

eliwell

by Schneider Electric

HomeWorks QS Palladiom HVAC Controller

SMC55-HWQS (SMC5500050409)

Installation Instructions

Please Read Before Installing

English

043494 Rev. D

04/2019

Important Notice:

- This equipment should be installed, operated, serviced, and maintained only by a licensed professional or service agency.
- All pertinent state, regional, and local safety regulations must be observed when installing and using this product.

Input Characteristics

- Accuracy: NTC: 1% for temperatures –50 °C / +100 °C
- Resolution: 0.1 °C
- Analog Inputs: (2) NTC 10 k at 25 °C

Output Characteristics

- Digital Outputs: (5) SPST relays rated for 1 A at 24 V~ maximum and a maximum inrush current of 12 A. Do not connect this controller directly to fan motors, or any other device using voltages beyond the output specification. Connect this controller's fan-speed outputs to a fan motor relay control board. If outputs exceed these ratings, interposing relays must be used between this controller and the HVAC unit.

WARNING: Fire Hazard. May result in serious injury or death. Do not connect the power supply to line voltage. Do not connect the relay outputs to line voltage or any other voltage not specified by the present document.

Important Notes

- Classification: operating controls for incorporation
- Do not disassemble, repair, or modify this equipment
- Housing: PC+ABS UL94 V-0 resin plastic casing
- IP20 Rating
- Power supply (not isolated): 12–24 V~ 50/60 Hz, 24 V==, +/- 10%, SELV
- Ambient operating temperature: –4 °F to 131 °F (–20 °C to 55 °C)
- Storage temperature: –40 °F to 185 °F (–40 °C to 85 °C)
- Operating and storage humidity: 10–90% relative humidity, non-condensing
- Pollution degree: Class 2
- Insulation material group: Class IIIa material
- Over-voltage category: Class II device
- Nominal impulse voltage: 2500 V
- Fire resistance: Class D
- Software: Class A device
- Maximum power consumption: 4 W/6 VA or 5 power draw units (PDU) on the QS link. For complete information, see the **Power Draw Units on the QS Link** spec (Lutron P/N 369405). Consider additional power being drawn by the external relay circuits.

WARNING: Shock Hazard. May result in death or serious injury. Installation and service must be performed by a licensed professional HVAC installer (or equivalent) or service agency. Do not connect the common connection of the power supply/transformer supplying this equipment to any external ground (earth) connection. Do not connect any common connection or ground (earth) of the sensors and actuators connected to this equipment to any external ground connection. If necessary, use separate power supplies/transformers to power sensors or actuators isolated from this equipment.

Intended Use

- The products described or affected by this document, together with software, accessories, and options, are controllers, intended for commercial HVAC machines according to the instructions, directions, examples, and safety information contained in the present document and other supporting documentation.
- The product may only be used in compliance with all applicable safety regulations and directives, the specified requirements, and the technical data.
- Prior to using the product, you must perform a risk assessment in view of the planned application. Based on the results, the appropriate safety-related measures must be implemented. Since the product is used as a component in an overall machine or process, you must ensure the safety of persons by means of the design of this overall system.
- Operate the product only with the specified cables and accessories. Use only genuine accessories and spare parts.
- Any use other than the use explicitly permitted is prohibited and can result in unanticipated hazards.

Unintended Use

- Any use other than that expressed above under Intended Use is strictly prohibited.
- The relay contacts supplied are of an electromechanical type and subject to wear. Functional safety protection devices, specified in international or local standards, must be installed externally to this device.

Environmental Conditions

- This equipment must be protected against dripping water or any other liquid water exposure. The humidity level must be maintained below 90% and without condensation. Further, installation under cold surfaces must be avoided as it can generate dripping water caused by condensation. Use of an unventilated enclosure in a high humidity environment may increase the risk of water damage to the controller.
- This equipment must be protected against insertion of dust or any particulate material the size of 0.47 in (12 mm) or less.

WARNING: Fire Hazard. May result in death or serious injury. Equipment must be protected from outside elements. Install and use this equipment in non-hazardous locations only.

Step 1: Mount the HVAC Controller

WARNING: Shock Hazard. May result in serious injury or death. Disconnect all power sources before installing or servicing this unit.

The HVAC controller can be either surface or DIN rail mounted. The preferred installation is DIN rail mounting and requires a 4 DIN wide mounting location. For DIN rail installation, follow the steps below:

- Install the controller in an enclosure designed for the specific environmental conditions and to minimize the possibility of unintended contact with hazardous voltages. All pertinent state, regional and local safety regulations must be observed when installing and using this product.
- Use of metal enclosures to improve electromagnetic immunity of the controller system is recommended.

Acceptable DIN Rail Dimensions
All dimensions shown as: in (mm)

Minimum Clearances
The HVAC controller must be installed in an enclosure with the clearances shown below.
Note: Controllers must be mounted horizontally on a vertical plane as shown in the figure below.

Step 2: Wire the thermostat/HVAC controller communication link
The HVAC controller comes with a 3-wire harness in the LR-HVAC-WIRE-120 package. Connect this harness to the top left connector on the HVAC controller. Run wires to the 3-pin connector on the thermostat. The 3-wire harness can be extended up to 500 ft (153 m) using one 18 AWG (1.0 mm²) and 1 pair 22 AWG (0.5 mm²) twisted, shielded cable. See table and diagram at the right. Do not connect the drain/shield wire to earth/ground or to the thermostat and do not allow it to contact the grounded wallbox.

Best Wiring Practices

- I/O and communication wiring must be kept separate from the power wiring. Route these two types of wiring in separate cable ducting.
- Verify that the operating conditions and environment are within the specification values.
- Use proper wire sizes to meet voltage and current requirements.
- Use copper conductors (required).
- Use twisted pair, shielded cables for analog signals.

Thermostat/HVAC Controller Communication Link Wire Sizes (check compatibility in your area)		
Wiring Length	Wire Gauge	Lutron Cable Part Number
< 500 ft (153 m)	Common (COM [G]); One 18 AWG (1.0 mm²)	GRX-CBL-346S (non-plenum)
	Data (MUX and MUX); One twisted, shielded pair 22 AWG (0.5 mm²)	GRX-PCBL-346S (plenum)

Step 3: Wire the HVAC signals and power supply
Using the diagram above and the appropriate wiring diagram on the following page, connect the power supply and HVAC unit to the HVAC controller. Wire harnesses can be extended using 18 AWG or 22 AWG (1.0 mm² or 0.5 mm²) wire. Use twisted pair, shielded cables to extend analog I/O and HVAC controller links. All terminal blocks are removable. For color diagrams, see the **HomeWorks QS Palladiom HVAC Solution** specification submittal (P/N 3691033) on www.lutron.com.

Step 4: Determine if a Remote Temperature Sensor is Needed
If it is not possible to mount the thermostat in a suitable location (see installation instructions provided with the thermostat), use an indoor remote temperature sensor for proper temperature control.

Step 5: Identify the Best Location for the Remote Temperature Sensor (optional)
The remote temperature sensor should be installed in a location that best represents the temperature of the area. Use the following recommendations and diagram to determine the best placement for the remote temperature sensor.

- Mount on a clean, dry, interior wall.
- Mount approximately 4 ft to 5 ft (1.2 m to 1.5 m) above the floor. Follow local and national codes.
- Mount on a wall without pipes, chimneys, or ducts.
- Do not mount on an exterior wall, close to a window, next to a door, or areas with drafts.
- Do not mount in direct airflow from supply and return registers / grilles.
- Do not expose to water (e.g., drips or splashes) or mount in a damp area.
- Do not mount within 4 ft (1.2 m) of heating sources (e.g., direct sunlight, light bulbs, etc.).
- Do not mount in areas with poor circulation (e.g., niches, alcoves, behind curtains, or behind doors).

Step 6: Mount the Remote Temperature Sensor (optional)
If a remote temperature sensor is used, the internal thermostat sensor must be disabled through advanced programming via the thermostat. For more information, see the **HomeWorks QS Palladiom Thermostat Configuration Guide** (P/N 032498) at www.lutron.com

- Drill a 1/2 in (13 mm) hole in the wall at the ideal sensor location.
- Separate the sensor from self-threading wall insert and screw the self-threading wall insert into the hole.
- Connect the sensor wires to 22 AWG (0.5 mm²) twisted, shielded pair wiring via crimp fittings or solder wires together and insulate. A secure connection is required to prevent temperature reading errors.
- Insert the sensor into self-threading wall insert.

Note: Sensor wires are not polarity sensitive. Maximum wire length: 100 ft (30.5 m).

* Use a thermistor type NTC, 10 kΩ at 25°C, or a thermistor with an equivalent temperature-resistance curve.

Temperature	°C	5	10	15	20	25	30	35
	°F	41	50	59	68	77	86	95
Resistance (kΩ)		22.05	17.96	14.69	12.09	10.00	8.31	6.94

** Use LR-TEMP-FLSH for remote temperature sensor. See **Steps 4–6** for more information. Only one LR-TEMP-FLSH can be used per HVAC controller.

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Step 7: Mount the slab temperature sensor (optional for radiant floors)

A wired slab temperature sensor or thermistor may be used to measure the temperature of the slab for radiant underfloor heating. The slab temperature sensor can be used for either floor temperature control or limiting the floor to minimum and maximum temperatures.*

Use appropriate mounting instructions found with the slab sensor and the radiant floor specification for the job. Follow local and national codes.

Step 8: Configure the HVAC controller using the HomeWorks QS Palladiom thermostat

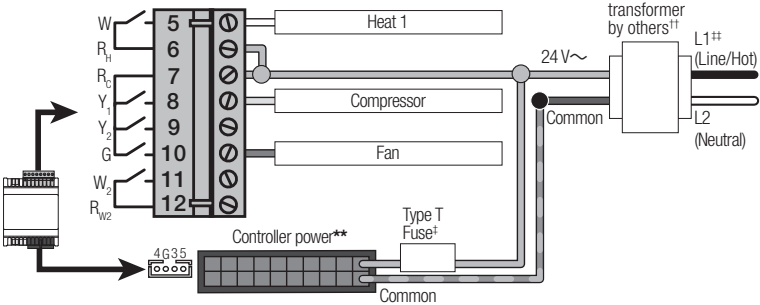
The HVAC controller must be configured using the HomeWorks QS Palladiom thermostat. For configuration instructions, see the installation instructions included with the thermostat and refer to the **HomeWorks QS Palladiom Thermostat Configuration Guide** (P/N 032498) at www.lutron.com. Do not run system before properly configuring.

WARNING: Shock Hazard. Improper configuration can cause property damage, personal injury, or death. Installation and service must be performed by a licensed professional HVAC installer (or equivalent) or service agency.

For troubleshooting, see the installation instructions included with the thermostat.

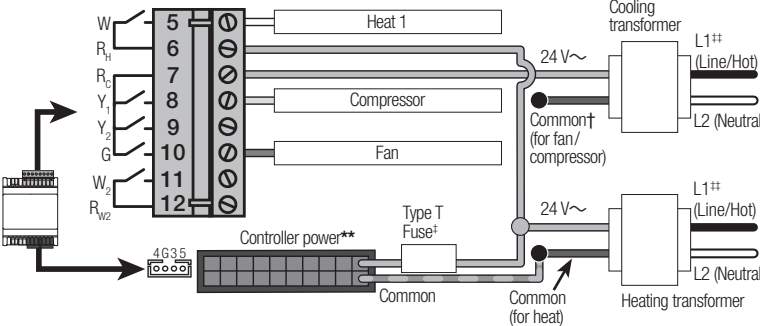
Wiring Diagram 1 (conventional system)

1 heat stage / 1 cool stage system (1 transformer)



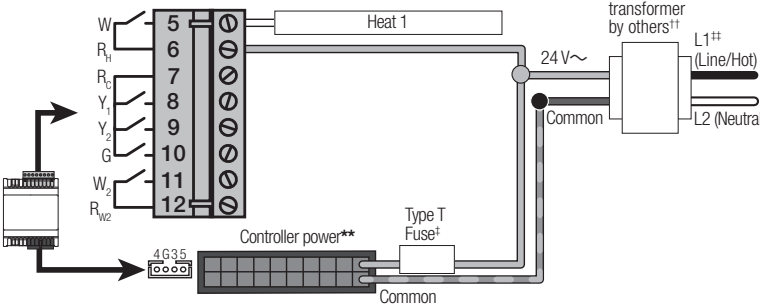
Wiring Diagram 2 (conventional system)

1 heat stage / 1 cool stage system (2 transformers)



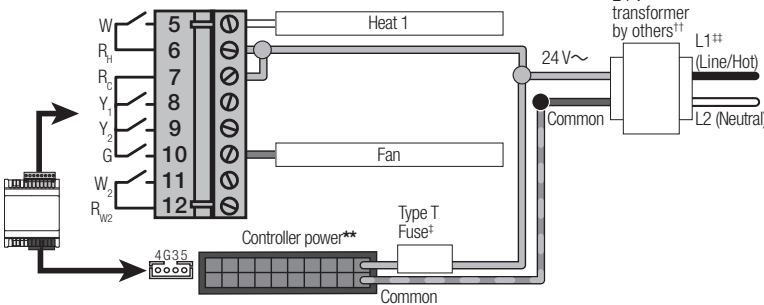
Wiring Diagram 3 (conventional system)

Heat only system with no fan



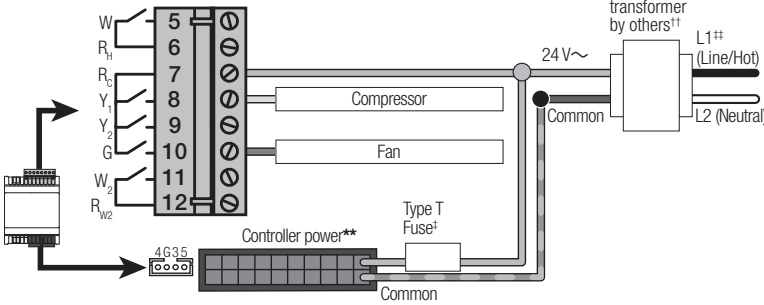
Wiring Diagram 4 (conventional system)

Heat only system with fan



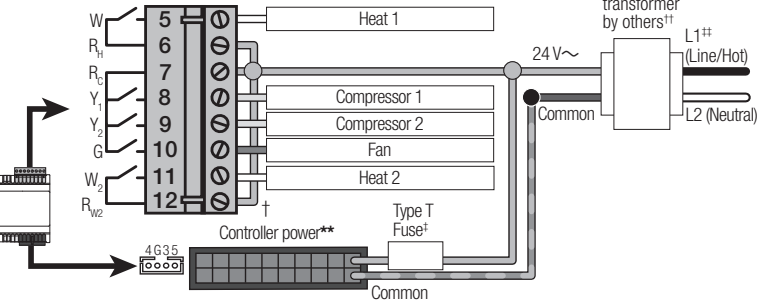
Wiring Diagram 5 (conventional system)

Cool only system



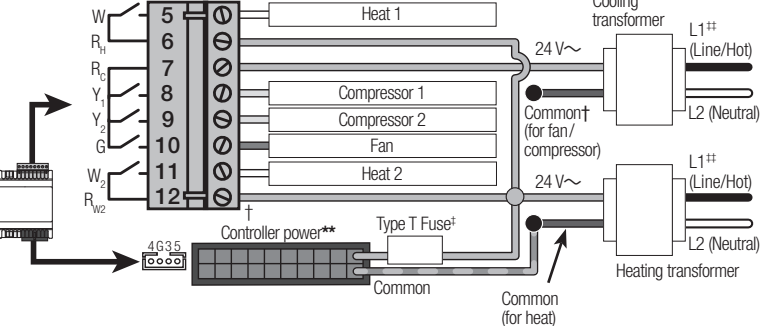
Wiring Diagram 6 (conventional system)

2 heat stages / 2 cool stages system (1 transformer)



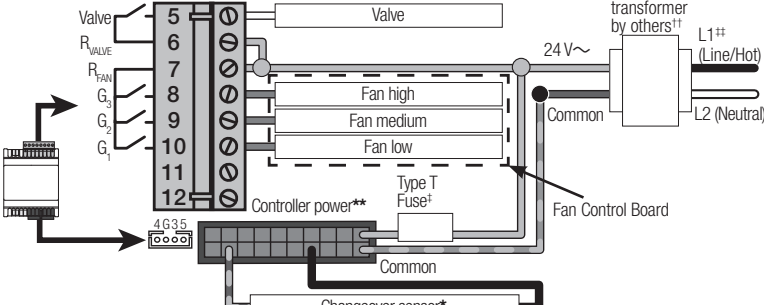
Wiring Diagram 7 (conventional system)

2 heat stages / 2 cool stages system (2 transformers)



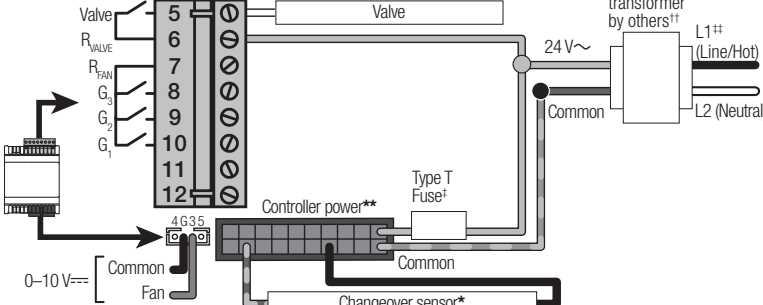
Wiring Diagram 8 (fan coil unit)

2-pipe system, On / off valve, 3-speed fan, changeover sensor



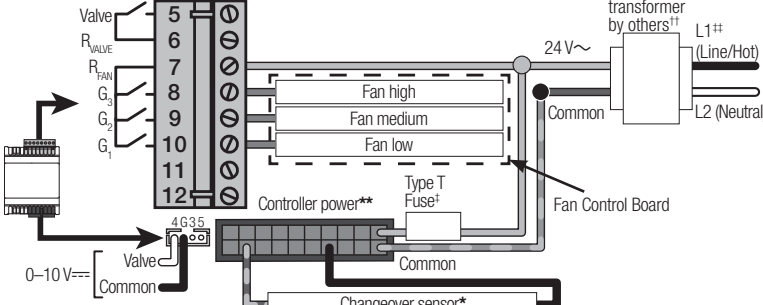
Wiring Diagram 9 (fan coil unit)

2-pipe system, On / off valve, 0 – 10 V=== controlled fan, changeover sensor



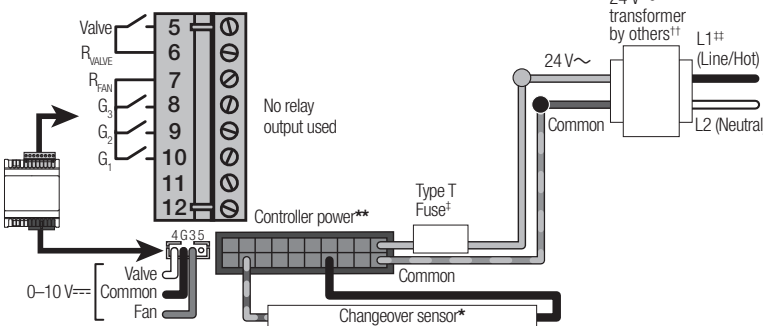
Wiring Diagram 10 (fan coil unit)

2-pipe system, 0 – 10 V=== valve, 3-speed fan, changeover sensor



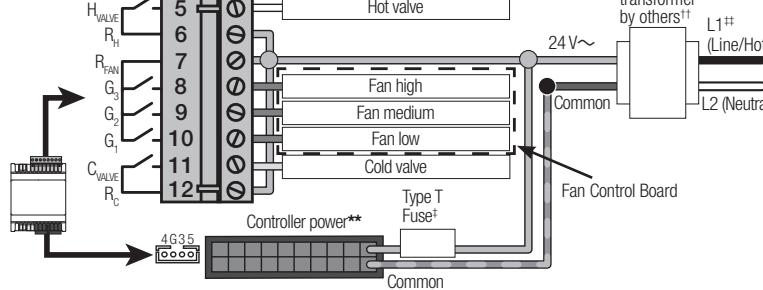
Wiring Diagram 11 (fan coil unit)

2-pipe system, 0 – 10 V=== valve, 0 – 10 V=== controlled fan, changeover sensor



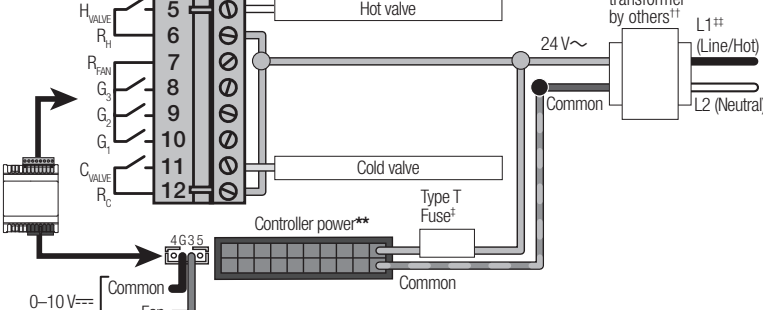
Wiring Diagram 12 (fan coil unit)

4-pipe system, On / off valve, 3-speed fan



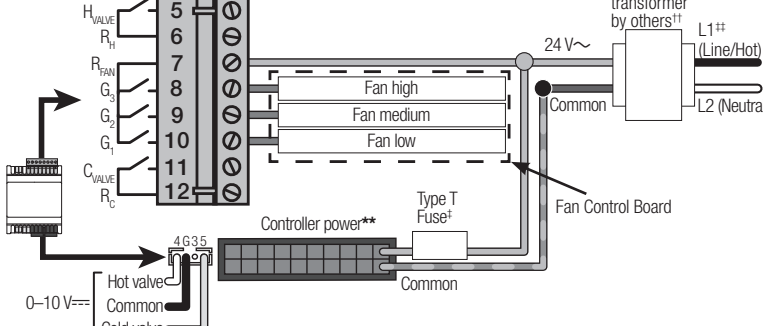
Wiring Diagram 13 (fan coil unit)

4-pipe system, On / off valve, 0 – 10 V=== controlled fan



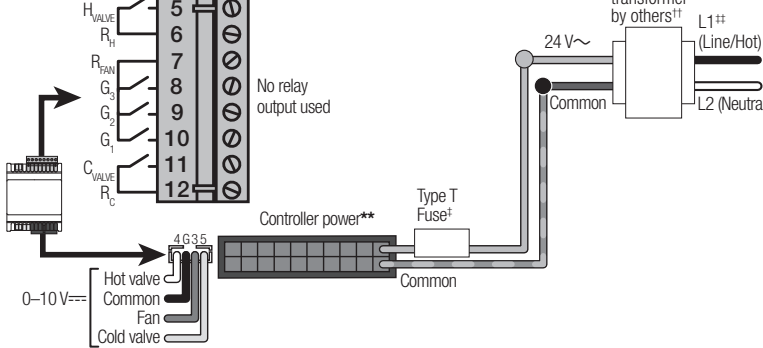
Wiring Diagram 14 (fan coil unit)

4-pipe system, 0 – 10 V=== valve, 3-speed fan



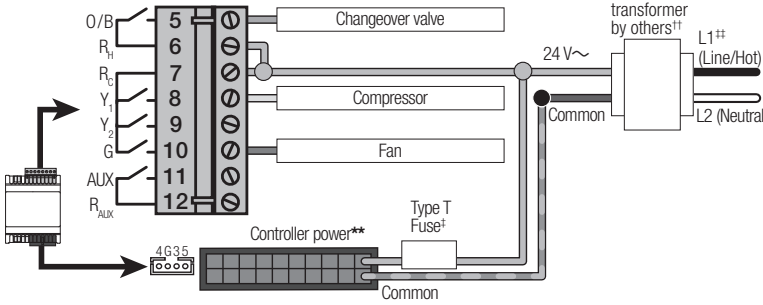
Wiring Diagram 15 (fan coil unit)

4-pipe system, 0 – 10 V=== valve, 0 – 10 V=== controlled fan



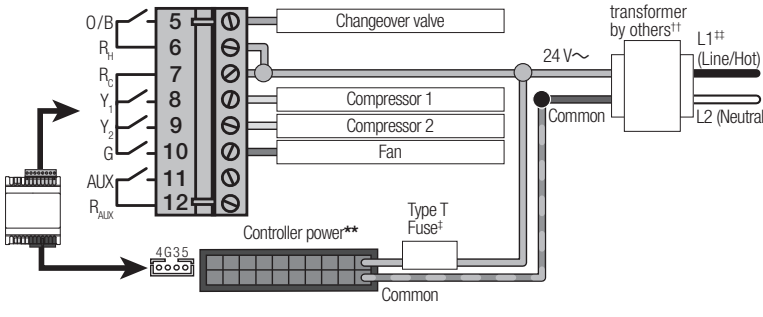
Wiring Diagram 16 (heat pump system)

1 heat stage / 1 cool stage heat pump (1 compressor stage, no auxiliary heat)



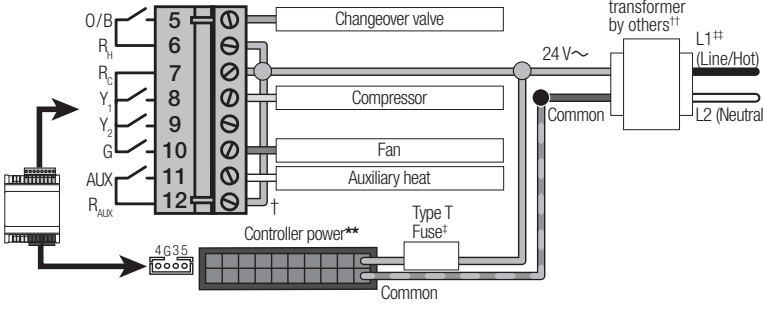
Wiring Diagram 17 (heat pump system)

2 heat stages / 2 cool stages heat pump (2 compressor stages, no auxiliary heat)



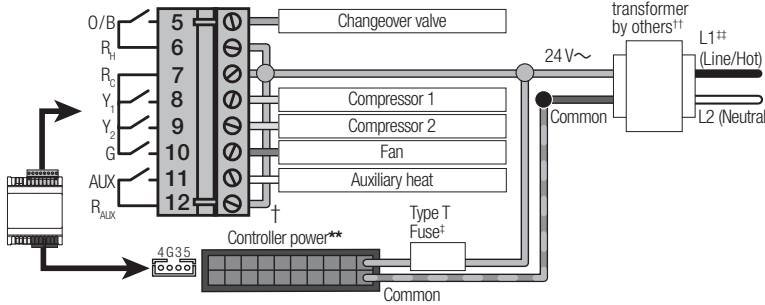
Wiring Diagram 18 (heat pump system)

2 heat stages / 1 cool stage heat pump (1 compressor stage, 1 auxiliary heat)



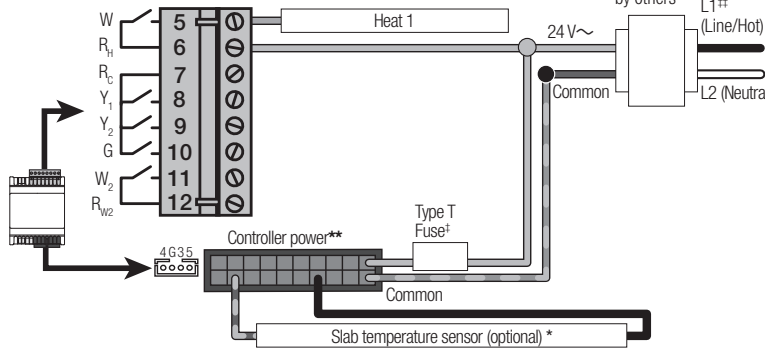
Wiring Diagram 19 (heat pump system)

3 heat stages / 2 cool stages heat pump (2 compressor stages, 1 auxiliary heat)



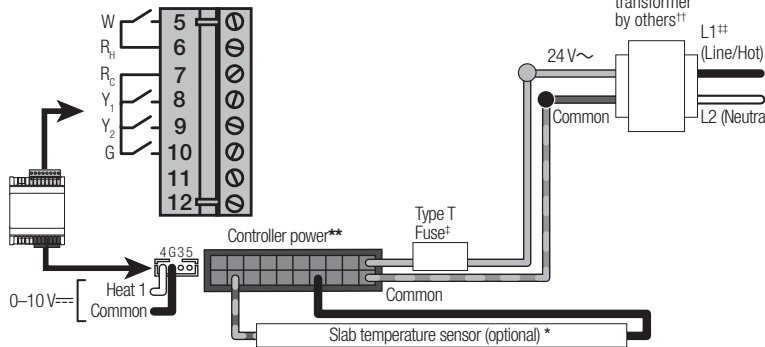
Wiring Diagram 20 (radiant floor)

On / off valve



Wiring Diagram 21 (radiant floor)

0 – 10 V=== valve



* Use a thermistor type NTC, 10 kΩ at 25°C, or a thermistor with an equivalent temperature-resistance curve.

Temperature	°C	5	10	15	20	25	30	35
	°F	41	50	59	68	77	86	95
Resistance (kΩ)		22.05	17.96	14.69	12.09	10.00	8.31	6.94

** If the signal source from the fan coil unit is not 24 V~, use a separate supply to power the HVAC controller.

† Sensor is optional. Semitec 103AT or equivalent – NTC 10 k at 25 °C.

†† A Class 2/LPS transformer should be used. The transformer should be rated to supply the power drawn by external circuits as well as the controller.

‡ Rated for 1.25 A.

†† L1 (Line/Hot) voltage of 120–240 V~ is acceptable.

WARNING: Fire/Shock Hazard. May result in serious injury or death. Use a Class 2 or Limited Power Source (LPS) transformer. Install a fuse sized to the total load (controller and I/O) on the secondary of the transformer, but no more than the equivalent capacity of a Class 2 or LPS circuit if such a transformer is unavailable.

Important Notes

- Each inductive load, driven by the relay contacts, must include a suppression device such as a peak limiter, RC circuit or fly-back diode to extend relay life.
- Do not connect relay outputs to capacitive loads.
- Improperly sized or otherwise incorrect circuit-breakers or fuses may allow excessive current beyond the capacity of the controller.

Étape 7 : Installer le capteur de température de dalles (en option pour les planchers radiants)

Un capteur de température de dalles câblé peut être utilisé pour mesurer la température des dalles en cas de chauffage radiant par le sol. Le capteur de température de dalles peut être utilisé pour contrôler la température du sol ou pour limiter le sol à des températures minimales et maximales.*
Utiliser les instructions de montage correspondantes fournies avec le capteur de dalles et les spécifications du plancher radiant. Respecter les codes locaux et nationaux.

Étape 8 : Configurer le contrôleur de CVC à l'aide du thermostat HomeWorks QS Palladiom

Le contrôleur de CVC doit être configuré à l'aide du thermostat HomeWorks QS Palladiom. Pour les instructions de configuration, voir les instructions d'installation fournies avec le thermostat et consulter le **Guide de configuration du thermostat HomeWorks QS Palladiom** (réf. 032498) sur le site www.lutron.com. Ne pas utiliser le système avant de l'avoir configuré correctement.

AVERTISSEMENT : Risque de choc électrique. Une configuration incorrecte peut entraîner des dommages matériels, des dommages corporels ou la mort. L'installation et l'entretien doivent être effectués par un installateur de CVC professionnel agréé (ou équivalent) ou une société de services.

Pour le dépannage, voir les instructions d'installation fournies avec le thermostat.

Schéma de câblage 1 (système conventionnel)

1 étage de chauffage / Système de refroidissement à 1 étage (1 transformateur)

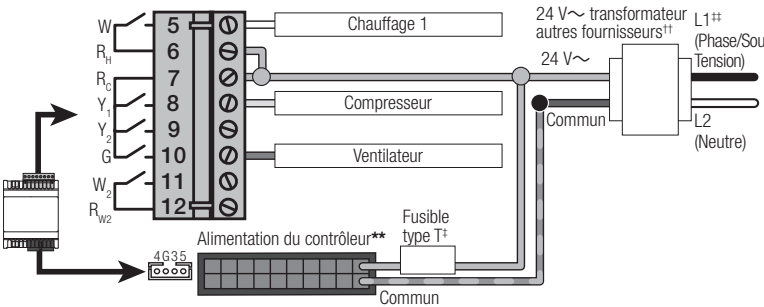


Schéma de câblage 2 (système conventionnel)

1 étage de chauffage / Système de refroidissement à 1 étage (2 transformateurs)

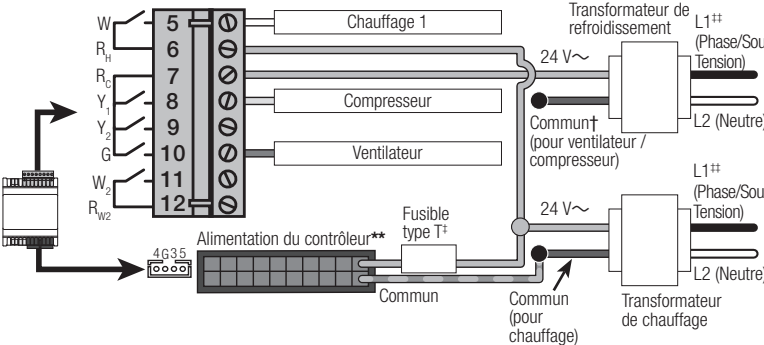


Schéma de câblage 3 (système conventionnel)

Système de chauffage seulement sans ventilateur

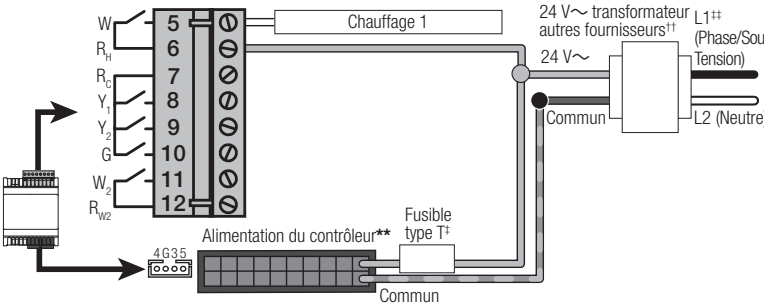


Schéma de câblage 4 (système conventionnel)

Système de chauffage seulement avec ventilateur

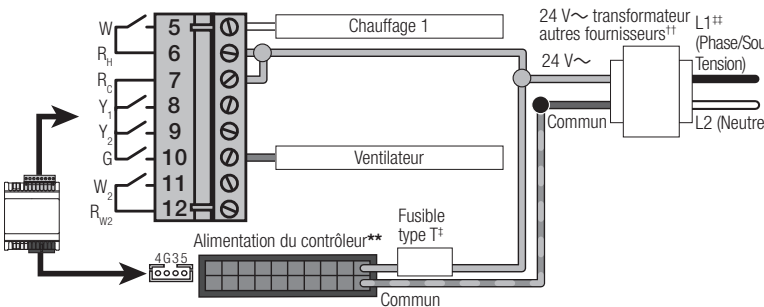


Schéma de câblage 5 (système conventionnel)

Système de refroidissement seulement

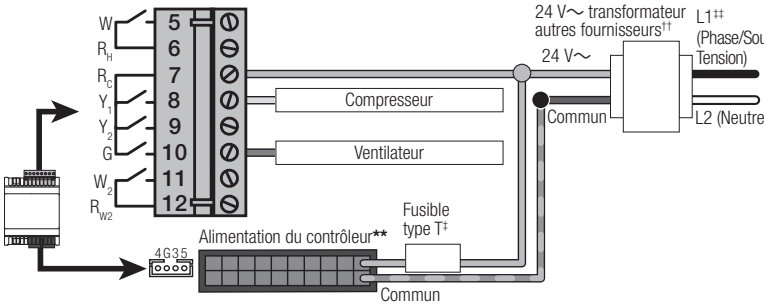


Schéma de câblage 6 (système conventionnel)

2 étages des chauffage / Système de refroidissement à 2 étages (1 transformateur)

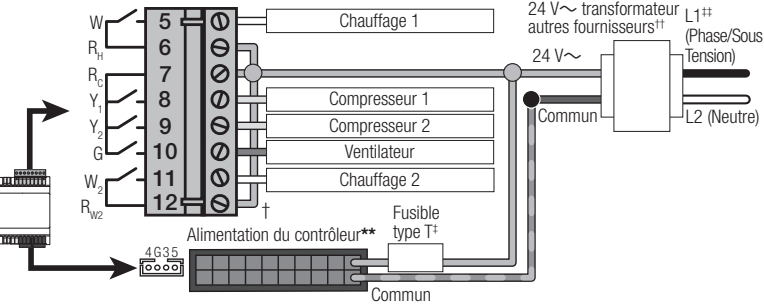


Schéma de câblage 7 (système conventionnel)

2 étages des chauffage / Système de refroidissement à 2 étages (2 transformateurs)

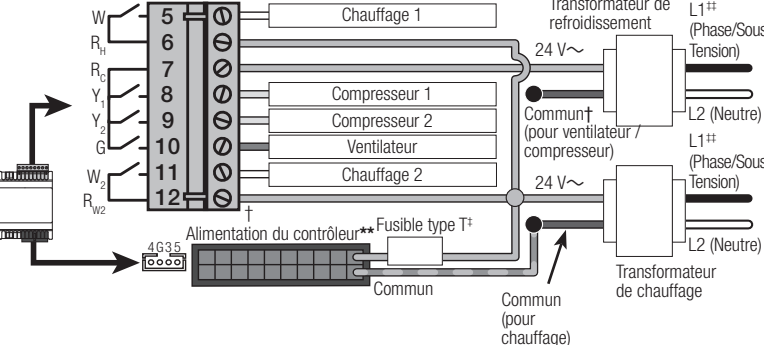


Schéma de câblage 8 (ventilo-convecteur)

Système à 2 tuyaux, vanne marche / arrêt, ventilateur à 3 vitesses, capteur d'inversion

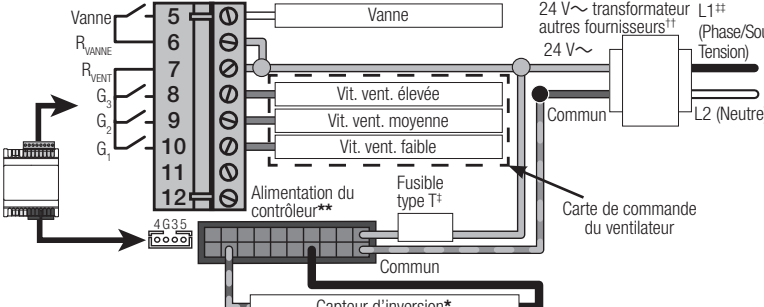


Schéma de câblage 9 (ventilo-convecteur)

Système à 2 tuyaux, vanne marche / arrêt, ventilateur 0 – 10 V== commandé, capteur d'inversion

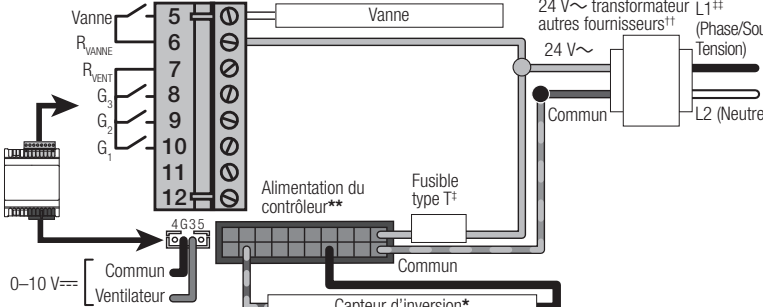


Schéma de câblage 10 (ventilo-convecteur)

Système à 2 tuyaux, vanne 0 – 10 V==, ventilateur à 3 vitesses, capteur d'inversion

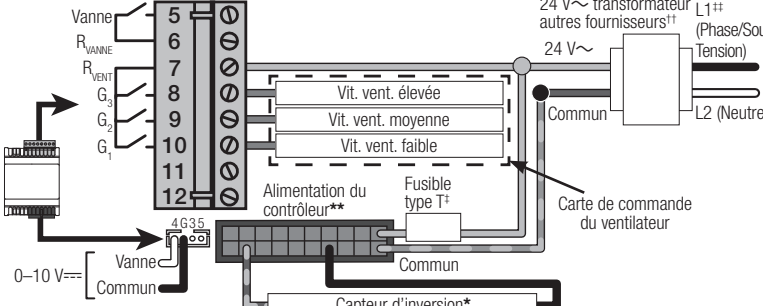


Schéma de câblage 11 (ventilo-convecteur)

Système à 2 tuyaux, vanne 0 – 10 V==, ventilateur 0 – 10 V== commandé, capteur d'inversion

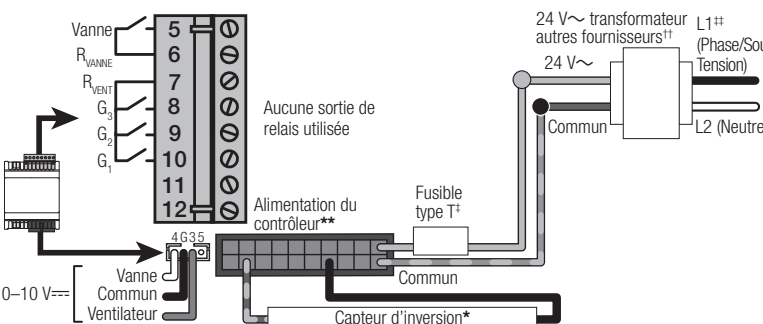


Schéma de câblage 12 (ventilo-convecteur)

Système à 4 tuyaux, vanne marche / arrêt, ventilateur à 3 vitesses

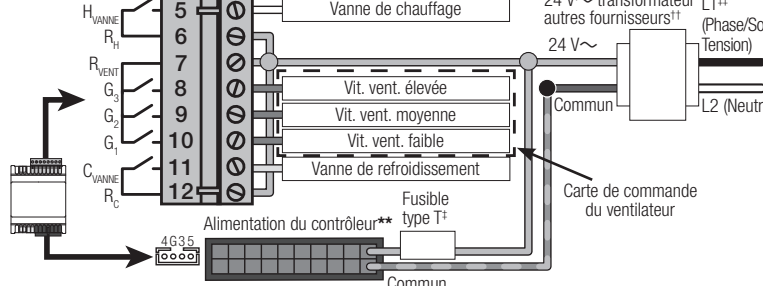


Schéma de câblage 13 (ventilo-convecteur)

Système à 4 tuyaux, vanne marche / arrêt, ventilateur 0 – 10 V== commandé

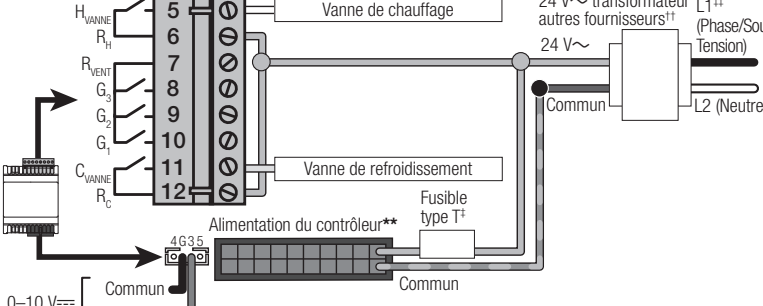


Schéma de câblage 14 (ventilo-convecteur)

Système à 4 tuyaux, vanne 0 – 10 V==, ventilateur à 3 vitesses

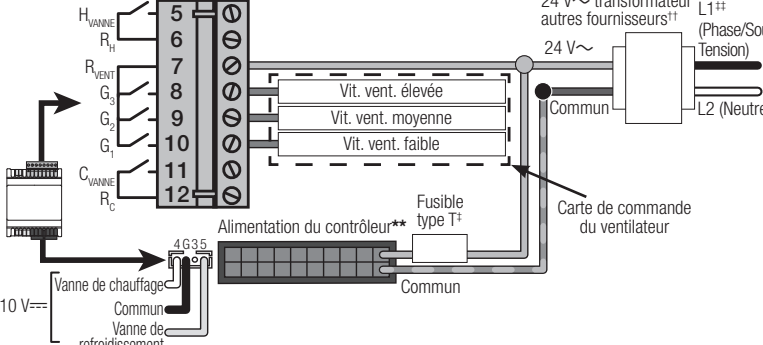


Schéma de câblage 15 (ventilo-convecteur)

Système à 4 tuyaux, vanne 0 – 10 V==, ventilateur 0 – 10 V== commandé

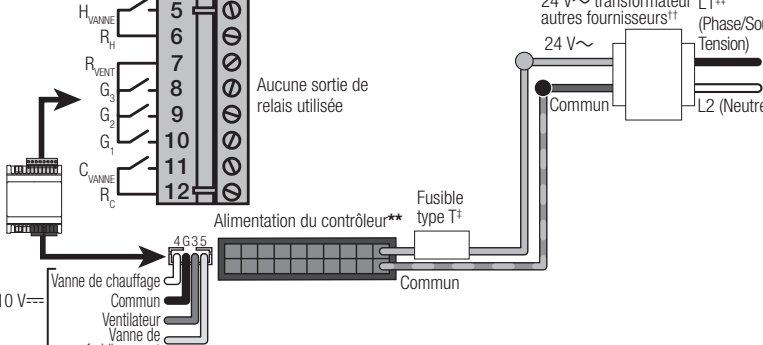


Schéma de câblage 16 (système pompe à chaleur)

1 étage de chauffage / Pompe à chaleur à 1 étage de refroidissement (1 étage compresseur, sans chauffage auxiliaire)

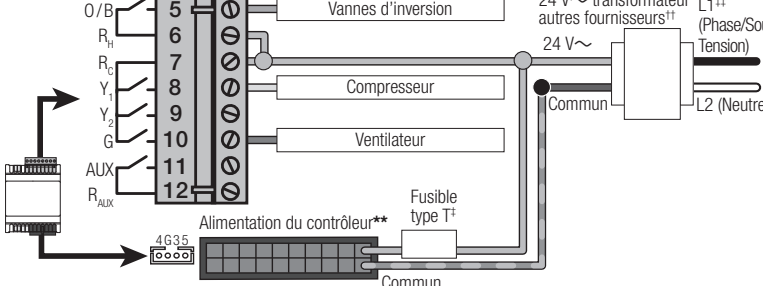


Schéma de câblage 17 (système pompe à chaleur)

2 étages de chauffage / Pompe à chaleur à 2 étages de refroidissement (2 étages compresseur, sans chauffage auxiliaire)

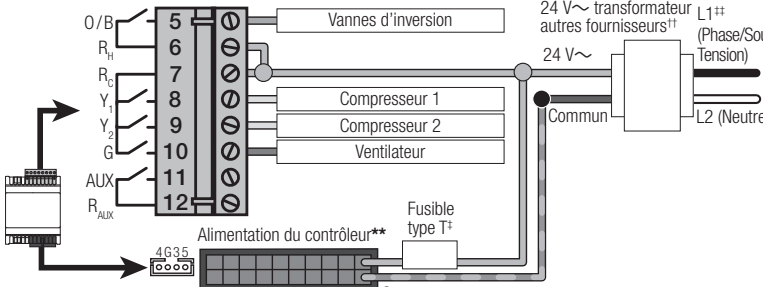


Schéma de câblage 18 (système pompe à chaleur)

2 étages de chauffage / Pompe à chaleur à 1 étage de refroidissement (1 étage compresseur, 1 chauffage auxiliaire)

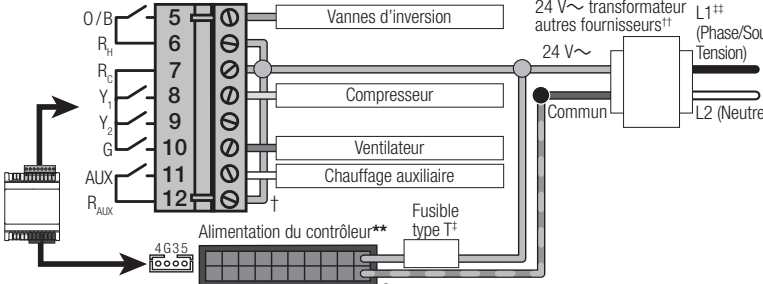


Schéma de câblage 19 (système pompe à chaleur)

3 étages de chauffage / Pompe à chaleur à 2 étages de refroidissement (2 étages compresseur, 1 chauffage auxiliaire)

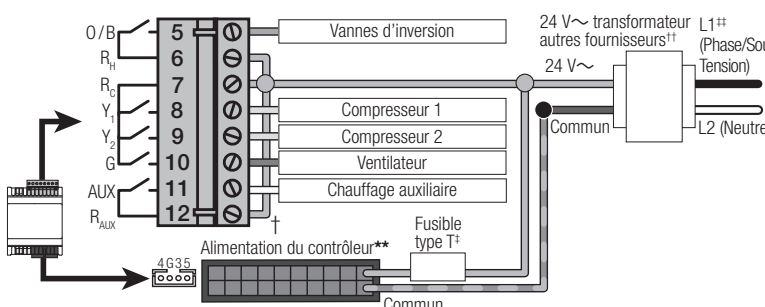


Schéma de câblage 20 (plancher radiant)

Robinet marche/arrêt

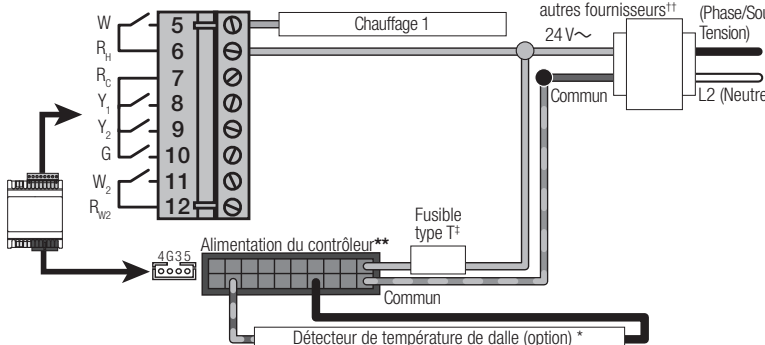
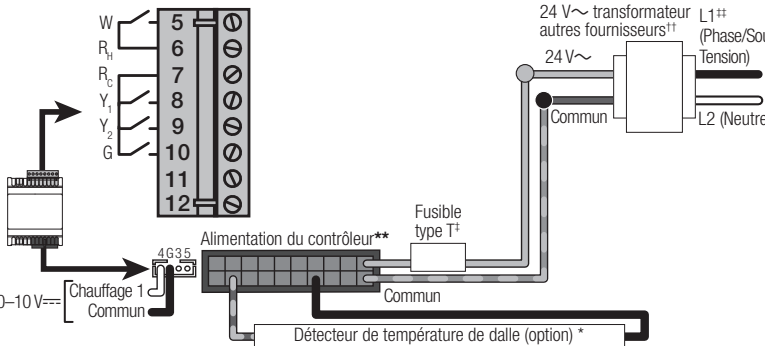


Schéma de câblage 21 (plancher radiant)

Robinet 0 – 10 V==



* Utiliser une thermistance CTN, 10 kΩ à 25 °C, ou un thermostat avec une courbe de température-résistance équivalente.

Température	°C	5	10	15	20	25	30	35
	°F	41	50	59	68	77	86	95
Résistance (kΩ)		22,05	17,96	14,69	12,09	10,00	8,31	6,94

** Si la source de signaux du ventilo-convecteur n'est pas 24 V~, utiliser une alimentation séparée pour le contrôleur de CVC.

† Capteur en option. Semitec 103AT ou équivalent – CTN 10 k à 25 °C.

†† Un transformateur de classe 2/LPS doit être utilisé. Le transformateur doit être calibré pour fournir la puissance absorbée par les circuits externes ainsi que le contrôleur.

‡ Calibre 1,25 A.

†† L1 (Phase/Sous Tension) une tension de 120 à 240 V~ est acceptable.

AVERTISSEMENT : Risque d'incendie et de choc électrique. Peut provoquer des blessures graves ou mortelles. Utiliser un transformateur de classe 2 ou à source d'énergie limitée (LPS). Installer un fusible calibré pour la charge totale (contrôleur et I/O) sur le secondaire du transformateur, mais pas plus que la capacité équivalente d'un circuit de classe 2 ou LPS si ce type de transformateur n'est pas disponible.

Remarques importantes

- Chaque charge inductive, contrôlée par les contacts de relais, doit inclure un système de suppression, par exemple écréteur, circuit RC ou diode de retour.
- Ne pas raccorder les sorties de relais à des charges capacitatives.
- Des disjoncteurs ou des fusibles de mauvais calibre ou incorrects peuvent induire un courant excessif supérieur à la capacité du contrôleur.

Paso 7: Montar el sensor de temperatura de placa (opcional para suelos radiantes)

Se puede usar un sensor de temperatura o termistor de placa para medir la temperatura de la placa para la calefacción radiante bajo suelo. El sensor de temperatura de placa se puede usar para controlar la temperatura del suelo o limitar el suelo a temperaturas mínimas y máximas.*

Para el trabajo, seguir las instrucciones de montaje adecuadas en el sensor de placa y la especificación del suelo radiante. Seguir las normas locales y nacionales.

Paso 8: Configurar el controlador de climatización mediante el termostato HomeWorks QS Palladium

Se debe configurar el controlador de climatización mediante el termostato HomeWorks QS Palladium. Para obtener las instrucciones de configuración, consultar las instrucciones de instalación incluidas con el termostato y consultar la **Guía de configuración del termostato HomeWorks QS Palladium** (N/P 032498) en www.lutron.com. No ejecutar el sistema antes de configurarlo adecuadamente.

ADVERTENCIA: Peligro de descarga. Una configuración inadecuada puede causar daños a la propiedad, lesiones personales o la muerte. La instalación y reparación deben realizarse a cargo de un instalador de climatización profesional licenciado (o equivalente) o una agencia de reparación.

Para resolver problemas, consultar las instrucciones de instalación incluidas con el termostato.

Diagrama de cableado 1 (sistema convencional)

Sistema con 1 etapa de calor/1 etapa de frío (1 transformador)

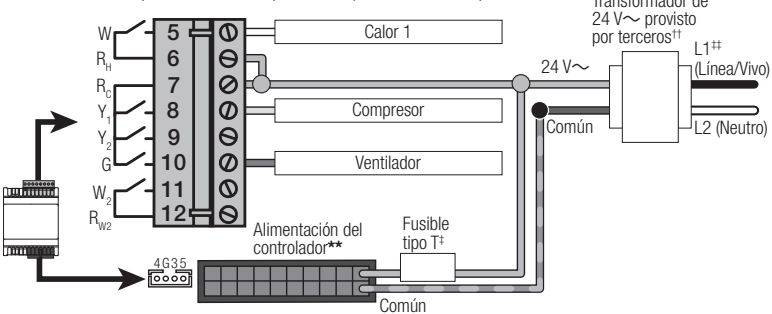


Diagrama de cableado 2 (sistema convencional)

Sistema con 1 etapa de calor/1 etapa de frío (2 transformadores)

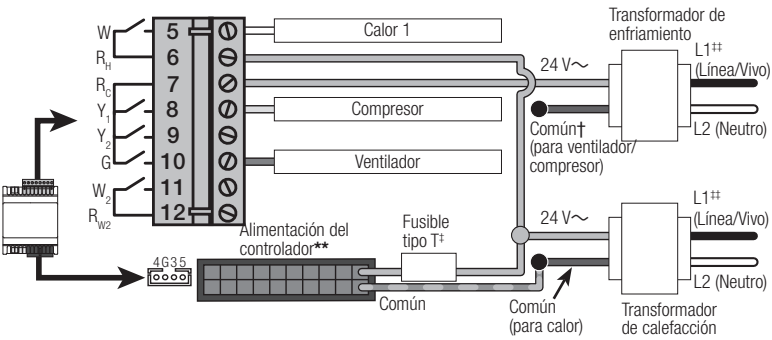


Diagrama de cableado 3 (sistema convencional)

Sistema de solo calor sin ventilador

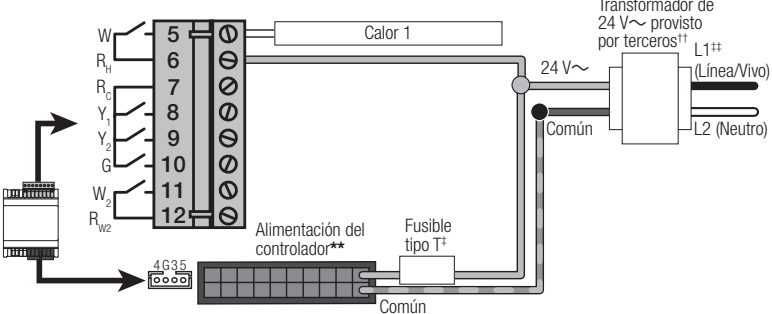


Diagrama de cableado 4 (sistema convencional)

Sistema de solo calor con ventilador

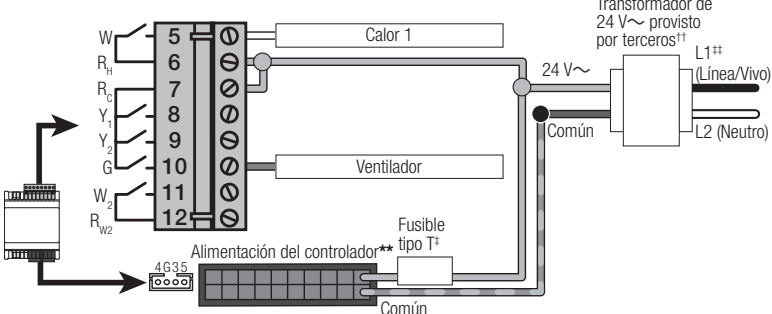


Diagrama de cableado 5 (sistema convencional)

Sistema de solo frío

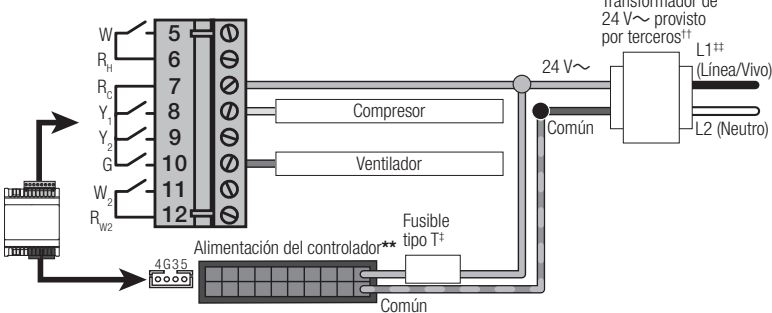


Diagrama de cableado 6 (sistema convencional)

Sistema con 2 etapas de calor/2 etapas de frío (1 transformador)

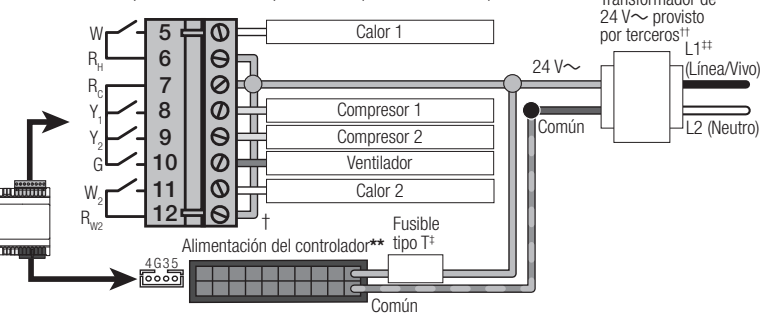


Diagrama de cableado 7 (sistema convencional)

Sistema con 2 etapas de calor/2 etapas de frío (2 transformadores)

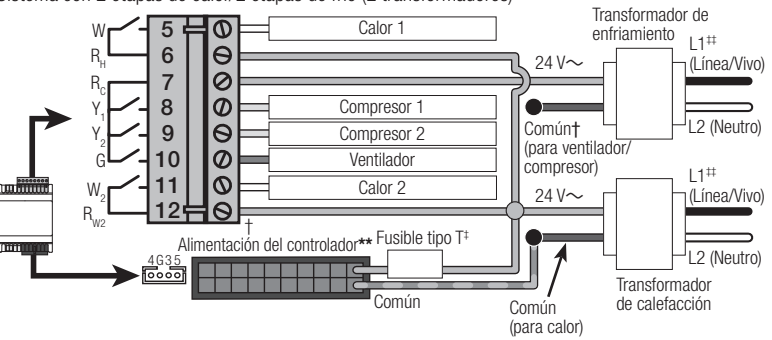


Diagrama de cableado 8 (ventiloconvector)

Sistema de 2 tubos, válvula de corte, ventilador de 3 velocidades, sensor de conmutación

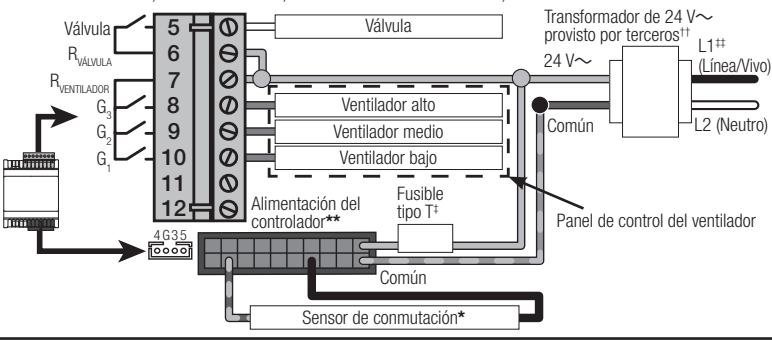


Diagrama de cableado 9 (ventiloconvector)

Sistema de 2 tubos, válvula de corte, ventilador controlado 0-10 V==, sensor de conmutación

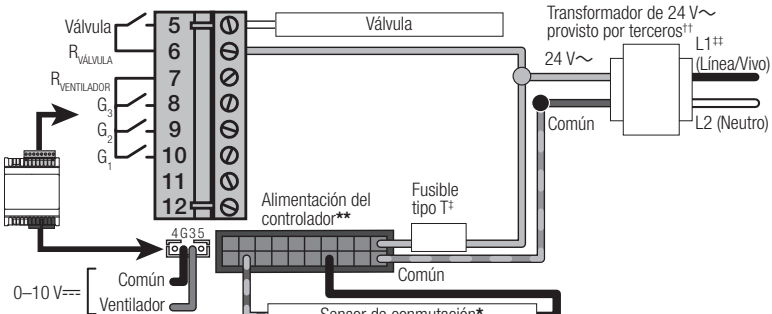


Diagrama de cableado 10 (ventiloconvector)

Sistema de 2 tubos, válvula de 0-10 V==, ventilador de 3 velocidades, sensor de conmutación

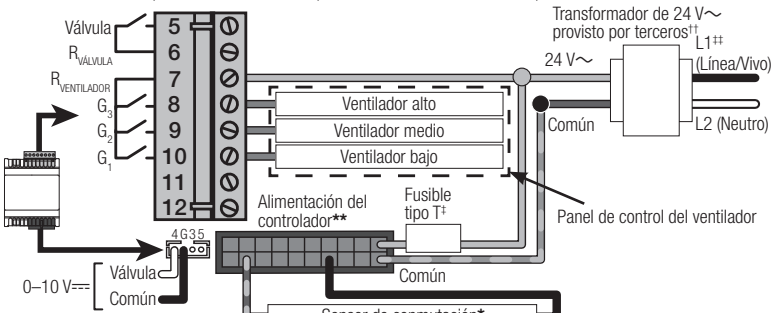


Diagrama de cableado 11 (ventiloconvector)

Sistema de 2 tubos, válvula 0-10 V==, ventilador controlado 0-10 V==, sensor de conmutación

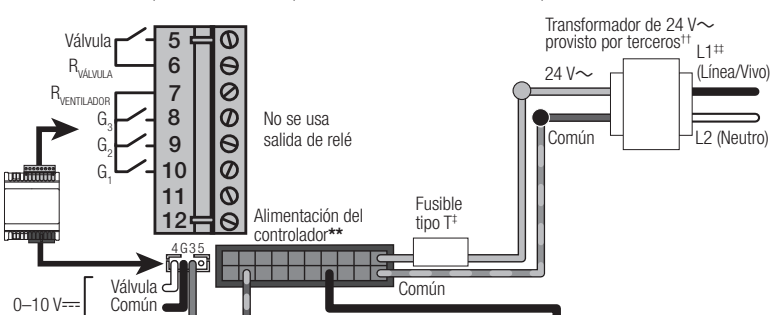


Diagrama de cableado 12 (ventiloconvector)

Sistema de 4 tubos, válvula de corte, ventilador de 3 velocidades

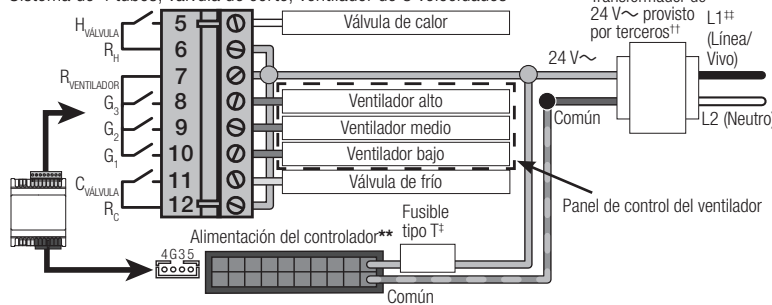


Diagrama de cableado 13 (ventiloconvector)

Sistema de 4 tubos, válvula de corte, ventilador controlado 0-10 V==

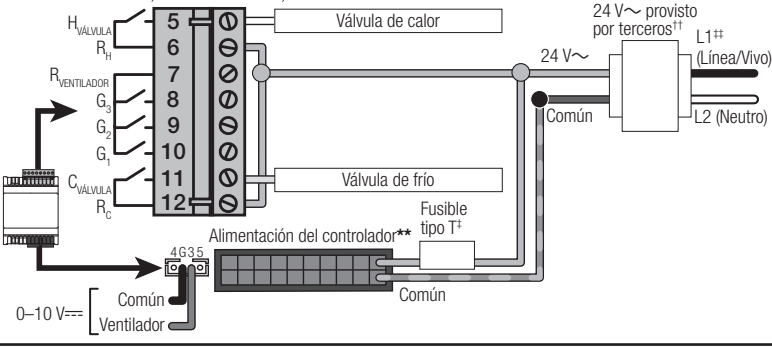


Diagrama de cableado 14 (ventiloconvector)

Sistema de 4 tubos, válvula de 0-10 V==, ventilador de 3 velocidades

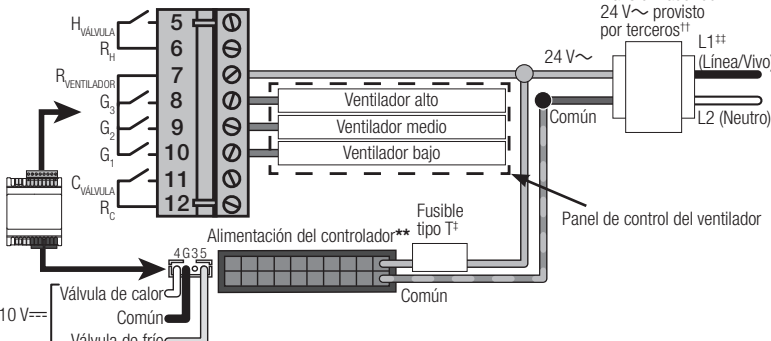


Diagrama de cableado 15 (ventiloconvector)

Sistema de 4 tubos, válvula 0-10 V==, ventilador controlado 0-10 V==

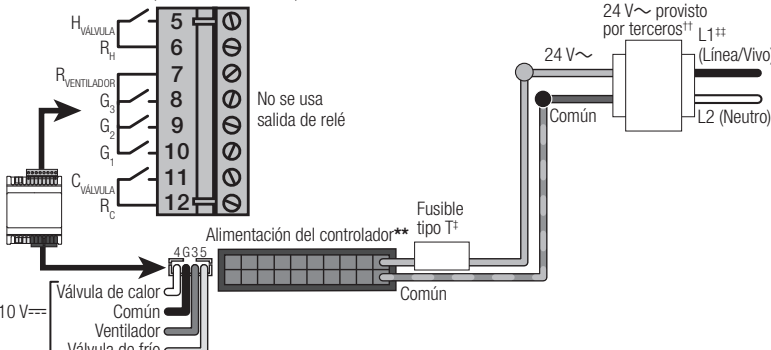


Diagrama de cableado 16 (sistema de bomba de calor)

Bomba de calor de 1 etapa de calor/1 etapa de frío (1 etapa de compresor, sin calor auxiliar)

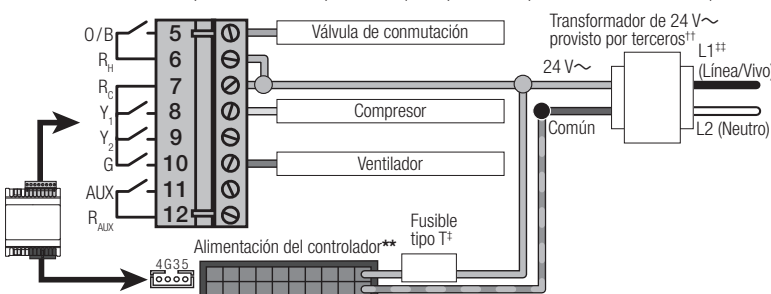


Diagrama de cableado 17 (sistema de bomba de calor)

Bomba de calor de 2 etapas de calor/2 etapas de frío (2 etapas de compresor, sin calor auxiliar)

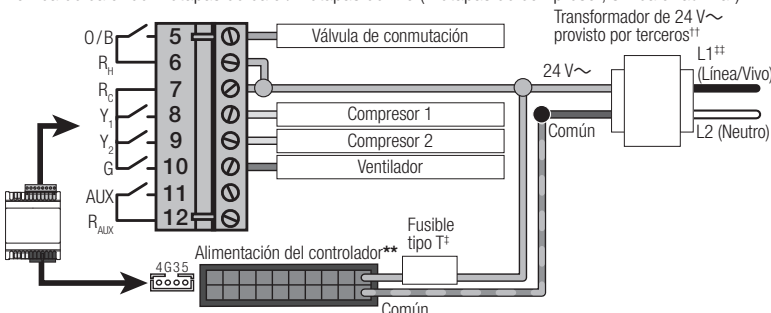


Diagrama de cableado 18 (sistema de bomba de calor)

Bomba de calor de 2 etapas de calor/1 etapa de frío (1 etapa de compresor, 1 calor auxiliar)

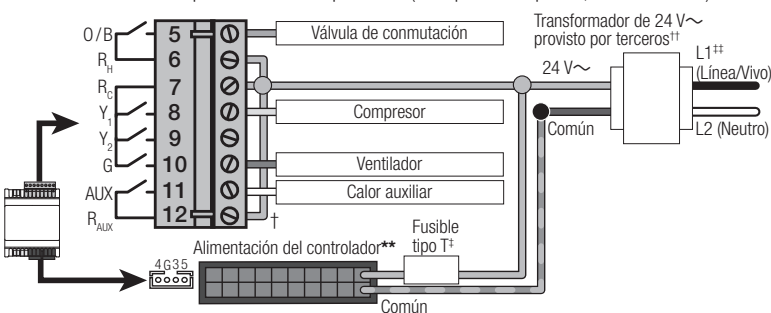


Diagrama de cableado 19 (sistema de bomba de calor)

Bomba de calor de 3 etapas de calor/2 etapas de frío (2 etapas de compresor, 1 calor auxiliar)

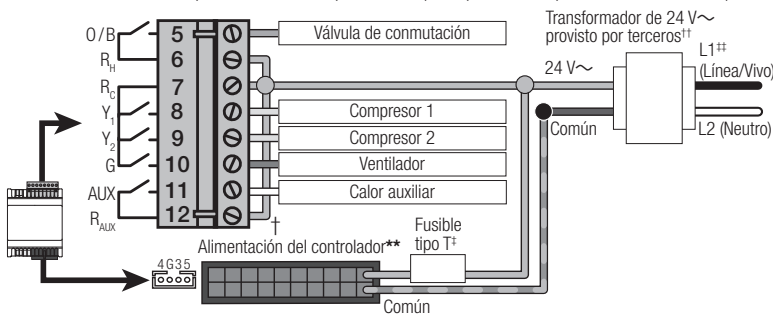


Diagrama de cableado 20 (suelo radiante)

Válvula de activación/desactivación

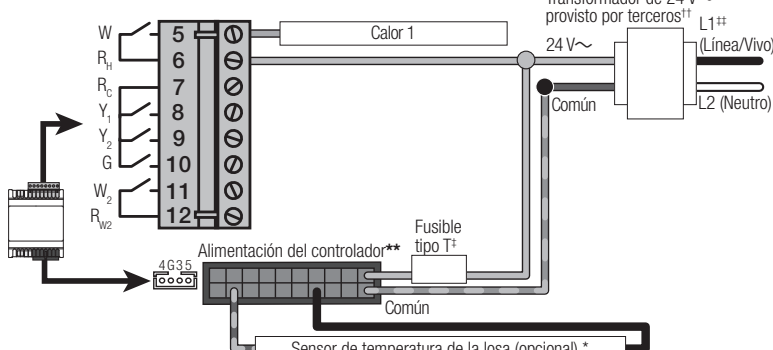
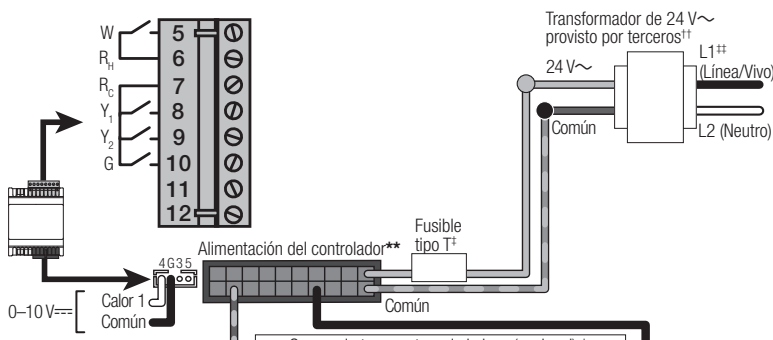


Diagrama de cableado 21 (suelo radiante)

Válvula de 0-10 V==



* Usar un termistor tipo NTC, 10 kΩ a 25 °C o un termistor con una curva de temperatura-resistencia equivalente.

Temperatura	°C	5	10	15	20	25	30	35
	°F	41	50	59	68	77	86	95
Resistencia (kΩ)		22,05	17,96	14,69	12,09	10,00	8,31	6,94

** Si la fuente de señal del ventiloconvector no es de 24 V~, usar una fuente separada para alimentar al controlador de climatización.

† El sensor es opcional. Semitec 103AT o equivalente – NTC 10 k a 25 °C.

†† Se debe usar un transformador de clase 2/LPS. El transformador debe tener capacidad para suministrar el consumo de potencia de los circuitos externos, además del controlador.

‡ Capacidad para 1,25 A.

†† Se acepta una tensión en la L1 (Línea/Vivo) de 120-240 V~.

ADVERTENCIA: Peligro de incendio/descarga. Puede causar lesiones graves o la muerte. Usar un transformador de clase 2 o fuente de alimentación limitada (LPS). Instalar un fusible del tamaño adecuado para la carga total (controlador y I/O) en el secundario del transformador, pero no mayor a la capacidad equivalente de un circuito de clase 2 o LPS, en caso de no estar disponible dicho transformador.

Notas importantes

- Cada carga inductiva, accionada por los contactos de relés, debe contar con un dispositivo de supresión como un limitador pico, un circuito RC o un diodo de retorno para extender la vida útil del relé.
- No conectar las salidas de relés a las cargas capacitivas.
- Usar disyuntores o fusibles del tamaño inadecuado o incorrectos puede permitir una corriente excesiva por sobre la capacidad del controlador.

Etapa 7: monte o sensor de temperatura de laje (opcional para pisos radiantes)

Um sensor de temperatura de laje com fio ou um termistor pode ser usado para medir a temperatura da laje para o aquecimento sob o piso radiante. O sensor de temperatura da laje pode ser usado tanto para o controle da temperatura do andar como para limitar o andar a temperaturas mínimas e máximas.*

Use as instruções de montagem adequadas, que vêm com as especificações do sensor de laje e do piso radiante. Siga os códigos locais e nacionais.

Etapa 8: configure o controlador de HVAC usando o termostato Palladiom HomeWorks QS

O controlador de HVAC deve ser configurado usando o termostato Palladiom HomeWorks QS. Para ver as instruções de configuração, consulte as instruções de instalação que vêm com o termostato e o **Guia de configuração do termostato Palladiom HomeWorks QS** (P/N 032498) no site www.lutron.com. Não inicie o sistema antes da configuração adequada.

AVISO: Risco de choque. Configurações inadequadas podem causar danos à propriedade, lesões pessoais ou morte. A instalação e a manutenção deverão ser feitas por um instalador profissional de HVAC (ou equivalente) ou por uma empresa prestadora de serviços.

Para a resolução de problemas, consulte as instruções de instalação que vêm com o termostato.

Diagrama de cabeamento 1 (sistema convencional)

Sistema de 1 estágio de aquecimento/1 estágio de resfriamento (1 transformador)

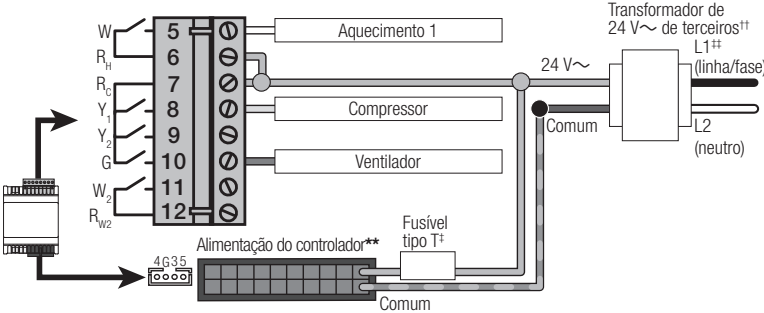


Diagrama de cabeamento 2 (sistema convencional)

Sistema de 1 estágio de aquecimento/1 estágio de resfriamento (2 transformadores)

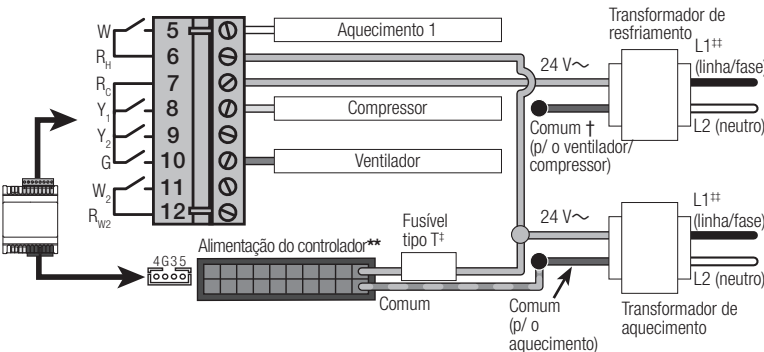


Diagrama de cabeamento 3 (sistema convencional)

Sistema somente de aquecimento, sem ventilador

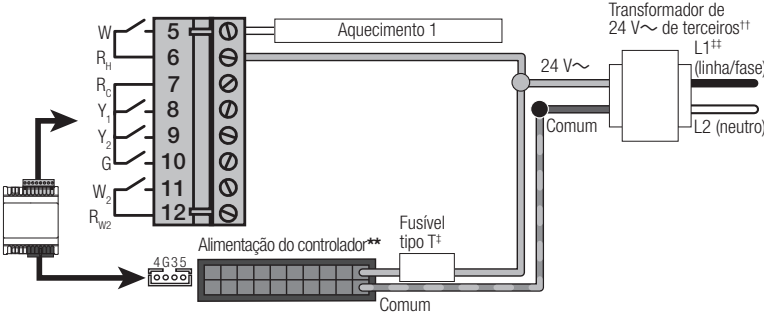


Diagrama de cabeamento 4 (sistema convencional)

Sistema somente de aquecimento, com ventilador

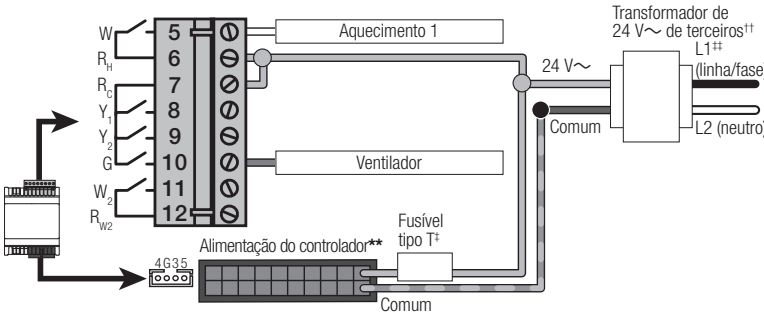


Diagrama de cabeamento 5 (sistema convencional)

Sistema somente de resfriamento

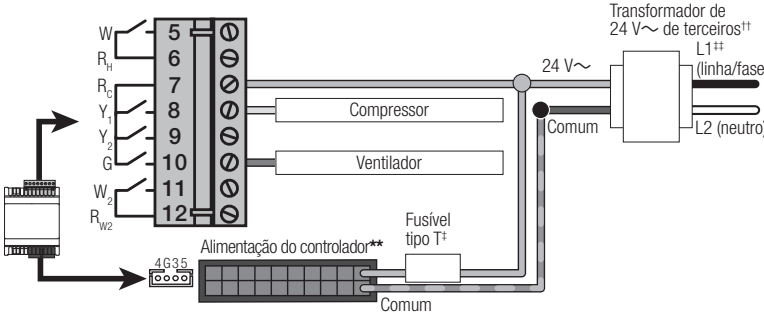


Diagrama de cabeamento 6 (sistema convencional)

Sistema de 2 estágios de aquecimento/2 estágios de resfriamento (1 transformador)

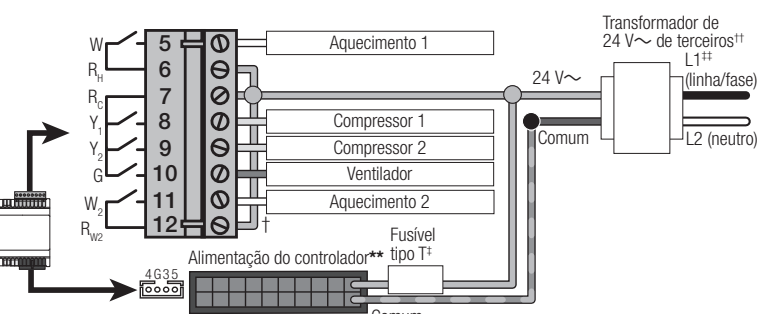


Diagrama de cabeamento 7 (sistema convencional)

Sistema de 2 estágios de aquecimento/2 estágios de resfriamento (2 transformadores)

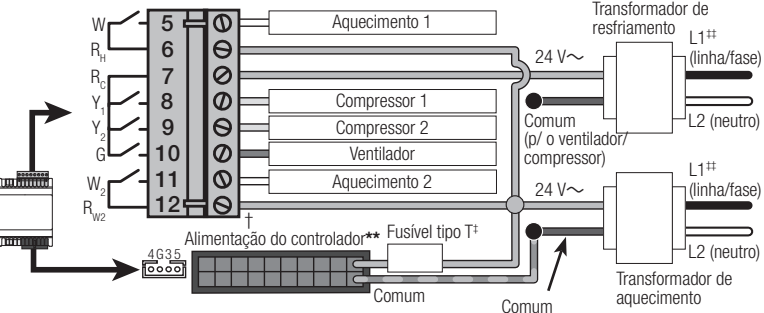


Diagrama de cabeamento 8 (fancoil)

Sistema de 2 tubulações, válvula liga/desliga, ventilador de 3 velocidades, sensor de comutação

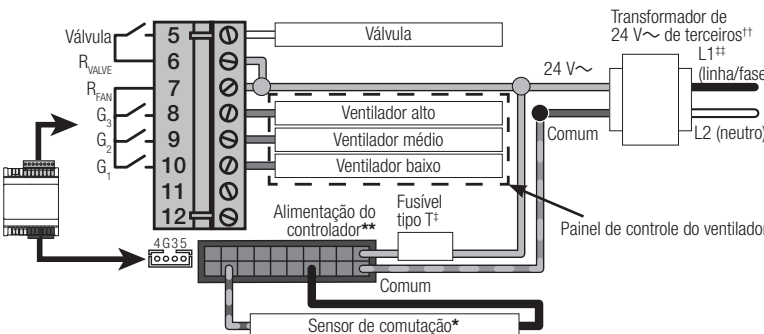


Diagrama de cabeamento 9 (fancoil)

Sistema de 2 tubulações, válvula liga/desliga, ventilador de 0 – 10 V=== controlado, sensor de comutação

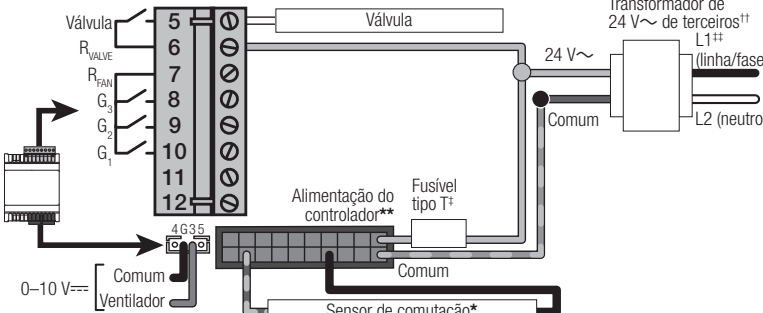


Diagrama de cabeamento 10 (fancoil)

Sistema de 2 tubulações, válvula de 0 – 10 V===, ventilador de 3 velocidades, sensor de comutação

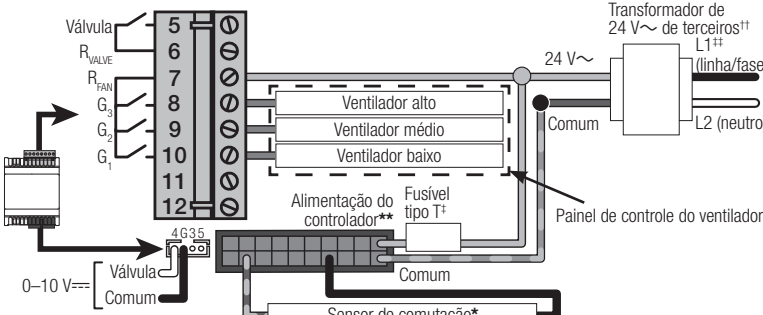


Diagrama de cabeamento 11 (fancoil)

Sistema de 2 tubulações, válvula de 0 – 10 V===, ventilador de 0 – 10 V=== controlado, sensor de comutação

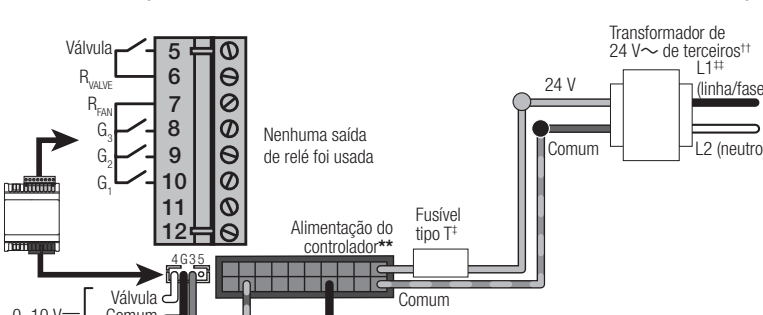


Diagrama de cabeamento 12 (fancoil)

Sistema de 4 tubulações, válvula liga/desliga, ventilador de 3 velocidades

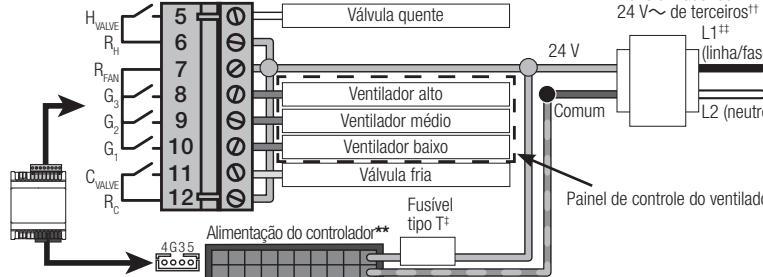


Diagrama de cabeamento 13 (fancoil)

Sistema de 4 tubulações, válvula liga/desliga, ventilador de 0 – 10 V=== controlado

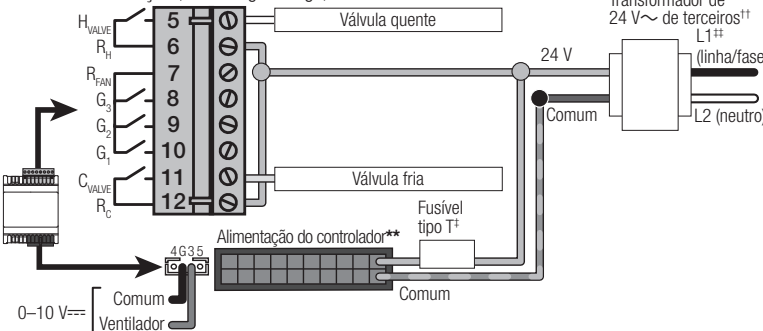


Diagrama de cabeamento 14 (fancoil)

Sistema de 4 tubulações, válvula de 0 – 10 V===, ventilador de 3 velocidades

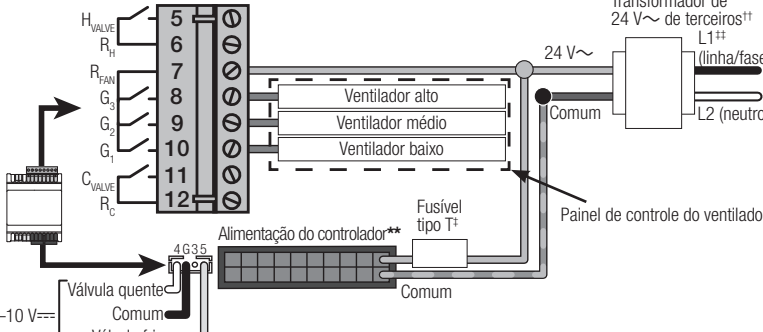


Diagrama de cabeamento 15 (fancoil)

Sistema de 4 tubulações, válvula de 0 – 10 V===, ventilador de 0 – 10 V=== controlado

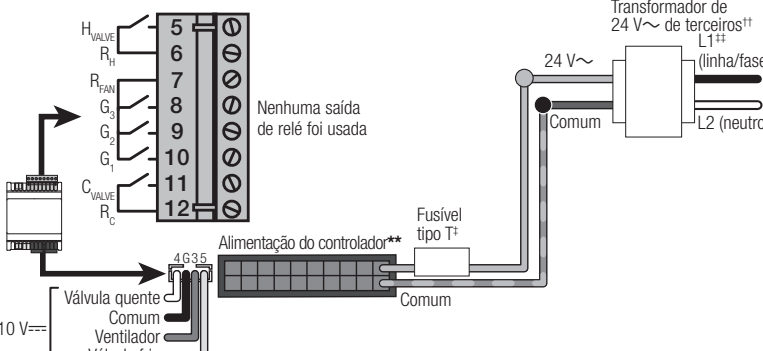


Diagrama de cabeamento 16 (sistema de bombeamento de calor)

Bomba de aquecimento de 1 estágio de aquecimento/1 estágio de resfriamento (1 estágio de compressor, sem aquecimento auxiliar)

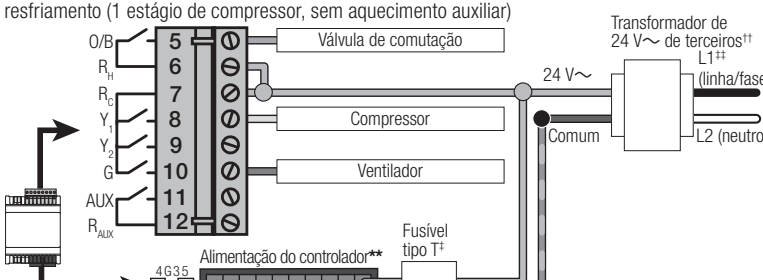


Diagrama de cabeamento 17 (sistema de bombeamento de calor)

Bomba de aquecimento de 2 estágios de aquecimento/2 estágios de resfriamento (2 estágios de compressor, sem aquecimento auxiliar)

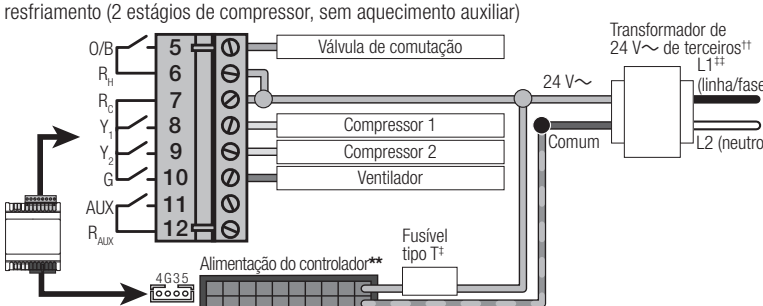


Diagrama de cabeamento 18 (sistema de bombeamento de calor)

Bomba de aquecimento de 2 estágios de aquecimento/1 estágio de resfriamento (1 estágio de compressor, 1 aquecimento auxiliar)

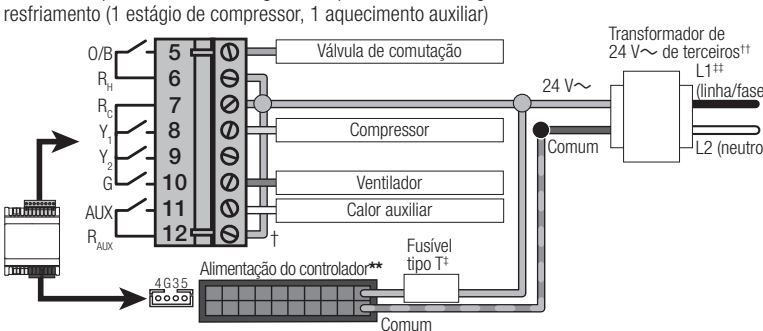


Diagrama de cabeamento 19 (sistema de bombeamento de calor)

Bomba de aquecimento de 3 estágios de aquecimento/2 estágios de resfriamento (2 estágios de compressor, 1 aquecimento auxiliar)

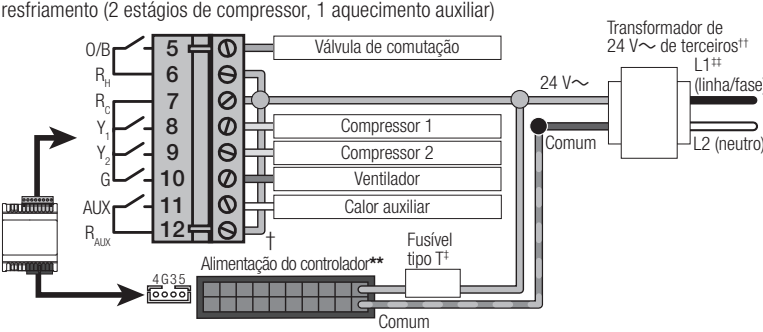


Diagrama de cabeamento 20 (piso radiante)

Válvula ligada/desligada

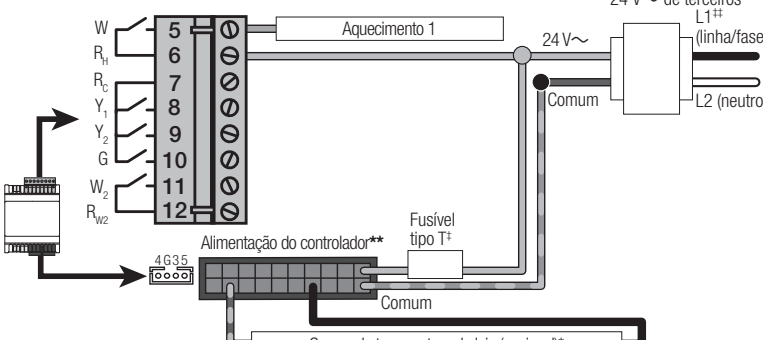
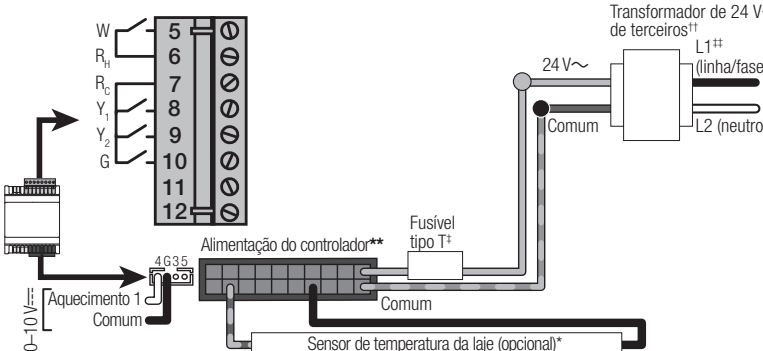


Diagrama de cabeamento 21 (piso radiante)

Válvula de 0 – 10 V===



*Use um termistor tipo NTC, 10 kΩ a 25 °C, ou um termistor com curva equivalente de resistência de temperatura.

Temperatura	°C	5	10	15	20	25	30	35
	°F	41	50	59	68	77	86	95
Resistência (kΩ)		22,05	17,96	14,69	12,09	10,00	8,31	6,94

**Se a fonte do sinal do fancoil não for 24 V~, use uma fonte de alimentação separada para alimentar o controlador de HVAC.

**O sensor é opcional. Use o sensor Semitec 103AT ou equivalente – NTC 10 k a 25 °C.

† Deve ser usado transformador classe 2/LPS. O transformador deve ter tensão suficiente para fornecer a energia extraída dos circuitos externos e do controlador.

‡ Classificado para 1,25 A

†† A voltagem de L1 (linha/fase) de 120–240 V~ é aceitável.

AVISO: Risco de incêndio/choque. Pode resultar em ferimentos graves ou morte. Use um transformador de classe 2 ou de fonte de alimentação limitada (LPS). Se o transformador não estiver disponível, instale um fusível do tamanho da carga total (controlador e I/O) no secundário do transformador, porém não acima da capacidade equivalente a um circuito de classe 2 ou LPS.

Notas importantes

- Cada carga indutiva orientada pelos contatos do relé deve incluir um dispositivo de supressão como um limitador de pico, circuito RC ou diodo de retorno para estender a vida útil do relé.
- Não conecte as saídas do relé às cargas capacitivas.
- Disjuntores ou fusíveis de capacidade inadequada ou incorretos de alguma forma podem permitir corrente excessiva, além da capacidade do controlador.

Schritt 7: Anbringen des Bodentemperaturfühlers (optional für Fußbodenheizungen)

Zur Messung der Bodentemperatur bei Verwendung einer Fußbodenheizung kann ein verdrahteter Bodentemperaturfühler oder Thermistor verwendet werden. Der Bodentemperaturfühler lässt sich sowohl für die Bodentemperaturregelung als auch zur Begrenzung der Bodentemperatur auf einen minimalen oder maximalen Wert nutzen.*

Verwenden Sie für das Anbringen die mit dem Bodentemperaturfühler gelieferte Montageanweisung und die Spezifikation der Fußbodenheizung. Beachten Sie die örtlichen und staatlichen Normen.

Schritt 8: Konfigurieren des HLK-Reglers mit dem HomeWorks QS Palladium Thermostat

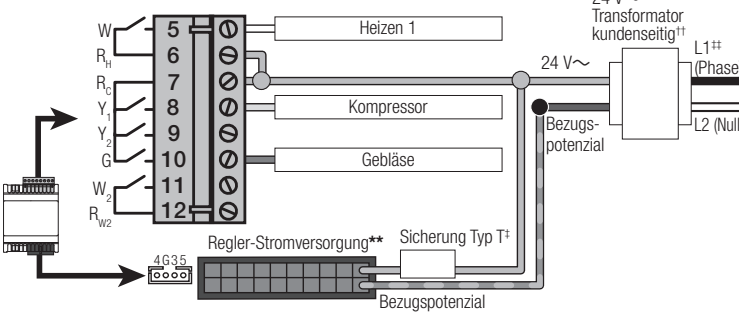
Der HLK-Regler muss mit dem HomeWorks QS Palladium Thermostat konfiguriert werden. Die Konfigurationsanweisungen finden Sie in den Installationsanweisungen zum Thermostat. Weitere Informationen entnehmen Sie bitte der Konfigurationsanleitung HomeWorks QS Palladium Thermostat (Bestellnummer 032498) auf www.lutron.com. Starten Sie das System nicht, bevor es richtig konfiguriert wurde.

! WARNUNG: Gefahr eines elektrischen Schlags. Eine fehlerhafte Konfiguration kann zu Sachschäden, zu Verletzungen oder zum Tod führen. Installation und Wartung dürfen nur von einem zugelassenen HLK-Techniker (oder einer ähnlich qualifizierten Person) oder einer zugelassenen Service-Firma durchgeführt werden.

Verwenden Sie zur Fehlerbehebung die zum Thermostat gehörenden Installationsanweisungen.

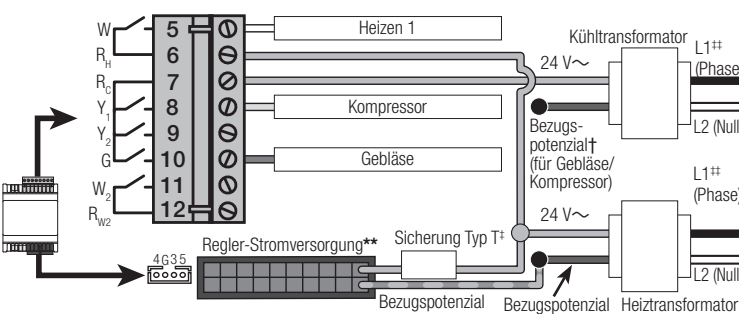
Anschlussplan 1 (herkömmliches System)

System mit 1 Heizstufe/1 Kühlstufe (1 Transformator)



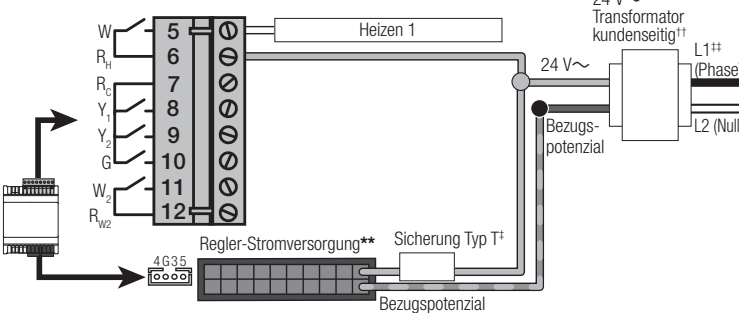
Anschlussplan 2 (herkömmliches System)

System mit 1 Heizstufe/1 Kühlstufe (2 Transformatoren)



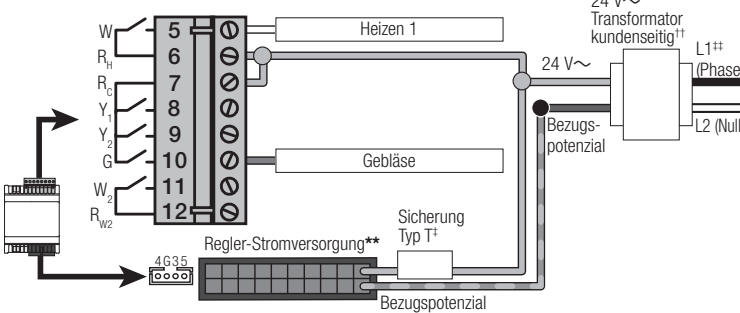
Anschlussplan 3 (herkömmliches System)

System nur zum Heizen, ohne Gebläse



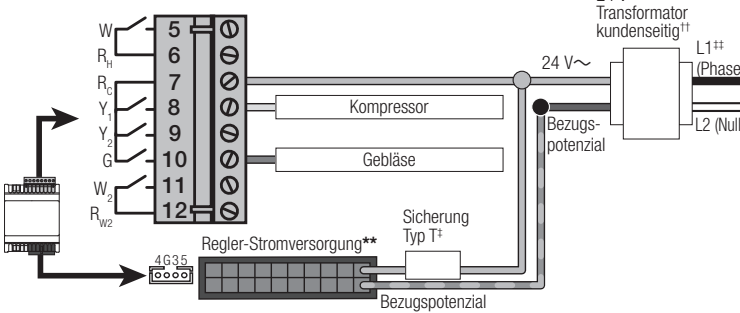
Anschlussplan 4 (herkömmliches System)

System nur zum Heizen, mit Gebläse



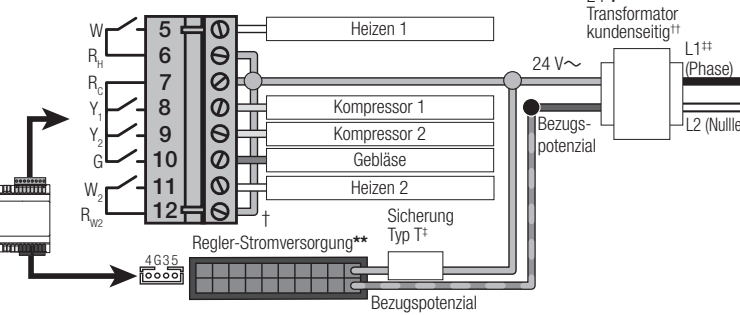
Anschlussplan 5 (herkömmliches System)

System nur zum Kühlen



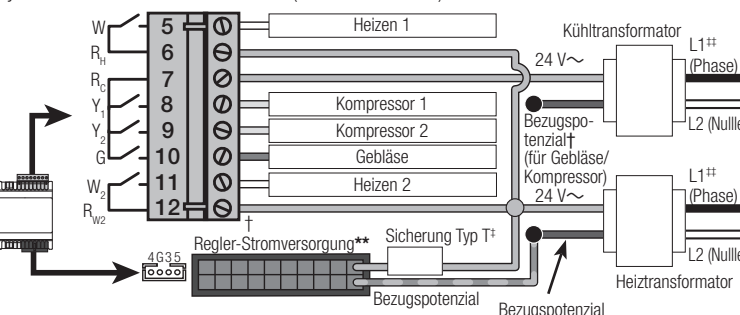
Anschlussplan 6 (herkömmliches System)

System mit 2 Heizstufen/2 Kühlstufen (1 Transformator)



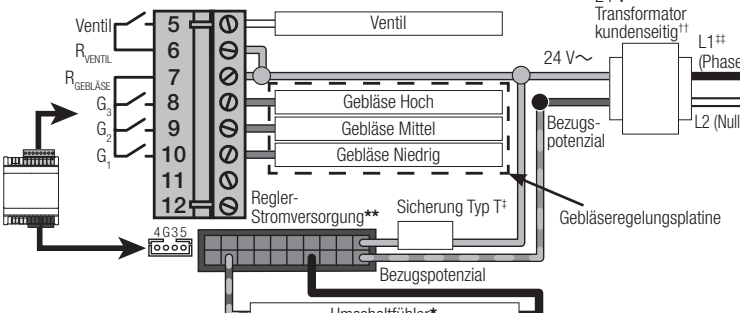
Anschlussplan 7 (herkömmliches System)

System mit 2 Heizstufen/2 Kühlstufen (2 Transformatoren)



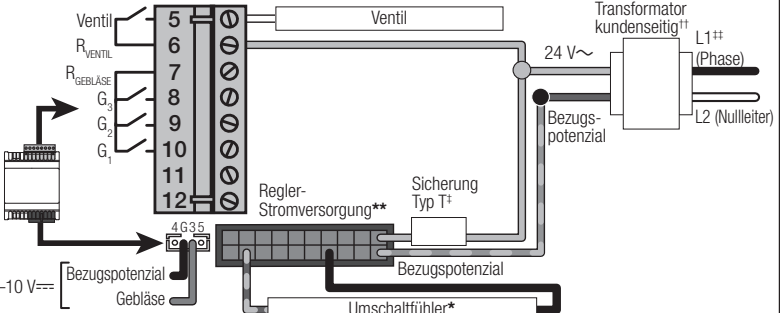
Anschlussplan 8 (Gebläsekonvektor)

2-Rohr-System, Ein/Aus-Ventil, 3-stufiges Gebläse, Umschaltfühler



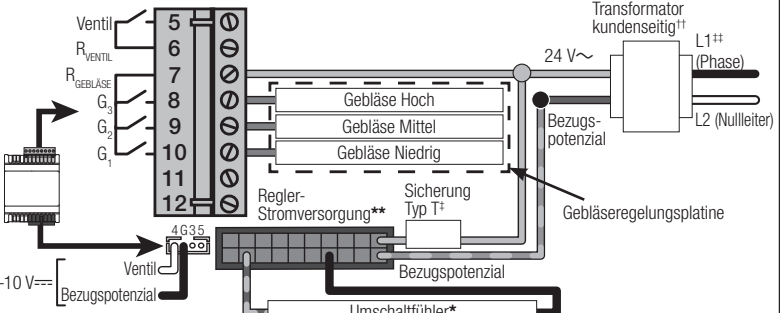
Anschlussplan 9 (Gebläsekonvektor)

2-Rohr-System, Ein/Aus-Ventil, 0 – 10 V== Gebläseregelung, Umschaltfühler



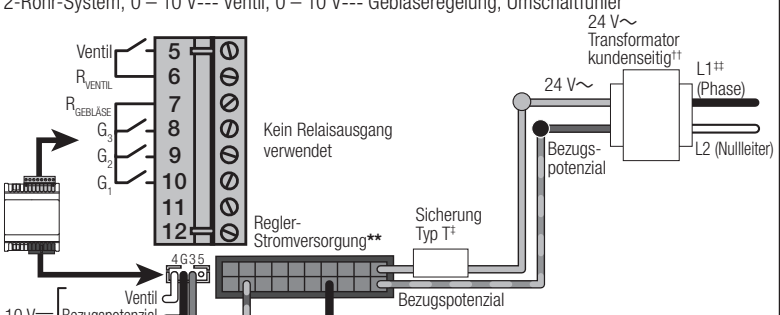
Anschlussplan 10 (Gebläsekonvektor)

2-Rohr-System, 0 – 10 V== Ventil, 3-stufiges Gebläse, Umschaltfühler



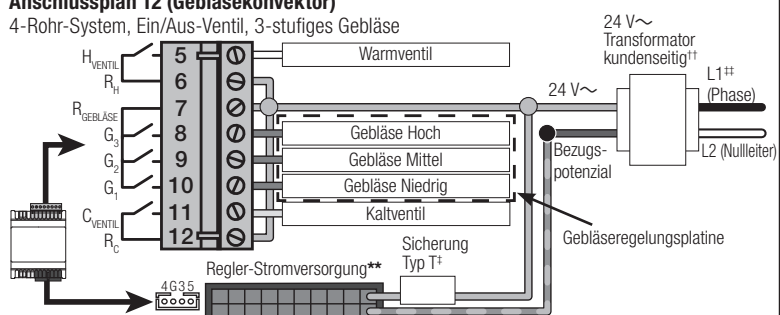
Anschlussplan 11 (Gebläsekonvektor)

2-Rohr-System, 0 – 10 V== Ventil, 0 – 10 V== Gebläseregelung, Umschaltfühler



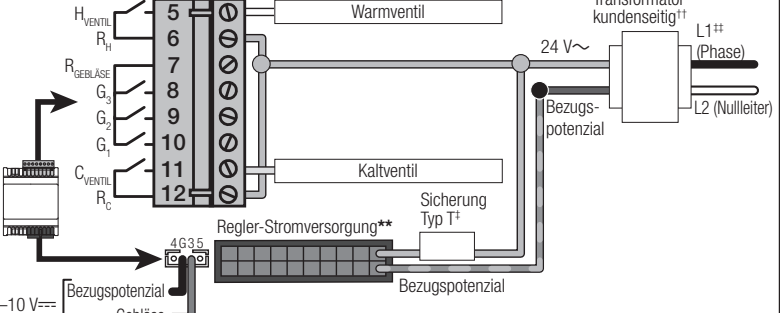
Anschlussplan 12 (Gebläsekonvektor)

4-Rohr-System, Ein/Aus-Ventil, 3-stufiges Gebläse



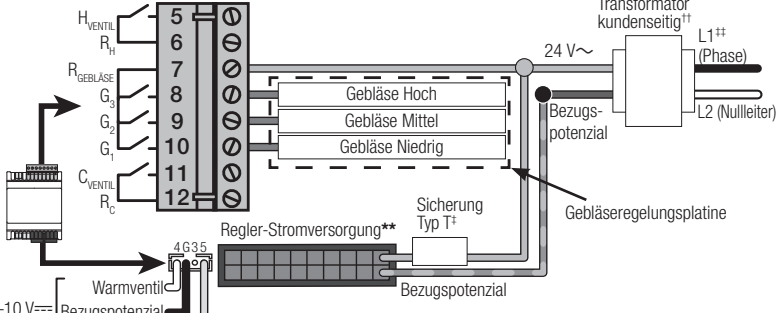
Anschlussplan 13 (Gebläsekonvektor)

4-Rohr-System, Ein/Aus-Ventil, 0 – 10 V== Gebläseregelung



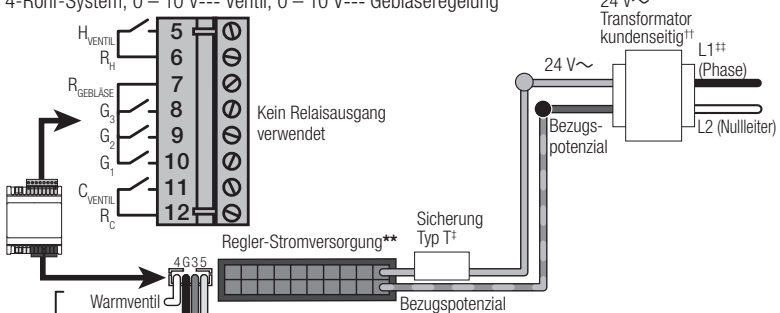
Anschlussplan 14 (Gebläsekonvektor)

4-Rohr-System, 0 – 10 V== Ventil, 3-stufiges Gebläse



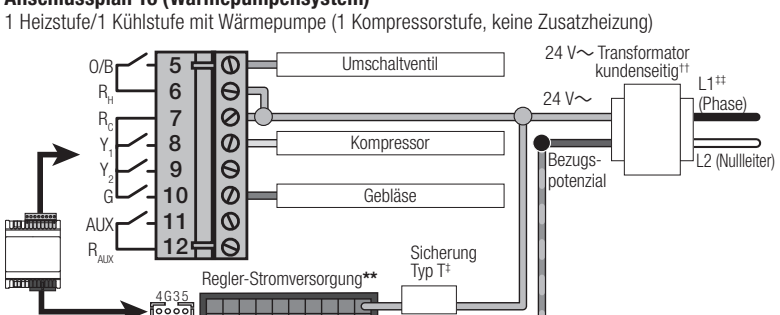
Anschlussplan 15 (Gebläsekonvektor)

4-Rohr-System, 0 – 10 V== Ventil, 0 – 10 V== Gebläseregelung



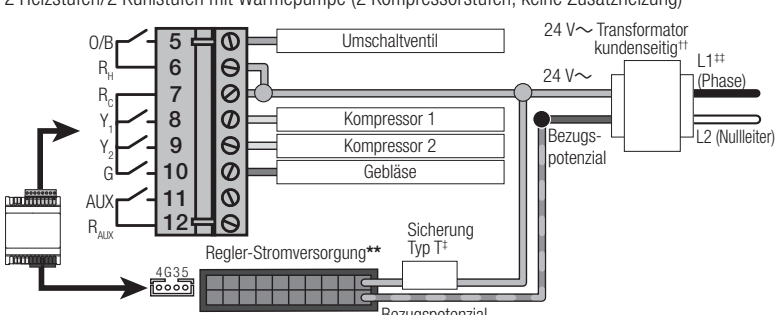
Anschlussplan 16 (Wärmepumpensystem)

1 Heizstufe/1 Kühlstufe mit Wärmepumpe (1 Kompressorstufe, keine Zusatzheizung)



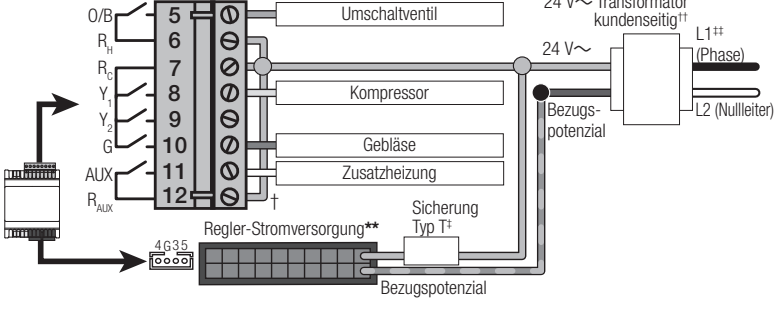
Anschlussplan 17 (Wärmepumpensystem)

2 Heizstufen/2 Kühlstufen mit Wärmepumpe (2 Kompressorstufen, keine Zusatzheizung)



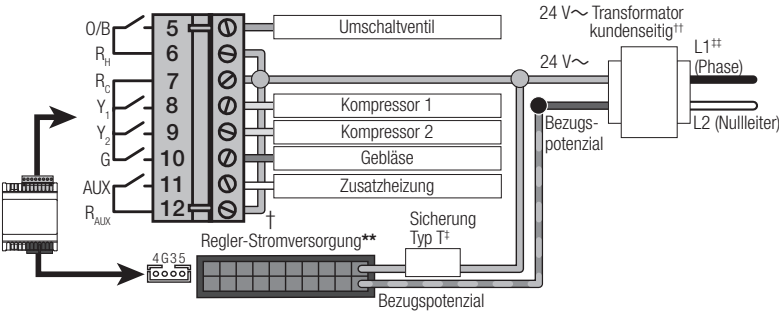
Anschlussplan 18 (Wärmepumpensystem)

2 Heizstufen/1 Kühlstufe mit Wärmepumpe (1 Kompressorstufe, 1 Zusatzheizung)



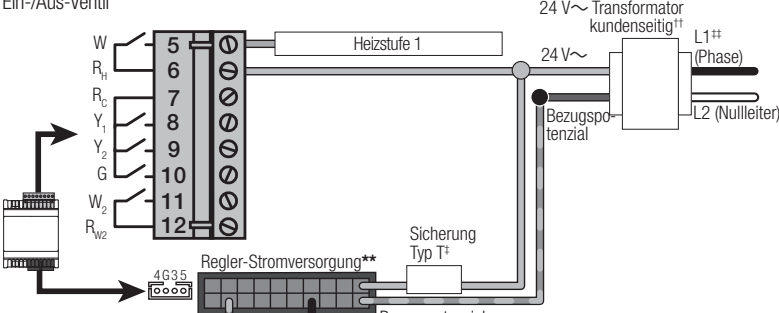
Anschlussplan 19 (Wärmepumpensystem)

3 Heizstufen/2 Kühlstufe mit Wärmepumpe (2 Kompressorstufen, 1 Zusatzheizung)



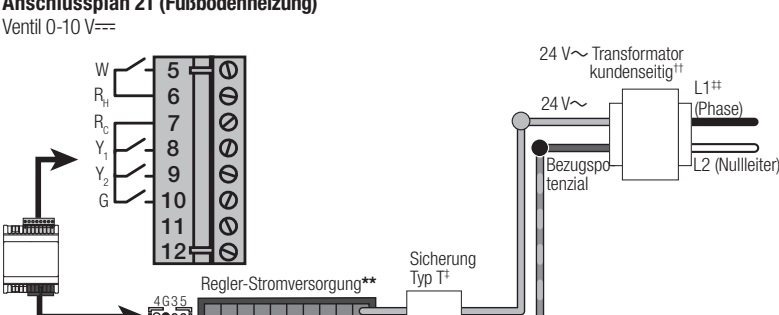
Anschlussplan 20 (Fußbodenheizung)

Ein-/Aus-Ventil



Anschlussplan 21 (Fußbodenheizung)

Ventil 0-10 V==



* Verwenden Sie einen Thermistor Typ NTC, 10 kΩ bei 25 °C oder einen Thermistor mit einer ähnlichen Temperatur-Widerstand-Kennlinie.

Temperatur	°C	5	10	15	20	25	30	35
	°F	41	50	59	68	77	86	95
Widerstand (kΩ)		22,05	17,96	14,69	12,09	10,00	8,31	6,94

** Beträgt die Spannung der Signalquelle des Gebläsekonvektors nicht 24 V~, ist für den HLK-Regler eine andere Stromversorgung zu verwenden.

† Der Fühler ist optional. Semitec 103AT oder gleichwertiger NTC mit 10 k bei 25 °C.

†† Ein Klasse 2-/LPS-Transformator sollte verwendet werden. Der Transformator ist so auszuliegen, dass er den Leistungsbedarf der externen Kreise und des Reglers decken kann.

‡ Nennstrom 1,25 A.

†† L1 (Phase) Spannung von 120 – 240 V~ ist akzeptierbar.

! WARNUNG: Gefahr eines Brandes/elektrischen Schlags. Kann schwere Verletzungen oder den Tod zur Folge haben. Einen Klasse 2- oder LPS-Transformator (Limited Power Source [mit Leistungsbegrenzung]) verwenden. Auf der Sekundärseite des Transformators eine für die Gesamtlast (Regler und I/O) ausgelegte Sicherung installieren, deren Wert jedoch nicht größer sein darf, als es der Leistung eines Klasse 2- oder LPS-Kreises entspricht, wenn ein solcher Transformator nicht verfügbar ist.

Wichtige Hinweise

- Für jede induktive Last, die über die Relaiskontakte gesteuert wird, muss es eine Unterdrückungsvorrichtung wie einen Spitzenwert-Begrenzer, einen RC-Kreis oder eine Freilaufdiode geben, um die Lebensdauer des Relais zu verlängern.
- Die Relaisausgänge nicht an kapazitive Lasten anschließen.
- Unpassend dimensionierte oder falsche Leistungsschalter oder Sicherungen können zu einem zu hohen Strom führen, der die Kapazität des Reglers übersteigt.

Passaggio 7: montare il sensore di temperatura da pavimento (opzionale per i pavimenti radianti)

Per misurare la temperatura dei pannelli radianti in un sistema di riscaldamento radiante a pavimento è possibile utilizzare un sensore di temperatura cablo da pavimento. Il sensore di temperatura da pavimento può essere utilizzato sia per la regolazione della temperatura del pavimento, sia per i limiti di temperatura minimi e massimi del pavimento.*

Per un funzionamento adeguato seguire le istruzioni di montaggio fornite con le specifiche del sensore da pavimento e del sistema di riscaldamento radiante a pavimento. Seguire le normative locali e nazionali.

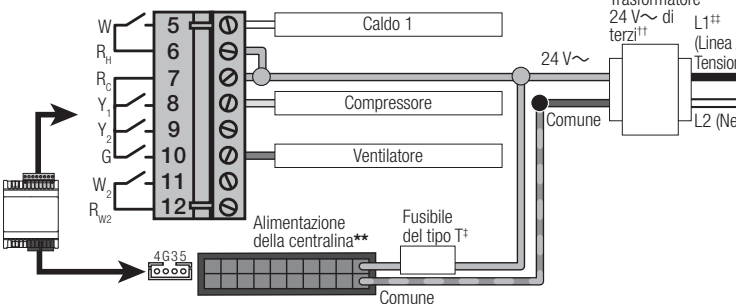
Passaggio 8: configurare la centralina per sistemi HVAC utilizzando il termostato HomeWorks QS Palladiom

La centralina per sistemi HVAC deve essere configurata utilizzando il termostato HomeWorks QS Palladiom. Per le istruzioni relative alla configurazione, vedere il manuale per l'installazione fornito con il termostato e consultare la **Guida alla configurazione del termostato HomeWorks QS Palladiom** (P/N 032498) su www.lutron.com. Non mettere in funzione il sistema prima di averlo correttamente configurato.

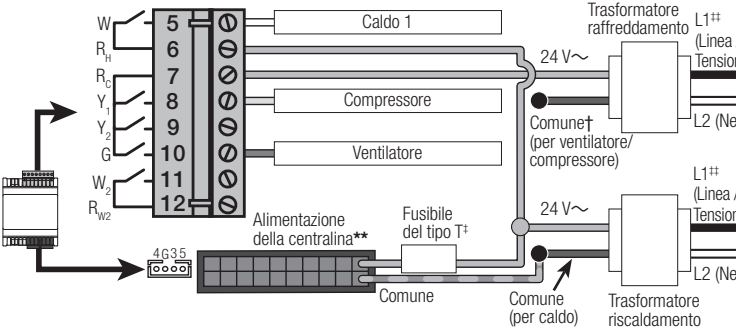
ATTENZIONE: rischio di elettrocuzione. Una configurazione non corretta può causare danni materiali, lesioni personali o il decesso. Le operazioni di installazione e assistenza devono essere effettuate da un installatore di sistemi HVAC professionista abilitato (o equivalente) o da un tecnico dal servizio assistenza.

Per la risoluzione dei problemi, vedere le istruzioni per l'installazione fornite con il termostato.

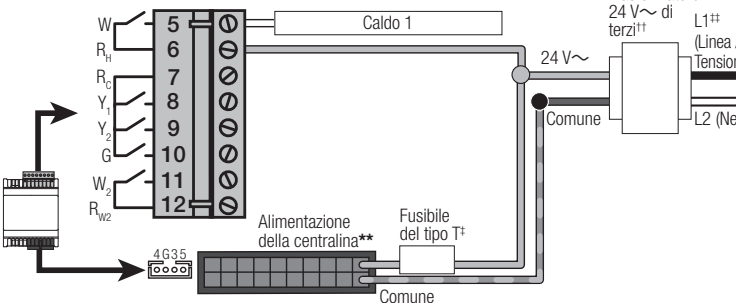
Schema di cablaggio 1 (sistema convenzionale)
Sistema a 1 fase caldo / 1 fase freddo (1 trasformatore)



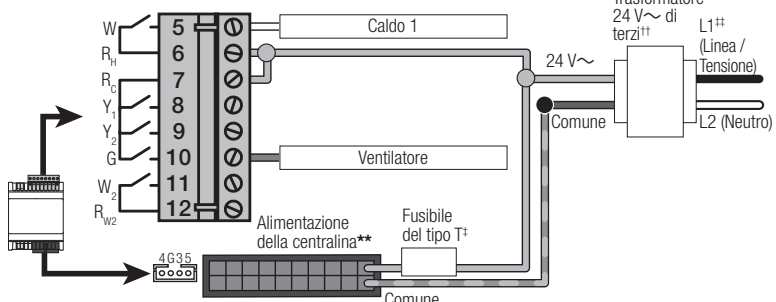
Schema di cablaggio 2 (sistema convenzionale)
Sistema a 1 fase caldo / 1 fase freddo (2 trasformatori)



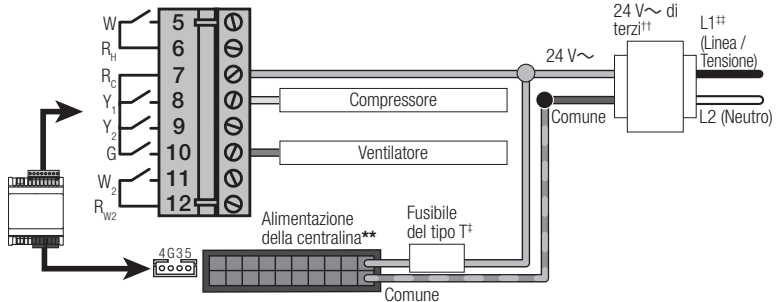
Schema di cablaggio 3 (sistema convenzionale)
Sistema solo riscaldamento senza ventilatore



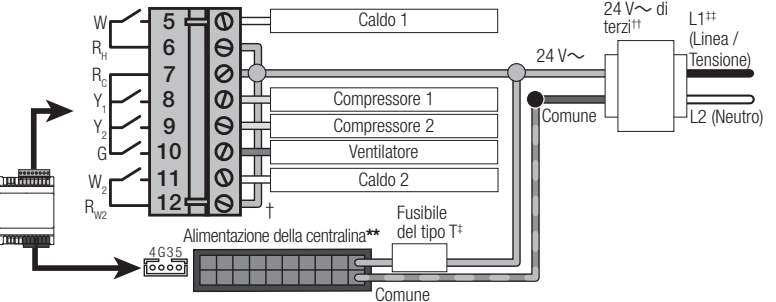
Schema di cablaggio 4 (sistema convenzionale)
Sistema solo riscaldamento senza ventilatore



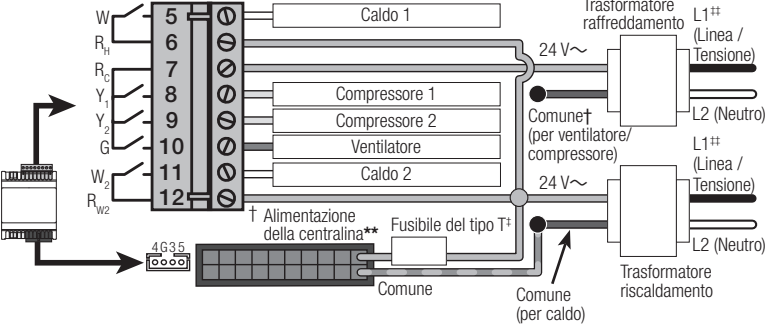
Schema di cablaggio 5 (sistema convenzionale)
Sistema solo raffreddamento



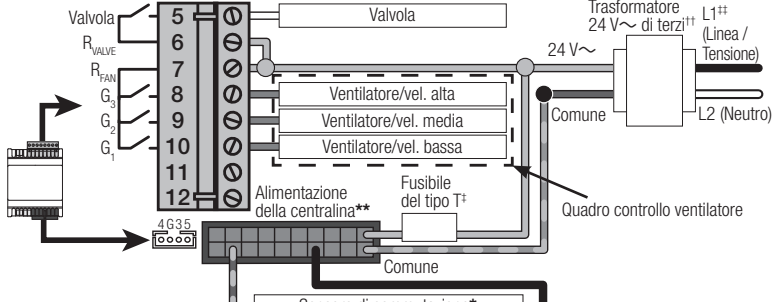
Schema di cablaggio 6 (sistema convenzionale)
Sistema a 2 fasi caldo / 2 fasi freddo (1 trasformatore)



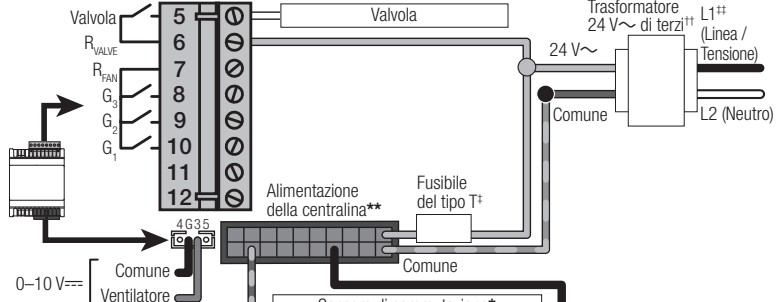
Schema di cablaggio 7 (sistema convenzionale)
Sistema a 2 fasi caldo / 2 fasi freddo (2 trasformatori)



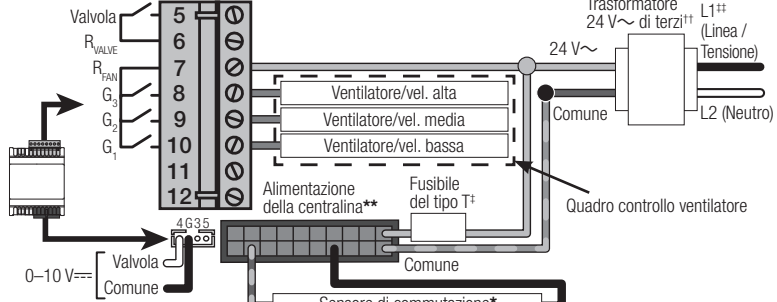
Schema di cablaggio 8 (ventilconvettore)
Sistema a 2 tubi, valvola On/Off, ventilatore a 3 velocità, sensore di commutazione



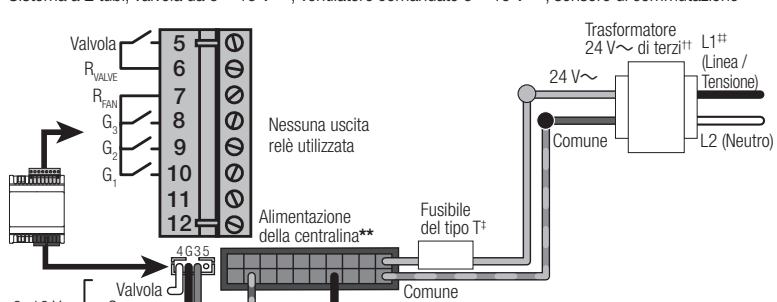
Schema di cablaggio 9 (ventilconvettore)
Sistema a 2 tubi, valvola On/Off, ventilatore comandato 0 – 10 V==, sensore di commutazione



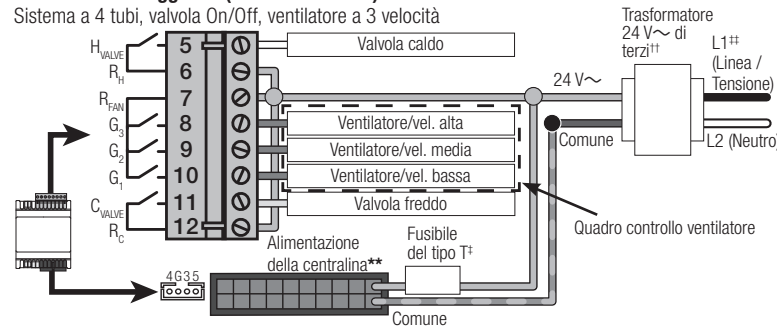
Schema di cablaggio 10 (ventilconvettore)
Sistema a 2 tubi, valvola da 0 – 10 V==, ventilatore a 3 velocità, sensore di commutazione



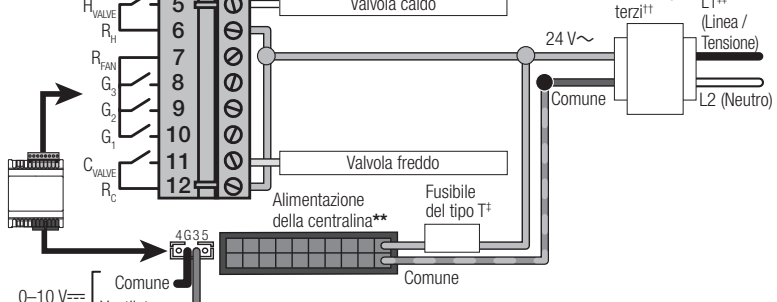
Schema di cablaggio 11 (ventilconvettore)
Sistema a 2 tubi, valvola da 0 – 10 V==, ventilatore comandato 0 – 10 V==, sensore di commutazione



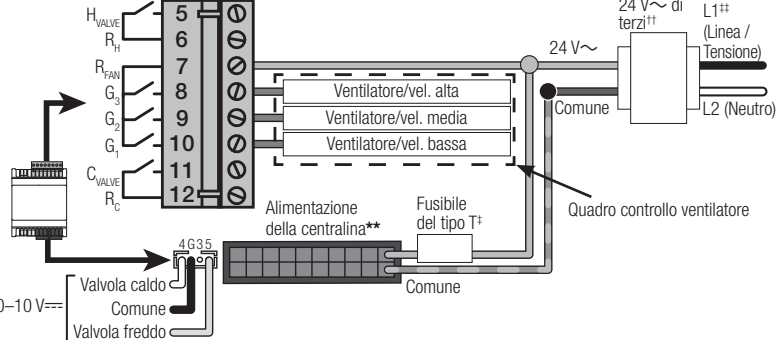
Schema di cablaggio 12 (ventilconvettore)
Sistema a 4 tubi, valvola On/Off, ventilatore a 3 velocità



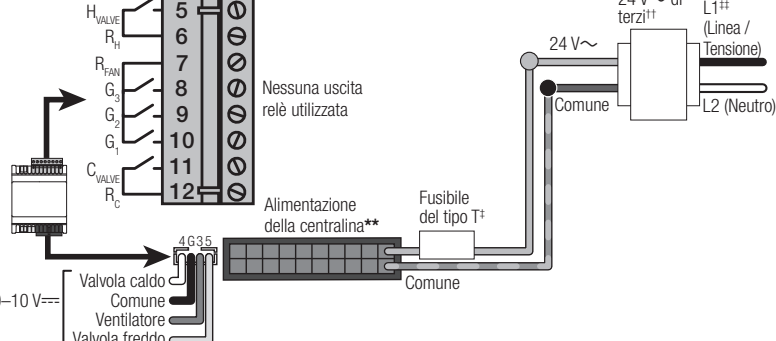
Schema di cablaggio 13 (ventilconvettore)
Sistema a 4 tubi, valvola On/Off, ventilatore comandato 0 – 10 V==



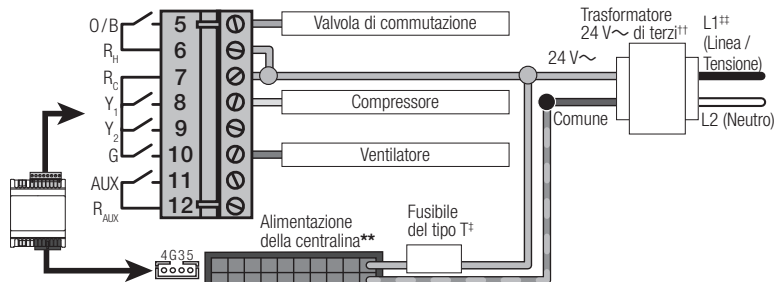
Schema di cablaggio 14 (ventilconvettore)
Sistema a 4 tubi, valvola da 0 – 10 V==, ventilatore a 3 velocità



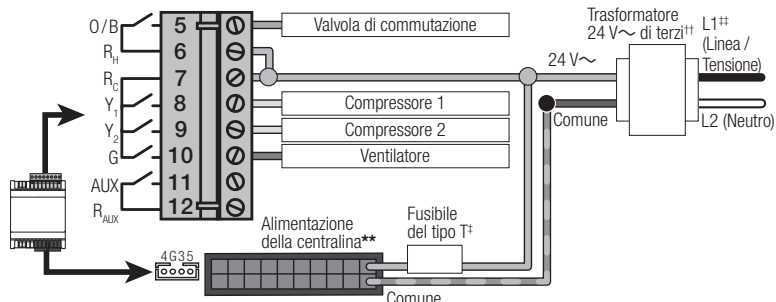
Schema di cablaggio 15 (ventilconvettore)
Sistema a 4 tubi, valvola da 0 – 10 V==, ventilatore comandato 0 – 10 V==



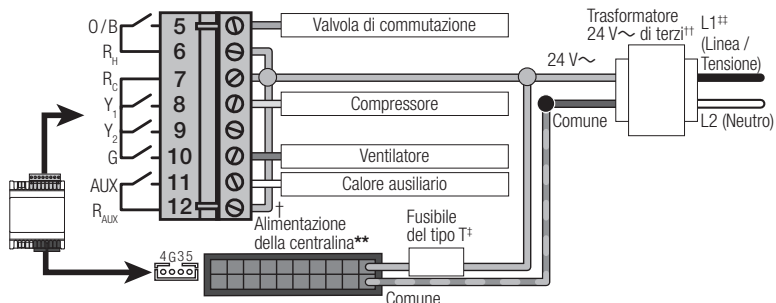
Schema di cablaggio 16 (sistema pompa di calore)
Pompa di calore 1 fase caldo / 1 fase freddo (1 fase compressore, senza calore ausiliario)



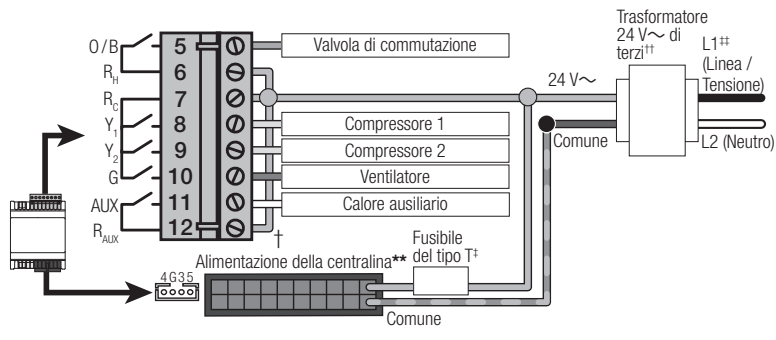
Schema di cablaggio 17 (sistema pompa di calore)
Pompa di calore 2 fasi caldo / 2 fasi freddo (2 fasi compressore, senza calore ausiliario)



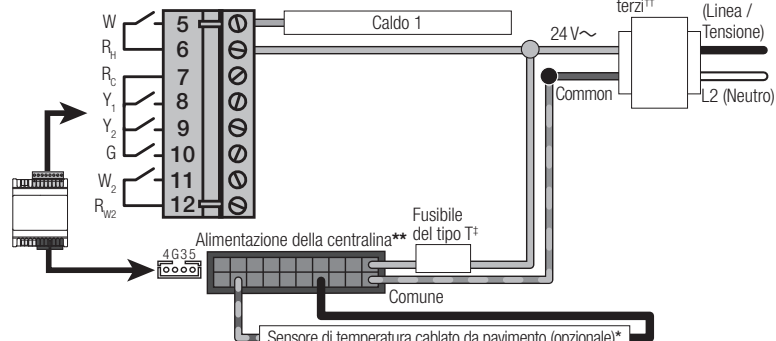
Schema di cablaggio 18 (sistema pompa di calore)
Pompa di calore 2 fasi caldo / 1 fase freddo (1 fase compressore, 1 calore ausiliario)



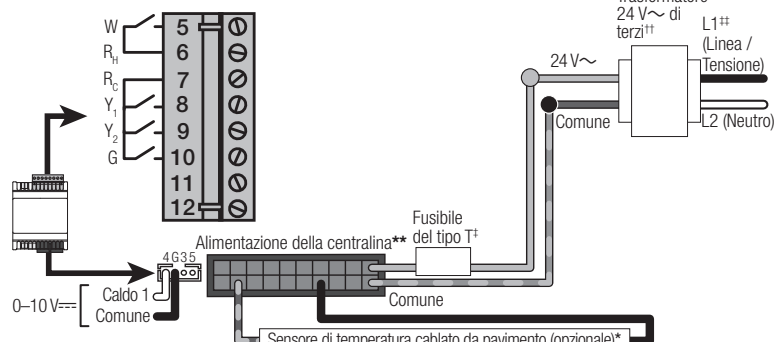
Schema di cablaggio 19 (sistema pompa di calore)
Pompa di calore 3 fasi caldo / 2 fasi freddo (2 fasi compressore, 1 calore ausiliario)



Schema di cablaggio 20 (pavimento radiante)
Valvola On/Off



Schema di cablaggio 21 (pavimento radiante)
Valvola da 0 – 10 V==



* Utilizzare un termistore del tipo NTC, 10 kΩ a 25 °C, o un termistore con una curva di temperatura-resistenza equivalente.

Temperatura	°C	5	10	15	20	25	30	35
	°F	41	50	59	68	77	86	95
Resistenza (kΩ)		22,05	17,96	14,69	12,09	10,00	8,31	6,94

** Se la fonte del segnale dal ventilconvettore non è di 24 V~, utilizzare un alimentatore separato per fornire energia alla centralina per sistemi HVAC.

† Il sensore è opzionale. Semitec 103AT o equivalente – NTC 10 k a 25 °C.

†† Dovrebbe essere utilizzato un trasformatore LPS/Classe 2. Il trasformatore dovrebbe essere tarato per fornire l'energia assorbita dai circuiti esterni e dalla centralina.

‡ Tarato per 1,25 A.

†† È accettabile una tensione L1 (Linea/Tensione) di 120 – 240 V~.

ATTENZIONE: rischio di incendio/elettrocuzione. Può provocare gravi lesioni personali o il decesso. Utilizzare un trasformatore di Classe 2 o del tipo Limited Power Source (LPS). Installare un fusibile dimensionato per il carico totale (centralina e ingressi/uscite) sul secondario del trasformatore, ma non superiore alla capacità equivalente di un circuito LPS o di Classe 2 se non è disponibile un trasformatore del suddetto tipo.

Note importanti

- Ogni carico induttivo, generato dai contatti dei relè, deve includere un soppressore, quale un limitatore della corrente di picco, un circuito RC o un diodo di ricircolo per prolungare la durata del relè.
- Non collegare le uscite del relè ai carichi capacitivi.
- Gli interruttori o i fusibili di dimensioni non adeguate o comunque non adatti potrebbero lasciar passare un carico di corrente eccessivo, superiore alla capacità della centralina.

Stap 7: Monteer de vloertemperatuursensor (optioneel voor vloeren met stralingsvloerverwarming)

Een bedrade vloertemperatuursensor of thermistor kan worden gebruikt om de temperatuur van de vloerplaat te meten voor stralingsvloerverwarming. De vloertemperatuursensor kan worden gebruikt voor zowel het regelen van de vloertemperatuur als het begrenzen van de vloertemperatuur tussen een maximum- en minimumwaarde.*

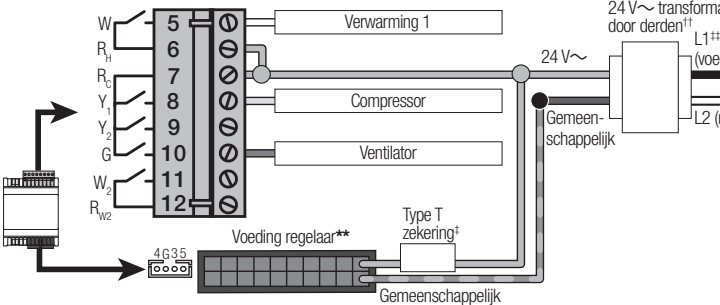
Volg de montage-instructies meegeleverd met de vloerplaatsensor en raadpleeg de specificatie voor stralingsvloerverwarming voor de betreffende installatie. Volg de lokale en nationale voorschriften.

Stap 8: Configureer de HVAC-regelaar met de HomeWorks QS Palladiom thermostaat
De HVAC-regelaar moet worden geconfigureerd met behulp van de HomeWorks QS Palladiom thermostaat. Raadpleeg hiervoor de installatie-instructies meegeleverd met de thermostaat en de **Configuratiehandleiding van de HomeWorks QS Palladiom thermostaat** (artikelnr. 032498) op www.lutron.com. Gebruik het systeem niet voordat het op de juiste wijze is geconfigureerd.

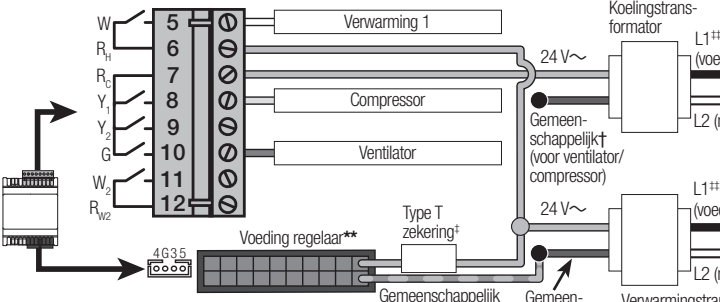
WAARSCHUWING: Gevaar voor elektrische schok. Onjuiste configuratie kan materiële schade, persoonlijk letsel en de dood tot gevolg hebben. Installatie en onderhoud moeten worden uitgevoerd door een erkende professionele HVAC-installateur (of vergelijkbaar) of een erkend servicebedrijf.

Zie voor probleemoplossen de installatie-instructies meegeleverd met de thermostaat.

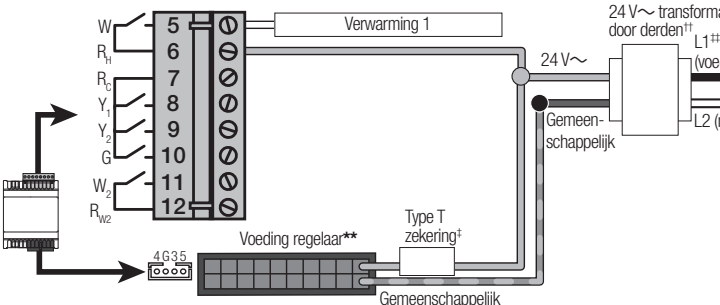
Bedradingsschema 1 (conventioneel systeem)
Systeem met 1 verwarmingsfase/1 koelfase (1 transformator)



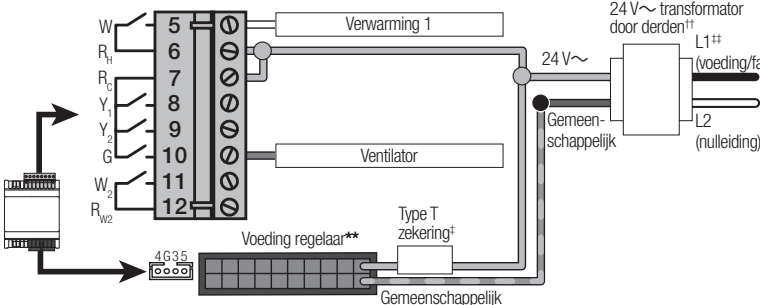
Bedradingsschema 2 (conventioneel systeem)
Systeem met 1 verwarmingsfase/1 koelfase (2 transformatoren)



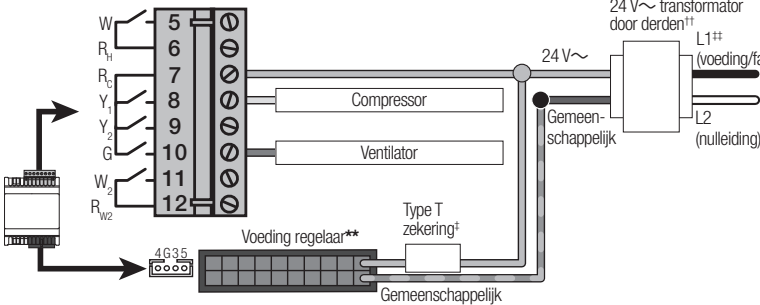
Bedradingsschema 3 (conventioneel systeem)
Systeem voor alleen verwarming, zonder ventilator



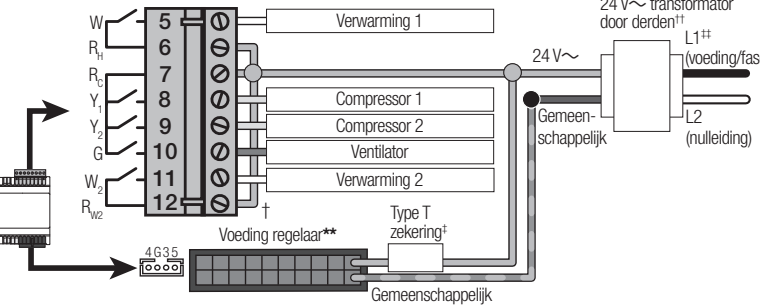
Bedradingsschema 4 (conventioneel systeem)
Systeem voor alleen verwarming, met ventilator



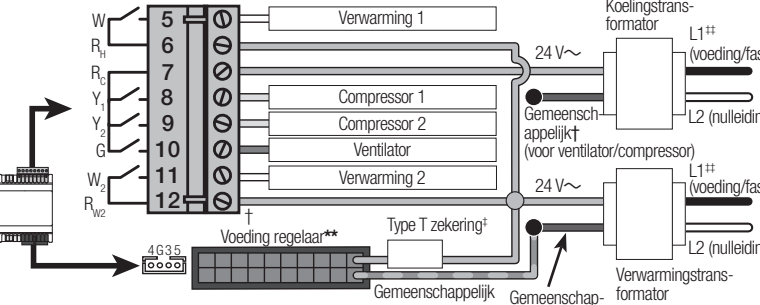
Bedradingsschema 5 (conventioneel systeem)
Systeem voor alleen koelen



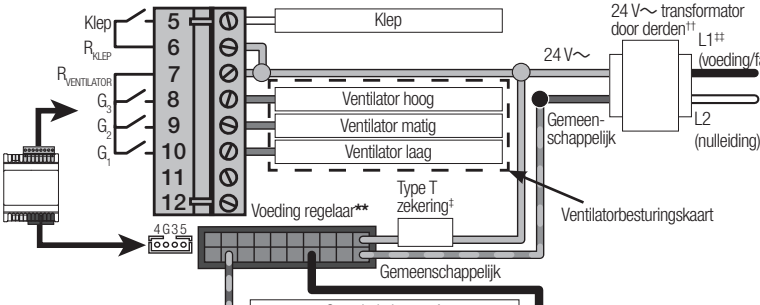
Bedradingsschema 6 (conventioneel systeem)
Systeem met 2 verwarmingsfasen/2 koelfasen (1 transformator)



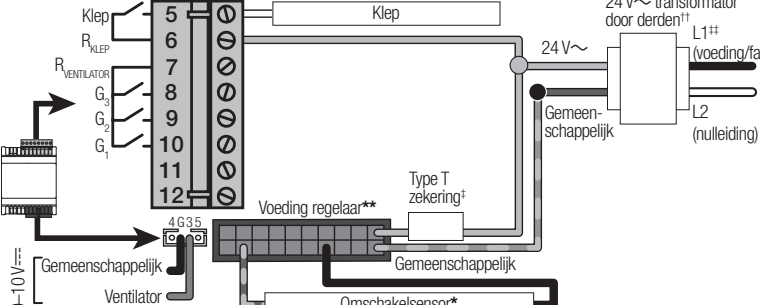
Bedradingsschema 7 (conventioneel systeem)
Systeem met 2 verwarmingsfasen/2 koelfasen (2 transformatoren)



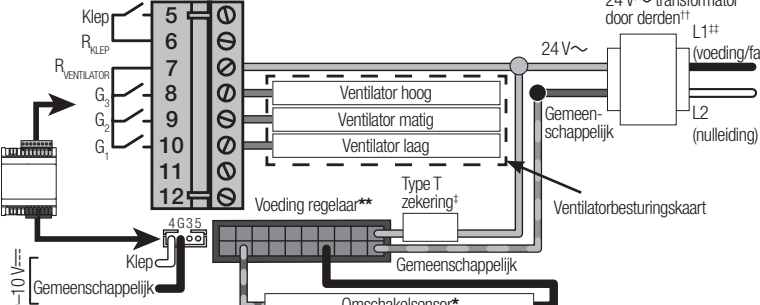
Bedradingsschema 8 (ventilatorconvector)
Tweepijpsysteem, aan/uit-klep, ventilator met 3 snelheden, omschakelsensor



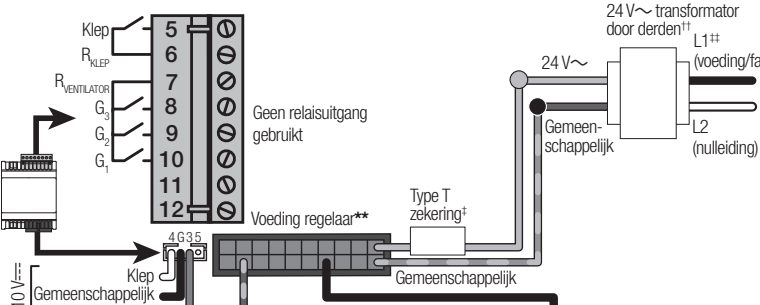
Bedradingsschema 9 (ventilatorconvector)
Tweepijpsysteem, aan/uit-klep, 0-10 V=== geregelde ventilator, omschakelsensor



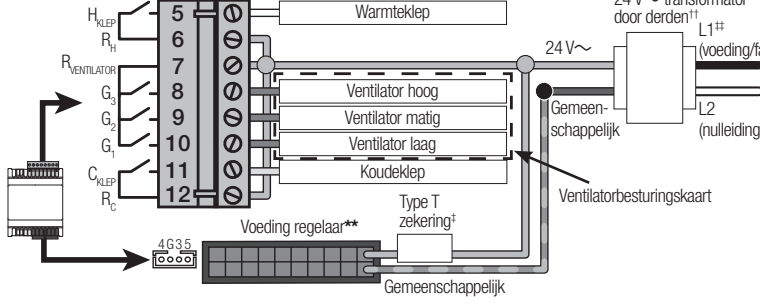
Bedradingsschema 10 (ventilatorconvector)
Tweepijpsysteem, 0-10 V=== klep, ventilator met 3 snelheden, omschakelsensor



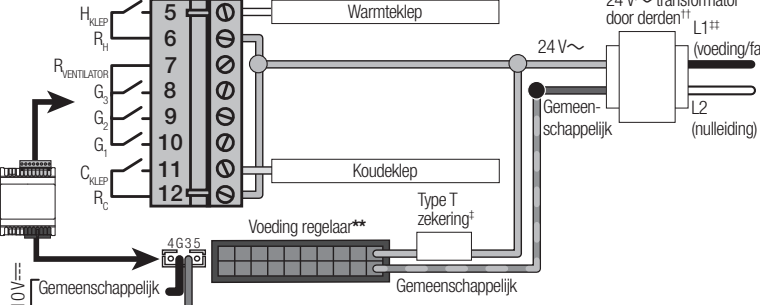
Bedradingsschema 11 (ventilatorconvector)
Tweepijpsysteem, 0-10 V=== klep, 0-10 V=== geregelde ventilator, omschakelsensor



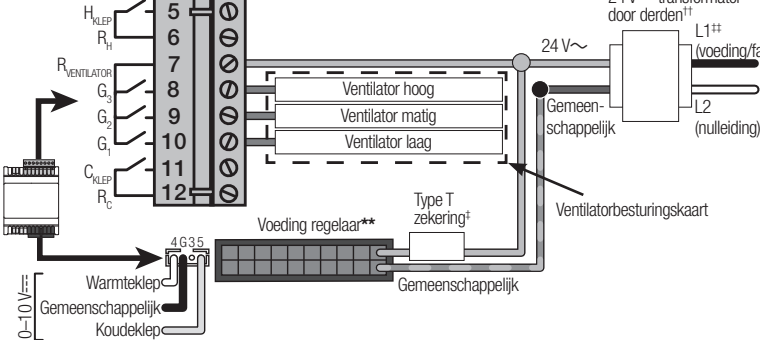
Bedradingsschema 12 (ventilatorconvector)
Vierpijpsysteem, aan/uit-klep, ventilator met 3 snelheden



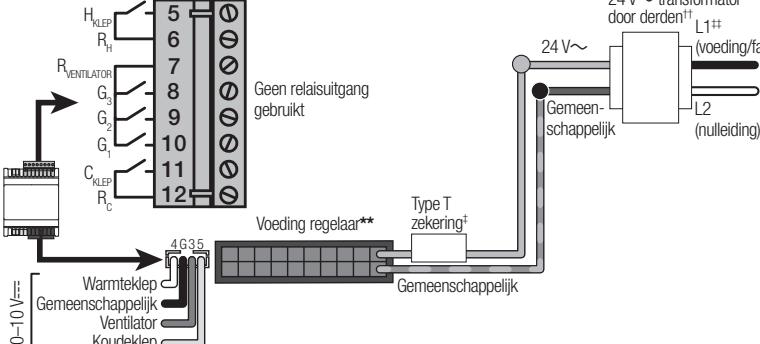
Bedradingsschema 13 (ventilatorconvector)
Vierpijpsysteem, aan/uit-klep, 0-10 V=== geregelde ventilator



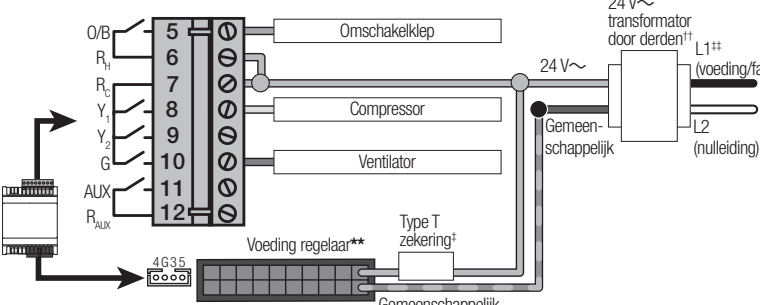
Bedradingsschema 14 (ventilatorconvector)
Vierpijpsysteem, 0-10 V=== klep, ventilator met 3 snelheden



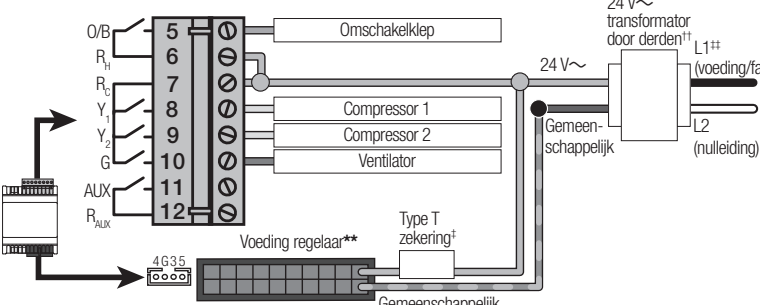
Bedradingsschema 15 (ventilatorconvector)
Vierpijpsysteem, 0-10 V=== klep, 0-10 V=== geregelde ventilator



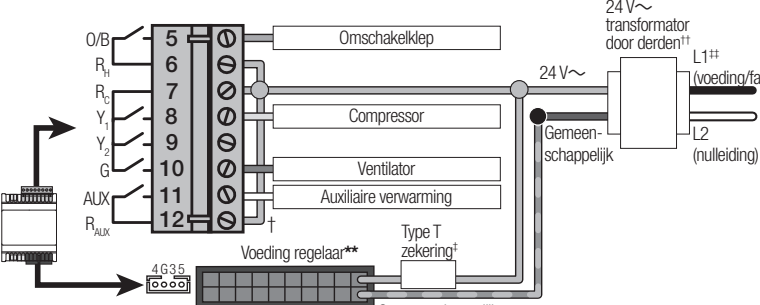
Bedradingsschema 16 (warmtepompsysteem)
Warmtepomp met 1 verwarmingsfase/1 koelfase (1 compressorfase, geen auxiliaire verwarming)



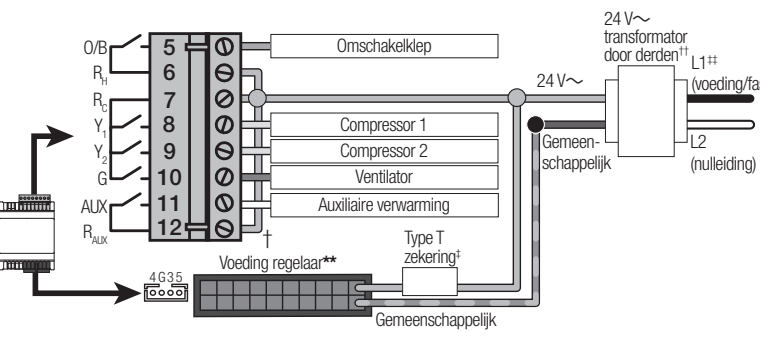
Bedradingsschema 17 (warmtepompsysteem)
Warmtepomp met 2 verwarmingsfasen/2 koelfasen (2 compressorfasen, geen auxiliaire verwarming)



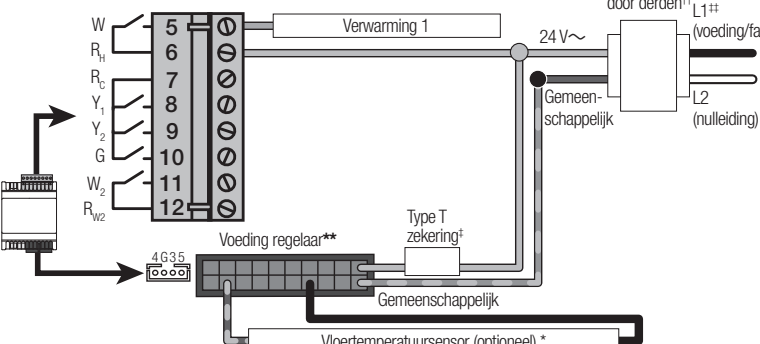
Bedradingsschema 18 (warmtepompsysteem)
Warmtepomp met 2 verwarmingsfasen/1 koelfase (1 compressorfase, 1 auxiliaire verwarming)



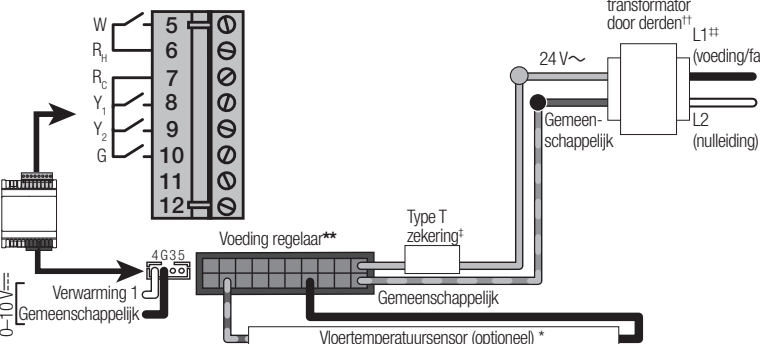
Bedradingsschema 19 (warmtepompsysteem)
Warmtepomp met 3 verwarmingsfasen/2 koelfasen (2 compressorfasen, 1 auxiliaire verwarming)



Bedradingsschema 20 (vloerverwarming)
Aan/uit-klep



Bedradingsschema 21 (vloerverwarming)
0-10 V=== klep



* Gebruik een thermistor van het type NTC, 10 kΩ bij 25 °C, of een thermistor met een vergelijkbare temperatuur-weerstandskarakteristiek.

Temperatuur	°C	5	10	15	20	25	30	35
	°F	41	50	59	68	77	86	95
Weerstand (kΩ)		22,05	17,96	14,69	12,09	10,00	8,31	6,94

* Als de signaalbron van de ventilatorconvector niet 24 V~ is, gebruikt u een aparte voeding voor de HVAC-regelaar.

** Sensor is optioneel. Semitec 103AT of vergelijkbaar – NTC 10kΩ bij 25 °C.

† Een klasse 2/LPS transformator moet worden gebruikt. Het nominale vermogen van de transformator moet voldoende zijn voor zowel externe circuits als de regelaar.

‡ Geschikt voor 1,25 A

†† L1 (voeding/fase) spanning van 120-240 V~ is acceptabel.

WAARSCHUWING: Gevaar voor brand/elektrische schok. Kan ernstig letsel of de dood tot gevolg hebben. Gebruik een klasse 2 or Limited Power Source (LPS) transformator. Plaats een zekering met een waarde geschikt voor de totale belasting (regelaar én I/O) op de secundaire kant van de transformator, maar niet meer dan de equivalente capaciteit van een klasse 2 of LPS-circuit als een dergelijke transformator niet beschikbaar is.

- Belangrijk**
- Alle inductieve belastingen, bestuurd door de relaiscontacten, moeten een spanningsonderdrukker bevatten, zoals een piekbegrenzer, RC-circuit of vrijlooppdiode, om de levensduur van het relais te verlengen.
 - Sluit relaisuitgangen niet direct aan op capacatieve belastingen.
 - Onjuiste stroomonderbrekers of zekeringen kunnen zeer hoge stromen toelaten die hoger zijn dan de capaciteit van de regelaar.

步骤 7: 安装地板温度传感器 (地热选配)

可以使用接线地板温度传感器或热敏电阻测量地暖的地板温度。
地板温度传感器可用于地板温度控制或将地板限制为最低和最高温度。*
该任务请参考使用地板传感器的相应安装说明和地热规格。

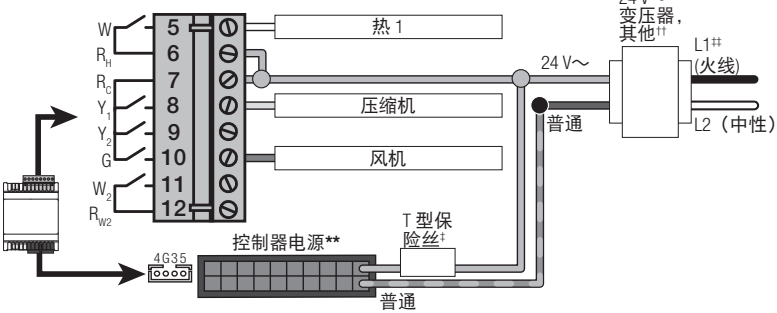
步骤 8: 使用 HomeWorks QS Palladium 恒温器配置 HVAC 控制器

必须使用 HomeWorks QS Palladium 恒温器配置 HVAC 控制器。配置说明请见恒温器自带的安装说明和 www.lutron.com 上的 HomeWorks QS Palladium 恒温器配置指南 (P/N 032498)。配置正确之前不要运行系统。

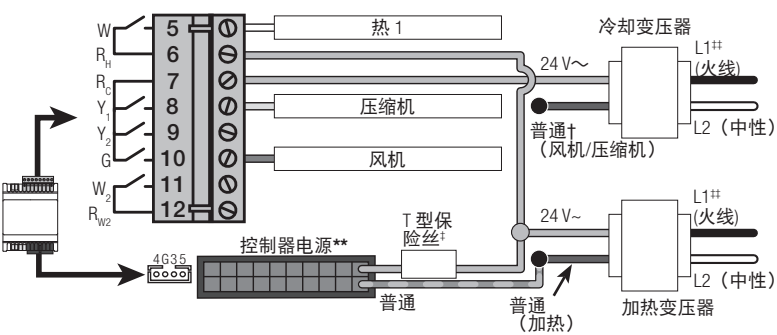
警告：电击危险。 配置不当会导致财产损失、人员伤亡。必须由授权的专业 HVAC 安装商（或同类安装商）或服务机构执行安装和检修。

故障排除请见恒温器自带的安装说明。

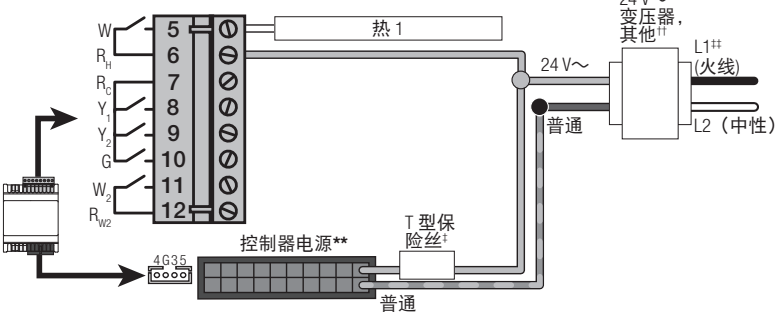
接线图 1 (传统系统)
1 热阶段/1 冷阶段系统 (1 变压器)



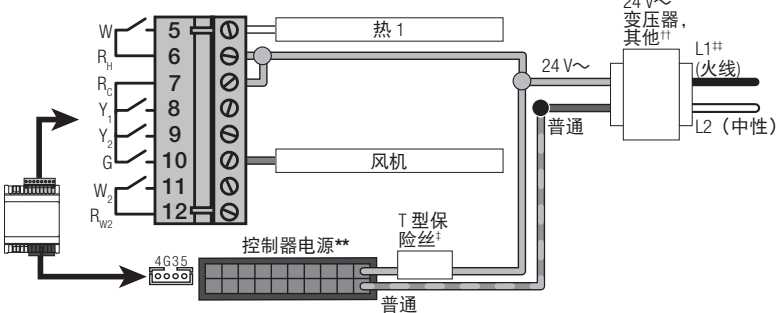
接线图 2 (传统系统)
1 热阶段/1 冷阶段系统 (2 变压器)



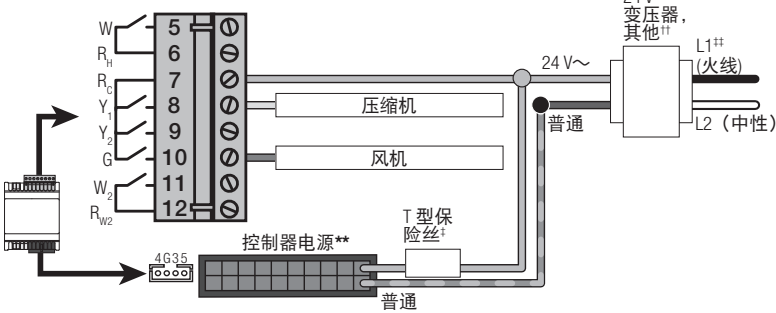
接线图 3 (传统系统)
仅加热系统, 无风机



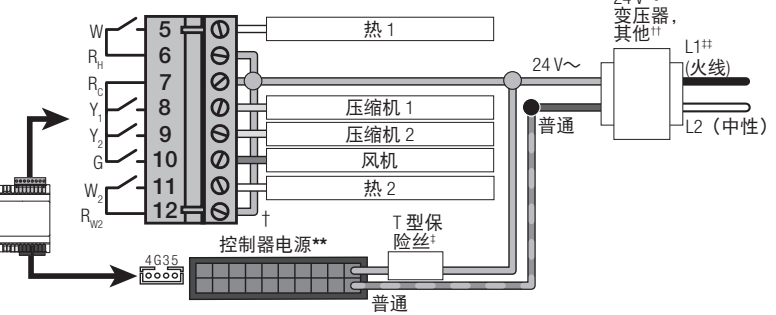
接线图 4 (传统系统)
仅加热系统, 带风机



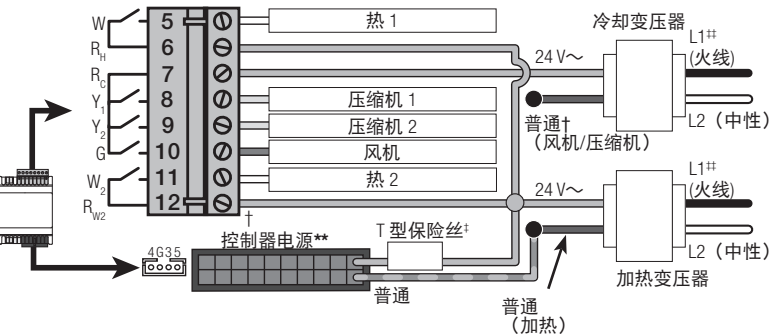
接线图 5 (传统系统)
仅冷却系统



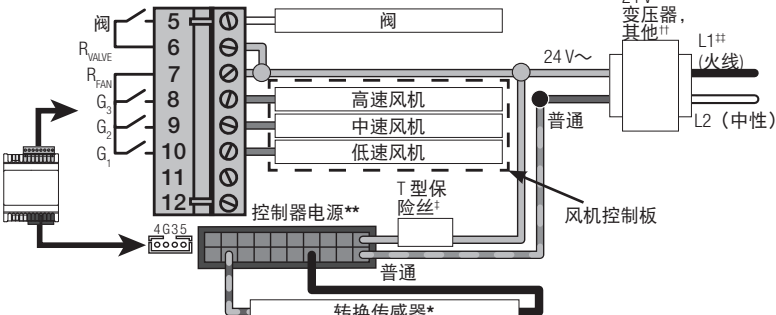
接线图 6 (传统系统)
2 热阶段/2 冷阶段系统 (1 变压器)



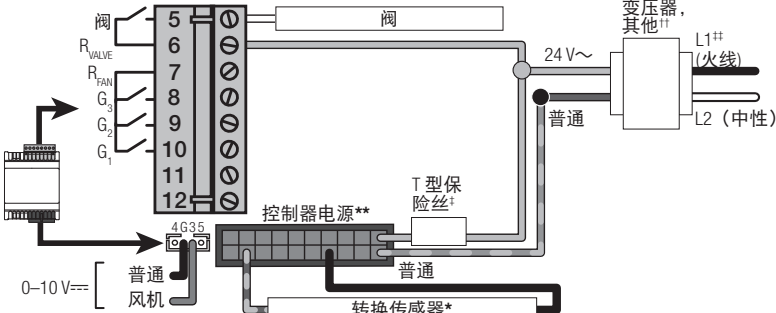
接线图 7 (传统系统)
2 热阶段/2 冷阶段系统 (2 变压器)



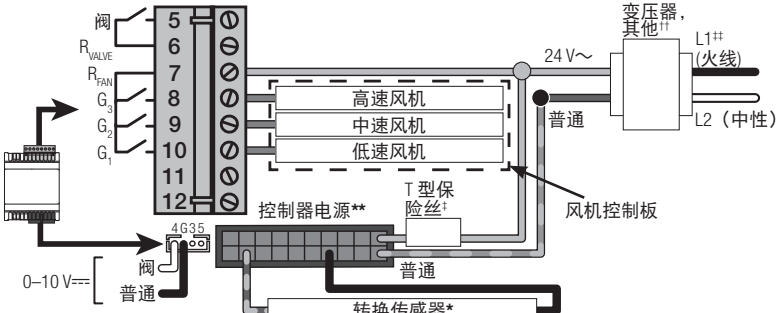
接线图 8 (风机盘管机组)
2-管系统, 开/关阀, 3-速风机, 转换传感器



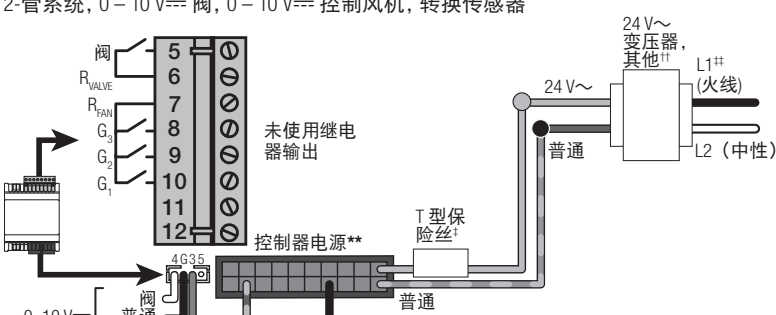
接线图 9 (风机盘管机组)
2-管系统, 开/关阀, 0-10 V== 控制风机, 转换传感器



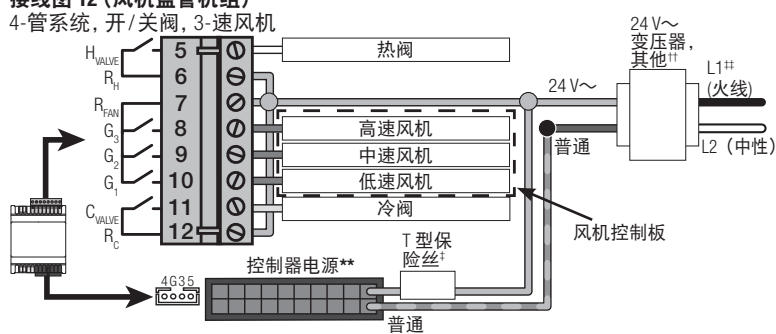
接线图 10 (风机盘管机组)
2-管系统, 0-10 V== 阀, 3-速风机, 转换传感器



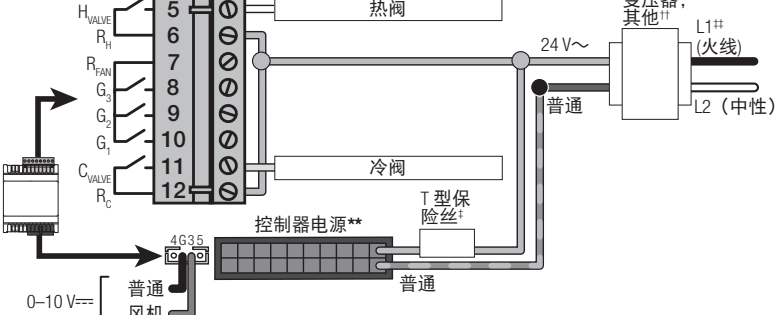
接线图 11 (风机盘管机组)
2-管系统, 0-10 V== 阀, 0-10 V== 控制风机, 转换传感器



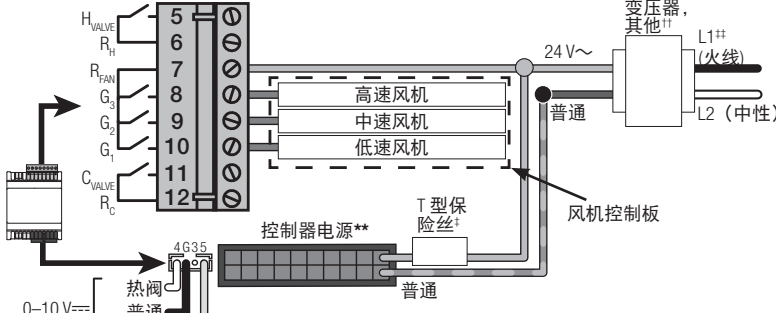
接线图 12 (风机盘管机组)
4-管系统, 开/关阀, 3-速风机



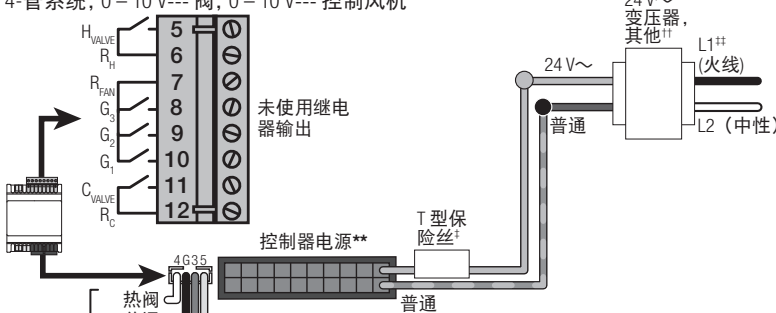
接线图 13 (风机盘管机组)
4-管系统, 开/关阀, 0-10 V== 控制风机



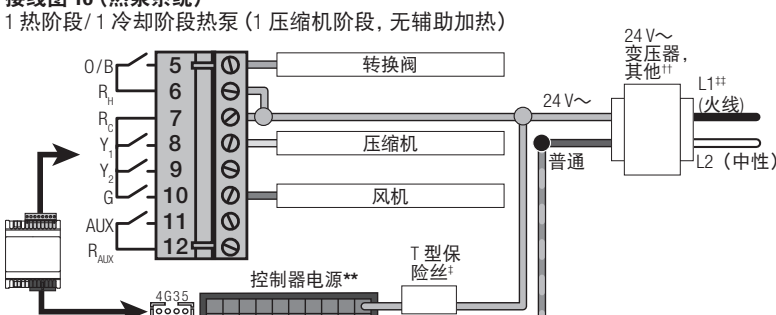
接线图 14 (风机盘管机组)
4-管系统, 0-10 V== 阀, 3-速风机



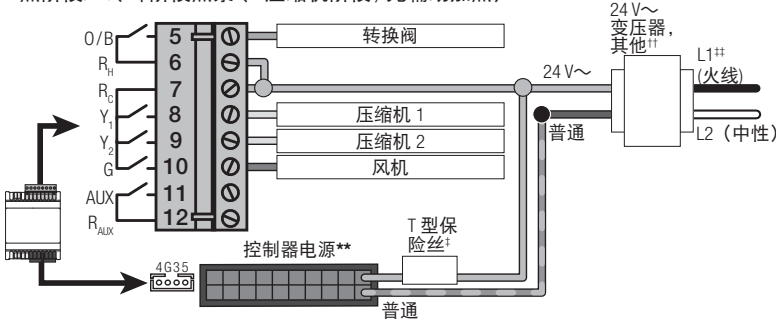
接线图 15 (风机盘管机组)
4-管系统, 0-10 V== 阀, 0-10 V== 控制风机



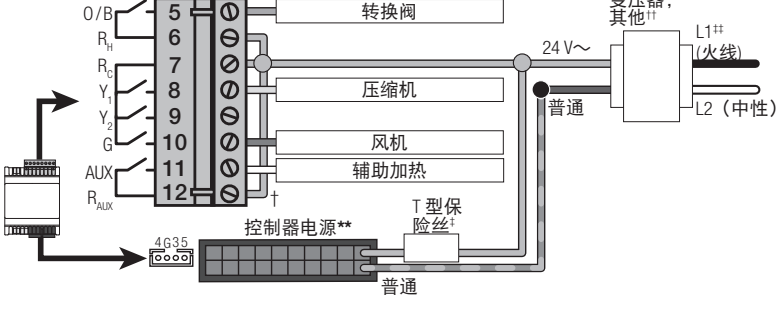
接线图 16 (热泵系统)
1 热阶段/1 冷却阶段热泵 (1 压缩机阶段, 无辅助加热)



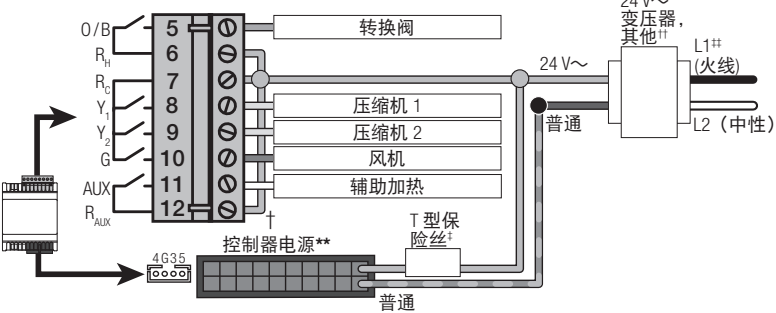
接线图 17 (热泵系统)
2 热阶段/2 冷却阶段热泵 (2 压缩机阶段, 无辅助加热)



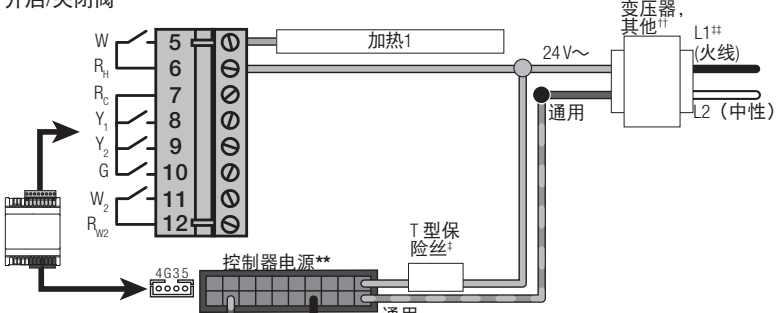
接线图 18 (热泵系统)
2 热阶段/1 冷却阶段热泵 (1 压缩机阶段, 1 辅助加热)



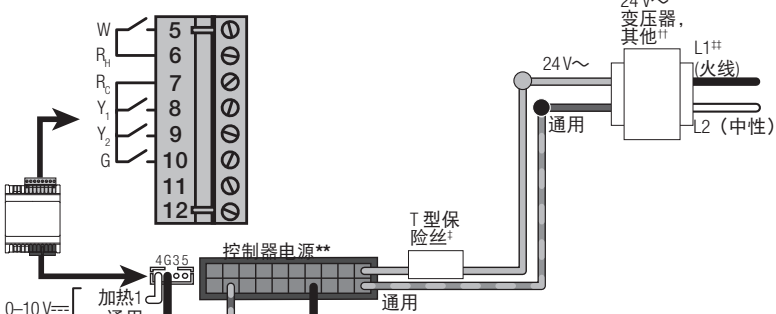
接线图 19 (热泵系统)
3 热阶段/2 冷却阶段热泵 (2 压缩机阶段, 1 辅助加热)



接线图 20 (辐射地板)
开启/关闭阀



接线图 21 (辐射地板)
0-10 V== 阀



* 使用 NTC 型、10 kΩ @ 25° C 的热敏电阻, 或等效温度电阻曲线的热敏电阻。

温度	°C	5	10	15	20	25	30	35
	°F	41	50	59	68	77	86	95
电阻 (kΩ)		22.05	17.96	14.69	12.09	10.00	8.31	6.94

** 如果风机盘管机组信号源不是 24V~, 请使用独立电源为 HVAC 控制器供电。

† 传感器是选配的。Semitec 103AT 或同等产品 25° C 下的 NTC 10 k。

†† 应使用 2/LPS 类变压器。变压器应供应外部电路和控制器的电源。

† 标称 1.25 A。

† L1 (火线) 电压 120-240 V~ 是可接受的。

警告：火灾/电击危险。 可能会导致严重伤害或死亡。使用 2 类或限功率电源 (LPS) 变压器。在变压器次级上安装符合总负载 (控制器和 I/O) 的保险丝, 但如果没有此类变压器, 也不能超过 2 类或 LPS 电路的等效容量。

注意事项

- 继电器触点驱动每个电感负载必须包含一个抑制装置, 例如峰限制器、RC 电路或反激式二极管以延长继电器寿命。
- 不要将继电器输出连接到电容负载。
- 尺寸不当或断路器或保险丝不正确可能会产生过量电流, 超出控制器的容量。