

404M • Series 44 Remote Panel with S/O/W Switch, Lights & Occupied/Unoccupied Space Heating



Description of Temperature Control

-404M-Maxitrol Series 44 Electronic Modulating Space Temperature Control with Remote Panel Occupied/Unoccupied Space Heating Control

-Single Range - 55°F to 90°F

-Space Selectrstat Mounted in Remote Panel

-Discharge Sensor Mounted in Blower

-Discharge Min. 40°F to 80°F/Max. 80°F to 140°F Discharge Set Point

-Remote Panel Includes Summer/Off/Winter Switch, and Indicator Lights

Applications

Where tempered make-up air is required for both indoor air quality and to replace an exhaust load in a facility where space temperature control is important and night setback is desired.

Heater Type

100% Outside Air Single Speed or Variable Air Volume (VAV) Industrial Unit

Sequence of Operations

With the disconnect in ON position and the SUMMER/OFF/WINTER switch (SW-02) in WINTER position and occupied mode is satisfied (RE-06) from the electronic time clock (TI-07) or the unoccupied room thermostat (TS-03) is closed and the unoccupied mode (RE-04) is satisfied, power is supplied to the damper motor (MT-02), if equipped.

When the damper motor approaches the OPEN position (approximately 70%), the damper-end switch (SW-07) closes energizing the blower motor starter contactor (ST-01) and powering the blower motor (MT-01). The blower motor can also be energized from the service switch (SW-05). After the blower is energized the "Blower On" light (LI-01) will illuminate on the remote panel.

If the unit is equipped with the low-temperature limit control (TS-07), after ten minutes, the low-temperature limit control shuts down the unit if the discharge temperature does not reach the minimum set-point on the low-temperature limit control. Upon shutdown TS-07 will energize the “Low Temperature” light on the remote panel (LI-03) and the damper will close.

If the unit is equipped with a smoke detector (AL-02), the smoke detector will shut down the unit if smoke is detected.

If an exhaust fan starter coil is tied into the exhaust fan interlock (C1-01), the exhaust fan will turn on.

If the unit is equipped with a firestat (TS-22), the unit will shut down if the temperature exceeds the control’s setting.

If the unit is equipped with a clogged filter switch (PS-02), the pressure drop across the filters will be monitored. If the pressure drop exceeds the set-point, PS-02 will illuminate the “Clogged Filter” light on the remote panel (LI-05).

When the low airflow switch (PS-01) is proven, the high temperature limit control (TS-04) is energized. The high temperature limit control will monitor the air temperature and shut down the burner if the temperature set point is exceeded. The high temperature limit will require a manual reset.

If equipped, the optional low and high gas pressure switches (PS-03 & PS-04) will be energized. If the gas pressure is not between the set-points the burner will turn off and require a manual reset.

(Note: when the remote panel is in SUMMER position the burner is locked out)
The flame relay (RE-07) is energized when the burner ON/OFF intake air stat (TS-06) calls for heat. The pilot valve (VA-03) opens, and the ignition transformer (TR-03) energizes, providing a signal to spark the spark rod.

After the flame rod (SN-02) proves flame, the main valves (VA-01 & VA-02) open, and the ignition transformer de-energizes. The burner can also be energized from the service switch (SW-06). After the main gas valves open the “Burner On” light (LI-02) will illuminate on the remote panel. If the flame rod does not prove after 3 ignition cycles, the burner will shut off and the “Flame Failure Light” (LI-04) will illuminate on the remote panel. The pilot valve (VA-03) stays energized.

If the unit is equipped with dual flame rods (SN-03), timer (T1-11) is energized. After the timer’s set point is exceeded, the flame sensing is switched from SN-02 to SN-03 (SN-03 is located at the opposite end of the burner) for continual flame monitoring during unit operation.

When in occupied mode, the temperature control system's amplifier (AM-01) receives a signal from the occupied room thermostat (TS-02) and when heat is required the amplifier will send a DC voltage to the modulating valve (VA-05). As the DC voltage from the amplifier increases the modulating valve will open, allowing more gas to flow. This modulation allows the amplifier to maintain space temperature control. If the unoccupied room thermostat (TS-03) calls for heat, a high fire signal will be sent to the temperature control system's amplifier (AM-01), until the unoccupied room thermostat is satisfied. The discharge air sensor (TS-01) monitors the air and keeps the discharge air temperatures between 60 °F and 120°F.

Additional Sequence of Operation for VAV units

VAV with Static Pressure Control

The VFD will be energized in place of the blower motor starter contactor (ST-01) listed above.

The photohelic, used to monitor the indoor air pressure, sends a signal to the VFD proving that the indoor pressure is either satisfied, positive, or negative. Based on this signal, the VFD alters the HZ to the blower and sends an output signal to the VAV damper motor (MT-08), which is used to control the pressure drop across the burner for the entire airflow range. Depending on the signal from the photohelic, the VFD will do the following:

- If the space is satisfied, the VFD will maintain current operation
- If the space is negative, the VFD will ramp up to rebuild the pressure in the space
- If the space is positive, the VFD will modulate down to reduce the pressure in the space

The high airflow switch (PS-10) is energized at the same time the low airflow switch (PS-01) is energized above. The high airflow switch will ensure that the pressure drop across the burner does not exceed 0.65" w.c.

The flame limiting potentiometer (PO-02) is energized with the modulating gas valve (VA-05) listed in the sequence above. The flame limiting potentiometer limits the voltage to the modulating gas valve to prevent over-firing in low speed.

VAV with Manual Potentiometer

The VFD will be energized in place of the blower motor starter contactor (ST-01) listed above.

The manual potentiometer alters the speed of the VFD. The VFD controls the HZ to the blower and sends an output signal to the VAV damper motor (MT-08), which is used to control the pressure drop across the burner for the entire airflow range.

The high airflow switch (PS-10) is energized at the same time the low airflow switch (PS-01) is energized above. The high airflow switch will ensure that the pressure drop across the burner does not exceed 0.65" w.c.

The flame limiting potentiometer (PO-02) is energized with the modulating gas valve (VA-05) listed in the sequence above. The flame limiting potentiometer limits the voltage to the modulating gas valve to prevent over-firing in low speed.

VAV with Constant Speed Control or Analog Input Control

The VFD will be energized in place of the blower motor starter contactor (ST-01) listed above.

The VFD can operate by either an analog input or preset speeds.

If analog input is required, an analog input signal is sent to the VFD by an external source, which will directly control the signal to the blower and VAV damper motor (MT-08). The VAV damper motor is used to control the pressure drop across the burner for the entire airflow range.

If preset speeds are required, an external switch can be used to manually adjust between programmed speeds in the VFD. The VFD will send a signal to the blower and VAV damper motor (MT-08) based on the selected speed. The VAV damper motor is used to control the pressure drop across the burner for the entire airflow range.

The high airflow switch (PS-10) is energized at the same time the low airflow switch (PS-01) is energized above. The high airflow switch will ensure that the pressure drop across the burner does not exceed 0.65" w.c.

The flame limiting potentiometer (PO-02) is energized with the modulating gas valve (VA-05) listed in the sequence above. The flame limiting potentiometer limits the voltage to the modulating gas valve to prevent over-firing in low speed.