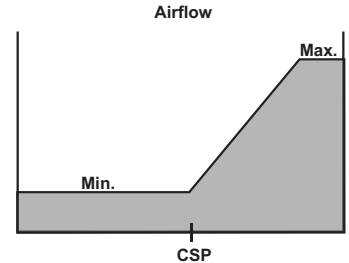


SINGLE DUCT

Cooling Only

With room temperature at setpoint, unit delivers minimum cfm. An increase in room temperature causes airflow to increase.

Airflow and temperature setpoints can be different for Occupied, Unoccupied, and Night Setback states.



Models: DESV, DECV, DQCV

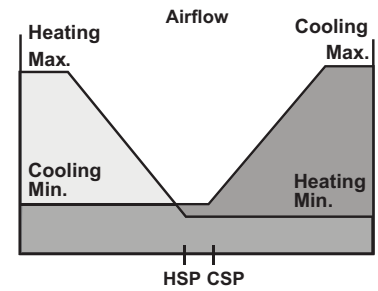
Heating/Cooling Autochangeover

With supply air temperature below a software adjustable setpoint, unit operates in cooling mode. An increase in room temperature over cooling causes airflow to increase.

In heating mode, a decrease in room temperature below heating setpoint causes airflow to increase.

If supply temperature increases above selected setpoint, unit operation changes to heating mode.

Airflow and temperature setpoints can be different for Occupied, Unoccupied, and Night Setback states.



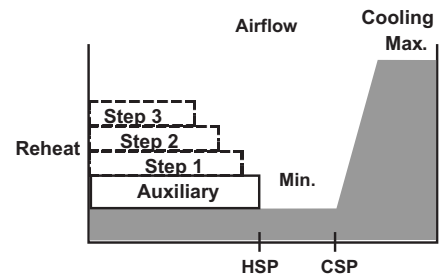
Model: DESV

Cooling with Electric Reheat

An increase in room temperature over cooling setpoint causes airflow to increase. Below cooling setpoint, airflow is at minimum or zero.

Airflow and temperature setpoints can be different for Occupied, Unoccupied, and Night Setback states.

A decrease in room temperature below heating setpoint causes airflow to increase to the second heating minimum, as stages of reheat are energized.



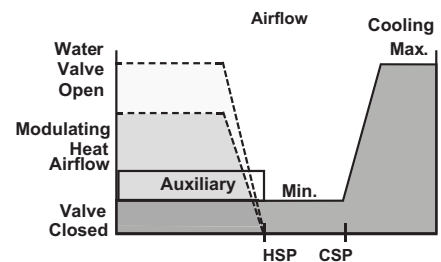
Model: DESV

Cooling with Proportional Hot Water Reheat

An increase in room temperature over cooling setpoint causes airflow to increase. Below cooling setpoint, airflow is at minimum or zero.

Airflow and temperature setpoints can be different for Occupied, Unoccupied, and Night Setback states.

A decrease in room temperature below heating setpoint causes airflow to increase to a fixed heating minimum, or modulate to match water valve action, as hot water valve modulates open.



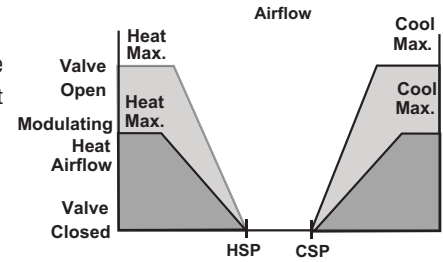
Model: DESV

DUAL DUCT

No Blending

An increase in room temperature over cooling setpoint causes airflow to increase. Below cooling setpoint, airflow is zero. A decrease in room temperature below heating setpoint causes heating airflow to increase.

Airflow and temperature setpoints can be different for Occupied, Unoccupied, and Night Setback states.



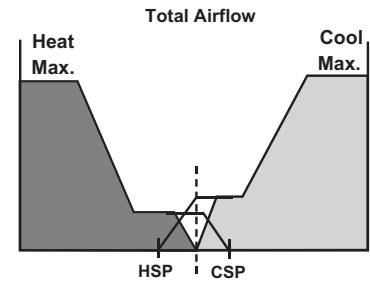
Models: DEDV, DMDV

VAV or CAV, Blending

An increase in room temperature over cooling setpoint causes cooling airflow to increase. Below cooling setpoint, airflow is at minimum. A decrease in room temperature below the midpoint of the deadband causes heating airflow to increase, as cooling decreases. In

the blending mode, a separate total minimum flow setpoint is maintained.

Airflow and temperature setpoints can be different for Occupied and Unoccupied states.



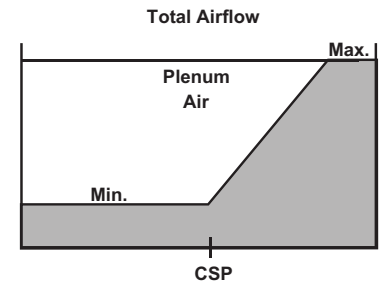
Models: DEDV, DMDV

FAN POWERED

Constant Fan VAV Terminal Cooling Only

Fan operates continuously in Occupied mode, providing constant volume to the space. An increase in room temperature causes cooling airflow to increase.

Airflow and temperature setpoints can be different for Occupied, Unoccupied, and Night Setback states for all Constant Fan VAV Terminal sequences.

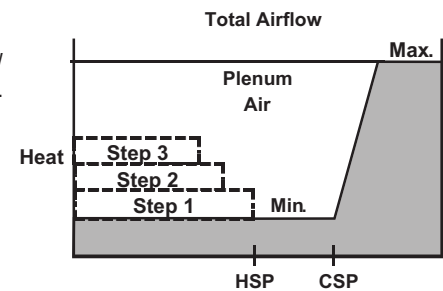


Models: DTFS, DTQS, DFLS

Constant Fan VAV Terminal with Electric Heat

Fan operates continuously in Occupied mode, providing constant volume to the space. An increase in room temperature triggers an increase in cooling airflow. Below cooling setpoint, cooling airflow is at minimum or zero.

On a decrease in room temperature below heating setpoint, stages of heat are energized.

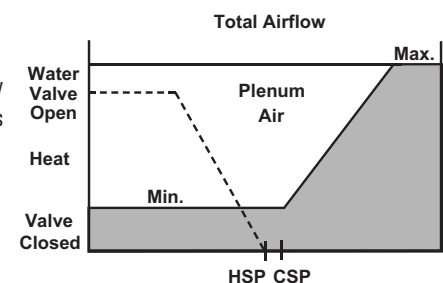


Models: DTFS, DTQS, DFLS

Constant Fan VAV Terminal with Proportional Water Heat

Fan operates continuously in Occupied mode, providing constant volume to the space. An increase in room temperature causes cooling airflow to increase. Below cooling setpoint, cooling airflow is at minimum or zero.

On a decrease in room temperature below heating setpoint hot water valve modulates open.



Models: DTFS, DTQS, DFLS



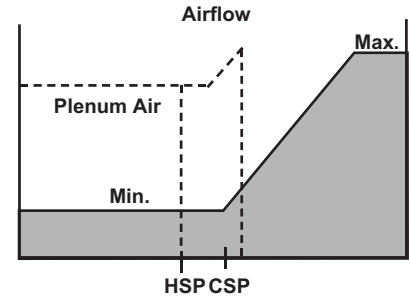
FAN POWERED

Variable Volume Fan VAV Terminal Cooling Only

At cooling setpoint, unit delivers minimum cooling cfm. An increase in room temperature causes cooling airflow to increase.

On a decrease in room temperature below heating setpoint or on a decrease in cooling cfm approaching cooling setpoint (software

selectable), unit fan is energized to provide plenum air to the space. Airflow and temperature setpoints can be different for Occupied, Unoccupied, and Night Setback states, for all variable volume fan VAV terminal sequences.



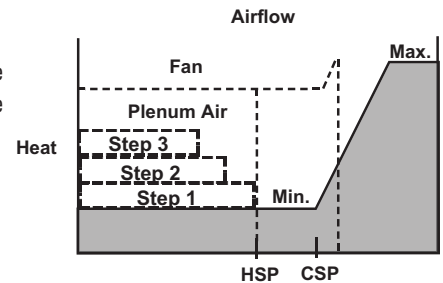
Models: DTQP, DFLP

Variable Volume Fan VAV Terminal with Electric Heat

At cooling setpoint, unit delivers minimum cooling cfm. An increase in room temperature causes cooling airflow to increase.

On a decrease in room temperature below heating setpoint or on a decrease in cooling cfm approaching cooling setpoint (software

selectable), unit fan is energized to provide plenum air to the space, and stages of heat are energized.



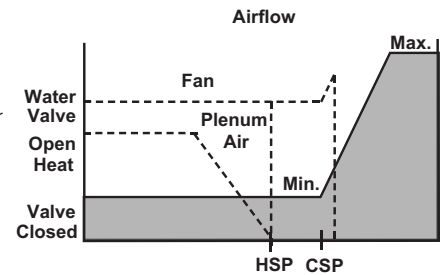
Models: DTQP, DFLP

Variable Volume Fan VAV Terminal with Proportional Water Heat

At cooling setpoint, unit delivers minimum cooling cfm. An increase in room temperature causes cooling airflow to increase.

On a decrease in room temperature below heating setpoint or on a decrease in cooling cfm approaching cooling setpoint

(software selectable), unit fan is energized to provide plenum air to the space, and hot water valve modulates open.



Models: DTQP, DFLP