

Electro-HELPS IV

WarmFlo Terminology, Key Terms

ST – supply temperature sensor. This is the warm air or duct sensor (boiler – supply outlet water).

OT – outdoor temperature sensor. Provides the WarmFlo board with outdoor temperature information.

DT – desired temperature to overcome building heat loss, the diagonal line on heat loss curve. The front panel efficiency knob selects one of 8 curves to determine DT at specific real time OT.

DT Flat – this is an internal reference point, as WarmFlo establishes this mode it in essence sets the operating point at 125° F. (Analyzer or software may have any value from 123 to 125). Electric element modulation and staging are still in effect. The staging will be based upon the ST sensor detecting and operating around the 125° point.

Note: All four stages do not automatically go to full on.

HL – actually this is the same as “DT Flat”. This perceived hi-limit temperature value (130°) within the control logic, measured by the ST. This is over and above the 155° probe or 170° mechanical hi-limits.

Full electric (or Full EL) – this setting causes the modulation and staging to operate at “DT Flat”. When first selected or turned on, the WarmFlo logic may first go through a process of building up to the “DT Flat” value. Do not expect the outlet temperature to immediately jump up to this highest value. However, on consecutive thermostat calls it will immediately step to the “DT Flat” temperature value.

Note: This is essentially the same as DT Flat and again all four stages do not automatically go to full on.

Staging Disable Temperature – in all OT active sensor applications (DT cal) there is a setup program temperature to "hold off" each stage for warmer heating conditions. In other words, the OT sensor must be reporting a temperature below these values before the stage is allowed to come on. In WarmFlo Analyzer or PC software terminology this is called -

The stage-up situation relating to all of the above "DT Flat" operation is controlled by these stage enable temperature set points. This statement must be carefully related to all of the above.

- In other words, if the OT is reading 42° and the front panel is set to "full electric" the ST is looking to operate at 125°, but only stage 1 will be on.

If for heat pump applications Stg 1 is set at 50°, there will be no electric element or standby furnace above 50° OT.

Note: For HP roomstat multi-wire thermostat application, the OT temp. set point must be below normal desired cooling.

E tab (board top center) – in most WarmFlo products and TS Series boiler products there is a troubleshooting tab marked "E". When applying 24-volt (or jumpered to "W" tab) this input

function immediately forces all four stages on and bypasses all temperature sensing or element modulation sequences. If used verify blower also functions properly.

Stat override timer (SOT) – this is an option WarmFlo internal timer which can be programmed with WF analyzer to select a roomstat run time. If this downloaded run time (typically 90 minutes) is exceeded before the thermostat is satisfied, the system automatically switches to either full electric elements or standby.

- SOT S – this is the longer set timer which allows **transfer to standby** if something might have happened to the electric system.
- SOT E – this must be shorter time, is typically used to overcome morning setback pickup issues. In other words, if you would field download 30 minutes and you program the **setback stat** to begin bringing up the temperature 30 minutes prior to the wakeup time; and the system is not at the new higher temperature at the 30-minute point it will automatically jump to DT Flat in order to more rapidly raise the building temperature. **However**, this also means you will be “short cycling” the HP compressor during **other** heat calls. The maximum run time for the compressor is then about 30 minutes at any time of the day or at any particular heat call.

Note: Beginning approximately 7-04 the SOT S has been factory default at 90 minutes for all dual heat chip codes.

MU – this is an internal timeout function which begins when **all stages** are on at 100%. Anytime the electric section is operating with all stages on at 100% for a continuous operating time greater than the programmed MU (3 initial minutes), the system automatically switches to standby. MU = 00 is a disable setting. The amber LED on the main WarmFlo board will correctly follow electric or standby. On the Interface module (EZ3, etc.) the “gas call” LED also will be on, but the “utility off-peak” LED remains on.

Electro-Mate or strip heat undersizing – there are provisions within WarmFlo and within Electro’s various heating products to add partial resistance heating section to heat pumps. To provide optimum operation and comfort, the setup functions need to be activated accordingly. Default program code chip “HPDF” has been designed for this application. As a field setup, you probably want MU to be relatively short (30 minutes), the ODT mode will be “EL to SB” with an ODT dial switch temperature selection at about the combination heat pump and Electro-Mate output energy (probably 0°) or position #3.

Electro-Mate only, no heat pump – there are two default chip codes, EMW or EMA.

- EMW – all normal WarmFlo functions and modulation, front dial, etc.
 - Must be auto standby, no wood furnace.
- EMA – does not use an OT sensor, at each thermostat call outlet temperature goes to a preset value (commonly called electronic aquastat). This value is the “min. warm air” adjustment (inside main board).
 - The decal table shows the outlet temperature at the various “temperature” settings.
 - The plug-in Analyzer OT Function must be “disable” (no OT sensor).

Note: With an Electro-Mate it is assumed there is always standby or gas furnace. For non-automatic or wood, suggest using EMA and select the desired outlet temperature.

ODT dial switch mode – within the program chip default and Analyzer/software programming this function defines the use of the dial switch on the circuit board labeled “ODT”. The dial switch selects the temperature, the setup function selects what the temperature does.

- EL to SB – interrupts all electric elements **and** the heat pump

- HP – interrupts only the outdoor compressor unit, electric energy continues without an OT temperature shut down reference

Note: "0" position does not disable outdoor sensor. This only disables the built-in heat pump ODT function. With the dial switch "0" position the heat pump becomes a direct function of the room thermostat and/or standby mode.

Standby (SB) – the WarmFlo control system has transferred the thermostat or heat active function to the standby furnace via the appropriate Furnace Interface module (WF-EZ3, etc.). These actions cause SB.

- SOT-S timeout – thermostat continuous run time.
- MU timeout.
- ODT dial switch value – EL to SB mode.
- A1 tab at 24 volts – any switching device which raises A1 tab to 24VAC.

In addition the Furnace Interface module (EZ3, EM3, etc.) sends a signal via J2-4 (blue, high DC)

- Load Control interrupt (open blues)
- Front panel switch
- Added remote switch, "SB" tab to common

Note: *Electro-Helps V* has additional troubleshooting conditions that will help evaluate standby.

SB (Gas) 5-Minute Safety – when in the standby mode (see previous section) there is a 5-minute timer which begins at each heat call. If after the 5 minutes the ST sensor is less than 80°, the logic board itself goes into an automatic reset and restart. This simply means it attempts to begin the heat cycle using electric in case the furnace did not ignite or "out of gas". However, if it is in the SB mode because of Load Control it will still remain SB and try the gas furnace again. The system will never go back to electric if Load Control is set for on-peak or A1 tab high.

Delay, transfer from electric to standby – because there are a multitude of gas furnaces which turn off the blower during their internal heat exchanger warm-up, there is a 1-minute delay before the gas furnace receives the W input. During this 1-minute the gas furnace G function remains high allowing the blower to purge out the heat on the Electro-Mate elements. After the 1-minute the G function drops and the gas furnace W function goes high.

Delay, transfer from standby to electric – if the unit was operating in SB for more than 1 minute, the follow-up transfer back to electric engages a 2-minute delay before the HP compressor relay is activated and any of the electric stages are activated. The blower will react to the call for heat, but the elements will stay off for 2 minutes in order for the blower to cool down the furnace heat exchanger. In addition the WarmFlo logic stages up from stage 1 through the various temperature/delay staging sequences.

Blower operation – the air handler or fossil fuel furnace blower is operated from its own fan center (G screw). The activation of this "G" input is either directly from a heat pump (total electric system) roomstat "G" screw or in the case of dual heat from the Furnace Interface module (WF-EZ3, LGR4, EM3, etc.). The Interface module and its wiring or association with the room thermostat completely controls the blower. There is nothing on or within the WarmFlo control board itself which has anything to do with the blower function.

- Delay on/delay off – within all Interface modules there is an approximate 10 to 15 second blower on delay and a 1-minute blower off delay. In the case of a heat pump

stat, this can be bypassed by taking the stat “G” screw directly to the interface module tab “G1” (multi-wire stat only).

- Multi-speed blower – newer furnaces having multi-speed blower functions can be stepped up to the proper high speed with an appropriate (special relay contact) jumper between the furnace fan center “G” and “Y”. See the installation manual sketch and paragraph for adding the necessary wiring jumpers associated with the Interface module special terminals (BL, NO, NC). Also *Electro-Helps VIII* provides details on all the various wiring arrangements for ECM variable speed blower.
- Using E tab with HP stat emergency output – see previous “E-tab” section for blower operation caution.

Bad sensor, safety – if the internal logic detects open sensor wire, incorrectly wired sensor, or some bad sensor transmitted value conditions; the green LED reverts to a pulsing mode.

Basically the appropriate sensor is set internally to a default value and there will be an attempt to cause the electric heat output to go “DT Flat”.

- OT sensor – approximately 1/10 second blip every ½ second
- ST sensor – two, 1/10 second blips every ½ second
- Both bad – ½ second on and ½ second off, alternating

Bad sensor default heating – when above condition is detected electric unit has limited staging output.

WarmFlo Analyzer or Software Bad Sensor Indicators

- 255 or NA - OT function is disabled, EMA/EBA type operation
- 254 or BAD - controller cannot read a value from the temperature sensor
- 31° (assuming it is not 31°) - new software (2.3* and up chip) with previous sensor, "D" ring (DS2434)
- 0° (assuming it is not 0° F) - previous software (2.2* chip) with new sensor, "E" ring (DS18B20), green LED should also blink

Cal. pushbutton, on board upper right – function is unchanged, holding for 10 seconds forces the OT sensor to 32° value.

Power-Down Reset – there are some data entry or setup modes which require power-down reset - WF+ board configuration selection, cancelling pulsing bad sensor green LED, etc. If in doubt do a complete 24-volt system power-down reset after WarmFlo Analyzer save operations. Reset always verifies the proper handling of a software modification.

HANDHELD ANALYZER/LAPTOP SOFTWARE

PC software (ET-SOFT-WF) or Handheld (WF-ANZ2 or WF-ANZ5) – both now have provisions for the following setup or reprogramming functions. Caution – do not attempt to reprogram a forced air (Electro-Mate) chip for boiler application.

- MU time, or disable
- SB RESET – disable/enable
- SOT S time, or disable – switches to standby
- SOT E time, or disable – all stages on
- Stage disable temperature – 1, 2, 3, 4
- OT sensor function
 - DT cal.
 - Flat DT or HL (suggest not using)
 - Disable
- ODT dial switch mode
 - EL to SB – interrupt all electric energy (Electro-Mate and HP)
 - HP – Outdoor compressor interrupt only
- OT SPD A/B and ST SPD A/B – special temperature sensing speed settings, relates only to variable speed motor interface arrangements (WF-ANZ5 only)

Warning, field reprogramming – within WarmFlo II internal logic and non-volatile memory, it can detect whether it is operating from a pre-programmed chip (see table, following pages) or if it has been modified (reprogrammed) with PC software or Handheld. Once the user or field technician has downloaded (save), the WarmFlo II physical control board is no longer governed by the chip code written on the plug-in chip, etc. In other words, power up/power down or reset does not affect any altered reprogrammed functions. It is smart enough to know it is no longer the original chip and that **specific physical** board, from this time forward, must be under the control of the PC software/Handheld.

However, a new totally different coded chip with the same or different revision date will automatically wipe out any of the previous setups and can restart the same physical board based on the defaults within this newly added or different coded chip. After power-up reset the internal program reads the chip code and the version number. If either changes it begins new with the defaults and revision code of the specific replaced chip.

OPERATIONAL INFORMATION

In order for the installer to completely understand the WF II functions and operational sequence it is recommended to thoroughly read and understand the information below. This knowledge can help in determining settings that can be set according to the end customers needs.

Normal Heating Operation – Whenever the WarmFlo II Y tab is at 24 volt (with reference to “C”), the WarmFlo II controller begins turning on the Electro-Mate elements (assume outdoor temperature is below disable value) and automatically controls the warm air temperature as sampled by the warm air sensor (ST). However, if added heat is **not** required, no element power is used.

Depending upon Electro-Mate model, the heating section may have one, two, three, or four stages. Stage one is pulse modulated (approximate 10-second cycle) based upon the WarmFlo II controller automatic requirement. Stages 2, 3, and 4 are turned on and off with a relay. However, Stage 2, etc. is only used when needed by the WarmFlo II supply air temperature calculations. When the warm air sensor is calling for more than the heat pump and Stage 1 100% output, Stage

2, etc. turns on. Stage 1 may not necessarily remain at 100%, but can be modulated downward to meet the requirements of the warm air sensor.

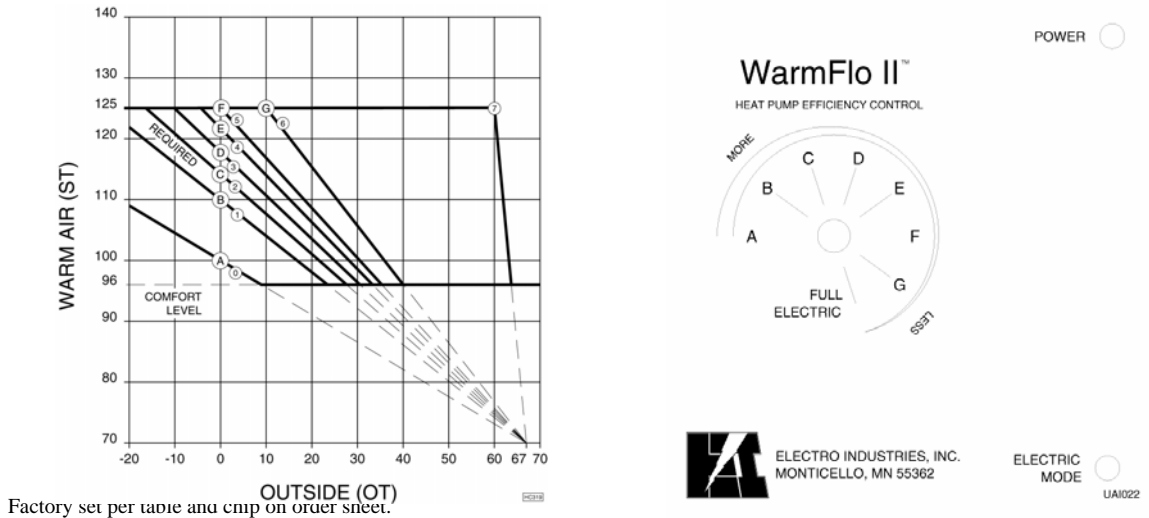
Also on the next call for heat, the WarmFlo II controller remembers what stages were on and starts at that point. A clamp-on amp meter at the service input can be used to “visualize” the Stage 1 modulation and/or Stages 2, 3, and 4 functions.

Note: Power-up reset or return from standby (SB) resets all staging memory and temperature cycling begins new.

Efficiency* – the characteristic of a heat pump dual heat system is the heat pump’s ability to deliver warm air at efficiencies greater than 100%. Gas and oil systems are always less than 100% (60% through 90%), resistance electric (Electro-Mate) is always exactly 100%, but the heat pump is always at least 100% (-20°F) or greater, up to about 200% for air source.

The user needs to realize it is to his advantage to run the heat pump either continuously or at the longest possible thermostat call cycles. This is contrary to the basic understanding of most users. However, realizing again the heat pump is a device that delivers greater than 100%, this system can only deliver greater than 100% if it’s running, let it run. Because of WarmFlo’s design concept and its internal “brain” the heat loss curve (diagonal lines, below) allows the compressor to operate with a minimal amount of electric resistance supplement or temperature boost.

Heat loss curve* – within the “brain” of the WarmFlo controller is a relationship of supply temperature (ST) to outdoor temperature (OT) measurement. As it gets colder outside, the higher needed the supply temperature in order to properly overcome the heat loss within the structure. This is the diagonal line between 67° outdoor and maximum Btuh (heat loss) at the coldest outdoor temperature. The slope of this line or the exact warm air position at the coldest temperature is established by the “efficiency” adjustment knob or dial



Temperature (Efficiency Dial)* – the red center screwdriver adjustment dial has a selection of A through G. These A through G selections represent a supply temperature point at 0° outdoor. The closer the user or installer selection is to A, the flatter the heat loss curve or the higher the operating efficiency. The closer a selected setting is to G, the steeper the heat loss curve or the lower overall heat pump system efficiency. If dial is turned to “full electric” the WF II will automatically put all stages of electric to full capacity.

***Does not apply to chip codes such as EMA and EBA.**

Outdoor sensor reference or heating requirement level* – the outdoor digital sensor “tells” the WarmFlo “brain” its desired (DT) value or decision making capability. This is for desired or required supply temperatures greater than the “min. warm air” horizontal line setting. At each internal calculation cycle a DT is determined by reading the outdoor temperature (OT) and then finding the appropriate warm air point on the appropriate or selected diagonal line. See Figure 1 for the various diagonal lines associated with the A through G “temperature” selection knob.

Example – if the temperature knob is set on Position C, at 20° outside the DT or the supply delivery temperature is 100°. The WarmFlo controller now automatically adjusts and maintains electric element power to keep the supply temperature at 100°. Likewise if it - 10° outside the DT or supply delivery temperature is 120°. The elements are re-adjusted to provide a constant 120° temperature.

Where should I set the efficiency dial? – As you can visualize from the curves above, the lower the setting, the flatter the curve, the less electric resistance is added to the heat pump compressor warm air. Therefore, the efficiency knob setting is based upon comfort and efficiency. The lower the setting the higher the overall operating annual efficiency, the higher the setting the warmer the air at the register.

Chip code/field programming – your unit was ordered and supplied with a “coded” program chip, one of the selections shown in each Chip Code Reference Table for your application (within the various colored page sections). These tables show the various defaults associated with that particular code. With WarmFlo II a number of field re-programming possibilities and options exist using either PC software or WarmFlo analyzer, reference “WarmFlo Handheld Analyzer/Laptop Software” section. Chip code is located on the WarmFlo II controller board white label.

Note: There are certain things such as SOT’s, MU time, etc. which are only field programmable. If the item is not shown in the chip code table, that feature or item is default set as disable.

Chip Code (WF II)

Code	Stg. Enable	MU Time	ODT Mode	OT Function	SOT-S
EMW	90°, 50°, 36°, 34°	60	EL to SB+	DT Cal.	90
HPDH	50°, 38°, 36°, 34°	90	HP	DT Cal.	90
HPDF	50°, 38°, 36°, 34°	30	EL to SB	DT Cal.	90
HPEL	50°, 38°, 36°, 34°	00	HP	DT Cal.	00
HPGO	40°, 33°, 32°, 30°	00	HP	DT Cal.	00
EBW	90°, 50°, 36°, 34°	00	EL to SB	DT Cal.	00
EMA	-	00	EL to SB+	Disable	90
EBA	-	00	EL to SB+	Disable	00
HPFU	50°, 38°, 36°, 34°	30	HP	DT Cal.	90

+ODT dial switch must be set on 0 = disable.
Also, except EBA, SB reset is factory enabled.