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WARRANTY

- 1.Warranty is valid [24] months from the date of sale.
- 2.Manufacturer does not take responsibility for any mechanical damages made by user.
- 3.MAKING REPAIRS OR MODYFYING THE DEVICE BY USER IS FORBIDDEN AND CAUSES WARRANTY CANCELATION
- 4.Warranty card is valid only with date of sale, seller's signature and stamp
- 5.Warranty and after-warranty repairs should be done only by manufacturer, failed controllers should be sent to the manufacturer in order to make all repairs needed.
- 6.Warranty protection includes the EU
- 7.Warranty does not exclude, not restrict and not suspend buyer's rights coming from the incompatibility of the article with the agreement (Laws Journal No. 141 Pos. 1176)

WARNING !

ANY MODIFICATION OF THE CONTROLLER MADE BY A USER CAN BE THE CAUSE OF SAFETY CONDITIONS DETERIORATION AND CAN EXPOSE THE USER TO ELECTRIC SHOCK OR DAMAGE DEVICES SUPPLIED.

Connection cable of the controller may be replaced only by manufacturer or his authorized service locations

WARNING!

1. Producer does not take the responsibility for damage caused by atmospheric discharge
2. and overvoltage in the mains
3. Burnt fuses are not subject to warranty replacement

Date of sale

Seller's signature and stamp

Register No.. GIOS: E 0002240WZ

Worn out electronic and electric devices must be transferred to the utilization collection place, where will be accepted for free

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50-559 Wroclaw, 75 Swieradowska st.

ph. (071) 367-21-67, 373-14-88, fax 373-14-58; Tax index number 899-020-21-48;

Bank account:SANTANDER BANK POLSKA WROCLAW 6910901522-0000-0000-5201-9335

www.tatarek.com.pl.; E-mail: tatarek@tatarek.com.pl

CE CONFORMITY DECLARATION

Ref. No. 58.RT.01.2007/1/B

We, **ZAKŁAD ELEKTRONICZNY TATAREK Jerzy Tatarek**
75 Swieradowska St. , 50-559 Wroclaw

declare under our sole responsibility that

the following controller: **STOVE POWER OPTIMIZER CONTROLLER**

model: **RT-08 OM2 GRAFIK**

is in conformity with the basic requirements included in Directive EMC 2004/108/WE of 15.12.2004 (the electromagnetic compatibility law of 13.04.07) and Directive LVD 2006/95/WE of 21.08.07 (Laws Journal of 2007 No. 155 pos. 1098) regarding the requirements for electric devices.

To the conformity evaluation the following harmonized standards were used:

- PN-EN 60730-2-1: 2002 - Automatic electric control units for house usage and the like. Part 2-1: Specific requirements regarding electric control units for electric house devices
- PN-EN 60730-1: 2012 - Automatic electric control units for house usage and the like. Part 1: General requirements.
- PN-EN 55022: 2011 - Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)- IT devices Characteristics of radioelectric noises. Acceptable levels and measurement methods

Electronic Engineering Plant TATAREK
has initiated management system and complies with the following standard :
ISO9001: 2000 CERTIFICATE No. 133/2004 of 01.2004
Polish Foreign Trade Chamber

The last two digits of the year in which the CE marking was affixed: 12

Place of issue:

Wroclaw

Date of issue:

17.09.2012

Manufacturer representative:

Mirosław Zasępa

Position:

Electronics designer

1.Basic technical parameters

Power	230V/50Hz
Auxiliary power	Rechargeable battery 4,8V/60mAh
Power consumption without load	5W
Maximum connection power	250W
Operation conditions	0-40°C, humidity 10-90% no condensation
Housing protection class	IP41
Fuse	6,3A/250V
Number of control outputs of the flap drive or draught generator	1*250W/230V/50Hz
Number of nonvoltage control outputs	1 * switched contact
Number of outputs to control the air damper drive	1 * 5V/500mA/DC
Number of water temperature sensors	2 * Thermocouple type K (0...+1300°C)
Temperature measurement precision	5°C
Temperature measurement resolution	1°C

Equipment of the controller

The controller is available as a full set guaranteeing a complete operation of the furnace. The set includes:

- Control module
- Mask frame
- Dedicated cold air damper with the seal (available in 3 diameters: 100, 120 and 150mm)
- Main temperature sensor of the flue gas(thermocouple)

Optionally you can connect up additional devices:

- Support temperature sensor of the flue gas (thermocouple)
- Sensor of opening the furnace door (reed relay)
- Dedicated CO concentration sensor with feedback signal
- Generator of the chimney draught or a servo of the chimney flap drive

2. Principle of operation

The **RT-08 OM2 GRAFIK** controller is used to control the combustion process and maintaining the embers phase as long as possible by controlling the air damper that channels air to the combustion chamber.

Thanks to lowering the combustion curve during the phase of temperature increase, its stabilization at the preset level and its raising during the phase of temperature decrease at the end the controller extends the combustion process.

The most important advantage of this model of the optimizer is the capability to choose one of 3 power programs 1,2,3 of the furnace (**minimum MIN, average MIDI and maximum power MAX**) and to select an optimal temperature of operation in view of atmospheric conditions. Thanks to that it's possible to achieve out of a given portion of fuel an optimal portion of energy, which allows to raise functionality economy of the furnace.

The operation of the RT-08 OM2 GRAFIK controller begins at the moment that the furnace door closes (the door sensor D1) or **in case of no sensor** with the **F1** button on the front control panel. The combustion process starts, controlled by the flue gas temperature sensor T1 that manages the air damper which supplies air to the furnace. When the firing-up phase ends the air damper is gradually closed and runs periodically maintaining the preset power range at the constant level.

At the time of a decrease of temperature (the input burns out) the air damper is being gradually closed to maintain the furnace temperature as long as possible. When the embers phase in the furnace is reached the air supply is cut off, interrupted by scavenges in order to get rid of flue gases from the combustion chamber. In alarm situations (also power declines) the air damper is opened that enables the full burnout of the fuel input. The special input to cooperate with an external CO detection sensor improves the safety of even the most sophisticated heating systems available.

The controller is equipped with its own emergency power supply. The pause in power supply up to 8secs doesn't affect controller operation because during that time the buffer power supply switches on. If the pause is longer the air damper opens up in emergency and then the controller switches off.


Advantages of the combustion optimization controller:

- limiting the maximum combustion temperature
- capability of choosing optimal stove power for the user
- extending the combustion process
- limiting the maximum temperature of the furnace
- decreasing fuel consumption
- extending the exploitation time of stove inputs
- shutting off air supply after ending the combustion (preventing the stove and room cool-off)
- cooperation with CO sensors (opening up the fresh airing of the combustion chamber in emergency)
- optimal controller for operating the gravitational heat distribution and HOT AIR DISTRIBUTION systems and accumulation rings !

**The controller can control the stove without any door sensor
In that case the button START found on the front panel is used.**

! The parameter number plays a supporting role to exactly identify the name e.g. for different language versions.

Password

 The changes of important parameters are possible only at unlocked password. To unlock the password you need to input proper sequence of digits with the buttons “+/-“. With the CHOOSE button (7) to change the digits position and CONFIRM button (6) to acknowledge all and finish the procedure of changing the password. The unlocked password is set to “0000”. Once again entering into the password change procedure causes a new password to be set. ! PASSWORD „9999” HAS CONSIDERABLE MEANING. IT CAUSES THE REACTIVATION OF THE PREVIOUS PASSWORD IF PRESENT WITHOUT IT BEING EXPOSED. ! PASSWORD OF PRODUCER'S SERVICE IS UNIQUE AND IS NOT DEPENDENT ON THE USER'S PASSWORD- IT SHOUDN'T BE EXPOSED TO THE USER. INSTEAD OF THAT THE SERVICE CAN SET TO THE USER HIS OWN PASSWORD.

Examples of passwords:

1. The controller is installed with the unlocked password. The user can enter his own password e.g. “1234”. From this moment the important parameters cannot be altered without the password being unlocked (that is, resetting the password “1234”). After changing essential parameters the user can leave the controller unlocked, set any new password or enter “9999”, which activates the password “1234”
2. Manufacturer gives the controller with the set password. The user cannot alter the important parameters. The servic can change the settings with its own secret password. At the end a serviceman enter the secret password or “9999”, the user still hasn't access to the important parameters.
3. Manufacturer gives the controller with the set password. The user cannot alter the important parameters. The servic can change the settings with its own secret password. At the end a serviceman leaves the controller unlocked, the user now has access to the important parameters. He can enter his own password like in example No. 1.
4. Manufacturer gives the controller with the set password. The user cannot alter the important parameters. The servic can change the settings with its own secret password. At the end a serviceman sets the password e.g. “1234” and tells it to the user, the user has access to the important parameters but without knowing the password the other persons cannot make the changes.
5. The user has the unlocked controller or his own password. Serviceman decides, the user though oughtn't have access to the important parameters. The serviceman locks the controller with his secret password, which removes the user's password and locks the controller.
6. Serviceman doesn't have to know the user's password. Always he can use his own secret password and at the end lock with the “9999”, which reactivates the user's password.

7. REMARKS OF THE MANUFACTURER

**!!! THE MANUFACTURER OF THE CONTROLLER IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DAMAGES CAUSED BY WRONG USAGE AND IMPROPER CONNECTION OF THE CONTROLLER,
ITS MACHANICAL DAMAGE AND DAMAGE OF PERIPHERAL DEVICES THAT COOPERATE WITH THE CONTROLLER.
THE MANUFACTURER IS NOT RESPONSILBE FOR DAMAGES CAUSED BY EXTERNAL FACTORS (MAINS OVERVOLTAGES, ATMOSPHERIC DISCHARGES) !!**

!

PARAMETERS LEVEL 3						
PARAMETERS CAN BE CHANGED ONLY AT UNLOCKED PASSWORD						
NR	NAME	RANGE	DEFAULT	SETTING	FUNCTION	
50	K1 MODE	1...5	1		System type of increasing the chimney draught K1 (see ch. 2.5)	
					1..3	Flap MAC
					4	Draught generator
					5	Ventilation
51	T.K1	200..100 0°C	700 °C		Combustion temperature causing the switch-over of the by-pass flap. Switch-on of the MAC block (at the option <50>=1..3 (see ch. 2.5)	
52	t.K1	0...20 min	1 min		For option <50> = 4 (draught generator) Time during which the draught generator is activated after closing the furnace door. For option <50> = 5 (ventilation) The time when the ventilation is turned off after closing the furnace door (see p.2.5)	
12	Type of door sensor	1...2	1		1	Open-out sensor (at the closed door the terminal D1 is open) or there's no door sensor
					2	short-circuit sensor (at the closed door the terminal D1 is shorted)
16	Control Relay	1...1	1		Switching on the relay CONTROL/ALARM if	
					1	Alarm situation occurs
17	Manual	0...60mi n	60min		Limitation of manual operation time (Manual) 0 = manual operation not allowed 1..59 = time restriction enabled 60 = manual work, unlimited in time	
18	P.Err	20...100 %	100%		The degree of emergency opening of the air damper at power failure	
28	t.P	5...30s	15s		Time between changes in the position of the air damper (air damper cycle)	

PARAMETERS LEVEL 4					
PARAMETERS CAN BE CHANGED ONLY AT UNLOCKED PASSWORD					
NR	NAME	RANGE	DEFAULT	SETTING	FUNCTION
90	ProdNo.	0...n	1		Number of the parameters set - dependent on stove manufacturer.
91	RESET	OFF/ ON	OFF		Setting the value of "ON" causes the recall of all parameters to their default pre-sets and restarts the controller ! RESET does not include the parameter "<12> Type of door sensor" which maintains its previous value.
92	PASSWOR D	0...9999	0000		„0000” PASSWORD OFF „-----” PASSWORD ON
99	Service Screen	OFF/ ON	OFF		The ON value causes diagnostics screen to be added for servicing.

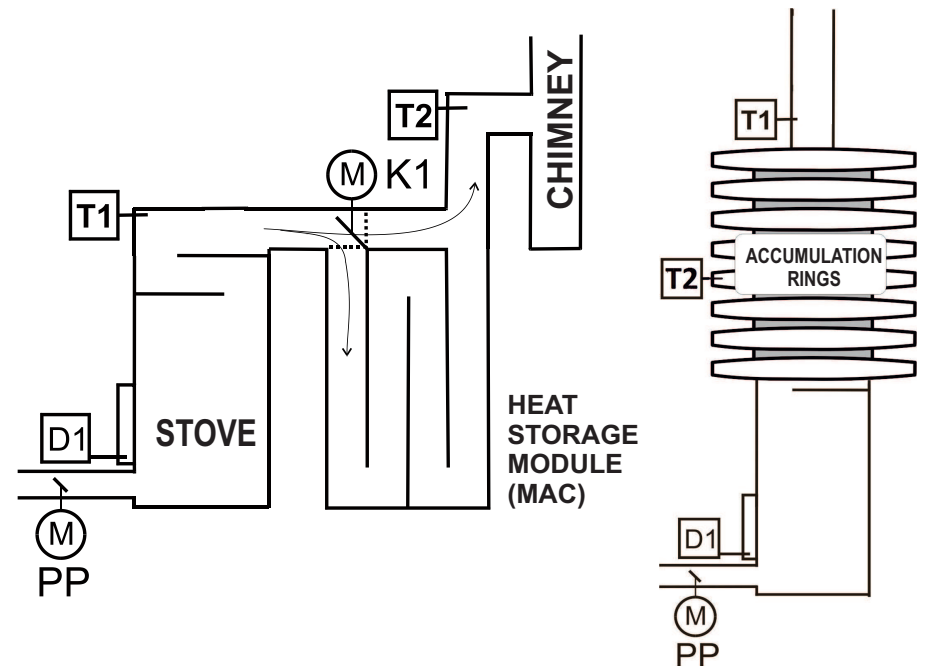


Fig.1 Overview operation diagrams of the controller

- T1-** Temperature sensor of the combustion
- T2-** Support temperature sensor (option)
- D1-** Sensor of opening the furnace door (option)
- PP-** Controlled air damper
- K1-** Flap drive of the chimney draught (option)

3. Informations on the installation of the controller

For the proper installation you need as follows::

- screwdriver with electric insulation 2,5 mm with the flat tip
- screwdriver with electric insulation 2,5 mm with the cross tip no.0

Handy might be:

- pliers with thin tips and electric insulation of the handles

3.1 Recommended connection cables and rules of safe installation of the controller

- power supply cable: stranded wire 3 x 0,75 mm²
- cable of the air damper: 3 x 0,5 mm² default length: 3 m (it's not recommended to extend the cable)
- cable of the flap servo 230V: stranded wire 3 x 0,75 mm²
- cable for connecting to the CONTROL contact : 2 x 0,5 mm² (its length can be extended)
- thermocouple sensor: diameter of the jacket 3,2mm, cable length-3m

Extending the cable of the thermocouple sensor is forbidden and if that's really necessary then you have to buy an extension cable with the connector of proper parameters or the whole cable with the sensor of the proper length !

The installation of the controller should be carried out with care, taking into consideration safety rules (electric device) and being very cautious while screwing down the contacts of the connection block of the controller during wiring the cables so as not to lead to their mechanical damage as an effect of using too much force.

The sensor of the thermocouple has a laser-made marker on the external jacket that indicates the maximum depth of the installation into the element, in which the temperature measurement will be made !!!

Wrong mounting of the sensor may lead to its premature failure !!!

IMPORTANT!

Before installing the controller you must make sure if the safe power supply is delivered to the building, though if the power supply is a temporary “construction” one you must remember -if you switch it over to the right voltage- **about disconnecting the voltage cables from the controller !!!**

GROUND CABLE HAVE TO BE CONNECTED TO THE CONTROLLER!!!

!► The controller should be located close to the stove so as to offer a continuous overview of parameters in terms of the operation of the system and thanks to that a fast indication of any failure of the system.

!► In order to protect the controller against too high temperatures around the stove input the controller should not be mounted in the casing itself of the stove except for places intentionally prepared in terms of temperature protection.

Too high temperature of the ambience of the controller might eventually lead to the deterioration of the life of some components and therefore to their premature failure.

!► The air damper shouldn't be mounted closer than 1 m from the air inlet to the inflow channel on account of protecting it against too high temperature.

!► Before installing all the equipment you have to leave the revision openings in the casing of the stove itself, which ensure a simple access to the peripheral devices of the controller (cold air damper (PP) and temperature sensors T1 and T2). It allows in the future to cyclically check the state of the air damper's wing and a simple access to the temperature sensor in case it failed or was damaged.

PARAMETERS LEVEL 2					
PARAMETERS CAN BE CHANGED WITH UNLOCKED PASSWORD					
No	Name	Range	DEFAULT	SETTING	FUNCTION
20	T.MAX	400..1300 °C	700 °C		Maximum temperature of the stove T1. After reaching it the sound alarm turns on and the air damper closes to the extent determined by the <21> parameter. The setting 1300°C indicates this parameter control is disabled.
21	P.T.MAX	5...50 %	10 %		The opening level of the air damper if the temperature exceeds the <20> parameter
22	t.F1	1...30 min	1 min		Delay of regulation start (timespan of the F1 phase)
23	T.F?	10...1250 °C	45 °C		Restart temperature after switching on the power. If after the power switch-on of the controller the furnace temperature is above the <24> parameter then the automatic start occurs (transition to F1)
24	t.F?	1...10 min	1 min		After this time the transition to the standby phase F0 follows if the temperature determined by the <23> parameter is not reached
26	T.F2	50...1250 °C	180 °C		End temperature of the F2 phase
30/1	T.F3/1	50...1250 °C	200 °C		Temperature of the F3 phase at power =1
30/2	T.F3/2	50...1250 °C	330 °C		Temperature of the F3 phase at power =2
30/3	T.F3/3	50...1250 °C	450 °C		Temperature of the F3 phase at power =3
32	dT.F3	10...200 °C	40 °C		Maximum temperature increase of the F3 phase
34	dT.F3-F4	-10...-300 °C	-30 °C		Temperature drop relative to F3. It indicates the F4 start
36	t.F4	1...10 min	3 min		Time of the condition <34> required for the F3 phase to finish and then the transition to F4 follows.
38	T.F5	50...1250 °C	150 °C		Temperature of the F2 phase start
39	t.F5	1...60 min	20 min		Timespan of the F5 phase
40	t.F6	0...10 min	1 min		Timespan of the F6 phase. Scavenge time. The air damper opens up and the flue gases are burned.
42/1	Pmax.F3/1	0...100 %	65 %		MAXimum opening level of the air damper at phase F3 at power=1
42/2	Pmax.F3/2	0...100 %	70 %		MAXimum opening level of the air damper at phase F3 at power=2
42/3	Pmax.F3/3	0...100 %	80 %		MAXimum opening level of the air damper at phase F3 at power=3
43/1	Pmin.F3/1	0...100 %	20 %		MINimum opening level of the air damper at phase F3 at power=1
43/2	Pmin.F3/2	0...100 %	20 %		MINimum opening level of the air damper at phase F3 at power=2
43/3	Pmin.F3/3	0...100 %	20 %		MINimum opening level of the air damper at phase F3 at power=3
44	P.F5	0...100 %	5 %		Opening level of the air damper at the beginning of the F5 phase

PARAMETERS LEVEL 1						
No	Name	Range	DEFAULT	SETTING	FUNCTION	
10	Sound signals	OFF/ ON/ ON+ ALARM	ON+ ALARM		OFF	Button „click” disabled Alarm sound disabled
					ON	Button „click” enabled Alarm sound disabled
					ON+ ALARM	Button „click” enabled Alarm sound enabled
					OFF+ ALARM	Button „click” disabled Alarm sound enabled
11	Language	Polish/ english/ ...	Polish		Language of the messages	
13	LCD Backlight	OFF/ ON	OFF		OFF- Backlight is enabled for 2min since pressing any button ON- Backlight is permanently enabled if the controller is on. Turning off the backlight indicates it assumes the value of the <15> parameter	
14	LCD minimum backlight	0...25%	10%		Minimum level of the backlight (it has significance for the negative LCD. The value "0%" indicates the full switch-off.	
15	Registration time	1...6 hr.	2 hr.		Registration time of the combustion process history (At 1hr. temperature registration every 40sec. At 2hr. every 2*40sec. and so on)	

3.2 Connection of the controller- wiring diagram

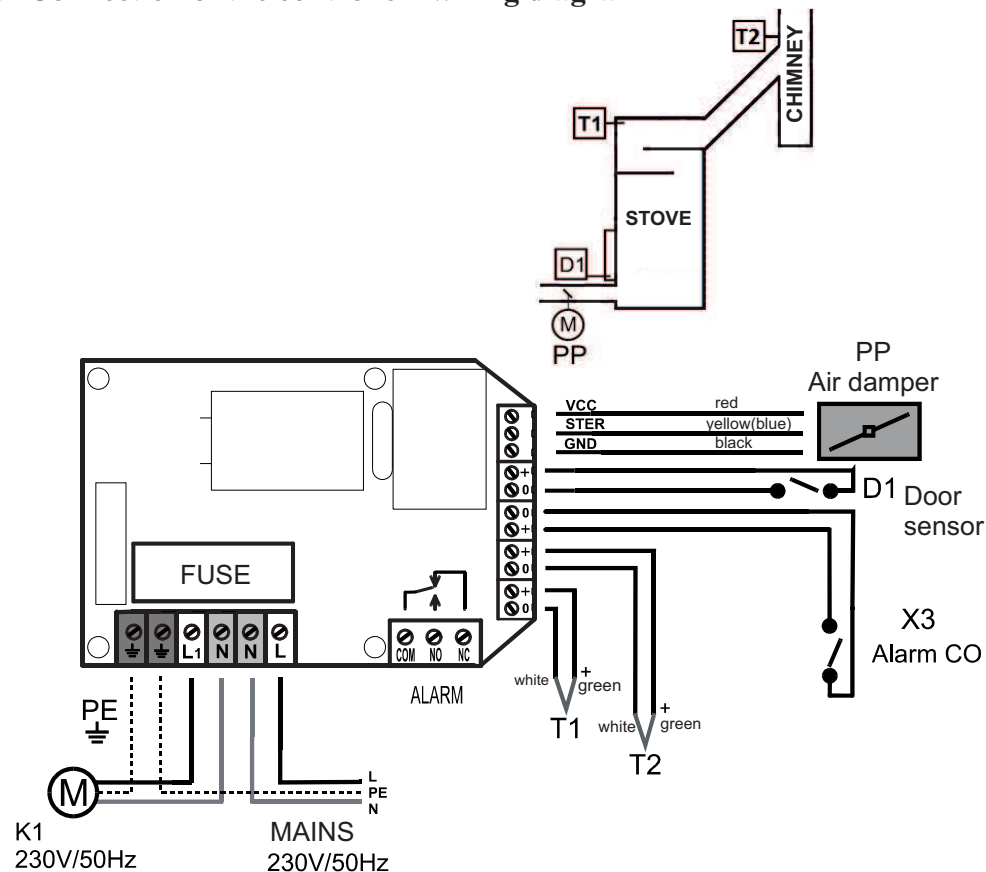


Fig.3 Wiring diagram

- T1- **Main sensor of the combustion temperature.** Thermocouple type K (the wire of higher potential is green, of lower one is white)
- T2- **Additional temperature sensor.** Thermocouple type K (the wire of higher potential is green, of lower one is white). Extra sensor that indicates temperature at any point without affecting the algorithm of the controller's operation. **(option)**
- PP- **Electronically controlled air damper** TATAREK
- D1- **Sensor of opening the furnace door (option)**
The type of sensor is determined by the parameter "<12> Type of Door Sensor"
-in case of the short-circuited sensor (at the closed door the terminal D1 is short-circuited), set <12>=2.
-in case of the open-circuited sensor (at the closed door the terminal D1 is open), set <12>=1
-lack of the door sensor, leave the terminal D1 disconnected and , set <12>=1 or short the terminal D1 and set <12>=2.
- K1- **Flap drive** of the by-pass of the heat accumulation module or draught generator **(option)**
- X3- **CO concentration detector**
The input "+" has higher potential (it's important for Open Collector Systems). The short-circuit of the contacts means the exceeding of permitted CO concentration. At the lack of CO control, leave the contacts disconnected.**(option)**

4. Operation of the controller - operation phases

The controller controls the combustion process in the following cycle:

1. **F0/STOP** - The standby phase. The controller awaits opening of the door and preparing of the fuel for the next burning. In the STOP state the air damper is closed.
2. **F?** - The transient phase. After powering on the controller waits for stabilization of conditions and decides if to go to the F0 phase (if the furnace is burnt out) or to the F1 phase (if the furnace is fired up). In the F? state the air damper is open.
3. **Fx** - Opening the door. The air damper is fully open.
4. **F1** - The start phase. After loading the fuel and its lighting you close the furnace door. It's a signal for the controller that the combustion cycle has begun. The air damper is fully open.
5. **F2** - The firing-up phase. After reaching the limit temperature and warming up the stove the transition to the phase F3 follows.
6. **F3** - The combustion phase. Stabilization of the combustion temperature depending on the chosen power of the stove
7. **F4** - The phase of temperature decreasing . The air damper is again gradually closed
8. **F5** - The embers phase. Signalling the demand for replenishing the fuel
9. **F6** - The phase of removing the furnace gases. The air damper first opens up and then closes and there's the transition to the standby phase.

► **The controller can control the furnace without the door sensor. In that case the buttons of the control panel are used.**

4.1 Temperature sensors

Temperature sensors are thermocouples type K which can measure temperature from 0°C to 1300°C (depending on the design). The temperature sensor of combustion T1 should be mounted on the upper part of the furnace (unless the producer delivered a place where such a measurement can be made or above the output of flue gases from the furnace).

The T2 sensor (optional equipment) monitors temperature at any location of the system, e.g. temperature of the accumulation mass.

4.2 Power of the stove

The user himself decides about the heating power of the stove.

There're 3 power levels: 1(minimum)/2/3(max) with which the corresponding parameters of the burning phase F3 are connected.

4.3 Air damper










The air damper is mounted on the supply of cold air to the combustion chamber. The air damper position is calculated by the controller depending on the course of the combustion process. The change of position is carried out by the air damper actuator in cycles of 5-20 seconds according to the value of parameter "<28> t.P".

! The controller displays the preset air damper position in %, where 0% means closed and 100% full opening. The actual air damper position may be different for a while, because the drive updates the position in 5-20 second cycles.

! In the power-off state (also a decay of the mains voltage) the combustion process is not monitored. In order to prevent the CO density increase (poisonous gas) when the partial combustion is reached before attaining the embers phase, the air damper opens completely .

6. CHANGE OF THE CONTROLLER SETTINGS

After switching on the controller it will operate on averaged defaults that are indicated in the tables of parameters settings. The tables also include the most important data for the user of the controller. The change of any parameter is done with the 4 buttons on the main panel of the controller and if you want to alter the chosen parameter from the table you need to follow the following tips:

1.  You click the CHOOSE button until the PARAMETERS LEVEL screen along with the value "0" shows up
2.  You confirm the intention of altering the parameters with the CONFIRM button, then the value "0" begins blinking.
3.  You click the + button several times depending on the parameter you want to change. The double click transitions you to the second level. The digit "2" begins blinking.
4.  The selection of the chosen level of the parameters must be confirmed by the CONFIRM button. The digit "2" lights steadily.
5.  By clicking the CHOOSE button you go through the parameters and values of the chosen level. For example if you want to change the power for the first program P1-by changing the temperature for this program - you click repeatedly the CHOOSE button until the description of the needed parameter appears (in this case "Stove temp. for power P1")
6.  You confirm the intention of changing this parameter by clicking the CONFIRM button, and then the digit readout, which indicates the temperature of this program , starts blinking (the default 250°C)
7. You change this parameter with the buttons   The digit will be blinking all the time
8.  You confirm the change with the CONFIRM button
9. The changed parameter has been stored in the memory of the controller.

Analogously you perform the change of any parameter accessible to the user and depicted in the tables that are the most important part of this user manual.

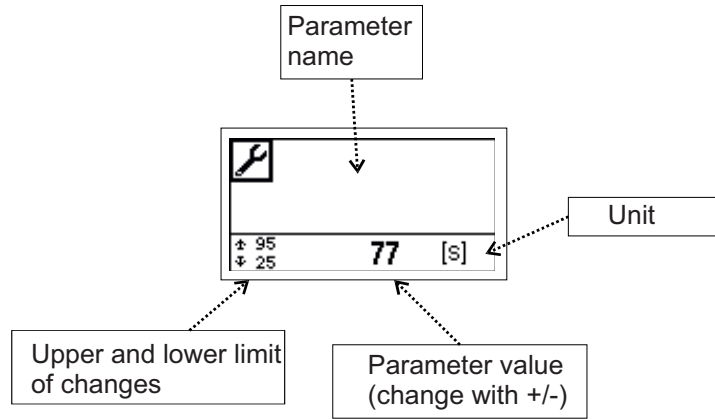
At the beginning of using the controller it's advisable to write each change of the chosen parameter into the blank column of the table next to the corresponding parameter. It's gonna help in the future in choosing optimal settings in view of the system that is supplied in your building.

5.6 The screen of setting the parameters

Normally the level of parameter setting (**Menu**) equals to "0", which means the parameters aren't available.

After changing the level to "1", "2", "3", or "4" the successive screens show the values of parameters.

The last screen displays "*****" and then the setting ends and the previous described screens follows.



!!! THE PARAMETERS ADJUST THE CONTROLLER TO THE PROPERTIES OF THE FURNACE. THEIR CHANGE SHOULD BE CONSULTED WITH THE PRODUCER OF THE FURNACE AND INSTALLER WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR INSTALLING THE FURNACE AND STARTING THE HEATING SYSTEM

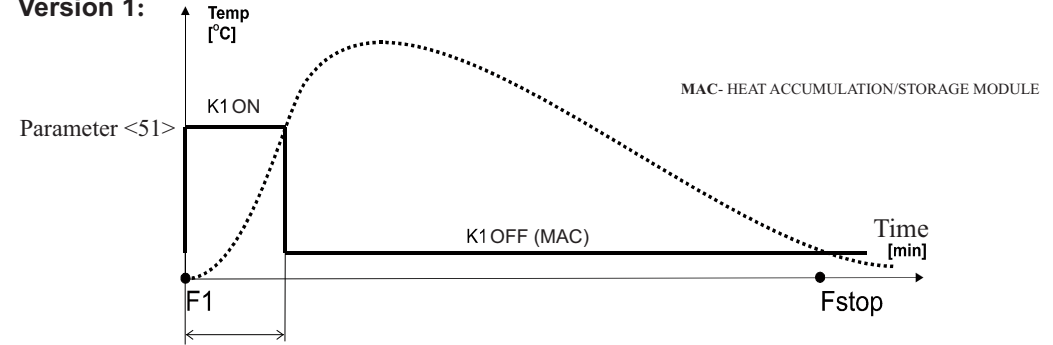
ANY INCAUTIOUS CHANGES CAN CAUSE AN UNSTABLE AND INEFFICIENT OPERATION OF THE SYSTEM.AND IN EXTREME CASES THEY MIGHT LEAD TO ITS FAILURE!!!

4.4 Increasing the chimney draught

During normal operation the flue gases flow through the heat accumulation module (MAC) where they cool off by emitting heat.

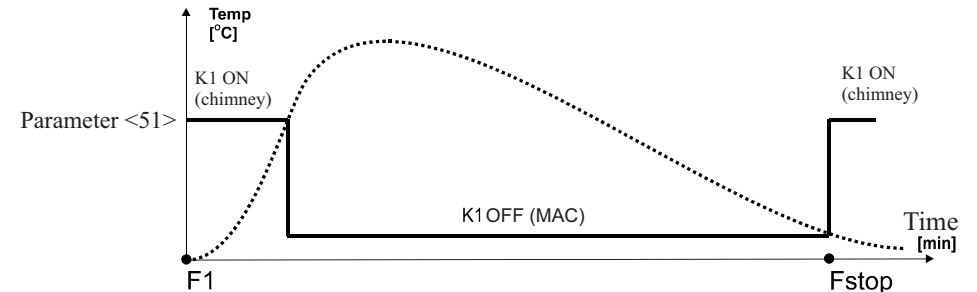
During the firing-up phase, when the chimney is cold, its draught can be insufficient..The controller can control with the K1 output the system of increasing the chimney draught . To this output you can connect the draught generator or mechanical ventilation. Depending on the applied actuator and the <50>parameter (*Mode K1*) we've got the following possibilities:

Version 1:



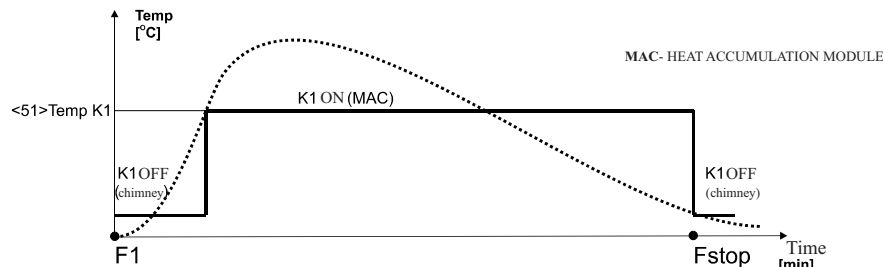
The parameter "<50> K1 MODE"=1. In the standby state the output K1 is switched off. The flap is directed towards the MAC. The start of the phase F1 causes turning on the output K1 and directing the combustion gas directly to the chimney. After finishing the phase F1 if the preset temperature is reached ("<51> Temp. Flap K1") the flap is switched off and it directs the flue gas to the MAC.

Version 2:



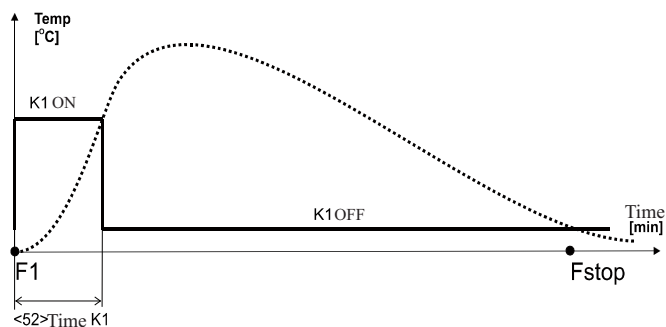
The parameter "<50> K1 MODE"=2. In the standby state the output K1 is switched on. The flap is directed towards the chimney. After finishing the phase F1 if the preset temperature is reached ("<51> Temp. Flap K1"), the flap is switched off and it directs the gas to the MAC. After the combustion the K1 output is switched on. The flap is again directed to the chimney.

Version 3



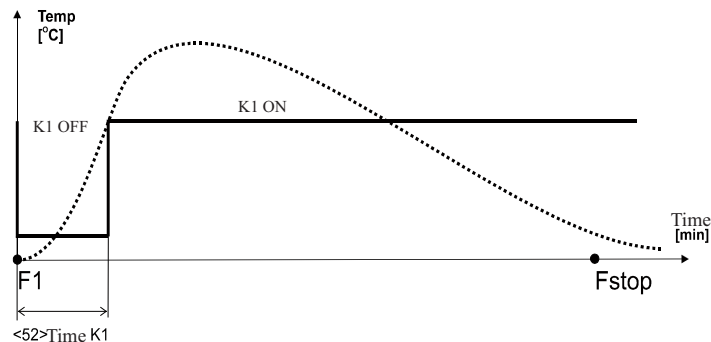
The parameter " $\langle 50 \rangle$ K1 MODE"=3. In the standby state the output K1 is switched off. The flap is directed towards the chimney. After finishing the phase F1 if the preset temperature is reached (" $\langle 51 \rangle$ Temp. Flap K1") the controller switches on the K1 output causing redirecting the combustion gas to the MAC. After the combustion the K1 output is switched off. The flap is again directed to the chimney.

Version 4



The parameter " $\langle 50 \rangle$ K1 MODE"=4. The fan of the draught generator is connected to the output K1. The generator switches on with the start of the phase F1 and switches off after 1min (The parameter " $\langle 52 \rangle$ Rundown Time of K1").
! The controller equipped with the open-door sensor will react in advance - it will turn on the generator when the door is opened, i.e. in the Fx phase.

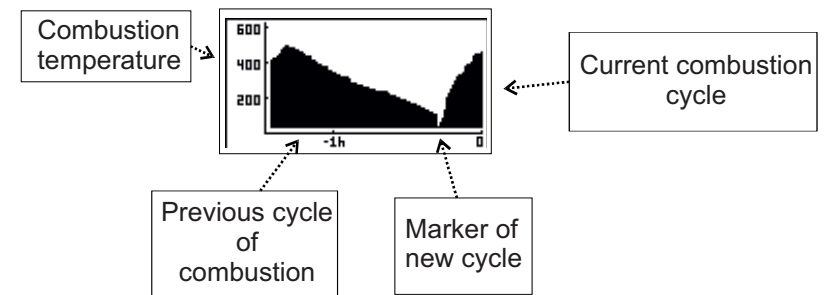
Version 5



The parameter " $\langle 50 \rangle$ K1 MODE"=5. The ventilation is connected to the K1 output. The ventilation switches off with the start of the phase F1 and switches off after 1min (The parameter " $\langle 52 \rangle$ Rundown Time of K1").
! The controller equipped with the open-door sensor will react in advance - it will turn off the ventilation when the door is opened, i.e. in the Fx phase.

5.4 Screen of combustion history.

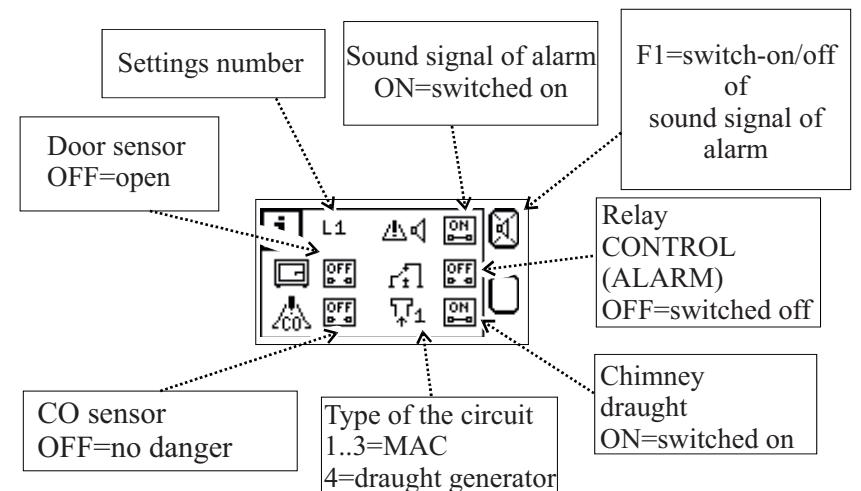
This screen shows the history of combustion. The screen isn't visible if the stove operates in the manual mode "MANUAL". The start of the registration follows with the start of the phase F1 and the end of the registration after the F6 phase. The temperature is registered for the time determined by the $\langle 15 \rangle$ parameter. The start of the registration begins from the temperature 0°C, which constitutes a marker of a new cycle of combustion (see fig. below). Every pause of the combustion cycle and its restart (whether manually or through the door sensor) places a new marker of the new combustion cycle on the curve



With the CHOOSE button. (U) you go over to the next screens.

5.5 Information screen

This display informs about the state of devices connected to the controller



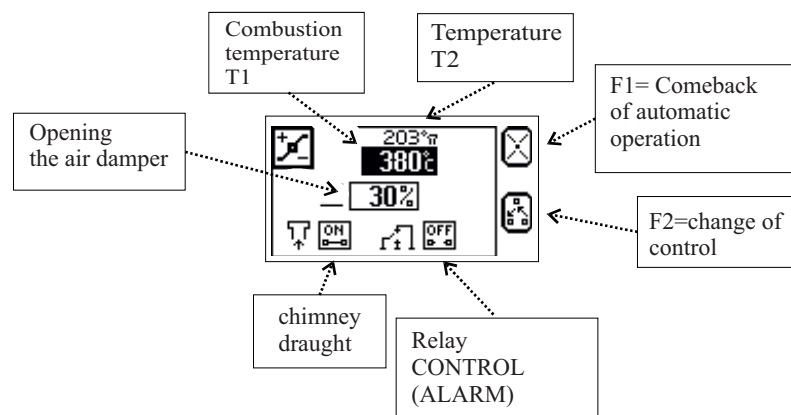
By pressing the CHOOSE button (U) (7) you go over to the next screens..

5.3 Screen of MANUAL operation of the furnace

The transition to the MANUAL mode -(the status LED diode (1) blinks)-enables taking control of the combustion process. The air damper opens up 100%. From this moment you can manually control the air damper: the button **-** causes shutting (1 step/10%) and the button **+** causes its opening. With the button **F2** you can cyclically change the controlled circuit to: switching on the circuit that increases the chimney draught, relay CONTROL/ALARM and once more the air damper. The selected circuit blinks on the display. Same like for the air damper with the button **+** you switch on and with the button **-** you switch off the selected circuit.

! In the MANUAL mode you must not fully close the air damper before reaching the embers phase, because there's real danger of increasing CO concentration !!!

! In the MANUAL mode you must not fully close the air damper before reaching the embers phase, because there's real danger of increasing the wood gas, which at the moment that the furnace is stoked up it may lead to an explosion of the flame !!!



The comeback of the automatic mode is initiated by pressing the button "F1" (3).

By pressing the button CHOOSE (U) you go over the next screens..

4.5 Additional functions of the controller

!An external device controlling CO concentration can be connected to the controller. In case of detecting the danger the air damper (PP) opens up improving the ventilation of room, additionally the signal alarm switches on.

! The controller switches on the ALARM output in case of a failure of the temperature sensor of the furnace (T1) or exceeding the CO concentration.

! The capability to make use of the nonvoltage contact for either the optional drive of the K1 chimney flap or the generator of the chimney draught.

5. Handling the controller - main panel

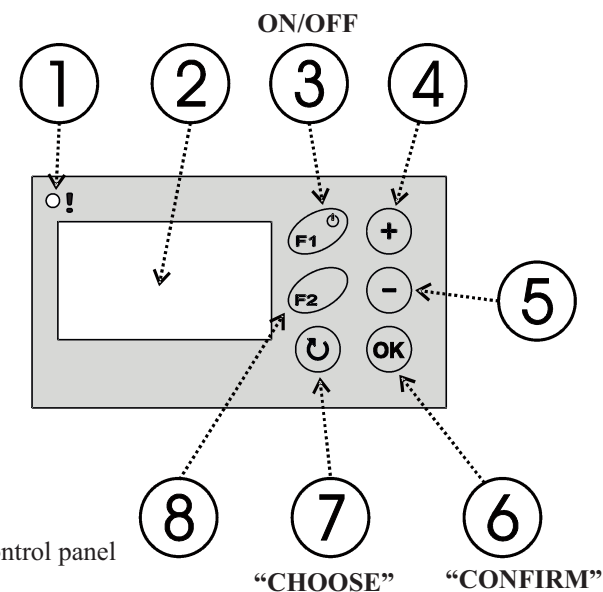


Fig.2 View of the control panel

- Status LED of the controller:
 - #failure - red LED
 - #standby - orange LED
 - #MANUAL operation -green LED blinks
 - #AUTOMATIC combustion
 - ~Phase F1-F4 – green lights up
 - ~Phase F5-F6 – green blinks
 - ~Other phases – green is off.
- Graphics display
- Button **F1/Zal-Wyl**
- Button to increase the value
- Button to lower the value
- Button to confirm the changes
- Button to choose the parameter
- Button **F2/ESC**

! In the switch-off state only the orange standby state LED (1) lights and the graphics display shows the actual temperature of the stove. The air damper is open and the outputs switched off. The controller switches on after pressing any button or **in the case of any ALARM situation (failure of the temperature sensor, exceeding the maximum stove temperature, CO danger)**

In order to switch off the controller you have to be pressing (F1) for around 1sec. At the switched+on controller the F1 button can have an extra meaning if there's an icon shown up at it.

! In case of supply voltage decline the controller comes back to the state before the decline.

The operation state is presented on the graphics display (2). The screens inform about the operation of devices, temperature of sensors; they make it possible to change the parameters etc.. The change of screen is done by pressing the CHOOSE button (U). If this is the screen that is able to change a parameter, press the CONFIRM button (OK), which causes blinking of the parameter field to be changed. By pressing (-) or (+) one can alter its value. By clicking the CONFIRM button (OK) one confirms the changes - the parameter field stops blinking.

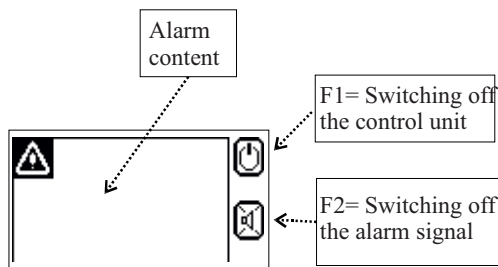
!The changed parameter not confirmed for 30 secs is not accepted by the controller and it recalls a previous value of the parameter.

!The button (F2) -ESC (8) causes cancelling the current operation and going over to the screen of controller operation (the (F2) button can have additional meaning, if there's an icon showing up at it.

5.1 Alarm screen

Alarm screen is not seen till the following emergency situation takes place:

1. Failure of the sensor T1 . The text "Temp. sensor of stove F1 is damaged" shows up.
2. Failure of the internal sensor of the reference temperature. The text "Temp. Measurement error" shows up.
3. Exceeding of the limit concentration of CO by short-circuiting the contacts X1. The text "GAS ! CO danger" shows up.
4. Exceeding of the maximum temperature of the stove. The text "Exceeding of the max. temp. of stove" shows up.

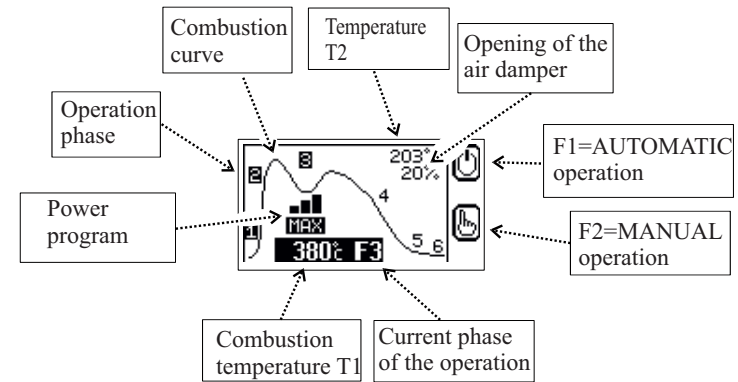


! Alarm situation is accompanied by a broken sound alarm that can be turned off by pressing any button.

The CHOOSE button (U) causes the next screens to be called up.

5.2 Screen of AUTOMATIC operation of the furnace

The screen enables the control of the controller operation. The combustion curve is presented on the display. The blackened phase numbers indicate the history of combustion process.



!The power of the stove is changed with the (-) or (+) button. The display then shows up P1/MIN (minimum power), P2/MIDI (average power), P3/MAX (maximum power)

! In the AUTOMATIC mode with the door sensor each opening of the door causes the air damper to be set at 100% and each shutting of the door causes the combustion process started and the green diode (1) lights.

If the furnace is cold then after the time "<22>+<24>" (see the parameters) the controller closes the air damper and passes to the standby state.

Likewise the controller acts when the power turns on.

! During the operation without the door sensor the panel buttons are used for controlling. Pressing (F1) causes opening the air damper and starting the cycle. Before each opening of the door the air damper should also be opened by pressing (F1) in order to avoid the smoking. After lighting the fuel and closing the door you must again press (F1) to restart the combustion process.

! Reaching the embers phase F5 is accompanied by both a broken sound signal (switch it off with the button CONFIRM (OK)), blinking number of the phase with the flame symbol and blinking of the green diode (1), which indicates the need for replenishing the fuel in case of continuing the heating.

The controller can run in the automatic or manual mode. The longer pressing (F2) about 2secs. causes the transition to the manual mode.

!In order to switch off the controller you have to be pressing the ON/OFF/F1 (3) button for 2secs. To switch on the controller again you have to press any button.

The CHOOSE button (U) causes the next screens to be called up.