 1 minimum speed is equal to the normal uncompensated speed. The user specifies the percentage increase in minimum speed for a relative humidity equal to the humidity set point + 10%. For example, if the minimum speed is 40% and the compensation adjustment is 30%, the minimum speed will be adjusted to 70% of full speed when the humidity rises 10% above the humidity set point. In addition to adjusting the minimum speed, the humidity compensation feature also changes the operation of the minimum ventilation cycle: if the controller is operating in minimum ventilation mode when the relative humidity exceeds the humidity set point, the minimum ventilation fans are operated continuously rather than cycled. Humidity compensation is enabled by setting internal switch # 11 to OFF. The alternative to using this feature is to use Heater 1 to compensate for high levels of humidity (see Heater Settings — only one of the two compensation methods can be used).



If the minimum ventilation speed curve is activated for Stage 1 fans, the compensation applies to the current minimum speed calculated using the curve. Humidity compensation also applies to the Stage 2 minimum speed if minimum ventilation has been activated. Note that for the compensation

to take place, the compensation feature must be activated by the user. When a compensation is applied to the minimum speed, the compensation pilot light turns on.

1 Viewing Relative Humidity

- Set the selection knob to **STAGE 1 — HUMIDITY**. The current relative humidity is displayed.
- Turn the adjustment knob clockwise by one notch. The minimum humidity flashes on the display, alternating with the letters "**Lo**".
- Turn the adjustment knob clockwise one notch further. The maximum humidity flashes on the display, alternating with the letters "**Hi**".
- Turn the adjustment knob clockwise a third notch. The current humidity value is displayed again.



NOTE: If you let the display flash for more than 10 seconds when the maximum or minimum humidity is displayed, the controller resets the minimum and maximum humidity values currently in memory (the display stops flashing to indicate that the reset has been done).

2 Activating / Deactivating Humidity Compensation

- Set the selection knob to **STAGE 1 — HUMIDITY**. The current humidity reading is displayed.
- Press the push-button. The current on/off state of humidity compensation flashes on the display.
- Use the adjustment knob to adjust the on/off state to the desired value.

3 Adjusting Relative Humidity Set Point

When the relative humidity exceeds the humidity set point, stage 1 minimum speed is increased by a proportional amount to compensate for the increase in humidity (if minimum ventilation is activated for stage 2, the stage 2 minimum speed is also compensated). Note that the humidity compensation feature must be activated for this to work.

- Set the selection knob to **STAGE 1 — HUMIDITY**. The current humidity reading is displayed.
- Press the push-button twice. The relative humidity set point is displayed, alternating with the letters "**set rH**".
- Use the adjustment knob to adjust the set point to the desired value.

4 Adjusting Minimum Speed Compensation

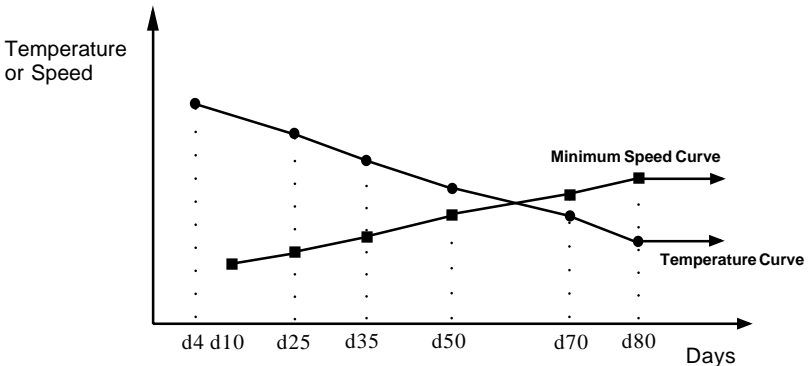
This is the percentage increase in minimum speed for a relative humidity equal to the humidity set point + 10%. The value ranges from 0 to 100%.

- Set the selection knob to **STAGE 1 — HUMIDITY**. The current humidity reading is displayed.
- Press the push-button three times. The current minimum speed compensation is displayed, alternating with the letters "**SPd**".
- Use the adjustment knob to adjust the minimum speed compensation to the desired value.

MINIMUM VENTILATION SPEED CURVE

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

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



NOTE:

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

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Table 1.

STAGE 4 OPERATION	THRESHOLD VALUE
Cooling	"Set Point - 5.0°F (2.8°C)"
Heating	"Set Point - 5.0°F (2.8°C) - Heater Offset - Stage 4 Differential" OR "Set Point", if the parameter settings are such that the preceding value is greater than the set point.

Interaction Between Temperature and Minimum Speed Curves

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

EXAMPLE 1

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

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

EXAMPLE 2

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

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

1 Specifying Minimum Speed Curve

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



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

Repeat the following steps for each of the six points:

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

NOTES:

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

2 Activating Minimum Speed Curve

If you have just finished specifying the points on the curve:

- Press the push-button once again. The word **OFF** flashes.
- Turn the adjustment knob clockwise by one notch. The word **ON** flashes on the display and the Minimum Speed Curve Pilot Light turns on, indicating that the minimum speed curve is now activated.

If you have previously specified the points on the curve:

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

3 Viewing Current Minimum Speed and Day

When the minimum speed curve is activated, the current minimum speed and day number can be viewed at any time. To modify the day number, refer to the section on temperature curves.

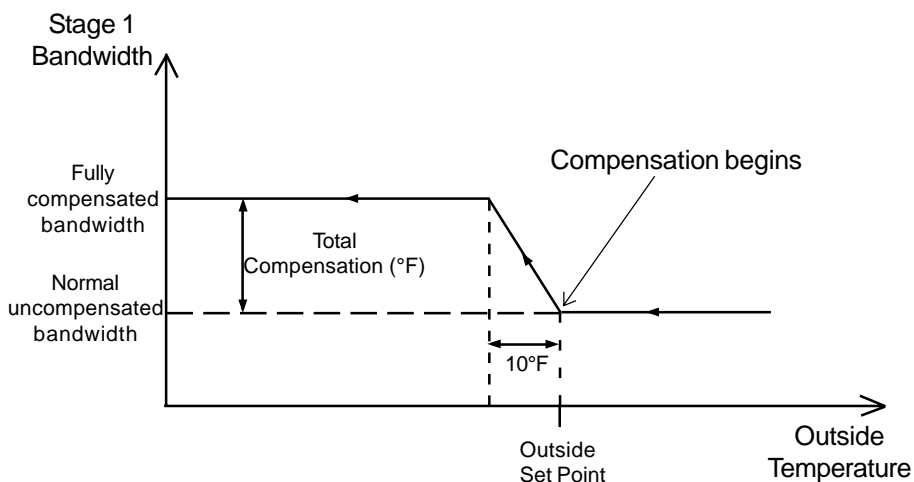
- Set the selection knob to **STAGE 1 — MIN. SPEED / CURVE**. The current minimum speed is displayed.
- Press the push-button. The current day is displayed, alternating with the letters "**cur. dAY**".

4 Deactivating Minimum Speed Curve

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

OUTSIDE TEMPERATURE COMPENSATION ON STAGE 1 BANDWIDTH

In cold weather conditions, sudden increases in room temperature that are known to be short-lived can be tolerated without unduly increasing ventilation. An INTERFACE-3 unit can be connected to the DVS-22HA to provide outside temperature readings used to compensate the Stage 1 bandwidth. As the outside temperature drops below the outside set point, the Stage 1 bandwidth is increased. Two parameters are needed to define the compensation: an outside set point and the total degrees (°F) of compensation at Outside Set Point - 10°F. These parameters are defined using the NORWIN software package. The compensation is calculated in a linear fashion between the two limit points.



When compensation is in effect, the user can view the level of compensation by placing the selector knob at **STAGE 1 — BANDWIDTH** and waiting 6 seconds: the compensated bandwidth is displayed, alternating with the letters "Ou.C". If no compensation is in effect, no compensated value is displayed.

VENTILATION SETTINGS

1 Adjusting Stage 1 Bandwidth

The Stage 1 bandwidth is the temperature interval within which the Stage 1 variable speed fans increase or decrease in speed proportionally to the temperature (see Fig. 3 below). The bandwidth can be adjusted between 0.5°F and 20.0°F (0.3°C and 11.1°C).

- Set the selection knob to **STAGE 1 — BANDWIDTH/TIMER**. The current bandwidth for Stage 1 flashes on the display.
- Use the adjustment knob to adjust the bandwidth to the desired value.

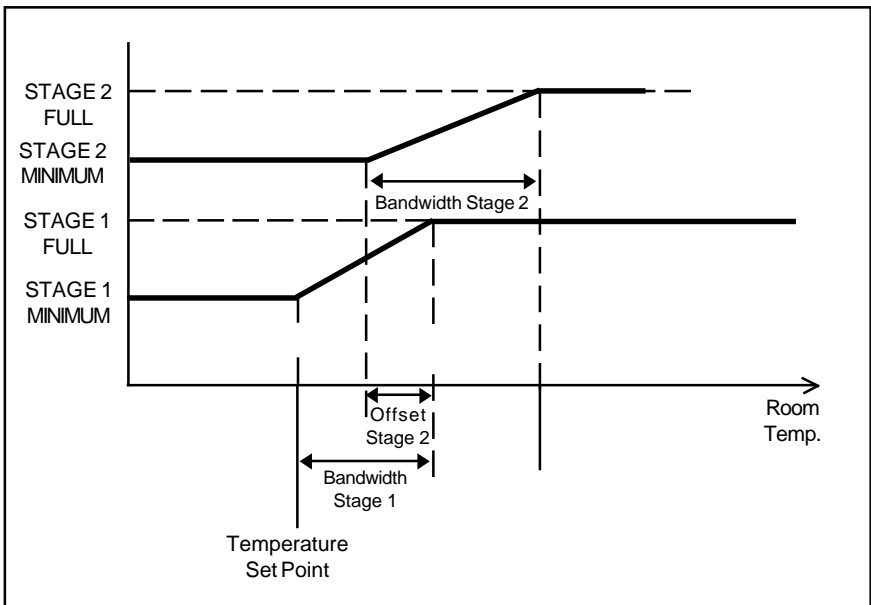
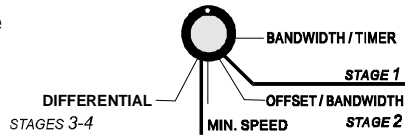


Figure 3: Operation of Stages 1 and 2 With Negative Offset

2 Adjusting Stage 2 Offset

The Stage 2 offset is the temperature difference between the moment Stage 1 fans reach full speed and Stage 2 fans start running at minimum speed (see Fig. 3 above). The offset can be adjusted between -20.0°F and 20.0°F (-11.1°C and 11.1°C). When the offset is negative, Stage 2 fans start running before Stage 1 fans reach full speed (see Fig. 3 above). If properly adjusted, this makes for a smoother transition in air displacement. **If a negative offset is used and if a WR-F-1AB is connected to the controller, Stages 1 and 2 are combined into one stage during calibration. Reference point B is then the starting temperature of the first stage to start its fans (point A is 0.4°F below point B). Point C becomes the temperature at which the second stage reaches full speed, the second stage being the one that reaches full speed last. Reference point D applies to the first constant-speed fan stage.**

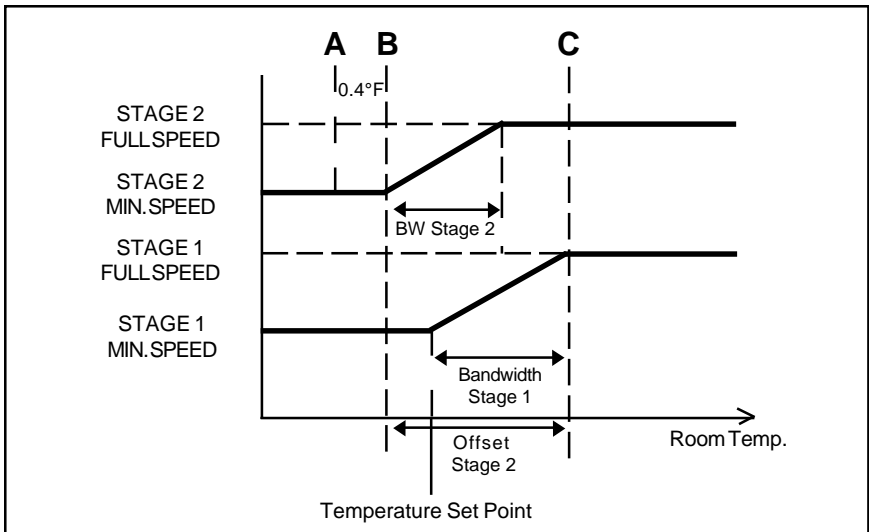


Figure 4: Example of a WR-F-1AB calibration with a negative offset

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- Set the selection knob to **STAGE 2 — OFFSET/BANDWIDTH**. The current offset for Stage 2 flashes on the display, alternating with the letters "**OFT**".
- Use the adjustment knob to adjust the offset to the desired value.

3 Adjusting Stage 2 Bandwidth

The Stage 2 bandwidth is the temperature interval within which the Stage 2 variable speed fans increase or decrease in speed proportionally to the temperature (see the diagram above). The bandwidth can be adjusted between 0.5°F and 20.0°F (0.3°C and 11.1°C).

- Set the selection knob to **STAGE 2 — OFFSET/BANDWIDTH**. The current offset for Stage 2 is displayed, alternating with the letters "**OFT**".
- Press the push-button. The current bandwidth for Stage 2 is displayed, alternating with the letters "**bd**".
- Use the adjustment knob to adjust the bandwidth to the desired value.

4 Adjusting Stage 2 Minimum Speed

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

- Set the selection knob to **STAGE 2 — MIN. SPEED**. The current minimum speed for Stage 2 flashes on the display.
- Use the adjustment knob to adjust the minimum speed to the desired value.

5 Adjusting Stage 3 - 4 Differentials

The Stage 3 - 4 cooling differentials are the temperature differences between the moment the constant-speed fans start to run and the moment they turn off for each stage (see Fig. 1 above). The differentials can be adjusted between 0.5°F and 20.0°F (0.3°C and 11.1°C). Note that if the stage 2 offset is negative, the stage 3 differential is calculated from the bandwidth of the stage that reaches full speed last (stage 1 or 2 – see Fig. 3 above).

- Set the selection knob to **STAGES 3-4 — DIFFERENTIAL**. If Stage 3 has been configured for cooling, the current differential for Stage 3 is displayed, alternating with the letters «**St. 3**».

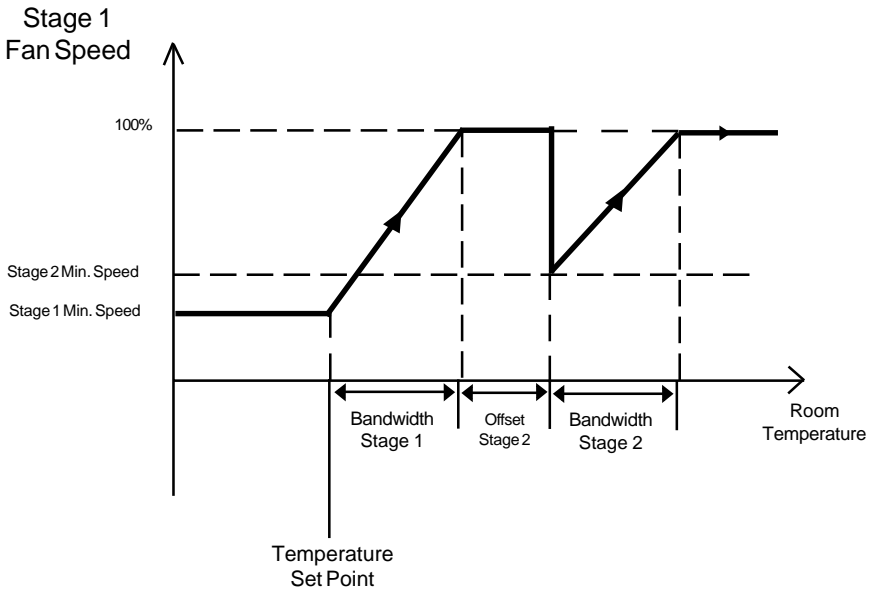
- Use the adjustment knob to adjust the differential to the desired value.

- If Stage 4 has been configured for cooling, press the push-button. The current differential for Stage 4 flashes on the display, alternating with the letters "**St 4**".

- Use the adjustment knob to adjust the differential to the desired value.

MERGING STAGES 1 & 2

The transition from Stage 1 to Stage 2 fans can create jumps in the volume of displaced air. This can be smoothed out either by defining an offset between the two stages or by merging. When merging is used, the Stage 1 fan speed is decreased to match the speed of Stage 2 fans when Stage 2 fans start up. As the temperature continues to increase, fan speed is increased on both stages to create a smooth progression. When the temperature reaches $\text{Set Point} + \text{Bandwidth 1} + \text{Offset 2} + \text{Bandwidth 2}$, Stages 1 and 2 reach maximum speed. To enable the merging feature, set internal switch #10 to ON. Note that the offset between the two stages should be set to a value that makes for the smoothest transition in air displacement. If the Stage 2 offset is negative such that Stage 2 fans start before Stage 1 fans, Stage 1 fans are started along with Stage 2 fans at Stage 2 minimum speed and increase in speed according to the Stage 2 bandwidth.

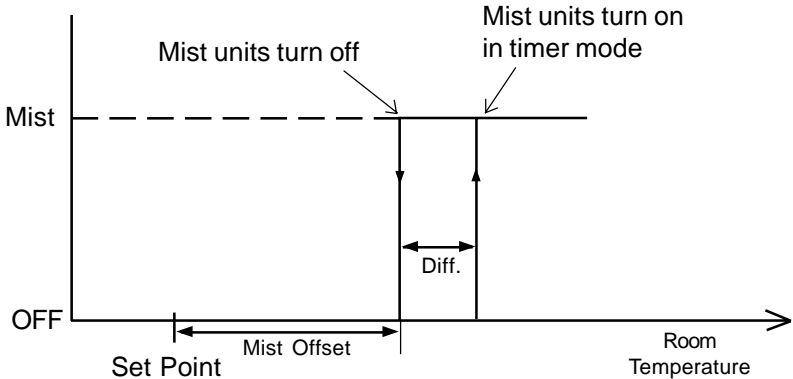


MIST COOLING

The last cooling stage can be configured as a mist stage. To activate mist cooling, set internal switch #9 to ON. The number of heating stages determines which stage this is.

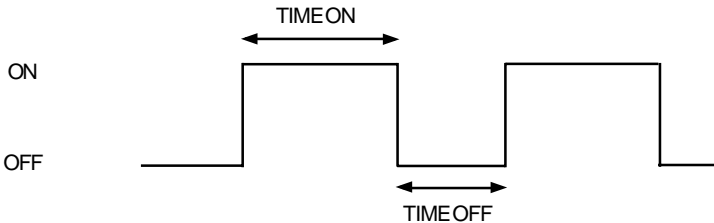
<u>NUMBER OF HEATING STAGES</u>	<u>MIST STAGE</u>
0	4
1	3
2	no mist stage

The following diagram sums up the operation of the mist units.



If the humidity compensation is activated, the mist units are turned off when the humidity reaches a user-defined maximum humidity level.

The mist units operate according to a timer cycle. Time on is the running time of the mist units and time off is the off time of the mist units.



1 Adjusting Mist Differential

The mist differential is the variation in room temperature between the moment the mist units turn on and the moment they turn off. The differential can be adjusted between 0.5°F and 20.0°F (0.3°C and 11.1°C).

- Set the parameter selection knob to **MIST — TIMER/OFF-SET/DIFF.** The current time on for the mist cycle is displayed, alternating with the letters "**On**".



- Press the push-button three times. The mist differential is displayed, alternating with the letters "**diF**".
- Using the adjustment knob, set the differential to the desired value.

2 Adjusting Mist Offset

The mist offset is the temperature difference from the set point at which the mist units turn off. The offset can be adjusted between 0.5°F and 40.0°F (0.3°C and 22.2°C).

- Set the parameter selection knob to **MIST — TIMER/OFFSET/DIFF.** The current time on for the mist cycle is displayed, alternating with the letters "**On**".
- Press the push-button twice. The mist offset is displayed, alternating with the letters "**OfT**".
- Using the adjustment knob, set the offset to the desired value.

3 Adjusting Mist Timer Settings

Time on and time off can be adjusted between 0 and 60 minutes, in increments of 1 minute. To deactivate mist cooling, set time on to zero.

- Set the parameter selection knob to **MIST — TIMER/OFFSET/DIFF**. The current time on for the mist cycle is displayed in minutes, alternating with the letters "**On**".
- Use the adjustment knob to set time on to the desired value (in minutes).
- Press the push-button. The current time off for the mist cycle is displayed in minutes, alternating with the letters "**Off**".
- Use the adjustment knob to set time off to the desired value (in minutes).

4 Adjusting Humidity Turn Off Level

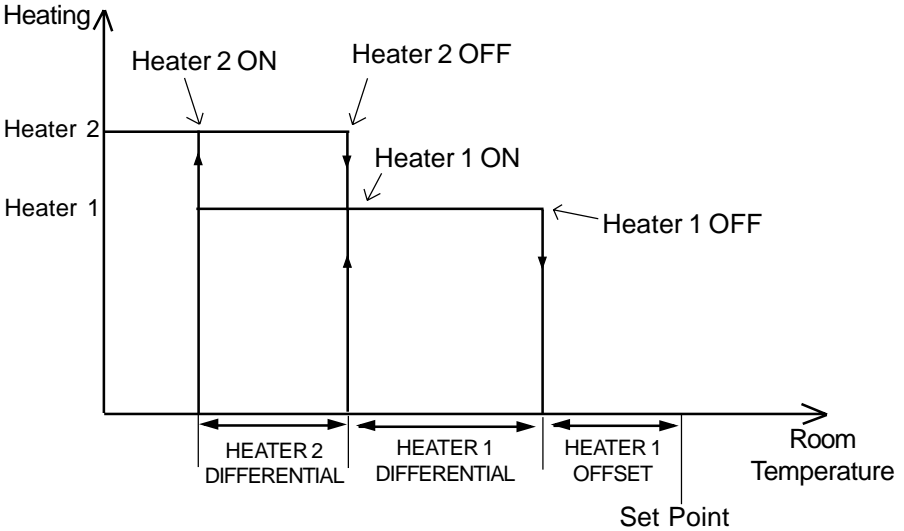
The humidity turn off level is the humidity level at which mist units are turned off. This parameter is not displayed unless humidity compensation is activated (see Humidity Compensation). The value ranges from 40 to 100%. When the mist units are turned off, the compensation pilot light turns on.

- Set the parameter selection knob to **MIST — TIMER/OFFSET/DIFF**. The current time on for the mist cycle is displayed, alternating with the letters "**On**".
- Press the push-button four times. The current turn off level is displayed, alternating with the letters "**StP rH**".
- Use the adjustment knob to set the turn off level to the desired value.

HEATER SETTINGS

CASCADING HEATERS

When cascading heating is used, the temperature used is the average room temperature (internal switch 8 is turned OFF). To use stages 3 and 4 for heating, set internal switches #6 and 7 to ON. To use only stage 4 for heating, set internal switch # 6 to ON and # 7 to OFF.



If the room temperature rises:

- at Set Point - Heater 1 Offset - Heater 1 Diff.: Heater 2 turns off.
- at Set Point - Heater 1 Offset: Heater 1 turns off.

If the room temperature falls:

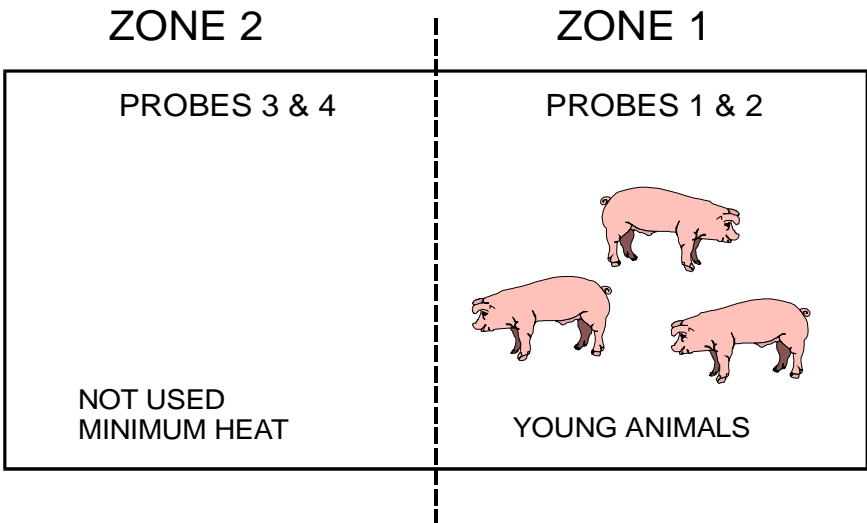
- at Set Point - Heater 1 Offset - Heater 1 Diff.: Heater 1 turns on.
- at Set Point - Heater 1 Offset - Heater 1 Diff. - Heater 2 Diff.: Heater 2 turns on.

ZONED HEATERS

To configure your system for zoned heaters, set dipswitch # 8 to ON. Since the two heater outputs function independently, different probes are assigned to each output: Probes 1 and 2 are assigned to Heater 1 and Probes 3 and 4 are assigned to Heater 2. Individual probes can be turned on or off using the dipswitch settings. If both probes are activated for a given heater, the average temperature from both probes is used. To use stages 3 and 4 for heating, set internal switches # 6 and 7 to ON. To use only stage 4 for heating, set internal switch # 6 to ON and # 7 to OFF.

Both heating zones can have negative and positive heater offsets. A negative offset is used when controlling heat mats, for example.

To avoid ventilation problems when using zoned heating, a special protection is built into the device. Suppose the animals are young and confined to one part of the building (zone 1) while the rest of the building is heated at a minimum level (zone 2). If the temperature difference between zones is too

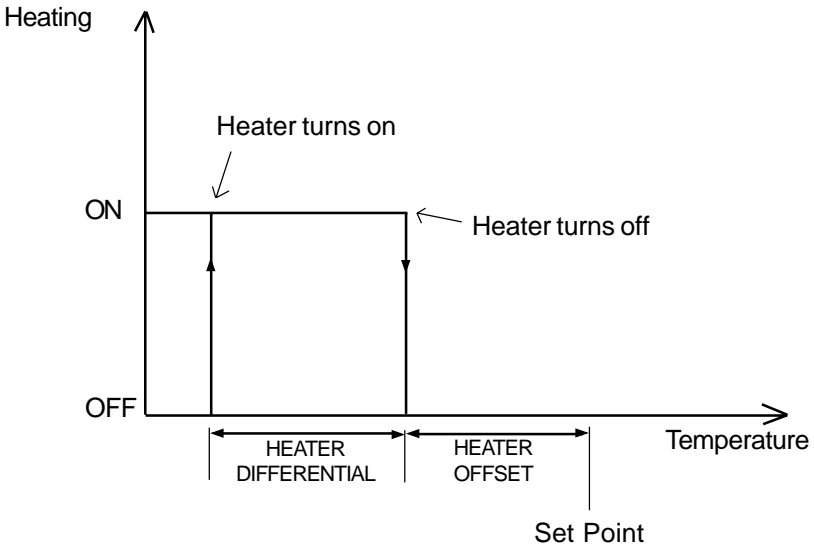


great and zone 1 fans operate according to the average temperature for both zones, cooling in zone 1 may be insufficient. A built-in protection will operate the fans according to the zone 1 probes whenever the temperature difference between zones is greater than a user-defined value. Note that the heaters can become active only if the average temperature from all activated

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probes is below the set point. If this isn't the case, the heaters will not turn on even if individual probe temperatures are below the set point.

The figure below explains the operation of zoned heaters.



If the room temperature rises:

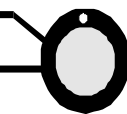
- at Set Point - Heater Offset 1 (Zone 1) : Heater 1 turns off.
- at Set Point - Heater Offset 2 (Zone 2) : Heater 2 turns off.

If the room temperature falls:

- at Set Point - Heater Offset 1 - Diff. 1 (Zone 1) : Heater 1 turns on.
- at Set Point - Heater Offset 2 - Diff. 2 (Zone 2) : Heater 2 turns on.

1 Adjusting Heater Offsets

The heater offset can provide substantial energy savings if correctly adjusted according to the outside temperature. It is the number of degrees below the set point at which the heating units turn off (see diagram above). The heater 1 and 2 offsets can be adjusted between -10°F and 20.0°F (-5.6°C and 11.1°C). If the heater offset is negative, the heating units will turn off at temperatures above the set point. If cascading heating is used, only Heater 1 offset is used.

- Set selection knob to **HEAT 1 — OFFSET/DIFF.** or **HEAT 2 — OFFSET/DIFF.** The current heating offset is displayed, alternating with the letters "**OFT**".

- Use the adjustment knob to adjust the offset to the desired value.

2 Adjusting Heater Differentials

The heating differential is the temperature difference between the moment the heater units turn on and the moment they turn off (see diagram above). The differential can be adjusted between 0.5°F and 20.0°F (0.3°C and 11.1°C).

- Set the selection knob to **HEAT 1 — OFFSET/DIFF.** or **HEAT 2 — OFFSET/DIFF.** The current heater offset is displayed, alternating with the letters "**OFT**".
- Press the push-button. The heater differential is displayed, alternating with the letters "**DIF**".
- Use the adjustment knob to adjust the differential to the desired value.

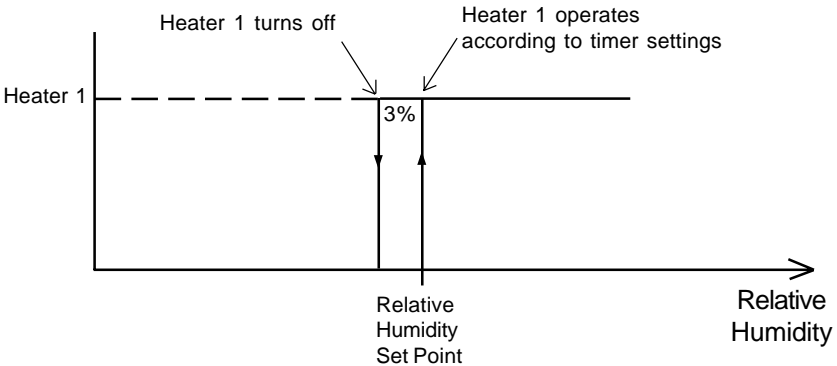
3 Adjusting Max. Temperature Difference Between Zones

When using zoned heating, a built-in protection will operate the fans according to the zone 1 probes whenever the temperature difference between zones is greater than this parameter. The default value is 7.5°F (4.2°C) and values range from 5°F to 40.0°F (2.8°C to 22.2°C). To activate this feature, set internal switch # 12 to ON.

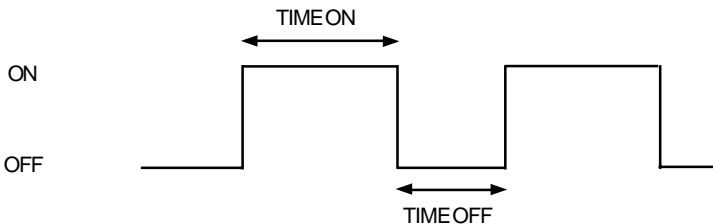
- Set the selection knob to **HEAT 2 — OFFSET/DIFF.** The current heater offset is displayed, alternating with the letters "**OFT**".
- Press the push-button twice. The maximum temperature difference between zones is displayed, alternating with the letters "**dif Zon**".
- Use the adjustment knob to adjust the temperature difference to the desired value.

HUMIDITY COMPENSATION USING HEATER 1

Heater 1 can be used to reduce humidity levels under certain conditions. When the relative humidity is greater than the humidity set point, Heater 1 operates according to a timer cycle as long as Stage 2 fans are not running. When the humidity drops to the humidity set point - 3%, Heater 1 turns off. This feature is enabled by setting internal switch # 11 to ON. The alternative to using this feature is to compensate the Stage 1 minimum speed (see Ventilation Settings — only one of the two compensation methods can be used). Note that if zoned heaters are used, both heaters 1 and 2 are used to compensate humidity.




Heater 1 operates according to timer settings as shown below:



1 Viewing Relative Humidity

The relative humidity is expressed as a percentage.

- Set the selection knob to **STAGE 1 — HUMIDITY**. The current relative humidity is displayed.
- Turn the adjustment knob clockwise by one notch. The minimum humidity flashes on the display, alternating with the letters "**Lo**".
- Turn the adjustment knob clockwise one notch further. The maximum humidity flashes on the display, alternating with the letters "**Hi**".
- Turn the adjustment knob clockwise a third notch. The current humidity value is displayed again.

NOTE: If you let the display flash for more than 10 seconds when the maximum or minimum humidity is displayed, the controller resets the minimum and maximum humidity values currently in memory (the display stops flashing to indicate that the reset has been done).

2 Activating / Deactivating Humidity Compensation

- Set the selection knob to **STAGE 1 — HUMIDITY**. The current humidity reading is displayed.
- Press the push-button. The current on/off state of humidity compensation flashes on the display.
- Use the adjustment knob to adjust the on/off state to the desired value.

3 Adjusting Relative Humidity Set Point

When the relative humidity exceeds the humidity set point, Heater 1 turns on and operates according to the timer settings as long as Stage 2 fans are not running. Note that the humidity compensation feature must be activated for this to work.

- Set the selection knob to **STAGE 1 — HUMIDITY**. The current humidity reading is displayed.
- Press the push-button twice. The relative humidity set point is displayed, alternating with the letters "set rH".
- Use the adjustment knob to adjust the set point to the desired value.

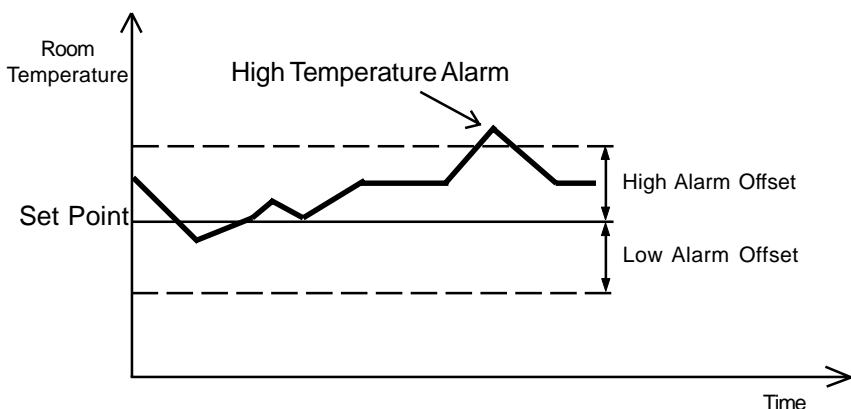
4 Adjusting Heater 1 Timer Settings

The timer is used to operate Heater 1 for humidity compensation. Time on and Time off can be adjusted from 0 to 900 seconds, in steps of 15 seconds.

- Set the selection knob to **STAGE 1 — HUMIDITY**. The current humidity reading is displayed.
- Press the push-button three times. The current time on is displayed, alternating with the word "On".
- Use the adjustment knob to adjust the time on to the desired value.
- Press the push-button. The current time off is displayed, alternating with the word "OFF".
- Use the adjustment knob to adjust the time off to the desired value.

ALARM SETTINGS

The controller sets off an alarm in the case of a power failure, a fault in the supply circuit or a high or low temperature. Temperature alarms are defined according to the set point as shown in the diagram below.



If an INTERFACE-3 is connected to the DVS-22HA to monitor the outside temperature, the high alarm is handled differently. When the outside temperature is greater than the set point, the set point is replaced by the outside temperature as the reference point. This means an alarm is set off when the indoor temperature reaches Outside Temperature + High Alarm Offset. A third parameter, called the critical high temperature, is defined to continue monitoring the indoor temperature for high temperatures. When the indoor temperature reaches the critical high temperature (defined as an absolute value), an alarm is set off.

Adjusting the Alarm Settings

The high and low alarm offsets range from 0.5°F to 40°F.

- Set the selection knob to **ALARM OFFSETS**. The current low alarm offset flashes on the display, alternating with the word "LO".
- Use the adjustment knob to set the low alarm offset to the desired value.



- Press the push-button. The current high alarm offset flashes on the display, alternating with the word "**HI**".
- Use the adjustment knob to set the high alarm offset to the desired value.
- If an INTERFACE-3 is connected to the DVS-22HA, press the push-button. The current critical high temperature is displayed, alternating with the letters "**Cri**".
- Use the adjustment knob to set the critical high temperature to the desired value.

TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

PROBLEM	CAUSE	SOLUTION
<p>The display doesn't work.</p>	<p>The circuit breaker on the service panel is off or tripped.</p> <p>The wiring is incorrect.</p> <p>The input fuse is open.</p> <p>The voltage selector switch is in the wrong position.</p> <p>The display board interconnect cable is unplugged from the power supply board.</p>	<p>Reset the circuit breaker.</p> <p>Fix the wiring.</p> <p>Replace the fuse.</p> <p>Set the switch to the correct position.</p> <p>Plug the cable.</p>
<p>The display shows the letter "P"</p>	<p>Probe # 1 is improperly connected.</p>	<p>Fix the probe's connection.</p>
<p>The Defective Probe Pilot Light is on.</p>	<p>One or more probes are defective.</p>	<p>Follow the procedure described in DEFECTIVE PROBES to identify and replace the defective probe.</p>
<p>The display shows sudden variations in room temperature.</p>	<p>A variation in resistance is induced on a probe.</p> <p>There is electrical noise near an extended probe cable.</p>	<p>Make sure the probes are dry and move them away from drafts and sources of radiant heating.</p> <p>Do not run probe cables next to other power cables. When crossing other power cables, cross at 90°.</p>

PROBLEM	CAUSE	SOLUTION
<p>Stage 1 or 2 fans are not running.</p>	<p>The wiring is incorrect.</p> <p>The Stage's fuse is open.</p> <p>The display board interconnect cable is not plugged into the power supply board properly.</p> <p>The minimum speed is too low.</p> <p>The fan motor is defective.</p>	<p>Correct the wiring. In particular, make sure two different lines are connected to each motor: line L1 modulated by the controller should be combined with another line (N for 115V or L2 for 230V) to activate the motor. Also, be sure the Stage 1 and 2 COMMON is supplied by line L1.</p> <p>Replace the fuse.</p> <p>Make sure the cable is firmly plugged in with the tabs in place.</p> <p>Adjust the minimum speed to a higher value.</p> <p>Check if motor is defective by connecting it to an alternate power supply. Replace the motor if it still doesn't operate.</p>

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PROBLEM	CAUSE	SOLUTION
<p>Stage 1 or 2 fans run continuously at full speed.</p>	<p>The wiring is incorrect.</p> <p>The ambient temperature is above the set point.</p>	<p>Fix the wiring.</p> <p>Adjust the set point to the desired value.</p>
<p>Stage 1 or 2 fans run erratically.</p>	<p>The selected motor curve is inappropriate.</p> <p>The differential is too small.</p> <p>The time on or time off is too short.</p>	<p>Select an appropriate motor curve.</p> <p>Adjust the differential to a higher value.</p> <p>Adjust the time on or time off to a higher value.</p>
<p>Stage 1 or 2 fans do not stop running when the controller is operating in minimum ventilation cycle.</p>	<p>Time off is set to zero.</p> <p>The wiring is incorrect.</p>	<p>Set time off to a value other than zero.</p> <p>Correct the wiring. In particular, make sure two different lines are connected to each motor: line L1 modulated by the controller should be combined with another line (N for 115V or L2 for 230V) to activate the motor. Also, be sure the stage 1 COMMON is supplied by line L1.</p>

PROBLEM	CAUSE	SOLUTION
<p>Stage 3 or 4 is not operating.</p>	<p>The Stage's fuse is open.</p> <p>The display board interconnect cable is not plugged into the power supply board properly.</p> <p>The wiring is incorrect.</p> <p>The fan motor or heating unit is defective.</p> <p>The controller is defective.</p>	<p>Replace the fuse.</p> <p>Make sure the cable is firmly plugged in with the tabs in place.</p> <p>Correct the wiring. In particular, make sure two different lines are connected to each motor: line L1 modulated by the controller should be combined with another line (N for 115V or L2 for 230V) to activate the motor or heating unit. Also, make sure the Stage COMMON is supplied by line L1.</p> <p>Verify if the motor or heating unit is defective by connecting it to an alternate power supply. Replace the motor or heating unit if it still is not operating.</p> <p>Listen to see if there is a clicking sound when the Stage's pilot light turns on. If there is no clicking sound, contact your distributor to repair the controller.</p>

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PROBLEM	CAUSE	SOLUTION
Stages 3 and 4 are not running as expected.	The internal switches are improperly set.	Verify the internal switch settings.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

MASTER BOX

Supply: - 115/230 VAC (-18%, +8%), 60 Hz, L1 same phases as Stages 1 and 2, overload and overvoltage protection fuse F6-1A fast blow.

- 12 VDC for AC back-up supply; can activate stages 1 through 7 and alarm if supplied with DC back-up voltage.

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

Stage 3: ON-OFF output, 115/230 VAC, 60 Hz, 30VDC, 6A FAN, 10A RES, fuse F7-15A slow blow.

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

Alarm: ON-OFF output, 115/230 VAC, 60 Hz, 30VDC, 3A, fuse F5-3A slow blow.

AUXILIARY BOX

Supply: - 115/230 VAC (-18%, +8%), 60 Hz, L1 same phases as Stages 1 and 2, overload and overvoltage protection fuse F6-1A fast blow.

- 12 VDC for AC back-up supply; can activate stages 2, 5, 6 and 7 if supplied with DC back-up voltage.

Stage 2: Variable output, 60 Hz, 10A FAN (3/4 HP/115 VAC) / (1.5 HP/230VAC), fuse F1-15A slow blow.

Stage 5: ON-OFF output, 115/230 VAC, 60 Hz, 30VDC, 6A FAN, 10A RES, fuse F7-15A slow blow.

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

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

Probes: Low voltage (< 5V), isolated from the supply. Operating range: -40.0° to 120.0°F (-40.0° to 48.9°C). Accuracy: 1.8°F (1°C) between 41° and 95°F (5° and 35°C).

Enclosure: ABS, moisture and dust-tight.

The room temperature where the controller is located MUST ALWAYS REMAIN BETWEEN 32° AND 104°F (0° AND 40°C).

FACTORY SETTINGS

PARAMETER		FACTORY SETTING	RANGE OF VALUES
Temperature Set Point		75°F (23.9°C)	-40 to 99.9°F (-40 to 37.7°C)
Stage 1	Minimum Speed	40 %	10% to 100%
	Time On	15 seconds	0 to 900 seconds by increments of 15 seconds
	Time Off	0 seconds	
	Bandwidth	3°F (1.7°C)	0.5 to 20°F (0.3 to 11.1°C)
Humidity Control	Humidity Set Point	65%	40 to 100% relative humidity
	Compensation Percentage	0%	0 to 100% of minimum speed
	Heater 1 Time On	0 seconds	0 to 900 seconds by increments of 15 seconds
	Heater 1 Time Off	0 seconds	
Stage 2	Offset	0.5°F (0.3°C)	-20 to 20°F (-11.1 to 11.1°C)
	Bandwidth	2°F (1.1°C)	0.5 to 20°F (0.3 to 11.1°C)
	Min. Speed	40%	10 to 100%
	Time On	0 seconds	0 to 900 seconds by increments of 15 seconds
	Time Off	0 seconds	
Stages 3 & 4	Differential	2°F (1.1°C)	0.5 to 20°F (0.3 to 11.1°C)

PARAMETER		FACTORY SETTING	RANGE OF VALUES
Mist	Time On	0 minutes	0 to 60 minutes, by increments of 1 minute
	Time Off	0 minutes	
	Offset	12°F (6.7°C)	0.5 to 40°F (0.3 to 22.2°C)
	Differential	2°F (1.1°C)	0.5 to 20°F (0.3 to 11.1°C)
	Humidity Turn Off Level	95%	40 to 100%
Heater Offset		0.5°F (0.3°C)	-10 to 20°F (-5.6 to 11.1°C)
Max. Temperature Difference Between Zones		7.5°F (4.2°C)	5 to 40°F (2.8 to 22.2°C)
Alarms	High Offset	12.0°F (6.7°C)	0.5 to 40°F (0.3 to 22.2°C)
	Low Offset	10.0°F (5.6°C)	0.5 to 40°F (0.3 to 22.2°C)
	Critical Temp.	99.9°F (37.7°C)	-40 to 99.9°F (-40 to 37.7°C)

NOTES:

- i) These initial parameter settings will not be retained in the controller's memory. Each new setting will replace the preceding one.
- ii) If the power supply is cut off, the last parameter settings will be retained in memory until the power is restored.

FUNCTION SUMMARY

POSITION	DISPLAY	MEANING
ROOM TEMPERATURE	steady value	Room temperature
	Pr1 - On/OFF Pr2 - On/OFF Pr3 - On/OFF Pr4 - On/OFF	Room temperature and on/off state for probe x
	Lo / Hi	Minimum / Maximum temperature value.
SET POINT / T° CURVE	flashing value	User-adjusted set point.
	steady value	Set point calculated using the temperature curve.
	On / OFF	Status of temperature curve.
	dAY	Day number of the current temperature curve point.
	set	Set point of the current temperature curve point.

POSITION	DISPLAY	MEANING
STAGE 1 - MIN. SPEED / CURVE	flashing value	User-adjusted minimum speed.
	steady value	Minimum speed calculated using the minimum speed curve.
	On / OFF	Status of minimum speed curve
	dAY	Day number of the curve point for minimum speed
	SPd	Minimum speed of the curve point for minimum speed
	Cur.dAY	The current day reference for minimum speed curve.
STAGE 1 - BANDWIDTH/ TIMER	flashing value	Bandwidth
	Ou.C	Bandwidth displayed is compensated for outside temperature
	On	Time On for minimum ventilation cycle
	OFF	Time off for minimum ventilation cycle
	tYP	Motor type for variable speed motors
STAGE 1 - HUMIDITY	steady value	Current relative humidity reading.
	Lo / Hi	Minimum and maximum humidity levels.
	On / OFF	Status of humidity compensation.
	set rH	The relative humidity set point.
	SPd	Minimum speed compensation.
	On	Time on for Heater 1 timer.
	OFF	Time off for Heater 1 timer.

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POSITION	DISPLAY	MEANING
STAGE 2 - OFFSET/ BANDWIDTH	Of _t	Stage 2 offset.
	bd	Bandwidth
	tYP	Motor type for variable speed motors.
STAGE 2 - MIN. SPEED	flashing value	Minimum speed.
	On	Time On.
	Off	Time Off.
STAGES 3-4 DIFFERENTIAL	St.x	Differential for stage x.
MIST TIMER/OFFSET/ DIFF.	On	Time on for mist cycle.
	Off	Time off for mist cycle.
	Of _t / StP	Mist offset (stop temperature).
	diF / Str	Mist differential (start temperature).
	StP rH	Humidity turn off level.
HEAT 2 - OFFSET/DIFF.	Of _t / StP	Heater 2 offset (stop temperature).
	diF / Str	Heater 2 differential (start temperature).
	diF Zon	Max. temperature difference between zones
HEAT 1 - OFFSET/DIFF.	Of _t / StP	Heater 1 offset (stop temperature).
	diF / Str	Heater 1 differential (start temperature).
ALARM OFFSETS	Lo	Low alarm offset.
	Hi	High alarm offset.
	Cri.	Critical temperature.