Axioma Metering UAB

THERMAL ENERGY METER CALCULATOR QALCOMET E 1

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, USER MANUAL
PLQME1V02

2019

CONTENTS

For EU Customers only - WEEE Marking.

Marking of electrical and electronic equipment in accordance with Article 14 (2) of Directive 2012/19/EC

This symbol on the product indicates that it will not be treated as household waste. It must be handed over to the applicable take-back scheme for the recycling of electrical and electronic equipment. For more detailed information about the recycling of this product, please contact your local municipal office

SAFETY INFORMATION

Warning!

Switch off mains power supply before changing, repairing, connecting or disconnecting system parts! Power switch has to be installed close to the calculator.

The thermal energy meter calculator is made and inspected in compliance with EN61010-1.
There are no life dangerous factors, when calculation unit is powered from 3,6 V lithium battery.
The lithium batteries must be properly returned.
If calculation unit is powered from mains power supply, it contains dangerous ~230 V electrical current. It is necessary to follow general safety requirements during installation and maintenance process.
The electrical connections must be made in compliance with the relevant standard while observing local safety regulations.
Only qualified technical personnel may install and maintain heat meters (certificates for electrical installation work with equipment up to 1000 V are required). Personnel must be familiar with appropriate technical documentation and general safety instructions. To ensure safe operation, the user must observe the notes and warnings contained in this instruction.

Device complies with safety class II. Protective grounding is not required, because housing is made from plastics, and conductive parts are not exposed to the surface.
To protect power circuits from current overrun, 1A fuse, marked “F1”, is mounted on the bottom side of power supply module. Remove power supply module to replace the fuse.
If relay output current exceeds 2 A, it may damage output circuits. It is recommended to use additional protection circuits to protect relay outputs from damage.
Operation safety requires reliable insolation of electrical circuits, stable mounting of calculating unit and proper grounding of all system components.
Safety requirements for flow, temperature and pressure sensors are provided in appropriate technical documentation.

EU DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

Axioma LEZ UAB herewith declares, that heat meter calculator QALCOMET E1 complies with the relevant requirements of the following directives:

2014/32/EU	Directive 2014/32/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the member states relating to the making available on the market of measuring instruments
2014/30/EU	Directive 2014/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to electromagnetic compatibility
2014/35/EU	Directive 2014/35/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits
2014/53/EU	Directive 2014/53/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 april 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the member states relating to the making available on the market of radio equipment and repealing directive 1999/5/EC

Kaunas, 2018-01-31
Head of Innovation and Technology Division
_____ Virgilijus Pamakštis
(signature)

EC-type examination certificate: LT-1621-MI004-001
Quality system certificate No: KS-1621-MP-001.15
Notified body:
Lithuanian Energy Institute, Laboratory of heat equipment research and testing,Lithuania
Body No: 1621

1. APPLICATION FIELD

Thermal energy meter calculator QALCOMET HEAT 1 is designed for metering and monitoring of heating and cooling energy in closed or open heating/cooling systems, installed in dwelling houses, office buildings or energy plants.

QALCOMET HEAT 1 is a sub-assembly of a heat meter, together with standard flow sensors (based on ultrasonic, electromagnetic or mechanical measurement principle with standard pulse output), temperature and pressure sensors.

QALCOMET HEAT 1 measures and calculates supplied flow parameters, displays measurement data on the display, records and stores data in the internal archive.

QALCOMET HEAT 1 corresponds to essential requirements of the Technical Regulation on Measuring Instruments approved 30 October 2015 (which implements the Directive 2014/32/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on measuring instruments).

- Annex I Essential requirements
- Annex VI Thermal energy meters (MI-004),

QALCOMET HEAT 1 complies with the European standard LST EN 1434 “Heat meters”.

QALCOMET HEAT 1 fulfils “C” class environment protection requirements according to LST EN1434-1

Ambient temperature at +5 ^{o}C to +55 ^{o}C (non-condensing, indoor installation),

Mechanical environment class: M1 , Electromagnetic environment class: E2.

The calculator can serve two independent heating systems simultaneously: up to 5 temperature measurement channels, up to 5 flow measurement channels, up to 2 pressure measurement channels.

The user may select one of seven possible installation diagrams (measuring circuits), according to the application type:

Application type	Conditional type reference	Selection possibility	
		For the first heating system	For the second heating system
For closed heating systems. Flow sensor in inlet pipe	U1	+*	+
For closed heating systems. Flow sensor in outlet pipe	U2	+*	+
For closed heating systems. Flow sensor installed in heating circuit	U3	+*	-
For open heating systems. Flow sensors in inlet and outlet pipes	A1	+	-
For accounting of supplied heating energy in open heating systems (flow sensors on replenishment and outlet pipes) or for closed heating systems with local hot water preparation system (flow sensor in outlet pipe)	A2	+	-
For single-pipe hot water supply systems	A3	+*	-
For accounting of supplied heating energy in open heating systems (flow sensors in replenishment and inlet pipes) or for closed heating systems with local hot water preparation system (flow sensors in inlet and outlet pipes)	A4	+	-
The possibility of the measurement of the heating energy is not available.	U0	-	+

Remarks:

1. The requirements of the Directive 2014/32/EU are applied to measuring circuits U1 and U2. Scheme U0 is applied only for measurement of individual parameters (flow, temperature, pressure) and is not used for accounting of energy.
2. At least one of the installed measurement schemes of calculator must be U1 or U2, for which requirements of the Directive 2014/32/EU are applied.
3. *- For these diagrams it is provided tariffing (and measurement of energy for cooling) function. In this case it is possible to apply to the second heating system only the scheme U0.

Number of heating system	Type of permissible measuring circuits	Number of flow sensors	Number of temperature sensors
First heating system	U1, U2, U3, A1, A2, A3, A4	V1, V2	T1, T2, T5
Second heating system	U1, U2, U0	V3, V4, V5	T3, T4
Note: Pressure sensors (p1,p2) are intended for the application in any heating system			

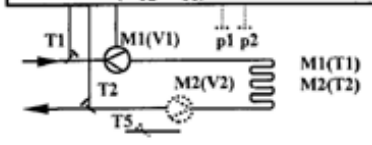
Measurement diagrams and energy calculation formulas are provided in the Table 1. Flow, temperature and pressure measurement channels that are not used for heat energy measurement can be used to monitor other parameters. Measured volume can be converted into weight expression, using practically measured flow temperature.

Table 1 Measurement circuits, their application and thermal energy calculation formulas

For 1-st heating system

U1

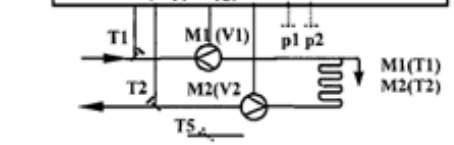
$E1(Et) = M1(h_{T1}-h_{T2})$
$Et = M1(h_{T2}-h_{T1})^*$



For closed heating systems
Flow sensor on flow pipe

A1

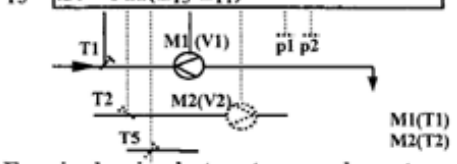
$E1=M2(h_{T1}-h_{T2})+(M1-M2)(h_{T1}-h_{T5})$
$E3= M2(h_{T1}-h_{T2})$



For open heating system. Flow sensor on flow and return pipes

A3

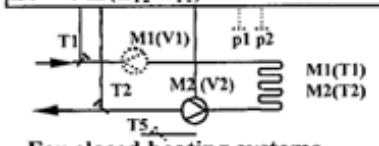
$E1(Et) = M1(h_{T1}-h_{T5})$
$Et = M1(h_{T5}-h_{T1})^*$



For single-pipe hot water supply systems

U2

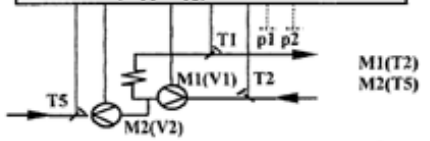
$E1(Et) = M2(h_{T1}-h_{T2})$
$Et = M2(h_{T2}-h_{T1})^*$



For closed heating systems
Flow sensor on return pipe

A2

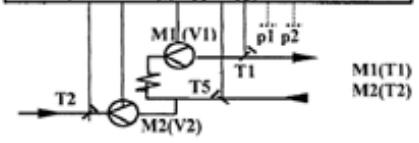
$E1= M1(h_{T1}-h_{T2})+M2(h_{T1}-h_{T5})$
$E3= M1(h_{T1}-h_{T2})$



For supplied thermal energy for heating
Flow sensors on return and replenishment pipes

A4

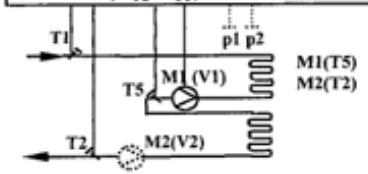
$E1= M2(h_{T1}-h_{T2})+(M1-M2)(h_{T1}-h_{T5})$
$E3= (M1-M2)(h_{T1}-h_{T5})$



For supplied thermal energy for heating
Flow sensors on flow and replenishment pipes

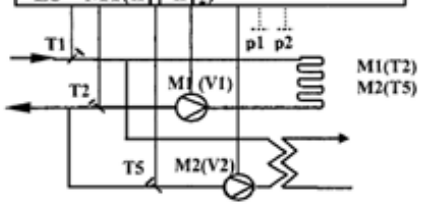
U3

$E1(Et) = M1(h_{T1}-h_{T2})$
$Et = M1(h_{T2}-h_{T1})^*$



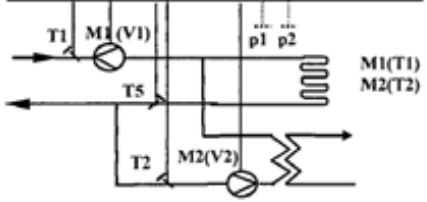
For closed heating systems
Flow sensor in heating system

$E1= M1(h_{T1}-h_{T2})+M2(h_{T1}-h_{T5})$
$E3= M1(h_{T1}-h_{T2})$



To measure thermal energy constituents consumed for heating and hot water preparation in closed heating systems with local hot water preparation system

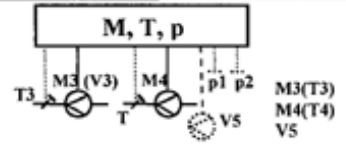
$E1=M2(h_{T1}-h_{T2})+(M1-M2)(h_{T1}-h_{T5})$
$E3= (M1-M2)(h_{T1}-h_{T5})$



To measure thermal energy constituents consumed for heating and hot water preparation in closed heating systems with local hot water preparation system

For 2-nd heating system

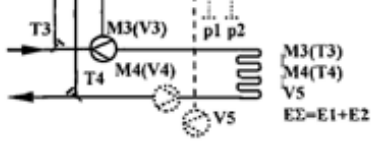
U0



For flow, temperature and pressure measurement

U1

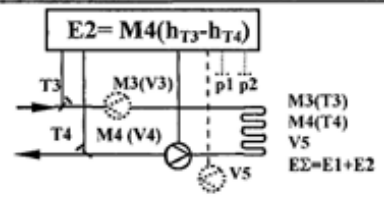
$E2= M3(h_{T3}-h_{T4})$



For closed heating systems
Flow sensor on flow pipe

U2

$E2= M4(h_{T3}-h_{T4})$



For closed heating systems
Flow sensor on return pipe

Here:
EΣ, E1, E2,E3 –thermal energy,
T1...T5- measured values of temperature
V1...V5-measured values of volume
p1...p2- measured values of pressure
M1...M5- calculated values of mass
$h_{T1}...h_{T2}$- The enthalpies, according to water temperatures T1...T5

REMARK: Et – energy on tariff register (t=2 or 3), when corresponding thermal energy tariff function is active.

* -The marked value of thermal energy Et is calculated only if the function of tariff t (2 or 3) is active and tariff conditions „T1<T2“ are fulfilled (cooling meter) and if temperature difference is T1-T2 < 0 (Only when thermal energy E1 is calculated with a difference in temperaturesT1-T2 > 0).

Type reference example for order placing:

Calculator QALCOMET E 1 **M1 – □□ – □ – □ – □□ – □□ – □□ – □□ – □□– □ – □ – □– □□*– □□***

Type

Country code: K1 –Lithuania, K4 - English

Conditional type designation for the 1st heating system:

Designation	Code	Designation	Code
		A1	5
U1	2	A2	6
U2	3	A3	7
U3	4	A4	8

Conditional type designation for the 2nd heating system:

Designation	Code	Designation	Code
U0	1	U2	3
U1	2	-	4

Type of 1st flow sensor. Please select from the table 1.1

Type of 2nd flow sensor. Please select from the table 1.1

Type of 3rd flow sensor. Please select from the table 1.1

Type of 4th flow sensor. Please select from the table 1.1

Type of 5th flow sensor. Please select from the table 1.1

Type of temperature sensors pair and temperature difference measuring range:	Code
PL-6 Pt500 with pocket (2-wire), ΔΘ = (3… 160) K	4
PL-6 Pt500 without pocket (2-wire), ΔΘ = (3… 160) K	5
PL-6 Pt500 with pocket (4-wire), ΔΘ = (3… 160) K	6
PL-6 Pt500 without pocket (4-wire), ΔΘ = (3… 160) K	7
No sensors (Pt500, 4-wire), ΔΘ = (3… 160) K	8
No sensors (Pt500, 2-wire), ΔΘ = (3… 160) K	0
No sensors (Pt500, 4-wire), ΔΘ = (2… 160) K	1
No sensors (Pt500, 2-wire), ΔΘ = (2… 160) K	2

Communication module:

Type	Code	Type	Code	Type	Code
No module	0	RS232	3	Multi Module with currency output	6
M-bus	1	RF-module 868 MHz	4	Multi Module with pulse output	7

Power supply:	Code
3,6 V for calculator; 3,6 V for flow sensors	1
3,6 V for calculator; 230 VDC for flow sensors	2
3,6 V for calculator and +18 V for flow sensors	3
3,6 V (only for calculator, no for flow sensors)	5
230 VDC for calculator and 230 VDC for flow sensors	6
230 VDC for calculator and +18V for flow sensors	7
230 VDC for calculator +3,6V for flow sensors	8

Connection cable length:

Length	Code	Length	Code	Length	Code	Length	Code	Length	Code
3 m	01	15 m	04	60 m	07	125 m	10	200 m	13
5 m	02	20 m	05	80 m	08	150 m	11		
10 m	03	40 m	06	100 m	09	175 m	12	No cable	00

Mounting set for flow sensor:	Code
With flange joint	3
With threaded connection	4
No mounting set	0

Remark: * - marked numbers are used only for order coding (it is not used for meter marking).

Table 1.1. Flow sensor coding

Type of flow sensor	Code
Ultrasonic flow sensor QALCOSONIC FLOW 2 qp0,6 G3/4“ L110	74
Ultrasonic flow sensor QALCOSONIC FLOW 2 qp0,6 G1“ L190	30
Ultrasonic flow sensor QALCOSONIC FLOW 2 qp0,6 DN20 L190	31
Ultrasonic flow sensor QALCOSONIC FLOW 2 qp1 G3/4“ L110	75
Ultrasonic flow sensor QALCOSONIC FLOW 2 qp1 G1“ L190	32
Ultrasonic flow sensor QALCOSONIC FLOW 2 qp1 DN20 L190	33
Ultrasonic flow sensor QALCOSONIC FLOW 2 qp1,5 G3/4“ L110	77
Ultrasonic flow sensor QALCOSONIC FLOW 2 qp1,5 G3/4“ L165	44
Ultrasonic flow sensor QALCOSONIC FLOW 2 qp1,5 G1“ L130	87
Ultrasonic flow sensor QALCOSONIC FLOW 2 qp1,5 G1“ L190	76
Ultrasonic flow sensor QALCOSONIC FLOW 2 qp1,5 DN20 L190	34
Ultrasonic flow sensor QALCOSONIC FLOW 2 qp2,5 G1“ L130	79
Ultrasonic flow sensor QALCOSONIC FLOW 2 qp2,5 G1“ L190	78
Ultrasonic flow sensor QALCOSONIC FLOW 2 qp2,5 DN20 L190	35
Ultrasonic flow sensor QALCOSONIC FLOW 2 qp3,5 G1 1/4“ L260	80
Ultrasonic flow sensor QALCOSONIC FLOW 2 qp3,5 DN25 L260	88
Ultrasonic flow sensor QALCOSONIC FLOW 2 qp3,5 DN32 L260	89
Ultrasonic flow sensor QALCOSONIC FLOW 2 qp6 G1 1/4“ L260	82
Ultrasonic flow sensor QALCOSONIC FLOW 2 qp6 DN25 L260	90
Ultrasonic flow sensor QALCOSONIC FLOW 2 qp6 DN32 L260	91
Ultrasonic flow sensor QALCOSONIC FLOW 2 qp10 G2“ L300	84
Ultrasonic flow sensor QALCOSONIC FLOW 2 qp10 DN40 L300	92
Ultrasonic flow sensor QALCOSONIC FLOW 2 qp15 DN50 L270	86
Ultrasonic flow sensor QALCOSONIC FLOW 2 qp25 DN65 L300	93
Ultrasonic flow sensor QALCOSONIC FLOW 2 qp40 DN80 L350	94
Ultragarsinis srauto jutiklis QALCOSONIC F 2 qp40 DN80 L300	96
Ultragarsinis srauto jutiklis QALCOSONIC F 2 qp60 DN100 L350	95
Ultragarsinis srauto jutiklis QALCOSONIC F 2 qp60 DN100 L360	97
No flow sensor	00

When placing orders, please find type reference examples for sub- assemblies (flow, temperature and pressure sensors – selected from Chapter 3) in related technical documents.

2. TECHNICAL DATA

2.1. General information

Only technical description of calculator is provided in this document. Technical description of other sub- assemblies (flow, temperature, pressure sensors – according to the modification, selected by customer, as described in the paragraph 3) is provided in appropriate technical documents.

2.2. Thermal energy measurement

2.2.1. Thermal energy measurement error of calculator – not more than $\pm(0{,}5+2 / \Delta\Theta)$ %,
Where $\Delta\Theta$ – temperature difference between measured flow and return temperatures (^{o}C), depending on energy calculation formula (see Table 1). The smallest temperature difference from
(Θ1-Θ2) or (Θ1-Θ5) is used to calculate heating energy E1 for measurement diagrams A1, A2, A4.

2.2.2. Thermal energy calculation

Consumed heat energy is calculated according to formulas provided in Table 1.
It is possible to perform calculations in two ways, using pressure values *:

- Programmed individually for each particular heating system *;
- Practically measured (1-st pressure channel corresponds to the inlet pipe, 2-nd – outlet pipe).

Possible heat energy measurement algorithms (individually selected for each particular measurement system)*:

- standard - unidirectional flow measurement, energy is calculated without any restrictions,
- special - unidirectional flow measurement, energy is calculated:

  a) when flow rate exceeds programmed maximum allowed value - according to programmed rated maximum value for appropriate flow channel;

  b) when flow rate is under programmed minimum allowed value - according to programmed rated minimum value for appropriate flow channel;

c) when temperature difference is under programmed minimum allowed value – according to programmed rated minimum temperature difference Θ1-Θ2 (for the 1-st heating system) or Θ3-Θ4 (for the 2-nd heating system).

Error code is generated when parameter values exceed given limits. Also, in that case the device stops calculating working time, and calculates error duration.

- winter / summer - flow in 2-nd channel is measured in both directions, energy is calculated taking into account flow direction without any limitations (only for "A1" measurement scheme – see Table 1).

Calculated energy is stored in main register and in corresponding tariff register (1 or 2) when tariff condition is activated.

Tariff condition is programmed in configuration mode. One of the following conditions can be programmed independent of 1st or 2nd tariff:

When the tariff conditions are fulfilled the consumed heat energy is counted in corresponding tariff register (energy E2 or E3). Energy to the main register E1 and energy to the next register is not counted.

Energy to the main register E1 is counted, when conditions of one of the activated tariffs are not fulfilled. When the tariff with the condition „T1<T2" is active, energy Et is calculated by formulas in 1 Table, marked with „*".

Alternate of thermal energy is calculated each 10 s depending on water volume and measured temperatures by formulas, depending on selected measurement scheme (see Table 1).

2.3. Temperature measurement

Number of sensor inputs (measurement channels)	1…5
Temperature sensors type	Standard version - Pt500 (by order Pt1000)
Absolute temperature Θ measurement error	no more than ± 0,3 °C
Sensor connection method	2-wire, 4-wire
Max. cable length between calculator and each of the sensors:	
for the 4-wire method	not more than 200 m
for the 2-wire method	not more than 5 m
Measuring range	0…160 oC
Displaying range	-40…160 oC
Temperature difference (Θ1-Θ2, Θ1-Θ5 or Θ3-Θ4) measuring range	3…160 K or 2…160 K
Resolution of temperatures and temperature difference	0, 1 °C
Recorded errors and error duration	Θ >160 °C (or open circuit), Θ < -40 °C (or short-circuit), temperature difference Θ1-Θ2 or Θ3-Θ4 is below programmed ΔΘmin value (See cl.8.6)
The RMS value of the measuring current through the temperature sensor	5.5 μA

2.4. Flow measurement

Number of pulse inputs	1…5
Pulse input device class	IB (or IC- if noise filter is not available)
Pulse value	programmable
Input noise filter	programmable (only for class IB)
Max. cable length between calculator and each of the sensors	not more than 200 m (see table 2)
Reverse flow measurement possibility (using direction indication signal)	possible for 2-nd flow channel
Recorded errors and error duration	short circuit, disengaged flow sensor, (or log.1) longer than 2 s flow rate exceeds programmed maximum allowed value flow rate is under programmed minimum allowed value
Measurement units	m3 or t (only for 1 …4 flow measurement channel)

Maximum permissible input pulse frequency and minimal permissible pulse or pause duration, depending on pulse type and cable length are presented in Table 2

Table 2

Power supply type for calculator, flow pulse input type	Sensor cable length, m	Maximum permissible pulse frequency, Hz	Minimal permissible pulse or pause duration, ms
Mains supply or active pulses	Up to 200	1000 (5)*)	0,5 (100) *)
Battery supply and passive pulses (transistor key or mechanical contact)	Up to 10	200 (5)*)	2,5 (100) *)
	Up to 100	10 (5)*)	50 (100) *)

*) - values in brackets for pulse input devices class IB

2.5. Pressure measurement

Inputs (measurement channel) 0…2
Display units kPa
Fiducial error not more than ± 0,5 % of the upper limit of the measurement range
Pressure measurement ranges:
- lower limit 0 kPa
- upper limit programmable
Input current limits 0-5 mA, 0-20 mA, 4-20 mA (programmable)

2.6. Time measurement

Relative time measurement error not more than ± 0,01 %
Calculator measures:
Real time - calendar
Time, when device is powered on
Total operation time, when 1st and 2nd measurement systems are functioning normally
Normal operation time for each measurement system
Total failure time, when at least one temperature or flow sensor is broken
Failure time for each measurement system (in the case of temperature or flow sensor failure)
Time, when flow rate exceeds programmed maximum allowed value for channels q1…q4
Time, when flow rate is under programmed minimum allowed value for channels q1…q4
Time, when temperature difference is under programmed minimum allowed value Θ1-Θ2 or Θ3-Θ4.
Display resolution:
the real time display 1 s
for operating time display 0,01 h
Time of storage date not less than 10 years

2.7. Display (LCD)

The device is equipped with 8-digits LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) with special symbols to display parameters, measurement units and operation modes. The following information can be displayed:
Integral and instantaneous measured parameters, listed in the Table 4.
Archive data, listed in Table 4.
Device configuration information (see Fig. 8.7).
Report printing control information (see Fig.8.5).
Display resolution (directly corresponding with pulse output value), depending on programmed maximum flow rate value (the highest value in the energy calculation formula for each particular heating system), is provided in the Table 3.

Table 3

Maximum programmed flow rate, m3/h	Displayed fluid volume (mass) lowest digit value (flow pulse output value), m3	Displayed energy lowest digit value (energy pulse output value), MWh, Gcal, GJ	Maximum value of thermal power, MW
≤ 5	0,001	0,0001	3
≤ 50	0,01	0,001	30
≤ 500	0,1	0,01	300
> 500	1	0,1	3000

2.8. Measured and recorded parameters are listed in the Table 4

Table 4

Arbitrary symbol	Parameter	Display capacity, measurement units, measurement ranges	Recorded in archive
Integral parameters			
∑E	Total energy consumed in 1-st and 2-nd system	8digits, MWh, Gcal, GJ*	Absolute values every hour, alterations every hour, day and month
E1	Energy consumed in 1-st system		
E2	Energy consumed in 2-nd system		
E3	Energy consumed for heating in 1-st system (or „L3“ tariff energy)		
V1(M1)	Fluid volume (mass) in 1-st system	8 digits, m3 (t)	
V2 (M2)	Fluid volume (mass) in 2-nd system		
-M2	Reverse flow fluid mass in 2-nd channel (only for “winter / summer” algorithm)	8 digits, m3 (t)	
M1-M2	Fluid volume (mass) difference between 1-st and 2-nd measurement channels	8 digits, t	
V3 (M3)	Fluid volume (mass) in 3-rd system	8 digits , m3 (t)	
V4 (M4)	Fluid volume (mass) in 4-th system		
M3-M4	Fluid volume (mass) difference between 3-rd and 4-th measurement channels	8 digits, t	
td1	Operation time of 1-st heating system	8 digits, 0,01 h	
td2	Operation time of 2-nd heating system		
t∑	Total operation time		
Er∑	Common measurement errors	3 digits	
Er 1	Flow measurement errors	5 digits	
Er 2	Temperature measurement errors	5 digits	
V5	Fluid volume (mass) in 5-th channel	8 digits, m3	-------
Instantaneous parameters			
∑P	Total instantaneous thermal power on 1-st and 2-nd systems		
P1	Thermal power on 1-st system	5 digits, kW	-------
P2	Thermal power on 2-nd system		
P3	Thermal power on 1-st system consumed for heating (or „L2“tariff thermal power)		
q1	Flow rate on 1-st channel	5 digits, m3 /h	-------
q2	Flow rate on 2-nd channel		
q3	Flow rate on 3-rd channel		
q4	Flow rate on 4-th channel		
q5	Flow rate on 5-th channel		
p1	1-st channel fluid pressure	0 - 2500,0 kPa	Average hourly, daily and monthly data
p2	2-nd channel fluid pressure		
Θ1	1-st channel fluid temperature	0-160 oC - 40,00 ...+160,00 oC	
Θ2	2-nd channel fluid temperature		
Θ1-Θ2	1-st and 2-nd channel temperature difference	2- 160 oC ± (0...160,00) oC	
Θ3	3-rd channel fluid temperature	0-160 oC - 40,00 ...+160,00 oC	
Θ4	4-th channel fluid temperature		
Θ3-Θ4	3-rd and 4-th channel temperature difference	3- 160 oC ± (0...160,00) oC	
Θ5	5-th channel fluid temperature	0-160 oC - 40,00 ...+160,00 oC	

2.9. Data recording and storage

Following daily, weekly and monthly parameter values are recorded in calculator’s memory:

Absolute integral instantaneous parameter values (listed in Table 4)

Hourly, weekly and monthly alterations of integral parameters (listed in Table 4)

Hourly, weekly and monthly average values for all measured temperature and pressure values

Error and information codes (see paragraph. 8.2.1) that occurred during the last hour, day and month

Archive data is retained even if device is disconnected from power supply for the whole lifetime period.

Data logger capacity:

Up to 32 last months – for daily and monthly records,
Up to 3,5 last months (2600 hours) - for hourly records.

2.10. External communication modules and interfaces

Optical interface (Integrated into the front panel)	EN 62056-21:2003 (IEC 62056-21:2002)
The following communication modules are available as options:	
Two configurable pulse-frequency outputs (Available only with optional plug-in multi module SKU46 with pulse outputs)	Class OD; Active +18 V (when mains supply) Passive (Umax42 V, I< 20 mA)
Two configurable current outputs (Available only with optional plug-in multi module SKU45 with current outputs)	0-20mA or 4-20mA
Configurable double relay output for limiting regulation or alarm function Available only with mains power supply module (see paragraphs 2.11 and 2.12)	230V, 2A
Serial digital communication interface (as optional plug-in module)	M-bus, CL or RS -232
RF-module (As optional plug-in module)	868 MHz
Two pulse outputs for testing (Terminals 16;17;18) Permissible loading current	Class OD; Active +3,5 V ±0,3 V; Up to 0,1 mA

The configurable pulse-frequency output in “pulse mode” can be used for thermal energy (ΣE, E1, E2, E3) or quantity of water V1 (M1), V2(M2), V3(M3), V4(M4), V5 pulses Pulse value will correspond to the lowest digit of indicated parameter.
The configurable pulse-frequency (or current - module SKU45) output in “frequency mode” (available only with mains power supply module) can be used for thermal power (P1, P2, P3); flow rate (q1, q2, q3, q4); temperature or temperature difference (Θ1…Θ5; Θ1-Θ2 or Θ3-Θ4); pressure (p1, p2) pulses.
Signal with zero frequency (or the minimum value of the selected range of a current) will correspond to zero (0) value of the output parameter, and signal with frequency 1000 Hz (or maximum value of the selected range of a current) – will correspond to the maximum value of the chosen parameter: flow rate- qmax; temperature - 160 °C; pressure - p max; thermal power - qmax * 100 [kW], where the qmax-maximum flow rate [m3/h] for this system).

2.11. Regulation functions (additionally)

Using electrically-controlled valve gives the possibility:

automatically maintain selected parameter value within defined limits,
prevent selected parameter from exceeding maximum allowed value,
prevent selected parameter from falling below minimal allowed value.

Following parameters can be selected for regulation:

any thermal power (P1…P3),
any flow rate (q1…q5) or any flow rate difference (q1-q2 or q3-q4)
any temperature (Θ1 … Θ5),
any temperature difference (Θ1- Θ2 or Θ3-Θ4),
any pressure (p1 or p2) or pressure difference (p1-p2).

! NOTE: Regulation will be efficient only if regulated valve is installed in such way that it can impact regulated parameter.

Regulation speed (time interval from fully opening the valve to fully closing the valve) can be selected within boundaries 10…999 s.
Following electrically-controlled valves may be used for regulation:

with separate control inputs for opening and closing the valve,
where current required to open or close the valve does not exceed 2A,
where voltage required to open or close the valve does not exceed 230 V (if control voltage is different from ~230V 50Hz – appropriate additional valve power supply module should be used),
where time interval from fully opening the valve to fully closing the valve is within 10…999 s.

2.12. Alarm function (additionally):
If regulation function is not required, relay output can be used to generate alarm signal. Relay contacts will close, if:
- selected parameter value exceeds measurement limits,
    - selected parameter exceeds maximum allowed value,
    - selected parameter falls below minimum allowed value.

Any parameter listed in paragraph 2.11. can be used to generate alarm signal.
Relay output can handle electrical current up to 2A from 230V source

2.13. Supply voltage

Mains supply	AC (50±2) Hz, 230 V $^{+10}_{-15}$ %, Power supply < 3 VA (only for calculator) (Consumption of energy per year to 26.3 kWh) Power supply < 15 VA (For calculator and extra sensors, consumption of energy per year to 131.5 kWh)

Readings are unavailable in case of malfunction of the power supply of calculator. Readings will again be available only to the renewal of the power supply.

Battery	3,6 VDC, D-cell lithium
Replacement interval:	
only for calculator	not less than 12 years,
for calculator and 2 extra ultrasonic flow sensors	not less than 6 years,

2.14. Power supply for sensors

Voltage for powering pressure or flow sensors (only for calculator with mains supply module)	+18 V ± 10 % total current < 400 mA.
Voltage for powering flow sensors (only for calculator with mains supply module)	+3,6 V ± 10 %, total current < 20 mA.
Voltage for powering ultrasonic flow sensors (for calculator with supply from battery)	+3,6 V ± 10 %, total current < 120 mkA.

2.15. Mechanical data

Dimensions of calculator	159 mm x 52 mm x 142 mm
Weight of calculator	0,5 kg.
Protection class	IP65
Climatic environment	class C by EN1434
Ambient temperature	at +5 oC to +55 oC (non-condensing, indoor installation)
Relative humidity	< 93 %
Atmospheric pressure	at 86 kPa to 106.7 kPa
Mechanical environment	class M1
Electromagnetic environment	class E2

3. ACCESSORIES AND SUB-ASSEMBLIES OF HEAT METER

Required sub-assemblies and accessories may be delivered according to the particular application and flow measurement scheme, as defined by the customer (listed in Table 5)

Table 5

Item	Amount, pcs
1. Heat meter calculator QALCOMET E 1	1
2. Technical description, user manual for QALCOMET E 1	1
3. Mounting kit of calculator	1*
3. Internal battery 3,6 V (mounted in a calculator)	1*
4. Internal 230 V mains power supply module SKM37 (mounted in a calculator)	1*
5. Communication module SKS43 with Mbus interface	1*
6. Communication module SKU45 with Mbus/CL/RS232 interfaces and two current outputs	1*

7. Communication module SKU46 with Mbus/CL/RS232 interfaces and two pulse outputs	1*
8. Communication module SKS48 with RS-232 interface	1*
9. RF module 868 MHz	1*
10. Temperature sensors PL, Pt500	1…5*
11. User manual for temperature sensors type PL	1…3*
12. Ultrasonic flow sensor QALCOSONIC F2	1…4*
13. User manual for Ultrasonic flow sensor	1…4*
14. Optical interface adapter (compatible with RS232 interface)	1*
15. CD with remote data reading and service software	1*
REMARKS: 1. "*" – required options selected by the customer, 2. Heat meter may be equipped with other types of flow and temperature sensors, if they correspond to requirements listed in paragraph 2, requirements of EN1434 standard and have the EC-type examination certificate by Directive 2014/32/EU	

4. OPERATING PRINCIPLE

The calculator QALCOMET E 1 is a sub-assembly of a heat meter, together with standard flow sensors, temperature and pressure sensors.

Flow sensors, based on ultrasonic, electromagnetic or mechanical measurement principle, can be used for flow rate measurement. Suitable types of flow sensors are listed in Table 5. Other types of flow sensors can also be used if they correspond to requirements provided in paragraph 2.

Flow sensors are connected to the calculator using two-wire or three-wire cable. Flow sensors can be powered from calculator power supply, from own internal battery or directly from mains power source. Operation principles of flow sensors are described in appropriate technical documents, provided together with flow sensors.

Heat meter calculator QALCOMET E1 is multi-channel programmable measurement device. It can measure and record simultaneously parameters from 2 heating systems up to 5 temperature measurement channels, up to 5 flow measurement channels and up to 2 pressure measurement channels.

The user may select one of eight possible measurement scheme, depending on measurement system configuration and in justice to the heating (conditioning) scheme type.

Sensor output signals are passed to appropriate calculator's inputs:

flow rate values are transmitted as pulses,

pressure values are transmitted as limited current,

temperature values are transmitted as resistance alterations.

Later analog signals are converted into digital code and used by microprocessor to calculate flow rate, temperature and pressure on relevant measurement channel.

Consumed fluid volume corresponds to received number of metering pulses, taking into account pulse value. Consumed fluid mass is calculated by integrating volume alterations multiplied by relevant fluid density, taking into account measured fluid temperature and measured (or pre-programmed) pressure.

Heat energy is calculated using formulas provided in Table 1.

The following pressure values can be used for calculations:

- programmed individually for each particular heating system
- practically measured (1-st pressure channel corresponds to the supply pipe, 2-nd – return pipe).

Possible heat energy calculation algorithms (individual for each measurement system):

- **standard** unidirectional flow measurement, energy is calculated without any restrictions,
- **special** unidirectional flow measurement, energy is calculated:

  a) when flow rate exceeds programmed maximum allowed value - according to programmed rated maximum value for appropriate flow channel;

  b) when flow rate is under programmed minimum allowed value - according to programmed rated minimum value for appropriate flow channel;

  c) when temperature difference is under programmed minimum allowed value – according to programmed rated minimum temperature difference Θ1-Θ2 (for the 1-st heating system) or Θ3-Θ4 (for the 2-nd heating system).

  Error code is generated when parameter values exceed given limits. Also, in that case the device stops calculating working time, and calculates error duration.
- **winter/summer** flow in 2-nd channel is measured in both directions, energy is calculated taking into account flow direction without any limitations (only for "A" measurement scheme – see Table 1). Flow in 2-nd channel is recorded separately – direct inlet flow as ("2") and return flow in opposite direction - as ("-2").

  Information on flow direction is received using separate logical signal, connected to 4-th flow input. In this case, only 1-st, 2-nd and 5-th flow sensors can be used for flow measurement.

Parameters measured in each measurement channel together with archive parameters are stored in memory and can be displayed on LCD, printed, transmitted through optical interface or through bi-directional galvanically - insulated M-Bus, CL or RS-232 interface.

If current output module is used, 1-st current output parameter will correspond to 1-st pulse output parameter (respectively 2-nd current output parameter will correspond to 2-st pulse output parameter). In this case output frequency mode should be activated. Minimum value of the selected range of a current will correspond to zero (0) value of the output parameter, and maximum value of the selected range of current will correspond to the maximum value of the chosen parameter: flow rate- q_{max}, temperature- 160 °C, pressure - p max, or thermal power - q_{max} * 100 [kW], where the q_{max}-maximum flow rate [m3/h] for this system. User may set current limits (0-20mA or 4-20mA) by using appropriate jumpers.

5. MARKING AND SEALING

Marking

There are following information on the front panel of calculator - manufacturer's trade mark , type of calculator, serial number, year of manufacture, EC-type examination certificate number, limits of the temperature, limits of the temperature differences, environmental class by LST EN1434-1, electromagnetic and mechanical environmental class, enclosure protection class, type of temperature sensors, conditional designation of measuring scheme for1st and 2nd heating system, flow sensor placing (in inlet or outlet pipe), flow inputs pulse values, maximum flow rate.

Numbers of terminal pins are marked close to the terminal

Sealing

The following calculator sealing is provided:

Manufacturer's warranty seal - adhesive sticker on the fixing bolt of electronic module under protecting cover (Fig. 8.2, pos. 1)

After verification manufacturer's security seal - adhesive sticker on the bolt of cover protecting electronic module (Fig. 8.2, pos.2)

Installation seals – hanged seals on the fixers of junction of the top and bottom part of the housing of calculator (see Appendix D).

Flow, temperature and pressure sensors are marked and sealed according to requirements provided in relevant technical documentation.

6. SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

The calculator is made and inspected in compliance with EN61010-1.

There are no life dangerous factors, when calculation unit is powered from 3,6 V lithium battery. If calculation unit is powered from mains power supply, it contains dangerous ~230 V electrical current.

It is necessary to follow general safety requirements during installation and maintenance process.

The electrical connections must be made in compliance with the relevant standard while observing local safety regulations. Only qualified technical personnel may install and maintain heat meters (certificates for electrical installation work with equipment up to 1000 V are required). Personnel must be familiar with appropriate technical documentation and general safety instructions. To ensure safe operation, the user must observe the notes and warnings contained in this instruction.

Protective grounding is not required, because housing is made from plastics, and conductive parts are not exposed to the surface. Device comply with the II safety class.

To protect power circuits from current overrun, 1A fuse, marked "F1", is mounted on the bottom side of power supply module. Remove power supply module to replace the fuse.

If relay output current exceeds 2 A, it may damage output circuits. It is recommended to use additional protection circuits to protect relay outputs from damage.

Operation safety requires reliable isolation of electrical circuits, stable mounting of calculating unit and proper grounding of all system components.

Safety requirements for flow, temperature and pressure sensors are provided in appropriate technical documentation.

<u>Warning!</u> Switch off mains power supply before changing, repairing, connecting or disconnecting system parts! Power switch has to be installed close to the calculator.

7. INSTALLATION

7.1. Mounting

Basic requirements

Before installing the device:

- check if all parts listed in the documentation are available,

- check if there are no visible mechanical defects,
- check if there are valid labels of manufacturer and certification authority.

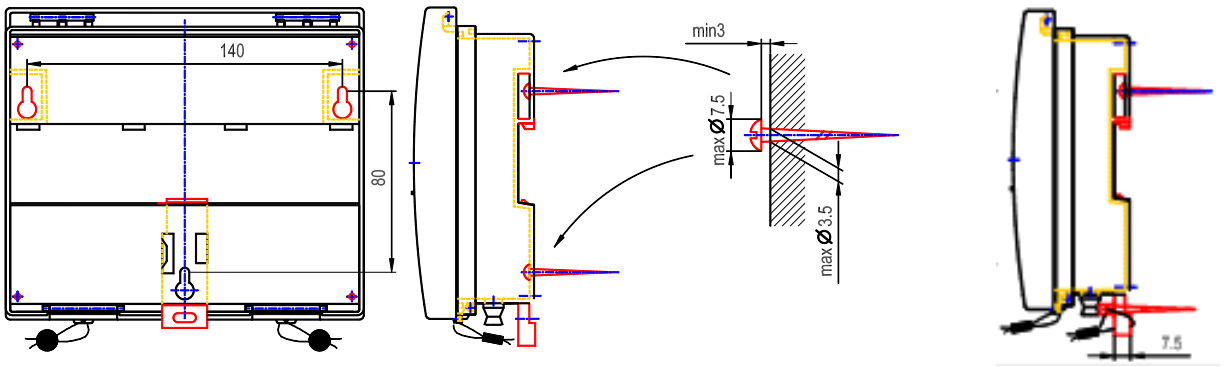
Only qualified personnel may install the equipment, following the requirements listed in this document, in technical documentation of other system components and in heat meter installation project.

Mechanical mounting

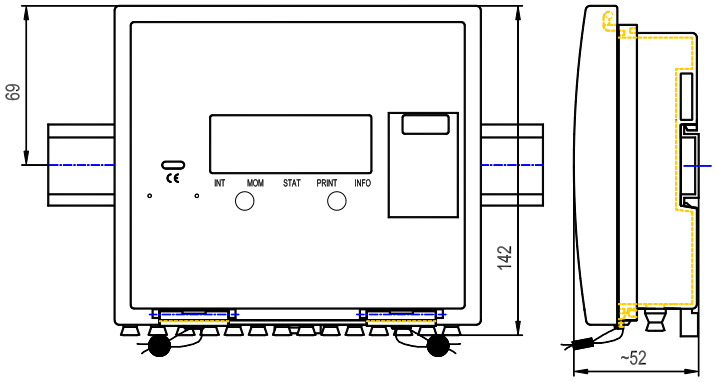
Calculator may be installed in heated premises, on vertical surface. It may not be exposed to direct sunlight. Calculator can be mounted in five different ways:

Wall mounting:

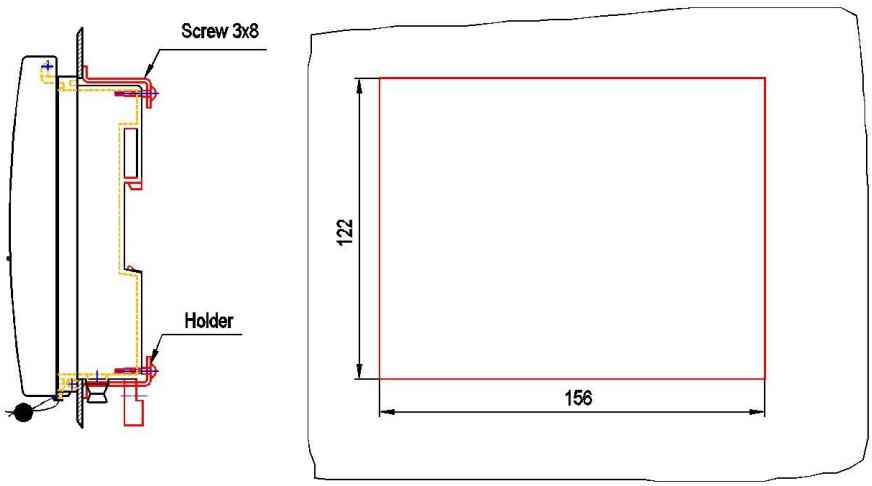
without possibility sealing of mounting: with possibility sealing of mounting:



Mounting on standard DIN-rail:



Panel mounting:



Flow, temperature and pressure sensors have to be installed according to installation requirements given in the corresponding installation manuals and by requirements as provided in Annex B, Table B1.

Electrical installation of calculator, flow, temperature and pressure sensors is performed according to selected measurement scheme (Table 1) and appropriate installation diagrams (Appendix B), also according to

technical requirements for other system components. Description of connection terminal pins is provided in Appendix C.

Cross-section for each signal cable should be not less than 0,14 mm^2. If cable length between calculation unit and sensors exceeds 5 m, shielded cables have to be used. Cables should be run through rubber seal caps and anchored with clamps. Four-, three- or two-wire cable should be used respectively. Cable shield should be connected to appropriate terminal pins (see diagram in Appendix B) or to any free contacts marked with symbol " ⏚ " (50), either anchored with metal clamps.

Calculation unit may be connected to mains power supply only through switch (nominal current 0,1 A), placed close to the device, using two-wire cable with cross-section of each wire not less than 0,5 mm^2.

To ground the equipment, copper wire with cross-section not less than 0,5 mm^2 should be used.

Shielded cable should be used for all connections longer than 1,5 m. The shield should be properly grounded. It is recommended to use plastic or metal sleeves for additional cable protection.

7.2.Setting up the configuration

The calculating unit is universal device for measurement of supplied (consumed) heating energy. The calculating unit has to be customized for the particular application, putting into account the type of heating system, also types of flow, temperature and pressure sensors. After placing an order, calculating unit is adapted to one of eight possible measurement schemes. Energy calculation formulas and measurement schemes are presented in the Table 1. Flow, temperature and pressure channels, not utilized for heat energy measurement, can be used to control other parameters. It is possible to select measurement units for flow measurement (volume units or mass units – according to measured media temperature).

The calculator has to be programmed for the specific application using the control buttons ◀ and ▶, also the configuration button “SET” (under the lid, see Fig. 8.1 and 8.2).

To enter the configuration mode, open the lid and press the button “SET”. Press the “SET” button once more to leave the programming mode.

When configuration (programming) mode is active, label “SET” is displayed in the upper right conner of the display.

All parameters have to be programmed. Possible parameter limits and abbreviations are listed in Appendix A.

The algorithm for setting up parameters is shown in Fig. 7.1.

REMARK: 1. All parameters marked with the symbols “*”, “**” have to be programmed correspondingly in the same way.

2. Readings on the indicator (for example: “1.00E-2”) are presented in exponential form.

There: X.XX E XX

Exponent value

Base value

For example: indicated value 1,25E-2 = 1,25*10-2 = 0,00125.

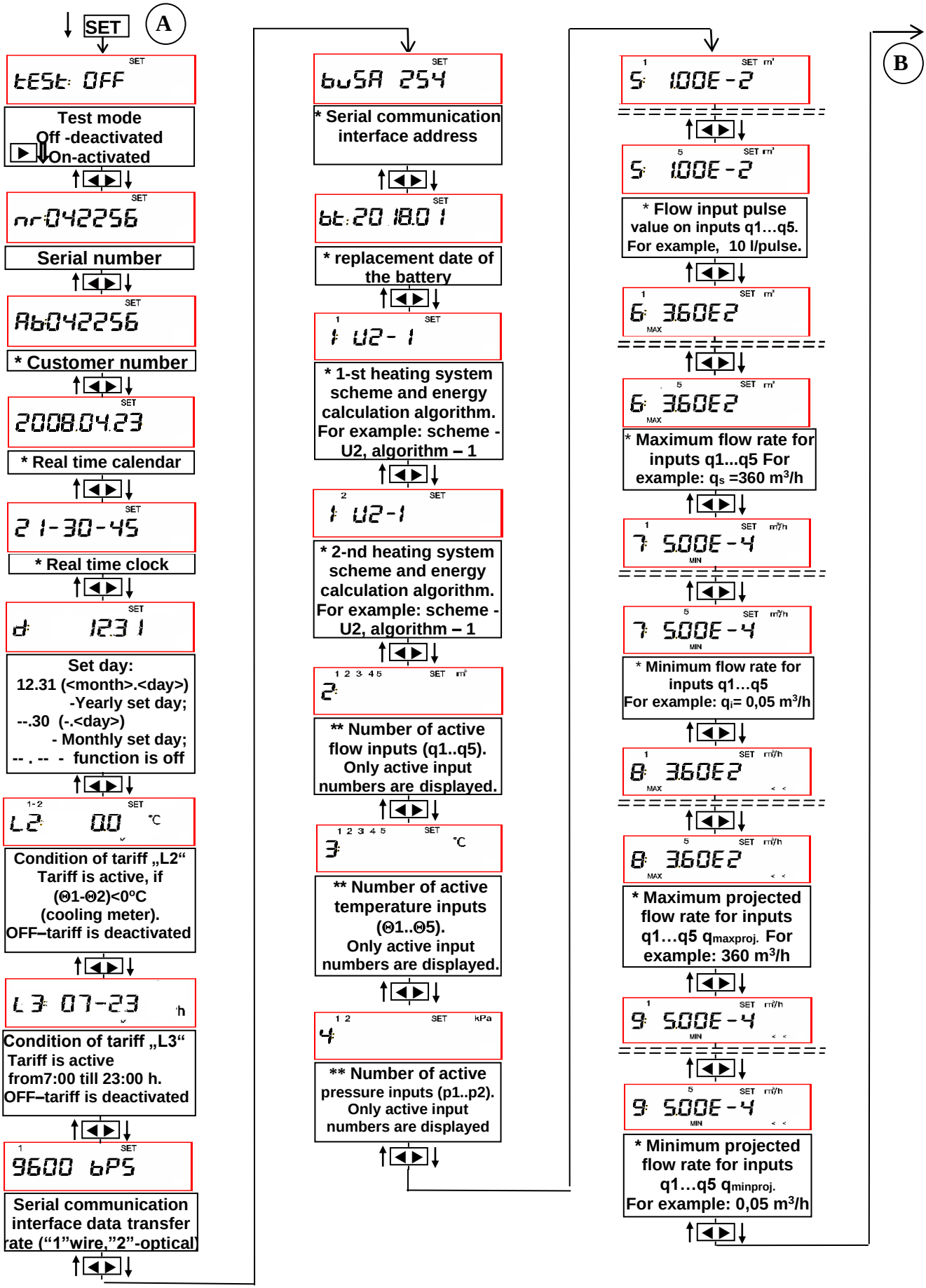
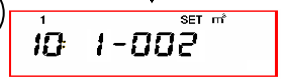
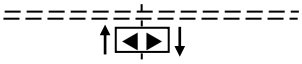
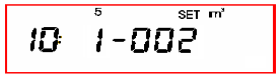


Fig. 7.1. Programming the calculator – setting up operation modes. “1, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 16E, 17, 18” parameter values have to be ordered individually for each device, and can not be changed during operation. Parameters “21...25” are not displayed in battery-powered version.

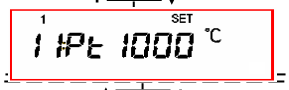
B

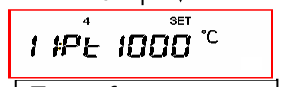




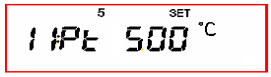


Flow input pulse type, minimal pulse period (in ms) and measurement units for inputs q1…q5.
For example: pulse type - 1 pulse period 2 ms, measurement units - m^3

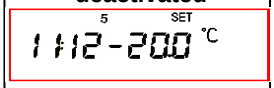




Type of temperature sensors Θ1... Θ4
For example: Pt1000.



Type of 5-th temperature sensor (for example: PT500)
* or number of month and to it corresponding pre-programmed value of temperature Θ5, if measurement of Θ5 is deactivated

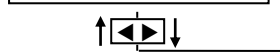


(„- -„ - Θ5 value are applied to all months

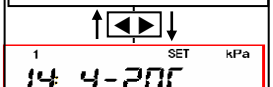
Minimum value of temperature difference Θ1-Θ2 For example : 2

Minimum value of temperature difference Θ1-Θ2 For

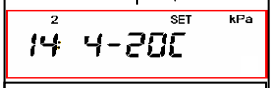
* Minimum projected value of temperature difference Θ1-Θ2
For example: 2 °C



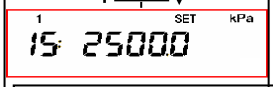
* Minimum projected value of temperature difference Θ3-Θ4
For example: 2 °C



* 1-st pressure input current limits. 4-20 mA

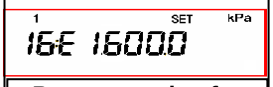


* 2-nd pressure input current limits. 4-20 mA

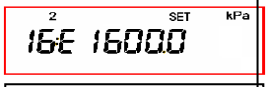


* 1-st input maximum rated pressure value.
For example:2500 kPa

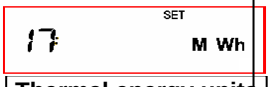
* 2-nd input maximum rated pressure value
For example:2500 kPa



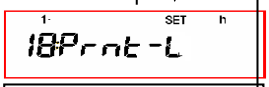
Pressure value for calculation (1 system).
Standard value: 1,6 MPa



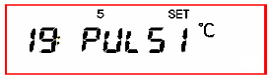
Pressure value for calculation(2 system).
Standard value: 1,6MPa



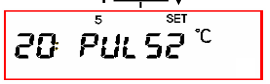
Thermal energy units
For example:MWh



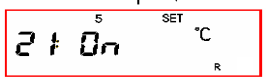
Report printing by wire interface-1 (by optical interface– 2) and report language
For example: L - lithuanian



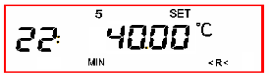
* 1-st pulse/frequency output parameter.
For example: Θ5



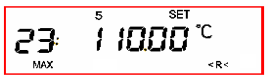
* 2-nd pulse/frequency output parameter.
For example : Θ5



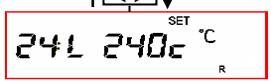
Regulation funcion activated (On). For example: regulated parameter - Θ5.



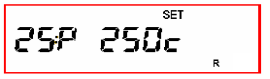
* Lower limit (min. value) for regulated parameter. For example:
$\Theta 5_{min}$ = 40 °C



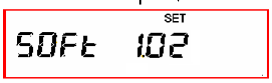
* Upper limit (min. value) for regulated parameter. For example:
$\Theta 5_{max}$ = 110 °C



* Valve runtime, s.
For example: 240 s



* * Integral constant for regulation time.
For example: 250 s



Software version number

LCD segment test

A

Setting up parameter values:

- before setting up the parameters test mode should be deactivated (Test: off). Test mode is described in paragraph 8.7.
- product number is individual and unchangeable,
- 1, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 16E, 17, 18 parameter values have to be ordered individually for each particular device, they are customized during manufacturing and unchangeable after installation.

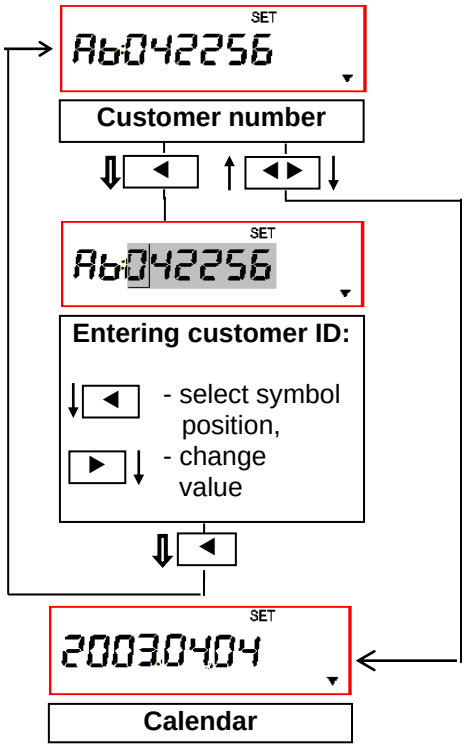


Fig. 7.2.
Setting up parameters marked with "*"
(for example, Customer number)

Parameters marked with "*" should be programmed as shown in Fig. 7.2:
Select the parameter to be modified, then press and hold button ◀ until parameter value starts blinking – alteration mode is entered. Parameter codes, meanings and acceptable limits are listed in Appendix A.
Select required digit by pressing button ◀. Shortly pressing button ▶, set the required value. Save changes by holding button ◀ pressed and return to display mode. All parameters marked with "*" in Fig. 7.1 can be modified in the same way.

Parameters marked with "**" should be programmed as shown in Fig. 7.3:

Select the parameter to be modified, then enter measurement channel selection mode by holding down button ◀. Choose flow, temperature or pressure channels, and select required measurement channel number by shortly pressing button ◀, then activate or deactivate selected measurement channel by shortly pressing button ▶. Parameter codes, meanings and acceptable limits are listed in Appendix A.
Save changes by holding button ◀ pressed and return to previous display mode. All parameters marked with "**" in Fig. 7.1 can be modified in the same way.

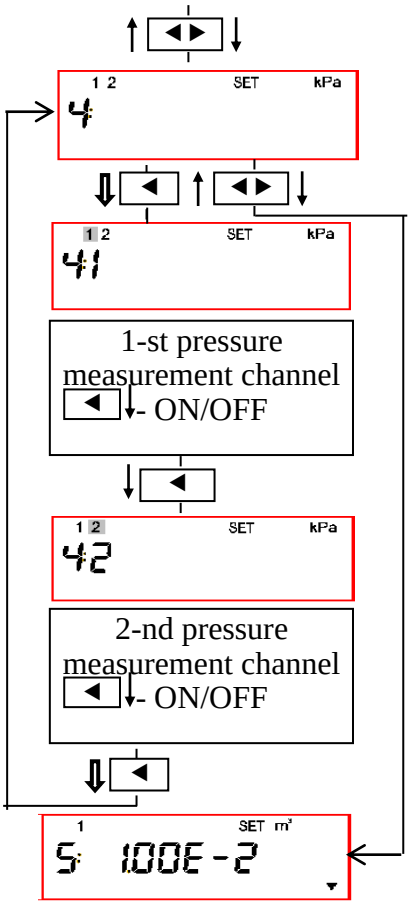


Fig. 7.3.
Setting up parameters marked with "**"
(for example: pressure measurement channel)

Sequence of displayed parameters may vary depending on selected measurement scheme and number of sensors installed.
Note: The displayed parameters listing order can vary or some parameters aren't displayed depending on regional user requirements.

Configuration of calculator is possible via optical (or Wire) interface and in conjunction with the programme SKS3knfg.exe

Parameterization (programming) procedure

Measurement schemes and energy calculation algorithms should be checked according to individual heat meter data (see Paragraph 13), and other configuration parameters are entered:

- check measurement circuits (U0, U1, U2, U3, A1, A2, A3, A4) separately for the 1-st and 2-nd heating system according to Table 1

- check parameter registration algorithms for the 1-st and 2-nd heating system (see Paragraph 4)
- check energy measurement units (MWh, Gcal, GJ)
- check pressure values used to calculate energy and fluid mass values individually for the 1-st and 2-nd heating system

Note: If pressure value is set to 0, energy and fluid mass consumed in that heating system will be calculated using practically measured pressure values

- set (pre-program) Θ5 temperature value, if temperature sensor T5 is not used (only for A1 measurement scheme)
- flow, temperature and pressure measurement channels are activated (only for channels that are used for measurement and connected to appropriate sensors). If energy calculation algorithm "3 – winter / summer" is used, 4-th flow sensor is disabled.
- select flow measurement display units (m3 or t) (mass units – only for measurement schemes from Table 1, where appropriate temperature sensors are used),

Individual parameters of flow, temperature and pressure sensors for each measurement channel should be verified and pre-set:

- check flow sensor output pulse values for each measurement channel
- check maximum and minimum flow rate for each measurement channel
- pre-set designated minimum and maximum flow values, used for energy calculation when measured flow rate exceeds allowed measurement limits (only when "2 – special" energy calculation algorithm is used)
- check pulse input type:
  "1" – without cable detachment control
  "2" – with cable detachment control – sensor operation error is generated, when cable is disconnected for more than 2 seconds
- minimum allowed pulse period (ms), used for pulse input noise filter (it is necessary to define time interval from first received pulse, when additional received pulses will be ignored). Selected time interval should be shorter than designated pulse period at maximum allowed pulse frequency

Note: If value is set to 0, noise filter is turned off

- check temperature sensor type (e.g. Pt500,Pt1000) for each active measurement channel
- check normalized temperature difference for each pair of temperature sensors (Θ1-Θ2 and Θ3-Θ4). It should be not less than 2 oC
- pre-set designated temperature difference value (Θ1-Θ2 or Θ3-Θ4), that will be used for energy calculation when "2" – „special" energy calculation algorithm is applied, and temperature difference is under programmed minimum allowed value
- select normalized current limits for provided pressure sensors (0-5 mA, 0-20 mA or 4-20 mA) set pressure values for provided pressure sensors that correspond to upper designated current limit.

Setting and verifying other parameters

Set customer ID number
Activate (if necessary) tariff function „L2" and „L3", set condition of tariff and set allowed switchover values
Check report printing language (E - English, P– Russian, L – Lithuanian),
Set communication interface address and data transfer rate,
Check and set (if necessary) real time clock and calendar,
Set suggested next battery replacement date (or current date plus 12 years for mains power supply version). Suggested battery replacement date is calculated by adding estimated battery operation time to the current date. Estimated battery operation time is given in the Table 6:

Table 6

Number of flow sensors powered from calculator battery	Battery operation time, years
-	12
1…2	6

Set parameters for pulse outputs PULSE1 and PULSE2

When required integral parameter (energy or flow volume) is selected, output pulses are generated on pulse output. Pulse value will correspond to the lowest digit of indicated parameter. When instantaneous parameter (power, temperature or pressure) is selected, signal with frequency from 0 to 1000 Hz is generated, or output current changes within appropriate range that corresponds to normalized measurement values of selected parameter (if current output is available).

Setting regulator (or alarm signal) relay output parameters

Set regulator (or alarm signal) relay output parameters (only for mains supply version, when regulation or alarm options are available):

Select regulated (controlled) parameter or deactivate relay output

Set upper parameter range value (when parameter exceeds this value, relay output contacts "∨" will be closed)

Set lower parameter range value (when parameter falls below this value, relay output contacts "∧" will be closed)

Set full valve run time, in seconds (according to valve documentation)

Set integral regulation time constant – pause intervals between opening the valve, after each 1 % of valve runtime. If this value is set to "0" – valve will be permanently closed (opened). For alarm function only "∅" value should be used

Configuration of calculator is possible via optical (or Wire) interface and in conjunction with the programme SKS3knfg.exe

7.3.Setting up jumpers

If voltage "+U" from the pin 9 is used to power flow or pressure sensors, the jumper "+U" (beside terminal block) should be:

- in position "BAT", if sensors should be powered with 3,6 V voltage (only in this case, if internal battery is used)
- in position "3,6 V", if sensors should be powered with 3,6 V voltage (only in this case, if mains supply module is used)
- in position "18 V", if sensors should be powered with 18 V voltage (only in this case, if mains supply module is used)

If the calculator is equipped with additional universal interface module (including M-bus, CL, RS-232 interfaces and two current outputs):

M-bus, CL or RS-232 interface is activated by plugging in the jumpers "CL – M-bus – RS-232" in such way, that required interface type appears beside the terminal pins "73…75". Marking on the jumper board will show the functional description of the pins.

Required current limits of the 1-st and 2-nd current outputs are set by switching the jumpers "I1" and "I2" into one of the following positions: "4-20 mA" or "0-20 mA".

If the calculator is equipped with universal interface module (including M-bus, CL, RS-232 interfaces and two pulse outputs):

M-bus, CL or RS-232 interface is activated by plugging in the jumpers "CL – M-bus – RS-232" in such way, that required interface type appears beside the terminal pins "73…75". Marking on the jumper board will show the functional description of the pins.

Required type of pulses output are set by switching the jumpers „+P1 +P2 GND":

Galvanically isolated passive pulses outputs - not jumpers
Not galvanically isolated active (+18 V) pulses output „Puls1"- „GND" and „+P1"
Not galvanically isolated active (+18 V) pulses output „Puls2"- „GND" and „+P2"

7.4.Extra modules. Exchanging of modules

Calculator may be delivered with 230 V power supply module or 3,6 V battery power supply and one of the four external communication modules. Possible options are listed in the paragraph 3. Communication module types and specific application restrictions are described in the Table 7.

Table 7

Communication module type	Purpose, functions	Application restrictions
SKS43 M-bus	Allows connecting the device to M-bus network (up to 254 devices in parallel) in distance up to 2 km	Suitable for all power supply options
SKU45 Universal with two current outputs	User may choose one of three available interfaces (M-bus, CL, RS-232). Two current outputs are available, with user-selectable current limits ("4-20 mA" or "0-20 mA")	Only for 230 V power supply
SKU46 Universal with two pulse outputs	User may choose one of three available interfaces (M-bus, CL, RS-232). Two pulse outputs are available, with user-selectable type - galvanically isolated passive pulses or not galvanically isolated active (+18V) pulses	Only for 230 V power supply
SKS48 Special type, compatible with RS-232 interface	Distance up to 15 m. Designed to connect equipment with RS-232 interface, where RTS +9...+12 V and DTR -9...-12 V signals are used	Suitable for all power supply options
RF module	Wireless data transmission at 868 MHz radio frequency	Only when powered from the battery

Mains supply or battery module is in the bottom part of the calculator, on the right side beside the terminal block, while communication interface module is on the left side.

Modules can be exchanged on-site, by opening the lid, unscrewing the appropriate fixing bolt and pulling out the module from the connector.

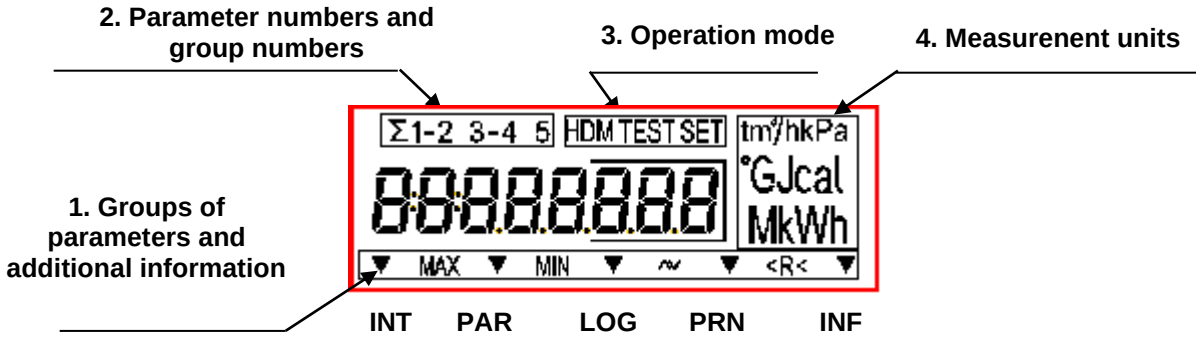
! Disconnect the equipment from mains supply before replacing modules!

7.5. Verification of installation and set-up

After installing the heat meter, let measured fluid flow through the flow sensor, and switch on the power supply. Measured parameter values should be indicated on the display, if the heat meter (calculating unit, flow, pressure and temperature sensors) is installed correctly. If measured parameter values are not displayed correctly, it is necessary to verify the installation.

8. OPERATION

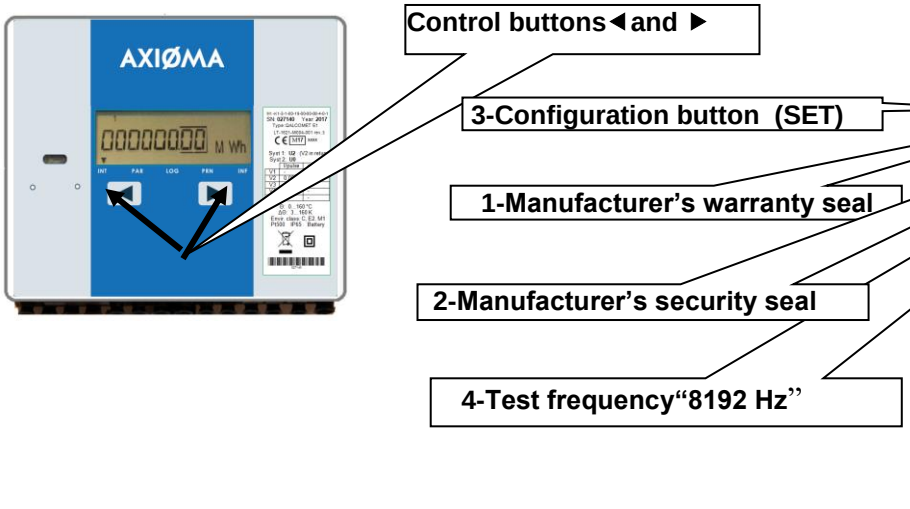
8.1. Display description



Key to symbols	Description
1. Groups of parameters (display levels)	
▼ INT	Integral parameters
▼ PAR	Informative parameters
▼ LOG	Archive data and set day values
▼ PRN	Printing the reports
▼ INF	Information on heat meter configuration and regulator control parameters
Additional information	
R	Relay output is activated, normal operation
R<	Parameter value is below minimum permissible value (for relay outputs)
<R	Parameter value exceeds maximum permissible value (for relay outputs)
^ ; v	Regulator status: ^ - opening the valve, v - closing the valve
2. Number and group of indicated parameters	
Σ	Cumulated parameter value (for example, total heating energy consumed by the 1-st and 2-nd system (E1+E2))
1…5	Number of measurement system (for example, power or energy consumed by 1-st or 2-nd system) or number of measurement channel (volume, flow, temperature, pressure measurement etc.)
1-2 (3-4)	Differences (for example, difference in amount of heating media (M1-M2), (M3-M4) or temperature difference (Θ1-Θ2, Θ3-Θ4))
3. Operation mode	
H	Hourly archive data is being printed (displayed)
D	Daily archive data is being printed (displayed)
M	Monthly archive data is being printed (displayed)
TEST	Test mode
SET	Parameterization mode
4. Measurement units	
m3 (t)	Volume (mass)
m3/h (t/h)	Flow rate

kPa	Pressure
o C	Temperature, temperature difference
GJ, Gcal, MWh, kWh	Energy
kW	Power
h	Hours

Selection of measured and indicated parameters is performed using two control buttons ◄ and ► (Fig. 8.1). Configuration is modified with control buttons ◄ and ►, and parameterization button “SET” (under the cover, see Fig. 8.2, pos.3).



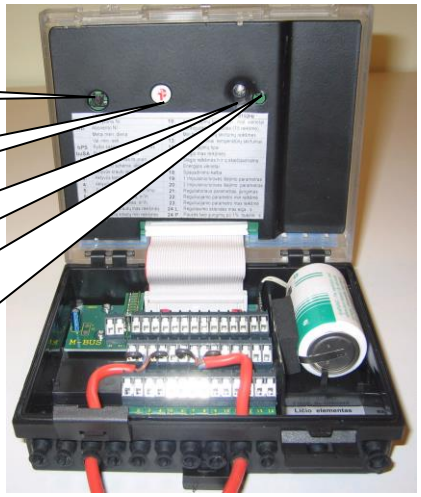


Fig.8.1 Front of the calculator, cover closed, without

Fig. 8.2 The cover is open

Five display levels in normal mode are available: current value of integral parameters (“INT”), instantaneous parameters (“PAR”), archive data and set day values (“LOG”), printing reports (“PRN”) and viewing configuration data (“INF”).

Press and hold (> 3 s) button ▶ to move to the next display level, and button ◀ to return to the previous level.

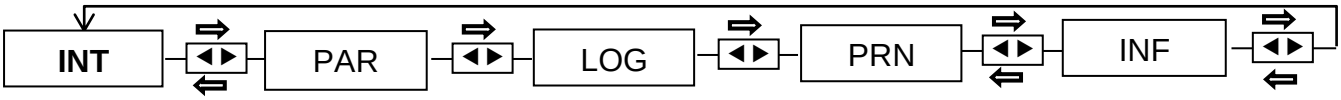


Fig. 8.3 Selecting the display level.

Arbitrary symbols, used in the diagrams:

◄ - left button, ► - right button, ⇨ - long press (> 3 s) → - short press(< 3 s)

To view data in the same display level press shortly (< 3 s) buttons ◀ or ▶. The display will switch automatically to the highest level of displaying current values of integral parameters, or – if at least one error has been detected – error code will be displayed after 5 minutes of inactivity.

Sequence of displayed parameters may vary depending on selected measurement scheme and number of installed sensors. The displayed parameters listing order can vary or some parameters aren’t displayed depending on regional user requirements.

8.2. Displaying integral parameter values (level 1)

It is possible to display the following integral measured values in 1st display level “INT”:

E1+E2, E1, E2, E3, M1(V1), M2(V2), -M2, (M1-M2), M3(V3), M4(V4),(M3-M4),operation time, measurement errors.

To move to another parameter value in the same display level, shortly press buttons: ► - next parameter, ◄ - previous parameter (Fig. 8.4).

Sequence of displayed parameters may vary depending on selected measurement scheme and number of sensors installed.

To return to the instantaneous parameters level, press and hold button ►.

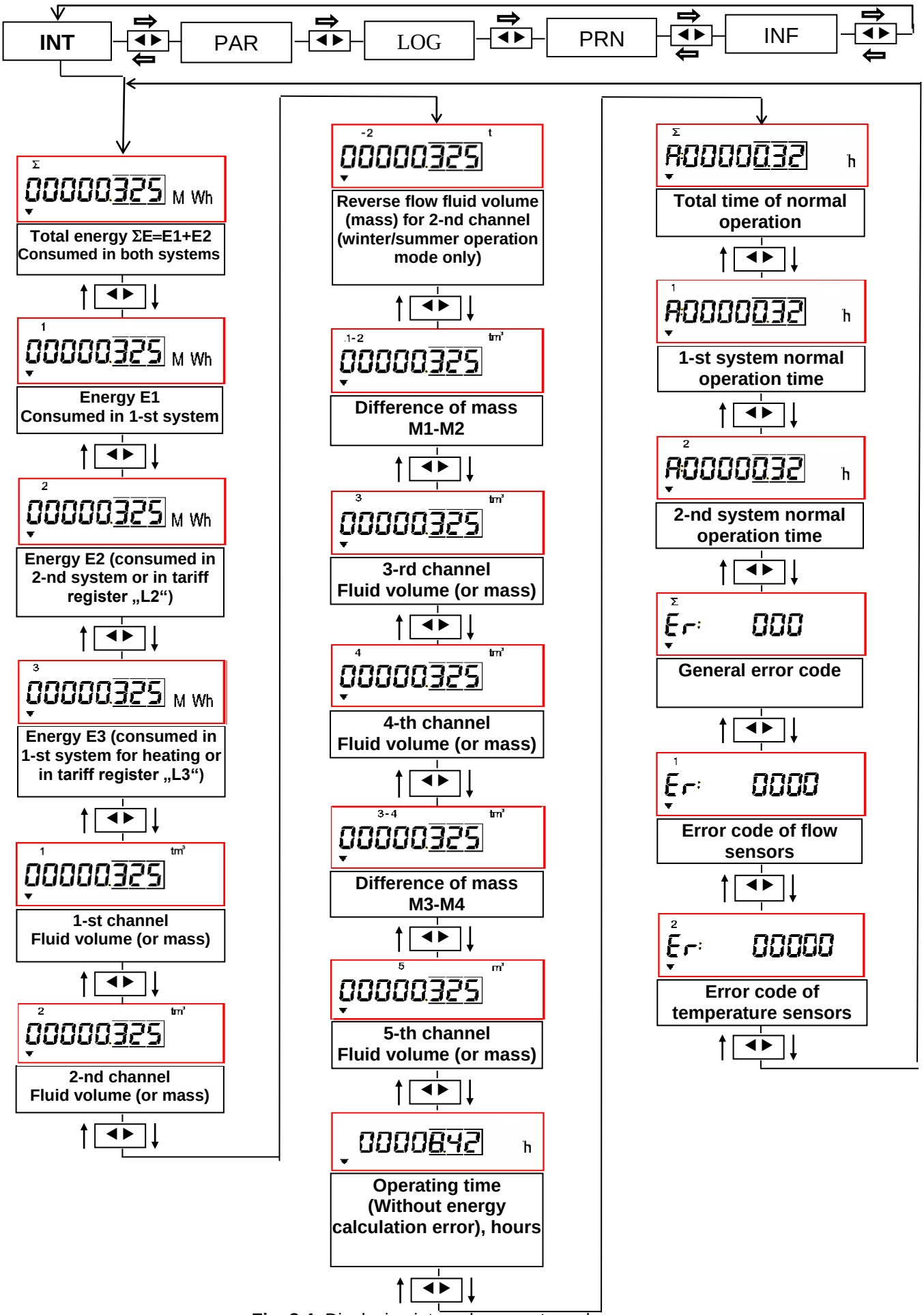
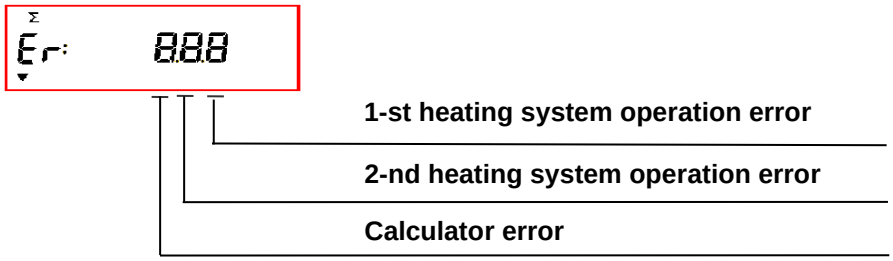


Fig. 8.4. Displaying integral parameter values

8.2.1. Error code may consist from up to 5 symbols. Each symbol may have values 0…9

General errors:



1-st or 2-nd heating systems error codes:

0 - no error, normal operation,

5- flow rate outside designated limits or temperature difference is under programmed minimum allowed value (only when energy calculation algorithm “2 – special” is applied),

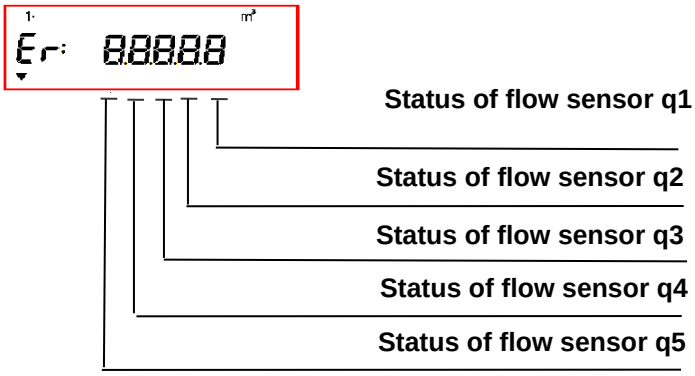
8 – flow or temperature sensor error.

Calculator error code:

0 - no error, normal operation,

1 – warning – estimated battery lifetime less than 6 months.

Status of flow sensors:



Error code description:

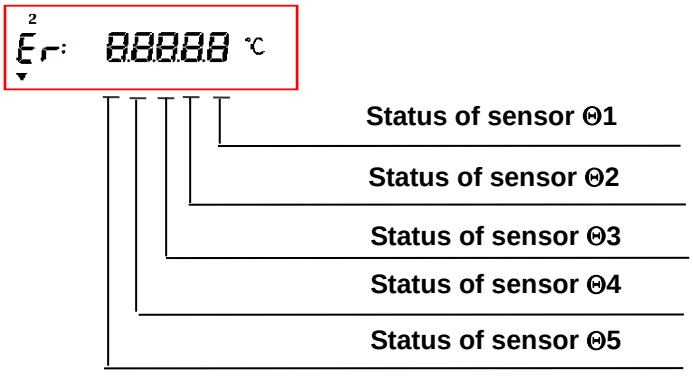
0 - no error, normal operation,

2 - flow rate is under programmed minimum allowed value,

4 - flow rate exceeds programmed maximum allowed value,

8 - sensor failure (broken connection or disconnected power supply).

Status of temperature sensors:



Error code description:

0 - no error, normal operation,

1 – temperature difference is under programmed minimum allowed value,

8 - sensor failure (open circuit or short circuit).

8.3. Displaying instantaneous parameter values (level 2)

It is possible to display all instantaneous parameter values in display level “PAR”:
P1+P2, P1, P2, P3, q1, q2, q3, q4, q5, Θ1, Θ2, Θ1-Θ2, Θ3, Θ4, Θ3-Θ4, Θ5, p1, p2.

Parameter values are displayed in sequence, shortly pressing buttons: ▶ - next parameter, ◀ - previous parameter (Fig. 8.5). Sequence of displayed parameters may vary depending on selected measurement scheme and number of active sensors. To display archive data press and hold button ▶, to return to integral parameter display mode press and hold button ◀.
Device will return to current instantaneous parameter display mode automatically after 5 minutes

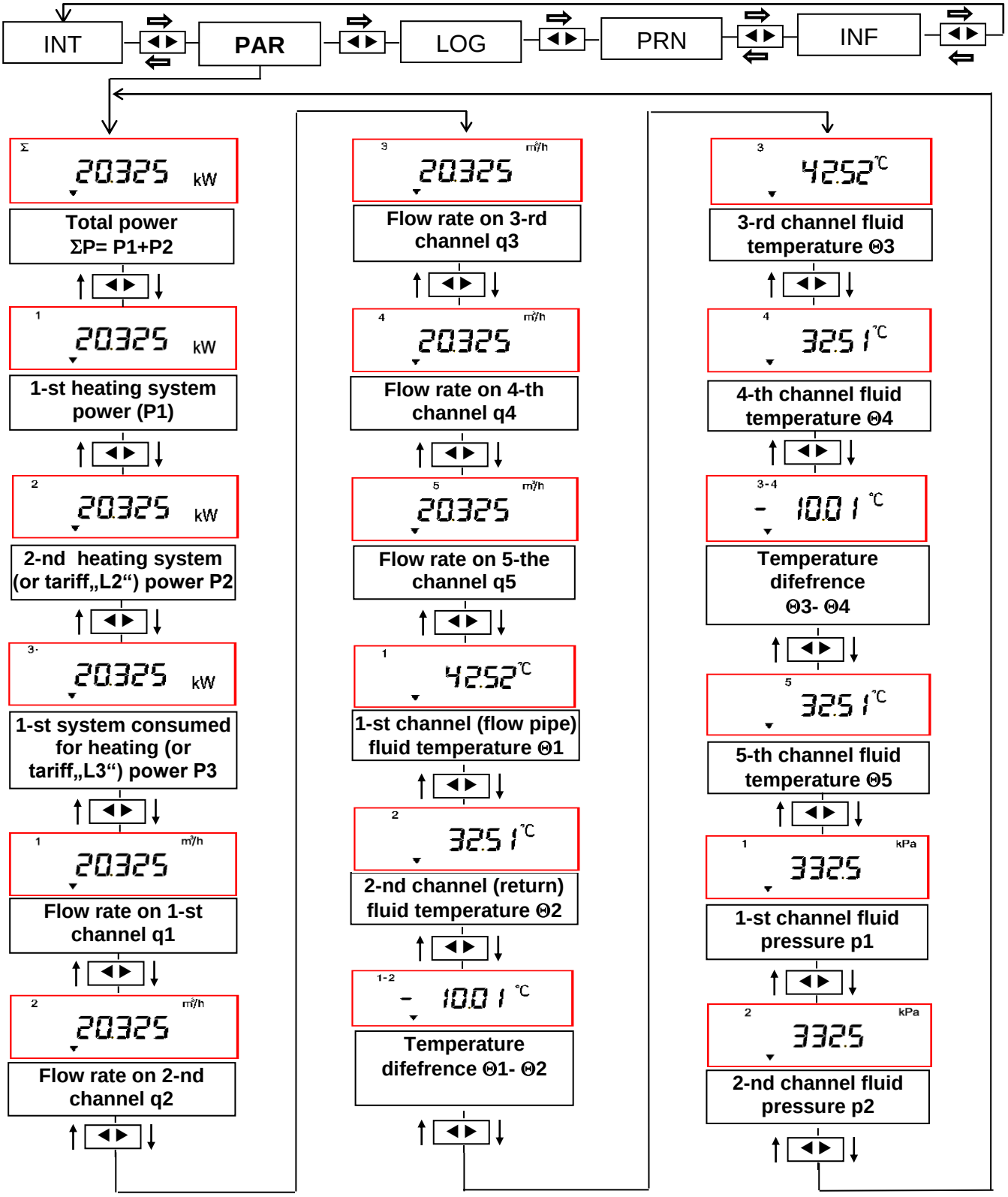
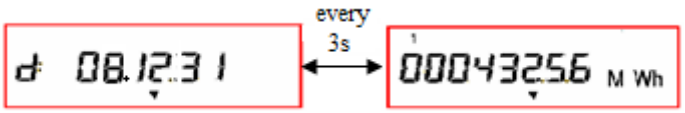


Fig. 8.5 Displaying instantaneous parameter values

8.4. Displaying set day data and archive data (level 3)

When set day and archive data viewing mode (“LOG”) is entered (and set day function is active), set day time stamp value (The date format is <day>.<month>.<year>) will be displayed in turn with relevant parameter value (accumulated energy value) :



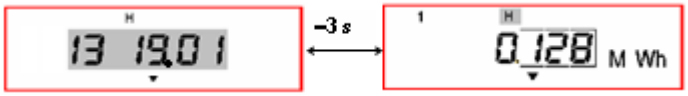
By shortly pressing button ▶ you can select the required parameter value for viewing

By shortly pressing button ◀ you can select for viewing previous set day parameters values (previous months or previous years data depends on configuration of calculator)

To display archive data press and hold button ▶.

When archive data viewing mode is entered, time stamp value will be displayed

(The date format is <hour> <day>.<month>) in turn with relevant parameter value and parameter group ID (in three seconds interval). For example, alteration of E1 during 19-th of January, 13-th hour:



Press and hold button ◀ while time is displayed to select required time interval: date is displayed, and first character starts blinking (it is possible to select required time interval now). Move cursor (blinking character) in closed circle by shortly pressing button ◀. Alterate selected value by shortly pressing button ▶. Confirm the selection and return to previous display level by holding down button ◀.

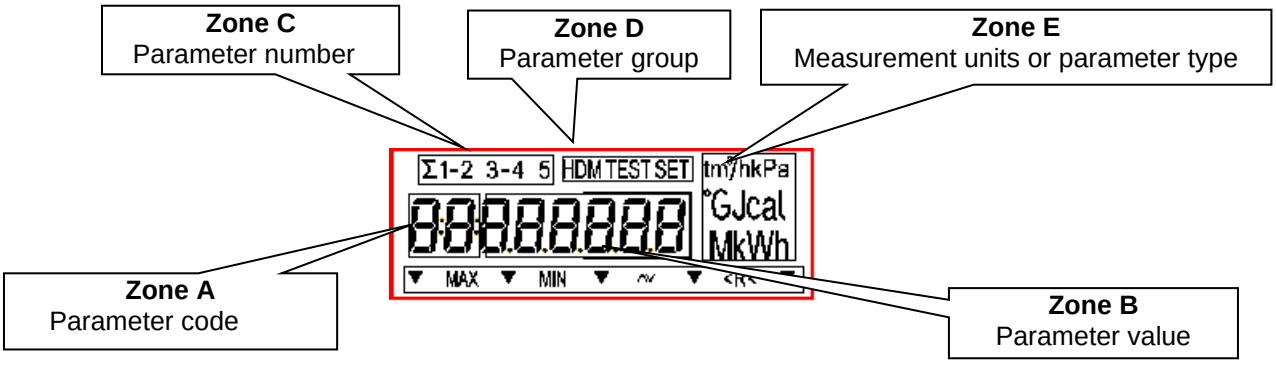
Select parameter group by shortly pressing button ◀ while parameter is displayed (display zone D):

H – hourly values increase; average hourly pressure and temperature values group with registered error and error occurrence time,

D – daily values increase; average daily pressure and temperature values group with registered error and error occurrence time,

M – monthly values increase; average monthly pressure and temperature values group with registered error and error occurrence time,

[no symbol] – group of absolute parameter values at the real time point.



Shortly pressing button ▶ while parameter is displayed will allow to select desired time point or interval. List of parameters is presented in the Table 8

Table 8

Symbol on the upper part of display (Zone C)	Measurement unit (parameter symbol) Zone E	Parameter code Zone A	Parameter value Zone B
1	MWh (Gcal, GJ)	-	Thermal energy E1
2	MWh (Gcal, GJ)	-	Thermal energy E2

Symbol on the upper part of display (Zone C)	Measurement unit (parameter symbol) Zone E	Parameter code Zone A	Parameter value Zone B
3	MWh (Gcal, GJ)	-	Thermal energy E3
1	t (m3)	-	Fluid mass (volume) M1 (V1)
2	t (m3)	-	Fluid mass (volume) M2 (V2)
-2	t (m3)	-	For mode “winter/summer”. Reverse flow fluid mass (volume) -M2 (V2)
3	t (m3)	-	Fluid mass (volume)M3 (V3)
4	t (m3)	-	Fluid mass (volume)M4 (V4)
5	m3	-	Fluid volume V5
Σ	h	A:	Total time of normal operation (when 1st and 2-nd system was functioning properly)
1	h	A:	Normal operation time for 1-st system
2	h	A:	Normal operation time for 2-nd system
1	oC	-	Average (hourly, daily or monthly) temperature Θ1
2	oC	-	Average (hourly, daily or monthly) temperature Θ2
3	oC	-	Average (hourly, daily or monthly) temperature Θ3
4	oC	-	Average (hourly, daily or monthly) temperature Θ4
5	oC	-	Average (hourly, daily or monthly) temperature Θ5
1	kPa	-	Average (hourly, daily or monthly) pressure p1
2	kPa		Average (hourly, daily or monthly) pressure p2
Σ		Er:	**Calculator error code ZYX** Where: Z – calculator operation errors: 0 – power supply OK, 1 – warning: battery will be discharged in less than 6 months, 8 – power supply was disconnected, 9 – simultaneous occurrence of “1” and “8” errors, X – first (Y- second) system operation error: 0 - normal operation, 5 – flow rate below or exceeds programmed max and min values, or temperature difference below programmed minimum value, 8 – flow or temperature sensor error, d - simultaneous occurrence of errors “5” and “8”
1	m3	Er:	**Flow sensor status code** □□□□□ Where: □□□□□ status of sensor q1 status of sensor q2 status of sensor q3 status of sensor q4 status of sensor q5 0 - normal operation, 2 – flow rate below programmed minimum allowed value, 4 – flow rate exceeds programmed maximum allowed value, 8 – sensor failure (broken connection or disconnected power source), 6 - simultaneous occurrence of errors “2” and “4”, A - simultaneous occurrence of errors “8” and “2”, C - simultaneous occurrence of errors “8” and “4”, E - simultaneous occurrence of errors “8”,”4” and “2”

Symbol on the upper part of display (Zone C)	Measurement unit (parameter symbol) Zone E	Parameter code Zone A	Parameter value Zone B
2	oC	Er:	Temperature sensor status code □□□□□ where: □□□□□ status of sensor Θ1 status of sensor Θ2 status of sensor Θ3 status of sensor Θ4 status of sensor Θ5 0 - normal operation, 1 - temperature difference is below programmed minimum allowed value 8 - sensor error (open circuit or short circuit), 9- simultaneous occurrence of errors “8” and “1”
∑	h	8:	Device run-time
1	h	8:	1-st system failure time
2	h	8:	2-nd system failure time
1-2	h	1:	Time when temperature difference Θ1 - Θ2 is below programmed minimum allowed value
3-4	h	1:	Time when temperature difference Θ3 - Θ4 is below programmed minimum allowed value
1	h	2:	Time when flow rate q1 is below programmed minimum allowed value
2	h	2:	Time when flow rate q2 is below programmed minimum allowed value
3	h	2:	Time when flow rate q3 is below programmed minimum allowed value
4	h	2:	Time when flow rate q4 is below programmed minimum allowed value
1	h	4:	Time when flow rate q1 exceeds maximum allowed value
2	h	4:	Time when flow rate q2 exceeds maximum allowed value
3	h	4:	Time when flow rate q3 exceeds maximum allowed value
4	h	4:	Time when flow rate q4 exceeds maximum allowed value

To move to the next level - “PRN” - press and hold button ▶.

8.5. Printing reports (level 4)

Connect printer to calculator using external communication interface or optical communication adapter. Printer serial port data transfer rate should be the same as defined in calculator settings. Printer should be set to condensed printing mode.

For printing report via wire interface – in configuration parameter “18” – to set value “1”, for printing via optical interface – to set value “2” (see page 18)

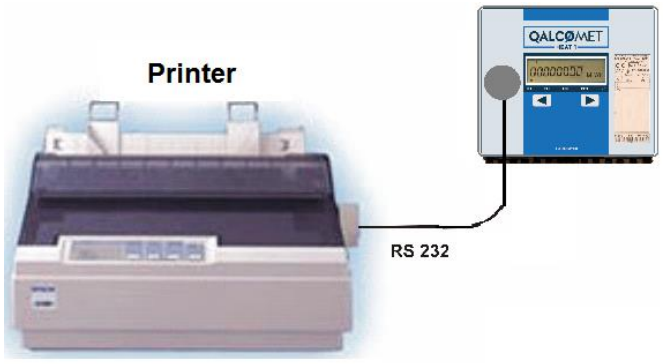
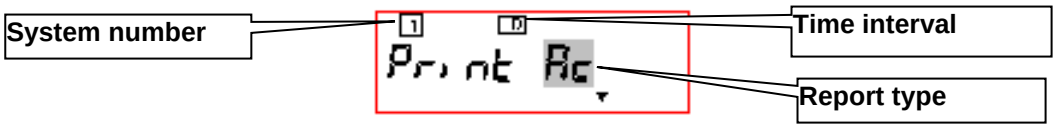


Fig. 8.6 Connection of printer via optical interface

To enter report printing mode, press and hold button ▶ several times, until label “PRN” is reached. LCD will display the following:

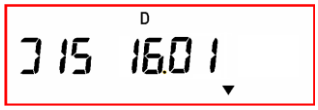


Select blinking LCD zone (report type, time interval or heating system number) by shortly pressing button ◀. Define the following report options by shortly pressing button ▶:

Report type
Ac – printing consolidated report,
Er – printing error list,
In – printing current values if integral parameters,
CF – printing device configuration parameters,
RL – printing current parameter values;
Time interval
H – printing hourly average parameter values,
D – printing daily average parameter values,
M – printing monthly average parameter values;
Heating system number
1 – printing report for 1-st heating system,
2 – printing report for 2-nd heating system.

Holding down button ◀ will allow to select report starting date and time. LCD displays:

Starting date and time should be defined. First character starts blinking. Press button ◀ to move to another character (selected character starts blinking). Required value can be set by shortly pressing button ▶. For hourly report starting hour, day and month should be defined. For daily report – starting day and month, for monthly report – only starting month should be defined.
Holding down button ◀ stores the selection, and report ending date selection mode will be activated. LCD displays:



Report ending date and time is defined in the same way as describe above.
Printing will start after holding down button ◀ one more time. While report is being printed, blinking label “Print” will be displayed. Printing can be paused and started again (for example, to add paper) by shortly pressing button ▶. If printing is paused, label “Print” will stop blinking.
Press and hold button ▶ to move to another - “INF” – menu level.
Report examples are provided in Appendix H:
Error codes provided in printed report are the same as used in archive (Table 8).
Press and hold button ▶ to stop printing in any time.

8.6. Displaying configuration settings and programming relay output parameters

Use configuration data inspection mode “INF” to view device configuration settings (programmed parameters and operation modes) and – if regulation function is activated – to change relay output parameter values.

All parameters listed in Appendix A, Table A1, are displayed in sequence as shown in Fig. 7.1. Shortly pressing button ▶ move to the next parameter, and button ◀ - move to the previous parameter. Display sequence may vary depending on selected measurement scheme, number of active sensors and operation mode.

8.6.1. Programming relay output parameters in regulation mode

Configuration parameters with codes “21:” ..”25:” (Appendix A, Table A1) are dedicated for programming relay output parameters. When information data inspection mode “INF” is entered, it is possible to activate or deactivate regulation function, also to choose regulated parameter and control relay output manually by shortly pressing buttons ◀ or ▶ and selecting the parameter “21:”.

When button ◀ is pressed for long time, regulation status symbol “On” or “Off” starts blinking. Shortly pressing button ▶ will activate (“On”) or deactivate (“Off”) regulation function. Shortly pressing button ◀ will

activate regulated parameter selection mode (parameter will start blinking). Select regulated parameter code (see Appendix A, Table A1) by shortly pressing button ▶.

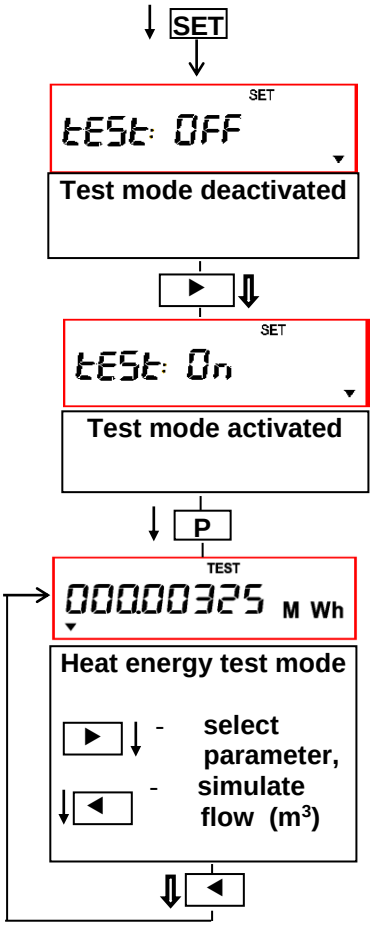
If regulation mode is deactivated (“Off”), it is possible to control the regulated valve manually. Shortly press button ◀ - symbol “R” starts blinking. Pressing button ▶ will start closing the valve – symbol “vR” will be displayed. Pressing button ▶ one more time will start opening the valve – symbol “^R” will be displayed. Pressing button ▶ once again will switch off valve control – only symbol “R” will be displayed.

Upper limit of regulated parameter value (parameter code “22:”) and lower limit of regulated parameter value (parameter code “23:”), also valve runtime (parameter code “24:L” and regulation speed (pause intervals between opening the valve, after each 1 % of valve run time – parameter code “25:P”) can be modified if required, as described in Paragraph 7.

To return to instantaneous parameter display mode (“INT”) press and hold button ▶.

Parameter codes, meanings and allowed regulation limits are provided in Appendix A.

8.7. Activating test mode



Test mode is used for quick testing of calculator. When test mode is activated (“TEST” label displayed), calculation process is stopped and all integral parameter values are stored in the memory. Calculation process starts again after leaving test mode.

8.7.2. Activating test mode

After opening the lid, briefly press the programming button “SET”. Calculation unit enters programming mode, label “SET” is displayed on the upper part of LCD together with the message “test: off”. By long pressing the control button ▶ activate test mode (message “test: on” appears on LCD). When programming button “SET” is pressed, the device enters test mode – label “TEST” appears on the upper part of LCD. Select tested parameter (E1, E2, Θ1, Θ2, Θ3, Θ4, Θ5, p1, p2) by shortly or long and shortly pressing the button ▶.

Shortly pressing the button ◀ will imitate flow pulses, directly relevant to fluid volume V1…V4 (The values of the volume can be seen on the indicator in the end of the test). According to really measured temperature values, energy is calculated, and output pulses are generated. Calculation duration – 100 s (During the test on the indicator the message "TEST" is blinking).

All parameters are displayed on LCD in the same way as in the main menu, only integral values are calculated starting from zero.

Press the programming button “SET” once more to leave test mode. After leaving test mode, previously recorded integral parameter values are displayed.

8.8. Remote data transmission

For data transmission from the calculator to the data reading device can be used the optical interface (optical head is placed on the front panel of the calculator , as shown in Figure 8.6, and is connected to interface RS-232 of data reading device) or other wired serial interface (depending on type of the completed module of communication under table 7) .

As the reading device it is possible to use the computer, the telephone modem, modem GSM, the Internet modem and so on.

Scheme of direct connection of calculator to interface RS-232 of PC is presented in fig.6 of Annex B.

Scheme of direct connection of calculator to interface RS-232 of modem or printer in fig.7 of Annex B.

The data reading rate and parity (it is switched off or even) on the data reading device should correspond to established on the calculator

By using the serial communication interface it is possible to perform:

In normal mode:

- To read out all measured data and the data from calculator archive
- To read out and change the settings of regulator
- To read out the configuration settings of calculator.

In parameterization mode "SET" (this can be activated by pressing the button "SET"):

- To read out all measured data and the data from calculator archive
- To read out and change the settings of regulator
- To read out and change the configuration settings of calculator (only listed in Table A1 in section “Before installation”.

Reading of data and configuration of calculator settings can be performed via digital communications interface and in conjunction with the configuration programme installed on PC.

Restriction of operating time of optical interface for battery supply version

The optical interface starts work (is activated) only after pressing any control button and shuts down after 5 minutes, after the last pressing any button or after completing data transmission via interface.

The total working time of serial communication interface, for protection of the battery against premature discharge (only for battery supply version) is limited.

Total time of sending and receiving data per month not more than 80 min (interface is blocked after decline of time limit). It can be unblocked after forced activation with any control button not more than for 5 min.

9. RE VERIFICATION

Metrological control of heat meter parameters is performed according to requirements defined in LST EN 1434-5, general verification methodology BPM 8871101-45:2003 and verification instruction PI3268601- 34

Reverification instruction is provided separately

10. TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Packed equipment may be transported in any type of covered vehicle. Equipment should be anchored reliably to avoid shock and possibility to shift inside vehicle.

Equipment should be protected against mechanical damage and shock.

Equipment should be stored in dry, heated premises, where environment temperature is not lower than +5 ^{o}C. No aggressive chemical substances should be stored together because of corrosion hazard.

Annex A

A1. Displayed data (parameter codes, descriptions, acceptable limits) for reviewing and changing the configuration of calculator during installation or in normal mode

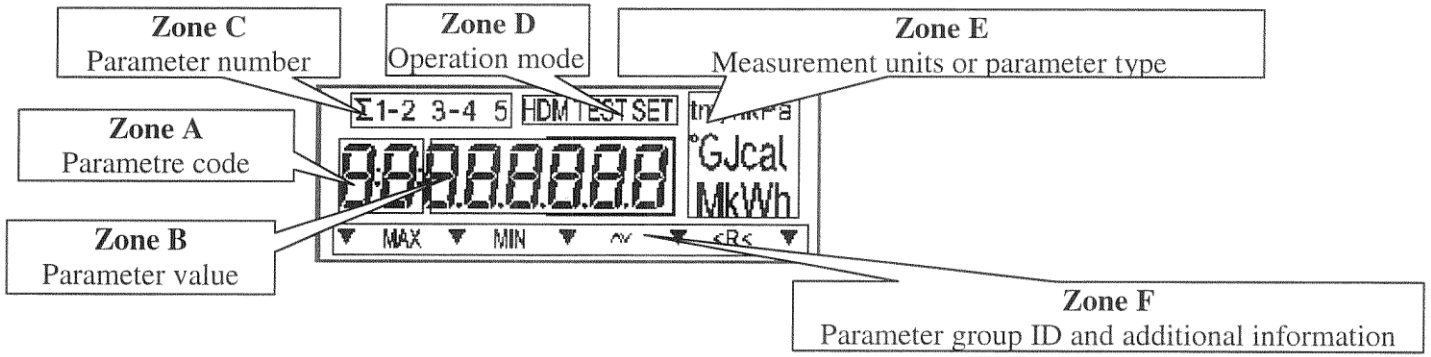


Fig. A1 Display view

Table A1 Configuration data (parameters) – codes, description, acceptable limits

Parameter			Parameter number	Measurement units or parameter type	Parameters group	Possibility to change	
Code	Description	Value (acceptable limits)				During the operation	Before installation
Zone A		Zone B	Zone C	Zone E	Zone F		
TEST		For normal mode -"Off"					
nr:	Serial number	Unchangeable				-	-
Ab:	Customer number	(0…999999)				-	+
IIII.II.II	Real time calendar	<year>.<month>>.<day >				-	+
II-II-II	Real time clock	<hour>.<minute>.<second>				-	+
d:	Date of set day	„xx.xx" (<month>.<day >): --.30 -monthly set day, 12.31 - yearly set day, --.-- - function is Off				-	+

Annex A (continuation)

Table A1 Configuration data of parameters – codes, description, acceptable limits

Parameter			Parameter number	Measurement units or parameter type	Parameters group	Possibility to change	
Code	Description	Value (acceptable limits)				During the operation	Before installation
Zone A		Zone B	Zone C	Zone E	Zone F		
L2:	Condition of „L2“ tariff register: parameter, threshold value, tariff active condition symbol	0…99999 Or “00-24 h” –day time interval (from - to)	Numebr of parameter for tariff condition (1…5) or diference of parameters values (1-2)	Parameter type for tariff condition : kW –power, m^3/h-flow rate, ^oC –temperature, kPa –pressure, h - day time interval	Condition symbol: $\vee$- tariff active then parameter value is less threshold, $\wedge$- tariff active then parameter value is more threshold value	-	+
L3:	Condition of „L3“ tariff register: parameter, threshold value of parameter, tariff active condition symbol						
bPS	Serial communication interface data transfer rate	(300, 300E, 600, 600E, 1200, 1200E, 2400, 2400E, 4800, 4800E, 9600, 9600E) E – activated paritet“Even” (no letter E– paritet is deactivated)	1 –wire interface, 2 – optical interface			-	+
busA	Communication interface adress	(0…255)				-	+
1:	Measurement scheme	“XX-1” where: XX- measurement scheme code (U1, U2 –for 1-st system, U0…U2 – for 2-nd system)	Heating system number (1 or 2)			-	-
2:	List of active flow sensors		Nubers of sensors q1..q5 (-,1…5)	m3		-	+
3:	List of active temperature sensors		Nubers of sensors Θ1 .. Θ5 (-,1…5)	oC		-	+
4:	List of active pressure sensors		Nubers of sensors p1,p2 (-,1,2)	kPa		-	+

Annex A (continuation)

Table A1 Configuration data of parameters – codes, description, acceptable limits

Parameter			Parameter number	Measurement units or parameter type	Parameters group	Possibility to change	
Code	Description	Value (acceptable limits)				During the operation	Before installation
Zone A		Zone B	Zone C	Zone E	Zone F		
5:	Flow input pulse value , m^3	Exponential form X.XXE-X (0…9,99*10^9)	Flow input number. (1…5)	m^3		-	- (+*)
6:	Maximum flow rate, m^3/h	Exponential form X.XXEX (0…9,99*10^9)	Flow input number (1…5)	m^3/h	MAX	-	- (+*)
7:	Minimum flow rate, m^3/h	Exponential form X.XXEX (0…9,99*10^9)	Flow input number (1…5)	m^3/h	MIN	-	- (+*)
10:	Flow input characteristics	"Y-XX" where: Y-flow input type ("1"-without connection control, "2"-with connection control), XX –minimum limited pulse value (0…999 ms)	Flow input number (1…5)	m^3 or t user selectable fluid quantity units		-	- (+*)
11:	Temperature sensor type	(Pt500, Pt1000)	Temperature input number (1…5)	°C		-	-
12:	Minimum temperature difference	(0…99,99°C)	ΔΘ "1-2" or "3-4"	°C	MIN	-	-
14:	Pressure input current limits	"0-5C" – corresponds to 0-5mA "0-20C"– corresponds to 0-20mA "4-20C" corresponds to 4-20 mA	Pressure input number (1 or 2)	kPa		-	+
15:	Upper pressure measurement limit	(0,0…9999.9 kPa)	Pressure input number (1 or 2)	kPa		-	+
16:E	Pressure value for enthalpy calculation	1600 kPa –standard value (0,0…9999.9 kPa) 0,0 kPa – measured values will be used for calculation	System number (1 or 2)	kPa		-	-
17:	Energy measurement units			MWh, Gcal or GJ		-	-
18:	Report printing language	"Prnt-X" where X: "L" –lithuanian, "E" –English, "P" – Russian	Interface: 1 –Wire, 2 - Optical			-	-

Annex A (continuation)

Table A1 Configuration data of parameters – codes, description, acceptable limits

Parameter			Parameter number	Measurement units or parameter type	Parameter s group	Possibility to change	
Code	Description	Value (acceptable limits)				During the operation	Before installation
Zone A		Zone B	Zone C	Zone E	Zone F		
19:	1-st pulse/frequency output parameter	"PULSE1"	Parameter number (1…5) or parameter difference (1-2, 3-4)	Parameter: "MWh"-energy "m^3"-quantity "kW"-power "m^3/h"-flow rate "^oC"-temperature "kPa"-pressure		-	+
20:	2-nd pulse/frequency output parameter	"PULSE2"	-"-	-"-		-	+
21:	Status of regulation (alarm) function, manual relay output control	"OFF"- regulation function deactivated "On"- regulation function activated	Parameter number (1…5) or parameter difference (1-2, 3-4	Regulated parameter: "MWh"-energy "m^3"-quantity "kW"-power "m^3/h"-flow rate "^oC"-temperature "kPa"-pressure	R	-	+
22:	Lower value limit of regulated parameter	Upper value limit of regulated parameter	Parameter number (1…5) or parameter difference (1-2, 3-4	Appropriate parameter units (depending on parameter type)	MIN <R<	+	+
23:	Upper value limit of regulated parameter	Lower value limit of regulated parameter	-„-	-„-	MAX <R<	+	+
24L:	Regulated valve runtime, s	"XXXc" (0…999 s)			R	+	+
25P:	Integral constant for regulation time, s	"XXXc" (0…999 s)			R	+	+
Remark: * Possibility of changing parameter limits is available only for flow or temperature measurement channels, which are not applied to thermal energy calculation (see table 1)							

Annex B

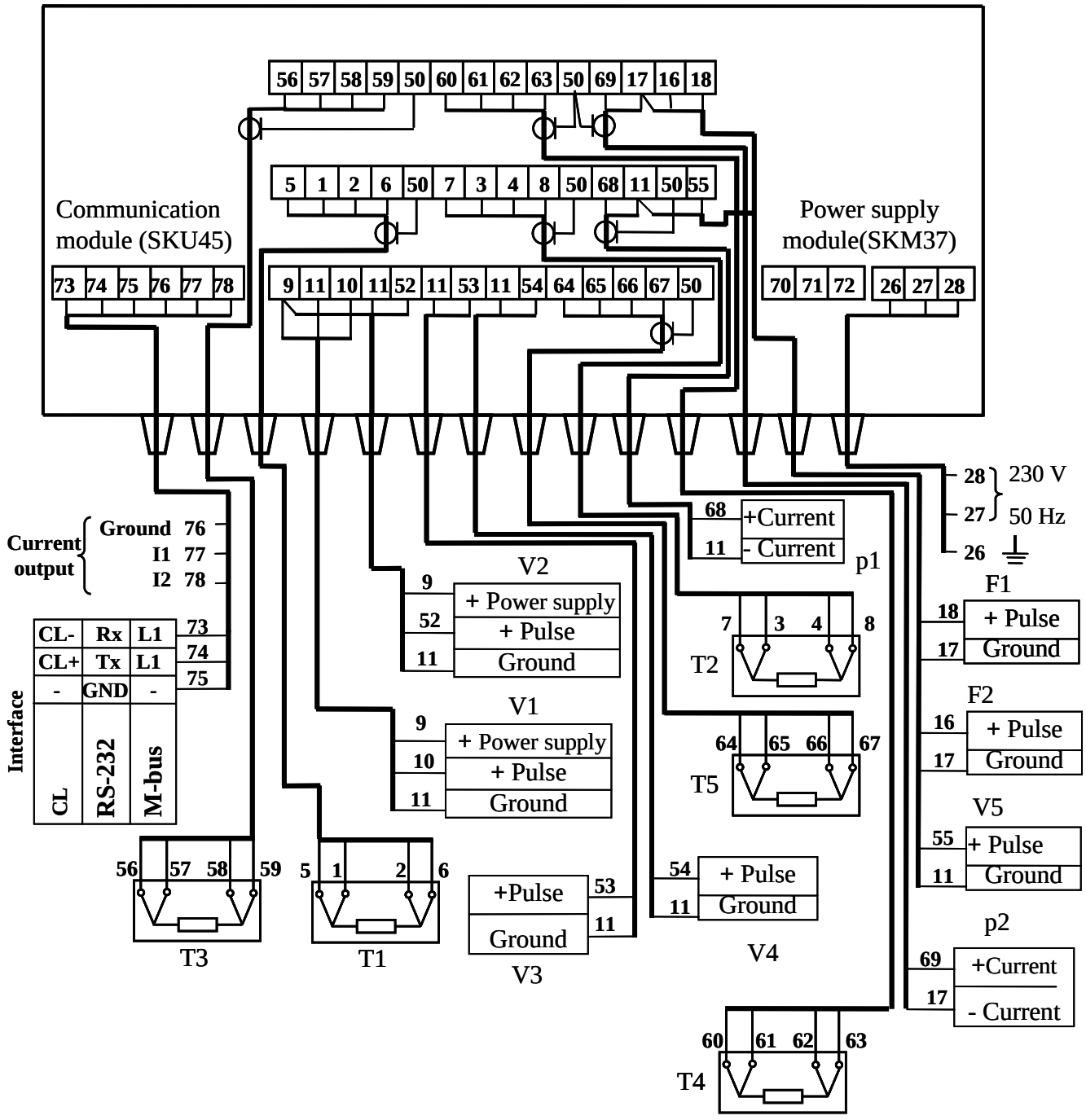


Fig. B1. 4-wire connection method for temperature sensors

T1 … T5 - temperature sensors
V1 … V5 - flow sensors
p1 ... p2 - pressure sensors
F1…Fi – pulse outputs

Remarks:

1. Only required for selected measurement scheme sensors should be connected
2. Pressure sensors presented in this diagram are powered from separate power source. Other options are presented in Fig. B3.
3. Flow sensor V2 connection diagram for energy measurement algorithm “3 – winter / summer” is presented in Fig. B5. In this case flow sensor V4 not available.
4. Diagram for connecting the regulating valve is presented in Fig. B4.

Annex B (continuation)

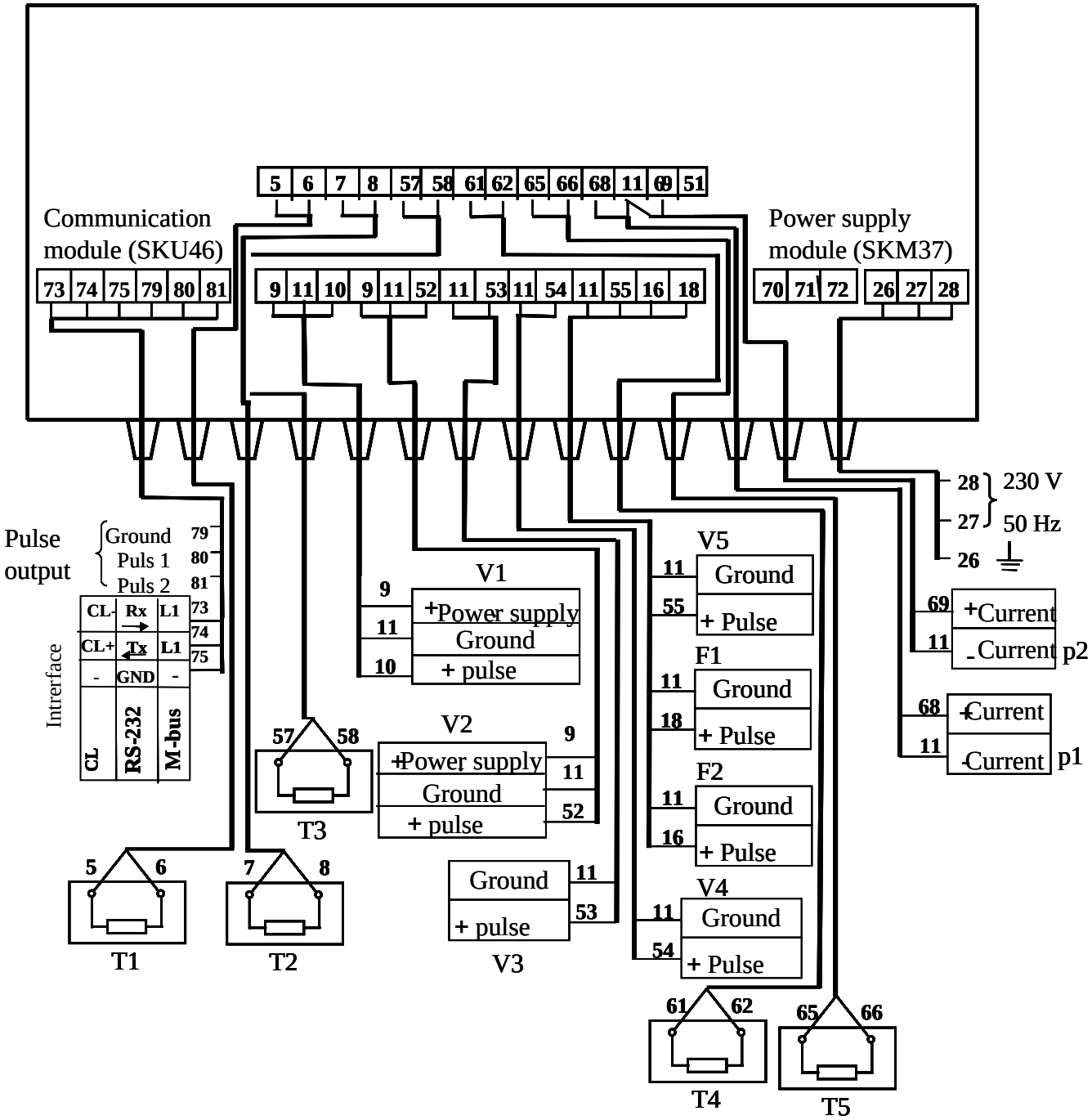
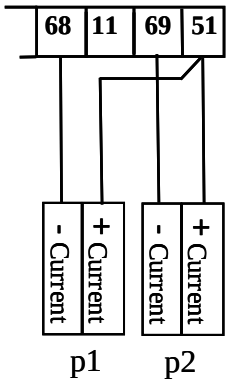


Fig. B2. 2-wire connection method for temperature sensors

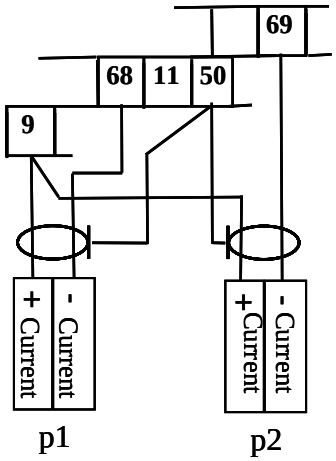
T1 … T5 - temperature sensors
V1 … V5 - flow sensors
p1 ... p2 - pressure sensors
F1…Fi – pulse outputs

Remarks:
1. Only required for selected measurement scheme sensors should be connected
2. Pressure sensors presented in this diagram are powered from separate power source. Other options are presented in Fig. B3.
3. Flow sensor V2 connection diagram for energy measurement algorithm “3 – winter / summer” is presented in Fig. B5. In this case flow sensor V4 not available.
4. Diagram for connecting the regulating valve is presented in Fig. B4.

Annex B (continuation)

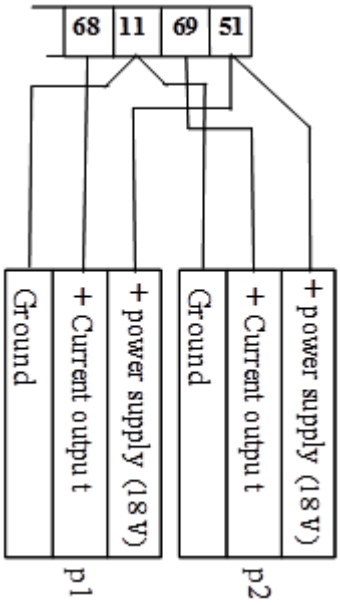


2-wire conection method of temperature sensors

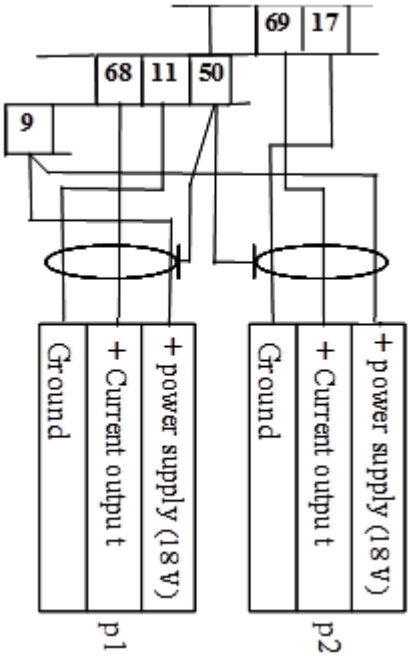


4-wire conection method of temperature sensors and jumper "+U" is in position "+18V"

a) when pressure sensors are connected using two-wire connection (4-20 mA)
b) and power is supplied from the calculator (+18V)



2-wire conection method of temperature sensors



4-wire conection method of temperature sensors and jumper "+U" is in position "+18V"

b) when pressure sensors are connected using three-wire connection
and power is supplied from the calculator (+18V)

Fig. B3. Other options to connect pressure sensors.

Annex B (continuation)

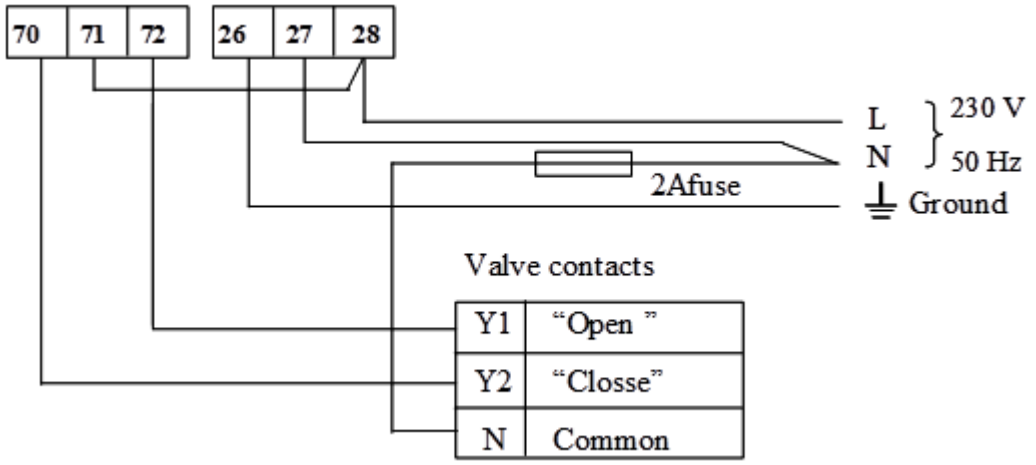


Fig. B4. Diagram for connecting the regulating valve (regulating function). Valve power supply is 230 V

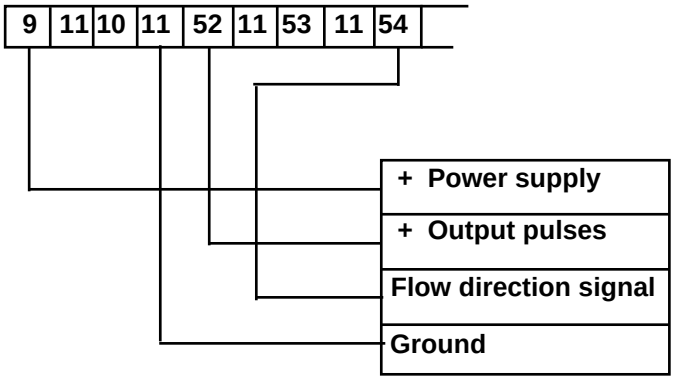


Fig.B5. Flow sensor V2 connection diagram for energy measurement algorithm "3 – winter / summer"

Remark: Flow sensor V2 should generate addition flow direction indication signal (electrical parameters should be identical as pulse output parameters):

log.1 (or open input) – when fluid flows in forward direction;
log.0 (or shorted input) – when fluid flows in reverse direction.

Annex B (continuation)

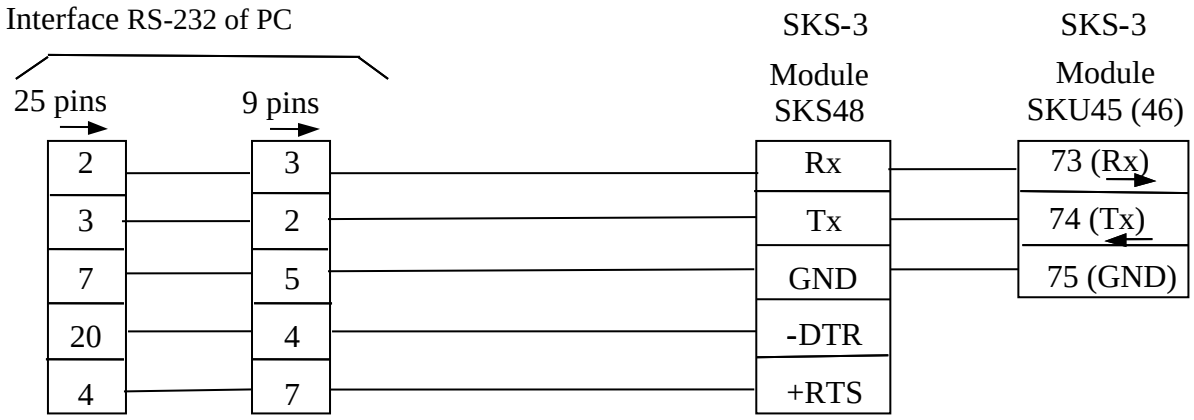


Fig.B6. Scheme of direct connection of calculator to interface RS-232 of PC

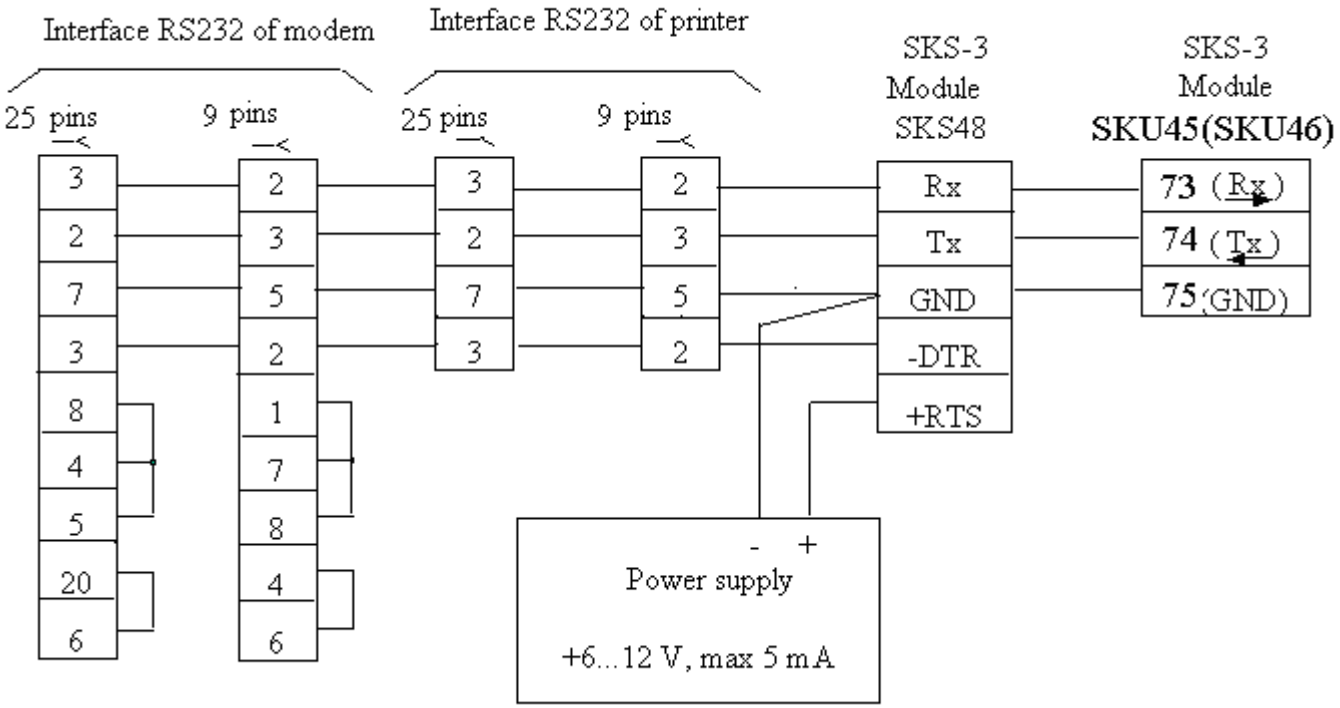


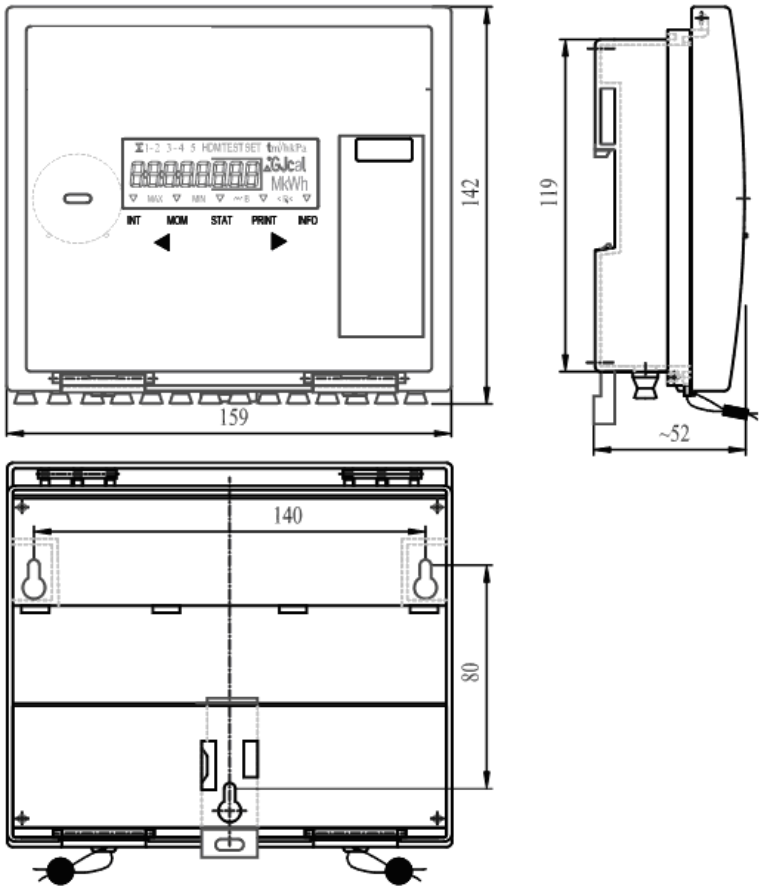
Fig.B7. Scheme of direct connection of calculator to interface RS-232 of modem or printer

Annex C

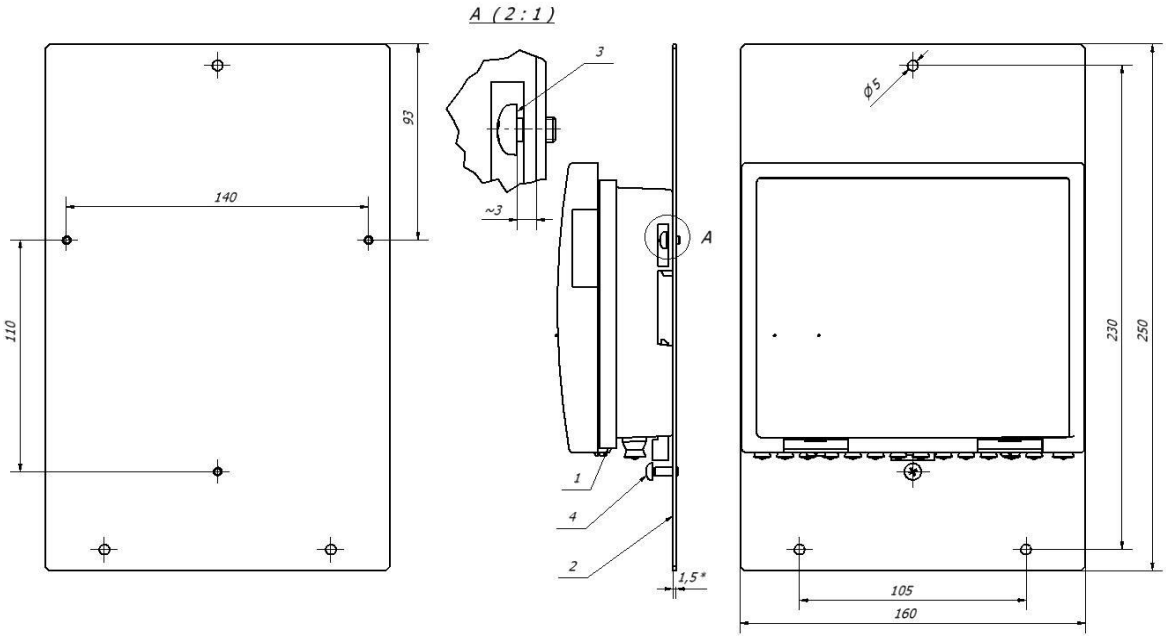
Table C1. Numbering of terminals

Terminal number	Marking	Signal description
9	+U	+3,6V or +18V power supply voltage for flow or pressure sensors
11	-q1	Ground for 1-st flow sensor (-)
10	+q1	Pulse input signal from 1-st flow sensor (+)
11	-q2	Ground for 2-nd flow sensor (-)
52	+q2	Pulse input signal from 2-nd flow sensor (+)
11	-q3	Ground for 3-rd flow sensor (-)
53	+q3	Pulse input signal from 3-rd flow sensor (+)
11	-q4	Ground for 4-th flow sensor (-)
54	+q4	Pulse input signal from 4-th flow sensor (+)
64	T5	Current terminal for 5-th temperature sensor“+I”
65	T5	Voltage terminal for 5-th temperature sensor“+U”
66	T5	Voltage terminal for 5-th temperature sensor“-U”
67	T5	Current terminal for 5-th temperature sensor“-I”
50	⏚	Shield terminal (for 5-th temperature sensor etc.)
5	T1	Current terminal for 1-st temperature sensor “+I”
1	T1	Voltage terminal for 1-st temperature sensor “+U”
2	T1	Voltage terminal for 1-st temperature sensor “-U”
6	T1	Current terminal for 1-st temperature sensor “-I”
50	⏚	Shield terminal (for 1-st temperature sensor etc.)
7	T2	Current terminal for 2-nd temperature sensor “+I”
3	T2	Voltage terminal for 2-nd temperature sensor “+U”
4	T2	Voltage terminal for 2-nd temperature sensor “-U”
8	T2	Current terminal for 2-nd temperature sensor “-I”
50	⏚	Shield terminal (for 2-nd temperature sensor etc.)
68	p1	Input current terminal for 1-st pressure sensor
11	p1-/q1-	Common ground for 1-st pressure sensor, 2-nd frequency/pulse output or 5-th flow sensor (-)
50	⏚	Shield terminal (for 1-st pressure sensor etc.)
55	+q5	5-th flow sensor pulse input (+)
56	T3	Current terminal for 3-rd temperature sensor “+I”
57	T3	Voltage terminal for 3-rd temperature sensor “+U”
58	T3	Voltage terminal for 3-rd temperature sensor “-U”
59	T3	Current terminal for 3-rd temperature sensor “-I”
50	⏚	Shield terminal (for 2-nd temperature sensor etc.)
60	T4	Current terminal for 3-rd temperature sensor “+I”
61	T4	Voltage terminal for 3-rd temperature sensor “+U”
62	T4	Voltage terminal for 3-rd temperature sensor “-U”
63	T4	Current terminal for 3-rd temperature sensor “-I”
50	⏚	Shield terminal (for 2-nd temperature sensor etc.)
69	p2	Pulse input signal from 2-nd pressure sensor
17	⊥	Ground for 2-nd pressure sensor or 1-st pulse output (-)
16	F1	1-st frequency output (+)
18	F2	2-nd frequency output (+)
51	+18 V	+18V power supply voltage for flow or pressure sensors
76	⊥	Current output ground (-)
77	Iout1	1-st current output (+)
78	Iout2	2-st current output (+)
79	⊥	Pulse output ground (-)
80	Puls1	1-st pulse output (+)
81	Puls2	2-st pulse output (+)
24, (73)	BUS	M-Bus interface L1 signal (M-Bus , CL – -CL or RS232 – Rx (input))
25, (74)	BUS	M-Bus interface L2 signal (M-Bus , CL – +CL or RS232 – Tx (output))
75	BUS	Ground for RS-232 interface “GND”
70	ˇ	Relay output “decrease”
71	R	Relay output ground
72	ˆ	Relay output “increase”
26	⏚	Main ground
27	230V	Mains power supply (230V AC)
28	230V	Mains power supply (230V AC)

Annex D



D1. Mounting dimensions of calculator

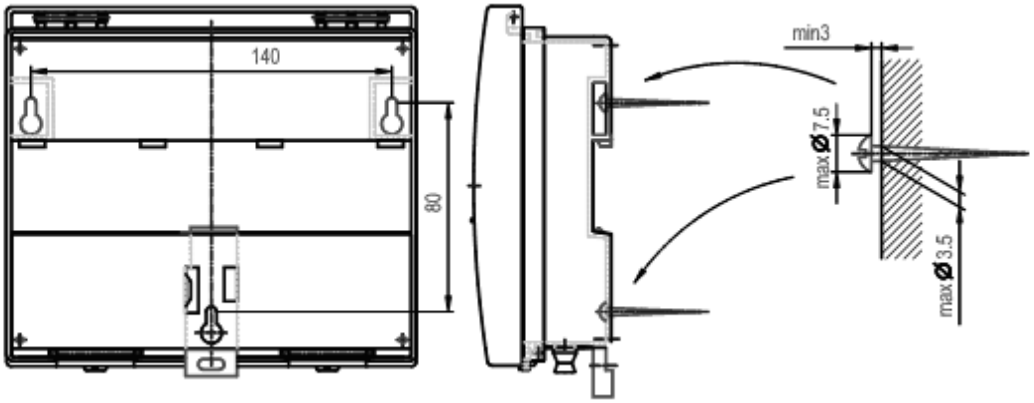


D1.1. Adapter plate according to figure 8 of EN1434-2 for wall mounting of calculator

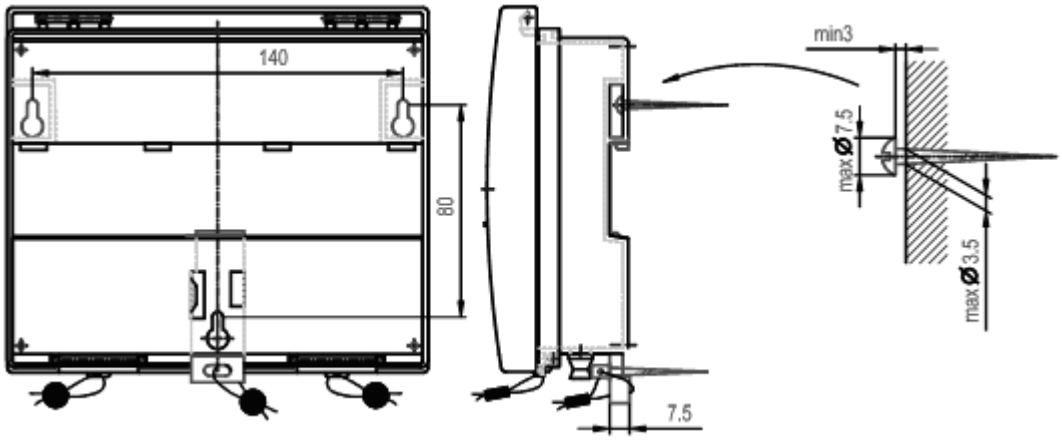
It can be used for wall mounting, if the aperture in the wall is too large for the calculator

1 – calculator QALCOMET HEAT 1
2 – adapter plate
3 – screw M4x6
4 - screw M4x12

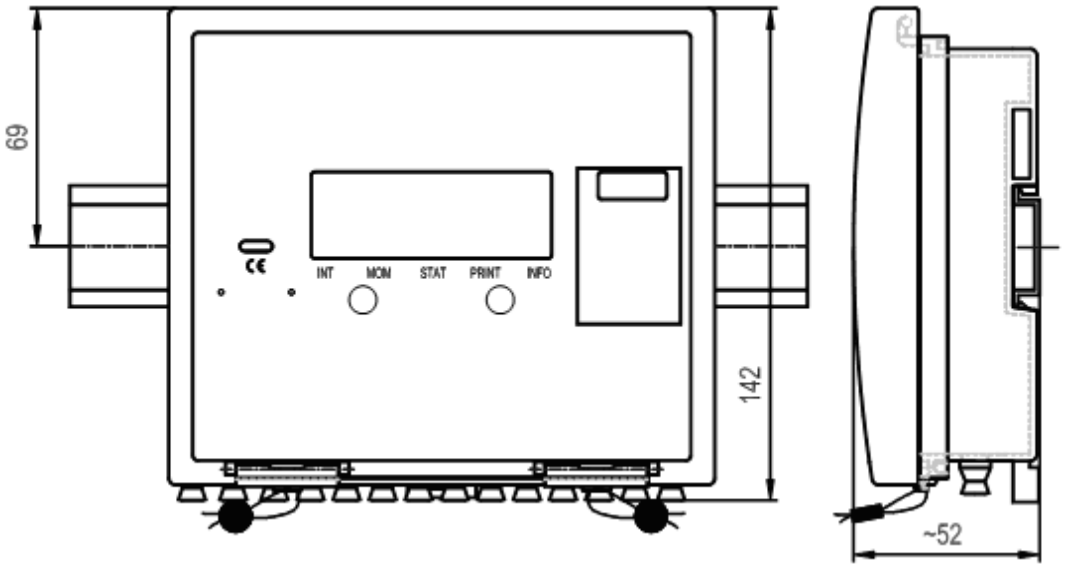
Annex D (continuation)



D2. Wall mounting, without possibility sealing of mounting

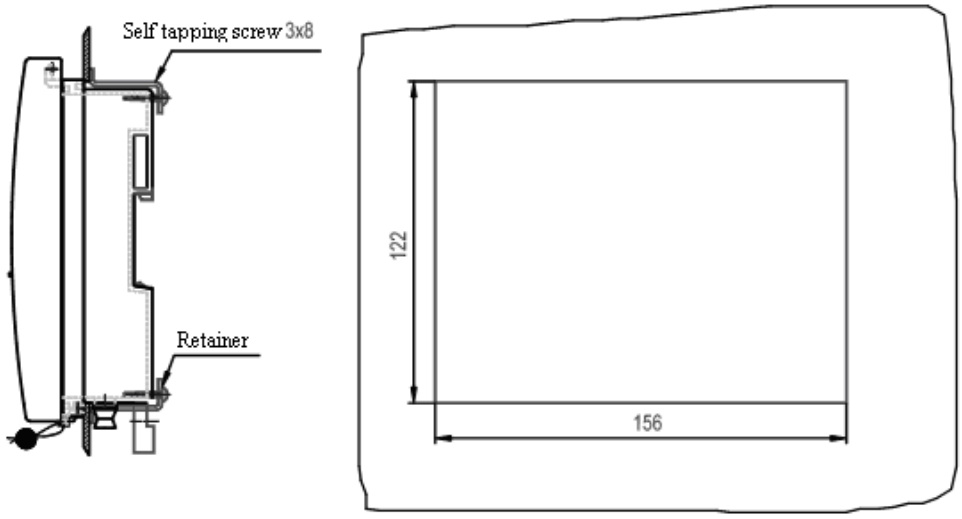


D3. Wall mounting, with possibility sealing of mounting

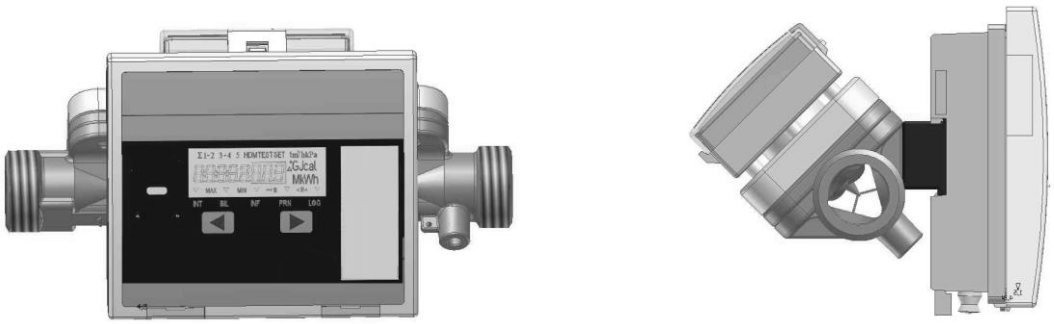


D4. Mounting on standard DIN-rail

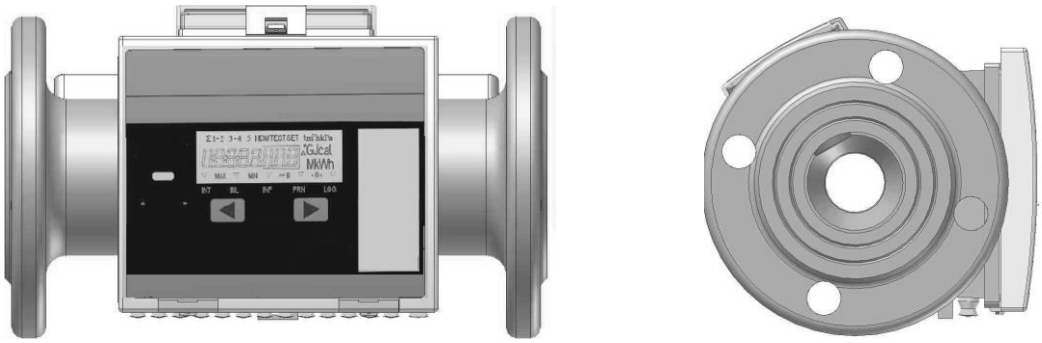
Annex D (continuation)



D5. Panel mounting



a) DN (25,32)



b) DN 50

D6. Mounting on flow sensor type QALCOSONIC F 2
Flow temperature max. 90 °C.

WARRANTY

Manufacturer gives the warranty that equipment parameters will meet the technical requirements, listed in the paragraph 2 of this document, if transportation, storage and operation conditions will be followed.
Warranty period - 12 months from bringing into operation, but not more than 18 months from manufacturing date.

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