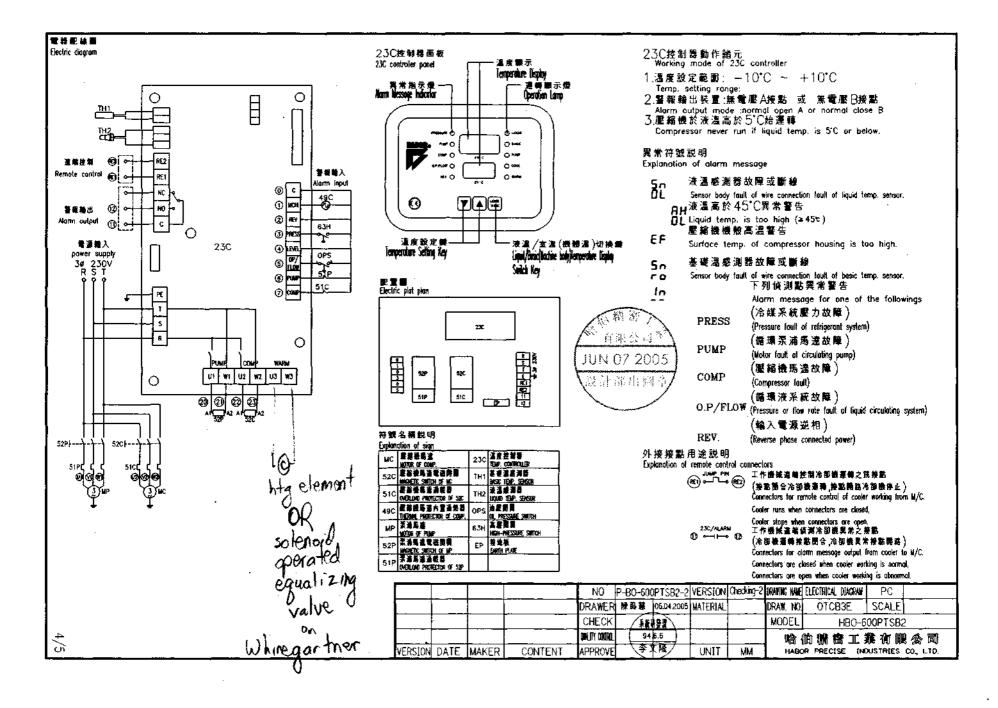
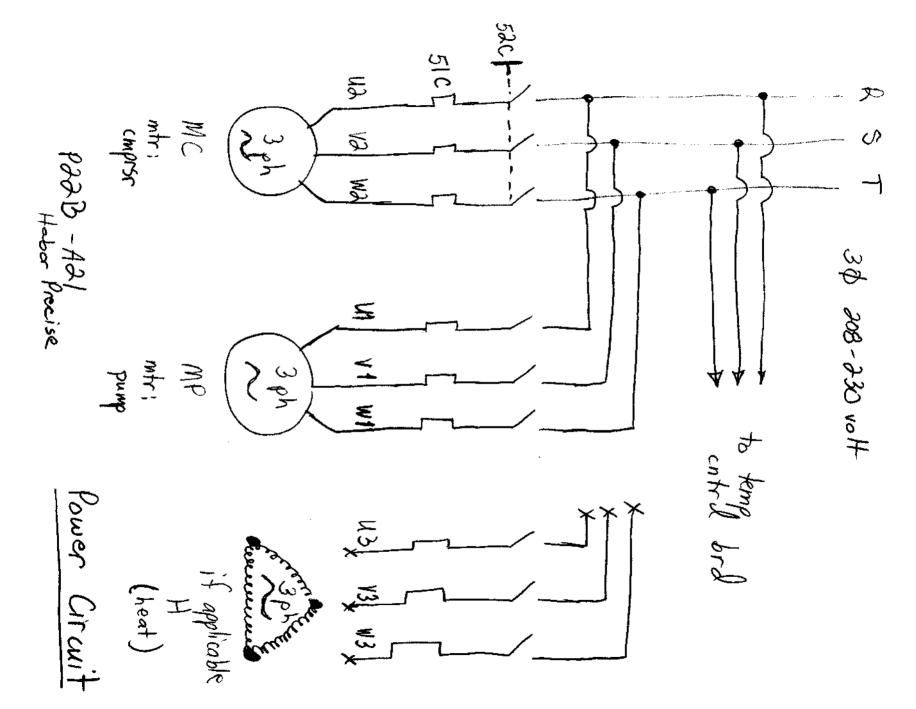


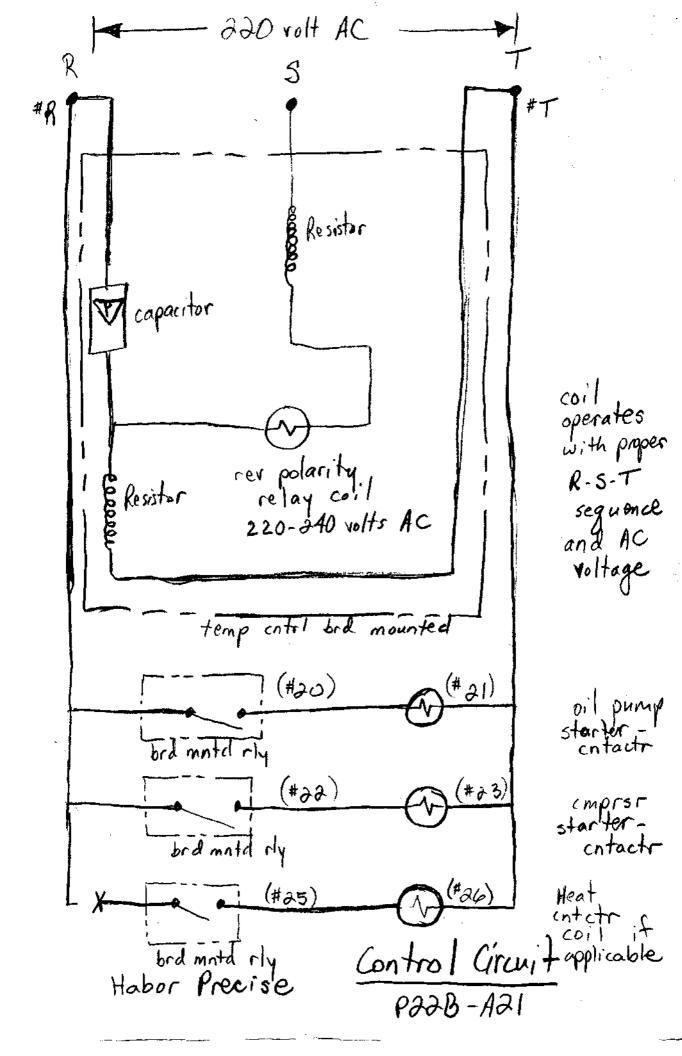
HBO-400PSB-47 Johnford

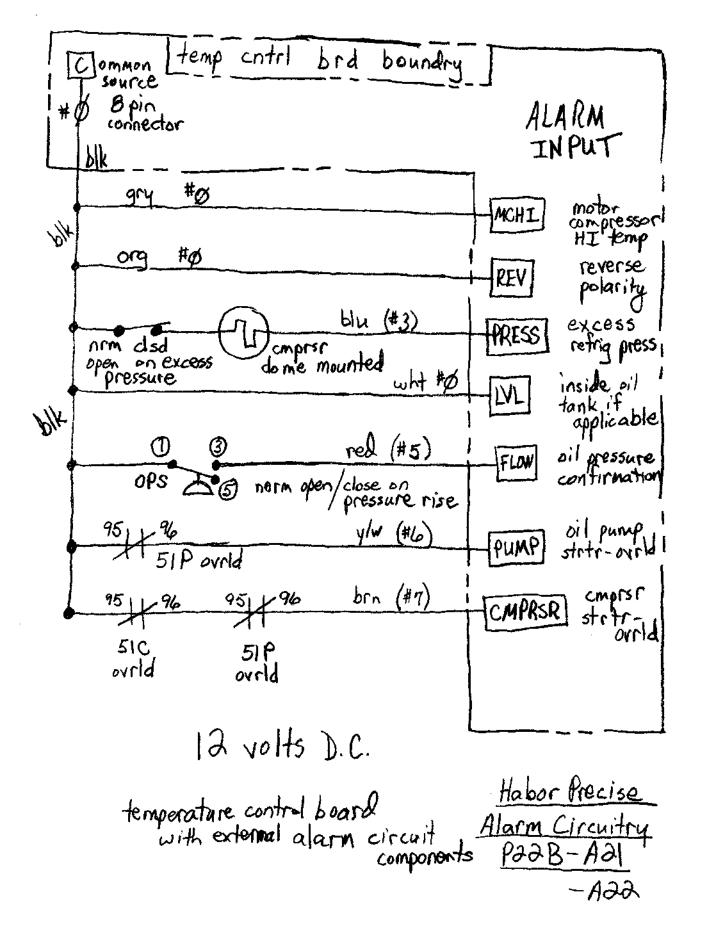
## Trouble Shooting for P2 controller

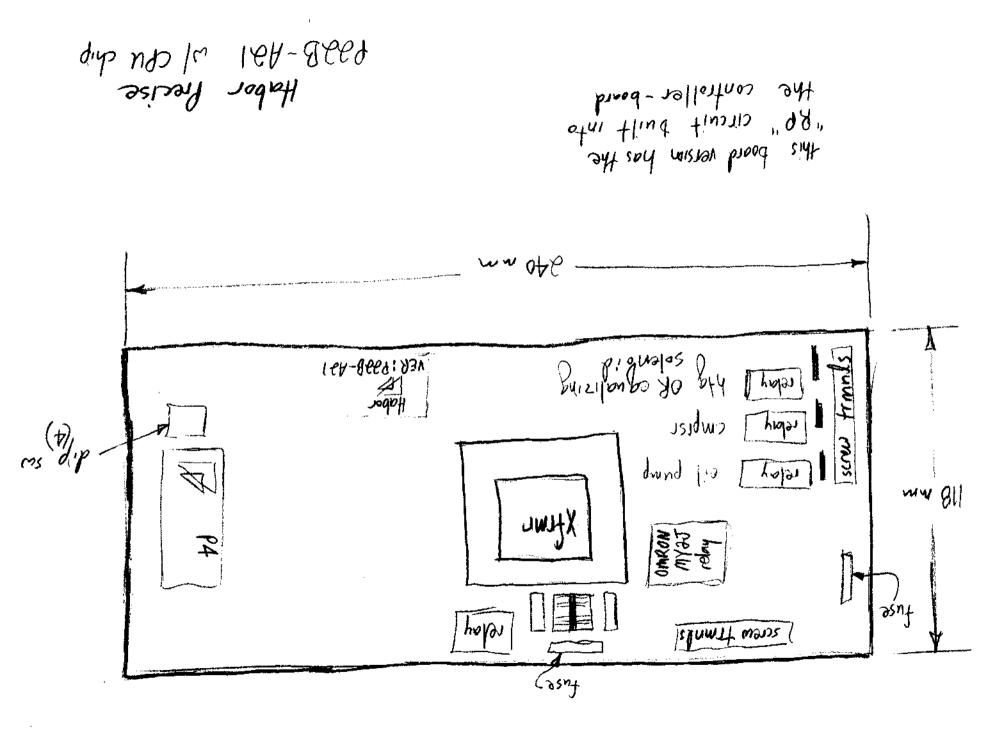
Error	Explanation	
	Remote contactor fault	
E0	Failure of liquid temperature sensor or poor connection of liquid temperature sensor wire	
E1	Failure of base temperature sensor or poor connection of base temperature sensor wire	
E2	Liquid temperature is too high ( $\geq$ 45°C)	
E3	Liquid temperature is too low ( $\leq$ 5°C)	
E4	Liquid temperature is higher than upper limit (Optional)	
E5	Liquid temperature is lower than lower limit (Optional)	
E6	Refrigerant pressure system fault	
Ē7	Failure of pump motor	
E8	Failure of compressor	
E9	Liquid circulation system fault	
EA	Reverse-phase power or failure of reverse-phase relay	
EC	Liquid level fault	
Ed	Air filter is too dirty; Poor ventilation for removing hot air	
EE	Failure of fan	
EF	Surface temp. of compressor housing is too high	
EU	Failure of power phase inspection circuit	
<b></b>	Remote contactor fault	
Sn Ol	Failure of liquid temperature sensor or poor connection of liquid temperature sensor wire	
Sn RO	Failure of base temperature sensor or poor connection of base temperature sensor wire	
AH OL	Liquid temperature is too high	
AL OL	Liquid temperature is too low	
UU OL	Liquid temperature is higher than upper limit	
nn OL	Liquid temperature is lower than lower limit	

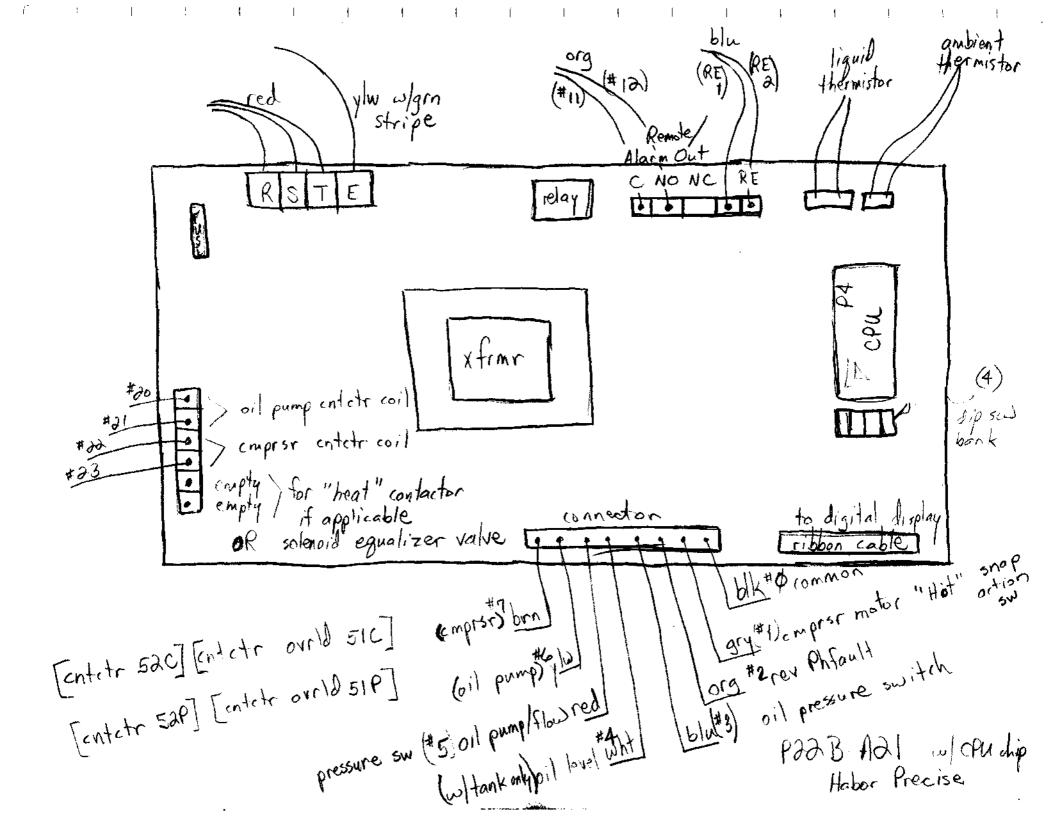


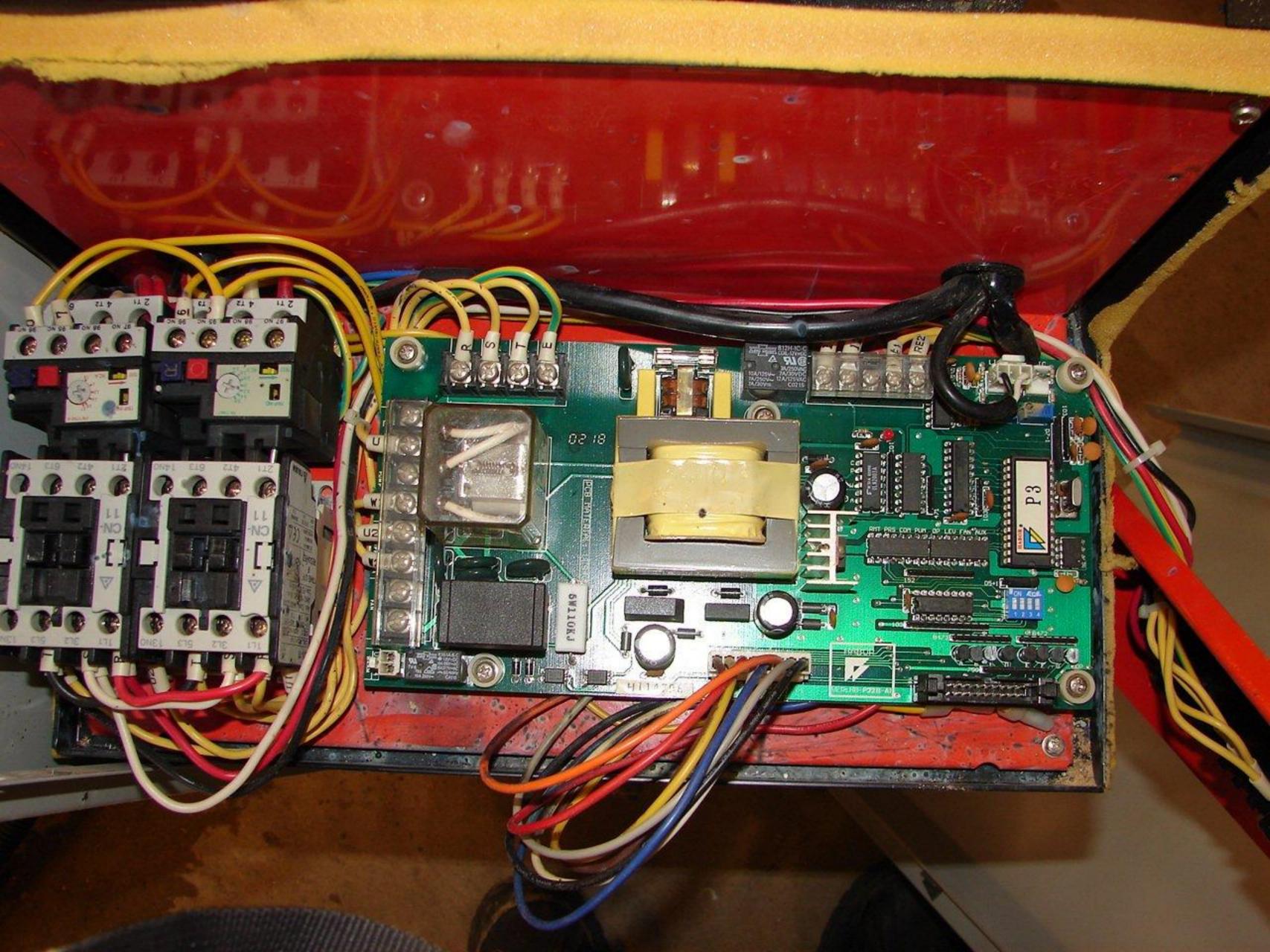


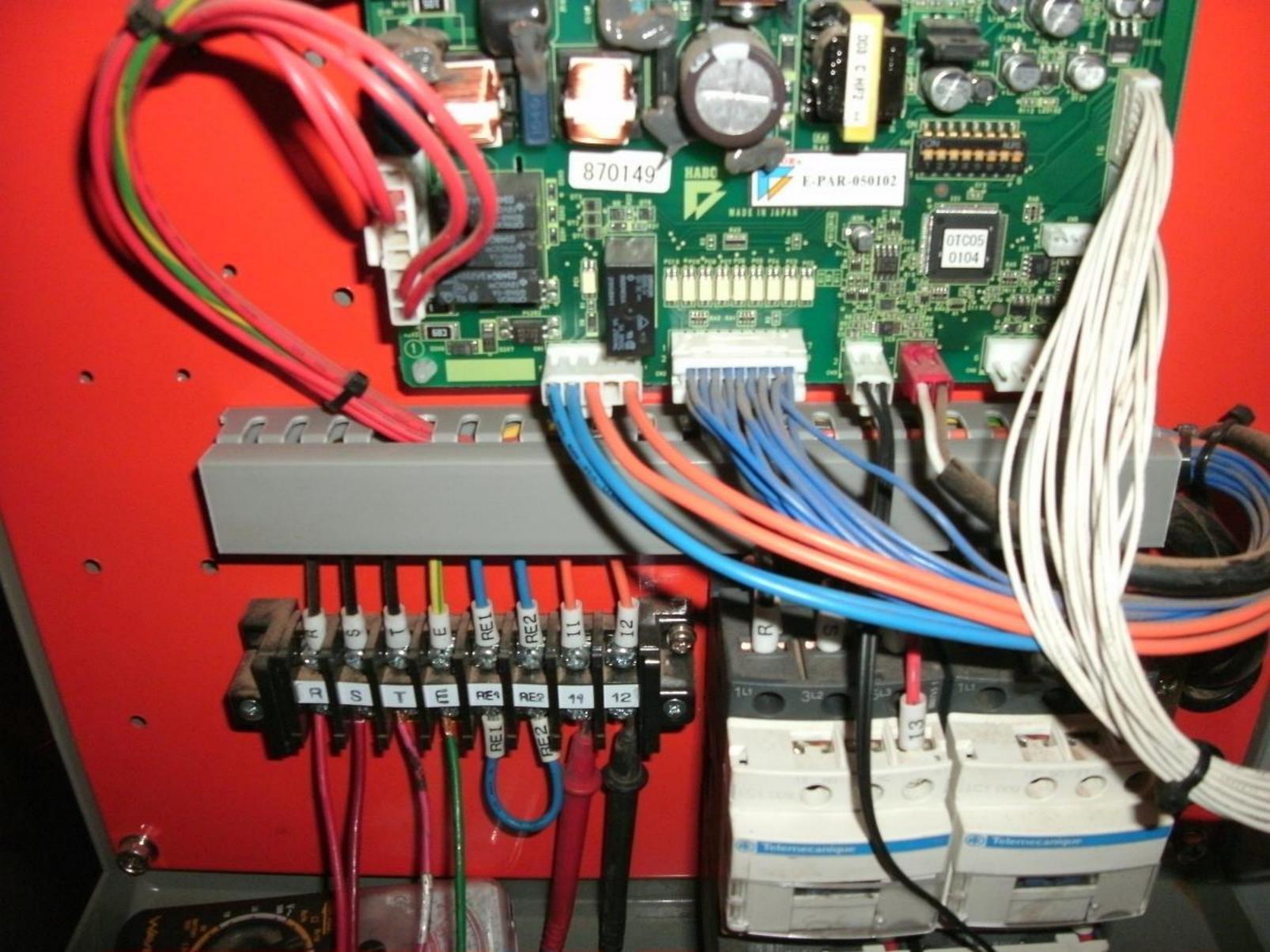












# **OTC05 TROUBLESHOOTING**

Error	Explanation
	Remote contactor fault; see re
	Remote contactor fault; see re
re	
	Remote contactor fault; check RE1 and RE2 connection; jumper wire not installed, bad wiring or bad switch at remote power-on location; chiller operates on its own if RE1 and RE2 are jumpered
EO	Failure of liquid temperature sensor or poor connection of liquid temperature sensor wire (chrome plated thermistor body located in liquid pump line)
El	Failure of base temperature sensor or poor connection of base temperature sensor wire (chrome plated thermistor body located near control panel)
E2	Room temperature is too high (greater than or equal to 45 deg C)
E3	Room temperature is too low (less than or equal to 5 deg C)
E4	Liquid temperature is higher than upper limit control panel setting (+/- 3 deg C for some; +/- 10 deg C others; CPU varies)
Ε5	Liquid temperature is lower than lower limit control panel setting (+/- 3 deg C for some; +/- 10 deg C others; CPU varies)

ΞG	Refrigerant pressure system too high Check equipment safety fault switch attached to copper tubing, soldered into high pressure side of refrigeration circuit
E7	Failure of liquid circulating pump (starter-contactor block tripped)
E8	Failure of compressor motor (starter- contactor block tripped)
E9	Liquid circulation system fault ( <u>optional</u> in-line liquid flow sensor)
EA	Reverse-phase of power if wires MANUALLY changed after factory delivery
	OR failure of factory installed reverse-phase protection (Relay circuit located in chiller electrical box or on chiller temperature control board)
EC	Liquid level fault (tank float switch - optional) Error is not a universal application / Machine tool specific
ED	Lacking condenser air flow: filter is too dirty; Poor ventilation for unit due to placement; damaged fan blade
EE	Failure of fan motor overload (optional)
EF	Surface temperature of compressor housing is too high - a switch (located on top of or sometimes in the case of compressor)
EU	Failure of input power circuit L1, L2, L3 to control board Sometimes referred to as R, S, T or U, V, W

- Sn Ol Failure of liquid temperature sensor chrome plated thermistor body) or poor connection of liquid temperature sensor wire to control
- Sn RO Failure of base temperature sensor (chrome plated thermistor body at front of chiller control panel OR alternate machine tool casting sensor - never both) Check for poor connection of base temperature sensor wire to control or damaged thermistor
- AH OL Circulating liquid temperature is greater than control panel setting (liquid is too hot) AH OL is the same as uu OL error message Consider error message E2 or blocked circulating liquid flow from dirty liquid intake screen (Machine headstock of chiller tank id applicable)
- AL OL Circulating liquid temperature is less than control panel setting i.e. the liquid is too cold. AL OL means "Alarm" "Low" "Outer Limit" It is the same as nn OL error message; "lower" "Outer Limit". Consider or check error message E3. Troubleshoot for blocked circulating liquid flow combined with continual compressor operation
- uu OL Circulating liquid temperature is greater than control panel setting i.e. the liquid is too hot. uu OL means "upper" "Outer Limit". It is the same as the AH OL error message; "Alarm" "High" "Outer Limit"
- nn OL Circulating liquid temperature is less than control panel setting i.e. the liquid is too cold. nn OL means "lower" "Outer Limit" is the same as AL OL error message; "Alarm" "Low" "Outer Limit"

### **DIP Switch Setting**

DIP switch setting information has always been hidden from the end user by the factory. However, some experience working with different control board has left some insight into assignments.

#### #1 - Absolute versus Differential temperature control

<u>Absolute</u> is a setting maintained in degrees C

Differential is a plus or minus degree setting relative to room temperature

If the room warms up or cools down "<u>the difference</u>" setting of the oil or water glycol remains the same but actual temperature of the liquid rises or falls with room temperature

#2 – #3 -#4 -#5 -#6 – #7 \_ #8 -E – error --- remote contactor fault (flat line) Sn – sensor R – resistor (thermistor) A –alarm H – high L - lowOL – outer limit uu – upper nn – lower

#### ALARM OUTPUT – Hi versus Low

Find connector #1 (CN1 - five pin) with two blue wires and two orange wires. Reading RIGHT to left #1 #2 and #3 are related to Hi versus Low alarm logic output. #1 = common, #2 = normally open, #3 = normally closed. Using a paper clip release the #2 wire and reinsert it into the #3 position.

Positions #4 and #5 are RE1 and RE2 direct current wires and should never be positioned differently.