



Specifications

Model	Source Voltage (VDC)	Armature Voltage Range (VDC)	Peak Armature Current (Amps)	Motor Continuous Range	Motor Peak HP
DCR300-60	12	Up to 100%	60*	1/25 - 3/8	3/4
	24	of Source Voltage		1/12 - 3/4	1 1/2
DCR600-60	36	Up to 95%	60*	1/12 - 2/3	1 1/3
	48	of Source Voltage		1/6 - 1 1/3	2 2/3

* Peak current rating for 1 minute. Continuous current rating is 30 amps.

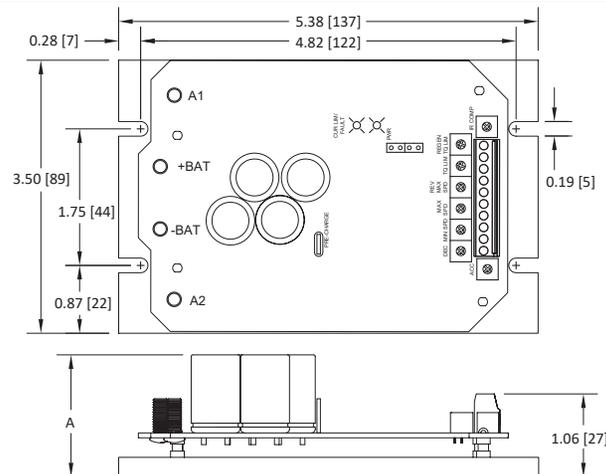
Source Voltage DCR300-60	7 - 32 VDC
DCR600-60	20 - 63 VDC
Form Factor	1.01 at base speed
Acceleration Time Range	0.5 - 15 seconds
Deceleration Time Range	0.5 - 15 seconds
Analog Input Voltage Range	0 - 5 VDC
Input Impedance (S1 to S2)	>100K ohms
Load Regulation	1% base speed
Speed Range	80:1
Vibration (0 - 50 Hz)	0.5G maximum
(>50 Hz)	0.1G maximum
Ambient Temperature Range	0°C - 40°C
Weight	0.74 lbs

Safety Warnings

READ ALL SAFETY WARNINGS BEFORE INSTALLING THIS EQUIPMENT

- **DO NOT INSTALL, REMOVE, OR REWIRE THIS EQUIPMENT WITH POWER APPLIED.** Have a qualified electrical technician install, adjust and service this equipment. Follow the National Electrical Code and all other applicable electrical and safety codes, including the provisions of the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA), when installing equipment.
- Avoid direct contact with the printed circuit board or with circuit elements to prevent the risk of serious injury or fatality. Use a non-metallic screwdriver for adjusting the calibration trim pots. Use approved personal protection equipment and insulated tools if working on this drive with power applied.
- The drive is not diode-protected from reverse battery voltage. You must ensure that the positive terminal is wired to +BAT and the negative terminal is wired to -BAT.
- Reduce the chance of an electrical fire, shock, or explosion by using proper grounding techniques, over-current protection, thermal protection, and enclosure. Follow sound maintenance procedures.
- **Removing DC power is the only acceptable method for emergency stopping.** Do not use regenerative braking, decelerating to minimum speed, or coasting to a stop for emergency stopping. They may not stop a drive that is malfunctioning. Removing DC power is the only acceptable method for emergency stopping.
- Applying and removing DC source voltage is recommended for infrequent starting and stopping of a drive only. Regenerative braking, decelerating to minimum speed, or coasting to a stop is recommended for frequent starts and stops. Frequent starting and stopping can produce high torque. This may cause damage to motors.
- **Do not disconnect any of the motor leads from the drive unless power is removed or the drive is disabled.** Opening any one lead while the drive is running may destroy the drive.
- Under no circumstances should power and logic level wires be bundled together.
- Be sure potentiometer tabs do not make contact with the potentiometer's body. Grounding the input may cause damage to the drive.
- Do not exceed 30 in-lbs tightening torque on terminals.

Dimensions



MODEL	DIMENSION "A" HEIGHT
DCR300-60	1.56 [40]
DCR600-60	2.17 [56]

ALL DIMENSIONS IN INCHES [MILLIMETERS]

Installation

Mounting

- Drive components are sensitive to electrostatic discharge. Avoid direct contact with the circuit board. Hold the drive by the chassis only.
- Protect the drive from dirt, moisture, and accidental contact.
- Provide sufficient room for access to the terminal block and calibration trim pots.
- Mount the drive away from heat sources. Operate the drive within the specified ambient operating temperature range.
- Prevent loose connections by avoiding excessive vibration of the drive.
- Mount the drive with its board in either a horizontal or vertical plane. Four 0.19" (5 mm) wide slots in the chassis accept #8 pan head screws.
- The chassis should be earth grounded.

Wiring

Use 18 - 24 AWG wire for logic wiring.

Use 6 - 10 AWG wire for DC source (+BAT, -BAT) and motor (A1, A2) wiring.

Shielding Guidelines

As a general rule, it is recommended to shield all conductors. If it is not practical to shield power conductors, it is recommended to shield all logic-level leads. If shielding of logic-level leads is not practical, the user should twist all logic leads with themselves to minimize induced noise. It may be necessary to earth ground the shielded cable. If noise is produced by devices other than the drive, ground the shield at the drive end. If noise is generated by the drive, ground the shield at the end away from the drive. Do not ground both ends of the shield.

Fusing

The drives require an external line fuse for protection. Use fast acting fuses rated for at least 150% of the maximum armature voltage and current. Fuse the positive terminal.

Connections

POWER

Input Power

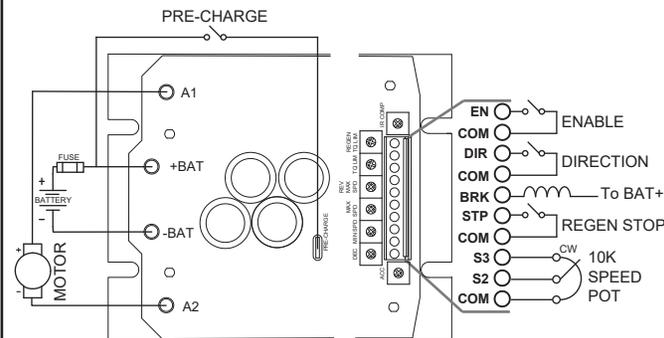
Connect the DC input power leads to terminals +BAT (positive) and -BAT (negative). **Connecting the DC input power backwards will cause damage to the drive.**

Pre-Charge

Connect the pre-charge switch between the positive battery terminal and the PRE-CHARGE tab. Closing this switch allows the power circuitry to charge without the entire drive turning on (ie logic is off). This prevents large in-rushes of current and sparking on the main power contacts.

Motor

Connect the DC armature leads to terminals A1 and A2. If the motor does not spin in the desired direction, power down the drive and reverse these connections.



LOGIC

Speed Potentiometer

Use a 10K ohm, 1/4 W potentiometer for speed control. Connect the counter-clockwise end of the potentiometer to COM, the wiper to S2, and the clockwise end to S3. If the potentiometer works inversely of desired functionality, (i.e. to increase motor speed, you must turn the potentiometer counterclockwise), power off the drive and swap the COM and S3 connections.

Stop

Short the COM and STP terminals to regeneratively brake the motor to zero speed. The stop circuit bypasses the DEC trim pot. Open the COM and STP terminals to accelerate the motor to set speed. **Do not use the Stop function for emergency stopping.**

Enable

Connect an enable switch to the COM and EN terminals. Close the switch to run and open the switch to coast the motor to a stop. The enable comes into effect regardless of direction. If no switch is desired, jumper the COM and EN terminals. **Do not use the Enable function for emergency stopping.**

Direction

Connect a direction switch to the COM and DIR terminals. Close the switch to change direction.

Electro-mechanical Brake

The BRK terminal supplies a voltage out to an electro-mechanical DC brake. The voltage is removed after a short delay once the enable is opened, the stop switch is closed, or the speed of the motor is set to zero. The voltage is reapplied to the BRK terminal once a run command has been received. The voltage is equal to the input power voltage.

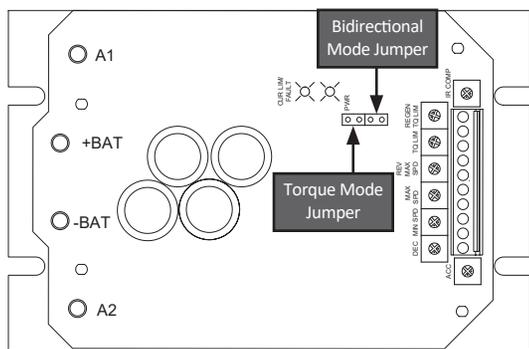
Startup

STARTUP

- Verify that no foreign conductive material is present on the printed circuit board.

1. Turn the speed adjust potentiometer full counterclockwise (CCW).
2. Apply the source voltage.
3. Close the enable.
4. Slowly advance the speed adjust potentiometer clockwise (CW). The motor slowly accelerates as the potentiometer is turned CW. Continue until the desired speed is reached.
5. Remove the source voltage from the drive to coast the motor to a stop.

Modes



Speed Mode: In Speed Mode, the drive will output whatever current (torque) is necessary to achieve the commanded voltage (speed). The external potentiometer on S1, S2, and S3 will vary the motor speed as it is turned up and down. Full counterclockwise is minimum speed and full clockwise is maximum speed. To change the motor's direction, use the Direction Switch. To run in Speed Mode, do not place any jumpers on the Torque Mode or Bidirectional Mode pins.

Speed Mode w/ Bidirectional Control: Just like Speed Mode above, except now the external potentiometer on S1, S2, and S3 will vary the motor speed and direction as it is turned up and down. Full counterclockwise is reverse maximum speed and full clockwise is forward maximum speed. The MIN SPD trim pot is used to determine the point on the external potentiometer that commands zero speed. The Direction Switch will still come into effect (ie inverts the potentiometer). To run in Speed Mode with bidirectional control, only place a jumper on the Bidirectional Mode pins.

Torque Mode: In Torque Mode, the drive will output whatever voltage (speed) is necessary to achieve the commanded current (torque). The external potentiometer on S1, S2, and S3 will vary the motor torque as it is turned up and down. Full counterclockwise is minimum torque and full clockwise is maximum torque. To change the motor's torque direction, use the Direction Switch. To run in Torque Mode, only place a jumper on the Torque Mode pins.

Torque Mode w/ Bidirectional Control: Just like Torque Mode above, except now the external potentiometer on S1, S2, and S3 will vary the motor torque and direction as it is turned up and down. Full counterclockwise is reverse maximum torque and full clockwise is forward maximum torque. The MIN SPD trim pot is used to determine the point on the external potentiometer that commands zero speed. The Direction Switch will still come into effect (ie inverts the potentiometer). To run in Torque Mode with bidirectional control, place jumpers on both the Torque Mode and Bidirectional Mode pins.

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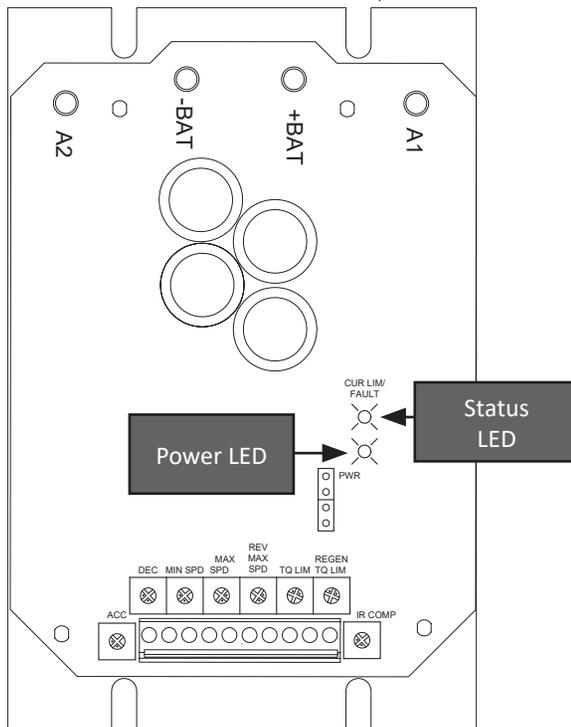
LEDs

Power (PWR): Green LED

- Off: The drive does not have power.
- Blinking (DCR300): The source voltage is either below 9 VDC or above 32 VDC.
- Blinking (DCR600): The source voltage is either below 24 VDC or above 63 VDC.
- Solid: The source voltage is within range and the drive is operating correctly.

Status (CUR LIM/FAULT): Red LED. Under some fault conditions, the drive may trip / disable. To reset the drive, open and re-close the Enable connection or remove and re-apply the DC power source.

- Solid: The drive is either in Torque Limit or Regenerative Torque Limit.
- Continuous Blinking: The drive is overheating. Provide more ventilation to the drive or decrease the load.
- 2 Blinks: The drive is approaching an under-voltage trip or has entered an under-voltage trip.
- 3 Blinks: The drive has entered an over-voltage trip.
- 4 Blinks: The drive has detected a short circuit on the output.



IR Compensation (IR COMP): The IR COMP setting determines the degree to which motor speed is held constant as the motor load changes. To calibrate the IR COMP:

1. Set the IR COMP trim pot full CCW.
2. Increase the speed adjust potentiometer until the motor runs at midspeed without load. A handheld tachometer may be used to measure motor speed.
3. Load the motor armature to its full load armature current rating. The motor should slow down.
4. While keeping the load on the motor, rotate the IR COMP trim pot until the motor runs at the speed measured in step 2. If the motor oscillates (overcompensation), the IR COMP trim pot may be set too high (CW). Turn the IR COMP trim pot CCW to stabilize the motor.
5. Unload the motor.

Acceleration (ACC): The ACC setting determines the time the motor takes to ramp to a higher speed. To calibrate the ACC, turn the ACC trim pot CW for a longer acceleration time and CCW for a shorter acceleration time.

Deceleration (DEC): The DEC setting determines the time the motor takes to ramp to a lower speed. To calibrate the DEC, turn the DEC trim pot CW for a longer deceleration time and CCW for a shorter deceleration time.

Calibration

Minimum Speed (MIN SPD): The MIN SPD setting determines the minimum motor speed when the speed adjust potentiometer is set for minimum speed. It is factory set for zero speed. To calibrate the MIN SPD:

1. Set the MIN SPD trim pot full CCW.
2. Set the speed adjust potentiometer for minimum speed.
3. Adjust MIN SPD until the desired minimum speed is reached or is just at the threshold of rotation.

If in a bidirectional mode (see Modes section), then the MIN SPD setting determines the position on the external potentiometer that will command zero speed or torque. To calibrate the MIN SPD:

1. Set the MIN SPD trim pot at 12 o'clock.
2. Set the external adjust potentiometer at the desired zero speed/torque position.
3. Adjust MIN SPD until the motor speed / torque is at zero.

Forward Maximum Speed (MAX SPD): The MAX SPD setting determines the maximum motor speed in the forward direction (when A1 is positive with respect to A2). To calibrate the MAX SPD:

1. Set the MAX SPD trim pot full CCW.
2. Set the speed adjust potentiometer for maximum speed.
3. Adjust MAX SPD until the desired maximum speed is reached.

Reverse Maximum Speed (REV MAX SPD): The REV MAX SPD setting determines the maximum motor speed in the reverse direction (when A2 is positive with respect to A1). To calibrate the REV MAX SPD:

1. Set the REV MAX SPD trim pot full CCW.
2. Set the speed adjust potentiometer for maximum speed.
3. Adjust REV MAX SPD until the desired maximum speed is reached.

Motoring Torque (TQ LIM): The TQ LIM setting determines the maximum torque for accelerating and driving the motor in the forward or reverse directions. To calibrate the TQ LIM:

1. With the power disconnected from the drive, connect a DC ammeter in series with the armature.
2. Set the TQ LIM trim pot to minimum (full CCW).
3. Set the speed adjust potentiometer to maximum forward speed (full CW).
4. Carefully lock the motor armature. Be sure that the motor is firmly mounted.
5. Apply power source. The motor should be stopped.
6. Slowly adjust the TQ LIM trim pot CW until the armature current is 150% of motor rated armature current.
7. Turn the speed adjust potentiometer to minimum speed (full CCW).
8. Remove power source.
9. Remove the stall from the motor.
10. Remove the ammeter in series with the motor armature if it is no longer needed.

Alternatively, see the approximate settings below.

	1.0 Amp		33.0 Amps		66.0 Amps
	7.0 Amps		45.0 Amps		
	17.5 Amps		60.0 Amps		

Regen Torque (REGEN TQ LIM): The REGEN TQ LIM setting determines the maximum torque for decelerating the motor and resisting an overhauling load in the forward or reverse directions. Turn the REGEN TQ LIM trim pot CW to increase the regen current limit and CCW to decrease the regen current limit. See the approximate settings below.

	0.5 Amp		30.0 Amps		65.0 Amps
	6.0 Amps		45.0 Amps		
	20.0 Amps		57.0 Amps		