

Stewart Hall Offices/Conference room HVAC System Operation

Thermostat components.



Room temperature

Occupancy Light

Set point
Adjustment

Information button scrolls
through outdoor air
temperature and room
temperature set points.
(Notice the cloud/sun icon)

For lounges CO2 levels are
also on the display.



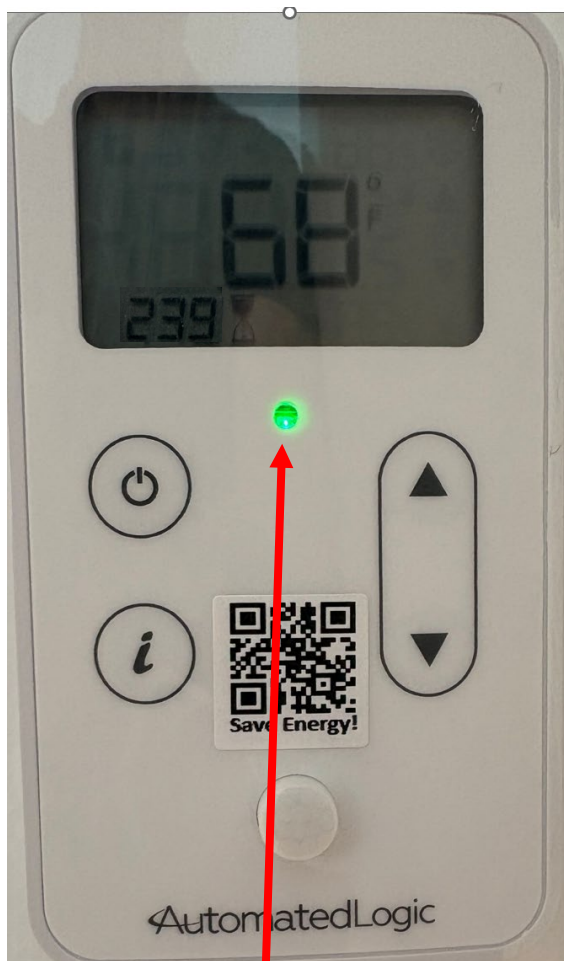
Occupancy
Button

Motion sensor for turning
on outdoor air ventilation

For offices, follow these steps to enable temperature control.



Press the occupancy button once to show the minutes the room will be occupied for temperature control.



The occupancy LED will then be lit.

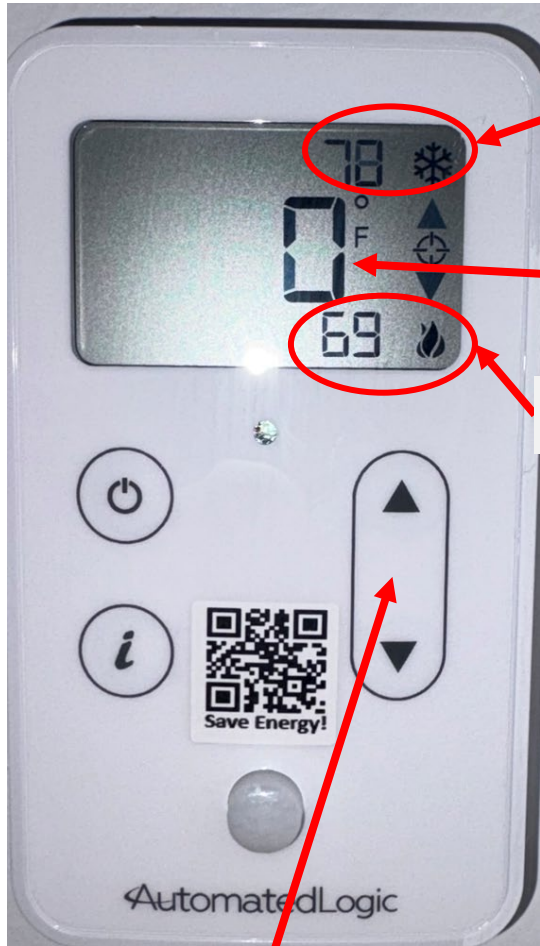


The time will continue to show as it counts down.



Pressing the button twice will cycle the timer to zero. Pressing once at any time, will reset to 240 minutes (4-hours).

For offices, follow these steps to adjust the temperature set point.



Cooling set point

Current offset

Heating set point

Pressing the up or down arrows will bring up the current set points.



For occupied times, cooling set point will be adjustable from a low of 75 to 81 degrees and heating set point will be adjustable from a low of 66 to 72 degrees .

You can adjust the offset up or down by 3 degrees.



For unoccupied times, cooling set point will be 88 degrees and heating set point will be 58 degrees.

For the conference room, follow these steps to enable temperature control.



For occupied times, cooling set point will be adjustable from a low of 75 to 81 degrees and heating set point will be adjustable from a low of 66 to 72 degrees .

For unoccupied times, cooling set point will be 88 degrees and heating set point will be 58 degrees.

You can adjust the offset up or down by 3 degrees by moving the slide.

Press the occupancy button once and the room will be occupied for temperature control. 4 hours with one push.

An in-depth explanation of how the system operates.

Building Equipment-

The building utilizes a geothermal heat pump system for both heating and cooling. Several ERV's (Energy Recovery Ventilator) bring 100% fresh air into the building while exhausting stale air. The air systems use MERV-13 filtration. Motion sensors are used as a means of energy savings to determine occupancy in spaces and user interaction is required to get cooling/heating to sleeping spaces.

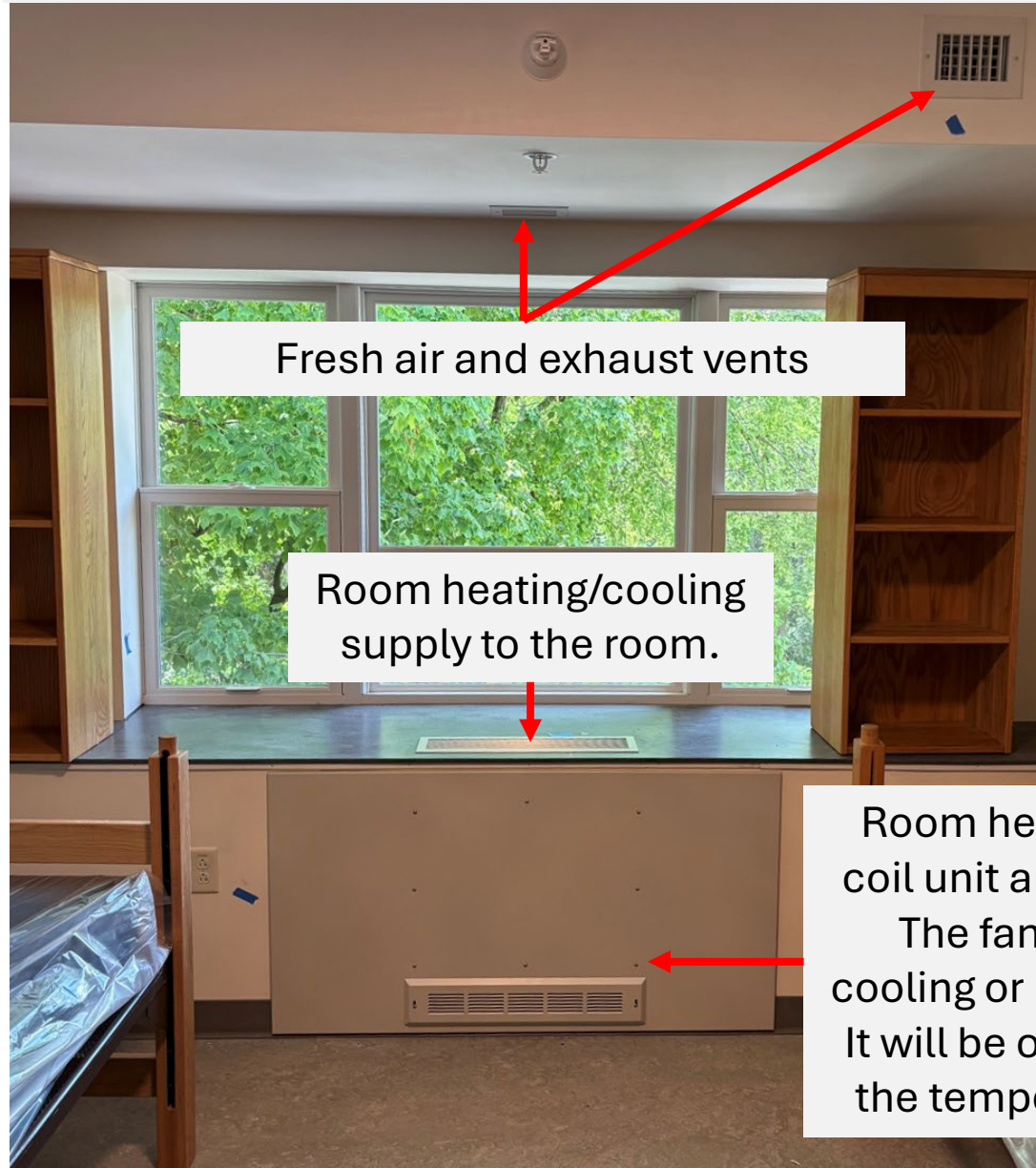
ERV Zones and control-

The ERVs are turned on by **ANY** one motion sensor that it is associated with. There are also control boxes at every level of the building that controls the airflow to each space from each ERV. Motion sensors will control these VAVs (variable air volume) boxes as well. Any movement within the building will have the airflow to the building running.

Office/conference room temperature control-

Upon entering a room, the occupant will need to push the occupancy button on the thermostat if greater temperature control is desired. The green LED will then be lit on the room thermostat. The space will remain in an occupied mode for 4 hours, then revert to an unoccupied mode. Once in occupancy mode, the system will adjust the room temperature set points from unoccupied set points (58 degrees for heating and 88 degrees for cooling), to the occupied set points to where they were last left by the occupant. Users can adjust their thermostat 3 degrees above or below the default occupied set points (69 for heating, 78 for cooling).

Please do not block or hang anything in front of any vents. It will greatly decrease your room's ability to keep the proper temperature in your room.



Fresh air and exhaust vents

Room heating/cooling supply to the room.

Room heating/cooling fan coil unit and return air inlet.
The fan will cycle on if cooling or heating is needed. It will be off if the room is at the temperature set point.

Fresh air and exhaust vents.
Depending on the room and configuration, these vents will be placed in various locations on the ceilings/walls. Be mindful of where they are and please don't cover them.

