

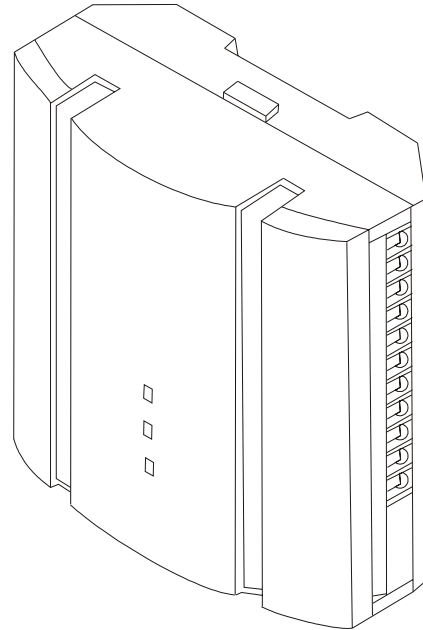
LCU-1

The IQ-SBS LCU-1 is a self-contained device for integrating control of facility lighting with IQ-SBS. The LCU-1 controls lighting zones, accepts input from override switches and photosensors, and provides lighting status information.

Application

Basic to each LCU Series controller is a removable electronics module with LED indicators. Coupled to this module is a DIN rail or panel-mount base module with wiring terminal blocks.

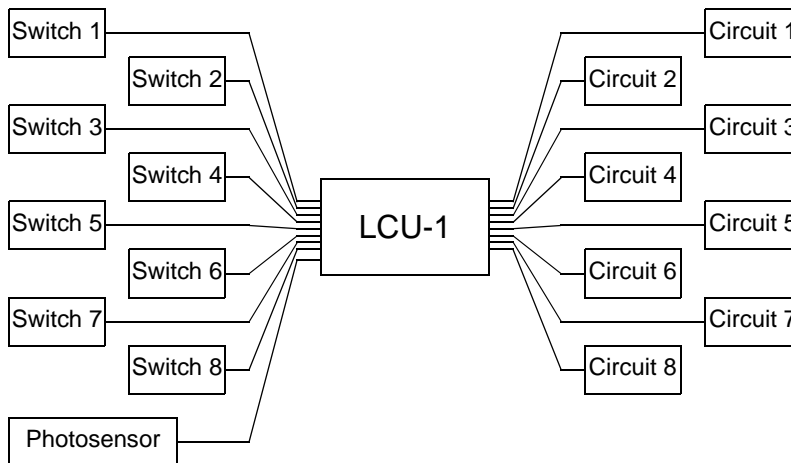
Each controller functions as part of a LONWORKS[®] network using the integral FTT-10 Free Topology communications transceiver. This network interface enables the controllers to be integrated with a building automation system.



Applicable Documentation

Description	Audience	Purpose
LCI User's Guide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Application Engineers - Installers - Service Personnel - Start-up Technicians - End user 	Provides instructions for setting up and using the IQ-SBS Local Control Interface.
IQ-SBS LCU-1 Application Manual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Application Engineers - Wholesalers - Contractors 	Provides specific application information about the LCU-1, including sequence of operation and SNVT information.
Additional Documentation	<i>LonWorks FTT-10A Free Topology Transceiver User's Guide</i> , published by Echelon Corporation. It provides specifications and user instructions for the FTT-10A Free Topology Transceiver.	

Typical Use



NOVAR[®]
CONTROLS

Novar Controls Corporation
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Copley, Ohio 44321
www.novarcontrols.com

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LON, LONWORKS, & LONMARK are trademarks of Echelon Corporation

Precautions

General



This symbol is intended to alert the user to the presence of important installation and maintenance (servicing) instructions in the literature accompanying the equipment.



Warning: Electrical shock hazard. Disconnect **ALL** power sources when installing or servicing this equipment to prevent electrical shock or equipment damage.

Make all wiring connections in accordance with these instructions and in accordance with pertinent national and local electrical codes. Use only copper conductors that are suitable for 167 °F (75 °C).

Static Electricity

Static charges produce voltages that can damage this equipment. Follow these static electricity precautions when handling this equipment.

- Work in a static free area.
- Touch a known, securely grounded object to discharge any static charge you may have accumulated.
- Use a wrist strap when handling printed circuit boards. The wrist strap must be secured to earth ground.

Location

Avoid locations where corrosive fumes, excessive moisture, vibration or explosive vapors are present.

Avoid electrical noise interference. Do not install near large contactors, electrical machinery, or welding equipment.

This equipment is intended for indoor use only. Preferably, or as required by National Electrical Code, the unit is intended to be installed within an electrical control enclosure. Operate where ambient temperatures do not exceed 122 °F (50 °C) or fall below -32 °F (0 °C) and relative humidity does not exceed 90%, non-condensing.

For Installation in the United States

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference. This equipment can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and the receiver.
- Connect the equipment to a power source different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the equipment supplier or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

You are cautioned that any changes or modifications to this equipment not expressly approved in these instructions could void your authority to operate this equipment.

For Installation in the European Community

This equipment meets the requirements of the European Community Directives for Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC Directive 89/336/EE).

Before Installing

About this Document

The instructions in this document are for the LCU-1 module which controls facility lighting.

Inspecting the Equipment

Inspect the shipping carton for damage. If damaged, notify the carrier immediately. Inspect the equipment for damage. Return damaged equipment to the supplier.

What is Not Included with this Equipment

- A power source for the equipment electronics and peripheral devices.
- Tools necessary to install, troubleshoot and service the equipment.
- The screws or DIN rail needed to mount the device.
- Peripheral devices, such as sensors, actuators, etc.
- Cabling, cabling raceway, and fittings necessary to connect this equipment to the power source, FTT-10A network and peripheral devices.

Equipment Location



Abide by all warnings regarding equipment location provided earlier in this document.

Optimally, the equipment should be installed within a secure enclosure.

The equipment must be installed indoors unless contained within a protective enclosure. The enclosure must maintain internal temperature and humidity within the ranges specified for this equipment.

The equipment must be installed within 500 feet of all input peripherals that will be connected to the equipment.

Selecting a Power Source

This equipment requires a UL recognized or CE marked (as appropriate) external power source (not supplied) to operate. The controller power input requires a voltage of 24 volts AC.

To calculate power source current requirements, add the power consumption of all peripheral devices to that of the controller.

The controller and triac output loads can use the same power source. The loads must have EMF protection. This protection can be integral to the load, or installed in the 24 VAC wiring across the load's coil.

To provide necessary RFI and transient protection, the controller's ground (GND) pin (T28) must be connected to earth ground or the earth ground of the packaged unit's enclosure ground. Failure to properly ground the controller may cause it to exceed FCC & CE limits. Excessive noise could also produce inaccurate sensor data. The power source must be capable of operating with this connection to ground.

Installation

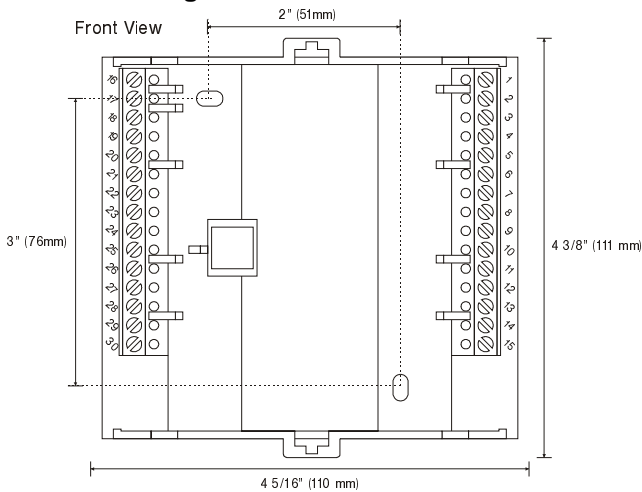


Warning: Electrical shock hazard. To prevent electrical shock or equipment damage, disconnect **ALL** power sources to controllers and loads before installing or servicing this equipment or modifying any wiring.

Mounting the Device

1. Select mounting location. Enclosure mounting is recommended.
2. Do one of the following:
 - a. Using two #6 pan head screws, mount base of controller to a panel.
 - b. Snap controller base on a 35 mm DIN mounting rail (not provided). Multiple units can be mounted side by side on a DIN mounting rail.
3. Wire controller base (See Routing Cabling to the Device).
4. After wiring:
 - a. Line up terminal pins with the correct sockets on the terminal blocks.
 - b. Insert cover tabs into brackets on the base of the controller.
 - c. Push gently until the cover snaps into place.

Figure 1: Mounting Dimensions.



Routing Cabling to the Device

Cabling used to connect the power source and cabling used to connect the FTT-10A network must remain separated within the control enclosure and wiring conduit.

Grounding the Device

The ground terminal (T28) must be securely connected to earth ground. Failure to properly ground this equipment may increase the risk of electrical shock and may increase the possibility of interference to radio/TV reception.

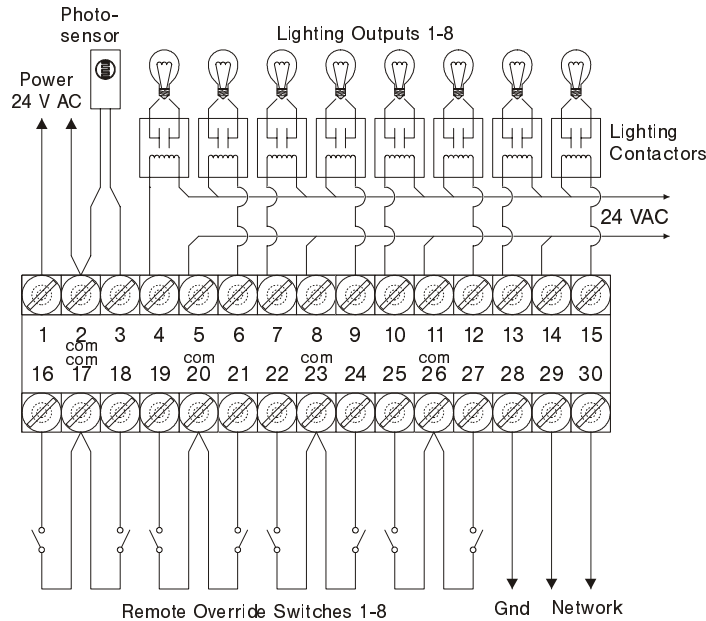
Connecting the device commons to earth ground will also connect the power source to earth ground.

Wiring Information



WARNING: Terminals 2, 17, 20, 23, and 26 are connected internally on all LCU Series controllers. Disconnect **ALL** power sources when installing or servicing this equipment to prevent electrical shock or equipment damage.

Figure 2: LCU-1 Terminal Connections.



Connecting Input Devices

Photosensor (PHIN)

The photosensor must be a switch-type photosensor similar to “The Watt Stopper” model EM-24A2. To connect the photosensor to the unit, connect one wire from the sensor to PS1 (T3) and the other to the adjacent common (T2). Some photosensors require that you observe polarity while wiring. If the system uses several networked LCU-1s, there may only be one photosensor in the entire system.

Remote Override Switch Inputs (IN1, IN2, IN3, IN4, IN5, IN6, IN7, IN8)

Connect each switch to an input terminal (T16, T18, T19, T21, T22, T24, T25, T27) and the adjacent common terminal. Refer to Figure 2 for details.

Connecting Output Devices

Contactor Outputs (L1, L2, L3, L4, L5, L6, L7, L8)

The lighting contactor outputs must be connected to 24 VAC lighting contactors. Refer to Figure 2 for details.

Other Connections

Network (LON)

Network wiring must be twisted pair. One network wire must be connected to one LON (T29) terminal and the other network wire must be connected to the other LON (T30) terminal. Polarity is not an issue since an FTT-10A network is used for communications.

Power (PWR)

Connect one output wire from a 24 VAC power supply to PWR (T1) and the other output wire from the power supply to the adjacent common terminal (T2).

Specifications

Electrical

Inputs

- Cabling: twisted shielded pair, 18 AWG recommended—500 feet max. (152 meters)

Photosensor

- Dry Contact

Override switches

- Dry Contact
- Normally Open

Outputs

Lighting Contactors

- 24 Volts AC Triac
- 1 A rms

FTT-10A Network

- Speed: 78 KBPS
- Cabling: Maximum node-to-node distance: 1312 feet (400 meters)
- Maximum total distance: 1640 feet (500 meters)

Table 1: Network Wire Specifications

Cable Type	Pairs	Details	Connect Air Catalog No.
Level 4 22AWG (0.65mm)	1	Unshielded, Plenum, U.L. Type CMP	W221P-2001
Level 4 22AWG (0.65mm)	1	Unshielded, Non-Plenum, U.L. Type CM	W221P-1002

For detailed specifications, refer to the FTT-10A Free-Topology Transceiver User’s Guide published by Echelon Corporation. For information on ordering Connect Air items, contact Connect Air International; 4240 B Street; Auburn, WA 98001 <www.connect-air.com>.

Power

Power Requirements

- 24 VAC (requires an external supply)

Power Consumption

- With no external loads: 15 VA

Mechanical

Housing

- Dimensions: 4-3/8" high, 4-5/16" wide, 2" deep (111 mm high, 110 mm wide, 51 mm deep)
- ABS Polycarbonate

Electronics

- Processor: 3150 Neuron 10 MHz
- Flash: 48 Kilobytes
- SRAM: 8 Kilobytes
- Termination: 0.2" (5.0 mm) Pluggable Terminal Blocks, 14-22 AWG

Environmental

- Temperature: 32 to 122 °F (0 to 50 °C)
- Humidity: 0 to 95%, non-condensing

Agency Listings

- UL916

Agency Compliances

- FCC Part 15 Class A
- CE

Troubleshooting

Diagnostic LEDs

The controller has 3 LED indicators. These indicators can aid in troubleshooting equipment operation problems. The following table lists the function of each LED in the order it appears from top to bottom on the unit.

Figure 3: Diagnostic LEDs

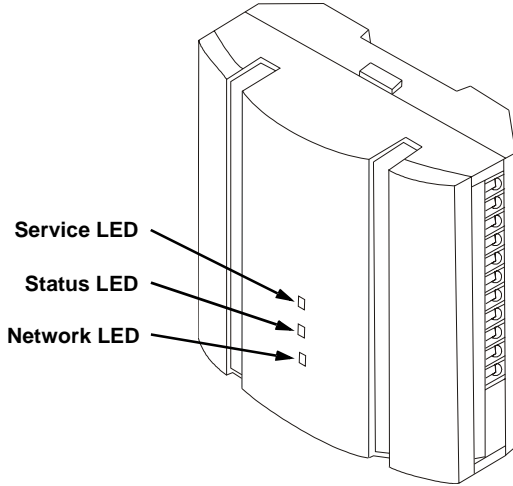


Table 2: Diagnostic LEDs

LED	Indication
Service	Illuminated when the service pin is pushed
Status	Solid green when running and configured by an LCI Flashing green when running and NOT configured by an LCI Flashing yellow when the controller receives a WNK command from the network.
Network	Yellow while the controller is transmitting data onto the FTT-10A network Green when there is network activity Off when there is no network activity

Troubleshooting Tips

Controller is not running and Status LED is not illuminated

No power to controller. Verify the voltage on the controller's power connector (24 VAC). Also verify that the controller is firmly seated in the controller base module.

How do I reset the controller?

The controller can be reset by the LCI, or you can cycle power to the controller. Refer to the LCI documentation for more information on resetting the controller using the LCI.

Status LED flashing even after the LCU-1 is recognized by the LCI

Even after the LCU-1's service pin has been pressed and the signal has been received by the LCI, the Status LED of the LCU-1 will continue to flash green until at least one lighting zone has been configured through the LCI, and the LCU-1 has been added to a lighting zone. Once the configuration is saved in the LCI and the LCI sends zone information to the LCU-1, the LED will display normal status.

The lights do not turn on, though the LCI indicates they are on

Ensure that the controller has been powered with 24 VAC and the lighting outputs have been correctly wired to the coils of the lighting contactors. Also ensure that the contactors have 24 VAC coils.

Lights do not come on as scheduled

There are several reasons the lights may not cycle on and all should be checked.

1. Is the lighting zone part of a group, and is the group occupied?
2. Is a photosensor controlling the lighting zone and is it bright outside?
3. Is a timed photosensor in use? Zones set to use a timed photosensor use the backup schedule that is stored in the LCU-1, not the group's schedule.

Lights will not turn off, even using override switches

- If no backup schedule was set in the LCU-1 and communication with the LCI is lost for more than 10 minutes all lights default to ON. Verify communication between the LCI and LCU-1, and that the LCU has a backup schedule.
- Is the Status LED blinking Green? If so, the LCU has not been configured by the LCI and the default state for the outputs is ON.
- Verify that the switches are configured properly and are each part of a lighting zone.
- If the controller has an improper system time setting, the lights will automatically be turned ON. An improper system time is most often caused by a power outage. The time is usually reset by the LCI, but if the LCU-1 cannot communicate with the LCI, it will have the incorrect time.
- Is the zone override enabled on the LCI? This network override forces all contactors in the zone to ON, which is useful for testing purposes.

Lights are on when they should be off and off when they should be on

Check the contactor polarity through the device setup page of the LCI. Use that page to change the polarity, if necessary.

What is the true meaning of the 3 switch types?

- SPDT Momentary - Uses 2 inputs (switches) to control a lighting circuit. Odd input switches turn the zone 'ON' and even input switches turn the zone 'OFF'.
- SPST Momentary - Pressing the switch changes the zone's occupancy state.
- SPST Continuous - Every change of state toggles the zone to its opposite state, like a 3-way switch.

Photosensor problems

The photosensor must be a switch-type photosensor similar to "The Watt Stopper" model EM-24A2. If you are experiencing problems with the photosensor input verify the following:

- Have you installed more than one photosensor? Only 1 photosensor is allowed for the entire system.
- Is the photosensor enabled?
- Is the polarity inverted on the configuration screen?
- Is a zone configured to use the photosensor?
- Is a contactor in the photosensor controlled zone and is it configured for photosensor operation?

