



### INSTALLATION

#### READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE YOU BEGIN INSTALLATION.

Ground yourself before touching board. Some components are static sensitive.

#### MOUNTING:

Circuit board may be mounted in any position. If circuit board slides out of snap track, a nonconductive "stop" may be required. Use only fingers to remove board from snap track. Slide out of snap track or push against side of snap track and lift that side of the circuit board to remove. Do not flex board. Use no tools.

#### POWER CONNECTIONS - THIS PRODUCT ACCEPTS 24 VOLTS AC OR DC POWER.

Be sure to follow all local and electrical codes. Refer to wiring diagram for connection information.

- 1) The power supply output voltage should be measured at the interface terminals and isolated from earth ground, chassis ground, and neutral leg of the primary winding. Any field device connected to this transformer must use the same common. If you are not sure of other field device configuration, use separate transformers. Failure to follow these procedures can result in improper system operation.

- 2) If the 24 volt AC power is shared with devices that have coils such as relays, solenoids, or other inductors, each coil must have an MOV, AC Transorb, or other spike snubbing device across each of the shared coils. Without these snubbers, coils produce very large voltage spikes when de-energizing that can cause malfunction or destruction of electronic circuits.
- 3) If the 24 volt DC power is shared with devices that have coils such as relays, solenoids, or other inductors, each coil must have an MOV, DC Transorb, or a diode placed across the coil or inductor. The cathode or banded side of the diode (or DC Transorb) connects to the positive side of the power supply.
- 4) You should measure the actual voltage output of the secondary. If the output is not fully loaded you may read a higher voltage than the circuit board can handle.

## CALIBRATION AND CHECKOUT

Use only with LonWorks FTT-10A free topology networks.

**Jumper Shunt Selections:** Select A setting on Jumper shunt J1 for analog or pulse inputs. Pulse input is configured in network software by user. Select S setting if input is to be from photocell. Cell impedance is configured in network software by user.

If digital inputs (overrides) are to be used, connect to terminals D1 through D4 and COM. If external relay status outputs to LED's are to be used, connect to DO1 through DO4 and 22V power source (see drawing on page 1). Connect 24 VAC or 24 VDC to PWR (+) and (-). Connect LonWorks network to NET and NET (not polarity sensitive). Connect remote relay interface to terminals Relay 1 through Relay 4, and commons to COM 1.

Once power is on, the LED power indicator to left of power input terminal strip will light and the green LED will blink once rapidly and turn off. This indicates the PHOLON-RR is functioning properly. Any other LED action indicates a malfunction.

The green LED to the left of the digital input(s) terminal strip will illuminate when the service switch is pressed to identify the node to the network, and anytime a WINK command is received.

Board programmed software includes Standard Network Variable Types (SNVT's) containing values See following for setting Network variables.

**Due to memory limitations, network variable names are not included in the Self Documentation Data.**

### NV 0 - NV 24

Type : Unsigned integer  
 Name: None ( See "Configuring the Pholon")  
 Self documentation data : None  
 Range: See "Configuring the Pholon" for valid ranges

### NV 25

Type : SNVT\_count  
 Name: None ( See " Configuring the Pholon")  
 Self documentation data: None  
 Range: See "Configuring the Pholon" for valid ranges

### NV 26 - NV 31

Type : Unsigned integer  
 Name: None ( See "Configuring the Pholon")  
 Self documentation data : None  
 Range: See "Configuring the Pholon" for valid ranges

Power:	Supply Voltage	24 VAC or VDC +/- 10% (21.6 to 26.4 volts)
	Supply Current	350 mA maximum
Input	Four (4) dry contact closures	DI1 to DI4. Dry contact closure to common, momentary or maintained.
	One (1) analog	0-5 VDC (electable as analog or pulse counter )
	One (1) Pulse	5-24 VDC, 20 mA maximum
	One (1) photoelectric cell input	Analog input is shunt selectable for photoelectric cell input. Cell impedance is configured by user.
Output	Four (4) Transistor Driver Outputs	Relay 1 through 4 (controls any relay with coil voltage of 24 VDC and coil impedance of 660 ohms.
	Four (4) Relay Status Outputs	DO1 to DO4. Open collector outputs. Each output is limited to approximately 2.7 mA when 22V terminal is used. LED common anode connections from 22V (approx. 20V) to the DO1-4 terminals.

## CONFIGURING PHOLON Version 2-RR

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The PHOLON Version 2-RR is capable of operating under a variety of configurations depending upon the users need.

### I. RESTORE CONFIGURATION

To configure the PHOLON-RR to restore the relays to their previous setting before power was lost, the network variable NV 30 should be set to the value of '1'.

To configure the PHOLON-RR to have the relays remain off upon power up, the network variable NV 30 should be set to the value of '0'.

Default : '1'

### II. MODE CONFIGURATION

Each transistor driver can be programmed to react to the digital input in 1 of 6 ways called MODES. See Table 1.

**Table 1 - MODE DESCRIPTIONS**

<b>MODE #</b>	<b>MODE DESCRIPTION</b>
1	The digital input has no affect on the transistor driver
2	The transistor driver reacts to the ON /OFF conditions of the digital input. No override timer
3	Same as MODE 2 except there IS an override timer
4	The transistor drivers only turn ON. No override timer
5	Same as MODE 4 except there IS an override timer
6	The transistor drivers only turn off. No override timer

Each relay has a MODE variable which controls what mode the relay will operate under. See Table 2.

To configure RELAY1, the network variable NV 20 should be programmed with the MODE number wanted. *For Example: if mode 3 was desired for RELAY1, NV 20 would be programmed with the value of '3'.*

**Table 2 - MODE NETWORK VARIABLES**

<b>RELAY OUTPUT #</b>	<b>MODE NETWORK VARIABLE</b>
1	NV 20
2	NV 21
3	NV 22
4	NV 23

Default : '2'

### III. SWITCH CONFIGURATION

The digital inputs can be configured for momentary or maintained type switches.

To program the digital inputs for momentary switches, the assigned network variable should be programmed with the value of '0'.

To program the digital inputs for maintained switches, the assigned network variable should be programmed with the value of '1'. See Table 3.

**Table 3 - SWITCH CONFIGURATION**

<b>DIGITAL INPUT #</b>	<b>NETWORK VARIABLE</b>
1	NV 26
2	NV 27
3	NV 28
4	NV 29

When in maintained mode, when the outputs are overridden by the LonWorks network, the switch must be toggled to regain the outputs original state.

*For Example:*

*Digital Input 2 is turned on by a maintained switch, however Relay 2 has been turned off through the LonWorks network. To turn the relay back on, the maintained switch must be switched to its OFF position and then back to its ON position.*

Default : '0'.

#### **IV. ANALOG INPUT CONFIGURATION**

The analog input can be configured to function as a counter or as an analog to digital converter.

The counter can count accurately at a 2 Hz rate.

To configure the analog input for counter mode, the network variable NV 31 should be programmed with the value of '1'. To configure the analog input for the analog to digital mode, the network variable NV 31 should be programmed with the value of '0'. **See section IV. ANALOG INPUT OPERATION under the Normal Operation section for instructions on use.**

Default : '0'

#### **V. OVERRIDE TIMER CONFIGURATION**

Mode 3 and Mode 5 use the override timers. There are two override timers assigned to each output. They are called the "time off" timer and the "flash warning" timer. If any of the outputs are configured for Mode 3 or Mode 5, the override timers assigned to that output should be programmed with the desired "time off" time and with the desired "flash" warning time. See Table 4 for the assigned "time off" and "flash" network variables.

**Table 4 TIMER ASSIGNMENTS**

<u>OUTPUT NUMBER</u>	<u>TIME OFF NETWORK VARIABLE</u>	<u>FLASH NETWORK VARIABLE</u>
1	NV 12	NV 16
2	NV 13	NV 17
3	NV 14	NV 18
4	NV 15	NV 19

**1 minute ≤ time ≤ 255 minutes.**

*For Example:*

Output should turn off 150 minutes after it is turned on with a flash warning 10 minutes before it is to turn off.

NV 12 should be programmed with the value of 150

NV 16 should be programmed with the value of 10

To program an output with an off time *without* a warning flash time, program the value 0 into the corresponding "flash warning" network variable.

To keep the output from turning off the corresponding switch should be pressed before the time runs out. The timers will restart.

Default : "timer off" = 20

"flash warning"= 3 (*lights turn off and back on, warning that they will go off shortly*)

### **Normal Operation**

#### **I. OVERRIDE OUTPUTS**

It is possible to turn the relays on or off through the LonWorks network (termed override).

The digital inputs and a request through the LonWorks network (override) have the same priority and the transistor drivers (depending upon mode) will respond to the latest signal from either one. The network variables used to "override" the outputs are shown in Table 5.

To “override” an output to OFF, the network variable assigned to that output should be programmed with a value of ‘0’.

To “override” an output to ON, the network variable assigned to that output should be programmed with a value of ‘1’.

**Table 5 - OVERRIDE OUTPUTS      OFF = ‘0’      ON = ‘1’**

<u>RELAY OUTPUT</u>	<u>NETWORK VARIABLE</u>
1	NV 8
2	NV 9
3	NV 10
4	NV 11

## **II. INPUT STATUS**

The status of the digital inputs can be determined through the LonWorks network using the network variables assigned to each input. The digital input number and the network variable assigned to that input are given in Table 6.

**Table 6 - INPUT STATUS      ‘0’ = OFF      ‘1’ = ON**

<u>DIGITAL INPUT</u>	<u>NETWORK VARIABLE</u>
1	NV 0
2	NV 1
3	NV 2
4	NV 3

The input status variables always toggle when switch is pressed except for the following circumstances:

When changing modes after PHOLON-RR has been installed, the digital inputs status variables will take the current status of the outputs . This occurs only if in momentary mode.

When an output has been overridden, the inputs will take on the value OPPOSITE of the outputs whenever the switch is used again. *For Example:*

The input status has the value of ON however, the corresponding output has been overridden by the LonWorks network to OFF: When the switch is pressed again, the input status will STILL have a value of ON, the output status (MODE 2,3, 4, or 5) will have the value of ON and the corresponding Relay output will turn on.

## **III. OUTPUT STATUS**

The status of the transistor drivers can be determined through the LonWorks network using the network variables assigned to each output. The transistor driver output number and the network variable assigned to that output is given in Table 7.

**Table 7 - RELAY OUTPUT NETWORK VARIABLES      ‘0’ = OFF      ‘1’ = ON**

<u>RELAY OUTPUT</u>	<u>NETWORK VARIABLE</u>
1	NV 4
2	NV 5
3	NV 6
4	NV 7

## **IV. ANALOG INPUT OPERATION**

When the Analog Input is configured for the analog to digital converter, the PHOLON Version 2-RR will detect a 0 - 5 VDC input on a 0 - 255 scale. The digital value will be contained in network variable NV 25.

When the Analog Input is configured for PULSE input, the counter will count to 65535 before flipping back to 0 and begin counting again. The count will be contained in network variable NV 25.

If the Analog Input is configured for PULSE input, a span of time can be evaluated by writing a ‘0’ to the network variable NV 24. When this network variable is updated, the network variable NV 25 will reset to 0 and begin counting again.