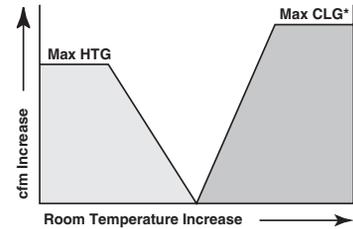### VAV, Zero Minimum - non-blending

In cooling mode, as temperature approaches setpoint, cold airflow modulates from maximum to zero flow. As room temperature drops below setpoint, hot airflow modulates from zero to maximum. Heating and cooling maximum flow rates can be different. A deadband may be utilized.

As this is a non-blending application, a mixer/attenuator section is not required.
For detailed information on specific control types, refer to the following pages in Section O:

Pneumatic: O20 / Digital: O6 / Model: EDV

VAV, Minimum Mix Equal to Maximum HTG - blending

In cooling mode, as temperature approaches setpoint, cold air modulates from maximum to a minimum mix flow rate. As temperature continues to drop, hot airflow modulates open as cold airflow closes, maintaining a minimum total flow rate. Lower heating flow rates require unequal inlet sizes to maintain control. A mixer/attenuator section is required.

Pneumatic: O20 / Digital: O6 / Model: EDV or MDV
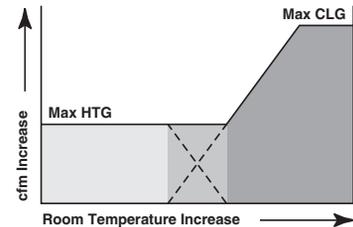
VAV, Minimum Mix, Unequal Maximum Flows - blending

Similar in cooling mode to the sequence above, when entering the heating mode a flow rate higher than the minimum mix is employed. Maximum flow rates may be close enough that equal inlet sizes may be used. A mixer/attenuator section is required.
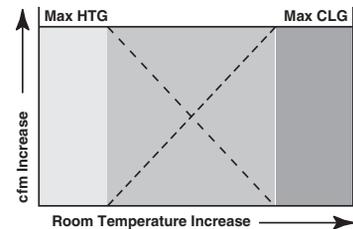
Pneumatic: O20 / Digital: O6 / Model: EDV or MDV
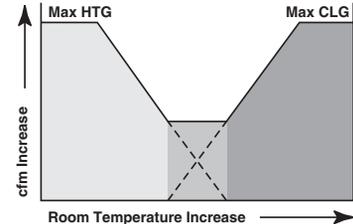
Constant Volume Discharge - blending

In this sequence cooling and heating maximum flow rates are the same and minimum mix flow rates are the same as maximums. The result is a constant airflow over the entire cooling and heating range. A mixer/attenuator section is required.

Pneumatic: O20 / Digital: O6 / Model: EDC or MDC

Optional Censor Location Configuration

For blending applications with integral mixer/attenuator. Multi-point velocity sensors are available in four different configurations to match any application and control requirement. Configurations 3B and 3C are to match hot or cold inlet control requirements.

Pneumatic: O20 / Digital: O6