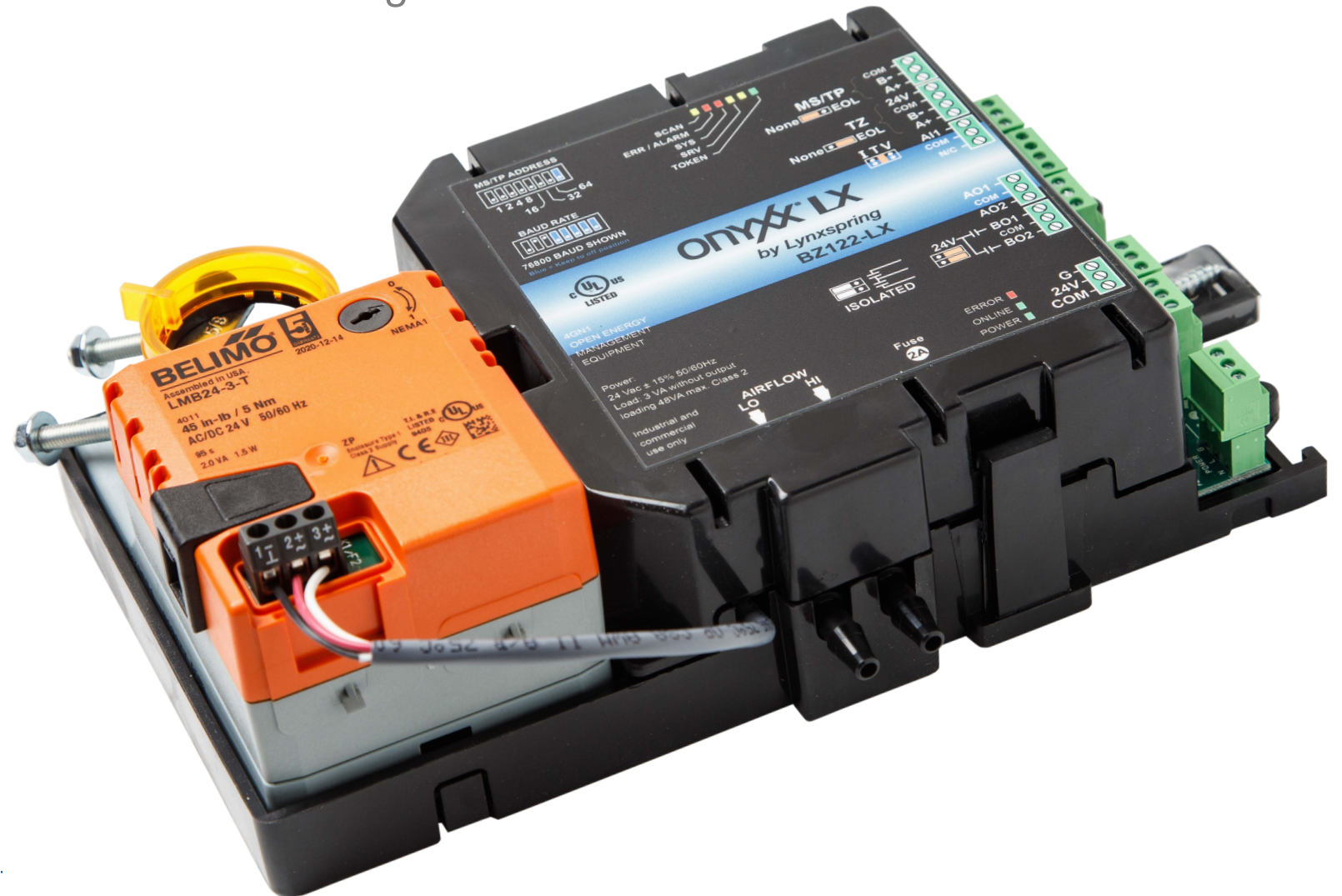




BZ122-LX - Configurable VAV MS/TP Controller Installation and Wiring Guide



Smart Technology. Smart Equipment. Smart Solutions.
Smarter Buildings.



BZ122-LX - Configurable VAV MS/TP Controller Disclaimer Notes

Please read the manual before proceeding to install this controller or any other Onyx LX device. This manual applies to OnyxLXUsoftwareversion4.0 and higher and using firmware version 2.182 and higher.

All firmware updates must be done utilizing Supplied USB-COM adapter or USB to MSTP converter cable.

Installations shall be made by a certified technician and respect all local codes and regulations.

Electronic controls are static sensitive devices: discharge yourself properly before handling and installing a controller.

Any short circuit or incorrect wiring may damage the controller or the controlled equipment.

Double check all wiring before applying power.

If a control failure could lead to personal injury and/or loss of property, it becomes the responsibility of the installer to add safety devices to protect against failures



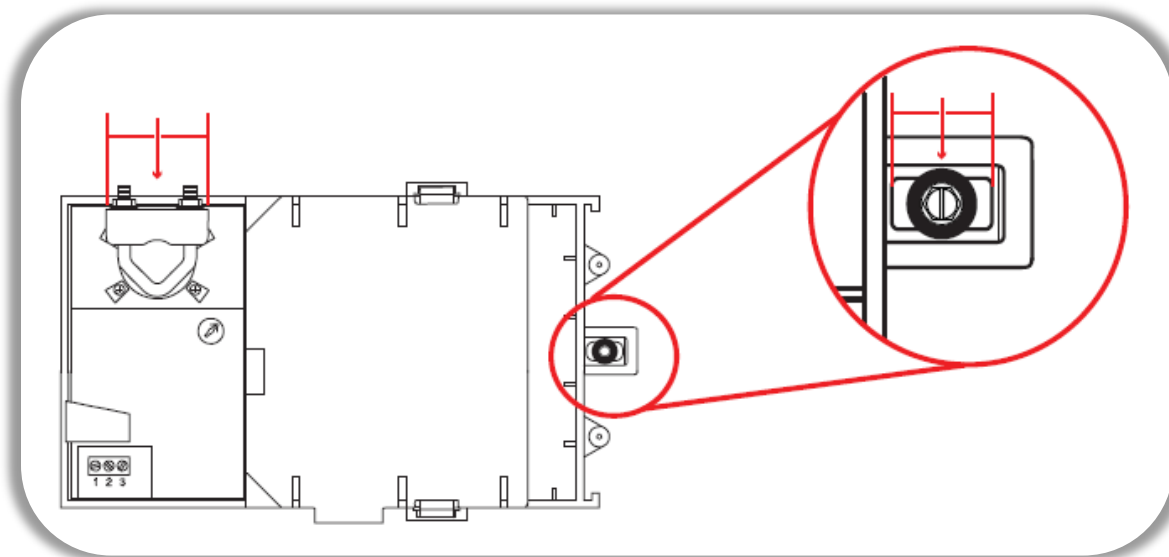
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Installation

BZ122-LX Mounting Instructions



When securing the BZ122 to the ductwork or sheet metal, make sure that the rotor shaft bracket is centered, and the mounting screw is in the center of the slider. Because the clamp fixes to the shaft asymmetrically, this allows the unit to move with the shaft as the bracket slides back and forth.



Failure to properly position the screw will result in torsion and breakage of the unit.



Short circuits or incorrect wiring may permanently damage the controller. Double check your wiring before applying power. If a control failure could lead to personal injury and/or loss of property, the installer must add safety devices and/or alarm systems to protect against failures.



Electronic controls are static sensitive devices; discharge yourself properly before manipulating and installing the device.



Interface Product label

The BZ122-LX consists of an actuator motor and various screw terminals, and jumpers, that let you configure the unit to your needs. Jumpers are within the housing (internal), under the removable cover. Internal labeling inside the cover helps you identify the interfaces

Physical connectors (for mounting and cable connections) are accessible on the outside of the unit. This section describes all the user adjustable interfaces of the BZ122-LX. Details for each section are provided further in this guide.

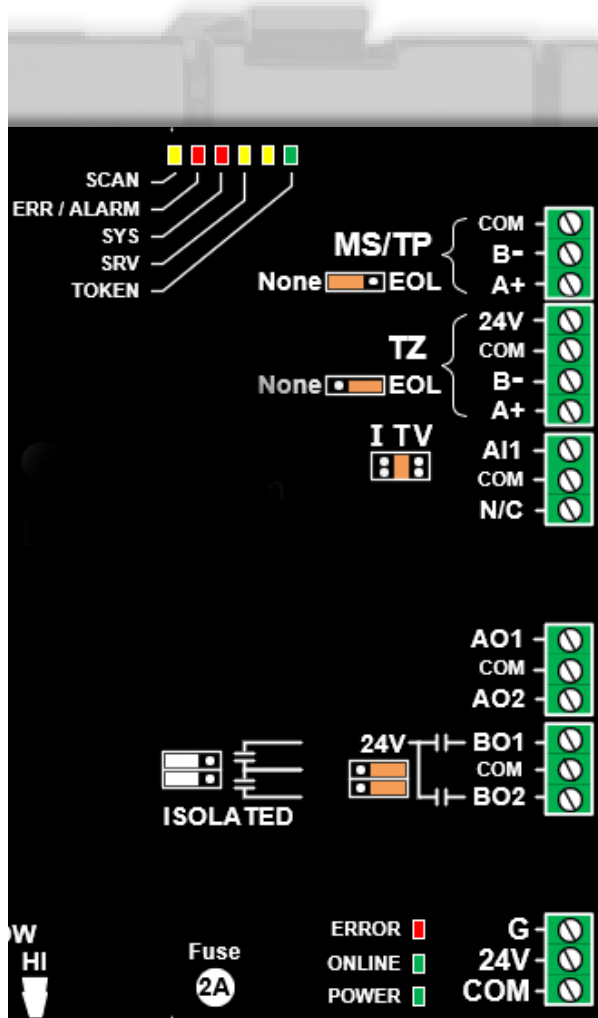




Installation

BZ122-LX Wiring Instructions

Cables suitable for use in an RS-485 network should have an impedance of between 100 and 130 ohms, a capacitance between conductors of less than 30 pF per foot (100 pF per meter), and a capacitance between conductors and shield less than 60 pF per foot (200 pF per meter).



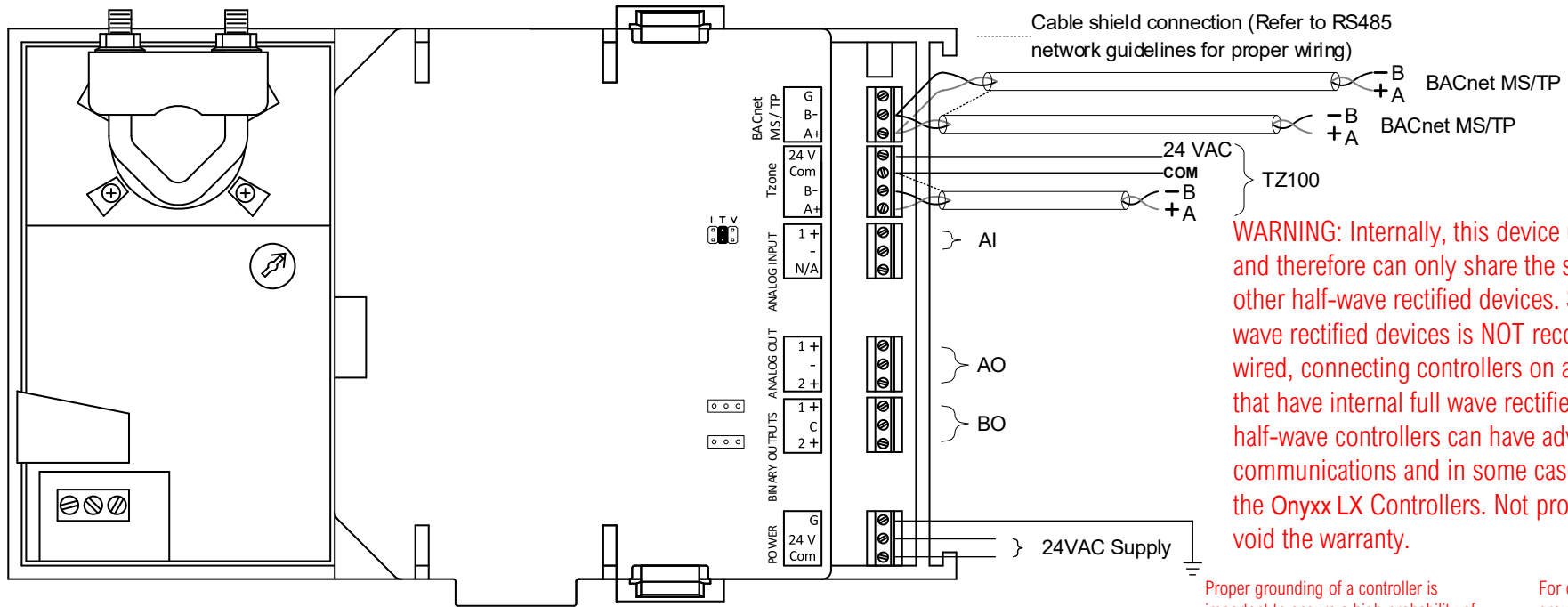
Connectors

Description

Mini USB2 Connector	Allows local access to the MS/TP network Requires a Strato Automation USB-485 cable adapter
Common B- A+	BACnet MS/TP Comm Bus RS-485 Wire Required
24V Common B- A+	TZ Comm Bus RS-485 Wire Required
AI1 Common N/C Inactive input	Analog Input Supported Wire Size 28-16 AWG
AO1 Common AO2	Analog Outputs Supported Wire Size 28-16 AWG
BO1 Common or (BO1,BO2) BO2	Binary Outputs Supported Wire Size 28-16 AWG
Ground 24VAC Common	Input Power Wire size based on VA rating and distance from Power source



BACnet MS/TP, TZ Comm Bus, and Power wiring



WARNING: Internally, this device utilizes a half-wave rectifier and therefore can only share the same AC power source with other half-wave rectified devices. Sharing AC power with full wave rectified devices is NOT recommended. If not properly wired, connecting controllers on an MSTP BACnet network that have internal full wave rectifier controllers with Onyx LX half-wave controllers can have adverse effect on network communications and in some cases would result in damaging the Onyx LX Controllers. Not properly wiring the devices will void the warranty.

The BZ122 is powered using a Class 2, 24Vac transformer,, do not ground either side of the transformer's secondary

Proper grounding of a controller is important to ensure a high probability of surviving a nearby lightning strike as well as other possible electrical surges.

For maximum protection from electrostatic discharge or other forms of EMI connect each controller to earth ground using a #16 AWG and keep these wires as short as possible.

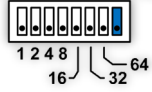
For details on grounding within control panels, NFPA 79 and UL508A provide the required details.



Installation

Jumper settings

MS/TP ADDRESS



DIP switches DS2 configures the MS/TP address
 The Values of the On Switches adds up
 Possible Address : 1 - 127

BAUD RATE



DIP switches DS1 configures the Baud Rate (BPS)
 Switches Configuration : Off = 0, On = 1
 Available baud rates :
 010 - 9600 BPS, 110 - 19200 BPS, 001 - 38400 BPS, 011 - 76800 BPS

A

B

C

D

MS/TP
 None EOL JP11

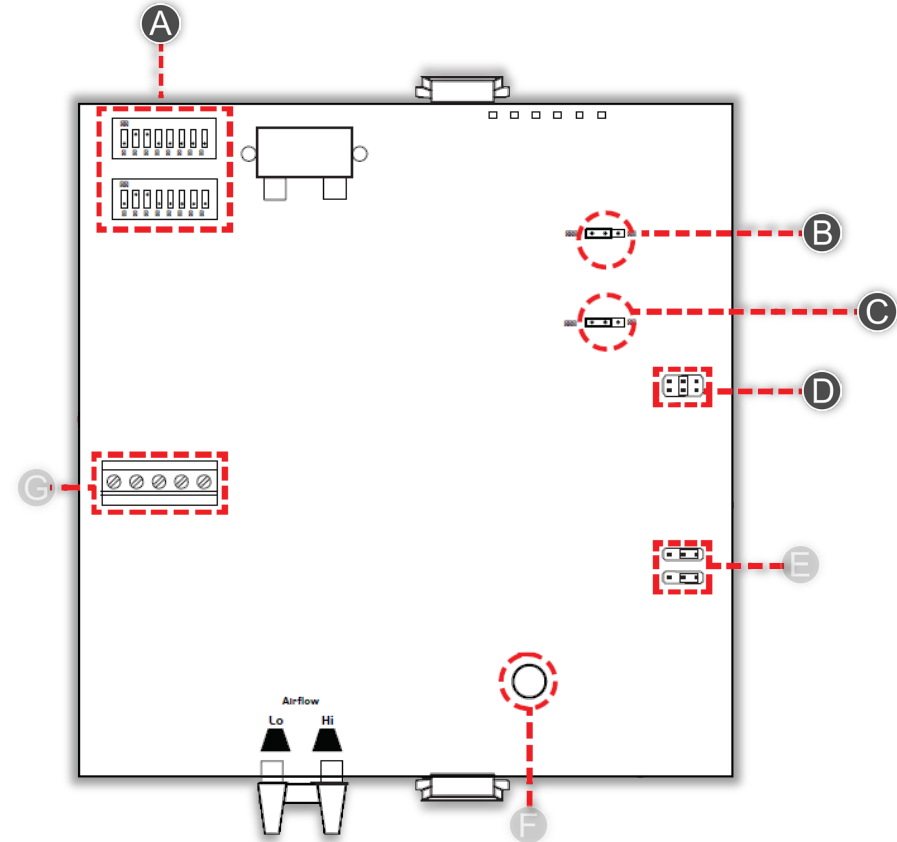
EOL jumper: MS/TP Network end of line

TZ
 None EOL JP10

EOL jumper: TZ Bus end of line

ITV

These jumpers are used to configure the analog input:
 Left = mA 4 - 20 mA or 0 - 20 mA
 Middle = Thermistor 10K Type 3 (std) or Type 2
 Right = VDC 0 - 10 V or 2 - 10 V





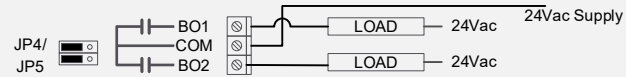
Installation

Jumper settings

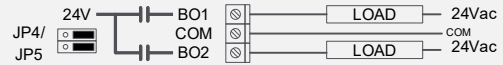
****recommend using pilot relays in any application utilizing Binary outputs as switching loads. ****

External 24VAC supply

E



Internal 24VAC supply

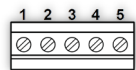


F

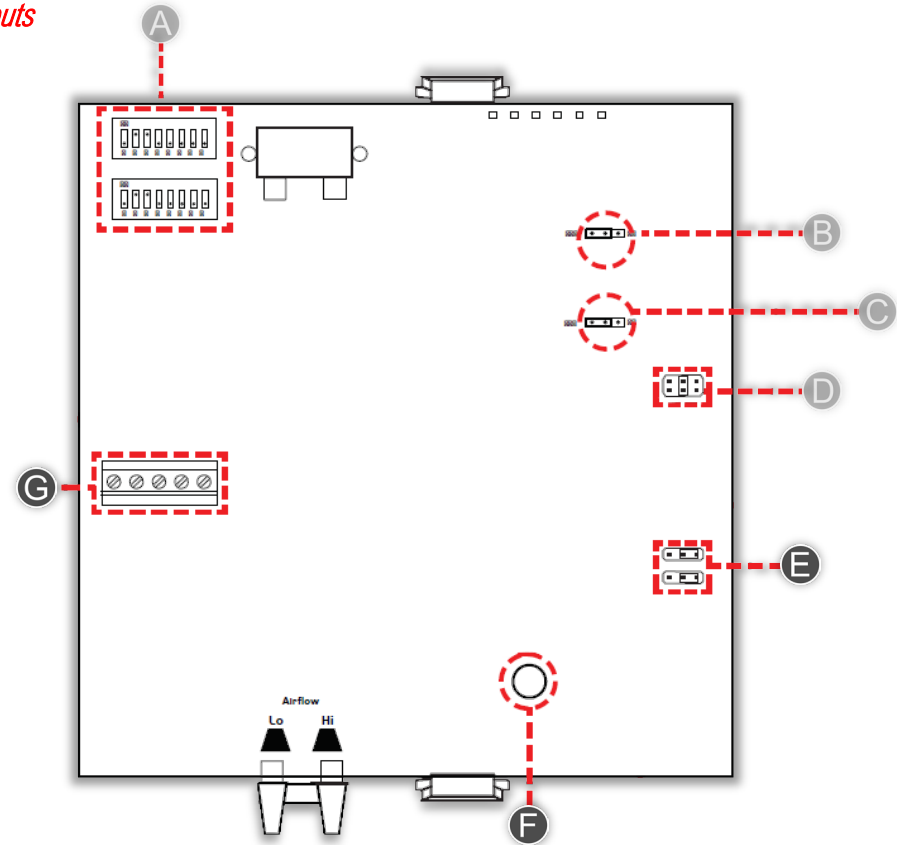
Fuse
2A

Replaceable TR5R Fuse, Time-Lag type, 2.0 A
Littelfuse 37212000411

G

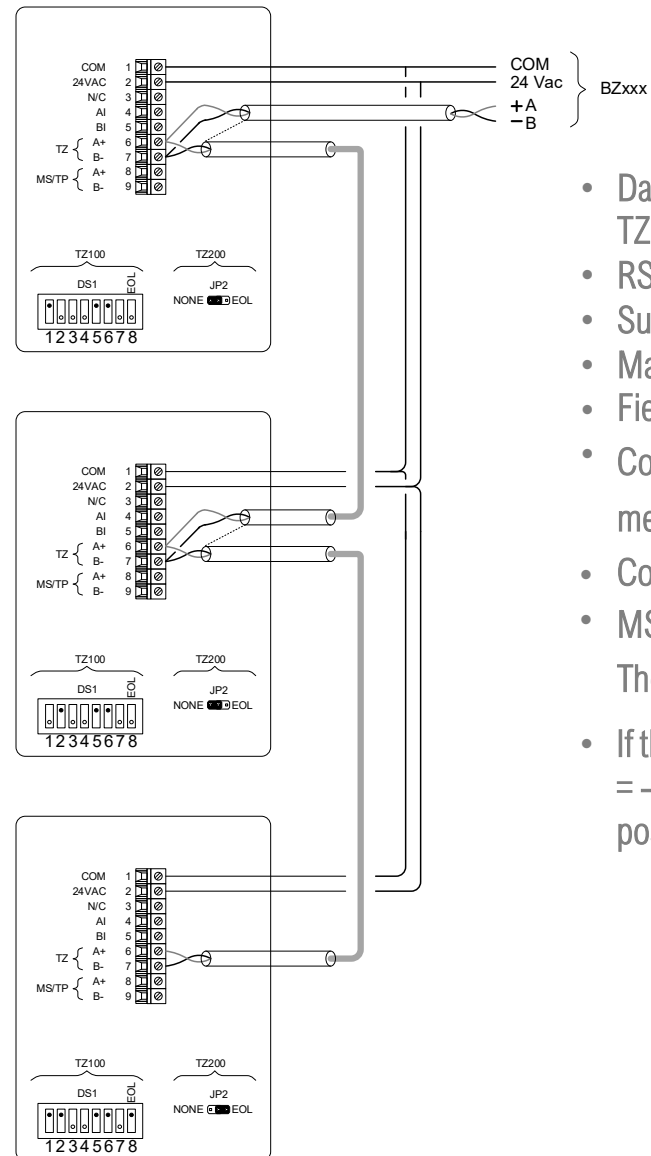


Actuator driver connector:
1 = 24V, 2 = A0, 3 = COM, 4 = Open, 5 = Close





TZ Room Sensor Wiring



- Daisy Chain up to 3 TZ room sensors. All TZ room sensors must be the same model, either all TZ200 or all TZ100.
- RS-485 Wire Required for communications wiring
- Supported Wire Size 28-16 AWG for power wiring, recommend 18 AWG
- Max total distance of communication wire of 300 ft from controller to last TZ room sensor.
- Field verify Tzoneaddressing and EOL jumpers
- Connect shields together in the daisy chain communication network (isolate them to avoid touching metal or electronic components)
- Connect shield to ground, at only one extremity of the network
- MS/TP A+ and B+ are optional; they are directly connected to the USB connector below the TZxxx. The goal is to allow access to the MSTP network from the special USB to MSTP adapter.
- If there is a loss in communication to any of the TZ controllers, BV24 will indicate a fault, AV 41 will = - 40 °F and the fan, heating and cooling will be disabled, and the damper will return to minimum position.



Sequence of Operation

Room Temperature

When using TZone sensors, up to three can be configured. The controller can be configured to control the average of all three TZone sensors, a maximum heating call, a maximum cooling, or individual outputs can be controlled by each TZone sensor, such as separate baseboard heat for particular spaces.

Standard third-party room sensors with push-button override and sliders for set point can be used; however, the room sensor must be a 10K type 2 or 3 with a 5K room setpoint slider (0-5K = 65°F -85°F)

Occupied Cooling control

During occupied mode and a call for cooling, the damper will modulate open to **Max Air Flow** setpoint (configurable), maintaining the **Occupied Cooling Setpoint** (74°F).

Occupied Heating control

During occupied mode and a call for heating, the damper will modulate closed to **Min Air Flow** setpoint (configurable), maintaining the **Occupied Heating Setpoint** (72°F).

Outputs can be configured for additional heat, such as Hot Water, Staged Electric, Baseboard, or Modulating Electric Heat (SCR). As the room temperature drops below the heating setpoint, outputs are cycled on and off to maintain the Heating Setpoint.

When the Downstream T° sensor is configured, the outputs will cycle to maintain a discharge air setpoint of the **High Limit Heating** (default 95°F) setpoint until the space temperature is satisfied.

Unoccupied Cooling control

During unoccupied mode and a call for cooling, the damper will modulate open to **Max Air Flow** setpoint (configurable), maintaining the **Unoccupied Cooling Setpoint** (80°F).

Unoccupied Heating control

During unoccupied mode and a call for heating, the damper will modulate closed to **Min Air Flow** setpoint (configurable), maintaining the **Unoccupied Heating Setpoint** (65°F).



Sequence of Operation

Standby Cooling control

When a motion sensor is configured on an AI or a TZ200 room sensor is used with a PIR sensor, and motion is not sensed in the space for 60 min (cfg) Cooling will be maintaining the **Cooling Setpoint** plus the standby cooling offset.

Standby Heating control

When a motion sensor is configured on an AI or a TZ200 room sensor is used with a PIR sensor, and motion is not sensed in the space for 60 min (cfg) Heating will be maintaining the **Heating Setpoint** minus the standby heating offset.

Changeover Mode

*Requires Upstream T° sensor

When the **ChangeOver Switching Type** [MSV-25] is configured for *None*, the VAV will remain in cooling mode [MSV-26]. [MSV-26] is writable from BACnet to change mode externally at priority 9 or higher.

When the Upstream T° sensor is installed, and the **ChangeOver Switching Type** [MSV-25] is configured for **Constant**, the VAV will change from heating to cooling mode, regardless of room temp vs. setpoint, when the supply air from the primary unit is less than 75.2 °F (cfg).

When the Upstream T° sensor is installed, and the **ChangeOver Switching Type** [MSV-25] is set to **RoomT°+Offset**, the VAV will change from heating to cooling mode, regardless of room temp vs. setpoint; when the supply air from the unit is less than Room, the VAV will change from heating to cooling mode, regardless of room temp vs. setpoint, when the supply air from the unit is less than RoomT°+ Offset value 1°F (cfg).

Demand Limiting

Heating outputs can be limited to reduce energy consumption during peak times. The **Aux Output A-E Authorization** can be set to **MaxPower** or **Fan+MaxPower**. When placed in this mode, the outputs will be allowed to modulate or cycle from 0-100% (100%). A network variable can modify this setpoint.

Fan Status

The fan status of the primary unit can be used as proof of airflow as status or to prevent outputs from operating when no airflow is detected. Set **Aux Output A-E Authorization** **Fan Status** or **Fan+MaxPwr**.



Sequence of Operation

Series Fan Powered Application (as set per MSV-13 Auxiliary output C, control type)

In both occupied & standby mode, the fan is always on.

In Unoccupied mode, the fan will only start when there is a demand for heating or cooling. The fan can be configured with configuration point **AuxC Formula** to be either on/off or modulating. If configured on/off, the fan will start when unit is in occupied or standby mode. If configured modulating, the fan will be running at minimum fan speed regardless of occupancy and as soon as there is a heating or cooling demand (1%+) and will ramp up the fan output. When the heating or cooling demand rises from 30% to 100%, the fan output will track the heating or cooling demand output. When the heating demand is 0%, the fan will resume minimum fan speed.

Parallel Fan Powered Application (as set per MSV-13 Auxiliary output, control type)

In both occupied, standby & unoccupied modes, the fan will only start when there is a demand for heating. The fan can be configured with configuration point AuxC Formula to be either on/off or modulating. If configured on/off, the fan will start when there is a call for heat. When the call for heat is satisfied, the fan will stop. If configured modulating, the fan will start as soon as there is a heating demand (1%+) and will automatically ramp up to 30% fan output. When the heating demand rises from 30% to 100%, the fan output will track the heating demand output. When the heating demand 0%, the fan will stop.

ECM Minimum Speed (AO)

If modulating fan is chosen, there is an ECM Minimum Speed setting that can be adjusted in Onyx LX UI below Output C. The default is 30%.

ECM Min. Speed (AO)
30 %

Ramp adjustment boxes below Aux A thru Aux E

Ramp settings are preset to manufacturer recommendations. Adjustments can be performed at user risk and may result in undesirable behavior.

From	To
50	70 %

Demand Control Ventilation Application and Sequence (as set per AV 66)

If the current CO2 measured reading from the TZ200HC zone sensor exceeds the CO2 setpoint [AV66], the damper will open to the maximum position and the fan will increase to 100% if using a Modulating Fan or On if Fan is On/Off type.

If the measured reading from the TZ200HC zone sensor reaches within 100ppm greater than the CO2 setpoint [AV66], the fan and damper will modulate toward normal operation in the BZ controller. Once the measured reading from the TZ200HC zone sensor is less than the CO2 setpoint [AV66], the BZ controller returns to normal operation.



Sequence of Operation

Maximum Airflow Flow [MaxAFpos] (as set per AV 3)

The maximum airflow flow setting can be set to a value no higher than 4999 CFM. When setting airflow, refer to the box/damper manufacturer rating for the correct size actuator motor. The actuator motor that is installed onboard the BZ122 is rated at 45 in-lb.

For assistance in calculating in-lb values you can use this guide from belimo:

https://www.belimo.com/mam/americas/technical_documents/Support%20material/how_to_size_a_damper_actuator.pdf

Minimum Airflow Flow (Heating) [When central system is in cooling] (as set per AV 5)

For boxes that are shut off only, or fan powered (either series or parallel) the heating minimum setting should be the same as the cooling minimum flow setting. Shut off boxes do not have the capability to heat and should not provide any less air than is required for ventilation. Fan powered boxes will bring in return air to provide the required airflow for proper heating of the zone. Shut off boxes with reheat should have the heating minimum flow setting set at the level required for proper heating of the zone. This value is typically higher than the minimum cooling flow setpoint. In normal operation the box will modulate from maximum flow down to minimum cooling flow as there is less call for cooling, then will open to the heating minimum flow and open the heating coil on a call for heat.

Minimum Airflow Flow (Cooling) [When central system is in Heating] (as set per AV 6)

The minimum cooling flow should be set based on the ventilation requirements for the zone based on the requirements of ASHRAE 62 or local codes. The minimum flow setting should be the same regardless if the box is configured as cooling only, cooling with reheat, or fan powered.

zRuntime (as set per AV 0)

This setting is used to adjust the run time of the internal airflow actuator only. The default is 95 seconds.

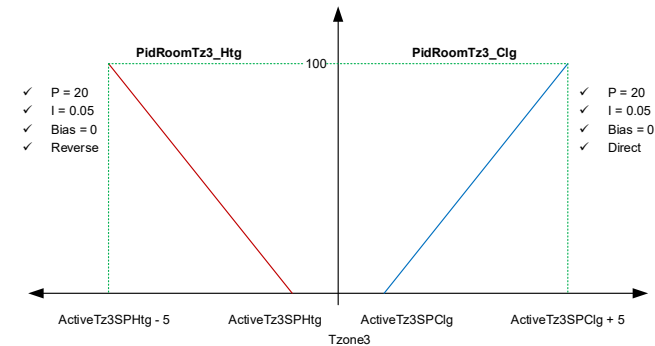
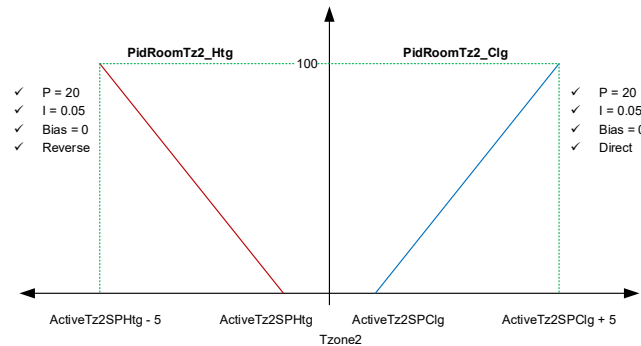
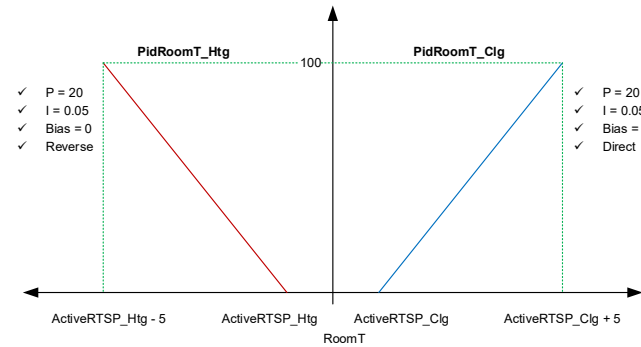
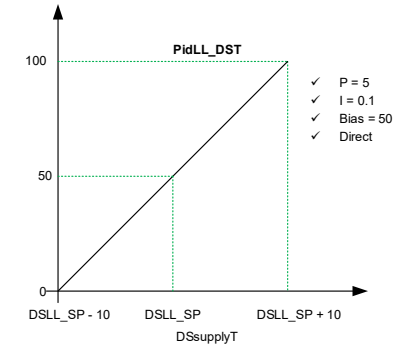
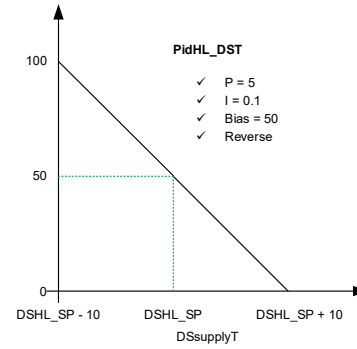
The runtime for any of external BOs are adjustable using Onyx LX UI only via a Private VAR when applied using a floating output BO1/BO-2 or BO3/BO4. The default is 95 sec. There is a reference to AV-46 thru 50 but this does not write to the Private VAR. Do not write to these AVs in BACnet to adjust the runtime. Adjustment is solely through the Onyx LX UI.

Physical Location	Float BO-1 & 2
Control Type	On-Off
Authorization	Always
Run time	95 sec



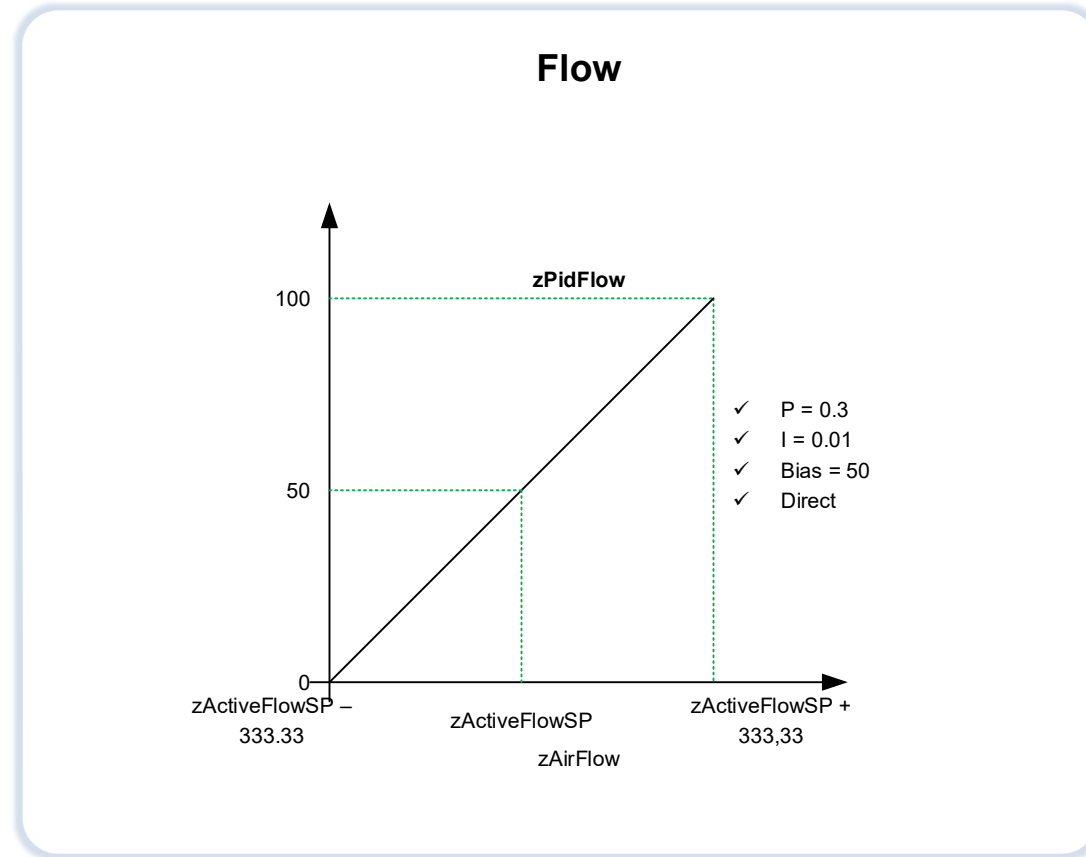
Sequence of Operation Details

Temperature





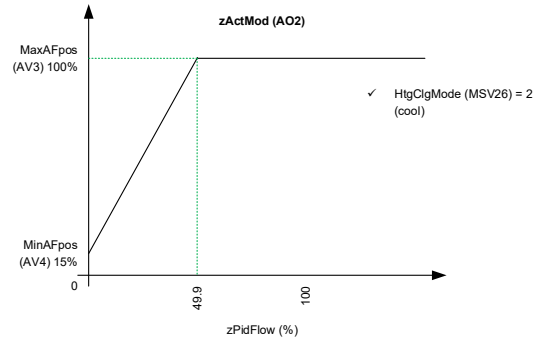
Sequence of Operation Details



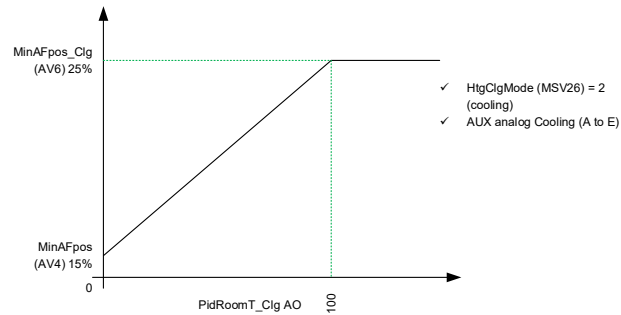
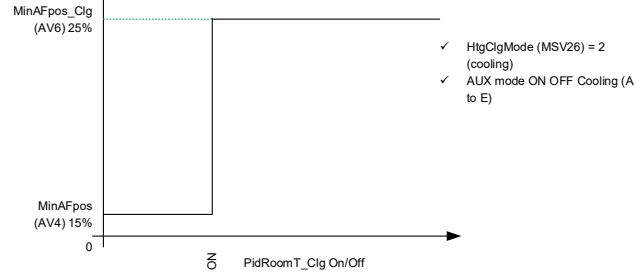


Sequence of Operation Details

Dependent Pressure Control VAV_Type (MSV27) = 1

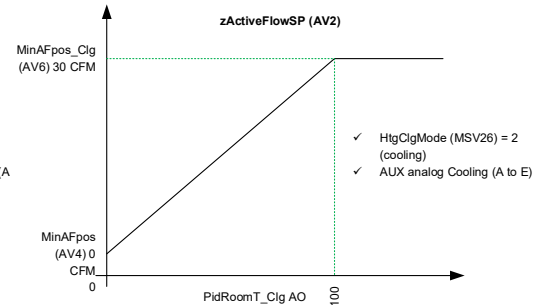
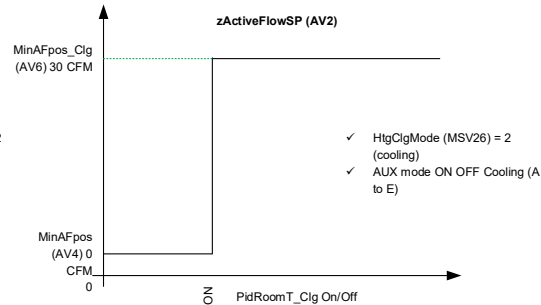
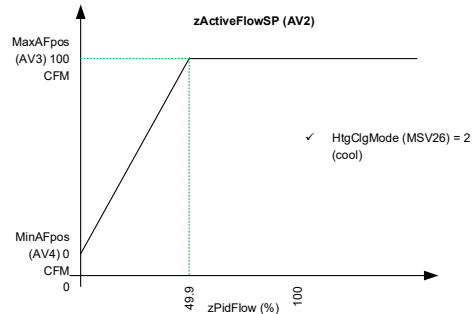


Cooling



Control (%)
RoomT_Loc (MSV17):
1x Tzone. PidRoomT_Clg
2x Tzone. TzControlMode (MSV34):
Tzone1. PidRoomT_Clg
Tzone2. PidRoomTz2_Clg
Average. (PidRoomT_Clg + PidRoomTz2_Clg) / 2.0
Maximum Htg MIN(PidRoomT_Clg, PidRoomTz2_Clg)
Maximum Clg MAX(PidRoomT_Clg, PidRoomTz2_Clg)
3x Tzone. TzControlMode (MSV34):
Tzone1. PidRoomT_Clg
Tzone2. PidRoomTz2_Clg
Tzone3. PidRoomTz3_Clg
Average. (PidRoomT_Clg + PidRoomTz2_Clg + PidRoomTz3_Clg) / 3.0
Maximum Htg MIN(PidRoomT_Clg, PidRoomTz2_Clg, PidRoomTz3_Clg)
Maximum Clg MAX(PidRoomT_Clg, PidRoomTz2_Clg, PidRoomTz3_Clg)

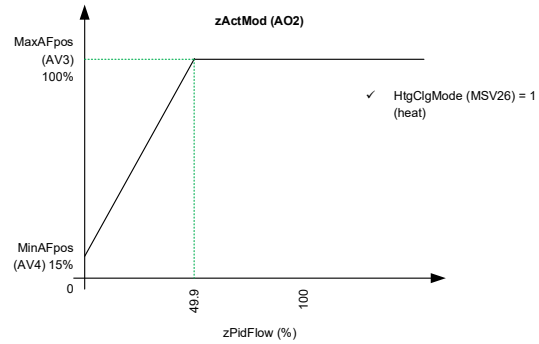
Independent Pressure Control VAV_Type (MSV27) = 2



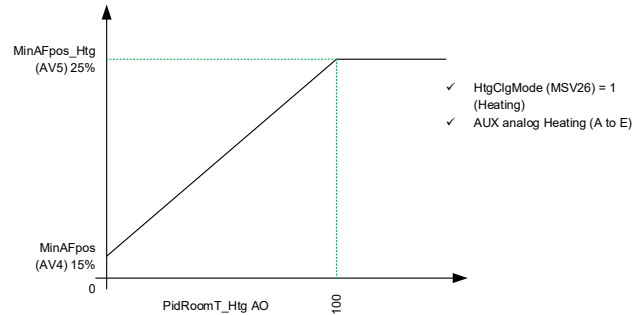
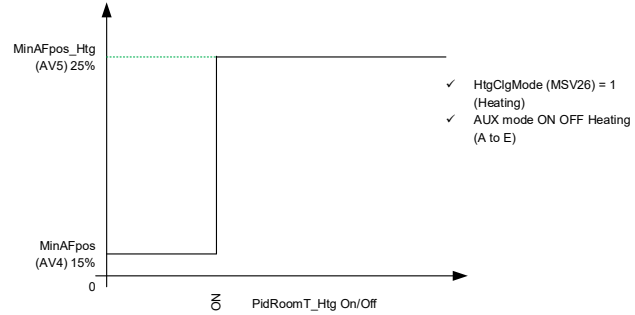


Sequence of Operation Details

Dependent Pressure Control VAV_Type (MSV27) = 1



Heating



Control (%)

RoomT_Loc (MSV17):

1x Tzone.

PidRoomT_Htg

2x Tzone.

TzControlMode (MSV34):

Tzone1.

PidRoomT_Htg

Tzone2.

PidRoomTz2_Htg

Average.

$(\text{PidRoomT_Htg} + \text{PidRoomTz2_Htg}) / 2.0$

Maximum Htg

$\text{MIN}(\text{PidRoomT_Htg}, \text{PidRoomTz2_Htg})$

Maximum Clg

$\text{MAX}(\text{PidRoomT_Htg}, \text{PidRoomTz2_Htg})$

3x Tzone.

TzControlMode (MSV34):

Tzone1.

PidRoomT_Htg

Tzone2.

PidRoomTz2_Htg

Tzone3.

PidRoomTz3_Htg

Average.

$(\text{PidRoomT_Htg} + \text{PidRoomTz2_Htg} + \text{PidRoomTz3_Htg}) / 3.0$

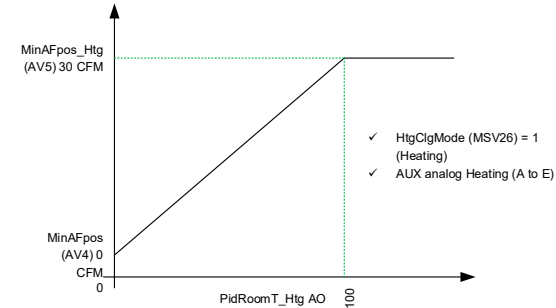
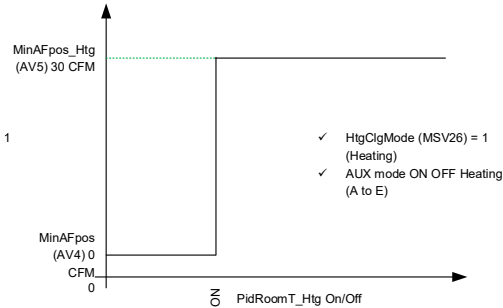
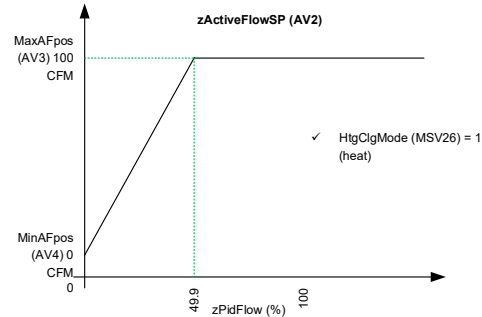
Maximum Htg

$\text{MIN}(\text{PidRoomT_Htg}, \text{PidRoomTz2_Htg}, \text{PidRoomTz3_Htg})$

Maximum Clg

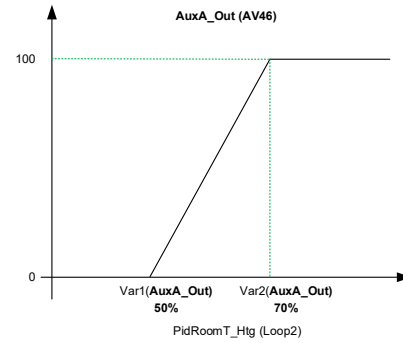
$\text{MAX}(\text{PidRoomT_Htg}, \text{PidRoomTz2_Htg}, \text{PidRoomTz3_Htg})$

Independent Pressure Control VAV_Type (MSV27) = 2

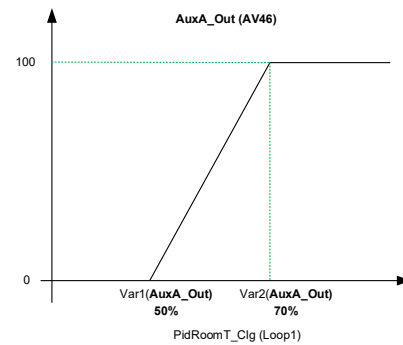
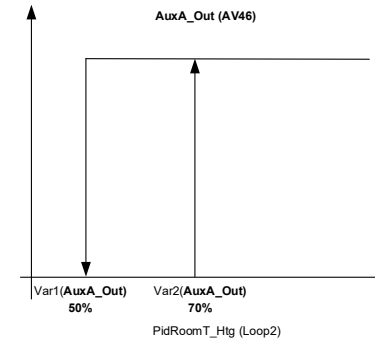




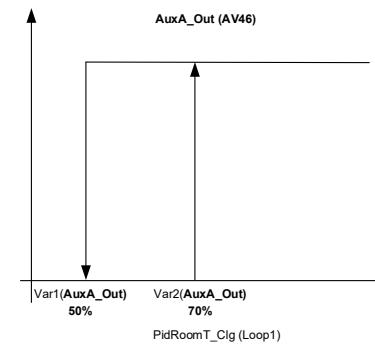
Sequence of Operation Details



Aux A Heating



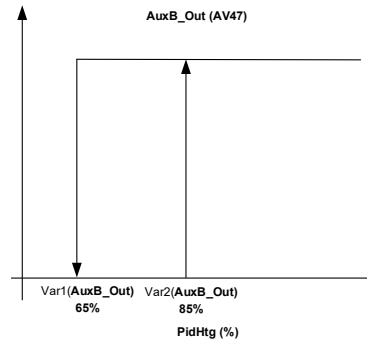
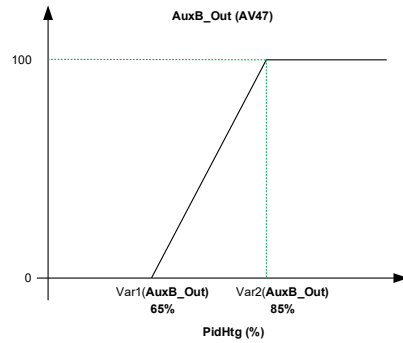
Aux A Cooling



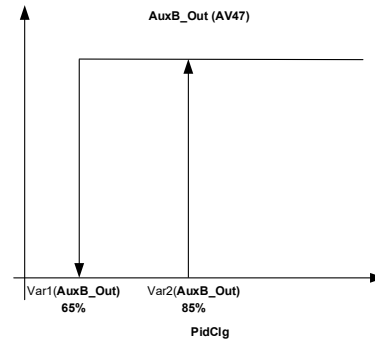
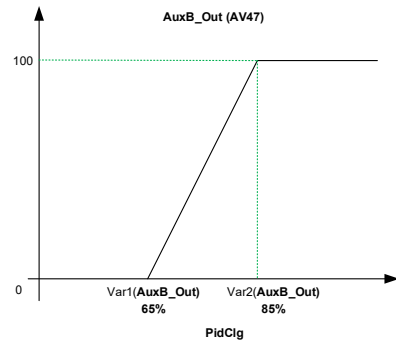


Sequence of Operation Details

Aux B Heating



Aux B Cooling



PidHtg (%)

RoomT_Loc (MSV17):

1x Tzone.

PidRoomT_Htg

2x Tzone.

TzControlMode (MSV34):

Tzone1.

PidRoomT_Htg

Tzone2.

PidRoomTz2_Htg

Average.

$(\text{PidRoomT_Htg} + \text{PidRoomTz2_Htg}) / 2.0$

Maximum Htg

$\text{MIN}(\text{PidRoomT_Htg}, \text{PidRoomTz2_Htg})$

Maximum Clg

$\text{MAX}(\text{PidRoomT_Htg}, \text{PidRoomTz2_Htg})$

3x Tzone.

TzControlMode (MSV34):

Tzone1.

PidRoomT_Htg

Tzone2.

PidRoomTz2_Htg

Tzone3.

PidRoomTz3_Htg

Average.

$(\text{PidRoomT_Htg} + \text{PidRoomTz2_Htg} + \text{PidRoomTz3_Htg}) / 3.0$

Maximum Htg

$\text{MIN}(\text{PidRoomT_Htg}, \text{PidRoomTz2_Htg}, \text{PidRoomTz3_Htg})$

Maximum Clg

$\text{MAX}(\text{PidRoomT_Htg}, \text{PidRoomTz2_Htg}, \text{PidRoomTz3_Htg})$

PidClg (%)

RoomT_Loc (MSV17):

1x Tzone.

PidRoomT_Clg

2x Tzone.

TzControlMode (MSV34):

Tzone1.

PidRoomT_Clg

Tzone2.

PidRoomTz2_Clg

Average.

$(\text{PidRoomT_Clg} + \text{PidRoomTz2_Clg}) / 2.0$

Maximum Htg

$\text{MIN}(\text{PidRoomT_Clg}, \text{PidRoomTz2_Clg})$

Maximum Clg

$\text{MAX}(\text{PidRoomT_Clg}, \text{PidRoomTz2_Clg})$

3x Tzone.

TzControlMode (MSV34):

Tzone1.

PidRoomT_Clg

Tzone2.

PidRoomTz2_Clg

Tzone3.

PidRoomTz3_Clg

Average.

$(\text{PidRoomT_Clg} + \text{PidRoomTz2_Clg} + \text{PidRoomTz3_Clg}) / 3.0$

Maximum Htg

$\text{MIN}(\text{PidRoomT_Clg}, \text{PidRoomTz2_Clg}, \text{PidRoomTz3_Clg})$

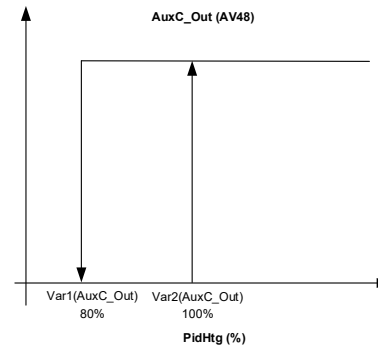
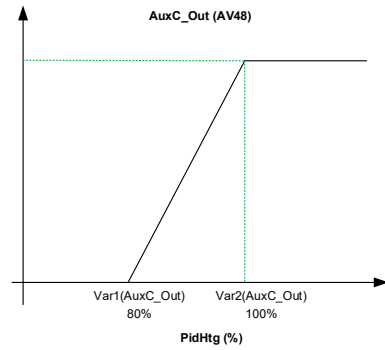
Maximum Clg

$\text{MAX}(\text{PidRoomT_Clg}, \text{PidRoomTz2_Clg}, \text{PidRoomTz3_Clg})$

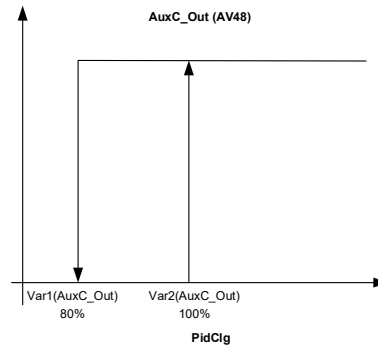
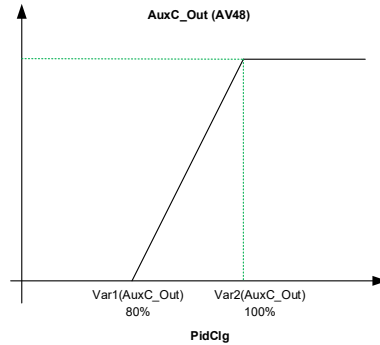


Sequence of Operation Details

Aux C Heating



Aux C Cooling



PidHtg (%)

RoomT_Loc (MSV17):

1x Tzone.

PidRoomT_Htg

2x Tzone.

TzControlMode (MSV34):

Tzone1.

PidRoomT_Htg

Tzone2.

PidRoomTz2_Htg

Average.

$(\text{PidRoomT_Htg} + \text{PidRoomTz2_Htg}) / 2.0$

Maximum Htg

$\text{MIN}(\text{PidRoomT_Htg}, \text{PidRoomTz2_Htg})$

Maximum Clg

$\text{MAX}(\text{PidRoomT_Htg}, \text{PidRoomTz2_Htg})$

3x Tzone.

TzControlMode (MSV34):

Tzone1.

PidRoomT_Htg

Tzone2.

PidRoomTz2_Htg

Tzone3.

PidRoomTz3_Htg

Average.

$(\text{PidRoomT_Htg} + \text{PidRoomTz2_Htg} + \text{PidRoomTz3_Htg}) / 3.0$

Maximum Htg

$\text{MIN}(\text{PidRoomT_Htg}, \text{PidRoomTz2_Htg}, \text{PidRoomTz3_Htg})$

Maximum Clg

$\text{MAX}(\text{PidRoomT_Htg}, \text{PidRoomTz2_Htg}, \text{PidRoomTz3_Htg})$

PidClg (%)

RoomT_Loc (MSV17):

1x Tzone.

PidRoomT_Clg

2x Tzone.

TzControlMode (MSV34):

Tzone1.

PidRoomT_Clg

Tzone2.

PidRoomTz2_Clg

Average.

$(\text{PidRoomT_Clg} + \text{PidRoomTz2_Clg}) / 2.0$

Maximum Htg

$\text{MIN}(\text{PidRoomT_Clg}, \text{PidRoomTz2_Clg})$

Maximum Clg

$\text{MAX}(\text{PidRoomT_Clg}, \text{PidRoomTz2_Clg})$

3x Tzone.

TzControlMode (MSV34):

Tzone1.

PidRoomT_Clg

Tzone2.

PidRoomTz2_Clg

Tzone3.

PidRoomTz3_Clg

Average.

$(\text{PidRoomT_Clg} + \text{PidRoomTz2_Clg} + \text{PidRoomTz3_Clg}) / 3.0$

Maximum Htg

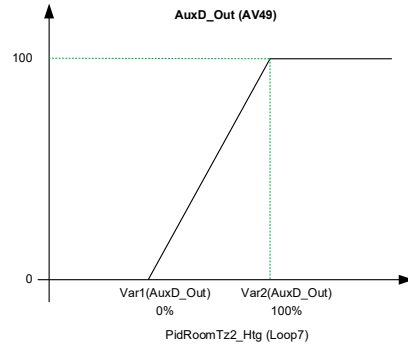
$\text{MIN}(\text{PidRoomT_Clg}, \text{PidRoomTz2_Clg}, \text{PidRoomTz3_Clg})$

Maximum Clg

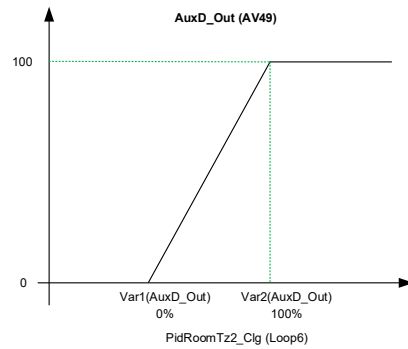
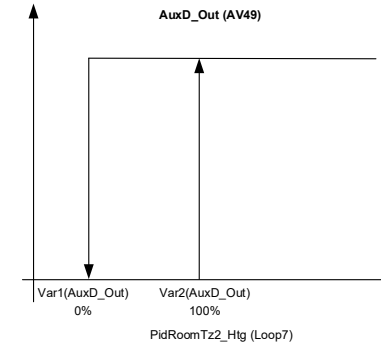
$\text{MAX}(\text{PidRoomT_Clg}, \text{PidRoomTz2_Clg}, \text{PidRoomTz3_Clg})$



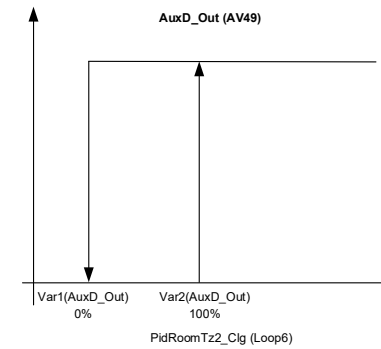
Sequence of Operation Details



Aux D Heating

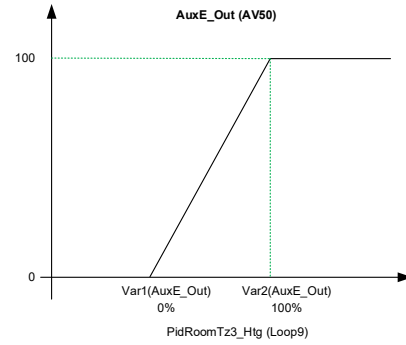


Aux D Cooling

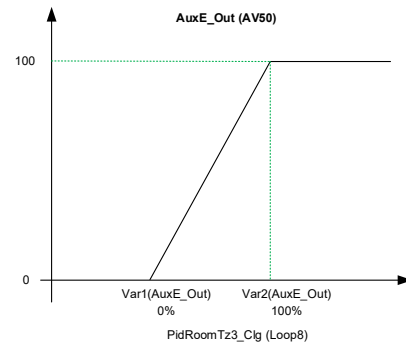
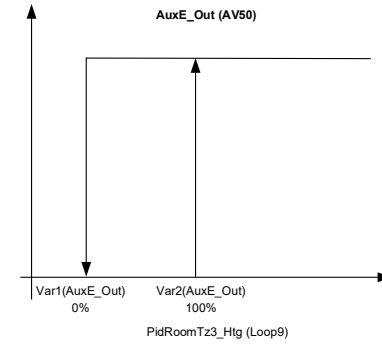




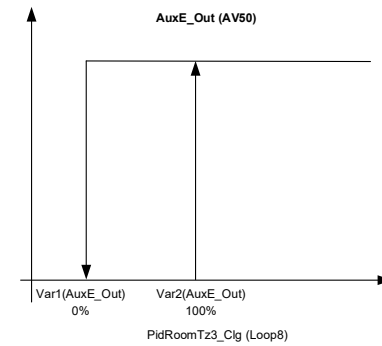
Sequence of Operation Details



Aux E Heating



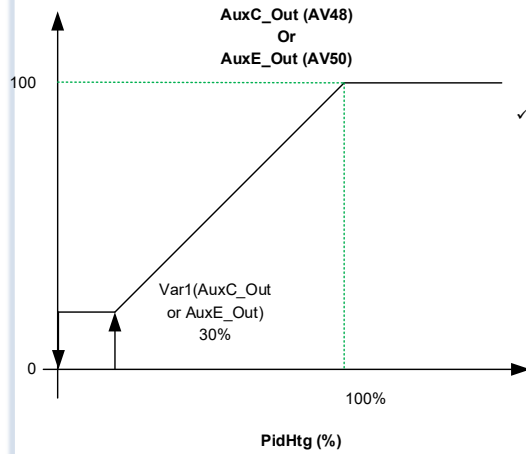
Aux E Cooling



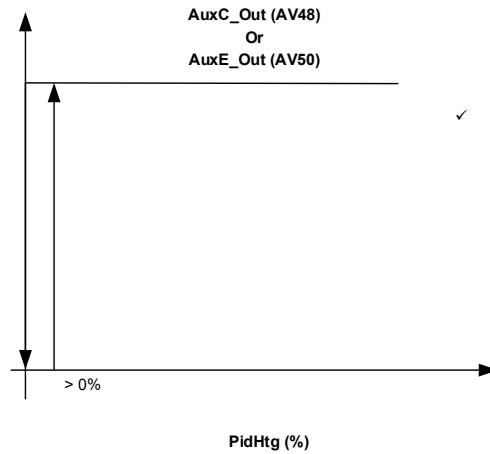


Sequence of Operation Details

AuxC_Type or AuxE_Type Parallel Fan (7)



✓ AuxC_Formula (MSV14) != 4 Analog
Or
AuxE_Formula (MSV41) != 4 Analog



✓ AuxC_Formula (MSV14) == 4 On/Off
Or
AuxE_Formula (MSV41) == 4 On/Off

PidHtg (%)

RoomT_Loc (MSV17):

1x Tzone.

PidRoomT_Htg

2x Tzone.

TzControlMode (MSV34):

Tzone1.

PidRoomT_Htg

Tzone2.

PidRoomTz2_Htg

Average.

$(\text{PidRoomT_Htg} + \text{PidRoomTz2_Htg}) / 2.0$

Maximum Htg

$\text{MIN}(\text{PidRoomT_Htg}, \text{PidRoomTz2_Htg})$

Maximum Clg

$\text{MAX}(\text{PidRoomT_Htg}, \text{PidRoomTz2_Htg})$

3x Tzone.

TzControlMode (MSV34):

Tzone1.

PidRoomT_Htg

Tzone2.

PidRoomTz2_Htg

Tzone3.

PidRoomTz3_Htg

Average.

$(\text{PidRoomT_Htg} + \text{PidRoomTz2_Htg} + \text{PidRoomTz3_Htg}) / 3.0$

Maximum Htg

$\text{MIN}(\text{PidRoomT_Htg}, \text{PidRoomTz2_Htg}, \text{PidRoomTz3_Htg})$

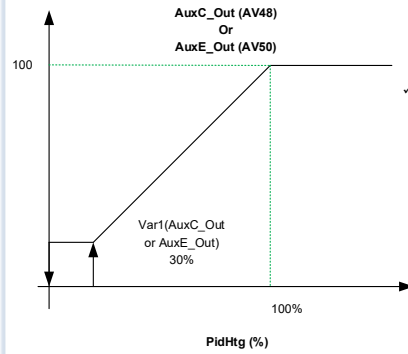
Maximum Clg

$\text{MAX}(\text{PidRoomT_Htg}, \text{PidRoomTz2_Htg}, \text{PidRoomTz3_Htg})$

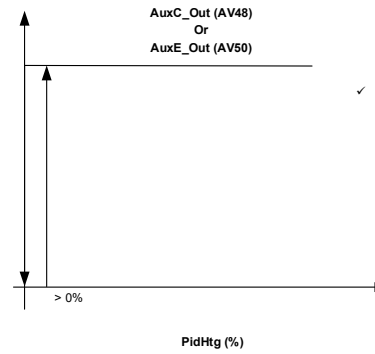


Sequence of Operation Details

AuxC_Type or AuxE_Type Series Fan (8) Unoccupied and Standby mode



✓ AuxC_Formula (MSV14) != 4 Analog
Or
AuxE_Formula (MSV41) != 4 Analog



✓ AuxC_Formula (MSV14) == 4 On/Off
Or
AuxE_Formula (MSV41) == 4 On/Off

PidHtg (%)

RoomT_Loc (MSV17):

1x Tzone.

PidRoomT_Htg

2x Tzone.

TzControlMode (MSV34):

Tzone1.

PidRoomT_Htg

Tzone2.

PidRoomTz2_Htg

Average. (PidRoomT_Htg + PidRoomTz2_Htg) / 2.0

Maximum Htg

MIN(PidRoomT_Htg, PidRoomTz2_Htg)

Maximum Clg

MAX(PidRoomT_Htg, PidRoomTz2_Htg)

3x Tzone.

TzControlMode (MSV34):

Tzone1.

PidRoomT_Htg

Tzone2.

PidRoomTz2_Htg

Tzone3.

PidRoomTz3_Htg

Average. (PidRoomT_Htg + PidRoomTz2_Htg + PidRoomTz3_Htg) / 3.0

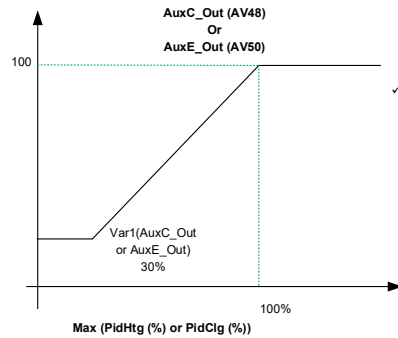
Maximum Htg

MIN(PidRoomT_Htg, PidRoomTz2_Htg, PidRoomTz3_Htg)

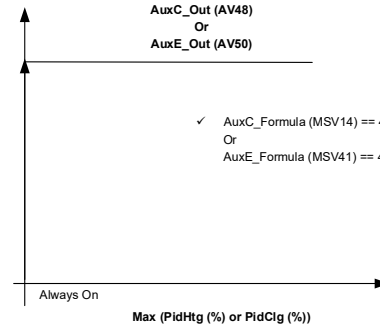
Maximum Clg

MAX(PidRoomT_Htg, PidRoomTz2_Htg, PidRoomTz3_Htg)

AuxC_Type or AuxE_Type Series Fan (8) Occupied mode



✓ AuxC_Formula (MSV14) != 4 Analog
Or
AuxE_Formula (MSV41) != 4 Analog



✓ AuxC_Formula (MSV14) == 4 On/Off
Or
AuxE_Formula (MSV41) == 4 On/Off

PidClg (%)

RoomT_Loc (MSV17):

1x Tzone.

PidRoomT_Clg

2x Tzone.

TzControlMode (MSV34):

Tzone1.

PidRoomT_Clg

Tzone2.

PidRoomTz2_Clg

Average.

(PidRoomT_Clg + PidRoomTz2_Clg) / 2.0

Maximum Htg

MIN(PidRoomT_Clg, PidRoomTz2_Clg)

Maximum Clg

MAX(PidRoomT_Clg, PidRoomTz2_Clg)

3x Tzone.

TzControlMode (MSV34):

Tzone1.

PidRoomT_Clg

Tzone2.

PidRoomTz2_Clg

Tzone3.

PidRoomTz3_Clg

Average.

(PidRoomT_Clg + PidRoomTz2_Clg + PidRoomTz3_Clg) / 3.0

Maximum Htg

MIN(PidRoomT_Clg, PidRoomTz2_Clg, PidRoomTz3_Clg)

Maximum Clg

MAX(PidRoomT_Clg, PidRoomTz2_Clg, PidRoomTz3_Clg)



Physical Inputs and Outputs (AI's, AO's, BI's & AO's)

<i>Object</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Default value</i>	<i>Tags</i>	<i>Minimum range value</i>	<i>Maximum range value</i>	<i>Inactive_Text</i>	<i>Active_Text</i>
<i>Instance</i>	<i>Object name</i>						
A10	AI_1	Analog input 1	---	Status	0	4095	
A15	zAirFlow	Air flow sensor	xxx CFM	Status			
A00	AO_1	Analog output 1	---	Status	0 %	100 %	
A01	AO_2	Analog output 2	---	Status	0 %	100 %	
A02	zActMod	Damper actuator (modulating)	---	Status	0 %	100 %	
A03	BO_1	Binary output 1	---	Status			Off On
A04	BO_2	Binary output 2	---	Status			Off On

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Analog Values

<i>Object Instance</i>	<i>FC Object name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Default value</i>	<i>Tags</i>	<i>Minimum range value</i>	<i>Maximum range value</i>
AV0	zRunTime	Running time of the actuator (floating)	95 sec	Cfg	30 sec	480 sec
AV2	zActiveFlowSP	Active flow setpoint	---	Status	0 CFM	2000 CFM
AV3	MaxAFpos	Maximum airflow (or position)	1000 CFM	Cfg	0 CFM	2000 CFM
AV4	MinAFpos	Minmum airflow (or position)	100 CFM	Cfg	0 CFM	2000 CFM
AV5	MinAFpos_Htg	Min. AF (or position) @ 100% heating	150 CFM	Cfg	0 CFM	2000 CFM
AV6	MinAFpos_Clg	Min. AF (or position) @ 100% cooling	100 CFM	Cfg	0 CFM	2000 CFM
AV10	RTSPmin_Occ	Minimum Room T° setpoint	59°F (15°C)	Cfg	32°F (0°C)	122°F (50°C)
AV11	RTSPmax_Occ	Maximum Room T° setpoint	82°F (28°C)	Cfg	32°F (0°C)	122°F (50°C)
AV12	RTSPclg_Occ	Room T° cooling setpoint, occupied	---	User	32°F (0°C)	122°F (50°C)
AV13	RTSPhtg_Occ	Room T° heating setpoint, occupied	---	User	32°F (0°C)	122°F (50°C)
AV14	RTSP_DeadBand	RTSP deadband between Clg and Htg	1.8°F (1°C)	Cfg	1.8°F (1°C)	18°F (10°C)
AV15	RTSPclg_Unocc	Room T° cooling setpoint, unoccupied	80°F (27°C)	User	32°F (0°C)	122°F (50°C)
AV16	RTSPhtg_Unocc	Room T° heating setpoint, unoccupied	65°F (18°C)	User	32°F (0°C)	122°F (50°C)
AV17	RTSPclg_STBdt	Standby mode, RTSP clg offset (pos.)	1.8°F (1°C)	Cfg	1.8°F (1°C)	18°F (10°C)
AV18	RTSPhtg_STBdt	Standby mode, RTSP htg offset (neg.)	-1.8°F (-1°C)	Cfg	-1.8°F (-1°C)	-18°F (-10°C)
AV19	ActiveRTSP_Clg	Active cooling room T° setpoint	---	Status	AV10	AV11
AV20	ActiveRTSP_Htg	Active heating room T° setpoint	---	Status	AV10	AV11

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Analog Values

<i>Object</i>	<i>FCU</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Default value</i>	<i>Tags</i>	<i>Minimum range value</i>	<i>Maximum range value</i>
<i>Instance</i>	<i>Object name</i>					
AV21	DSHL_SP	Downstream high limit setpoint	95°F (35°C)	Cfg	75°F (24°C)	122°F (50°C)
AV22	DSLL_SP	Downstream low limit setpoint	46°F (8°C)	Cfg	40°F (4°C)	70°F (21°C)
AV23	ChOver_SP	ChOver T° SP (constant or RoomT+X)	1.8°F (1°C)	Cfg	0°F (0°C)	70°F (21°C)
AV25	Calib_RoomT	Room T° calibration	0°F (0°C)	Cfg	-9°F (-5°C)	9°F (5°C)
AV26	Calib_RoomSP	Room T° Setpoint calibration	0°F (0°C)	Cfg	-9°F (-5°C)	9°F (5°C)
AV27	Calib_usT	Upstream T° calibration	0°F (0°C)	Cfg	-9°F (-5°C)	9°F (5°C)
AV28	Calib_dsT	Downstream T° calibration	0°F (0°C)	Cfg	-9°F (-5°C)	9°F (5°C)
AV30	K_Factor	Constant from Pitot characteristics	2900	Cfg	100	10000
AV31	DuctArea	Duct area	1.000 ft2	Cfg	0.08 ft2	2.2 ft2
AV33	MinOffTime_Htg	Minimum OFF time, heating (BO)	60 sec	Cfg	0 sec	300 sec
AV34	MinOffTime_Clg	Minimum OFF time, cooling (BO)	300 sec	Cfg	0 sec	300 sec
AV35	MotionTime	Motion sensor active time	60 min	Cfg	0 min	300 min
AV36	OvrTime	Occupancy override active time	60 min	Cfg	0 min	300 min
AV37	MaxPower	Maximum power allowed	100%	Cfg	0 %	100 %
AV38	OvrRemainTime	Override remaining time	---	Status	0 sec	18000 sec
AV39	ValidationErr	0 = no error	Internal use	Status	---	---
AV41	RoomT	Room Temperature	---	Status	32°F (0°C)	122°F (50°C)
AV42	RoomSP	Room Temperature Setpoint	72°F (22°C)	User	AV10	AV11

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Analog Values

<i>Object Instance</i>	<i>FCU Object name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Default value</i>	<i>Tags</i>	<i>Minimum range value</i>	<i>Maximum range value</i>
AV43	USSupplyT	Upstream supply T° (from main fan)	---	Status	32°F (0°C)	122°F (50°C)
AV44	DSsupplyT	Downstream supply T° (after reheat)	---	Status	32°F (0°C)	122°F (50°C)
AV46	AuxA_Out	Auxiliary output A	---	Status	0%	100%
AV47	AuxB_Out	Auxiliary output B	---	Status	0%	100%
AV48	AuxC_Out	Auxiliary output C	---	Status	0%	100%
AV49	AuxD_Out	Auxiliary output D, (Tzone #2)	---	Status	0%	100%
AV50	AuxE_Out	Auxiliary output E, (Tzone #3)	---	Status	0%	100%
AV52	EncodedVal1	Internal Use	---	Status	---	---
AV53	EncodedVal2	Internal Use	---	Status	---	---
AV55	ActiveTz2SPHtg	Active heating Tzone #2 setpoint	---	User	AV10	AV11
AV56	ActiveTz2SPClg	Active cooling Tzone #2 setpoint	---	User	AV10	AV11
AV57	ActiveTz3SPHtg	Active heating Tzone #3 setpoint	---	User	AV10	AV11
AV58	ActiveTz3SPClg	Active cooling Tzone #3 setpoint	---	User	AV10	AV11
AV64	RoomRH	Room relative humidity	---	Status	0%	100%
AV65	RoomCO2	Room carbin dioxide (CO2)	---	Status	0PPM	2000PPM

Please note that objects tagged as:

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- User: represent properties or objects that are typically manipulated by users of the controller
- Status: represent objects or properties that are “typically” meant to be displayed on graphics for various required visualization
- Cmd: represent objects that can be controlled directly by other BACnet external process



Analog Values

<i>Object</i>		<i>Description</i>	<i>Default value</i>	<i>Tags</i>	<i>Minimum range value</i>	<i>Maximum range value</i>
<i>Instance</i>	<i>Object name</i>					
AV66	RoomCO2SP	Room CO2 Setpoint	---	User	0PPM	2000PPM
AV67	RoomCO2Dem	Room CO2 demand	---	Status	0%	100%



Please note that objects tagged as:

- Cfg: represent configuration properties of the device that are typically only set once during commissioning and start-up
- User: represent properties or objects that are typically manipulated by users of the controller
- Status: represent objects or properties that are “typically” meant to be displayed on graphics for various required visualization
- Cmd: represent objects that can be controlled directly by other BACnet external process



Binary Values

<i>Object</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Default value</i>	<i>Tags</i>	<i>Inactive_Text</i>	<i>Active_Text</i>
<i>Instance</i>	<i>Object name</i>				
<i>BV0</i>	<i>ActRotation</i>	<i>Actuator rotation direction</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>Cfg</i>	<i>Direct</i> <i>Reverse</i>
<i>BV1</i>	<i>FanStatus</i>	<i>FanStatus</i>	<i>On</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Off</i> <i>On</i>
<i>BV2</i>	<i>DewPtHL</i>	<i>Dewpoint Temperature High Limit</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>32°F (0°C)</i> <i>122°F (50°C)</i>
<i>BV3</i>	<i>OccSched</i>	<i>Occupancy schedule</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>Clg</i>	<i>Night</i> <i>Day</i>
<i>BV4</i>	<i>OvrStatus</i>	<i>Occupancy override status</i>	<i>Inactive</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Inactive</i> <i>Active</i>
<i>BV10</i>	<i>SaveAndRestart</i>	<i>Saves Objects to Flash and restart</i>	<i>Off</i>	<i>Cmd</i>	<i>Off</i> <i>On</i>
<i>BV24</i>	<i>TZstatus</i>	<i>TZxxx communications status</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Normal</i> <i>Fault</i>

Please note that objects tagged as:

- *Cfg*: represent configuration properties of the device that are typically only set once during commissioning and start-up
- *User*: represent properties or objects that are typically manipulated by users of the controller
- *Status*: represent objects or properties that are “typically” meant to be displayed on graphics for various required visualization
- *Cmd*: represent objects that can be controlled directly by other BACnet external process



PID Loops

<i>Object Instance</i>	<i>Object name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Action</i>	<i>Kp</i>	<i>Ki</i>	<i>Bias</i>
LOOP0	zPidFlow	Flow control PID loop	Reverse	0.3	0.01	50
LOOP1	PidRoomT_Clg	Room T° control loop, cooling	Direct	20	0.05	0
LOOP2	PidRoomT_Htg	Room T° control loop, heating	Reverse	20	0.05	0
LOOP3	PidHL_DST	Downstream high limit control loop	Reverse	5	0.1	50
LOOP4	PidLL_DST	Downstream low limit control loop	Direct	5	0.1	50
LOOP6	PidRoomTz2_Clg	Room T° control loop, cooling	Direct	20	0.05	0
LOOP7	PidRoomTz2_Htg	Room T° control loop, heating	Reverse	20	0.05	0
LOOP8	PidRoomTz3_Clg	Room T° control loop, cooling	Direct	20	0.05	0
LOOP9	PidRoomTz3_Htg	Room T° control loop, heating	Reverse	20	0.05	0



Multi-State Values

<i>Object Instance</i>	<i>FCU Object name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Tags</i>	<i>Default value</i>	<i>State texts</i>
<i>MSV1</i>	<i>Units_Type</i>	<i>Units configuration (T° & Airflow)</i>	<i>Cfg</i>	<i>AutoDet</i>	°F, CFM °C, CFM °F, LS °C, LS
<i>MSV2</i>	<i>Tstor10K_Type</i>	<i>Thermistors type (std type 3 or type 2)</i>	<i>Cfg</i>	<i>Type 3 (std)</i>	Type 3 (std) Type 2
<i>MSV4</i>	<i>AuxA_Loc</i>	<i>Auxiliary output A physical location</i>	<i>Cfg</i>	<i>AO-1</i>	None AO-1 AO-2 BO-1 BO-2 Float BO-1,2
<i>MSV5</i>	<i>AuxA_Type</i>	<i>Auxiliary output A control type</i>	<i>Cfg</i>	<i>Elect. Reheat</i>	None Elect. Reheat Water Reheat Elect. Bboard Water Bboard DX Cool Water Cool

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Multi-State Values

<i>Object Instance</i>	<i>FCU Object name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Tags</i>	<i>Default value</i>	<i>State texts</i>
<i>MSV6</i>	<i>AuxA_Formula</i>	<i>Auxiliary output A formula</i>	<i>Cfg</i>	<i>0-10 VDC, Dir.</i>	<i>0-10 VDC, Dir. 0-10 VDC, Rev. 2-10 VDC, Dir. 2-10 VDC, Rev On-Off Pulse, Dir. Pulse, Rev.</i>
<i>MSV7</i>	<i>AuxA_Auto</i>	<i>Auxiliary output A authorization</i>	<i>Cfg</i>	<i>Always</i>	<i>Never Always FanStatus MaxPower Fan+MaxPwr</i>
<i>MSV8</i>	<i>AuxB_Loc</i>	<i>Auxiliary output B physical location</i>	<i>Cfg</i>	<i>BO-1</i>	<i>None AO-1 AO-2 BO-1 BO-2 Float BO-1,2</i>

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Multi-State Values

<i>Object Instance</i>	<i>FCU Object name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Tags</i>	<i>Default value</i>	<i>State texts</i>
<i>MSV9</i>	<i>AuxB_Type</i>	<i>Auxiliary output B control type</i>	<i>Cfg</i>	<i>Elect. Bboard</i>	<i>None</i> <i>Elect. Reheat</i> <i>Water Reheat</i> <i>Elect. Bboard</i> <i>Water Bboard</i> <i>DX Cool</i> <i>Water Cool</i>
<i>MSV10</i>	<i>AuxB_Formula</i>	<i>Auxiliary output B formula</i>	<i>Cfg</i>	<i>Pulse, Dir.</i>	<i>0-10 VDC, Dir.</i> <i>0-10 VDC, Rev.</i> <i>2-10 VDC, Dir.</i> <i>2-10 VDC, Rev</i> <i>On-Off</i> <i>Pulse, Dir.</i> <i>Pulse, Rev.</i>
<i>MSV11</i>	<i>AuxB_Auto</i>	<i>Auxiliary output B authorization</i>	<i>Cfg</i>	<i>Always</i>	<i>Never</i> <i>Always</i> <i>FanStatus</i> <i>MaxPower</i> <i>Fan+MaxPwr</i>

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Multi-State Values

<i>Object Instance</i>	<i>FCU Object name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Tags</i>	<i>Default value</i>	<i>State texts</i>
<i>MSV12</i>	<i>AuxC_Loc</i>	<i>Auxiliary output C physical location</i>	<i>Cfg</i>	<i>BO-2</i>	<i>None</i> <i>AO-1</i> <i>AO-2</i> <i>BO-1</i> <i>BO-2</i> <i>BO-3</i> <i>BO-4</i> <i>Float BO-1,2</i>
<i>MSV13</i>	<i>AuxC_Type</i>	<i>Auxiliary output C control type</i>	<i>Cfg</i>	<i>Elect. Bboard</i>	<i>None</i> <i>Elect. Reheat</i> <i>Water Reheat</i> <i>Elect. Bboard</i> <i>Water Bboard</i> <i>DX Cool</i> <i>Water Cool</i> <i>Parallel Fan</i> <i>Series Fan</i>
<i>MSV14</i>	<i>AuxC_Formula</i>	<i>Auxiliary output C formula</i>	<i>Cfg</i>	<i>Pulse, Dir.</i>	<i>0-10 VDC, Dir.</i> <i>0-10 VDC, Rev.</i> <i>2-10 VDC, Dir.</i> <i>2-10 VDC, Rev.</i> <i>On-Off</i> <i>Pulse, Dir.</i> <i>Pulse, Rev.</i>

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Multi-State Values

<i>Object Instance</i>	<i>FCU Object name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Tags</i>	<i>Default value</i>	<i>State texts</i>
<i>MSV15</i>	<i>AuxC_Auto</i>	<i>Auxiliary output C authorization</i>	<i>Cfg</i>	<i>Always</i>	<i>Never Always FanStatus MaxPower Fan+MaxPwr</i>
<i>MSV17</i>	<i>RoomT_Loc</i>	<i>Room T° physical location</i>	<i>Cfg</i>	<i>Elect. Bboard</i>	<i>None Elect. Reheat Water Reheat Elect. Bboard Water Bboard DX Cool Water Cool</i>
<i>MSV18</i>	<i>RoomSP_Loc</i>	<i>Room setpoint location (occupied)</i>	<i>Cfg</i>	<i>Tzone</i>	<i>None AI-1 Tzone External</i>

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Multi-State Values

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<i>MSV19</i>	<i>USsupplyT_Loc</i>	<i>Upstream supply T° loc. (from main fan)</i>	<i>Cfg</i>	<i>AI-1</i>	<i>None AI-1 External</i>
<i>MSV20</i>	<i>DSsupplyT_Loc</i>	<i>Downstream supply T° loc (after reheat)</i>	<i>Cfg</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None AI-1</i>
<i>MSV21</i>	<i>FanStatus_Loc</i>	<i>Fan status location</i>	<i>Cfg</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None AI-1(BI) External</i>
<i>MSV22</i>	<i>Motion_Loc</i>	<i>Motion sensor location</i>	<i>Cfg</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None NO, AI-1 (BI) NC, AI-1 (BI) External</i>
<i>MSV23</i>	<i>Sched_Loc</i>	<i>Scheduler location</i>	<i>Cfg</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None AI-1(BI) External</i>
<i>MSV24</i>	<i>OccMode</i>	<i>Occupancy mode</i>	<i>Cmd</i>	<i>Occupied</i>	<i>Unoccupied Occupied Standby</i>
<i>MSV25</i>	<i>ChOver_Type</i>	<i>Changeover type</i>	<i>Cfg</i>	<i>RoomT°+Offset</i>	<i>None Constant RoomT°+Offset</i>

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Multi-State Values

<i>Object Instance</i>	<i>FCU Object name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Tags</i>	<i>Default value</i>	<i>State texts</i>
<i>MSV26</i>	<i>HtgClgMode</i>	<i>Heating/cooling mode</i>	<i>Cfg</i>	<i>Cool</i>	<i>Heat Cool Unused</i>
<i>MSV27</i>	<i>VAV_Type</i>	<i>VAV box type (dependent/independent)</i>	<i>Cfg</i>	<i>Dependent</i>	<i>Dependent Independent Unused</i>
<i>MSV29</i>	<i>CoolingWeight</i>	<i>Cooling Weight in demand calculation</i>	<i>Cfg</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0 to 10</i>
<i>MSV30</i>	<i>HeatingWeight</i>	<i>Heating Weight in demand calculation</i>	<i>Cfg</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0 to 10</i>
<i>MSV34</i>	<i>TzControlMode</i>	<i>Control mode with multiple Tzone</i>	<i>Cfg</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Tzone1 Tzone2 Tzone3 Average Maximum Htg. Maximum Clg.</i>

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Multi-State Values

<i>Object Instance</i>	<i>FCU Object name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Tags</i>	<i>Default value</i>	<i>State texts</i>
<i>MSV35</i>	<i>AuxD_Loc</i>	<i>Auxiliary output D physical location</i>	<i>Cfg</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i> <i>AO-1</i> <i>AO-2</i> <i>BO-1</i> <i>BO-2</i> <i>Float BO-1,2</i>
<i>MSV36</i>	<i>AuxD_Type</i>	<i>Auxiliary output D control type</i>	<i>Cfg</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i> <i>Elect. Reheat</i> <i>Water Reheat</i> <i>Elect. Bboard</i> <i>Water Bboard</i> <i>DX Cool</i> <i>Water Cool</i>
<i>MSV37</i>	<i>AuxD_Formula</i>	<i>Auxiliary output D formula</i>	<i>Cfg</i>	<i>0-10 VDC, Dir.</i>	<i>0-10 VDC, Dir.</i> <i>0-10 VDC, Rev.</i> <i>2-10 VDC, Dir.</i> <i>2-10 VDC, Rev.</i> <i>On-Off</i> <i>Pulse, Dir.</i> <i>Pulse, Rev.</i>

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Multi-State Values

<i>Object Instance</i>	<i>FCU Object name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Tags</i>	<i>Default value</i>	<i>State texts</i>
<i>MSV38</i>	<i>AuxD_Auto</i>	<i>Auxiliary output D authorization</i>	<i>Cfg</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Never Always FanStatus MaxPower Fan+MaxPwr</i>
<i>MSV39</i>	<i>AuxE_Loc</i>	<i>Auxiliary output E physical location</i>	<i>Cfg</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None AO-1 AO-2 BO-1 BO-2 Float BO-1,2</i>
<i>MSV40</i>	<i>AuxE_Type</i>	<i>Auxiliary output E control type</i>	<i>Cfg</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None Elect. Reheat Water Reheat Elect. Bboard Water Bboard DX Cool Water Cool</i>

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Multi-State Values

<i>Object Instance</i>	<i>FCU Object name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Tags</i>	<i>Default value</i>	<i>State texts</i>
<i>MSV41</i>	<i>AuxE_Formula</i>	<i>Auxiliary output E formula</i>	<i>Cfg</i>	<i>0-10 VDC, Dir.</i>	<i>0-10 VDC, Dir.</i> <i>0-10 VDC, Rev.</i> <i>2-10 VDC, Dir.</i> <i>2-10 VDC, Rev</i> <i>On-Off</i> <i>Pulse, Dir.</i> <i>Pulse, Rev.</i>
<i>MSV42</i>	<i>AuxE_Auto</i>	<i>Auxiliary output E authorization</i>	<i>Cfg</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Never</i> <i>Always</i> <i>FanStatus</i> <i>MaxPower</i> <i>Fan+MaxPwr</i>

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Multi-State Values

<i>Object Instance</i>	<i>FCU Object name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Tags</i>	<i>Default value</i>	<i>State texts</i>
<i>MSV62</i>	<i>RoomTSPTType</i>	<i>Room Temp Setpoint Type (in Occupied)</i>	<i>Cfg</i>	<i>Central</i>	<i>Heating Central Cooling</i>

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TZ Series Room Sensors

<i>Object name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Room T</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Status</i>
<i>Tzone1</i>	<i>Wall mount interface</i>	<i>Current Value</i>	<i>°F</i>	<i>Normal</i>
<i>Tzone2</i>	<i>Wall mount interface</i>	<i>Current Value</i>	<i>°F</i>	<i>Normal</i>
<i>Tzone3</i>	<i>Wall mount interface</i>	<i>Current Value</i>	<i>°F</i>	<i>Normal</i>



RS-485 Network Guidelines

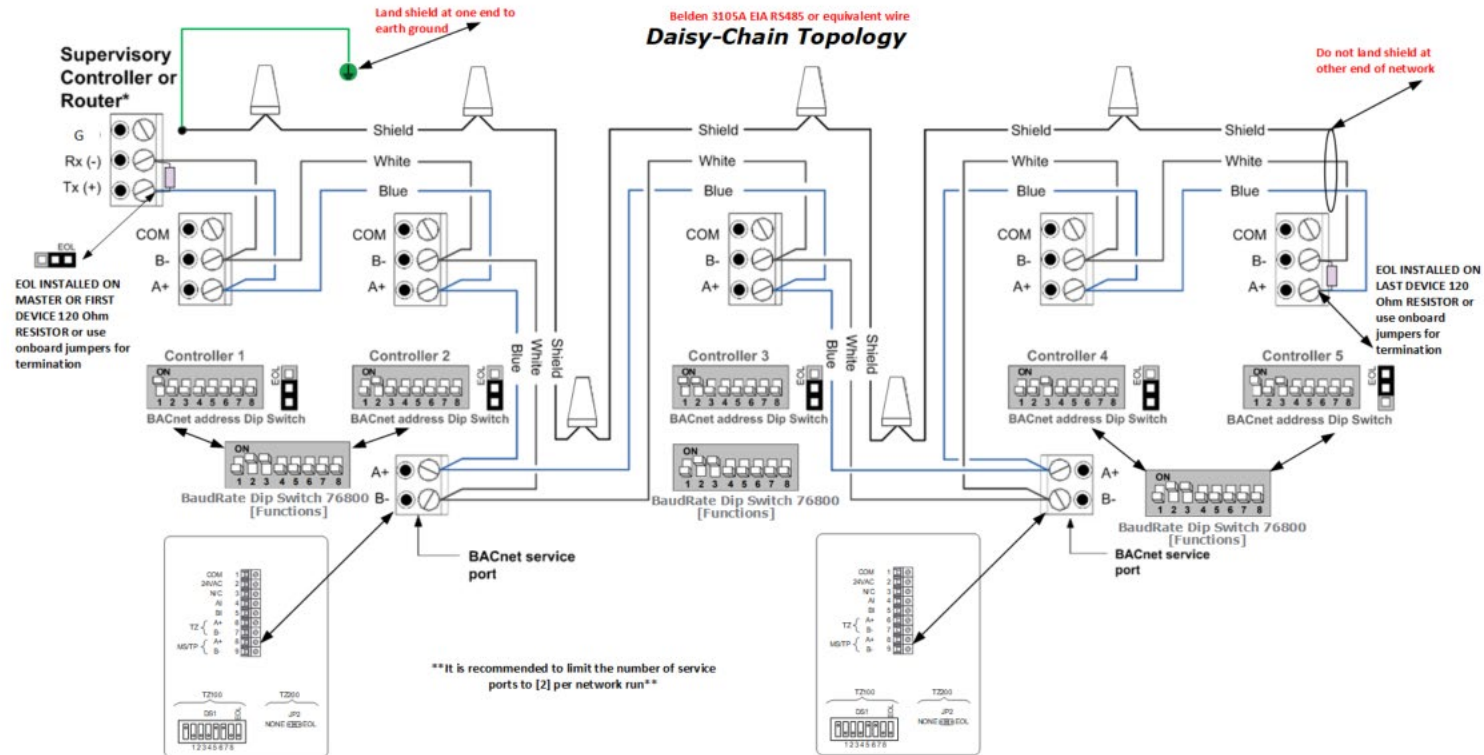
RS-485 Network Guidelines BZ Controllers

The best way to ensure a robust and reliable RS-485 network is to build it around a daisy-chain configuration.

Connecting a multidrop 485 network.

The EIA RS-485 Specification labels the data wires "A" and "B", but many manufacturers label their wires "+" and "-". In our experience, the "+" wire should be connected to the "A" line, and the "-" wire to the "B" line. Reversing the polarity will not damage a 485 device, but it will not communicate. This said, the rest is easy: always connect + to + and - to -.

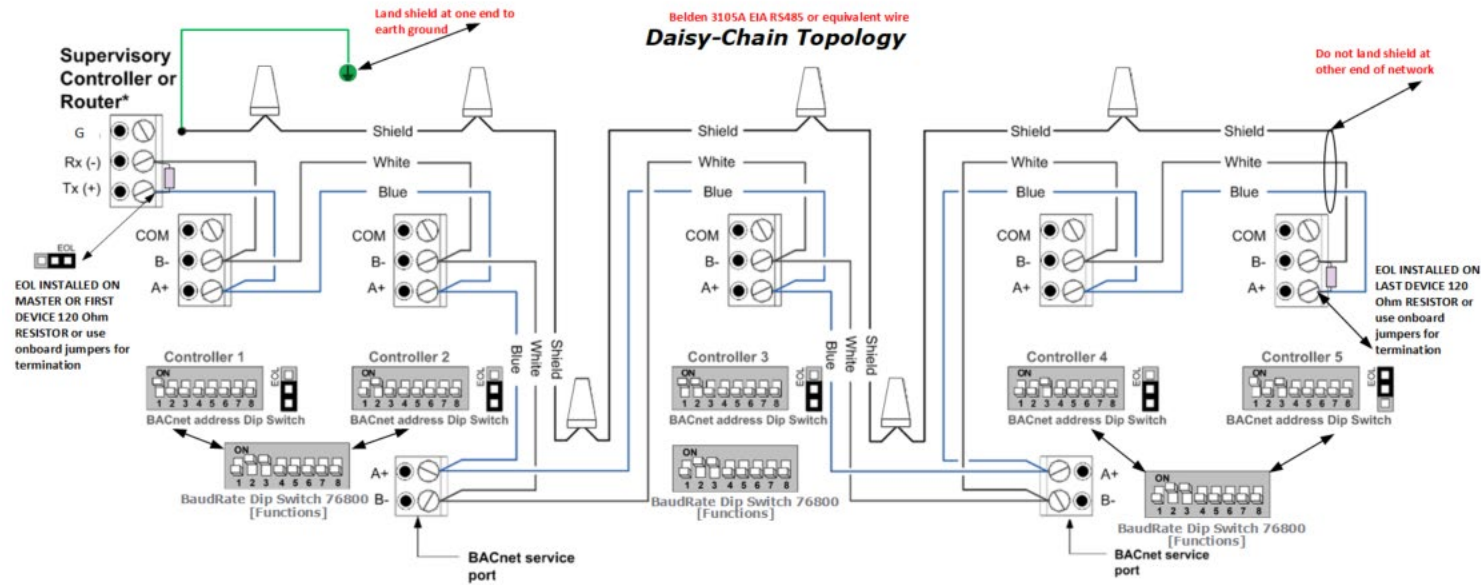
Signal ground, don't forget it. While a differential signal does not require a signal ground to communicate, the ground wire serves an important purpose. Over a distance of hundreds or thousands of feet there can be very significant differences in the voltage level of "ground." The function of the signal ground wire is to tie the signal ground of each of the nodes to one common ground. If the ground voltage rises above 3 Vac, data will be lost and often the port itself will be damaged. However, if the differences in signal grounds is too great, further attention is necessary.





RS-485 Network Guidelines

RS-485 Network Guidelines BZ Controllers



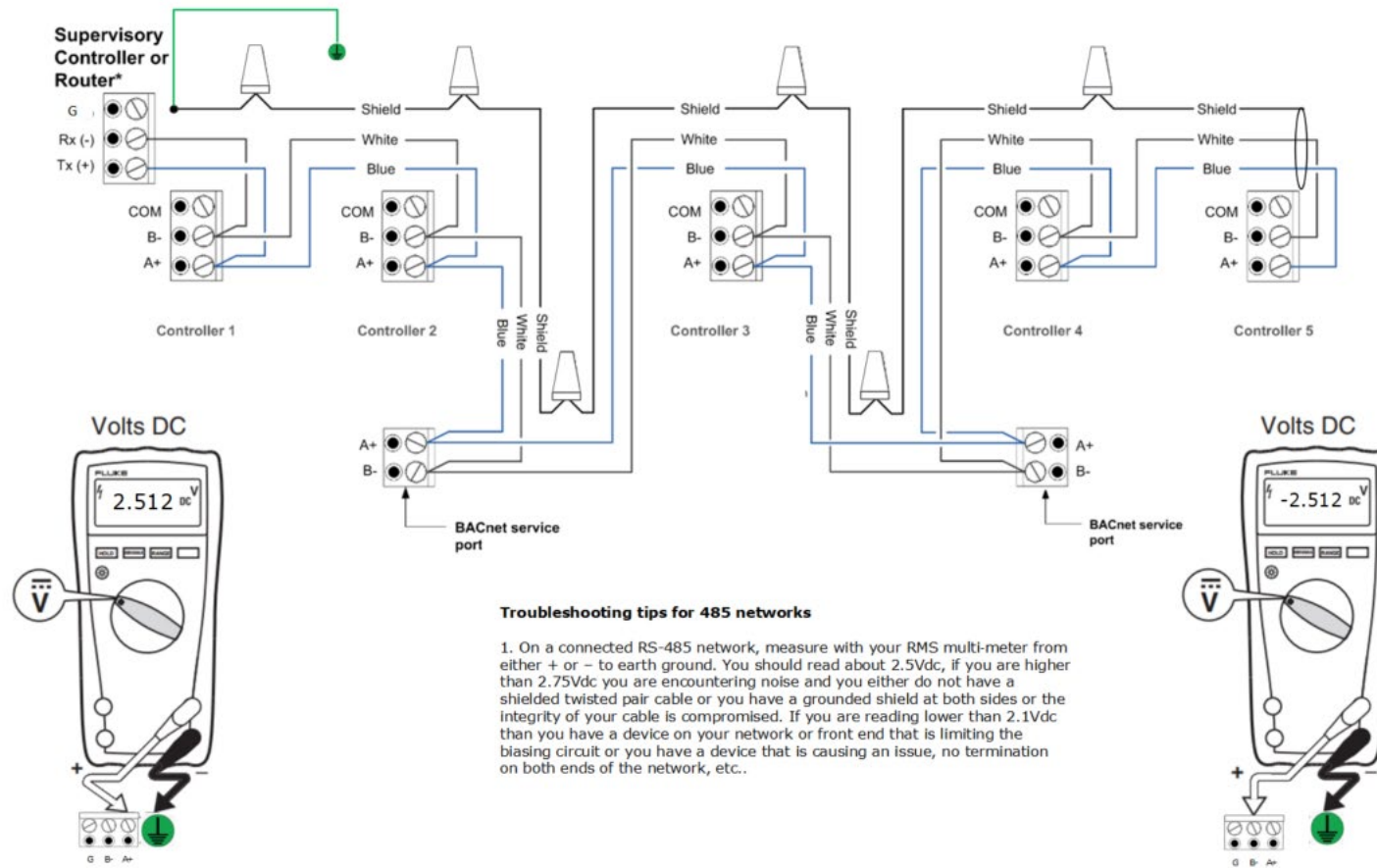
Troubleshooting tips for 485 networks

1. Ensure that the communication wire is Belden 3105A or equivalent [twisted shielded pair].
2. Ensure your polarity is validated on both sides of your coms cable at each device + to + and - to -.
3. Ensure you have a 120 ohm resistor on both your beginning master device and your last device (or onboard jumpers).
4. Ensure your shield is grounded only at one side and the source is a true earth ground [et. Building steel/beam, dedicated ground].
5. Make sure you are individually addressed on each device.
6. Make sure your Baud Rate is the same on all devices.



RS-485 Network Guidelines

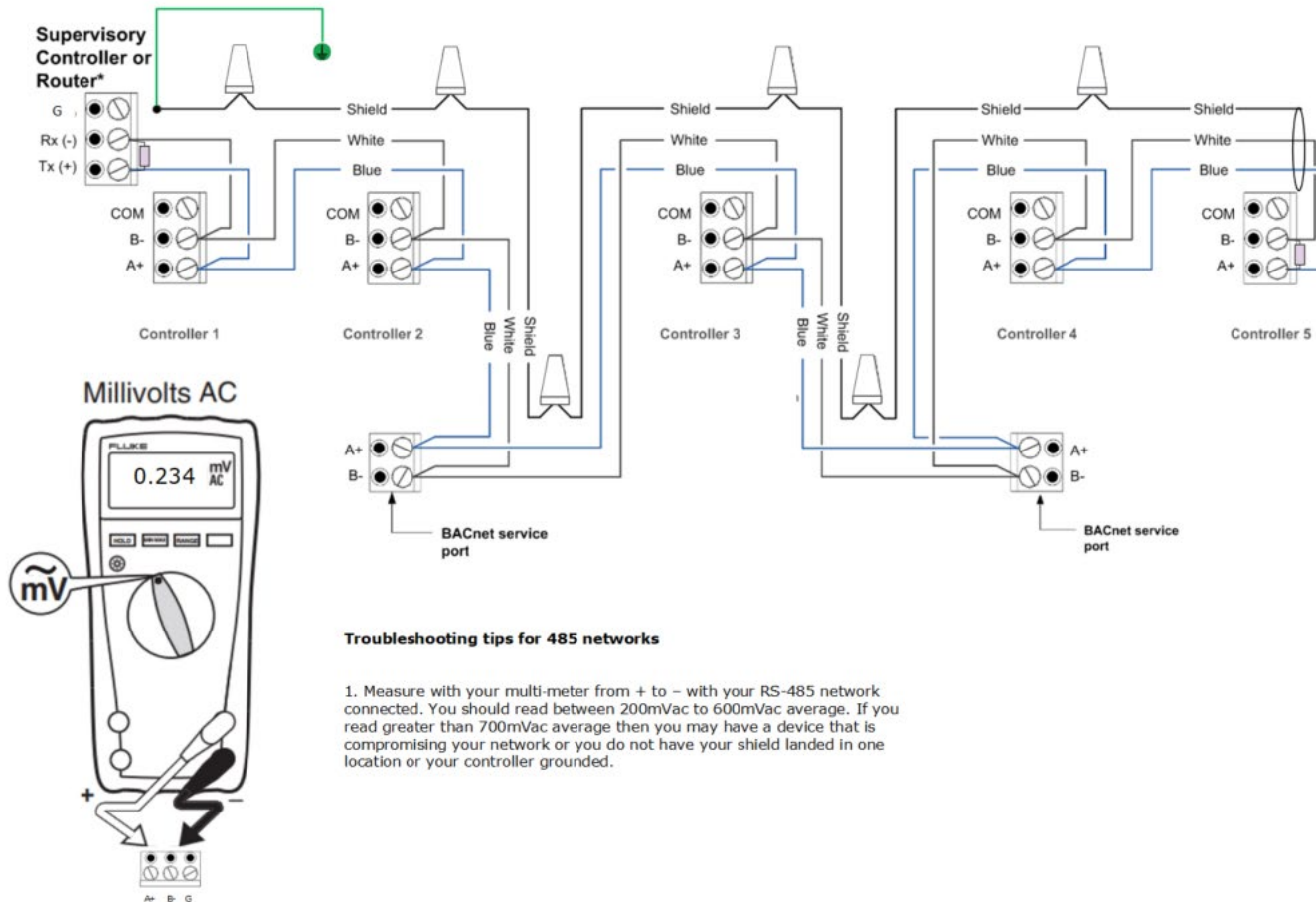
RS-485 Network Guidelines BZ Controllers





RS-485 Network Guidelines

RS-485 Network Guidelines BZ Controllers

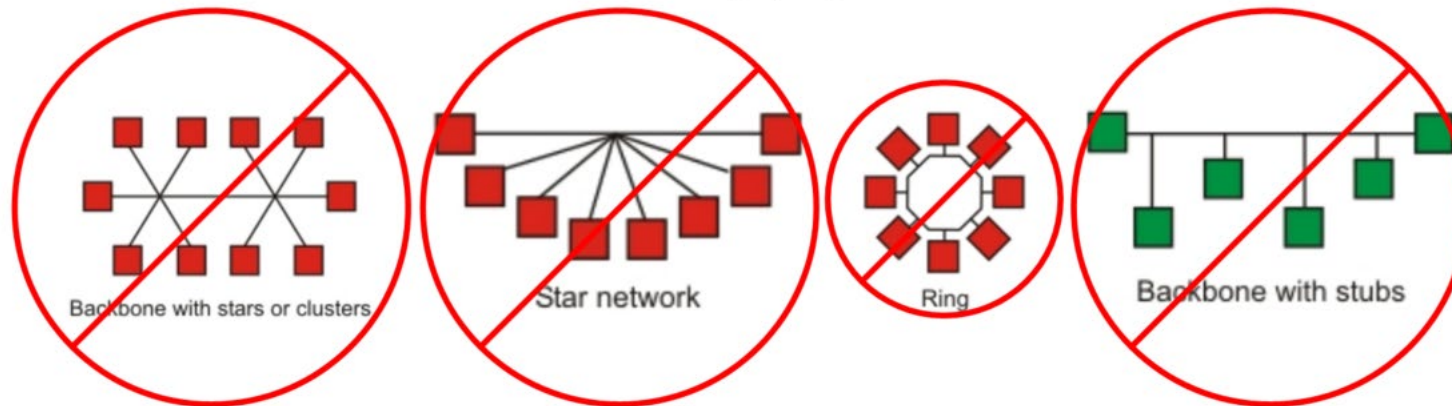




RS-485 Network Guidelines

RS-485 Network Guidelines BZ Controllers

Non-functioning topologies





Technical Specifications

Power supply:

- 24 VAC \pm 15%; Class 2
- 2.0A Field replaceable fuse

Current consumption:

- 3 VA without output loading
- 48 VA Max (including Triac outputs (0.35A each))

Communication protocols:

- BACnet MS/TP
- BTL listed: B-ASC, BACnet Application Specific Controller
- Baud 9600, 19200, 38400, 76800 Bps (76800 default)
- Dip switch addressing
- EOL resistor built-in, jumper
- TZ Comm Bus
- Mini USB2 MS/TP network access (Onyx LX USB-485 cable adapter)

Hardware

- Microprocessor: STM32 (ARM Cortex™ M3) 32 bits,
- CPU Speed: 72MHz
- Memory: 768 KB non-volatile Flash (application program)
- RAM: 96 KB RAM
- Real-time clock (RTC): Built-in capacitor (one-week backup)

Air Flow Sensor

- MEMS Omron D6F-PH
- 0 – 1 INWC / 250 Pa

Inputs:

- 1 Universal Inputs (AI/BI)
- Thermistor 10K Ω (type 2 or 3)
- Dry contact, 500 ms minimum (On-Off)
- Voltage 0 - 10 Vdc (Input impedance of 100 K Ω)
- Current 0 - 20 mA (internal resistance of 162 Ω)
- Resolution: 12 Bits (4096 segments)

Outputs:

- 2 Binary Outputs (Triac)
- External or internal powered (jumper selectable)
- 10 to 30VAC/VDC, 0.35A max+
- Built-in thermal overcurrent protection
- (automatic reset)
- Supports PWM (Pulse-width modulation)

2 Analog Outputs

- Voltage 0 - 10 Vdc linear

Internal Actuator Outputs

- 2 BO Triac (Open/Close)
- 1 AO for analog actuators

Damper actuator:

- Motor: Belimo Brushless DC Motor
- Torque: 45 in/lb 5 Nm
- Shaft Diameter: 1/4" to 5/8" [6mm to 16mm]
- Noise Level: 35 dB(A)

Tzone wall interface:

- 3 Tzone room sensors max (daisy-chained)

Programming:

- Configurable using pre-loaded applications: Onyx LX UI software

Mechanical:

- Dimensions: 4.9" x 8.5" x 2.5" (123 mm X 215 mm X 63 mm)
- Stocking temperature: -30 °C to 50 °C / -22 °F to 122 °F
- Operating conditions: -25 °C to 45 °C / -13 °F to 113 °F (10% to 90% H.R. without condensation)
- Weight: 744 g / 1.5 lb
- Enclosure: Black color, ABS material UL94-5V Material FR/ABS

Warranty: 1 year

Certifications:

- UL 916 Energy Management Equipment
- BTL listed: B-ASC, BACnet Application Specific Controller

WARNING: Internally, this device utilizes a half-wave rectifier and therefore can only share the same AC power source with other half-wave rectified devices.