

# TempTron 616



27/12/2025

Version L404

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## Important Notice

1. This manual may contain inadvertent errors or omissions. The publisher assumes no responsibility for any technical inaccuracies, typographical errors, or the consequences arising from them.
2. The control unit is provided with default settings intended as general guidelines only. These settings should not be considered final or universally applicable. The publisher accepts no liability for any outcomes resulting from the use of these default settings.

## Operation

**Power On:** When the unit is turned on, the program version number will appear on the display.

**Average Temperature:** After 20 seconds, the left display will show the average temperature.

### To View Individual Sensors:

- To display temperature from Sensor 1, press the number **1** on the keypad.
- To display temperature from Sensor 2, press the number **2** on the keypad.
- To display temperature from Sensor 3, press the number **3** on the keypad.
- To display temperature from Sensor 4, press the number **4** on the keypad.
- To display temperature from Sensor 5, press the number **5** on the keypad.
- To display temperature from Sensor 6, press the number **6** on the keypad.

### To View Humidity (optional):

If a humidity sensor is connected, press the number **7** on the keypad to display the current humidity reading.

### Viewing and Adjusting Settings on the Temptron 616

You can easily view and adjust all settings using the Temptron-607 display panel. Here's how the display works:

- **Right Display:** Shows the function number.
- **Left Display:** Shows the set point (the value) for each function.

Each setting is assigned a function number, which you can find in the menu on the front panel. You can access a function in two ways:

#### Method 1: Using the DATA Button

- Press the **DATA** button to scroll through the function numbers (right display).
- The corresponding value for each function will appear on the left display.

#### Method 2: Direct Function Access

- Press the **0** button. Two lines will appear on the function display, and "FUNC" will appear on the data display.
- Enter the desired function number using the keypad.

### Examples:

- To view function 8:
  1. Press the **0** button.
  2. Press **0**, then **8**.
  3. The right display will show “08” and the left display will show the value for function 8.
- For function numbers above 10 (e.g., function 12):
  1. Press the **0** button.
  2. Press **1** and **2**.
  3. The right display will show “12” and the left display will show the value for function 12.
- You can continue to the next function by pressing the **DATA** button.

### **Programming (Changing a Set Point)**

You can change any set point as follows:

1. Access the desired function using one of the methods above.
2. Press the **PROG** button. The function number will start flashing.
3. Use the keypad to enter the new value. The updated value will appear on the left display.
4. Check that the value is correct. If so, press **Enter**. The function number will stop flashing, confirming that your new setting has been saved.

## Functions

### 01. Time (not shown on front panel menu)

This is a reading of the current time setting. It is possible here to adjust the time reading.

### 02. Required Temperature

The required temperature is the required temperature in the house. All set points (except the cool temperature set point) are set as a differential above or below the required room temperature. The required temperature will be reduced daily according to the (see functions 59-68 on page 14).

*Required Temperature default: 25.0°*

### Heating system

The heating groups will operate if the average temperature is less than the Required temperature less each heat group differential temperature setting.

Set the heat group temperature sensor in 79. Flap 1 Position%

A display of the current position of the inlet in percent.

Hidden functions. 86-88 on page 17.

### 03 Heat 1

Heat 1 set point is the temperature differential **below** the Required temperature that the heating system will turn on.

Example: Heat set point = 1.0

If the room temperature should drop 1.0° below the Required temperature, the heating system will start to run.

*Heat 1 default: 1.0°*

## Fan Set points

### Theory of operation for ventilation program

Your ventilation program has several stages:

- Stage one is called minimum ventilation. Minimum ventilation is used to supply the minimum amount of air needed per kilo per hour. Fan group 1 is used for minimum ventilation.
- Cross Tunnel ventilation. Fans are operating non stop.

Between cycles the inlet will be closed. Minimum ventilation generally does not reduce the temperature in the house.

If the house temperature rises to the set point of one of the minimum ventilation fan 1, the cycle mode will stop and the fan group will run nonstop.

#### **04. Fan 1**

Fan 1 set point is the temperature differential above the required temperature at which time fan 1 will leave cycle mode and run nonstop.

Each time fan group 1 comes into operation the inlet / tunnel flap will open to the set opening (in percentage) as setup in function 11. Flap Position 1 % on page 8. The fan group will start to run after approximately 5 seconds. This waiting time is needed to prevent a buildup of high negative pressure in the house.

*Fan 1 default: 10*

#### **05. Fan 2**

Fan 2 set point is the temperature differential above the requested room temperature that fan 2 will turn on. When fan group 2 comes into operation the inlet / tunnel flap will open to its preset opening as set in function 12. Flap Position 2 % on page 8.

*Fan 2 default: 20*

#### **16. Fan 3**

Fan 3 set point is the temperature differential above the requested room temperature that fan group 3 will turn on. When fan group 3 comes into operation the inlet / tunnel flap will open to its preset opening as set in function 13. Flap Position 3 % on page 8.

*Fan 3 default: 30*

#### **07. Fan 4**

Fan 4 set point is the temperature differential above the requested room temperature that fan group 4 will turn on. When fan group 4 comes into operation the inlet / tunnel flap will open to its preset opening as set in function 14. Flap Position 4 % on page 8.

*Fan 4 default: 40*

#### **08. Fan 5**

Fan 5 set point is the temperature differential above the requested room temperature that fan group 4 will turn on. When fan group 5 comes into operation the inlet / tunnel flap will open to its preset opening as set in function 15. Flap Position 5 % on page 8.

*Fan 5 default: 50*

#### **09 Fan 6**

Fan 6 set point is the temperature differential above the requested room temperature that fan group 6 will turn on. When fan group 6 comes into operation the inlet / tunnel flap will open to its preset opening as set in function 16 Flap Position 6 % 8.

*Fan 6 default: 60*

#### **10. Fan 7**

Fan 7 set point is the temperature differential above the requested room temperature that fan group 7 will turn on. When fan group 7 comes into operation the inlet / tunnel flap will open to its preset opening as set in function 17. Flap Position 7 % on page 9.

*Fan 7 default: 70*

## **Inlet / Tunnel Position**

Each time a fan group comes into operation the inlet / tunnel flap will open to the set percentage for each group. If more than one group is set to come into operation the higher group number will determine the inlet / tunnel flap opening.

Be sure to increase the inlet / tunnel flap opening percentage as more fan groups are added.

### **11. Flap Position 1 %**

Enter here the percentage that the inlet / tunnel flap will open each time the corresponding fan group comes into operation.

Example; Fan group 1 = Position 1= 10%

*Flap 1 Position % default: 11*

### **12. Flap Position 2 %**

Enter here the percentage that the inlet / tunnel flap will open each time the corresponding fan group comes into operation.

Fan group 2 = Position 2

*Flap 2 Position % default: 22*

### **13. Flap Position 3 %**

Enter here the percentage that the inlet / tunnel flap will open each time the corresponding fan group comes into operation.

Fan group 3 = Position 3

*Flap 3 Position % default: 33*

### **14. Flap Position 4 %**

Enter here the percentage that the inlet / tunnel flap will open each time the corresponding fan group comes into operation.

Fan group 4 = Position 4

*Flap 4 Position % default: 44*

### **15. Flap Position 5 %**

Enter here the percentage that the inlet / tunnel flap will open each time the corresponding fan group comes into operation.

Fan group 5 = Position 5

*Flap 5 Position % default: 55*

### **16 Flap Position 6 %**

Enter here the percentage that the inlet / tunnel flap will open each time the corresponding fan group comes into operation.

Fan group 6 = Position 6

*Flap 6 Position % default: 66*

### 17. Flap Position 7 %

Enter here the percentage that the inlet / tunnel flap will open each time the corresponding fan group comes into operation.

Fan group 7 = Position 7

*Flap 7 Position % default: 77*

## Fan System - Minimum ventilation Setup

### 18. Fan Min Duty

Enter the minimum percent of running time out of the "Fan Cycle time" (06) that the minimum ventilation fans will run. This is set between 0 to 100.

If the fan minimum duty is larger than the "Fan Duty Cycle" calculation, then the fans will run according to the minimum duty.

### 19 Fan Cycle Time

Cycle Time is the total time cycle (minutes & seconds) for the minimum ventilation.

Example: If the total cycle time is to be 10 minutes, enter here 1000.

### 20. Minimum Air Per Hr

Enter the total volume of air (in cubic metres per hour) that the minimum ventilation fan groups can supply. Divide this total by 1,000. For example, if Fan Group 1 can supply 20,000 cubic metres of air per hour, enter the value as 20.

### 21. Minimum Air Per Kg Low

Enter here the cubic meter per hour to be used to calculate the minimum ventilation. This is the amount of air required for minimum ventilation per kilo.

### 22. Number of Birds

Enter here the total number of birds in the house. This number is used to help calculate the amount of cubic air needed per kilo in minimum ventilation.

Example: 20,000 birds will appear as 20.00

*Number of Birds default: 1800*

### 23. Current Weight

Displays the current weight on the bird scale plate

66. Day 1 Weight will be used. From day 2 this weight can be manually adjusted.

*Current Weight default: 0045*

This is the current weight of one bird as calculated in the automatic weight increase table. This weight can be changed if needed.

### 24. Fan Duty Cycle

This is the current calculated amount of cubic air per kilogram needed for minimum ventilation according to outside temperature.

## 25. Fan Cycle Timer

This is a display in seconds of the minimum ventilation timer.  
The timer shows the time left of the Fan Cycle Time.

## 26. Inlet / Tunnel

Enter here the last fan group that will work with the Inlet. The next group will close the inlet and open the tunnel flap.

Example:

Function 26 = 3

Fan groups 1,2 and 3 will work with the inlet. When fan group 4 comes into operation, the inlet will close and the tunnel flap will open.

## Cooling System

The cooling system will operate in a cycle mode once the average house temperature reaches the set temperature offset set in function 27, Cool Temperature (see below). The cycle will use the On and Off times as set in functions 35 and 36 (on page 6). If the house humidity level rises above the level set in function 30.Cool Humidity Set Point below, the cooling system will not operate.

## 27. Cool Temp

Enter here the offset in degrees set above the required house temperature.  
Once the system starts it will run in a cycle mode as set in functions 28. Cool On Time mm:ss and function 29. Cool Off Time mm:ss below.

## 28. Cool On Time mm:ss

This is the On time for the cooling system, set in minutes and seconds.  
*Cool On Time default: 01:00*

## 29. Cool Off Time mm:ss

This is the cycle Off time, set in minutes and seconds.  
*Cool Off Time default: 05:00*

## 30.Cool Humidity Set Point

Enter here the allowed maximum level humidity in percentage. If the humidity in the house reaches this level, the cooling system will turn off.  
*Cool Humidify Set Point default: 90*

\*Enter here 100 if no humidity sensor is being used.

## 31.Cool Timer Display

A display of the timer for the cooling system. This is a countdown timer showing the cooling cycle.

## Alarm

### 32. Alarm Low set

This is used to define the temperature setting used for the low temperature alarm which will activate the alarm relay.

Enter here a temperature differential below the required temperature.

Example: Required temperature 25.0

Alarm Low: 5.0

If the house temperature drops to 20.0°, the alarm relay will be activated.

*Alarm Low default: 10.0°*

### 33. Alarm High set

This is used to define the temperature setting used for the high temperature alarm which will activate the alarm relay.

Enter here a temperature differential above the required temperature .

Example: Required temperature 25.0

Alarm High: 5.0

If the house temperature rises to 30.0 then the alarm relay will be activated.

*Alarm High default: 10.0°*

### 34. Alarm Type

Shown here is the current alarm displayed as a number. Each number represents a different alarm (see alarm list below). If there more than one alarm is active, all alarm numbers will be displayed.

The unit has 6 alarms:

1. **Cold** – current average house temperature is too low.
  - Causes: Check fan, heater and low alarm settings.
2. **Hot** – current average house temperature is to high.
  - Causes: Check fan, heater and high alarm settings.
3. **Memory**- represents a problem with the unit's memory.
  - One or more of the function settings has changed. Check all function settings.
4. **All Sensors**- all temperature sensors are faulty.
  - Check wiring. The controller needs at least one temperature sensor to operate properly.
5. **One Sensor**- one sensor is faulty.
  - Check wiring and sensor.
6. **Inlet**- the unit has detected a problem with the inlet motor feedback.
  - Check relay feedback in main electrical cabinet. Check inlet motor.

### 35. Alarm Disable

It is possible to disable the One sensor alarm (#5) and the Flap alarms (#6).

To disable an alarm, enter the corresponding number.

Example: To disable alarm number 5 (bad sensor) enter the value 5.

**Note:** If an alarm is disabled then the alarm relay will not be activated if the disabled alarm function occurs.

## Light program

It is possible to program up to 8 on off programs for the light system over a 24-hour period. If you are using the 0-10V output, you can create a sunrise, sunset effect each time the lights go on and off.

Enter here the number of the program (from 1-9) that is to be programmed. Always start with the number 1 program.

Enter 1 and then continue to program the on and off times in functions 37-43.

Be sure to clear all unused indexes by entering zero (0) as the values in the used indexes.

### 36. Index

There are 9 On Off programs. Enter here the program you would like to setup. Each program has separate On and Off times (see functions 37 and 41 below).

### 37 Light Start

Enter here the start time for the chosen program.

### 38. Light Stop

Enter here the light stop time for the chosen program.

### 39. Trolley Start

Enter here the Trolley start time for the chosen program.

### 40. Trolley Run

Enter here the Trolley run time for the chosen program.  
Indicating the duration of the trolley.

### 41. Trolley Timer

Enter here the Trolley timer for the chosen program.  
Indicating the run time of the trolley

### 42. Light Max

Enter in this function the maximum light intensity, in percentage from 0 to 100 that is desired for the house.

### 43. Light Delay Time

Enter here in minutes and seconds the amount of time it takes the lights to go from 0 to the set maximum intensity when the lights are turned on and back down to 0 intensity when lights are turned off.

*Light Delay Time default: 05:00*

Example:

**Index** (function 42) = 1

**Light On Time** (function 43) = 06.00

**Light Off Time** (function 44) = 20.00

**Max Light** (function 45) = 75

**Light Delay** (function 46) = 00.50

Using the above example, lights will turn on at 06:00. Over the next 50 seconds the lights will increase in intensity. At the end of the 50 second time frame the lights will have reached an intensity of 75 %.

At 20:00, over a 50 second period the lights will decrease in intensity. At the end of the 50 second time frame the lights will turn off.

## **Daily (24-hour) data**

The 616 records certain information on a 24-hour basis. This data will be updated daily at Reset Time (function 77 **on page 16**).

### **44. Minimum Temperature**

Minimum temperature recorded over the last 24 hours.

### **45. Minimum Temperature Time**

Time that the minimum temperature occurred in the house.

### **46. Maximum Temperature**

Maximum temperature recorded over the last 24 hours.

### **47. Maximum Temperature Time**

Time that the maximum temperature occurred in the house.

### **48. Minimum Humidity**

Minimum humidity recorded over the last 24 hours.

### **49. Minimum Humidity Time**

Time that the minimum humidity occurred in the house.

### **50. Maximum Humidity**

Maximum humidity recorded over the last 24 hours.

### **51. Maximum Humidity Time**

Time that the maximum humidity occurred in the house.

### **52. Water Consumption**

Daily water consumption. A water meter must be connected to the controller.

For setup see function [89 Water Multiply](#) on page 17.

### **53. Feed Consumption**

Daily feed consumption displayed in kilograms.

#### 54. Feed Multiply

If feed measure is being done by digital input by time, enter here the total amount of feed in kilograms that is duped from the feed auger over one minute.

If feed measure is being done by pulses, enter here the amount of feed given each pulse.

*Feed Multiply default: 15kg*

#### Example:

Over one minute, 25 kilograms comes out of the feed auger.

If the feed auger runs for 10 minutes, the controller will assume that 250 kilogram of feed was consumed. Since different types of feed will cause a change in the amount of feed, this is only an approximant calculation of consumed feed.

#### 55. Average 24-Hour Temperature

Displays the average temperature over the last 24 hours. This is updated at **Reset Time**.

### Table Temperature Reduction

It is possible to set an automatic temperature reduction table for the Required house temperature.

#### 56. Day 1 Temp

Day 1 temperature is the required temperature for the first grow day. It is the temperature that will appear as required temperature (function 02) when 1 is entered in function 76. Grow Day on page 16.

The required temperature will be reduced per the following table.

**When Grow Day (function 79) is equal to 1 it is not possible to change the Required Temperature (function 02).**

#### 57-65. Temperature Graph 1

It is possible to set up to 9 reduction steps. Length of each step can be up to 9 days. Each step can be reduced up to 9.9°C.

Example:

To reduce the required house temperature 2° over the first 7 days do as follows;

**Day 1 Temperature** = 31°C (function 59).

**Grow Day** = 1 (function 79)

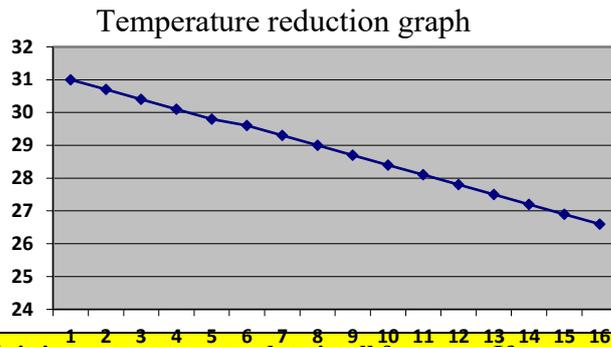
**Step 1** - 7 days, reduction of 2.0°C. (function 60)

To Enter temperature reduction of 2° over 7 days, enter function 60, press on the program key, press on the 7 key, than on the 2 key, than on the 0 key. Press on the ENTER key to store.

On the display will appear: 7 2.0 G1

To continue to program the next step, press on the DATA key to go from function 60 to function 61. Program the next step in the same manner.

Function 61 = 9 3.0 G2. In this step, 3° will be reduced over 9 days.



It is important to enter data in all 9 groups. If a group is not in use than put one day and 0°C. as a reduction temperature

### 66. Day 1 Weight

It is possible to enter an automatic weight increase table to be used by the minimum ventilation system.

Enter here the weight of one bird at one day old.

Each time day one is entered at *Grow Day*, the *Current Weight* will be updated to this weight

**Important:** When Day is equal to 1 it is not possible to change current weight.

### Weight increase table

#### 67-75. Weight Graph

The weight increase graph (table) works as follows:

The table has 9 groups. Each group contains two settings.

The first setting represents the number of days that the weight increase will take place over. The maximum number of days is 9.

The second setting is the actual weight increase over the set number of days. The maximum weight increase is 990 grams

#### Example 1

Enter the first table of the weight increase graph.

To enter a weight increase of 80 grams over 7 days, press on number 7, number 0 and number 8. Next press on enter.

On the display will appear: 7 08 G1

#### Example 2

Press on the data button to go to the next table in the weight increase graph.

To enter a weight increase of 200 grams over the next 9 days, press on number 9, number 2 and number 0. Next press on enter.

On the display will appear: 9 20 G2.

It is important to enter data in all 9 groups. If a group is not in use, than put one day and 0 as weight increase.

## 76. Grow Day

This is the current grow day of the flock. At the beginning of the flock enter here 1. The *Required Temperature* will automatically receive the value as entered in *Grow Day1 Temp*.

The Current weight function will automatically receive the value as entered in *Day 1 Weight*.

## 77. Reset Time

The control unit collects all its information on a 24 hour time period. It is possible to set the *Reset Time*. The grow day also changes after this time is passed. All information, temperature, humidity, water count and feed consumption will reset at this time.

## 78. Flap 0 Position%

A display of the current position of the inlet in percent.

## 79. Flap 1 Position%

A display of the current position of the inlet in percent.

## Hidden functions.

Hidden functions are functions that are normally set up once and are not used daily. There are 8 hidden functions.

To reach the hidden functions (80-87) you must first unlock them.

To unlock the hidden functions, follow these steps.

- Enter the time function (01).
- Push on “PROG”
- Enter **3331** and press enter.

The hidden functions are now unlocked

To relock the hidden functions manually enter function 01, enter 3330 then Enter.

If no information is entered for a period of 10 minutes, the unit will automatically lock the hidden functions.

Hidden functions:

## 80. Flap 0 state

A display of the current position of the Flap 0 inlet.

## 81. Flap 1 state

A display of the current position of the Flap 1 inlet.

## 82. UPS Mode

When an Uninterruptible Power Supply – UPS, is connected to the controller you must supply a dry contact from the UPS. This will let the controller know there is no power and will activate the alarm relay.

If UPS is connected, enter here 1. If there is no UPS connected, enter here 0.

**83. Lock code**

Enter here the 4-digit code for locking/unlocking the unit. 0000 deactivates the locking mode.

**84. Sensor Average**

Number of sensors for average. Enter here up to 4 sensors to be used for calculating the average temperature.

**85. Net Name**

It is possible to connect the **Temptron 616** to a PC computer with the help of the "WebChick" software package. Each unit needs an individual net name.

**86. Digital input Reading**

This is a display of the current digital input in use. This readout is a binary number.

**87. Op Mode**

Feed:

0 if the feed is measured by digital input.

1 if the feed is being measured by pulse.

**88. Minimum Fan Off**

Enter here the fan groups that will be turned off when this parameter is passed.

Example: Enter here 4.

Up to and including fan group 4, all fan groups will continue to operate. When fan group 5 comes on, fan groups 1,2,3 and 4 will turn off.

**89. Water Multiply**

Enter here the multiply to be used.

1= 1 liter per pulse

10= 10 liters per pulse

100= 100 liters per pulse.

**90. Heat Sink**

Not used in this program.

**91. Communication Protocol**

This parameter defines the communication speed. 0=Text 2400bps (default) 1=Text 9600 bps 2=Binary 2400 bps 3=Binary 9600 bp

This parameter defines the communication speed. 0=Text 2400bps (default) 1=Text 9600 bps 2=Binary 2400 bps 3=Binary 9600 bps

**93. Version Number**

This is the version number of the unit.

## Flap Calibration

### **Flap 1 Calibration (inlet)**

It will be necessary to calibrate the inlets / curtains before the start of each flock.

- A. Go to the time function (code 01)
- B. Push on "PROG"
- C. Enter "4441" and press "Enter".

This will start the calibration process. The flap will first close to 0 percent and then open to 100 percent. The flap will then go to its required position.

## TROUBLE-SHOOTING

1. If a temperature sensor or its cable is disconnected, the sensor reading will show **Open**.
2. If a temperature sensor or its cable is shorted, the sensor reading will show **Short**.
3. If all sensors are disconnected, the unit will show open as average and activate the alarm.

If one sensor is disconnected, the system will automatically work on the remaining sensor.

## DEFAULT SETTINGS

Function name	Page number
<i>Required Temperature default: 25.0°</i> _____	6
<i>Heat 1 default: 1.0°</i> _____	6
<i>Fan 1 default: 10</i> _____	7
<i>Fan 2 default: 20</i> _____	7
<i>Fan 3 default: 30</i> _____	7
<i>Fan 4 default: 40</i> _____	7
<i>Fan 5 default: 50</i> _____	7
<i>Fan 6 default: 60</i> _____	7
<i>Fan 7 default: 70</i> _____	7
<i>Flap 1 Position % default: 11</i> _____	8
<i>Flap 2 Position % default: 22</i> _____	8
<i>Flap 3 Position % default: 33</i> _____	8
<i>Flap 4 Position % default: 44</i> _____	8
<i>Flap 5 Position % default: 55</i> _____	8
<i>Flap 6 Position % default: 66</i> _____	8
<i>Flap 7 Position % default: 77</i> _____	9
<i>Number of Birds default: 1800</i> _____	9
<i>Current Weight default: 0045</i> _____	9
<i>Cool On Time default: 01:00</i> _____	10
<i>Cool Off Time default: 05:00</i> _____	10
<i>Cool Humidify Set Point default: 90</i> _____	10
<i>Alarm Low default: 10.0°</i> _____	11
<i>Alarm High default: 10.0°</i> _____	11
<i>Light Delay Time default: 05:00</i> _____	12
<i>Feed Multiply default: 15kg</i> _____	14

## Installation

Open the two screws on the front panel

Connect the **Temptron-607** to the wall in a dry place approximately 1 meter away from the electrical cabinet.

### Temperature Sensors

Connect the inside temperature sensors to analog inputs 1-6 and GND connectors. Sensor 1 to analog input 1, sensor 2 to analog input 2. Up to 6 temperature sensors can be connected.

The sensors can be placed up to 100 meters from the main unit with an ordinary two-wire cable. The sensor has no polarity.

### Humidity Sensor

Connect the humidity sensor (optional). Brown wire to +, blue wire to GND and the yellow wire to the analog input 7.

### Inlet / Tunnel flap feed back

Connect the feedback from the inlet relay to Digital input 1 and 0.

Connect the feedback from the tunnel flap to Digital input 1 and 0.

### UPS

Connect the UPS input to Digital input 6 and 0. See UPS mode on page [82](#), [UPS Mode](#).

### Feed pulse

Connect the feed auger relay feedback to Digital input 7 and 0. The contact should be closed when the feed auger is running.

### Water meter

Connect the water meter feedback to Digital input 8 and 0.

### Light dimmer output

Use the 0-10V output number 1 and GND to connect to an external dimmer.