

Product Identification

BAPI recommends using twisted pair of at least 22AWG and sealant filled connectors for all wire connections. Larger gauge wire may be required for long runs. All wiring must comply with the National Electric Code (NEC) and local codes.

Do NOT run this device's wiring in the same conduit as AC power wiring of NEC class 1, NEC class 2, NEC class 3 or with wiring used to supply highly inductive loads such as motors, contactors and relays. BAPI's tests show that fluctuating and inaccurate signal levels are possible when AC power wiring is present in the same conduit as the signal lines. If you are experiencing any of these difficulties, please contact your BAPI representative

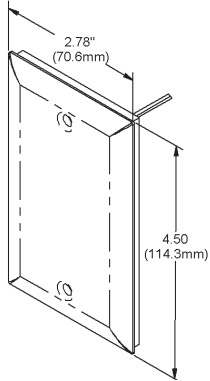


Fig 1: Wall Plate with Temperature Sensor

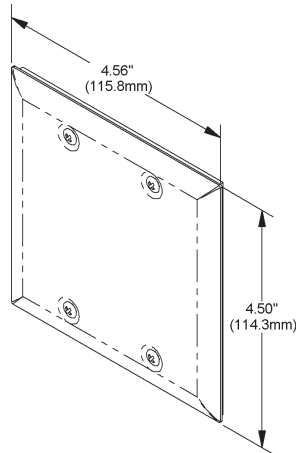


Fig 2: Double Gang with Temperature Sensor

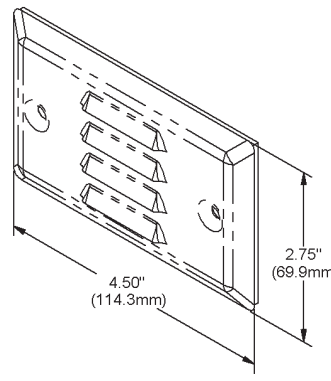


Fig 3: Horizontal Louvered Temperature Sensor

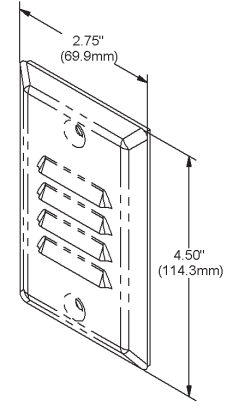


Fig 4: Vertical Louvered Temperature Sensor



BAPI recommends wiring the product with power disconnected. Proper supply voltage, polarity, and wiring connections are important to a successful installation. Not observing these recommendations may damage the product and will void the warranty.

Termination

Terminate the sensor wires to your controller wires using BAPI sealant filled connectors. The wallplate's foam back insulates the temperature sensor from the wall temperature and/or conduit drafts.

| Thermistors | | Platinum RTDs - 2 Wire | |
|-------------|---------------|---|----------------------|
| 1.8KΩ | Orange/Red | 100Ω | Red/Red |
| 2.2KΩ | Brown/White | 1KΩ | Orange/Orange |
| 3KΩ | Yellow/Black | Nickel RTD | |
| 3.25KΩ | Brown/Green | 1KΩ | Green/Green |
| 3.3KΩ | Yellow/Brown | Silicon RTD | |
| 10K-2Ω | Yellow/Yellow | 2KΩ | Brown/Blue |
| 10K-3Ω | Yellow/Red | Platinum RTDs - 3 Wire | |
| 10K-3(11K)Ω | Yellow/Blue | 100Ω | Red/Red/Black* |
| 20KΩ | White/White | 1KΩ | Orange/Orange/Black* |
| 47KΩ | Yellow/Orange | *In the 3-Wire RTD sensors listed above, the two wires of similar color are connected together. | |
| 50KΩ | White/Blue | | |
| 100KΩ | Yellow/White | | |

Additional sensors are available so your sensor may not be listed on this table.

Specifications subject to change without notice.

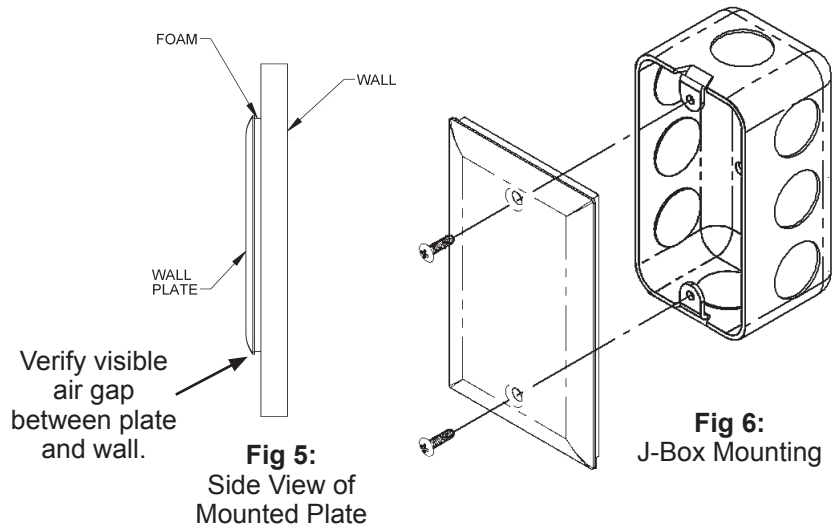
Mounting

Ensure the plate does not touch the wall when it is mounted as this will lead to slower response rates when the environment changes.

Mounting hardware is provided for both junction box and drywall installation.

Junction Box

1. Pull the wire through the wall and out of the junction box, leaving about 6" free.
2. Terminate the unit according to the guidelines in **Termination** on page 1.
3. Secure the plate to the box using the #6-32 x 1/2" mounting screws provided or with security screws which are sold separately. (Call BAPI or visit the Accessories section of our website for security screw ordering.)
4. Tighten screws until the foam gasket on the back plate is compressed about 50%. Ensure the plate doesn't touch the wall (Fig 5).



Note: Louvered wall plates require a mounting adapter bracket for J-Box mounting. The bracket is not shown in the diagram above but is included with any louvered wall plates ordered from BAPI.

Drywall Mounting

1. Place the plate against the wall where you want to mount the sensor and mark out the two mounting holes.
2. Drill two 3/16" holes in the center of each marked mounting hole. Insert a drywall anchor into each hole.
3. Cut hole between the mounting holes that clears the apparatus mounted on plate. Pull the wire through the wall hole cut in step 2, leaving about 6" free.
4. Terminate the unit according to the guidelines in **Termination** on page 1.
5. Secure the plate to the drywall anchors using the #6 x 1" mounting screws provided. Tighten screws until the foam gasket on the back plate is compressed about 50%. Ensure the plate doesn't touch the wall.

Note: In any wall-mount application, the wall temperature and the temperature of the air within the wall cavity can cause erroneous readings. The mixing of room air and air from within the wall cavity can lead to condensation, erroneous readings and premature failure of the sensor. To prevent these conditions, seal the conduit leading to the junction box or fill the box with insulation.

Diagnostics

Possible Problems:

Controller reports inaccurate temperature

Possible Solutions:

- Confirm that the input is set up correctly in the controller software.
- Check wiring for proper termination and verify that the wires are not electrically shorted or open
- Disconnect the controller wires from the sensor. Measure the temperature sensor's resistance with an ohm-meter. Verify the sensor's output is correct (see note below). If the measured resistance is different from the temperature table by more than 5%, call BAPI technical support. To view the appropriate temperature table on the BAPI website, go to <http://www.bapihvac.com>. Click on "Resource Library" and "Sensor Specs", then on the table needed.

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