



FC BASICOM **Fan Coil Controller**



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2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 General Description

2.1.1 FCBASICOM

FCBASICOM is an electronic fan-coil controller designed to *control* valves with on-off actuators, electrical heaters if present and the three fan speeds. Once the unit has been set correctly, it controls the following fan coil units:

- 2 pipes
- 2 pipes with *electric heaters*
- 4 pipes
- independent wall thermostat
- ceiling-mounted installations
- floor-mounted fan coil installations

In all cases, automatic *control* of the three fan speeds based on the *offset* between the ambient temperature and the *set point* is possible.

Typical applications

- Household
- Residential
- Small commercial areas (offices, hospitals, hotels) **for centralized *control* of small systems**

Main characteristics

- One family that is now even more comprehensive with a simple modern design
- One controller for a variety of system and machine requirements;
- Easy to use and install
- Less risk of damaging electronics
- Maximum focus on comfort and energy savings
- *Hot Start*
- *Too Cool*
- *Post ventilation*
- *Periodic Ventilation*
- Economy Input or Window Contact
- Automatic fan speed
- Low noise level with solid state technology
- *Control of range.....*
- Ventilation selectable in *dead zone*
- Remote air probe (optional accessory)
- Vertically installed for easier on board-*installation*
- Operating and probe alarm *LEDs*

FC BASICOM also allows network *connectivity*: using the TTL serial connection, direct connection to a PC or PLC in an RS 485 network with a special TTL-RS 485 converter module supplied by Eliwell (**BUSADAPTER**) is possible.

2.1.2 Communication protocol

- **ModBUS** protocol.
- **Televis** protocol

2.2 Interface

2.2.1 FCBASICOM interface

FC BASICOM



FC BASICOM

Knob

- Gamma *Set point*: parameter-configurable + and –
- plugs to limit *set point range* or block it at a specific value

Slide switches*

- 1 fan switch to *control* fan speed: High/Medium/Low/*Auto*
- 1 switch to select mode: OFF/*Heating***/*Cooling****/*Auto*

LEDs

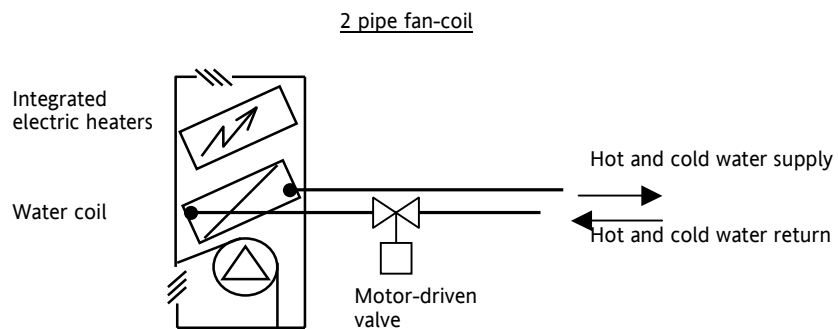
- *Heating* LED (red)
- *Cooling* LED (green)
- Thermostat request LED (yellow)

NOTE: * Slide switches are also referred to in the text as *Sliders*
** *Heating* is referred to as **HEATING** or **WINTER** mode
*** *Cooling* is referred to as **COOLING** or **SUMMER** mode

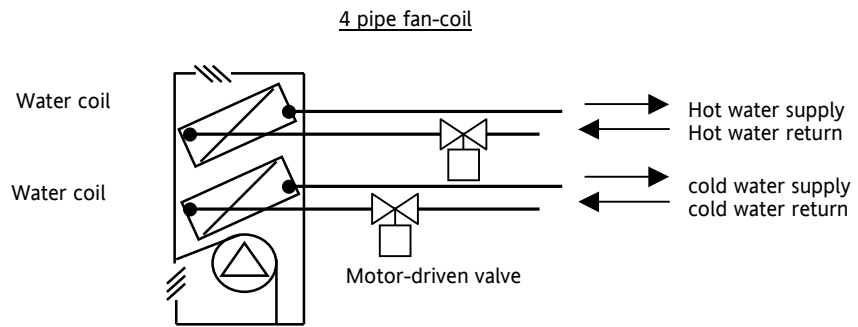
2.3 Example of fan-coil system

A typical fan-coil system with 2 and 4 pipes can be seen in the diagram below:

2 pipe system



4 pipe system



Control of Fan

OUTLET FAN:
 The fan is situated immediately in front of the *finned coil*; it works by taking up the ambient air using the inlet duct. The air passes through the battery and is then emitted into the environment.
 If the controller is installed on the fan-coil unit itself, another return air probe situated in the inlet air flow measures the ambient temperature. However, in this case, the measurement is only valid if there is enough inlet air flow to prevent or reduce stratification in the environment.

**Finned coil
Valve**

WATER COIL – MOTOR-DRIVEN VALVE
 It consists of a water-air exchanger placed in the internal environment that the inlet air flow passes through. The exchanger is supplied with hot or cold water normally produced by a chiller or boiler.
 A double supply circuit for the coil (4 pipes) is possible. The 4 pipe configuration requires two motor-driven valves and two independent exchangers or one single exchanger (2 pipes). It is often important to determine the temperature of the battery supply water. A water probe placed on the downstream side of the coil and *valve* return is used for this purpose.

Electric heaters

ELECTRIC HEATERS
 The electric coil can be used to heat the air if hot water is not available or contribute to *heating* water when there is not enough.

2.4 Models available

2 versions of *FC BASICOM* are commercially available. Each version has different functional characteristics.

- **FC U32E/S**
 Universal model with economy input that moves the *set points* to 10 ° C during winter operating and 22 °C during summer operating if enabled
- **FC U32W/S**
 Universal model with window contact that when enabled puts the controller on *stand-by* until the window is closed.

Both have a TTL serial output

Refer to the summary table below:

Table of models

Explanation of product codes:

Number	Code	Description
Model	FC	BASICOM fan coil
1°	U	Universal model, fan coil system with 2 or 4 pipes selectable
2°	3	2 slide switches: Off / <i>Heating</i> / <i>Cooling</i> / Automatic & Ventilation Low / Medium / High / Automatic
3°	2	Presence of electric <i>heating</i> selectable
4°	0 E W	No voltage input Economy input present Window Contact input present
5°	/S	Model with <i>remote water and air probe inputs</i>

2.4.1 How to order FC BASICOM

Here is a list of available models with the *item code* required to order.

Item Code *Item Code*

Model	Item Code
FC U32E/S	FC 1ES 0 00 05 00 Televis FC 1ES 0 00 05 00 ModBUS
FC U32W/S	FC 1WS 0 00 05 00 Televis FC 1WS 0 00 05 01 ModBUS

2.5 Accessories

Remote water and air prob

Remote water and air prob

- NTC temperature probe, plastic cover 7x25, reinforced insulation, PVC cable, cable length = 1.5m
- NTC temperature probe, plastic cover 6x40, reinforced insulation, PVC cable, cable length = 1.5m

2.6 Characteristics for selecting product models:

2.6.1 Table of FC BASICOM characteristics

Model	FC U32E/B	FC U32W/B
Application		
2 pipes	*	*
2 pipes with integrated <i>electric heaters</i>		
2 pipes with regulated <i>electric heaters</i>	*	*
4 pipes	*	*
Installation		
Wall-mounted	°	°
Device-mounted – ceiling	*	*
Device-mounted – floor	*	*
Inputs/Outputs		
Digital <i>Inputs</i>	1	1
Air probe	1	1
Remote air probe (not supplied)	-	1
Remote water probe (not supplied)	-	1
230Vac <i>Triac outputs</i> FAN	3 (1 A max)	3 (1 A max)
230Vac <i>Triac outputs</i> VALVE	2 (0.5 A max)	2 (0.5 A max)
LEDs	3	3
Functions		
<i>Hot Start</i>		
<i>Too Cool</i>		
Economy Input	•	
Window Contact		•
Operating/probe alarm <i>LEDs</i>	•	•

Notes:

- compatible
- * dip-switch selectable
- ** only if remote water probe is present
- ° machine configuration (wall-mounted) automatically identified if the remote air probe is not installed

Characteristics common to all models

- *Functions*
- manual change-over
- *automatic change-over*
- *Post ventilation*
- *Periodic ventilation*
- Automatic speeds
- *Control of set point*

- Ventilation in *dead zone* (*)
- Regulation on valves/fans

(*) dip-switch selectable

2.7 Dip Switches

DIP Number	Description	On	Off
1	Type of <i>installation</i>	Ceiling-mounted	Floor-mounted
2	Fan	continuous (1)	on request (2)
3	Thermostat <i>control</i>	On <i>valve</i>	On fan
4 and 5	Type of system		
	2 pipes without <i>electric heaters</i>	-	4; 5
	2 pipes with integrated <i>electric heaters</i>	4; 5	-
	2 pipes with regulated <i>electric heaters</i>	5	4
	4 pipes	4	5

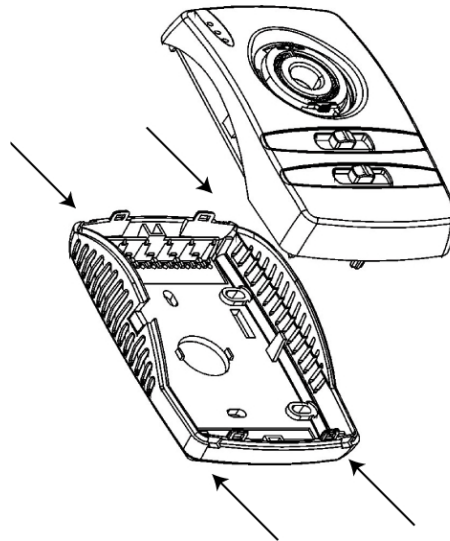
(1) no *Hot Start* and *Too Cool*

(2) on request in heat mode; continuous in cool mode

3 INSTALLATION

The **FC BASICOM** wall-mounted version consists of two parts:

- the first (connector base unit) is fastened to the wall and contains the connectors;
- the second (main **interface**) contains the electronics and all the controls and can be connected to the first part with a simple snap-on connector.



This makes **installation** easy and prevents damage to the electronic parts during **installation**.

Use a small screwdriver to separate the connector base unit from the main **interface**. Place the screwdriver in the special holes (in the side of the casing) and twist slightly until the two parts come apart.



FC BASICOM can also be installed in a fan-coil unit.

An additional remote air probe must be installed in the return air flow of the unit.

3.1 Recommendations

In normal operating conditions, parts with dangerous voltage levels must not be accessible to users.

The device must be adequately protected from water and dust.

Avoid assembling the controller in environments with the following characteristics:

- Relative humidity above 90%, non-condensing
- Strong vibrations or knocks
- Exposure to continuous jets of pressurized water
- Exposure to aggressive and polluting atmospheres that may cause corrosion and oxidation (e.g. sulphuric or ammoniacal substances, salt mist, fumes)
- Presence of high magnetic or radiofrequency interference (e.g. near transmitting antennas)
- Exposure to direct sunlight or atmospheric agents.

When connecting controllers to each other or **accessories**, electric **loads** and other devices, pay special attention to the following:

- Incorrectly connected supply voltage may damage the controller.
- Suitable wire terminals for connectors must be used. Unscrew the terminal screw, insert the wire terminal and fasten the screw. Check fastening by lightly pulling the cable. Do not use automatic starters (or adjust them to a torque below 50 N*cm)
- Potential electromagnetic interference: use separate cables for high and low voltage **loads**. Keep the temperature probe cables and digital **inputs** as far apart as possible from cables with inductive or power **loads**.
- Never place the power cables and temperature probe cables in the same conduit. The remote probe cables must be kept separate from the power devices (e.g. power relay). The distance covered by these cables must be kept to a minimum.
- Never apply **loads** exceeding those indicated in this specification to the **outputs**.
- When connecting **loads**, carefully observe the load **wiring diagrams**

3.2 Mounting

The controller must be mounted in a place where:

- The controller can be easily accessed
- There are no blinds, cabinets, shelves, etc....
- Free circulation of air is guaranteed
- There is no direct sunlight

- There are no draughts (e.g. open doors or windows)
- It does not come into contact with sources of heat and *cooling*
- There is no external wall
- It is installed on the wall at approx. 1.5 m above floor level

3.3 Wiring diagrams

3.3.1 Wiring recommendations

The device has screw connectors for connecting cables with a maximum cross-sectional area of 1.5 mm² (for power contacts; only one conductor per terminal).

Always switch off machine before working on electrical *connections*. Make sure that the power voltage complies with the device voltage. Only use supplied screws. Do not install the device on metal surfaces. Do not insert objects of any kind into the slots of the device (regardless of whether the device is on or off).

The probe requires no connection polarity and can be extended using an ordinary bipolar cable (note that if the probe is extended, this affects the electromagnetic compatibility of the instrument: special care must be used when wiring. Only use the supplied probes).

Make sure there is a minimum distance of 8 mm between the instrument components/*accessories* and the accessible parts (cables, sensors, etc.).

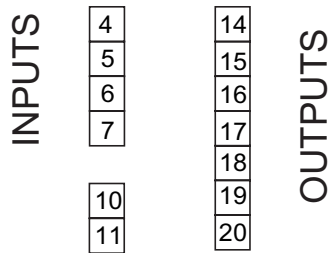
Connections

The *loads* must be connected to the *FC Basicom* as shown below:

Terminal block diagram

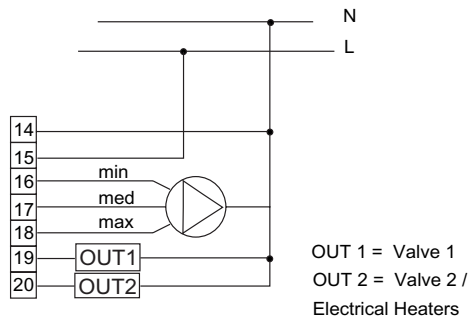
Terminal block diagram

FC BASICOM



3.4 Outputs

Outputs



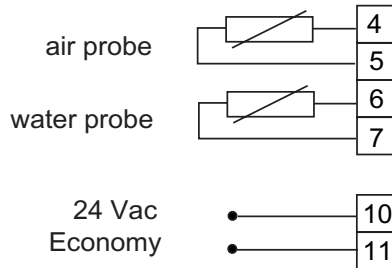
OUTPUT	APPLICATION		
	<i>2 pipe system only</i>	<i>2 pipe system with electric heater</i>	<i>4 pipe system</i>
OUT1	Not used	<i>Heating/Cooling Valve</i>	<i>Cooling Valve</i>
OUT2	<i>Heating/Cooling Valve</i>	Electric heater	<i>Heating valve</i>

3.5 Inputs

3.5.1 FC BASICOM

FCU32E/S

FC U32E/S

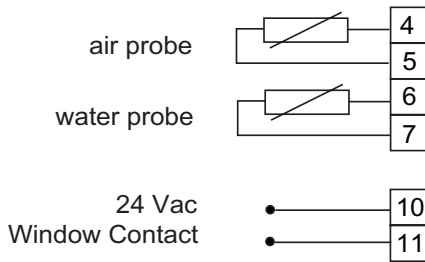


FCU32E/S

FCU32W/S

FCU32W/S

FC U32W/S



3.6 Analogue inputs

3.6.1 Analogue inputs/Probes

Three *analogue inputs* are available:

Number	Description	Probe range	Measurement range
ST1	Ambient temperature probe (always internal) Probe mounted on board in wall-mounted installations.	-50°C +100°C	-50°C +110°C
ST2	Optional sensor; it inhibits operating of ST1 if present. Used for regulating ambient temperature, it is mounted on the device in ceiling-mounted or floor-mounted installations. For information on connections , see diagram.	-50°C +100°C	-50°C +110°C
ST3	Optional probe; it enables Hot Start and Too Cool functions when present. This sensor, which must be installed on the downstream side of the water valve , is used to control the water temperature.	-50°C +100°C	-50°C +110°C

Note: *inputs* 1 and 2 are expressed to the nearest ten degrees Celsius with reference to O (zero) Celsius.

If the measurement *range* is exceeded, the probe is considered faulty.

Measurement resolution is 1/4 di C°.

Measurement error is:

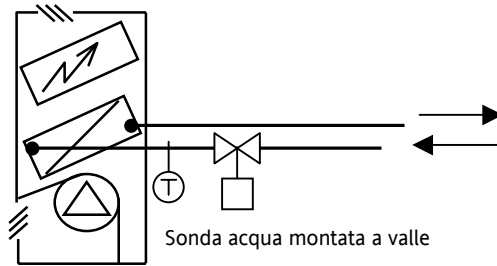
- less than 1°C between +5°C and 50°C;
- less than 2°C between -20°C and 100°C;

3.6.2 Temperature set point

Number	Description	Use
ST1 (selector knob)	Potentiometer input: Used to set the controller <i>set point</i> . Ranging from a minimum <i>set point</i> of 5 C° to a maximum <i>set point</i> of 35 C°.	-105° +105° from average point

Related topics: [Set point](#) selector knob and [Control of range](#)

Note: The presence of the water probe is automatically detected by the controller during start-up.



The water probe (*analogue inputs*) must always be mounted on the water pipe on the downstream side of the *valve* and as near as possible to the coil. In *4 pipe systems*, it must always be mounted on the hot water and not the cold water circuit.

3.7 Digital outputs

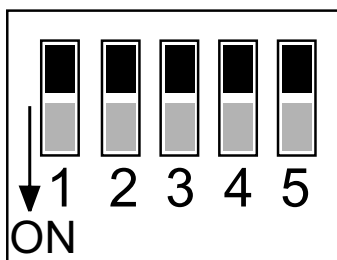
TRIAC The *digital outputs* consist of 5 TRIACs

Number	Function	Description
FAN	<i>Control</i> of Outlet Fan (see Operating of fan on demand)	Starts ventilation. The fan <i>control</i> cursor takes the phase to three different terminals so that the 3 fan speeds can be manually selected.
OUT1	<i>Valve Control</i>	Allows water to flow into the coil.
OUT2	<i>Control</i> of <i>valve</i> or <i>electric heaters</i>	If the electric heater coil is present, the <i>TRIAC</i> controls it. If not, it is controlled in the same way as the second <i>valve</i> on a <i>4 pipe system</i> .

OUTPUTS	2 pipes	2 pipes with <i>electric heaters</i>	4 pipes
OUT1	<i>Heating valve / cooling</i>	Not used	<i>Cooling valve</i>
OUT2	Not used	<i>Electric heaters</i>	<i>Heating valve</i>

3.8 Dip Switches

There are 5 *Dip Switches* on the back of the electronic board. Their *functions* are listed below:



DIP 4-5

Dip Switch no.	4	5	Description
	OFF	OFF	2 pipe device without <i>electric heaters</i>
	OFF	ON	4 pipe device
	ON	OFF	2 pipe device with <i>control electric heaters</i>
	ON	ON	2 pipe device with integrated <i>electric heaters</i>

DIP 3-2-1

Dip no.	Switch	ON	OFF	Description
3		x		thermostat <i>control</i> on <i>valve</i>
			x	thermostat <i>control</i> on fan
2			x	ventilation on demand
		x		continuous ventilation
1			x	floor-mounted device
		x		ceiling-mounted device

3.8.1 Characteristics of machine

DIP 4-5

Dip Switch no.	4	5	2 pipes	4 pipes	<i>Electric heaters</i>	Fan speed	ST1 mandatory	<i>Heating</i>	<i>Cooling</i>	<i>Electric heaters</i>
ALL MODELS	OFF	OFF	x	-	-	3	B models	OUT1	OUT1	-
ALL MODELS	ON	OFF	-	-	-	3	B models	OUT2	OUT1	-
	OFF	ON	x	-	x	3	B models	-	OUT1	OUT2
	ON	ON	x	-	x	3	B models	OUT1	OUT1	OUT2

NOTE:

- indicates NOT USED

To access the *DIP switches*, proceed as follows:

- First, use a small screwdriver to separate the connector base unit from the main *interface*. Place the screwdriver in the special holes (in the side of the casing) and twist slightly until the two parts come apart.
- If you turn the back of the main *interface* around, you can see the *DIP switches* installed on the printed circuit board.

3.8.2 Dip Switch Configuration

Locate the *dip switches* on the rear of the board (see Fig. position C), then configure the system according to needs.

3.8.3 Dip 4-5 configuration

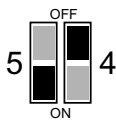
Table A

system	DIP no.	
	5	4
2 pipe device without <i>electric heaters</i>	OFF	OFF
4 pipe device	OFF	ON
2 pipe device with <i>control electric heaters</i>	ON	OFF
2 pipe device with integrated <i>electric heaters</i>	ON	ON

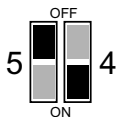
Table B

		<i>Dip Switch Configuration</i>			
		Dip4 OFF DIP5 OFF	Dip4 ON DIP5 ON	Dip4 OFF Dip5 ON	Dip4 ON Dip5 OFF
Type of system	System	2 pipes	2 pipes	2 pipes	4 pipes
	<i>Electric heaters</i>	NO	Integrated	<i>Control</i>	NO
Outputs	<i>Heating</i>	OUT 1	OUT 1	-	OUT 2
	<i>Cooling</i>	OUT 1	OUT 1	OUT 1	OUT 1
	<i>Electric heaters</i>	NO	OUT 2	OUT 2	NO

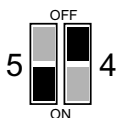
Dip 5-4



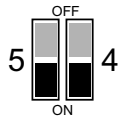
- Dip 5 = OFF 2 pipe device without *electric heaters*
- Dip 4 = OFF



- Dip 5 = OFF 4 pipe device
- Dip 4 = ON



- Dip 5 = ON 2 pipe device with *control electric heaters*
- Dip 4 = OFF

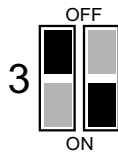


- Dip 5 = ON
 - Dip 4 = ON
- 2 pipe device with integrated *electric heaters*

3.8.4 DIP 3 Configuration

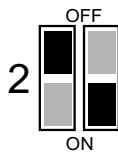
Dip no.	Switch	ON	OFF	Description
3			x	thermostat <i>control</i> on <i>valve</i>
		x		thermostat <i>control</i> on fan

Dip 3 *Dip 3*

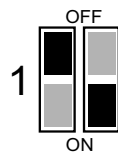


- *Dip 3* = OFF
 - *Dip 3* = ON
- thermostat *control* on fan
thermostat *control* on *valve*

Dip 1-2



- Dip 2 = OFF
 - Dip 2 = ON
- ventilation on demand
continuous ventilation



- Dip 1 = OFF
 - Dip 1 = ON
- floor-mounted device
ceiling-mounted device

4 USER INTERFACE

FCBASICOM has three main controls:

- Selector knob with +/-
- 2 *Sliders*

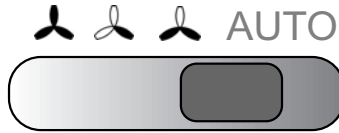
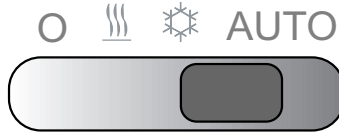
4.1 Set Point Selector Knob FC BASICOM

A potentiometer used to set the operating *set point*.

The operating *set point* varies according to the deviation from the *set point*; symbols +/- are indicated on the selector knob to increase or decrease the *set point*.

The *range* from the central point of the potentiometer is +/- 105° degrees.

4.2 Sliders



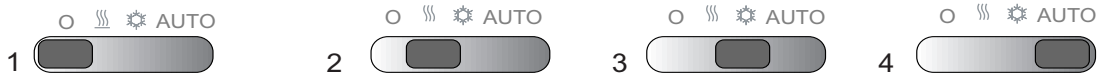
2 4-position *sliders* are supplied to select the operating mode and fan speed.

REGULATING

The desired temperature can be regulated and set using the selector knob on the instrument keypad.

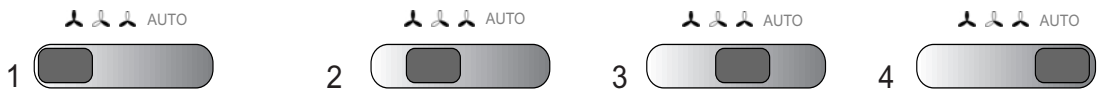
OPERATING

Operating modes can be selected and set using the *slider* on the instrument keypad:



1. Device off
2. *Heating* setting
3. *Cooling* setting
4. Automatic selection setting

In the same way, the fans can be set to three different speeds or automatic mode:



1. Fans at maximum speed
2. Fans at medium speed
3. Fans at minimum speed
4. Automatic selection setting

4.2.1 Fan control slider

Positions 1-2-3

Switches the phase selected by the fan *TRIAC* to three motor windings to give three different fan speeds: High/Medium/Low.

High Speed:



Medium Speed:



Low Speed:



Position 4

Indicates automatic speed (AUTOFAN) See relevant chapter

4.2.2 Operating mode slider

According to the model (see [table of models](#)), the operating mode off/*Heating*/*Cooling* or *AUTO* can be selected

Off mode:



Heating mode:



Cooling mode:



AUTO mode:

AUTO

4.3 LEDs



The device has 3 *LEDs*

LED1 yellow



LED 2 green



LED red



4.3.1 Table of Functions and Indications associated with LEDs

Function	LED1 YELLOW	LED2 GREEN	LED3 RED
Cooling plus thermostat request	ON	ON	OFF
Heating plus thermostat request	ON	OFF	ON
Operating in Refrigeration mode	OFF	ON	OFF
Operating in heating mode	OFF	OFF	ON
Hot Start on	ON	OFF	flashing
Too Cool on	ON	flashing	OFF
Probe error	flashing	flashing	flashing

The 3 LEDs are used to indicate the mode that the controller is operating in:

Thermostat Request LED: (YELLOW)

Permanently on during normal operating;

Cooling LED: (GREEN)

It comes on when there is a cooling request.

Flashing: indicates that the temperature controller is not satisfied but the water temperature probe has not given permission to start the fan.

Permanently on: cooling available (fan and valve on).

Heating LED: (RED)

It comes on when there is a heating request.

Flashing: indicates that the temperature controller is not satisfied but the water temperature probe (2 pipe model) has not given permission to start the fan.

Permanently on: heating is available (fan, valve and/or electric heaters are on).

NOTE:

- All LEDs will flash for three seconds when the controller is switched on

Alarm signalling

All LEDs continue to flash to indicate a state of alarm

An alarm is emitted if the air control probe is damaged, disconnected or short circuits until the problem is resolved.

5 CONNECTIVITY

5.1 Installation of RS-485 Network

5.1.1 INSTALLATION OF RS-485 NETWORK NOTE 1

Use shielded and “**twisted**” cable with two 0.5 mm² conductors, plus earth braid (i.e. Belden cable model 8762 with PVC sheath, 2 conductors plus braiding, 20 AWG, nominal capacity between conductors 89 pF, nominal capacity between one conductor and shielding 161 pF).

For cable laying, comply with the regulations on data transmission systems (EN 50174).

Special care must be taken to ensure that the data transmission circuits are kept separate from the power lines.

The RS-485 network that can be directly connected to the device is 1200 m long with a maximum of 32 instruments.

The length of the network and number of instruments for each channel can be extended using special repeater modules.

Please refer to the “[Installation of RS-485 Network](#)” manual for more information.

5.1.2 INSTALLATION OF RS-485 NETWORK NOTE 2

Two types of instrument terminal blocks can be used:

- single with 2 conductors: only use “+” and “-” conductors, maintain “gnd” conductor continuity (braiding).
- single or double with 3 conductors: use all 3 conductors (“+”, “-” for signal and “gnd” for braiding).

5.1.3 INSTALLATION OF RS-485 NETWORK NOTE 3

Insert the 120 (Ohm) 1/4W resistors between the “+” and “-” terminals on the [interface](#) and last unit in the network.

5.2 ****Programming addresses for the RS-485 network**

Assign an address to each device:

- the address is defined by parameter PA29 and factory-set (1=Modbus, 0= Televis)
- **ModBUS network**
[range](#) of available addresses 1...255 (NOTE: max 32 instruments*)
address =0 “By BROADCAST” see ModBUS manual
- **Televis network**
[range](#) of available addresses: 0...255 (NOTE: max 32 instruments*)
for all addresses: the addresses are calculated using the mathematical formula **FAA*16+DEA** with all combinations of FAA and DEA in the [range](#) [0...14] including extreme values.
Example: FAA=1; DEA=1 → the calculated address will be 1*16+1=17.
NOTE: At least one address is reserved by the system. refer to the relevant software application manuals for a list of the reserved addresses.

*Please refer to the “[Installation of RS-485 Network](#)” manual and the ModBUS manual for more information.

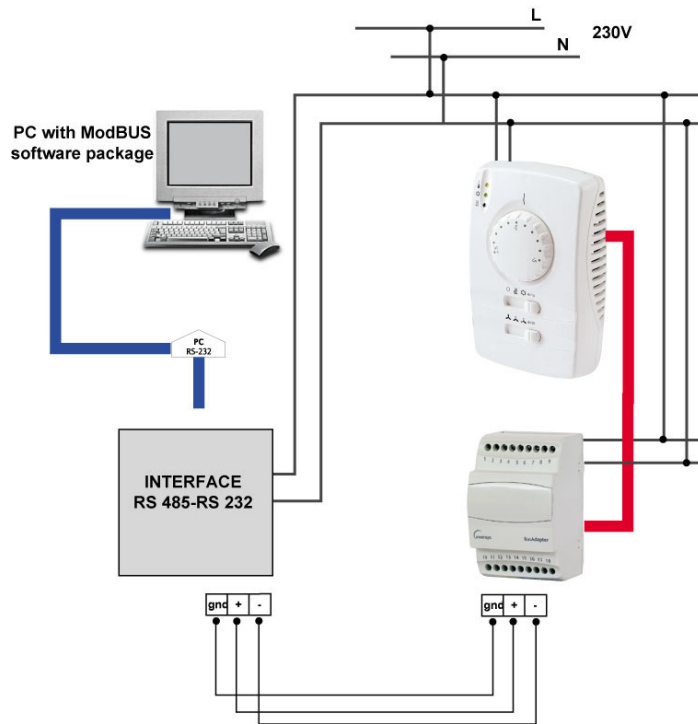
5.3 Network (ModBUS protocol) – single device

SINGLE POINT-SHORT DISTANCE connection , i.e. with a single device connected and fixed length (usually less than one meter).

In this case, a TTL cable is sufficient (30 cm long supplied with the standard Eliwell *interface* – on request for other interfaces)

NOTE: If several *FCBASICOM* devices are set or configured, they must have a univocal address.**

Network (ModBUS protocol) – single device



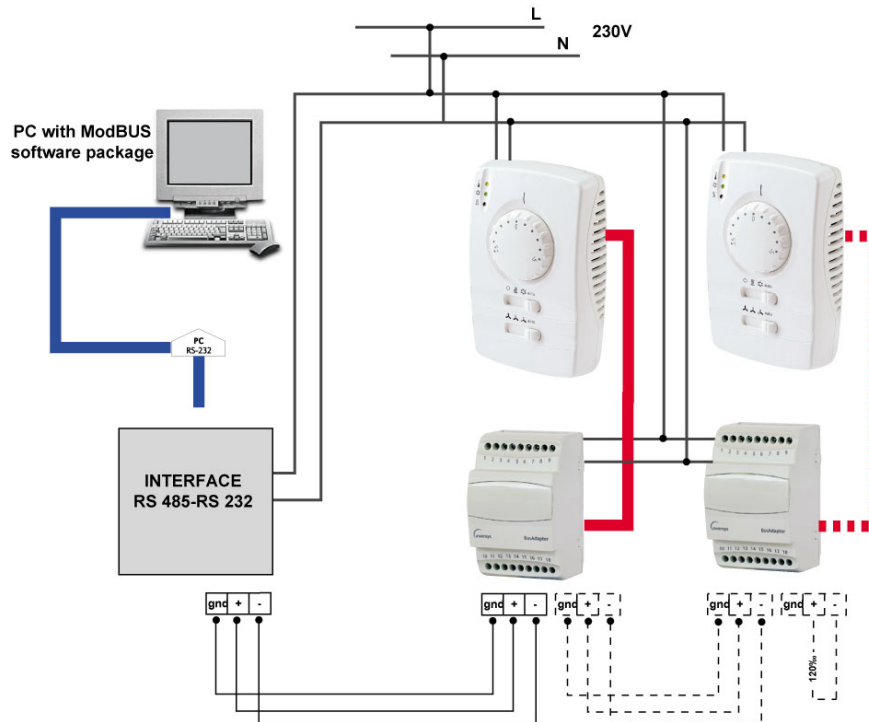
5.4 Network (ModBUS protocol)

MULTI POINT-LONG DISTANCE connection , i.e. with several devices connected in an RS-485 network and length NOT fixed.

If this is the case, an RS-485 network must be wired following the indications at the beginning of the section.

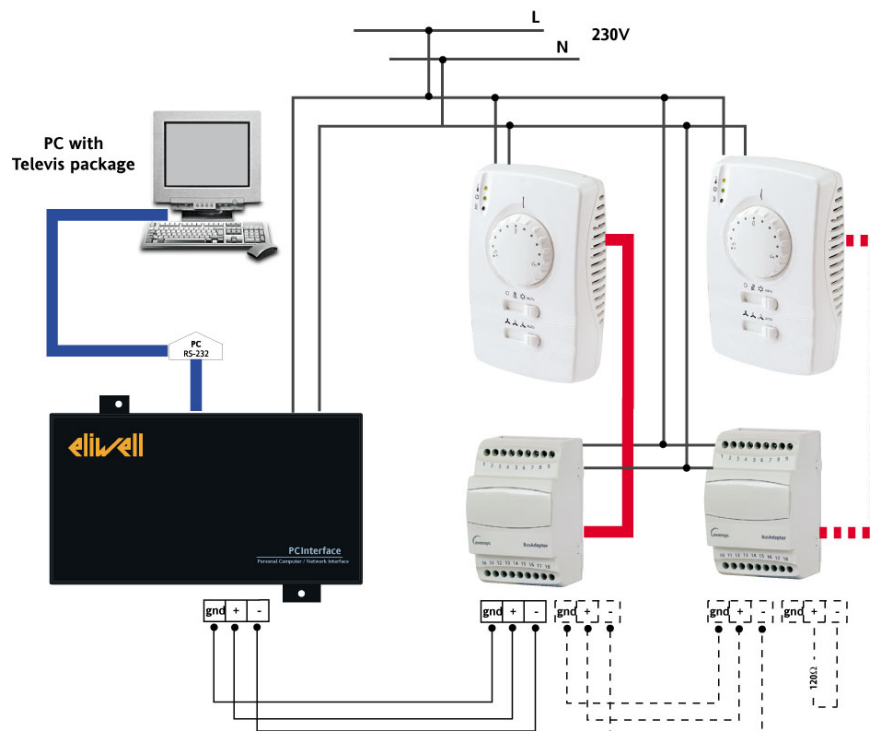
NOTE: The devices must have a univocal address.**

For single device [connections](#), refer to the previous diagram (fixed length usually less than one meter) In this case, a TTL cable is sufficient (30 cm long supplied with the standard Eliwell [interface](#) – on request for other interfaces)



Network (ModBUS protocol)

5.5 Network (Televis protocol)



Network (Televis protocol)

MULTI POINT-LONG DISTANCE connection , i.e. with several devices connected in an RS-485 network and length NOT fixed.

If this is the case, an RS-485 network must be wired following the indications at the beginning of the section.

NOTE: The devices must have a univocal address**

6 TEMPERATURE CONTROL FUNCTIONS

6.1 Operating modes

According to the models and options available, **FCBASICOM** works in the following *operating modes*:

Operating modes

- **COOLING** (summer setting)
- **HEATING** (winter setting)
- **AUTO** (selezione automatica regime estivo – invernale)

Cooling

Cooling: this is the "summer" operating mode; the unit is configured to generate cold air.

NOTE: COOLING ↔ "summer" settings are used synonymously

Heating

Heating: this is the "winter" operating mode; the unit is configured to generate hot air.

NOTE: HEATING ↔ "winter" settings are used synonymously

Auto

Auto: the unit is configured to switch automatically from *cooling* to *heating* and vice versa depending on the temperature values detected by the air probe.

NOTE: AUTO ↔ AUTOCHANGE OVER are used synonymously

The *loads* controlled in the different *operating modes* are shown in the table below:

Operating mode table

Mode	Setting	Controlling
HEATING	MANUAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valve: water (for 2 pipe fan-coil), hot water (for 4 pipe fan-coil) • Fan (3 speeds set manually or automatically) • Electric heater (2 pipes)
COOLING	MANUAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valve: water (2 pipes), hot water (4 pipes) • Fan (3 speeds set manually or automatically)
AUTO	AUTOMATIC	Controlled dynamically in the following modes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HEATING • COOLING

Manual change

over Automatic change- over

The summer – winter setting (*Cooling – Heating*) can be manually set locally.

- The operating mode is automatically selected according to the temperature detected by the air temperature probe.

6.2 Control

FCBASICOM controls the *loads* according to a *set point* that can be set using the knob

- with 5...35°C *range*

Depending on the model, the following temperature controllers are available:

- **TEMPERATURE CONTROLLER**: controls the *valve* in COOL/HEAT mode;
- **FAN**: controls the fans in COOL/HEAT mode;
- **ELECTRIC HEATERS**: controls the *electric heaters* in HEAT mode.

Depending on how the *dip switches* are configured (see **Installation** chapter, paragraph on **Dip Switches**), the following is determined

6.2.1 Summary of Dip Switches

Dip Switch 5-4

- 4 pipe device
- 2 pipe device without *electric heaters*
- 2 pipe device with *control electric heaters*
- 2 pipe device with integrated *electric heaters*

DIP 3

- thermostat *control* on *valve*
- thermostat *control* on fan

DIP 2-1

- ventilation on demand
- continuous ventilation
- floor-mounted device
- ceiling-mounted device

6.2.2 Thermostat control on fan/valve

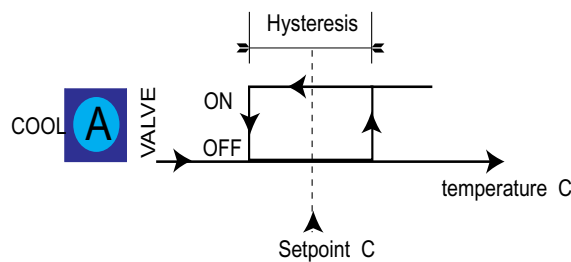
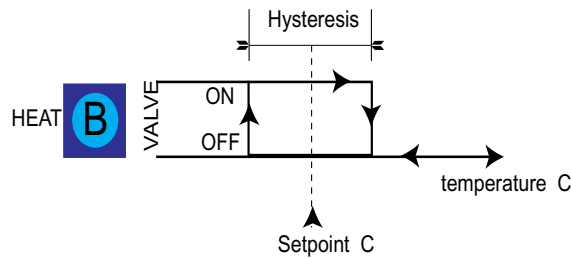
DIP 3

- thermostat *control* on *valve*
- thermostat *control* on fan

6.3 Thermostat control on valve

Here, fan *control* varies according to the operating mode selected (Cool or Heat) and behaves as follows:

- A. in Cool mode, the fans operate at the speed selected by the fan *slider* or set by the Autofan controller and they are never deactivated unless the *Too Cool* function intervenes; the speed is the one selected by the fan *slider* (controlled in *AUTO* mode if *AUTO* has been selected)
- B. in Heat mode, the fan follows the *valve* state (observing the activation delay time) and behaves as follows:
 - i. fan ON 60 seconds after the *valve* open command (signalled by flashing of the red LED);
 - ii. fan OFF when *valve* close command is given.
 - iii. the *HOT START*, *POST VENTILATION* and *PERIODIC VENTILATION functions* are also activated (since the probe is located on the upstream side of the *valve*). (see **Functions section**)



→IF the water probe is PRESENT:

The stop fan in *heating* mode function (*Hot Start*) will obviously always be on for water temperatures below P 08°C and the red LED will flash on and off.

If the controller is ON (fans on), the speed will be:

- manually set by the user (Min – Med – Max speeds permitted);
- set by *AUTO_FAN* at automatic speed if the fan *slider* is positioned to *Auto* mode.

If Dip switch 2 is in the ON position, the *HOT START* function is deactivated and the fan is always on irrespective of the ambient temperature and the water temperature (in *Auto* Fan operating, the controller prevents the fan being turned off).

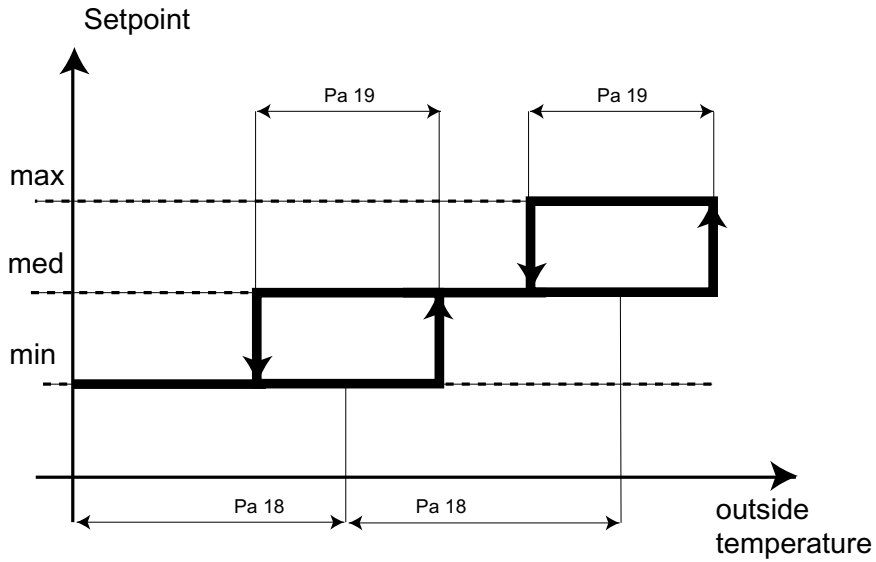
6.3.1 AUTO FAN – temperature control on valve

Speed of the fans is automatically controlled according to the *offset* between the ambient temperature and the temperature set with the *set point*.

The graphs related to fan *control* for temperature *control* on the *valve* are shown below.

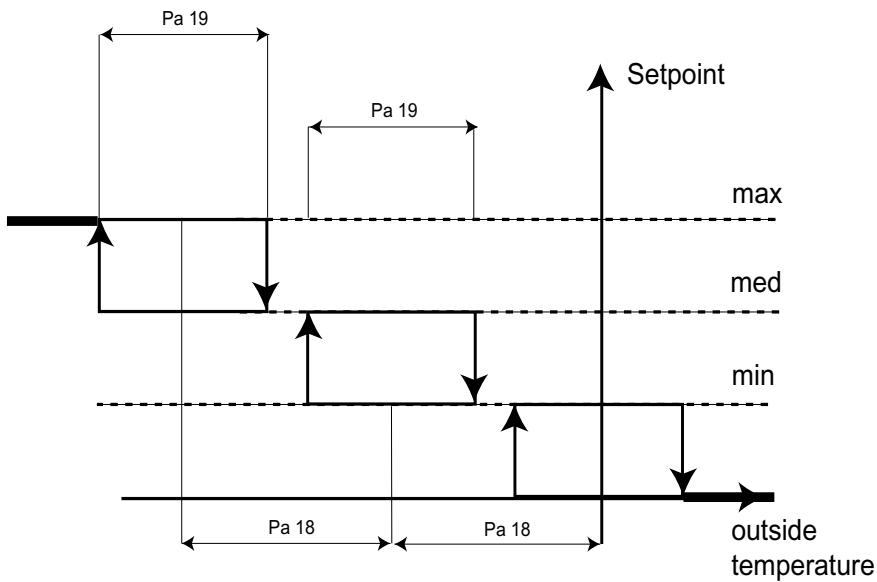
**AUTOFAN COOL
MODE
temperature
control on valve**

AUTOFAN COOL MODE temperature control on valve



**AUTOFAN HEAT
MODE
temperature
control on valve**

AUTOFAN HEAT MODE temperature control on valve

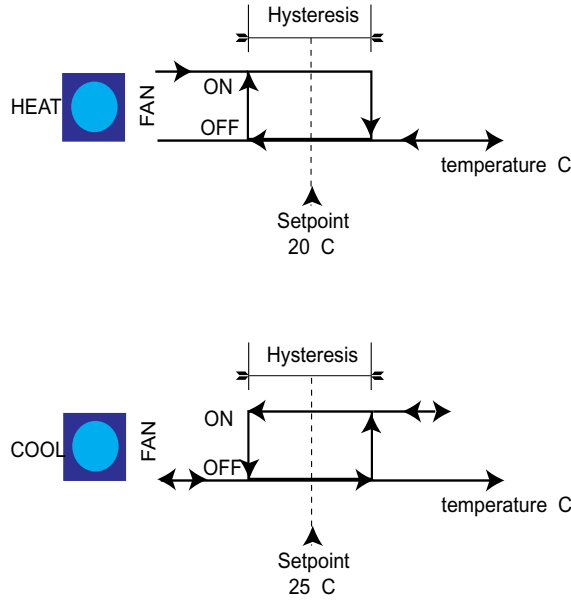


Note: the *Set point* label in the axis of abscissas in the above graphs refers to the *Set point* value set by the user using the potentiometer.

The step intervention differential is equal to parameter 18 and the intervention *hysteresis* equals parameter 19.

6.3.2 Thermostat control on fan

This type of temperature *control* only uses the fans, the *valve* is not used (the hot or cold water goes into the coil inside the Fan Coil), and the temperature controller works by enabling or inhibiting fan consent (observing the Heat and Cool *set points*).



The fans are controlled in the same way as the valves using the same *set points* and the same *hysteresis*.

If the controller is ON (fans on), the speed will be:

- manually set by the user (Min – Med – Max speeds permitted);
- set by *AUTO_FAN* at automatic speed if the fan *slider* is positioned to *Auto* mode.

With thermostat *control* on fans the *Periodic Ventilation*, *Hot Start* and *Too Cool functions* are activated. (see *Functions* section)

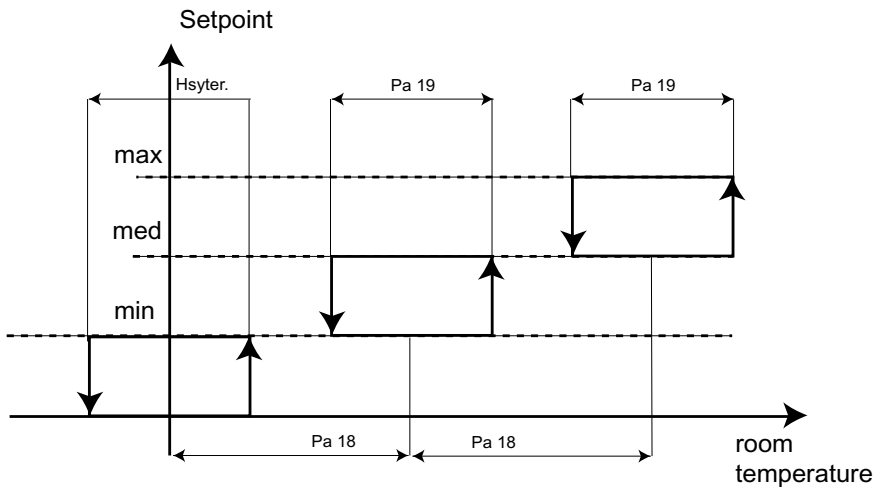
6.3.3 AUTO FAN with temperature control on fan

Speed of the fans is automatically controlled according to the *offset* between the ambient temperature and the temperature set with the *set point*.

The graphs related to fan *control* for temperature *control* on the fan are shown below.

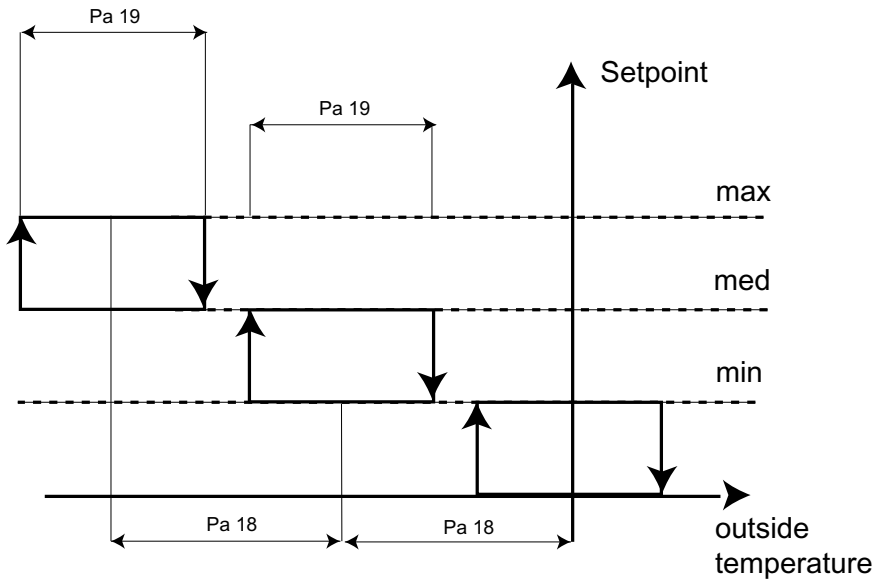
AUTOFAN COOL
MODE
temperature
control on fan

AUTOFAN COOL MODE temperature *control* on fan



AUTOFAN HEAT
MODE
temperature
control on fan

AUTOFAN HEAT MODE temperature *control* on fan



Ventilation with *electric heaters* and *post ventilation*

If the *electric heaters* are present and activated (both integrated and regulated), the fan speed is forced to maximum speed and the fan must switch itself off with a delay equal to parameter 07 after the last shut down of the *electric heaters*.

6.3.4 Load control

Dip Switch 5-4

- 4 pipe device
- 2 pipe device without *electric heaters*
- 2 pipe device with *control electric heaters*
- 2 pipe device with integrated *electric heaters*

The status of *outputs* OUT1 e OUT2 varies according to the type of device:
The status shown in the table refers to when the temperature controller is not satisfied;
if the controller is satisfied, the output marked as ACTIVE in the table would be INACTIVE.

type of machine	output (OUT)	HEAT	COOL
2 PIPES Without <i>electric heaters</i>	OUT1	OUTPUT ACTIVE	OUTPUT ACTIVE
	OUT2	-	-
2 PIPES <i>Control electric heaters</i>	OUT1	-	OUTPUT ACTIVE
	OUT2	OUTPUT ACTIVE	-
2 PIPES Integrated <i>electric heaters</i>	OUT1 [VALVE]	OUTPUT ACTIVE	OUTPUT ACTIVE
	OUT2 [RES.]	OUTPUT ACTIVE IF $T_{H_2O} < Pa\ 05 - Pa06$ OUTPUT INACTIVE IF $T_{H_2O} > Pa\ 05$	-
4 PIPES	OUT1	Not used	OUTPUT ACTIVE
	OUT2	OUTPUT ACTIVE	-

NOTE:

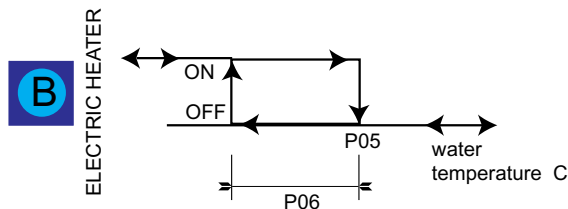
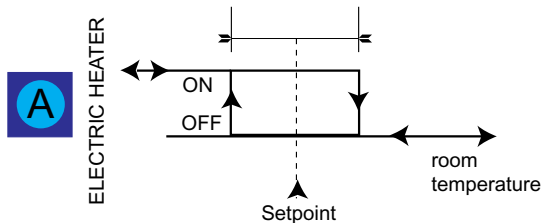
- indicates NOT USED

6.3.5 Electric heaters

Dip Switch 1-2

- 2 pipe device with *control electric heaters*
- 2 pipe device with integrated *electric heaters*

The *electric heaters* can work
A. in *Control* mode
B. in Integration mode



If *control electric heaters* are required, the heat is only controlled by the *electric heaters* and corresponds to the HEAT step on the diagrams (**point A**)

If this is the case, the digital output OUT2 is used to drive (indirectly using a suitable relay) a electric heater coil.

If integrated *electric heaters* are to be used, the controller will use (**point B**)

- water and *electric heaters* if the temperature of the H₂O is lower than Pa 05 – Pa06 (°C);
water if the temperature of the H₂O is higher or equal to Pa 05 °C; *hysteresis* equal to Pa 06 °C is applied

7 FUNCTIONS

7.1 Automatic Change over

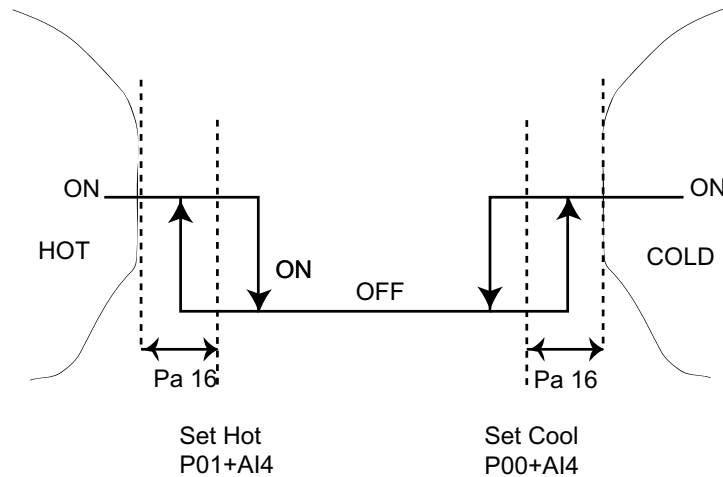
Type of system

- 2 pipe device
- 4 pipe device

Mode

- *Heating/Cooling*

The *Automatic Change-over* function (**AUTO-CHANGE OVER**) automatically selects the *Heating/Cooling* mode according to the ambient temperature and enables the controller to *control* machine operating independently.



(**)

- The Heat mode is selected if:
value read by the ambient probe (*control* or remote) < **Heat set point for change-over** (according to *set point* in *Heating* + delta changeover)
- The Cool mode is selected if:
value read by the ambient probe (*control* or remote) < **Cool set point for change-over** (according to *set point* in *Heating* + delta changeover)

As soon as the machine goes into *Auto Change Over* mode (at start-up or from another mode) ventilation is forced into medium speed with duration set by the parameter (fan duration for change-over).

- during ventilation all resources (except for fans) stay OFF;
- the *LEDs* stay as they were for the previous state.

When ventilation is completed, the controller establishes which mode to go into according to **.

If the temperature value falls within the “*dead zone*”, the controller will remain in the mode that it was in prior to the selected phase.

If the main temperature controller is satisfied for a minimum period equal to the change-over delay time *Periodic ventilation**** is effected.

When the On period has terminated, the controller verifies the presence of change-over conditions.

***OFF periods specified by P20 (*Automatic change-over* delay)

and On periods specified by parameter P25 (fan duration for change-over),

The fan OFF time meter is reloaded each time the On period is completed and each time the temperature controller is not satisfied; OFF time begins when the temperature controller is satisfied.

If the ambient temperature falls within the *dead zone* (OFF area on graph) at Power-ON, the board goes into the condition prior to Power-OFF (or if it was in Heat mode, it stays in this condition).

The fans behave in the same way as cases of manual Heat/Cool operating.

Decalibration of *Set point* (see relevant paragraph)

The temperature controller *set points* are determined by the decalibration caused by ceiling or floor-mounted *installation*.

the temperature value for entering a mode refers to the non-decalibrated *set point*

7.2 Hot Start

Type of system

- 2 pipe device if no electric heaters
- 4 pipe device

Mode

- Heating

Dip Switches

- Dip 2=OFF binding condition
- Dip 4=OFF binding condition
-

NOTE: PRESENCE OF WATER PROBE (REMOTE) NECESSARY (see [diagram of water probe mounted downstream](#))

The **Hot Start** function stops cold air from entering the winter operating environment.

Its involves preheating the exchanger (*finned coil*) before activation of fans.

Ventilation will only start when the water probe detects a temperature above (Pa 08) degrees °C.

If this does not occur, it waits for permission from the probe.

If the **WATER** probe is not present (or is faulty):

- the **HOT START** is ignored and the fans follow normal temperature *control*.

LED signalling

While the **Hot Start** delay is in progress (controlled by the timer or water probe), the red LED (*heating*) will continue to flash quickly.

Once the delay is over and the fan has started, the red LED remains permanently ON.

Function active if...

This function is only active in *heating* mode.

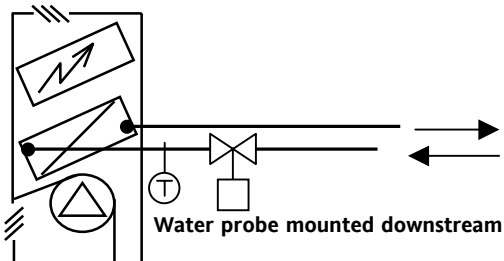
The **Hot Start** function controlled by the "temperature" is only available in the models with a water probe for:

- 2 pipe systems without electric heater
- 4 pipe systems

Water probe

The water probe (*analogue inputs*) must always be mounted on the water pipe on the downstream side of the *valve* and as near as possible to the coil. In 4 pipe systems, it must always be mounted on the hot water and not the cold water circuit.

diagram of water
probe mounted
downstream



7.3 Too Cool

Type of system

- 2 pipe device

Mode

- *Cooling*

Dip Switches

- Dip 4=OFF

NOTE: PRESENCE OF WATER PROBE (REMOTE) NECESSARY (see *diagram of water probe mounted downstream*)

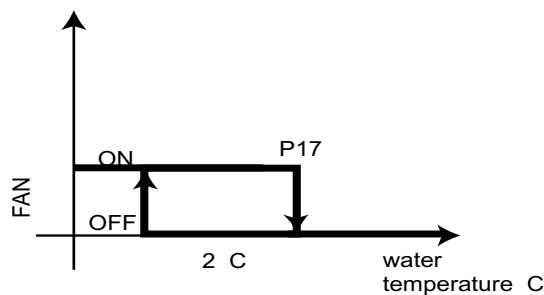
The *Too Cool* function stops hot air from entering the summer operating environment.

It involves activating the fans when the water temperature is sufficiently cold.

Ventilation will only start when the water probe detects a temperature that is lower than or equal to **(Pa 08) degrees °C**.

If the probe is not present (or is faulty):

- ventilation is activated as in normal temperature *control*.



NOTE: There is fixed *hysteresis* for *valve control* of 2°C

7.3.1 Blocking Hot-Start and Too- Cool functions from Power –On.

The *Too-Cool* and *Hot-Start* *functions* are disabled by default when powering on for the first time

At the first Power-On, irrespective of the water temperature, the fans operate at the speed set by the fan *slider*; the *Hot-Start* and *Too-Cool* *functions* are ignored.

This function allows the installer to test the fans once the machine is installed without having to wait for the water temperature to give permission for them to be activated.

This block is active for approximately 10 minutes.

When the machine is powered, two cases may arise:

- If power supply is cut off while the time is being counted (within 10 minutes), the counter is reset at the next Power-ON and the fans operate as described above.
- If the counter goes to zero (10 minutes or more have elapsed), the *Hot-Start* and *Too-Cool* *functions* remain active even if the device is switched off

7.4 Periodic ventilation

Type of system

- 2 and 4 pipe device

Mode

- *Heating* and *Cooling*

Dip Switches

- Dip 4=OFF

If the ventilation is not activated by a parameter-set period (according to whether it is floor or ceiling-mounted), it is activated for a parameter-set period at the end of the cycle so that the air on the ambient air probe is recycled.



This is to prevent stratification of the air in the premises that would give an inaccurate reading of the air temperature.

The tables below indicate the duration and frequency of the cycles;

- during the ON cycles, the fan speed is set to MINIMUM.
- at each change-over (Heat →Cool, Cool →Heat, OFF →Heat) the start-up of the fans is forced to Minimum speed for a parameter specified duration

7.4.1 Fan activation cycles in HEAT Mode

Difference between ambient temperature and <i>set point</i>	Activation cycles	
	OFF	ON
Floor-mounted configuration	Pa 10	Pa 13
Ceiling-mounted configuration	Pa 11	Pa 14

7.4.2 Fan activation cycles in COOL Mode

Difference between ambient temperature and <i>set point</i>	Activation cycles	
	OFF	ON
Floor and ceiling-mounted configuration	Pa 12	Pa 15

7.5 Post Ventilation

Type of system

- *electric heaters* present
- 2 pipe device

Mode

- *Heating*

The fan continues to operate for (Pa 07) minutes after deactivation of the *electric heaters*.



This function prevents overheating in the fan-coil unit and protects the *electric heaters*.

7.6 Set point Decalibration

Type of *installation*

- ceiling-mounted installations

Mode

- *Heating*

If the ceiling-mounted configuration is selected (with dip-switch 1) the *set point* in the heat mode is increased by a value equal to (Pa 21)

Type of *installation*

- floor-mounted *installation*

Mode

- *Cooling*

If the floor-mounted configuration is selected (with dip-switch) the *set point* in the cool mode is increased by a value equal to (Pa 28)

7.7 Economy / Window Contact

Models

- *FCU32E/S: Economy (E) function available*
- *FCU32W/S: Window Contact (W) function available*

7.7.1 Economy (E)

The Economy mode can be selected by way of a 24V~ power supply (digital voltage input) in the dedicated terminals (see *wiring diagrams*).

This function “shifts” the *set point* as described below.

- In *HEATING* mode (winter setting): the *set point* is (Pa 27) °C
- In *COOLING* mode (winter setting): the *set point* is (Pa 26) °C



This function can be used to save energy consumption, at night time or during a holiday period, for example.

7.7.2 Window Contact (W)

By way of a window contact, the controller can be put on *stand-by* when the window contact is at 24V~. The aim of this function is to avoid wasting energy when the window is opened by staff.

This function “shifts” the *set point* as described below.

- In *HEATING* mode (winter setting): the *set point* is (Pa 27) °C
- In *COOLING* mode (winter setting): the *set point* is (Pa 26) °C

The contact MUST be energized.

8 PARAMETERS

Parameters can be set so that the *FCBASICOM* is fully configurable

Parameters can be changed with:

- PC (if the special connection and dedicated software are available)

8.1 Table of parameters

The following table indicates the *FCBASICOM parameters* referred to in previous sections of this manual. The controller does NOT have an *interface* with a display. For this reason, end-users cannot see these values and they cannot be set when the product is being installed UNLESS THEY HAVE A SUITABLE TTL-RS 485-RS232 *INTERFACE* and a PC with dedicated software (see *Connectivity* section).

- The Number column indicates the sequential number of the parameter
- The Par. column indicates the parameter name
- The Description column indicates the parameter function
- The LOW_LIM and HIGH_LIM columns indicate the minimum and maximum values of the parameter
- The U.M. column indicates the unit of measurement of the parameter
- The Models column indicates the default value (non-modifiable) of the parameter for each model

According to the relevant model, check the default value of the parameter that you want the configuration value for: e.g. the Economy *Set point* in *Cooling* (Pa 26) for model FPU32E/S is 28°C whereas it is 35°C for model FPU32W/S

The following table summarizes all the *FCBASICOM parameters*:

Configuration parameters

Number	Par.	Description	LOW_LIM	HIGH_LIM	U.M	Models			
						U32E/S	U32W/S	U32E/S	U32W/S
1	PA00	<i>Cooling set point</i>	100	500	°C	22	22	22	22
2	PA01	<i>Heating set point</i>	100	500	°C	20	20	20	20
3	PA02	<i>Cooling/Heating set point offset</i> using selector knob	0	150	°C	8	8	8	8
4	PA03	<i>Hysteresis</i> if built-in air temp. probe is present	0	100	°C	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4
5	PA04	<i>Hysteresis</i> if remote air temp. probe is present	0	100	°C	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4
6	PA05	Integrated electric heater <i>set point</i>	100	1000	°C	41	41	41	41
7	PA06	<i>Hysteresis</i> of electric heater in integration mode	0	100	°C	2	2	2	2
8	PA07	Post-ventilation time with <i>electric heaters</i>	0	255	sec	20	20	20	20
9	PA08	<i>HOT START set point</i>	100	500	°C	35	35	35	35
10	PA09	<i>Valve-fan ON delay</i> in <i>Heating</i> mode	0	255	sec	60	60	60	60
11	PA10	Periodic fan OFF time in <i>Heating</i> mode (floor-mounted)	0	255	Min.	10	10	10	10
12	PA11	Periodic fan OFF time in <i>Heating</i> mode (ceiling-mounted)	0	255	Min.	10	10	10	10

13	PA12	Periodic fan OFF time in <i>Cooling</i> mode	0	255	Min.	10	10	10	10
14	PA13	Periodic fan ON time in <i>Heating</i> mode (floor-mounted)	0	255	sec	30	30	30	30
15	PA14	Periodic fan ON time in <i>Heating</i> mode (ceiling-mounted)	0	255	sec	30	30	30	30
16	PA15	Periodic fan ON time in <i>Cooling</i> mode	0	255	sec	30	30	30	30
17	PA16	<i>AUTO</i> mode differential	0	250	°C	2	2	2	2
18	PA17	<i>TOO COOL set point</i>	0	2550	°C	25	25	25	25
19	PA18	Autofan differential	0	100	°C	1	1	1	1
20	PA19	Automatic fan <i>hysteresis</i>	0	100	°C	1	1	1	1
21	PA20	<i>AUTO</i> change-over delay	0	255	Min.	30	30	30	30
22	PA21	<i>Heating set point offset</i> (ceiling-mounted)	0	250	°C	0	0	0	0
23	PA22	Remote air temp. probe <i>offset</i>	-128	127	°C	0	0	0	0
24	PA23	Water temp. probe <i>offset</i>	-128	127	°C	0	0	0	0
26	PA25	Fan time for change-over (<i>AUTO</i>)	0	255	sec	30	30	30	30
27	PA26	Economy <i>set point</i> in <i>Cooling</i> mode	100	500	°C	28	35	28	35
28	PA27	Economy <i>set point</i> in <i>Heating</i> mode	0	500	°C	14	14	14	14
29	PA28	<i>Set point offset</i> in <i>Cooling</i> mode (floor-mounted)	-128	127	°C	-2	-2	-2	-2
30	PA29	Device serial address	0	255	Num	0	0	1	1
31	PA43	Modbus Parity (0= none, 1= even, 2=odd)	0	2	Num	1	1	1	1
42	PA38	Remote <i>Heating set point</i> (BMS)	100	500	°C	20	20	20	20
43	PA39	Remote <i>Cooling set point</i> (BMS)	100	500	°C	23	23	23	23
44	PA40	Remote mode/fan settings (BMS)	0	65535	Num	0	0	0	0
45	PA41	Local settings lock (BMS)	0	65535	Num	0	0	0	0

9 TECHNICAL DATA

9.1 Technical Data

9.1.1 FCBASICOM General Technical Data

	Wall-mounted version		
	Typical	Maximum	Minimum
Supply voltage	230V~	253V~	207V~
Electrical data for 230V output	0.5 A max for <i>valve outputs</i> and 1 A max for fan <i>outputs</i>		
Maximum power consumption	12W	12W	12W
Insulation class	II	II	II
Degree of protection	IP30	IP30	IP30
Operating ambient temperature	25°C	55°C	0°C
Operating ambient temperature*	30%	90%	10%
Storage temperature	55°C	85°C	-20°C
Storage humidity*	30%	90%	10%

*(non-condensing)

9.1.2 FCBASICOM I/O Technical Data

	TOT	No.	THERMOSTAT
<i>Analogue Inputs</i>	3	1	air probe on <i>control</i>
		1	1 remote air probe (optional): cover 4.7 X 27 mm; plastic resin tube; length of cable: 1.5 m
		1	remote water probe (optional): cover 6 X 23 mm; plastic resin tube; length of cable: 2 m
<i>Digital Inputs</i>	4+4	4	SLIM switch <i>inputs</i> (off/summer/winter/ <i>auto_mod</i> e)
		4	SLIM switch <i>inputs</i> (min/med/max/ <i>auto_fan</i>)
<i>Dip Switches</i>	5	5	dip switch
<i>Digital Outputs</i>	5	5	<i>outputs</i> for <i>valve</i> and fan <i>control</i>
<i>LEDs</i>	3	3	<i>LEDs</i> (SUMMER /WINTER/ REQUEST)
Serial	1	1	TTL (485 compatible) Eliwell or Modbus standard Protocol

9.1.3 FCBASICOM Mechanical Technical Data

Unit dimensions	80x120x40 mm
<i>Mounting*</i> (floor or ceiling)	wall-mounted using the base as a drilling template, device-mounted (floor or ceiling)
Colour of casing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keypad: white; Base unit: white.
<i>Connections</i>	screw terminal block for wires with 2.5 mm ² maximum diameter
Compliance	CE LV-EMC

***Note:**

- you can distinguish between wall-mounted and device-mounted versions by checking to see if a remote air probe is present or not.
- If there is no probe, it is a wall-mounted model.

9.2 Dimensions (mm)

front view

front view



LxH

side view

side view
HxD



9.3 Declaration of compliance

The device has been designed to be used in electromechanical systems in the air conditioning sector and in devices called fan-coils in particular.

All relevant parts of the directive on low voltage that concern the stated application field must be complied with.

The product complies with the following European Union Directives:

- **EU Directive 73/23/EEC and subsequent amendments**
- **EU Directive 89/336/EEC and subsequent amendments**

and is compliant with the following harmonized standards:

- **LOW VOLTAGE: EN 60730**
- **EMISSIONS: EN 50081-1 (EN 55022)**
- **IMMUNITY: EN 50082-1 (CEI 801-2-3-4-5-11)**

Note1: if the device is used as a component, compliance with the directives is guaranteed for the board but not certification of the machine on which it is installed. The latter is the manufacturer's responsibility.

Note2: since all the electrical parts of the instrument are subjected to dangerous voltage levels (not at low safety voltage, SELV), reinforced probes must be used.

10 USE OF DEVICE

10.1 Permitted Use

- For safety purposes, the device must be installed and used in accordance with the instructions supplied. Users must not be able to access parts with dangerous voltage levels under normal operating conditions. The unit must be resistant to water and dust, depending on the application, and only be accessible using special tools.
The use of the unit for applications other than those described is forbidden.

11 RESPONSIBILITIES AND RESIDUAL RISKS

Eliwell & Controlli srl shall not be held liable for any damage incurred as a result of:

- *installation*/use other than those intended, and, in particular, failure to comply with the safety instructions specified by applicable regulations and/or provided in this document;
- use with equipment which does not provide adequate protection against electric shocks, water and dust under the effective conditions of *installation*;
- use with equipment which permits access to hazardous parts without the use of tools;
- *installation*/use with equipment which does not comply with current regulations and legislation.

12 DISCLAIMER

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13 GLOSSARY

Stand-by	Means that the unit is in waiting mode and that all the <i>functions</i> are temporarily suspended.
Blinking	It means intermittent blinking; it usually refers to <i>LEDs</i>
Lighting up	Means to light up. This term generally refers to <i>LEDs</i> .
Loads	These identify the various devices in a plant such as compressors, fans, hydraulic pump and <i>electric heaters</i> .
Set point	This represents the reference value (that can be set by the user) that defines the operating status of the plant. A typical example is the thermostat that regulates the temperature in our homes. To maintain a temperature of 20 °C, we must set the <i>set point</i> at 20°C (the <i>heating</i> system will start if the ambient temperature measured is below 20°C, if not, it will be turned off).
Dead zone	This refers to the area between the <i>heating</i> and <i>cooling set points</i> in which the controller <i>outputs</i> remain deactivated. The controller is on " <i>stand-by</i> ".
Range	This represents a set of values. <i>Range</i> 5...35 includes all the values between 5 and 35.
Hysteresis	<p><i>Hysteresis</i> (also called "switching differential") is generally defined in connection with a <i>set point</i> to avoid frequent oscillations in the status of the controlled load.</p> <p>Example: let's define a <i>set point</i> of 20 °C on a probe that detects ambient temperature so that the compressor starts every time the limit value is exceeded.</p> <p>When ambient temperature reaches values that are close to the <i>set point</i> (20°C), a phase of instability occurs during which the relay, which starts the compressor, frequently changes its status from ON to OFF. This condition can severely damage the plant.</p> <p>To avoid this problem, <i>hysteresis</i> is defined: a tolerance <i>range</i> in which there is no change of status. In our example, we could set a <i>hysteresis</i> of 1° C. This means that the compressor is activated at 21°C (<i>set point</i> + <i>hysteresis</i>) and deactivated at 19°C (<i>set point</i> - <i>hysteresis</i>)</p>
Non volatile memory	This memory stores data even when the unit is turned off (as opposed to a volatile memory that deletes data as soon as the unit is turned off).
Change over	This term indicates the switching of an operating mode (example: from <i>Cooling</i> to <i>Heating</i> or vice versa).
Offset	It usually defines a value to be added to or subtracted from another value, a <i>set point</i> , for example, that compensates.
Slider	A slide switch used to change the state of a device manually or select a mode.

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