

## TKP, TKFP, TKSP: Pneumatic duct-temperature controllers

### How energy efficiency is improved

Enables energy-efficient control of the duct temperature in pneumatic installations. The duct temperature can be set precisely with the setpoint adjuster.

### Areas of application

Continuous temperature measurement and control, e.g. in ducting in air-conditioning systems. Activation of volume flow controllers or unit valves.

### Features

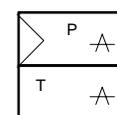
- Oil-filled external transducer for detecting the duct temperature
- Transducer can be distanced up to 1.5 m away
- P control characteristic
- Housing 72 x 72 mm in pure-white thermoplastic
- Setpoint adjuster with +/- scale and adjustable stops for setpoint limiting
- Complies with directive 97/23/EC Art. 3.3 on pressure equipment

### Technical description

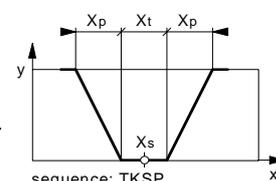
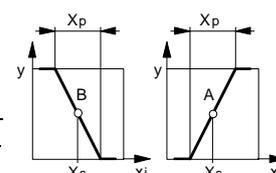
- Supply pressure 1.3 bar  $\pm$  0.1
- Time constant at 0.5 m/s air velocity approx. 2.5 min.
- Output pressure 0.2 - 1.0 bar
- P range  $X_p$  approx. 2 K
- Linearity 2%



T06032



Y02128

sequence: TKSP  
B02129a

Type	Control function <sup>1)</sup>	Control action	Air capacity l <sub>n</sub> /h	Setpoint range °C	Weight kg
TKP 80A F117	fixed-value	A	33	17...27	0,17
TKP 80B F117	fixed-value	B	33	17...27	0,17
TKP 81A F117	fixed-value	A	200	17...27	0,17
TKP 81B F117	fixed-value	B	200	17...27	0,17
TKFP 81A F117	fixed/schedule	A	200	17...27	0,17
TKFP 81B F117	fixed/schedule	B	200	17...27	0,17
TKSP 80 F117	sequence	A and B	2 × 33	17...27	0,17

	TKP 80	TKP 81, TKFP 81	TKSP
Air consumption l <sub>n</sub> /h	33	20	66
Air exhaust capacity l <sub>n</sub> /h <sup>2)</sup>	50	34	50
External restrictor required	1 pc	—	2 pcs
Dead zone X <sub>t</sub> (sequence)	—	—	2 K
Connection diagram	A02048	A02049	A02051
Fitting instructions	MV 23177	MV 23187/23188	MV 23201

Supply pressure <sup>4)</sup>	1,3 bar $\pm$ 0,1	Permissible amb. temp	0...55 °C
Output pressure	0,2...1,0 bar	Dimension drawing	M297351
P-band X <sub>p</sub>	approx. 2 K	Connection diagram and MV	see table
Linearity	2%		
Time constants (0.5 m/s)	approx. 2,5 min		

### Accessories

- 0296724 000\*** Sensor holder for wall mounting
- 0303212 000\*** Sensor holder for duct mounting
- 0297302 000\*** Fixing bracket for the controller
- 0228234 001\*** Setpoint adjustment knob in pure white, with raised bridge
- 0297354 000\*** Short screw-in nipple R <sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub> for soft plastic tubing of 4 mm internal diameter
- 0297416 001** Housing cover in pure white, screw-type, without setpoint adjuster <sup>3)</sup>
- 0297418 032** Housing cover in pure white, screw-type, with setpoint adjuster, scale 17...27 °C <sup>3)</sup>
- 0297419 001** Housing cover in pure white, of light metal, screw-type, without setpoint adjuster, without airing louvres <sup>3)</sup>
- 0297760 001** Temperature other than 22 °C for middle of scale (span  $\pm$  5 K)
- 0297760 002** Setpoint shift other than  $\pm$  6 K or 1 K per 0,1 bar (for TKFP 81)

<sup>\*)</sup> Dimension drawing or wiring diagram are available under the same number

- <sup>1)</sup> 'Fixed/schedule' requires an external command signal of 0...1,2 bar (e.g. RXP 81). Setpoint shift  $\pm$  6 K. Setpoint increase: 0,6...1,2 bar = 0...+6 K. Setpoint decrease: 0,6...0 bar = 0...-6 K
- <sup>2)</sup> Due to the blow-off noise produced, this value should not be exceeded
- <sup>3)</sup> For orders with controller, the housing will be replaced in the factory
- <sup>4)</sup> See Section 60 on regulations concerning the quality of supply air, especially at low ambient temperatures

**Operation**Fixed-value' basic function: TKP 80 & TKP 81

The bimetal sensor, which works on the bleed-off force-balance principle, converts the temperature within its P-band into a pneumatic standard signal of 0,2 to 1,0 bar.

Direction of operation A: the output pressure increases as the temperature rises.

Direction of operation B: the output pressure decreases as the temperature rises.

When the temperature is rising, the oil-filled sensor bends and, via the force-balance lever, exerts a force on the nozzle-ball system. An output pressure – proportional to the force of the lever – builds up between the external pre-valve and the nozzle-ball system. On the model with direction of operation B, the nozzle-ball system is on the other side of the lever.

Instead of the external pre-valve, the models with type number 81 have an integrated pre-amplifier for systems with long lines or for drives with short running times; these require a connection for supply pressure.

Fixed-value + schedule' extra function: TKFP 81

On this model is a membrane cell below the force-balance lever. When this is pressurised by an external command signal, the setpoint  $X_s$  can be shifted. When the command signal is 0,6 bar, then control is performed exactly to the pre-set setpoint. The setpoint elevation works on a command signal of 0,6 to 1,2 bar = 0 to +6 K; while the setpoint setback works between 0,6 and 0 bar = 0 to –6 K. Models with this setpoint shift have an 'F' in the model code and require a connection for command pressure.

Sequence' extra function: TKSP 80 & TKSP 81

This model has a nozzle-ball system on both sides of the force-balance lever. It requires two external pre-valves and has two outputs: one each for both directions of operation (A and B). This provides a sequence curve with the setpoint in the middle of the neutral zone  $X_t$ . Models with the sequence function have an additional 'S' in the model code.

**Key**

S	= slope, setpoint shift	$T_R$	= room temperature
FF	= shift starting point, setpoint of the scheduling relay	$X_p$	= P-band
$X_s$	= setpoint	$X_t$	= dead zone
$T_A$	= outside temperature	$p_A$	= output pressure
		$p_W$	= command pressure

### Engineering notes

In order to prevent excess noise, the air recovery should be kept to 50 l<sub>r</sub>/h for the TK . P 80 and 34 l<sub>r</sub>/h for the TK . P 81. This means that the maximum number of RLP units that can be connected to each controller is as follows:-

TK . P 80: either three RLP 10 or 20, or three RLP 100 or 200;

TK . P 81: either two RLP 10 or 20, or two RLP 100 or 200.

On installations with a re-heater that have been equipped with a sequence relay or sequence-reversing relay (air supplied by the RLP), the air emitted at terminal 6 of the RLP is bled off by the sequence relay or sequence-reversing relay so that no such noise is caused by the TK . P unit itself.

The maximum air recovery of a sequence relay or sequence-reversing relay is 50 l<sub>r</sub>/h. For this reason, no more than three RLP units may be connected to such a relay. If more are connected (to either a sequence relay or sequence-reversing relay or a TK . P unit), an interface relay XRP 101 must be used.

### Additional details on accessories

**0297760 001** Setting limits: middle of scale 15 - 40 °C; end of scale 10 - 45 °C.

Only whole °C values can be used for the special settings.

**0297760 002** The command pressure can be set between 0 and 1,2 bar. The variable setpoint shift is either 0,5 °C or 0,75 °C per 0,1 bar.

### Additional details on models

Housing cover of plastic or metal (see Accessories). Internal setpoint adjustment with end stops and '+' -' scale.

Base plate for snap-on or screw-on housing cover with two Allen-type grub screws (1,5 mm).

Types TKP 81 and TKFP 81 have quantity amplification.

Types TKFP 81 have a connection piece with a membrane for the setpoint shift. Measurement connection for tube of Ø 1,8 × 3,5 mm.

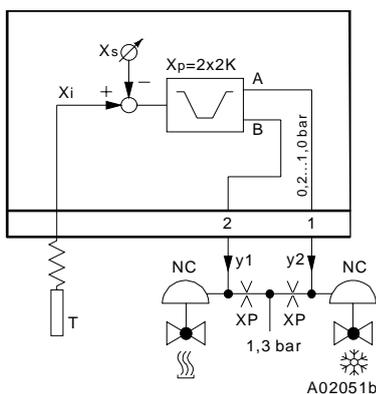
### Connection diagrams

### Dimension drawing

TKP 80

TKP 81, TKFP 81

TKSP 80



For heating and cooling: use NC valves (normally closed) (e.g. VK18P or BK18P)

## **Accessories**

### **Examples of use**

- Addition of a command variable (outside temperature) to several TKFP 81 duct-temperature controllers