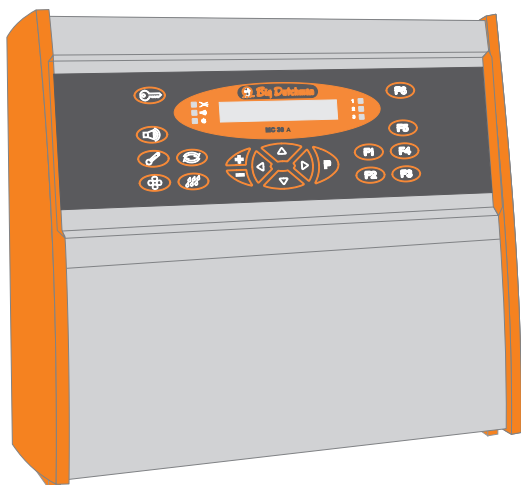




User's Guide

MC 36 A

Code Nr. 99 97 0961

Ausgabe 06 01 M961 GB

Nr.: 604841



Big Dutchman

Big Dutchman International GmbH · Calveslage · Auf der Lage 2 · 49377 Vechta

Rufnr. 04447/801-0 · Fax 04447/801-237

Thank you very much for your confidence!

We want to congratulate you on your Big Dutchman

MC 36 A computer

and we are convinced that you will be satisfied with it.



EC Declaration of Conformity

We declare that the design and model of the machine described above being placed on the market by ourselves complies with the relevant health and safety requirements of the EC Directive.

Guarantee Declaration

This machine is guaranteed in accordance with the **Big Dutchman** International GmbH General Conditions of Sale for customers resident in Germany and the **Big Dutchman** International GmbH International Conditions of Sale for customers not resident in Germany.

Note

In order to ensure that your new equipment will always work properly and efficiently and to ensure your personal safety, we would ask you the following:

Please read through this User Manual thoroughly and take particular note of the warning and safety instructions before starting up the machine for the first time.

Programme Version:

The product described in this manual is computer based, and most functions are realised by software. This manual corresponds to:

SOFTWARE VERSION 4.1

It was released in June 2001.

Produkt and documentation revision:

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Latest date of change appears from the front-page. The date is only changed on the pages included in the revision.

NOTE

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IMPORTANT

NOTES CONCERNING THE ALARM SYSTEM

Where climatic control is used in livestock buildings, break-downs, malfunctions or faulty settings may cause substantial damage and financial losses. It is therefore most **important to install a separate, independent alarm system**, which monitors the house concurrently with climatic control. Please note that the product liability clause of BIG DUTCHMAN's general terms and conditions of sale and delivery specify that an alarm system **must be installed**.

We want to draw your attention to EU-directive No. 998 of 14/12-1993 concerning minimum requirements for domestic animals which specifies that an alarm system must be installed in any house which is mechanically ventilated. In addition to this, there must be a suitable emergency system.

Contents

1. INTRODUCTION	5
2. USER'S GUIDE	6
2.1 User's Guide	6
2.2 Temperature Key	6
2.3 Humidity Key	6
2.4 Water Key	6
2.5 Ventilation Key	7
2.6 Alarm Key	7
2.7 Start/End of Batch Key	7
2.8 Menu Survey - Adjustment/Service	8
2.8 Tips/Good Advice	8
3. DETAILED USER'S GUIDE	9
3.1 Temperature Key and its Functions	9
3.1.1 Comfort Temperature	9
3.1.2 Extra Ventilation	10
3.1.3 Cooling	11
3.1.4 Minimum Heat	12
3.1.5 Survey of Control Functions	12
3.1.6 Temperature Curve	13
3.1.7 Simple P-Band adjustment on the ventilation	15
3.2 The Humidity Key and its Functions	16
3.2.1 Humidification	16
3.2.2 Humidity Ventilation with Heat Supply	16
3.2.3 Humidity Ventilation with Temperature Reduction	17
3.2.4 No Humidity Control	18
3.2.5 Survey of Humidification and Humidity Ventilation	18
3.2.6 Humidity Curve	19
3.3 Ventilation Key and its Functions	20
3.3.1 Minimum Ventilation/Minimum Ventilation Curve	20
3.3.2 Maximum ventilation/Maximum Ventilation Curve	21
3.3.3 Free Range	21
3.3.4 Flap Opening Reduction at Extra Ventilation	22
3.3.5 Cycle timer	23
3.4 Alarm Key and its Facilities	24
3.4.1 Alarm Test	24
3.4.2 High/low Temperature Alarm without Outdoor Temperature Compensation	24
3.4.3 Disconnection of Alarm Functions	25
3.4.4 High Temperature Alarm, Summer (Outdoor temperature compensation)	25
3.4.5 Absolute High Temperature Alarm	25
3.4.6 Alarm Functions in General	26
3.4.7 Alarm limits for water consumption	27
3.5 Start/End-of-Batch Key and its Functions	28
3.5.1 Empty House/Anti Freeze	28
3.6 Water Consumption	29
3.7 Maintenance	29

1. INTRODUCTION

This manual describes the operation of the Euro Matic MC 36 A climate computers.

The MC 36 A climate computer has been developed to give complete climatic control of all types of livestock buildings where it can monitor and control the environment.

MC 36 A consist of a basic unit into which optional equipment can be installed, if required. The MC 36 A units have also been designed to accept an Euro Matic data module to allow the connection of a number of individual MC 36 A computers to one PC. Facility is included for the connection of external emergency opening using the MC 78.

Thanks to the high flexibility nature of the MC 36 A, the most productive climate control settings can be achieved at all times.

For your convenience, a copy of Section 2 of this user's guide is printed on a card. It should be inserted behind the opening panel of MC 36 A so it is always available.

BIG DUTCHMAN congratulate you on your choice of a
MC 36 A CLIMATE COMPUTER

2. USER's GUIDE

2.1 User's Guide

P PROGRAMMING KEY
 ➔ shows that data in this menu can be changed or sub-menu can be selected by pressing the [P] key.

MANOEUVRE KEYS
 Selecting a new line in menu or moving [] in connection with changing data.

KEYS
 Changing data or selecting other facilities.

CONTROL KEY
 Access to the technical setting options.

COOLING LAMP
 Light is on when cooling is required.

ALARM LAMP
 No light = NO ALARM
 Quick flash, light = ALARM
 Slow flash, light = ALARM, but alarm has been acknowledged.
 Fixed light = A non-acknowledged alarm, but the alarm cause is gone now.

HEATING LAMP
 Light is on when heating is required.

NOTE ! Data can only be changed if the chosen data is enclosed within brackets "[]". [] is placed/removed by means of the [P] key.

Example 1 Change in set temperature is wanted:

Set Temp +0.0 25.5 °C
 Set Temp Heat 24.2 °C

Press [P], [P] is now located around 25.5 °C.
 With [P] the set temperature can now be in-/decreased. The set temperature for heat follows (Parallel displacement).
 After alteration press [P] again, [] disappears. The computer will now apply the new value. If an alteration of the band between set temperature and set temperature for heat is required, it can be done in the second line.

Example 2 Change in low temperature alarm is wanted:

No alarms
 Alarm log
 Alarm limits
 High temperature
 +3 °C
 Low temperature
 -3 °C
 [ON]

Press [P], [P] is pointing at **Alarm log**.
 Press [P] once, [P] is pointing at **Alarm limits**.
 Press [P] and the text display changes to sub-menu **Alarm limits**.
 Press [P] till the text **Low temperature** is shown in the text display.
 Press [P], [] is placed around ON.
 Press [P], you now change between ON - OFF. OFF means that this alarm facility is disconnected.

2.2 Temperature Key

Access to temperature menu

24.2 °C 63%

Set Temp.+0.0 25.5 °C
 Set Temp. Heat 24.2 °C
 Heat. req. 24 %
 Cooling req. 0 %
 Outdoor temp. 8 °C
 [Heat supply ON]
 [Temp. reduction-heat]
 [Temp. reduction+heat]
 Set temp house 25.5 °C
 Set temp-emerg. 29 °C
 Min/max 23.8 25.8 °C
 Heat consumption
 ADJUSTMENT
 Cooling temp. +2 °C
 Comfort temp. +2.0 °C
 Extra vent. +2 °C
 Min. heat
 Temperature course

Reading of house temperature and humidity.
 Reading of correction from the set temp. (set temp.) and reading/setting of set temp.
 Reading/setting of set temperature for heat supply.
 Reading of the current heating requirement in %.
 Reading of the current cooling requirement in %.
 Reading of outdoor temperature.
 Humidity control by heat supply, set temperature is maintained.
 The humidity is controlled by temp. reduction 1°C/5%RH without heat supply.
 The humid. is controlled by temp. reduction 1°C/5%RH. Heat is supplied, if vent. is running at min.
 Reading of set temperature of the computer.
 Reading of set temperature of emergency opening.
 Reading of temperature fluctuations during the last 24 hours.

Heat consump.in %/hour
 This 4 hour per. 16.1%
 Last 4 hour per. 16.4%
 This day 16.3%
 Last 24 hours 15.8%
 Total (batch) 101.3 H

Reading of the heat consumption:
 - during current periode of 4 hours.
 - during previous periode of 4 hours.
 - during current day.
 - during previous day.
 - Accumulated heat consumption for the entire batch (converted to 100% heat).

Min. heat 10 %
 Activate min. heat 5 °C

Setting of excess temperature, where cooling starts.
 Setting of temperature increase at 100% air intake.
 Setting of excess temp., where all extra ventilation capacity is activated.

Day 1 7 14 21 28 42
 SetT. 33.0 31.5 °C 28.5 26.0 °C 23.0 19.0 °C
 HeatT. 33.0 31.2 °C 28.0 25.0 °C 21.5 17.0 °C

Setting of temperature course for ventilation and heat supply. It is possible to change both day no. and the required temperatures on the days in question.

2.3 Humidity Key

Access to humidity menu

Set Humidity 63 %RH
 Set Humidific. 45 %RH
 Curr. Humidific. 0 %
 [Humidity contr. ON]
 [Humidity contr. OFF]
 Min/max 52.6 64.3 %RH
 Deduc. 1°/5% -2.0 °C
 Humidity course

Reading/setting of set humidity, "upper limit".
 Reading/setting of set humidity, "lower limit".
 Reading of the current requirement for humidification.
 Humidity control is active.
 Humidity control is not active.
 Reading of the humidity fluctuations the last 24 hours.

Maximum temperature deduction at the control principle "temp. reduction at high humidity".

Day 1 7 14 21 28 42
 Humidity 50 50 % 60 65 % 70 85 %

Setting of humidity course "upper set humidity". It is possible to change both day no. and the required humidity on the days in question.

2.4 Water Key

F1

Consumption								
	Today until now	Yesterday	2 days ago	3 days ago	4 days ago	5 days ago	6 days ago	7 days ago
Water	10.0	100.0	101.2	101.5	100.5	102.6	101.0	100.8
Day	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11
Water	101	1012	1012	1000	985	980	955	846
Total	12.3	m³						
24-H water	1013	L						

Water consumption compared to the day before.
 Day number.
 Water consumption in litres on the day in question.
 Water consumption for the batch until now.
 Water consumption for the last 24 hours.

Bold indicates changeable values, see user's manual

Italic indicates menu line, which is shown if selected

Texts in [] indicate options available, which the user can choose from, see user's manual

2.5 Ventilation Key

 Access to ventilation menu

Vent. 5.3 29 % ← Reading of minimum ventilation and the current ventilation requirement in % of the nominal output.
 *Free range ON ← At Free range OFF the fans run as normal. At Free range ON the fans are stopped (see: Start of fans).
 Min. vent./anim. 0.17 m³/h ← Setting of "Minimum vent." (the ventilation system never ventilates less).
 Maximum vent. 100 % ← Setting of "Maximum vent." (the ventilation system cannot exceed this value).
 Flap 1 open. 34 % ← Reading of the current flap open. winch motor 1.
 Flap 1B open. 34 % ← Reading of the current flap open. winch motor 1B.
 Flap 2 open. 80 % ← Reading of the current flap open. winch motor 2.
 Flap 2B open. 80 % ← Reading of the current flap open. winch motor 2B.
 MultiStep position
 Ventilation consump.
 *ADJUSTMENT
 Start of vent. +2 °C ← At Free range ON the fans start again at this excess temperature.
 Ex. Vent. Flap 30 ← At limitation of flap opening during extra ventilation the flap opening is limited to this value for air intake.
 Min. Vent. Course
 Max. Vent. Course

*Stepless 1 70 % ← Reading of the current output of the exhaust unit.
 Stepless 2 70 %
 MultiStep 1 OFF
 MultiStep 2 ON
 MultiStep 3 OFF
 MultiStep 4 OFF
 MultiStep 5 OFF
 MultiStep 6 OFF

*Vent. consump. in %/hour
 This 4 h. per. 78.4 % ← Reading of the vent. consump. during current period of 4 hours.
 Last 4 h. per. 88.9 % ← Reading of vent. consump. during previous period of 4 hours.
 This day 110.2 % ← Reading of vent. consumption during current 24 hours.
 Last 24 hours 107.3 % ← Reading of vent. consumption during previous day.
 Total (batch) 35.3 H ← Accumulated vent. consump. for the entire, current batch.

*Day	1	7	14	21	28	42
Vent.	40	60	80	100	120	150

Setting of "Maximum vent." course.
 The required "Maximum vent." is entered in % of the nominal output.
 It is possible to change both day no. and the required "Maximum vent." on the days in question.

*Day	0	1	2	7	21	35
Vent.	0.00	0.07	0.15	0.22	0.39	0.55

Setting of "Minimum vent." course.
 The required "Minimum vent." is entered in % of the nominal output.
 It is possible to change both day no. and the required "Minimum vent." on the days in question.

2.6 Alarm Key

 Access to alarm menu

No alarms
 Alarm log
 Alarm limits
 *Emergency inlet
 **Emerg. open. alarms
 ***Temp. contr. emerg. open.

Voltage now 17.1V
 Lowest measured 16.4V
 High emerg. temp. warn. ON
 Temp. contr. emerg. open. Always ACTIVE

High temperature Always ACTIVE
 Abs. high temperature Always ACTIVE
 Abs. high humidity [ON]
 Error ins. temp. sensor Always ACTIVE
 Power failure Always ACTIVE

High temperature +4 °C
 Abs. high temperature ON
 Error ins. temp. sensor ON
 Power failure Always ACTIVE

High temperature +3 °C ← Setting of max. excess temp. before alarm is started.
 Low temperature -3 °C ← Setting of max. low temp. before alarm is started. Facility can be disconn. = OFF.
 High temperature, summer 20/30 °C 7 - 3 °C ← Setting of summer alarm at an outdoor temp. of 20 and 30°C respectively.
 Abs. high temperature 35 °C ← If this temp. setting is exceeded, the alarm starts.
 Abs. high humidity 95 %RH ← Setting of max. humidity alarm. Facility can be disconnected.
 Wrong flap open. 1 ON ← If the current flap differs from the req. flap, alarm starts. Facility can be disconnected.
 Wrong flap open. 1B ON ← If the current flap differs from the req. flap, alarm starts. Facility can be disconnected.
 Wrong flap open. 2 ON ← If the current flap differs from the req. flap, alarm starts. Facility can be disconnected.
 Wrong flap open. 2B ON ← If the current flap differs from the req. flap, alarm starts. Facility can be disconnected.
 Error outs. temp. sensor ON ← The sensor signal is shorted or disconnected.
 Misplac. outs. sensor 5 °C ← If the ins. temp. is 5°C below the outs. temp., alarm is activated.
 Error ins. humid. sensor < 5 %RH ON ← If the humidity sensor signal is disconnected, alarm is activated.
 Error ins. temp. sensor Always ACTIVE ← The sensor signal is shorted or disconnected.
 Max. water alarm ON +15 % ← Setting of max. water consumption before alarm is activated. The function can be disconnected.
 Min. water alarm ON -15 % ← Setting of min. water consumption before alarm is activated. The function can be disconnected.
 Start water alarm Day 2 15:00 t:m ← Starting time where water alarm can be activated after batch begin.

Alarm log = alarm memory.
 Ex.: There has been alarm for "low temp." on 99-12-03. The alarm appeared at 8:24 and went away again at 8:50.

Low temperature	Low temperature
2000-03-12 8:24-8:50	17.0 °C

Etc.
 The last 20 alarms are logged

Error ins. temp. sensor	Error ins. temp. sensor
1999-1-12 10:01-14:13	Disconnected

When all 20 logs have been used and alarm no. 21 appears, the very first alarm leaves the log.

***Battery alarm ON 16.0V
 Power failure Always ACTIVE
 Alarm mode [Retain]
 [Not retained]

Does only apply for DOL 78T, see User's Manual DOL 78T. Facility can be disconn.
 If the mains voltage is disconnected, alarm is activated.
 Selections of alarms retain/not retained. Retain = the alarm must always be acknowledged. Not retained = alarm goes away, when failure cause is gone.

* Appears only at temperature controlled emergency opening.
 ** Is not in the menu at temperature controlled emergency opening.
 *** Appears only at temperature controlled emergency opening, see DOL 78T User's Manual.

2.7 Start/End of Batch Key

 Used when the house is filled/emptied. At END OF BATCH (empty house) display, + heating and alarm lamps are flashing.

Execute END OF BATCH
 *Count down to 0: 9
 Day: 50
 Stock. animals 45000
 2000-03-01 10:15:45
 HOUSE 1
 In-between functions

After the house has been emptied, execute END OF BATCH (all cont. func. stop. Display and lamps for alarm and heat are flash.). Press [F], [P], [I] is located around [9], press [9] till 9 is changed to 0. The computer is now in END OF BATCH.

Day counter. Counts 1 up for every 24 hours. Can be changed by the [P] key.
 Entering of the number of stocked animals.
 Clock. Important as regards alarm log etc. Remember to set the clock after a power failure.
 Name of the house. Can be changed by the [P] key.
 See paragraph In-between functions.

The day before the house is stocked with animals execute START OF BATCH. Proceed as for END OF BATCH.

Or

 In-between functions can be activated when the house is in STOP.

Execute START OF BATCH
 Count down to 0: 9
 [House is in stop]
 [House being soaked]
 [House being washed]
 [House being dried]
 Stocked animals 45000
 2000-01-03 10:17:52
 House 1
 In-between functions

After START OF BATCH the day counter changes to day 0 and the computer starts the automatic facilities (temperature, humidity and ventilation).
 Important: Remember to enter the number of animals stocked in the house.
 Press [F], press [I] till [9] is pointing at House is in stop, press [P]. With +, - you can choose between stop, soaking, washing and drying. The computer will apply the programme under each facility.

Soaking
 Washing
 Drying
 Empty house

Flap open. 1	0 %
Flap open. 2	0 %
Fans	0 %
Oper. hours	2:00 h:m
Cycle time	20 min.
ON-time	2 min.

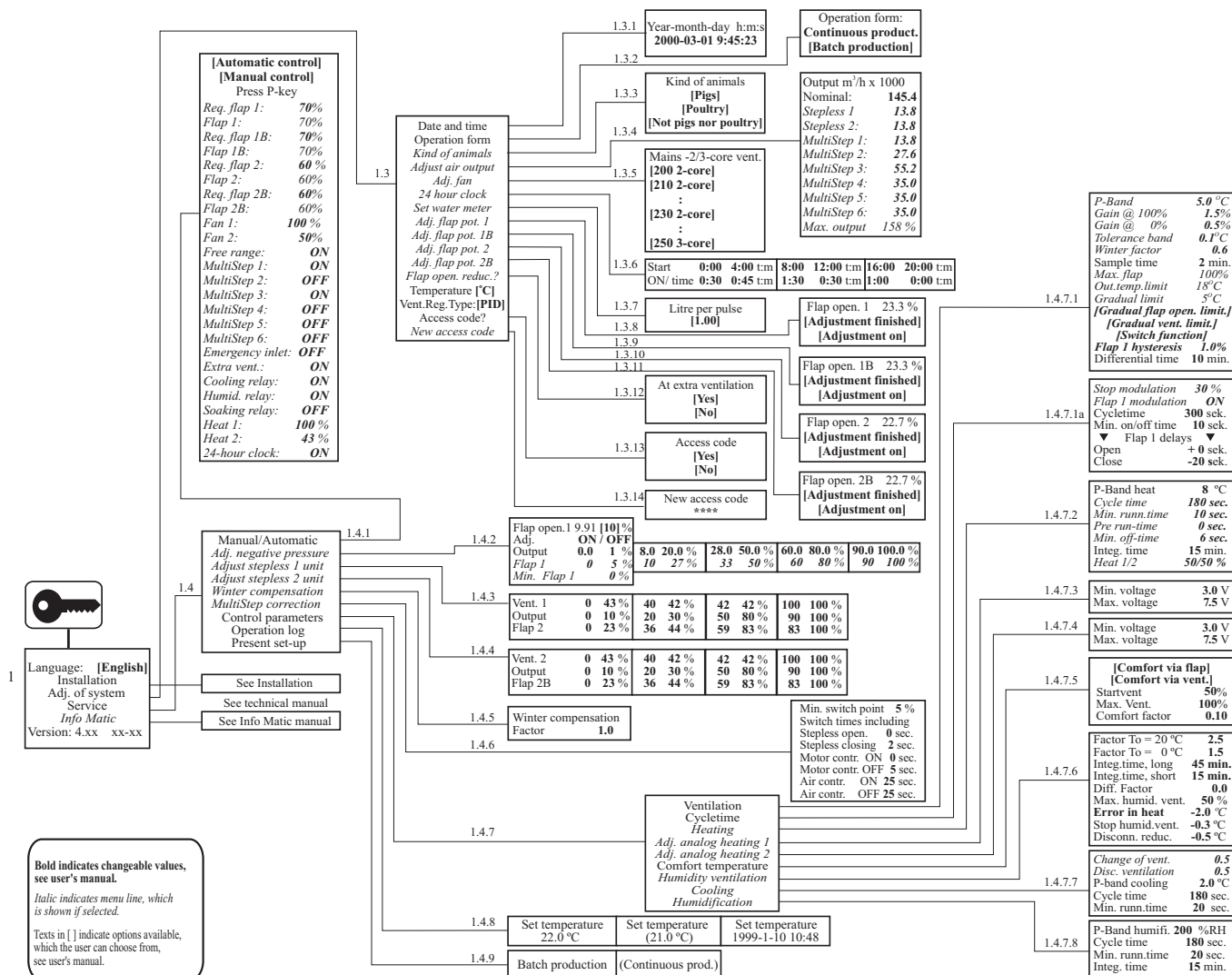
Flap open. 1	20 %
Flap open. 2	100 %
Fans	30 %
Washing time	1:00 h:m

Flap open. 1	40 %
Flap open. 2	100 %
Fans	80 %
Heat	100 %
Drying time	6:00 h:m

Flap open. 1	50 %
Flap open. 2	50 %
Fans	50 %
Heat	0 %
Anti freeze	4.0 °C

(The below-mentioned facility is a safety feature in case of wrong setting for END OF BATCH).
 In END OF BATCH: The computer controls according to the values in In-between functions Empty house.
 If the system should close at end of batch, EMPTY HOUSE under the In-between functions must be adjusted to 0%.

2.8 Menu Survey - Adjustment/Service



2.8 Tips/Good Advice

Temperature:

Animal behaviour is the best indication of the quality of the environment. Too cold and the stock will huddle together, too hot and panting will occur. Temperature settings should always take account of the breed, age, weight and other requirements of the animals. If there is any doubt, seek advice from an expert.

Draught is a combination of low temperature air moving at high air velocity and this can be caused by setting temperatures too low. Comfort temp. will help minimise this problem, especially during periods where significant ambient temperature differences prevail, but correct temperature settings according to the requirements of the animals are of vital importance.

Care should also be taken to ensure that livestock buildings are dry and up to operation temperature prior to populating.

Humidity:

Humidity control enables the user to achieve that best overall air quality and also bedding material quality where this is reliant on air quality. Adjustments to humidity control should be based on the age and general requirement of the stock and the condition of the bedding material.

Good air quality/bedding material → the humidity setting could be increased → heat-saving.
 Bad air quality/bedding material → the humidity setting is reduced → increased heat consumption required.

Any change to humidity settings takes time to produce an effect that is noticeable so changes should be in small percentages (e.g. 2% to 4%) and 24 hours should be allowed to see the result. If there is any doubt, seek advice from an expert.

Minimum Ventilation:

Min. ventilation = provide against bad air quality.
 Minimum ventilation settings are provided to ensure that even at low ventilation rates, the air is not allowed to become stale.

A minimum number of air changes should be maintained and this should be in the region of 5% to 10% of the normal maximum air requirement (normal max. requirement).

Heating:

If a heating system is part of the installation, the computer will introduce heat, when the temperature drops below the set **temperature for heat**.

Alarm Systems:

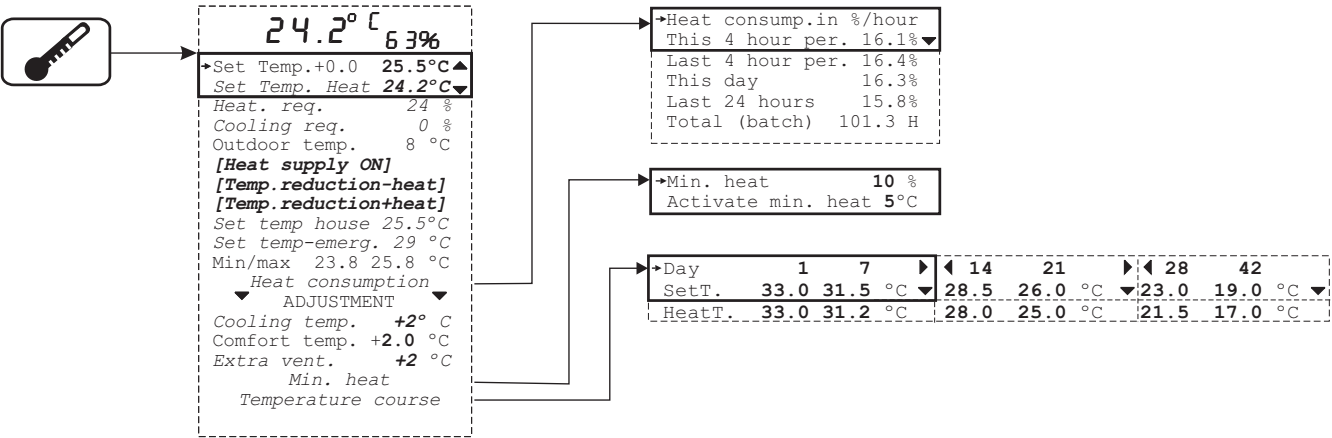
It is a requirement of EU directive No. 998 of 14/12 1993 that any mechanically ventilated livestock building must be fitted with an alarm system.

Any alarm system should be tested on a weekly basis as should any emergency opening system. Press the alarm key for 5 sec. The computer now performs a "TEST" alarm. Next time you press the alarm key, the alarm is reset

3. DETAILED USER's GUIDE

Details concerning some of the functions are described here. As regards the daily use and operation we refer to the User's Guide.

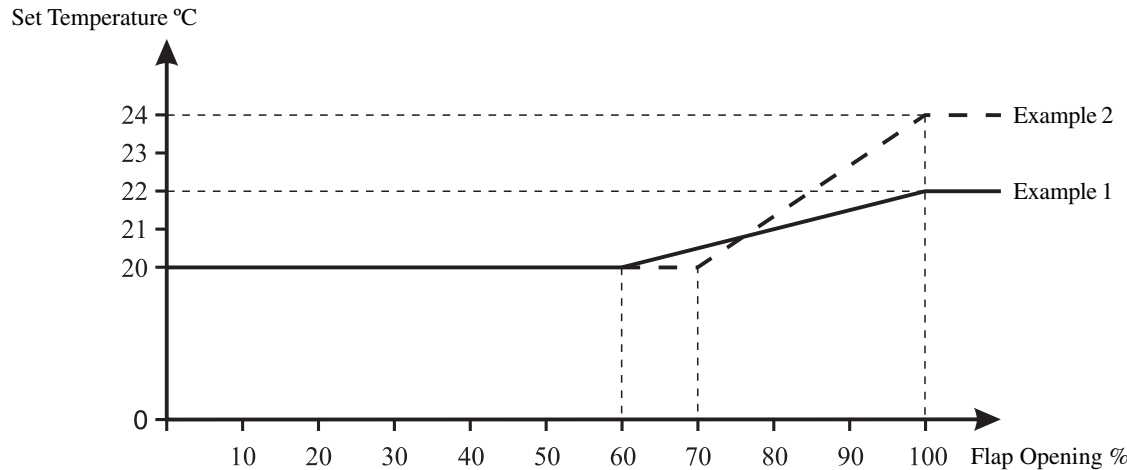
3.1 Temperature Key and its Functions



3.1.1 Comfort Temperature

(Comfort temperature: Compensation for increased air speed among the livestock).

Example 1: Set temperature = 20°C
Comfort temperature = 2°C
Ventilation start = 60%



Example 1 shows that from 60% flap opening the temperature setting is gradually increased. At 100% flap position the set temperature will be 22°C instead of 20°C. The advantage is that both the outdoor and the indoor temperatures will have risen before maximum ventilation is achieved. This exposes the animals to a reduced draught risk. The set temperature will remain at the higher level of 22°C as long as the flap opening is 100%.

When the outdoor temperature drops again at night and thus allows the indoor temperature to drop below 22°C, the flaps will gradually close. If the outdoor temperature drops sufficiently, the flap opening will again be 60% at an indoor temperature of 20°C. This facility will prevent the system from running at maximum late into the night following a warm day. This reduces the instance of draught on the livestock.

Example 2:

If the comfort temperature rises from, say 2° to 4°C, the set temperature will rise from 22° to 24°C at 100% ventilation.

If the house ventilation is increased, say from 60% to 70%, the computer controls in relation to 20°C until reaching 70% flap position. From then on the temperature setting will gradually rise to 24°C.

NB: The current set temperature can always be read under the menu line: **Set temperature**

The reading may be +1.1 20.0°C, which means that the computer uses 21.1°C as set temperature.

3.1.2 Extra Ventilation

Extra ventilation is connected gradually. It is controlled steplessly up to the entered output at 100% flap opening. Subsequently, the remaining ventilation capacity is activated as extra ventilation. The remaining quantity of the active steps is activated first, then the last steps, if any, are connected one by one.

Output in m³/h x 1000		Negative pressure adjustment											
Nominal:	70	Output		0	8 %	15	30 %	40	50 %	65	80 %	100	125 %
Stepless 1:	10	Flap 1		0	15 %	19	35 %	40	50 %	60	65 %	70	100 %
MultiStep 1:	10												
MultiStep 2:	20												
MultiStep 3:	40												
MultiStep 4:	40												
MultiStep 5:	40												
MultiStep 6:	40												

Extra vent. 3°C

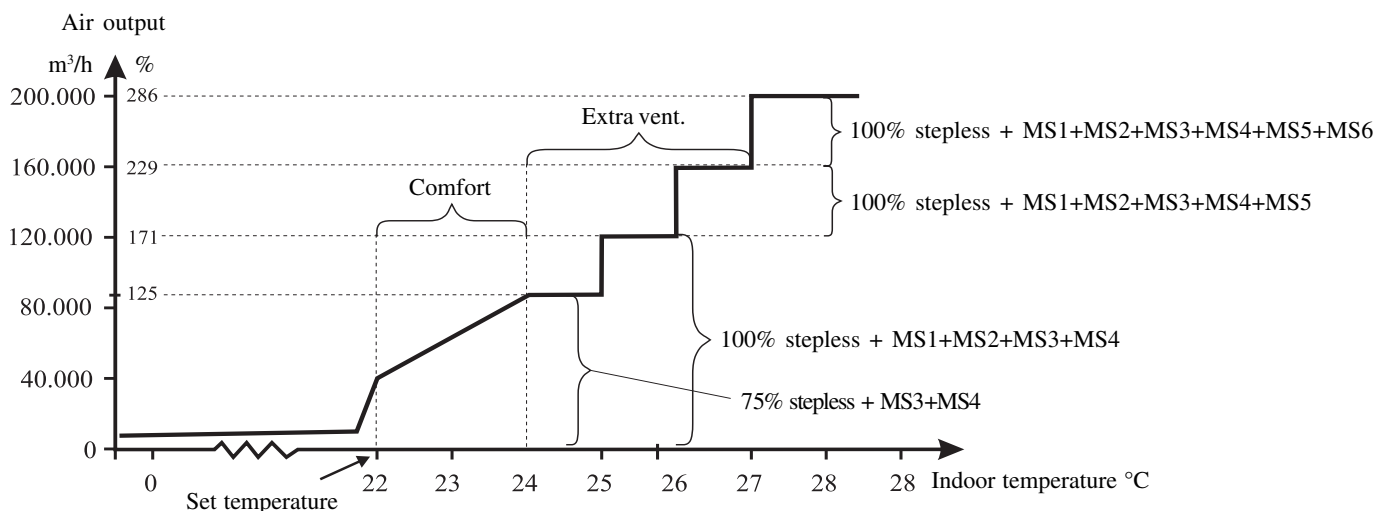
Extra vent. 3°C

Example 1:

With a nominal output of 70,000 m³/hour the 125% output at 100% flap opening equals 87,500 m³/hour, so the computer controls continuously variably from 0% to 125%. The rest will be activated as extra ventilation.

'stepless part'	+ 0.0°C = 75% stepless + MS3+MS4	(87,500 m ³ /hour = 125%)
'the rest of the runn.'	+ 1.0°C = 100% stepless + MS1+MS2+MS3+MS4	(120,000 m ³ /hour = 171%)
'+ next step'	+ 2.0°C = 100% stepless + MS1+MS2+MS3+MS4+MS5	(160,000 m ³ /hour = 229%)
'+ next step'	+ 3.0°C = 100% stepless + MS1+MS2+MS3+MS4+MS5+MS6	(200,000 m ³ /hour = 286%)

Settings:	Set temperature =	22°C
	Comfort temperature =	2°C
	Extra ventilation =	3°C
	Start ventilation =	60%

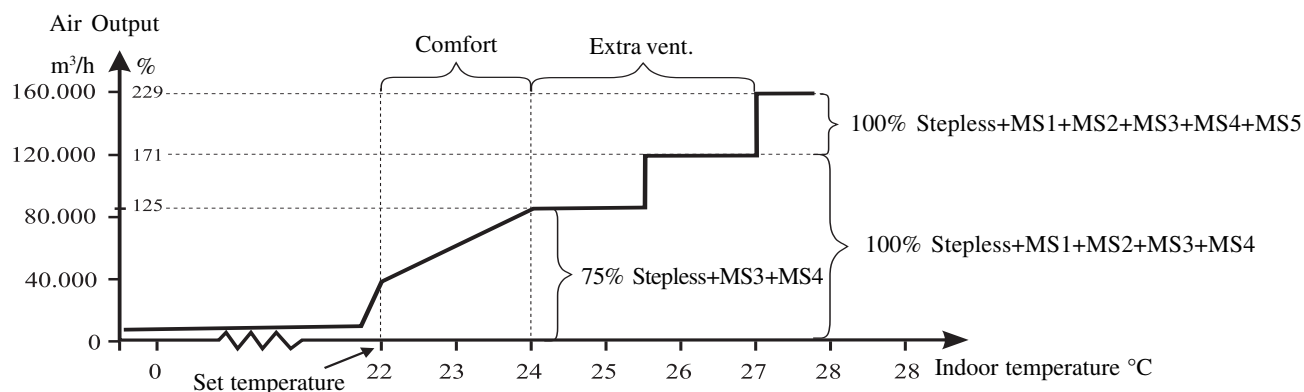


Example 2:

In the above example the extra ventilation is activated in three steps. If MultiStep 4 is not active the extra ventilation is released in two steps. It could be described as follows:

'Stepless part'	+ 0.0°C = 75% stepless+MS3+MS4	(87,500 m ³ /hour = 125%)
'the rest of the runn.'	+ 1.5°C = 100% stepless+MS1+MS2+MS3+MS4	(120,000 m ³ /hour = 171%)
'+ next step'	+ 3.0°C = 100% stepless+MS1+MS2+MS3+MS4+MS5	(160,000 m ³ /hour = 229%)

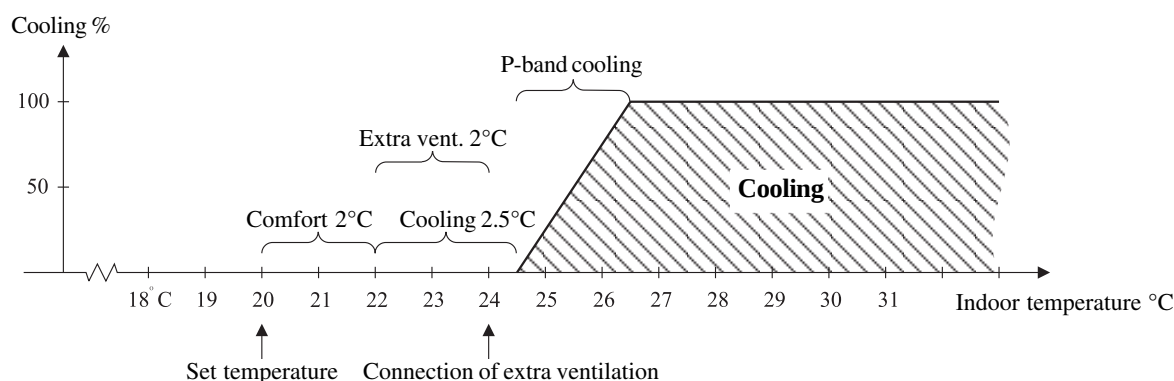
Example: Set temperature = 22°C
 Comfort temperature = 2°C
 Extra ventilation = 3°C
 Startventilation = 60%



As it appears from above the temperature for extra ventilation is distributed equally between the number of steps. It also appears that it is possible to control continuously variably up to more than 100% nominal air.

3.1.3 Cooling

Example: Set temperature = 20.0°C
 Set comfort temperature = 2.0°C
 Set additional ventilation = 2.0°C
 Set cooling = 2.5°C
 P-band cooling = 2°C
 Set humidity = 80%



It is possible to put in cooling before or after the optional additional ventilation capacity of the system. Normally additional ventilation must be put in before cooling. This is done by setting the cooling temperature higher than the additional ventilation. See example.

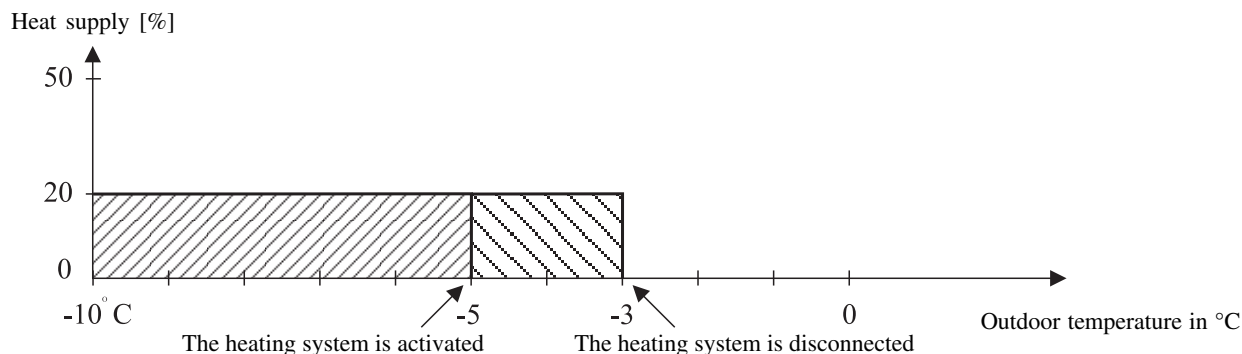
NB: The combination high house temperature and humidity may be potentially lethal to the animals. Therefore cooling is disconnected when the house humidity exceeds the set humidity, normally 75-85%.

3.1.4 Minimum Heat

The facility minimum heat maybe used in cases of glaciation in the fresh air inlet, if any. Another possibility is to open the heating plant by force at cold and humid weather.

To prevent the computer from changing between ON and OFF for minimum heat all the time, an hysteresis of 2°C is incorporated, see example below.

Example: Minimum heat = 20%
Activate minimum heat = -5°C



When the outdoor temperature reaches the level of **Activate min. heat**, the required heat quantity is supplied. This continues until the outdoor temperature is going up to **Activate min. heat** + the hysteresis again, i.e. -3°C.

Typical settings at the Anti freeze facility:

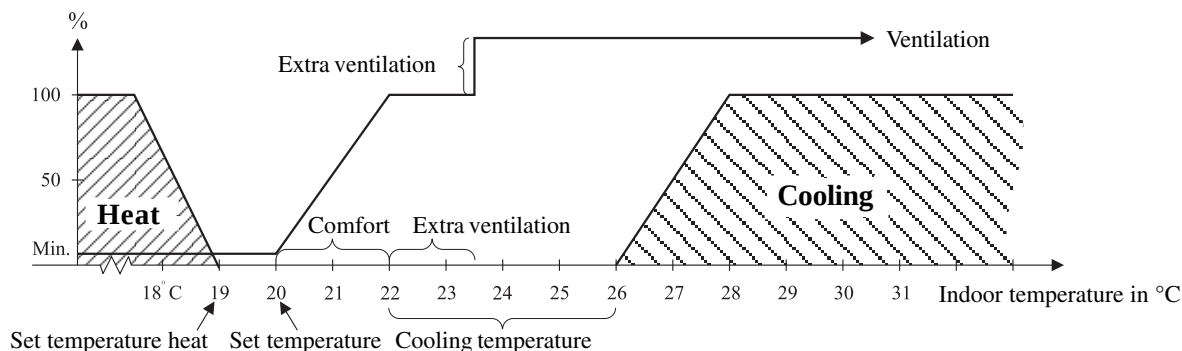
Minimum heat = 20%
Activate min. heat = -5°C

Typical settings at the minimum heat facility:

Minimum heat = 15%
Activate min. heat = 10°C

3.1.5 Survey of Control Functions

Example: Set temperature = 20.0°C
Set temperature heat = 19.0°C
Set comfort temperature = 2.0°C
Set extra ventilation = 1.5°C
Set cooling temperature = 4.0°C



3.1.6 Temperature Curve

The computer can automatically adjust the temperature in relation to the age of the livestock.

Example:

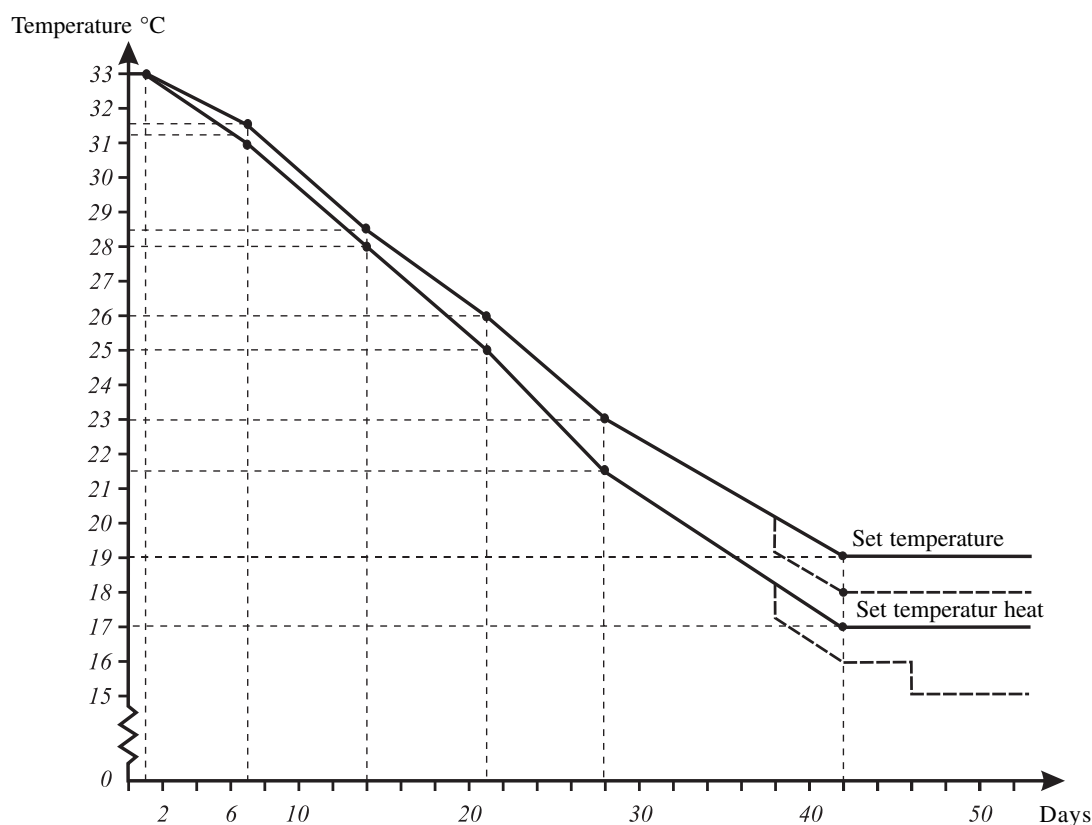
- 1) 'Operation form' in the menu 'Adjustment of System' must be set to 'Batch Production'.
(please confer the Technical Manual, section 2.4.5).

- 2) Press , press  until  points at temperature curve, press **P**.

- 3) Display reads:

Day	1	7	▶	◀	14	21	▶	◀	28	42		
SetT.	33.0	31.5	°C	▼	28.5	26.0	°C	▼	23.0	19.0	°C	▼
HeatT.	33.0	31.2	°C		28.0	25.0	°C		21.5	17.0	°C	

- 4) The course is illustrated by a curve:



- 5) If the set temperature is changed during the course of the batch both the curve for set temperature and the curve for set temperature for heat will continue to run parallel with the original curve by the amount of change (°C) in temperature (day 38).

The dotted line from day 38 - - - shows the continuous course by changing the set temperature -1°C on day 38.

If the set temperature for heat is changed during the course of the batch, only the curve for set temperature for heat will continue to run parallel with the original curve by the amount of change (°C) of lowered temperature (day 46).

- 6) The set temperature is not changed automatically after the last point of discontinuity (day no.). The temperature can only be changed at manual operation.

Change of temperature curve:

- 1) Note the course required both for Set temperature and Set temperature for heat.

Example:

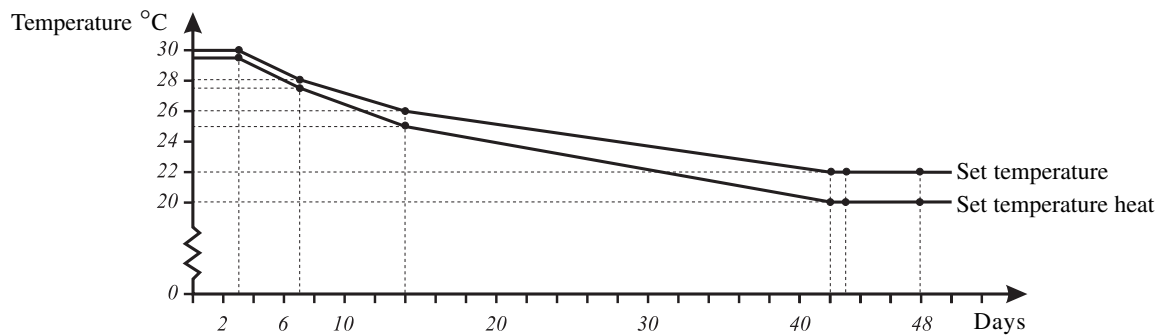
Set temperature: 30°C the first three days, 28°C on day 7, 26°C after 2 weeks, end temperature 22°C after 6 weeks.

Set temperature for heat: 29.5°C the first 3 days, 27.5°C on day 7, 25°C after 2 weeks, end temperature 20°C after 6 weeks.

- 2) Enter the following data:

Day	3	7	14	42	43	48
Set. T.	30,0	28,0	26,0	22,0	22,0	22,0
Heat T.	29,5	27,5	25,0	20,0	20,0	20,0

- 3) The course is illustrated by a curve:

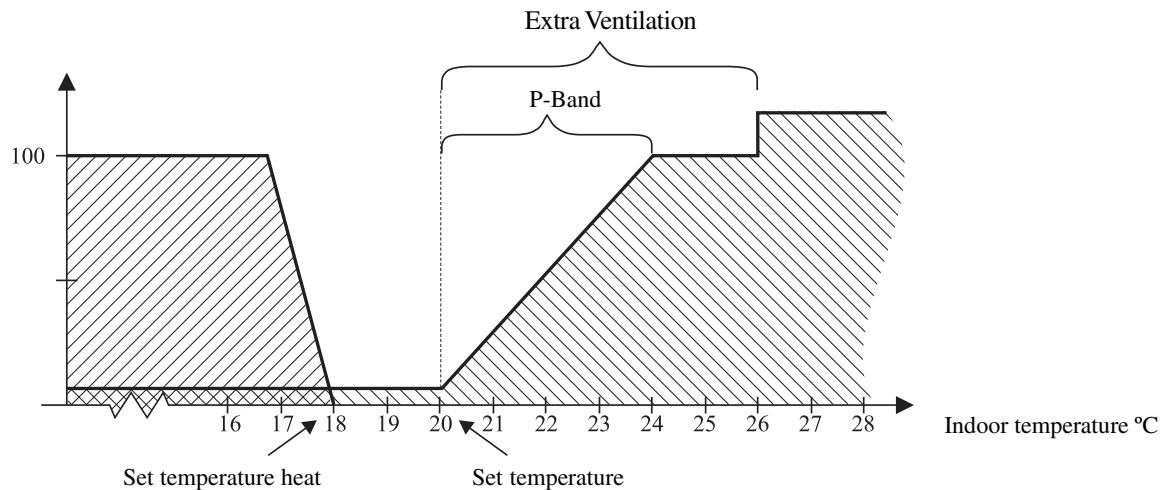


3.1.7 Simple P-Band adjustment on the ventilation

Under “adjustment of the system” the climate computer can be set to run simple P-band adjustment on the ventilation.

Example:

Set temperature =	20.0°C	
Set temperature heat =	18.0°C	
Extra ventilation =	6.0°C	
P-band =	4.0°C	(See Technical Manual section 3.8.1)



WARNING !

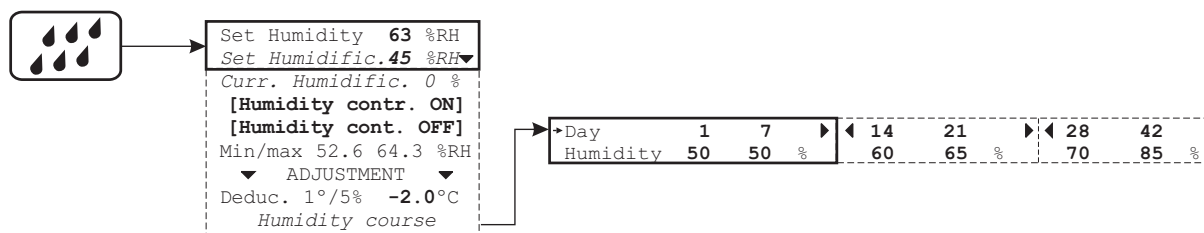
Out of consideration for the adjustment by simple P-band adjustment only one extra ventilation step is allowed. (See section 3.1.2).

By simple P-Band adjustment the:

Extra vent. temperature must be at least: $P\text{-band} + 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($4.0 + 0.5 = 4.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ in the example)

Cooling temperature must be at least: $P\text{-band} + 1.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($4.0 + 1.0 = 5.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ in the example)

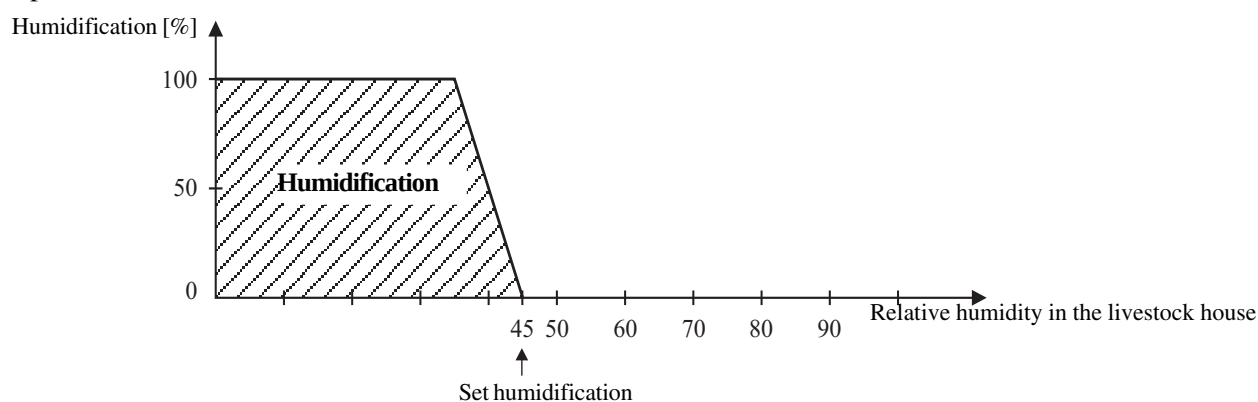
3.2 The Humidity Key and its Functions



3.2.1 Humidification

If the humidification is set at 45%, the control unit will increase the humidification as long as the relative humidity of the house is below 45%. If the temperature is 3°C or more under the set temperature, the humidification is disconnected. From 2°C under the set temperature, the humidification is reduced.

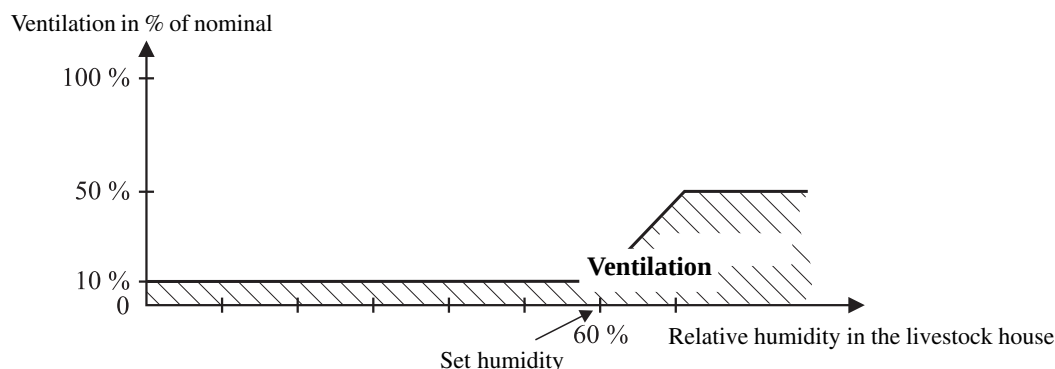
Example: Humidification is set at 45%



3.2.2 Humidity Ventilation with Heat Supply

If the set humidity is 60%, the control unit will increase the ventilation level, as long as the relative humidity in the livestock house exceeds 60%. The temperature will begin to drop, but the temperature control will then supply heat to the house, which means that the temperature is retained at the set **Temperature for heat**. The increase of ventilation is stopped by max. humidity ventilation, which can be changed under the control parameters. The factory setting is 50%.

Example: “Humidity control ON” under the humidity key
 “Heat supply ON” under the temperature key
 Set humidity = 60%
 Min. ventilation = 10%



3.2.3 Humidity Ventilation with Temperature Reduction

Humidity ventilation may contribute to secure the air quality in the house.

Humidity ventilation with temperature reduction = "Energy Saving Humidity Control" can be used in cases, where the animals can accept a temperature drop at high atmospheric humidity.

The principle is based on the heat content principle. 20°C and humidity of 80% feels warmer than 20°C and relative humidity of 50%. The temperature is lowered 1°C for each 5% increase of humidity.

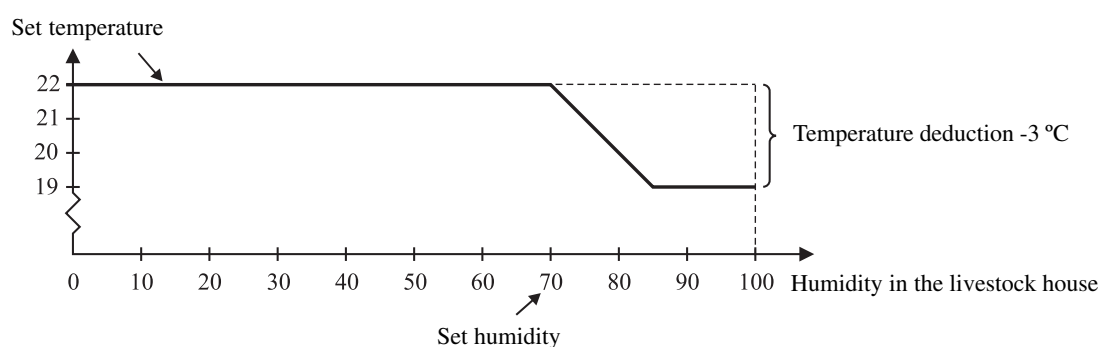
The parameter of humidity ventilation "Deduction 1°C/5% [-3°C]" under the humidity key determines the maximum acceptable drop of temperature.

Example: "Humidity control ON" under the humidity key

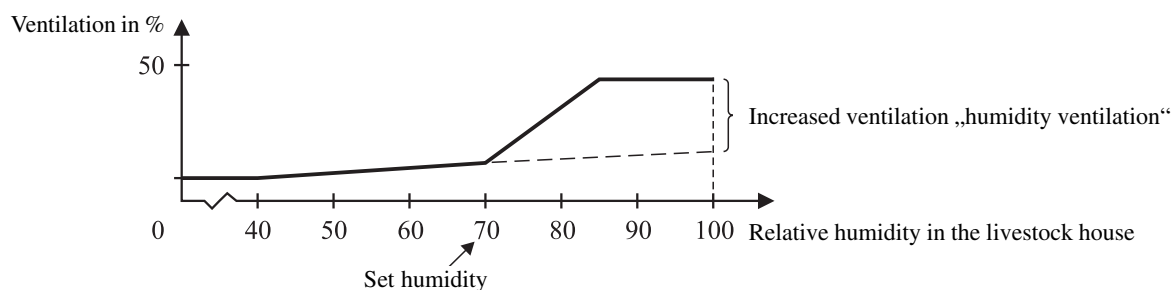
Set temperature = 22.0°C

Set humidity = 70%

Deduction 1°C/5% = -3.0°C



Depending on number of animals, age of the animals, outside temperature etc., the course of ventilation might be as shown below:



Humidity ventilation with temperature reduction - heat

Settings:

Temp. reduction - heat under the temperature key.

When the ventilation level reaches minimum, the temperature may drop below the set temperature.

Humidity ventilation with temperature reduction + heat

Settings:

Temp. reduction + heat under the temperature key.

When the ventilation level reaches minimum, the temperature regulation will supply heat in order to retain the temperature at the set temperature for heat.

NB: Re. **Error in heat** and **Stop humidity vent.**, see all so the Technical Manual, sec. 3.8.6.

3.2.4 No Humidity Control

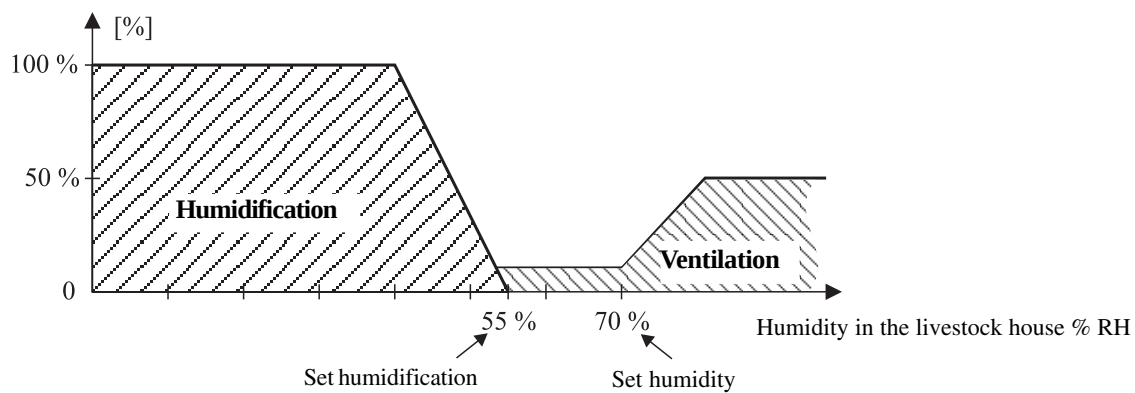
If the setting under the humidity key is “**Humidity control OFF**” there will not be made allowance for the humidity inside the livestock house.

3.2.5 Survey of Humidification and Humidity Ventilation

There ought to be at least 5% between Set humidification and Set humidity in order to avoid a constantly changing ventilation level.

Example:

“Humidity control ON”	under the humidity key
“Heat supply ON”	under the temperature key
Set humidity =	70%
Min. Ventilation =	8%
Set humidification =	55%



Explanation:

When the humidity in the house sinks under 55%, the humidification system will be activated. When the humidity in the house exceeds 70%, the ventilation will be increased.

3.2.6 Humidity Curve

The computer can control the humidity inside the livestock automatically in accordance with the age of the animals.

Example:

- 1) "Operation form" under the "Adjustment of system" menu must be set to "Batch Production".
(please confer the Technical Manual, section 2.4.5).

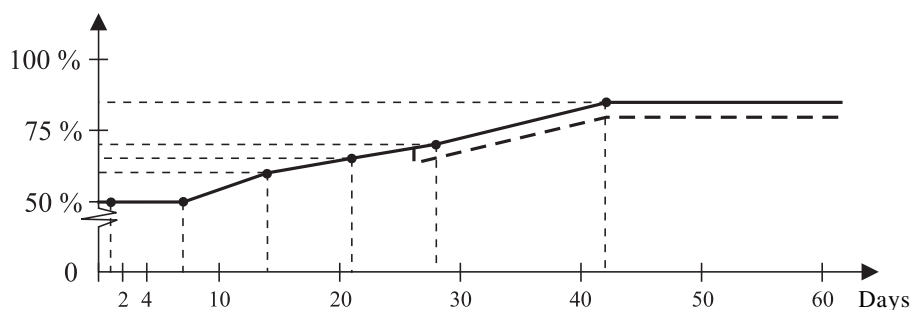
- 2) Press , press  until  points at Humidity course and press .

- 3) Display reads:

→ Day	1	7	▶	◀	14	21	▶	◀	28	42
Humidity	50	50% RH			60	65% RH			70	85% RH

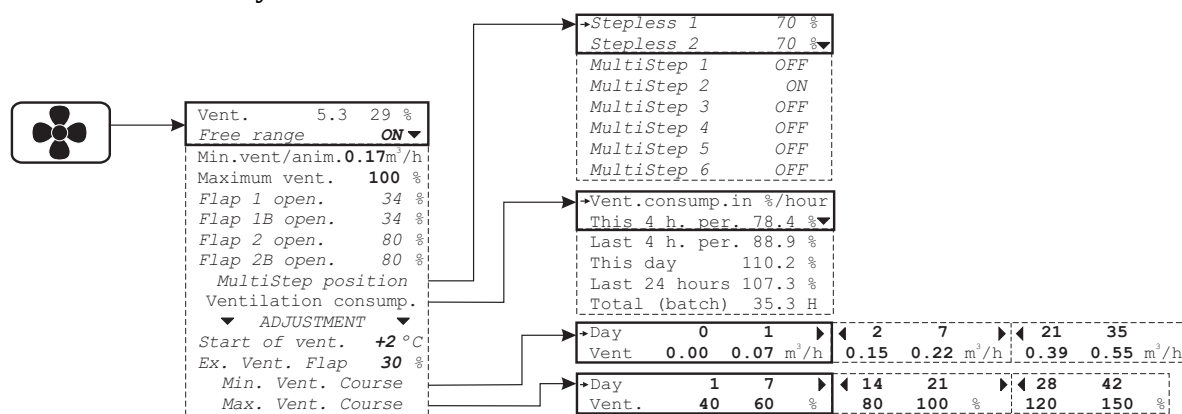
- 4) The course illustrated by a curve:

Humidity in the livestock house



- 5) If the set humidity is changed during the course of the batch, the curve will continue to run parallel with the original by the amount of change (%) which the humidity has been change.
The dotted line from day 26 - - - shows the continuos course by changing the set humidity -5% on day 26.
- 6) The humidity is not changed automatically after the last point of discontinuity (day no.). The humidity can only be changed at manual operation.

3.3 Ventilation Key and its Functions



3.3.1 Minimum Ventilation/Minimum Ventilation Curve

Minimum ventilation = protection against bad air quality. At continuous production the curve control is not activated. Therefore a fixed minimum ventilation is entered according to the kind of animals and weight. At batch production it is possible to increase the minimum ventilation automatically in accordance with the age of the animals.

Example of min. vent. at batch production:

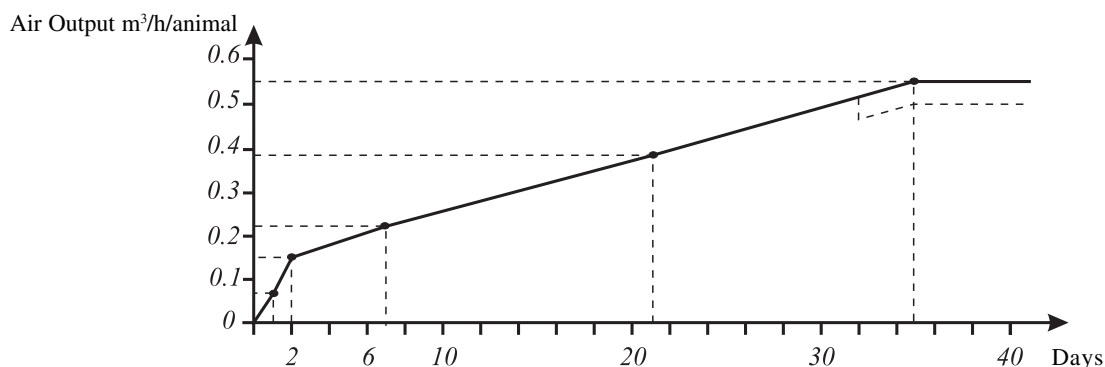
- 1) "Operation Form" in the "Installation" menu should be set to "Batch Production".
(please confer the Technical Manual, section 2.4.5).

- 2) Press , press  until  points at min. ventilation curve, press .

- 3) Display reads:

Day	0	1	2	7	21	35
Vent	0,00	0.07 m³/h	0.15	0.22 m³/h	0.39	0.55 m³/h

- 4) The course is illustrated by a curve:



- 5) If the min. vent. is changed during the course of the batch, the curve will continue to run parallel with the original by the amount of change (m³/h) min. vent. is changed.
The dotted line from day 32 - - - shows the continuous course by changing the min. vent. -0.05 m³/h on day 32.
- 6) The min. vent. is not changed automatically after the last point of discontinuity (day no.). The min. vent. can only be changed at manual operation.

NB: Remember to enter the number of animals under the Batch key.

3.3.2 Maximum ventilation/Maximum Ventilation Curve

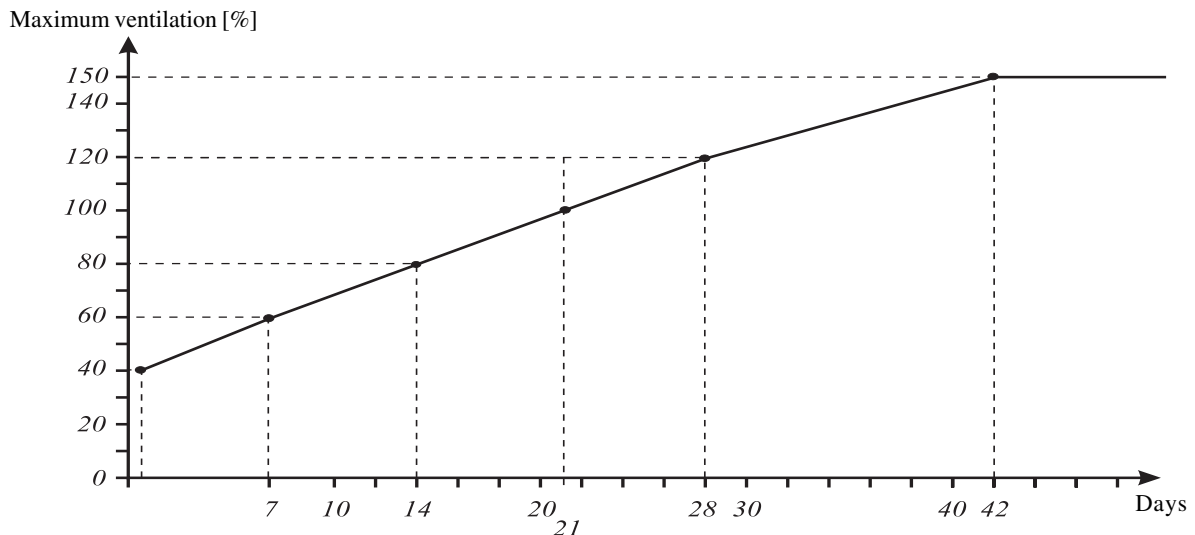
The Maximum ventilation facility provides a means of limiting the ventilation system output. The system operates after the same principle as shown under minimum ventilation, only with the difference that here the output of the system is limited. This can be necessary, mainly in warmer climates, when the livestock cannot be exposed to maximum ventilation until they reach a certain age. This may be the case in countries with temperatures above 27-30°C.

Example:

→Day	1	7	▶
Vent.	40	60 %	

◀	14	21	▶
	80	100 %	

◀	28	42	▶
	120	150 %	



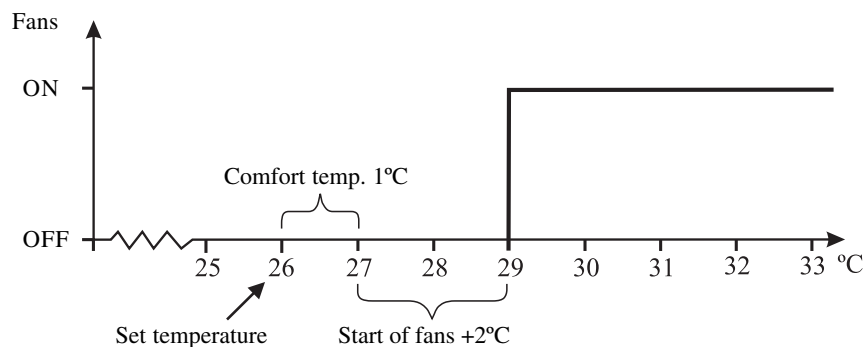
3.3.3 Free Range

The facility is used to change to natural ventilation in connection with the animals having free access to be outside as well.

Free range = OFF : The fans run as normal

Example:

Free range = ON :
 Start of fans = +2°C
 Set temperature = 26°C
 Comfort temp. = 1°C



The fans run according to the above diagram, until "Free range" is set OFF.

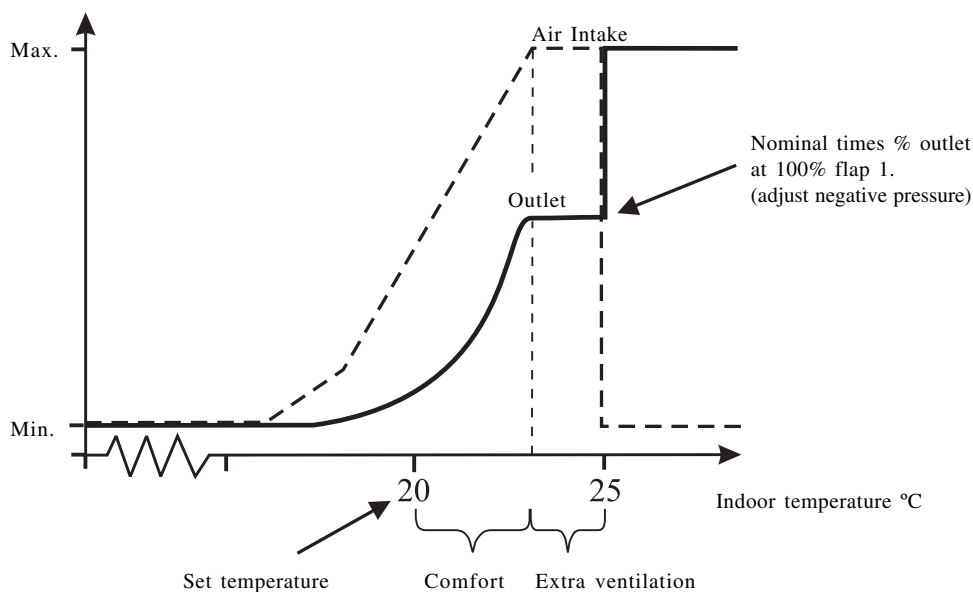
3.3.4 Flap Opening Reduction at Extra Ventilation

The special function is not to be confused with Tunnel or Combi-Tunnel ventilation.

The function makes it possible to open an extra air intake, when the extra ventilation is activated. At the same time it is possible to reduce/close the primary air intake.

Example:

Set temperature =	20°C
Comfort temperature =	3°C
Extra ventilation =	2°C
Extra ventilation flap =	5%



NB: Extra ventilation must be installed in the installation menu to make flap opening reduction possible. It is not enough that extra ventilation is a part of MultiStep as in paragraph 3.1.2 Extra ventilation. This function is connected together with the last step of extra ventilation.

3.3.5 Cycle timer

When a powerful air jet from the air inlet is required to obtain a thorough scavenging of the house, the cycle timer function is able to handle that.

At the cycle timer function the required minimum opening setting is entered, after which the system will by turns ventilate and close completely.

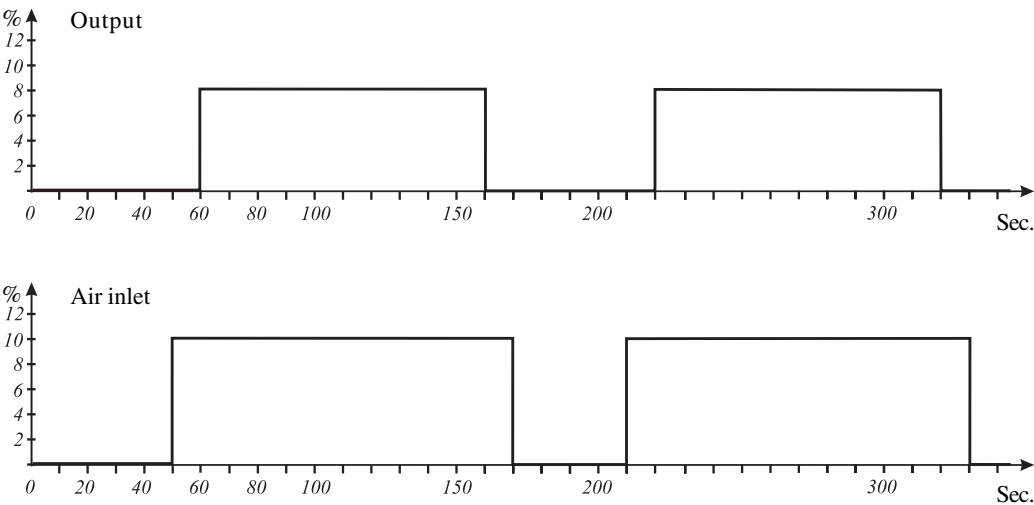
Example: At a given monent the current ventilation requirement is 5%.

- Min. flap 1 = 10% (See Technical Manual section 3.8.1)
- Cycle time modulation = 160 sec. (See Technical Manual section 3.8.1)
- Flap 1 Delay Open = -10 sec. (See Technical Manual section 3.8.1)
- Flap 1 Delay Close = 10 sec. (See Technical Manual section 3.8.1)

In the negative pressure curve below it appears that at 10% opening of flap 1 the output capacity is on 8% of nominal air.

Output	0.0	1.0 %	8.0	20.0 %	28.0	50.0 %	60.0	80.0 %	90.0	100.0 %
Flap 1		5 %	10	27 %	33	50 %	60	80 %	90	100 %
Min. Flap 1		10 %								

During a cycle time period the ventilation will run for 160 sec. x 5% / 8% = 100 sec. and it will be closed in the remaining part of the cycle period, consequently 160 sec. - 100 sec. = 60 sec.

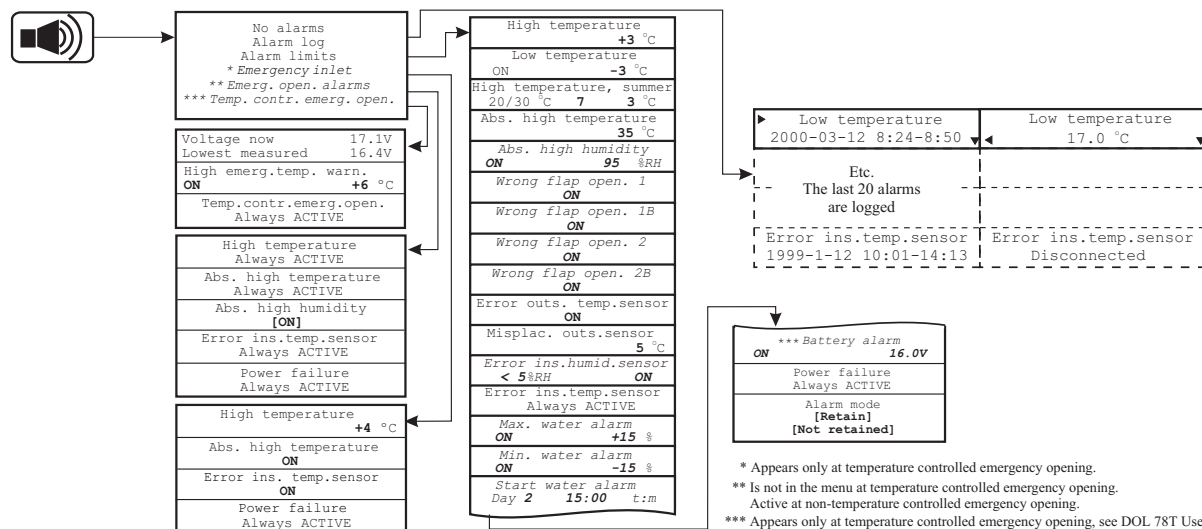


As the winch motor for air inlet has a long running time, the closing and the opening of this can be staggered according to the output. Hereby the optimal pressure in the house is sustained all the time.

When the ventilation requirement is higher than what corresponds to 10% of the flap for air inlet, the cycle timer function stops, and the system runs stepless up through the ventilation area.

3.4 Alarm Key and its Facilities

Please note that the user is responsible for the correctness of the alarm settings!



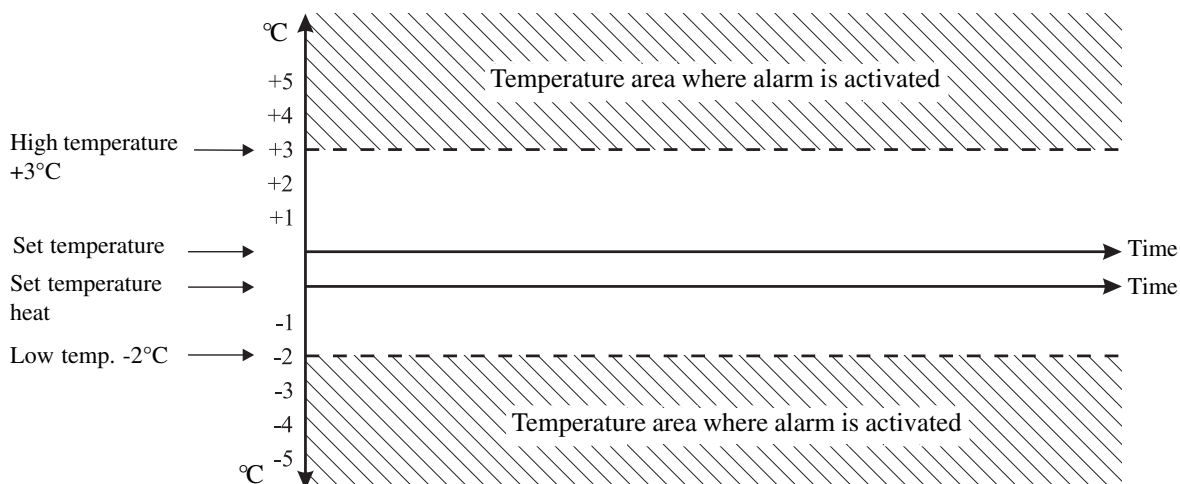
Emergency opening alarms = alarms which will cause emergency opening at “**not temperature controlled emergency opening**”.

3.4.1 Alarm Test

- 1) Press and keep it pressed until display reads: **Alarm Check**
- 2) Check that the alarm lamp flashes.
- 3) Check that the connected alarm system functions as expected.
- 4) Press and keep it pressed until display reads: **No alarms or acknowledged alarms**
- 5) Alarm test completed.

The test should be made in all houses one at a time. The test should be made frequently (every week).

3.4.2 High/low Temperature Alarm without Outdoor Temperature Compensation

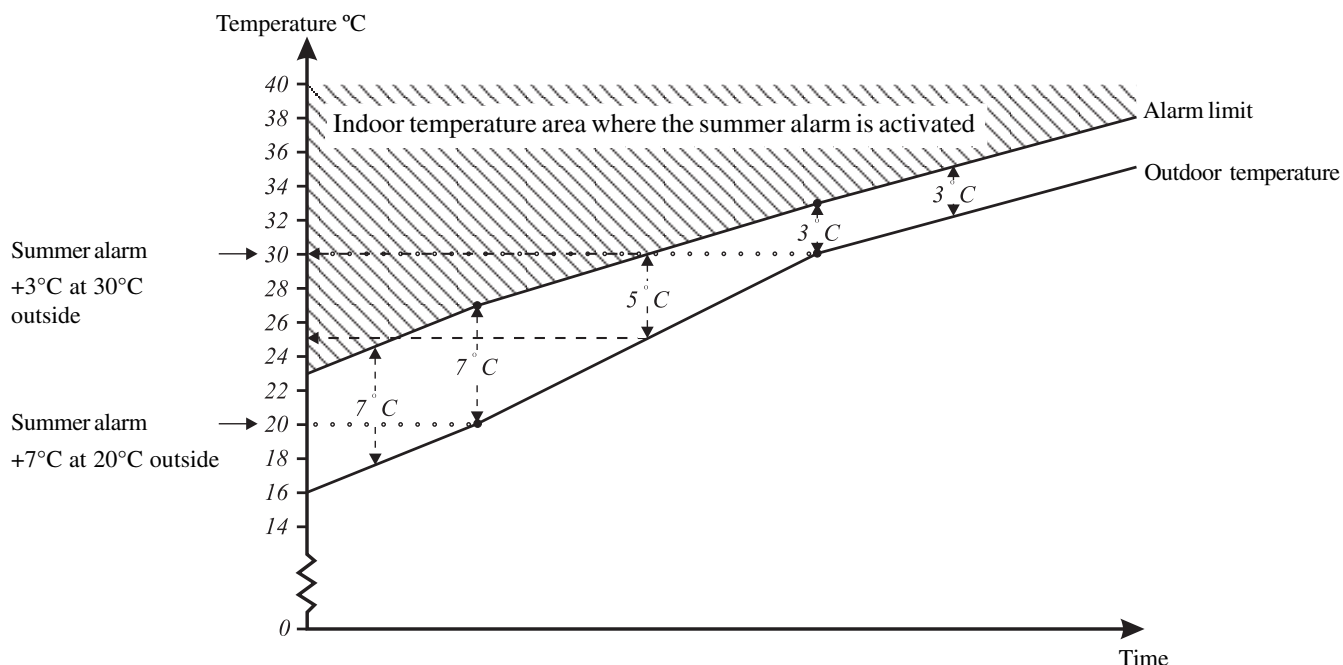


3.4.3 Disconnection of Alarm Functions

The functions which are on [ON], can be disconnected [OFF].

3.4.4 High Temperature Alarm, Summer (Outdoor temperature compensation)

The function of the summer alarm with settings at 7°C and 3°C respectively, at outdoor temperatures of 20°C and 30°C.



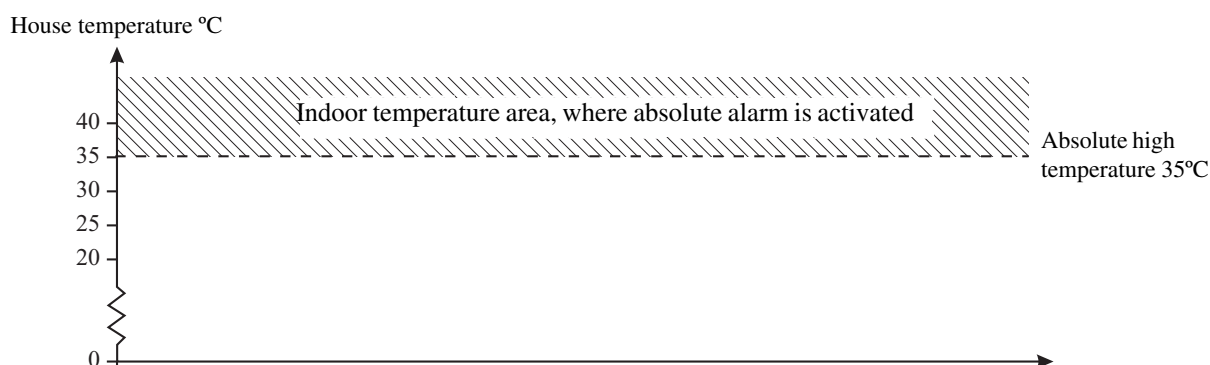
The diagram illustrates that at or below an outdoor temperature of 20°C, the summer alarm is activated if the indoor temperature rises to 7°C above the outdoor temperature. At or above an outdoor temperature of 30°C, the alarm is activated if the indoor temperature rises to 3°C above the outdoor temperature.

Between 20° and 30°C there is a gradual transition from 7° to 3°C. This means that at an outdoor temperature of 25°C, the indoor temperature would have to reach 30°C (5°C above outdoor) to activate the summer high temperature alarm.

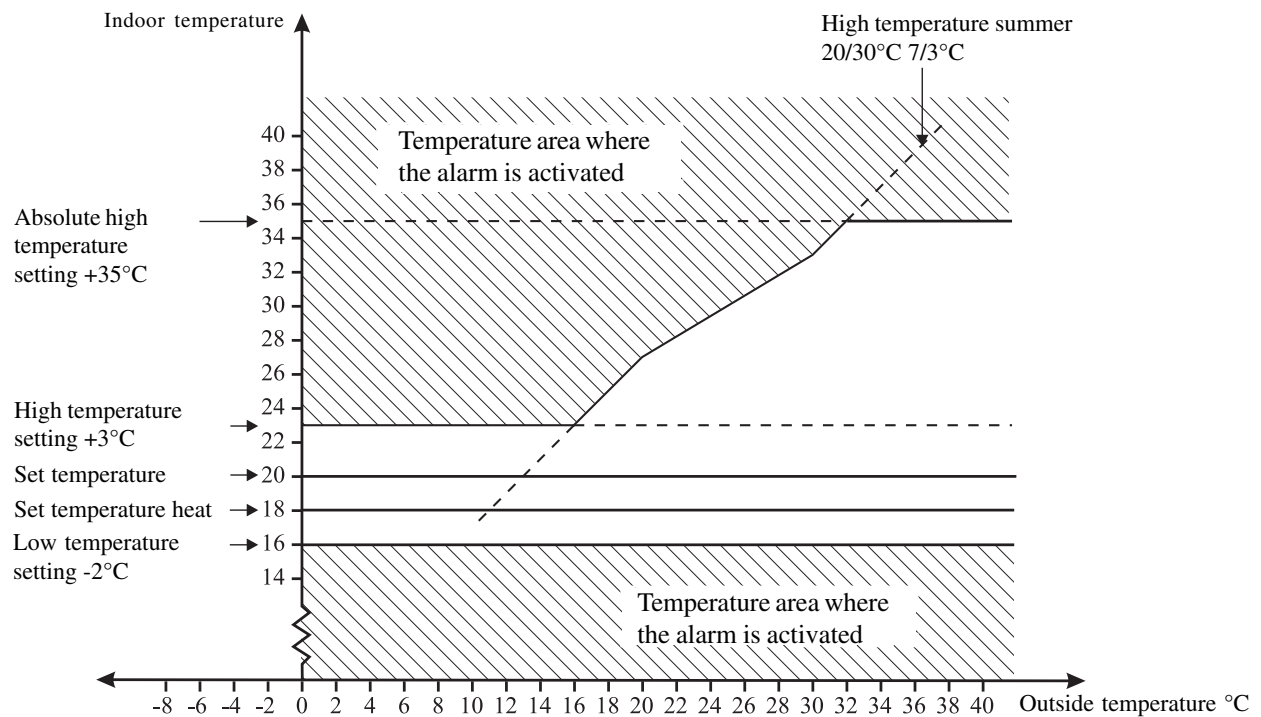
NB: The alarm is only activated if the temperature exceeds the normal alarm limit for temperature.

3.4.5 Absolute High Temperature Alarm

If the indoor temperature exceeds the absolute high temperature limit, the alarm is always activated. This function may be compared to the function of the thermal alarm.



3.4.6 Alarm Functions in General

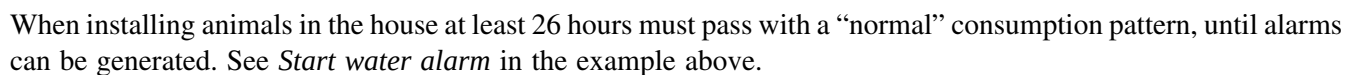


NB: Any comfort control setting will be added to the high temperature setting before the alarm is activated.

Example: Set temperature = 20°C
 Comfort allowance = 1.5°C
 High temperature = +3°C
 The high temperature alarm will be activated at $(20 + 1.5 + 3) = 24.5^\circ\text{C}$

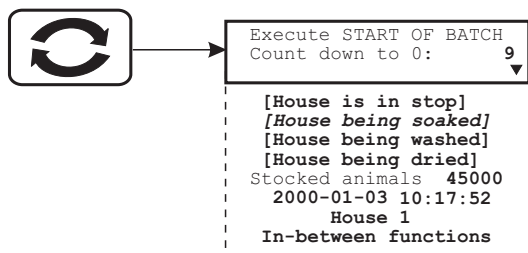
When calculating alarm limits for water consumption it concerns the present 24-hour period compared to the 24-hour period that is 2 hours older. See the example below:

Between 15⁰⁰ o'clock day 14 and 15⁰⁰ o'clock day 15 a water consumption of 600 litre is demonstrated.
Between 17⁰⁰ o'clock day 14 and 17⁰⁰ o'clock day 15 max. $600 + 600 \times 5\%$, consequently 630 litre may be used.
Between 17⁰⁰ o'clock day 14 and 17⁰⁰ o'clock day 15 min. $600 - 600 \times 3\%$, consequently 582 litre is to be used.



As the animals get older, their water consumption also increases. Therefore the max. alarm limit is often higher than the min. alarm limit.

3.5 Start/End-of-Batch Key and its Functions



3.5.1 Empty House/Anti Freeze

Flap open. 1	50	%
Flap open. 2	50	%
Fans	50	%
Heat	0	%
Anti freeze		
OFF	4.0	C

Factory settings, the computer will set the functions in accordance with these values at End of batch.

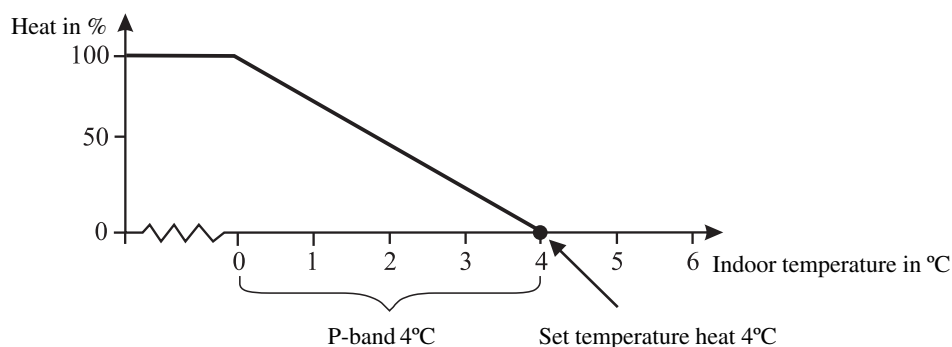
Anti freeze can be turned on and off, but the default setting is “OFF”. The house must be in **START OF BATCH** when the function is activated.

When **END-OF-BATCH** and Anti freeze are ON, the set temperature of Anti freeze is copied to the set temperature and the set temperature heat of the temperature key.

The temperature is now controlled according to the set temperature heat of the temperature key. The ventilation is inactive (runs according to the settings of **Empty house**).

Example:

Set temp. =	4°C (Ranging from 0 - 40°C)
Set temp. heat =	4°C
P-band =	4°C



When the set temperature heat is 4°C, heat is not supplied until the indoor temperature reaches 4°C or is below.

NB: The function could be used to retain a constant temperature or for heating over a longer period of time, when the house is in **END-OF-BATCH**.

3.6 Water Consumption

F1

Consumption									
	Today until now	Yesterday	2 days ago	3 days ago	4 days ago	5 days ago	6 days ago	7 days ago	
Water	10.0	100.0 %	101.2	101.5 %	100.5	102.6 %	101.0	100.8 %	← Water consumption compared to the day before.
Day	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	← Day number.
Water	101	1012 L	1012	1000 L	985	980 L	955	946 L	← Water consumption in litres on the day in question.
Total	12.3	m ³							← Water consumption for the batch until now.
24-H water		1013 L							← Water consumption for the last 24 hours.

3.7 Maintenance

The MC 34H A requires no maintenance to function correctly. Cleaning is carried out with a firmly wrung cloth, **without** any kind of solvent.

Do not expose the controller to direct water jets or cleaning with a high pressure cleaner.

The alarm system must be tested regularly (once a week).



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