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Touch-Plate[®]
Lighting Controls
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ZONES[®] - 2W



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*****IF YOU HAVE A TIME-KEEPER® PLEASE USE THIS MANUAL & THE TIME-KEEPER® MANUAL FOR COMPLETE INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS*****

Locating Items in the Panel

Figure 3.1 shows an entire ZoneZ-2W panel with 6 relays. The Relay Board is labeled 10071 or 10072. Each Relay Board has 6 Relays and a Power Supply mounted on it.

The Low Voltage Relay Control Board is labeled 10125. It can control up to 6 relays and provides Grouping, LED control, Option for a Time-Keeper® Networked System, and Action functions. In the panel the Low Voltage Relay Control Board(s) are almost always on the left side of the panel and the Relay Board(s) are almost always on the right side of the panel.

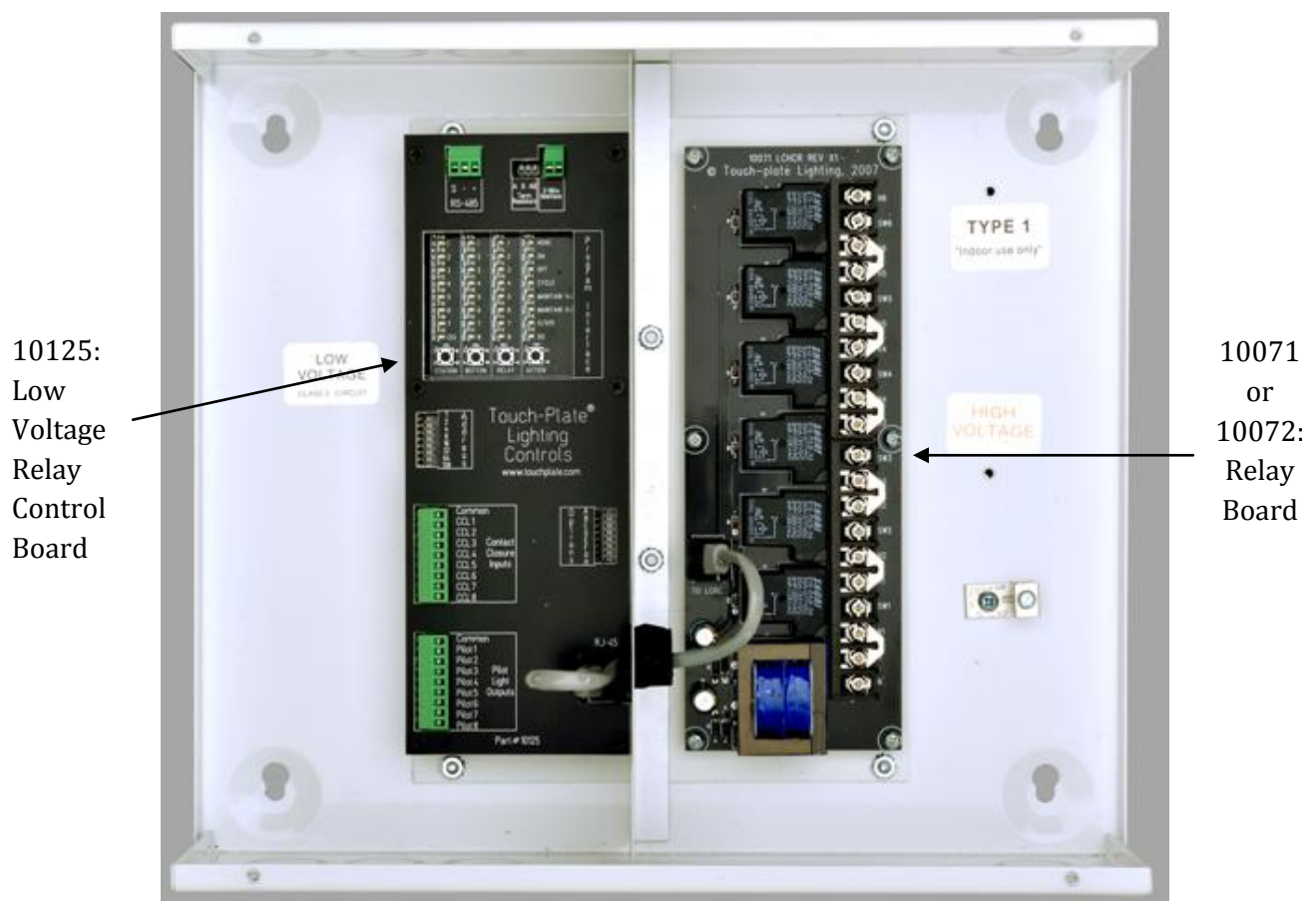


Figure 3.1

Retrofitting an Existing System

READ ALL INFORMATION TO COMPLETE A SUCCESSFUL INSTALLATION.

PRECAUTIONS: TO INSTALL A NEW RELAY PANEL, MAKE SURE TO TURN OFF POWER AT THE CIRCUIT BREAKER BEFORE REMOVING OR REPLACING ANY PARTS. BE SURE TO DISCONNECT AND REPLACE ANY EXISTING CONTROL STATION THAT HAVE PILOT LIGHTS / LAMPS BEFORE BRINGING POWER TO THE UPDATED RELAY PANEL.

Use the following instructions for disconnecting and removing parts in the existing system.

1. Label all wires- VERY IMPORTANT AND VITAL FOR A SUCCESSFUL INSTALLATION
 - a. Wires that need to be labeled are:
 - i. Low Voltage Switch Leg from the Control Station to the Relay (1550/2500/3000/4000) – Figure 4.2
 - ii. Common Wire from the Control Station to the Transverter (TVR-1/TPS-0120)-Figure 4.3
 - iii. Common Wire from the Control Station to the Pilot Light Transformer (PL-6/TPS-2001)*
 - iv. Wire(s) from the Breaker Panel to the Transverter (TVR-1 / TPS-0120)-Figure 4.4
 - v. Wire(s) from the Breaker Panel to the Lighting Load-Figure 4.4
2. Disconnect the Transverter (TVR-1 / TPS-0120)
3. Disconnect the Line Voltage from the relay (2 wires from the base of each relay)
 - a. Many times the ‘Hot’ wires are together
4. Disconnect the Low Voltage from the relay (Red and Brown wire from the coil)
5. Disconnect the Pilot Light Transverter from the Lighting Load and the Control Station(s)
 - a. The line voltage wires connected to the Pilot Light Transverter are no longer needed
6. Remove the enclosure with all Relays, Transverter, and Pilot Light Transformer(s) disconnected
 - a. If re-using the enclosure, only remove the Relays, Transverter, and Pilot Light Transformer(s)

****See Figures 4.1 – 4.5 for visual explanations****

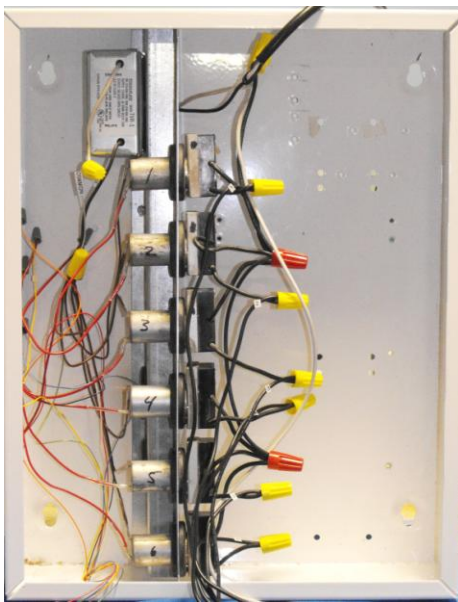


Figure 4.1
Shown: 6 Relay Panel made up of 2500B Relays and TVR-1 Transverter

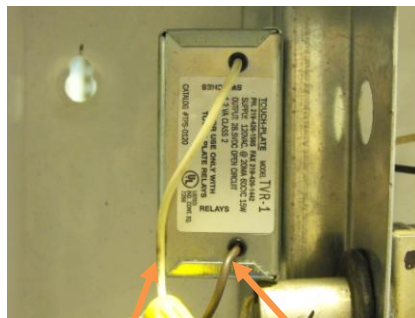


Figure 4.2
Label the Wires Indicated
Wire connected to White wire: Switches
Wire connected to Brown wire: Relays

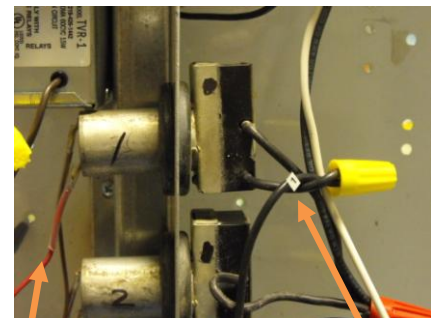


Figure 4.3
Label the Wires Indicated
Wire connected to Black Base Wire: Hot
Wire connected to Red Coil Wire: Switch Leg

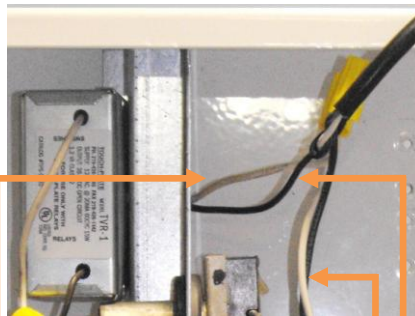


Figure 4.4
Label the Wires Indicated
White wire from Breaker: Neutral
Black wire from Breaker: Hot
White wire to Load: Neutral

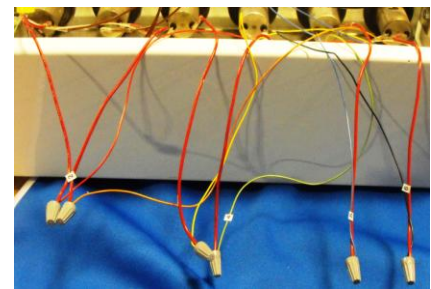


Figure 4.5
Label the Wires Indicated
Colored wires from the Switch:
Red, Orange, Yellow, Green, Blue, Black
Colors may vary in each application

Introduction to the Low Voltage Relay Control Board (10125)

Figure 5.1 shows a Low Voltage Relay Control Board labeled 10125. The low voltage Contact Closure Inputs control portion is comprised of a 9 position Green connector. The Pilot Outputs control portion is comprised of a 9 position Green connector. If a Time-Keeper® is included, it is comprised of a 3 position Green connector at the top of the 10125 board.

The Contact Closure Input Green connector is for the non 2-Wire Switch Inputs for relays 1 through 6. This connector is the top one on the left side of the 10125 board. The board is labeled COMN, CCI1, CCI2, CCI3, CCI4, CCI5, CCI6, CCI7, and CCI8 next to the switch control Green connector. See figure 5.1 for a visual description.

The LED control Green connector is for LED inputs for Relays 1 through 6 or Groups 1 through 8. This connector is underneath the Contact Closure Input connector on the left side of the 10125 board. The board is labeled COMN, PLT1, PLT2, PLT3, PLT4, PLT5, PLT6, PLT7, and PLT8 next to the LED control Green connector. See figure 5.1 for a visual description.

The 2-Wire Smart Switch Green connector is where the wires from the 2-Wire Control Stations comes into. This connector is at the very top right of the 10125 board.

The RS485 Green connector is for ZoneZ® networking. This connector is at the very top left of the 10125 board.

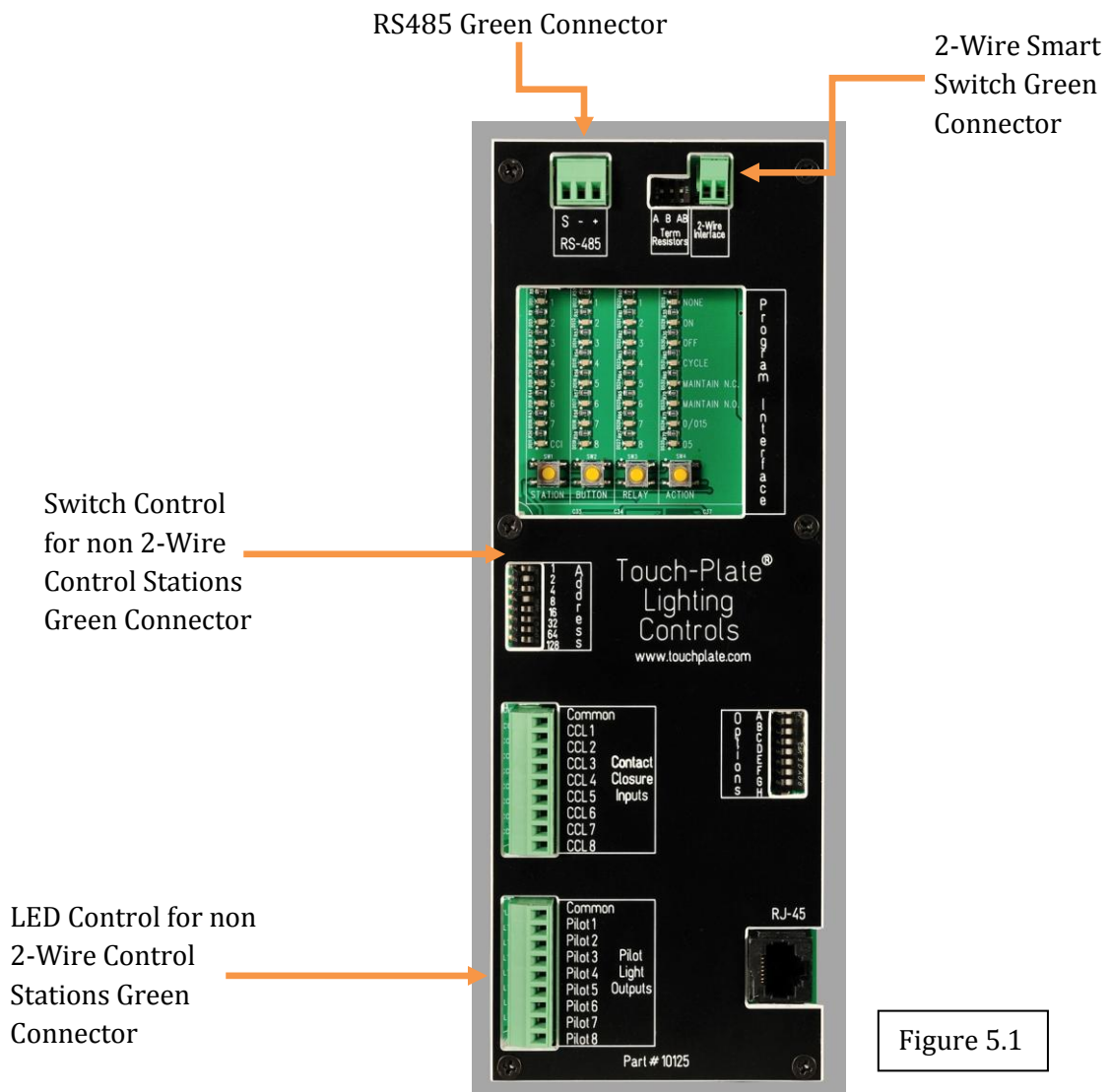


Figure 5.1

Introduction to the Relay Board (10071 / 10072)

Figure 6.1 shows a 10071 Relay Board. The 10071 Relay Board has electronically held relays that are rated at 20AMPS. There are 6 relays and a transformer per board. The transformer performs the same functions as the TVR-1 / TPS-0120, which supplies power to the relay and the low voltage circuitry. The 10071 Relay Board uses 20-AMP electrically held relays. The Relay Board will come from the factory with 'jumpers'. 'Jumpers' allow all six (6) relays to share one (1) hot feed. If more than one (1) hot feed is desired or needed, the jumper(s) can be removed so the new hot feed can be wired.

Figure 6.2 shows a 10072 Relay Board. The 10072 Relay Board has mechanically latching relays that are rated at 50AMPS. There are 6 relays and a transformer per board. The transformer performs the same functions as the TVR-1 / TPS-0120, which supplies power to the relay and the low voltage circuitry. The 10072 Relay Board uses 20-AMP electrically held relays. The Relay Board will come from the factory with 'jumpers'. 'Jumpers' allow all six (6) relays to share one (1) hot feed. If more than one (1) hot feed is desired or needed, the jumper(s) can be removed so the new hot feed can be wired.

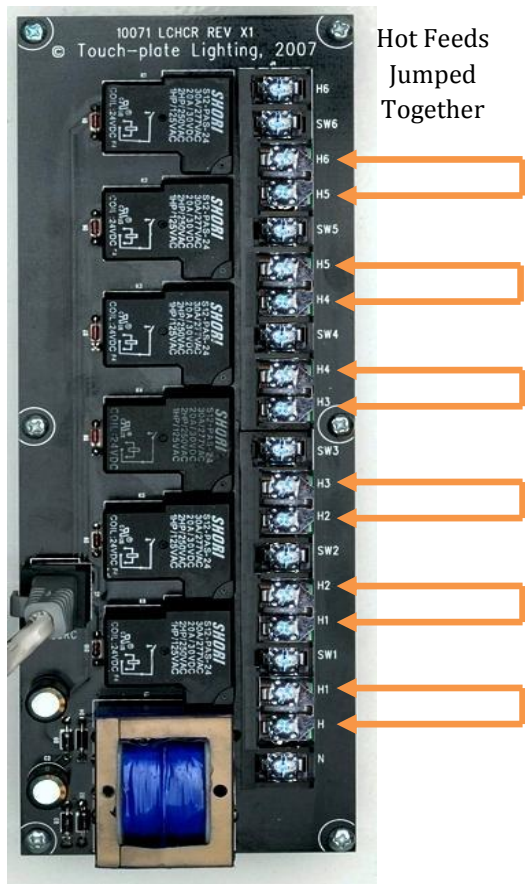


Figure 6.1

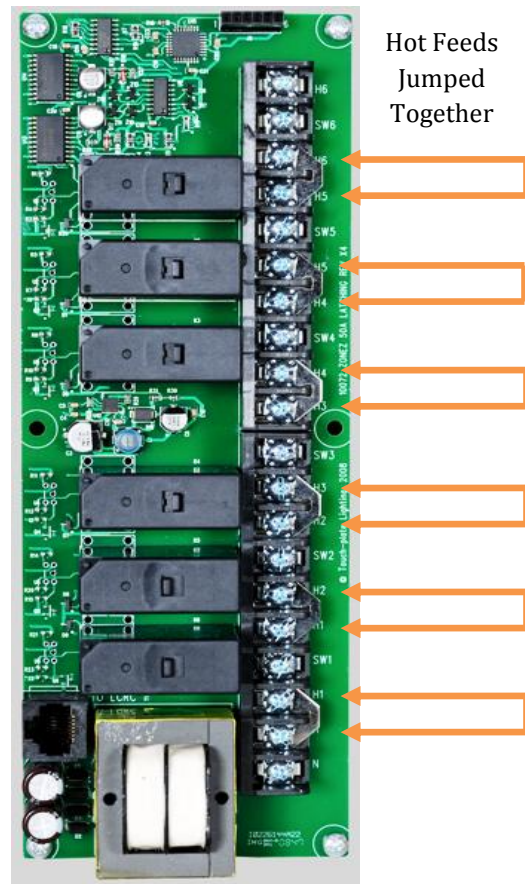


Figure 6.2

Wiring the Low Voltage Control Board (10125) – Non 2-Wire Switch Inputs

Locate the wires labeled Switch Common (SC) and Switches 1-8. The Low Voltage Relay Control Board uses a descending order for switch inputs (Green connector).

Unplug the Green relay connector and use the screwdriver to open the screw on each of the terminals. See figure 7.1 for visual description.

Remove the connector and notate where the SC goes on the connector (board says Comn – match this up to the connector). All switch commons can be put in the terminal associated with SC. A wire nut can be used to connect them altogether. Once there is one wire, it can be placed in the terminal corresponding to SC. See figure 7.2 for visual description.

Find the wire which was labeled switch 1 and screw it to the terminal labeled CCI1, which is underneath the SC terminal with the common wire(s). See figure 7.3 for visual description.

Follow the above pattern for all switches. When finished landing all the switch wires in the green connector, plug the connector back into the slot.

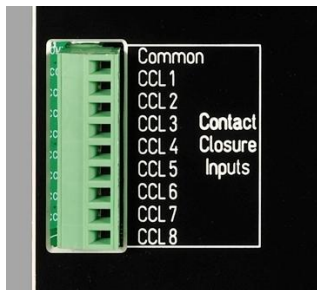


Figure 7.1



Figure 7.2

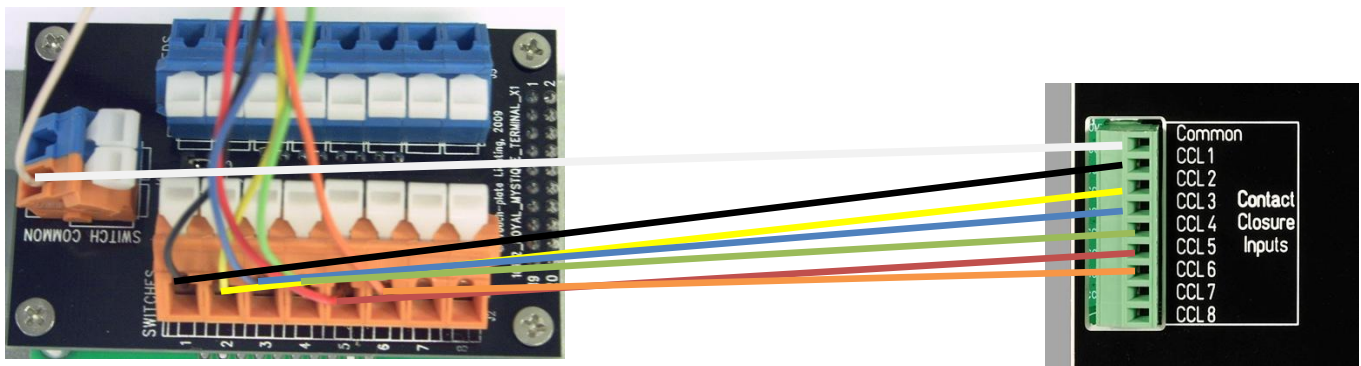


Figure 7.3

Wiring the Low Voltage Control Board (10125) – Non 2-Wire LED Inputs

Locate the wires labeled LED Common or it could be labeled Pilot Common (PC) and LED wires 1-6. The Low Voltage Relay Control Board uses a descending order for LED inputs (Green connector).

Unplug the Green LED connector and use the screwdriver to open the screw on each of the terminals. See figure 8.1 for visual description.

Remove the connector and notate where the PC goes on the connector (board says PC – match this up to the connector). All LED commons can be put in the terminal associated with PC. A wire nut can be used to connect them altogether. Once there is one wire, it can be placed in the terminal corresponding to PC. See figure 8.2 for visual description.

Find the wire which was labeled LED 1 and screw it to the terminal labeled PLT1, which is underneath the PC terminal with the common wire(s). See figure 8.3 for visual description.

Follow the above pattern for all LEDs. When finished landing all the LED wires in the green connector, plug the connector back into the slot.

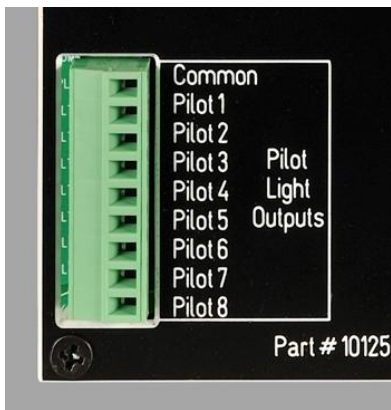


Figure 8.1

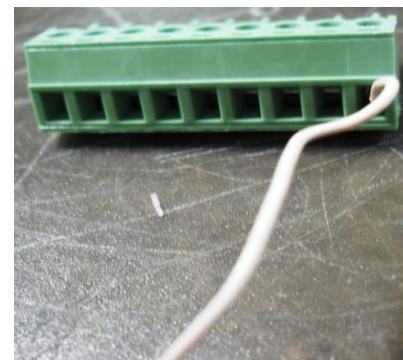


Figure 8.2



Figure 8.3

Wiring the Low Voltage Control Board (10125) – 2-Wire Inputs

When using 2-Wire Control Stations, the top connector is the one that is always used. Use of Belden 9740 or equivalent is suggested. The wire connections are not polarity sensitive, so you can plug either wire into the Green connector.

Locate the two wires that are going to be used from the Control Stations. Again it does not matter which side of the Green connector that the wires get brought in to. Daisy chaining or starred wiring is recommended for multiple control stations going back to one (1) Low Voltage Control Board.

Unplug the 2-Wire Smart Switch Green connector (top right) and use the screwdriver to open the screw on each of the terminals. See figure 9.1 for visual description.

All switch commons can be put in either terminal. A wire nut can be used to connect them altogether or a 2-Wire management board may be used (contact factory to purchase one of these if not currently provided). See figure 9.2 for visual description.

All switch wires can be put in the terminal the switch commons are not in. A wire nut can be used to connect them altogether or a 2-Wire management board may be used (contact factory to purchase one of these if not currently provided). See figure 9.2 for visual description

Once this step is finished, follow the instructions on the next page for programming the Low Voltage Control Board.

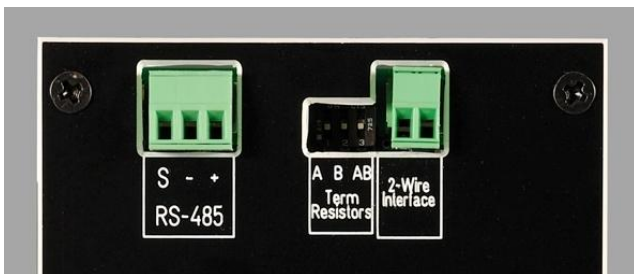


Figure 9.1

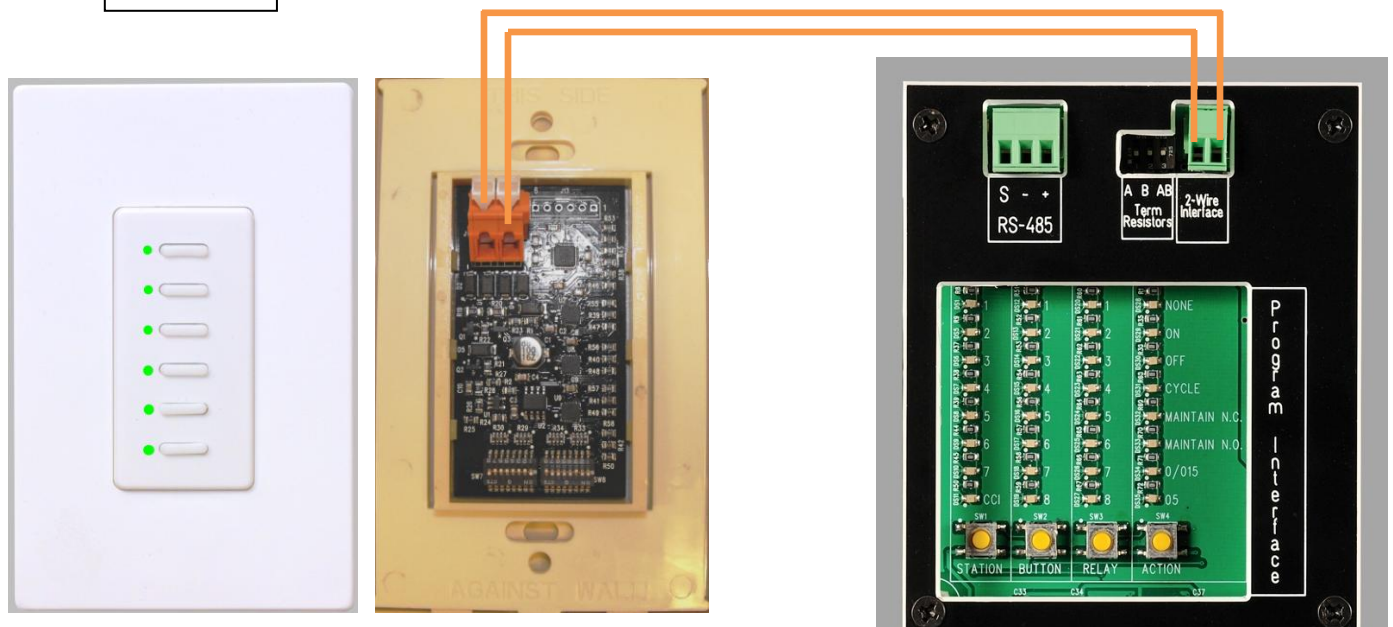


Figure 9.2

Programming the Low Voltage Control Board (10125) - Scenes

Make sure that the Relay Board has been wired and power has been brought to the system before this step can take place. The scene configuration keypad allows the setup a scene for each station button or contact closure input (CCI).

1. Push the Station button once and the LED's at the top of the control board will light up.
2. Select which Station you want to program by pressing the station button until the LED next to the station number you want to program is lit up.
3. Press the Button button to select the desired button. Buttons are numbered from top to bottom on each station, starting at 1.
4. Press the Relay button to get the desired relay to configure.
5. Press the Action button to select the desired Action for the relay.
6. If using either the Maintain N.C. or Maintain N.O. Actions in a group, beware of the following. If multiple inputs are controlling the same thing, Maintain options can make the other programmed Actions not work.

****Note the following:**

- a. The Scene will automatically save as you tap the keypad buttons
- b. The configuration keypad LEDs will turn off automatically after 20 seconds
- c. To clear all Scenes, press and hold the Station button for approx. 10 seconds. After the first 2 seconds, the row of LEDs will light up one by one. When the top row is reached, the scenes are cleared. You can release the button before it reaches the top and the scenes will remain.

See Figure 10.1 as an example of programming the Button Inputs.

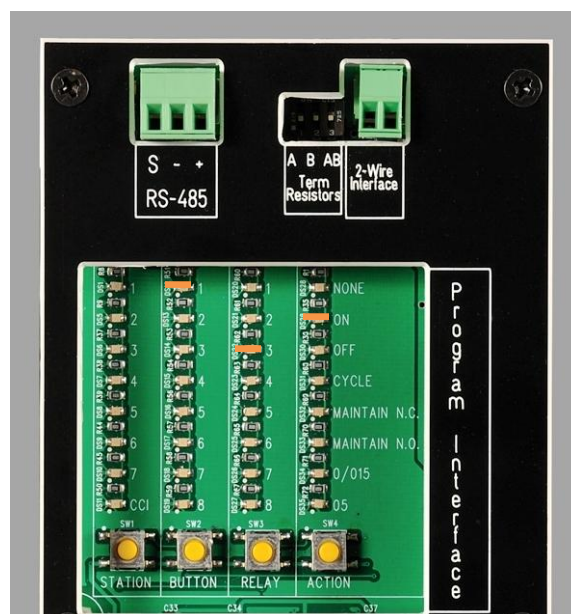


Figure 10.1

Explanation of Action Meanings

ACTION	MEANING
NONE	NO ACTION – RELAY WILL NOT DO ANYTHING
ON	THE RELAY WILL COME ON
OFF	THE RELAY WILL GO OFF
CYCLE	NORMAL FUNCTION FOR RELAY – TURNS OFF & ON
MAINTAIN N.O.	THE RELAY WILL BE NORMALLY OPEN – TYPICAL FOR A MOTION SENSOR
MAINTAIN N.C.	THE RELAY WILL BE NORMALLY CLOSED - TYPICAL FOR AN EMERGENCY SENSOR
AUTO OFF 30 MINS.	THE RELAY WILL TURN OFF AFTER 30 MINUTES
AUTO OFF 1 HOUR	THE RELAY WILL TURN OFF AFTER 1 HOUR

Wiring the Relay Board (10071 / 10072)

The Relay Board (either 10071 or 10072) connects to the low voltage relay control board via RJ45 Cable. The transformer is wired from the circuit breaker panel with a Hot and Neutral feed.

Each relay on the Relay Board has a designation of “H1”, “H2”, “H3”, “H4”, “H5”, or “H6”. “H” stands for “HOT” and this wire must come from the circuit breaker panel. The relays do not need to have neutral feeds. There are duplicates of each Hot feed.

The “SW” designations are the Switched Leg of the relay. These are the terminals for the wire that goes to the light fixture being controlled. This is to provide ‘Jumpers’, which allow the same breaker to feed all 6 relays on one (1) Relay Board. If the lighting load is too much, a new circuit can be added to separate the relays, by removing the ‘jumper’.

The Relay Board is numbered opposite of the Low Voltage Control Board. The numbers ascend on the Relay Board with Relay # 1 (SW1) as the lowest relay on the board. See figure 12.1 for visual description.

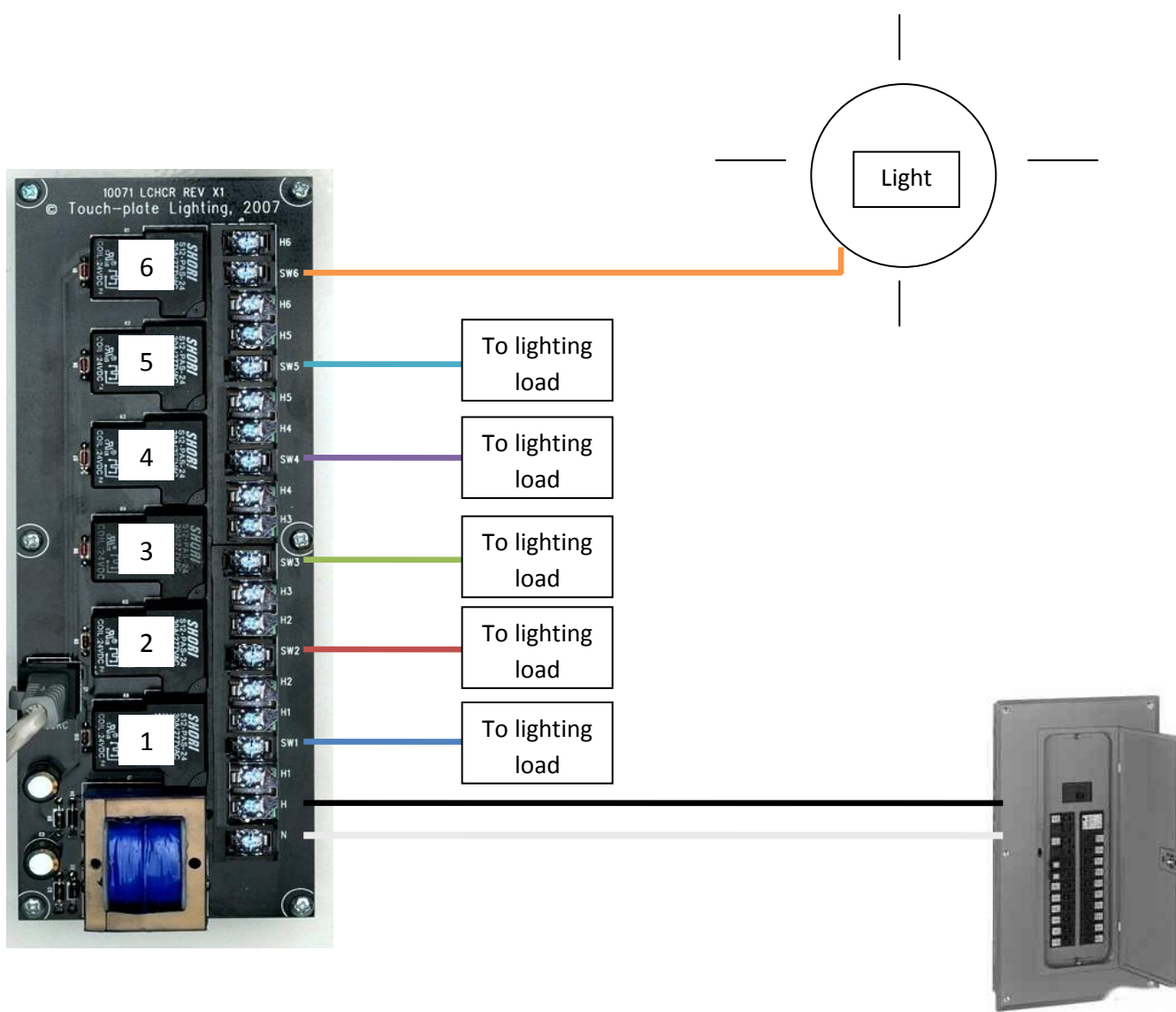


Figure 12.1

Frequently Asked Questions

1. Grouping – What is it?
 - a. Grouping allows for one button on a switch to control multiple relays.
 - i. Ex. In most bathrooms there are lights above the sink and above the shower. If it is desired that both lights should turn on at the same time with the push of one button, Grouping makes this possible.
2. What are all these “Other Functions”, “DMX Address”, and “Pilot Voltage”?
 - a. Other Functions are for those that have a DMX Network hooked up to a ZoneZ-2W.
 - b. DMX Address is a number in a line of specific addresses. This has to be done because everything has a unique address and has to be programmed to do so. In most cases a Time-Keeper will accompany the panels so it can recognize the DMX programming.
 - c. Pilot Voltage is set to 24V so it can send the correct voltage to the switches. This should never be changed as it is factory set for the switches that correspond to the ZoneZ-2W panel.
3. What does “Terminations” at the top of the board mean?
 - a. It is the DMX Line Terminations. This will only be important if DMX Networking connected to the ZoneZ-N panel. A = Pull-Up, B = Pull-Down, AB = Line to Line.
4. Why are there so many “HOTS” and what are “jumpers”?
 - a. There are many “HOTS” so power can be fed to all six relays without using wire nuts. We want to help make the installation be as neat and orderly as possible. The way that the power is fed to all six relays is by using “jumpers”. “Jumpers” are metal inserts that jump the previous “HOT” to the next “HOT”.
5. How can switch commons be tracked during a retrofit?
 - a. The first way is if the transverter is still present and connected, the Switch Common wire will have a positive 28 to 31VDC reading. The second way to track the common wires is to unscrew a switch from the wall and look at what color wire is used for the common. If it is not obvious from these methods, the final option is to use a ringer (tone generator and receiver) and tone it out.

Warranty

Touch-Plate® warrants this hardware product against defects in materials or workmanship, under normal use for a period of ONE (1) year from date of shipment. If a hardware defect is to arise and a valid claim is received within the Warranty Period, Touch-Plate® will repair or replace the product at no charge.

This warranty does not apply to:

- a. Damage to unit(s) caused by accident, acts of God, inappropriate installation, faulty installation, or any negligent use;
- b. Unit(s) which have been subject to being taken apart or otherwise modified;
- c. Unit not used in accordance with instructions;
- d. The finish on any portion of the product, such as surface and/or weathering, as this is considered normal wear and tear;
- e. Non-Touch-Plate hardware installed by the user;
- f. Damage caused by Non-Touch-Plate products;
- g. Damage caused by operating the product outside the permitted or intended uses described by Touch-Plate®;
- or
- h. Specific plans or Specific application requirements, unless the plans and specifications have been forwarded to Touch-Plate and Touch-Plate has approved and accepted the plans in writing.

EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN THIS WARRANTY, TOUCH-PLATE IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DIRECT, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM ANY BREACH OF WARRANTY OR CONDITION, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO, INSTALLATION OR REPLACEMENT LABOR COSTS.

Other Important Information

1. If your product is capable of storing data, you should make periodic backup copies of the information contained to protect the contents as a precaution.
2. Do not install hardware in environments that have a temperature range of 0-60°C, as this could shorten the life span of the hardware.