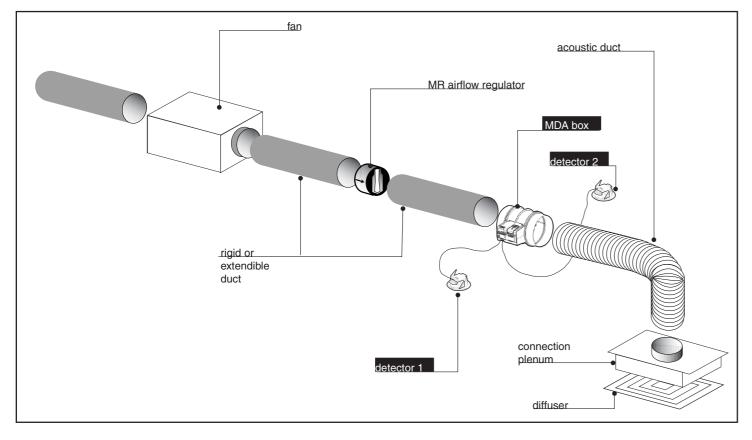
Network components to be installed



General characteristics of the MDA box

operation:

The detectors produce an electric signal by emitting a beep each time a movement is detected.

The management card included in the box analyzes the number of movements perceived. A value called "modulo", which is included between 1 and 10, is extracted from this analysis every 10 minutes. The greater the agitation, the higher the modulo value is.

At the beginning of each 10 minute period, the box's shutter opens letting a 300 m3/h flow rate pass through the airflow regulator. The shutter closes after an opening time (in minutes) equal to the modulo. The result of this cyclical ventilation is a medium flow rate included between 30 and 300 m3/h:

The modulo is	The valve opens:	Then it closes::	The obtained medium flow rate is:
1	1 minute	9 minutes	30m3/h
2	2 minutes	8 minutes	60m3/h
3	3 minutes	7 minutes	90m3/h
4	4 minutes	6 minutes	120m3/h
5	5 minutes	5 minutes	150m3/h
6	6 minutes	4 minutes	180m3/h
7	7 minutes	3 minutes	210m3/h
8	8 minutes	2 minutes	240m3/h
9	9 minutes	1 minute	270m3/h
10	10 minutes	0 minute	300m3/h

The ceiling diffuser is used in the 2 most interesting configurations for occupant comfort: nul flow rate or nominal flow rate. In nominal flow rate, the air blown in, whose temperature can be different from that of the ambient air, circulates at the ceiling, which ensures good distribution on the surface of the room and progressive dilution. This prevents unpleasant feelings of falling cold air that typically appear in the case of low insufflation flow rates.

Product manufactured in France by:

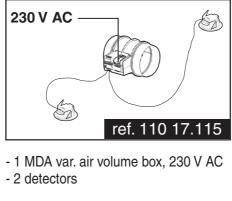
AERECO - 9, allee du clos des charmes - Collegien -77615 Marne la Vallee cedex 3 France

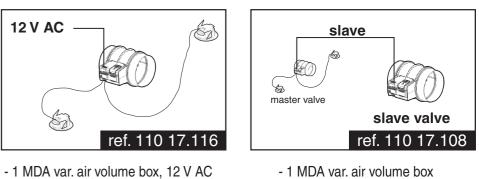


MDA MODULATED VENTILATION FOR OFFICES



Versions - composition of kits





- 2 detectors



- This product must be installed by a qualified technician. - The manufacturer and the distributor refuse all responsibility if the case any non conforming use of the product. - In the case of any use that is not specifically indicated by the present document, product protection could be jeopardized.

Installation and use characteristics

Brief product description:	Ins
Variable air volume box for regulating air flow rate blown	De
into or extracted from a service sector type room as a	M
function of the agitation measured by 2 movement	
detectors.	Op
Field of application:	Ομ
Type of room:	Ομ
Meeting rooms, offices, classrooms, changing-rooms	wit
or any other service sector type room with variable	De
occupation (please consult us with regard to any other	
applications).	
In the new or in refurbishment.	

Electrical characteristics

	supply voltage	frequency	power	maximum altitude	application
110 17.115	230 V AC +/- 10%	50 Hz	10 VA	- 2000 m	use
110 17.116	12 V AC +/- 10%	50 Hz	12 VA	2000 111	in interior

Installation steps

An MDA kit (ref. 110 17.115 or ref. 110 17.116) is installed by performing the following 3 steps:

- Determine the quantity and type of MDA kits needed
- Choose and dimension the components of the complete network
- Install the MDA kit components*

TF3229

installation manual

without detectors

stallation location:

Detectors: at false ceiling IDA box: between false ceiling and ceiling.

perating conditions:

Operating temperature: from $+ 5^{\circ}$ C to $+ 40^{\circ}$ C. Operating relative humidity: maximum 80% RH at 31°C, ith linear decrease to 50% RH at 40°C. Degree of pollution: 2 Œ

Devise entirely protected by double insulation.

Quantity, type and distribution of MDA kits

Before anything else, and to correctly understand how the different elements are to be arranged, visualize the diagram on page 8



Determine the number of MDA kits and detectors to be installed in the room.

Objective: To detect and to "sweep" the totality of the room.

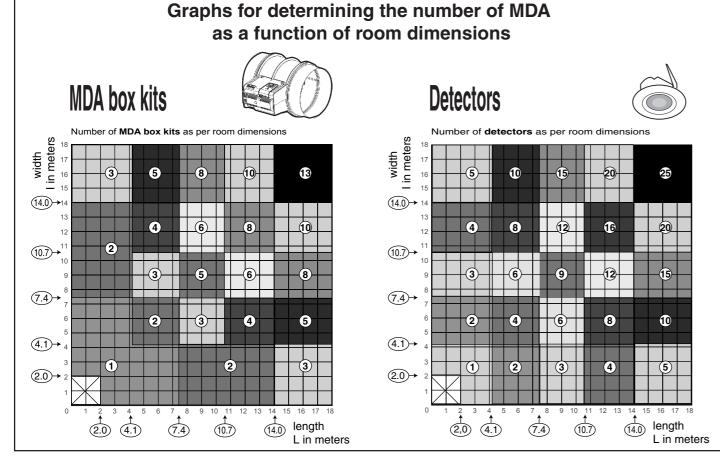
The quantities, according to the dimensions of the room, are determined by the two tables below:

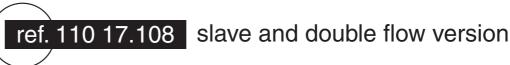
The number and type of kits needed are determined by the dimensions.

The positioning of the detectors must make it possible to:

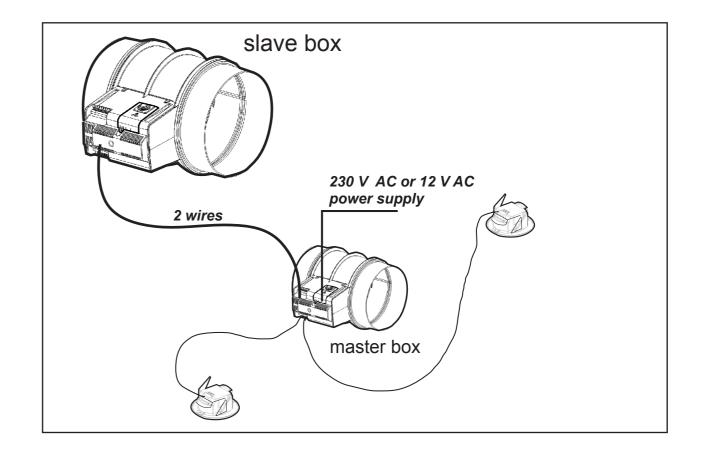
- sweep the room in limiting blind (unseen) zones so as to ensure air quality

- limit the zones where 2 detectors are superposed (to prevent them from being "counted two times").





This version does not include detectors and does not require any electric power supply of its own. It is compulsory to associate with one of the two previous versions.. In the case of **double flow**, a complete MDA assembly and a slave box must be used. The only function of the slave valve is to identically and simultaneously reproduce the opening and closing movements of the master valve. It is not associated with any detector and does not need its own electric power supply.



Signification of symbols



This symbol placed on the connection hatch indicates an electric danger linked to the presence of 230 V AC (in the 230 V AC version). It is therefore indispensable to cut off the power supply before dismounting the hatch!

Maintenance

The valve can be accessed without dismounting the network thanks to the metal clamps that maintain the lateral sleeves in place.

Stockage

From - 20°C to + 55°C.

The following conditions must be met in order for the system to operate correctly:

- Installation of the MDA box in the false ceiling.

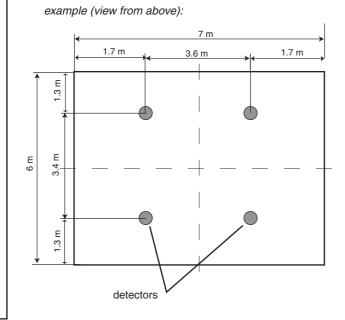
- 2 detectors per MDA box (except in the case of an odd number of detectors, last detector alone for the valve)

- From 3 m to 3.6 m between 2 detectors.

- From 0.50 m to 2 m between a detector and the wall.

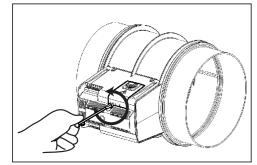
- Installation of detectors on the false ceiling at approximately 2.50 m height.

- Symmetry of the detectors with respect to the middle axes of the sides of the room.

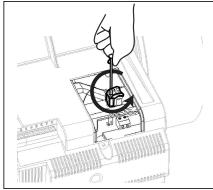




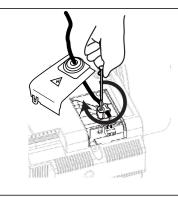




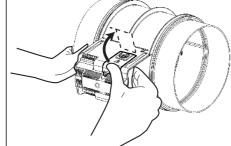
1 - Unscrew the connection hatch.



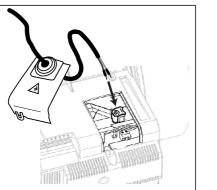
4 - Unscrew the cord fixation.



7 - Secure the cord in its fixation.

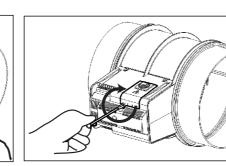


2 - Unclip the connection hatch by pressing it in the middle.



5 - Slip and attach the cord into its fixation.

8 - Clip the connection hatch back



to secure.

9 - Screw on the hatch, and then perform the diverse connections (detectors, etc.) - refer to page 4.

Protection version 230 V AC:

3 - Insert the 230 V AC

6 - Slip on and attach the

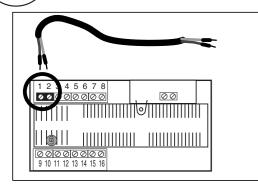
cord lugs, then screw in order

power supply cord into it.

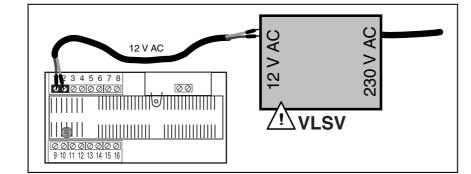
Position a fuse [1A - 250 V] on the power supply line.

ref. 110 17.116 12 V AC version

on.



1 - Connect the 2 wires of the power supply cord to terminals 1 and 2 of the 12 V AC MDA box.



2 - Connect the free end of the cord to a Very Low Safety Voltage transformer (VLSV) with double insulation, and then perform the diverse connections (detectors, etc.) - refer to page 4.

Choice and dimensioning of complete network



fan characteristics

Pressure:



The fan must be dimensioned so that with the network pressure drops being taken into consideration, the MR airflow regulator is subjected to a pressure P, such that

50 Pa < P < 250 Pa

Flow rate:

The fan must be able to supply a flow rate Q in the pressure range, such that:

Q (m3/h) = 300 x number of MDA connected

Note: the fan must be connected to a clock that ensures that it is turned off and de-energized at night.



air duct characteristics

Between the fan and the MDA box:



- rigid stainless steel or aluminum duct, dia. 200 mm - semi-rigid aluminum duct, dia. 200 mm.

This must have a minimum classification of M1(fire class).

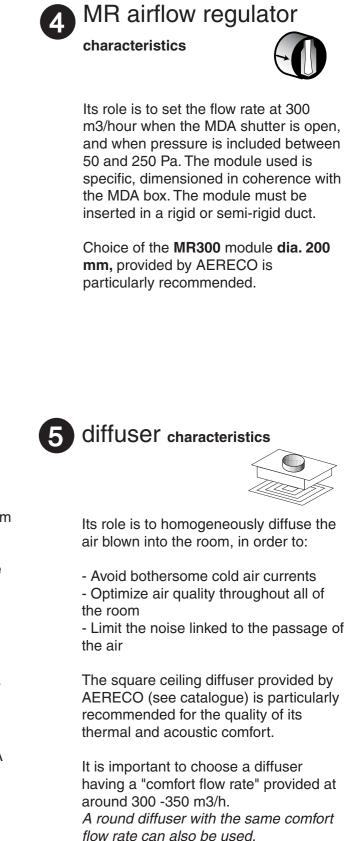
Between the MDA box and the diffuser:



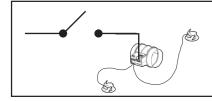
- acoustic shaft (indispensable) with length greater than or equal to 1.5 meters.

Its role is to soften the proper noise that may be produced by the MR airflow regulator and the MDA valve.





Requirements relative to wiring and power supply



A clearly indicated and accessible cut off system must be positioned near the valve. Each valve must be connected to the clock of the room ventilation system so that it is turned off and de-energized at least during the night.

Note



Identify and mark, and make the connections on the terminal boxes of the variable air volume box and the detectors as a function of the connections of the chosen version:

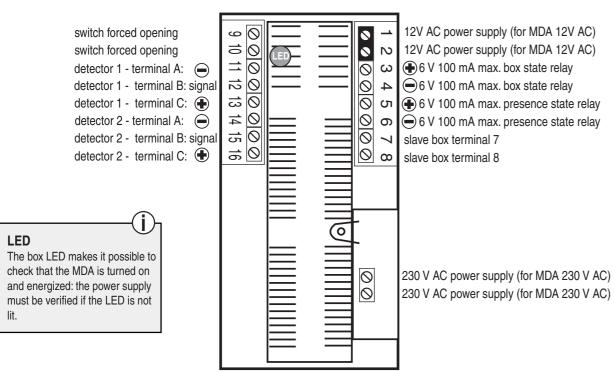


Any incorrect connection can lead to destruction of the management card and/or the detectors.

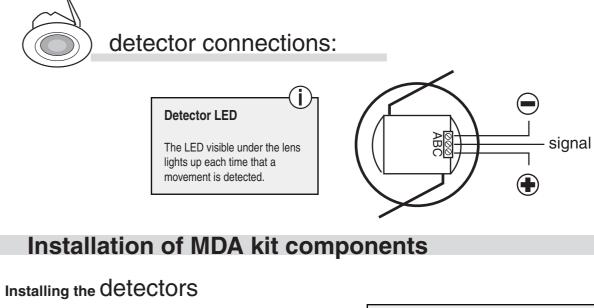
All of the wires used for the wiring, including the power supply of the 12 V AC and 230 V AC versions must be normalized and have a section of from 0.75 mm² to 1.5 mm².



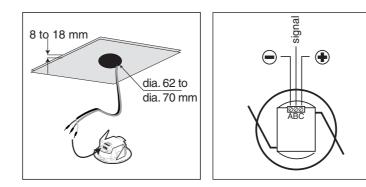
master" MDA box connections:



MDA terminal	Description	Characteristics	Action	
3	+ valve state relay	Output voltage 6 V DC, 100 mA minimum	Relay activated when the shutter is open.	
4	- valve state relay			
5	+ presence relay	Output voltage 6 V DC, 100 mA minimum	Relay activated when a movement is detected. The action is maintained for 5 to 6 min after the last detection.	
6	- presence relay			
9	Forced opening	Input to be short-circuited by a switch.	The shutter opens when terminals 9 and 10 are short-circuited. The shutter / box returns to automatic operation when the circuit is opened	
10	Forced opening			



Respect the locations determined in step 1.



When the hole has been drilled, pass the 2 power supply wires and the signal wire through it, and connect them to the detector.



Detector connection:

Never connect 2 detectors on the same terminals. This will irreversibly deteriorate the electric components.



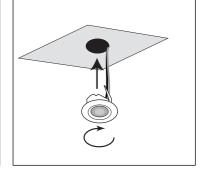
Installing the MDA box

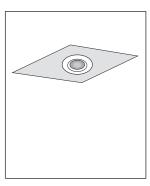
Positioning the MDA valve: To prevent any acoustic discomfort, the box should be installed as far as possible from the diffuser, or even, if possible, outside of the room. (shutter bearing noise: approximately 31 dB(A)).





The diffuser must be located in an area near to the 2 associated detectors.





Push the detector into the false ceiling by "screwing" it in. Be careful to not push the lens all the way into the false ceiling lentille.

Check that the detector is correctly in place.

