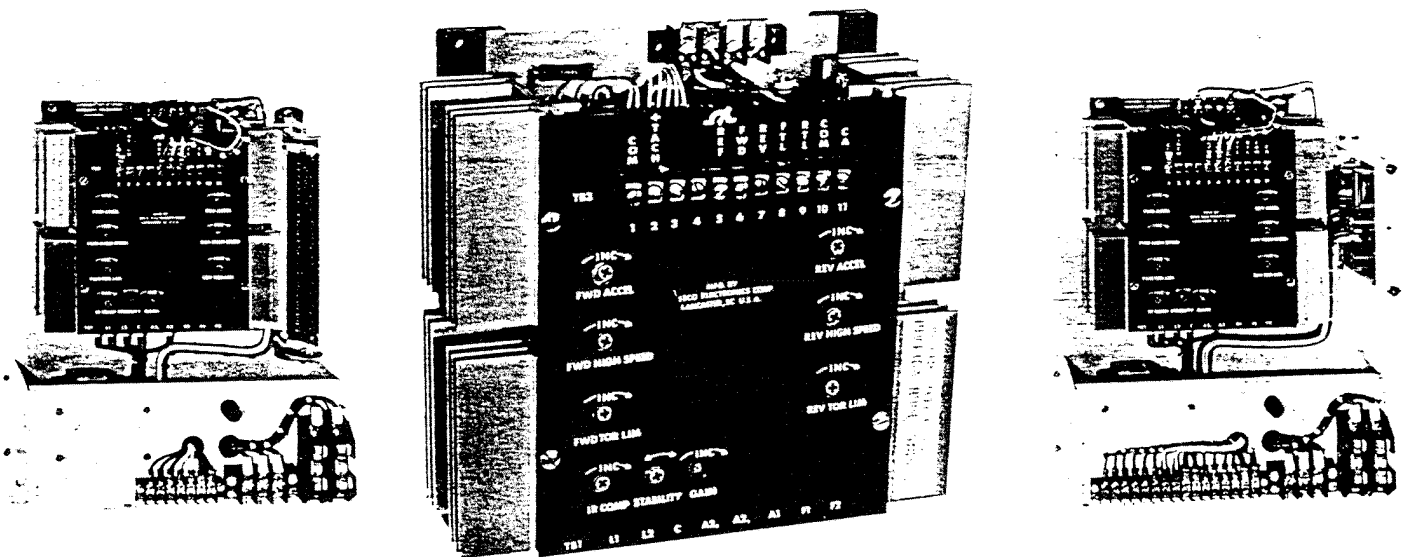


SECO

CRUSADER[®] 6000 SERIES MOTOR SPEED CONTROLS

INSTRUCTION MANUAL



MODELS 6500, 6600, 6700

SECO ELECTRONICS
BOX 697, RT. 4, HWY 29
LANCASTER, SOUTH CAROLINA 29720
Phone: (803) 286-6927

BULLETIN 6000-2
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DANA INDUSTRIAL

Seco

DANA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Paragraph	Page
1.0 GENERAL DESCRIPTION	2
1.1 Power Unit	2
1.2 Drive Motor	2
1.3 Model Identification	2
1.4 Remote Stations	3
1.4.1 Basic Remote Stations	3
1.4.2 Optional Features	3
1.5 Technical Data and Physical Specifications	3
2.0 INSTALLATION	4-5
2.1 Motor Installation	4
2.2 Direction of Motor Rotation	4
2.3 Motor Control Mounting	4
2.3.1 Motor Control Location	4
2.4 Circuit Protection	4
2.5 Connection Instructions	4
2.5.1 Armature Connections	5
2.5.2 Field Connections	5
2.5.3 Armature Feedback or Tach Feedback Mode	5
3.0 START-UP AND ADJUSTMENT PROCEDURE	5-6
3.1 Description of Controls	5
3.2 Adjustments	6
4.0 DESCRIPTION OF OPERATION	6-9
4.1 Rectifier Circuit	7
4.2 Control Circuit	8
4.3 Trigger Circuit	8
4.4 Current Circuit	8
4.4.1 IR Compensation	8
4.4.2 Circuit Protection	9
5.0 TROUBLE SHOOTING PRECEDURE	9
5.1 Operational Check List	9
5.2 Armature Voltage and Current Waveforms	9
6.0 PRINTS	10-41

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

1. DESCRIPTION

The Seco 6000 Series is a regenerative full wave silicon controlled rectifier (SCR) system which converts A. C. voltage to a variable D. C. voltage of either plus or minus polarity so that the speed of the D. C. motor can be varied anywhere from maximum speed in one direction to maximum speed in the other direction statically without the use of armature or field contactors. Also during decelerations the drive acts as an A. C. line-commutated inverter which converts the D. C. motor armature voltage to a "chopped" A. C. waveform at the A. C. input terminals, at a higher level than the A. C. supply at that time, so that current is allowed to flow through the motor armature back into the A. C. line. This is known as regeneration. The Seco 6000 Series is known as a four-quadrant drive because of its ability to produce positive and negative torque in either direction of rotation.

The Seco 6000 Series system consists of the following equipment:

1.1 THE SECO POWER UNIT

The Seco power unit includes two printed circuit boards which contain the control circuits and necessary adjustments. Also provided on the lower board are the associated power circuitry which drives the SCR bridge contained in the four heat sinks.

1.2 THE DRIVE MOTOR

The drive motor is an adjustable speed shunt wound D. C. motor. The standard Seco D. C. motor is designed to operate continuously at full rated torque over a minimum 20:1 speed range.

1.3 MODEL IDENTIFICATION

Every Seco motor speed control, when it leaves the factory, has a model number and a serial number. Make reference to these numbers should it ever become necessary to consult the factory.

The table below lists the various models in the 6000 Series of controls. The model number is a four digit number. The first two digits indicate the voltage and horsepower range of the motor control. Model 65XX designates 120-0-120 VAC 60Hz input with a horsepower range between 1/4 and 1 horsepower. Model 66XX designates 230-0-230 VAC 60 Hz input with a horsepower range between 1/2 and 2 horsepower. Model 6700 designates 230-0-230 VAC 60 Hz in-

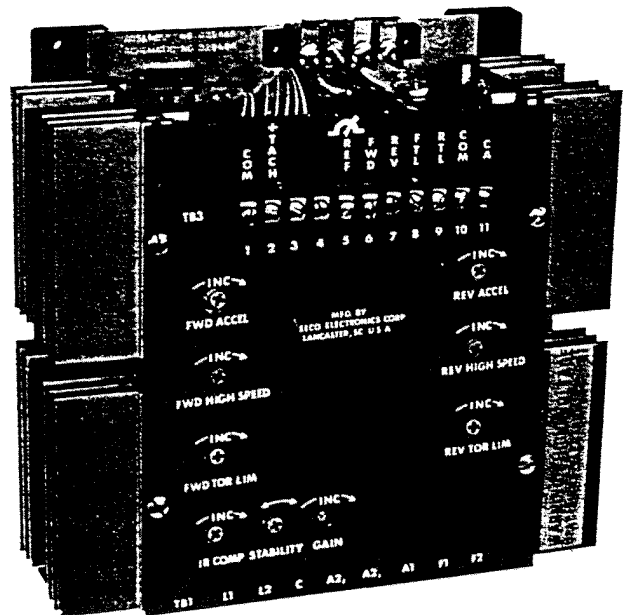
put with a range between 3 and 5 horsepower. The last two digits complete the definition of the control and the dash number defines the enclosure.

Standard models for 6000 Series SCR motor speed controls

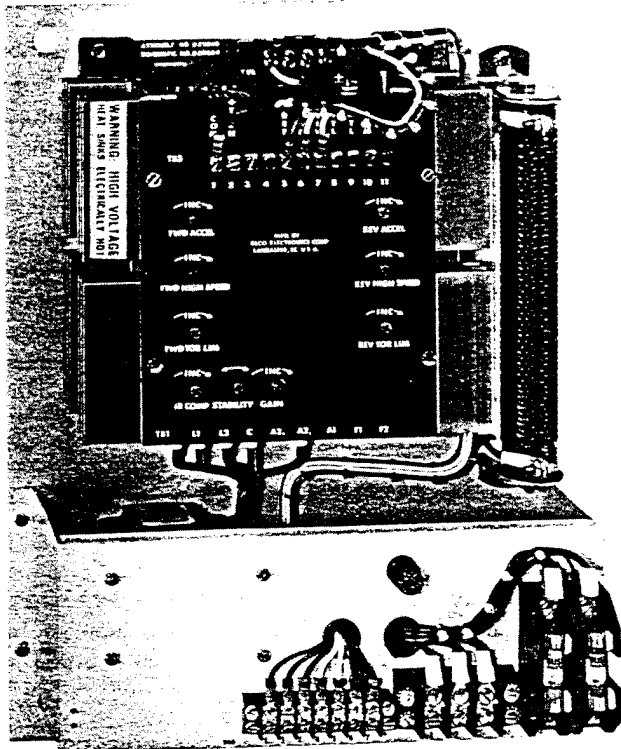
XX	DESCRIPTION
00	Basic control module assembly supplied with external speed potentiometer assembly. NOTE: This assembly is designed for OEM applications and is to be used mounted in control console or enclosure.
04	Basic control with armature disconnect contactor and fusing, offering regenerative reversing and dynamic braking operation, supplied in a Nema I enclosure.
03	Basic control with the armature disconnect contactor and fusing, offering regenerative reversing and regenerative braking operation, supplied in a Nema 1 enclosure with emergency stop by dynamic breaking.

OPTIONAL ENCLOSURE IDENTIFICATION

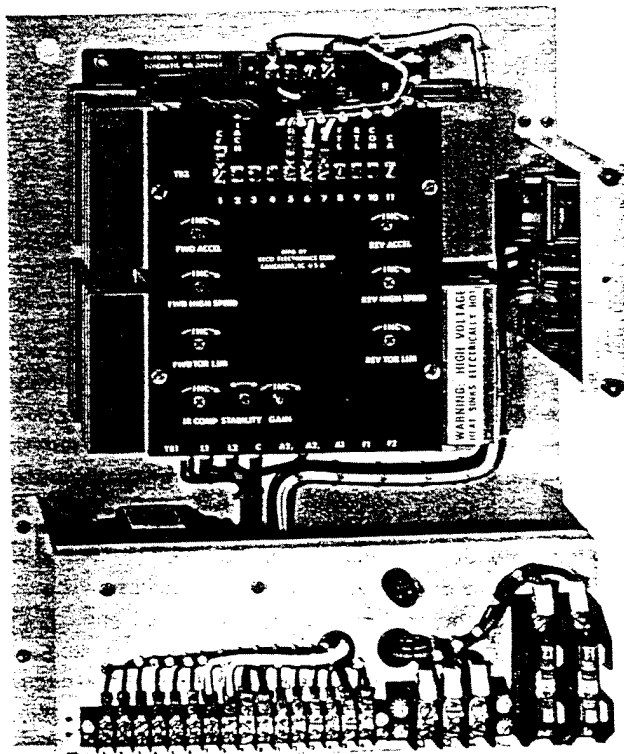
-N49	Nema 4 enclosure (20 x 16 x 8)
-N27	Nema 12 enclosure (20 x 16 x 8)



Basic Control Module Assembly, Model 6500, Model 6600 and Model 6700, as described above.



Control Module Assembly, Model 6504, Model 6604 and Model 6704, as described on page 2.



Control Module Assembly, Model 6503, Model 6603 and Model 6703, as described on page 2.

1.4 TWO BASIC REMOTE STATIONS ARE USED WITH THE 6000 SERIES.

Several optional features are available with each one and are identified by a dash number.

1.4.1 BASIC REMOTE STATIONS

Part No.	DESCRIPTION
6001	Start-Stop push buttons, FWD/REV selector switch and speed adjust potentiometer.
6002	Emergency Stop, FWD/REV, stop push buttons, and speed adjust potentiometer.

1.4.2 OPTIONAL FEATURES

Dash No.	DESCRIPTION
-710	Ten turn speed adjust in place of single turn.
-RJ	Run-Jog option with Run-Jog selector switch, Jog speed adjust (internally located) and Jog push button (part of start button function)
-F17	Tach follower, for a full range input voltage of 25 to 100VDC, a ratio adjustment is internally located. The standard speed adjust functions as a manual speed adjustment and an automanual selector switch is located on the front.

1.5 TECHNICAL DATA AND PHYSICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Specifications for the Seco Regenerative SCR motor speed controls, series 6500, 6600, and 6700.

The characteristics of the "Regenerative" series are

- Input voltage
 - 230VAC center tapped (120-0-120VAC), single phase 6500 series.
 - 460VAC center tapped (230-0-230VAC), single phase, 6600 and 6700 series.
- Horsepower range:
 - 1/4 through 1 HP, 6500 Series
 - 1/2 through 2 HP, 6600 Series
 - 3 and 5 HP, 6700 Series
- Operating temperature: 0° to 50°C
- Speed range: function of motor, 100:1 possible
- Feedback:
 - Outer voltage loop; Armature or Tachometer (selectable)
 - Inner current loop, for fast response
- Load regulation: (95% load change)
 - ±1% of base speed, armature feedback
 - ±1/2% of base speed, tachometer feedback

- Line regulation: (+10%, -5%)
 - ±1% of base speed, armature feedback
 - ±1/2% of base speed, tachometer feedback
- Full wave rectification
 - 100VDC field and 0 ± 90VDC armature, 6500 series
 - 200VDC field and 0 ± 180 VDC armature, 6600 and 6700 series
- Line voltage compensation
- Line transient protection: MOV and snubber
- dv/dt protection
- Line fuses, current limit type (all but basic controls)
- Adjustments
 - High speed (one forward and one reverse)
 - Current limit 0-200% (one forward and one reverse)
 - Linear acceleration and deceleration .2 to 10 seconds (approx.) (one forward and one reverse)
 - IR compensation (armature feedback only)
 - Stability for matching systems response
 - Gain (loop) dead band adjust
- Preset speed control
- Small size, basic units only 9" x 9" x 3 3/4"
- Hard pulse firing circuitry
- Cross fire lockout protection
- Screw type terminals for all customer connections
- Input signal 0 to ± 10VDC

INSTALLATION

2. INSTALLATION

2.1 MOTOR INSTALLATION

Seco supplied D. C. motors are available for base mounting or with C face. The drive motor may be connected to the load through a variety of methods. When a motor is coupled through a gear reducer; make certain that the C flanges are properly mated. If the motor is connected to the load by belting it is important that the sheaves be in line. Check belt tightness. A belt that is too loose will result in excessive slippage. Direct coupling is best accomplished by using a flexible coupling. NOTE: A properly connected direct coupled load does not exert forces on the motor shaft in any direction.

2.2 DIRECTION OF MOTOR ROTATION

The standard direction of rotation is counterclockwise (CCW) looking at the end opposite the drive shaft (CW looking at the drive shaft end). Seco supplied motors connected as shown in the diagrams will rotate in the (CCW) direction with control operating in the forward mode.

2.3 MOTOR CONTROL MOUNTING

The 6000 series controls are designed for wall mounting. Figure 1.2 gives the chassis dimensions. Figure 1.1 shows the basic control dimensions. See Figure 1.3 for Nema I and Figure 1.4 for Nema 4JIC and Nema 12 JIC dimensions.

2.3.1 LOCATION

Install the control in an area such that louvers on the enclosures are not blocked from adequate cooling air. The cabinet must be free of chemical fumes, oil vapors, steam, excessive moisture and dust. The maximum ambient temperature should not exceed 50° C.

The unit should not be installed in the vicinity of a hazardous process or combustible fumes.

2.4 CIRCUIT PROTECTION

Local codes require adequate circuit protection upon installation. Model 6000 series controls are supplied from stock with current limiting type fuses (all but the basic modules).

The 6000 series must be fused per local electrical code upon installation and should be sized to protect the isolation transformer and control. The table below shows the recommended transformer size and control fusing for each HP range.

Table 2.4

MODEL	HP RANGE	ARM. VOLTS	XFMR	
			KVA	FUSE
6500	1/4 - 1/2	90	1.5	10a SC
	3/4 - 1	90	3	20a SC
6600	1/2 - 1	180	3	10a SC
	1 1/2 - 2	180	5	20a SC
6700	3	180	7.5	30a SC
	5	180	10	50a SC

2.5 CONNECTION INSTRUCTIONS

No terminal point in the control should be grounded except where such grounding is shown on the drawings or is approved by Seco Electronics Corporation. This instruction, however, does not apply to control cabinet, chassis and motor frame grounding, which we recommend be grounded.

Provide shielding for interconnecting signal wiring. Use Belden #8208 2-conductor and/or #8771 3-conductor shielded cable or their equivalents. Shielded cable should be used for connecting such devices as speed and jog pots, tachometers, speed indicators, and ammeters, and other devices in the system reference and feedback circuitry. The shield should be connected to one point only, at control common terminal point. TB3-1 or TB3-10. The other end of the shield should be taped off by itself. DO NOT RUN SIGNAL WIRING IN CONDUIT WITH ANY POWER WIRING.

2.5.1 MOTOR ARMATURE CONNECTION

Armature wires should be run in separate conduit. Before installing the motor control verify the horsepower of the motor to be used with the control. Armature leads A1 and A2 are connected to TB1 or TB4 depending on the particular model of control being used. Refer to Figures 2.5 and 2.6 for the location of these terminal strips. The motor control can be used to operate motors over a wide range of horsepower simply by the proper connection of armature lead A2 to the terminals on terminal strip TB1. The table below lists the horsepower range and the corresponding terminal on TB1.

MODEL 6500

HP	CONNECT ARMATURE LEAD A2 TO:
1/4 - 1/2	TB1 - 5
3/4 - 1	TB1 - 4

MODEL 6600

HP	CONNECT ARMATURE LEAD A2 TO:
1/2 - 1	TB1 - 5
1 1/2 - 2	TB1 - 4

MODEL 6700

HP	CONNECT ARMATURE LEAD A2 TO:
3	TB1 - 5
5	TB1 - 4

On models that require user connections of the armature leads to TB4 it will be necessary to move the wire connected to TB1. Refer to the tables above for proper connection.

2.5.2 MOTOR FIELD CONNECTIONS

Several manufacturers supply motors with dual voltage fields. Seco 6000 Series controls are set up to use the high connection in all cases. Refer to the instructions supplied by motor manufacturer for proper connections.

2.5.3 ARMATURE FEEDBACK OR TACHOMETER FEEDBACK MODE

Either mode of operation is selectable. As shipped from the factory the armature mode is selected by a jumper between terminals TB3-2 and TB3-3. To change to tachometer feedback remove the jumper between TB3-2 and TB3-3 and connect the tachometer generator as shown in connection diagrams.

START-UP & ADJUSTMENT PROCEDURE

3. START-UP ADJUSTMENT PROCEDURE

The following start-up instructions are intended only as a guide, and each step should be clearly understood by the personnel responsible for installation, before proceeding with it.

The customer should also understand that when starting up a system for the first time, the following occurrences may take place as a result of an improper or missing system interconnection.

- Drive may run in the wrong direction.
- Drive may accelerate to maximum speed.

With these factors in mind, it is imperative that all other personnel be kept at a safe distance from the machinery when starting up the electrical drive system.

Before applying power to the drive, check the following: No terminal point in the control should be grounded except where such grounding is shown on the drawings or is approved by Seco Electronics Corporation. This instruction, however, does not apply to the grounding of the control cabinet and motor enclosures, which we recommend be grounded.

Check that the input voltage and frequency of the available power supply agree with the rating of the drive control system.

WARNING

HIGH VOLTAGES TO GROUND ARE PRESENT IN THE SECO SCR CONTROL. REGARDLESS OF WHETHER THE A. C. SUPPLY IS GROUNDED OR NOT, TO PROTECT THE OPERATOR FROM ELECTRICAL SHOCK AND POSSIBLE FATAL CONSEQUENCES, THE FOLLOWING PRECAUTIONS MUST BE TAKEN:

- Operator must not be in contact with a grounded surface when working on the control. (Stand on an insulated surface). High voltage to ground exists on the speed pot circuit.
- The motor armature brushes and field supply are electrically "HOT" regardless of whether the D. C. armature contactor is open or closed. Before working on the motor, all A. C. power must be disconnected from the control.
- When a test instrument is being used, care must be taken to insure that its chassis is not grounded either by a grounding plug connection or by being in contact with a grounded surface. Extreme care must be taken when using the oscilloscope since its chassis will be electrically "HOT" to ground when connected to the control system.
- No part of the control should be grounded, except with the approval of Seco Electronics Corporation.
- The D. C. Motor should not be operated without the field connected.

3.1 DESCRIPTION OF CONTROLS

- MAX SPEED: (one for each direction) This is a means to adjust the highest motor shaft speed when speed adjust potentiometer is set to maximum. Clockwise rotation of this adjustment increases the speed.

NOTE: DO NOT EXCEED RATED ARMATURE VOLTS FOR THE MOTOR.

- B. TORQUE ADJUST: (One for each direction) This adjustment limits the maximum amount of armature current supplied to the motor. Clockwise adjustment of this control will increase armature current. (Factory set for 200% of motor rating.)
- C. IR COMP: The IR compensation adjustment provides a means to adjust the armature feedback. This feedback is used to compensate for motor losses and to obtain flat load regulation. Clockwise rotation of this adjustment increases the feedback. If the feedback is too low, the motor speed decreases as the load increases. If the feedback is too high, the motor speed increases as the load increases. If feedback is excessive, the system becomes unstable and pulsations may result.

NOTE: In tachometer feedback mode, IR compensation is not required and the potentiometer must be turned fully counter-clockwise to prevent an unstable condition.
- D. GAIN: This is an adjustment of over-all loop gain. Clockwise rotation of this adjustment decreases dead-band and increases loop gain, (normally set at minimum (CCW) before shipment from the factory).
- E. STABILITY: This adjustment controls the response of the drive. For faster response rotate the stability pot CCW until the drive has the desired response or a point of instability (or a roughness in drive speed) is noticed.
- F. ACCEL: One forward and one reverse. Clockwise rotation of these adjustments will decrease the time of acceleration. When operating in the forward direction, the reverse direction acceleration adjustment acts as a deceleration pot. When operating in the reverse direction the forward acceleration adjustment acts as a deceleration pot.

3.2 ADJUSTMENTS

- A. Provided that the motor is free and safe to rotate, apply A.C. power and increase speed potentiometer setting until motor turns. If the motor rotates in the wrong direction, reduce speed pot setting to zero and remove all A.C. power. Then interchange the armature leads at the motor.

NOTE: A positive reference signal on terminal TB3-5 with respect to terminal TB3-1 (common) will produce a positive SCR output voltage on terminal TB1-6 with respect to TB1-5. A negative reference signal will produce the opposite polarity of output.

- B. Apply A. C. power and increase speed potentiometer till motor begins to turn and check for proper operation.
- C. Turn the SCR controller "Manual" pot clockwise. The motor will accelerate. Adjust the "Max. Speed" pot to obtain maximum drive speed. (Clockwise to increase).

NOTE: Do NOT exceed rated armature volts for the motor. The armature volts can be measured at termi-

nals TB1-5 and TB1-6. Maximum voltage is 180 volts D. C. for Model 6600 and 6700 and 90 volts D. C. for Model 6500.

- D. The load must not exceed the full load rating as stamped on the motor nameplate. It may be necessary to insert a D. C. ammeter in series with the armature to measure the load.
- E. Set the "IR Comp" pot as follows:
 1. Connect a D. C. ammeter in series with the D. C. motor armature. Range should be 0-30 amperes for a 5 HP motor.
 2. Run the motor at approximately 200 RPM.
 3. With no load on the motor, monitor the no-load speed.
 4. With an appropriate brake, or by exerting peripheral pressure on the motor sheave, load the motor such that the armature current reads nameplate current for the motor.
 5. With full load on the motor, adjust the "IR Comp" pot slowly clockwise to obtain a full-load speed that is no greater than 2% below the no-load speed.

NOTE: The "IR Comp" should not be set too high (too far clockwise) or the drive system may become unstable. If the control used tachometer feedback, the "IR Comp" pot should be turned fully counterclockwise.

- F. The current limit has been factory set at 200% of rated motor current. This limit should not be exceeded. If it is necessary to lower the current limit setting, the current limit pots should be turned counterclockwise. The ability to load down the motor and to measure the armature current is required to set current limit.
- G. The FWD BIAS, REV BIAS, and OP AMP ZERO adjust pots have been set at the factory, and normally should not require further adjustment. Should adjustment be required, consult Factory.
- H. The stability pot controls the response of the drive. For faster response rotate the stability pot CCW until the drive has the desired response or a point of instability (or a roughness in drive speed) is noticed.

This completes the SECO ELECTRONICS 6000 Series Set-Up and Adjustments.

DESCRIPTION OF OPERATION

4. DESCRIPTION OF OPERATION

- A. ACCELERATION: The drive is so designed that it can accelerate or decelerate a high inertia load by electrically limiting the current to the motor until a preset speed is reached. The speed potentiometer can be set fully clockwise and the "run" pushbutton pressed without harming either the drive or motor if

the current limit is set per the instructions contained in this manual.

B. **STOPPING:** The basic drive is supplied without armature contactor or dynamic braking. Stopping can be accomplished by reducing the input signal to zero. The drive will then regeneratively brake to a stop. As an alternative the A. C. power can be removed and the motor will coast to a stop.

On the other hand, if the speed reference is decreased the drive will slow down by regeneration until it reaches its new reference speed level. Thus regenerative braking is accomplished by decreasing the speed reference signal.

Armature or tachometer feedback circuitry makes speed essentially constant with varying loads. Torque control is achieved by sensing the armature current. Figure 4.1 is a functional Block diagram of the motor control.

BLOCK DIAGRAM OF CONTROL:

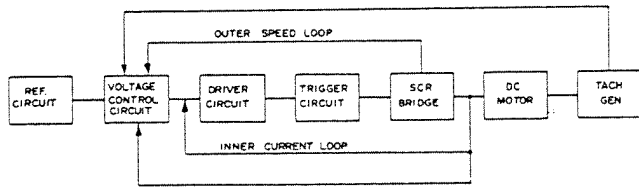


Figure 4.1

4.1 RECTIFIER CIRCUIT

The power section of the Seco Electronics 6000 Series utilizes SCR's connected as shown in the figure 4.1.1.

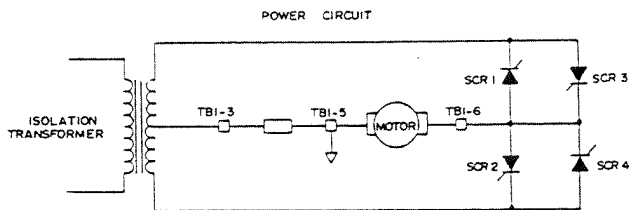


Figure 4.1.1

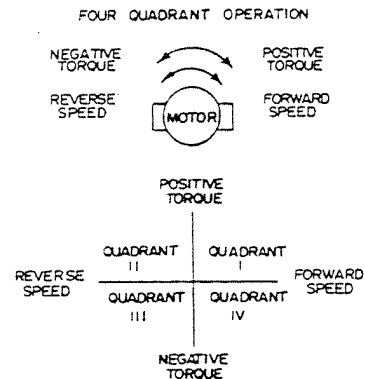
In the forward direction, positive speed reference is applied to terminal TB3-5 with respect to terminal TB3-1 Control (Common) which produces a positive SCR output voltage on terminal TB1-6 with respect to terminal TB1-5. During the positive half-cycle when terminal TB1-1 is positive with respect to TB1-2, SCR #3 is phased on at the appropriate point in the half-cycle. During the negative half-cycle when terminal TB1-1 is negative with respect to terminal TB1-2 SCR #4 is phased on. During each cycle of the 60 Hz supply, SCR's #3 and #4 are alternately phased on at the appropriate time to produce an SCR output voltage, the value of which is determined by the regulator. During this time armature current flows from terminal TB1-6 to terminal TB1-5 with terminal TB1-6 positive with respect to terminal TB1-5. This is known as "motoring" in the forward direction. (Quadrant #1).

Should the control require that the D. C. motor speed decrease SCR's 3 & 4 will be turned off and SCR's 1 & 2 will be phased on. This will cause armature current to flow in the motor armature from terminal TB1-5 to terminal TB1-6 with terminal TB1-5 positive with respect to terminal TB1-6 which will produce a braking torque and cause the motor to decelerate. This braking torque is produced because when a D. C. motor with a fixed field excitation carries armature current, it will produce a torque proportional to this current and in a direction which is dependent on the direction of armature current. While the motor is decelerating it is known as regenerating in the forward direction. (Quadrant #4).

In the reverse direction, when the speed reference signal is negative, and SCR output voltage on terminal TB1-5 is negative with respect to terminal TB1-6 a similar sequence occurs.

While motoring in the reverse direction, SCRs #1 & 2 are phased on. While regenerating in the reverse direction, SCRs #3 & 4 are phased on.

The foregoing parameters are summarized in the following table:



	FORWARD SPEED		REVERSE SPEED	
	MOTING I	REGENERATING IV	MOTING III	REGENERATING II
SCR'S 3, 4 CONDUCTING	X			X
SCR'S 1, 2 CONDUCTING		X	X	
POSITIVE TORQUE	X			X
POSITIVE ARMATURE VOLTAGE	X	X		
POSITIVE ARMATURE CURRENT	X			X
NEGATIVE TORQUE		X	X	
NEGATIVE ARMATURE VOLTAGE			X	X
NEGATIVE ARMATURE CURRENT		X	X	

Table 4.1

Each set of SCR allows the current to flow in only one direction; from the AC line through one of the SCRs through the motor armature, another SCR, and back to the A. C. line. The SCR's establish what voltage between 0 and rated VDC will be impressed across the armature of a D. C. motor. This variable D. C. voltage produces a variable D. C. motor speed as given by the following D. C. motor equation:

$$\text{Motor Speed (RPM)} = \frac{K \times \text{CEMF}}{\text{Motor Field Flux}}$$

K is a constant and CEMF is equal to the applied voltage minus the "IR drop" in the motor.

An SCR is a 3-terminal device, compared to a diode, which is only a 2-terminal device. In addition to the cathode and anode that the diode has, the SCR has a Gate Terminal which is used to turn on the controlled rectifier in its conducting direction. Once the SCR is turned on in its conducting direction, it will maintain conduction until the potential across the SCR is reversed. Once the gate has triggered the SCR to its "on" state the gate loses control until the SCR turns off.

4.2 CONTROL CIRCUIT

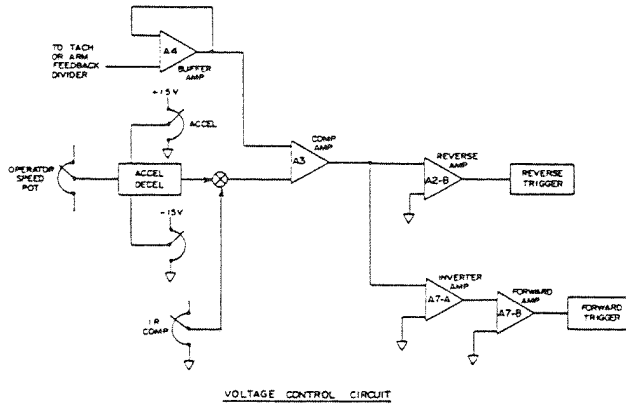


Figure 4.2

A speed reference signal is applied at terminal 5 to the Operational Amplifier A3 via resistor R11. The reference signal is compared with the feedback signal from the motor armature voltage circuit. The comparison or summation of the reference and feedback signals results in an error signal. When the reference signal is positive and greater than the feedback signal, the error signal at Pin 2 (inverting input) of operational amplifier A3 will be positive, and will be amplified by this amplifier to supply a positive output at Pin 6.

This is inverted by operational amplifier A7-A and applied to the non-inverting input of amplifier A7-B. The output of this amplifier drives the SCR gate pulse triggering circuit for SCRs #3 and 4. They in turn cause armature current to flow in the motor from terminal TB1-6 to terminal TB1-5 producing an increasing amount of output voltage. This voltage will increase until there is approximately zero error between the reference and the feedback voltage. When a steady state condition is reached, the error signal is approximately zero. If the positive reference signal is turned down, the feedback voltage will then be greater than the reference and the output of amplifier A3 will become negative. This is inverted by amplifier A2-B and drives the SCR gate pulse triggering circuit for SCRs #1 and 2. They in turn cause armature current to flow in the motor from terminal TB1-5 to terminal TB1-6 thereby producing a decelerating torque and producing a decreasing amount of SCR output voltage until there is approximately zero error between the reference and feedback signals. A similar

operational description applies to the reverse direction when the speed reference signal is negative.

4.3 FIRING CIRCUITRY

In the case of quadrant #1 which is motoring in the forward direction, operational amplifier A7-B has a positive output. The more positive this output is, the less time it takes for capacitor C7 to charge up to the level that will trigger the PUT (Programmable Unijunction Transistor) Q7.

When the voltage on the capacitor is sufficient to trigger the PUT the set of SCRs consisting of SCR #3 and 4 will be gated on by the pulse from the pulse transformer secondary.

A similar description applies to Quadrants #2, 3 and 4.

4.4 CURRENT LIMIT

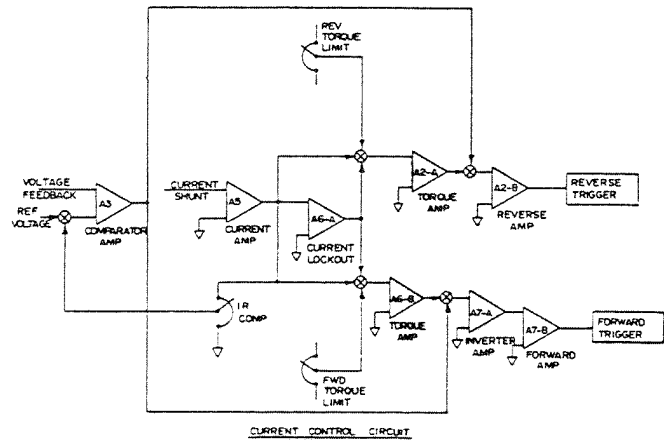


Figure 4.4

The drive is protected against normal overloads by a built-in current limit circuit. To protect the system against major faults, the system must be fused properly.

All of the models except the Basic 6500, 6600, 6700 chassis only models are factory fused with fast acting rectifier fuses.

The current limit signal originates across a shunt resistor in the armature loop. This signal is amplified and filtered by amplifier A5. The output of the amplifier is used to drive the torque limit amplifier A6-B for the forward direction. This signal is also used for the IR compensation signal.

When the armature current gets sufficiently high to cause amplifier A6-B to produce an output the input signal to amplifier A7-A will be reduced by that amount resulting in the SCR firing pulsed being retarded and the armature output voltage being reduced. In this way, the armature current will be limited. In the reverse direction a similar description applies (torque limit amplifier A2-A reduces the signal to amplifier A2-B).

4.4.1 IR COMPENSATION

IR compensation is a signal that is proportional to armature current and is summed with the reference signal to compensate for the loss of speed due to the "IR Drop" in the motor when it is loaded.

4.4.2 PROTECTION

- A. All SCRs used have a peak forward and inverse break-over voltage well above the peak value of the A. C. line voltage.
- B. A fast current limit circuit that allows the D. C. motor to be accelerated in current limit.
- C. MOV voltage transient suppressors, across the AC line.
- D. Resistor-capacitor suppression circuits across the SCRs.
- E. All models except the basic 6000 series modules are factory fused with fast rectifier fuses, for protection against severe overloads and other faults.

TROUBLE SHOOTING PROCEDURE

5. TROUBLE SHOOTING PROCEDURE

Fast accurate repair must be preceded by an analysis of the problem. Read the complete trouble shooting procedure before attempting to repair the control. Remember, you are looking for a system problem, the control may have failed but the cause of this failure can generally be traced to some other fault within the system. The control is the heart of most systems, so isolate your problem quickly by going through the following steps:

5.1 OPERATIONAL CHECK LIST:

- A. Motor will not reach desired operating speed.
 - 1. Motor overloaded: Check load current.
 - 2. Maximum speed improperly set: See Section 3.1
 - 3. Torque adjust set too low: See Section 3.1
 - 4. Gain adjust set too low: See Section 3.1
 - 5. Defective component on control board: Replace Board
 - 6. Defective component on power board: Replace Board
 - 7. Defective SCR: Replace control
 - 8. Defective isolation transformer: Check Transformer voltage
- B. Motor speed is unstable (pulsates or increases in speed as load is placed on motor)
 - 1. IR comp set too high (turn CCW to decrease) — turn to zero if operating in tachometer feedback mode.
 - 2. Stability pot not set correctly, adjust for smooth operation.

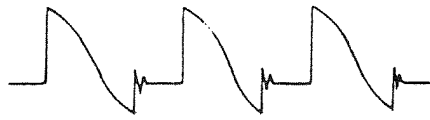
- 3. Defective component on control board: Replace Board
 - 4. Defective component on power board: Replace control
 - 5. Defective SCR: Replace control
 - 6. Defective Tachometer: Replace Tachometer.
- D. Motor speed drifts or changes abruptly.
 - 1. Gain adjust set too low: See Section 3.1
 - 2. Defective component on control board: Replace Board
 - 3. Defective component on power board: Replace Control
 - 4. Defective tachometer: Replace Tachometer
 - 5. Defective SCR: Replace Control.
 - 6. Defective motor: Replace Motor.
 - E. Control Blows Fuses:
 - 1. Incorrect wiring of control, motor or insulation transformer: Recheck all wiring.
 - 2. Defective component on control board: Remove power to control and unplug connector between control board and power board. Reapply power. If control no longer blows fuses, replace control board.
 - 3. Defective component on power board: Replace module.
 - 4. Defective SCR: Replace control.
 - 5. Defective Isolation Transformer: Check transformer voltage.
 - 6. Defective motor:
 - F. No output from control:
 - 1. Blown fuse or fuses:
 - 2. Defective component on control board: Replace board or control.
 - 3. Defective component on Power Board: Replace Control.
 - 4. Defective Isolation Transformer: Check Transformer voltage.
 - 5. Incorrect wiring: Recheck all wiring.

5.2 ARMATURE VOLTAGE AND ARMATURE CURRENT WAVEFORMS:

Figure 5.2 shows typical oscilloscope waveforms. Under normal operating conditions, both motoring and regenerating, forward and reverse.

OSCILLOSCOPE WAVEFORMS

MOTORING
POSITIVE
ARMATURE VOLTAGE



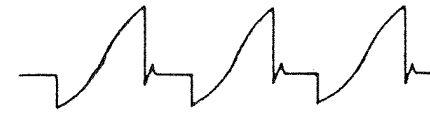
— +200 VOLT
— 0 VOLT
— -200 VOLT

MOTORING POSITIVE
ARMATURE CURRENT
ACROSS R5, R6



— +1 VOLT
— 0 VOLT

REGENERATION
POSITIVE
ARMATURE VOLTAGE



— +200 VOLT
— 0 VOLT
— -200 VOLT

REGENERATION NEGATIVE
ARMATURE CURRENT
ACROSS R5, R6



— 0 VOLT
— -1 VOLT

MOTORING
NEGATIVE
ARMATURE VOLTAGE



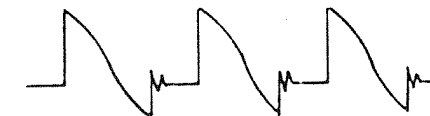
— +200 VOLT
— 0 VOLT
— -200 VOLT

MOTORING NEGATIVE
ARMATURE CURRENT
ACROSS R5, R6



— 0 VOLT
— -1 VOLT

REGENERATION
NEGATIVE
ARMATURE VOLTAGE



— +200 VOLT
— 0 VOLT
— -200 VOLT

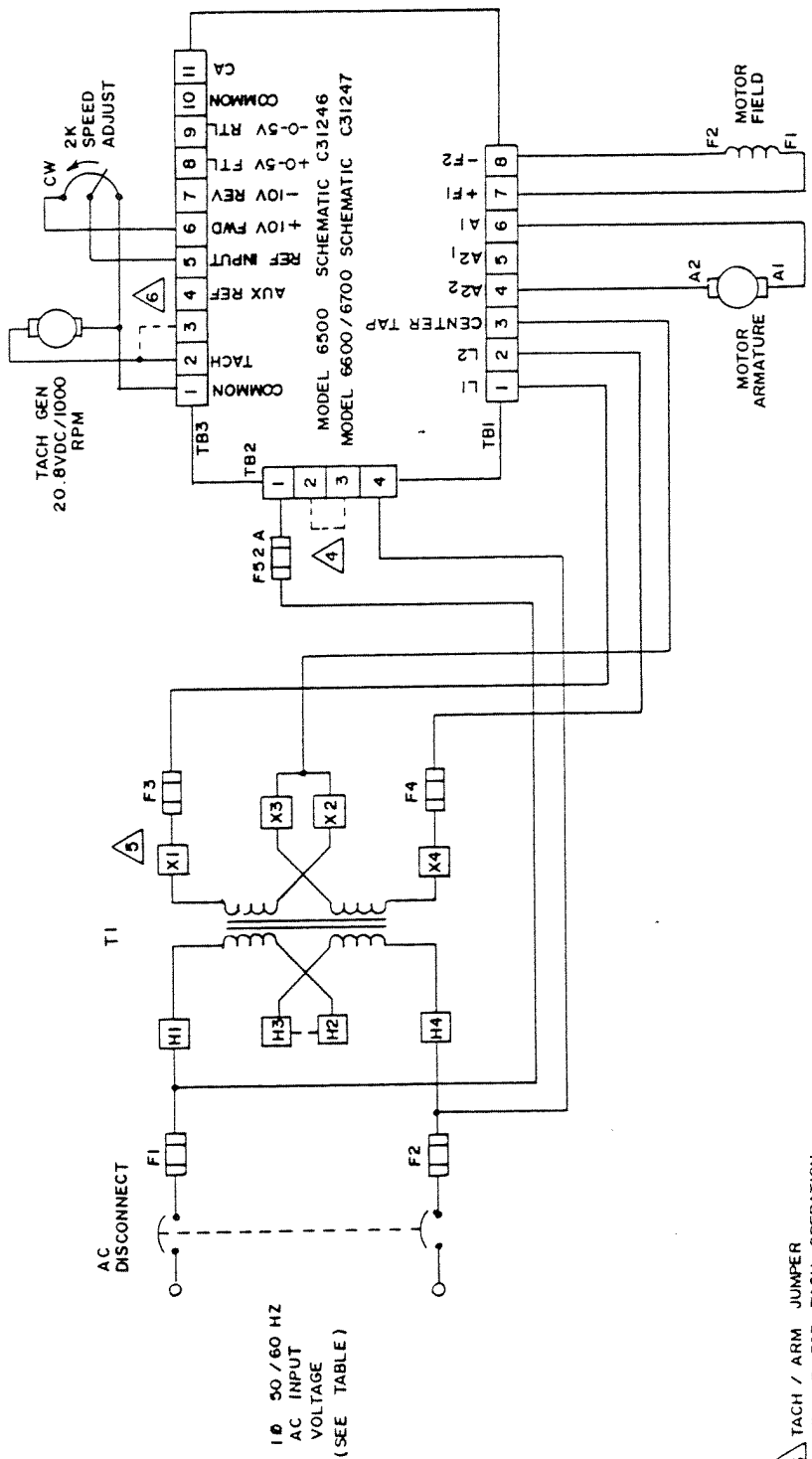
REGENERATION POSITIVE
ARMATURE CURRENT
ACROSS R5, R6



— +1 VOLT
— 0 VOLT

Figure 5.2

REVISIONS		DATE	APPROVED
ZONE	LTR		
A	REVISED KVA TABULATION	6-20-78	KEL



1.0 50/60 HZ
AC INPUT
VOLTAGE
(SEE TABLE)

5 TACH / ARM JUMPER
REMOVE FOR TACH OPERATION.

3. FOR HIGH VAC INPUT CONNECT H2 TO H3
AS SHOWN AND FOR LOW VAC INPUT
CONNECT H1 TO H3 AND H2 TO H4.

4. TB2 TERMINAL CONNECTIONS. - - - - INDICATES
JUMPER: FOR HIGH VAC INPUT CONNECT 2 TO 3, FOR
LOW VAC INPUT CONNECT 1 TO 2 AND 3 TO 4.

3. TB1 & TB2 ARE LOCATED ON POWER BOARD.
TB3 IS LOCATED ON CONTROL BOARD.

2. F3 F4 TO BE RATED AT 200% OF NAME PLATE
RATED MOTOR CURRENT.

1. F1 F2 TO BE RATED PER KVA RATING OF XFMR.

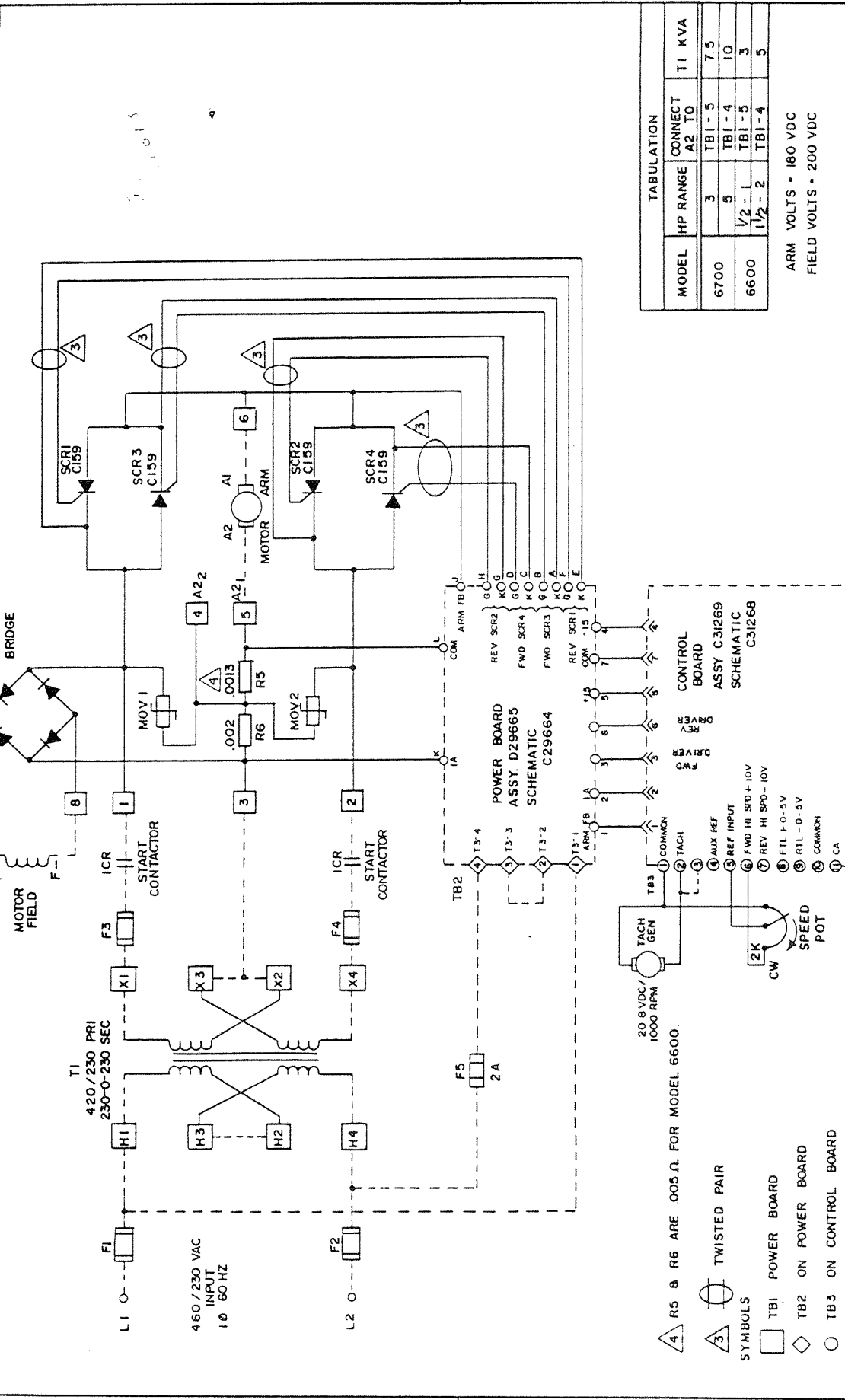
NOTES

MODEL	HP RANGE	A2 ARM CONN	ARM VOLTS	FIELD VOLTS	T1 KVA	INPUT VOLTS VAC		T1 SEC. VOLT
						HIGH	LOW	
6500	1/4 - 1/2	A21	90	100	1.0	230	120	120-0-120
	3/4 - 1	A22			3			
6600	1/2 - 1	A21			3			
	1 1/2 - 2	A22	180	200	5	460	230	230-0-230
6700	3	A21			7.5			
	5	A22			10			

UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES TOLERANCES UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED ARE:		SECO ELECTRONICS CORP. ROPERIA, MINNESOTA U.S.A.	
MAT'L	FINISH	TITLE	CONNECTION DIAGRAM MODEL 6500 / 6600 / 6700 REGENERATIVE DRIVES
		DATE	9-12-75
		DRAWN BY	SWS
		CHECKED BY	
		APPROVED BY	
NEAT ASSY	USED ON	SIZE	C 31248
APPLICATION	SCALE		SHEET 1 OF 1

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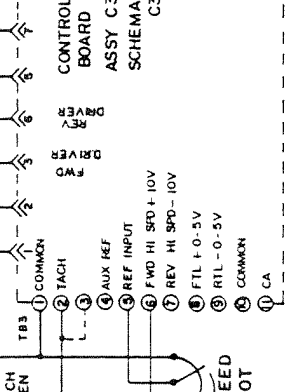
REVISIONS		DATE	APPROVED
A	ECO 426	9-2-77	
B	REVISE TABULATION	9-2-77	WHS
C	REVISED KVA TABULATION	9-20-78	ZZL



MODEL	HP RANGE	CONNECT A2 TO	TI KVA
6700	3	TBI-5	7.5
6600	5	TBI-4	10
	1/2-1	TBI-5	3
	1 1/2-2	TBI-4	5

ARM VOLTS = 180 VDC
FIELD VOLTS = 200 VDC

UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED FRACTIONS: 1/16" MINIMUM 2 PLACE DECIMALS	DATE 5-13-79	SCALE C	SHEET 1 OF 1
DRAWN BY SWS	CHECKED BY	SIZE C	DRAWING NO. C31247
TITLE 6600/6700 REGENERATIVE		SECO ELECTRONICS CORP. MORRISVILLE, N.C. 27560 U.S.A.	

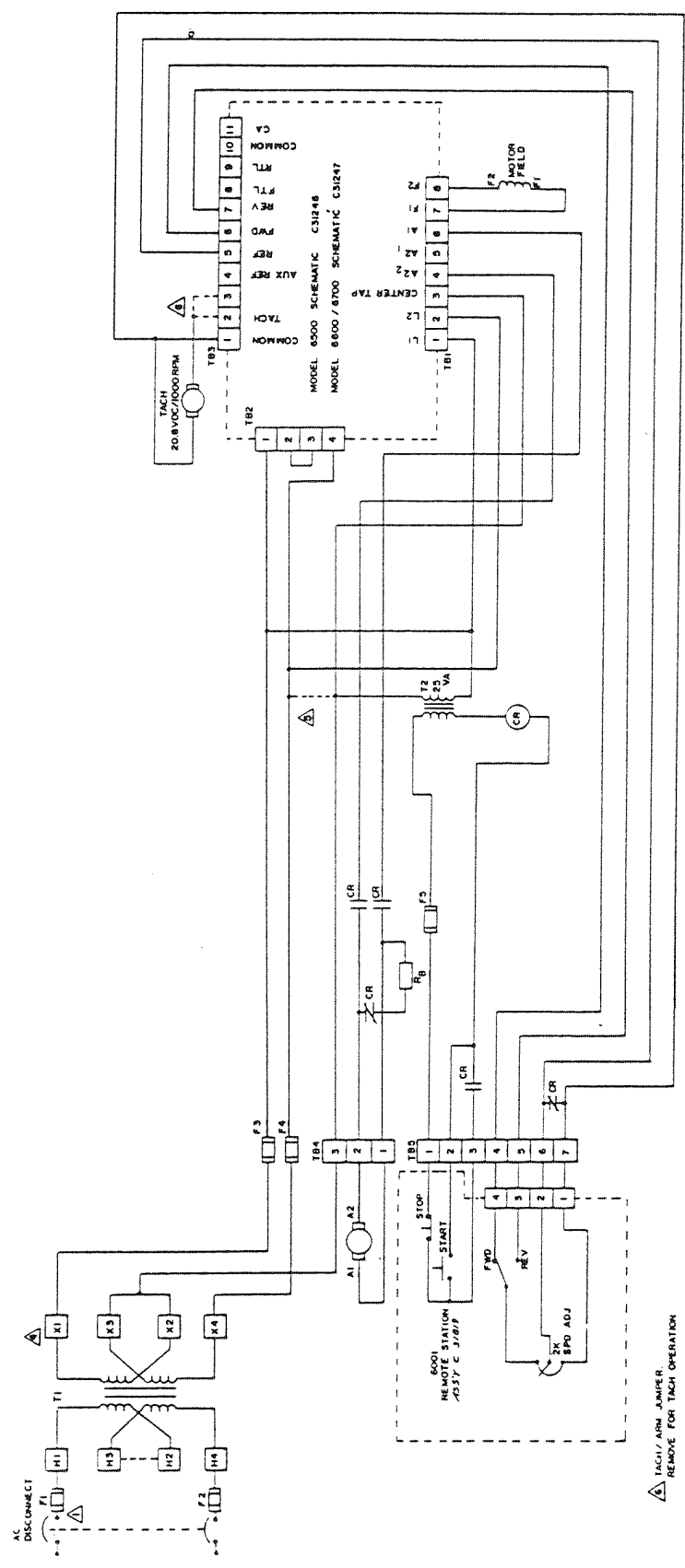


- △ R5 & R6 ARE .005 Ω FOR MODEL 6600.
- △ TWISTED PAIR
- TBI POWER BOARD
- ◇ TB2 ON POWER BOARD
- TB3 ON CONTROL BOARD
- ← PC B CONNECTOR ON CONTROL BOARD
- SOLDER CONNECTION ON POWER BOARD

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- △ CONNECT TB2-3 TO TB2-2 FOR 460 VAC INPUT
- △ CONNECT TB2-4 TO TB2-5 & TB2-2 TO TB2-1 FOR 230 VAC INPUT

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION
A	10-17-76	REVISED KVA TABULATION
B		
C		



MODEL	HP RANGE	ARM VOLTAGE	FIELD VOLTAGE	INPUT VOLTS VAC		TI
				HIGH	LOW	
6504	1/4-1/2	A21	90	100	230	230-0-230
6604	1/2-1	A22	180	200	460	230-0-230
6704	3	A21	180	200	460	230-0-230

- ⚠ TACH/ARM JAMMER. REMOVE FOR TACH OPERATION
- ⚠ T2 CONNECTIONS: FOR 6604-6704, CONNECT T2 PRIMARY TO F3 AND TB4-3
- ⚠ T3 CONNECTIONS: FOR 6604-6704, CONNECT T3 PRIMARY TO F4 AND F3

- ⚠ T1 TERMINAL CONNECTIONS.....INDICATES JAMMER: FOR HIGH VAC INPUT CONNECT H2 TO H3, FOR LOW VAC INPUT CONNECT H4 TO H3 AND H2 TO H4
- ⚠ TB1 & TB2 ARE LOCATED ON POWER BOARD
- ⚠ TB3 IS LOCATED ON CONTROL BOARD
- ⚠ F3 & F4 TO BE RATED AT 200% OF NAME PLATE RATED MOTOR CURRENT
- ⚠ F1 & F2 TO BE RATED PER KVA RATING OF TRANSFORMER
- ⚠ AC DISCONNECT AND FUSES (F1-F2) ARE CUSTOMER PROVIDED

NOTES

SECO ELECTRONICS COMP. MODEL 6504 / 6604 / 6704

SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

SCALE: 1" = 1"

DATE: 10-17-76

DESIGNER: [Signature]

CHECKED: [Signature]

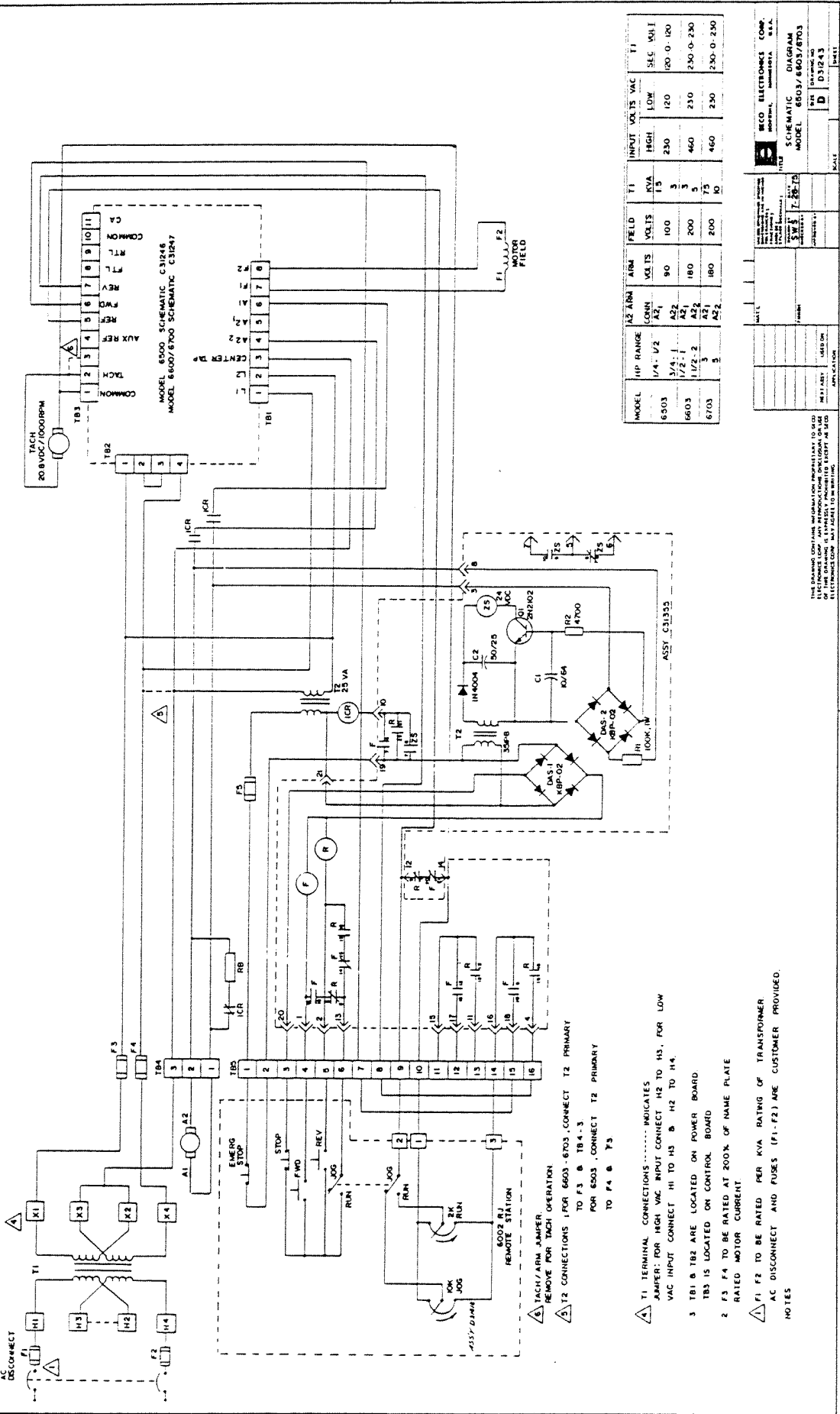
APPROVED: [Signature]

PROJECT: [Blank]

REVISIONS: [Blank]

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REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION
A	8/21/78	REVISION
B	8/30/77	REVISED NOTE 5
C	8/22/77	ADD WARNING FOR JERRY'S
D	8/18/76	REVISE FOR TOLERATION

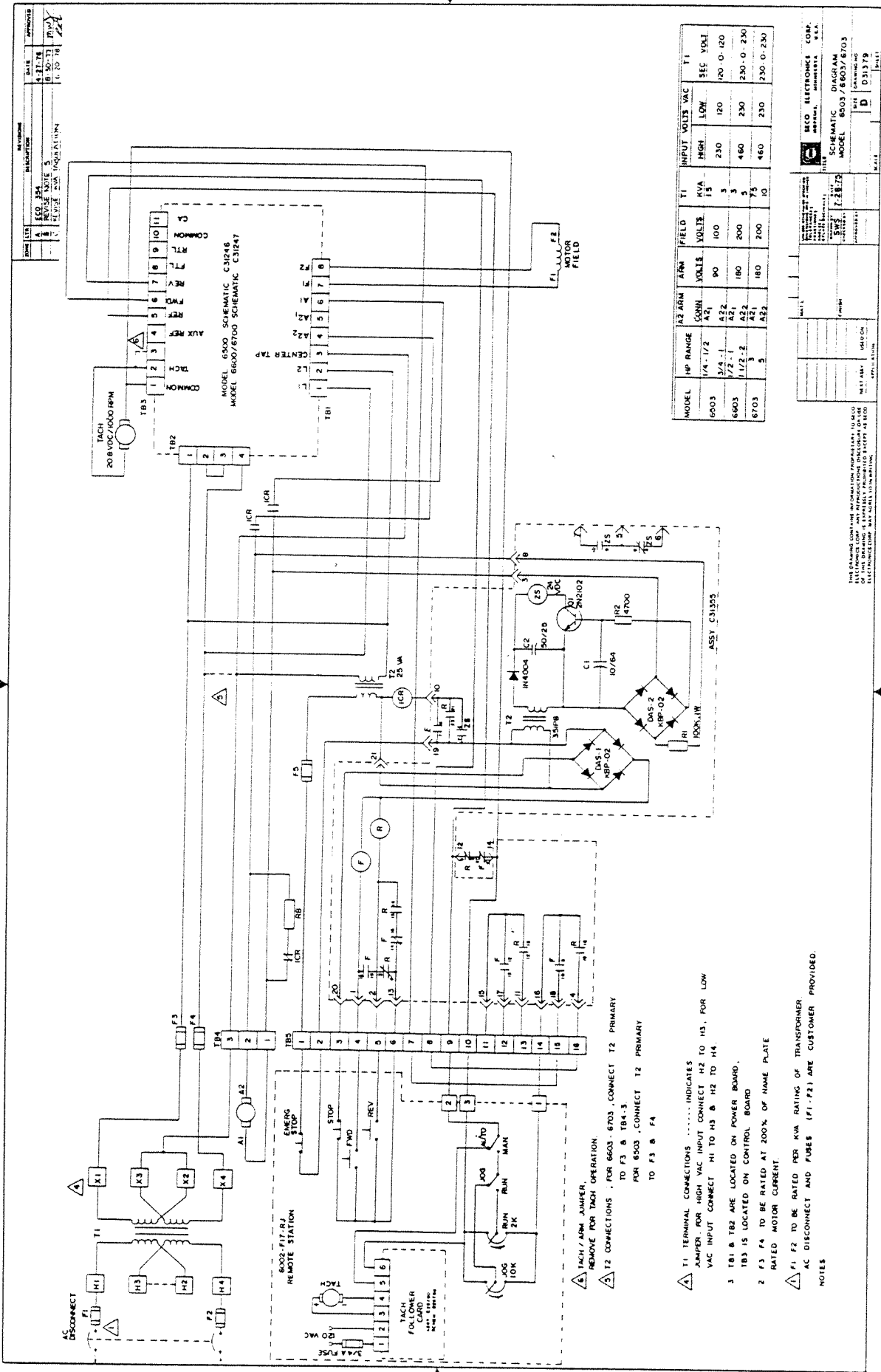


MODEL	HP RANGE	AZ ARM	ARM VOLTS	FIELD VOLTS	KVA	T1 INPUT VOLTS	T1 SEC MULT
6503	1/4 - 1/2	A21	90	100	3	230	120
6603	3/4 - 1	A22	180	200	5	460	230
6703	1 1/2 - 2	A22	180	200	7.5	460	230
	3	A21	180	200	10	460	230
	5	A22	180	200	15	460	230

TITLE	SCALE	DATE	BY	CHECKED	APPROVED
SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM					
MODEL	6503/6603/6703				
REV	5	7/28/78			
DATE					
PROJECT					
APP. NO.					
REV. NO.					
DATE					
BY					
CHECKED					
APPROVED					

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- △ T1 TERMINAL CONNECTIONS INDICATES JAMPER FOR HIGH VAC INPUT CONNECT H2 TO H3, FOR LOW VAC INPUT CONNECT H1 TO H3 B, H2 TO H4.
 - 3 TBS & TBS2 ARE LOCATED ON POWER BOARD
 - TBS IS LOCATED ON CONTROL BOARD
 - 2 F3, F4 TO BE RATED AT 200% OF NAME PLATE RATED MOTOR CURRENT.
 - △ F1, F2 TO BE RATED PER KVA RATING OF TRANSFORMER
 - △ AC DISCONNECT AND FUSES (F1, F2) ARE CUSTOMER PROVIDED.
- NOTES



REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPROVED
1	ISSUE	8-30-73	JM/PA
2	REVISE NAME	8-30-73	JM/PA
3	REVISE WVA INFORMATION	1-70-78	JM/PA

MODEL 6500 SCHEMATIC C31246
MODEL 6600/6700 SCHEMATIC C31247

MODEL	HP RANGE	A2 ARM CONN	ARM VOLTS	FIELD VOLTS	INPUT VOLTS VAC	
					HIGH	LOW
6503	1/4 - 1/2	A1	90	100	120	100-0-120
6603	3/4 - 1	A2	180	200	230	230-0-230
6703	1 1/2 - 2	A2	180	200	230	230-0-230

MODEL	HP RANGE	A2 ARM CONN	ARM VOLTS	FIELD VOLTS	INPUT VOLTS VAC
6503	1/4 - 1/2	A1	90	100	120
6603	3/4 - 1	A2	180	200	230
6703	1 1/2 - 2	A2	180	200	230

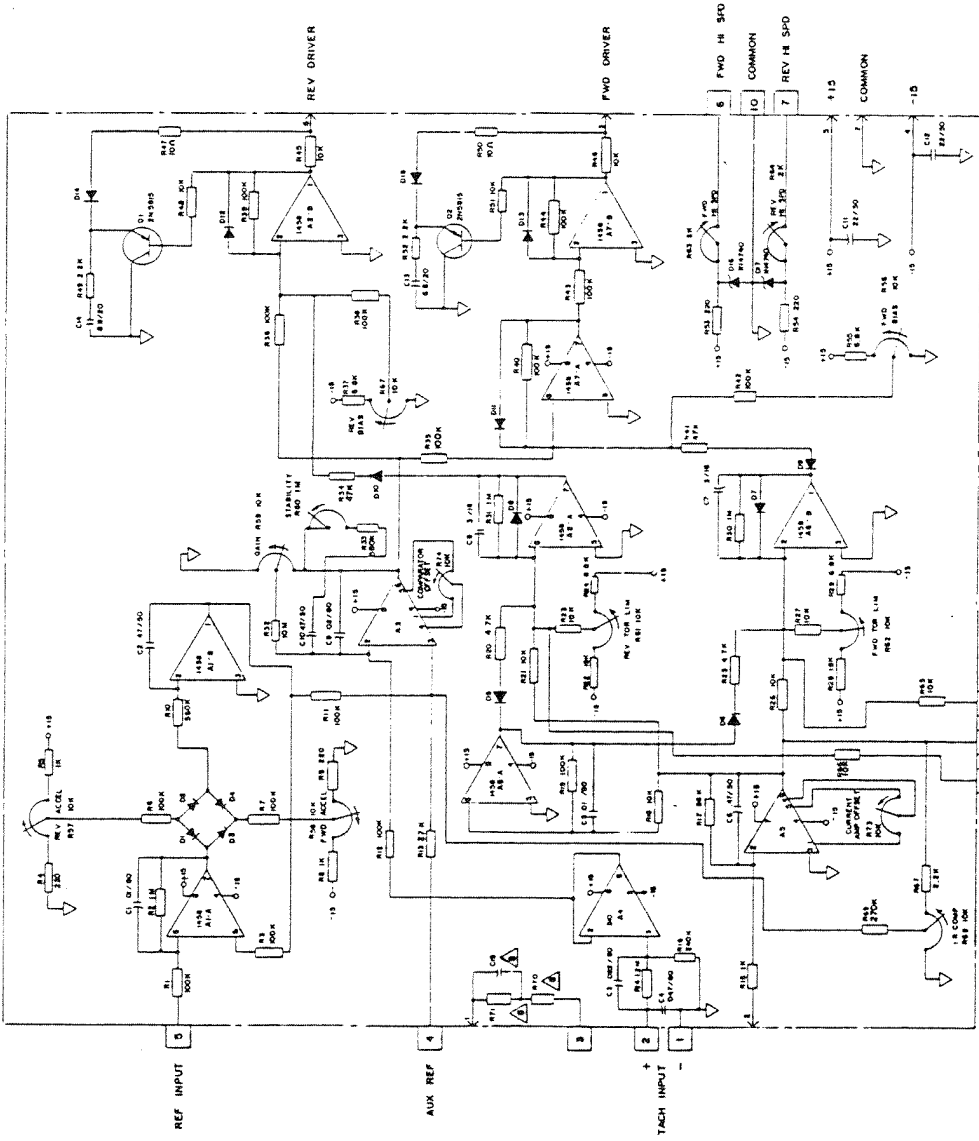
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SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM
MODEL 6500/6600/6703
DATE 7-28-73
SHEET 1 OF 1

- T1 TERMINAL CONNECTIONS INDICATES JAMPER FOR HIGH VAC INPUT CONNECT H2 TO H3, FOR LOW VAC INPUT CONNECT H1 TO H3 & H2 TO H4.
- T2 CONNECTIONS - FOR 6603 - 6703, CONNECT T2 PRIMARY TO F3 & T84-3.
FOR 6503, CONNECT T2 PRIMARY TO F3 & F4
- TACH / ARM JAMPER REMOVE FOR TACH OPERATION.
- TACH FOLLOVER CARD REMOVE FOR TACH OPERATION.
- T1, F2 TO BE RATED PER KVA RATING OF TRANSFORMER.
- F1, F2 TO BE RATED AT 200% OF NAME PLATE RATED MOTOR CURRENT.
- TACH IS LOCATED ON CONTROL BOARD.
- TB1 & TB2 ARE LOCATED ON POWER BOARD.
- TB3 IS LOCATED ON NAME PLATE.
- F1, F2 TO BE RATED AT 200% OF NAME PLATE RATED MOTOR CURRENT.
- F1, F2 TO BE RATED PER KVA RATING OF TRANSFORMER.
- AC DISCONNECT AND FUSES (F1, F2) ARE CUSTOMER PROVIDED.

DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED
11-17-72
11-17-72
11-17-72
11-17-72
11-17-72
11-17-72
11-17-72
11-17-72
11-17-72

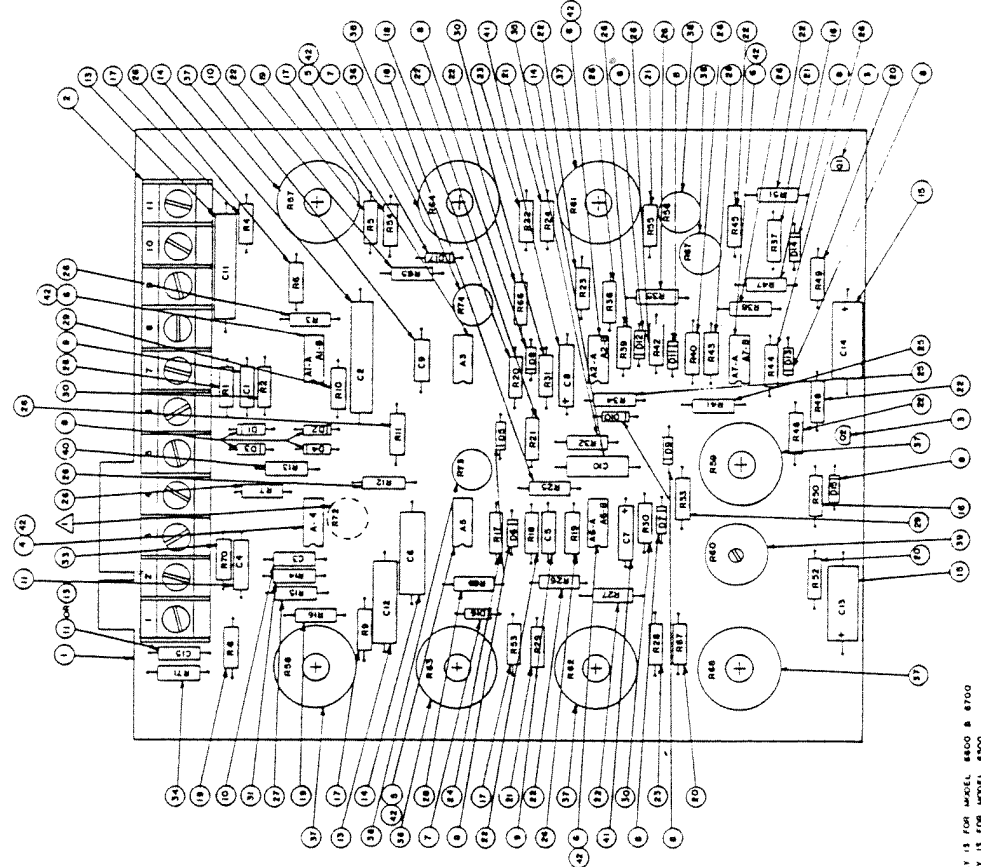
PART NO	ASSTY CO	ASSTY QTY	VALUE
R70	33M	2	2.2K
R71	33M	2	300K
C19	0.01	2	22



- SEE TABLE
 7 0 NOTES CARD EDGE CONNECTOR.
 8 1 0 NOTES TABS.
 9 1 0 NOTES UNLESS NOTED
 4 NC (NO CONNECTION)
 3 ARROWS ON POTS INDICATE CW ROTATION
 2 ALL CAPACITOR VALUES IN MFD/MVDC
 1 ALL RESISTORS 0.5 WATT, 10%

RECO ELECTRONICS CORP.
 SCHEMATIC CONTROL
 BOARD MODEL 6000
 PART D D 3284
 DATE 11-17-72
 DRAWING NO 6700
 PC BO 0 3285
 ASSY 0 3286
 REV 1 ALL UNLESS NOTED
 APPLICATION

REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY
1	ASSEMBLY DRAWING	11-28-76	ARJ
2	ECO 388	1-14-77	ARJ
3	ECO 410	9-2-77	ARJ
4	ECO 518	9-2-77	ARJ
5	ECO 518	9-2-77	ARJ
6	ECO 518	9-2-77	ARJ
7	ECO 518	9-2-77	ARJ
8	ECO 518	9-2-77	ARJ



REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY
1	ASSEMBLY DRAWING	11-28-76	ARJ
2	ECO 388	1-14-77	ARJ
3	ECO 410	9-2-77	ARJ
4	ECO 518	9-2-77	ARJ
5	ECO 518	9-2-77	ARJ
6	ECO 518	9-2-77	ARJ
7	ECO 518	9-2-77	ARJ
8	ECO 518	9-2-77	ARJ

2 - 00 ASSEMBLY IS FOR MODEL 8500 & 8700
 3 - 00 ASSEMBLY IS FOR MODEL 8500
 4 - 00 ASSEMBLY IS FOR MODEL 8500
 5 - 00 ASSEMBLY IS FOR MODEL 8500
 6 - 00 ASSEMBLY IS FOR MODEL 8500
 7 - 00 ASSEMBLY IS FOR MODEL 8500
 8 - 00 ASSEMBLY IS FOR MODEL 8500

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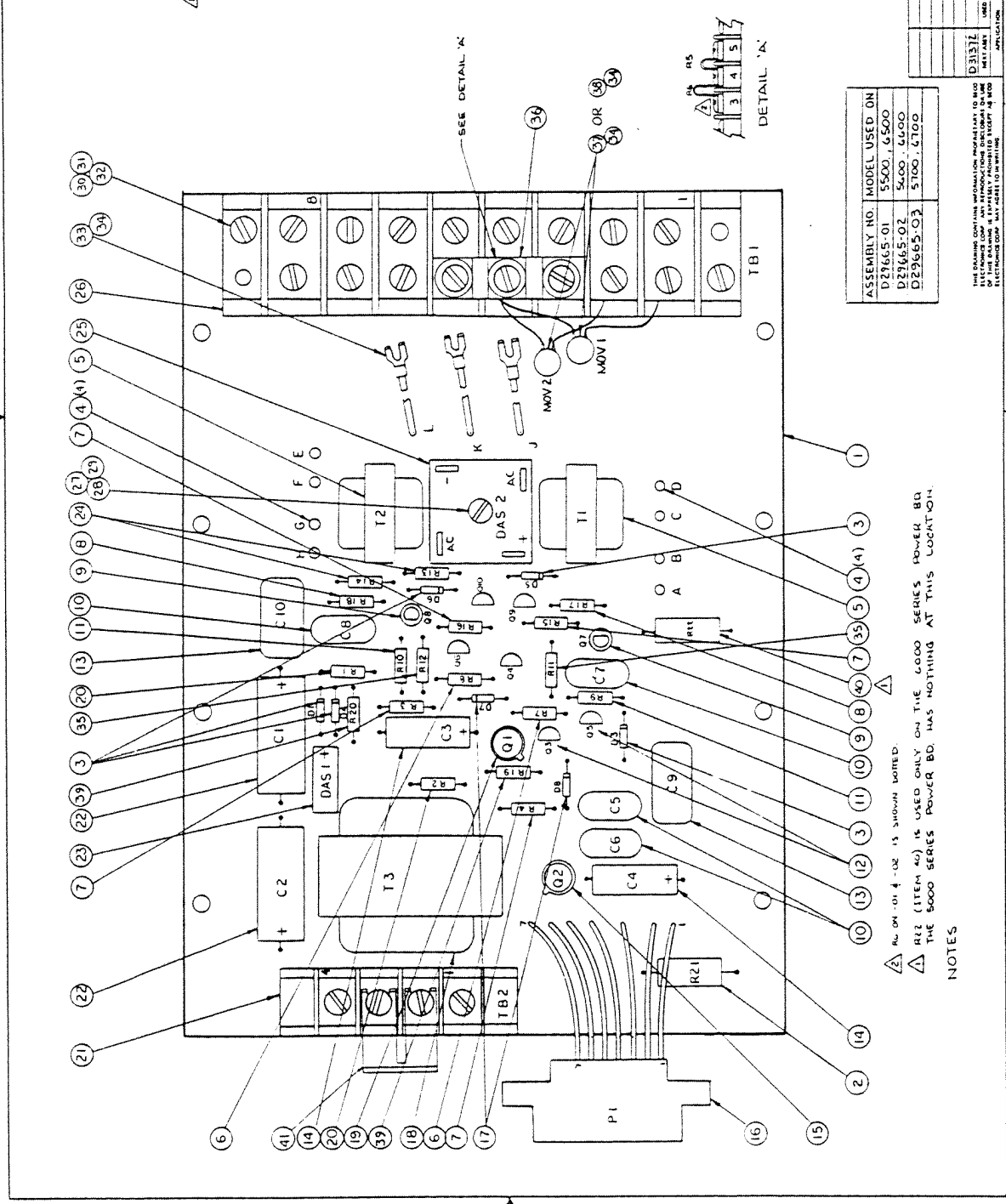
REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY
1	ASSEMBLY DRAWING	11-28-76	ARJ
2	ECO 388	1-14-77	ARJ
3	ECO 410	9-2-77	ARJ
4	ECO 518	9-2-77	ARJ
5	ECO 518	9-2-77	ARJ
6	ECO 518	9-2-77	ARJ
7	ECO 518	9-2-77	ARJ
8	ECO 518	9-2-77	ARJ

REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY
1	ASSEMBLY DRAWING	11-28-76	ARJ
2	ECO 388	1-14-77	ARJ
3	ECO 410	9-2-77	ARJ
4	ECO 518	9-2-77	ARJ
5	ECO 518	9-2-77	ARJ
6	ECO 518	9-2-77	ARJ
7	ECO 518	9-2-77	ARJ
8	ECO 518	9-2-77	ARJ

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY	CHKD
1	10/17/54	ECO 500	WJ	WJ
2	11/11/54	ECO 500	WJ	WJ
3	11/11/54	ECO 500	WJ	WJ
4	11/11/54	ECO 500	WJ	WJ
5	11/11/54	ECO 500	WJ	WJ
6	11/11/54	ECO 500	WJ	WJ
7	11/11/54	ECO 500	WJ	WJ
8	11/11/54	ECO 500	WJ	WJ
9	11/11/54	ECO 500	WJ	WJ
10	11/11/54	ECO 500	WJ	WJ
11	11/11/54	ECO 500	WJ	WJ
12	11/11/54	ECO 500	WJ	WJ

QTY	ASSEMBLY NO.	DESCRIPTION	PART NO.
2	41	JUMPER, TERMINAL	HWK-0021-00
1	40	RESISTOR, 180 K, 5W	PRE-0011-00
2	39	RESISTOR, 100 K, 5W	PRE-0013-21
2	38	MOV, VP150A10	FM1203-00
2	37	MOV, VP150A10	FM1203-00
1	36	IR COMP	PRE-2204-00
2	35	IR COMP	PRE-2014-00
7	34	TERMINAL	PRE-0001-93
3	33	TERMINAL	PRE-0001-93
3	32	TERMINAL	PRE-0001-93
1	31	WIRE	PTW-4003-703
2	30	WIRE	PTW-4003-703
2	29	WIRE	PTW-4003-703
2	28	WIRE	PTW-4003-703
2	27	WIRE	PTW-4003-703
1	26	WIRE	PTW-4003-703
1	25	WIRE	PTW-4003-703
1	24	WIRE	PTW-4003-703
1	23	WIRE	PTW-4003-703
1	22	WIRE	PTW-4003-703
1	21	WIRE	PTW-4003-703
1	20	WIRE	PTW-4003-703
1	19	WIRE	PTW-4003-703
1	18	WIRE	PTW-4003-703
1	17	WIRE	PTW-4003-703
1	16	WIRE	PTW-4003-703
1	15	WIRE	PTW-4003-703
1	14	WIRE	PTW-4003-703
1	13	WIRE	PTW-4003-703
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1	9	WIRE	PTW-4003-703
1	8	WIRE	PTW-4003-703
1	7	WIRE	PTW-4003-703
1	6	WIRE	PTW-4003-703
1	5	WIRE	PTW-4003-703
1	4	WIRE	PTW-4003-703
1	3	WIRE	PTW-4003-703
1	2	WIRE	PTW-4003-703
1	1	WIRE	PTW-4003-703

ASSEMBLY NO.	MODEL USED ON
D29665-01	5500, 6500
D29665-02	5400, 6400
D29665-03	5100, 6100



ASSEMBLY NO.	MODEL USED ON
D29665-01	5500, 6500
D29665-02	5400, 6400
D29665-03	5100, 6100

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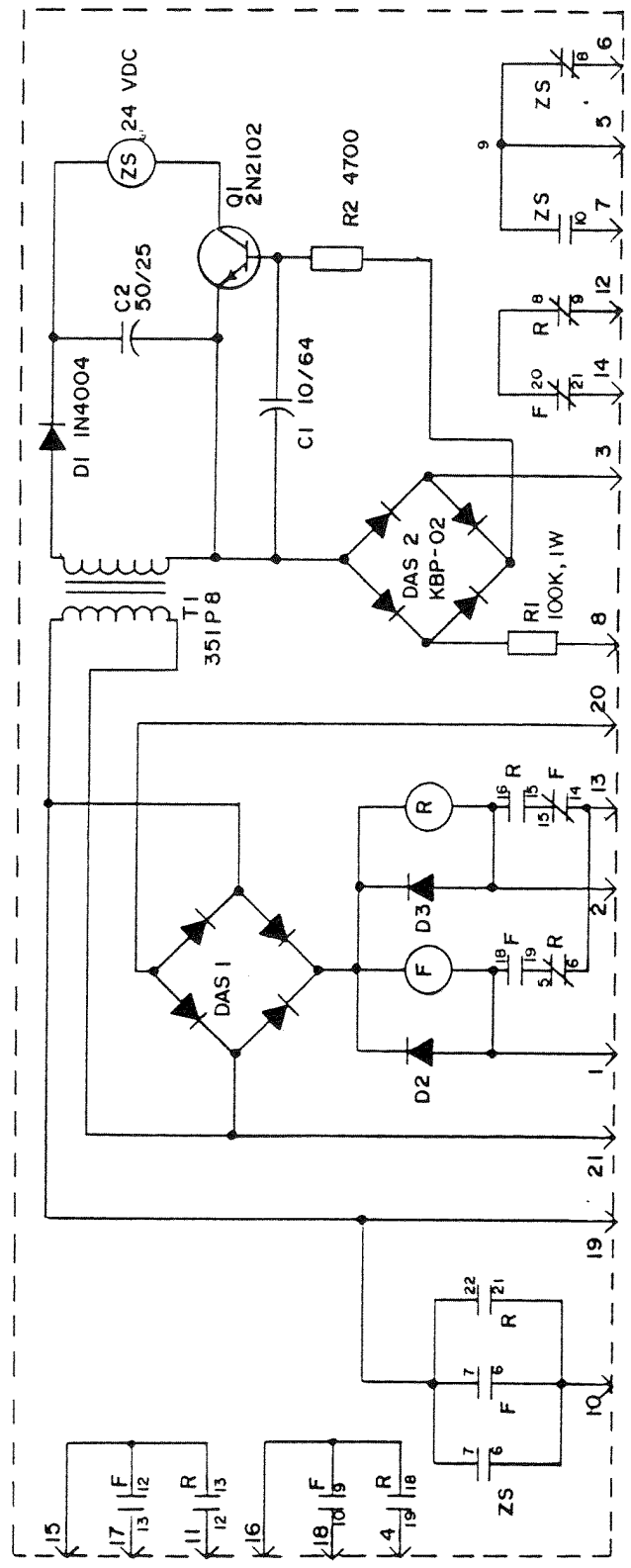
NOTE: R22 (ITEM #02) IS USED ONLY ON THE 6000 SERIES POWER BOARD.
 THE 5000 SERIES POWER BOARD HAS NOTHING AT THIS LOCATION.

NOTE: R22 (ITEM #02) IS USED ONLY ON THE 6000 SERIES POWER BOARD.
 THE 5000 SERIES POWER BOARD HAS NOTHING AT THIS LOCATION.

NOTE: R22 (ITEM #02) IS USED ONLY ON THE 6000 SERIES POWER BOARD.
 THE 5000 SERIES POWER BOARD HAS NOTHING AT THIS LOCATION.

NOTE: R22 (ITEM #02) IS USED ONLY ON THE 6000 SERIES POWER BOARD.
 THE 5000 SERIES POWER BOARD HAS NOTHING AT THIS LOCATION.

REVISIONS		DATE	APPROVED
ZONE	LTR	DESCRIPTION	
A	ECO	354	4-27-76

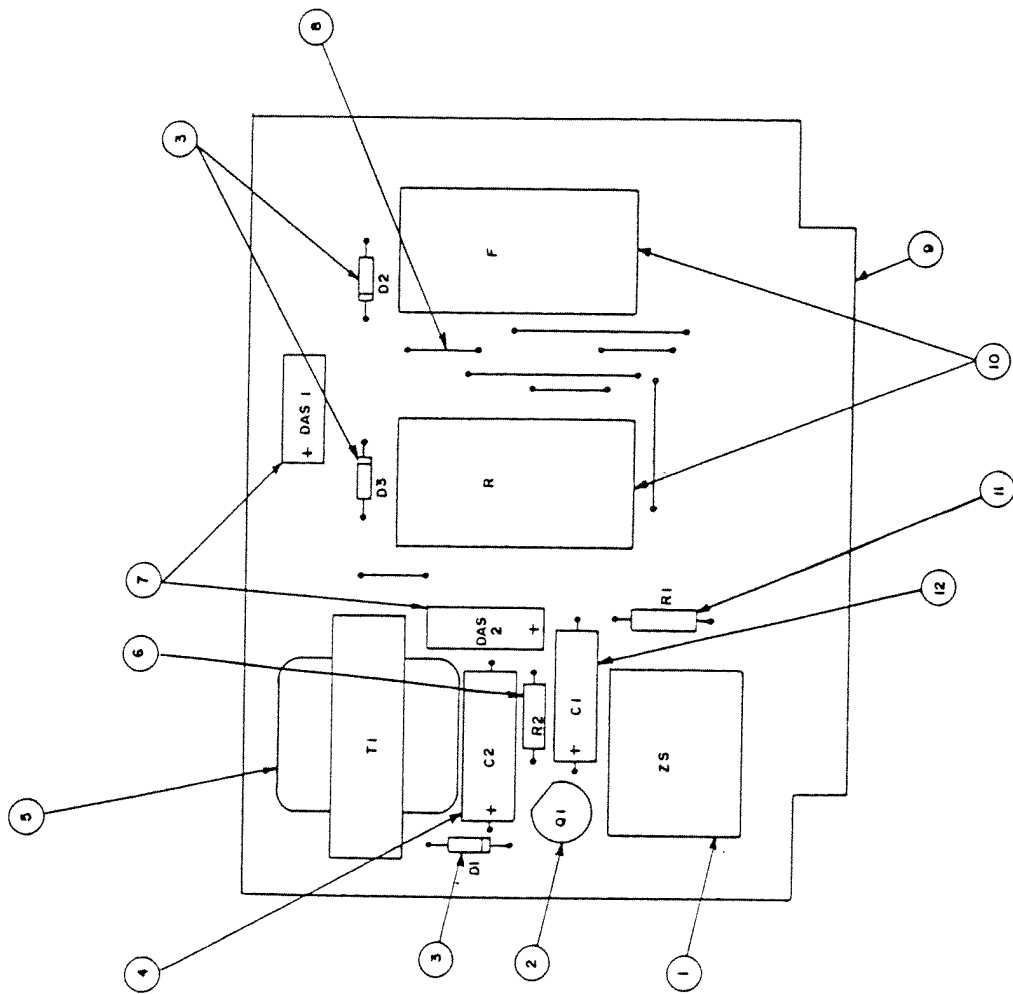


SECO ELECTRONICS CORP. HOPKINS, MINNESOTA U.S.A.		TITLE SCHEM - ZERO SPEED SENSING CARD	
UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES FRACTIONS: ANGLES DECIMALS:		DRAWN BY SWS	DATE 7-8-75
MATERIAL		CHECKED BY	APPROVED BY
FINISH		SCALE	
NEXT ASSY		DRAWING NO. B 31356	
USED ON		SIZE B	
APPLICATION		SHEET	

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REVISIONS		
ZONE	LTR	DESCRIPTION
	A	ECO 354
	B	REVISED PER NEW SPEC. NOS.

DATE	APPROVED
4-27-76	
2-21-77	



QTY / ASSY	DESCRIPTION	PART NO
1	PCA 2010-05	CAPACITOR , 10 / 64
1	PRE 1003-57	RESISTOR , 100K , 1W
2	ARE 1003-00	RELAY , 6PDT
1	D31354	P.C BOARD
4		JUMPER
2	FDI 5001-00	BRIDGE , KBPO2
1	F8E 1001-79	RESISTOR , 4700
1	RTR 4001-00	TRANSFORMER , 351P8
1	PCA 2015-00	CAPACITOR , 50 / 25
3	FDI 1006-00	DIODE , IN4004
1	ATA 1001-00	TRANSISTOR , 2N2102
1	ARE 1002-00	RELAY , 2PDT

SCALE	SHEET
C	31355

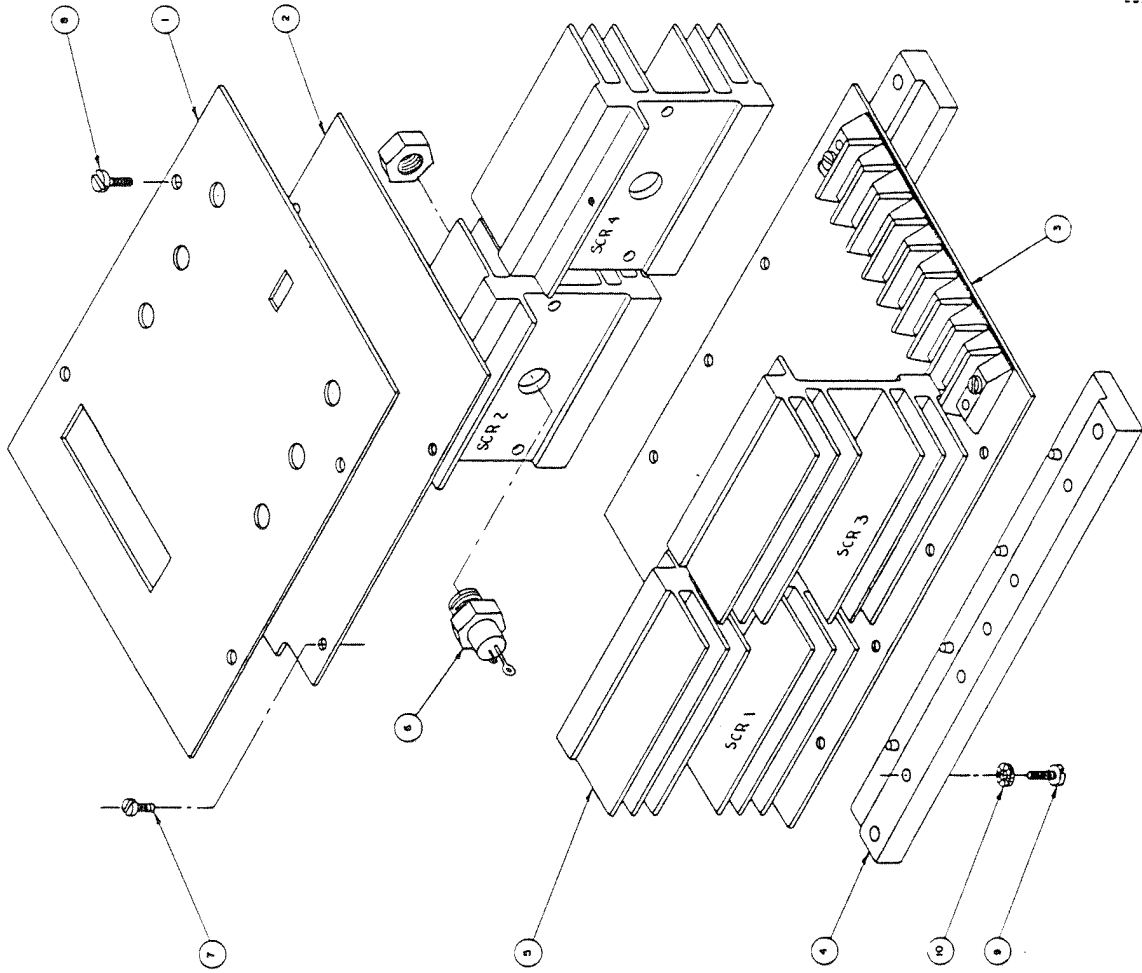
DATE	BY	CHECKED BY
7-24-79	SWS	

FINISH	USED ON

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1. REF SCHEMATIC B31356
NOTES

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION
A	1/21/73	ISSUED FOR CHECK
B	1/25/73	REVISED PER J. PENNEY



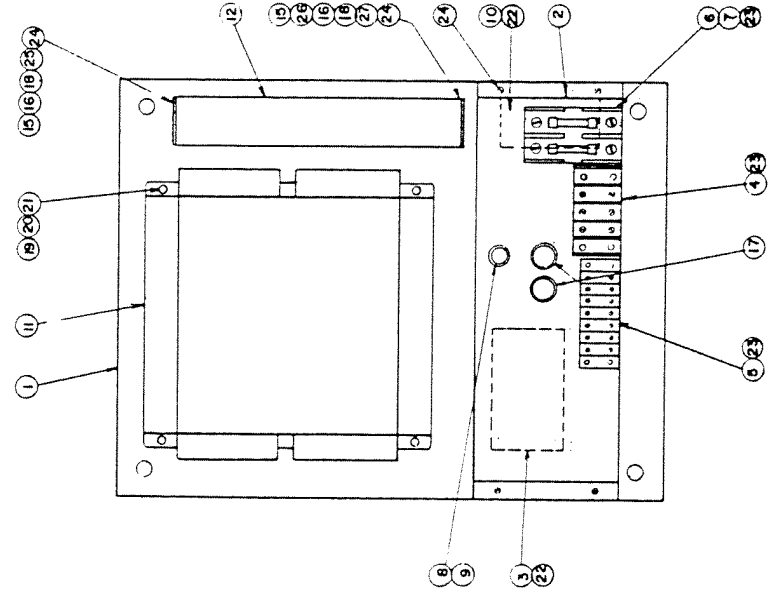
DASH NO	MODEL NO	MP	INPUT VOLTAGE
01	6500	1/2-1	230-260
02	6500	1/2-2	260-290
03	6700	3-3	460-290

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION
A	1/21/73	ISSUED FOR CHECK
B	1/25/73	REVISED PER J. PENNEY

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION
A	1/21/73	ISSUED FOR CHECK
B	1/25/73	REVISED PER J. PENNEY

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION
A	1/21/73	ISSUED FOR CHECK
B	1/25/73	REVISED PER J. PENNEY

REVISIONS			
ZONE	LTR	DESCRIPTION	DATE
	A	ADD ITEM 28.	5-20-76
	B	COMBINE HP RANGES FOR 1/4, 1/2 & 3/4. STATE PART NOS.	9-1-77
	C	ECC 428	9-9-77
	D	CORRECT ITEM # 2.	2-16-78



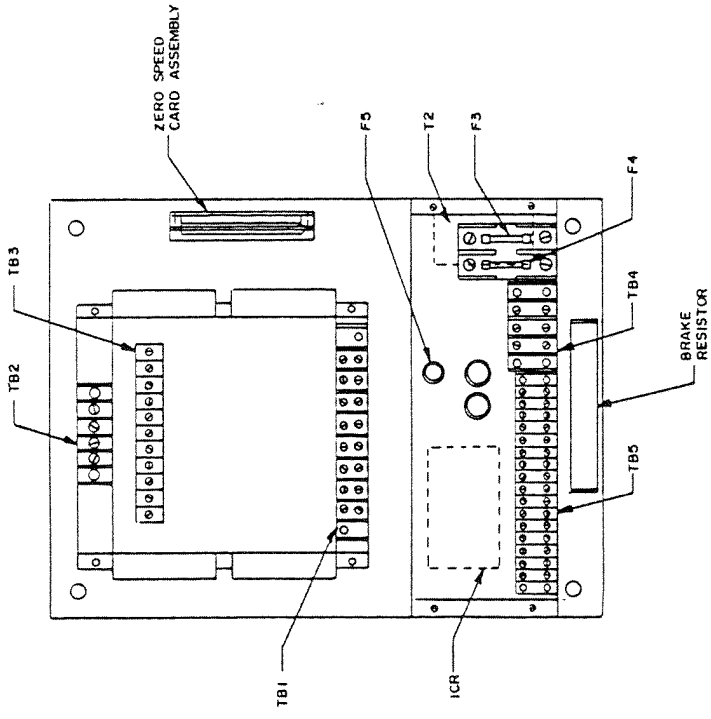
MODEL	HP RANGE	ASSY DASH NO
6504	1/4 - 1	01
6604	1/2 - 2	02
6704	3 - 5	03

QTY./ASSY.	ASSY DASH NO.	MATL.	PART NO	DESCRIPTION
1	1		ARE 4009-01	AUX CONTACT
1	1		HNB 3004-03	WASHER, LOCKING, STAR, EXT, 1/4
1	1		HNB 2007-00	NUT, HEX, 1/4-20 UNC - Z8
1	1		HNB 1006-00	BOLT, HEX, 1/4-20, UNC-2A x 9/4
6	8			SCREW, BD HD, B-32, UNC-2A x 1/8
10	10			SCREW, BD HD, B-32, UNC-2A x 5/8
6	6			SCREW, BD HD, B-32, UNC-2A x 3/8
4	4			WASHER, LOCKING, STAR, EXT NO 8
4	4			NUT, HEX, B-32, UNC - Z8
4	4			SCREW, BD HD, B-32, UNC - 2A x 1/4
2	2			WASHER, MICA
2	2			BUSHING, HEYCO
2	2			WASHER, CENTER IN METAL
2	2			MOUNTING BRACKET RES.
1	1			STICKER, MODEL NO 6704
1	1			STICKER, MODEL NO 6604
1	1			STICKER, MODEL NO 6504
1	1			TAG, SERIAL NO.
1	1			BRAKE RESISTOR 9 OHM 300W
1	1			6700 MODULE
1	1			6600 MODULE
1	1			6500 MODULE
1	1			TRANSFORMER
1	1			FUSE, 1 AMP, AGC
1	1			FUSE HOLDER
2	2			FUSE, 30 AMP, 5C
2	2			FUSE, 20 AMP, 5C
1	1			FUSE HOLDER BUSS Z920
1	1			FUSE HOLDER BUSS Z919
1	1			TERMINAL STRIP 1 POS.
1	1			TERMINAL STRIP 3 POS.
1	1			CONTACTOR
1	1			BRACKET, SCREENED
1	1			CHASSIS

		SECO ELECTRONICS CORP. HOPIRINE, MINNESOTA U.S.A.
TITLE ASSY MODEL 6504		DRAWING NO. 6704
DATE 7-30-75		SCALE C 3:1 3/76
CHECKED BY: [Signature]		SHEET []

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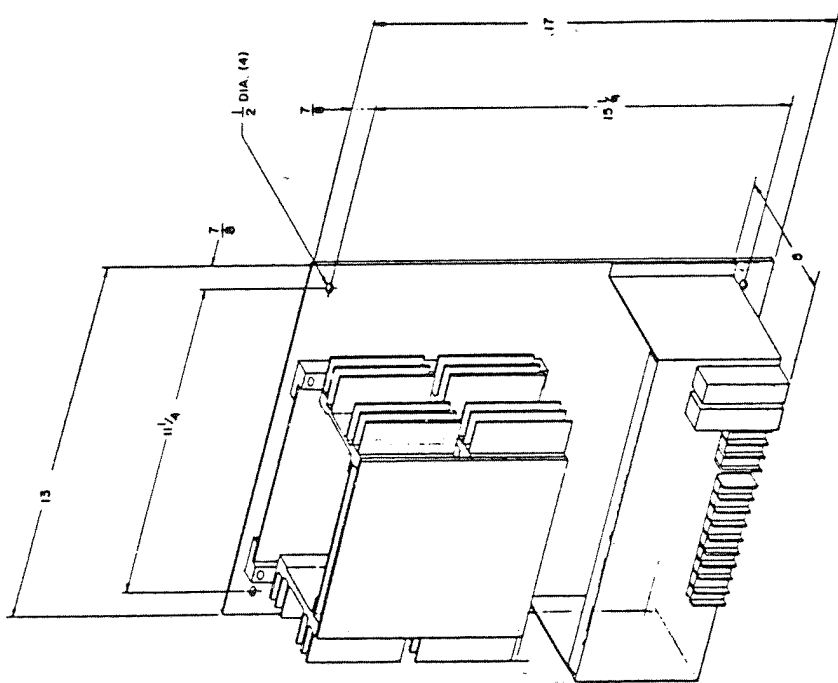
REVISIONS		DATE	APPROVED
ZONE	LTR		
DESCRIPTION			



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 SECO ELECTRONICS CORP. HOPKINS, MINNESOTA, U.S.A.		TITLE COMPONENT ID; MODEL 6503, 6603, 6703	
DATE 9-9-75		SIZE C	
DRAWN BY SW5		DRAWING NO. C31433	
CHECKED BY _____		SCALE _____	
APPROVED BY _____		SHEET _____	
MAT'L _____		FINISH _____	
USED ON _____		APPLICATION _____	

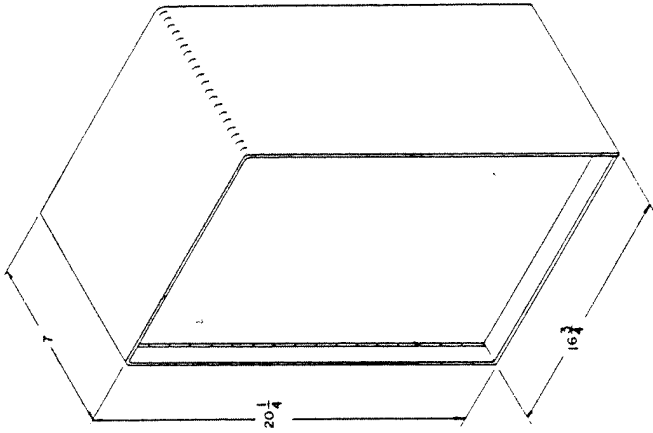
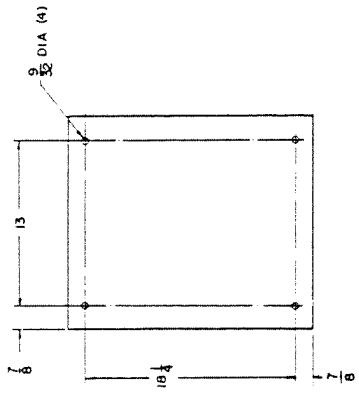
REV. 11/11 24-4528



5 ILO ELECTRONICS CORP. 4309, 4403, 4704 4904, 4404, 4704		PART NO. 24-4528 REV. 11/11	DRAWING NO. 24-4528 REV. 11/11
TITLE PART NO.	QUANTITY UNIT	DRAWN BY CHECKED BY	DATE

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DATE: _____ APPROVED: _____
 DESIGNED BY: _____
 DRAWN BY: _____



MEC ELECTRONICS CORP. 11111 BUCKINGHAM DRIVE MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE 38115 (901) 506-1111		DATE: _____ SCALE: _____ SHEET: _____ OF _____
PROJECT: _____ DRAWING NO.: _____ REV: _____	DESIGNED BY: _____ DRAWN BY: _____ CHECKED BY: _____ APPROVED BY: _____	TITLE: _____ PART NO.: _____ QUANTITY: _____ UNIT: _____

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