

Ordinary temperature and humidity controller

Temperature and humidity automatic controllers are widely used in special automatic instruments for automatic temperature control and dehumidification in various electrified cabinets. Various faults such as flashover accidents can be effectively monitored and prevented.

one, Function

- ◆ Using high-performance dielectric polymer humidity sensor, stable performance and fast dehumidification speed, good dew point switching characteristics under condensation state, using AC power supply, will not cause the sensor to produce polarization phenomenon and cause performance deterioration or even Completely ineffective.
- ◆ Adopt high-performance NTC temperature sensor and LM335 digital temperature sensor, which have high sensitivity, good stability, small size, high precision, short response time and good interchangeability.
- ◆ Adopt integrated circuit, the printed circuit board adopts computer CAD design, and all adopts anti-fog treatment, which can work in high temperature and high humidity environment for a long time.

two, technical parameter

- ◆ When the humidity is $N88\%RH$, the relay contact is closed, when the humidity is $W78\%RH$, the relay contact is open, and the control error is $W\pm 5\%RH$ (or specified by the user)
- ◆ Heating type: the relay contact is closed when the temperature is $W5^{\circ}C$, the relay contact is open when the temperature is $N13C$, and the control error is $W\pm 1^{\circ}C$ (or specified by the user). Point disconnection, control error $W\pm 1^{\circ}C$ (or specified by user)
- ◆ Rated voltage: **AC220V**
- ◆ Contact rating: **AC250V 10A**
- ◆ Power consumption: **2W**

three, product inspection

1. On the premise of carefully reading the "Instruction Manual", the wiring can be connected. The wiring sequence is sensor, load, and power line. Check whether all the wiring is firm, and connect it after correct. **AC220V** power supply.
2. For the inspection method of the button-type controller, if the user does not have a humidity generator, this simple method can be used for inspection; do not connect the condensation sensor, connect the load, and then connect the power supply, Both the "power" indicator light and the "condensation work" light are on, then short-circuit the position of the condensation sensor with wires respectively, turn on the power supply, the "power" indicator light is on, and the "condensation work" light is off. In the case that the user does not have a temperature generator, the heating-type product does not connect the temperature sensor, connect the load, and then turn on the power supply, the "power" indicator light and the "humidity control work" light are both on, and then connect the temperature sensor positions with wires respectively. Short circuit, turn on the power supply, the "power" indicator light is on, the "temperature control work" light is off, and the opposite is true for cooling. If yes, it means the controller is working normally.
3. For the pointer-adjustable inspection method: first, the detection method of humidity (ie condensation) is the same as that of the button-type controller, and the cooling-type inspection method is: first do not connect the temperature sensor, turn on the load and then turn on the power supply, The "power" indicator light and the temperature control light are both on, and then connect the temperature sensor in the correct positive and negative directions. If the

dial is turned counterclockwise, it should be always on. If it is turned clockwise, the light will not turn off. On; the heating type test method is just the opposite, the temperature control light does not light when the sensor is not connected to the power supply, after connecting the temperature sensor, it should be turned off when the temperature sensor is turned counterclockwise, and the light is always on when turned clockwise. If yes, it means the controller is working normally.

4, condensation sensor; temperature sensor inspection: test condensation temperature sensor can not be directly connected to the water or dripping water.

A, When installing, the condensation sensor and temperature sensor should be in good contact to ensure their sensitivity.

B, The test condensation sensor can be used with boiling water with hot air or with a breath. It is about 5S close to the condensation sensor. The "condensation working" indicator on the controller is on, and the load starts to work. If so, it means that the condensation sensor is not damaged. Then blow it with the hot air of a hair dryer or an electric soldering iron, the indicator light does not light up, and the load stops working.

C, Do not place the controller under water vapor above 60C for a long time.

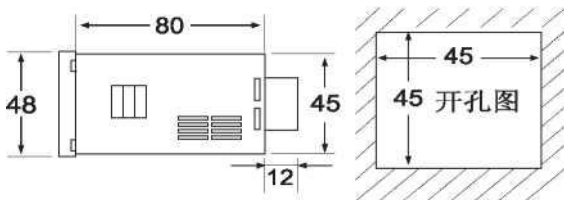
D, Condensation temperature sensor cleaning conditions, do not use solvents, use a cotton fiber stick to rub under water vapor.

4. Appearance and wiring diagram

1, Ordinary panel type (unit: mm)

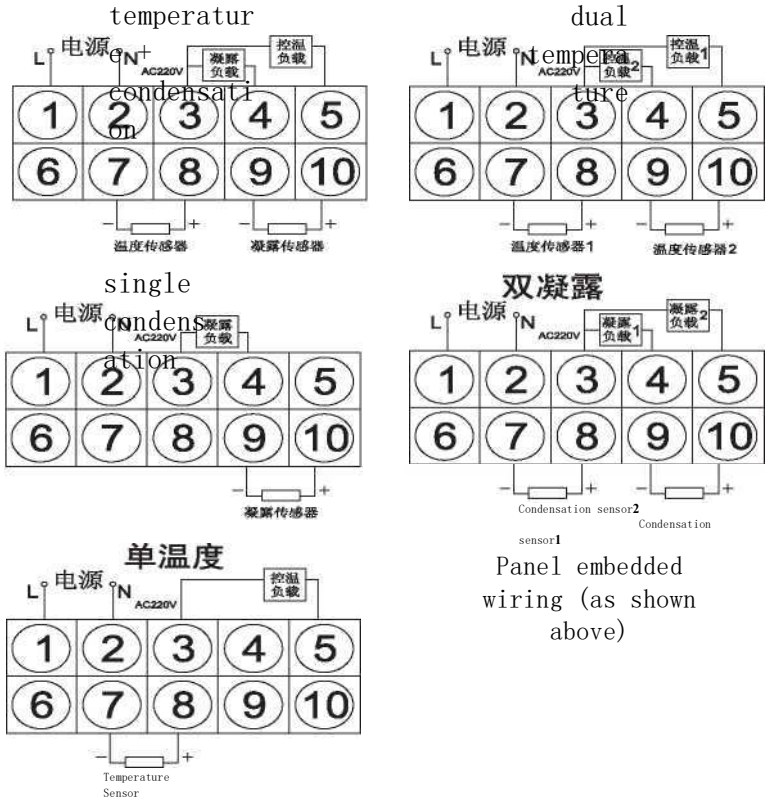
Panel type:

- 1, 2, Connect to working power
- 3, 4, Condensation load (for active output)
- 7, 8, Connect the temperature sensor
- 3, 5, temperature control load (for active output)
- 9, 10, Condensation sensor



开孔尺寸: 46*46mm, 外形尺寸: 48*48mm

Embedded installation

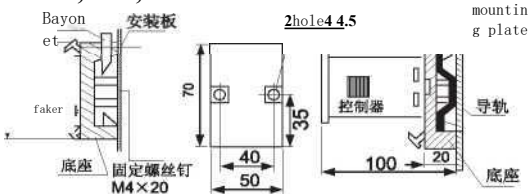


Panel embedded wiring (as shown above)

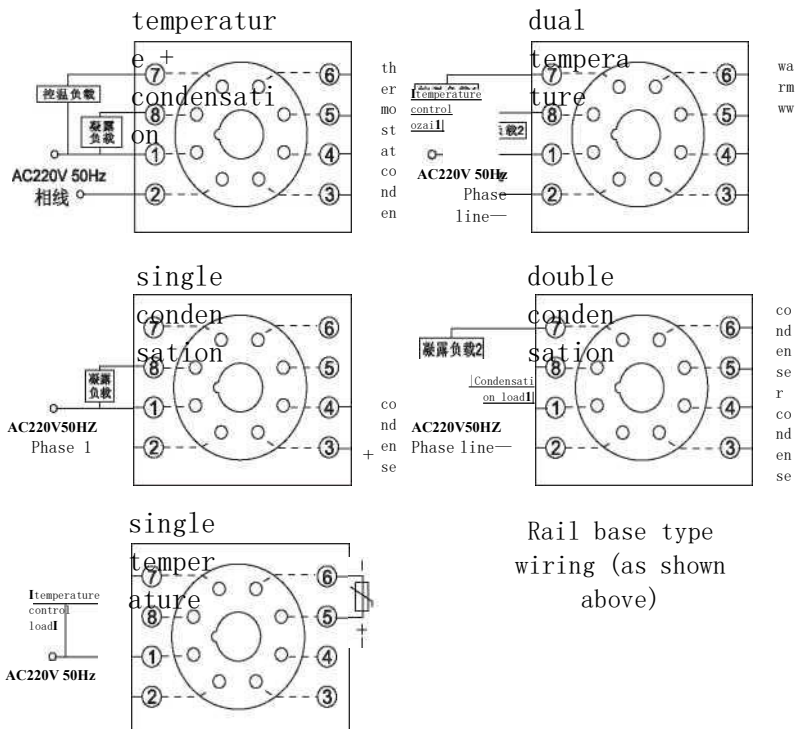
2, Ordinary rail type (unit: mm)

rail type:

- 1, 2, Connect to working power
- 1, 8, Condensation load (for active output)
- 5, 6, Connect the temperature sensor
- 1 > 7, temperature control load (for active output)
- 3, 4, Condensation sensor



Pedestal Mount



Rail base type wiring (as shown above)

Wang: All load outputs have WAC220V,

Users must not use it as a passive point

