Mircom

OpenBAS BUILDING AUTOMATION SYSTEM

OpenBAS-HV-VAVFC

HVAC Controller for Variable Air Volume Boxes and Fan and Coil Applications

Installation Manual

LT-6132 Rev. 1.2
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1.0 Introduction

This document provides information on installing the OpenBAS-HV-VAVFC wireless controller.

1.1 OpenBAS-HV-VAVFC HVAC Controller for Variable Air Volume Boxes and Fan and Coil Applications

Mircom's OpenBAS-HV-VAVFC is a terminal controller for variable air volume (VAV) boxes and fan and coil applications. It has wireless and RS-485 wired interfaces with support for multiple protocols.

OpenBAS-HV-VAVFC is designed to cover all industry standard HVAC unitary applications such as:

- Fan & Coil
- VAV Boxes
- Cooling with Reheat VAV Boxes
- Parallel Fan VAV Boxes
- Series Fan VAV Boxes
- Dual-Duct VAV Systems
- Heat Pumps
- Unit Ventilators
- Chilled Ceilings

OpenBAS-HV-VAVFC has a built-in RF receiver and works with the OpenBAS-HV-WLSTH wireless temperature sensor to reduce the cost of installation and minimize the impact on existing partition walls.

1.1.1 Features

The Controller can be integrated into existing or new Building Automation Systems.

- Easy Configuration: the controller comes with various template configurations.
- Supports wireless, wired or bus driven temperature and humidity sensors.
- Perform retrofits with minimal impact on architecture and materials.
- Wireless communication permits the optimization of sensor placement, easy relocation of sensors, removes the need to open walls and extensive installation work.
- Install wireless devices on any surfaces, such as glass, wood, brick and stone.

The OpenBAS-HV-VAVFC integrates into Mircom's unified platform for automating HVAC and mechanical rooms as well as incorporating energy management features and lighting control to offer building owners and managers a seamless operation with the following features:

- Modular design to cover small, medium or large projects.
- Industry standard field bus protocols to integrate into existing BAS systems, such as BACnet, Modbus, Optomux, N2-Open, and ASCII.

- Connects to the NWK-ETH3 controller for integration into IP networks and uses the most advanced features and protocols such as distributed computing, USB and Cloud storage, HTML5, JavaScript, XML, Ajax, SMS, and GSM.
- Modular add-ons for every Building Automation System solution.
- The OpenBAS software which provides owners and managers a single solution for managing all their building's automation needs.

2.0 Overview

2.1 Components

2.1.1 Controllers

Table 1 Controllers

Picture	Model	Description
	OpenBAS-HV-VAVFC	Wireless Fan & Coil or VAV controller for variable air volume (VAV) applications • Wireless receiver for up to 10 OpenBAS transmitters • Differential pressure sensor for pressure independent VAV applications • Two universal inputs • 5 digital relay outputs • Two analog outputs • Two field bus connections with RS-485 driver • Can be set up as master or slave
	OpenBAS-HV-FCX	Fan & Coil or VAV controller for variable air volume (VAV) applications • Two universal inputs • 5 digital relay outputs • Two analog outputs • Two field bus connections with RS-485 driver • Can be set up as master or slave Minimum order: 100 units
	OpenBAS-HV-VAVX	Fan & Coil or VAV controller for variable air volume (VAV) applications • Two universal inputs • Two analog outputs • Two field bus connections with RS-485 driver • Can be set up as master or slave Minimum order: 100 units

2.1.2 Accessories

Accessories are powered from the controller.

Table 2 OpenBAS-HV-VAVFC Accessories

Model	Description
OpenBAS-ACC-TE1K	1000 Ω resistive silicon temperature sensor

2.1.3 Compatible Modules

Compatible modules are mounted separately from the controller.

Table 3 OpenBAS-HV-VAVFC Compatible Modules

Picture	Model	Description
	OpenBAS-HV-WLSTH	Wireless temperature and humidity transmitter and thermostat • Operates on two AA alkaline batteries or an external power supply • Battery life is 12 to 18 months • 2 1/2 digit LCD display • 4 keyboard operator interface for setpoint and calibration setup. • 1 RS-485 bus
	OpenBAS-HV-WRDT	Wired temperature transmitter and thermostat • Operates on an external power supply • 2 1/2 digit LCD display • four keyboard operator interface for setpoint and calibration setup. • 1 RS-485 bus Minimum order: 100 units

3.0 Installation

Note: Installation of OpenBAS controllers should be in accordance with the Canadian Electrical Code or the National Electrical Code, and comply with all local regulations. Final acceptance is subject to the Local Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ).

3.1 Parts of the Enclosure

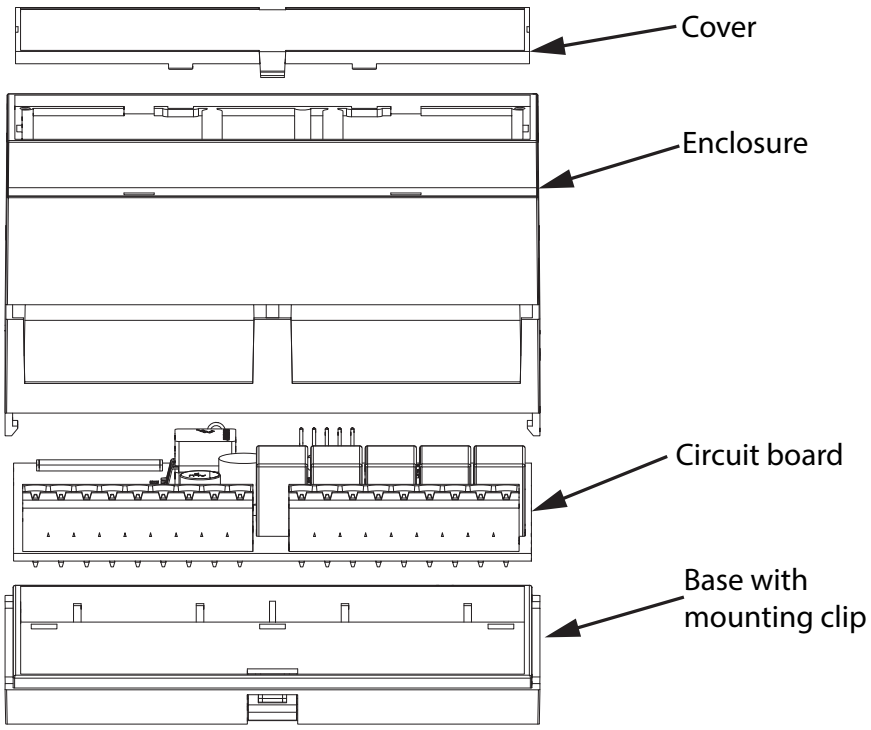


Figure 1 Parts of the enclosure

To remove the circuit board from the enclosure

Caution: **Risk of Electric Shock.** Disconnect the mains power and disconnect the controller from all wiring before opening the enclosure.

Attention: **Always hold circuit boards by the edges to prevent damage from static electricity. Always wear an anti-static bracelet when handling circuit boards.**

1. Insert a flathead screwdriver under the tabs on the enclosure, shown in Figure 2, in order to lift the tabs and remove the base.

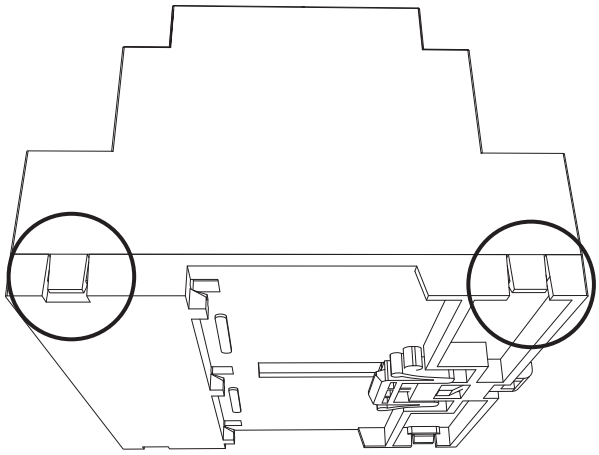


Figure 2 Tabs on enclosure

2. Hold the circuit board with one hand, and with the other hand lift the tabs so that you can remove the circuit board from the enclosure. See Figure 3.

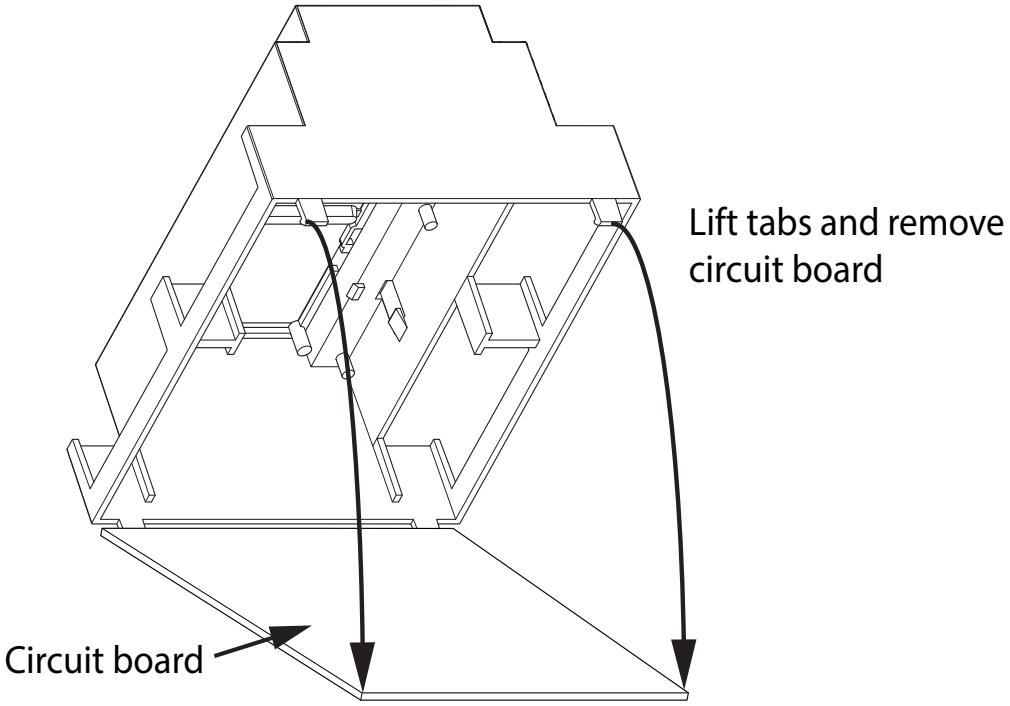


Figure 3 Lift tabs and remove circuit board

Attention: Be careful not to break the tabs. Do not apply excessive force.

3.2 Controller Board Connections

Attention: This job must be performed only by a certified technician as dangerous voltages might be present inside of the enclosure.
Always disconnect the power before installing accessories.

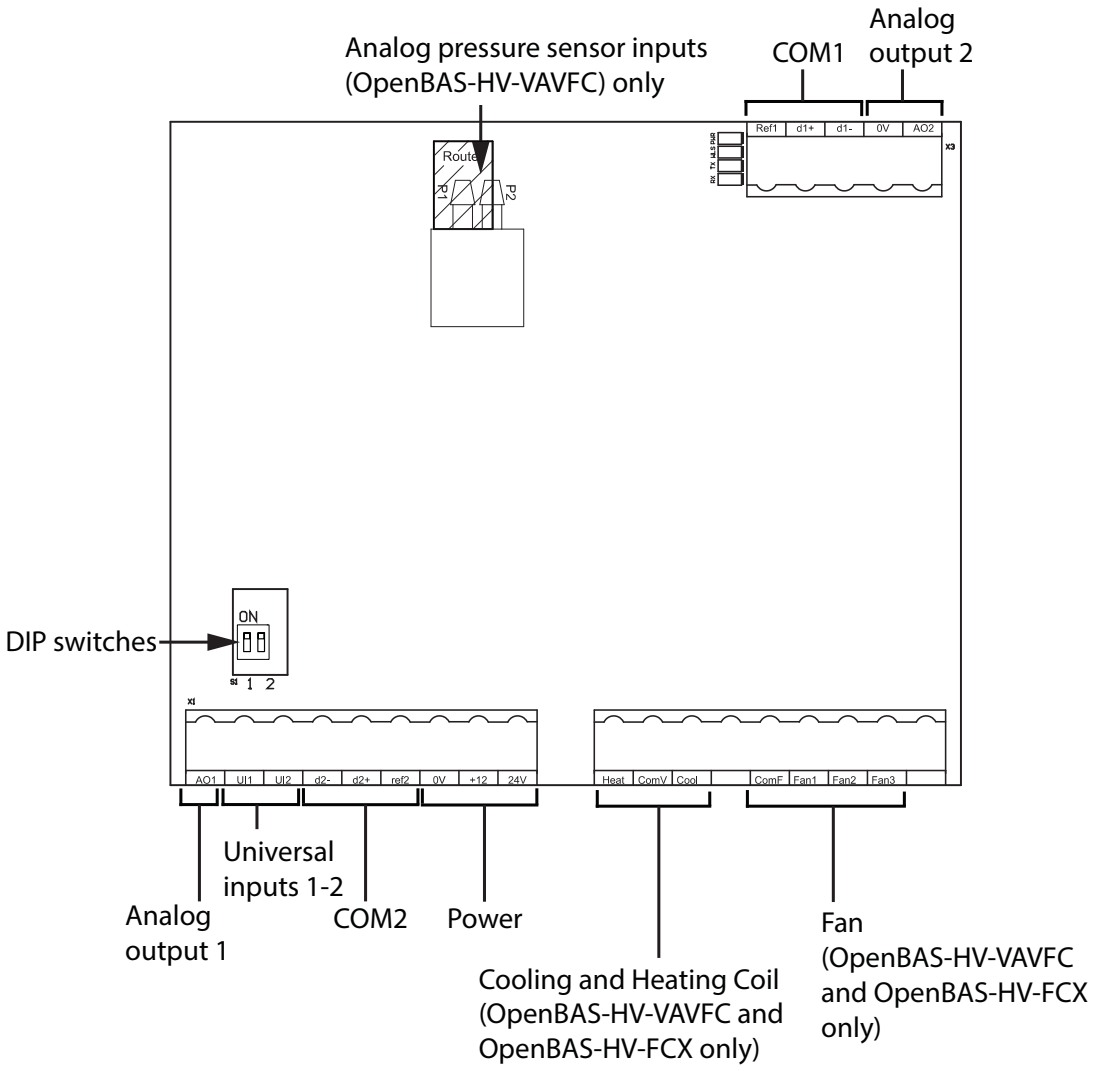


Figure 4 Board connections

3.3 DIP Switches

The 2 DIP switches (shown in Figure 4) are used with the 2 universal inputs ONLY when the inputs are connected to resistive 1000 Ω temperature sensors.

In all other cases, make sure that the DIP switches are off.

For example, if you are going to connect universal input 1 to a resistive 1000 Ω temperature sensor, turn on DIP switch 1.

The DIP switches are set at the factory in the off position.

3.4 Enclosure Dimensions

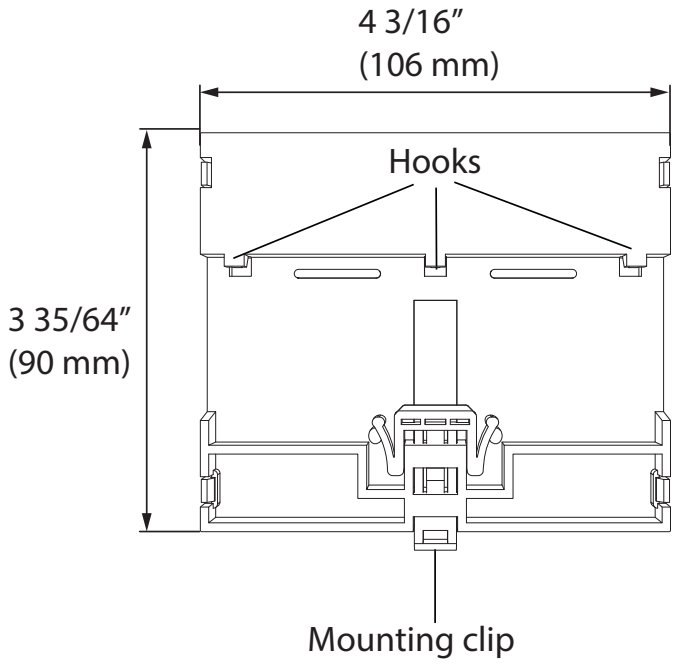


Figure 5 Enclosure (back view)

3.5 Assembly

To put the circuit board in the enclosure

1. Hold the circuit board with one hand, and with the other hand lift the tabs so that you can fit the circuit board into the enclosure as shown in Figure 6.

Note: Make sure that the board is the right way up: the terminal labels on the enclosure must match the terminal labels on the circuit board.

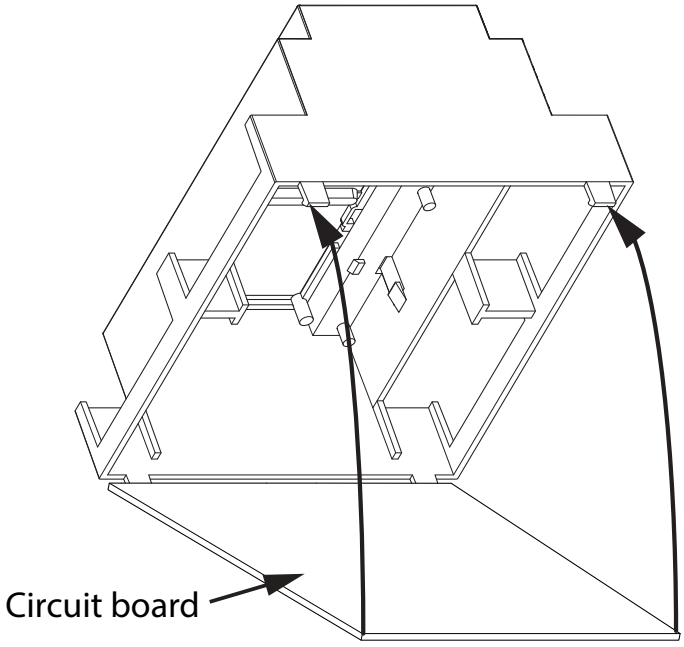


Figure 6 Fit the circuit board in enclosure

2. Snap the base onto the enclosure. Make sure that the mounting clip is on the bottom.
3. Snap the cover onto the enclosure. Make sure that the Mircom logo is the right way up.

Attention: Always hold circuit boards by the edges to prevent damage from static electricity.

3.6 Mounting the Enclosure

Attention: If you are using the wireless receiver, mount the enclosure on a DIN rail in a UL-compliant plastic box.

If you are not using the wireless receiver, mount the enclosure on a DIN rail in a UL-compliant metal box.

Do not drill holes in the enclosure or modify the enclosure in any way.

To mount the enclosure on a DIN rail

Mount the enclosure so that the terminal labels are the right way up and the mounting clip is on the bottom, as shown in Figure 9.

1. Mount a section of DIN rail so that there is enough space for the enclosure to be mounted.
2. Slide the hooks under the rail and push the enclosure to secure it on the DIN rail. The mounting clip locks it in place.

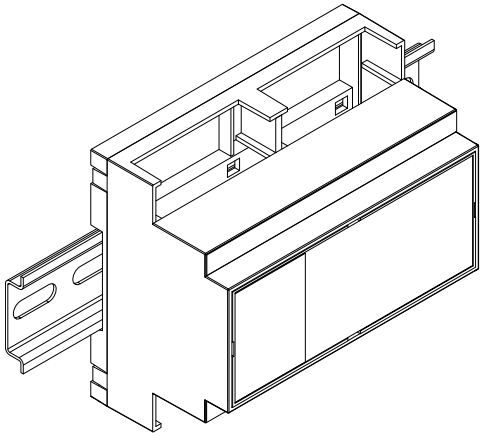


Figure 7 Enclosure mounted on DIN rail (circuit board not shown)

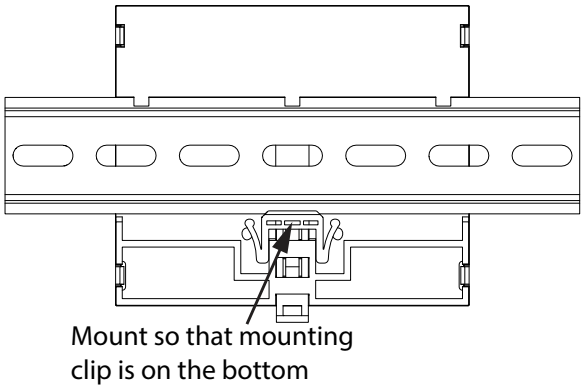


Figure 8 Enclosure mounted on DIN rail (back view)

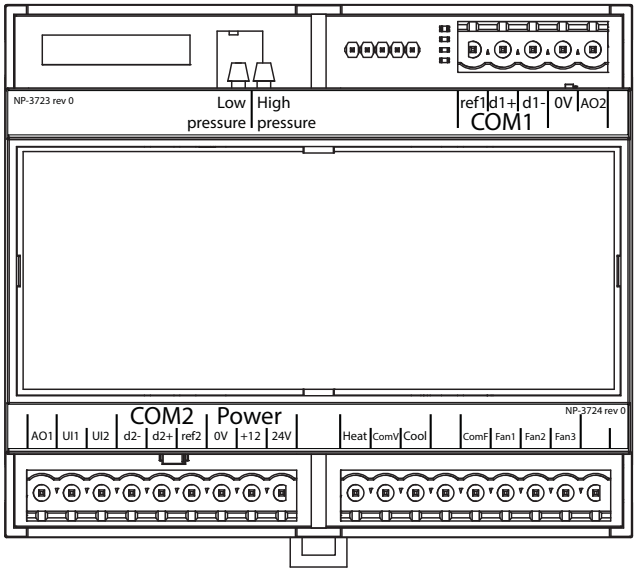


Figure 9 OpenBAS-HV-VAVFC mounting orientation

To remove the enclosure from the DIN rail

- With your hands or with a small flathead screwdriver, pull the mounting clip to release the enclosure from the DIN rail, and carefully pull the enclosure off the DIN rail.

4.0 Field Wiring

Caution: Installation of OpenBAS controllers must be in accordance with the Canadian Electrical Code or the National Electrical Code, and comply with all local regulations. Appropriate wiring and conduit should be used in compliance with local regulations. Final acceptance is subject to the Local Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ).

4.1 Wire the Terminals

Figure 4 on page 13 shows the location of the terminals. The terminals are depluggable for ease of wiring.

4.1.1 Required Tools

Tools needed:

- Precision or jeweler's screwdriver set
- Wire cutter
- Wire stripper

4.1.2 Installation Tips

- Perform visual inspection of circuit board and parts for obvious issues.
- Use a wire tie to group wires for easy identification and neatness.

4.2 Power Supply Connection

Caution: **An appropriate UL listed class 2 power supply or transformer with necessary protection devices such as fuses or breakers should be used to limit the risk of fire. All local codes and regulations for installation must be observed.**

The controller can be powered 3 different ways.

- 12 Vdc, 153 mA max.
- 24 Vac 50/60 Hz, 162 mA max.
- 24 Vdc, 75 mA max.

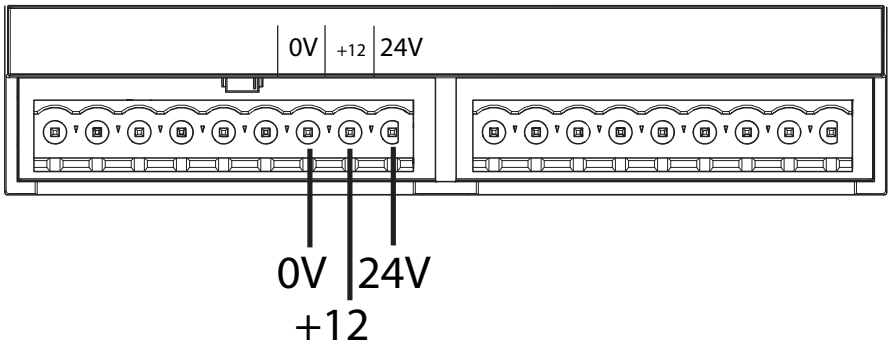


Figure 10 Power supply

Use the **+12** or **24V** terminals to daisy chain a shared supply between more than one controller.

The **+12** terminal supplies 12 Vdc, 2 mA max. (when 24V powered) only to feed universal or digital inputs. No externals loads are allowed.

4.3 Universal Inputs

The controller has 2 universal inputs. Depending on the application, the universal inputs can be used as:

- Analog Inputs (section 4.3.2 on page 20) — 0-10 VDC
0-5 VDC
0.5-4.5 VDC ratiometric
0-20 mA
4-20 mA
1000 Ω temperature sensor
- Input for a resistive 1000 Ω temperature sensor (section 4.3.3 on page 24)
- Measuring 24 VDC (section 4.3.4 on page 25)
- Digital (binary) inputs (section 4.3.5 on page 25) — for dry contacts being fed by 12 VDC
- Pulse counters (section 4.3.5 on page 25) — active PNP 12 VDC
for dry contacts being fed by 12 VDC

See section 4.3.2 on page 20 for their use as analog inputs, and section 4.3.5 on page 25 for their use as digital inputs.

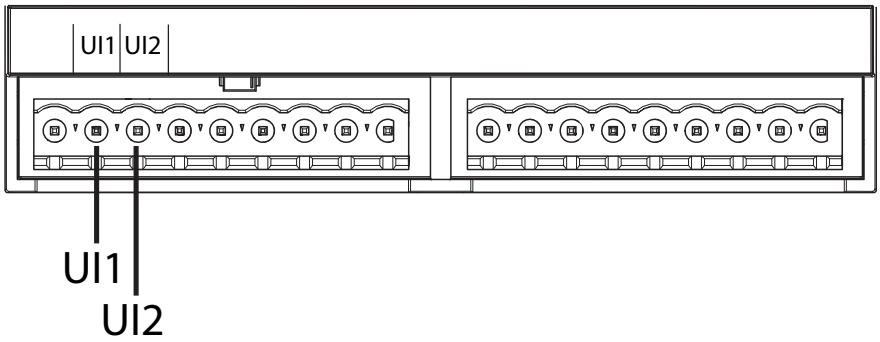


Figure 11 Universal Inputs 1 and 2

4.3.1 Tips for Universal Inputs

- Use 18 AWG stranded wire.
- The absolute maximum voltage is 15 VDC.
- Fit the end of the wire with terminal connectors to provide a solid connection that can withstand temperature changes and vibration without becoming loose.
- Connect the common wires of sensors to the **0V** terminals. Use either of the **0V** terminals to connect the common wires of sensors.
- Turn the corresponding DIP switch on ONLY when using resistive 1000 Ω temperature sensors. See section 3.3 on page 13.
- When using 2 or more external power supplies, connect the negatives or commons of both power supplies to the 0V terminal of the controller.

To ensure that the universal inputs operate correctly, follow these guidelines:

- Limit the distance between the analog sensor and the controller to 10 m (30 ft). Mircom recommends shielded wire for noisy environments.
- If this distance is not possible, longer wire runs with shielded wire are allowed up to 30 m (100 ft). Connect the shield to any **0V** terminal on the controller, making sure to isolate the shield on the other end. Failing to do so creates ground loops.
- When possible, route the wiring inside metal piping and ground the piping for better results.
- Avoid running any analog signals near sources of electric noise such as: motors, ballasts, fluorescent lamps, variable frequency drives, high energy contacts, RF (radio frequency) transmitters, microwave ovens, and any other equipment that generates electromagnetic interference.
- Keep a minimum distance of 30 cm (1 ft) between analog input wiring and any conductor carrying more than 24 VAC.
- Follow good wiring and installation practices, and follow all local regulations and electrical codes.

4.3.2 Analog Inputs

Connect any sensor or transducer that outputs 0-5 V, 0.5-4.5 V ratiometric, or 0-10 V directly to the universal inputs when they are configured as analog inputs.

To use the universal inputs as analog inputs

1. Connect the appropriate analog signal to the universal input according to the diagrams below.
2. Configure the analog input type and then calibrate using the OpenBAS software.

Terminal Labeling on Field Devices

The positive terminal on field devices might be labeled one of the following:

+ +24 +PWR 24 +DC AC PWR

The negative terminal on field devices might be labeled one of the following:

- 0V GND Neg COM

Table 4 shows how to connect different devices to the analog inputs.

Attention: When using 2 or more external power supplies, connect the negatives or commons of both power supplies to the 0V terminal of the controller.

Table 4 Analog Input Wiring

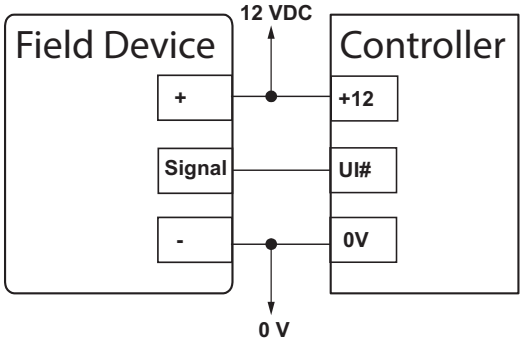
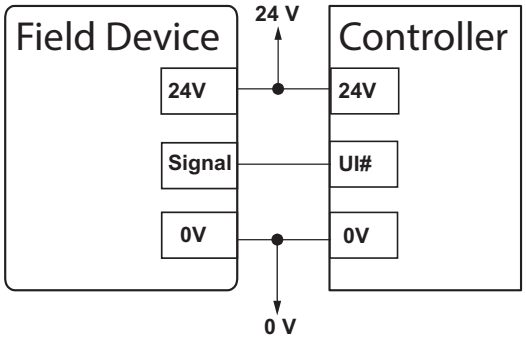
Type of field device	Power source	Wiring diagram
12 VDC powered transducer with 1-10 VDC output	12 VDC power supply common to field device and controller.	
24 V powered transducer with 1-10 VDC output	24 V external power supply common to field device and controller. Power can be 24 VDC or VAC as required by the field device.	

Table 4 Analog Input Wiring (Continued)

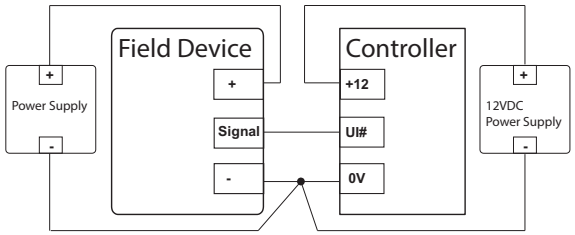
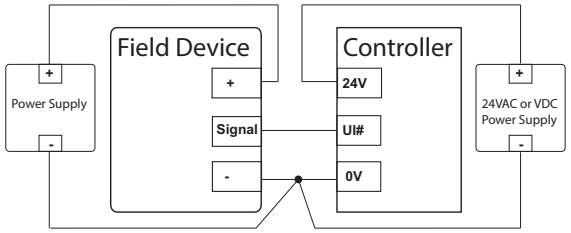
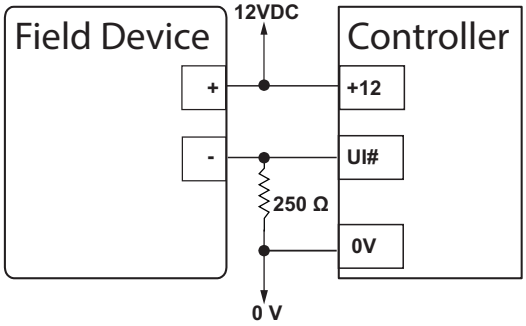
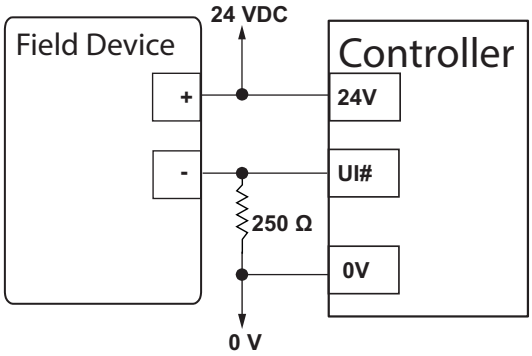
Type of field device	Power source	Wiring diagram
Transducer with 1-10 VDC output	External power supply for field device (depends on field device requirements) and 12 VDC external power supply for controller. Connect the negative or common of both power supplies to the **0V** terminal of the controller.	
Transducer with 1-10 VDC output	External power supply for field device (depends on field device requirements) and 24 V external power supply for controller. Connect the negative or common of both power supplies to the **0V** terminal of the controller.	
2-wire transducer with 4-20 mA or 0-20 mA output Connect an external 250 Ω ½ Watt 1% load resistor in parallel between the universal input terminal and **0V** to provide a return path for the transducer signal current.	12 VDC power supply common to field device and controller.	
2-wire transducer with 4-20 mA or 0-20 mA output Connect an external 250 Ω ½ Watt 1% load resistor in parallel between the universal input terminal and **0V** to provide a return path for the transducer signal current.	24 VDC power supply common to field device and controller.	

Table 4 Analog Input Wiring (Continued)

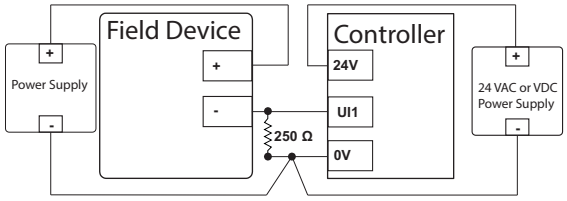
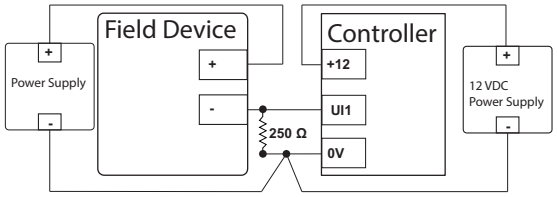
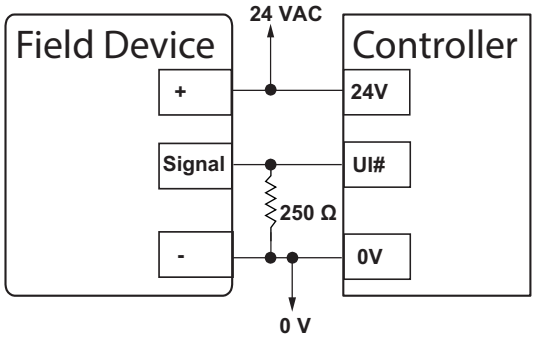
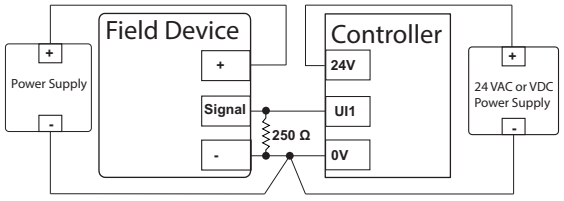
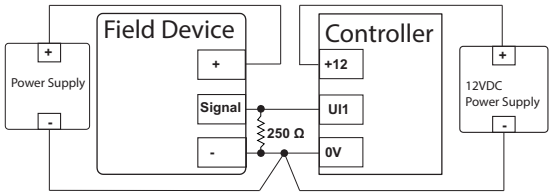
Type of field device	Power source	Wiring diagram
2-wire transducer with 4-20 mA or 0-20 mA output Connect an external 250 Ω ½ Watt 1% load resistor in parallel between the universal input terminal and **0V** to provide a return path for the transducer signal current.	External power supply for field device (depends on field device requirements) and 24 V external power supply for controller. Connect the negative or common of both power supplies to the **0V** terminal of the controller.	
2-wire transducer with 4-20 mA or 0-20 mA output Connect an external 250 Ω ½ Watt 1% load resistor in parallel between the universal input terminal and **0V** to provide a return path for the transducer signal current.	External power supply for field device (depends on field device requirements) and 12 VDC external power supply for controller. Connect the negative or common of both power supplies to the **0V** terminal of the controller.	
3-wire transducer with 4-20 mA or 0-20 mA output Connect an external 250 Ω ½ Watt 1% load resistor in parallel between the universal input terminal and **0V** to provide a return path for the transducer signal current.	24 VAC power supply common to field device and controller.	
3 wire transducer with 4-20 mA or 0-20 mA output Connect an external 250 Ω ½ Watt 1% load resistor in parallel between the universal input terminal and **0V** to provide a return path for the transducer signal current.	External power supply for field device (depends on field device requirements) and 24 V external power supply for controller. Connect the negatives or commons of both power supplies to the 0V terminal of the controller.	

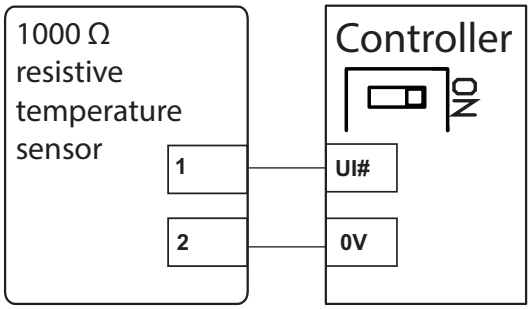
Table 4 Analog Input Wiring (Continued)

Type of field device	Power source	Wiring diagram
3 wire transducer with 4-20 mA or 0-20 mA output Connect an external 250 Ω ½ Watt 1% load resistor in parallel between the universal input terminal and **0V** to provide a return path for the transducer signal current.	External power supply for field device (depends on field device requirements) and 12 VDC external power supply for controller. Connect the negatives or commons of both power supplies to the 0V terminal of the controller.	

4.3.3 Resistive 1000 Ω Temperature Sensor

For resistive temperature sensors, the corresponding DIP switch must be ON. See section 3.3 on page 13. For all other devices, the DIP switch must be OFF.

Table 5 Wiring a 1000 Ω temperature sensor

Type of field device	Power source	Wiring diagram
1000 Ω nickel or silicon resistive temperature sensor, for instance OpenBAS-ACC-TE1K or any PTC (positive temperature coefficient) thermistors	N/A	

4.3.4 Measuring 24 VDC with Analog Inputs

If you want to measure 24 VDC voltages, add a 15 kΩ ½ Watt 1% resistor in series with the higher voltage to be measured. See Figure 12.

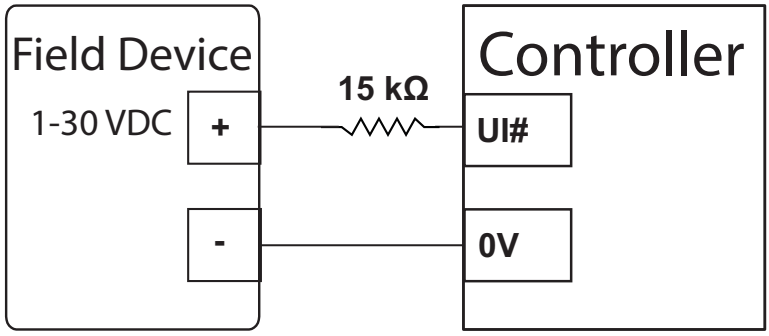


Figure 12 Measuring VDC

Caution: **You can measure up to 30 VDC. A higher voltage will damage the controller.**

Only DC voltages can be input to the universal inputs. Applying AC voltages or inverting the polarity will provide incorrect readings, and can eventually damage the inputs.

4.3.5 Digital Inputs

The 2 universal inputs can receive digital signals. These are signals that represent only two states.

The digital inputs have the following ranges:

- **ZERO (0)** is valid for an input voltage between 0 to 4 VDC
- **ONE (1)** is valid for an input voltage between 8 to12 VDC

Any voltage that lies between 4.1 to 7.9 V can give ambiguous results and must be avoided. See Figure 13.

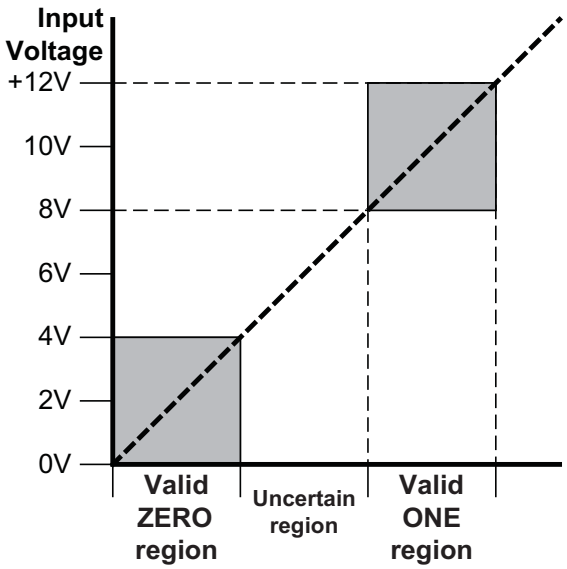


Figure 13 Digital input voltage range

The digital inputs can be used as frequency or pulse counters with these specifications:

- Digital inputs 1-2 can measure square wave or pulsed signals. The maximum measurable frequency is 250 Hz (15,000 pulses per minute). The minimum pulse width detectable is 2 milliseconds.

Dry contact, push buttons, magnetic reed switches or PNP transistors must supply voltage to the digital input for correct operation.

To use the universal inputs as digital inputs

1. Connect the appropriate digital signal to the universal input according to the diagrams below.
2. Configure the digital input type using the OpenBAS software.

Table 6 shows how to connect different devices to the digital inputs.

Table 6 Digital Input Wiring

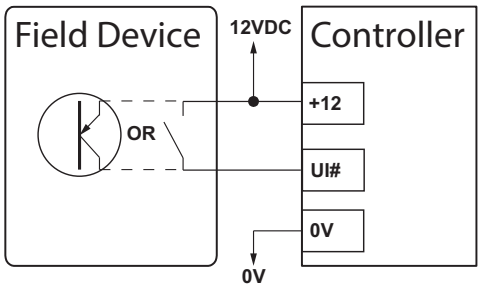
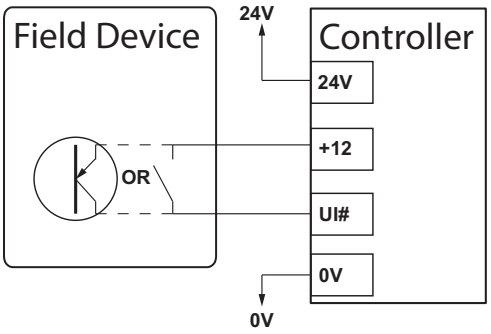
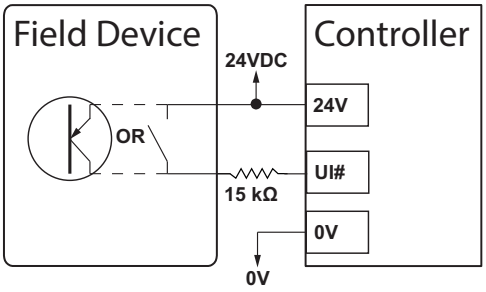
Type of field device	Power source	Wiring diagram
Dry contact switch or high switched PNP transistor **Note:** If you use a PNP transistor, the voltage must be DC.	External 12 VDC power supply to feed the dry contact switches	

Table 6 Digital Input Wiring (Continued)

Type of field device	Power source	Wiring diagram
Dry contact switch or high switched PNP transistor **Note:** If you use a PNP transistor, the voltage must be DC.	12 VDC generated by the controller	
Dry contact switch or high switched PNP transistor	24 VDC power supply to feed the dry contact switches	

4.4 Analog Outputs

There is 1 analog output at the top of the board, and 1 analog output at the bottom, as shown in Figures 14 and 15.

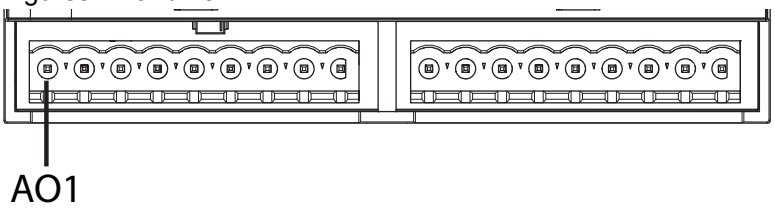


Figure 14 Analog Output 1

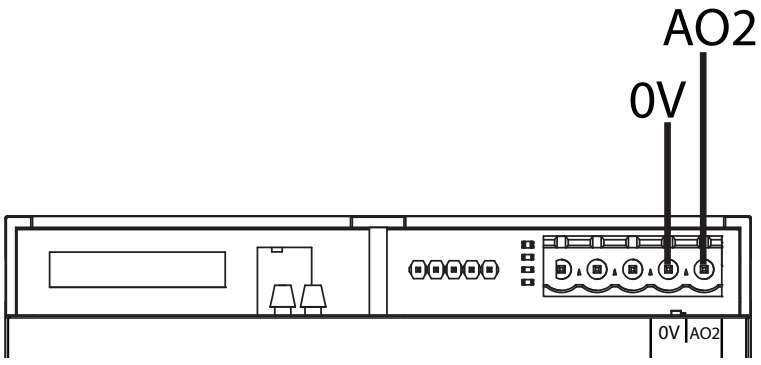


Figure 15 Analog Output 2

The analog outputs have short-circuit and thermal protection. They provide 10 mA with a maximum voltage of 10 VDC to control the speed of a motor, the position of a valve or damper, or light intensity using electronic ballasts with 0-10 V inputs.

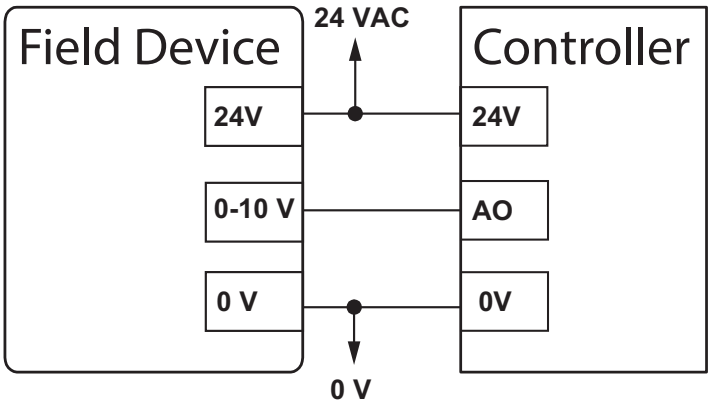
Caution: **Applying any external voltage less than 0 V or greater than 10 V will damage the analog outputs.**

To ensure that the analog outputs operate correctly, follow these guidelines:

- Use 18 AWG stranded wire.
- Limit the distance between the field device and the controller to 10 m (30 ft). Mircom recommends shielded wire for noisy environments.
- If this distance is not possible, longer wire runs with shielded wire are allowed up to 30 m (100 ft). Connect the shield to either one of the **0V** terminals on the controller, making sure to isolate the shield on the other end. Failing to do so creates ground loops.
- When possible, route the wiring inside metal piping and ground the piping for better results.
- Avoid running any analog signals near sources of electric noise such as: motors, ballasts, fluorescent lamps, variable frequency drives, high energy contacts, RF (radio frequency) transmitters, microwave ovens, and any other equipment that generates electromagnetic interference.
- Keep a minimum distance of 30 cm (1 ft) between analog output wiring and any conductor carrying more than 24 VAC.
- Follow good wiring and installation practices, and follow all local regulations and electrical codes.

Table 7 shows how to connect devices to the analog outputs.

Table 7 Analog Output Wiring

Type of field device	Wiring diagram
VAV box or any field device with proportional control at 24 VDC/VAC and 0-10 VDC control signal	

4.5 Cooling and Heating (OpenBAS-HV-VAVFC and OpenBAS-HV-FCX only)

The pins labeled **Heat** and **Cool** are relay outputs that share a common pin, the **ComV** pin.

Connect a cooling valve to the terminal labeled **Cool**. Connect a heating valve to the terminal labeled **Heat**. Connect the **ComV** terminal to a suitable 24 V or 120 V supply according to the valve coil's rated voltage, using a suitable fuse, breaker or approved safety device.

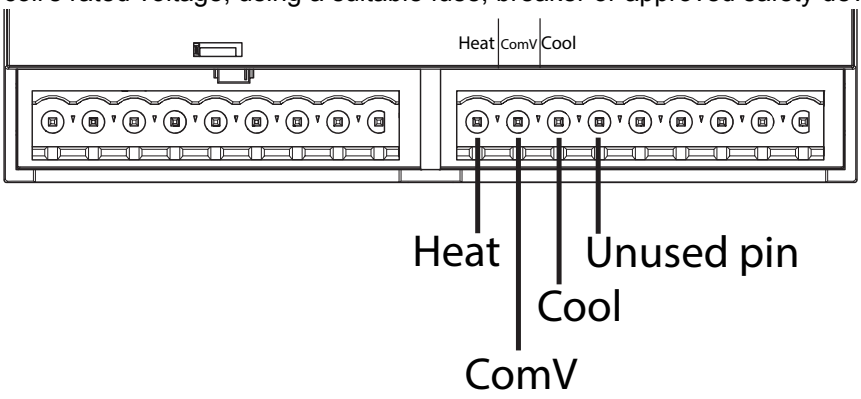
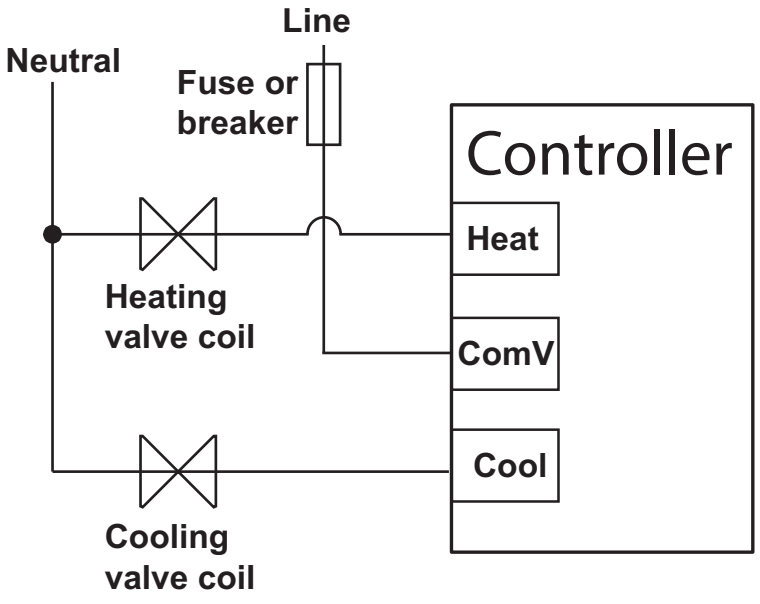


Figure 16 Cooling and heating terminals

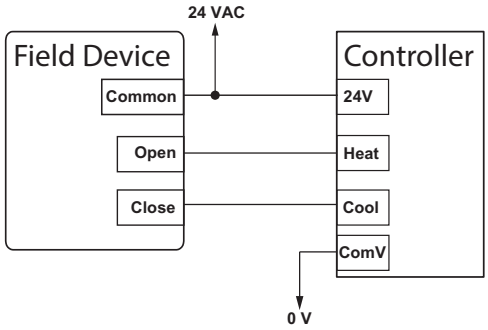
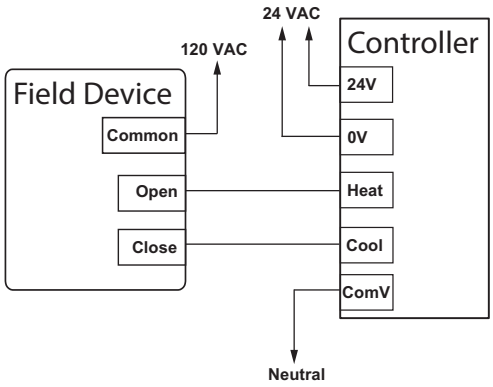
Attention: Always install safety breakers and fuses according to the load and voltage, and in accordance with Canadian Electrical Code or National Electric Code. Follow all local regulations.

Table 8 Wiring Cooling and Heating Valves

Power source	Wiring diagram
Coil supply voltage: 24 V or 120 V depending on the valves' rated voltage	

When using VAV boxes with incremental actuators, connect the damper's open and close terminals to the Cool and Heat terminals on the controller as shown in Table 9.

Table 9 VAV Boxes with the Cooling and Heating Terminals

Type of field device	Power source	Wiring diagram
VAV box with incremental actuator at 24 VDC/VAC	Shared 24 VAC power supply for field device and controller **Note: 24 V must come from a class 2 compliant 24 V transformer or power supply**	
VAV box with incremental actuator at 120 VAC	External 120 VAC power supply for field device, and 24 VAC power supply for controller **Note: 24 V must come from a class 2 compliant 24 V transformer or power supply**	

4.6 Fan Terminals (OpenBAS-HV-VAVFC and OpenBAS-HV-FCX only)

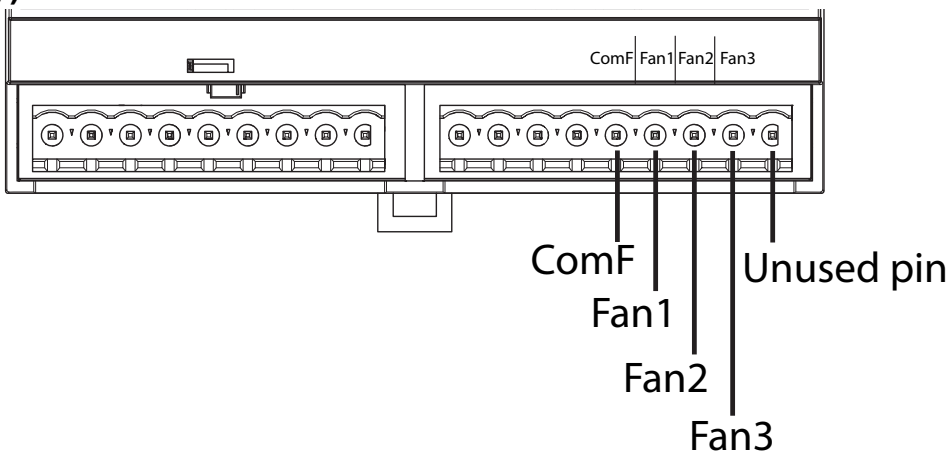


Figure 17 Fan terminals

The pins labeled **Fan1**, **Fan2**, and **Fan3** are relay outputs that share a common pin, the **ComF** pin.

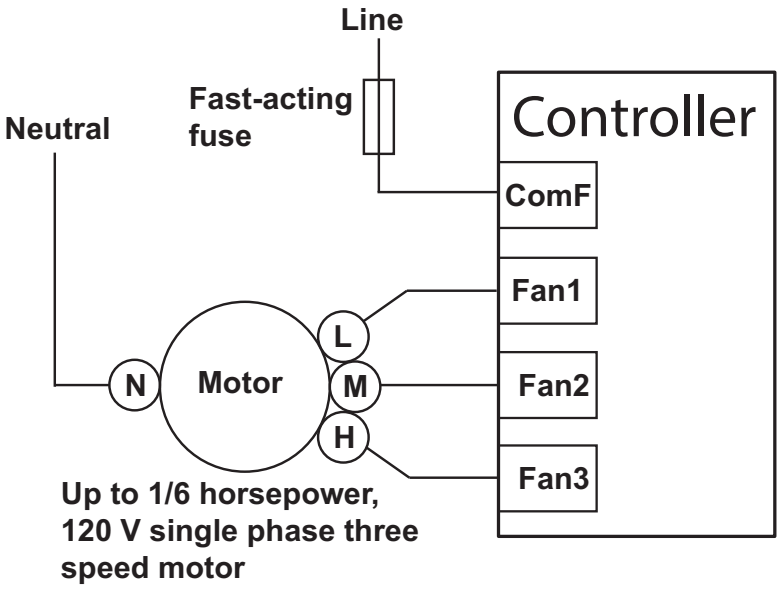
Connect a three speed fan to the fan terminals.

- ComF: Line of voltage appropriate for the motor's rated voltage
- Fan1: low
- Fan2: medium
- Fan3: high

Attention: **Always install safety breakers and fuses according to the load and voltage, and in accordance with Canadian Electrical Code or National Electric Code. Follow all local regulations.**

The fan terminals are rated at 3 A maximum. See the specifications on page 34.

Table 10 Fan Wiring

Power source	Wiring diagram
Motor supply voltage: 120 VAC single phase **Note:** The fan terminals are rated at 3 A maximum. See the specifications on page 34.	

4.7 Analog Pressure Sensor Inputs (OpenBAS-HV-VAVFC only)

Connect the flexible tubing from the VAV box to the low and high pressure sensor inputs. The tubing must be 3 m (10 ft) maximum in length.

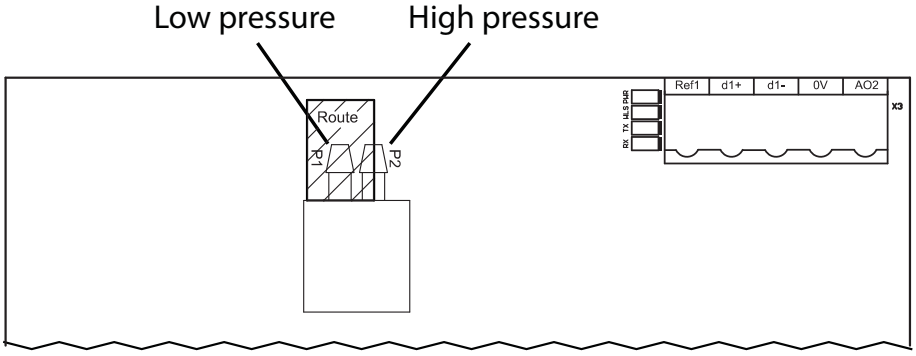


Figure 18 Pressure sensor inputs

4.8 Wireless Communication (OpenBAS-HV-VAVFC only)

See LT-6131 the OpenBAS-HV-WLSTH Installation Manual for information about wireless communication between OpenBAS-HV-VAVFC and OpenBAS-HV-WLSTH.

4.9 Field Bus Connections

The field bus connections are shown in Figures 19 and 20.

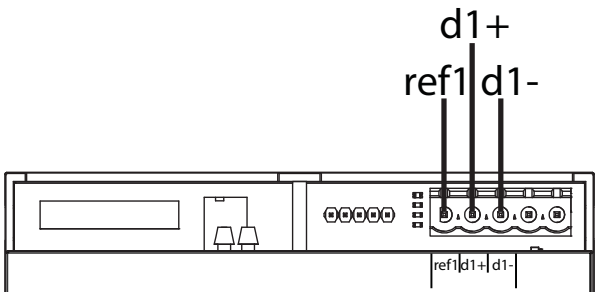


Figure 19 COM1

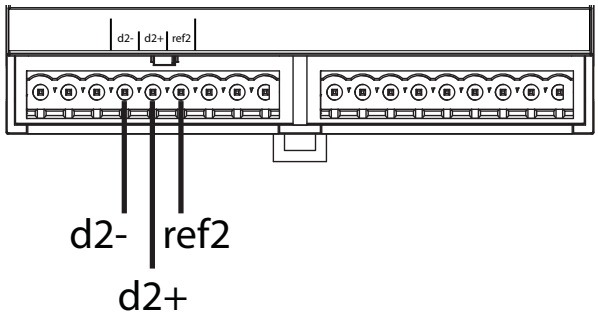


Figure 20 COM2

4.10 Networking

The RS-485 connections are shown in section 4.9. Figure 21 shows 3 controllers networked with RS-485. The list of supported protocols is in chapter 5.

- 22 AWG twisted pair
- Maximum length: 1219.2 m (4000 feet)
- Mircom recommends shielded cable

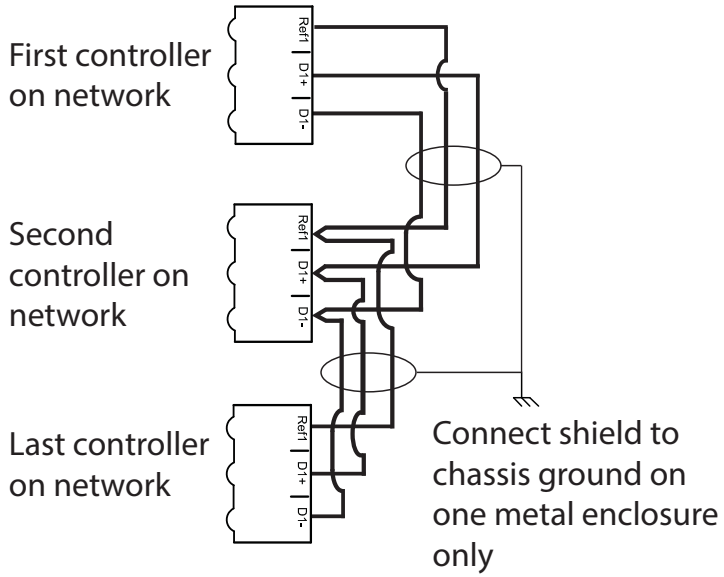


Figure 21 Networking with RS-485

Note: If the enclosure is mounted in a plastic box, then connect the shield to the **Ref** terminal on one end only.

4.11 Circuit Board LEDs

- PWR: Is red when the unit is powered
- TX and RX: Flash green to indicate communication through the field bus port
- WLS: Is solid when the OpenBAS-HV-WLSTH transmitter is connected wirelessly with OpenBAS-HV-VAVFC. Flashes every second when the transmitter is not in range

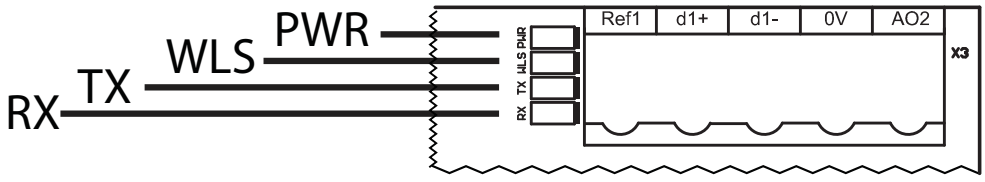


Figure 22 LEDs

5.0 Specifications

Standards:	UL 60730-1 FCC Part 15 / ICES-003, Class “B”		
Input:	12 Vdc, 153 mA max., or 24 Vac 50/60 Hz, 162 mA max., or 24 Vdc, 75 mA max.		
Output:	The +12 terminal supplies 12 Vdc, 2 mA max. (when 24V powered) only to feed universal or digital inputs. No externals loads are allowed		
Power Supply Protection:	Resettable fuse 0.30 A		
Relay Outputs (Heat, Cool, Fan1, Fan2, Fan3) (OpenBAS-HV-VAVFC and OpenBAS-HV-FCX only):	**Voltage, current**	**Load**	**Form**
	125 VAC, 5 A	Resistive	NO
	125 VAC, 3 A	General Use	NO
2 Analog Outputs:	0-10 VDC, 10 mA		
2 Universal Inputs:	**Analog Inputs:** • 0-10 VDC • 0-5 VDC • 0.5-4.5 VDC ratiometric • 0-20 mA • 4-20 mA • 1000 Ω temperature sensor **Digital (binary) inputs:** • For dry contacts being fed by 12 VDC **Pulse counters:** • Active PNP 12 VDC • For dry contacts being fed by 12 VDC		
2 Analog Pressure Sensor Inputs (OpenBAS-HV-VAVFC only):	10 kPa (0 to 1.45 psi) max.		
Wireless Characteristics (OpenBAS-HV-VAVFC only):	Frequency: 433 MHz Range: 15 m (49 ft) indoors, 30 m (98 ft) outdoors with line of sight		

Communication Ports:	2 RS-485 ports supporting the following protocols:
	• COM1
	  • BACnet/MSTP
	  • Modbus/RTU-Slave
	  • Modbus/RTU-Master
	  • N2-Open
	  • Optomux
	  • ASCII
	• COM2
	  • N2/O22-master		

Physical Characteristics:	Weight: 160 g (5.6 oz) Enclosure dimensions: 106 mm x 90 mm x 58 mm (4 3/16" x 3 35/64" x 2 17/64”)
Ambient Conditions:	Operating temperature: 0° to 40°C (32° to 104°F), 10% to 90% RH noncondensing Indoor Use Only
Purpose of Control:	Operating Control
Construction of Control:	Independently Mounted, for Panel Mount
Action Type and additional features:	Type 1.C
Pollution Degree:	2
Software Class:	Class A
Rated Impulse Voltage:	2500V

6.0 Warranty and Warning Information

WARNING!

Please read this document **CAREFULLY**, as it contains important warnings, life-safety, and practical information about all products manufactured by the Mircom Group of Companies, including Mircom and Secutron branded products, which shall include without limitation all fire alarm, nurse call, building automation and access control and card access products (hereinafter individually or collectively, as applicable, referred to as "**Mircom System**").

NOTE TO ALL READERS:

1. **Nature of Warnings.** The within warnings are communicated to the reader out of an abundance of caution and create no legal obligation for Mircom Group of Companies, whatsoever. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, this document shall NOT be construed as in any way altering the rights and obligations of the parties, governed by the legal documents that apply in any given circumstance.
2. **Application.** The warnings contained in this document apply to all Mircom System and shall be read in conjunction with:
   a. the product manual for the specific Mircom System that applies in given circumstances;
   b. legal documents that apply to the purchase and sale of a Mircom System, which may include the company's standard terms and conditions and warranty statements;
   c. other information about the Mircom System or the parties' rights and obligations as may be application to a given circumstance.
3. **Security and Insurance.** Regardless of its capabilities, no Mircom System is a substitute for property or life insurance. Nor is the system a substitute for property owners, renters, or other occupants to act prudently to prevent or minimize the harmful effects of an emergency situation. Building automation systems produced by the Mircom Group of Companies are not to be used as a fire, alarm, or life-safety system.

NOTE TO INSTALLERS:

All Mircom Systems have been carefully designed to be as effective as possible. However, there are circumstances where they may not provide protection. Some reasons for system failure include the following. As the only individual in contact with system users, please bring each item in this warning to the attention of the users of this Mircom System. Failure to properly inform system end-users of the circumstances in which the system might fail may result in over-reliance upon the system. As a result, it is imperative that you properly inform each customer for whom you install the system of the possible forms of failure:

4. **Inadequate Installation.** All Mircom Systems must be installed in accordance with all the applicable codes and standards in order to provide adequate protection. National standards require an inspection and approval to be conducted by the local authority having jurisdiction following the initial installation of the system and following any changes to the system. Such inspections ensure installation has been carried out properly.
5. **Inadequate Testing.** Most problems that would prevent an alarm a Mircom System from operating as intended can be discovered by regular testing and maintenance. The complete system should be tested by the local authority having jurisdiction immediately after a fire, storm, earthquake, accident, or any kind of construction activity inside or outside the premises.

The testing should include all sensing devices, keypads, consoles, alarm indicating devices and any other operational devices that are part of the system.

NOTE TO USERS:

All Mircom Systems have been carefully designed to be as effective as possible. However, there are circumstances where they may not provide protection. Some reasons for system failure include the following. The end user can minimize the occurrence of any of the following by proper training, testing and maintenance of the Mircom Systems:

6. **Inadequate Testing and Maintenance.** It is imperative that the systems be periodically tested and subjected to preventative maintenance. Best practices and local authority having jurisdiction determine the frequency and type of testing that is required at a minimum. Mircom System may not function properly, and the occurrence of other system failures identified below may not be minimized, if the periodic testing and maintenance of Mircom Systems is not completed with diligence and as required.
7. **Improper Operation.** It is important that all system users be trained in the correct operation of the alarm system and that they know how to respond when the system indicates an alarm. A Mircom System may not function as intended during an emergency situation where the user is unable to operate a panic or emergency switch by reason of permanent or temporary physical disability, inability to reach the device in time, unfamiliarity with the correct operation, or related circumstances.
8. **Insufficient Time.** There may be circumstances when a Mircom System will operate as intended, yet the occupants will not be protected from the emergency due to their inability to respond to the warnings in a timely manner. If the system is monitored, the response may not occur in time enough to protect the occupants or their belongings.
9. **Carelessness or Safety Hazards.** Moreover, smoke detectors may not provide timely warning of fires caused by carelessness or safety hazards such as smoking in bed, violent explosions, escaping gas, improper storage of flammable materials, overloaded electrical circuits or children playing with matches or arson.
10. **Power Failure.** Some Mircom System components require adequate electrical power supply to operate. Examples include: smoke detectors, beacons, HVAC, and lighting controllers. If a device operates only by AC power, any interruption, however brief, will render that device inoperative while it does not have power. Power interruptions of any length are often accompanied by voltage fluctuations which may damage Mircom Systems or other electronic equipment. After a power interruption has occurred, immediately conduct a complete system test to ensure that the system operates as intended.
11. **Battery Failure.** If the Mircom System or any device connected to the system operates from batteries it is possible for the batteries to fail. Even if the batteries have not failed, they must be fully charged, in good condition, and installed correctly. Some Mircom Systems use replaceable batteries, which have a limited life-span. The expected battery life is variable and in part dependent on the device environment, usage and type. Ambient conditions such as high humidity, high or low temperatures, or large temperature fluctuations may reduce the expected battery life. Moreover, some Mircom Systems do not have a battery monitor that would alert the user in the event that the battery is nearing its end of life. Regular testing and replacements are vital for ensuring that the batteries function as expected, whether or not a device has a low-battery monitor.
12. **Physical Obstructions.** Motion sensors that are part of a Mircom System must be kept clear of any obstacles which impede the sensors' ability to detect movement. Signals being communicated by a Mircom System may not reach the receiver if an item (such as metal, water, or concrete) is placed on or near the radio path. Deliberate jamming or other inadvertent radio signal interference can also negatively affect system operation.

13. **Wireless Devices Placement Proximity.** Moreover all wireless devices must be a minimum and maximum distance away from large metal objects, such as refrigerators. You are required to consult the specific Mircom System manual and application guide for any maximum distances required between devices and suggested placement of wireless devices for optimal functioning.
14. **Failure to Trigger Sensors.** Moreover, Mircom Systems may fail to operate as intended if motion, heat, or smoke sensors are not triggered.
    a. Sensors in a fire system may fail to be triggered when the fire is in a chimney, walls, roof, or on the other side of closed doors. Smoke and heat detectors may not detect smoke or heat from fires on another level of the residence or building. In this situation the control panel may not alert occupants of a fire.
    b. Sensors in a nurse call system may fail to be triggered when movement is occurring outside of the motion sensors' range. For example, if movement is occurring on the other side of closed doors or on another level of the residence or building the motion detector may not be triggered. In this situation the central controller may not register an alarm signal.
15. **Interference with Audible Notification Appliances.** Audible notification appliances may be interfered with by other noise sources such as stereos, radios, televisions, air conditioners, appliances, or passing traffic. Audible notification appliances, however loud, may not be heard by a hearing-impaired person.
16. **Other Impairments.** Alarm notification appliances such as sirens, bells, horns, or strobes may not warn or waken a sleeping occupant if there is an intervening wall or door. It is less likely that the occupants will be alerted or awakened when notification appliances are located on a different level of the residence or premise.
17. **Software Malfunction.** Most Mircom Systems contain software. No warranties are provided as to the software components of any products or stand-alone software products within a Mircom System. For a full statement of the warranties and exclusions and limitations of liability please refer to the company's standard Terms and Conditions and Warranties.
18. **Telephone Lines Malfunction.** Telephone service can cause system failure where telephone lines are relied upon by a Mircom System. Alarms and information coming from a Mircom System may not be transmitted if a phone line is out of service or busy for a certain period of time. Alarms and information may not be transmitted where telephone lines have been compromised by criminal tampering, local construction, storms or earthquakes.
19. **Component Failure.** Although every effort has been made to make this Mircom System as reliable as possible, the system may fail to function as intended due to the failure of a component.
20. **Integrated Products.** Mircom System might not function as intended if it is connected to a non-Mircom product or to a Mircom product that is deemed non-compatible with a particular Mircom System. A list of compatible products can be requested and obtained.

Warranty

Purchase of all Mircom products is governed by:

https://www.mircom.com/product-warranty

https://www.mircom.com/purchase-terms-and-conditions

https://www.mircom.com/software-license-terms-and-conditions

7.0 Special Notices

This device complies with Part 15 / ICES-003 of the FCC / Industry Canada Rules.

Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

(1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and

(2) This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

Cet appareil est conforme à la partie 15 du FCC et à la norme NMB-003 /ICES-003 d'Industrie Canada.

Son fonctionnement est sujet aux deux conditions suivantes:

(1) le dispositif ne doit pas produire de brouillage préjudiciable, et

(2) ce dispositif doit accepter tout brouillage reçu, y compris un brouillage susceptible de provoquer un fonctionnement indésirable.

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