

EVERWATCH[®] FACE VELOCITY MONITOR MODEL 8610

OPERATION AND SERVICE MANUAL

P/N 1980154, REVISION H
FEBRUARY 2013



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EVERWATCH®

FACE VELOCITY MONITOR

MODEL 8610

OPERATION AND SERVICE MANUAL

P/N 1980154, REVISION H
FEBRUARY 2013

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How to Use This Manual

The EverWatch[®] Operation and Service Manual describes how to operate, configure, calibrate, maintain and troubleshoot the Model 8610 EverWatch Face Velocity Monitor. The manual is divided into two parts. [Part one](#) describes the EverWatch unit and how to interface with the device. This section should be read by users, facilities staff, and anyone who requires a basic understanding of how the device operates.

Part two describes the technical aspects of the product which include operation, configuration, calibration, maintenance and trouble shooting. [Part two](#) should be read by personnel programming or maintaining the unit. TSI recommends thoroughly reading this manual before changing any software items.

Note: *This operation and service manuals assumes that the EverWatch monitor has been properly installed. Refer to the Installation Instructions if there is any question as to whether the EverWatch monitor has been installed properly.*

Part One

User Basics

This section provides a brief but thorough overview of the EverWatch product by maximizing information with minimal reading. These few pages explain the purpose (The Instrument), and the operation (Useful user information, Operator panel, Alarms) of the product. Technical product information is available in Part Two of the manual.

The Instrument

The EverWatch monitor measures and reports “face velocity” in fume hoods. Adequate face velocity is a key component needed to protect fume hood users. An adequate face velocity contains all the contaminants inside of the fume hood.

The fume hood exhaust system produces a pressure differential between the hood interior and the laboratory, causing air to be drawn into the hood. In a properly designed and used fume hood the air drawn into the fume hood is the same everywhere in the sash plane (opening). The speed the air enters the fume hood is called the face velocity. The Model 8610 EverWatch Face Velocity Monitor continuously monitors fume hood face velocity by measuring the air velocity across a sensor mounted in the sidewall of the hood. The sensor and opening in the fume hood are driven by the same pressure differential so the velocity across each is related.

The EverWatch device informs the hood user when the fume hood has an adequate face velocity by indicating the actual face velocity and turning on a green light. If the face velocity is inadequate, or too great, a red alarm light and audible alarm turn on.

The EverWatch monitor consists of two pieces; a velocity sensor and monitor electronics. The velocity sensor is mounted in the sidewall of the fume hood usually near the top of the sash. The monitor electronics are typically mounted about eye level on the front of the fume hood cabinetry. The velocity sensor continuously measures the face velocity and provides the face velocity information to the monitor electronics. The monitor electronics continuously report the face velocity and activates the alarms when necessary.

Useful User Information

The monitor electronics has a green light (normal operation) and red alarm light (low and high alarms). The green light is on when the face velocity is adequate. The red low alarm light comes on when the face velocity drops below a safe level. The red high alarm light comes on when the face velocity exceeds a safe level. The display provides additional information by continuously indicating the actual face velocity

Operator Panel

The EverWatch Face Velocity Monitor is easy to use. All the information you need to know about the face velocity is displayed on the monitor's front panel. In addition, all configuration and calibration programming is accessible through the keypad. Specific details about the EverWatch monitor front panel display and controls are described on the following pages. The front panel, shown in Figure 1 identifies the important features; display, keys and lights.

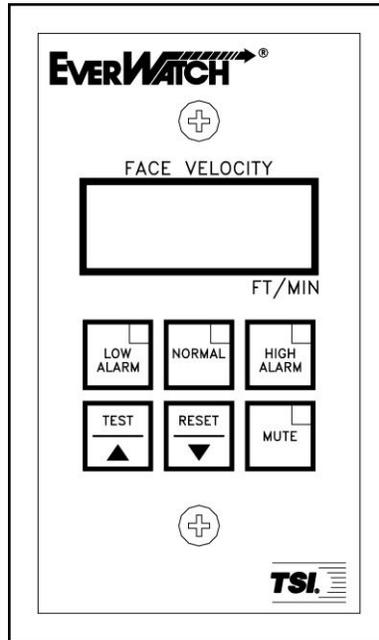


Figure 1: EverWatch Monitor Front Panel Display

Digital Display

The digital display continuously indicates the face velocity, and if problems with the monitoring system occurs displays error messages. In addition, the display indicates the menu items and menu item values when programming or calibrating the monitor.

NORMAL Light/Key

The green light (part of **NORMAL** key) indicates that the face velocity is within the normal (safe) operating range. The normal light is on when the face velocity is between the low alarm set point and the high alarm set point.

The **NORMAL** key is used to gain access to the calibration and configuration menus. Refer to Part two, "[Technical Section](#)," for calibration and configuration instructions.

LOW ALARM Light/Key

The red low alarm light turns on when the face velocity drops below the low face velocity alarm set point (green normal light goes off).

The **LOW ALARM** key, when pressed, displays the low alarm set point on the digital display.

HIGH ALARM Light/Key

The red high alarm light turns on when the face velocity exceeds the high face velocity alarm set point (green normal light goes off).

The **HIGH ALARM** key, when pressed, displays the high alarm set point on the digital display.

MUTE Light/Key

The yellow mute light turns on when the audible alarm has been turned off. The audible alarm will not sound as long as the mute light is on.

The **MUTE** key is used to silence and/or disable the audible alarm. An audible alarm can be silenced at anytime by pressing the **MUTE** key. Pressing the **MUTE** key once temporarily mutes the alarm (resets when velocity returns to normal range). Pressing the **MUTE** key twice turns the yellow mute light on and permanently disables the audible alarm. To turn the audible alarm back on press the **MUTE** key once.

TEST Key

The **TEST** key, when pressed, initiates an instrument self-test. The monitor display, indicator lights, audible alarm, and internal electronics are tested when the **TEST** key is pressed.

RESET Key

The **RESET** key is used to reset the low and high face velocity alarm lights, alarm contacts and audible alarm, when the instrument is configured for alarm latch operation (see [ALARM RESET](#)). The alarms are reset only after the face velocity has returned to normal range and the **RESET** key is pressed. The **RESET** key is also used to reset error messages.

Alarms

EverWatch monitor has visual (red lights) and audible alarms to inform the user of changing conditions. The alarm levels (set points) are determined by facilities personnel, which could be safety officer, health inspector, etc.

The alarms, audible and visual, will activate whenever the preset alarm level is reached. Depending on how the alarms are programmed, they will activate when the face velocity is low or inadequate, high or too great. When the fume hood is operating in the safe range no alarms will sound.

Visual Alarm Operation

The red low alarm light is on when a low or inadequate face velocity exists. The red high alarm light is on when a high or excessive face velocity exists.

Audible Alarm

The audible alarm continuously sounds when the face velocity is in an alarm condition. The audible alarm can be temporarily silenced by pressing the **MUTE** key once, or permanently by pressing the **MUTE** key twice (yellow light comes on).

The audible and visual alarms can be programmed to either automatically turn off when the unit returns to the safe range or to stay in alarm until the **RESET** key is pressed. (See [ALARM RESET](#)).

Before Calling TSI

The manual should answer most questions and resolve most problems you may encounter. If you need assistance or further explanation, contact your local TSI representative or TSI. TSI is committed to providing high quality products backed by outstanding service.

Please have the following information available prior to contacting your authorized TSI Manufacturer's Representative or TSI:

- Model number of unit*
- Software revision level*
- Facility where unit is installed

* Found on back of monitor electronics.

For the name of your local TSI representative or to talk to TSI service personnel, please call TSI at:

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PART TWO

Technical Section

The EverWatch monitor is ready to use after being properly installed and calibrated. The monitor is programmed with a default configuration that can be easily modified to fit your application.

The “[Technical](#)” section is separated into five parts that cover all aspects of the units. Each section is written as independently as possible to minimize flipping back and forth through the manual for an answer.

The “[Software Programming](#)” section explains the programming sequence which is the same regardless of the menu item being changed. At the end of this section is an example of how to program the monitor.

The “[Menu and Menu Items](#)” section lists all of the software items available to program and change in both the configuration and calibration menus. This section covers menu items and all related information including programming name, description of menu item, range of programmable values, and how the unit is shipped from the factory (default values).

The “[Calibration](#)” section describes the required technique to calibrate the EverWatch unit. This includes how to measure face velocity, check for an adequate face velocity, and zero and span the units.

The “[Maintenance and Repair Parts](#)” section covers all routine maintenance of equipment, along with a list of repair parts.

The “[Troubleshooting](#)” section covers both the mechanical operation of the unit and system performance. Many external variables will affect how the unit functions so it is critical to first determine if the unit is having mechanical problems- i.e. no display on unit, remote alarms don't function, etc. If problems still exist, look for performance problems (i.e., doesn't read correctly, display fluctuates, etc.). The first step is to determine that the system is mechanically operating correctly, followed by modifying the configuration to eliminate the performance problems.

Software Programming

The EverWatch monitor is a quick and easy to program. There are two menus that contain all the items that can be changed. The configuration menu changes items that enhance the monitor's performance (i.e., alarm values, display averaging, etc.). The calibration menu has the menu items needed to properly calibrate the EverWatch monitor. Regardless of the menu item you want to change, the procedure, described below, is the same.

This section covers programming the instrument through the keypad and display. If programming through RS-485 communications, use the host computer's procedure. The changes take place immediately upon saving data in the instrument.

Keystroke Procedure

There are three keys that are used to program the instrument:

The **NORMAL** key is used to enter menus, menu items, and to exit menu items. The ▲/▼ keys are used to scroll through menu, change the values of menu items. Depending on the item type the values may be numerical or a specific property (on / off).

The step-by-step procedure given below is graphically shown in Figure 2. The procedure to change a menu item value is the same regardless of the menu or menu item.

1. Press the **NORMAL** key to access the main menu. CAL should be indicated on the display. If CONF menu is required, press the ▼ arrow key once. CONF should be indicated on the display.
2. Press the **NORMAL** key when the correct menu is displayed. The first menu item should now be displayed.

Note: If "COdE" is flashing, an access code must be keyed into the unit before access will be allowed. The access codes are printed on the last page of the manual.

3. Press the ▲/▼ keys until menu item desired is displayed.
4. Press the **NORMAL** key to select the menu item. The current value will be displayed.
5. Use the ▲/▼ keys to change item value.
6. Press the **NORMAL** key to save the value and to exit to the menu.

Note: The monitor will flash SAVE and beep which indicates data has been correctly saved.

7. Press the ▼ key until End is displayed.
8. Press the ▼ key once to exit the menu, or press the **NORMAL** key to exit to the main menu (calibration or configuration menu can then be selected).

If more than one item is to be changed, skip step 7 and 8 until all items in that menu are changed.

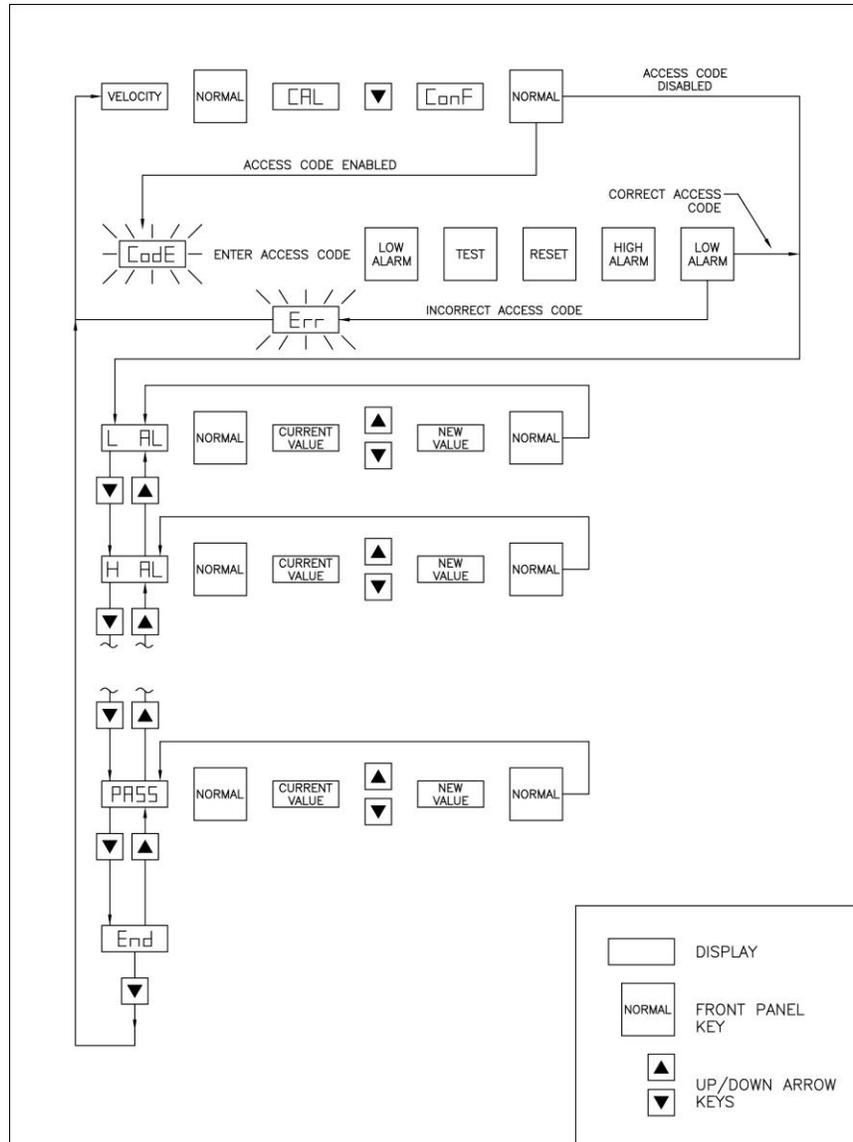


Figure 2: Programming Flow Chart

Programming Example

The following example demonstrates the programming keystroke sequence. In this example the face velocity low alarm will be programmed for 60 ft/min.

1. Press the **NORMAL** key to access the main menu. CAL will be indicated on the display.
2. Press the ▼ arrow key once. CONF should be indicated on the display.
3. Press the **NORMAL** key. The first menu item (LAL) is now displayed.

Note: If "COdE" is flashing an access code must be keyed into the unit before access will be allowed. The access codes are printed on the last page of the manual.

4. Press the **NORMAL** key to select LAL (low alarm menu item). The current value will be displayed.
5. Press the arrow keys ▲/▼ to change the item value to 60.
6. Press the **NORMAL** key to save the value and to exit to the menu. LAL will be displayed.
Note: *The monitor will flash SAVE and beep which indicates data has been correctly saved.*
7. Press the ▼ arrow until End is displayed.
8. Press the ▼ key once to exit the menu.

Menu and Menu Items

The EverWatch monitor has two menus: a configuration (CONF) menu and a calibration (CAL) menu. All the software programming takes place inside of these two menus. The configuration menu allows you to tailor the unit to your specific application. The calibration menu is only used when calibration is required. Changing any item is accomplished by using the keypad, or if communications are installed through the RS-485 Communications port. If you are unfamiliar with the keystroke procedure please see "[Software Programming](#)" for a detailed explanation. This section provides the following information:

- Complete list of menu and all menu items
- Gives the menu or programming name
- Defines each menu items' function: what it does, how it does it, etc.
- Gives the range of values that can be programmed.
- Gives default item value (how it shipped from factory).

Figure 3 shows a chart of all the Model 8610 standard monitor menu items.

CALIBRATION

Calibration zero (LCAL)
 Calibration Span (HCAL)
 Access Code (PASS)
 Calibration End (End)

CONFIGURATION

Low Alarm (L_AL)
 High Alarm (H_AL)
 Display Filtering Period (dSPL)
 Alarm Reset (ALr)
 Alarm Disable (dSbL)
 Analog Output (AOUt)
 RS-485 Type (PrOt)
 RS-485 Address (Addr)
 Access Code (PASS)
 Configuration End (End)

Figure 3: Menu Items - Model 8610 Standard Monitor

CALIBRATION MENU

MENU ITEM	SOFTWARE NAME	ITEM DESCRIPTION	ITEM RANGE	DEFAULT VALUE
CALIBRATION ZERO	LCAL	<p>The velocity CALIBRATION ZERO item is used to calibrate the EverWatch velocity sensor at zero flow.</p> <p>A sensor zero should be established prior to adjusting the sensor span (see “Calibration” section following menu item section).</p>	NONE	Unit needs to be calibrated. No default value exists.
CALIBRATION SPAN	HCAL	<p>The velocity CALIBRATION SPAN item is used to calibrate the EverWatch velocity sensor to the average face velocity as measured by a portable air velocity meter.</p> <p>A sensor zero should be established prior to adjusting the sensor span (see “Calibration” section following menu item section).</p>	NONE	Unit needs to be calibrated. No default value exists.
ACCESS CODE	PASS	<p>The PASS item selects whether an access code is required to enter the calibration menu. If the access code is <u>ON</u> a code is required before the menu can be entered. Conversely if the access code is <u>OFF</u> no code is required to enter the menu.</p>	ON or OFF	OFF
CALIBRATION MENU END	End	<p>The End item identifies that the end of the calibration menu has been reached.</p>	NONE	This is not a menu item. This identifies that the end of the menu has been reached.

CONFIGURATION MENU

MENU ITEM	SOFTWARE NAME	ITEM DESCRIPTION	ITEM RANGE	DEFAULT VALUE
LOW ALARM	L_AL	The LOW ALARM item sets the low face velocity alarm setpoint. A low alarm condition is defined as when the face velocity falls below the low alarm setpoint.	Off, 5 to 1000 ft/min Off, 0.02 to 5.0 m/s	60
HIGH ALARM	H_AL	The HIGH ALARM item sets the high face velocity alarm setpoint. A high alarm condition is defined as when the face velocity is greater than the high alarm setpoint.	Off, 40 to 1000 ft/min Off, 0.2 to 5.0 m/s	140

ALARM CONSTRAINTS

The alarms operate as follows:

1. There is a five second delay between the time an alarm occurs and the time that the alarms lights, audible alarm and alarm relays activate.
2. Low alarm. The low alarm activates when the velocity drops below the low alarm setpoint. The low alarm stays on until the face velocity rises 20 ft/min (0.1 m/s) above the low alarm set point.
3. High alarm. The high alarm activates when the velocity exceeds the high alarm setpoint. The high alarm stays on until the face velocity drops 20 ft/min (0.1 m/s) below the high alarm set point.

DISPLAY FILTERING PERIOD	DSPL	The dSPL item is the period of time over which the face velocity readings are averaged before being displayed. The longer the display averaging period, the more stable (less fluctuation) the display.	1 to 20 seconds	5 seconds
ALARM RESET	Alr	The ALr item selects how the alarms terminate after the unit returns to the safe (normal) velocity range. UNLATCHED (UnLA) automatically resets the alarms when the unit reaches the safe range. LATCHED (LA) requires the staff to press the RESET key after the unit returns to the safe range. The ALARM RESET affects the audible alarm, visual alarm, and relay outputs, which means all are latched or unlatched.	Latched or Unlatched	Latched (LA)

ALARM DISABLE	DSBL	The dSBL item selects whether the audible alarm can be permanently muted (on) or cannot (off) by pressing the MUTE key (yellow light on).	On or Off	On
ANALOG OUTPUT	AOut	The AOut item is used to select the type of analog output. The analog output signal can be either 0 to 10 VDC (VOLt) or 4 to 20 mA (CUrr). The EverWatch monitor has a selectable linear analog output (0 to 10 volt or 4 to 20 mA) which corresponds to the measured (real-time) face velocity. The analog output has a velocity range between 0 and 1000 ft/min (0 to 5.00 m/s). With this range, a 100 ft/min (.51 m/s) equals an output of 1 volt (5.6 mA), and a 1000 ft/min (5.00 m/s) equals an output of 10 volts (20 mA).	0 to 10 volt (VOLt) or 4 to 20 mA (CUrr)	VoLt
RS-485 TYPE	PrOt	The Prot item selects the communications protocol used to interface with the building management system. Contact TSI if further information is needed regarding interfacing the monitor to the building automation system through RS-485 communications.	Modbus (0) or Cimetrics (1)	Modbus (0)
RS-485 ADDRESS	Addr	The Addr item selects the main network address of the individual fume hood monitor. Each unit on the network must have a unique address. There is no priority between the RS-485 and keypad. The most recent signal either RS-485 or keypad will initiate a change. RS-485 communication allows the user to access all items except calibrations items.	1 to 247	1
ACCESS CODE	PASS	The PASS item selects whether an access code is required to enter the calibration menu. If the access code is <u>ON</u> a code is required before the menu can be entered. Conversely if the access code is <u>OFF</u> no code is required to enter the menu.	ON or OFF	OFF

CALIBRATION MENU END	End	The End item identifies that the end of the calibration menu has been reached.	NONE	This is not a menu item. This identifies that the end of the menu has been reached.
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Calibration

The EverWatch Face Velocity Monitor is a very versatile device which will work with a variety of fume hoods. Because fume hoods vary in design and performance, the EverWatch monitor must be calibrated on the fume hood it is installed. The calibration procedure is quite simple and can be accomplished in a matter of minutes with a little preparation and practice.

Every EverWatch monitor shipped has an orange WARNING label attached indicating calibration is required:



This label is to be removed only after field calibration is complete.

Before beginning to calibrate the EverWatch monitor, take a few minutes to review the calibration procedures below. The following equipment is required to perform the calibration:

- Tape
- Portable Air Velocity Meter such as TSI VELOCICALC[®] or VELOCICHECK[®] meters

The calibration procedure can be broken down into the following:

- Entering the calibration menu.
- Establishing a zero flow velocity.
- Setting the velocity calibration span.
- Exiting the calibration menu.

Calibration Procedure

Power up the EverWatch monitor and allow the unit to warm up (30 to 60 seconds) before beginning the calibration procedure. On initial power up the keypad is disabled and SEnS is indicated on the display for approximately 30 seconds.

Note: All menu items described below are found in the [Calibration](#) menu.

1. Select CAL (calibration menu). See "[Software Programming](#)" if not familiar with keystroke procedure.
2. Place a piece of tape over the velocity sensor opening to seal off the air flow through the sensor (off white colored sensor is located inside of fume hood).
3. Select LCAL (zero calibration). Press the **NORMAL** key and CAL will flash for two minutes. During this time the monitor automatically calibrates the sensor for zero flow.

Note: If COdE is flashing on the display, the access code enable function is set to on and an access code is required to enter the calibration menu. Enter the calibration menu access code (code is located on last page of manual).

Note 2: *If the sensor has not been taped, "tAPE OVER SEn SOr" ("tape over sensor") will be indicated on the display. This message will flash for approximately two minutes. If the sensor has not been taped by the end of this time period, the calibration menu is exited and the EVERWATCH monitor returns to normal operation.*

4. CAL stops flashing and the audible alarm sounds momentarily when sensor zero is complete.
5. Remove the tape from the velocity sensor.
6. Press the ▼ key once. Confirm that HCAL is indicated on the display.

Note: *Always take a sensor zero prior to adjusting the zero span.*

7. Open the sash to 60 percent of the full open position.
8. Use a portable air velocity meter to traverse the open sash area and obtain the average face velocity of the air passing into the hood.

Note: *If you are unfamiliar with traversing fume hoods, an excellent reference is available that covers in detail traversing fume hoods. The reference is ASHRAE 110-1995 Method of Testing Performance of Laboratory Fume Hoods, section 6.2 face velocity measurements.*

9. Press the **NORMAL** key to indicate the current face velocity.

Note: *On initial calibration, the keypad is disabled and SEnS flashes on and off for approximately 30 seconds while the sensor stabilizes.*

10. Compare the face velocity indicated on the EverWatch monitor display to the face velocity measured by the portable air velocity meter. Use the ▲/▼ keys to adjust the EverWatch monitor face velocity until it matches the face velocity measured by the portable air velocity meter.
11. Press the **NORMAL** key to save the calibration span data. HCAL is indicated on the display.
12. Press the ▼ key until End is indicated. Unit automatically returns to normal operation.
13. Press the ▼ key once to exit the calibration menu.
14. Verify calibration of EverWatch monitor matches the portable air velocity meter. Calibrating the span on the EverWatch monitor may be an iterative process that takes one to three trials to set an accurate calibration. The user must check the span after each trial until an accurate calibration is achieved.

Note: *The EverWatch monitor automatically exits the calibration menu and returns to normal operation if more than five minutes elapse between keystrokes. All changes to the calibration menu values are automatically saved.*

Maintenance and Repair Parts

The EverWatch monitor is almost maintenance free. An occasional sensor cleaning and periodic calibration checks are all that are needed to ensure that the EverWatch monitor is operating at optimum performance.

Calibration

EverWatch monitor should be calibrated annually. Refer to "[Calibration](#)" section instructions. The velocity sensor should be cleaned prior to calibration.

Velocity Sensor Cleaning

Significant build-up of dust or dirt on the velocity sensor can degrade its performance. It is recommended that the velocity sensor be periodically inspected for accumulation of contaminants. The frequency of these inspections is dependent upon the quality of the room air drawn across the sensor. Quite simply, if the air in the room is dirty, the sensor will require more frequent examinations and cleaning.

Caution:

Turn power to EVERWATCH monitor off prior to cleaning the velocity sensor. Do **not** use compressed air to clean the velocity sensor.

Accumulations of dust or dirt can be removed with a soft-bristled brush (such as an artist's brush). Alcohol, acetone, or trichlorethane may be used as a solvent to remove other contaminants if required.

WARNING:

Do **not** attempt to scrape contaminants from the velocity sensor. The velocity sensors are quite durable, however scraping will cause mechanical damage and possibly break the sensor. Mechanical damage due to scraping voids the velocity sensor warranty.

Replacement Parts

All components of the EverWatch monitor are field replaceable. Contact TSI at (651) 490-2811 or your nearest authorized TSI manufacturer's representative for replacement part pricing and delivery.

Part Number	Description
800320	Velocity Sensor
800325	Sensor Cable
800515	Velocity Monitor, English
800516	Velocity Monitor, Metric
800420	Transformer
800414	Transformer Cable

Troubleshooting

Symptom	Possible Cause	Corrective Action
Display is blank.	<p>Fuse is blown.</p> <p>No power to monitor.</p> <p>Monitor is defective.</p>	<p>Measure voltage at pins 1 and 2 on monitor. The voltage should nominally be 24 to 30 VAC.</p> <p>If correct voltage is measured, internal monitor fuse is probably blown. Unplug 10-pin connector from monitor for 2 minutes. The internal fuse will automatically reset. Plug unit back in and check display. If display is still blank, check all wiring, etc. If no problems are found, replace monitor.</p> <p>If zero volts are measured, see No power to monitor.</p> <p>Wiring is incorrect. Check all wiring. If separate transformer is not installed for each system, double check polarity and for ground loops.</p> <p>Verify circuit breaker is on. Verify transformer primary measures 110 VAC. Verify transformer secondary measures 24 to 30 VAC. Verify voltage on pins 1 and 2 of monitor is 24 to 30 VAC.</p> <p>If proper voltage is found between pins 1 and 2 of the monitor, all wiring has been checked, fuses have been reset, and screen is still blank, the monitor is probably defective. Replace monitor.</p>
Alarm relays don't work.	<p>Alarms are turned off.</p> <p>Incorrect wiring.</p> <p>Relay may be defective.</p>	<p>Press LOW or HIGH alarm key. The individual alarm set points will display. If all alarm set points are zero, alarm relay is not active, so relay will not be required to change state.</p> <p>Check the wiring from EverWatch monitor relay's output to the device that is connected to the relay.</p> <p>Disconnect the wiring from relay contact pins 7 and 8 for low alarm relay and pins 3 and 4 for high alarm relay. Connect an ohmmeter to relay terminals to verify contact open and closes. Activate the alarm to manually trip the relay. (This may require opening or closing sash). If relay responds (contact opens and closes), the device connected is incompatible or defective. If relay doesn't respond, relay is defective (may be caused by incompatible device). Replace monitor.</p>
"dATA Err" flashing on display.	Monitor was hit by electrical disturbance.	All data may be lost or changed. Review all configuration parameters. dATA Err is removed by pressing the RESET key.

Symptom	Possible Cause	Corrective Action
The display does not indicate zero at zero flow.	Velocity sensor. Calibration required.	Check velocity sensor location. Make sure it matches installation instructions. The sensor should directly reference room air. If required, mount a fume hood vent kit. The EverWatch monitor must be calibrated when installed or moved.
The display fluctuates.	Calibration. Room turbulence.	The span may be incorrectly adjusted. Check and adjust the display averaging period. Check the effects of the room air distribution system on the EverWatch monitor. 1. Turn the hood off. 2. Measure the air velocity at hood face. 3. Measure the air velocity at the velocity sensor. The terminal throw velocity of a diffuser at the hood face should be less than 50% of the average hood face velocity. The terminal throw velocity at the velocity sensor should be less than 10 ft/min (0.04 m/s). For example, if the hood is running at 100 ft/min the terminal throw velocity at the hood face should be less than 50 ft/min. The lower the terminal flow velocity, the better. If the terminal throw velocity of a diffuser exceeds the values listed above, move or readjust the diffuser.
The indicated face velocity and the average face velocity are not the same.	Sensor is dirty. Calibration is off.	Check cleanliness of the velocity sensor. Remove all contaminants. Check the velocity sensor for obstructions. Remove any obstructions. Calibrate the EverWatch monitor.
The analog output doesn't display correctly.	Incorrect output selected.	Check that correct output is selected. VOLt selects a 0 to 10V output. CUrr selects a 4 to 20 mA output.
"SEnS Err" is indicated on the display.	Velocity is too high. Possible bad sensor or sensor cable.	Velocity exceeded 1500 ft/min. Adjust fan speed or balancing damper. Check the sensor wiring and connections for continuity. Replace the velocity sensor and/or sensor to monitor cable and calibrate the EverWatch monitor.

Symptom	Possible Cause	Corrective Action
Monitor does not respond to RS-485 communications.	<p>Network protocol is incorrect.</p> <p>Incorrect network address.</p> <p>Incompatible software.</p>	<p>Go into CONFIGURE menu, RS-485 type item. The protocol must match host system. Select correct interface.</p> <p>The network address at the building automation system and at the monitor must match. The network address must be unique for each monitor.</p> <p>Data sent to monitor may be in form that the EverWatch monitor cannot recognize.</p>

APPENDIX A

Specifications

	Model 8610 English Units	Model 8610 Metric Units
<u>Face Velocity Display</u>		
Range.....	0 to 1000 ft/min (displays to 1500)	0 to 5.00 m/s (displays to 7.60)
Resolution	5 ft/min	0.02 m/s
Accuracy	±10% or ±10 ft/min (at calibrated position)	±10% or ±0.05 m/s (whatever is greater)
Display Update.....	0.5 second	0.5 second
Low Alarm Range*	5 to 1000 ft/min	0.02 to 5.00 m/s
High Alarm Range*	40 to 1000 ft/min	0.20 to 5.00 m/s
Alarm Contacts.....	SPST (N.O.) max current 5 amps, max voltage 150 VDC, 250 VAC. Minimum switch load 10 mA, 5 VDC.	
<u>Face Velocity Analog Output</u>		
Type	0 to 10 VDC or 4 to 20 mA	0 to 10 VDC or 4 to 20 mA
Range.....	0 to 1000 ft/min	0 to 5.00 m/s
Resolution	5 ft/min	0.02 m/s
Response Time	1 second	1 second
RS-485 Communications	Modbus	Modbus
Operating Temperature.....	32 to 120°F	0 to 50°C
Temperature.....	55 to 95°F	13 to 35°C
Compensated Range		
Input Power	24 VAC, 5 watts max	24 VAC, 5 watts max
Dimensions	5 in. × 3.125 in. × 1 in.	12.7 cm × 7.9 cm × 2.5 cm

*Adjustable in 5 ft/min (0.02 m/s) increments.

Specifications are subject to change without notice.

Appendix B

Network Communications

Network communications are available on the Model 8610. The Model 8610 can communicate with a building management system through Modbus protocol. Please refer to the appropriate section below for more detailed information.

Modbus Communications

Modbus communications are installed in the Model 8610 fume hood face velocity monitors. This document provides the technical information needed to communicate between the host DDC system and the Model 8610 units. This document assumes the programmer is familiar with Modbus protocol. Further technical assistance is available from TSI if your question is related to TSI interfacing to a DDC system. If you need further information regarding Modbus programming in general, please contact:

Modicon Incorporated (a division of Schneider-Electric)
One High Street
North Andover, MA 01845
Phone (800) 468-5342

The Modbus protocol utilizes the RTU format for data transfer and Error Checking. Check the Modicon Modbus Protocol Reference Guide (PI-Mbus-300) for more information on CRC generation and message structures.

The messages are sent at 9600 baud with 1 start bit, 8 data bits, and 2 stop bits. Do *not* use the parity bit. The system is set up as a master slave network. The TSI units act as slaves and respond to messages when their correct address is polled.

Blocks of data can be written or read from each device. Using a block format will speed up the time for the data transfer. The size of the blocks is limited to 15 bytes. This means the maximum message length that can be transferred is 15 bytes. The typical response time of the device is around 0.05 seconds with a maximum of 0.1 seconds.

Unique to TSI

The list of variable addresses shown below skips some numbers in the sequence due to internal Model 8610 functions. This information is not useful to the DDC system and is therefore deleted. Skipping numbers in the sequence will not cause any communication problems.

All variables are outputted in English units: ft/min, and CFM. If the DDC system is to display different units, the DDC system needs to make the conversion.

RAM Variables

RAM variables can be read using the Modbus command **04 Read Input Registers**. They can be written to using the Modbus command **06 Preset Single Register**. The RAM variables can be read in blocks but must be written one variable at a time.

8610 Fume Hood Monitor

Variable Name	Variable Address	Information Provided to Master System	Integer DDC System Receives
Model Number	0	Model Number	8610
Face Velocity	1	Fume Hood Face Velocity	Displayed in ft/min.
Status Index	2	Status of EverWatch device	0 Normal 1 Low Alarm 2 High Alarm 3 Sensor Error 5 Data Error
Low Alarm	3	Low Alarm Setpoint	Displayed in ft/min.
High Alarm	4	High Alarm Setpoint	Displayed in ft/min.

EXAMPLE of **04 Read Input Registers** function format.
This example read variable addresses 1 and 2 (Face Velocity and Status Index).

QUERY		RESPONSE	
Field Name	(Hex)	Field Name	(Hex)
Slave Address	01	Slave Address	01
Function	04	Function	04
Starting Address Hi	00	Byte Count	04
Starting Address Lo	01	Data Hi Addr0	00
No. Of Points Hi	00	Data Lo Addr0	64 (100 ft/min)
No. Of Points Lo	02	Data Hi Addr1	00
Error Check (CRC)	--	Data Lo Addr1	00 (Normal- No Alarm)
		Error Check (CRC)	--

EXAMPLE of **06 Preset Single Register** function format.
This example changes the low alarm setpoint to 60 ft/min.

QUERY		RESPONSE	
Field Name	(Hex)	Field Name	(Hex)
Slave Address	01	Slave Address	01
Function	06	Function	06
Address Hi	00	Address Hi	00
Address Lo	03	Address Lo	03
Data Hi	00	Data Hi	00
Data Lo	3C	Data Lo	3C
Error Check (CRC)	--	Error Check (CRC)	--

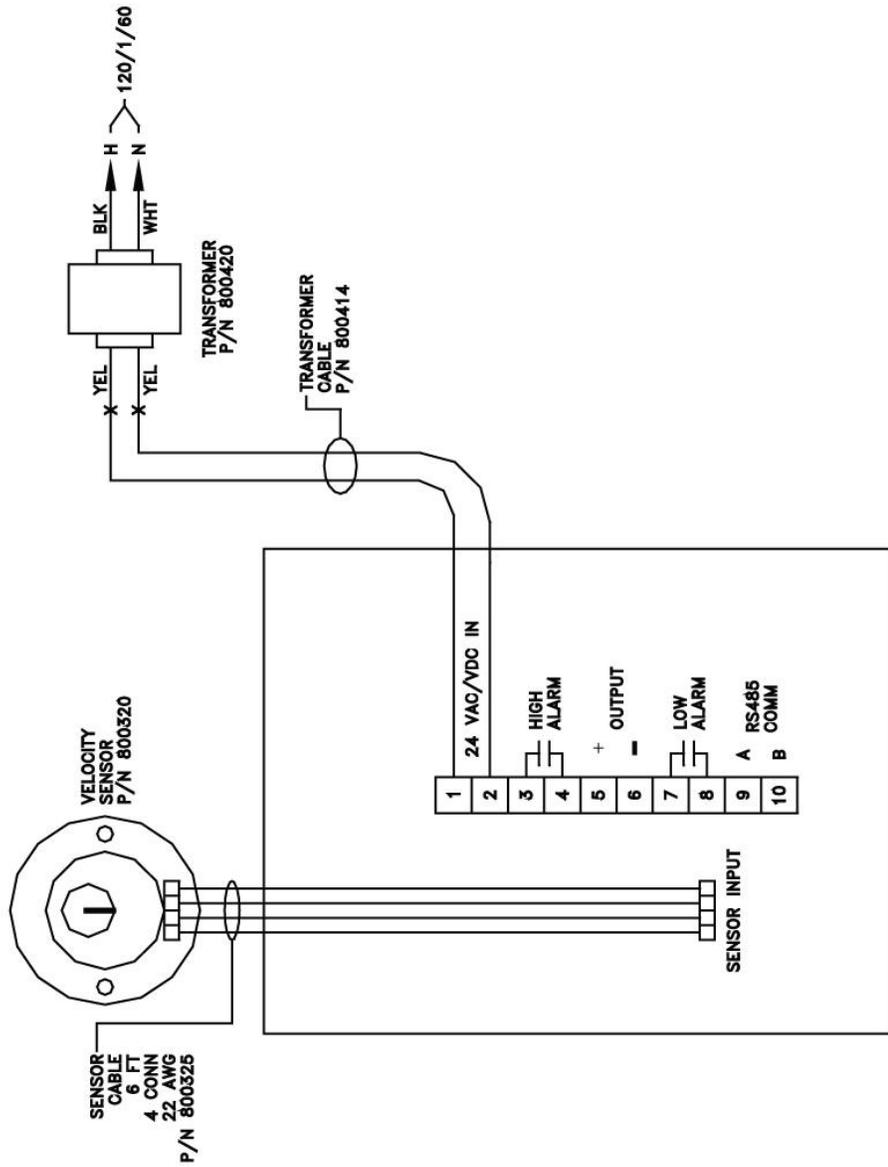
APPENDIX C

Wiring Information

Back Panel Wiring

PIN #	Input / Output / Communication	Description
	J1 Terminal Strip	
1, 2	Input	24 VAC/VDC to power Digital Interface Module (DIM). NOTE: 24 VAC becomes polarized when connected to DIM.
3, 4	Output	High alarm relay - N.O., closes in low alarm condition. - See menu item H_AL (High Alarm)
5, 6	Output	0–10 VDC, fume hood face velocity signal. 10 VDC = 1000 FPM - See menu item AOUp
7, 8	Output	Low alarm relay - N.O., closes in low alarm condition. - See menu item L_AL (Low Alarm)
9, 10	Communications	RS-485 communications; DIM to building management system (Modbus)

Wiring Diagram



WIRING DIAGRAM

VELOCITY MONITOR

APPENDIX D

Start-up Report

The next page shows a typical start-up report for a Model 8610 Fume Hood Face Velocity Monitor. It can be duplicated for use during calibration for documentation.

Fume Hood Monitor Report

Hood Number and/or Location: _____

Model #: **8610** Vent Kit: Yes No

Traverse: (Face velocity information as left and in accordance with ASHRAE 110)

Sash position: ___ inches above work surface

Minimum / Average / Maximum: _____ / _____ / _____ feet/minute

Displayed Face Velocity: Sash full open _____

Sash stop _____

Sash closed _____

Calibration

Sensor Zero: Zeroed

Sensor Span: Spanned

Access Code: On Off

Additional Hood Information: (Special applications, configurations, etc.):

Configure

Low Alarm: _____

High Alarm: _____

Display Filtering: _____

Alarm Reset: Latched
 Unlatched

Aud Disable: On
 Off

Analog Out: 0-10V
 4-20mA

Net Protocol: Modbus

Net Address: _____

Access Code: On Off

Other Comments:

APPENDIX E

Access Codes

These are the access codes to the calibration and configuration menus. When an access code is required, pressing the following key sequence will provide access to the required menu.

Key #	<u>Calibration</u>	<u>Configuration</u>
1	RESET	LOW ALARM
2	LOW ALARM	TEST
3	NORMAL	RESET
4	TEST	HIGH ALARM
5	RESET	LOW ALARM

If the access code is entered correctly, the first menu item is displayed.

The audible alarm sounds briefly each time a keystroke has been entered. The access code must be entered within 40 seconds (approximately eight seconds per keystroke). If more than eight seconds elapses between keystrokes, the monitor returns to the normal operational mode.

The audible alarm sounds, an error message (Err) flashes on the display, and the configuration menu is exited if an incorrect access code is entered.



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