



T100B,C Controllers

THERMOSTATIC VALVE ACTUATORS

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

APPLICATION

The T100 Controller is used with a V100 Radiator Valve to control radiators, convectors or baseboard heating units. The control is self-powered and requires no electrical connections. T100B,C Controllers consist of a valve actuator connected by capillary tubing to the sensor and setpoint dial. The setpoint dial and sensor of the T100B are a single unit, whereas the T100C sensor is separate from the dial (the sensor and dial are connected with a capillary tube). The actuator connects to the V100 valve.

SPECIFICATIONS

Power:

Self-powered, no electrical connections.

Components:

Sensor, setpoint dial and valve actuator.

Materials:

Body: Industrial grade plastic with low thermal conductivity.

Fastening Ring: Plated brass.

Internal Parts: Brass thermostat capsule, other metals.

Thermal Element: Liquid.

Capillary Length:

T100B: 6-1/2 ft (2m) or 16 ft (5m).

T100C: Two 4-1/2 ft (1.4m).

Sensor Temperature Ratings:

Range: 43°F to 79°F (6°C to 26°C).

Maximum: 125°F (52°C).

Accessories:

A100D Valve Adapter to use T100 on RA2000 valve bodies (manufactured by Danfoss Inc.).

A100M Valve Adapter to use T100 on TM valve bodies (manufactured by MACON® Control Corporation).

G111B Bulb Guard for protection of sensor when mounted on the wall (for T100C).

Reference Guide

Table 1 shows setpoint temperatures under ideal conditions. Because factors affecting temperature at the sensor vary for each installation, it may be necessary to adjust the setpoint higher or lower to achieve the desired space temperature.

Table 1. T100B,C Setpoint Temperatures Under Ideal Conditions.

	Fully cw	*	1	2	3	4	5
°F	43	56	61	64	68	72	75
°C	6	13	16	18	20	22	24

INSTALLATION

Location and Mounting

Mount the setpoint dial on a wall. The dial has reference marks (* through 5) and a setpoint of 43°F (6°C) when turned fully cw. The T100C setpoint dial can also be mounted on the enclosure shell, with the sensor mounted a minimum of three inches (75 mm) beneath the heating coils in the cold air return, see Fig. 1.

Mount the sensor in a position with unobstructed air circulation. Mount the remote setpoint dial in an area with adequate access.



CAUTION

Equipment Damage Hazard.

Removal of the knob or taking the T100 apart can result in irreparable calibration loss.

Keep the entire T100 intact; the device contains no serviceable parts.

Sensor

Several things must be considered when choosing the mounting location for the sensor. Avoid the following:

- Direct sunlight on the sensor.
- Mounting the sensor on a cold surface (such as an outside wall).
- Cold air drafts across the sensor.
- Locations consisting of dead air space (such as behind doors or curtains, or inside cabinets).



IMPORTANT

The T100B setpoint dial and sensor are one unit. Mount this unit on a wall where it can sense a representative room temperature.

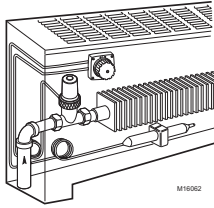


Fig. 1. Mounting T100C on an enclosure shell.



CAUTION

Equipment Damage Hazard.
Careless handling of the capillary tubing can damage the T100 beyond repair.
 Take care not to break, kink or sharply bend the capillary tubing.

Actuator

The actuator attaches to the valve with a threaded ring.

IMPORTANT

Improper mounting of the actuator can cause overheating.

1. Screw the actuator to the valve body using the threaded ring.
2. Firmly tighten the threaded ring to the valve body.

Capillary Tubing

Coil excess capillary tubing beneath and away from the heating coils.

TROUBLESHOOTING

Symptom	Possible Cause	Solution
Not all sections of radiator heating	Many radiators are oversized and not all sections heat to maintain the desired room temperature.	System is OK.
Underheating	Sensor is in the wrong location.	Change sensor location (see Installation section), or change control type.
	Capillary tube excess coiled above or too near to the heat source.	Coil below or away from heat source.
	Flow through the valve is in the wrong direction.	Check the arrow on the valve body. It should be in the direction of the flow. Change valve direction, or flow direction.
	Inadequate system temperature or pressure.	Check operating and limiting controls on the boiler. Check circulating pump and isolating valves.
	Steam traps are defective.	Repair or replace traps.
	Airlock in hot water system.	Open valve fully to allow air to pass. Install vents.
	Scale or debris is blocking flow.	Flush system. Do not use oil base additives.
Overheating	Heating cabinet dampers closed.	Open or remove dampers.
	Sensor is in the wrong location.	Change sensor location (see Installation section), or change control type.
	Control not properly installed.	Reset actuator on valve and tighten threaded ring to valve body.
	Capillary tube broken, kinked or bent sharply.	Replace control.
	Dirt or scale under seat preventing tight shutoff.	Remove control from valve body, allowing valve to open fully and flush away scale and debris. Reinstall control and turn fully clockwise. If valve does not fully close, remove control and inspect valve seat area using cartridge replacement tool or service socket tool.
	Flow through the valve is in the wrong direction, damaging the valve seat.	Check arrow on the valve body. It should be in the direction of the flow. Change valve direction, or flow direction. Remove valve cartridge and inspect for damage to seat disk.
	Steam traps are defective.	Repair or replace traps.
Chattering or knocking.	Excessive differential pressure is forcing valve open. (Hot water systems.)	Install differential pressure regulator (D146A) to maintain less than 15 psi (103 kPa) differential between the supply and return pipes.
	Flow through valve is in the wrong direction.	Check the arrow on the valve body. It should be in the direction of the flow. Change valve direction, or flow direction.
	Vacuum in system.	Steam: check traps and vents. Hot water: check expansion tank operation and location.
	Excessive differential pressure.	Install differential pressure regulator (D146A) to maintain less than 15 psi (103 kPa) differential between the supply and return pipes.
	Bent piping.	Ensure adequate space for piping.