AMERICAN CONTROL ELECTRONICS

14300 De La Tour Drive
South Beloit, IL 61080
Phone: (844) AMCNTRL
Fax: (800) 394-6334
www.americancontrolelectronics.com

DCH401-5-LFB

4Q PWM Microprocessor-based Chassis Adjustable Speed Drive with Positioning Feedback for Low Voltage PMDC Brush Motors

Specifications

Model	Line Voltage (VAC)	Armature Voltage Range (VDC)	Peak Armature Current (Amps)	Armature Horsepower Range
DCH401-5-LFB	115 230	0-12 or 0-24	7.5*	1/50 - 1/20 1/25 - 1/8

* Peak current rating for 10 seconds. Continuous current rating is 5 amps.

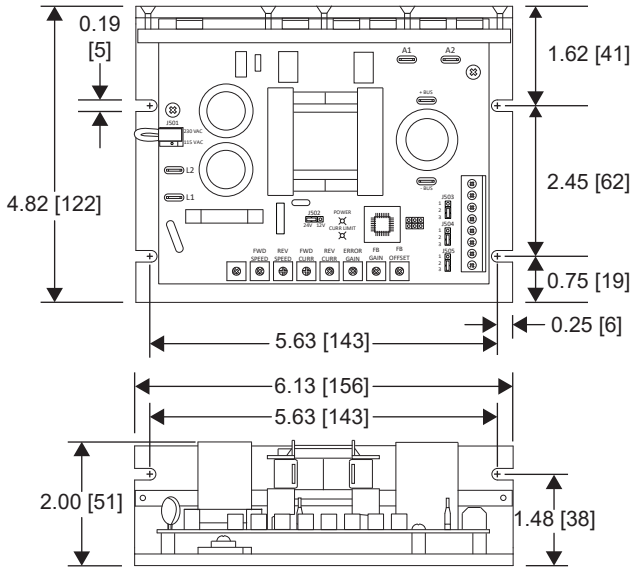
AC Line Voltage.....115/230 VAC ± 10%, 50/60 Hz, single phase
Form Factor.....1.05 at base speed
Acceleration Time Range.....0.5 - 16 seconds
Deceleration Time Range.....0.5 - 16 seconds
Analog Input Voltage Range.....0 - 5, 0 - 10 VDC
Input Impedance (S1 to S2).....>100K ohms
Load Regulation.....1% base speed
Speed Range.....80:1
Vibration *(0 - 50 Hz)*.....0.5G maximum
(>50 Hz).....0.1G maximum
Surrounding Air Temperature Range.....50°F - 104°F (10°C - 40°C)
Weight.....1.34 lbs (0.61 kg)
Safety Certifications.....UL/cUL Listed Equipment, file # E132235

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.
- **Circuit potentials are at 115 or 230 VAC above earth ground**. 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.
- Reduce the chance of an electrical fire, shock, or explosion by proper grounding, over-current protection, thermal protection, and enclosure. Follow sound maintenance procedures.
- **ACE strongly recommends the installation of a master power switch in the line voltage input.** The switch contacts should be rated for 250 VAC and 200% of motor nameplate current.
- **Removing AC line 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.
- Line starting and stopping (applying and removing AC line voltage) is recommended for infrequent starting and stopping of a drive only. Dynamic 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 damage the drive.
- Change power jumper settings only when the drive is disconnected from AC line voltage. Make sure all jumpers are set to their correct position. If the voltage switches are improperly set to a lower voltage position, the motor will not run at full voltage and may cause damage to the transformer. If the switches are improperly set to a higher voltage, the motor will overspeed, which may cause motor damage, or result in bodily injury or loss of life.
- Under no circumstances should power and logic level wires be bundled together.
- Be sure potentiometer tabs do no make contact with the potentiometer enclosure. Grounding the input will cause damage to the drive.
- This product does not contain speed sensitive overload protection, thermal memory retention, or provisions to receive and act upon signals from remote devices for over temperature protection. If motor protection is needed in the end-use product, it needs to be provided by additional equipment in accordance with NEC standards.

Dimensions



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 surrounding air 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. Six 0.19" (5 mm) wide slots in the chassis accept #8 pan head screws. Fasten either the large base or the narrow flange of the chassis to the subplate.
- The chassis should be earth grounded.

Wiring

Use 18 - 24 AWG wire for logic wiring.
Use 14 - 16 AWG wire for AC line (L1, L2) 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.

Fusing

DCH401-5-LFB drives provide an on board fuse for the AC line (L1). Fuse is a fast acting fuse rated for 2A at 250 VAC. If using a 115 VAC line, connect the HOT leg to terminal L1 and the neutral to L2. If using a 230 VAC line, a fuse for L2 needs to be provided external to the drive.

Connections

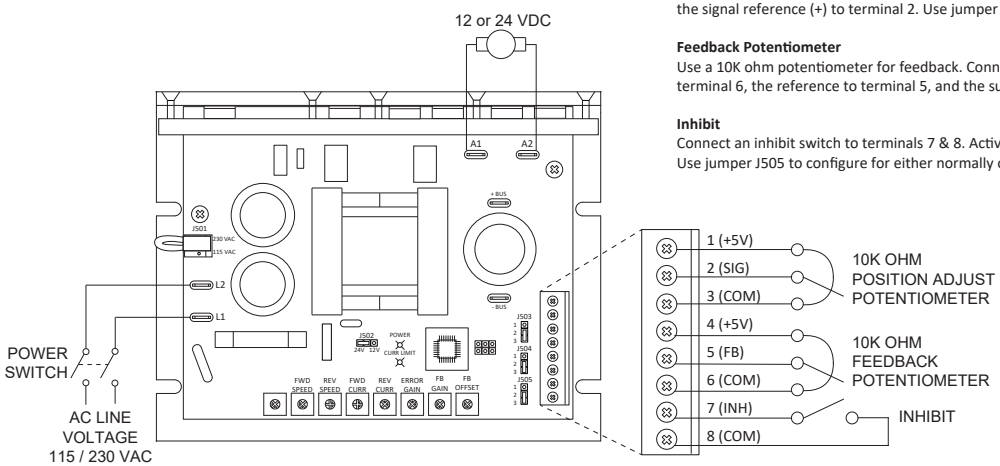
POWER

Input Power

Connect the AC line power leads to terminals L1 and L2, or to a single-throw, double-pole master power switch (recommended). The switch should be rated at a minimum of 250 VAC and 200% of motor current.

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

Position Potentiometer

Use a 10K ohm, 1/4 W potentiometer for position control. Connect the counter-clockwise end of the potentiometer to terminal 3, the wiper to terminal 2, and the clockwise end to terminal 1. If the potentiometer works inversely of desired functionality, (i.e. to move forward, you must turn the potentiometer counterclockwise), power off the drive and swap the terminal 1 and 3 connections.

Analog Signal

To use an analog signal instead of a potentiometer, connect the signal common (-) to terminal 3 and the signal reference (+) to terminal 2. Use jumper J503 to set for a 0-5 or 0-10 VDC signal.

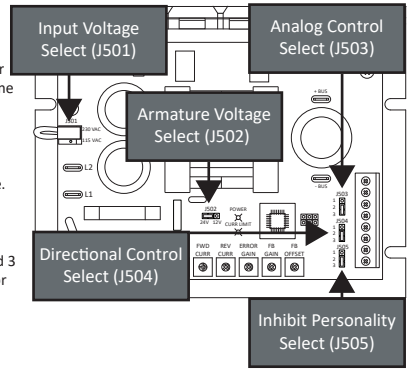
Feedback Potentiometer

Use a 10K ohm potentiometer for feedback. Connect the common end of the potentiometer to terminal 6, the reference to terminal 5, and the supply end to terminal 4.

Inhibit

Connect an inhibit switch to terminals 7 & 8. Activate the inhibit to regeneratively brake the motor. Use jumper J505 to configure for either normally open or normally closed operation.

Startup



SELECT JUMPERS

Input Voltage Select (J501)
Set the voltage jumper SW501 to either 115 VAC or 230 VAC to match the AC line voltage.

Armature Voltage Select (J502)
Set the voltage jumper J502 to either 12V or 24V to match the motor voltage.

Analog Control Select (J503)
Jumper pins 1 and 2 to use a 0-10 VDC analog control input. Jumper pins 2 and 3 to use a 0-5 VDC analog control input or speed adjust potentiometer.

Not Active (J504)

Inhibit Personality Select (J505)
Jumper pins 1 and 2 for INVERT (open to stop). Jumper pins 2 and 3 for NORMAL (close to stop).

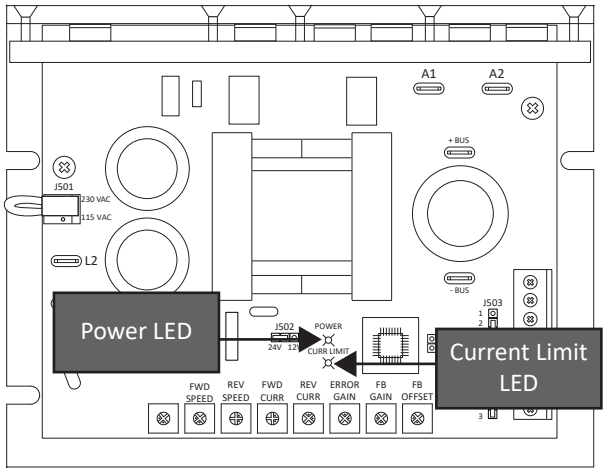
STARTUP

- Verify that no foreign conductive material is present on the printed circuit board.
- Ensure that all jumpers are properly set.

1. Turn the position potentiometer full counterclockwise (CCW) or set the analog signal to 0 VDC.
2. Apply AC line voltage.
3. Slowly advance the speed adjust potentiometer clockwise (CW) or increase the analog signal. The motor should slowly accelerate as the potentiometer is turned CW / signal is increased. Continue until the desired position is reached.
4. Remove AC line voltage from the drive to coast the motor to a stop.

LEDs

Current Limit (CURR LIMIT): Red LED lights whenever the drive reaches current limit.
Power (POWER): Green LED lights whenever AC line voltage is applied to the drive.



Calibration

Forward Speed (FWD SPEED): The FWD SPEED setting determines the motor speed while moving forward / extending. It is factory set for maximum motor rated speed. Turn the FWD SPEED trim pot clockwise for a faster forward / extention speed.

Reverse Speed (REV SPEED): The REV SPEED setting determines the motor speed while moving reverse / retracting. It is factory set for maximum motor rated speed. Turn the REV SPEED trim pot clockwise for a faster reverse / retraction speed.

Forward Torque (FWD CURR) and Reverse Torque (REV CURR): The FWD CURR and REV CURR settings determine the maximum torque for accelerating and driving the motor in the forward and reverse direction. To calibrate the FWD CURR:

1. With the power disconnected from the drive, connect a DC ammeter in series with the armature.
2. Set the FWD CURR 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 line power. The motor should be stopped.
6. Slowly adjust the FWD CURR 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 line power.
9. Remove the stall from the motor.
10. Remove the ammeter in series with the motor armature if it is no longer needed.

To calibrate the REV CURR:

1. Follow the steps for calibrating the foward torque using the REV CURR trim pot and with the motor set to run in the reverse direction.

Error Gain (ERROR GAIN): The ERROR GAIN sets the responsiveness (proportional gain) of the control. It determines how close the feedback signal needs to be to the command signal before it's "close enough". Setting the ERROR GAIN too high will cause oscillation as the motor/actuator tries to achieve exact positioning.

Feedback Gain (FB GAIN): The FB GAIN setting determines the maximum / extended position. To calibrate the FB GAIN, apply the maximum command signal and adjust the FB GAIN until the motor / actuator is in the correct position. The FB GAIN and FB OFFSET interact with each other, so re-calibrate the FB OFFSET after tuning the FB GAIN.

Feedback Offset (FB OFFSET): The FB OFFSET setting determines the minimum / retracted position. To calibrate the FB OFFSET, apply the minimum command signal and adjust the FB OFFSET until the motor / actuator is in the correct position. The FB GAIN and FB OFFSET interact with each other, so re-calibrate the FB GAIN after tuning the FB OFFSET.