

Two terminal modules

Note: Module 1 is connected to terminals 1A and 1B
 Module 2 is connected to terminals 2A and 2B
 Module 3 is connected to terminals 3A and 3B.

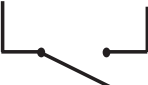



Module type	Terminal identity				Possible functions
	A	B	C	D	
Relay: 2-pin (2A, 264 Vac max.)			Unused		Heating, cooling, alarm, program event, valve raise, or valve lower
Logic - non-isolated (18Vdc at 20mA)			Unused		Heating, cooling, PDSIO mode 1, PDSIO mode 2, program event
Triac (1A, 30 to 264Vac)			Unused		Heating, cooling, program event, valve raise, or valve lower
DC output: - non-isolated (10Vdc, 20mA max.)			Unused		Heating, or cooling, or retransmission of PV, setpoint, or control output

Table 1-1 Two terminal module connections

Snubbers

The relay and triac modules have an internal 15nF/100Ω ‘snubber’ connected across their output, which is used to prolong contact life and to suppress interference when switching inductive loads, such as mechanical contactors and solenoid valves.

WARNING

When the relay contact is open, or the triac is off, the snubber circuit passes 0.6mA at 110Vac and 1.2mA at 240Vac. You must ensure that this current, passing through the snubber, will not hold on low power electrical loads. It is your responsibility as the installer to ensure that this does not happen. If the snubber circuit is not required, it can be removed from the relay module (BUT NOT THE TRIAC) by breaking the PCB track that runs crosswise, adjacent to the edge connectors of the module. This can be done by inserting the blade of a small screwdriver into one of the two slots that bound it, and twisting.