

Installation Instructions

DNECOMZR020A02, DNECOMZR021A03 (For 3 to 12.5 Ton Units)
and DNECOMZR062A00 (For RHS 12.5 Ton Heat Pump Units)

Vertical Economizer Accessory for Rooftop Units

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SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

Improper installation, adjustment, alteration, service, maintenance, or use can cause explosion, fire, electrical shock, or other conditions which may cause death, personal injury, or property damage. Consult a qualified installer, service agency, or your distributor or branch for information or assistance. The qualified installer or agency must use factory-authorized kits or accessories when modifying this product. Refer to the individual instructions packaged with the kits or accessories when installing.

Follow all safety codes. Wear safety glasses, protective clothing, and work gloves. Have a fire extinguisher available. Read these instructions thoroughly and follow all warnings or cautions included in literature and attached to the unit. Consult local building codes, the current editions of the National Fuel Gas Code (NFGC) NFPA 54/ANSI Z223.1, and the National Electrical Code (NEC) NFPA 70.

In Canada refer to the current editions of the National Standards of Canada CAN/CSA-B149.1 and .2 Natural Gas and Propane Installation Codes, and Canadian Electrical Code CSA C22.1.

Recognize safety information. This is the safety-alert symbol . When you see this symbol on the unit and in instructions or manuals, be alert to the potential for personal injury. Understand the signal words DANGER, WARNING, and CAUTION. These words are used with the safety-alert symbol. DANGER identifies the most serious hazards which will result in severe personal injury or death. WARNING signifies hazards which could result in personal injury or death. CAUTION is used to identify unsafe practices which may result in minor personal injury or product and property damage. NOTE is used to highlight suggestions which will result in enhanced installation, reliability, or operation.

IMPORTANT: Do not adjust the economizer damper assembly. The actuator and damper have been pre-set and adjusted for proper operation.

WARNING

ELECTRICAL OPERATION HAZARD

Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury or death.

Before performing service and maintenance operations on unit, turn off main power switch to unit.

TAG DISCONNECT SWITCH WITH A SUITABLE LOCK AND WARNING LABEL.



CAUTION

CUT HAZARD

Failure to follow this caution could result in personal injury. Sheet metal parts may have sharp edges or burrs. Use care and wear appropriate protective clothing, safety glasses, and gloves when handling parts and servicing roof top units.

GENERAL

The economizer system utilizes the latest technology available for integrating the use of free cooling for packaged rooftop units. The solid-state control system optimizes energy consumption, zone comfort, and equipment cycling by operating the compressors when the outdoor-air temperature is too warm, integrating the compressor with outdoor air when free cooling is available, and locking out the compressor when outdoor-air temperature is too cold. Demand ventilation is supported.

The Economizer system utilizes gear-drive technology with a direct-mount spring return actuator that will close upon loss of power. The Economizer system comes standard with an outdoor air temperature sensor, supply air temperature sensor, and low temperature compressor lockout switch. Indoor enthalpy, and outdoor enthalpy sensors are available for field installation.

Barometric relief dampers provide natural building pressurization control. Barometric relief dampers are built into the design. An optional power exhaust system is available for applications requiring even greater exhaust capabilities. The power exhaust set point is adjustable at the Economizer controller.

See Table 1 for package usage. See Table 2 for package contents. See Table 3 for sensor usage.

TABLE 1 - PACKAGE USAGE

UNIT	PART NUMBER
Small Cabinet- Standard Efficiency 3-6 Ton, High Efficiency 3-5 Ton	DNECOMZR020A02
Large Cabinet- Standard Efficiency 7.5-12.5 Ton, High Efficiency 6-8.5 Ton	DNECOMZR021A003
Extra-Large Cabinet- Standard Efficiency 12.5 Ton RHS Heat Pumps	DNECOMZR062A000

TABLE 2 - PACKAGE CONTENTS

PART NO.	QTY	CONTENTS
DNECOMZR020A02 DNECOMZR021A03	1	Hood Top and Sides
	1	Hood Divider
	1	Aluminum Filter
	18	Screws
	1	Economizer Assembly
DNECOMZR062A00	1	Supply Air Temperature Sensor
	1	Hood Top and Sides
	1	Hood Divider
	1	Hood Filter Divider
	2	Aluminum Filter
	1	Hardware Bag
	1	Economizer Assembly
1	Supply Air Temperature Sensor	

TABLE 3- ECONOMIZER SENSOR USAGE

APPLICATION	ECONOMIZER WITH OUTDOOR AIR DRY BULB
	Accessories Required
Outdoor Air Dry Bulb	None. The outdoor air dry bulb sensor is factory installed.
Single Enthalpy	AXB078ENT
Differential Enthalpy	AXB078ENT and DNENTDIF004A00*
CO ₂ for DCV Control using a Duct-Mounted CO ₂ Sensor	DNCBDIOX005A00††

*DNENTDIF004A00 accessories are used on many different base units. As such, these kits may contain parts that will not be needed for installation.

††DNCBDIOX005A00 is an accessory that contains both 33ZCSENCO2 (CO₂ Sensor) and 33ZCASPCO2 (aspirator box) accessories.

TABLE 4 - ACCESSORIES LIST

Table 4 has several field-installed accessories available to optimize performance. Refer to Table 4 for authorized parts.

DESCRIPTION	PART NUMBER
3-6 Ton Power Exhaust 208v-230v 1Ph	DNPWREXH030A01
3-6 Ton Power Exhaust 460v 1Ph	DNPWREXH021A01
7.5-12.5 Ton Power Exhaust 208v-230v 1Ph	DNPWREXH022A01
7.5-12.5 Ton Power Exhaust 460v 1Ph	DNPWREXH023A01
Outdoor Air Enthalpy Sensor	AXB078ENT
Indoor Air Enthalpy Sensor	DNENTDIF004A00
Return Air CO ₂ Sensor (40 to 20 mA)	DNCBDIOX002A00

INSTALLATION

See Fig 1 for economizer component locations. To install the economizer, perform the following procedure:

1. Turn off unit power supply and install lockout tag.

⚠ WARNING

ELECTRICAL OPERATION HAZARD

Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury or death.

Before installing or servicing unit, always turn off all power to unit. There may be more than one disconnect switch.

2. Remove the existing unit filter access panel. Raise the panel and swing the bottom outward. The panel is now disengaged from the track and can be removed. See Fig. 2.
3. Remove the indoor coil access panel and discard. See Fig. 2
4. The box with the economizer hood components is shipped with the economizer. Remove hood from packaging. The hood top and sides are shipped factory assembled.

IMPORTANT: If the power exhaust accessory is to be installed on the unit, the hood shipped with the unit will not be used and may be discarded. Save the aluminum filter for use in the power exhaust hood assembly.

5. Insert the hood divider between the hood sides. See Fig. 3. Secure hood divider with 2 screws (provided) on each hood side. Screws should go through the hood sides into the divider. The hood divider is also used as the bottom filter rack for the aluminum filter.. On hood for extra large cabinet install filter divider. See Fig. 4A.
6. Set the Economizer upright. (See Fig. 5.)
7. Slide the Economizer assembly into the rooftop unit. (See Fig. 5). On small and large cabinets be sure to engage the rear Economizer flange under the tabs in the return-air opening of

the unit base. (See Fig. 6)

8. Secure the Economizer to unit along side and bottom flanges using the screws provided.
9. Remove the tape securing the relief dampers in place.
10. Remove and save the 12-pin jumper plug from the unit wiring harness (located in the upper left corner of the unit). Insert the Economizer plug into the unit wiring harness. Refer to Fig. 7 for wiring diagram.

NOTE: If the power exhaust accessory is to be installed on the unit, the hood shipped with the Economizer will not be used and may be discarded. Save the aluminum filter for use in the power exhaust hood assembly.

11. The outside air temperature (OAT) is taped to the front economizer divider plate for shipping purposes. Relocate sensor to operating position as shown in Fig. 1.
12. If Economizer will be operating under enthalpy control, replace the factory installed outdoor dry bulb temperature sensor with accessory enthalpy sensor AXB078ENT. (See Fig. 1.)
13. Remove the indoor fan motor access panel. (See Fig. 8.)
14. The supply air temperature sensor looks like an eyelet terminal with wires running to it. The sensor is located on the “crimp end” and is sealed from moisture. Mount the supply air temperature sensor (provided) to the lower left section of the indoor fan blower housing. (See Fig. 9.) Use the screw provided and use existing hole. Connect the violet and pink wires to the corresponding connections on the supply air temperature sensor. (See Fig. 7.)

NOTE: Be sure that the arrow on the actuator motor is pointing to “Run” and not to “Test.” If the arrow is at “Test,” the Economizer damper will drive open. (Extra large cabinet only.)

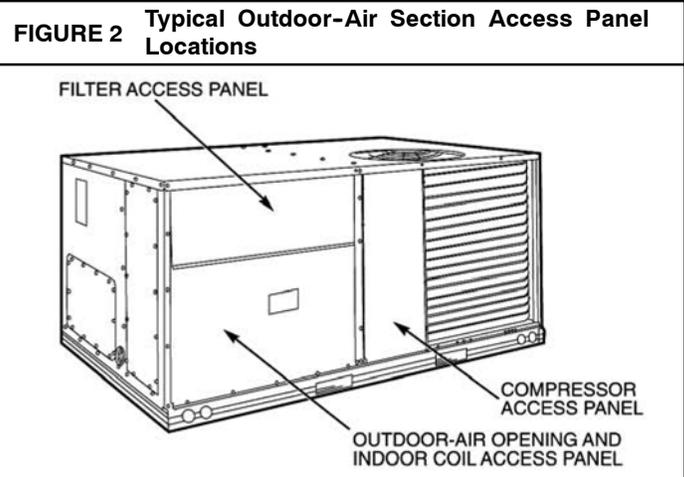
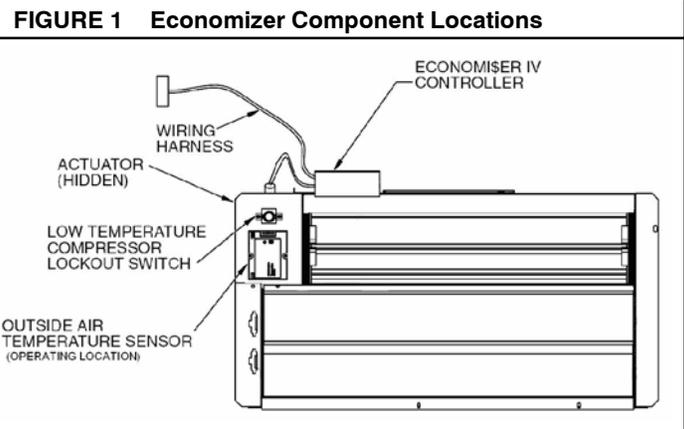
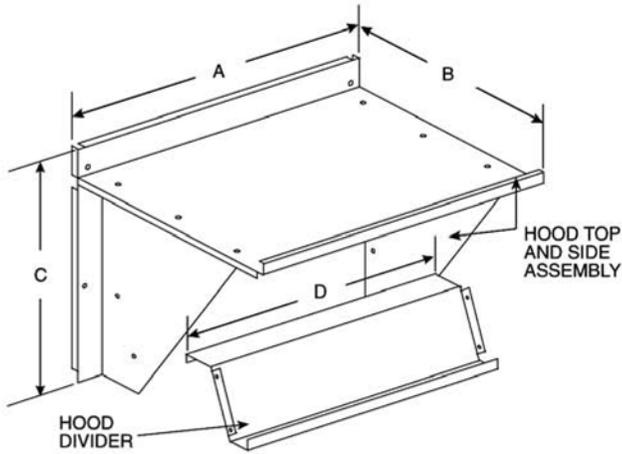


FIGURE 3 Hood Assembly



Economizer	A	B	C	D	Ship Weight
DNECOMZR020A02	33.37	17.43	19.05	29.50	55
DNECOMZR021A03	40.37	22.28	24.48	36.27	80
DNECOMZR062A00	52.92	27.03	33.41	49.92	98

Measurement = Inches, Weight = lbs.

NOTE: The DNECOMZR062A00 hood has 2 aluminum filters and a hood filter divider that installs between the filters. (See Fig. 4A.)

FIGURE 4 Filter Installation

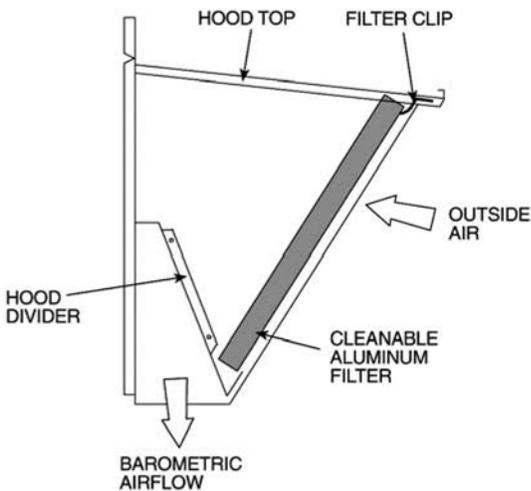


FIGURE 4A Hood for Extra Large Cabinet

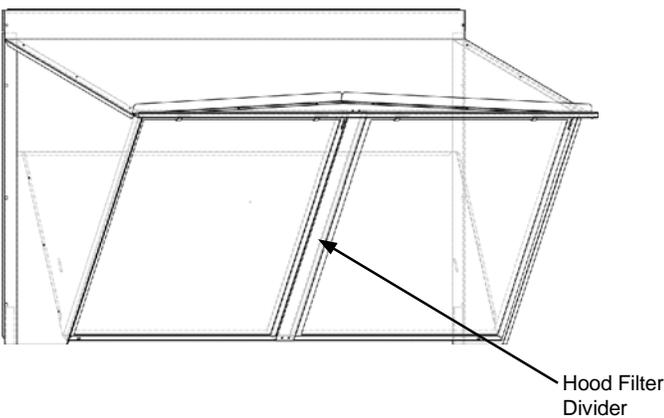


FIGURE 5 Economizer Installed in HVAC Unit

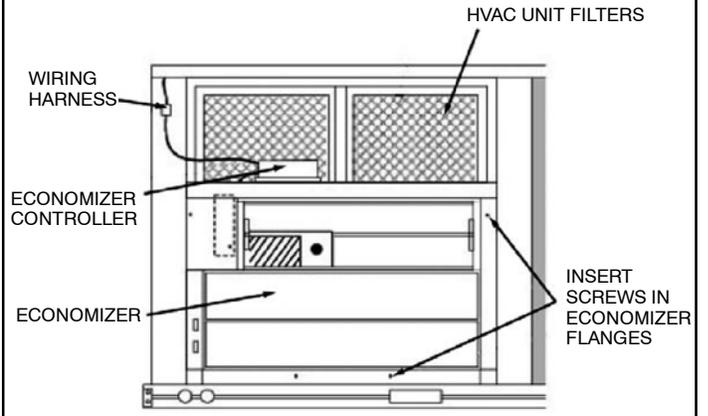
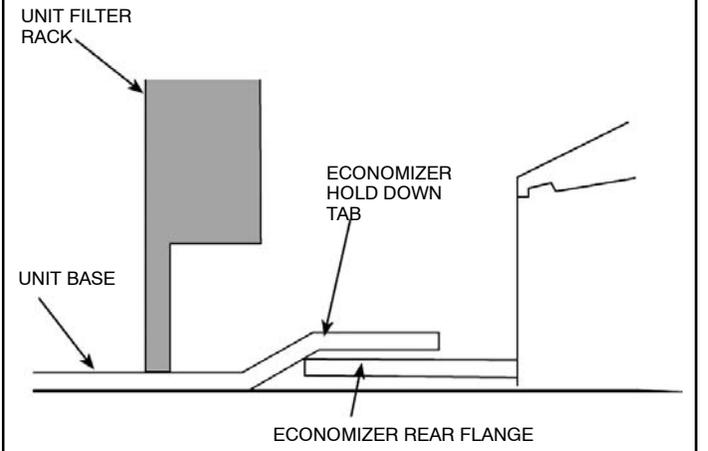


FIGURE 6 Rear Economizer Flange Installation



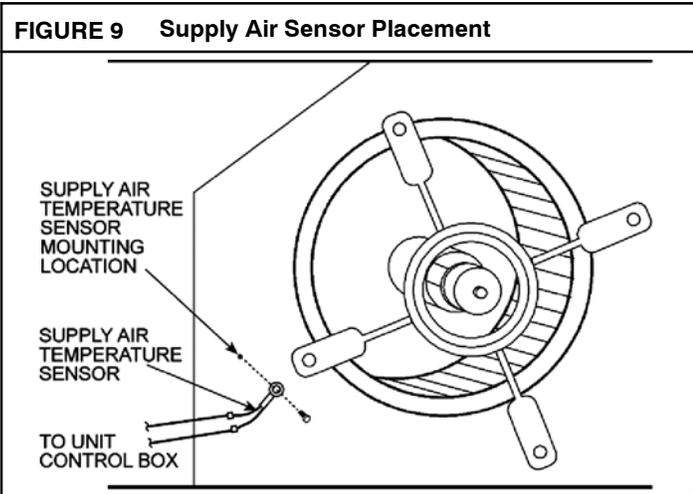
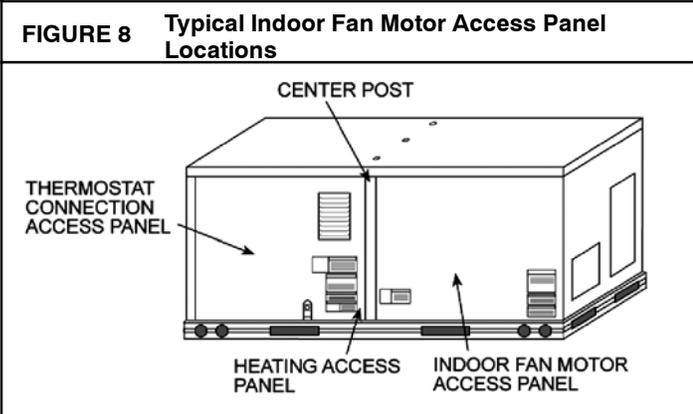
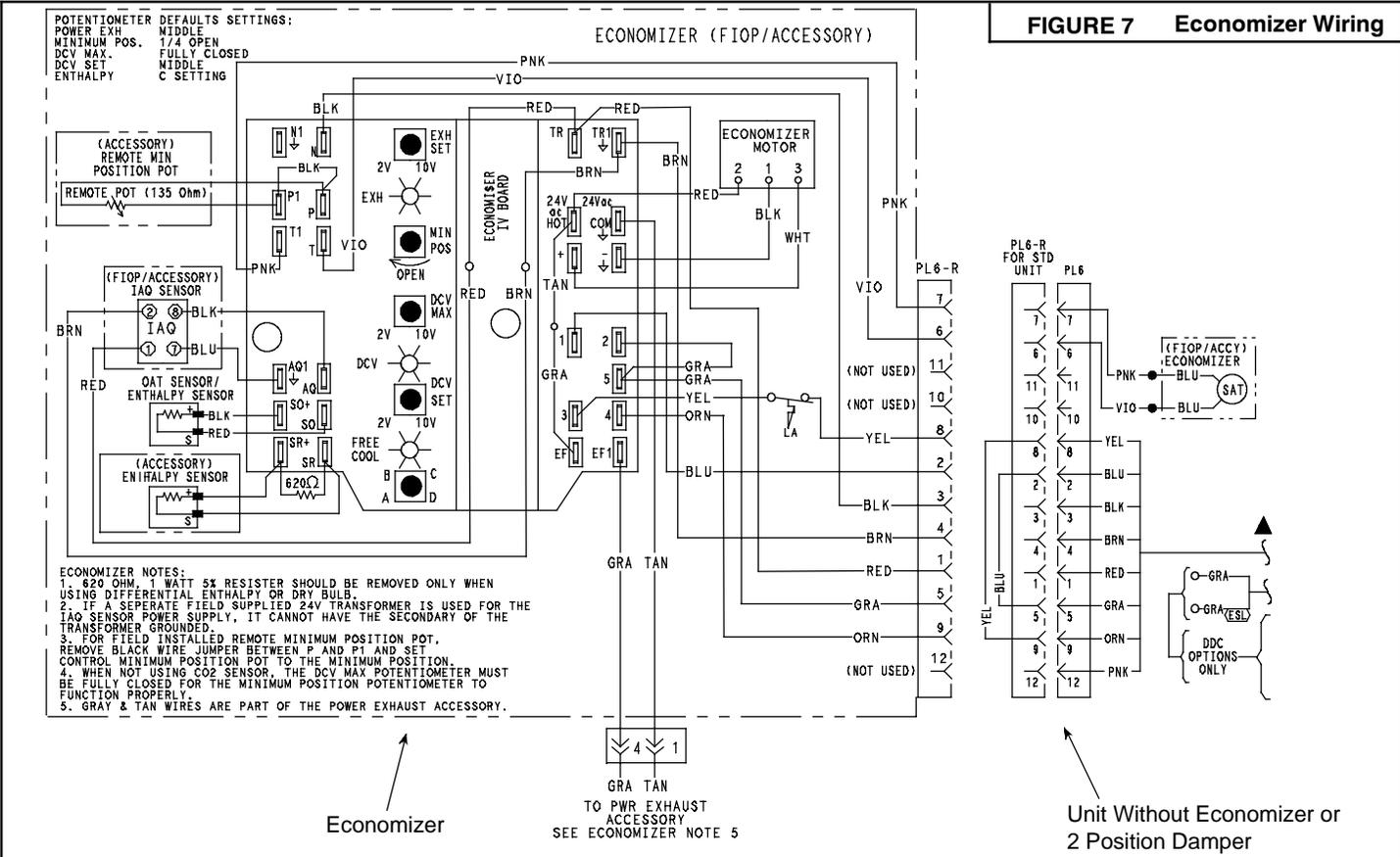
15. While everything is open install and wire any other accessories and/or sensors as applicable and convenient, per their installation instructions and/or the Configuration section of this instruction. Some accessories require that unit ducting already be installed.

NOTE: If also installing a power exhaust accessory, skip step 16 and follow the power exhaust instructions instead.

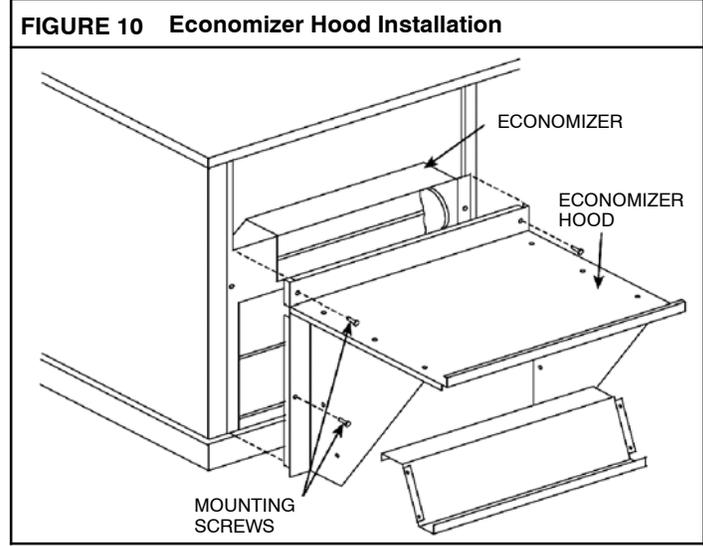
16. Install the Economizer hood over the Economizer. Use screws provided. (See Fig. 10.)

17. Review the controller setting options in the Configuration section.

- a. The standard Economizer outdoor air sensor has a factory setting of 63° F for the outdoor air temperature change over and 55° F for the supply air temperature sensor. The outdoor air temperature changeover setting is adjusted on the sensor. See fig. 12. The ABCD potentiometer on the economizer controller should be set to the "D" position.
- b. The low temperature compressor lockout switch setting is fixed at 42° F.
- c. The minimum position for the outdoor damper can be configured at the controller. When not using CO2 sensors, set the DCV Max potentiometer to completely closed (CCW) to insure that the Minimum Position potentiometer functions correctly. When using a remote minimum position potentiometer, the Min Pos Pot on the controller must be fully CW.
- d. Settings on the optional outdoor enthalpy sensor, indoor enthalpy sensor, power exhaust and CO2 sensor can be configured at the controller.



18. Check all wiring for safety then reapply power to the unit. Verify correct operation and setting of the accessory(s) per the Configuration and Operations sections of the instruction.
19. Replace the indoor fan motor access panel.
20. Replace the filter access panel. Slide top of panel into track and lift. Push bottom of panel into place.
21. Install the economizer hood filter(s) by opening the filter clips which are located underneath the hood top. Insert the aluminum filter(s) into the bottom filter rack (hood divider). Push the filter into position past the open filter clips. Close the filter clips to lock the filter into place. (See Fig. 4.)



CONFIGURATION

Economizer Control Modes — Determine the Economizer control mode before set up of the control. Some modes of operation may require different sensors. Refer to Table 3. The Economizer is supplied from the factory with a supply air temperature sensor, a low temperature compressor lockout switch, and an outdoor air temperature sensor. This allows for operation of the Economizer with outdoor air dry bulb changeover control. Additional accessories can be added to allow for different types of changeover control and operation of the Economizer and unit.

TABLE 5 - SUPPLY AIR SENSOR TEMPERATURE / RESISTANCE VALUES

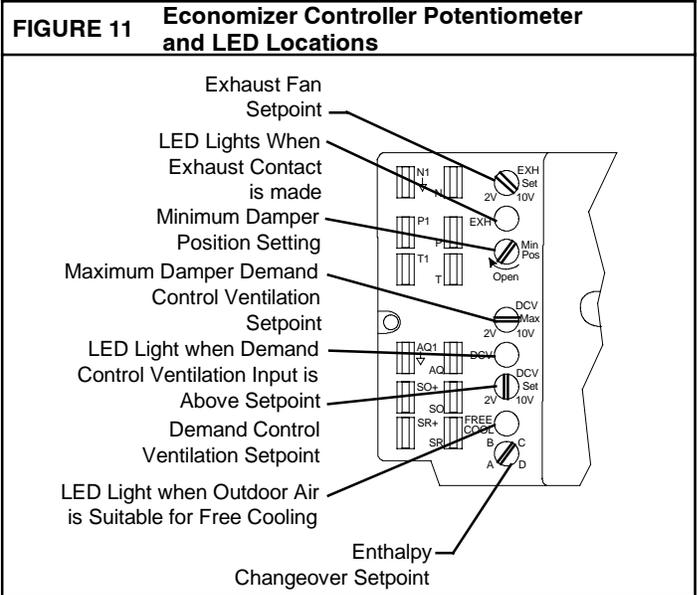
TEMPERATURE (F)	RESISTANCE (ohms)
-58	211,250
-40	100,680
-22	53,010
-4	29,091
14	16,570
32	9,795
50	5,970
68	3,747
77	3,000
86	2,416
104	1,597
122	1,080
140	746
158	525
176	376
185	321
194	274
212	203
230	153
248	116
257	102
266	89
284	70
302	55

THERMOSTATS — The Economizer control works with conventional thermostats that have a Y1 (cool stage 1), Y2 (cool stage 2), W1 (heat stage 1), W2 (heat stage 2), and G (fan). The Economizer control does not support space temperature sensors. Connections are made at the thermostat section of the central terminal board located in the main unit control box.

NOTE: When using differential enthalpy control and “integrated economizer operation” is desired, a 2-stage cooling thermostat is required even on 1-stage cooling units (e.g. 2-6 ton rooftop units). A thermostat lead must be made between Y2-output on thermostat and Y2-input on rooftop unit’s Central Terminal Board (CTB). Internal wiring between Y2-input on the unit CTB and the economizer controller’s Y2 input already exists in unit wiring harness and the economizer plug, so no field modifications are required.

OCCUPANCY CONTROL (R22 MODELS) — The factory default configuration for the Economizer control is occupied mode. Occupied status is provided by the black wire from Pin 3. When unoccupied mode is desired, install a field supplied timeclock function interrupting the black wire to the N terminal. (See Fig. 7) When the timeclock contacts are closed, the Economizer control will be in occupied mode. When the timeclock contacts are open (removing the 24-v signal from terminal N), the Economizer IV will be in unoccupied mode.

OCCUPANCY CONTROL (R410A MODELS) — The factory default configuration for the Economizer control is occupied mode. Occupied status is provided by installing a field-supplied timeclock function on the OCCUPANCY terminals on the CTB (Central Terminal Board) in the unit’s main control box and cutting the “CUT FOR OCCUPANCY” jumper on the CTB (See Fig. 17). When the timeclock contacts are closed, the Economizer control will be in occupied mode. When the timeclock contacts are open removing the 24v signal from terminal N, the Economizer will be in unoccupied mode.



SUPPLY AIR TEMPERATURE (SAT) SENSOR — The supply air temperature sensor is a 3 K thermistor located at the inlet of the indoor fan. (See Fig. 9) This sensor is field installed. The operating range of temperature measurement is 0° to 158° F. See Table 5 for sensor temperature/resistance values. The temperature sensor looks like an eyelet terminal with wires running to it. The sensor is located in the “crimp end” and is sealed from moisture.

LOW TEMPERATURE COMPRESSOR LOCKOUT SWITCH — The Economizer is equipped with a low ambient temperature lockout switch located in the outdoor airstream which is used to lock out the compressors below a 42° F ambient temperature. (See Fig. 1)

OUTDOOR AIR TEMPERATURE (OAT) SENSOR — The outdoor air temperature sensor (HH57AC080) is a 10 to 20 mA device used to measure the outdoor-air temperature. The outdoor-air temperature is used to determine when the Economizer can be used for free cooling. The sensor has 8 selectable temperature changeover set points, ranging from 48° F to 78° F. The temperature changeover is set using the 3 dip switches on the sensor. (See Fig. 12)

OUTDOOR DRY BULB CHANGEOVER — The standard controller for field installed accessory economizers is shipped from the factory configured for outdoor dry bulb changeover control. For this control mode, the outdoor temperature is compared to a selectable set point on the OAT sensor. If the outdoor air temperature is above the set point, the Economizer will adjust the outdoor air dampers to minimum position. If the outdoor air temperature is below the set point, the position of the outdoor air dampers will be controlled to provide free cooling using outdoor air. When in this mode, the Free Cool LED next to the outdoor enthalpy set point (ABCD) potentiometer will be on. The changeover temperature set point is controlled by the dip switches on the sensor. See Fig. 12 for the switch positions corresponding to the temperature changeover values. The ABCD potentiometer on the controller should be turned fully clockwise (CW) to the “D” position.

FIGURE 12 Selectable Temperature Options

DIP SWITCH POSITION	CHANGEOVER TEMPERATURE
ON OFF 1 2 3 	48°F
ON OFF 1 2 3 	53°F
ON OFF 1 2 3 	55°F
ON OFF 1 2 3 	58°F
ON OFF 1 2 3 	63°F
ON OFF 1 2 3 	68°F
ON OFF 1 2 3 	73°F
ON OFF 1 2 3 	78°F

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OUTDOOR ENTHALPY CHANGEOVER — For enthalpy control, accessory enthalpy sensor (part number HH57AC078) is required. Replace the standard outdoor dry bulb temperature sensor with the accessory enthalpy sensor in the same mounting location. (See Fig. 1) When the outdoor air enthalpy rises above the outdoor enthalpy changeover set point, the outdoor-air damper moves to its minimum position. The outdoor enthalpy changeover set point is set with the outdoor enthalpy set point (ABCD) potentiometer on the Economizer controller. The set points are A, B, C, and D (See Figs. 11, 14 and 15). The factory-installed 620-ohm jumper must be in place across terminals SR and SR+ on Economizer controller. (See Fig. 7). When not using CO2 sensors, set the DCV Max potentiometer to completely closed (CCW) to insure that the Minimum Position potentiometer functions correctly.

DIFFERENTIAL ENTHALPY CONTROL - For differential enthalpy control, the economizer controller uses two enthalpy sensors (AXB078ENT and DNENTDIF004A00), one in the outside air and one in the return airstream. The economizer controller compares the outdoor air enthalpy to the return air enthalpy to determine economizer use. The controller selects the lower enthalpy air (return or outdoor) for cooling. For example, when the outdoor air has a lower enthalpy than the return air and is below the set point, the economizer opens to bring in outdoor air for free cooling.

Replace the standard outside air dry bulb temperature sensor with the accessory enthalpy sensor in the same mounting location. See Fig. 1. Mount the return air enthalpy sensor in the return air duct. See Fig. 7 and 13. When using this mode of changeover control, turn the enthalpy set point potentiometer fully clockwise to the D setting.

POWER EXHAUST SET POINT ADJUSTMENT—If the optional power exhaust accessory is installed, the exhaust set point will determine when the power exhaust fan runs based on damper position. The set point is modified with the Exhaust Fan Set Point (EXH SET) potentiometer. (See Fig. 15) The set point represents the damper position above which the exhaust fans will be turned on. When there is a call for exhaust, the Economizer controller provides a 45 +/- 15 second delay before exhaust fan activation to allow the dampers to open. This delay allows the damper to reach the appropriate position to avoid unnecessary fan overload.

⚠ CAUTION

EQUIPMENT DAMAGE HAZARD

Failure to follow this caution could result in equipment damage.

If a separate field-supplied transformer is used to power the IAQ sensor, the sensor must not be grounded or the economizer control board will be damaged.

FIGURE 13 Return Air Sensor Mounting Location

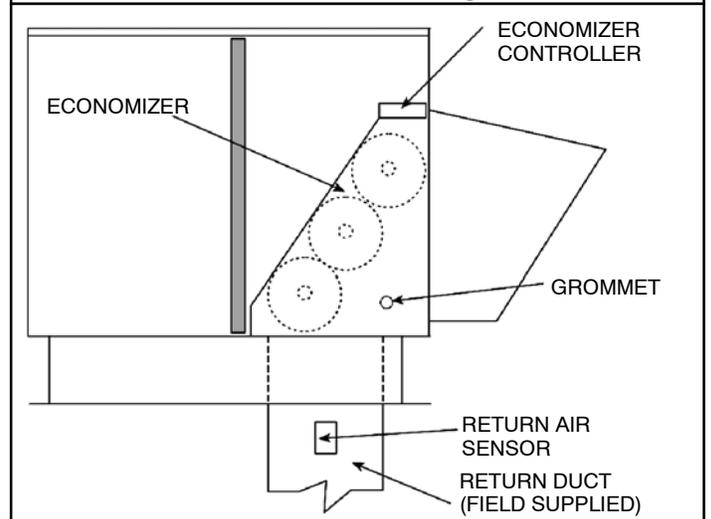


FIGURE 14 Enthalpy Changeover Set Points

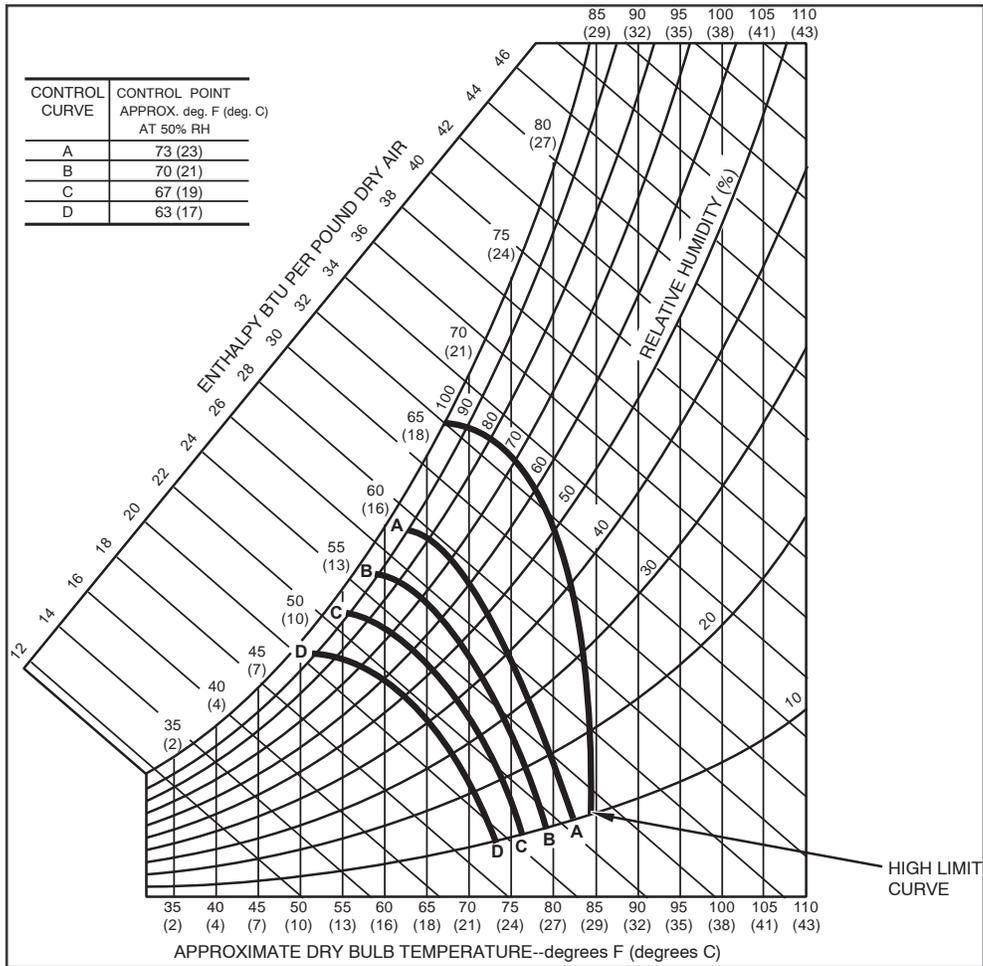


FIGURE 15 Economizer Controller

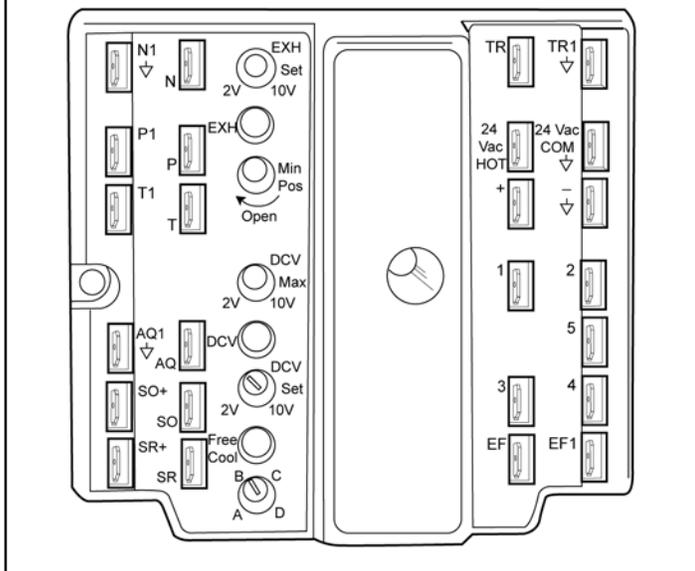
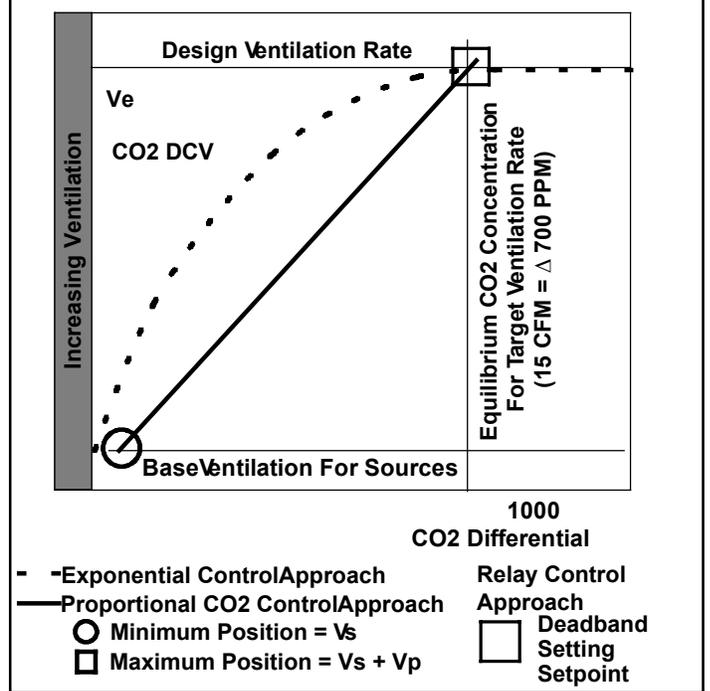


FIGURE 16 Proportional and Exponential Control



MINIMUM DAMPER POSITION CONTROL —There is a minimum damper position potentiometer on the Economizer controller. (See Fig. 11). Adjust the Min Pos potentiometer to allow the minimum or base amount of outdoor air, as required by local codes, to enter the building. Make minimum position adjustments with at least 10°F temperature difference between the outdoor and return-air temperatures. The minimum damper position maintains the minimum airflow for full occupancy into the building during the occupied period when demand control ventilation is not being used).

When the control is operating in Demand Control Ventilation (DCV) mode (see separate section following), the minimum damper position sets the minimum ventilation position for VOC (volatile organic compound) contaminant removal during lightly occupied periods. In this mode the DCV Max potentiometer is used for fully occupied ventilation.

NOTE: When DCV is not being used, set the DCV Max potentiometer to completely closed (CCW) to insure that the Minimum Position potentiometer functions correctly. If the DCV Max is set more open than Min Pos and <1 Vdc is detected across the CO2 sensor terminals, then DCV Max will override and become the actual lower limit on damper position.

To determine the minimum position setting, perform the following procedure:

1. Calculate the appropriate mixed air temperature using the following formula:

$$(T_O \times OA/100) + (T_R \times RA/100) = T_M$$

T_O = Outdoor-Air Temperature

OA = Percent of Outdoor Air

T_R = Return-Air Temperature

RA = Percent of Return Air

T_M = Mixed-Air Temperature

As an example, if DCV is not being used and local codes require 10% outdoor air during occupied conditions, outdoor-air temperature is 60° F, and return-air temperature is 75° F.

$$(60 \times .10) + (75 \times .90) = 73.5^\circ \text{ F}$$

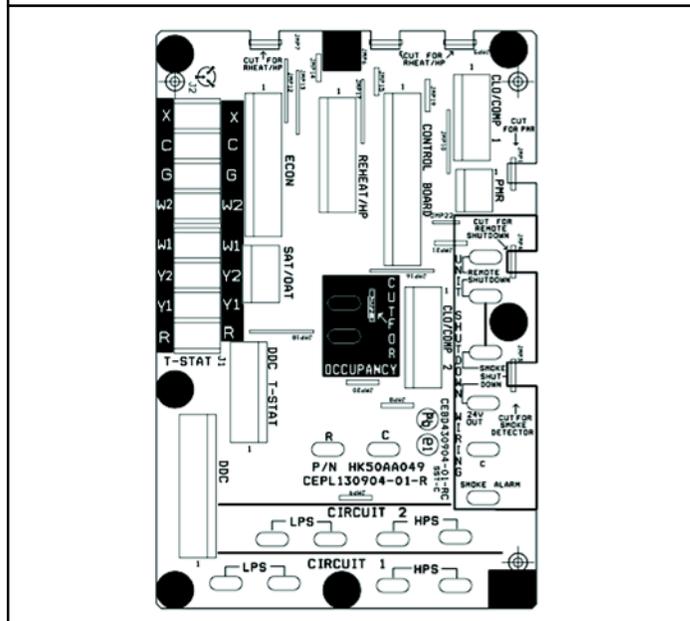
2. Disconnect the supply air sensor from terminals T and T1 (See Fig. 14) and jumper them together. This fools the controller into believing the mixed air temperature is 55° F so it does not modulate the damper.
3. Ensure that the factory-installed jumper is in place across terminals P and P1 (for remote control of damper position see the paragraph following.)
4. Connect 24 Vac across terminals TR and TR1 (factory wiring should ensure this if the 12-pin plug is connected). Carefully adjust the Min Pos potentiometer until the measured mixed-air temperature matches the calculated value. Measurement must be done with a separate thermometer or sensor accurate to $\pm 0.5^\circ \text{ F}$ because you have fooled the unit controls in step 2 above.
5. If you are going to set the DCV maximum ventilation position with the DCV Max potentiometer, do it now while you have 24Vac across terminal TR & TR1. See the DEMAND CONTROLLED VENTILATION section following.
6. Remove the jumper and reconnect the supply air sensor to terminals T and T1.

Remote control of the Economizer damper is desirable when requiring additional temporary ventilation. If a field-supplied remote potentiometer (Honeywell part number S963B1128) is wired to the Economizer controller, the minimum position of the damper can be controlled from a remote location. If remote damper positioning is being used, use the same steps 1 & 2 above and then follow these additional steps to determine the remote position setting for the desired percent airflow.

3. Remove the factory installed black jumper connecting terminals P & P1 (See Fig. 7)
4. Turn the Economizer Min Pos potentiometer fully clockwise.

5. Connect the remote minimum position potentiometer across terminals P & P1.
6. Connect 24 Vac across terminals TR and TR1.
7. Carefully adjust the remote minimum position potentiometer until the measured mixed-air temperature matches the calculated value.
8. Reconnect the supply air sensor to terminals T and T1.

FIGURE 17 Central Terminal Board



DAMPER MOVEMENT - Damper movement from full open to full closed (or vice versa) takes 3 minutes.

DEMAND CONTROL VENTILATION (DCV) - Demand controlled ventilation uses an optional accessory carbon dioxide (CO2) sensor to measure the amount of CO2 in indoor air. The controller uses this input to adjust outside air ventilation to maintain indoor air quality (IAQ) based on a user configurable maximum CO2 level. This typically reduces outside air intake requirements and therefore energy consumption.

When using the Economizer for demand controlled ventilation, you will need to adjust three controller potentiometers to set:

- the minimum damper position to ventilate the lightly occupied building
- the triggering CO2 level to begin opening the damper
- the maximum damper position to provide fresh air to for a fully occupied building.

The damper settings (in terms of % fresh air flow) and the CO2 level in term of parts per million (ppm) should be provided to you by the consulting engineer(s) on the job, calculated based on building codes and/or ASHRAE Standard 62.1. Examples in this instruction use typical numbers.

To set up DCV

1. Disconnect the CO2 sensor if already connected.
2. Determine and set the minimum damper position per the MINIMUM DAMPER POSITION CONTROL section above, noting that the definition of minimum ventilation changes for DCV. Make sure that DCV Max potentiometer is set to completely closed (CCW) during this procedure.
3. Determine and set the DCV maximum damper position using the same procedure from MINIMUM DAMPER POSITION CONTROL section above except:
 - SAdjust the DCV Max potentiometer instead of MIN POS.
4. Determine and set the minimum CO2 value where the damper should start to open by adjusting the DCV Set potentiometer. See also the CO2 SENSOR CONFIGURATION section

following. Background CO2 level is around 400 ppm and a typical starting ventilation threshold is 600 ppm above background for a total value of 1000 ppm. The factory default setting on factory-supplied sensors is a measuring range of 0 -2000 ppm with a 0-10 Vdc proportional (linear) output. This means 1000 ppm would result in ~5V output. The DCV Set potentiometer comes from the factory set at 50%, but it is 50% of 2-10Vdc which is 6 Vdc, not 5. To set the DCV Set potentiometer correctly to activate DCV at 1000ppm of CO2 you must do one of the following:

- Provide a 5 Vdc signal (3 fresh batteries in series would give you ≥ 4.5 Vdc, probably closer to 4.8 Vdc) and adjust the potentiometer until the DCV LED just lights, or
- Estimate setting by adjusting pot 3/8 turn clockwise for 5 Vdc setting.
- Don't touch the pot at all. Instead adjust the voltage output range on the CO2 sensor from 0-10 Vdc default to 2-10 Vdc so it matches the pot. See also the CO2 SENSOR CONFIGURATION section following.

⚠ CAUTION

EQUIPMENT DAMAGE HAZARD

Failure to follow this caution could result in equipment damage.

If a separate field-supplied transformer is used to power the IAQ sensor, the sensor must not be grounded or the economizer control board will be damaged.

CO2 / INDOOR AIR QUALITY (IAQ) SENSOR - Mount the accessory IAQ sensor according to manufacturer specifications in the space or return air duct. The IAQ sensor should be wired to the AQ and AQ1 terminals of the controller.

CO₂ SENSOR CONFIGURATION - Set up the CO2 sensor according to the manufacturer's instructions that come with the unit. The default setting on factory-supplied sensors is a measuring range of 0 - 2000 ppm CO2 concentration with a 0 - 10 Vdc proportional (linear) output. If you followed the instructions above these settings should be fine as is.

NOTE: The Economizer control assumes the presence of a correctly functioning CO2 sensor if the voltage across the AQ – AQ1 terminals ≥ 1 Vdc, because it assumes the sensors are set up for 2 – 10 Vdc output. Otherwise it will not operate in DCV mode and instead opens the dampers to the more open of the MIN POS and DCV Max set points. factory-supplied sensors' default settings are 0 – 10 Vdc, but because there is always CO2 in the air, you should still read at least 2 Vdc under normal circumstances. However if you reprogram the factory-supplied sensors (to increase the range, change the output voltage, etc.) it is possible to lower the sensor voltage output to where you might have problems. Therefore, if you reprogram a factory-supplied CO2 sensor, you should also adjust the minimum voltage output up from 0 to 2 Vdc to avoid this issue.

Factory-supplied sensors offer the option of changing to an exponential anticipatory response (see Fig. 16) which generates higher output voltages at midrange sensor readings to make the controller introduce more outside ventilation air at lower CO2 concentrations. Continuing the example from step 3 of the DEMAND CONTROLLED VENTILATION section, if after DCV Set adjustment you changed the CO2 sensor from proportional to exponential, the sensor voltage output would reach 5 Vdc at a CO2 concentration below 1000 ppm, fooling the controller into opening sooner to anticipate ventilation demands. Exponential anticipatory response would be appropriate for zones with:

- large air volumes such as gyms or theaters where higher CO2 levels might take a while to build up or reach the sensor.
- widely varying occupancy levels

- HVAC equipment that cannot exceed the required ventilation rate at design conditions. Exceeding the required ventilation rate means the equipment can condition air at a maximum ventilation rate that is greater than the required ventilation rate for maximum occupancy.

NOTE: The exponential anticipatory response setting only actually works like it should if the Economizer control DCV Set potentiometer is adjusted based on the original linear output. If you adjust it using the actual value of exponential voltage output from the sensor, it will not respond any faster.

DEHUMIDIFICATION OF FRESH AIR WITH DCV CONTROL —Information from ASHRAE indicates that the largest humidity load on any zone is the fresh air introduced. For some applications, an energy recovery unit can be added to reduce the moisture content of the fresh air being brought into the building when the enthalpy is high. In most cases, the normal heating and cooling processes are more than adequate to remove the humidity loads for most commercial applications. If normal rooftop heating and cooling operation is not adequate for the outdoor humidity level, an energy recovery unit and/or a dehumidification option should be considered.

OPERATION

When outside air temperatures are below return air temperatures the possibility exists for “free cooling,” similar to opening a window instead of turning on your air conditioner. The EconoMi\$er opens outdoor air dampers to admit cool outside air to the inlet of the supply air fan instead of activating the unit's compressor(s). This opening is controlled by a variety of standard and optional control strategies based on temperature, enthalpy and/or CO2 content of indoor and/or outdoor air. Relief dampers dump relatively hotter return air outdoors at the same time, optionally assisted by the power exhaust accessory. See Table 6 for a summary of controller logic.

SEQUENCE OF OPERATION—For Economizer operation, there must be a thermostat call for the fan (G). This will move the damper to its minimum position (as controlled by the MIN POS potentiometer) during the occupied mode. When outside air conditions are such that free cooling is not available, the compressor will be controlled by the thermostat. If free cooling can be used, as determined from the appropriate sensors (dry bulb temperature, enthalpy, or differential enthalpy) and changeover control schedule, a call for cooling (Y1 closes at the thermostat) will cause the Economizer control to provide a 50° to 55°F supply-air into the zone. As the supply air temperature (SAT) fluctuates above 55°F concurrent with Compressor 1 operation, the low ambient lockout thermostat will block compressor operation with Economizer operation below 42°F outside-air temperature.

If a field-installed accessory CO2 sensor is connected to the Economizer control, a demand controlled ventilation strategy will begin to operate in parallel with the free cooling strategy. As the CO2 level in the zone increases above the CO2 set point position (as controlled by the DCV set potentiometer), the position of the damper will be increased proportionally to the DCV Max position (as controlled by the DCV Max potentiometer). As the CO2 level decreases because of the increase in fresh air, the outdoor-air damper will be proportionally closed back down to the minimum open position. Damper position will follow the higher demand condition from the DCV mode or free cooling mode.

Performance Data — Refer to Fig. 18 for barometric relief capacity. Refer to Fig. 19 for return air pressure drop.

FIGURE 18 Barometric Relief Flow Capacity

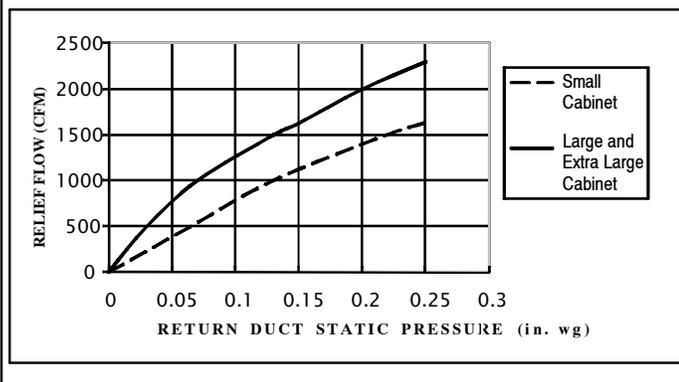


FIGURE 19 Return Air Pressure Drop

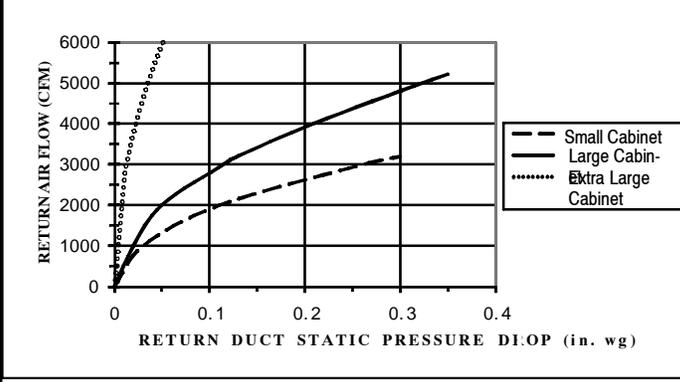


TABLE 6 - ECONOMIZER INPUT / OUTPUT LOGIC

Demand Control Ventilation (DCV)	INPUTS				OUTPUTS			
	Enthalpy ^A		Y1	Y2	Compressor		N Terminal ^B	
	Outdoor	Return			Stage 1	Stage 2	Occupied	Unoccupied
Below set (DCV LED Off)	High (Free Cooling LED Off)	Low	On	On	On	On	Minimum position	Closed
			On	Off	On	Off		
	Low (Free Cooling LED On)	High	On	On	On	Off	Modulating ^C (between min. position and full-open)	Modulating ^C (between closed and full-open)
			Off	Off	Off	Off	Minimum position	Closed
Above set (DCV LED On)	High (Free Cooling LED Off)	Low	On	On	On	On	Modulating ^D (between min. position and DCV maximum)	Modulating ^{DG} (between closed and DCV maximum)
			On	Off	On	Off		
	Low (Free Cooling LED On)	High	On	On	On	Off	Modulating ^E	Modulating ^F
			Off	Off	Off	Off		

- ^A For single enthalpy control, the module compares outdoor enthalpy to the ABCD set point.
- ^B Power at N terminal determines Occupied/Unoccupied setting: 24 vac (Occupied), no power (Unoccupied).
- ^C Modulation is based on the supply-air sensor signal.
- ^D Modulation is based on the DCV signal. If the CO2 sensor input (AQ-AQ1) terminals is < 1Vdc or the sensor has failed, the motor will drive to MIN POS or DCV MAX which ever is highest.
- ^E Modulation is based on the greater of DCV and mixed air sensor signals, between minimum position and either maximum position (DCV) or fully open (mixed air signal).
- ^F Modulation is based on the greater of DCV and mixed air sensor signals, between closed and either maximum position (DCV) or fully open (mixed air signal).
- ^G Modulation is based on the DCV signal, if the CO2 sensor input (AQ-AQ1) terminals is < 1Vdc or the sensor has failed, the motor will drive DCV MAX in occupied mode. When power is cut to the economizer (fan is off) then the damper will spring return closed.

CHECKOUT AND TROUBLESHOOTING

Checkout requires a 9V battery, 620 ohm, 1.2K ohm, 5.6K ohm, and 6.8K ohm resistors. Use table 7 and Fig. 20 for checkout.

⚠ CAUTION

EQUIPMENT DAMAGE HAZARD

Excessive force can damage potentiometer controls.

Use a small screwdriver when adjusting enthalpy changeover and minimum damper position controls.

FIGURE 20 Meter Location for Checkout and Troubleshooting

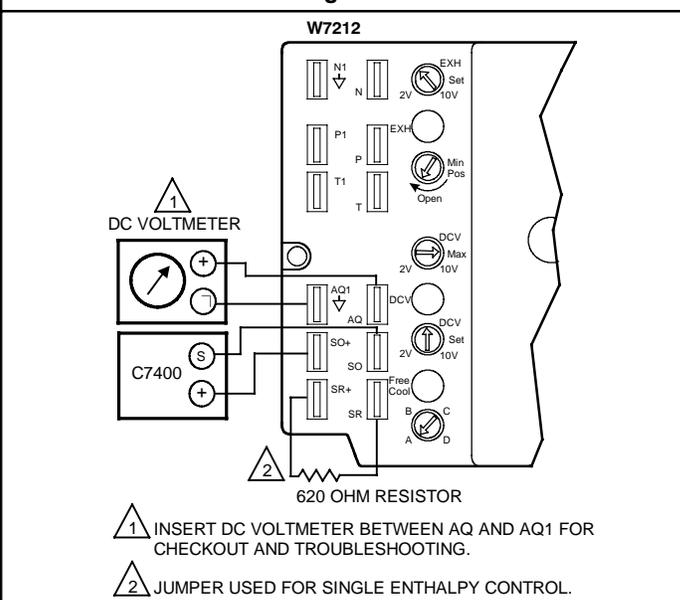


TABLE 7 - CHECKOUT FOR ECONOMIZER

Step	Checkout Procedure	Proper Response
1.	<p>CHECKOUT PREPARATION FOR ECONOMIZING ONLY</p> <p>Disconnect power at TR and TR1.</p> <p>Disconnect devices at P and P1</p> <p>Jumper P to P1 (defaults to on board MIN POS potentiometer)</p> <p>Place 5.6K ohm resistor across T and Ta1 (Blue sleeve provides input to economizer that the MAT is between 50-55°F.</p> <p>Jumper TR to 1 (call for cooling from the thermostat).</p> <p>W7212 only: Jumper TR to N (places economizer in occupied mode).</p> <p>If connected, remove C7400 Enthalpy Sensor from terminals S_O and +.</p> <p>Connect 1.2K ohm, from 4074EJM Checkout Resistor kit, (purple sleeve) across terminals S_O and + (makes OA enthalpy high).</p> <p>Place 620 ohm resistor (white sleeve) across S_R and + (makes return enthalpy lower than OA).</p> <p>Set MIN POS and DCV MAX potentiometers fully CCW.</p> <p>Turn DCV setpoint potentiometer mid position (this sets the DCV ventilation at approximately 1000 ppm).</p> <p>Turn exhaust potentiometer to mid position (motor will be approximately 50% open when the exhaust fan contacts make).</p> <p>Set enthalpy potentiometer to D.</p> <p>Apply power (24 Vac) to terminals TR and TR1.</p>	<p>All LED are off; Exhaust Fan contacts are open</p>
2.	<p>DIFFERENTIAL ENTHALPY</p> <p>Execute step one, Checkout Preparation</p> <p>Turn DCV MAX to mid position.</p> <p>Place 620 ohm resistor across S_O and + (white sleeve resistor makes OA enthalpy low).</p> <p>Place 1.2K ohm resistor across S_R and + (purple sleeve resistor makes RA enthalpy high).</p> <p>Remove 620 ohm resistor from S_O and + .</p>	<p>---</p> <p>---</p> <p>Free cool LED turns on; motor drives to approximately 45 degrees (half) open.</p> <p>Free cool LED turns off; motor drives closed.</p>
3.	<p>SINGLE ENTHALPY</p> <p>Execute step one, Checkout Preparation</p> <p>Turn DCV MAX to mid position.</p> <p>Set enthalpy potentiometer to A (fully CCW).</p> <p>Set enthalpy potentiometer to D (fully CW).</p>	<p>---</p> <p>Free cool LED turns on; motor drives to approximately 45 degrees (half) open.</p> <p>Free cool LED turns off; motor drives closed.</p>
4.	<p>DCV AND EXHAUST</p> <p>Execute step one, Checkout Preparation</p> <p>LED for both DCV and Exhaust should be off.</p> <p>Turn DCV MAX to mid position.</p> <p>Turn MIN POS fully CW.</p> <p>Turn MIN POS and DCV MAX to fully CCW.</p> <p>Turn DCV MAX to mid position. Connect 9v battery positive to AQ and negative to AQ1.</p> <p>Remove jumper from N terminal (economizer goes into not occupied mode).</p> <p>Adjust DCV MAX towards CW.</p> <p>Adjust DCV MAX towards CCW.</p> <p>Reconnect jumper to N terminal.</p> <p>Adjust DCV MAX and MIN POS pots.</p> <p>Adjust DCV MAX and MIN POS pots to fully CCW.</p> <p>Remove power from N terminal adjust MIN POS towards CW.</p> <p>Adjust DCV MAX towards CW.</p>	<p>---</p> <p>Motor drives to mid position, 45 degrees open.</p> <p>Motor drives to fully open.</p> <p>Motor drives closed</p> <p>LED for both DCV and Exhaust turn on. Actuator drives to 45 degrees open.</p> <p>Motor remains at 45 degrees open.</p> <p>Motor will move to position set by DCV MAX pot.</p> <p>Motor will drive closed.</p> <p>Motor will drive to the most open position of the pots.</p> <p>Motor should not move.</p> <p>Motor will move to position set by DCV MAX pot.</p>

TABLE 7 - CHECKOUT FOR ECONOMIZER (CONT.)

5.	MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM POSITION	
	Execute step one, Checkout Preparation	---
	Connect 9V battery positive to AQ and negative to AQ1. Adjust DCV MAX potentiometer to mid position.	DCV LED turns on. Actuator drives to 45 degrees open.
	Turn DCV maximum position potentiometer to fully CCW.	Actuator drives fully closed.
	Turn minimum position potentiometer to midpoint.	Actuator drives to 45 degrees open.
	Turn minimum position potentiometer fully cw.	Actuator drives fully open.
	Turn MIN POS in full CCW.	Actuator drives fully closed.
	W7212: Remove jumper from TR and N.	Actuator drives fully closed.
6.	MIXED AIR INPUT	
	Execute step one, Checkout Preparation	---
	Turn DCV MAX to mid position, set enthalpy potentiometer to A.	Free cool LED turns on. Actuator drives to 45 degrees open.
	Remove 5.6K ohm resistor (green sleeve) and place jumper from T and T1.	Actuator drives to 45 degrees open.
	Remove jumper from T and T1 and leave open.	Actuator drives fully closed.