

INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Installation, Operation & Maintenance Instructions for MF Series Solution Feeders

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Startup Procedure

- 1) Close isolation valve between feeder and system connection point
- 2) Fill reservoir, turn valve on feeder to mix/purge and plug in
- 3) Ensure pump is cycling fluid through reservoir (primed)
- 4) Turn valve to run and open isolation valve to system



INDUSTRIES LIMITED

MF200 and MF300 HYDRONIC SYSTEM FEEDER

INSTALLATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

The System Feeder is used to maintain a minimum system pressure within a hydronic heating or cooling system. It should be used to pressurize the system while system temperature is at it's lowest.

Installation Instructions

- 1. Set System Feeder on a secure and level base or in the optional tank shelf.
- 2. Connect the unit to the system using copper or plastic tubing. Ensure that there is a system isolation valve installed to allow for isolation of the unit. DO NOT INSTALL A CHECK VALVE OR PRESSURE REGULATOR BETWEEN SYSTEM FEEDER AND SYSTEM.
- 3. Mount power supply and secure with mounting bracket. Do not power up System Feeder until a system connection is made, isolation valve is closed and Feeder valve is set to mix.
- 4. If the System Feeder will be connected to an alarm system connect alarm circuit to terminals below discharge connection.
- 5. Install proper water/glycol mix in the tank to a level above minimum level indication on tank scale. A 30-50% Polypropylene Glycol is Recommended.
- 6. Close system isolation valve, turn feeder valve to vertical position (mix position).
- 7. Insert DC plug into the System Feeder first, and then plug power supply into 120v outlet. The red LED in the power supply cord should light up. If it does not, check the fuse and power receptacle.
- 8. Once the pump is primed, turn the feeder valve handle to horizontal position (run position), open system isolation valve and allow pump to pressurize system. If system pressure is below pressure switch setting (18 psi), the pump will start. The System Feeder will run until system is pressurized to approximately 18 psi. and shut-off. It may cycle rapidly a number of times while system pressure stabilizes and while air is removed from the system. The cycling will stop once system pressure rises above 18 psi due to thermal expansion.
- 9. If a higher fill pressure is required (up to 25 psi) the internal pressure switch may be adjusted by turning the center adjusting screw clockwise to increase pressure. Access to the pressure switch can be gained by lifting the left side of the top cover.
- 10. The MF200 is shipped with a small amount of 50% propylene glycol (non-toxic) in the discharge tubing between the pump and the check valve. This is to aid in priming.

Please note that the pressure gauge supplied with the unit may read differently from another gauge, which may be installed elsewhere in the system. This may be due to gauge calibration or differences in elevation within the system and should not be a concern.

The System Feeder does not require any scheduled maintenance. Should you wish to test pump operation, turn mix/purge valve to vertical position to start pump. Turning mix/purge valve handle to horizontal position will stop pump.

COLD STATIC FILL PRESSURE

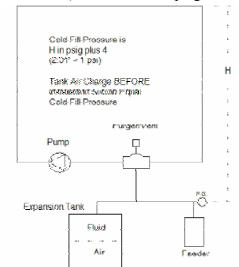
The cold static fill pressure (CSFP) in a closed hydronic system has to be high enough to accomplish three things.

1) Overcome the static head (height) between the fill point and the highest point in the system.

2) Provide adequate pressure (minimum 4 psig) at the top of the system for proper air venting.

3) Maintain adequate pressure at the inlet of the system pumps to prevent cavitation.

The formula for calculating the required CSFP to satisfy points 1 & 2 is:

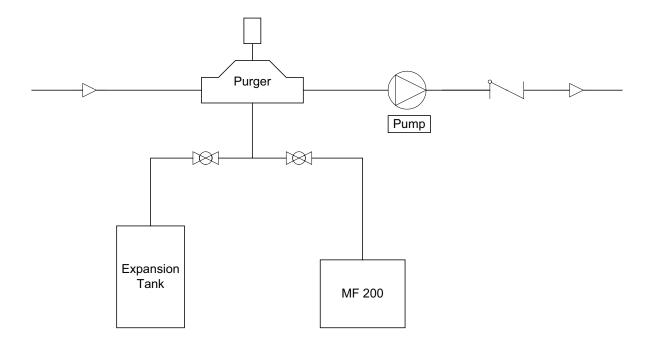


(Static height in feet/2.31) + 4 = CSFP in psig.

As an example, the CSFP for a system with a static height above the fill point of 40 feet would be: (40/2.31) + 4 = 21.3 psig.

For most closed hydronic systems operating below about 210 F, maintaining the minimum topof-system pressure at 4 psig will be adequate to prevent pump cavitation even if the pumps are at or near the top of the system as well.

IMPORTANT NOTE – For air-charged diaphragm or bladder tanks, the air charge in the tank must be adjusted to equal the cold static fill pressure <u>before</u> it is connected to the system.

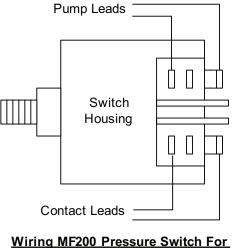


Connection Schematic – MF 200 Packaged System Feeder

Connecting the Alarm Contacts in the MF Series to Other Alarm Systems

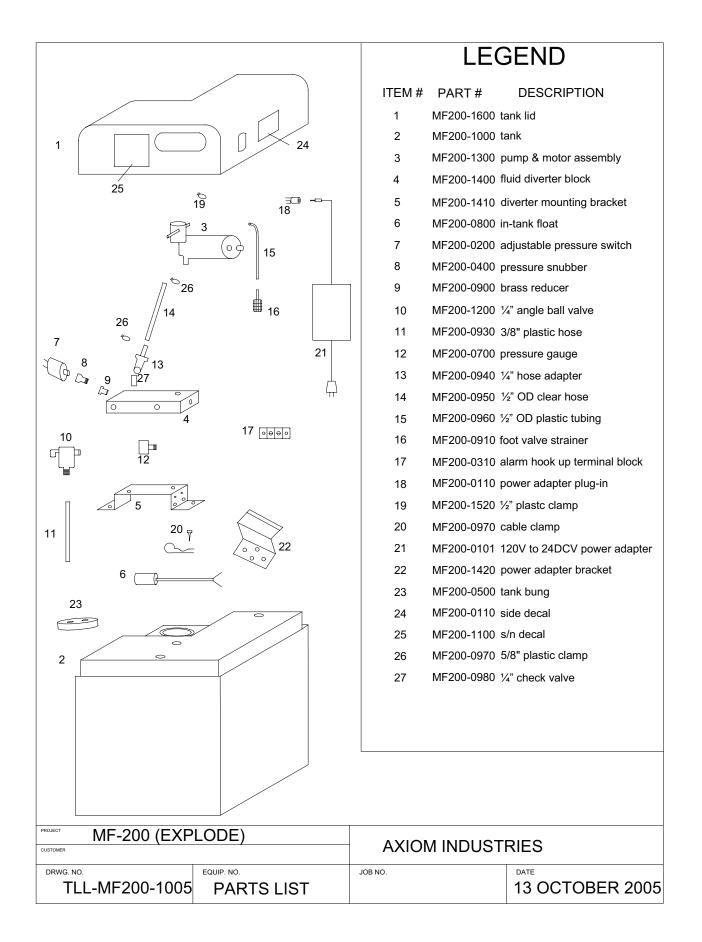
The alarm switch contacts in the MF series are factory wired to be OPEN on LOW PRESSURE. The switch is SPDT, so if some other alarm system is connected to this alarm contact and can not be configured to work with an open contact, the wiring on the low-pressure micro-switch can be changed to provide a closed contact on low pressure.

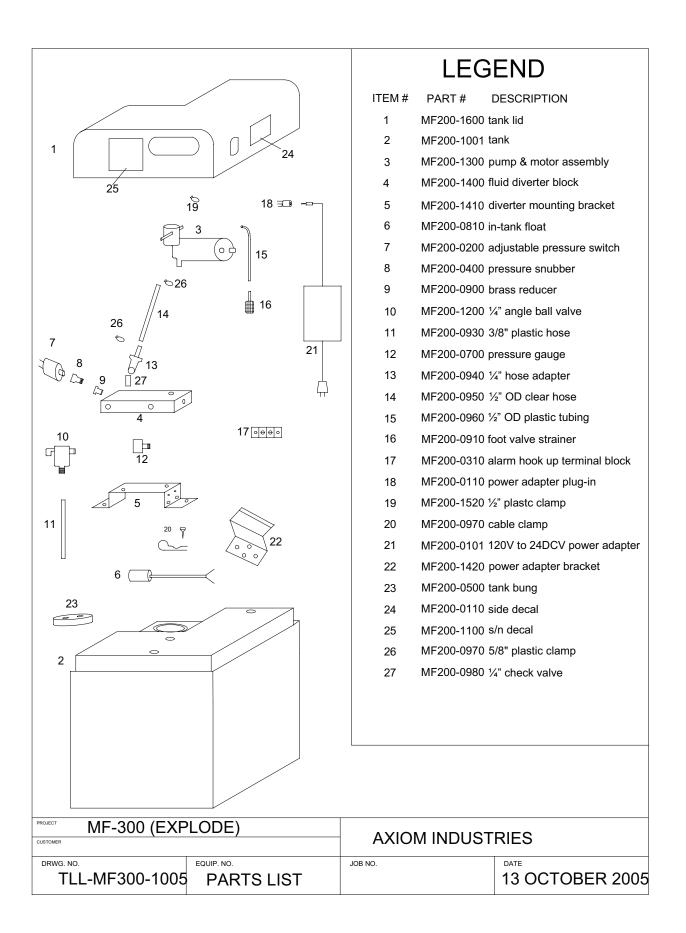
Remove the screws fastening the top cover to the unit and lift the cover to get access to the pressure switch. Disconnect the power before doing this.



<u>Closed Contact on Low Pressure</u>

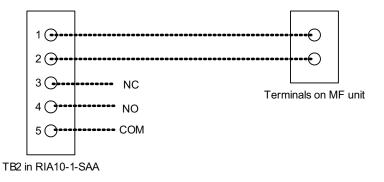
The upper micro-switch controls the pump. The lower micro-switch is used for a low-pressure warning. Move the wire from the middle terminal on the lower micro-switch to the rear-most terminal as shown in the diagram above to get an open circuit on low pressure. You should now have a closed alarm circuit at low pressure.





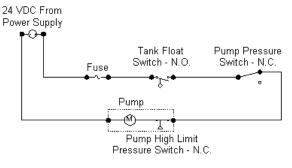
Installation Instructions for the RIA10-1-SAA Control Panel for use with MF200 & MF300 Feeders

The MF series alarm dry contacts are factory wired to provide an OPEN contact on LOW PRESSURE. This is compatible with the alarm circuit in the RIA10-1-SAA panel. Connect terminals 1 and 2 from terminal block TB2 in the panel to the contact terminals located beside the power plug on the MF unit.



To disable the audible alarm in the RIA10-1-SAA panel, remove the jumper from the control board of the RIA10-1-SAA.

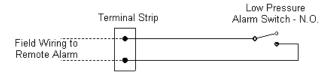
Note - the switch positions shown in this document are for the unit as it comes out of the box, with no fluid in the tank and no pressure in the system.



MF200 Power Wiring

The high limit pressure switch is integral to the pump and will open if the pressure reaches approx. 25 psig. NOTE - this switch is only found in units with the new style pump, serial number 03-1215 and higher.

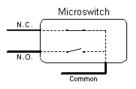
The pump pressure switch is factory set to shut off the pump at about 12 psig. It can be field adjusted to a maximum of about 18 psig.



MF200 Low Pressure Dry Contact

The low limit pressure switch is factory wired to OPEN on low system pressure. It can, however, be rewired to CLOSE on low pressure if necessary.

The pressure control switch in the MF200 has two microswitches. The upper switch controls the pump, and the lower switch provides the low pressure dry contacts. Switching action at low pressure is shown in the diagram below.



Troubleshooting Chart

<u>Symptom</u>

Possible Cause

Resolution

Pump will not start

Pump will not prime

Fluid level in tank is low	Add correct fluid. Check for cause of system fluid loss
Blown fuse	Check LED indicator light on power cord, check fuse and replace if needed (2.5 Amps)
Power supply or Breaker	Check LED indicator light on power cord, flip breaker or obtain power supply from reseller and replace
Power supply unplugged or loose electrical connections	Plug in power supply or correct faulty electrical connection
Pressure switch out of adjustment	Adjust pressure switch according to the manufacturers recommendations
Faulty pressure switch	First obtain snubber from reseller and replace. If problem continues obtain pressure switch from reseller then replace
Pump failure	Obtain pump from reseller and replace

Pump will not shut off	Air lock in pump	Turn purge/mixing valve to prime
	Leak in system or pump Faulty pressure switch	Inspect system and repair leak Obtain pressure switch and snubber from reseller then replace

Check valve stuck	Tap check valve lightly
Fluid level in tank is low	Add correct fluid. Check for cause of system fluid loss
Strainer on inlet hose is blocked	Clean strainer
Product in tank is too thick or Congealed glycol	Clean strainer and check concentration of glycol mixture
Inlet tubing leak is drawing air	Replace tubing and repair leak
Inlet/Outlet tube severely restricted (Kinked)	Replace tubing

	Obtain Replacement pump from reseller and install Tighten screws
Feeder is plumbed with rigid pipe causing noise to transmit	Plumb with PEX or plastic pipe

Feeder Leaking

	Obtain replacement manifold block from reseller and install
Loose fittings	Tighten fittings
	Obtain Replacement pump from reseller and install

Obtain pressure switch and snubber from reseller then replace

System pressure low	Fluid level in tank is low	Add correct fluid. Check for cause of system fluid loss
	Blown fuse	Check LED indicator light on power cord, check fuse and replace if needed
	Power supply or Breaker	Check LED indicator light on power cord, flip breaker or obtain power supply from reseller and replace
	Pressure switch out of adjustment	Adjust pressure switch according to the manufacturers recommendations
	Snubber on pressure switch is plugged	Obtain snubber from reseller and replace
	Faulty pressure switch	Obtain pressure switch and snubber from reseller then replace
	Power supply unplugged or loose electrical connections	Plug in power supply or correct faulty electrical connection
	Pump failure	Obtain pump from reseller and install
System pressure to high	Pressure switch not adjusted to proper setpoint	Adjust pressure switch, refer to maintenance manual for instructions
	Snubber on pressure switch is plugged	Obtain snubber from reseller and replace. Ensure fluid in tank is clean.

Faulty pressure switch

Pump Cycles Continually

Air is being removed from system and pump is only making up fluid	No action required
Leak in system	Inspect system and repair leak
Check valve or Regulator installed between System Feeder and system	Remove check valve or regulator