Operating Instructions ProMinent[®] ProMtrac Series Water Treatment Controller For Cooling Towers

Part No. PR/CO-IN-PH-TB

ProMtrac: Rev #1 - NA 5/5/06



Part No. PR/CO-IN-PH-TB

Two sets of operating instructions are required for the safe and correct operation of ProMinent[®] ProMtrac Water Treatment Controller For Cooling Towers:

Please completely read through these operating instructions first! Do not discard! The warranty shall be invalidated by damage caused by operating errors!

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ProMtrac

Water Treatment Controller For Cooling Towers

Measures Conductivity, pH, Temperature, Make-up Water Meter and Flowswitch

Controls the Bleed Solenoid, Inhibitor, Acid/Caustic and Biocide Pumps

Includes Conductivity-Temperature-Flowswitch and pH Sensors

Part No. PR/CO-IN-PH-TB

Publishing details:

Operating Instructions ProMinent[®] ProMtrac Series Cooling Tower Controllers

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Safety



Electrical Shock Hazard

Removing the lower enclosure cover with the controller plugged in, exposes the user to AC line voltages.

There are no user serviceable parts behind the upper enclosure cover: do not remove.



Cooling Tower Water Treatment Controllers operate 120VAC bleed solenoids & pumps and may pump hazardous, corrosive and toxic chemicals.

Opening the controller enclosure exposes user to the risk of electrical shock at power line voltages.

Understand fully the implications of the control setpoints, feed limits and alarms that you select. Harm to personnel and damage to equipment may result from mis-application.

Unplug or turn OFF the AC power to the controller if you have any concerns regarding safety or incorrect controller operation and notify supervisory staff.

YOUR CONTROLLER

Controllers are supplied with default bleed solenoid and inhibitor feed setpoints that will not be applicable to your cooling tower.

Select control modes, adjust setpoints and set biocide pump timing for your site and its water treatment program.

1. INSTALLATION Sample Piping 1.1

Controller includes Conductivity-Flowswitch & pH sensors with a ³/₄' PVC sensor header.

if you have not previously installed this type controller, read Appendix A: INSTALL for plumbing and wiring guidelines



recommended installation

CAUTION: Do not exceed 100psi on the sensor & pump tubing. Always close upstream isolation valves first.

1.2 Controller Enclosure

Remove the lower, controller enclosure cover. Hang the controller on a single #8-#10 screw located 60", 150cm. above the floor Install the bottom left & right mounting screws through the existing enclosure holes located behind the lower cover.



Although sensor cables and pump tubing may be extended, ease of servicing occurs when water treatment components are located in the same area.

Ensure that the lower enclosure cover is installed after terminating sensor and water meter wiring.

1.3 Backplane Option

ProMtrac controllers may be supplied with pumps, prewired & pre-plumbed on a backplate.

(requested blank page for backplate graphic & part#)



1.4 Conductivity-Flowswitch & pH Sensors

After installing the conductivity-flowswitch and pH sensors, open the sample piping downstream isolation valve, then the upstream valve.

Verify that the sensor entries seal, leak and drip free



Flowswitch Alternative: A dry contact set, closed when there is flow past the sensors may be used as an operating interlock in place of the flowswitch built into the conductivity sensor.

Disconnect the **BROWN Flow** wire and connect the alternative flowswitch to the **Flow** and adjacent **Ground** terminals.

1.5 Water Meter

Refer to manufacturer's recommendations on meter orientation and upstream and downstream piping. Extend meter cables with AWG22, 2 or 3 conductor.



Do not install meter cabling in the same conduit at AC power wiring.

1.6 Pumps & Bleed Solenoid

The controller supplies the AC power to the bleed solenoid and frequency control to the pumps. A controller relay switches power to the solenoid, fused at a maximum of 5 Amps. High speed, optically isolated switches control each pump's frequency.



Before plugging in the controller, connect the chemical pumps orange control cables to the controller



1.6 Pumps & Bleed Solenoid continued

START-UP BEFORE you plug-in pumps and bleed solenoid.

A: Plug-in the controller.

B: Set control modes for the bleed, acid-caustic and inhibitor and setpoints.

C: Set the volume feed limits on the inhibitor & acid-caustic pumps.

D: Verify that the sensors are reading correctly and set the alarms.

E: If you are using a water meter; force make-up and verify that meter is measuring the expected volume.

F: Verify that the flowswitch is working by valving OFF flow to the sample piping.

Detail on performing each of the previous START-UP follow in Section 2 of this manual

An overview of system operation is available in the **Yearly** section of 4.1 Maintenance.

Sidebars: At the bottom of many of the manual pages, provide detail or overview that would clutter the manual.

ACID-CAUSTIC: If the controller displays **Acid Pump** it's set to control acid feed. Refer to section 3.9 System for switching from **ACID** to **CAUSTIC** control modes.

Built-in HELP:

Current State: The Bleed Solenoid and each of the three pumps has it's own **Current State** LCD display which tell you why the control is either ON or OFF. For example: Why is the Bleed ON when the tower conductivity is less than the TurnOFF setpoint. The Bleed Solenoid **Current State** would tell you that a biocide Prebleed is occurring and count down the remaining Prebleed time.

Off Site HELP:

The **?123** numbers that occasionally appear at the end of the first line of the display reference on-line help that adds more explanation than could fit on a two line display. See Section 4.3 of this manual for help site links.

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UP & DOWN to view options

Move **RIGHT** to select next field when EDITing

ENTER to select an option & to execute EDITing

EXIT to escape option, info display or EDITing

Power ON display: Day of Week & current time

Press ENTER for Controller Diagnostic, Clock, System configure, US-Metric set.

Press ENTER to clear Alarms

Current Conductivity sensor value

Press ENTER for Conductivity Calibrate & Alarms

Solenoid ON or OFF and ON time today

Press ENTER for Bleed Setpoints, Bleed Mode, Test, End Prebleed or Lockout and Current State

Current pH sensor value

Press ENTER for pH Calibrate & Alarms

Acid or Caustic Pump ON or OFF and volume fed from midnight.

Press ENTER for Setpoints, Feed Mode, Volume Limit, Prime Pump, Pump Type and Current State

2. START-UP 2.1 Power-up Display & Keypad





2.1 Power-up Display & Keypad continued

Make-up Today 10450 G Inhibitor Pump 🚽 1.317 Gal ON Flowswitch 780.6min ON Biocide Day 5◀ 0.35 Gal OFF Option card display Thu 16:54:10 لۍ S/N: T041T0486 **Displayed if Option card installed** LAN IP 192.168.002.101 OR 4-20mA Output ◢ 15.4mA OR Alarm Relay **Closed**

Water meter measured volume from midnight

Press ENTER to Install, Select meter type, View year-to-date & days on-line

Inhibitor Pump ON or OFF and volume fed from midnight.

Press ENTER for Inhibitor Setpoints, Feed Mode, Volume Limit, Prime Pump, Pump Type and Current State.

Flowswitch ON or OFF and ON time today

Biocide Pump ON or OFF, volume fed today & Cycle Day

Press ENTER for Add, Edit & Delete Events, Prebleed, Lockout, Prime Pump, Pump Type, Cycle Days and Current State

If there is no option card installed you'll view the Day-Date power-up display

LAN –Browser, 'LB' Option Displays current IP – see Appendix F, 'LAN' for User Manual

4-20mA Output, '**CL**' Option Displays loop current – see Appendix D, '4-20mA OUTPUT' for User Manual

Alarm Relay, '**AR**' Option Displays relay state – see Appendix E, 'ALARM RELAY' for User Manual.

Sidebar: Volumes less than 100mL are displayed in mL so you can verify that a pump is feeding. Volumes greater than 100mL are displayed in Gallons or Liters with 3 decimal points of resolution. Again, so you can ensure the controller is metering chemical.

2.2 Bleed Mode: Conductivity Setpoints

The factory default is 'Bleed on Conductivity' Refer to 3.2 Bleed Controls to select one of three Bleed Modes

> Press UP or DOWN until you see 'Bleed Solenoid' & press ENTER

Press ENTER to view or adjust Setpoints

Displays current bleed setpoints, Varies with Bleed Mode

Press ENTER adjust Turn ON, or DOWN & ENTER for TurnOFF

Press UP or DOWN to adjust and RIGHT to move the cursor. Press EXIT to leave the Setpoints unchanged

Press ENTER, displays current setpoints.

If you make Turn ON less than TurnOFF, the setpoints will be switched.



Sidebar: The difference between Turn ON & TurnOFF, the 'deadband', is usually set to 10uS. If you are watching the tower conductivity as the sump float turns the make-up water ON & OFF, you'll observe the operational deadband exceeds 10uS.

Delays in starting and stopping the make-up due to sump float trip points, increase the operational deadband beyond the controller ON–OFF setpoints.

2.3 Inhibitor Feed Mode: Setpoints, Feed Limits

The factory default feed mode is 'Bleed & Feed' Refer to 3.6 Inhibitor Controls to select one of four Feed Modes Inhibitor Pump 🚽 Press UP or DOWN until you see 78.42 mL ON 'Inhibitor Pump' & press ENTER Setpoints Press ENTER to view or adjust Setpoints Feed Mode Displays current feed mode & setpoint, Bleed & Feed Whenever the Bleed Solenoid is ON; 3.25mL/minute ◀ the Inhibitor Pump will be feeding @ 3.25mL/minute. Press ENTER adjust the feed rate, Edit & Enter 3.05mL/minute→\$ Press UP or DOWN to adjust and RIGHT then to move the cursor. Press EXIT to leave the Setpoint unchanged Bleed & Feed 3.05mL/minute ◀ Press ENTER, displays current setpoint, 3.05 mL/minute.

Sidebar: Bleed & Feed is the most common but usually not the best way to feed inhibitor.

If you are not bleed limited, use Bleed then Feed mode to reduce inhibitor use.

If you are using a make-up water meter to control inhibitor feed, the controller will delay feeding when the bleed valve is ON to avoid pumping inhibitor down the drain.

If you request a feed rate greater than the installed pump capacity, the controller sets the rate to the pump maximum & displays an error message.

2.3 Inhibitor Feed Mode: Setpoints, Feed Limits continued

ON

Inhibitor Pump 🚽

Feed Limit

Prime Pump

.50Gal

Edit & Enter

02.25Gal

2.25Gal

Feed Limit ?157

then

Feed Limit ?157

0.456 Gal

The Inhibitor feed limit turns OFF the inhibitor pump to prevent overfeeding. The factory default feed limit 0.5 Gallons/day.

> Press UP or DOWN until you see 'Inhibitor Pump' & press ENTER.

Press UP or DOWN until Feed Limit. Press ENTER to view or adjust daily volume.

Displays the daily feed volume limit, **?157** indexes more on-line explanation.

Press ENTER to adjust daily feed Limit,

Press UP-DOWN to adjust and RIGHT to move the cursor. Press EXIT to leave the Feed Limit unchanged

Press ENTER, displays the current daily limit, 2.25 Gallons/day



If you are using this type of water treatment control for the first time, the language and application of some of the controller options and settings requires more detail than a 2 line display can deliver.



2.4 Acid-Caustic: Setpoints, Feed Limit

The factory default 'Acid Pump' & 'pH Control' Refer to 3.4 Acid-Caustic Controls to select one of the two Control Modes

> If you have selected 'Caustic', then 'Caustic Pump' will be displayed. Refer to section 3.9 System-Alarms.

Press UP or DOWN until you see 'Acid Pump'. The pump is OFF & has fed 1.218 Gallons since midnight

Press ENTER. Press ENTER to view or adjust Setpoints.

Displays current pump operating setpoints. Pump is 100% ON when the pH is above 8.00 pH and OFF when the pH is below 7.5 pH.

> As the pH increases from 7.5 to 8.0, the feed rate increases from zero strokes/minute to the pump maximum strokes/minute.

> > Press ENTER adjust 100% ON, or DOWN & ENTER for TurnOFF

Press UP or DOWN to adjust and RIGHT to move the cursor. Press EXIT to leave the Setpoints unchanged

Press ENTER, displays current setpoints.

If you make 100% ON less than TurnOFF, the setpoints will be switched



Sidebar: Acid control setpoints are usually set by measuring or estimating the pH at the target cycles of concentration.

The Acid-Caustic pump may never turn OFF if the hydraulics of the site and its water chemistry require a continuous acid or caustic feed .

If make-up water alkalinity changes, the volume of acid required to maintain the setpoint pH will also change.

2.4 Acid-Caustic: Setpoints, Feed Limit continued

OFF

Acid Pump

Feed Limit

Prime Pump

1.50Gal

2.50Gal

Edit & Enter 2.50Gal

Feed Limit ?244

then •

Feed Limit ?244

1.412 Gal

The Feed Limit turns OFF the Acid-Caustic pump to prevent overfeeding. The factory default fed limit is 0.5 Gallons.

Press UP or DOWN until you see 'Acid Pump' or 'Caustic Pump' & press ENTER.

Press DOWN until Feed Limit. Press ENTER to view or adjust Feed Limit.

Displays the current feed limit volume, **?244** indexes more explanation @ www.2eZnet.com

Press ENTER adjust Feed Limit,

Press UP-DOWN to adjust and RIGHT to move the cursor. Press EXIT to leave the Feed Limit unchanged

Press ENTER, displays the current feed limit, 2.5 Gallons.

Sidebar: The pH must operate at less than the 100%ON setpoint before the Feed Limit volume is exceeded.

Feed Limit prevents acid-caustic overfeeding and resulting corrosion if the pH sensor fouls or fails. Acid-Caustic controlled by 'Meter Control' will turn OFF if any one feed cycle exceeds the Feed Limit volume.

Pumps operating at less than the rated SPM do not trip the Feed Limit.

The Limit Volume is typically set to 125% to 150% of the longest acid pump run time. Usually the longest run time at 100%ON occurs under highest cooling load.

Note:

The Acid feed limit restarts <u>every time the pump operate at 100%</u> & does not reset at midnight unless the users sets the Reset @ Midnite option. Refer to Section 3.9

Exceeding the feed limit volume may indicate problems with pH sensor or acid feed.



2.5 Verify Conductivity & pH Sensors

2.5 Verify Conductivity & pH Sensors continued

Open the downstream, then the upstream sample line isolation valves, immersing the conductivity & pH sensors

Press UP or DOWN until you see pH Sensor. Sample the tower water & verify that the displayed pH matches the measured pH.

Adjust the displayed pH by pressing ENTER twice.

Press UP or DOWN to adjust and RIGHT to move the cursor. Press EXIT to leave pH unchanged.

You'll see this screen if the sensor is fouled, miswired, not immersed or you keyed incorrectly. Press ENTER to ignore or EXIT to return to Factory Default.

?211 indexes more explanation at the support site.

Displays the current, calibrated pH

Sidebar: pH's in cooling towers typically vary from 7.0 to 10.0 with acid feed setpoints typically in the 8.0pH range.

The actual setpoints used in your tower will depend on both the make-up chemistry and the water treatment program.

Acid feed setpoints are provided by your water treatment vendor.



Calibrate pH

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ProMtrac: Water Treatment Controller

2.6 Check Flowswitch & Install Water Meter

Open the downstream, then the upstream sample line isolation valves, immersing the conductivity sensor. Note: The thermal flowswitch requires a maximum of 30 seconds to respond to the change from NO-Flow to Flow

Press UP or DOWN until you see Flowswitch. Displays ON or OFF and the total minutes ON from midnight.

NOTE: An OFF flowswitch stops all pumps and the bleed solenoid. The flowswitch can be bypassed by jumpering the Flow terminal to the adjacent ground terminal.

The factory default water meter is a 100 Gallons/contact contact head meter

Press UP - DOWN until you see Make-up Today. Displays make-up volume from midnight.

Press ENTER twice to view or change meter type.

Key ENTER to view or change the gallons/contact. Metric users will view volumes in 'L'iters & L/Contact

Press UP-DOWN to adjust and RIGHT to move the cursor. Press EXIT to leave Gallons/contact unchanged.

ENTER or EXIT displays the current meter type.





2.6 Check Flowswitch & Install Water Meter continued



Sidebar: Force make-up by either opening the bleed solenoid bypass or lowering the Bleed Setpoints.

Verify that the make-up meter displays an increasing volume as the float opens the make-up line. Close the bypass or reset Bleed Setpoints after verifying the meter.

WARNING: Verify paddlewheel meters immediately and disconnect if not verified. Mis-wired paddlewheel meters will fail the water meter Hall Effect sensor.

2.7 Plug-in Pumps and Bleed Solenoid

Sections 2.1 to 2.6 adjust setpoints and verify sensors. We're now ready for the bleed solenoid and each chemical pump, verifying each one as it's plugged in.

Remove the lower access panel on the controller enclosure.

Plug the bleed solenoid into the controller sidewall plug. Press UP or DOWN to view Bleed Solenoid.

> If ON, verify that the green **BS** light on the right side of the enclosure is ON.

Verify that the bleed solenoid is open and that tower water is going to drain.

If OFF, press ENTER & DOWN twice to Test Bleed. Press ENTER and the Bleed & **BS** light will turn ON for 5 minutes

Set the Inhibitor pump frequency control to External and Stroke control to 100%

Plug in the inhibitor pump. Press UP or DOWN to view Inhibitor Pump.

If ON, verify that the green **P1** light on the right side of the enclosure is flashing.

Verify that the pump is stroking, primed and feeding inhibitor.

If OFF, press ENTER & DOWN to Prime Pump.

Press ENTER and the Inhibitor Pump & **P1** light will flash for 5 minutes at the current mL/minute setpoint.



Inhibitor Pump



Sidebar: The Bleed Solenoid and Pumps will not turn ON unless the Flowswitch is ON. The BS,P1,P2 & P3 lights will not turn ON unless the Flowswitch is ON.

Inhibitor pumps set to 'Bleed then Feed' or 'Feed on Volume' modes will not feed if the Bleed Solenoid is ON. Feed starts as soon as Bleed ends.

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Prime Pumps.

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2.7 Plug-in Pumps and Bleed Solenoid continued

Set the Acid-Caustic pump frequency control to External and Stroke control to 100%

Plug in the Acid-Caustic pump. Press UP or DOWN to view 'Acid Pump' or 'Caustic Pump'.

> If ON, verify that the green **P2** light on the right side of the enclosure is flashing.

Verify that the pump is stroking, primed and feeding.

If OFF, press ENTER & DOWN to Prime Pump.

Press ENTER and the Acid-Caustic Pump & P2 light will turn ON for 5 minutes at the maximum stroke rate.

See Section 3.6 Biocide Events, to set biotiming

Set the Biocide pump frequency control to External and Stroke to 100% Plug in the Biocide pump.

Press UP or DOWN to view Biocide.

If ON, verify that the green **P3** light on the right side on the enclosure is flashing.

Verify that the pump is stroking, primed and feeding biocide.

If OFF, press ENTER & UP 4 times to Prime Pump.

Press ENTER and the Biocide pump & P3 light will turn ON for 5 minutes at maximum stroke rate.

Sidebar: The Bleed Solenoid and Pumps will not turn ON unless the Flowswitch is ON.

Priming the Biocide pump does not cause a bleed solenoid Prebleed or Lockout.

Press ENTER at 'Alarms' and ENTER at 'Clear Alarms' to end Test Bleed and/or

Reinstall the lower access panel on the controller enclosure

Acid or Caustic Pump



Biocide Pump



Verify that the controls work in the way that you expect for this site.

Watch the Conductivity increase as the tower operates.

The Bleed Solenoid will turn ON as the conductivity exceeds the Turn ON setpoint.

As the tower makes up, the Conductivity will fall below the TurnOFF setpoint and the Bleed Solenoid will turn OFF.

Verifying a Bleed controlled by a Make-up Meter or Percentage time differs.

If the Inhibitor feed mode is set to 'Bleed & Feed', the Inhibitor Pump will turn ON when the Bleed turns ON.

The Inhibitor pump stroke rate will vary with feed mode and setpoint. Inhibitor controlled by the water meter and Bleed-then-Feed mode feed at the maximum stroke rate.

If the Inhibitor feed mode is set 'Bleed then Feed' the Inhibitor Pump will always be OFF when the Bleed is ON; turning ON as soon as the bleed turns OFF.

If the inhibitor pump is set to 'Feed on Volume', the inhibitor pump will turn ON after measuring Make-up.

If the Bleed is ON, the Inhibitor Pump will wait until the Bleed turns OFF before turning ON.

2.8 Check Controls





Inhibitor Pump 🚽

ON

86.312 mL

Sidebar: The Bleed Solenoid and Pumps will not turn ON unless the Flowswitch is ON. The Inhibitor Pump turns OFF if the daily volume limit is exceeded. Increase the Daily Limit to allow the Inhibitor pump to turn ON.

Bleed Solenoids may turn OFF if Biocide is set to Prebleed and a timed event is scheduled. Bleed Solenoids may not turn ON if Biocide is set to Lockout and a timed event has started.

2.8 Check Controls continued

Watch the pH increase as the tower operates, evaporates cooling water and increases alkalinity.

An Acid Pump will be ON if the pH is greater than the TurnOFF setpoint.

A Caustic Pump will be ON if the pH is greater than the TurnOFF setpoint

As the pH changes the Pump feed rate will vary.

Verifying a pH controlled by 'Feed on Volume', water meter mode differs, with the Acid or Caustic operating at maximum SPM after make-up volume is measured.



Sidebar: There is a delay between the time the acid pump turns ON and the pH sensor measures the effect as low pH water travels through the piping, basin and back to the recirculation Pump. A similar delay occurs when the acid pump turns OFF.

These two delays increase the control deadband. Although the Setpoints are 8.00 & 7.5, the actual tower pH may vary from 7.4 to 8.1 due to piping transit delays.

The Acid or Caustic Pump turns OFF if the Feed Limit volume is exceeded. Press ENTER @ 'Alarms' & 'Clear Alarms' to reset. OR ENTER when viewing the Acid/Caustic Pump 'Current State' display.

2.8 Check Controls continued

Press UP or DOWN to view the **Biocide**, the **Bleed Solenoid** and the value of the **Conductivity** sensor

If you have not set a Biocide Prebleed or Lockout, The Biocide pump will turn ON for the preset volume on the selected Day#

Prebleed time starts at the time set for the event & ends after the Prebleed time OR when the conductivity target is met.

Lockout time starts after the biocide volume has been fed, turning OFF the Bleed

During Prebleed watch the Bleed Solenoid & Conductivity. During Lockout, watch the Bleed Solenoid 'Current State'

Press ENTER & DOWN @ Bleed Solenoid for Prebleed and/or Lockout End options.

Biocide Pump & Bleed Valve - Conductivity		
Biocid OFF	e Day 4 ↓ 2.012 Gal	
Bleed ON	Solenoid ↓ 204.2min	
Conduc	tivity 🚽 415 us	

Sidebar: If you set the Prebleed conductivity below the make-up conductivity, then you will always prebleed for all of the prebleed time.

If you require a long Lockout, feed during low tower load to prevent over-cycling the tower.

Do not set Biocide start time before the building automation system turns ON the tower recirculating pump. Feed will be delayed until the controller flowswitch turns ON.

Non-Oxidizing biocides may require a longer 'kill time' than an oxidizing biocide and therefore a longer 'Lockout'

3. OPERATION 3.1 Conductivity Sensor

Sensor calibration and temperature verify is detailed in Section 2.4 Verify Conductivity Sensor	Alarms
Press UP or DOWN until you see Conductivity.	Conductivity ↓ 1425 uS
	+
Press ENTER & then DOWN to Alarms.	Calibrate ↓ Alarms ↓
Press ENTER to view current alarms or adjust	Alarms ↓ Calibrate ↓
Press ENTER to adjust the High Alarm or DOWN & ENTER to adjust the Low Alarm	High 1600uS ↔ Low 1200uS ↔
	—
Press UP-DOWN to adjust and RIGHT to move the cursor. Press EXIT to leave Alarm unchanged.	Edit & ENTER High 1550us →\$
ENTER undates the alarms & displays the	then 🖊
current High & Low Alarms.	High 1550us ↓ Low 1200us ↓
Conductivity Alarms display on the 'Alarms' display and reset automatically.	

'Clear Alarms' does not reset a conductivity alarm above the High or less than the Low Alarm level.

Sidebar: Conductivity alarms may occur when the tower shuts down and drains the sample line or when a Biocide event Prebleed, lowers the conductivity.

When the measured conductivity is between the High & Low alarms, the Conductivity alarm is automatically reset.

3.2 Bleed Controls

For conductivity control setpoints Section 2.2 Bleed Mode: Conductivity Setpoints	
Press UP or DOWN until you see Bleed Solenoid.	Bleed Solenoid ↓ ON 564.2min
Displays ON or OFF and ON time from midnight.	(
Press ENTER to view or adjust Setpoints. Setpoints vary with selected Bleed Mode.	Setpoints ↓ Bleed Mode ↓
	4
Press ENTER view current mode or to select from Conductivity Control, Percentage Time OR Meter Control.	Bleed Mode ← Test Bleed ↓
Press ENTER @ Test Bleed to turn ON bleed solenoid for 5 minutes. 'Alarms'-'Clear Alarms' ends the Test.	Test Bleed ← End Prebleed ↓
Press ENTER @ End Prebleed to a start Biocide Event on a prebleeding Bleed Solenoid.	End Prebleed ↔ End Lockout ↔
Press ENTER @ End Lockout to return to normal Bleed Solenoid control.	End Lockout ← Current State ←
	4
Press ENTER @ Current State to view control status. Display varies with Bleed Mode	Current State ↔ Setpoints ↔

Sidebar: Test Bleed will not turn ON the solenoid if the flowswitch is OFF.

End Prebleed & End Lockout have no effect if the Bleed Solenoid is not Prebleeding or Locked Out.

3.2 Bleed Controls continued



Sidebar: 'Meter Control' mode is used where sensor fouling from silica or organics continuously fouls the conductivity sensor.

'Percentage Time' mode is used short term to bleed while replacing a sensor or installing a water meter.

3.2 Bleed Controls continued



HELP: ?121,122 & **?123** and other help numbers display wherever more explanation is available online.

ON ENTER=Stop ends the current feed cycle or %Time ON period.

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Sensor calibration is detailed in Section 2.5 Verify Conductivity & pH Sensors

Press UP or DOWN until you see pH Sensor.

Press ENTER & then DOWN to Alarms.

Press ENTER to view current alarms or adjust

Press ENTER to adjust the High Alarm or DOWN & ENTER to adjust the Low Alarm

Press UP-DOWN to adjust and RIGHT to move the cursor. Press EXIT to leave Alarm unchanged.

ENTER updates the alarms & displays the current High & Low Alarms.

pH Alarms display on the 'Alarms' display and resets automatically.

'Clear Alarms' does not reset a pH alarm above the High or less than the Low Alarm level.

High alarms occur on a failure to feed acid or sensor fault. Low alarms occur on an acid overfeed or sensor fault.

Sidebar: pH alarms may occur when the tower shuts down and drains the sample line or when a pH sensor fouls. Scaled pH sensors can be cleaned with HCI. Immerse until the fizzing stops. Organically fouled sensors may be cleaned with alcohol and soft brush.

Caution: pH sensors will not measure correctly unless the GREEN solution ground wire on the bottom of the sensor entry 'T' is connected to a controller ground terminal.



3.3 pH Sensor

For pH Control setpoints & Pump Feed Limit see Section 2.4 Acid: Setpoints, Feed Limit

Acid or Caustic Pump Control Modes Press ENTER then DOWN @ Acid or Caustic Pump

Press ENTER @ Feed Mode to view current mode and to select a new mode

Most cooling towers operate with pH Control. An Acid Pump turns ON at TurnOFF pH setpoint, increasing the feed rate to the pump maximum SPM.

Feed on Volume turns ON the Pump after measuring a user set make-up volume, feeding the setpoint ppm of Acid or Caustic. It's a mode that may be used to bypass a pH sensor

NOTE: If you change the Feed Mode, press UP to Setpoints & ENTER to adjust for the new Feed Mode.

Current State of Acid Pump Control

The Current State changes with the selected Feed Mode Press ENTER then UP @ Acid Pump or Caustic Pump.

Press ENTER @ Current State

If the pump is OFF, displays Turn ON setpoint, 8.00 & the current pH, 7.48 If the pump is ON, displays the TurnOFF setpoint, 7.50 & the current feed rate 0 to 100%.

If acid pump is ON, displays the owed volume Owed volume counts down to zero & the pump turns OFF. ENTER ends current feed.

> If OFF, displays volume @ to turn ON, 9800, & current meter volume, 9700 **?241**& **?243** Help numbers display wherever more explanation is available online.

3.4 Acid-Caustic Controls





Mode = pH Control

Owes 41.25mL?243 ON ENTER = stop

Mode = Volume Control - ON

On@ 9800 G ?243 OFF 9700 G

Mode = Volume Control - OFF

Meter type selection & installation detailed in Section 2.6 Check Flowswitch & Install Water Meter Make-up Today ◄ Press UP or DOWN until you see 'Make-up Today' 38200 G & press ENTER. Press ENTER to view current type or to select Meter Type Contact Head or Paddlewheel water meter. Year-to-Date Year-to-Date Key DOWN & ENTER for volume this year. Press ENTER for current volume. Days Online Days Online Key DOWN & ENTER for days on-line this year Zero Meter? Press ENTER for current days. Key ENTER to reset Year-to-Date, Days Online Zero Meter? and Make-up Today to zero. Meter Type Warning: Cannot Undo Volume this year to date. Year-to-Date?192 Displays in 'L'iters if metric selected. 765200 G (Press ENTER at Year-to-Date to view) Days controller installed and operating this year. Days Online ?193 Does not count the days that controller power is OFF. 215 (Press ENTER at Days Online to view) Press EXIT to return to previous display

Sidebar: Year-to-Date volume divided by Days Online is average usage, a figure of merit for a tower tonnage.

HELP: ?192 & **?193** and other help numbers display wherever more explanation is available online.

3.5 Make-up Meter

3.6 Inhibitor Controls



Sidebar: Prime Pump will not turn ON the Pump if the flowswitch is OFF.

Inhibitor pumps set to 'Bleed then Feed' or 'Feed on Volume' modes will not feed if the Bleed Solenoid is ON. Feed starts as soon as Bleed ends.

Pump Type is seldom changed but mL/stroke may be adjusted to increase feed accuracy.

3.6 Inhibitor Controls continued



Sidebar: 'Bleed & Feed' is used on bleed limited towers where the bleed solenoid is ON for more than 50% of the time.

'Bleed then' Feed is used on towers which don't have a make-up water meter; typically reducing inhibitor usage over 'Bleed & Feed' since you are not pumping inhibitor with the Bleed ON.

'Base Feed' is used during start-up or when the tower is not loaded.

'Feed on Volume' is usually the most accurate & reliable way to feed for towers which have a make-up meter. It's also the easiest to setup since the setpoint is in ppm.
3.6 Inhibitor Controls continued



Sidebar: Bleed & Feed feeds at the user set rates while the Bleed Solenoid is ON
Bleed then Feed feeds the user set mL for every minute of Bleed ON time after the Bleed turns OFF at maximum stroke rate.
Feed on Volume feeds after the Bleed turns OFF at maximum stroke rate.
'ON ENTER=Stop' zeroes the owed volume in Bleed then Feed & Feed on Volume modes.

HELP: ?150,?154,?155 & ?156 and other help numbers display wherever more explanation is available on-line

If a make-up water meter is installed and cabled to the controller, the Inhibitor pump can use a 'ppm' setpoint.

Press ENTER @ Inhibitor Pump

Press ENTER @ Setpoints.

If the Feed Mode has been set to 'Feed on Volume' 'Measure' and 'Feed' setpoints will be displayed.

'Measure' refers to the make-up water meter volume. 'Feed' is the ppm setpoint.

In this example, the controller feeds 0.0075 Gallons of inhibitor every 100 Gallons of male-up.

You can adjust both the Measure & ppm setpoints. In this example, the ppm setpoint is increased from 75 ppm to 120 ppm

Use the RIGHT key to select the digit you are adjusting with the UP & DOWN keys.

3.6.1 Inhibitor Controls ppm Feed Controls



Sidebar: Maintaining the required inhibitor ppm in the cooling tower using Bleed & Feed or Bleed then Feed modes requires more expertise to configure & usually a few adjustments.

Don't worry about making the Measure setpoint some multiple of the water meter gallons/contact, the controller will do the math.

In this example the water meter could be a 10 Gallons/contact type or a paddlewheel type with a 'K' factor of 168. In both cases the controller does the math and correctly meters to maintain the setpoint ppm.

Inhibitors are blended in varying concentrations with effective scale or corrosion control specified at a ppm concentration of inhibitor.

If the tower currently has zero ppm inhibitor, estimate the total amount of water in the tower & piping and pump enough inhibitor to get to the target inhibitor ppm.



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3.7 Biocide Events continued



3.7 Biocide Events continued



Sidebar: Events are re-sequenced by Day & Time whenever you Edit Events or Add Events. Keying UP in Edit Events displays the event sequence from Day 1 to Day 28.

> Day 1 is always Sunday for 28 and 7 Day Cycles. The range of Day numbers changes as the Cycle Days changes from 1..28, 1..7 or 1.

If you change Cycle Days, all events are deleted.

3.7 Biocide Events continued



Biocide 'Prebleed'

Sidebar: Prebleeding turns on the bleed solenoid before each biocide event to lower the tower conductivity. Prebleeding limits bleed and sewering of the biocide during the 'kill time'

Biocides are usually fed during tower low thermal load so Prebleeding may not be required.

Prebleeding is also used to prevent overcycling during the Lockout period when the bleed is OFF.



Sidebar: Lockout prevents the bleed solenoid from turning ON during the biocide 'kill time' and sewering the biocide.

Lockout is usually used with Prebleed to prevent tower overcycling during the Lockout period.

Non-Oxidizing biocides typically use a 28 or 7 Day cycle. Oxidizing biocides typically use a 7 or 1 day cycle.



Sidebar: Bleed Solenoid Prebleeding starts when an event is scheduled.

Biocide pump turns ON after Prebleed time ends.

Bleed Solenoid Lockout period starts when the biocide pump turns ON.

HELP: ?170 and other help numbers display wherever more explanation is available at online.

Viewing the current Pump Type, Stroke Volume and **Maximum Strokes/minute** Press ENTER at the Inhibitor Pump, Acid or Caustic Pump or Pump Type Biocide display and then UP two times Current State until you view Pump Type. Prominent 1001 🚽 Press ENTER to view the current Pump Type In this example it's a Prominent 1001. .190mL/stroke Press ENTER to change the Pump Type. .190mL/stroke Press DOWN to the current ml/stroke setting. 180 Rated SPM Press ENTER to modify the mL/stroke. Press DOWN to the view the maximum strokes 180 Rated SPM per minute for the current pump. Prominent 1001 If the Pump Type is 'Other Type' you can press ENTER to set the maximum SPM. Modifying the default mL/stroke Pump Type .Press ENTER at 'Pump Type' then DOWN Current State to the current mL/stroke display. & .190mL/stroke ◀ 180 Rated SPM Press ENTER to modify the mL/stroke value. Press RIGHT to place the underline Edit & ENTER where you wish to adjust. .162mL/stroke → Press UP – DOWN to adjust or EXIT to make no changes. then This example changes the mL/stroke from 0.19 to 0.162 Prominent 1001 ◀ The controller blocks mL/stroke settings >+25% & <-70% of .162mL/stroke the factory default to prevent accidental under or over feeds.

Sidebar: If you require more accuracy then the default mL/stoke setting, 'Prime' for one minute from a graduated cylinder and correct the current mL/stroke for the measured volume at the feed stroke rate.

3.8 Selecting a Pump Type

3.8 Selecting a Pump Type continued

Changing the Pump Type



Sidebar: Prominent pumps cannot be over-stroked. If you try to control over the rated SPM, you get the rated SPM.

'Other Type' pumps may stall if you set the Maximum SPM greater than the rated value for the pump.

The frequency control works like a 'dry contact' set which switches ON/OFF to frequency control the pump. At 400 SPM, the controller contacts will be closed for 75mS. At 1SPM the contacts will be closed for 30 seconds.

Whenever the frequency control contacts are closed the green monitoring LED will be ON. Although the actual contacts are electronic, you can think of them as a contact set, since they work with any polarity of control signal.

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ProMtrac: Water Treatment Controller



Sidebar: Prominent pumps cannot be over-stroked. If you try to control over the rated SPM, you get the rated SPM.

'Other Type' pumps may stall if you set the Maximum SPM greater than the rated value for the pump.

The controller checks the feed setpoints when you change the mL/stroke or Maximum SPM, modifying setpoints if necessary. If the new mL/stroke or Maximum SPM causes a feed rate to be limited, an error message is displayed.

3.9 System- Alarms



Sidebar: WARNING Midnight Acid-Caustic Feed Limit reset: The default does not reset the feed limit at midnight. If you reset every midnight, you will feed the limit volume every day which may damage site structures. Feed Limit alarms indicate that corrective action is required.

The first alarm to trip will display or 'none' if no alarms

Press ENTER to Clear Alarms. Clearing alarms sets pump owed volumes & solenoid owed times to zero.

Press UP - DOWN until you see Alarms

Sensor Alarms, 'Out-of-Calibration' and System Alarms auto-clear when the fault is corrected

Sidebar

Only the highest priority alarm displays to direct maintenance action to the most critical fault. When you correct the cause of the highest priority alarm, a lower priority alarm will display.

Alarms are displayed in the following priority:

- 1. pH sensor
- 2. Conductivity sensor
- 3. Acid-Caustic Pump volume feed limit exceeded.
- 4. Inhibitor pump volume feed limit exceeded.
- 5. Temperature sensor fault.
- 6. Turbine meter & 4-20mA power thermally fused.
- 7. Internal power supply fault
- 8. Internal clock fault.

ProMtrac: Water Treatment Controller

Alarms



3.9 System- Alarms

continued



Sidebar: System: Current State verifies the controller operation & alerts you to wiring problems with conductivity temperature, paddlewheel water meters and controller powered 4-20mA current loops.

System: Adjust Clock Adjust Clock Press UP - DOWN until you see Day & Time Stop Inhibitor Press ENTER & DOWN to Adjust Clock. Press ENTER to view or adjust current Date & Time. DD/MM/YY HH:MM Press EXIT to leave changed 23/03/06 15:03→ or RIGHT to move the underline. Press UP – DOWN to EDIT. then Today is After ENTER, press UP-DOWN to select day of the week. Tue ŧ then Day of the week is important for Biocide events which use Sunday as Day 1. Tue 15:03:31 له S/N P044CF999 System: Stop Inhibitor Stop Inhibitor ◄┛ Press UP - DOWN until you see Day & Time Select Units Press ENTER & DOWN to Stop Inhibitor. Press ENTER to view or adjust current No Bioblock Inhibitor feed sequence. Biofeed Blocks 'No Bioblock' is the Factory Default. 'Biofeed Blocks' stops the Inhibitor Pump whenever the Biofeed Blocks Biocide pump is ON. No Bioblock

Sidebar: Sites where Biocides are fed into the same sample-feed piping as the Inhibitor may cause jelling or inhibitor degradation.

Blocking the inhibitor pump prevents product mixing in the sample-feed piping during Biocide feed events.

3.9 System- Alarms

continued



3.9 System- Alarms continued





System: Select Units

Press UP or DOWN until you see Day & Time Press ENTER and then DOWN three times to Select Units

Press ENTER to view or adjust current Select Units.

Press EXIT to leave changed or DOWN to change.

Key ENTER to: Set to U.S. units, degrees Fahrenheit & Gallons or Set to Metric, degrees Centigrade & Liters

System: Adjust Temperature

Press UP - DOWN until you see Day & Time Press ENTER twice to adjust Temperature

Press UP – DOWN to EDIT or RIGHT to move the underline Press EXIT to leave changed or ENTER to change the temperature

A Temperature displaying Fault cannot be adjusted.

Temperature cannot be adjusted more than +/-18F or +-/10C from the factory default. Press EXIT on this message to return to Temperature factory default setting.

Sidebar: Select Units changes volume fed, make-up meter units, year-to-date units and volume per contact units.

Temperature compensation of conductivity, switches automatically between C & F as does the System:Current State display of temperature.

NOTE: If you adjust the Temperature, you'll need to re-calibrate conductivity

3.10 Password



Sidebar: When you first select Password ON, the default password is 123.

Whenever you **Enter Password** the controller displays the default password. If you have not changed the default password, press ENTER to log in.

3.10 Password continued



Sidebar: If your controller is password protected. Select **Edit Password** and change the password from the '**123**' factory default.

Passwords may be from 1 to 6 numbers. Leading zeros are ignored.

If you forget your password, you'll require the controller serial number to get a **Reset Password**. The controller password is '**123**' after you key in the **Reset Password**.

4. MAINTENANCE 4.1 Guidelines

Modify the maintenance guidelines to reflect both the site priorities and the site water treatment program. Guidelines are for controller function only. Water treatment program maintenance

requirements are provided by the site water treatment provider.

Frequency	Activity	Method
Daily	Check for Alarms.	Identify and correct the cause of alarms on sensors and pumps. Make-up water or Pump rate & stroke may have changed. Higher temperatures may be increasing inhibitor daily volume. Debris may have partially blocked the bleed line.
		A high conductivity may indicate a blocked or failed bleed solenoid. A low conductivity may indicate an overflowing tower basin or a scheduled Prebleed before a biocide feed.
	Scan Sensors, Make-up Meter & Flowswitch	A high pH may be due to a loss of prime, no acid or a pump turned OFF on exceeding the feed limit. A low pH may indicate a siphoning pump or a failed pH sensor.
		If there's a make-up meter, you'd expect daily volume to increase with temperature. High make-up may indicate a stuck make-up float. No make-up may indicate a valved-off or faulted meter & a cause of low run time on the inhibitor pump.
		If the tower recirculation pump is ON, verify that the Flowswitch shows ON.
	Note ON time for Solenoids & Volume fed for Pumps	If you check at the same time every day you would expect the bleed solenoid ON time & Inhibitor volume fed to vary only with temperature. No Bleed solenoid ON time may indicate a fouled conductivity sensor.
		Typical cooling towers bleed no more than 40% of the time and feed 5-10% of the time. At noon you'd expect to see 100 to 200 minutes of bleed & 40-50% of the daily inhibitor volume.
		If this morning was a biocide feed day, verify that the Biocide daily volume shows the feed event volume.

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Frequency	Activity	Method
Weekly	Verify Conductivity	Sample the tower water conductivity. Verify controller matches the sample +/-25uS Conductivity sensors should not drift or require cleaning.
		Scaling sensors may indicate a restricted bleed, varying make-up hardness, incorrect setpoints or water treatment program.
		Fouled sensors may indicate organic, biofilms, oils or silica. Depending on the type of foulant, a change in program or a switch in the bleed control method may be required.
	Verify pH	Verify controller pH matches sampled pH +/-0.1pH. If the conductivity sensor is fouling, usually the pH sensor also fouls.
	Note Make-up Volume	Weekly water usage indicates both average tower load and maximum daily temperature. High water usage may result from a change in controller setpoints or a leak or overflow in the cooling water system.
	Verify Flowswitch	Close the upstream sample line isolation valve then the downstream valve wait 30 seconds & verify that the Flowswitch displays OFF.
	'Y' Strainer Filter	If the sample line has a 'Y' strainer, clean the filter to prevent an unplanned 'no flow' outage. Note that 'Y' strainers are not required when using the controller's non-mechanical flowswitch.
	System Check	Open the downstream, then the upstream valve and verify that the Flowswitch displays ON.
		Visually inspect sample-injection piping for leaking fittings, feed injection points and sensor entries.

Sidebar: Maintenance Guidelines for water treatment are set by the chemical treatment program vendor.

Frequency	Activity	Method
Yearly	pH Sensor	The service life of a pH sensor is reduced by extreme temperature swings and frequent removal for calibration-cleaning. Incorrect sample line isolation valve sequencing stresses the sensor seal & shortens sensor life. Replace the pH sensor annually.
	Calibrate Conductivity Tester	Verify the conductivity tester annually with a calibration solution using a solution that's as close as possible to the controller conductivity setpoints. Replace outdated conductivity calibration solutions.
	Replace pH test solutions. Verify pH tester	If you are using pH calibration solutions, replace outdated solutions. If you are using a pH tester, re- calibrate it using a test solution
	Observe a Bleed Control Cycle	Observe as the tower cycles up and the conductivity exceeds the Turn ON setpoint. Observe the unobstructed flow from the bleed line, if it's visible.
		Note the conductivity when the float opens the make- up line. Verify that the bleed solenoid shuts off flow when the conductivity falls below the lower setpoint.
		Note the conductivity when the float closes the make- up line. Verify that the difference between Make-up ON & OFF conductivities is greater than the difference between Setpoint TurnON & TurnOFF conductivities. Optimal control occurs when the bleed setpoint deadband (TurnON – TurnOFF) in <u>less</u> than the make-up float ON-OFF conductivity difference.
	Verify Water Meter	If a make-up water meter is installed, verify that the controller measures an increase in make-up volume while the make-up float opens the make-up line.
		Is the expected volume measured for the size of the line and the float ON time? If not, the meter Volume/Contact or 'K' factor may have been set incorrectly or the water meter may have been cabled in a common conduit with AC power.

Frequency	Activity	Method
Yearly	Observe an Acid Feed Cycle.	Observe the slow rise in pH as the tower evaporates water and increases alkalinity. Note the time when the Acid pump turns ON.
	(This may take some time, but it's worth doing whenever	Initially there may be a delay in pH response as acid feeds depending on feed point, pump setting and the time for acidified water to reach the sensor.
	setpoints or when make-up chemistry changes)	Note the elapsed time when the Acid pump turns OFF.
		pH will continue to fall after the Acid pump turns OFF due to pumping and sump transit delay.
		If this is a fully loaded tower on a hot day, then the pump elapsed time should be nominally ³ / ₄ of the Feed Limit volume setting to prevent nuisance trips.
		The piping-sump delay between adding acid and measuring the change in pH widens the effective setpoint control range.
		If you change the tower bleed setpoints, therefore it's pH; you may need to adjust the Acid or Caustic pump Feed Limit.
		Acid feed requires regular maintenance to verify that the pH sensor is reading correctly and the Feed Limit volume is set correctly to prevent an acid overfeed and resulting corrosion.
		A Feed Limit volume set too low, will trip and result in no acid feed with possible scaling of heat exchanger tubing.

4.1 Spare Parts

4.1.1 Line Fuse

Protects	Rating / Type	Manufacturer – Vendor
Controller,		Littlelfuse, Type 217, 250VAC
and Bleed Solenoid	5 Amps @ 115VAC	Digikey Part# F953-ND
	2 Amps @ 230VAC	Digikey Part# F950-ND
	5mm x 20mm,	www.digikey.com 1-800-344-4539
	Fast Acting	

4.1.2 Controller Parts

Part#	Description
ProMinent Part#	Replacement pH sensor
SFuse	120VAC Fuse Kit, 10 x 5A Controller Fuses,
CTF	Conductivity-Temperature-Flowswitch sensor
CTF-Entry	Conductivity entry fitting for PVC ³ / ₄ " NPT 'T' fitting
PR/CO-IN-TB-TB- NS	Spare Controller without sensors & entry fittings
R171230	Enclosure Power cable entry fitting, PG11
R717231	Enclosure Sensor cable entry fitting, PG9

On-Line Help

Browse to <u>www.////////.com/help</u> with the 3 digit HELP#' from the controller LCD display. LCD display HELP numbers are preceded by '?'

Users Manual

Download PRCP_User from www.////////////.com

Manual Version	Detail
03/06/29	Initial release with integrated Conductivity-Temperature-Flowswitch sensor. Revisions on volume feed limits.

Appendix A: INSTALL A.1 PLUMBING

Typical sample-chemical injection piping operates at 40-60psi and is plumbed in SCH80 PVC. Sample piping is usually fed from the discharge side of the re-circulation pump, returning to either the suction side of the pump or to the tower basin.

Ensure that the sample piping flow exceeds 1 GPM and that the sample stream represents the tower water.

Avoid sample piping which drains whenever the tower is off-line. Solids will accumulate on the sensors requiring re-calibration and cleaning.

A backcheck may be required at some sites to prevent reverse flow through the injectionsensor piping when the recirculation pump is OFF.

'Y' strainers in the sample loop are not recommended. Strainer filters are usually the first location to plug, turning OFF pumps and the bleed solenoid on no flow.

NEW CONSTRUCTION: After pressure testing, valve OFF the sample piping during postconstruction re-circulation piping cleaning and passivation.

A.2 SENSORS

Conductivity sensors may be installed in any orientation which allows them to be removed for cleaning. Do not hang conductivity sensors in metallic tower sumps.

pH sensors <u>must</u> be installed vertically, tip down to prevent air blocking of the reference junction.

Water meter and sensor wiring cannot be installed in the same conduit as 120VAC power, pump or solenoid wiring. Even a short section of shared conduit may cause operational problems.

Conductivity, flowswitch and water meter sensor wires may be extended up to 100 feet using multiple pair AWG22 cable. Always splice sensor wires in an electrical fitting to allow both inspection and sensor replacement.

Do not extend pH sensor wiring.

Extend the conductivity sensor using the same colors as the sensor to avoid wiring errors at the controller terminals.

Contact head water meters and mechanical flowswitches are not polarized, simplifying cable extension.

CAUTION: Three wire turbine-paddlewheel meters are polarity sensitive and can be <u>permanently damaged by miswiring</u>. Wait until you are ready to start-up the controller before connecting this type of meter to the controller. Meter wiring errors are easily detected and corrected at start-up.

A.3 CHEMICAL INJECTION

Inject water treatment chemicals downstream of sensors as recommended by the chemical supplier.

Do not inject acid, bleach or other oxidants upstream of a recirculating pump or condenser – heat exchanger.

CAUTION: Acid injection is exothermic, heating water at the injection location. PVC injection piping can heated to failure under low flow or high feed rates. Acid is therefore frequently injected directly into the tower sump or into the recirculation line using a quill. Select a sump location where mixing will occur and acid pooling will not occur,

A.4 BLEED LOCATION

The optimum bleed solenoid location is after the condenser – heat exchanger.

Never install the bleed on the sample line, upstream of the sensors and flowswitch.

If you are installing a bleed solenoid on the tower sump, ensure that the head or pressure at the bleed solenoid is sufficient to operate the solenoid.

Verify that the solenoid is sized for the maximum tower load at the target cycles, on the hottest day of summer. If the bleed is on for more than 50% of the time, inhibitor feed options will be limited.

A.5 MAKE-UP METER

Ensure that the meter manufacturer's recommendations for orientation and upstream and downstream piping are observed.

Orientation may be limited for contact head meters, while straight upstream and downstream piping is required to prevent errors in turbine-paddlewheel meters.

Contact head meters have a Gallon/Contact or Liter/Contact rating. In some meters this value can be altered by moving magnets or gears. Typical meters are rated 10, 50 & 100 Gallons/contact.

Turbine-Paddlewheel meters have a 'K' Factor which is the number of pulses / Gallon or pulses/Liter. Some manufacturers have both nominal values listed by meter size and calibration values on the meter body.

Take the time to get the meter volume/contact or 'K' factor correct, since most meters are used to control inhibitor feed and inhibitor ppm errors result when meters are incorrectly configured.

A.6 CONTROLLER ENCLOSURE

The optimum location for sensors, controller, chemical pumps and drums is as close together as access allows. You'll be able to see where all the wires, plugs and tubing goes, watch pumps turn ON as you prime, grab samples to calibrate sensors...

If you have the space; sample piping on the left, pumps & drums on the right with the controller in the middle.

Wall mount the controller enclosure at eye height for a 5' to 5'6" person so that an operator does not have to reach over drums or pumps to use the controller key pad.

In areas with daily ambient temperatures over 100F, 40C, locate the controller out of direct sunlight or beneath a sunshade. Internal temperatures over 115F, 45C will degrade the controller display.

Do not punch conduit access holes in the top of the enclosure to avoid condensation damage to the controller electronics.

Plug the controller into an 'Always ON' utility outlet. Maximum controller current @ 120VAC is 5 Amps.

Appendix B: SPECIFICATIONS

Each controller includes an option card slot. Auto re-configuration occurs on installation of one of LAN, 4-20mA Output OR Alarm Relay option card.

Analog – Digital I/O	Rating - Detail	Notes
Conductivity	1 Temperature Compensated conductivity sensor.	Conductivity autoranging from 100uS to 10000uS.
Sensor	Displays 1uS resolution.	Flowswitch, Max. 30 second
	Rated 100psi, 35-120F, 2-50C Flowswitch switches @ 1GPM	ON-OFF & OFF-ON response over rated temperature.
Water Meter	Water Meter, 400 Hz max	Contact head meter software debounced.
	0.5mA @ 5VDC measurement current	Turbine-Paddle wheel rating = Seametrics max pulse rate.
Bleed Relay Output	1 SPST	Relay rated 10A, 120VAC Controller fused @ 5 Amps
Pump Frequency Control	3 Optically isolated analog switches for pumps rated from 50 to 400 Maximum SPM.	Current limited @ 500 ohms in series with each switch.
	Frequency controlled from less than 1 stroke/hour to rated SPM.	Monitoring LED period set @ 50% of pulse period.
	Pulse ON time @ 50% of pulse period. Example: 120SPM ON for 0.25 sec. & OFF for 0.25 sec.	User selected Prominent pump type auto sets MAX. SPM and nominal mL/stroke @ 40psi.
4-20 ma Output on conductivity or pH	1, DC isolated, loop powered. Nominal 0.1% resolution.	Alarms on open loop. 4mA on 'no flow'
('CL' optional card)	Auto polarity correction field wiring.	Auto-configure on card installation and removal.
	flow for proportional control applications.	Software calibration @ 4 & 20mA
Alarm Relay ('AR' optional card)	Dry contact set. Rated 500mA @ 24VDC	Closed in the non-alarmed state.
		Contact set opens on alarm or loss of controller power.

Communications User Interface	Rating – Detail	Notes
Keypad - LCD	5 Key Tactile feedback: UP / DOWN / ENTER / EXIT / RIGHT 2 Line x 16 Character, Backlit	Scan rate 100mS nominal User adjustable LCD contrast
Browser ('LB' optional card)	10BaseT Ethernet RJ45 Jack Full command & control via browser. XML real time controller data	Static IP. Fixed MAC

Controls	Rating - Detail	Notes
Bleed Solenoid	Controls: Conductivity, Water Meter & Percentage Time.	Percentage Time bleed stops on no flow.
Inhibitor Pump	Controls: Bleed & Feed, Bleed then Feed, Feed on Volume & Base Feed	User sets feed rate in mL/minute in all modes but Feed on Volume.
	Daily feed volume limit.	User sets ppm when Feed on Volume selected.
		User selected block on Biocide feed.
		Base Feed stops on no flow.
		Feed on Volume blocked during bleed.
Acid Pump	Controls: pH & Volume-ppm.	User selected reset of feed limit
Or	Feed volume limit on each ON-	timeout at midnight.
Caustic Pump	OFF sequence.	
		User sets ppm when Feed on Volume selected.
Biocide	28 Events in a cycle.	User sets volume fed during
(Timed Events)	1 minute resolution	each event.
	Lockout, Prebleed on both time and conductivity.	User selected 1,7 or 28 day cycle.
Thermal Flowswitch	Bleed Solenoid & Pumps OFF when no flow.	CTF sensor combines Conductivity-Temperature- Flowswitch in one sensor.
		Flowswitch trips at 1GPM within 30 seconds.

System	Rating - Detail	Notes
Controller Configuration	User settings and biocide events written on silicon.	Makes current configuration factory default.
Clock	Battery backed, 5 years of normal usage.	CR2032 clock battery available at Radio Shack.

Electrical	Rating - Detail	Notes
AC Input	115 or 230 VAC, 50/60Hz,	Switch selectable
Fusing	5 Amps @ 115VAC	5x20mm type fuse.
	2 Amps @ 230VAC	
Surge-Spike Suppression	Bleed solenoid relay contacts snubbed 0.1uF, 150R	Controller electronics transformer isolated from AC
	Varistor on AC power input	line
AC Power Terminals	AC Input & Output :	
	maximum. Stranded AWG 14, 150mm ²	
Sensor, Digital Input,	AWG 22, 0.25 – 0.50mm ²	
Pump Frequency Control		
Terminals		
Flowswitch Power	14 – 20 VDC, unregulated	4-20mA output option can be
Paddlewheel Meter Power	Thermally fused @ 50mA	powered by load or by controller
4-20mA output loop power		

Mechanical	Rating	Notes
Enclosure	Non-metallic, NEMA4X, IP65 7"W x 6"H x 4"D 180mm W x 150mm H x 100mm D	Nominal dimensions, excluding cable entry fittings. Allow 12", on right for bleed cabling plug-n. Allow 18", below for cable- conduit access.

Appendix C: HARDWIRING

AC power and bleed solenoid power may be hardwired to the controller terminal blocks as shown in the following graphic.



HARDWIRING REQUIREMENTS:

- 1. Do not exceed AWG14 for AC power wiring.
- The Bleed Solenoid output is fused at 5 amps at 120VAC . AC wiring must be minimum AWG18, rated 300V.
- 3. Use multiple strand, copper AC power wiring. Do not use solid conductors.
- 4. RED-RED solenoid wiring typical for ASCO type solenoids.

Appendix D:'CL' 4-20mA Output Option

The optional 4-20mA output on conductivity or pH is DC isolated from the controller & may be either powered by the load or by the controller DC supply.

The 4-20mA output is auto-polarity correcting & detects an open or unpowered loop.

D1. WIRING



Appendix D: 'CL' 4-20mA Output Option D.2 VIEW & ADJUST SPAN

The displayed value of the 4-20mA loop current depends on both the conductivity or pH and the Span Refer to *Section 3.9 System-Alarms* for uS – pH select

If the current loop output is disconnected you'll see this display in place of the mA level.

If the flowswitch is OFF, the conductivity & pH are invalid and you'll see this display, which is necessary if you are controlling a proportional valve or pump or alarming on no flow.

Press ENTER @ Select Span to view or adjust the Span Span sets the conductivity or pH at 4mA & at 20mA

Press ENTER @ Trim Zero to calibrate the 4mA level

Press ENTER @ Trim Span to calibrate the 20mA level

View & Adjust Span

Press ENTER @ 4-20mA Output & then DOWN to Select Span Press ENTER.

Displays current Span. Press ENTER to adjust 4mA level or DOWN & ENTER to adjust 20mA level. (Displays pH span if 4-20mA = pH)

> Press RIGHT to place the underline under the digit you wish to adjust. Press UP – DOWN to adjust.

> > ENTER updates the Span. EXIT leaves Span unchanged



Appendix D: 'CL' 4-20mA Output Option D.3 CALIBRATE

Calibration is seldom necessary & is used to correct to offset errors.

The range of Zero & Span adjustment is limited.

If you are not able to calibrate:

A: Verify your milli-ammeter B: If Load Powered, verify you have at least 15VDC available.



Appendix E: 'AR' Alarm Relay Option

E.1 WIRING ALARM CONTACTS

Alarm contacts rated 500mA at 24VDC. Requires optional Alarm Relay Card



Wire alarm contacts AWG22 to AWG18, 2 conductor

E.2 ALARM DISPLAYS

Press UP - DOWN until you see Alarms

If the Alarm Relay Card is installed you'll see one of the following displays.

If Alarms & 'none' then the alarm contacts will be closed

Alarm contacts open on alarm.

This display verifies the contact set state measured at the Building Automation System input terminals.



Appendix F: 'LB' LAN - Browser Option

Download for ProMtrac_LB.pdf browser manual for the on-line support site

Do not connect the controller to the site LAN without permission and an IP address from the site IT staff.

You can use a crossover cable to connect to your notebook PC to view the controller state. Information on browsing controllers is available in the **ProMtrac_LB** manual.



Operating Instructions ProMinent[®] **ProMittee** SERIES Cooling Tower Controllers

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