HELIOTROPE POOL HM-4000D SOLAR POOL HEAT CONTROLLER FOR VALVE DIVERTER CONTROL WITH DIGITAL POOL TEMPERATURE DISPLAY

Installation Instructions

DESCRIPTION

The HM-4000D Helio-Matic is a combination 120 Volt or 240 Volt controller for solar pool heating. The HM-4000D has a 24VAC valve output which controls the water flow direction with a three-way valve. This controller is equipped with a digital pool temperature display.

The HM-4000D is a temperature differential unit shipped from the factory preset at 6° ON/3° OFF. This differential system automatically measures (through ohm resistance) the temperature at the solar collector panels and in the pool suction pipe. If there is sufficient heat at the solar collector panels and the pool water temperature is below the desired temperature knob setting at the controller, the HM4000D sends a 24VAC signal to the Diverter Valve and directs water flow from the pool circulation to the collector panels on the roof.

High Limit is adjustable from 70° to 100° and when the set temperature is reached the pumped water flow is directed away from the solar collectors. This adjustment is with the knob on the front panel.

The control normally uses one 10K AS-2-10 roof sensor and two 10K IS-1.0 pool sensors. If a threaded sensor is desired in place of the IS-1.0 a 10K BP-25-1/4” threaded brass plug can be utilized in the 1/4” pipe plug located in the filtration pool’s strainer housing.

In normal installations, the solar collectors are at an elevation higher than the pool water surface and because of this configuration there is a need for additional collector freeze protection. Should the collector be mounted below the pool water surface, or the pump allowed to run 24 hours per day in freezing weather, there must be provision for collector freeze protection.

The HM-4000D is used to control a 12/24VAC, 0.8 Amp Actuator valve for diverting the filtration pumped flow either to the collectors or bypassing the collectors.

CONTROLLER INSTALLATION

Mount the controller box with the two mounting tabs at the top of the box. Outdoor mounting is acceptable because the controller is inside a weather-proof housing.

THE CONTROLLER MUST BE LOCATED AT LEAST FIVE OR MORE FEET FROM THE POOL.

POWER WIRING

The controller should be powered at all times. Check the line side (input) of the pump’s Time Clock to determine voltage, either 120V or 240V.

Disconnect the power to the Time Clock. Remove the cover on the High Voltage compartment of the controller by removing the screws.

The controller should be installed by a qualified electrician and conform to the National Electric Code and prevailing local codes. Depending on whether the supply voltage is 120 V or 240V, wire as shown in the illustration.

120V - Connect power-in wiring from the line Side of the Time Clock. Black conductor to terminal #3 and the white (neutral) to terminal #4.

240V - Connect power-in wiring from the line side of the Time Clock to terminal #3 and #5.

To reduce the risk of electric shock, connect the “earth ground” terminal to the grounding terminal of the electrical service or supply panel with a continuous green insulated copper wire equivalent in size to the circuit conductors supplying this equipment, but no smaller than No. 12AWG (3.3mm).
INSTALLATION OF THE FLO-VERTER VALVE

Install Flo-Verter valve in any position except upside down in the pool filtration system as shown in the illustration below:

The valve diverter is designed with a small amount of bypass which allows the collector to drain when the pump is off or when collection is not diverted through the collector. Install a check valve as shown in illustration. The check valve prevents water from the solar collector panels passing backward through the filter into the pool when the pump is off.

VALVE ELECTRICAL HOOK-UP

Connect the three wire cable from the valve to the appropriate terminals at the low voltage (Class II) connector which are identified as black, red, and green.

Should the valve be installed backwards, or it is desired to reverse the action of the valve, the green and red wires may be reversed. This causes a 180° change in the valve position.

When using a Jandy valve, connect the Jandy black wire to the terminal identified black and the other two wires to the terminals identified red and green. Depending upon how the valve was installed (which port to collector) the flow can be correctly directed by using the toggle switch on the Jandy actuator.

SENSOR INSTALLATION

The HM-4000D control normally uses a 10K AS-2-10 "block roof sensor" and 2 10K IS-1.0 pool sensors. 1 pool sensor for the differential function and 1 pool sensor for the digital display. The IS-1.0 10K Sensor that provides the temperature for the Pool Temperature Display is not connected to the function of the FAULT CONNECTION SENSOR LED's. To check the accuracy of this sensor, match the temperature shown on the display with an accurate thermometer in the pool water or through ohm resistance of the sensor in the suction line of the filtration system. The Pool Temperature Display on the controller will indicate "ICE" if the sensor is open or disconnected or "HI" if the sensor is shorted. The thermal performance of the 10K AS-2-10 tends to simulate the solar collector panels.

Mount the 10K AS-2-10 sensor in such a position that it "sees" the same amount of sun as the collector array. It is not recommended that the 10K AS-2-10 be in contact with the collector array.

The 10K IS-1.0 pool sensors are designed to be inserted directly into a 1-1/2" or 2" PVC pipe. Ideally, these sensors should be installed at the lowest available point in the pool plumbing area before any salt chlorination systems. Drill two 5/16" holes in the pipe (do not pre-drill pilot holes) and insert the sensors in place side-by-side. Tighten down the hose clamps to insure a water tight installation. These sensors input pool temperature to the controller for differential and high limit function and for pool temp display. They should be located as close as possible to the point where water exits from the pool to supply the solar pump for accurate temperature sensing. Should a threaded sensor be desired instead of the IS-1.0, the 10K BP-25-10 sensor is a 1/4" brass plug, and is typically installed into the basket strainer which precedes the filtration pump.

MECHANICAL SHUT OFF SAFETY PROTECTION

The Helio-Matic solar pool heat controller is equipped with Mechanical Shut off Protection that automatically closes the actuator valve and turns the controller off Solar mode in the event that the pool sensor becomes open/disconnected or the collector sensor becomes shorted.
**SENSOR ELECTRICAL HOOK-UP**

Hook-up between the controller and sensors is accomplished with an 18-24 gauge two conductor hook-up wire. The sensor leads are CLASS 2 wiring and carry 4 VDC.

If lightning frequently occurs in your area, it is recommended to use a shielded hook-up wire with the shield grounded to the earth ground terminal. Connect the collector sensor and the pool sensor to the low voltage terminals as shown below.

At the termination of all sensors, weather insulating procedures should be exercised. Wire nuts should be sealed with silicone.

**CONTROLER OPERATION TEST**

The following "Controller Operation Test" will verify the correct operation of the controller. These tests may be performed when the controller is mounted and wired into the system but with the sensor wires disconnected. The HM-4000D may also be bench tested using the following procedure:

1. **Place the switch in the "TEST ON" position.** With power applied, the "FLOW THRU COLLECTORS" light will turn on and the valve, if connected, will turn to the "OFF" position. If the valve is not connected, output voltage may be measured on the low voltage connection terminal strip, and 24VAC should be present between black and green terminals.

2. **Place the switch in the "AUTO" position.** With the sensor lead-in wires removed from the terminal strip, install a 1K resistor on collector sensor terminals (6 and 7) and a 10K resistor on pool sensor terminals (4 and 5). The control should turn the "FLOW THRU COLLECTORS" indicator light on.

**THERMISTOR SENSOR TEST**

All sensors manufactured by Heliotrope Pool are tested to be within ±0.6°F of a reference test sensor. This means that all sensors manufactured by Heliotrope Pool are compatible with one another. If one sensor was to fail, it would be necessary to replace that failed sensor only. The sensors have a negative temperature coefficient, which means they exhibit a very high resistance at low temperatures and a very low resistance at high temperatures.

To properly perform a sensor check you will need a volt-ohmmeter set to perform resistance (ohms) measurements. Connect the volt-ohmmeter leads to the wire leads coming from the sensor. If the volt-ohmmeter shows an infinite reading (e.g. a "1" in the display on a digital volt-ohmmeter or no deflection on an analog type volt-ohmmeter) this indicates an open circuit. The HM-4000D sensor should read 10,000 Ohms at 77°F.

**Check the following:**

1. The sensor lead-in wire to the sensor for a break in the wire. This would be found around sharp metal corners or edges such as roof flashing.

2. The sensor lead-in wire where it connects to the sensor leads for a possible disconnection.

   If the volt-ohmmeter indicates a short (i.e. a "0" in the display on a digital volt-ohmmeter or full deflection on an analog type volt-ohmmeter).

**Check the following:**

1. A nail or staple through the sensor wire shorting both leads.

2. Insulation that has been scraped off the sensor wires around sharp metal edges such as roof flashing.

3. At the sensor, where it is connected to the sensor lead-in wire to determine if the sensor itself is shorted.

If the volt-ohmmeter indicates a large variation in the resistance reading relative to what you believe is the true temperature referencing the Temperature versus Resistance chart, then a failure of the sensor may have occurred. However, this is not always the case. To further check the suspected faulty sensor you can compare it to another known good sensor placed in exactly the same spot with the same insulation, if any, around the sensors.

If this is not possible, you can disconnect the suspected
faulty sensor from the system and compare it at room temperature with a good sensor. Be sure to leave both sensors in the room together for about 30 minutes so they can reach the same temperature. If the suspect sensor shows a large variation from the good sensor, this would confirm a faulty sensor. If not, the sensor is good and the large temperature variation experienced in the system is probably a problem in the plumbing of the system.

**WARNING ON TEMPERATURE CONTROL KNOB TOLERANCE**

The Helio-Matic solar pool heat controller's temperature control knob has been set at the factory to indicate the exact temperature of the pool through the ohm resistance of the IS-1.0 Pool Sensor at a tolerance of +3 degrees Fahrenheit. DO NOT change this setting!

**TROUBLESHOOTING THE FLOW-VERTER VALVE**

If the valve fails to operate as indicated by the indicator light “FLOW THRU COLLECTORS” then check the Low Voltage connection terminal at the HM-4000D controller for power. With the switch in the “TEST ON” position the black and green terminals should read 24VAC. With the switch in the “OFF” position the black and red terminals should read 24VAC. If both of these conditions exist either a wiring to the valve failure has occurred or there is a failure with the valve.

Individual motors, microswitches, and shaft with o-rings are available as replacement parts. Also a complete drive assembly is available and can be easily replaced without removing the valve from its plumbing connections.