

PST

## Quick Start Guide

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# Quick Start Guide



## Manostats

The PST is used to control pressure.

### Symbols used

For your safety and in order to avoid any damage of the device, please follow the procedure described in this document and read carefully the notes preceded by the following symbol:



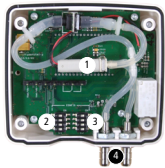
The following symbol will also be used in this document, please read carefully the information notes indicated after this symbol:



Tolerated overpressure	PST-11, PST-12: 21,000 Pa; PST-13: 69,000 Pa; PST-14: 1400 mbar; PST-15: 4100 mbar
Conditions of use (°C/%RH/m)	From 0 to +50 °C. In non-condensing condition. From 0 to 2000 m.
Storage temperature	From -10 to +70 °C
Protection	IP65
Power supply	24 Vac/Vdc ±10%
Consumption	3 VA

## Connections

Inside the front housing



Removable front face



Fixed back housing



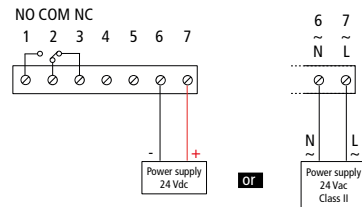
1. Solenoid valve (only PST-11)
2. Switches
3. Switchs
4. Pressure connections
5. Autozero
6. LCC-S software connection
7. Alarm LED
8. Button for settings
9. Relay terminal block
10. Power supply terminal block
11. Cable gland

## Electrical connections as per NFC15-100 standard



This connection must be made by a qualified and trained technician. To make the connection, the transmitter must not be energized.

NO: normalement opened  
COM: common  
NC: normally closed



## Settings and use of the transmitter

To perform an autozero, unplug the 2 pressure connections tubes and press the "Autozero" key. On the PST-11 transmitter, it is not necessary to unplug the 2 pressure connection tubes. When an autozero has been performed, "On" green light turns off then turns on, and "autoZ" is displayed.

### Configuration

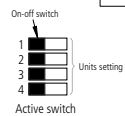


To configure the transmitter, it must not be energized. Then, you can make the settings required, with the DIP switches (as shown on the drawing below). When the transmitter is configured, you can power it up.

To configure the transmitter, unscrew the 4 screws from the housing then open it. DIP switches allowing the different settings are then accessible.

### Units setting – right DIP switch

To set a unit of measurement, put the 1, 2, 3 and 4 on-off switches as indicated in the table below.



## PST-11, PST-12, PST-13

Configurations	Pa	mmH <sub>2</sub> O	mbar	inWG	mmHG	daPa	kPa	hPa
Combinations	1 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
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	3 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	4 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

## PST-14, PST-15

Configurations	mbar	inWG	kPa	PSI	mmHG	mmH <sub>2</sub> O	daPa	hPa
Combinations	1 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	2 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	3 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	4 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

### Threshold configuration

The button allows to activate or not an alarm (threshold), to set the action of the alarm (edge), to set the threshold(s) value, to set the time-delay and to acknowledge the alarm.

#### Working principle:

- By pressing on the button more than 3 seconds, you can validate the setting and go to the next setting.
- By pressing quickly on the button, you can increment a value and scroll down the different option or values.

### Activate or deactivate an alarm

- Press the button for 3 seconds, "CONF" is displayed then "NEG", meaning that the relay is in negative security, it is excited during an alarm condition.

If needed, press quickly on the button to switch the relay in positive security, the relay is de-energized during an alarm condition or a current breaking, "POS" is displayed.

- Press 3 s the button, "Buzz" screen is displayed with "ON" or "OFF" blinking. Briefly press on the button to activate ("ON") or deactivate ("OFF") (according to the last saved configuration) the buzzer during an alarm condition.

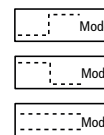
- Press 3 s the button, "Alarm" screen is displayed with "On" or "Off" blinking (according to the last saved configuration).

- Press quickly the button, the display changes from "On" (activated alarm) to "Off" (deactivated alarm).

- Press 3 seconds the button to confirm the setting. If the alarm is deactivated, the instrument displays the measurement; if the alarm is activated, the instrument displays the following setting.

### Set the action of the alarm (rising edge or falling edge)

The edge determines the action of the alarm according to the trespassing direction of the threshold(s).

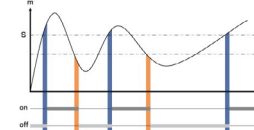


Rising edge (1 threshold): the alarm goes off when the measurement exceeds the threshold and stops when it is below the threshold.

Falling edge (1 threshold): the alarm goes off when the measurement is below the threshold and stops when it exceeds the threshold.

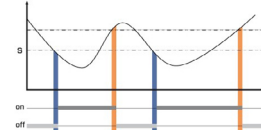
Monitoring (2 thresholds): the alarm goes off when the measurement is outside the defined low and high thresholds.

Rising edge



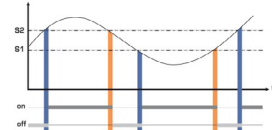
Measurement (m) > Threshold (S) during the time-delay T1: Alarm activation.  
Measurement (m) < Threshold (S) - Hysteresis (H) during the time-delay T2: Alarm deactivation.

Falling edge



Measurement (m) < Threshold (S) during the time-delay T1: Alarm activation.  
Measurement (m) > Threshold (S) + Hysteresis (H) during time-delay T2: Alarm deactivation.

Monitoring



The alarm goes off when the measurement is outside the low and high thresholds.

- Press briefly the button to select the trespassing direction then press the button more than 3 seconds to validate this direction and set the thresholds.

### Set the threshold(s) value

The first digit blinks, it corresponds to the positive (0) or negative (-) setting of the threshold value. Press briefly on the button to select the sign for the threshold value. Press on the button more than 3 seconds to validate.

The second digit blinks, press briefly on the button to scroll the numbers. Press the button more than 3 seconds to validate. Repeat the process until the last digit to configure the threshold value, validate the threshold and go to the following setting.

If the monitoring edge has been selected, the transmitter displays the setting of the second threshold.

- **Set the hysteresis**

The hysteresis is only for the rising edge and the falling edge modes.

In rising edge mode, the hysteresis allows to the transmitter to stay in alarm when the measurement is between the threshold and the threshold minus the hysteresis.

Ex: for a 100 Pa threshold and a 10 Pa hysteresis, the instrument will stay in alarm when the measurement will be between 100 and 90 Pa.

In falling edge mode, the hysteresis allows to the transmitter to stay in alarm when the measurement is between the threshold and the threshold plus the hysteresis.

Ex: for a 100 Pa threshold and a 10 Pa hysteresis, the instrument will stay in alarm when the measurement will be between 100 and 110 Pa.

The first digit blinks, set it pressing the button briefly several times then press on the button more than 3 seconds to set the following digit.

Once the hysteresis is set, press the button more than 3 seconds to validate and set the time-delays.

- **Set the time-delay 1 and the time-delay 2 (600 seconds maximum)**

- In rising edge mode, the time-delay 1 corresponds to the time lag before the alarm goes off when the threshold has been reached. The time-delay 2, corresponds to the time lag before the alarm stops when the measurement is lower than the threshold minus the hysteresis.

**Setting procedure:** "Time 1" for the time-delay 1 is displayed then the time in second. The first digit blinks, press briefly on the button and scroll the figures. Press on the button more than 3 seconds to validate. Repeat the process until the last digit to set the time-delay 1 value (from 0 to 600 s) and validate. "Time 2" is displayed the time in second. Repeat the process to set the time-delay 2.

- In falling edge mode, the time-delay 1 corresponds to the time lag before the alarm goes off when the threshold has been reached. The time-delay 2, corresponds to the time lag before the alarm stops when the measurement is lower than the threshold plus the hysteresis.

The setting procedure is the same as the rising edge procedure.

- In monitoring mode, the alarm of the transmitter goes off when the measurement is below the lower threshold and higher the high threshold. The time-delay 1 corresponds to the time lag before the alarm goes off when the measurement is below the lower threshold and higher the high threshold. The time-delay 2 corresponds to the time lag before the alarm stops when the measurement is between the lower and higher thresholds.

The setting procedure is the same as the rising edge procedure.

### Configuration via LCC-S software (optional)

The software allows to set the alarms, the thresholds, and the time-delay of the manostats.

- To access the configuration via software:

- Set the DIP switches as shown beside.
- Connect the cable of the LCC-S to the connection of the transmitter.

- Please refer to the user manual of the LCC-S to make the configuration.



Active switch

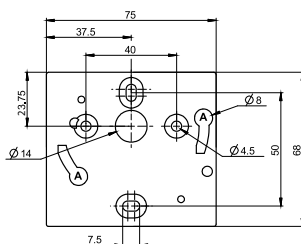
**The configuration of the parameters can be done either with the DIP switch or via software (you can not combine both solutions). Switch off the sensor before settings process.**

### Mounting

To mount the transmitter, mount the ABS plate on the wall (drilling: Ø 6 mm, screws and pins are supplied).

Insert the transmitter on the fixing plate (see A on the drawing beside). Rotate the housing in clockwise direction until you hear a "click" which confirms that the transmitter is correctly installed.

**Once the transmitter is installed and powered up, please make an autozero to guarantee the correct working of the transmitter in any position.**



**Maintenance:** please avoid any aggressive solvent. Please protect the transmitter and its probes from any cleaning product containing formalin, that may be used for cleaning rooms or ducts.

**Precautions for use:** please always use the device in accordance with its intended use and within parameters described in the technical features in order not to compromise the protection ensured by the device.

### Accessories

Please refer to the data sheet to get more information about available accessories.

Français

# Guide rapide



## Manostats

Le PST est utilisé pour contrôler la pression.

### Symboles utilisés

Pour votre sécurité et afin d'éviter tout endommagement de l'appareil, veuillez suivre la procédure décrite dans ce document et lire attentivement les notes précédées du symbole suivant :



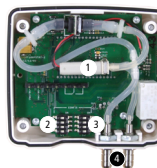
Le symbole suivant sera également utilisé dans ce document. Veuillez lire attentivement les notes d'informations indiquées après ce symbole.



Surpression admissible	PST-11, PST-12 : 21 000 Pa ; PST-13 : 69 000 Pa ; PST-14 : 1400 mbar ; PST-15 : 4100 mbar
Conditions d'utilisation (°C/%HR/m)	De 0 à +50 °C. En conditions de non-condensation. De 0 à 2000 m.
Température de stockage	De -10 à +70 °C
Indice de protection	IP65
Alimentation	24 Vac/Vdc ±10%
Consommation	3 VA

### Connectiques

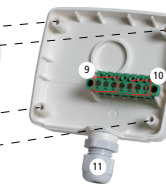
Intérieur de la coque avant



Face avant mobile



Boîtier arrière fixe



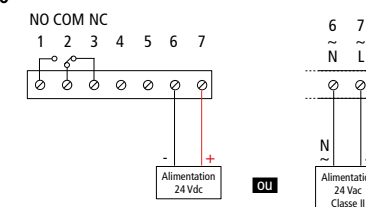
1. Electrovanne (uniquement PST-11)
2. Switchs
3. Switchs
4. Prises de pression
5. Autozéro
6. Connexion Logiciel LCC-S
7. LED Alarme
8. Bouton pour réglages
9. Bornier relais
10. Bornier d'alimentation
11. Presse-étoupe

### Raccordements électriques suivant normes NFC15-100



Seul un technicien formé et qualifié peut réaliser cette opération. Pour réaliser le raccordement, l'appareil doit être HORS-TENSION.

NO : normalement ouvert  
COM : commun  
NC : normalement fermé



### Réglages et utilisation du capteur

Pour réaliser un autozéro, il faut débrancher les tubes des 2 prises de pression et appuyer sur le bouton « Autozéro ». Sur le capteur PST-11, il n'est pas nécessaire de débrancher les tubes des 2 prises de pression.

Lorsqu'un autozéro est effectué, le voyant « On », allumé en vert, s'éteint puis se rallume et « autoZ » s'affiche.

- **Configuration**

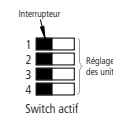


Pour configurer le capteur, le mettre hors tension puis procéder aux réglages souhaités en disposant les interrupteurs comme décrit ci-dessous. Remettre le capteur sous tension une fois les réglages effectués.

Pour configurer le capteur, dévisser les 4 vis du boîtier puis l'ouvrir. Les switchs permettant les différents réglages sont alors accessibles.

- **Réglage des unités – switch de droite**

Pour régler une unité de mesure, positionner les interrupteurs 1, 2, 3 et 4 des unités comme indiqué dans le tableau ci-après.



Interrupteur

Switch actif


## PST-11, PST-12, PST-13

Configurations	Pa	mmH <sub>2</sub> O	mbar	inWG	mmHG	daPa	kPa	hPa
Combinaisons	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4

## PST-14, PST-15

Configurations	mbar	inWG	kPa	PSI	mmHG	mmH <sub>2</sub> O	daPa	hPa
Combinaisons	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4

### ● Configuration des seuils

Le bouton  permet d'activer ou non une alarme (seuil), de régler le sens de déclenchement de l'alarme (front), de régler la valeur du ou des seuils (consignes), de régler la temporisation et d'acquiescer l'alarme.

#### Principe de fonctionnement :

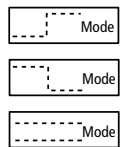
- une pression de plus de 3 secondes sur ce bouton permet de valider un réglage et de passer au réglage suivant.
- une pression brève sur ce bouton permet d'incrémenter une valeur et de faire défiler les différentes propositions ou valeurs.

### ● Activer ou désactiver une alarme

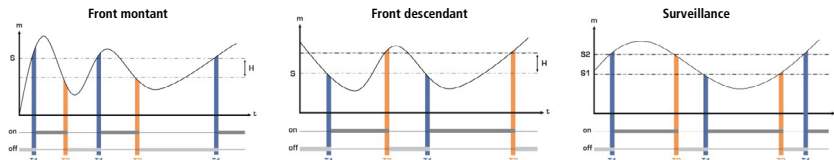
- Appuyer sur le bouton pendant 3 secondes, « CONF » s'affiche puis « NEG », ce qui signifie que le relais est en sécurité négative, il est excité pendant une condition d'alarme.
- Appuyer brièvement sur le bouton si besoin pour permuter le relais en sécurité positive, le relais est désexcité pendant une condition d'alarme ou une coupure de courant, « POS » s'affiche.
- Appuyer 3 s sur le bouton, l'écran « Buzz » s'affiche avec « ON » ou « OFF » qui clignote. Appuyer brièvement sur le bouton pour activer, « ON », ou désactiver, « OFF » (suivant la dernière configuration enregistrée), le buzzer lors d'une condition d'alarme
- Appuyer 3 s sur le bouton, l'écran « Alarm » s'affiche avec « On » ou « Off » qui clignote (suivant la dernière configuration enregistrée).
- Appuyer brièvement sur le bouton, l'affichage passe de « On » (alarme activée) à « Off » (alarme désactivée).
- Appuyer 3 s sur le bouton pour confirmer le réglage. Si l'alarme est désactivée, l'appareil affiche la mesure ; si l'alarme est activée, l'appareil passe au réglage suivant.

### ● Régler le sens de déclenchement de l'alarme (front montant ou front descendant)

Le front détermine le déclenchement de l'alarme en fonction du sens de franchissement du ou des seuils.



Front montant (1 seuil) : l'alarme se déclenche quand la mesure passe au-dessus du seuil et s'arrête quand elle repasse au-dessous du seuil.  
 Front descendant (1 seuil) : l'alarme se déclenche quand la mesure passe au-dessous du seuil et s'arrête quand elle repasse au-dessus du seuil.  
 Surveillance (2 seuils) : l'alarme se déclenche quand la mesure est en dehors du seuil haut et du seuil bas définis.



Mesure (m) > Seuil (S) pendant la temporisation T1 : Activation de l'alarme.  
 Mesure (m) < Seuil (S) - Hystérésis (H) pendant la temporisation T2 : Désactivation de l'alarme.

Mesure (m) < Seuil (S) pendant la temporisation T1 : Activation de l'alarme.  
 Mesure (m) > Seuil (S) + Hystérésis (H) pendant la temporisation T2 : Désactivation de l'alarme.

L'alarme se déclenche lorsque la mesure est en dehors du seuil haut et du seuil bas.

- Appuyer brièvement sur le bouton pour sélectionner le sens de déclenchement puis appuyer plus de 3 secondes sur le bouton pour valider le sens de déclenchement et passer au réglage des seuils.

### ● Régler la valeur du ou des seuils (consigne)

Le premier digit clignote, il correspond au réglage positif (0) ou négatif (-) de la consigne. Appuyer brièvement sur le bouton pour choisir le signe de la consigne. Appuyer plus de 3 secondes sur le bouton pour valider. Le deuxième digit clignote, appuyer brièvement sur le bouton et faire défiler les chiffres. Appuyer plus de 3 secondes sur le bouton pour valider. Procéder ainsi jusqu'au dernier digit pour configurer la valeur du seuil, valider le seuil et passer au réglage suivant. Si le front régulé a été choisi, le capteur passe au réglage du deuxième seuil.

### ● Régler l'hystérésis

L'hystérésis ne concerne que les modes front montant et front descendant. En mode front montant, l'hystérésis permet au capteur de rester en alarme lorsque la mesure est comprise entre le seuil et le seuil moins l'hystérésis.

Ex : pour un seuil à 100 Pa et une hystérésis à 10 Pa, l'appareil sera toujours en alarme lorsque la mesure sera comprise entre 100 et 90 Pa.

En mode front descendant, l'hystérésis permet au capteur de rester en alarme lorsque la mesure est comprise entre le seuil et le seuil plus l'hystérésis.

Ex : pour un seuil à 100 Pa et une hystérésis à 10 Pa, l'appareil sera toujours en alarme lorsque la mesure sera comprise entre 100 et 110 Pa.

Le premier digit clignote, le régler appuyant plusieurs fois brièvement sur le bouton puis appuyer 3 secondes sur le bouton pour passer au digit suivant.

Une fois l'hystérésis réglée, appuyer 3 secondes le bouton pour valider et passer au réglage des temporisations.

### ● Régler la temporisation 1 et la temporisation 2 (600 secondes max)

- En mode front montant, la temporisation 1 correspond au laps de temps qui s'écoule avant que l'alarme ne soit enclenchée lorsque le seuil a été atteint. La temporisation 2, quant à elle, correspondant au laps de temps avant que l'alarme ne s'arrête lorsque la mesure est inférieure au seuil moins l'hystérésis.

Procédure de réglage : « Time 1 » pour la temporisation 1 s'affiche puis le temps en seconde. Le primer digit clignote, appuyer brièvement sur le bouton et faire défiler les chiffres. Appuyer plus de 3 secondes pour valider. Procéder ainsi jusqu'au dernier digit pour configurer la valeur de la temporisation 1 (de 0 à 600 s) et valider. « Time 2 » s'affiche puis le temps en seconde. Procéder de la même manière pour régler la temporisation 2.

- En mode front descendant, la temporisation 1 correspond au laps de temps qui s'écoule avant que l'alarme ne soit enclenchée lorsque le seuil a été atteint. La temporisation 2, quant à elle, correspondant au laps de temps avant que l'alarme ne s'arrête lorsque la mesure est supérieure au seuil plus l'hystérésis. La procédure de réglage est la même que pour un front montant.

- En mode surveillance, l'appareil se met en alarme lorsque la mesure est inférieure au seuil bas et supérieure au seuil haut. La temporisation 1 correspond au laps de temps avant que l'alarme ne soit enclenchée lorsque la mesure est inférieure au seuil bas et supérieure au seuil haut. La temporisation 2 correspond au laps de temps avant que l'alarme ne s'arrête lorsque la mesure revient entre le seuil bas et le seuil haut. La procédure de réglage est la même que pour un front montant.

Le réglage des temporisations est terminé, l'affichage de la mesure apparaît à nouveau.

### Configuration par logiciel LCC-S (option)

Le logiciel permet de configurer les alarmes, les seuils et les temporisations du capteur.

- Pour accéder à la configuration par logiciel :
  - Régler le switch comme indiqué ci-contre.
  - Raccorder le câble du LCC-S à la connexion du capteur.
- Pour procéder à la configuration de votre appareil, voir la notice du LCC-S.



Switch actif



La configuration des paramètres s'effectue soit par switch soit par logiciel. Les deux ne sont pas compatibles. Mettre le capteur hors tension avant de procéder au réglage.

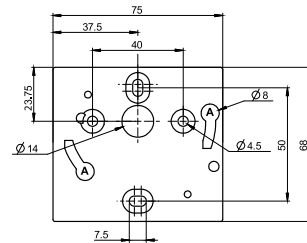
### Montage

Pour réaliser le montage mural, fixer la plaque ABS au mur (perçage Ø 6 mm, vis et chevilles fournies). Insérer le capteur dans la plaque de fixation (aux points A sur le schéma) en l'inclinant à 30°.

Faire pivoter le boîtier dans le sens des aiguilles d'une montre jusqu'à l'obtention d'un clipage ferme.



Une fois le capteur mis en place et sous tension, effectuer la procédure d'autozéro garantissant le bon fonctionnement du capteur quelle que soit sa position de montage.



**Entretien** : éviter tous les solvants agressifs. Lors du nettoyage à base de produits formolés (pièces ou conduits), protéger l'appareil.

**Précautions d'utilisation** : veillez à toujours utiliser l'appareil conformément à l'usage prévu et dans les limites des paramètres décrits dans les caractéristiques techniques afin de ne pas compromettre la protection assurée par l'appareil.

### Accessoires

Se référer à la fiche technique pour plus d'informations sur les accessoires disponibles.



## Presostato

El PST se utiliza para controlar la presión.

### Símbolos utilizados

Por su seguridad y para evitar daños en el dispositivo, siga el procedimiento descrito en el presente documento y lea atentamente las notas precedidas del siguiente símbolo:



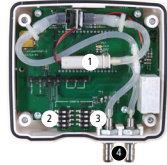
El siguiente símbolo también se utiliza en el presente documento. Lea atentamente las notas informativas indicadas tras este símbolo.



Sobrepresión admisible	PST-11, PST-12: 21,000 Pa; PST-13: 69,000 Pa; PST-14: 1400 mbar; PST-15: 4100 mbar
Condiciones de uso (°C/%HR/m)	De 0 °C a 50 °C sin condensación. De 0 a 2000 m.
Temperatura de almacenamiento	De -10 a +70 °C
Índice de protección	IP65
Alimentación	24 Vac/Vdc ±10%
Consumo	3 VA

### Connections

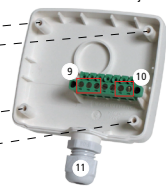
Interior de la parte frontal



Parte frontal extraíble



Parte trasera fija



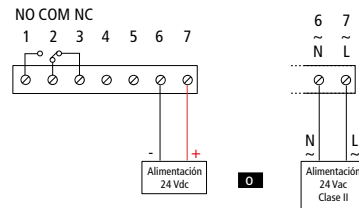
1. Electroválvula (sólo en el modelo PST11)
2. Bloques de microinterruptores
3. Bloques de microinterruptores
4. Tomas de presión
5. Autocero
6. Conexión LCC-S
7. LED de alarma
8. Botón para configuración
9. Bornes del relé
10. Bornes de alimentación
11. Prensaestopa

### Conexiones eléctricas según normativa NFC15-100



Sólo un técnico cualificado puede efectuar estas conexiones. Debe llevar a cabo esta instalación cuando el instrumento no tenga tensión.

NO: normalmente abierto  
COM: común  
NC: normalmente cerrado



### Configuración y uso del monoestato

El autocero puede hacerse simplemente quitando los tubos de las tomas de presión y pulsando el botón "Autocero" durante unos segundos. En el caso del modelo PST-11, no es necesario retirar los tubos de las tomas de presión. Una vez el autocero se realiza, se enciende el piloto luminoso verde "ON" y en pantalla se muestra el mensaje "AutoZ".

#### • Configuración

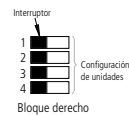


Para configurar el transmisor, debe proceder a colocar los interruptores según se describe a continuación cuando el equipo esté sin alimentación. Reestablezca la alimentación una vez haya completado la configuración.

Para configurar el presostato, desatornille los 4 tornillos de la caja y ábrala. Los bloques de microinterruptores permiten realizar diferentes configuraciones.

#### • Configuración de unidades – bloque derecho

Para seleccionar la unidad deseada, coloque los microinterruptores 1, 2 y 3 como se indica a continuación.




### PST-11, PST-12, PST-13

Configuración	Pa	mmH <sub>2</sub> O	mbar	inWG	mmHG	daPa	kPa	hPa	
Combinaciones	1 [ ] [ ] 2 [ ] [ ] 3 [ ] [ ] 4 [ ] [ ]	1 [ ] [ ] 2 [ ] [ ] 3 [ ] [ ] 4 [ ] [ ]	1 [ ] [ ] 2 [ ] [ ] 3 [ ] [ ] 4 [ ] [ ]	1 [ ] [ ] 2 [ ] [ ] 3 [ ] [ ] 4 [ ] [ ]	1 [ ] [ ] 2 [ ] [ ] 3 [ ] [ ] 4 [ ] [ ]	1 [ ] [ ] 2 [ ] [ ] 3 [ ] [ ] 4 [ ] [ ]	1 [ ] [ ] 2 [ ] [ ] 3 [ ] [ ] 4 [ ] [ ]	1 [ ] [ ] 2 [ ] [ ] 3 [ ] [ ] 4 [ ] [ ]	1 [ ] [ ] 2 [ ] [ ] 3 [ ] [ ] 4 [ ] [ ]

### PST-14, PST-15

Configuración	mbar	inWG	kPa	PSI	mmHG	mmH <sub>2</sub> O	daPa	hPa	
Combinaciones	1 [ ] [ ] 2 [ ] [ ] 3 [ ] [ ] 4 [ ] [ ]	1 [ ] [ ] 2 [ ] [ ] 3 [ ] [ ] 4 [ ] [ ]	1 [ ] [ ] 2 [ ] [ ] 3 [ ] [ ] 4 [ ] [ ]	1 [ ] [ ] 2 [ ] [ ] 3 [ ] [ ] 4 [ ] [ ]	1 [ ] [ ] 2 [ ] [ ] 3 [ ] [ ] 4 [ ] [ ]	1 [ ] [ ] 2 [ ] [ ] 3 [ ] [ ] 4 [ ] [ ]	1 [ ] [ ] 2 [ ] [ ] 3 [ ] [ ] 4 [ ] [ ]	1 [ ] [ ] 2 [ ] [ ] 3 [ ] [ ] 4 [ ] [ ]	1 [ ] [ ] 2 [ ] [ ] 3 [ ] [ ] 4 [ ] [ ]

#### • Configuración de los umbrales

El botón  permite activar o desactivar una alarma, establecer la acción de ésta, establecer el valor del umbral, establecer el intervalo de tiempo de acción (delay) y el reconocimiento de la alarma.

#### Principio de funcionamiento:

- Presionando el botón durante más de 3 segundos, puede validar la configuración y acceder a la configuración del siguiente parámetro.

- Presionando brevemente el botón, se accede a la modificación de un valor y a poder desplazarse entre los diferentes valores y opciones.

#### • Activar o desactivar una alarma

- Mantenga presionado el botón durante 3 segundos, aparecerá el mensaje "CONF" y entonces "NEG", lo que indica que el relé está en seguridad negativa, se excita durante una condición de alarma.

- Si es necesario, presione brevemente el botón para cambiar el relé a seguridad positiva, se desactivará durante una condición de alarma o cuando haya un corte de corriente, en la pantalla aparecerá el mensaje "POS".

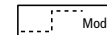
- Mantenga presionado el botón durante 3 segundos, aparecerá el menú "Alarm" en pantalla y después de forma intermitente "On" ó "Off" (de acuerdo con la última configuración guardada).

- Presione brevemente el botón, en la pantalla cambiará el mensaje "On" (alarma activada) a "Off" (alarma desactivada).

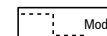
- Mantenga presionado el botón durante 3 segundos para confirmar la configuración. Si la alarma está desactivada, el instrumento mostrará el valor medido; si la alarma está activada, el instrumento mostrará la configuración siguiente.

#### • Configuración de la acción de la alarma (disparo en subida o disparo en bajada)

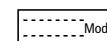
El sentido de la acción de la alarma tiene lugar de acuerdo a como el parámetro medido excede los umbrales.



Disparo en subida (1 umbral): la alarma cierra el circuito cuando la medición excede el umbral y lo abre cuando está por debajo del umbral.

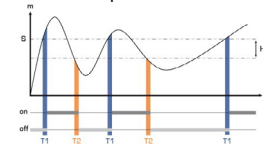


Disparo en bajada (1 umbral): la alarma cierra el circuito cuando la medición se sitúa por debajo del umbral y lo abre cuando está por encima.



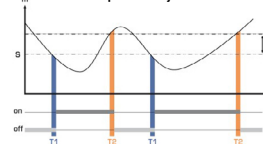
Monitorización (2 umbrales): la alarma cierra el circuito cuando la medición se sitúa fuera de los umbrales inferior y superior definidos.

Disparo en subida



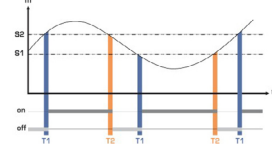
Medición (m) > Umbral (S) durante el intervalo T1: Activación de la alarma.  
Medición (m) < Umbral (S) - Histéresis (H) durante intervalo T2: Desactivación de la alarma.

Disparo en bajada



Medición (m) < Umbral (S) durante intervalo T1: Activación de la alarma.  
Medición (m) > Umbral (S) + Histéresis (H) durante intervalo T2: Desactivación de la alarma.

Monitorización



Activación de la alarma cuando la medición está fuera de los umbrales inferior y exterior.

- Presione brevemente el botón para seleccionar la dirección de traspaso, luego presione el botón durante 3 segundos para validar esta dirección y configurar los umbrales.

#### • Configuración de los valores de los umbrales

El primer dígito parpadea, corresponde al signo positivo (0) o negativo (-) del valor del umbral. Presione brevemente el botón para seleccionar el signo. Presione el botón durante 3 segundos para validar.

El segundo dígito parpadea, presione brevemente el botón para seleccionar el número. Presione el botón durante 3 segundos para validar. Repita el proceso hasta el último dígito para establecer el valor del umbral, valide el umbral y proceda al siguiente paso de configuración. Si se ha seleccionado el modo de monitorización, el equipo muestra la configuración del segundo umbral. Proceda de la misma forma para su configuración.

# Guida menù rapido

## • Configuración de la histéresis

Solo disponible para los modos de disparo en subida y bajada.

En modo de subida, la histéresis permite que el monoestado permanezca en alarma cuando la medición se halle entre el valor del umbral y el valor del umbral MENOS la histéresis.

Ej: para un umbral de 1000 Pa y 100 Pa de histéresis, el instrumento permanecerá en alarma cuando la medición esté entre 1000 y 900 Pa.

En modo de bajada, la histéresis permite que el monoestado permanezca en alarma cuando la medición se halle entre el valor del umbral y el valor del umbral MÁS la histéresis.

Ej: para un umbral de 1000 Pa y 100 Pa de histéresis, el instrumento permanecerá en alarma cuando la medición esté entre 1000 y 1100 Pa.

El primer dígito parpadea, establezca el valor presionando brevemente el botón, entonces valide el valor y establezca el siguiente dígito presionando el botón durante 3 segundos.

Una vez se establezca el valor del umbral, presione el botón más de 3 segundos para validar y configurar los intervalos de tiempo de disparo.

## • Configuración de los intervalos de tiempo de disparo 1 y 2 (máximo 600 segundos)

- En modo de subida, el intervalo de tiempo 1 corresponde al lapso de tiempo antes de que se dispare la alarma en cuanto la medición llegue al valor umbral. El intervalo de tiempo 2 corresponde al lapso de tiempo antes de que se desactive la alarma una vez la medición se sitúe por debajo del valor umbral menos la histéresis.

**Procedimiento de configuración:** se muestra "Time 1" para el intervalo 1 y luego el valor en segundos. El primer dígito parpadea, presione brevemente el botón para ajustar el valor. Presione el botón durante más de 3 segundos para validar. Repita el proceso para cada dígito (de 0 a 600 s) y valide. "Time 2" se muestra en pantalla y luego el valor en segundos. Repita el proceso para establecer el intervalo de tiempo de disparo 2.

En modo de bajada, el intervalo de tiempo 1 corresponde al lapso de tiempo antes de que la alarma se active cuando la medición llega al valor umbral. El intervalo de tiempo de disparo 2 corresponde al lapso antes de que la alarma se desactive cuando la medición sea mayor que el valor umbral más la histéresis.

Procedimiento de configuración es idéntico al procedimiento en modo subida.

- En modo de monitorización, la alarma se activa cuando la medición es menor que el umbral inferior o mayor que el umbral superior.

El tiempo de disparo 1 corresponde al lapso antes de que la alarma se active (en cualquiera de los dos casos posibles). El tiempo de disparo 2 corresponde al lapso de tiempo antes de que la alarma se desactive cuando la medición esté entre los umbrales inferior y superior.

Procedimiento de configuración es idéntico al procedimiento en modo subida.

## Configuración con el programa LCC-S (opcional)

El programa permite la configuración de las alarmas, los umbrales y los intervalos de tiempo de disparo.


- Para acceder a la configuración por software, es necesario ajustar los interruptores previamente como se indica en el gráfico y conectar el cable al conector específico en la electrónica.

- Set the DIP switches as shown beside.
- Connect the cable of the LCC-S to the connection of the transmitter.

- Para proceder a la configuración del equipo, consulte el manual del programa LCC-S.

Bloque activo


1

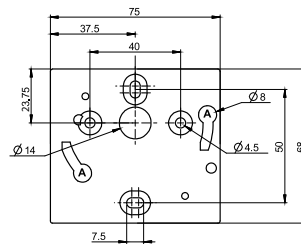
 La configuración debe realizarse a través de los interruptores DIP o mediante programa (no pueden combinarse ambos métodos). Desconecte el instrumento antes del proceso de configuración.

## Montaje

Para realizar el montaje mural, fijar la placa de ABS en la pared (suministrada con el equipo).

Tornillería: Ø 6 mm (tornillos y tacos suministrados). Colocar el equipo a la placa de fijación y rotar 30°. Hacer pivotar la caja en sentido de las agujas del reloj hasta obtener una fijación segura.

 Una vez el equipo esté instalado y alimentado, se recomienda efectuar el proceso de ajuste del cero para garantizar un funcionamiento óptimo, sea cual sea su posición de montaje.



**Mantenimiento:** evite el contacto con disolventes agresivos. Proteja el transmisor y sus sondas de cualquier producto de limpieza que contenga formalina.

**Precauciones de uso:** utilice siempre el instrumento conforme al uso previsto y dentro de los límites de los parámetros descritos en las características técnicas con tal de no comprometer la protección garantizada por el dispositivo.

## Accesorios

Por favor, consulte la ficha técnica para obtener más información sobre los accesorios disponibles.



## Pressostato

Il PST viene utilizzato per controllare la pressione.

### Simboli utilizzati

Il seguente simbolo compare vicino a note relative alla sicurezza e per evitare danni al dispositivo. Seguire la procedura descritta in questo manuale utente:



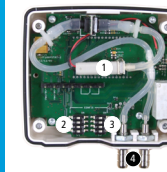
Il seguente simbolo compare vicino a note importanti relative al corretto uso.



Sovrappressione tollerata	PST-11, PST-12: 21 000 Pa; PST-13: 69 000 Pa; PST-14: 1400 mbar; PST-15: 4100 mbar
Condizioni di utilizzo (°C/%HR/m)	Da 0 a +50 °C. In condizione non condensante. Da 0 a 2000 m.
Temperatura di stoccaggio	Da -10 a +70 °C
Protezione	IP65
Alimentazione	24 Vac/Vdc ±10%
Consumo	3 VA

## Connessioni

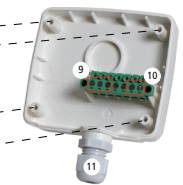
Interno della parte frontale



Frontalino rimovibile



Retro della custodia fisso

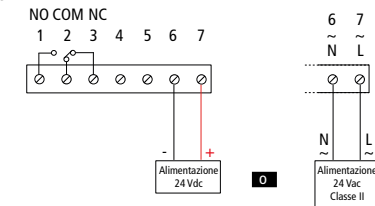


1. Valvola solenoide (PST-11)
2. Interruttore inattivo
3. Interruttore attivo
4. Attacchi di pressione
5. Autozero
6. Connessione LCC-S
7. Led d'allarme
8. Pulsante per impostazioni
9. Morsetteria relé
10. Morsetteria alimentazione
11. Passacavo

## Connessioni elettriche – come da standard NFC15-100



I collegamenti devono essere eseguiti da un tecnico qualificato. Per effettuare la connessione, il trasmettitore non deve essere alimentato.



NO: normalmente aperto  
COM: comune  
NC: normalmente chiuso

## Impostazioni ed uso del trasmettitore

Per eseguire l'autozero, scollegare i tubi dalle 2 prese di pressione e premere il pulsante "Autozero".

Sul sensore PST-11 non è necessario scollegare i tubi dai 2 rubinetti di pressione. Quando viene eseguito l'autozero, la spia "On", che si accende in verde, si spegne e poi si riaccende e viene visualizzato "autoZ".



### • Configurazione



Per configurare il pressostato, spegnerlo e poi inserire le impostazioni desiderate disponendo gli interruttori DIP-switch come descritto di seguito. Riaccendere il pressostato dopo aver effettuato le impostazioni.

Per configurare il trasmettitore, svitare le 4 viti della custodia e quindi aprirlo. Gli interruttori DIP che permettono le varie impostazioni sono accessibili.

### • Impostazione unità – interruttore attivo

Per impostare un'unità di misura, posizionare l'interruttore on-off 4 come mostrato qui a fianco.


## PST-11, PST-12, PST-13

Configurazioni	Pa	mmH <sub>2</sub> O	mbar	inWG	mmHG	daPa	kPa	hPa
Combinazioni	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4

## PST-14, PST-15

Configurazioni	mbar	inWG	kPa	PSI	mmHG	mmH <sub>2</sub> O	daPa	hPa
Combinazioni	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4

### ● Configurazione dei limiti

Il pulsante  permette di attivare o meno l'allarme (soglia), di impostare l'azione dell'allarme (limite), il valore della soglia(e), il ritardo e di riconoscere l'allarme.

#### Principio operativo:

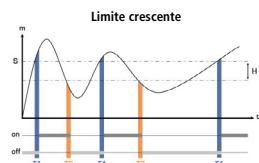
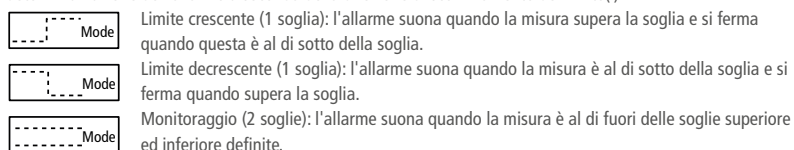
- Premendo il pulsante per più di 3 secondi, è possibile confermare l'impostazione e passare a quella successiva.
- Premendo rapidamente il pulsante, è possibile incrementare un valore e scorrere le differenti opzioni o valori.

### ● Attivare o disattivare un allarme

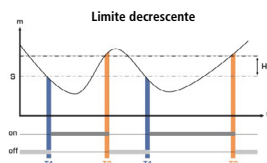
- Premere il pulsante per 3 secondi, appare "CONF" e poi "NEG", il che significa che il relé è in sicurezza negativa, ed è attivo durante una condizione d'allarme.
- Se necessario, premere rapidamente il pulsante per posizionare il relé in sicurezza positiva. Quest'ultimo non è quindi energizzato durante una condizione d'allarme o durante un'interruzione di corrente; viene visualizzato "POS".
- Premere il pulsante per 3 secondi, la schermata "Buzz" viene visualizzata con "ON" o "OFF" lampeggianti. Premere brevemente il pulsante per attivare o disattivare il cicalino (a seconda dell'ultima configurazione memorizzata) durante una condizione di allarme.
- Premere il pulsante 3 secondi, viene visualizzata la schermata "Alarm" con "On" o "Off" lampeggianti (a seconda dell'ultima configurazione salvata).
- Premere rapidamente il pulsante, il display cambia da "On" (allarme attivato) a "Off" (allarme disattivato).
- Premere il pulsante 3 secondi per confermare l'impostazione. Se l'allarme è disattivato, lo strumento visualizza la misura; se l'allarme è attivato, lo strumento visualizza la seguente impostazione.

### ● Impostare l'azione dell'allarme (limite crescente e limite decrescente)

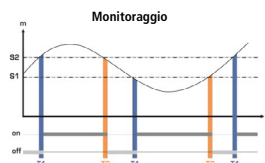
Il limite determina l'azione dell'allarme a seconda della direzione di sconfinamento del limite(i).



Misura (m) > Soglia (S) durante il ritardo T1: attivazione allarme.  
Misura (m) < Soglia (S) - Isteresi (H) durante il ritardo T2: disattivazione allarme



Misura (m) < Soglia (S) durante il ritardo T1: attivazione allarme.  
Misura (m) > Soglia (S) - Isteresi (H) durante il ritardo T2: disattivazione allarme



L'allarme suona quando la misura è al di fuori delle soglie superiore ed inferiore definite.

- Premere brevemente il pulsante per selezionare la direzione di sconfinamento, quindi premerlo per più di 3 secondi per confermare questa direzione e impostare le soglie.

### ● Impostare il valore della soglia(e)

La prima cifra lampeggia, corrisponde all'impostazione del positivo (0) o negativo(-) del valore della soglia. Premere brevemente il pulsante per selezionare il segno per il valore della soglia. Premere il pulsante per più di 3 secondi per confermare. La seconda cifra lampeggia, premere brevemente il pulsante per scorrere i numeri. Premere il pulsante per più di 3 secondi per confermare. Ripetere il procedimento fino all'ultima cifra per configurare il valore della soglia, confermarla e passare all'impostazione successiva. Se il limite di monitoraggio è stato selezionato, il trasmettitore mostra l'impostazione della seconda soglia.

### ● Impostare l'isteresi

L'isteresi è solamente per le modalità limite crescente e decrescente.

Nella modalità limite crescente, l'isteresi permette al trasmettitore di rimanere in allarme quando la misura è tra la soglia e la soglia meno l'isteresi.

Ex: per una soglia di 70 °C ed un'isteresi di 10 °C, lo strumento rimarrà in allarme quando la misura sarà tra 70 °C e 60 °C.

Nella modalità limite decrescente, l'isteresi permette al trasmettitore di rimanere in allarme quando la misura è tra la soglia e la soglia più l'isteresi.

Ex: per una soglia di 70 °C ed un'isteresi di 10 °C, lo strumento rimarrà in allarme quando la misura sarà tra 70 °C e 80 °C.

La prima cifra lampeggia, impostarla premendo brevemente il pulsante alcune volte quindi premere su di esso per più di 3 secondi per impostare la cifra successiva.

Una volta che l'isteresi è impostata, premere il pulsante per più di 3 secondi per confermare ed impostare i ritardi.

### ● Impostare il ritardo 1 e il ritardo 2 (massimo 600 secondi)

- Nella modalità limite crescente, il ritardo 1 corrisponde allo scarto temporale prima che l'allarme suoni, quando la soglia è stata raggiunta. Il ritardo 2 corrisponde allo scarto temporale prima che l'allarme si fermi quando la misura è minore della soglia meno l'isteresi.

Procedura d'impostazione: viene visualizzato "Time 1" per il ritardo 1 quindi appare il tempo in secondi. La prima cifra lampeggia, premere brevemente il pulsante per scorrere le figure. Premere il pulsante per più di 3 secondi per confermare. Ripetere il processo fino all'ultima cifra per impostare il valore del ritardo 1 (da 0 a 600 secondi) e confermare. Viene visualizzato "Time 2" e il tempo in secondi. Ripetere il processo per impostare il ritardo 2.

- Nella modalità limite decrescente, il ritardo 1 corrisponde allo scarto temporale prima che l'allarme suoni, quando la soglia è stata raggiunta. Il ritardo 2 corrisponde allo scarto temporale prima che l'allarme si fermi quando la misura è minore della soglia più l'isteresi.

La procedura di impostazione è la stessa di quella per il limite crescente.

- Nella modalità monitoraggio, l'allarme del trasmettitore suona quando la misura è al di sotto della soglia inferiore e più alta della soglia superiore. Il ritardo 1 corrisponde allo scarto temporale prima che l'allarme suoni quando la misura è al di sotto della soglia inferiore e più alta di quella superiore. Il ritardo 2 corrisponde allo scarto temporale prima che l'allarme si fermi quando la misura è tra le soglie inferiore e superiore.

La procedura di impostazione è la stessa di quella per il limite crescente.

### Configurazione tramite il software LCC-S (opzione)

Il software permette di impostare gli allarmi, le soglie e il ritardo dello strumento.

- Per accedere alla configurazione tramite il software:
  - Impostare gli interruttori DIP come mostrato a fianco.
  - Connettere il cavo del software LCC-S al trasmettitore.
- Fare riferimento al manuale d'uso di LCC-S per eseguire la configurazione.



La configurazione dei parametri può essere eseguita sia tramite gli interruttori DIP che tramite il software (non è possibile combinare entrambe le soluzioni).

1

Interruttore attivo

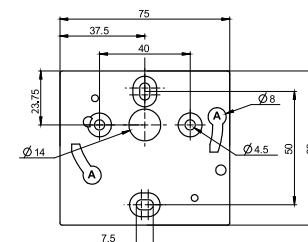
### Montaggio

Per montare il trasmettitore, montare il retro di ABS al muro (punta trapano da Ø 6 mm: viti e tasselli sono forniti).

Inserire il trasmettitore alla piastra fissa (vedere A sul disegno qui a fianco). Ruotare la custodia in senso orario finché non udite un "click" che confermerà che il trasmettitore è installato correttamente.



Il modello ambiente non è dotato di piastra di fissaggio. Sono presenti 4 buchi per il fissaggio all'interno del retro della custodia. Utilizzateli per installare il trasmettitore nella posizione desiderata.



**Manutenzione:** evitare i solventi aggressivi. Proteggere il trasmettitore e le sonde da qualsiasi tipo di prodotto per la pulizia che contenga formalina e che potrebbe essere utilizzato per la pulizia delle stanze o dei condotti.

**Precauzioni d'uso:** utilizzare sempre il dispositivo nel rispetto della sua destinazione d'uso e dei parametri descritti nelle caratteristiche tecniche al fine di non comprometterne la protezione dal dispositivo.

### Accessori

Per ulteriori informazioni sugli accessori disponibili, consultare la scheda tecnica.

# 简明使用指南



## Manostats

The PST is used to control pressure.

### Symbols used

For your safety and in order to avoid any damage of the device, please follow the procedure described in this document and read carefully the notes preceded by the following symbol:



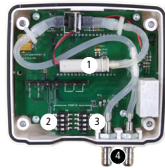
The following symbol will also be used in this document, please read carefully the information notes indicated after this symbol:



Tolerated overpressure	PST-11, PST-12: 21,000 Pa; PST-13: 69,000 Pa; PST-14: 1400 mbar; PST-15: 4100 mbar
Conditions of use (°C/%RH/m)	From 0 to +50 °C. In non-condensing condition. From 0 to 2000 m.
Storage temperature	From -10 to +70 °C
Protection	IP65
Power supply	24 Vac/Vdc ±10%
Consumption	3 VA

## Connections

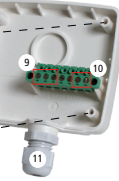
Inside the front housing



Removable front face



Fixed back housing



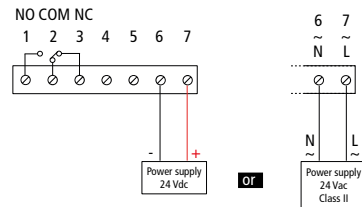
1. Solenoid valve (only PST-11)
2. Switches
3. Switchs
4. Pressure connections
5. Autozero
6. LCC-S software connection
7. Alarm LED
8. Button for settings
9. Relay terminal block
10. Power supply terminal block
11. Cable gland

## Electrical connections as per NFC15-100 standard



This connection must be made by a qualified and trained technician. To make the connection, the transmitter must not be energized.

NO: normalement opened  
COM: common  
NC: normally closed



## Settings and use of the transmitter

To perform an autozero, unplug the 2 pressure connections tubes and press the "Autozero" key. On the PST-11 transmitter, it is not necessary to unplug the 2 pressure connection tubes. When an autozero has been performed, "On" green light turns off then turns on, and "autoZ" is displayed.

### Configuration

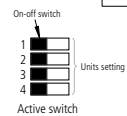


To configure the transmitter, it must not be energized. Then, you can make the settings required, with the DIP switches (as shown on the drawing below). When the transmitter is configured, you can power it up.

To configure the transmitter, unscrew the 4 screws from the housing then open it. DIP switches allowing the different settings are then accessible.

### Units setting – right DIP switch

To set a unit of measurement, put the 1, 2, 3 and 4 on-off switches as indicated in the table below.



## PST-11, PST-12, PST-13

Configurations	Pa	mmH <sub>2</sub> O	mbar	inWG	mmHG	daPa	kPa	hPa
Combinations	1 [ ] 2 [ ] 3 [ ] 4 [ ]	1 [ ] 2 [ ] 3 [ ] 4 [ ]	1 [ ] 2 [ ] 3 [ ] 4 [ ]	1 [ ] 2 [ ] 3 [ ] 4 [ ]	1 [ ] 2 [ ] 3 [ ] 4 [ ]	1 [ ] 2 [ ] 3 [ ] 4 [ ]	1 [ ] 2 [ ] 3 [ ] 4 [ ]	1 [ ] 2 [ ] 3 [ ] 4 [ ]

## PST-14, PST-15

Configurations	mbar	inWG	kPa	PSI	mmHG	mmH <sub>2</sub> O	daPa	hPa
Combinations	1 [ ] 2 [ ] 3 [ ] 4 [ ]	1 [ ] 2 [ ] 3 [ ] 4 [ ]	1 [ ] 2 [ ] 3 [ ] 4 [ ]	1 [ ] 2 [ ] 3 [ ] 4 [ ]	1 [ ] 2 [ ] 3 [ ] 4 [ ]	1 [ ] 2 [ ] 3 [ ] 4 [ ]	1 [ ] 2 [ ] 3 [ ] 4 [ ]	1 [ ] 2 [ ] 3 [ ] 4 [ ]

### Threshold configuration

The button allows to activate or not an alarm (threshold), to set the action of the alarm (edge), to set the threshold(s) value, to set the time-delay and to acknowledge the alarm.

#### Working principle:

- By pressing on the button more than 3 seconds, you can validate the setting and go to the next setting.
- By pressing quickly on the button, you can increment a value and scroll down the different option or values.

### Activate or deactivate an alarm

- Press the button for 3 seconds, "CONF" is displayed then "NEG", meaning that the relay is in negative security, it is excited during an alarm condition.

If needed, press quickly on the button to switch the relay to positive security, the relay is de-energized during an alarm condition or a current breaking, "POS" is displayed.

- Press 3 s the button, "Buzz" screen is displayed with "ON" or "OFF" blinking. Briefly press on the button to activate ("ON") or deactivate ("OFF") (according to the last saved configuration) the buzzer during an alarm condition.

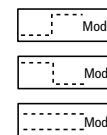
- Press 3 s the button, "Alarm" screen is displayed with "On" or "Off" blinking (according to the last saved configuration).

- Press quickly the button, the display changes from "On" (activated alarm) to "Off" (deactivated alarm).

- Press 3 seconds the button to confirm the setting. If the alarm is deactivated, the instrument displays the measurement; if the alarm is activated, the instrument displays the following setting.

### Set the action of the alarm (rising edge or falling edge)

The edge determines the action of the alarm according to the trespassing direction of the threshold(s).

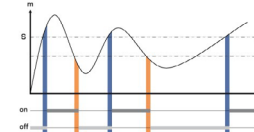


Rising edge (1 threshold): the alarm goes off when the measurement exceeds the threshold and stops when it is below the threshold.

Falling edge (1 threshold): the alarm goes off when the measurement is below the threshold and stops when it exceeds the threshold.

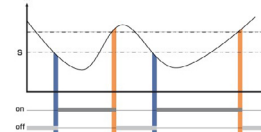
Monitoring (2 thresholds): the alarm goes off when the measurement is outside the defined low and high thresholds.

Rising edge



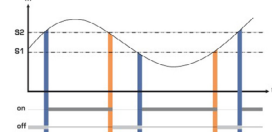
Measurement (m) > Threshold (S) during the time-delay T1: Alarm activation.  
Measurement (m) < Threshold (S) - Hysteresis (H) during the time-delay T2: Alarm deactivation.

Falling edge



Measurement (m) < Threshold (S) during the time-delay T1: Alarm activation.  
Measurement (m) > Threshold (S) + Hysteresis (H) during time-delay T2: Alarm deactivation.

Monitoring



The alarm goes off when the measurement is outside the low and high thresholds.

- Press briefly the button to select the trespassing direction then press the button more than 3 seconds to validate this direction and set the thresholds.

### Set the threshold(s) value

The first digit blinks, it corresponds to the positive (0) or negative (-) setting of the threshold value. Press briefly on the button to select the sign for the threshold value. Press on the button more than 3 seconds to validate.

The second digit blinks, press briefly on the button to scroll the numbers. Press the button more than 3 seconds to validate. Repeat the process until the last digit to configure the threshold value, validate the threshold and go to the following setting.

If the monitoring edge has been selected, the transmitter displays the setting of the second threshold.



- **Set the hysteresis**

The hysteresis is only for the rising edge and the falling edge modes.

In rising edge mode, the hysteresis allows to the transmitter to stay in alarm when the measurement is between the threshold and the threshold minus the hysteresis.

Ex: for a 100 Pa threshold and a 10 Pa hysteresis, the instrument will stay in alarm when the measurement will be between 100 and 90 Pa.

In falling edge mode, the hysteresis allows to the transmitter to stay in alarm when the measurement is between the threshold and the threshold plus the hysteresis.

Ex: for a 100 Pa threshold and a 10 Pa hysteresis, the instrument will stay in alarm when the measurement will be between 100 and 110 Pa.

The first digit blinks, set it pressing the button briefly several times then press on the button more than 3 seconds to set the following digit.

Once the hysteresis is set, press the button more than 3 seconds to validate and set the time-delays.

- **Set the time-delay 1 and the time-delay 2 (600 seconds maximum)**

- In rising edge mode, the time-delay 1 corresponds to the time lag before the alarm goes off when the threshold has been reached. The time-delay 2, corresponds to the time lag before the alarm stops when the measurement is lower than the threshold minus the hysteresis.

**Setting procedure:** "Time 1" for the time-delay 1 is displayed then the time in second. The first digit blinks, press briefly on the button and scroll the figures. Press on the button more than 3 seconds to validate. Repeat the process until the last digit to set the time-delay 1 value (from 0 to 600 s) and validate. "Time 2" is displayed the time in second. Repeat the process to set the time-delay 2.

- In falling edge mode, the time-delay 1 corresponds to the time lag before the alarm goes off when the threshold has been reached. The time-delay 2, corresponds to the time lag before the alarm stops when the measurement is lower than the threshold plus the hysteresis.

The setting procedure is the same as the rising edge procedure.

- In monitoring mode, the alarm of the transmitter goes off when the measurement is below the lower threshold and higher the high threshold. The time-delay 1 corresponds to the time lag before the alarm goes off when the measurement is below the lower threshold and higher the high threshold. The time-delay 2 corresponds to the time lag before the alarm stops when the measurement is between the lower and higher thresholds.

The setting procedure is the same as the rising edge procedure.

### Configuration via LCC-S software (optional)

The software allows to set the alarms, the thresholds, and the time-delay of the manostats.

- To access the configuration via software:
  - Set the DIP switches as shown beside.
  - Connect the cable of the LCC-S to the connection of the transmitter.
- Please refer to the user manual of the LCC-S to make the configuration.



**The configuration of the parameters can be done either with the DIP switch or via software (you can not combine both solutions). Switch off the sensor before settings process.**

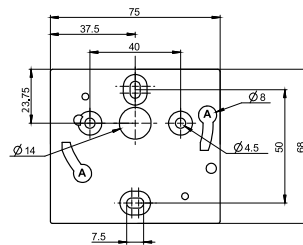
### Mounting

To mount the transmitter, mount the ABS plate on the wall (drilling: Ø 6 mm, screws and pins are supplied).

Insert the transmitter on the fixing plate (see A on the drawing beside). Rotate the housing in clockwise direction until you hear a "click" which confirms that the transmitter is correctly installed.



**Once the transmitter is installed and powered up, please make an autozero to guarantee the correct working of the transmitter in any position.**



**Maintenance:** please avoid any aggressive solvent. Please protect the transmitter and its probes from any cleaning product containing formalin, that may be used for cleaning rooms or ducts.

**Precautions for use:** please always use the device in accordance with its intended use and within parameters described in the technical features in order not to compromise the protection ensured by the device.

### Accessories

Please refer to the data sheet to get more information about available accessories.





Download the LCC-S software user manual  
Télécharger la notice d'utilisation du logiciel LCC-S  
Descargue el manual de usuario del software LCC-S  
Scarica il manuale d'uso del software LCC-S  
下载LCC-S软件用户手册

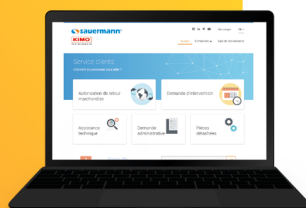
Download the PST data sheet  
Télécharger la fiche technique du PST  
Descargue la ficha técnica del PST  
Scarica la scheda tecnica del PST  
下载PST数据表



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