braeburn 5100 manual

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This feature allows the fan to run 0, 30, 60 or 90 more seconds after your cooling compressor turns off. This will blow the remaining cool air through your ductwork and increase overall efficiency. To adjust the Residual Cooling Fan Delay feature, please see your users manual. Users manuals are available on this website. Check your user manual for specific instructions. The display will return to normal after the sensed temperature lowers within the 40 to 99 F 4 to 37 C display range. Turn on the cooling system or use other methods to lower the temperature. This condition could occur from the system being turned off during an exceptionally warm period or upon installation when the thermostat has been stored for a long period of time in a warm vehicle or location prior to being installed. The screen will change and your temperature differential setting will appear in the display. Use the UP or DOWN arrow button to adjust this setting to your desired value. Wait a few moments and the screen will return to normal. HOLD will appear in the display. For as long as HOLD appears in the display the thermostat will not change the setpoint temperature unless you adjust it yourself with the up or down arrow buttons. If you wish to return to the program, press the HOLD button again. Hold mode can be used to permanently bypass the program is desired. The display will then switch to the USER SETTINGS mode. Press the RETURN button to cycle through the user options and the UP or DOWN arrow buttons to cycle through selections for each particular user option. After a few moments of inactivity the display will return back to normal mode. At that time you can use the UP or DOWN buttons freely to change the desired set point temperature.The program will resume at the next scheduled time setting in your program or 4 hours, whichever comes first. You can return to the program immediately by pressing the HOLD button twice. You can select the system off time in the user settings mode.http://studies.dualtask2.org/documente/cp-x4015wn-manual.xml

- **braeburn 5100 thermostat manual, braeburn model 5100 manual, braeburn 5100 manual download, braeburn 5100 manual instructions, braeburn 5100 manual transmission, braeburn 5100 manual free, braeburn 5100 manual downloads, braeburn 5100 manual user, braeburn 5100 manual software, braeburn 5100 manual 2017, braeburn 5300 manual, braeburn 5000 manual, braeburn thermostat manual 5100, braeburn model 5100 manual.**

Fan mode is selected with the fan switch located on the front of the thermostat. The display will return to normal after the sensed temperature raises to within the 40 to 99 F 4 to 37 C display range. Turn on the heating system or use other methods to raise the temperature. This condition could occur from the system being turned off during a cold weather period or upon installation when the thermostat has been stored for a long period of time in a cold vehicle or location prior to being installed. Remove the batteries if equipped and press the reset button located on the front of the thermostat. Replace the batteries and move the system switch to the HEAT or COOL position and try running your heating or cooling system again. If the problem persists then you may have a problem with your heating system that is causing it to not operate properly. You may need to call your installer or a local service contractor in your area. Remove the batteries if equipped and press the reset button located on the front of the thermostat. Replace the batteries and move the system switch to the HEAT position and then try running your heating system furnace again. If the problem persists then you may have a problem with your heating system furnace that is causing it to run intermittently or turn off prematurely. You may need to call your installer or a local service contractor in your area. The lower the differential setting, the more your system will cycle and the

tighter the temperature will remain. If your system cycles too often, raise your differential setting to a higher degree. Adaptive Recovery Mode is a feature that attempts to achieve your setpoint temperature by the time you desire. Because of this, your heat cycle might start up to 2 hours early and your cool cycle might start up to 3 hours early. This all depends on how many degrees of recovery is needed. Many newer Braeburn models allow you to turn this feature off in the User Settings mode. Please see your users manual.http://alivehelp.ru/userfiles/cp-x400-manual.xml

What does this mean and how do I remove it. The feature can be set for 0 off, 30, 60, 90, 120, 180 or 365 days some models have fewer selections. When the time period is up a FILT reminder will flash in the display. To remove the reminder and start the countdown over, simply press the RETURN button. If the heating or cooling system is not running then there most likely is a problem within the system.When the call for heating or cooling is over, the word HEAT or COOL will become solid. Please note that some older Braeburn models do not flash the HEAT or COOL icon when the system is running. What does this mean. If you do not have a multistage heating or cooling system then AUX being displayed means that a multistage thermostat was installed on your single stage system and you will occasionally see AUX displayed on the screen or the green AUX light illuminated some models, however it does not affect the function of your thermostat or system. The lower the differential setting, the more your system will cycle and the tighter the temperature will remain. If your system cycles too often, raise your differential setting to a higher degree. When configured for an electric furnace the fan comes on immediately when there is a call for heat. Gas furnaces need a couple minutes of warm up time before the fan runs. All manuals are available on this website. This is to prevent cool air from blowing at initial startup and is not controlled by the thermostat. This indicates that the batteries are becoming low and should be changed as soon as possible. Always change batteries when you will be away for a long period of time. The program will resume at the next scheduled time setting in your program or 4 hours after it was overridden, whichever comes first. You can return to the program immediately by pressing the HOLD button twice.

This could Any other use This could possibly damage the controlled cooling system and may cause Braeburn Systems LLC, as an Energy Star partner personal injury.During the COOL mode of normal operation the fan will stay The default settings for the first and second stage differentials and residual cooling fan delay on for 60 seconds after the cooling system has satisfied the setpoint temperature and has turned settings are compatible with most systems and applications. The display will show HEAT.The display will show COOL. Follow steps 2 through 6 to program the setpoint times and temperatures for the Quick Program This thermostat is equipped with a special feature to maximize your energy savings by Group or Individual Day selection for the COOL mode. This will return all Thermostat settings to their default values.Braeburn Systems LLC agrees to repair or replace at its option any Braeburn thermostat under warranty provided it is returned postage prepaid to our warranty facility in a padded carton within the warranty period, with proof of the original date of purchase and a brief description of the malfunction. This could damage the thermostat and void Any other use is not Do not remove Setting Your Energy Saving Programs con. Review Set Temperature NOTE 1. Press and hold button. The current setpoint temperature will be displayed To erase all entered programs, current time of day, day of week and other user in the place of the current room temperature, and the indicator SET TEMP will settings, gently press the RESET button using a paper clip or a small pencil tip. Any other use is not recommended and will void the warranty. Page 2 INSTALLATION 2.1 Replacing Existing Thermostat cont. cont. 4. After labeling and removing all wires from terminals, unscrew the existing thermostat subbase from wall. Make sure to secure wires to prevent them from slipping back into the hole in the wall.

https://congviendisan.vn/vi/3tk2828-manual

NOTE This thermostat is for use on low voltage 24 Volt AC multistage systems with up to two stages of heating and two stages of cooling and requires a transformer common wire for proper installation.

2. Page 3 4 PROGRAMMING cont. 4 PROGRAMMING cont. 4.2 Setting Current Time of Day and Day of Week Setting Residual Cooling Fan Feature NOTE The default setting is 60 seconds. During the COOL mode of normal operation the fan will stay on for 60 seconds after the cooling system has satisfied the stipend temperature and has turned off the compressor. This allows the system to provide higher efficiency during cooling operation. This must be done prior to entering any programs. Page 5 ADDITIONAL OPERATION FEATURES 4.4 Setting Your Energy Saving Programs con. 5.1 Review Set Temperature NOTE 1. Press and hold or button. The current setpoint temperature will be displayed in the place of the current room temperature, and the indicator SET TEMP will be displayed. 4 PROGRAMMING cont. To erase all entered programs, current time of day, day of week and other user settings, gently press the RESET button using a paper clip or a small pencil tip. Page 6 5 ADDITIONAL OPERATION FEATURES cont. 5 ADDITIONAL OPERATION FEATURES cont. Page 7 6 TROUBLESHOOTING cont. 6 TROUBLESHOOTING cont. SYMPTOM POTENTIAL SOLUTION SYMPTOM POTENTIAL SOLUTION Thermostat turns on heating instead of cooling, or cooling instead of heating. Check thermostat wiring to make sure that the heating and cooling stages are connected to the correct terminals on the wiring terminal block. See Installation and Wiring Diagram sections of this manual. Thermostat display is blank. Thermostat will not follow program setpoints. Page 8 6 TROUBLESHOOTING cont. SYMPTOM POTENTIAL SOLUTION Fan continues to run all the time whether the system is on or off. Check that the fan control switch is in the AUTO position. This will allow the fan to run only when the heating or cooling system is turned on and running.

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Check thermostat wiring to make sure that the fan control wiring is connected to the correct terminals on the wiring terminal block. See Installation and Wiring Diagram sections of this manual. Click, call or email. We’re ready to help you with all of your Robertshaw product questions and concerns. Easytouse and install, this thermostat is ideally suited for use in residential or light commercial applications. The installer friendly thermostat is designed for many heating and cooling applications, including heat pump systems, auxiliary and emergency heating, gas and oil systems. It has multiple heating and cooling stages for optimal control. The SMART 1000 is manufactured with default settings to reduce installation time. These settings include temperature scale F or C, clock scale 12 or 24 hours, high and low balance points, DIP switch settings, and more. All settings are changed easily. Ship Weight 113.30 lbs Voltage 460V Line Amps 3.20 Startup Amps 8.00 Specification BTU 5100 Heating Capacity 1000 W UL File Model Number OC5715EE For indoor and outdoor application. Rugged, energy efficient,and reliable cooling system. The highest crop load of 40 fruitsYield per tree in the treatment with the highestYield efficiency kg. The highest crop loadDownload fulltext PDF Washington State University released a new apple cultivar, called “WA38”, in 2017. Limited literature is available about the productive characteristics of this new cultivar. An experimental trial evaluating the effect of crop load on leaf area, fruit quality, mineral composition, and return bloom of “WA 38” was conducted for two consecutive years 2017 and 2018 to determine an optimal crop load. Trees were trained as a spindle and grafted on Malling9 Nic29 Nic29 rootstocks. Fruit quality was impacted by increasing crop load, with a reduction in fruit weight, soluble solid content, firmness, dry matter, titratable acidity, and a delay in maturity. Leaftofruit ratios were higher in lower crop loads.

http://nahalsan.com/images/70-270-lab-manual.pdf

View Show abstract. Gala and Braeburn apples were found as related to crop load Radivojevic et al., 2014, which is similar to our study. In cv.. Timing and rates of application of NAA as blossom and fruitlet chemical thinner on apple cv. The number and yield of fruits over 70 mm in diameter significantly increased in all application timings within all concentrations of thinner as compared to control. The untreated trees yielded highest total number of fruits with maximum total yield

efficiency and total yield efficiency in terms of number of fruits. View Show abstract. In the research, fruit diameter measurements of the fruits were made at 5day intervals from fruit set to fruit harvest. According to the results obtained, it was determined that the growth of fruit diameter on three different rootstocks in Anna apple cultivar showed a growth that would form a single sigmoid curve. It was determined that Anna apple cultivar is grafted on different rootstocks reached to the earliest full blooming stage 18th March and the earliest harvest date 5th July on M9 rootstock. The biggest fruits 221.42 g were obtained from the trees on MM 111 rootstocks, the smallest fruits 179.76 g were obtained from the trees on seedling rootstocks, minimum Brix degree 14.8% was obtained from the trees on seedling rootstocks, and minimum titratable acidity 0.61% was obtained from the trees on MM 111 rootstocks. In Anna trees, the period from full flowering to harvest varied between 109 days for M9 and 115 days for seedling rootstocks. The highest fruit set rate was obtained from the trees on the seedling rootstock with 22.6%. View Show abstract. Within each timing, NAA concentration signifi cantly aff ected fruit quality parameters but results were not consistent. Radivojevic et al. 2014 found no signifi cant diff erences in total soluble solids TSS and total acidity TA in cvs. Gala and Braeburn as related to crop load, which is similar to our study..

Effect of timing and rates of NAA chemical thinner on fruit quality of apple cv. Granny Smith Article Fulltext available Sep 2018 Mladen Fruk Mushtaque Jatoi Goran Fruk Tomislav Jemric Fruit thinning in apple crop plays a critical role to achieve marketable king size fruits with better fruit quality apples. View Show abstract. Plant foods including grains, legumes and in particular horticultural plants fruits, vegetables, nuts have been identified to include thousands of biologically active phytochemicals and among those groups fruits are the most botanically diverse Radivojevic et al. 2014; Rop et al. 2014. Fruits, grown tropical, subtropical and temperate areas in the world as cultivated or wild underutilized, have the potential to contribute significant variety and complexity to the human diet Lampe 1999;Lee et al. 2004.. Phenotypic and Bioactive Diversity on Medlar Fruits Mespilus germanica L. Article May 2016 ERWERBSOBSTBAU Mustafa Akbulut Sezai Ercisli Tunde Jurikova Sadiye Gozlekci Mespilus germanica, known as the medlar, is a large shrub or small tree. The fruit has been cultivated since Roman times, and is unusual in being available in winter, and in being eaten when bletted. In this study twelve medlar Mespilus germanica L. genotypes were harvested at commercial maturity stage skin brownish, pulp white, fruit hard from Rize provinces located eastern black sea region and were analyzed for their some important fruit phenotypic fruit mass, shape index, fruit firmness, ostiole diameter and fruit flesh ratio and bioactive characteristics total phenolic content, total antioxidant capacity, vitamin C and phenolic compounds. A wide variation among genotypes on most of the searched parameters was found. Fruit mass and flesh ratio varied from 12.3 g KRD1 to 23.6 g KRD8 and 83.6 % KRD2 to 93.0 % KRD4 indicating high variability among genotypes.

The total phenolic contents of twelve medlar genotypes varied from 157 to 227 mg gallic acid equivalent in 100 g fresh weight basis. Chlorogenic acid, rutin and pcoumaric acid were dominant in medlar fruits. View Show abstract. Apple is the major fruits after citrus and banana in the world fruit production and it is widespread on all continents, in different environmental conditions, which indicates its extreme adaptability to changing environmental conditions Ercisli 2004; Gharghani et al. 2009; Radivojevic et al. 2014 . For centuries, humans use apple fruit as food, refreshing agent, medicine purposes and apple trees are an important part of natural landscape for human Pieroni et al. 2003; Lotito and Balz 2004; Ceferelli et al. 2006; Iannaccone et al. 2007.. Morphological Characterization of Autochthonous Apple Genetic Resources in Montenegro Article Fulltext available Nov 2015 ERWERBSOBSTBAU Djina Bozovic Biljana Lazovic Sezai Ercisli Aysen Koc Autochthonous apple varieties are still keeping their importance in Montenegro and they are valuable resources as

human food and an important part of rural landscape. The aim of this study was to study and preserve morphological diversity of 30 autochthonous apple varieties in Montenegro between 2008 and 2010. We found a great variation on blooming period and maturation time among varieties and classified them as very early, early, mid and late for blooming and early, middle, late and very late for maturation. Based on 3year average data for 25 properties, UPGMA Unweighted Pair Group Method with Arithmetic Mean dendrogram showed a high degree of variability among the studied varieties dividing them into 5 groups and 3 independent accessions. View Show abstract. In addition, morphological characteristics sometimes have correlation or are associated with characteristics that are difficult to evaluate such as disease susceptibility.

Therefore, they may be useful as markers in breeding programs Koc and Bilgener 2013;Keles et al. 2014; Radivojevic et al. 2014.. Fruit Weight, Total Phenolics, Acidity and Sugar Content of Edible Wild Pear Pyrus elaeagnifolia Pall. Fruits Article Fulltext available Jul 2015 ERWERBSOBSTBAU K.U. Yilmaz Sezai Ercisli Mustafa Cam Hasan Pinar Wild pear Pyrus eleagnifolia is a naturally grown species mainly in inner Anatolia and its edible small fruits are traditionally consumed by local peoples and are called “Ahlat” in Turkey. Its seedlings are also used as rootstock for commercial pear cultivars. In this study, we reported first time pomological characteristics and biochemical compositions in fruits of a wide number selected wild pears genotypes Pyrus eleagnifolia Pall. from inner Anatolia. The obtained results revealed that there were significant differences among wild pear genotypes for all analyzed parameters. Considering these values, it was concluded that naturally grown wild pears of Anatolia with their rich salubrious biochemical compounds could reliably be used as a food source for humans. Seven different treatments were performed in the study as ATS 1%, 2%, 3%, KTS 1%, 2%, 3% and hand thinning after June drop except for unthinned control. Thinning treatments were carried out as single application in full bloom period. Hand thinning and 3% ATS treatments were the best practices to increase fruit quality diameter, weight. The fruit set ratio among the applications varied between 13.20% 2% ATS and 23.46% 1% ATS. Yield was lowest in 2% and 3% ATS. Thinning with ATS was found more effective compared to KTS. The lowest Fe, Cu and Zn elements were determined in 2% ATS application, and the difference between the applications in terms of other elements was found to be insignificant. Phytotoxic effect was not observed for any ATS or KTS doses.

View Show abstract DETERMINATION OF PHENOLOGICAL, POMOLOGICAL AND YIELD CHARACTERISTICS OF LOW CHILLING APPLE CULTIVARS BUDDED ON M9 AND MM 106 ROOTSTOCKS Article Fulltext available Nov 2016 Ali Ikinci Ibrahim Bolat The purpose of this study is to determine the vegetative growth, yield, phenological, pomological and morphological characteristics of six apple cultivars grafted on M9 and MM 106 rootstocks under ecological conditions of Sanliurfa in 20072012. View Show abstract Selection of superior persian walnut Juglans regia L. from seedling origin in Turkey Article Jan 2015 ACTA SCI POLHORTORU Y. Akca Yusuf Bilgen Sezai Ercisli There are seed propagated walnut Juglans regia L. populations with the vast genetic variation in different part of Turkey. There are also lots of monoecious and dichogamous genotypes in Turkey due to continuing sexual propagation. This study was conducted to determine genetic variability and to select superior walnut genotypes within seedling population grown in Kemah district in Eastern Anatolia during 20092012. In the study over 25.000 walnut trees were examined with high heterozygosis from point of yield lateral fruitfulness, tolerance to anthracnose, bacterial blight and nut quality parameters. The ratio of lateral fruitfulness of selected genotypes was ranged from 50 to 80%. View Show abstract Show more PRUNING, FERTILIZATION, CHEMICAL THINNING AND IRRIGATION AFFECT GALA APPLE FRUIT SIZE AND CROP VALUE Article Aug 2008 T. Robinson J. Osborne M. Fargione View Fruit quality attributes and their interrelationships of Braeburn apple in response to deficit irrigation and to crop load Article Sep 2001 B.S. Mpelasoka M.H. Behboudian Siva Ganesh Information on the interaction between irrigation and crop load on fruit quality other than fruit size is lacking for apple. Irrigation

treatments were commercially irrigated control and deficit irrigation applied throughout the season.

Crop load treatments were commercial crop load CCL having six fruit per cm2 of trunk crosssectional area and light crop load LCL having four. There was no interaction between irrigation and crop load on individual fruit quality attributes or on collective fruit quality when various quality attributes were considered together. This was true both at harvest and after storage. Deficit irrigation improved fruit quality at harvest in terms of increased firmness, total soluble solids TSS, total sugar concentration TSC, and dry matter concentration. There was an irrigation effect on collective fruit quality both at harvest and after storage. Reduced crop load improved fruit quality at harvest in terms of increased firmness, TSS, TSC, and density. On the basis of the rate of natural fruit drop in the second growing year, three experimental groups were established trees with intensive fruitlet natural June drop group A were further adjusted to 5 fruit tree 1; medium fruitlet drop trees group B adjusted to 15 fruit tree1; and low fruitlet drop trees group C which were hand thinned to 25 fruit tree1. In the third growing year, the crop load was artificially thinned to 40, 60 or 80 fruit per tree. Trees of group A showed strong return bloom in the third growing year while weak flowering and low yield was observed in the fourth growing year 1128 fruit tree1. In contrast to group A, trees of group C presented a constantly increasing yield tendency with no biennial bearing pattern 66 flower clusters in the third growing year which were hand adjusted to 40, 60 or 80 fruit tree1 gave nice return bloom and yield in the fourth growing year 63, 77 or 72 fruit tree1. Trees of group B adjusted to 40 or 60 fruit tree 1 in the third growing season responded with medium return bloom and, consequently, appropriate yield in the fourth growing year, while 80 fruit tree1 adjustments or, on nonthinned trees, decreasing yield and biennial bearing tendency was observed.

Trunk circumference increase on trees with higher crop load was smaller for all three bearing groups and was in the strongest negative correlation in the second year after planting the orchard. Treatments with different N rates lasted two years beginning in the fourth year after planting. In the 4th growing season crop load was adjusted by hand thinning whereas in the next year fruits were not thinned control year. The major effect of excessive crop load on Fuji apple was reduced return bloom. A positive relationship was found between N rates and TCSA in year of applied treatments and return bloom in control year. Results showed no significant effect of N treatment on size and internal fruit quality. Wholecanopy leaf area and percentage tree light interception increased linearly with a significant trend as crop load decreased. From midseason until fruit harvest, leaf photosynthesis decreased significantly on lighter cropping trees and similarly, a positive linear trend was found between wholecanopy gas exchange per unit area of leaf and crop load. Leaf starch concentration in midseason increased linearly as crop load decreased, providing some explanation for the increased downregulation of photosynthesis on trees with lower crop loads. After fruit harvest, the previous crop loads had no effect on leaf photosynthesis and preharvest differences in wholecanopy gas exchange per unit area of leaf were less pronounced. At each measurement date, daily wholecanopy net carbon exchange and transpiration closely followed the diurnal pattern of incident photosynthetic photon flux. The photochemical yield and electron transport capacity depended on crop load. This was due mostly to reaction center closure before harvest and an increased nonphotochemical quenching after harvest. The cropload treatments were applied at three sites over two consecutive seasons at 50 days after full bloom DAFB.

Sixteen trees at each site were selected annually, with the treatments being applied in a randomisedcompleteblock design. The canopy volume CV for each tree was calculated following harvest and used as a covariate in determining its influence on fruit size and colour. As crop load decreased, harvested fruit mass and % red colour increased. For similar cropload adjustments, larger tree CVs in m 3 resulted in greater fruit mass. View Show abstract Effects of crop load on apple photosynthetic responses and yield Article Nov 1997 Rita Giuliani Luca Corelli Grappadelli Eugenio Magnanini Different crop loads 100, 66, 33 and 0% were established at full bloom by flower

cluster removal on 5yearold field grown apple trees. Crop load tightly controlled vegetative development and, after full canopy was attained, a negative relation was found between final canopy surface area and corresponding fruit number. No differences were found among the fruiting treatments relative to the leaf and fruit biomass accumulation per tree. The nonfruiting trees, however, showed a reduced deciduous biomass increase, despite the larger leaf area produced. Leaf net photosynthetic rates, estimated during the growing season, did not show differences among the fruiting treatments, but the values were greater than for the nonfruiting trees. Whole canopy net photosynthetic rates, estimated in late summer on a tree with the highest crop load and a nonfruiting one, showed a lower specific daily activity in the nonfruiting condition. On the contrary, the total carbon gain was higher for the nonfruiting canopy than the fruiting one. After harvest, whole canopy photosynthetic activity was still high, comparable to corresponding preharvest rates. This could be ascribed to reserve accumulation, wood maturation, and root growth, which is particularly active late in the season.

The presence of alternative sinks, able to offset the effect of fruit load alone on assimilate demand, could also explain the weak relationship found between crop load and photosynthetic response during the growing season. View Show abstract Cropping effects on the loss of apple fruit firmness during storage The relationship between texture retention and fruit dry matter concentration Article Aug 2011 SCI HORTICAMSTERDAM Ali Saei D.S. Tustin Z. Zamani A.J. Hall Firmness is a primary measure of apple fruit texture, the key determinant of eating quality of apples. Despite the well developed understanding of the process of firmness loss in storage, there is very limited information concerning preharvest and atharvest causes of the variation in fruit quality in the marketplace. Loss of firmness during storage of all thinning treatments and of fruit size and DMC categories was described by a bilinear equation. The loss of firmness during storage associated with crop load occurred because fruit from the lowest crop load softened more rapidly during the second slow phase of softening. Fruit firmness was positively correlated with fruit size where larger fruit were slightly firmer than smaller fruit at harvest but not after storage. The softening profiles of different sized fruit were similar except for a class of extremely small fruit, which appeared to soften more rapidly during the second slow softening phase of storage. Both atharvest and postharvest fruit firmness were influenced by fruit DMC. Fruit firmness at harvest increased significantly as fruit DMC increased from 13% to above 16%. Despite having significantly different initial firmness, all fruit classes with DMC higher than 13% softened at a similar rate during both the initial rapid and second slow softening phases and the transition between the two phases occurred after the same time in storage. In contrast, fruit with very low DMC, less than 13%, had a greater rate of softening in the second phase.