



SAS 142/LCD

SAS 142/SP

SAS 142

Features

- +/-0,3°C temperature accuracy
- Fully configurable LCD display
- High stability & reliability
- Long term stability
- 4-20mA, 0-5Vdc and 0-10Vdc outputs for compability with wide range of controllers
- Blends into the fabric of any building

Technical Data

Selectable output type	0-10Vdc, 4-20mA or 0-5Vdc
Output range	0 to + 40°C X-vers. scaling between -20...+50°C
Power Supply	
Voltage	12-26Vac or 16-26Vdc@60mA max.
Current	20-26Vdc only@70mA
Accuracy	±0,3°C
Ambient range temp.	0...+50°C
Ambient range hum.	0-95%RH, non-condensing
Housing	
Material	ABS (flame retardant)
Dimension	115x85x28mm
Colour	Polished white finish
Protection Class	IP30

Note:

If using the LCD-option, when in loop powered mode the back light will not be lit.

The transmitter will require a 0V connection for the back light to work (3-wire)

Technical Overview

The SAS uses a high accuracy NTC thermistor element, and offers options such as set point adjust, momentary switch and fanspeed selection, together with a multi-line backlit LCD display

A 0-10Vdc override status input option is also available, allowing occupancy indikation on the display.

4-20mA, 0-10Vdc or 0-5Vdc outputs for temperature are available as standard.

Custom output range for temperature can be requested, between -20 to +50° C.

Ordering Code

SAS 142	0-10Vdc/4-20mA,0-5Vdc selectable output, 0...+40°C
SAS 142X	0-10Vdc/4-20mA, 0-5Vdc selectable output, (custom temperature scaling -20to +50°C)

Suffixes (add to part code)

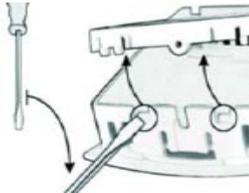
-SP	2-wire resistive set point 0-10kohm or 11-1kohm
-LCD	Integral display
-MS	Momentary switch
-FS3	Resistive 3-speed fan switch
-FS5	Resistive 5-speed switch

The products referred to in this data sheet meet the requirements of EU Directive 2004/108/E



Installation

1. Select a location on a wall of the controlled space which will give a representative sample of the prevailing room condition.
2. Undo the tamperproof screw at the bottom of the housing, to remove the front panel from the base, twist a screw as below and pull gently the front panel from the base.



3. Using the base as a template mark the hole centres and fix to the wall suitable screws.
Alternatively the base plate can be mounted on to a conduit box or standard recessed back box
4. Feed cable through the hole in the base plate of the housing and terminate the cores at the terminal block as required, leaving some slack inside the unit.
5. Set jumper links according to output type required. See page for jumper details.
6. Replace the housing to the base plate and tighten the tamperproof screw (if required) through the lug at the bottom of the base plate.
7. Before powering the sensor, ensure that the supply voltage is within the specified tolerances.

Note: When using the sensor with 4-20mA output, it is important to make all electrical connections before applying the supply voltage.

If the sensor is not connected in sequence, then you may see a higher reading than expected (can be as much as 55mA).

8. Allow 3 minutes before checking functionality, and at least 30 minutes before carrying out pre-commissioning checks.

This will allow the electronics time to stabilise.

Active temperature transmitters are sensitive electronic devices and care should be taken at all times to ensure that they are not exposed to extreme ambient conditions or incorrect electrical connection.

Transmitters should not be exposed to direct moisture contact. Rain and very high humidity should be avoided wherever possible.

Connections

Left Hand terminal Block:

24V	Supply + 24Vac or Vdc
GND	Supply 0V
OP1	Temperature output (see J11 settings)
OP2	Not used
GND	Common 0v
OP3	Not used
GND	Common 0V

OVRD 0-10Vdc *input* to indicate occupancy or override.

Note: The OVRD input can only be used if voltage output is used, as a common 0V is required.

Right Hand Terminal Block (if -T option is selected);

T2	Not used
MS1	Momentary switch VFC output
MS2	Momentary switch VFC output
P5*	Set point
P6*	Set point, wiper
P7*	Set point
FS2	Fan speed switch output, resistive
FS1	Fan speed switch output, resistive

Voltage output:

Nominal voltage 24Vac/dc.

Current output:

If used in current output mode, the sensor must only be used with a 24Vdc supply.

The sensor may be damaged if supplied with AC.

Please see note in section 7 on previous page regarding connections.

If using the -LCD option, when in loop powered mode the back light will not be lit.

The transmitter will require a 0V connection for the back light to work (3-wire).

-SP*:

2-wire 11-1k Ω output is required use terminals P6 and P7
 2-wire 0-10k Ω output is required, use terminals P5 and P6



Jumper Settings & Options

J1, J2, J3

These set the outputs to either voltage or current, V for voltage, I for current

J10

If the outputs are set to voltage (jumpers J1, J2 & J3 in the “V” position), the output can be set to either 0-10Vdc or 0-5Vdc.

J11

Selects either active temperature output (current or voltage) or direct thermistor. OP1 = active temperature output

Fan Speed (if fitted)

The position of the selector switch will cause the resistance between the terminals to alter as shown below.

Switch position	Output
0	Open circuit
1	22.7kohm
2	26kohm
3	29.3kohm
Auto	32.6kohm

Set point (if fitted)

This is available in two standard values:

-	+
0 kΩ	10 kΩ
11 kΩ	1 kΩ

Using an external 1 kohm resistor (not supplied) on the terminals 0-10kohm, 1-11kohm can be achieved if required.

Momentary switch (if fitted)

Rated at 24Vac/dc @ 500mA max.

Commissioning

To perform an accurate comparison between a transmitter output and a portable reference, it is essential that the two probes are held adjacent for a minimum of 30 minutes in a stable ambient environment.

Whilst every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of specification Automatikprodukter cannot accept responsibility for damage, injury, loss or expenses from error or commission. In interest of technical improvements this specification may be altered without notice.

