

Installation and Service Manual

Six (6) Phase SCR Servo Amplifier

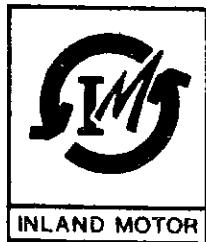
HPA Series

M-8004 - Issue 5

Caution:

Dangerous voltages exist in this equipment. Do not attempt connecting or probing in this equipment with power on.

Should any question arise regarding any step outlined in this manual please call the factory.



Industrial Drives Division
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NOTICE:

UPON RECEIPT OF THE AMPLIFIER, CLOSELY INSPECT THE COMPONENTS TO INSURE THAT NO DAMAGE HAS OCCURRED IN SHIPMENT. IF DAMAGE HAS OCCURRED, NOTIFY THE APPROPRIATE CARRIER AT ONCE.

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PREFACE

This Service and Installation Manual is a general document and is applicable to the entire HPA product line. However, since these amplifiers are married to motors of varying sizes with different operating characteristics such as internal resistance, inductance, rotor inertia, etc. the complete model numbers of these amplifiers will vary more or less with the motors to which they are married. Thus, after the amplifier is mated with a particular motor, along with the inductor and a six-phase secondary power transformer, to form a complete servo system, the model number applied to the amplifier nameplate is in reality the model number for the system.

The Test Limits and Modification Sheet (TL) is a specific document and is applicable only to individual systems. The TL Sheet contains such information as peak current limits, bias current setting, maximum operating speed and the motor control compensation values which make a particular motor compatible with the amplifier.

The TL Sheet will be found in the inside pocket of the front cover of the Manual shipped with each amplifier.

MODEL NUMBER SYSTEM

HPA - "A""B" - "C""D" - "E""F"

HPAOX - "A""B"-or "C""D" - "E""F"

HPA	Six-Phase Amplifier (without Option Card)
HPAOX	Six-Phase Amplifier with Option Card (X = 1 for OPT 1, etc.)
A - 158	Secondary Line to Neutral Voltage
B - 40, 85, 100	Continuous Current Rating
C - 5, 6	50Hz or 60Hz Rating
D - 01	Standard Model Number
E -	Motor and Winding
F -	Compensation Number

1.0 DESCRIPTION

The Inland Motor HPA series are six-phase, half-wave, four-quadrant, fully regenerative SCR "Rate Loop" servo amplifiers.

Except for minor component changes on the Motor Control Card, the basic modules of these amplifiers are interchangeable. (The Power Supply Card will change from system to system depending on secondary line voltage from the three-phase isolation power transformer (120 V.A.C. Line to Neutral), (138 V.A.C. Line to Neutral) or (158 V.A.C. Line to Neutral).

Due to the interchangeability of the modules, spare parts cost can be minimized.

Modular construction and the liberal use of test points assure easy maintenance and troubleshooting.

A unique approach to phase control (Patent No. 3864612) and a full-time electronic current limiter assure excellent high speed commutation. Large life shortening first-half-cycle current pulses are eliminated. The choice of six-phase star instead of three-phase full-wave allows for the elimination of "lock-out" (deadband or transport lag at null). No vibration at null is produced as the quiescent (bias) current circulates through the inductor and not the motor armature circuit.

Other features are:

Fail-Safe Dynamic Braking (Patent No. 3786329)

Programmable Torque

Overspeed Protection

Not Sensitive to Line Phasing

Horsepower-Based Current Limiting

"Drive-Up" Indication

Motor Current Monitor Output

Option Card - See Appendices

1.1 Amplifier Inputs and Modes of Operation (Refer to the Appropriate Sys. Wiring Dia.)

The Velocity Input Signal (not to exceed ± 10 volts) is applied to the amplifier at TBl-1 with respect to TBl-2.

TBl-3, 10, 20, and 27 are all used to provide adequate points for Signal Grounds without overloading terminal block screws.

The Tach feedback voltage is connected to TBl-4 with respect to TBl-5.

The Torque Hold mode of operation can be utilized when the motor is required to dwell against hard stops or operate in a tension control system. Closing a set of contacts between TB1-6 and 7 will convert the amplifier from a constant velocity to a constant torque system.

The Current Monitor waveform may be observed at TB1-8. There is a direct relationship between this waveform and the actual motor current. A D.C. voltmeter placed between TB1-8 and TB1-10 and calibrated in either current or lb.ft can serve as a means by which the constant load levels placed on the motor may be monitored.

The scale factor at TB1-8 is 12.5 amps/volt unless specified otherwise by the TL Sheet for the system.

The External Current Limit Control may be utilized, when external control of motor torque is desired, by closing a set of contacts from TB1-9 to TB1-10, provided a simple modification is made to the MC 2 Motor Control Card. (Check the TL Sheet for the system).

The "Drive-Up" contacts are provided at TB1-11 and 12, and when closed, is an indication to the outside world (software, etc.) that the servo amplifier is in its Drive-Up mode; or, when open is an indication that it is in its Inhibit mode.

The Loop Cage Input provides a means by which the amplifier may be caged (torque limited to zero) by closing a set of contacts between TB1-13 and TB1-19 (+15V) or if desired, a +15 volt level may be applied to TB1-13 from some optional source (software, etc.).

The Motor Volts Input at TB1-15 is the connection point for the motor back E.M.F., which is used in conjunction with the tach feedback to initiate an optional overspeed shutdown function. This will automatically shut the system down in the event the motor reaches an excessive speed due to loss of tach feedback, shorted tach feedback, reversed tach hook-up, or if an excessive speed is commanded. The Tach Loss circuit is located on one of the option cards (see Appendices).

The ±15 Volt Outputs (TB1-19, 28) may be used to provide an input control signal for the amplifier. Drawing A-78758 in the back of this manual is one method by which this may be achieved.

The Inhibit allows a means by which the amplifier may be disabled without removing the main power. When a set of contacts is closed between TB1-29 and

30, the amplifier will be put in the "Drive-Up" mode. Opening the contacts will Inhibit the amplifier.

1.2 Simplified Theory of Operation (Refer to System Block Diagram A-78759)

This amplifier is a "Rate Loop" amplifier. A Rate Loop amplifier is a device that maintains a speed proportional to a command input signal. The amplifier consists of nine (9) basic modules as shown in the System Block Diagram A-78759.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Motor Control (MC 2) Card | 6. Option Card |
| 2. Pulse Generator (PG 1) Card | 7. Suppression Card |
| 3. Ramp Generator (RG 1) Card | 8. SCR Paks |
| 4. Interlock & Brake (INTLK 2) Card | 9. Mother Board (MB 1) HPA
Containing Items 1-6. |
| 5. Power Supply (PS 2) Card | |

The Motor Control Card incorporates the necessary circuitry to provide the Rate (Velocity) Loop function, the Current Loop function, the Motor Current Monitor, and the Overspeed protection.

The Rate Loop compares the actual speed as indicated by the Tachometer to the commanded speed and generates an error signal to the Current Loop. The Current Loop then monitors the actual motor current, compares it with the error signal from the Rate Loop, and commands more or less current into the motor to cause it to run faster or slower as necessary to satisfy the Rate Loop.

Horsepower based current limiting is also performed by this card, allowing maximum motor performance without encountering commutation problems.

The Motor Current Monitor issues a signal for external use which is in direct relation to the actual motor current.

The Overspeed circuit monitors the speed of the motor and inhibits the Rate Loop when this speed becomes excessive and indicates this condition by illuminating an "Overspeed Fault" LED located on both the Motor Control and Interlock cards.

The Pulse Generator Card accepts the output from the Motor Control Card and produces a pulse train whose position, with respect to line zero crossover, depends on the level of the Motor Control Card output. As the Motor Control Card output increases, the pulse position advances, and current in the motor increases.

The Ramp Generator Card produces a reference ramp signal based on line zero crossover allowing the Pulse Generator Card to produce pulse trains to control the SCR firing angles.

The Interlock & Brake Card monitors the line voltage and shuts off the firing pulses upon loss of any line input phase, delays turn-on until transients have settled at start-up, performs the "Inhibit" function, and provides a contact opening for external indication that the HPA amplifier is in its Inhibit or Drive-Up mode. This card also contains the Fail-Safe Dynamic Brake, which in the event of the loss of prime power applies pulses to the SCRs, dynamically braking the motor to an emergency stop.

The Power Supply Card supplies ± 15 volts (regulated) and ± 24 volts (unregulated) DC voltage to the amplifier.

The Suppression Card outputs a signal to the Interlock & Brake Card for use in phase-loss detection. This card also contains the SCR pulse transformers and the circuitry for line transient suppression and SCR protection.

The SCR Paks, in conjunction with the suppression cards, form the power stage. Each SCR pak contains two SCRS - one "forward" and one "reverse". Current is generated into the motor as each SCR is "gated" on by the Pulse Generator Cards.

The Mother Board serves as a receptacle for all plug-in cards, providing interconnections between cards and holds the signal-level input and output terminal blocks.

2.0 INSTALLATION

The amplifier is not position sensitive but it should be mounted to allow vertical circulation of air through the SCR heatsink if possible.

2.1 Wiring (Refer to the Appropriate System Wiring Diagram)

NOTE: Improper wiring will result in fuse blowing or possible damage. Observe the following precautions:

- (1) Twist all A.C. leads to minimize electromagnetic emission and pickup.
- (2) Avoid running signal leads in close proximity to power leads, armature leads, or other sources of electromagnetic noise.
- (3) Minimize lead lengths as much as practical.
- (4) Double-check all wiring. Carefully inspect all connections.

CAUTION: When using a contactor to switch the primary line, assurance must be made that if the contactor is dropped out while the motor is running (can happen if emergency stop is required), a mandatory delay occurs before the contactor is pulled back in to allow the motor time to stop. In a normal application the motor should stop within 0.200 to 0.300 seconds. Under no circumstances should the contactor be allowed to chatter, especially while the motor is running, or Dynamic Brake circuitry may cause fuse or circuit breaker operation.

3.0 PRELIMINARY CHECKS (Refer to the Appropriate System Wiring Diagram)

Once the Inland HPA system has been installed, the initial start-up should be made with the motor load and control command disconnected. The following equipment will be required:

- (1) Adjustable signal source 0 - ± 10 VDC @ 10ma
(± 15 VDC is available from TBl-19 and 28 on the amplifier.)
- (2) Volt-Ohmmeter (Simpson or Triplett, etc.)
- (3) Dual Trace Oscilloscope.

3.1 The Six-Phase Power Transformer Hook-Up

Before applying power do the following:

- (1) Open the power circuit of the six-phase isolation transformer secondary by removing the fuses or opening the circuit breaker.
- (2) Check the model number on the nameplate of the amplifier to determine what the input line voltage (RMS) should be:

Model No.	Line to Neutral	Line to Line	Line to Line	Line to Line
HPA-158	A-N, B-N, C-N, \bar{A} -N, \bar{B} -N, \bar{C} -N 158V	A-B-C 275	\bar{A} - \bar{B} - \bar{C} 275	\bar{A} - \bar{A} , \bar{B} - \bar{B} , \bar{C} - \bar{C} 317
HPA-138	138V	240	240	277
HPA-120	120V	208	208	240

Apply power and check the secondary line voltage in accordance with the above table. After it has been determined the line voltage is correct remove the primary power and replace the fuses or reset the circuit breaker in the transformer secondary.

3.2 The Motor and Tachometer Hook-Up

Important: To avoid runaway the Motor and Tach must be phased properly.

Before applying power to the amplifier make the following servo polarity check. With a voltmeter on a sensitive VDC scale (3 volts or so), place the positive lead of the voltmeter on the motor armature lead at the center tap of the inductor. Place the common lead of the voltmeter at P01-Common. Have an assistant rotate the motor shaft and note the direction of meter needle deflection. Place the positive voltmeter lead on terminal TB1-4, leaving the common lead of the meter at P01-Common. Have the assistant rotate the motor shaft again in the same direction. The meter should now deflect in the opposite direction from the previous step. If not, reverse the tach leads at TB1-4 and 5.

4.0 POWER APPLICATION

Before applying power to the amplifier, it is advisable to have the load disconnected from the motor shaft and the command input wires to TB1-1 and 2 removed. Connect the D.C. signal source from TB1-1 with respect to TB1-2. (If the external ± 15 VDC at TB1-19 and 28 is used as the signal source, a circuit similar to the one shown in drawing A-78758 in the back of this manual may be necessary. Also, temporarily disable the Position Loop Control to prevent automatic shutdown.

Place one channel of a dual-trace oscilloscope to TP106 of the MC 2 Card to monitor the tach feedback voltage. Place the second channel of the oscilloscope on TP75 of the same card to monitor the motor current. (Refer to Figure 12 for typical waveforms and the TL Sheet for peak current magnitudes, etc.). Apply the main power. Close the connection to the "Inhibit" terminals at TB1-29 and 30, being ready to switch off the main power if runaway occurs. If the motor sits still and the results to this point are satisfactory, proceed.

Using the D.C. signal source, and starting with a small signal, apply a command to the input of the amplifier at TB1-1 and 2. Run the motor in both directions while observing the waveforms on the oscilloscope. Also, have an assistant observe the operation of the motor if possible. The motor should accelerate and decelerate with a quick crisp response and run with constant speed for any given signal level. Do not run the motor in excess of the maximum speed specified by the TL Sheet for the system. Remove power.

4.1 Connecting the N/C or C/N/C

Remove the D.C. signal source. Remove any jumper at TBl-2 and 3 if installed as in drawing A-78758.

Connect the load to the motor shaft.

CAUTION: Incorrect servo to position loop phasing can cause large excursion oscillations or runaways. Appropriate precautions should be taken to stop the machine if necessary. Slides should be moved a reasonable distance away from hard stops before applying power. As an added precaution a 47K ohm resistor may be connected in series with the N/C or C/N/C output and TBl-1.

Apply power and observe the action of the machine. In most cases, if the phasing is incorrect the motor may either oscillate and produce large excursions or appear to runaway. The 47K ohm resistor will insure that if a runaway occurs the speed will not reach dangerous levels.

If it is determined that the direction of rotation of the Inland motor must be reversed, you must reverse both the tach leads and the motor leads.

After the phasing of the system is determined to be correct, the 47K resistor may be removed and the N/C or C/N/C connected directly to TBl-1.

For adjustment of the Speed Scale Factor refer to Section 5.1.

4.2 Connecting a Manually Operated Machine

Should the system be used on a manually operated machine, (not in position loop) some form of D.C. input signal will be required. Drawing A-78758 in the back of this manual illustrates one method of doing this.

The ± 15 VDC supply in the Inland amplifier can be utilized to supply ± 15 VDC to the external command circuitry provided its load impedance is not less than 10K ohms. If this impedance is less than 10K ohms, the required top speed may not be obtained.

An external power supply may be utilized provided its output does not exceed 15VDC and its common is connected to one of the shield common points on TBl of the amplifier. The input circuit should appear similar to that shown in A-78758. The connections made to the right side of the DIR relay contacts should go to the ± 15 VDC external power supply rather than to the internal supply.

This system will operate as follows: Apply power and energize the RUN relay to close "Inhibit". If FEED #1 relay is energized, the system will run at a rate set by the FEED #1 Speed Potentiometer, in a direction determined by the DIR relay, until the FEED #1 relay is de-energized. FEED #2 operates in a similar manner. Rapid traverse speed is selected by energizing the TRAV relay, and is set by the TRAV Speed Potentiometer.

For adjustment of the Speed Scale Factor pot on the MC 2 Card refer to Section 5.2.

5.0 ADJUSTMENTS (Refer to Figures 1, 6, 8, and 10)

With exception of the Speed Scale Factor adjustment (SPEED) all adjustments are factory set and sealed and should never require adjustment. The following procedures are given only in the event of component or card replacement or in the event the seals are unintentionally broken. Reseal all pots after adjustment.

5.1 Speed Scale Factor Adjustment, Position Loop Machines (Refer to Figures 1 or 6)

Monitor TB1-1 with respect to TB1-2 with a digital voltmeter. Command maximum traverse speed from the N/C or C/N/C. Adjust the SPEED pot on the MC 2 card to obtain the voltage level which the control normally delivers at maximum traverse speed. (Consult N/C or C/N/C manufacturer for output delivered at maximum traverse speed).

If the following error is displayed by way of readout, adjust the SPEED pot on the MC 2 card for the proper amount of following error. (Consult N/C or C/N/C manufacturer).

5.2 Speed Scale Factor Adjustment, Manually Controlled Machines, (Refer to Figures 1 or 6)

Monitor TB1-1 with respect to TB1-2 with a digital voltmeter. Apply command signal of proper voltage level (4 to 10 volts) which represents maximum traverse speed. Adjust the SPEED pot on MC 2 card for maximum traverse speed.

If it is desired that some input voltage level (4 to 10 volts) represent a maximum speed of the motor in RPM (not to exceed its maximum speed) do the following:

- (1) Compute the necessary tachometer voltage at the desired speed as follows:

Desired Tach Voltage = (Desired Speed in RPM) (Tach Sensitivity, $\frac{\text{Volts}}{\text{RPM}}$), where

Tach Sensitivity = Speed Scale Factor of Tach. (Check nameplate of motor).

Example:

$$\text{Desired Tach Voltage} = (2000 \text{ RPM}) (0.0189 \frac{\text{Volts}}{\text{RPM}}) = 38 \text{ Volts.}$$

- (2) Apply command signal of desired voltage level, which represents maximum speed, to TB1-1 and 2. Adjust SPEED pot on MC 2 card for desired tach feedback as monitored at TP106 on MC 2 card. In the example above the tach feedback should be 38 volts when the motor runs at the speed of 2000 RPM.

5.3 Zero Adjustment (Refer to Figures 1 or 6.)

Remove power. Remove the command input lead at TB1-1. Jumper TB1-1 to 2. Connect a voltmeter on a sensitive volts D.C. scale from TP75 on the MC 2 card to TP "Common". Apply power, close "Inhibit" and adjust ZERO pot on the MC 2 card for 0 VDC on the voltmeter. Remove power, remove jumper from TB1-1 to 2, reconnect command input lead to TB1-1.

5.4 Bias Adjustment (Refer to Figures 1 or 8)

The Bias Adjustment is made via 3 phase ramp trim pots in component locations 8, 34, and 60 on the Ramp Generator Card (RG 1).

Remove power. Inhibit amplifier by placing a jumper from TB1-13 to TB1-19. Place a clip-on RMS ammeter around one of the outside Inductor leads (not the motor armature lead).

Place a jumper from TP7 to TP8. Place a jumper from TP13 to TP14. These test points are located on the upper edge of the Ramp Generator Card (RG 1).

Apply power. Close the "Inhibit" contacts. Adjust the pot in component location 8 until 2 amps are read on the clip-on RMS ammeter. Remove power. Remove jumper from TP7 to TP8.

Place jumper from TP1 to TP2. Apply power. Adjust the center pot in component location 34 until 2 amps are read on the clip-on ammeter. Remove power. Remove jumper from TP13 to TP14.

Place jumper from TP7 to TP8. Apply power. Adjust the pot in component location 60 until 2 amps are read on the clip-on ammeter. Remove power.

Remove all jumpers from Ramp Generator Card. Apply power and note that a reading of 3-4 amperes bias current is indicated on the clip-on ammeter.

Remove power. Remove clip-on ammeter and jumper at TB1-13 to TB1-19.

5.5 Overspeed Adjustment (Refer to Figures 1 or 6)

Turn the Overspeed Adjustment pot OVSPD on the MC 2 card fully CW. Command maximum speed. Turn the OVSPD pot CCW until the system just shuts down or until the Overspeed fault LED's on the MC 2 and INTLK 2 cards just come on. Turn the OVSPD pot back 1/2 turn CW.

Remove and reapply the main power to reset the Overspeed circuit.

5.6 Power Supply Adjustments (Refer to Figures 1 or 10)

With a digital D.C. voltmeter monitor TP33 (+15V) on the Power Supply (PS 2) Card with respect to TP-GND. Adjust the POS ADJ pot in position 29 for +15 volts ± 0.1 volt.

Monitor TP20 (-15V). Adjust the NEG ADJ pot in position 22 for -15 volts ± 0.1 volt.

NOTE: THIS ADJUSTMENT MAY AFFECT OTHER ADJUSTMENT SETTINGS.

5.7 External Current Limit Adjustment (Refer to Figures 1 or 6)

When the optional External Current Limit Control circuit is utilized (by closing contacts between terminals TBL-9 and -10) the pot in component location 42 on the MC 2 card may be adjusted to give a desired continuous torque limit.

Monitor TP75 on the MC 2 card with an oscilloscope. Close the external current limit contacts. Accelerate and decelerate the motor to some medium speed level. Adjust the pot in position 42 on the MC 2 card for current peaks specified on the TL Sheet for the system for External Current Limit.

The scale factor at TP75 is 100 amps/volt.

6.0 TROUBLESHOOTING

A. Waveforms

Typical waveforms of a properly operating system are shown in the back of this manual for reference and troubleshooting purposes.

B. Card Component Location

The card components are identified by position on the individual cards rather than by nomenclature. This method of identifying the components by position helps to quickly locate the component on the card. The component locations are numbered from left to right starting from the pin out edge of the card.

C. Special Equipment

An EM6-01 card extender may be helpful in troubleshooting the individual cards. The card extender can be ordered directly from Inland. It will be necessary to remove the key from the card receptacle before the extender can be inserted. After troubleshooting the card, be sure to replace the key.

Since in-line component packages are used extensively on the printed circuit cards, it will be necessary to keep on hand a small DIP clip device to aid in monitoring points on the in-line component packages. These devices can be obtained from local electronics distributors.

D. Troubleshooting Charts

In using the Troubleshooting Charts, keep in mind the following:

I. There are three (3) distinct areas given in the charts where a fault may occur. They are:

- (1) External Interface, Amplifier Vitals (Chart #1)
- (2) Power Stage (Chart #2)
- (3) Control Section Card Level (Chart #3)

II. There are two (2) basic fault characteristics given in the charts. They are:

- (1) Amplifier Inoperative
- (2) Erratic or Improper Operation of Amplifier

III. The recommended procedure for using the flow charts is as follows:

- (1) Please use caution when troubleshooting this servo system.
- (2) Begin with the "START" block of Chart #1 (External Interface) and proceed as instructed until the fault is located.
- (3) If directed to Chart #3 (Control Section), begin with Chart 3a and troubleshoot the PS 2 (Power Supply) Card first. Proceed then to Chart 3b and troubleshoot the INTLK 2 (Interlock & Brake) Card. These two cards contain the "circuit vitals" for the drive-up mode. Next, go to Charts 3c and 3d and check motor current and operation of the PG 1 (Pulse Generator) and RG 1 (Ramp Generator) Cards.

These two cards produce the waveforms for phase-angle control. Lastly, proceed to Charts 3e and 3f to troubleshoot the MC 2 (Motor Control) Card, which contains the circuits for speed and current control.

- (4) If a component is replaced, return to the "START" block of the chart being used, and begin the troubleshooting procedure again to insure that multiple problems do not exist in the circuitry.

7.0 OPTION CARDS

The Option Cards, when used, are inserted into the MBL HPA(0X) mother board at the card receptacle marked "Option Card". Normally this card receptacle will be absent from the standard amplifier.

Option Cards consist of separate and independent circuits which provide additional functions for diverse applications and are brought into existence as the need for them arises.

These cards and their functions are described in the Appendices' section of this manual.

8.0 RECOMMENDED SPARE PARTS LIST

NOTE: Please provide complete amplifier model number when ordering spare parts.

QTY. USED PER: HPA	QTY. RECOMM. FOR SPARE	DESCRIPTION
<u>PC CARDS</u>		
1	1*	Motor Control MC 2
2	1	Pulse Generator PG 1
1	1	Ramp Generator RG 1
1	1	Interlock INTLK 2
1	1**	Power Supply PS 2
2	1	Suppression SUP 2 or SUP 3
1	1	Mother Board (MB 1) HPA(OX)
When Used	1 If Used	(See Test Limit Sheet for Model No.).
<u>MAIN ASSEMBLY</u>		
6	10	Fuses (See Test Limit Sheet for Proper Fuse Size).
6	3	SCR Paks A-78490
1	1	Overload Relay with Heater. (See Test Limit Sheet for Proper Value of Overload Relay & Heater).
1	1	Current Sensing Resistor: A-78297 .01 ohm, 5%, 100 Watt
2	1	Cable Garry Pl4D36, Samtec CP-14-D-36T

*Motor Control Cards vary with motor types. Recommend stocking one spare of each type.

**Power Supply Cards vary with 3Ø power transformer secondary voltage.

***Option Cards may vary from system to system.

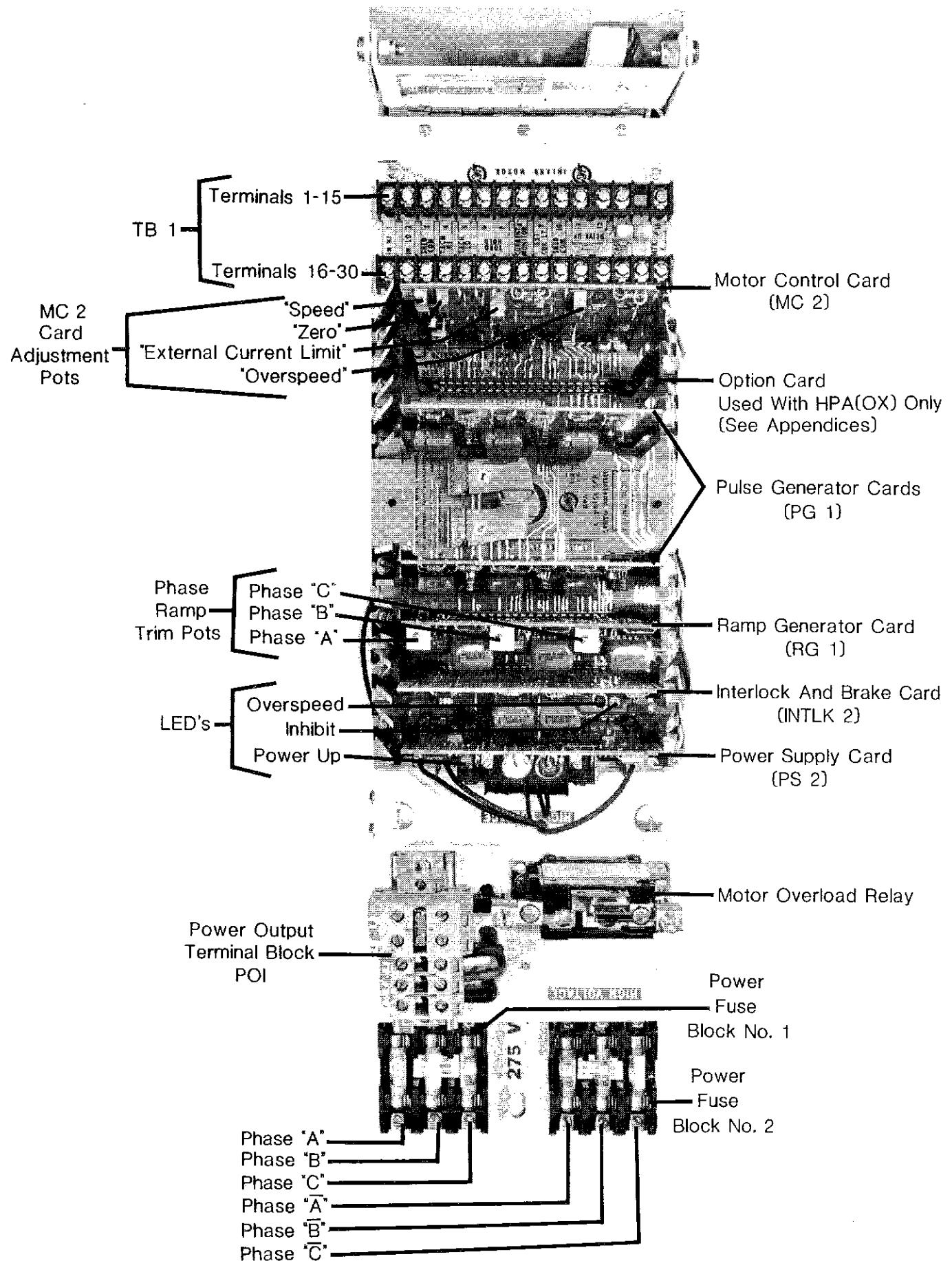


FIGURE 1
HPA(OX) AMPLIFIER

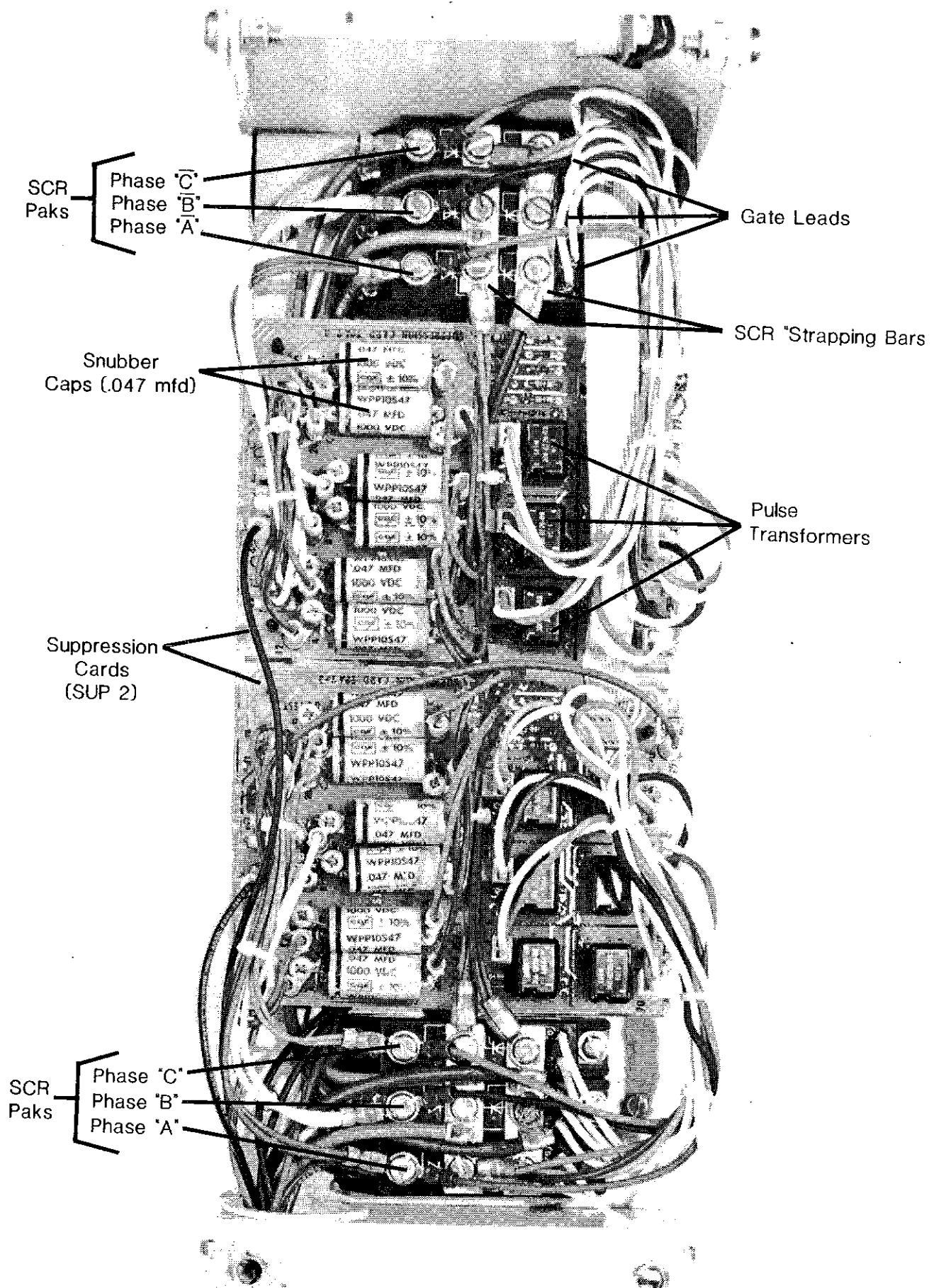


FIGURE 2
HPA (OX) AMPLIFIER (OPEN, SHOWING POWER SECTION)

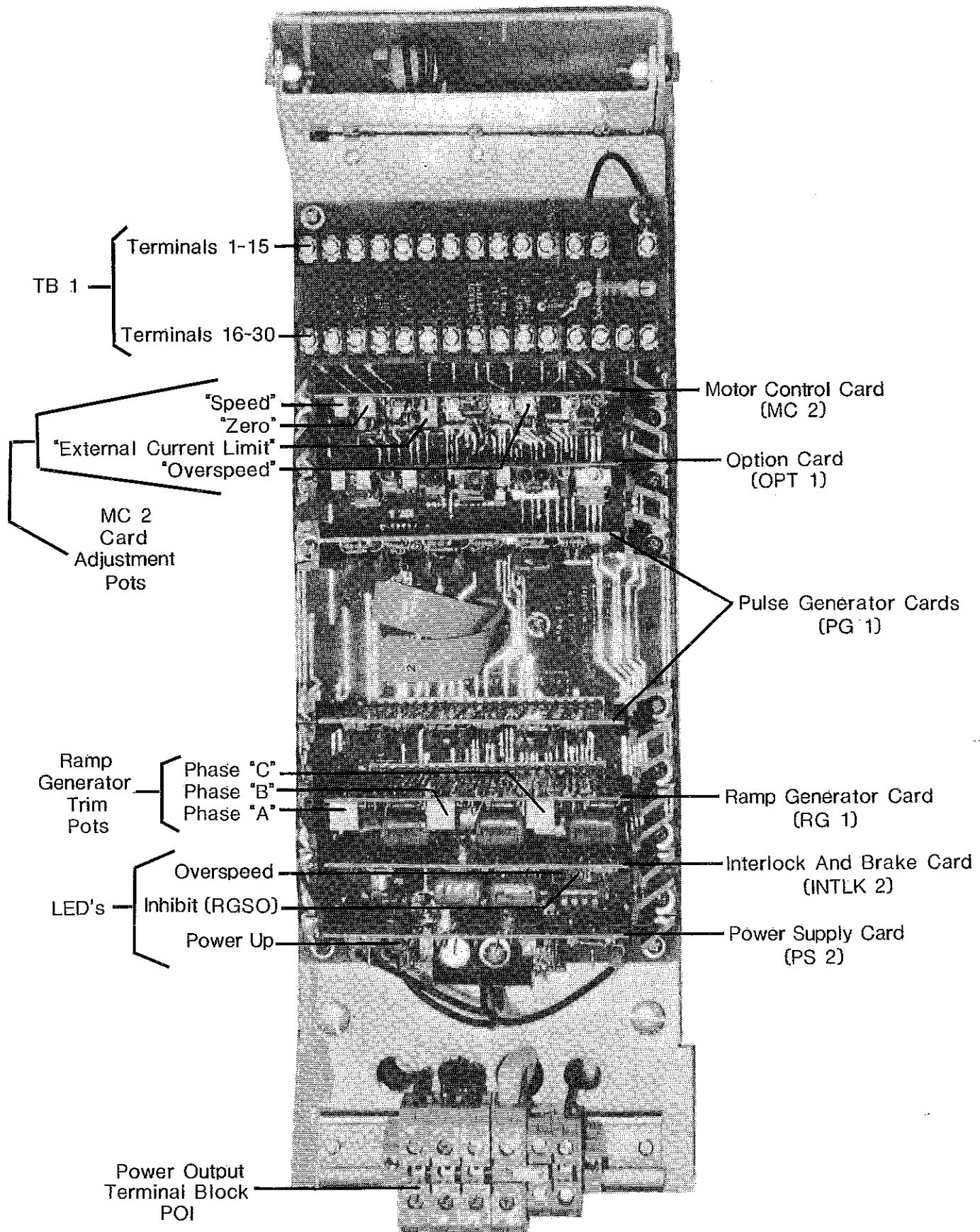


FIGURE 3
HPA01-(X12, X13) AMPLIFIER

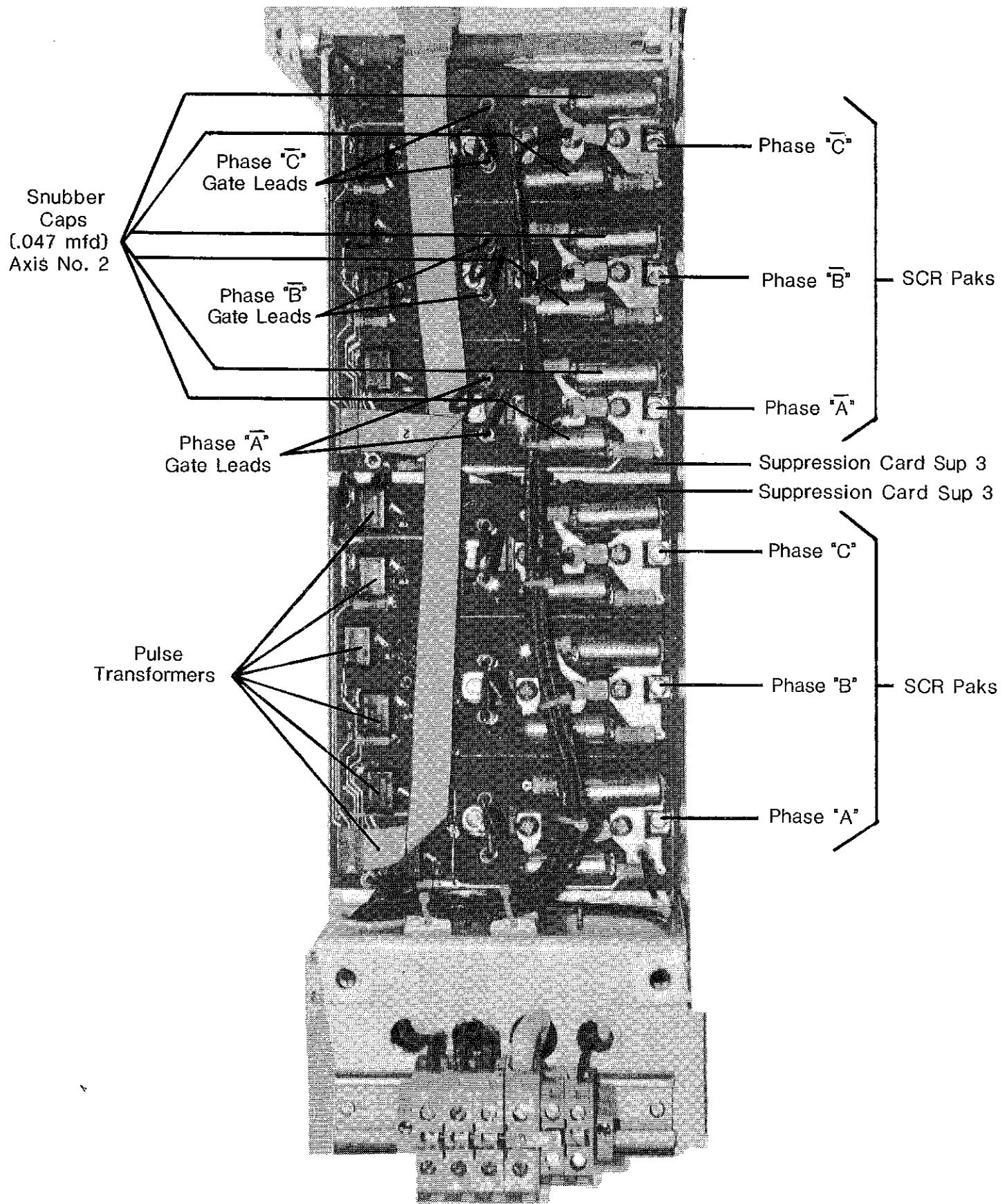


FIGURE 4
HPA01-(X12, X13) AMPLIFIER
(Open, Showing Power Section)

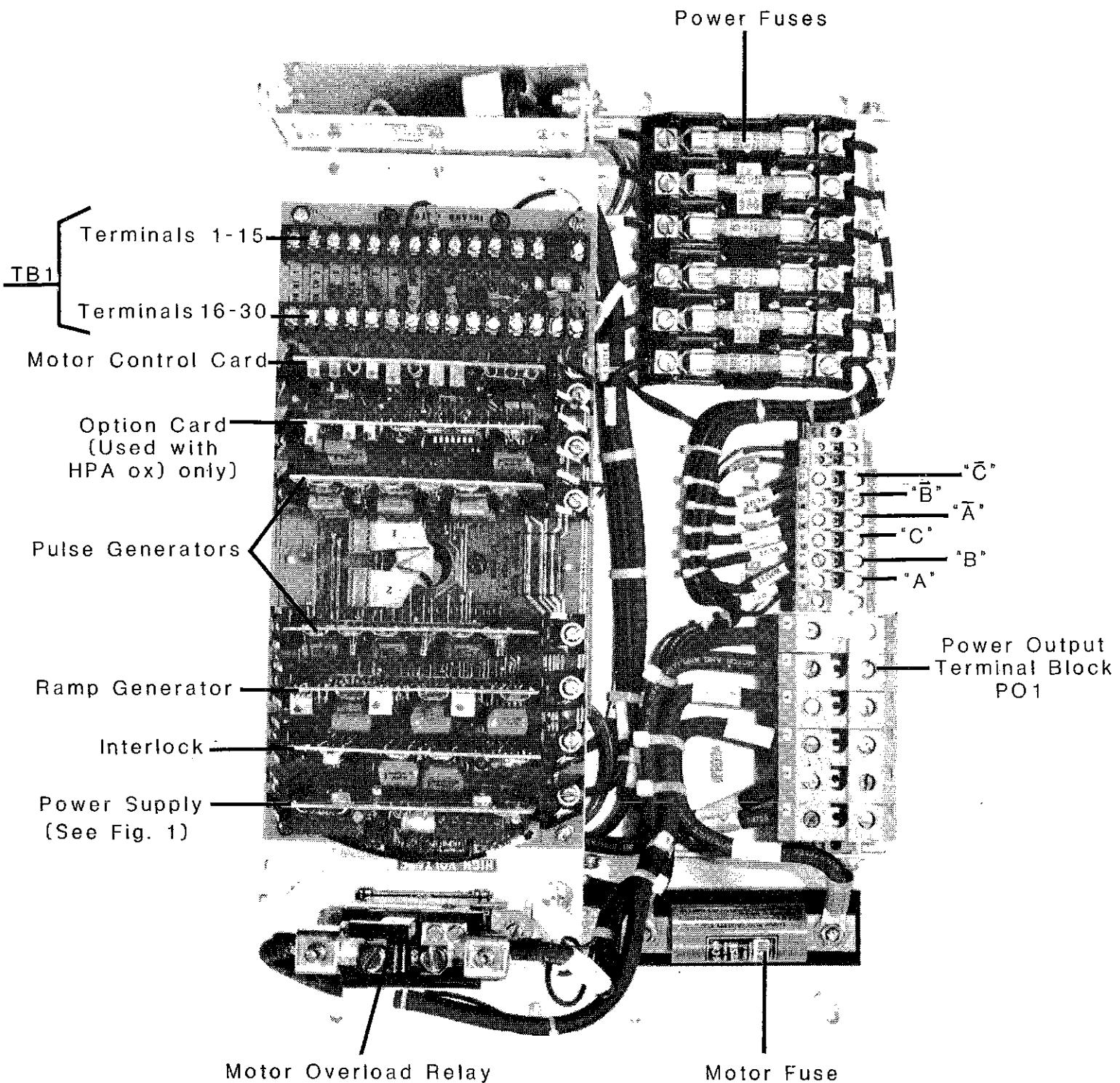


FIGURE 5
HPA OX/100 AMPLIFIER

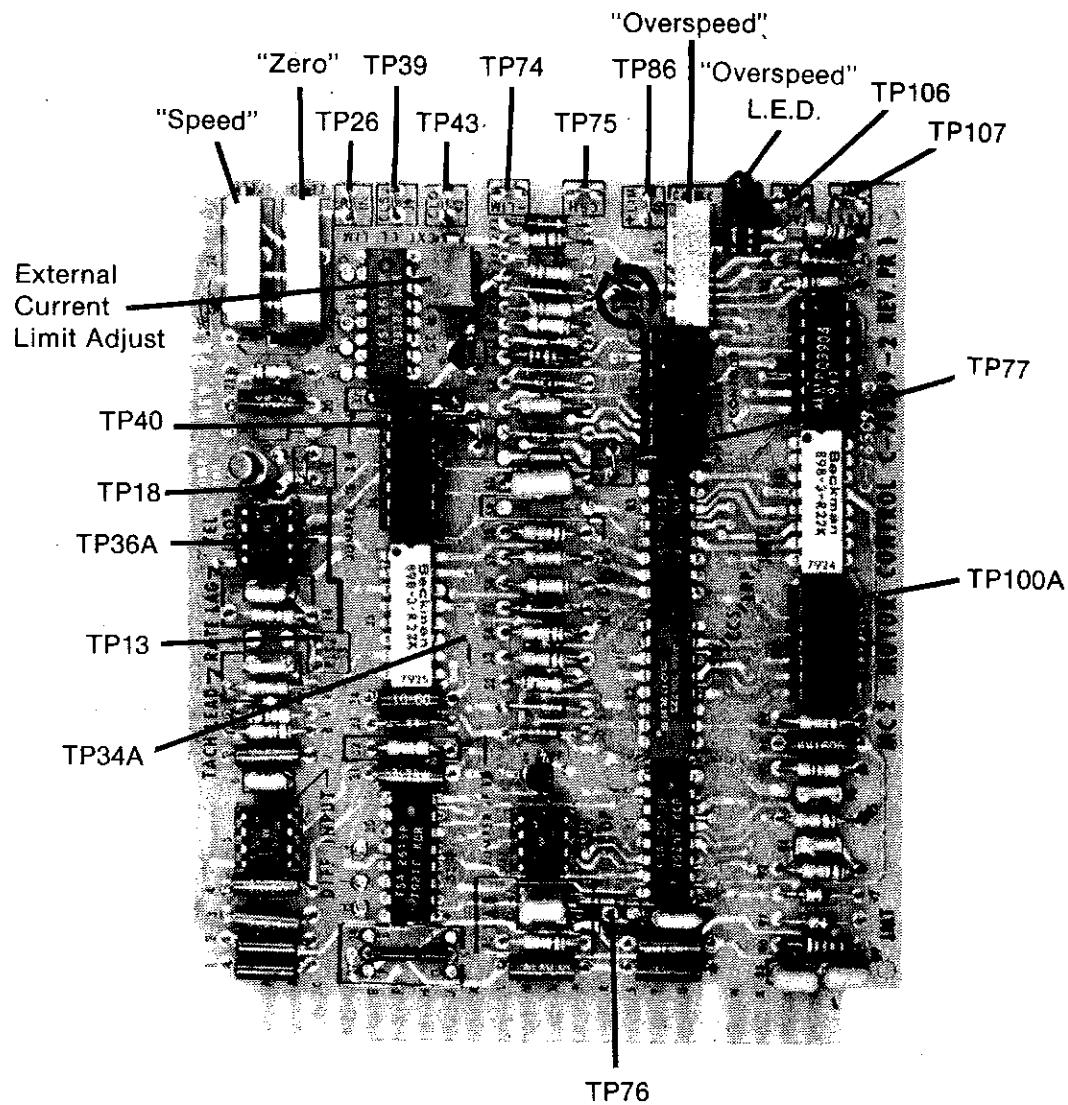


FIGURE 6
MOTOR CONTROL CARD (MC 2)

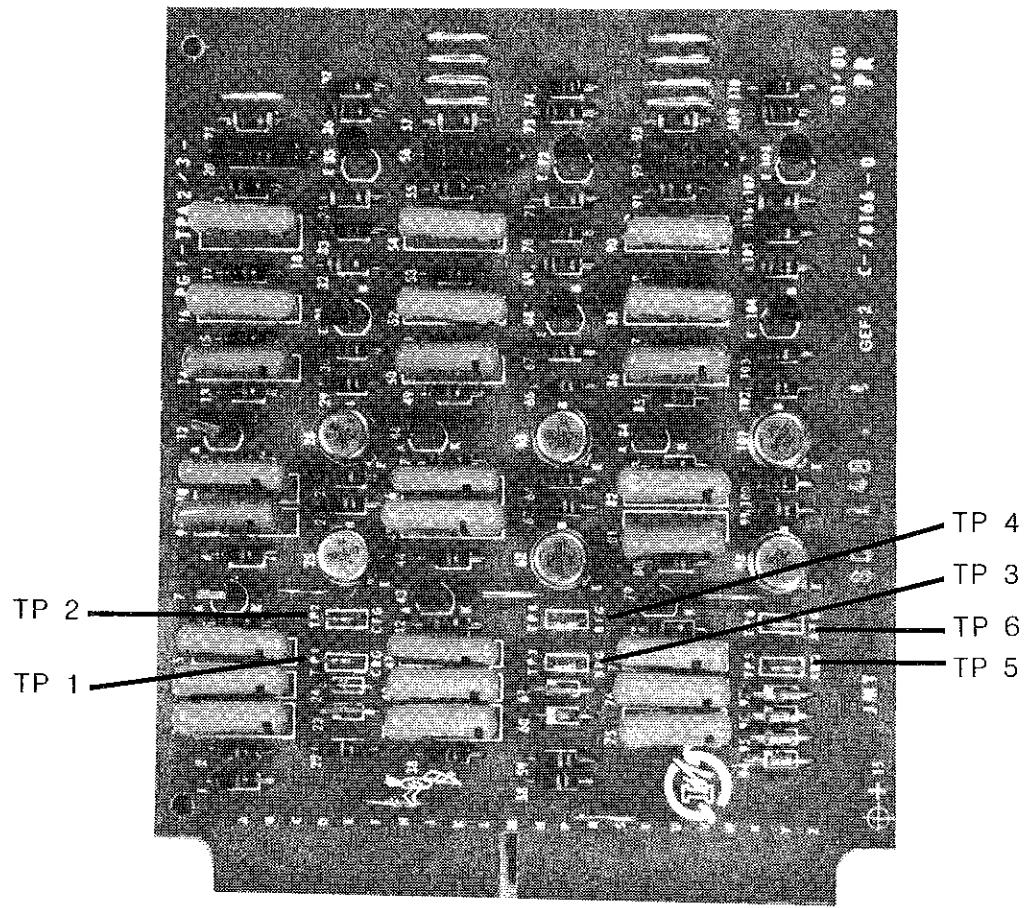


FIGURE 7
PULSE GENERATOR CARD (PG 1)

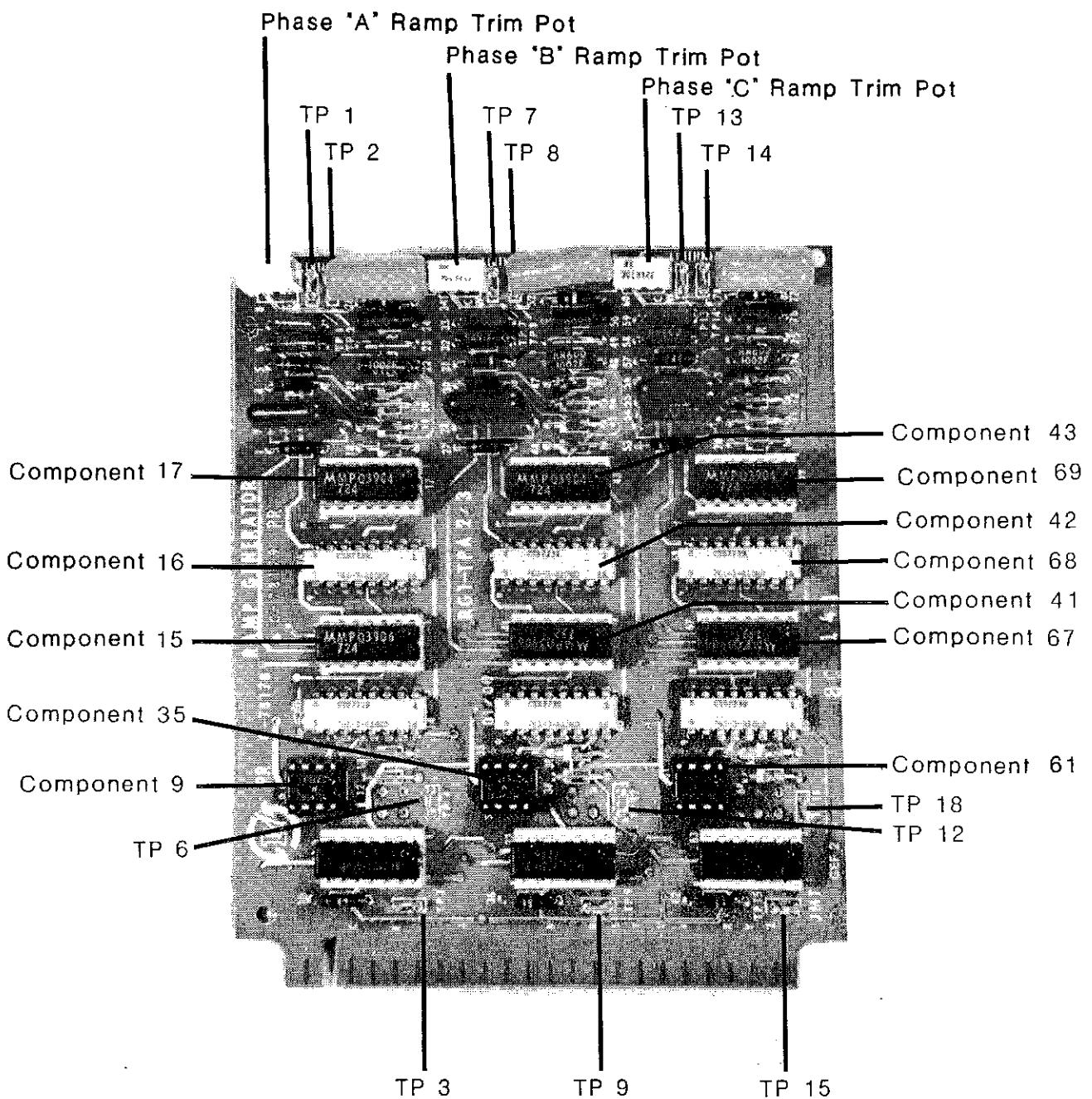


FIGURE 8
RAMP GENERATOR (RG 1)

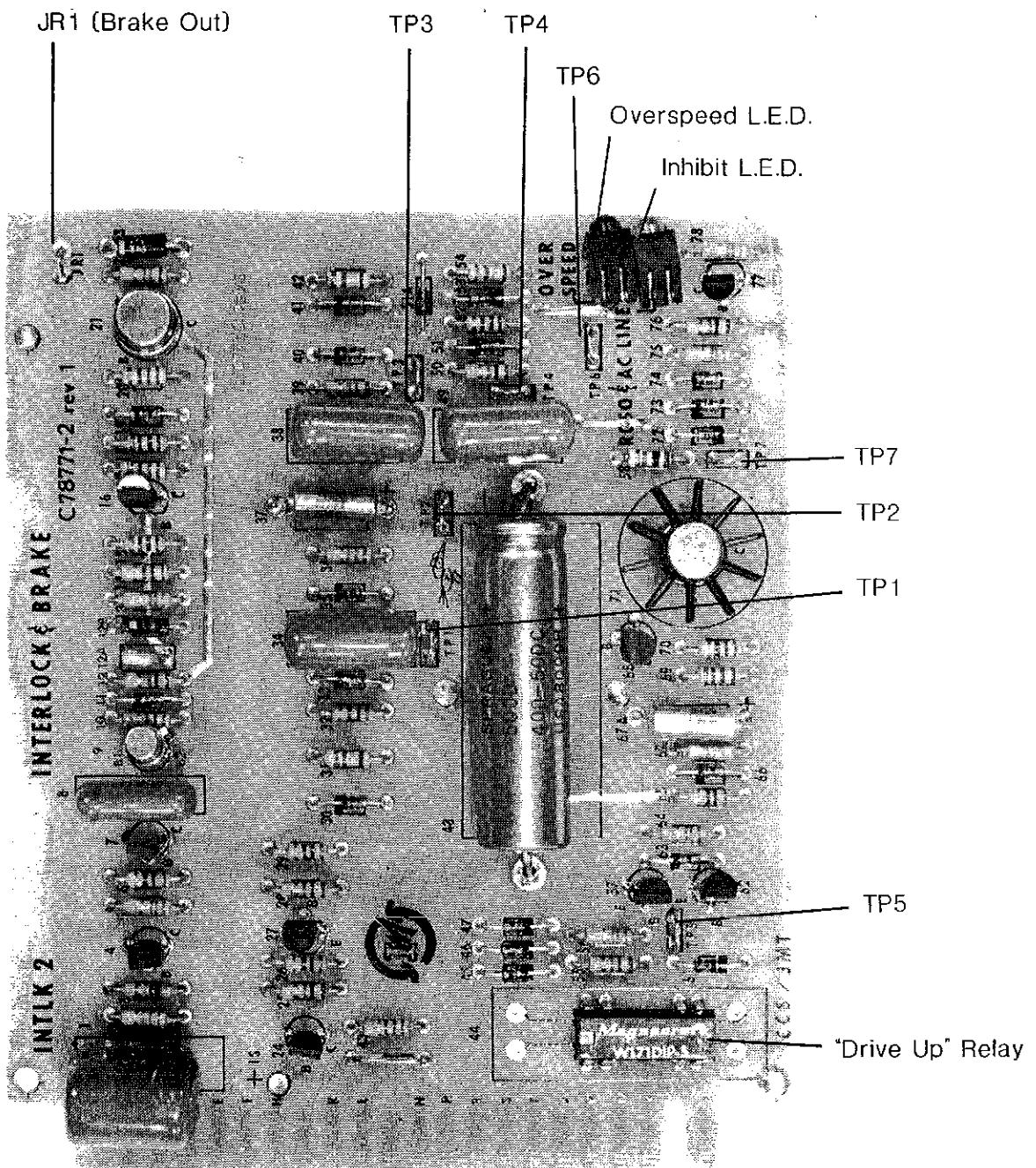


FIGURE 9
INTERLOCK AND BRAKE CARD
(INTLK 2)

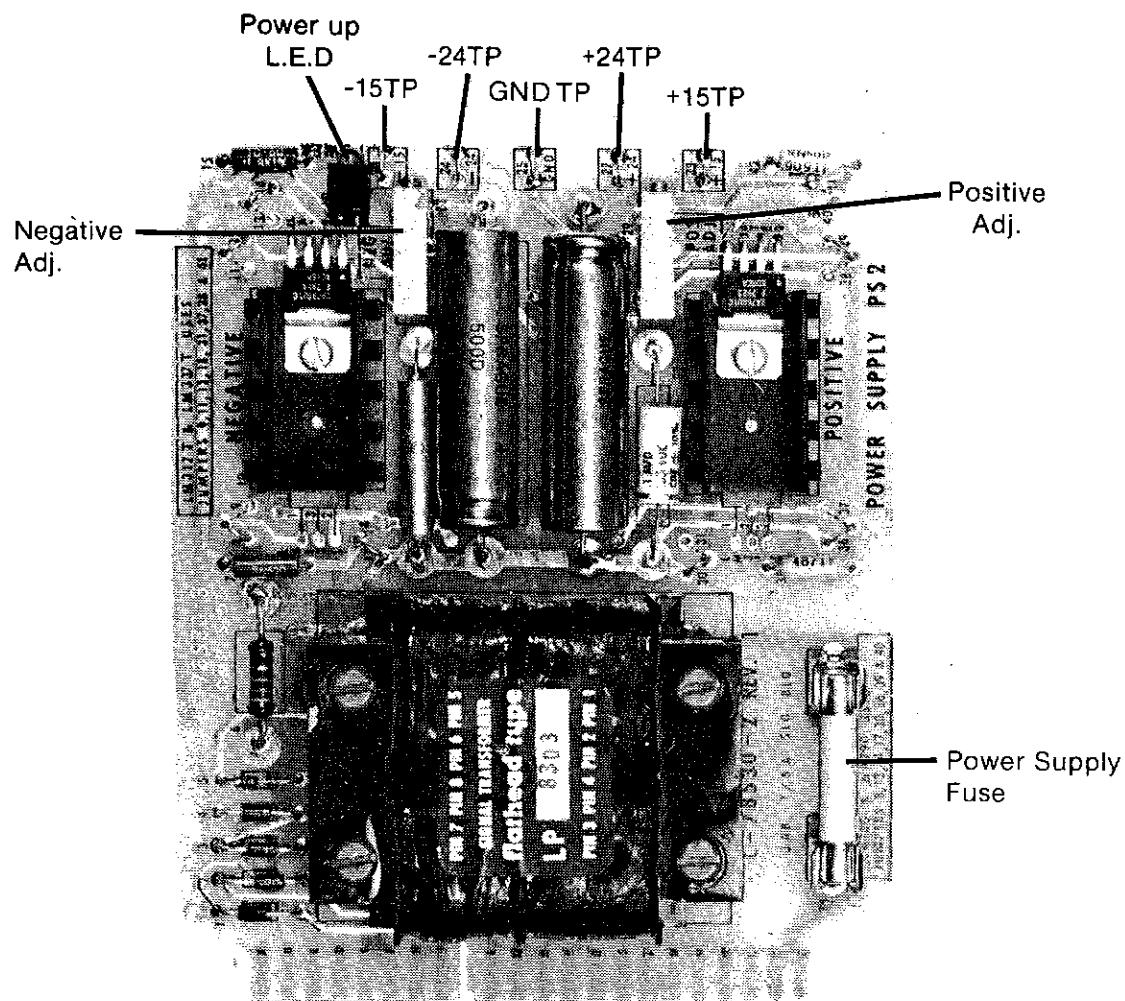


FIGURE 10
POWER SUPPLY CARD (PS 2)

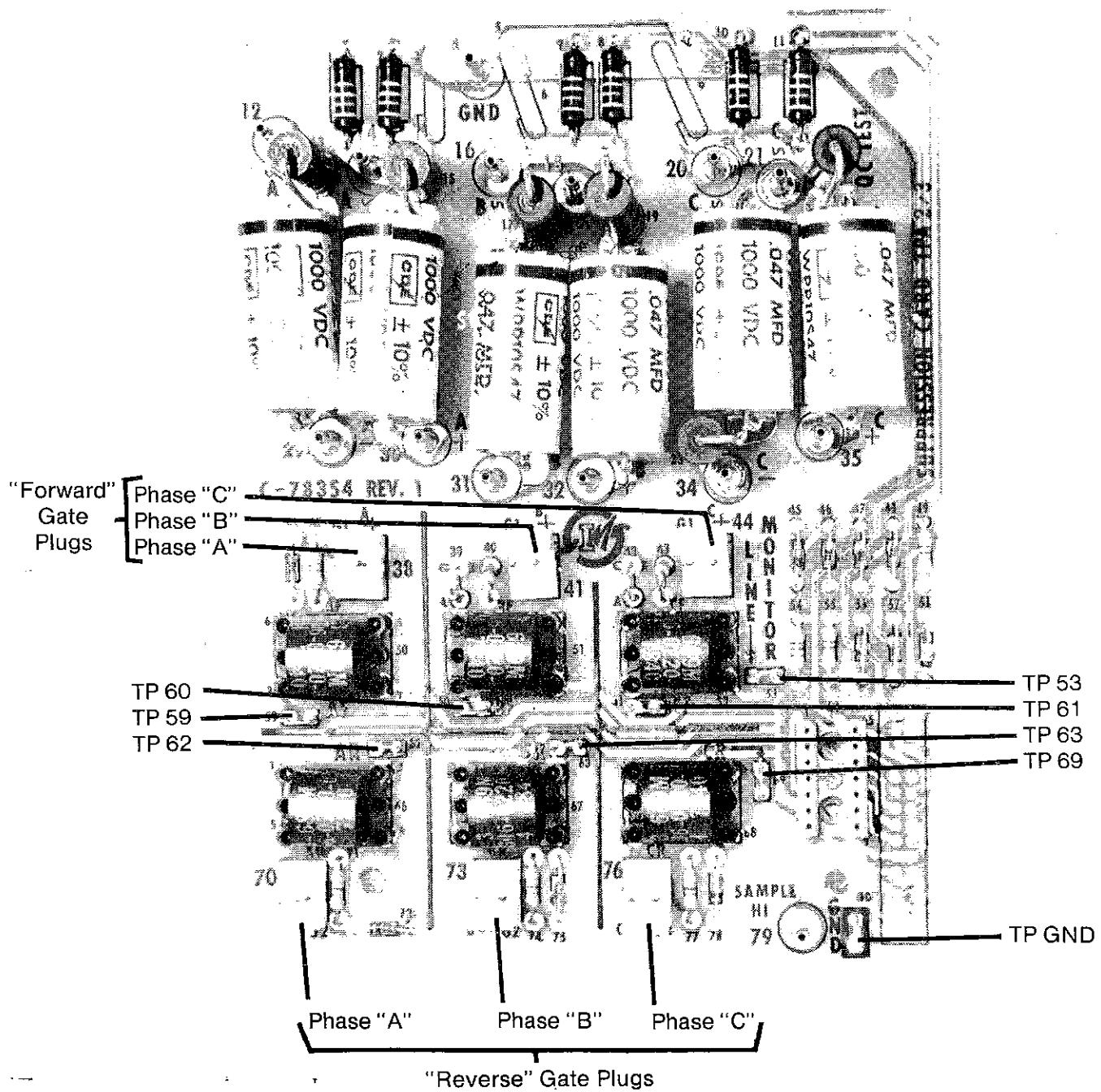


FIGURE 11
SUPPRESSION CARD (SUP 2)

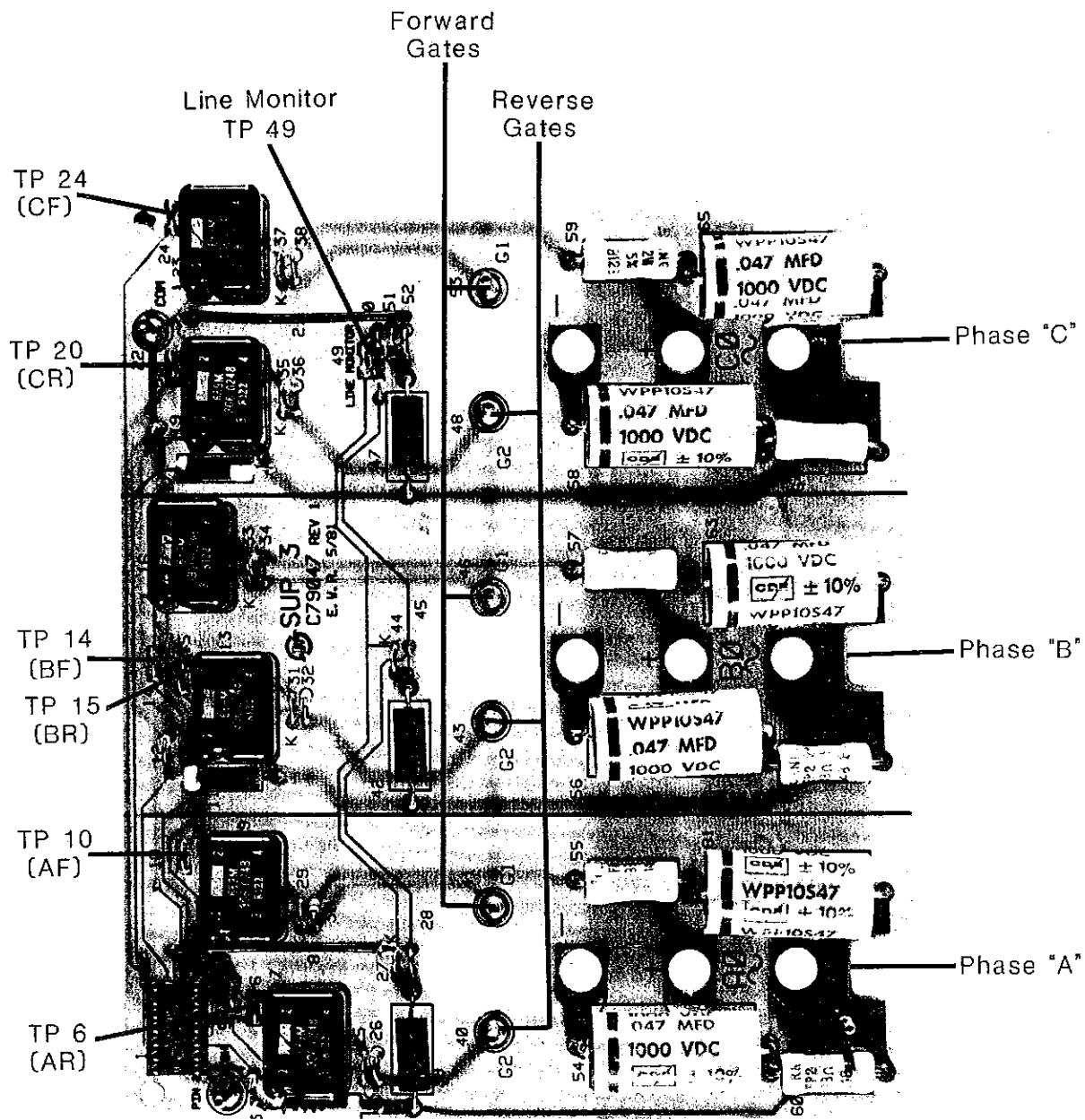


FIGURE 12
SUPPRESSION CARD SUP 3

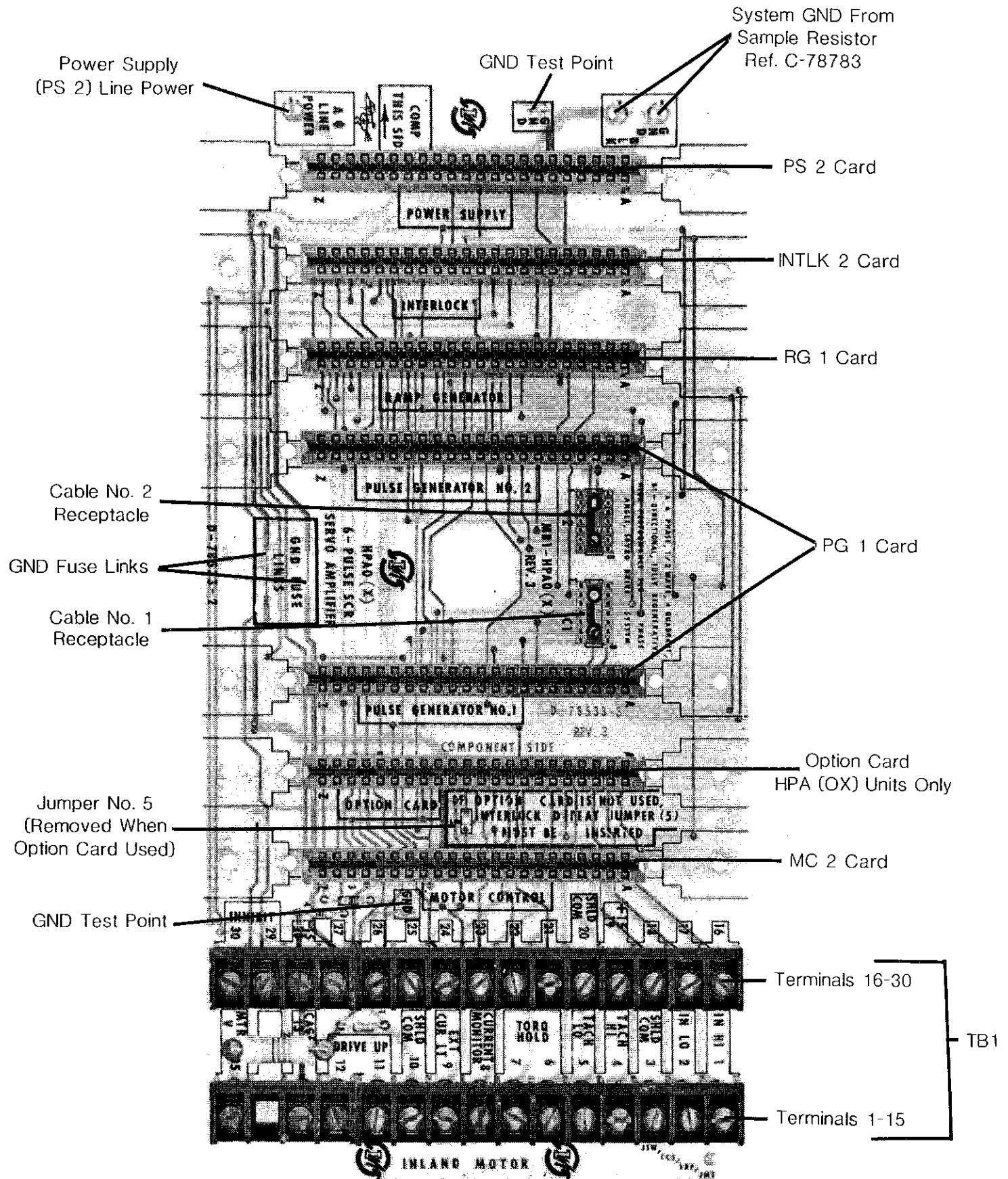


FIGURE 13
MOTHER BOARD MB1-HPA(OX)

- a. 20 Volt Peak to Peak 1 Hz. squarewave from signal generator applied at terminals 1 & 2 of TB1 terminal strip. (10V/Div., 0.2 Sec/Div.)

- b. Output at TP26 and TP36A of MC 2 Card. (10V/Div., 0.2 Sec/Div.)

- c. Output at TP18 and TP34A of MC 2 Card. (10V/Div., 0.2 Sec/Div.)

- d. Output at TP43 of MC 2 Card. (5V/Div., 0.2 Sec/Div.)

- e. Output at TP40 of MC 2 Card. (5V/Div., 0.2 Sec/Div.)

- f. Output at TP76 of MC 2 Card. (5V/Div., 0.2 Sec/Div.)

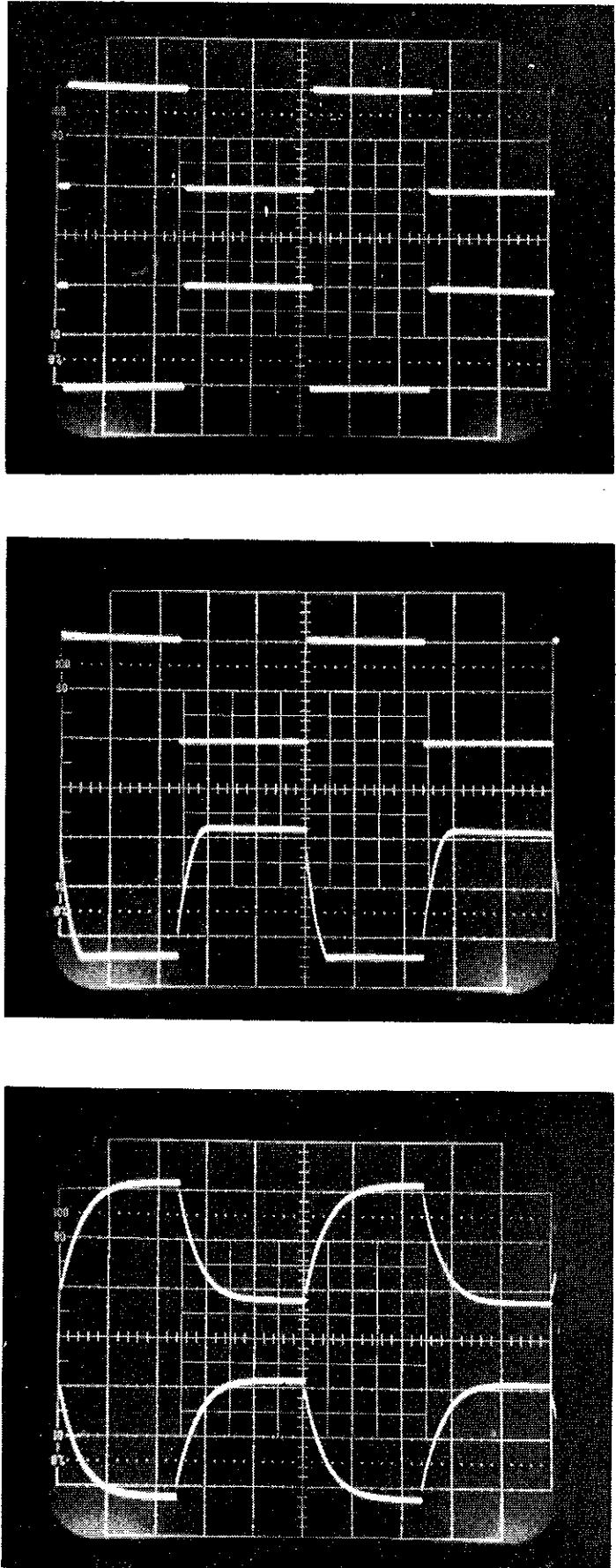
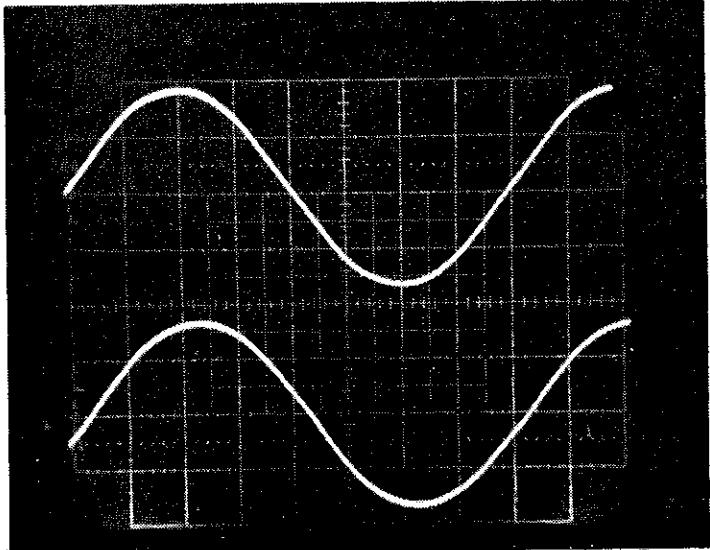
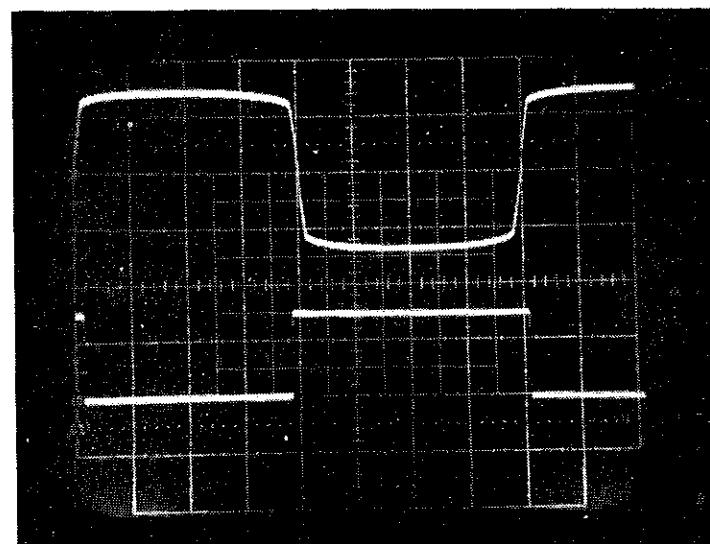


FIGURE 14
MOTOR CONTROL CARD (MC 2)
(REF. CHART #3(e) FOR TEST CONDITIONS)

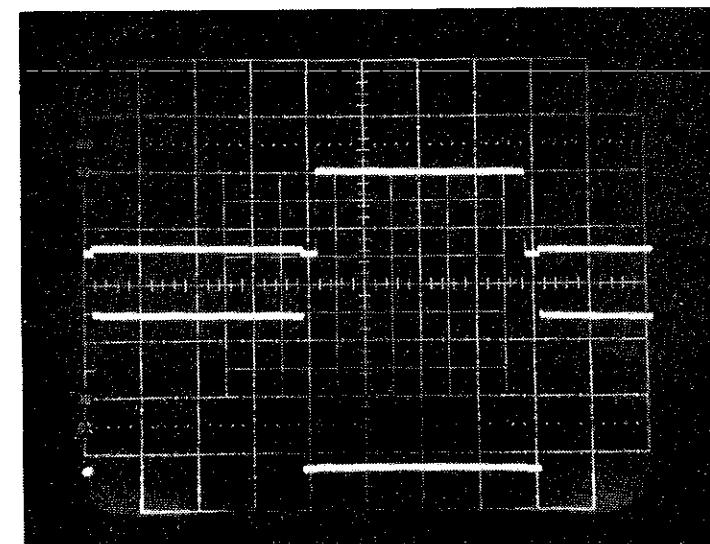
- a. Reference Phase
Line Phase "A", "B", or "C" at
Fuse Block No. 1.
(100V/Div., Time base adjusted to give
45°/Div.)



- b. Line Phase reduced and shifted 15°.
Seen at TP2, TP8, or TP14 of RG 1 Card.
(10V/Div., 45°/Div.)



- c. Waveform seen at component location:
16-8 for "A" phase
42-8 for "B" phase
68-8 for "C" phase
(1V/Div., 45°/Div.) (RG 1 Card)
± 1.4V

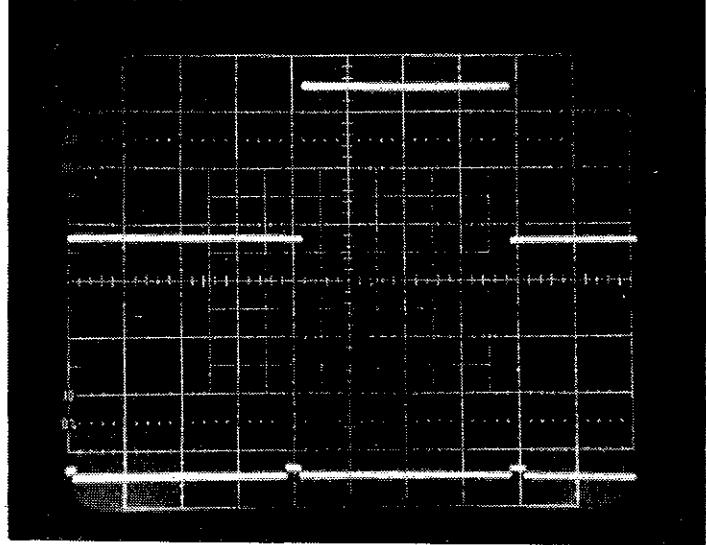


- d. Waveform seen at component location:
17-14 for "A" phase
43-14 for "B" phase (RG 1 Card)
69-14 for "C" phase 0 to
(10V/Div., 45°/Div.) + 15V

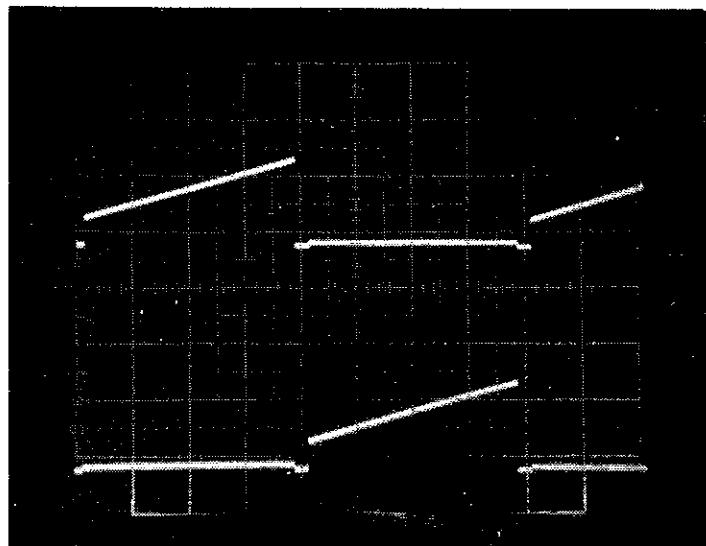
- e. Waveform seen at component location:
15-7 for phase "A"
41-7 for phase "B" (RG 1 Card)
67-7 for phase "C" 0 to
(10V/Div., 45°/Div.) - 15V

FIGURE 15
RAMP GENERATOR CARD (RG 1)
(REF. CHART #3(d) FOR TEST CONDITIONS)

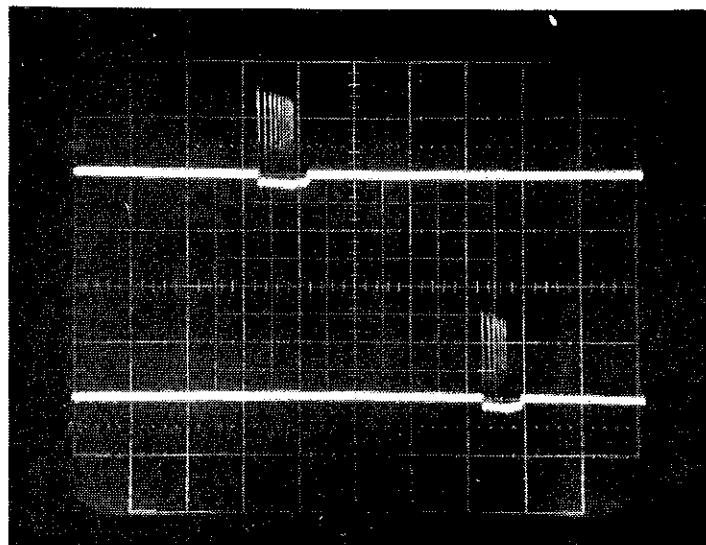
g. Waveform seen at component location:
9-1 for phase "A"
35-1 for phase "B"
61-1 for phase "C" (RG 1 Card)
(10V/Div., 45°/Div.) ±15V



h. Waveform seen at component location:
16-6 for phase "A"
42-6 for phase "B"
68-6 for phase "C" (RG 1 Card)
(10V/Div., 45°/Div.) -15V



i. Forward Ramp seen at TP6, TP12 or TP18
(10V/Div., 45°/Div.) (RG 1 Card)



j. Reverse Ramp seen at TP3, TP9, or TP15
(10V/Div., 45°/Div.) (RG 1 Card)

k. Typical Forward Firing Pulses Seen at
TP 59, 60, 61 of Suppression Card, and
TP 6, 4, 2 of PG 1 Card.
(10V/Div., 45°/Div.)

FIGURE 15

RAMP GENERATOR CARD (RG 1) AND PULSE GENERATOR CARD (PG 1)
(REF. CHART #3(c), 3(d) FOR TEST CONDITIONS)

a. Typical Current Profile seen at TP75 of MC 2 Card for systems having horsepower-based current limits. Ref. enclosed TL sheet for specific peak current levels.

b. Typical tach feedback voltage profile seen at TP106 of MC 2 for above current limits.

c. Typical current profile enlarged from a.

d. Horsepower - based current command to current loop Op-Amp from output of velocity loop as seen at TP18 of MC 2 card.

e. Current Waveform seen at TP75 of MC 2 Card, indicating slight Velocity Loop offset in Forward Direction (seen at Zero Speed). Adjust Pot in Position 25 for near-zero peaks.

f. Current Waveform seen at TP75 of MC 2 Card, indicating slight Velocity Loop offset in Reverse Direction (seen at Zero Speed). Adjust Pot in Position 25 for near-zero peaks.

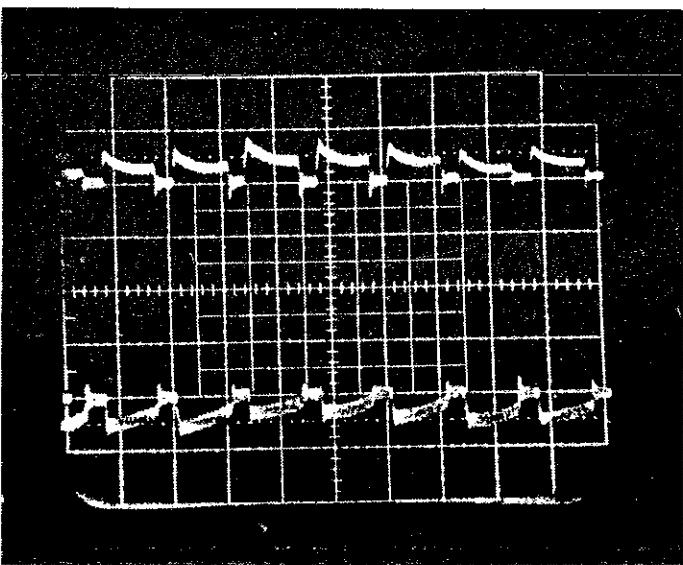
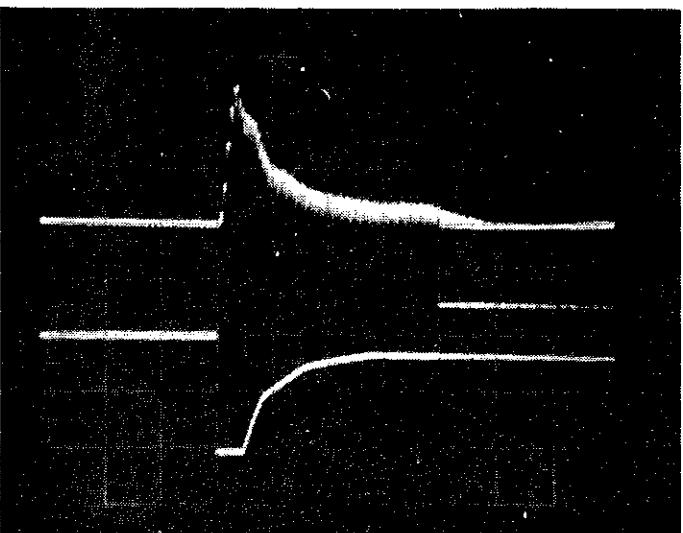
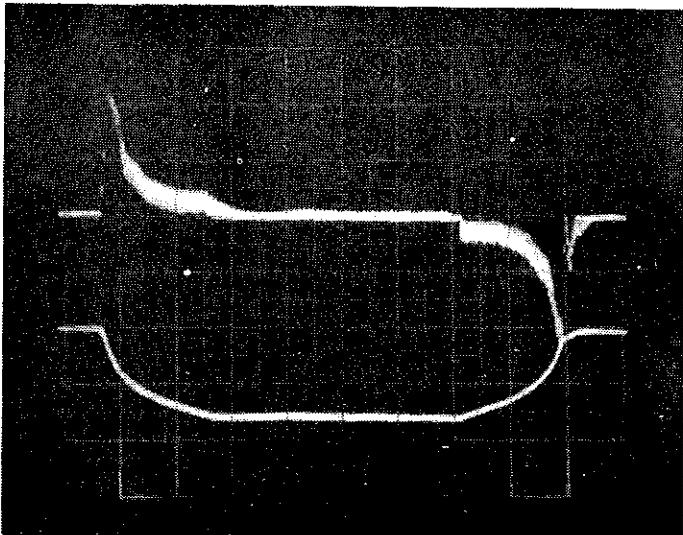


FIGURE 16
CURRENT WAVEFORMS FOR MC 2

g. Typical Current profile seen at TP75 of MC 2 Card for systems having standard horsepower-based current limits for acceleration, and, using "Hi-Decel" circuit, increased horsepower-based current limits for deceleration.

h. Typical Tach feedback voltage profile seen at TP106 of MC 2 Card for above current limits.

i. Typical current step profile enlarged from a. or g. (Same profile as shown in c).

j. "Current Monitor" output as seen at Terminal 8 of the TB1 terminal strip with the current profile shown in i. or c.

k. Typical motor current waveform seen at TP75 of MC 2 Card while motor is running.

m. Typical tach ripple voltage as seen at TP106 of MC 2 Card while motor is running.

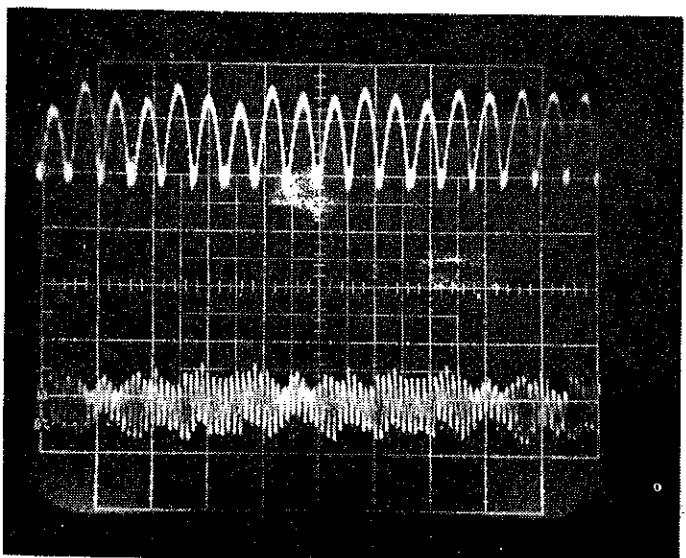
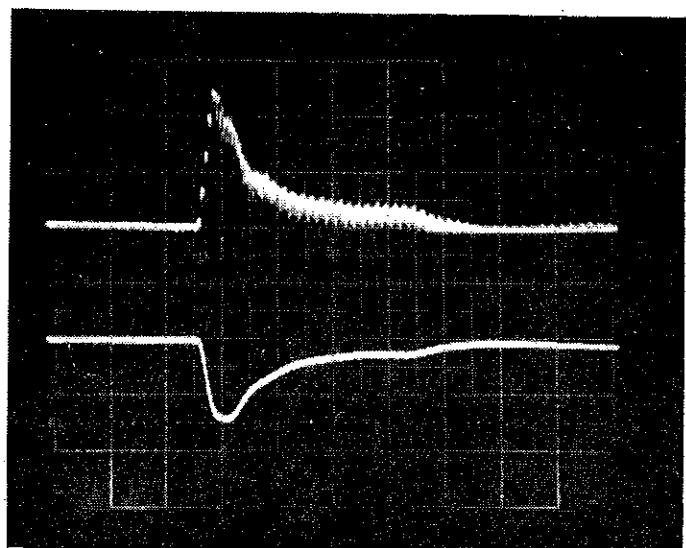
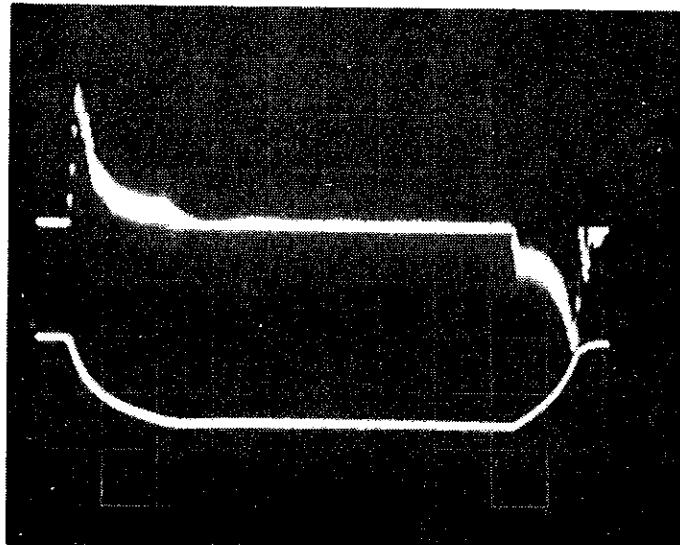
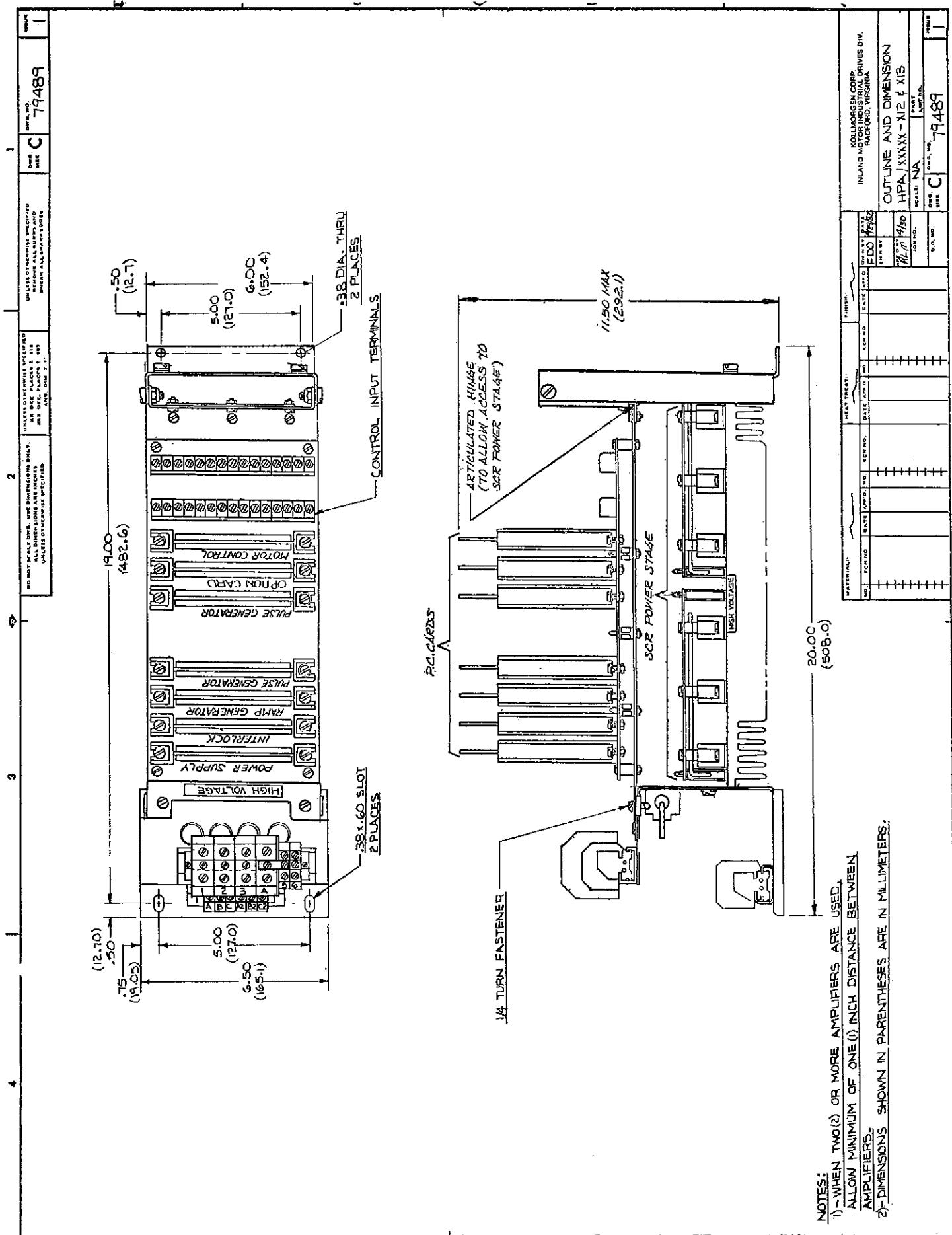
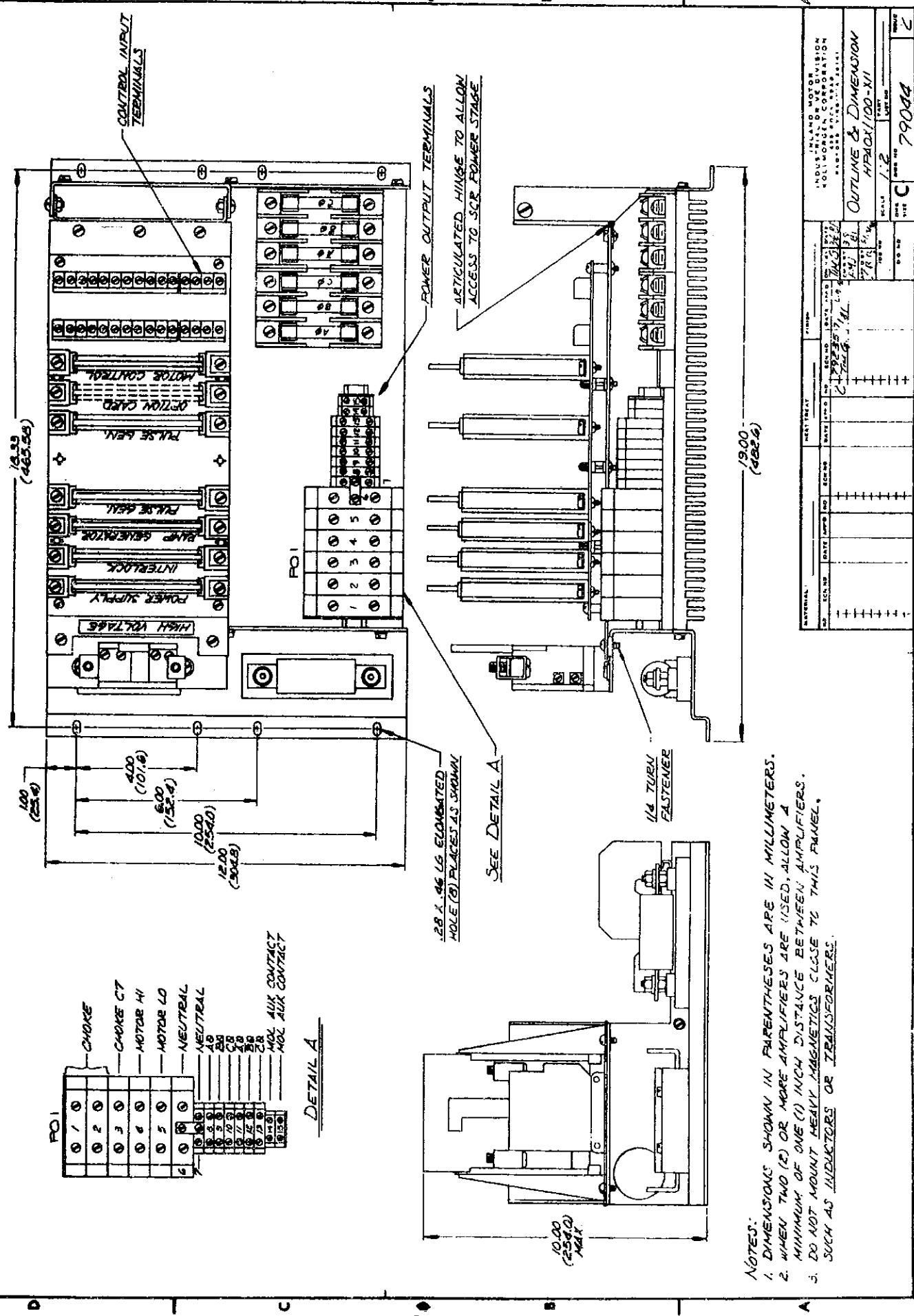
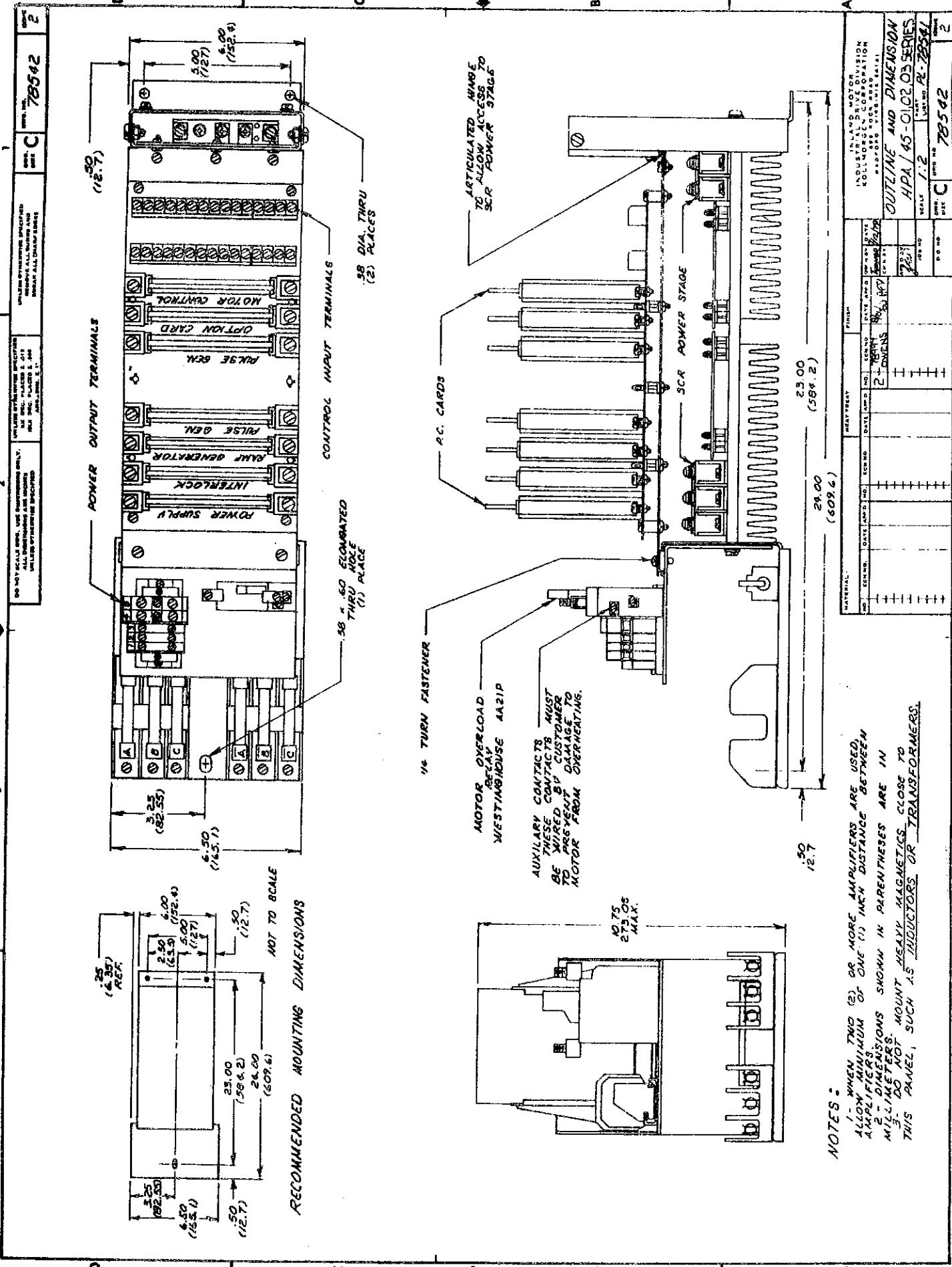


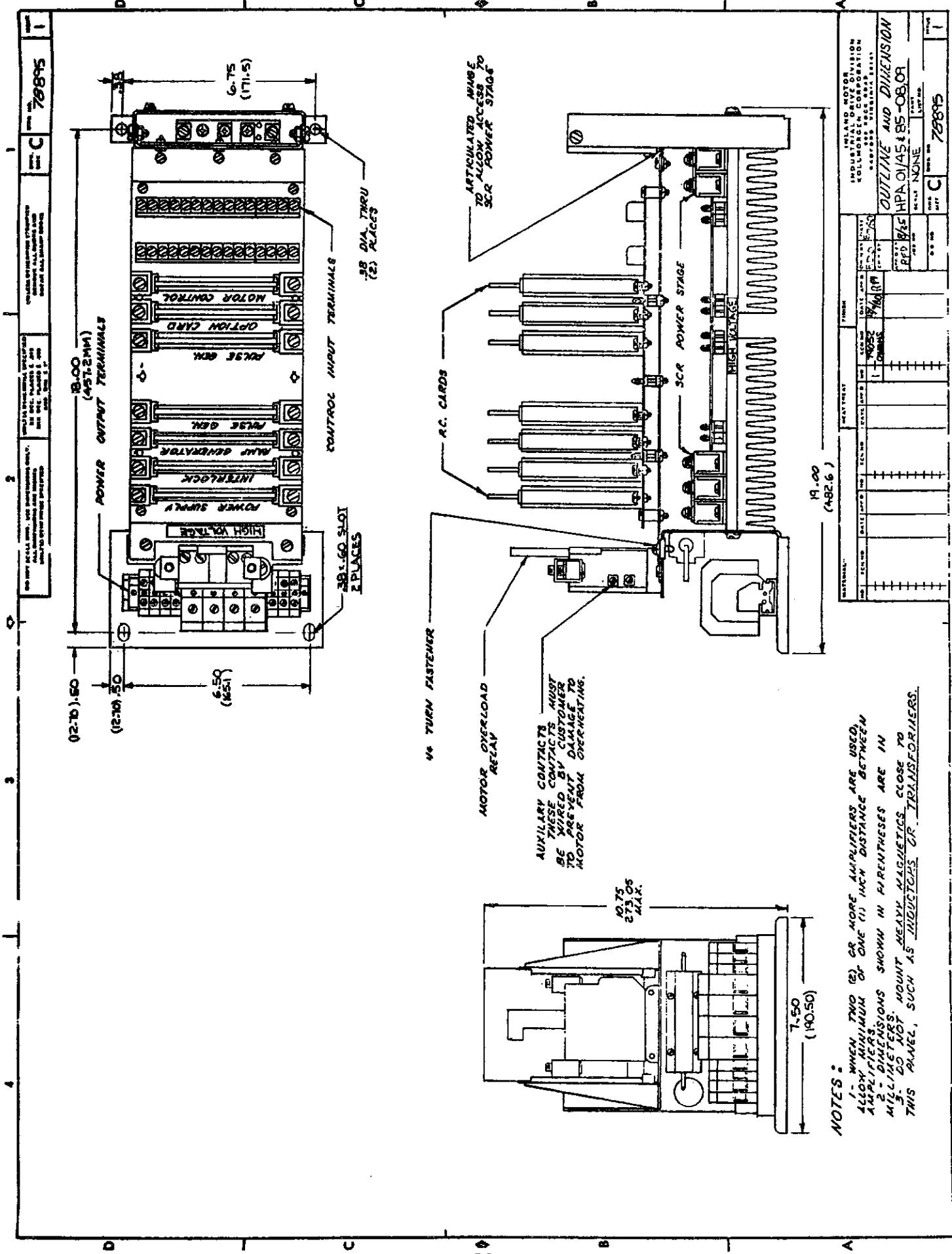
FIGURE 16
CURRENT WAVEFORMS FOR MC 2

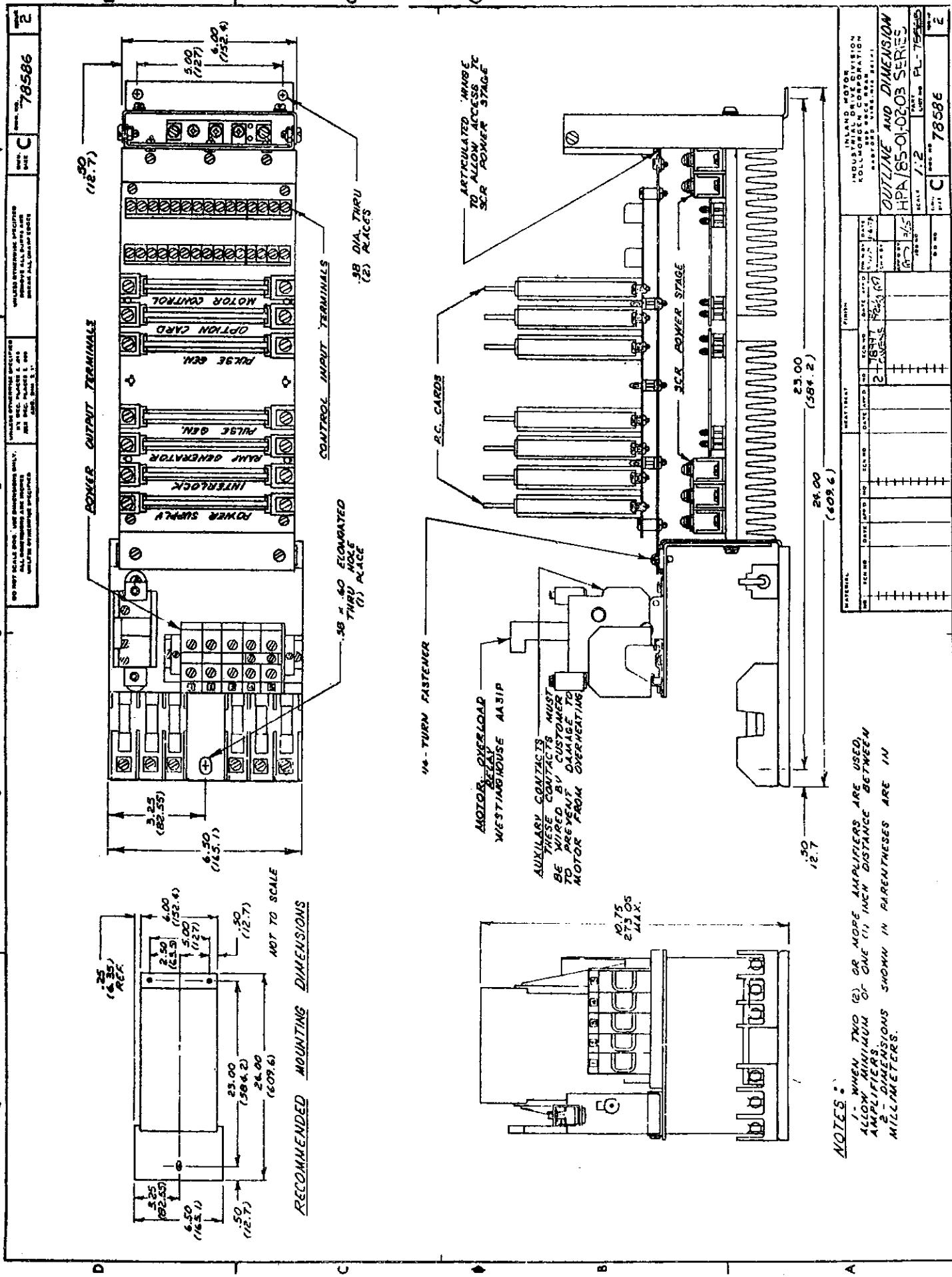
NOTES



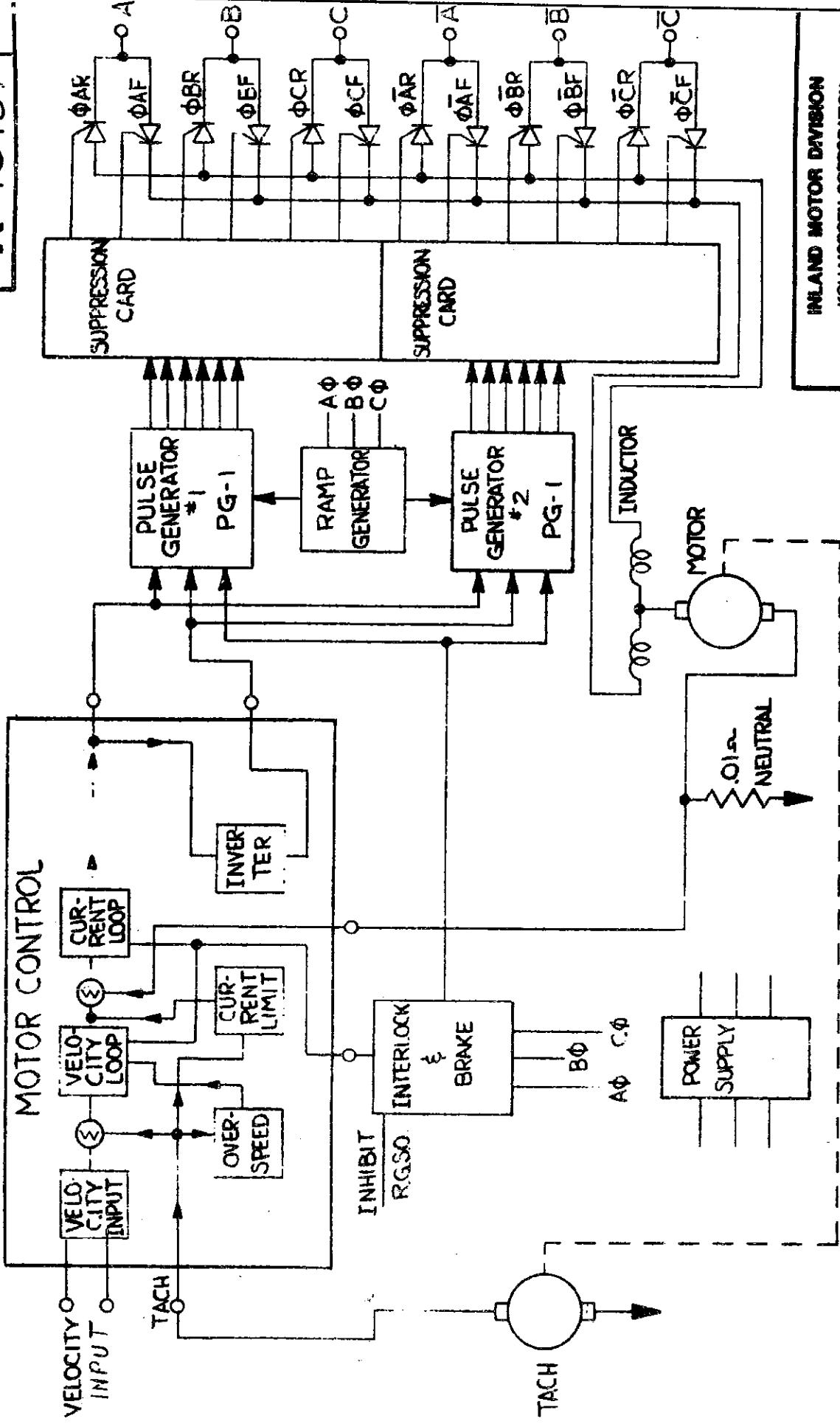








DRA. NO.

A-78759**MOTOR CONTROL**

INLAND MOTOR DIVISION
KOLLMORGEN CORPORATION
 801 FIRST ST., RADFORD, VIRGINIA

SYSTEM BLOCK DIAGRAM
HPA SERIES

SCALE:

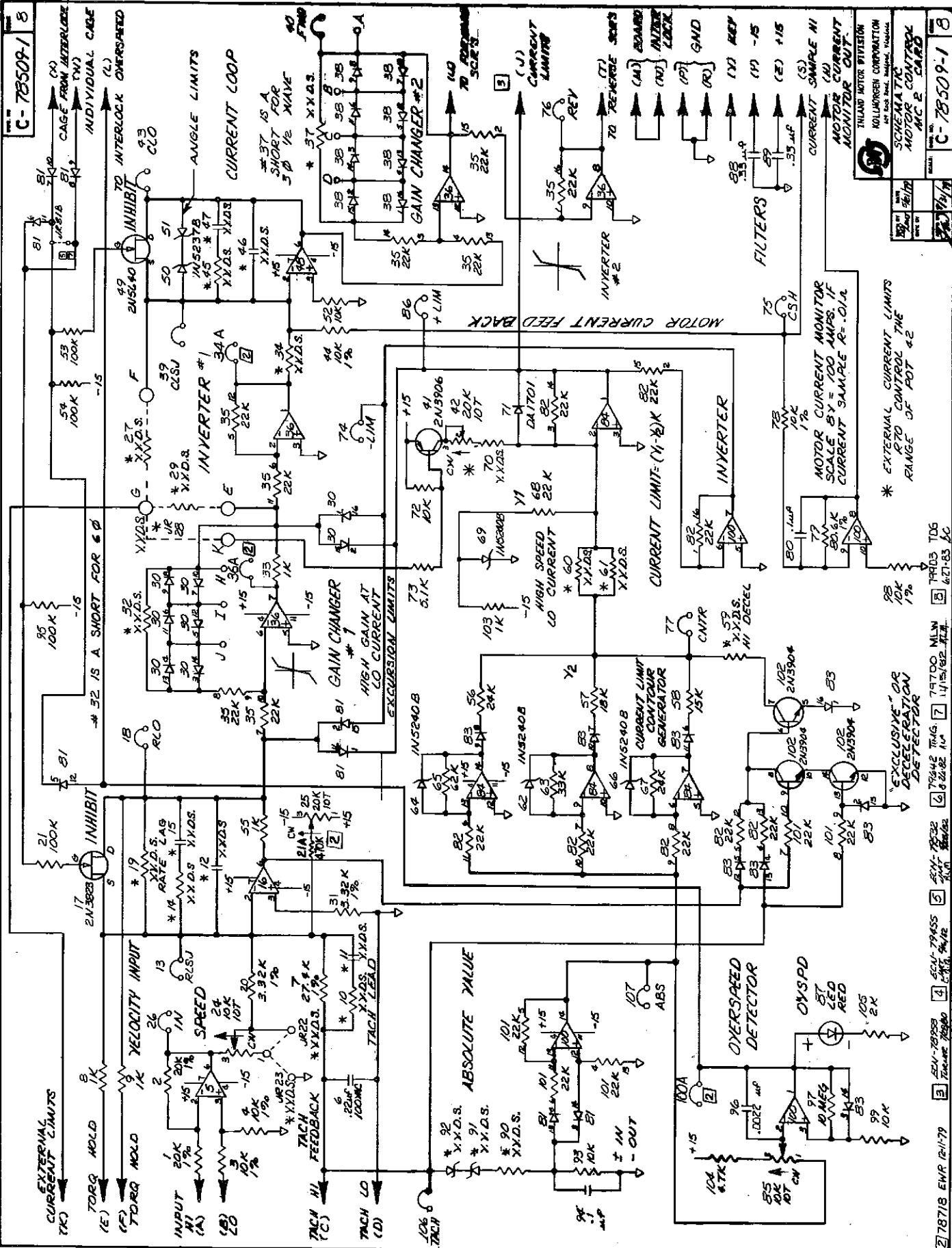
DRA. NO.

A-78759

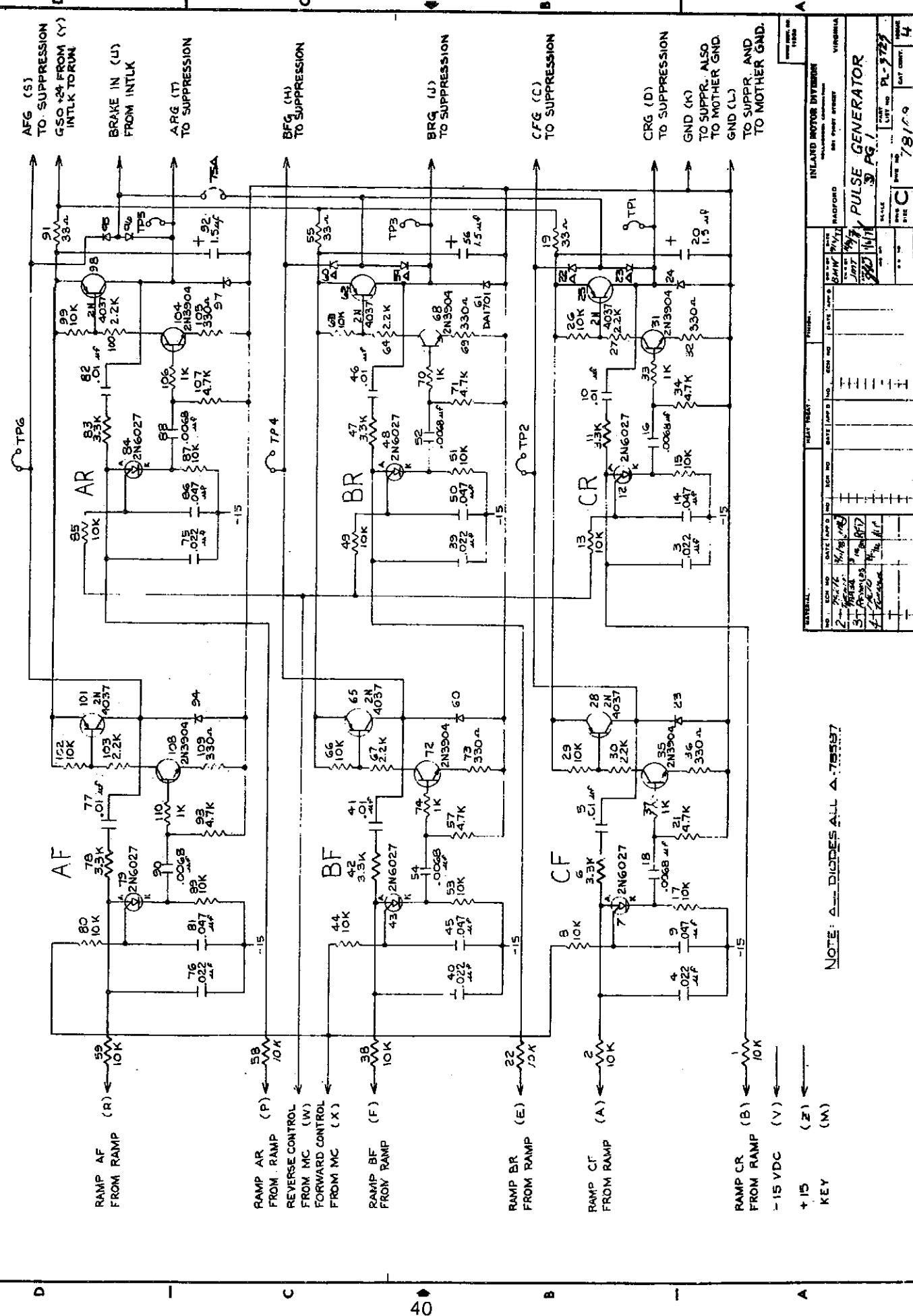
DATE	EWR	DATE	EWR
CRK BY	3/19/80	CRK BY	
APD BY		APD BY	

UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED
 ALL SPEC. PLACED $\pm .015$
 MAX. AND. PLACED $\pm .010$
 MIN. DIM. $\pm .010$

DO NOT SCALE DRAWS. USE DIMENSIONS ONLY
 ALL DIMS. ARE INCHES
 INCHES SPECIFIED

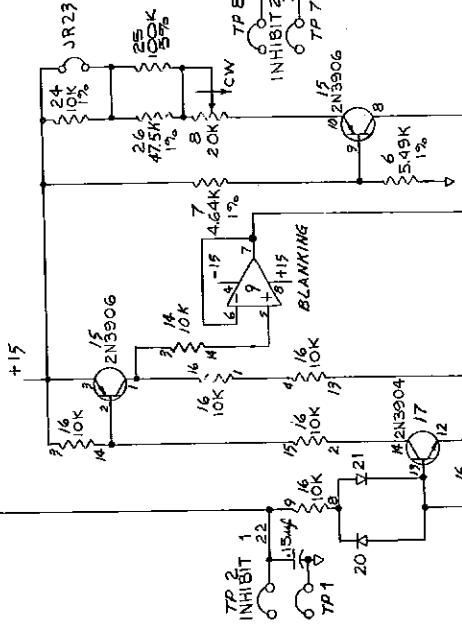


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4	4	4	4
4	4	4	4
4	4	4	4

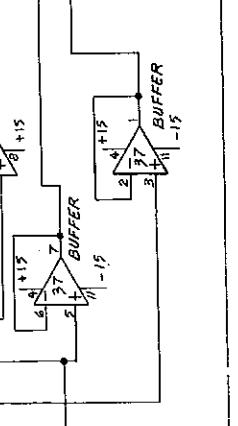
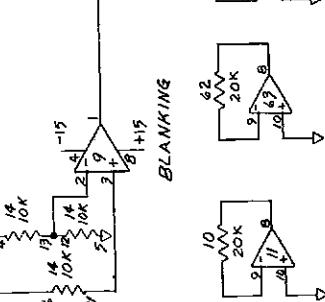
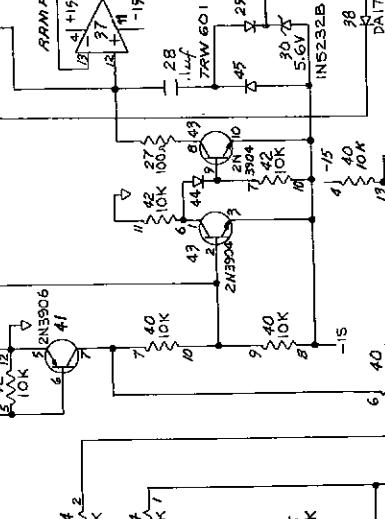
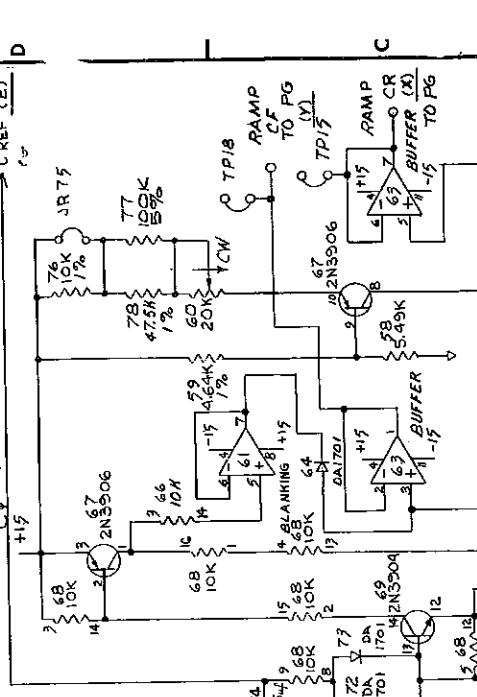
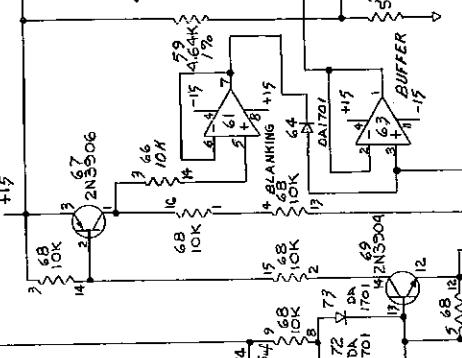
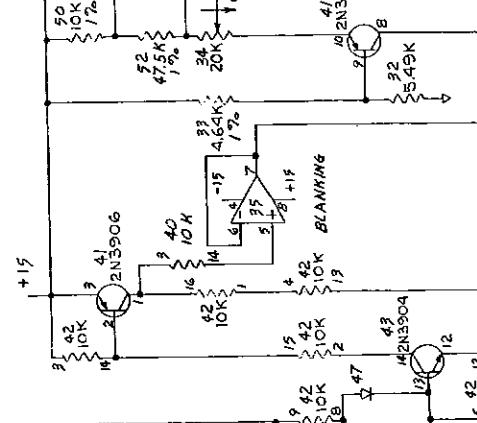


NOTE: ZOH OPERATION
1. REMOVE JUMPERS JR 23, 49 & 75.
2. READJUST POTENTIOMETERS B, 34 & 60 FOR PROPER BIAS.

D



41



OPEN OP AMP
NOTE:
TEST POINTS NOT USED
70 & 71, 11, 16, 17



41

DA1701
TEST POINTS NOT USED
70 & 71, 11, 16, 17



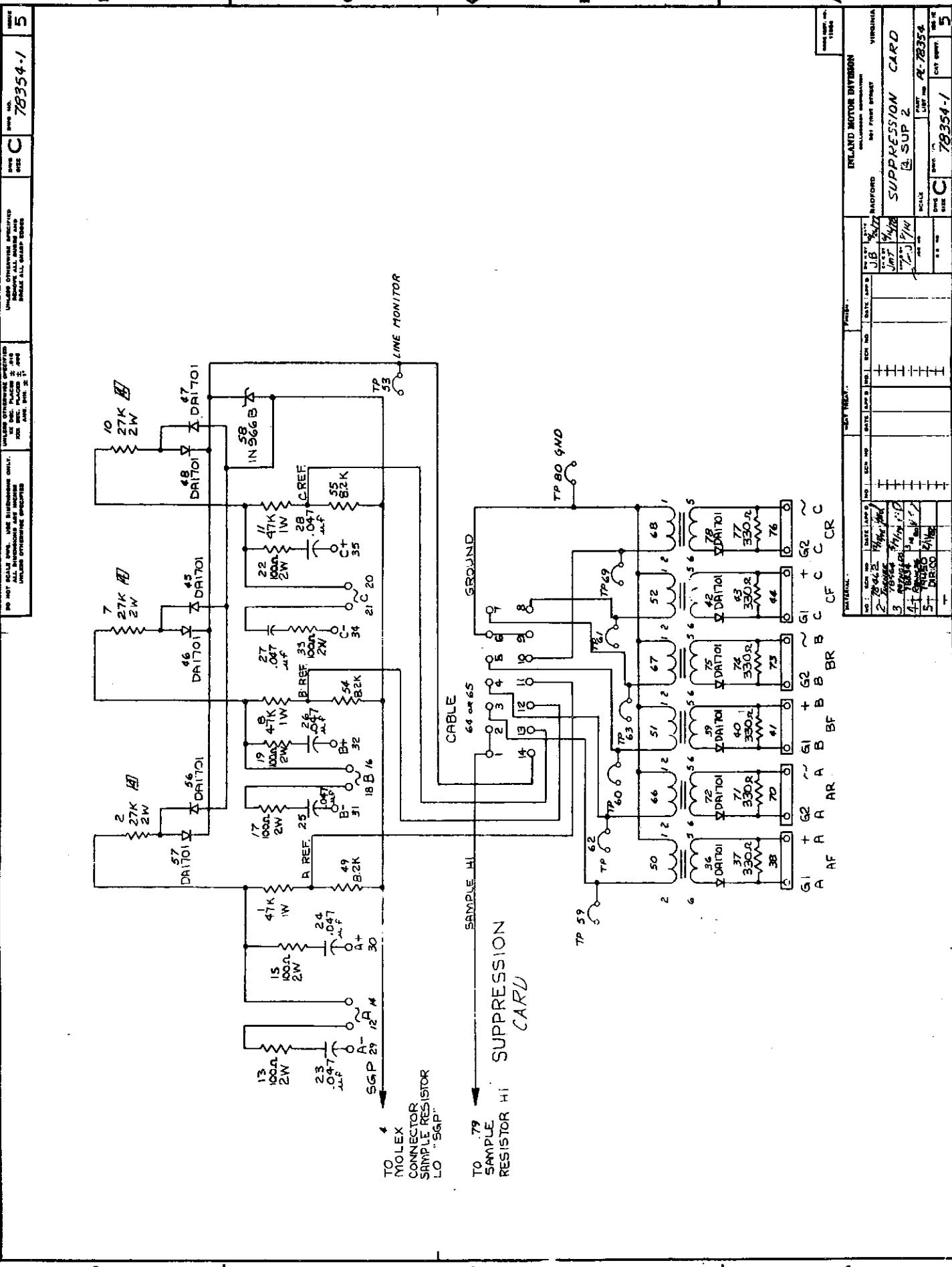
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GENERAL		101 PINE STREET		100 1/2 ST.		101 1/2 ST.	
NO. 2	101/2	DATE APPROVED	NO. 101/2	DATE APPROVED	NO. 101/2	DATE APPROVED	NO. 101/2
3	2-22-77	1/10/77	4	3-22-77	1/16/77	5	2-22-77
4	3-22-77	1/16/77	5	4-22-77	1/16/77		

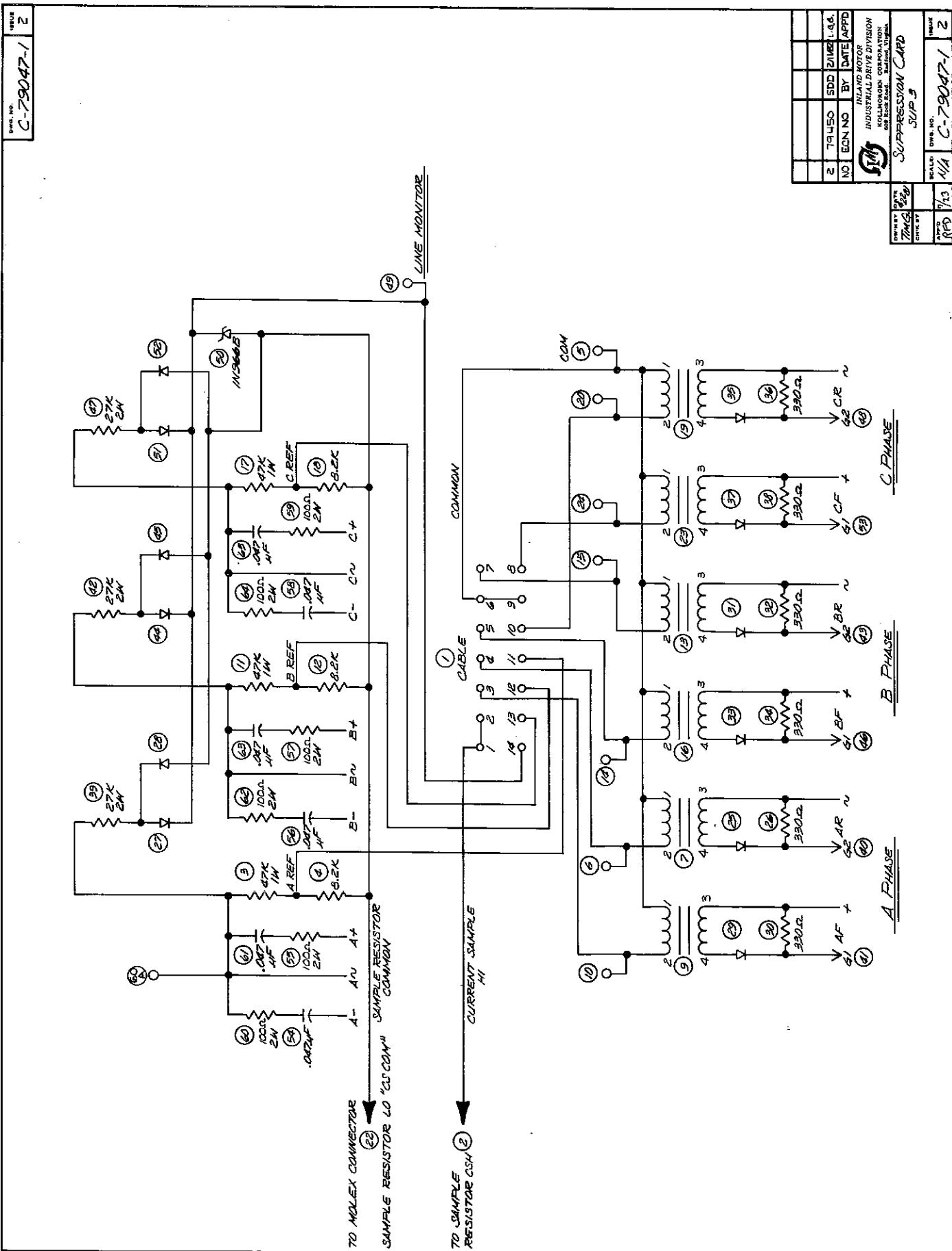
RAMP GENERATOR
PL-277
DATE NO. 101/2
PAGE NO. 1
REV. NO. 1
COMPONENT NO. 101/2

INLAND MOTOR DIVISION		PHILADELPHIA CORPORATION		RADFORD		VIRGINIA	
GENERAL		101 PINE STREET		100 1/2 ST.		101 1/2 ST.	
NO. 101/2	DATE APPROVED	NO. 101/2	DATE APPROVED	NO. 101/2	DATE APPROVED	NO. 101/2	DATE APPROVED
2	101/2	1/10/77	3	101/2	1/10/77	4	101/2
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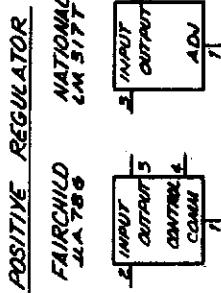
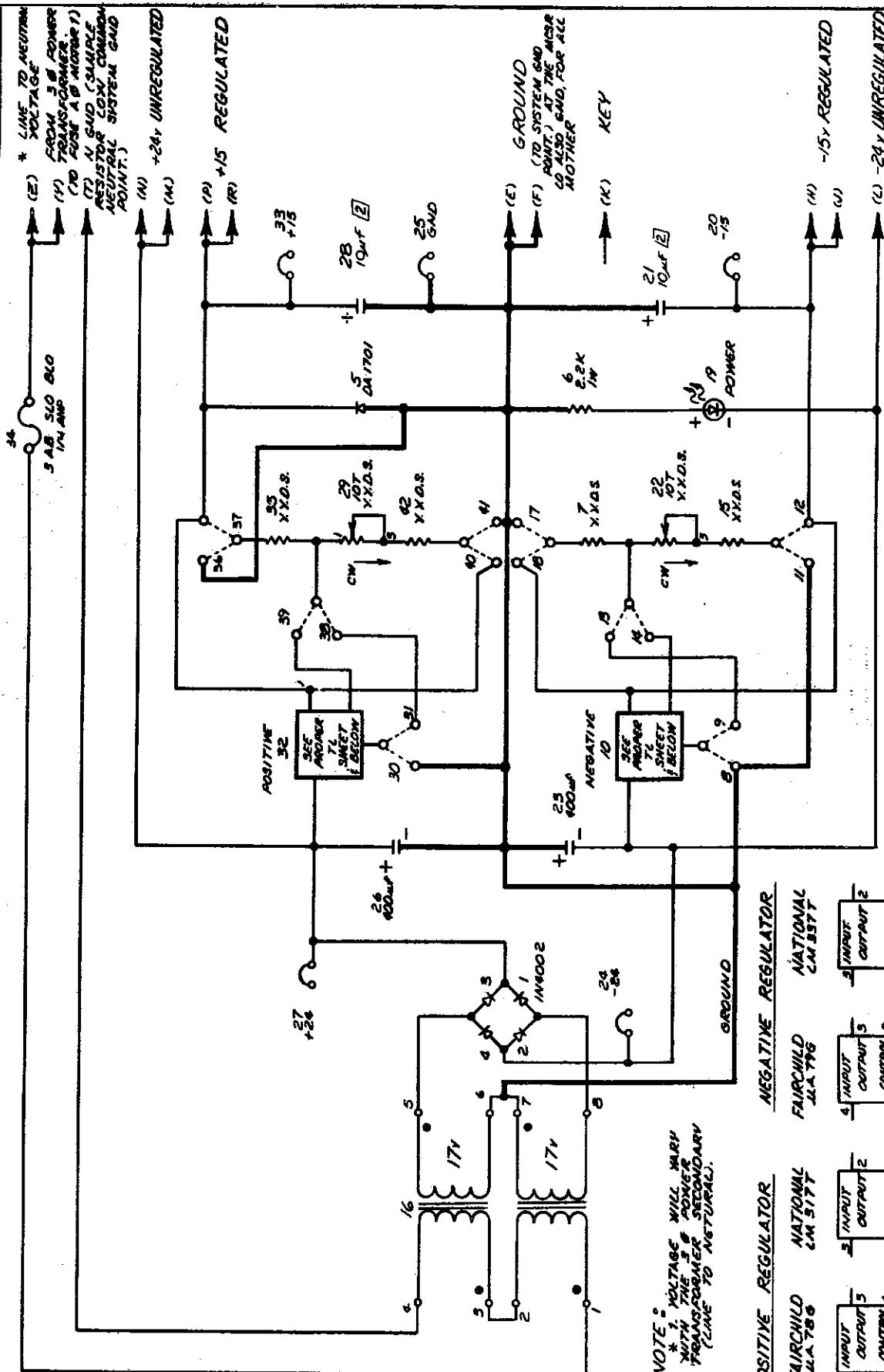
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NO. 101/2	DATE APPROVED	NO. 101/2	DATE APPROVED	NO. 101/2	DATE APPROVED	NO. 101/2	DATE APPROVED
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4	4-22-77	1/16/77	5	5-22-77	1/16/77		

RAMP GENERATOR
PL-277
DATE NO. 101/2
PAGE NO. 1
REV. NO. 1
COMPONENT NO. 101/2





C-70530-1/3

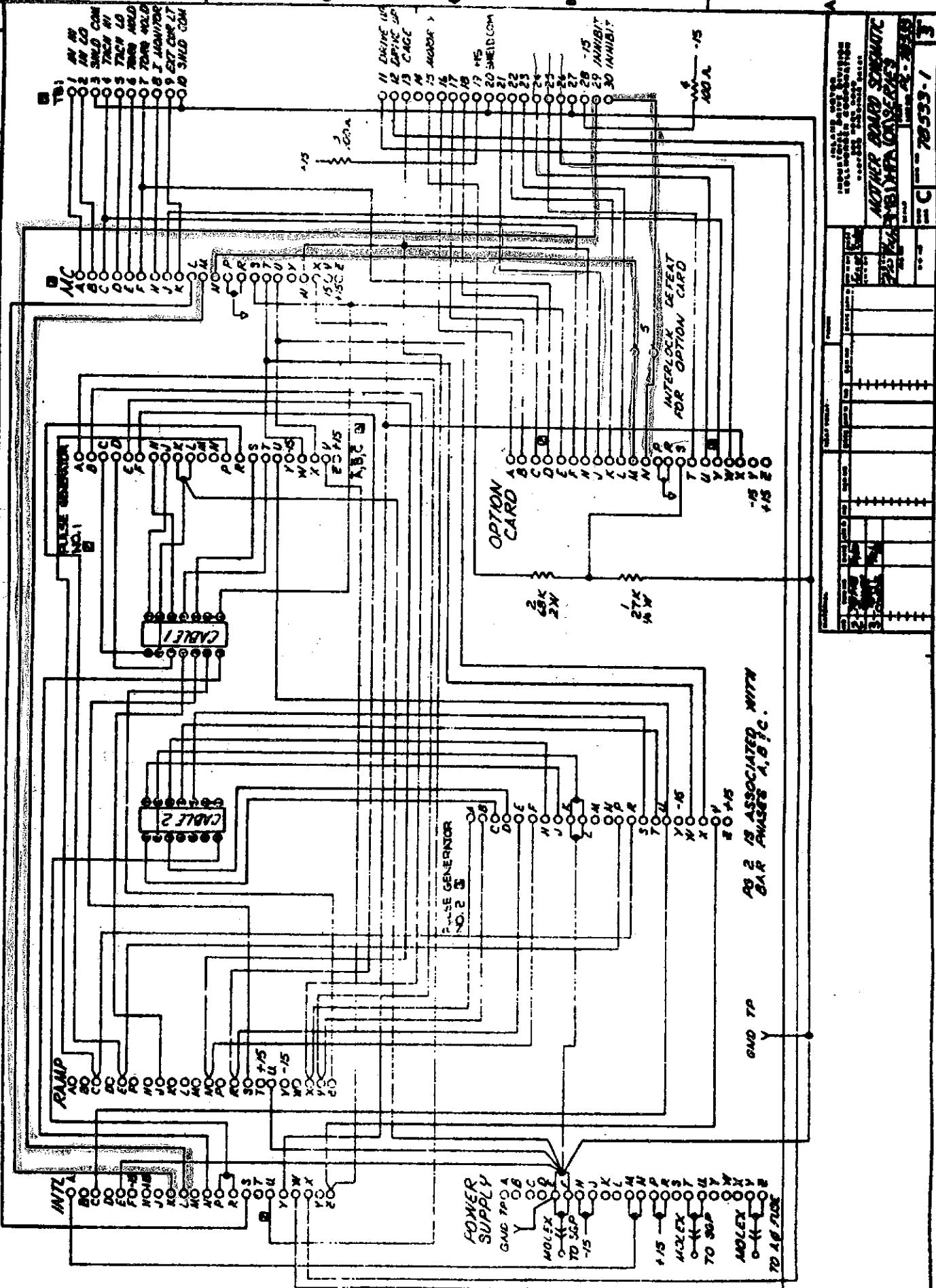


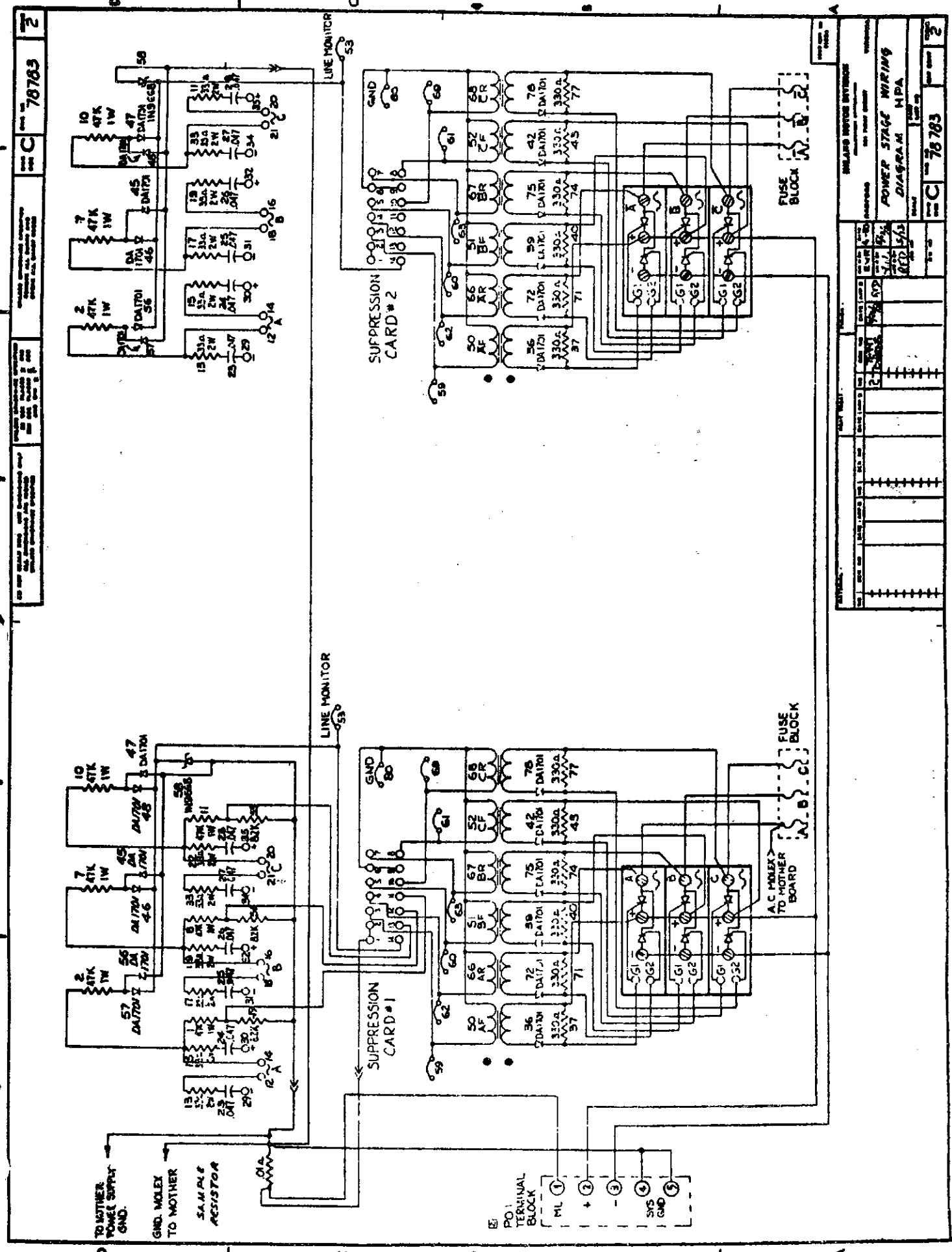
NOTES:
 1. NATIONAL REGULATOR USES JUMPER 8/12, 13/19, 21/27, 28/30
 2. FAIRCHILD REGULATOR USES JUMPER 8/12, 13/19, 30, 36, 39, 40

THURAY MOTOR SYSTEM		KOLLMANN CORPORATION	
Part No.	Model No.	Part No.	Model No.
1	2	3	4
4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31
32	33	34	35
36	37	38	39
40	41	42	43
44	45	46	47
48	49	50	51
52	53	54	55
56	57	58	59
60	61	62	63
64	65	66	67
68	69	70	71
72	73	74	75
76	77	78	79
80	81	82	83
84	85	86	87
88	89	90	91
92	93	94	95
96	97	98	99
99	100	101	102

THURAY MOTOR SYSTEM		KOLLMANN CORPORATION	
Part No.	Model No.	Part No.	Model No.
1	2	3	4
4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31
32	33	34	35
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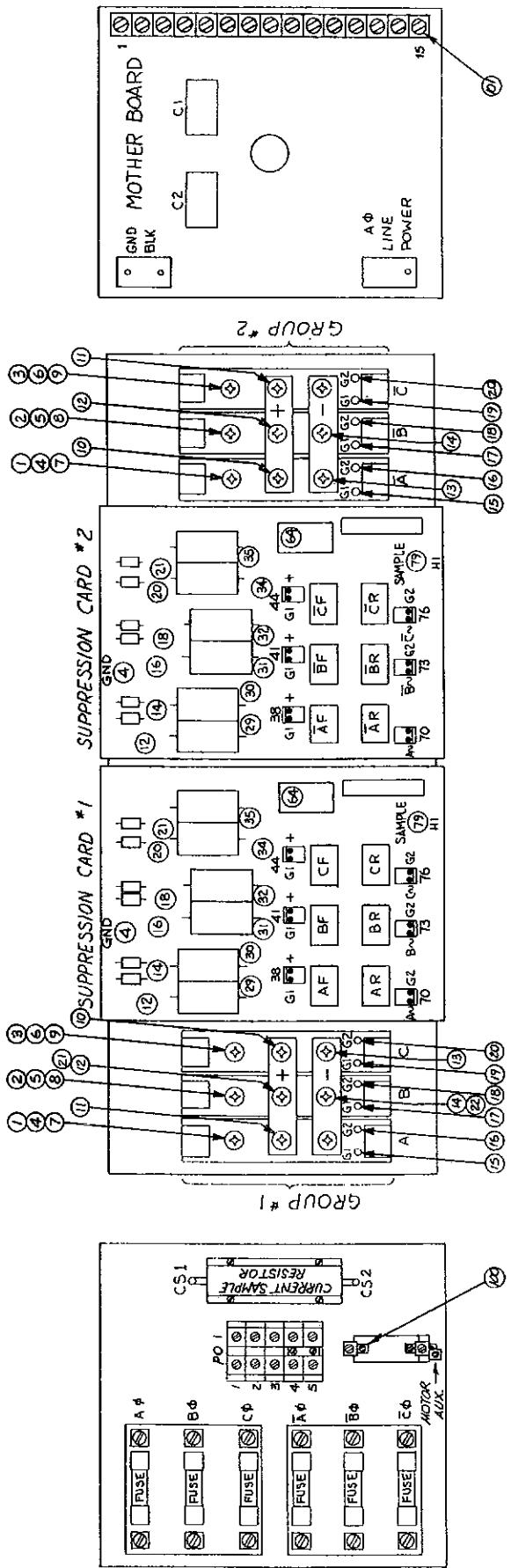
-3-





DO NOT WIRE DNG. UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED
ALL OTHER WIRING TO BE DONE ACCORDING TO
WIRING ACT PLATE 1 SET
UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED
AND THIS IS
NOT AN ASSEMBLY SHEET

PRINT NO. C 78545 SHEET / OF 2 4



NOTES:

- 1 - NUMBERS IN CIRCLES ARE LOCATIONS FOR "WIRE HOOK-UP" CHART
ON SHEET 2 OF THIS DRAWING.

MATERIAL:		ITEM NO.:		DESCRIPTION:		QUANTITY:		WEIGHT:		NET WT:	
2	250V 1A	1	250V 1A	POLE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	250V 1A	2	250V 1A	POLE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	250V 1A	3	250V 1A	POLE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	250V 1A	4	250V 1A	POLE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

WIRING TABLE		INCHES		MM	
1	1/2"	12.7	12.7	1/2"	12.7
2	1/4"	6.35	6.35	1/4"	6.35
3	1/8"	3.175	3.175	1/8"	3.175
4	1/16"	1.588	1.588	1/16"	1.588

LIGHT WIRING (40 & 85 AMP UNITS)

(GATE LEADS & SNUBBERS - 20 AWG. GROUNDS & POWER - 18 AWG.)

FUNCTION	NO. OF WIRES	COLOR	LENGTH (INCHES)	LOCATION	TERMINATION	LOCATION	TERMINATION
D SCR AF	1	WHT	10	SCR A - 15	SCR GATE PIN	SC 38. GI	NOTE 1
BF	1	ORNG	10	(+) BUS - II	R416 GS *	SC 38 +	NOTE 1
GRN	1	WHT	10	SCR B - 17	SCR GATE PIN	SC 4. GI	NOTE 1
CF	1	WHT	10	(+) BUS - II	R416 GS *	SC 4 +	NOTE 1
GYR	1	WHT	11	SCR C - 19	SCR GATE PIN	SC 44. GI	NOTE 1
(+ SC1) AR	1	WHT	11	(+) BUS - II	R416 GS *	SC 44 +	NOTE 1
RED	1	WHT	10	SCR A - 16	SCR GATE PIN	SC 70. G2	NOTE 1
BR	1	WHT	10	SCR A - 7	R4268 SF *	SC 70. A~	NOTE 1
BLK	1	WHT	11	SCR B - 18	SCR GATE PIN	SC 73. G2	NOTE 1
CR	1	WHT	12	SCR C - 20	R4268 SF *	SC 73. B~	NOTE 1
GR	1	BLU	12	SCR C - 9	SCR GATE PIN	SC 76. G2	NOTE 1
AF	1	WHT	10	(+) BUS - II	R4268 SF *	SC 76. CN	NOTE 1
ORNG	1	WHT	10	SCR A - 5	SCR GATE PIN	SC 38. GI	NOTE 1
BF	1	GRN	10	(+) BUS - II	R416 GS *	SC 3B. +	NOTE 1
SCR GROUP *2	1	WHT	11	SCR C - 7	SCR GATE PIN	SC 41. GI	NOTE 1
SCR CF	1	WHT	11	SCR C - 9	SCR GATE PIN	SC 41 +	NOTE 1
+ SC *2	1	WHT	11	(+) BUS - II	R416 GS *	SC 44. GI	NOTE 1
AR	1	RED	10	SCR A - 6	SCR GATE PIN	SC 70. G2	NOTE 1
BR	1	WHT	10	SCR A - 7	R4268 SF *	SC 70. A~	NOTE 1
CR	1	WHT	11	SCR B - 18	SCR GATE PIN	SC 73. G2	NOTE 1
BLK	1	BLU	11	SCR C - 20	R4268 SF *	SC 73. B~	NOTE 1
RED	1	BLU	12	SCR C - 9	R4268 SF *	SC 76. G2	NOTE 1
WHITE	1	BLU	12	SCR A - 4	R416 GS *	SC 12 ~	NOTE 2
RED	1	BLU	12	SCR A - 4	R416 GS *	SC 14	NOTE 2
WHITE	1	BLU	12	SCR B - 5	R416 GS *	SC 16	NOTE 2
BLU	1	BLU	12	SCR C - 6	R416 GS *	SC 18	NOTE 2
SCR GROUP *2	1	BLU	12	SCR C - 6	R416 GS *	SC 20	NOTE 2
+ SC *1	1	ORNG	1	7½	(+) BUS - 10	SC 21	NOTE 2
ORNG	1	ORNG	1	7½	(+) BUS - 10	SC 30	NOTE 2
RED	1	ORNG	1	7½	(+) BUS - 10	HDR 63. A~	NOTE 2
WHITE	1	ORNG	1	7½	(-) BUS - 10	SC 35	NOTE 2
GRN	1	GRN	1	7½	(-) BUS - 13	SC 29	NOTE 2
GRN	1	GRN	1	7½	(-) BUS - 13	HDR 63. *	NOTE 2
RED	1	RED	12½	SCR A - 4	R416 GS *	SC 12 ~	NOTE 2
WHITE	1	RED	12½	SCR B - 5	R416 GS *	SC 14	NOTE 2
BLU	1	BLU	12	SCR B - 5	R416 GS *	SC 16	NOTE 2
BLD	1	BLU	12	SCR C - 6	R416 GS *	SC 18	NOTE 2
SCR GROUP *2	1	BLD	12	SCR C - 6	R416 GS *	SC 20	NOTE 2
+ SC *2	1	ORNG	1	7½	(+) BUS - 10	SC 21	NOTE 2
ORNG	1	ORNG	1	7½	(+) BUS - 10	HDR 63. *	NOTE 2
RED	1	ORNG	1	7½	(-) BUS - 13	SC 34	NOTE 2
WHITE	1	ORNG	1	7½	(-) BUS - 13	HDR 63. *	NOTE 2
GRN	1	GRN	1	7½	(-) BUS - 13	SC 34	NOTE 2
GRN	1	GRN	1	7½	(-) BUS - 13	HDR 63. *	NOTE 2
RED	1	RED	12½	SCR A - 4	R416 GS *	SC 12 ~	NOTE 2
WHITE	1	RED	12½	SCR B - 5	R416 GS *	SC 14	NOTE 2
BLU	1	BLU	12	SCR B - 5	R416 GS *	SC 16	NOTE 2
BLD	1	BLU	12	SCR C - 6	R416 GS *	SC 18	NOTE 2
SCR GROUP *2	1	BLD	12	SCR C - 6	R416 GS *	SC 20	NOTE 2
+ SC *2	1	ORNG	1	7½	(+) BUS - 10	SC 21	NOTE 2
ORNG	1	ORNG	1	7½	(+) BUS - 10	HDR 63. *	NOTE 2
RED	1	ORNG	1	7½	(-) BUS - 13	SC 34	NOTE 2
WHITE	1	ORNG	1	7½	(-) BUS - 13	HDR 63. *	NOTE 2
GRN	1	GRN	1	7½	(-) BUS - 13	SC 34	NOTE 2
GRN	1	GRN	1	7½	(-) BUS - 13	HDR 63. *	NOTE 2
RED	1	RED	12½	SCR A - 4	R416 GS *	SC 12 ~	NOTE 2
WHITE	1	RED	12½	SCR B - 5	R416 GS *	SC 14	NOTE 2
BLU	1	BLU	12	SCR B - 5	R416 GS *	SC 16	NOTE 2
BLD	1	BLU	12	SCR C - 6	R416 GS *	SC 18	NOTE 2
SCR GROUP *2	1	BLD	12	SCR C - 6	R416 GS *	SC 20	NOTE 2
+ SC *2	1	ORNG	1	7½	(+) BUS - 10	SC 21	NOTE 2
ORNG	1	ORNG	1	7½	(+) BUS - 10	HDR 63. *	NOTE 2
RED	1	ORNG	1	7½	(-) BUS - 13	SC 34	NOTE 2
WHITE	1	ORNG	1	7½	(-) BUS - 13	HDR 63. *	NOTE 2
GRN	1	GRN	1	7½	(-) BUS - 13	SC 34	NOTE 2
GRN	1	GRN	1	7½	(-) BUS - 13	HDR 63. *	NOTE 2

1

UNIQUE OTHERWISE SPECIFIED
REMOVE ALL BURRS AND
BREAK ALL CRIMPED EDGES

2

ALL PARTS ARE TO BE PLATED
UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED
ALL DIM. IN. & MM.

3

NOTES: 1. EACH ASSEMBLY REQUIRES: (2) MOLEX TERM. #OB-36-0106
(1) MOLEX CONN. #O-50-3021

2. EACH WIRE REQUIRES: (1) MOLEX PIN (FEMALE) #38/1
(1) MOLEX HOUSING #76/1 R

3. SC = SUPPRESSION CARD, MB = MOTHER BOARD, CS = CURRENT SAMPLE RESISTOR
MOL = MOTOR OVERLOAD RELAY

* - HOLLINGSWORTH OR EQUIVALENT

* - WEIDMULLER OR EQUIVALENT

* - 35% BURRS

* - 35% TOLERANCE

* - 35% T

1			
2			
3			
4			

UNLINED SYSTEMS EQUIPPED
WITH DRC PLATES & WITH
ONE DRC PLATE & ONE
UNLINED OR LINEAR SYSTEM

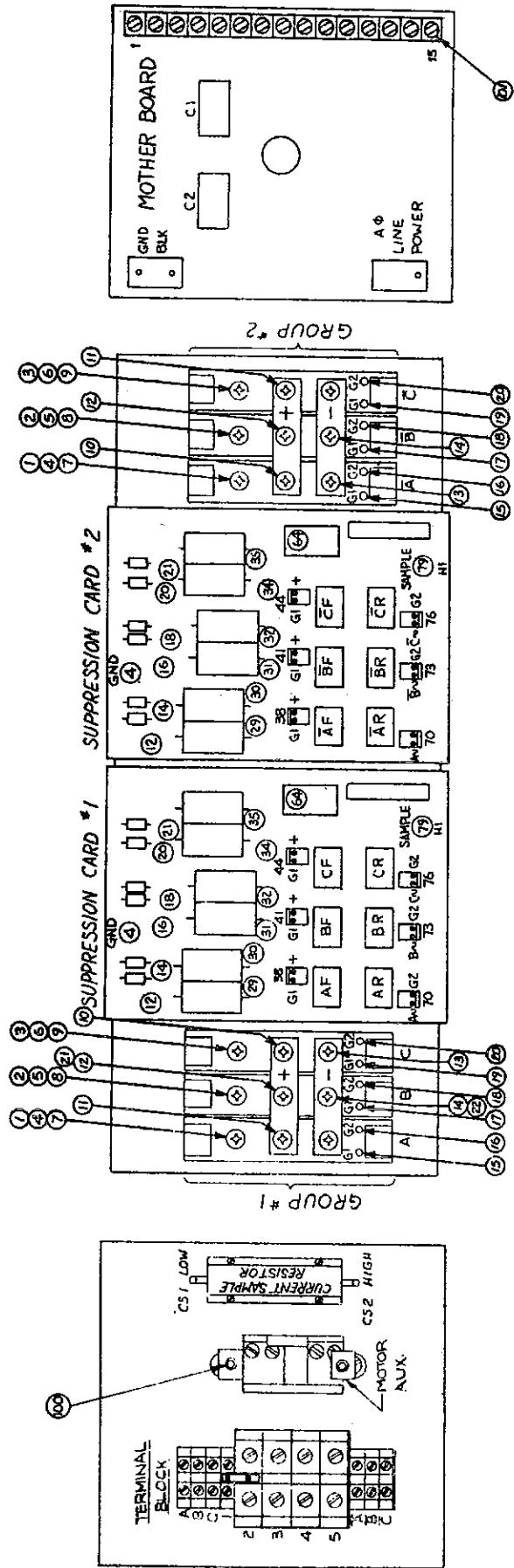
UNLINED SYSTEMS EQUIPPED
WITH DRC PLATES & WITH
ONE DRC PLATE & ONE
UNLINED OR LINEAR SYSTEM

D

C

B

A



NOTES:

- 1. NUMBERS IN CIRCLES ARE LOCATIONS FOR "WIRE HOOK-UP" CHART
- 2. ON SHEET 2 OF THIS DRAWING.

INLAND MOTOR INDUSTRIAL DIVISION INDUSTRIAL VACUUM SERIES		WIRING TABLE HPA SERIES	
Part No.	74871	Part No.	74871
Date	1-16-65	Date	1-16-65
Rev.	1	Rev.	1
Printed	1-16-65	Printed	1-16-65
Drawn	1-16-65	Drawn	1-16-65
Sheet No.	1	Sheet No.	1
Page No.	1	Page No.	1

LIGHT WIRING (45 \$85 AMP UNITS)

LIGHT WIRING (45 AMP U)
100' SWAROVSKI 20 AMP GERMANS / BOVED 10 AMP

LIGHT WIRING (45 # 85 AMP UNI
AS OF 5/1/92
AS OF 5/1/92 GROUNDS / POWERED BY AND
AS OF 5/1/92

FUNCTION	COLOR	NO. OF WIRES (INCHES)	LOCATION	FROM TERMINATION LOCATION		TERMINATION
				FROM	TO	
D	WHT	1	SCR A-10	SCR GATE PIN	SC 38 GI	NOTE 1
	ORNG	1	(+) BUS - 10	R4161GS *	SC 38 +	NOTE 1
	WHT	1	10	SCR GATE PIN	SC 41 GI	NOTE 1
	GRN	1	(+) BUS - 10	R4161GS *	SC 41 +	NOTE 1
	WHT	1	SCR C-19	SCR GATE PIN	SC 44 GI	NOTE 1
	CF	1	(+) BUS - 11	R4161GS *	SC 44 +	NOTE 1
	GRY	1	11	SCR GATE PIN	SC 70 G2	NOTE 1
	WHT	1	(+) BUS - 10	R4161GS *	SC 70 +	NOTE 1
	RED	1	SCR A-16	SCR GATE PIN	SC 73 G2	NOTE 1
	BR	1	(+) BUS - 10	R4268SF *	SC 73 Bn	NOTE 1
	BLK	1	SCR B-8	SCR GATE PIN	SC 76 G2	NOTE 1
	WHT	1	(+) BUS - 12	R4268SF *	SC 76 CN	NOTE 1
GATE LEADS (02) PAIRED PAIRS	CR	1	SCR C-12	SCR GATE PIN	SC 38 GI	NOTE 1
	BLU	1	SCR C-9	SCR GATE PIN	SC 38 +	NOTE 1
	WHT	1	(+) BUS - 10	R4161GS *	SC 41 GI	NOTE 1
	AF	1	SCR A-15	SCR GATE PIN	SC 41 +	NOTE 1
	ORNG	1	(+) BUS - 10	R4161GS *	SC 44 GI	NOTE 1
	WHT	1	SCR B-7	SCR GATE PIN	SC 44 +	NOTE 1
	BF	1	(+) BUS - 11	R4268SF *	SC 70 G2	NOTE 1
	GRN	1	SCR C-19	SCR GATE PIN	SC 70 +	NOTE 1
	WHT	1	(+) BUS - 11	R4268SF *	SC 73 G2	NOTE 1
	CF	1	SCR C-19	SCR GATE PIN	SC 73 +	NOTE 1
	GRY	1	(+) BUS - 11	R4161GS *	SC 76 G2	NOTE 1
	WHT	1	(+) BUS - 10	R4161GS *	SC 76 +	NOTE 1
C	SC #2 AR	1	SCR A-16	SCR GATE PIN	SC 70 G2	NOTE 1
	RED	1	(+) BUS - 10	R4268SF *	SC 70 +	NOTE 1
	WHT	1	SCR B-8	SCR GATE PIN	SC 73 G2	NOTE 1
	BLK	1	SCR B-8	R4268SF *	SC 73 +	NOTE 1
	CR	1	(+) BUS - 12	SCR GATE PIN	SC 76 G2	NOTE 1
	BLU	1	(+) BUS - 12	R4268SF *	SC 76 +	NOTE 1
	RED	1	SCR A-4	R4161GS *	SC 12	NOTE 2
	RED	1	(+) BUS - 12	R4161GS *	SC 14	NOTE 2
	WHT	1	SCR A-4	R4161GS *	SC 16	NOTE 2
	WHT	1	(+) BUS - 12	R4161GS *	SC 18	NOTE 2
	BLU	1	SCR C-6	R4161GS *	SC 20	NOTE 2
	BLU	1	(+) BUS - 12	R4161GS *	SC 21	NOTE 2
SCR GROUP 1 & SC #1	ORNG	1	(+) BUS - 10	R4161GS *	SC 30	NOTE 2

HEAVY WIRING - 45 AMP UNIT

HEAVY WIRING - 45 AMP U

FUNCTION	COLOR	NO. OF WIRES	LENGTH INCHES)	LOCATION	TERMINATION	LOCATION	TERMINATION	
							DIN B-63*	DIN B-63*
A φ	RED	1	12	SCR A -1	HDR-63 *	A φ TERM.		
B φ	WHT	1	12	SCR B -2		B φ TERM.		
C φ	BLU	1	12	SCR C -3		C φ TERM.		
A φ	RED	1	29	SCR A -1		A φ TERM.		
B φ	WHT	1	29	SCR B -2		B φ TERM.		
C φ	BLU	1	29	SCR C -3		C φ TERM.		
(+) OUT	GRN	1	10	(+BUS 21 Group)		TERM -4		
(-) OUT	GRN	1	10	(-BUS 22 Group)		TERM -3		
MOTOR LD	BLK	1	10	CS-2	SOLDER	TERM -5		
NEUTRAL	BLK	1	10	9	CS-2	SOLDER	TERM -2	
(+) BUS INTERCONNECT	ORNG	1	10	7 1/2	(+BUS 2 Group)	HDR-63 *	(+BUS 12 group 2)	HDR-63 *
(-) BUS INTERCONNECT	GRN	1	10	8 1/2	(-)BUS 16 Group	HDR-63 *	(-)BUS 16 Group	HDR-63 *

HEAVY WIRING - 85 AMP UNIT

FUNCTION	NO. OF WIRES	COLOR	LENGTH (INCHES)	LOCATION	TERMINATION	FROM		TO		TERMINATION
						SCR A-1	SCR B-2	SCR C-3	SCR D-4	
A Ø	1	RED	10	12	HDR-3 *					AB TERM
B Ø	1	WHITE	10	12						BC TERM
C Ø	1	BLU	10	12						CD TERM
D Ø	1	RED	10	12						AD TERM
E Ø	1	WHITE	10	12						AE TERM
F Ø	1	BLU	10	12						AF TERM
(+) OUT	2	ORNG	6	15 EACH	GROUP 21	(2) R303/BF *				TERM - 4
(-) OUT	2	GRN	6	15 EACH	GROUP 22	(2) R303/BF *				TERM - 3
MOTOR TØW	2	BLK	8	9 EACH	CS-1					SOLDIER TERM - 5
NEUTRAL	2	BLK	8	9 EACH	CS-1					SOLDIER TERM - 2
(+) BUS INTERCONNECT	1	ORNG	17	17 EACH	R303/BF *					R303/BF * CIRCUIT GROUP 2
(-) BUS INTERCONNECT	1	GRN	17	17 EACH	R303/BF *					R303/BF * CIRCUIT GROUP 2

NOTES:

- 1. EACH ASSEMBLY REQUIRES:** (2) MOLEX THER. *08-55-0106
 (1) MOLEX CONN. *09-50-3021

2. EACH WIRE REQUIRES: (1) MOLEX PIN (FEMALE) *381
 (1) MOLEX HOUSING *1691R

3. SC. SUPPRESSION CARD, HB. MOTHER BOARD, CS. CURRENT SAMPLE RESISTOR

MOL = MOTOR OVERLOAD RELAY

* - HOLLINGSWORTH OR EQUIVALENT
** - WEIDMULLER OR EQUIVALENT

NOTES.

TOTALS

1- EACH ASSEMBLY REQUIRES : (2) MALEX TERM. #08-56-0106

2-EACH WIRE REQUIRES: (1) MOLEX PIN (FEMALE) #1381
(1) MOLEX CONN. #09-50-3021

3. SC - SUPPRESSION CARD, MB - MOTHER BOARD, CS - CURRENT SAMPLE RESISTOR
10V - 100Ω 1% 10W 100°C ± 0.05%
(1) MOLEX HOUSING #8912

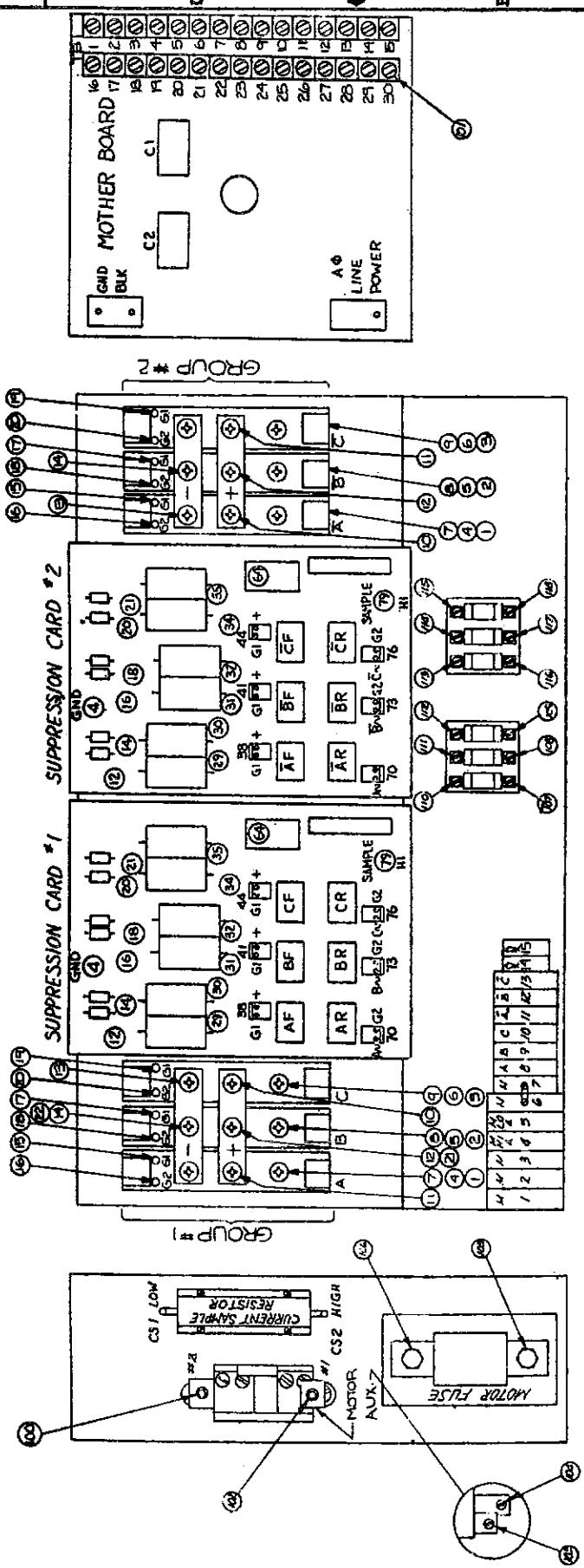
WILLIAM CLEAVER AGE 21

MATERIALS	HEAT TREAT.	FRINCH
100% COTTON	100% COTTON	100% COTTON

SEE SHEET #1

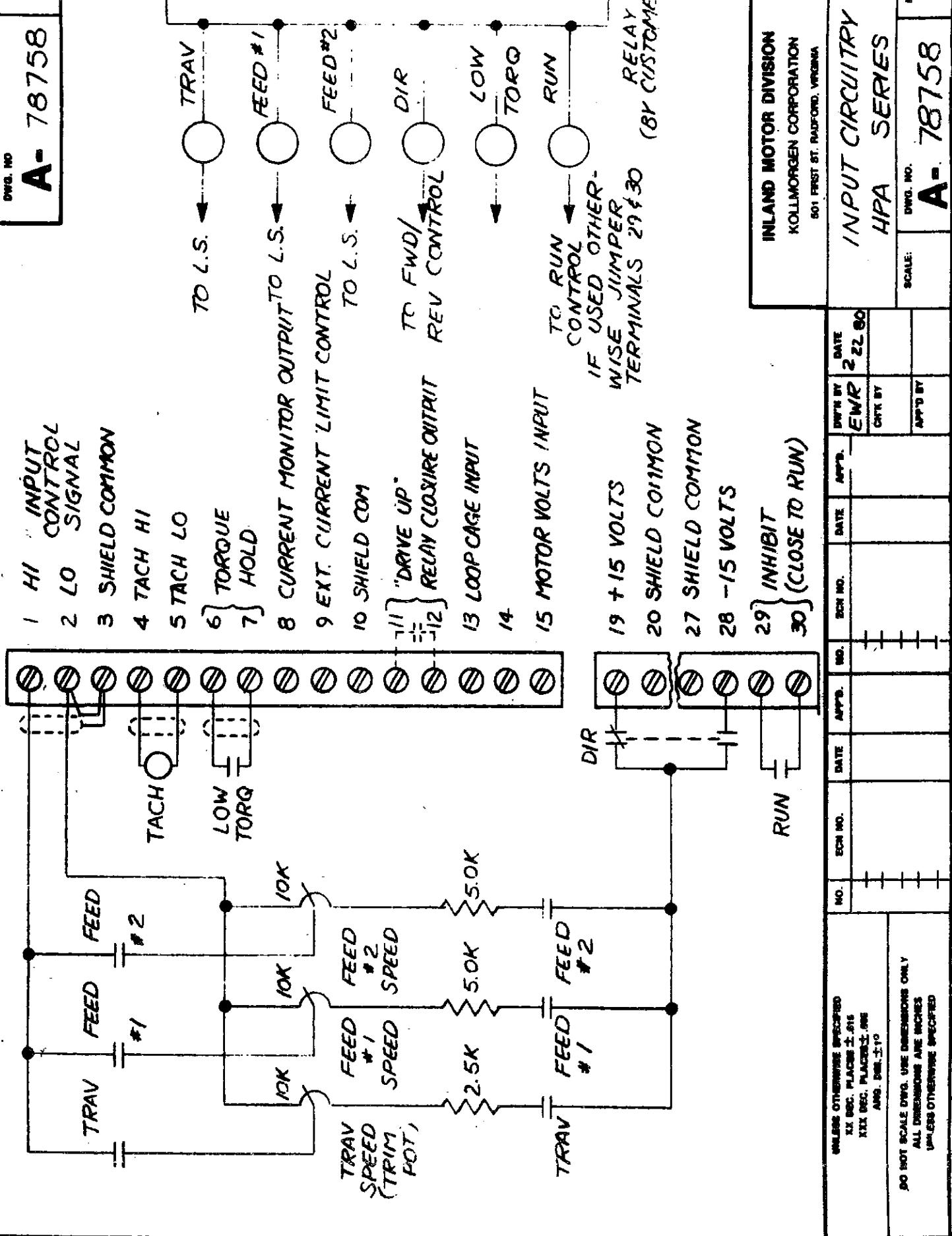
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4	MAIN	4	4	4	4
5	MAIN	5	5	5	5
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INLAND MOTOR INDUSTRIAL DRIVE DIVISION COLLATION CO. CORPORATION FABRICATED PLASTIC PARTS		WIRING TABLE	
HPACK-100-X1			
REF. NO.	DATE APPROVED	REV. NO.	DATE APPROVED
1	7-19-71	2	7-19-71
2	7-19-71	3	7-19-71
3	7-19-71	4	7-19-71
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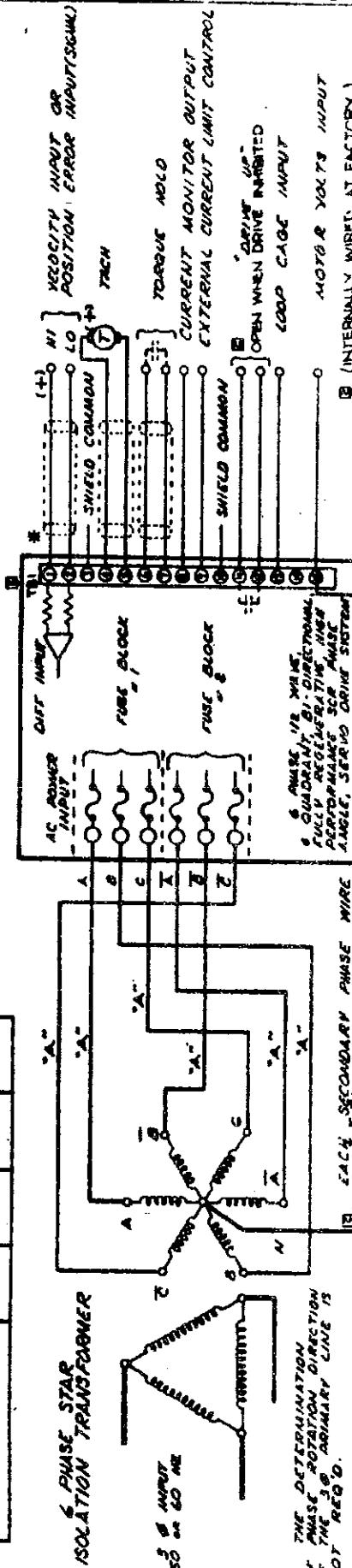
NOTES:
 1. NUMBERS IN CIRCLES ARE LOCATIONS FOR
 WIRE HOOK-UP CHART ON SHEET 2 OF THIS
 DRAWING.

DENO. NO

A- 78758

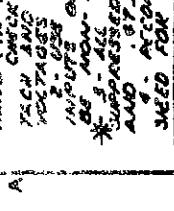
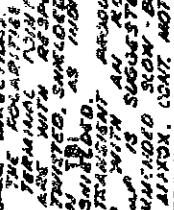
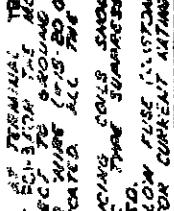
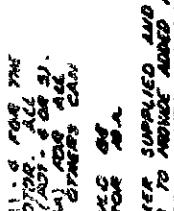
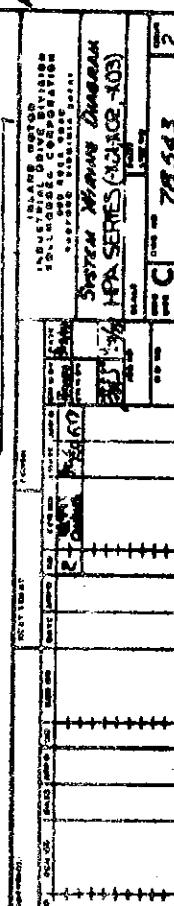
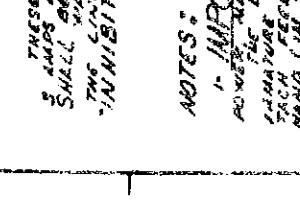
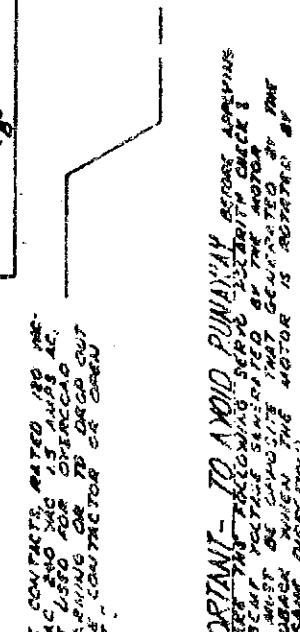
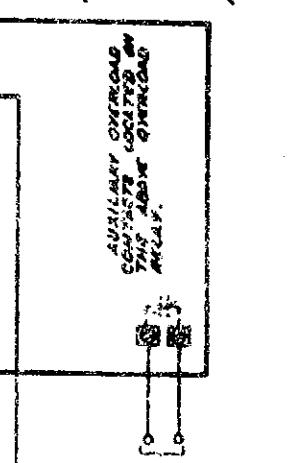
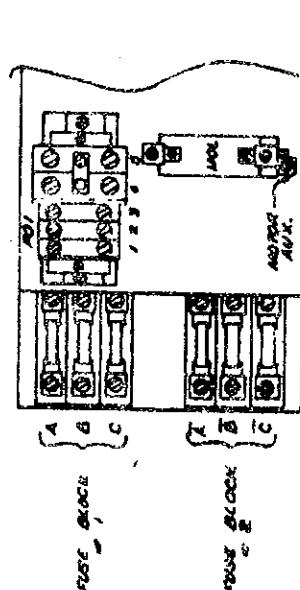
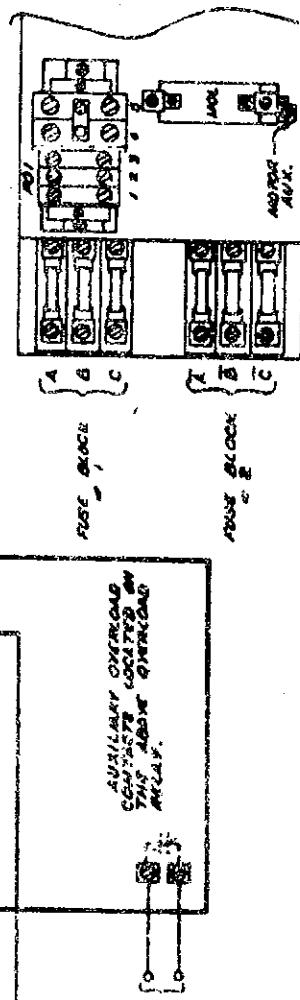
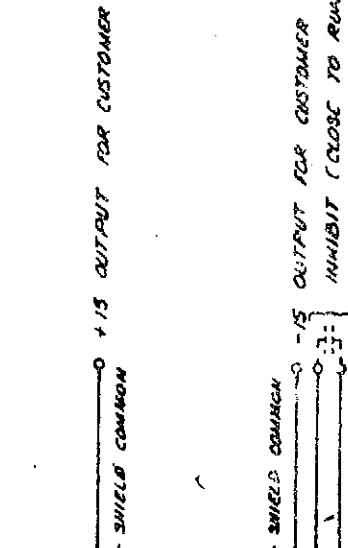
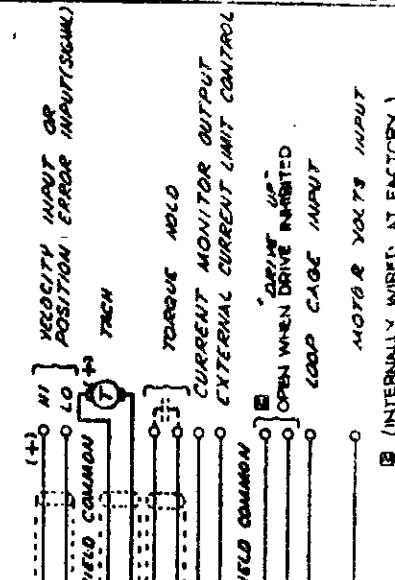
VOLTAGE AND CURRENT DATA			
AMPLIFIER MODE	A-G	A-N	B-N
HDA 15045	275V	250V	20A
HDA 15085	275V	150V	20A

SWITCHES ARE TO BE TERMINATED TO
OTHER THE AC GROUND TERMINAL.
BUT NOT TO BOTH ONE SIDE
SWITCH TO BE OPEN AND MOUNTED.

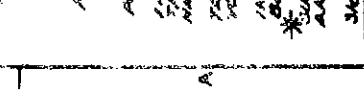
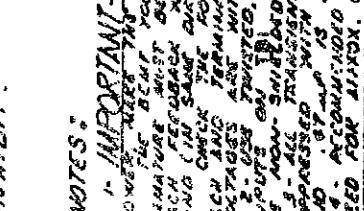
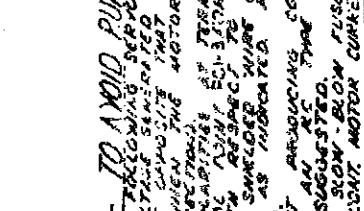
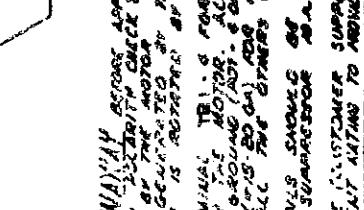
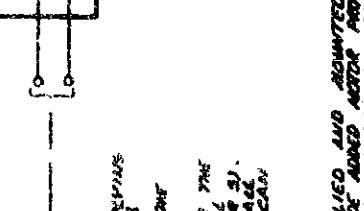
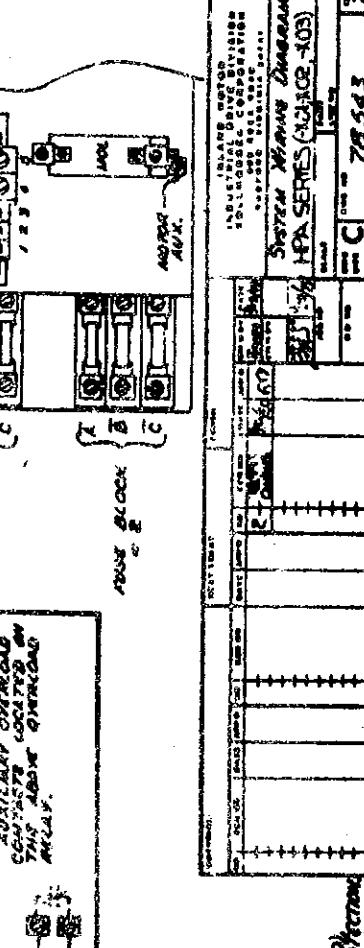


NOTES:
A must be 60° out of phase with A, B to be 120° out of phase with B and C to be 60° out of phase with C.

THIS IS THE ONLY GROUND TO BE APPLIED TO THE SYSTEM WITH THE CHIEF EXCEPTION OF THE 1 - TERMINAL WHICH CONNECTS TO THE LINE CARRIER FACTORY CAR. OTHER ARRANGEMENTS.

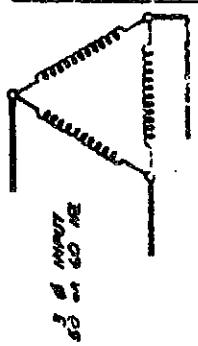


1. **IMPORTANT - TD 1000 PUMA**:
DO NOT USE THIS DRIVE WITH THE
SHIELD OF 1500 AND 1000
DRIVES. THE SHIELD OF 1500 AND 1000
DRIVES IS RECOMMENDED BY
CATERPILLAR.
2. EACH
TERMINAL
MUST
BE
SOLID
STATE
CONTACT
AS
INDICATED
AS
SHOWN
IN
THE
DRAWING.
3. ALL
SWITCHES
SHOULD
BE
OPENED
AND
CLOSED
Synchronously.
4. ACCORDING TO
SPEC. BLOW
SUPPLIED AND
MOUNTED
SPEED FOR
A 1000.
CONT. MOTOR CURRENT
NATURAL TO
MOVE AND
ROTATE
AND
OPEN
IS
SUGGESTED.



VOLTAGE AND CURRENT DATA			
AMPLIFIER MODEL	A-B	A-N	B-N
HVA 1500-45	275V	350V	354
HVA 1500-85	275V	155V	60A

6 PHASE STAR ISOLATION TRANSFORMER



THE CONNECTIONS OF THE 6-PHASE ISOLATION TRANSFORMER ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1. PRIMARY SIDE: CONNECTED IN DELTA.

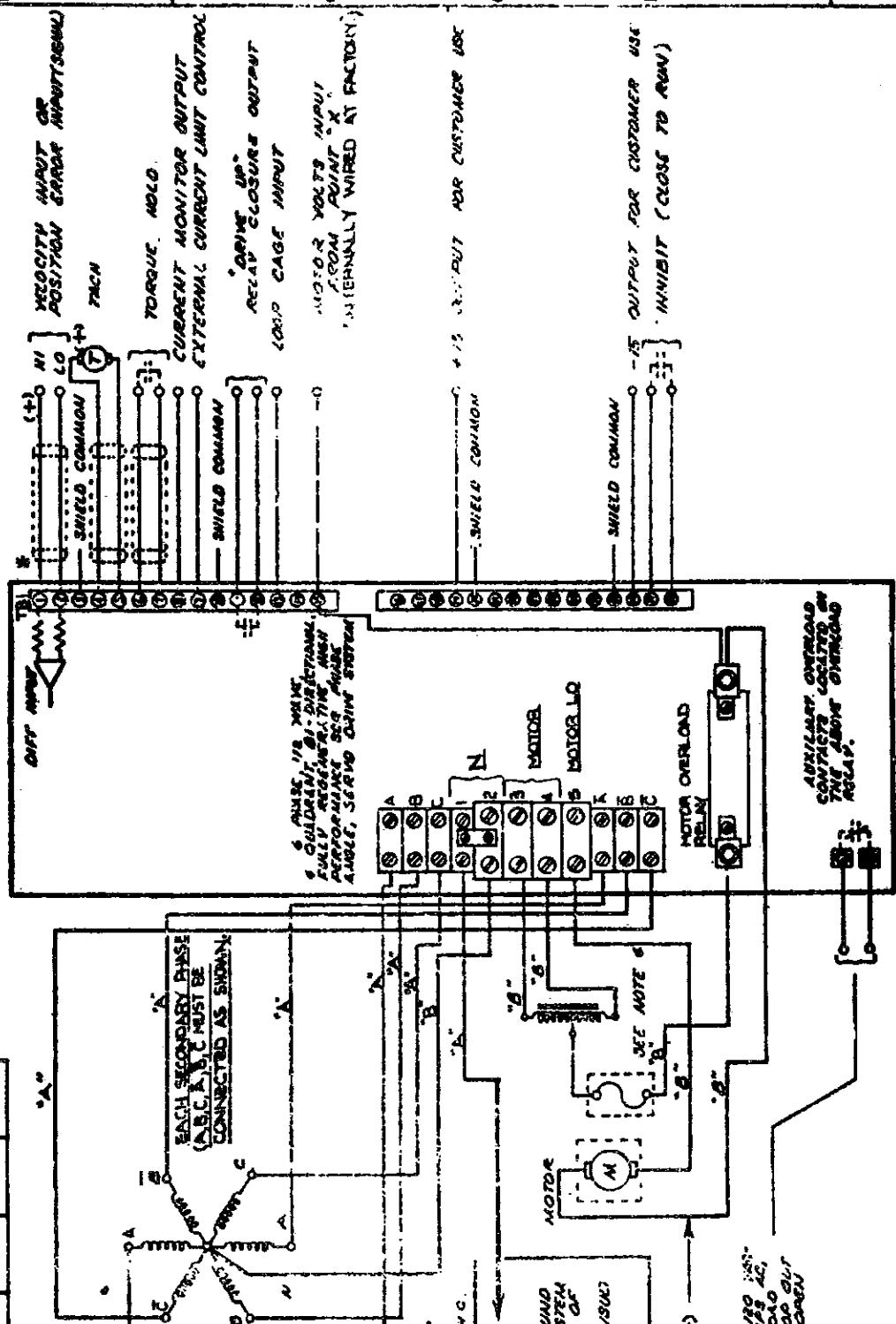
2. SECONDARY SIDE: CONNECTED IN STAR.

3. GND: CONNECTED TO THE NEUTRAL POINT OF THE SECONDARY SIDE.

NOTE: MOUNT ON 60° ANGLE WITH A SPACING OF 100MM FROM THE POWER SOURCE OR MOUNT ON 45° ANGLE WITH A SPACING OF 150MM FROM THE POWER SOURCE.

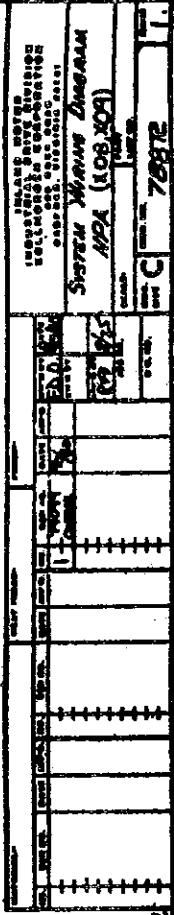
TO NUMERICAL CONTROL OR MACHINE GROUND

THIS IS THE ONLY GROUND TO THE SYSTEM WHICH CONNECTS TO THE MOTOR TERMINAL 2 WHICH CONNECTS TO THE OTHER CO. CIRCUITS OR ARRANGEMENTS.



NOTES:

1. **IMPORTANT - TO AVOID RISK OF FIRE**: THIS CONNECTION MUST NOT BE MADE. THE BEARING HEAT GENERATED BY THE MOTOR WHICH IS ROTATED BY THE FEEDBACK HAND CABLES CAN DAMAGE THE BEARING AT TERMINAL 2. THE MOTOR MUST NOT BE ROTATED BY THE FEEDBACK HAND CABLES. THE TACHO AND POSITION SIGNALS FROM THE POSITION SENSORS MUST NOT BE DIRECTLY CONNECTED TO THE MOTOR. THE TACHO SIGNAL MUST BE SHIELDED AND MOUNTED ON THE OTHER CAN. THE POSITION SIGNAL MUST BE SHIELDED AND MOUNTED ON THE OTHER CAN. ALSO, THE POSITION SIGNALS MUST BE SHIELDED AND MOUNTED ON THE OTHER CAN.
2. **IMPORTANT - TO AVOID RISK OF FIRE**: THIS CONNECTION MUST NOT BE MADE. THE BEARING HEAT GENERATED BY THE MOTOR WHICH IS ROTATED BY THE FEEDBACK HAND CABLES CAN DAMAGE THE BEARING AT TERMINAL 2. THE POSITION SIGNAL MUST BE SHIELDED AND MOUNTED ON THE OTHER CAN. THE TACHO SIGNAL MUST BE SHIELDED AND MOUNTED ON THE OTHER CAN.
3. **IMPORTANT - TO AVOID RISK OF FIRE**: THIS CONNECTION MUST NOT BE MADE. THE BEARING HEAT GENERATED BY THE MOTOR WHICH IS ROTATED BY THE FEEDBACK HAND CABLES CAN DAMAGE THE BEARING AT TERMINAL 2. THE POSITION SIGNAL MUST BE SHIELDED AND MOUNTED ON THE OTHER CAN. THE TACHO SIGNAL MUST BE SHIELDED AND MOUNTED ON THE OTHER CAN.
4. **IMPORTANT - TO AVOID RISK OF FIRE**: THIS CONNECTION MUST NOT BE MADE. THE BEARING HEAT GENERATED BY THE MOTOR WHICH IS ROTATED BY THE FEEDBACK HAND CABLES CAN DAMAGE THE BEARING AT TERMINAL 2. THE POSITION SIGNAL MUST BE SHIELDED AND MOUNTED ON THE OTHER CAN. THE TACHO SIGNAL MUST BE SHIELDED AND MOUNTED ON THE OTHER CAN.



VOLTAGE AND CURRENT DATA			
AMPLIFIER MODEL	A-B	A-N	'B'
HFA 15610	276 V	48 V	100 A

EACH SECONDARY PHASE
(A-B, C-A) MUST BE
CONNECTED AS SHOWN.

6 PHASE STAR ISOLATION TRANSFORMER

3Ø INPUT
50 OR 60 Hz

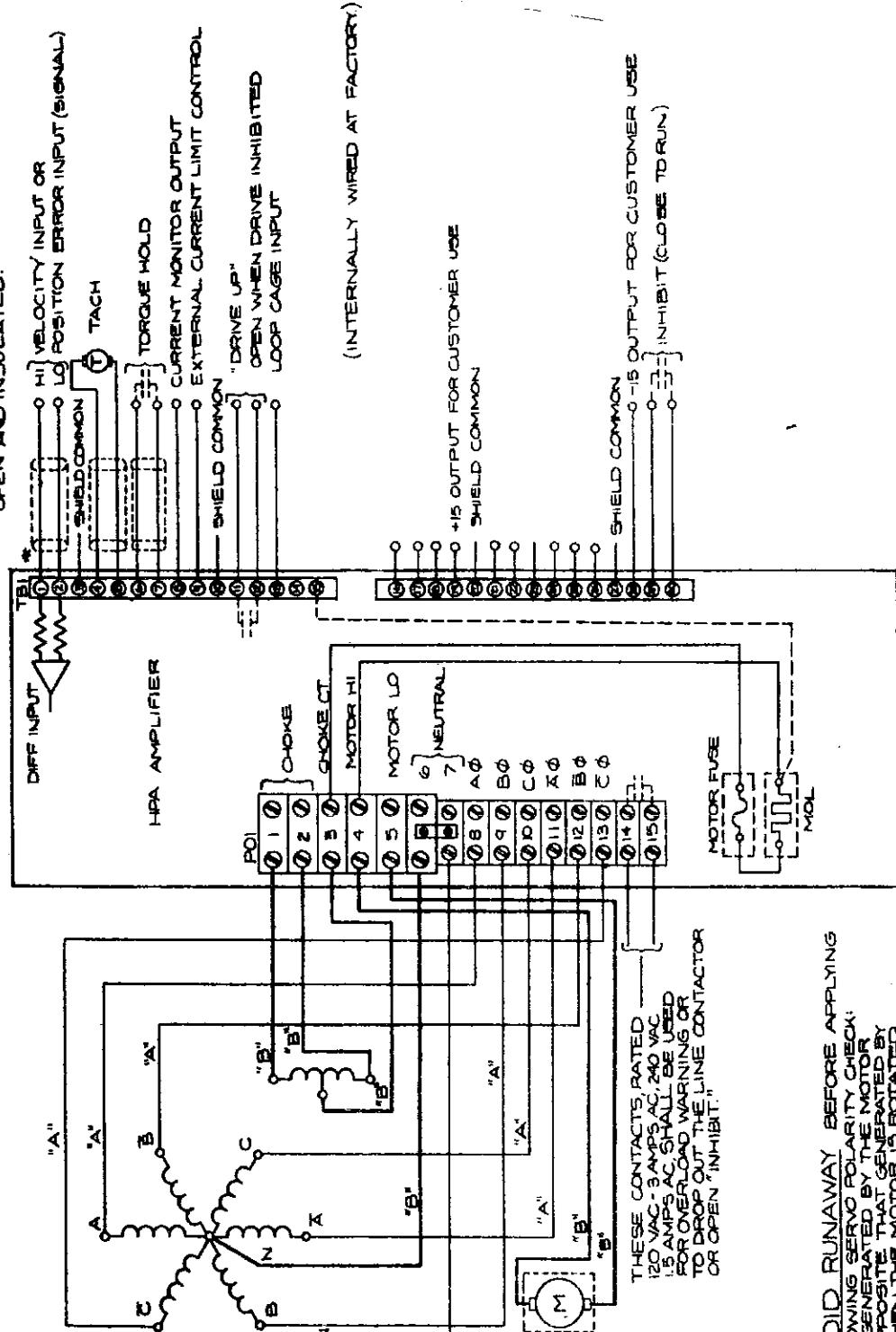
THE DETERMINATION
OF PHASE ROTATION DIRECTION
OF THE 3Ø PRIMARY LINE
IS NOT REQD.

NOTE:
A MUST BE 180° OUT
OF PHASE WITH B TO BE
180° OUT OF PHASE WITH C
AND C TO BE 180° OUT OF
PHASE WITH B.

TO NUMERICAL CONTROL
OR MACHINE GROUND

THIS IS THE ONLY GROUND
TO BE APPLIED TO THE SYSTEM
WITH THE ONE EXCEPTION
OF TB 1 - TERMINAL 2 WHICH
CONNECTS TO NC LO. CONSULT
FACTORY FOR OTHER
ARRANGEMENTS.

THESE CONTACTS, RATED
120 VAC - 3 AMPS AC, 240 VAC
1.5 AMPS AC SHALL BE USED
FOR OVERLOAD WARNING OR
TO DROP OUT THE LINE CONTACTOR
OR OPEN 'INHIBIT.'



NOTES:

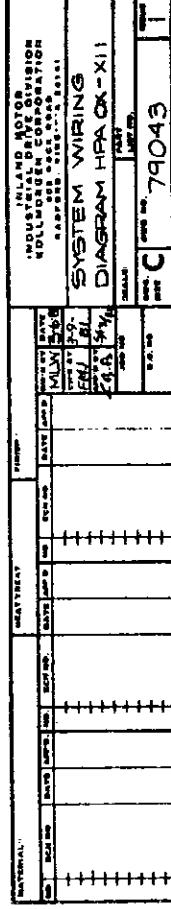
1- IMPORTANT - TO AVOID RUNAWAY BEFORE APPLYING
POWER, MAKE THE FOLLOWING SERVO POLARITY CHECK:

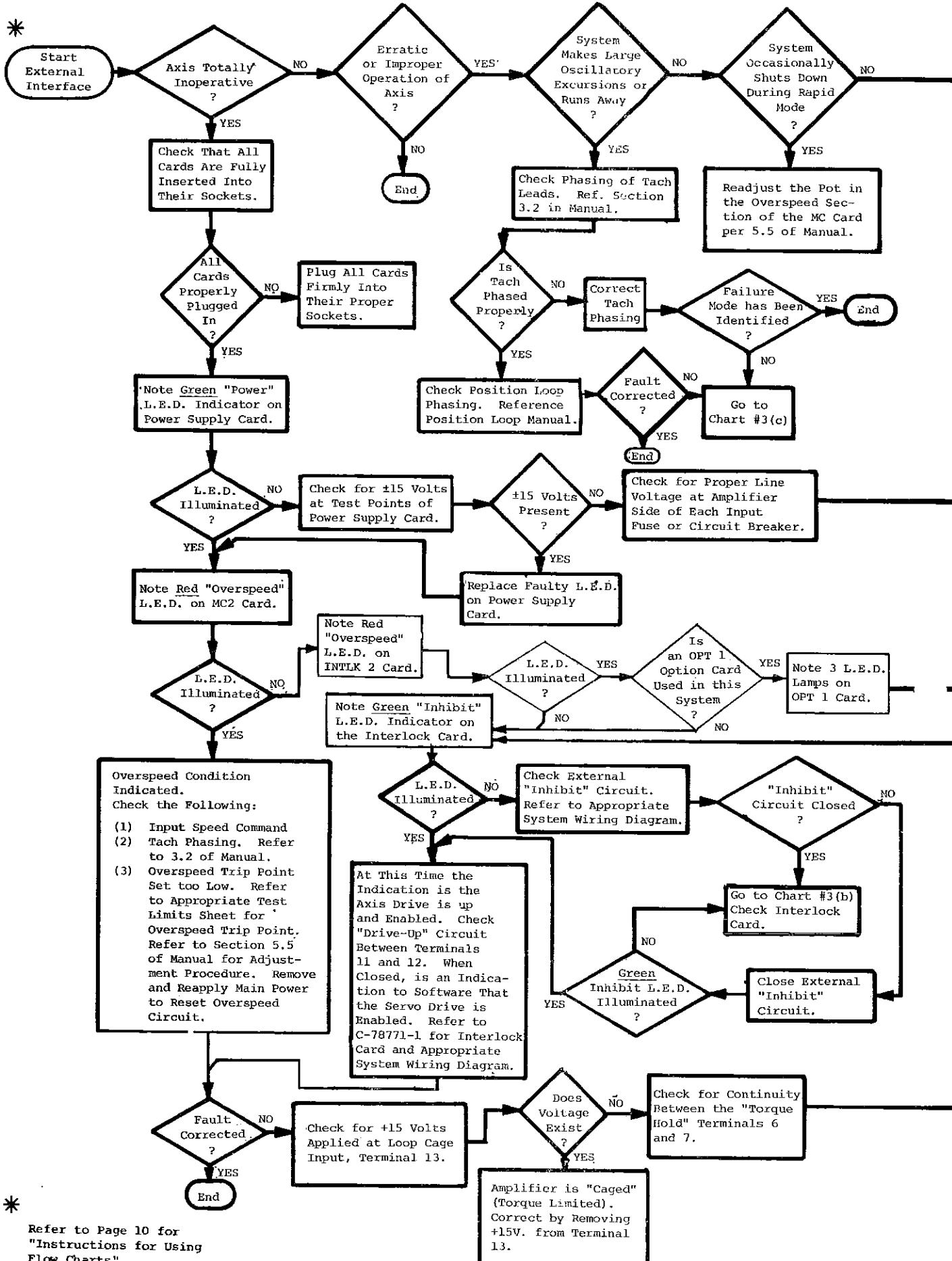
THE BE MF VOLTAGE GENERATED BY THE MOTOR
ARMATURE MUST BE OPPOSITE THAT GENERATED BY
THE TACH FEEDBACK WHEN THE MOTOR IS ROTATED
BY HAND. IN SAME DIRECTION.

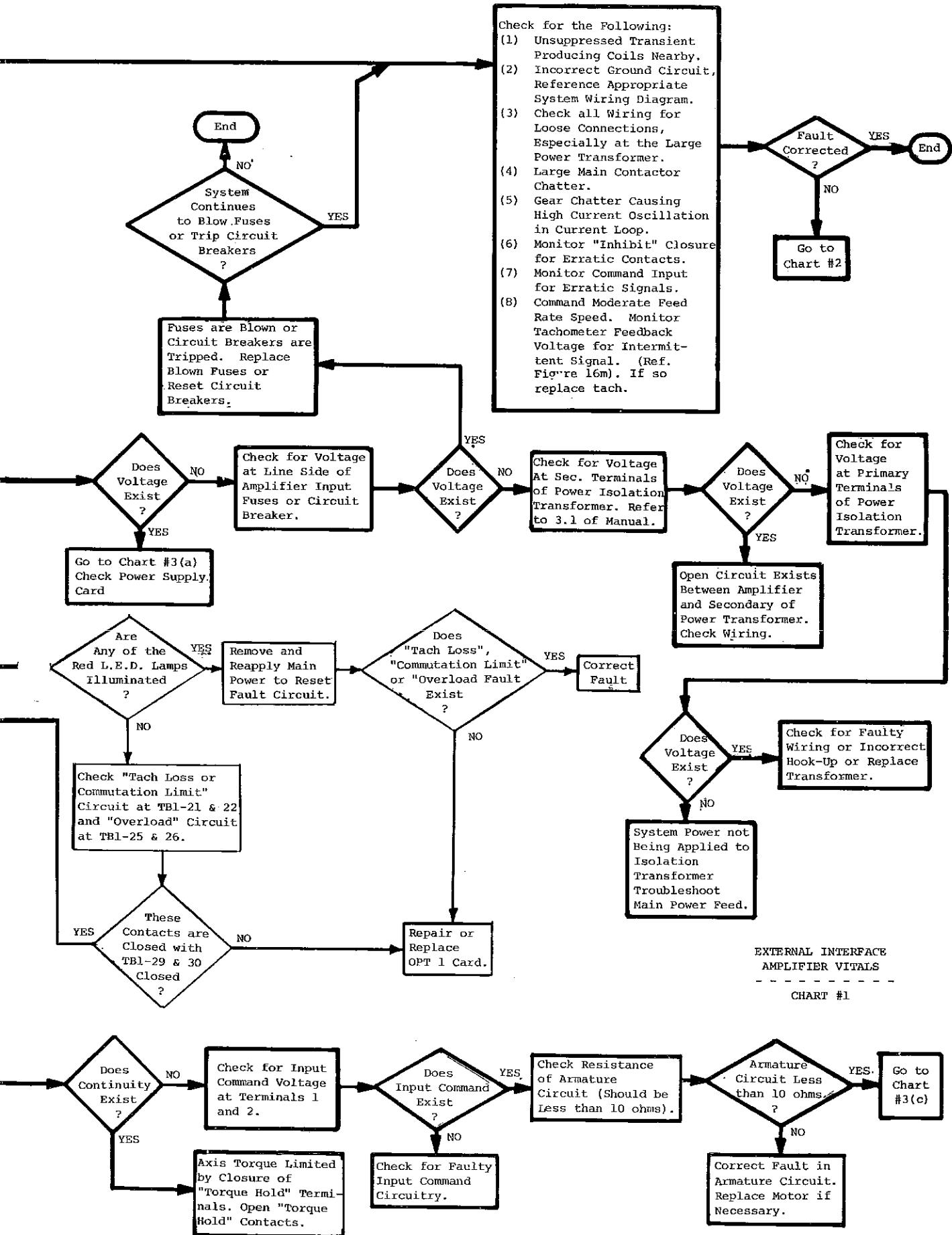
CHECK THE POLARITIES AT TERMINAL TB1-4 FOR
THE MOTOR AND TERMINAL POINT POI-1 FOR THE
GROUND (POI-6 OR 7).

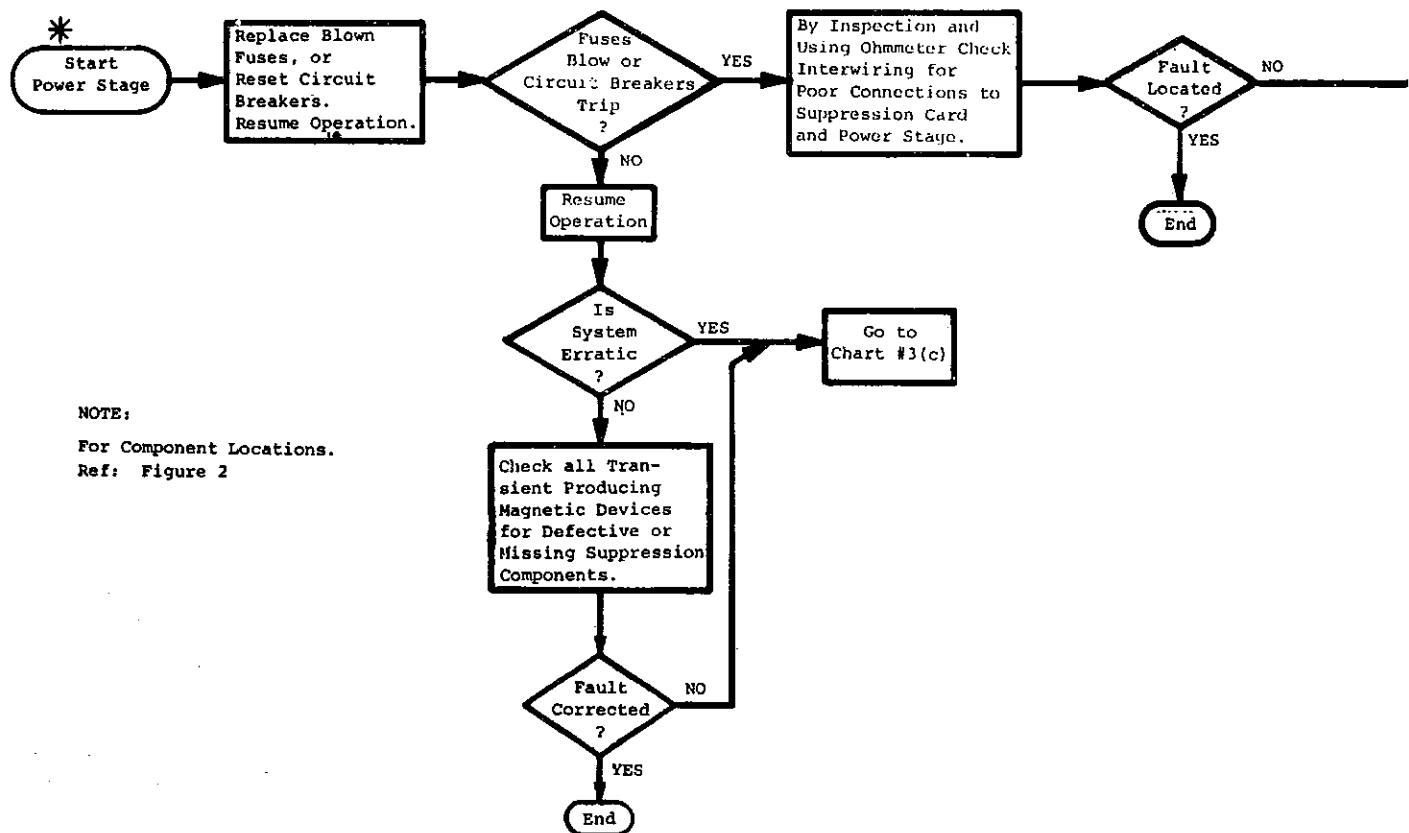
2- USE TWISTED SHEIELDED WIRE (#18-20 GA) FOR ALL
INPUTS ON TB1-4 AS INDICATED. ALL THE OTHERS
CAN BE NON-SHEIELDED.

* 3- ALL TRANSIENT PRODUCING COILS SHOULD BE
SUPPRESSED WITH RC TYPE SUPPRESSOR
FOR AND #47uf IS SUGGESTED.



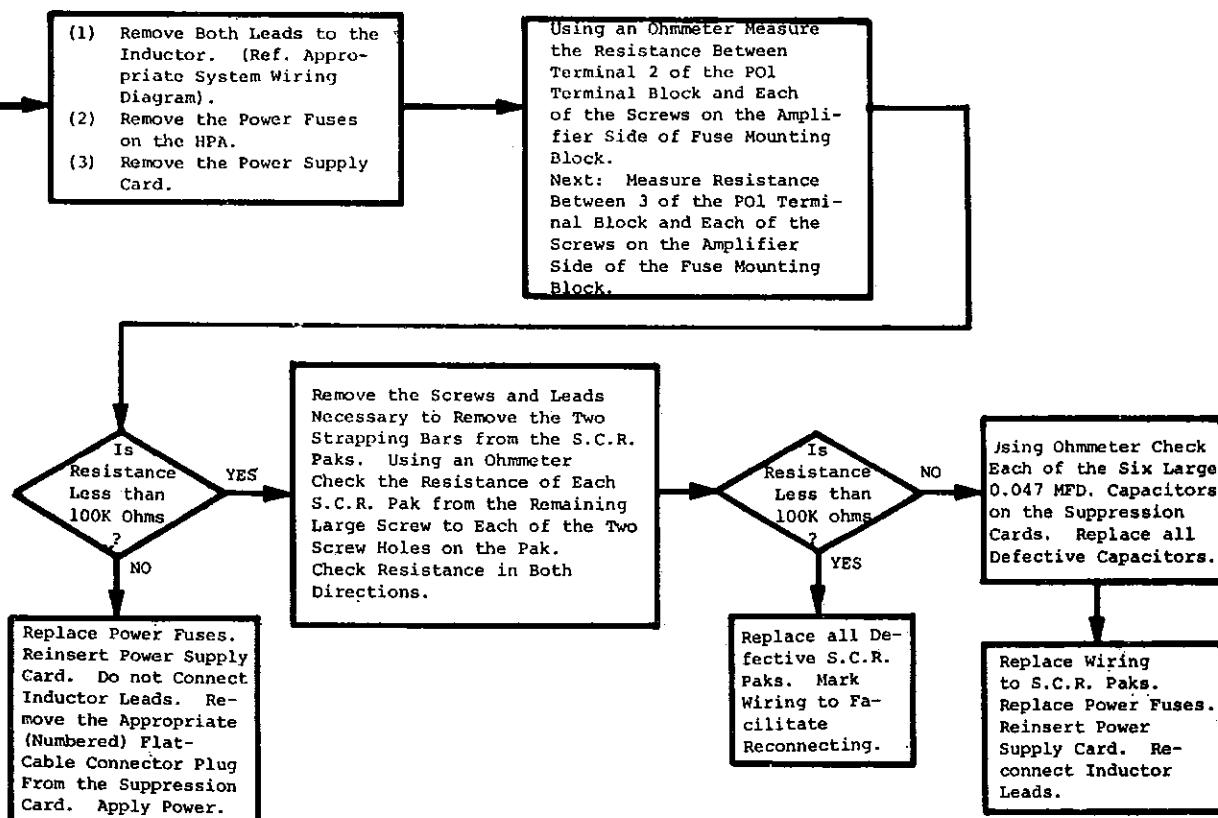


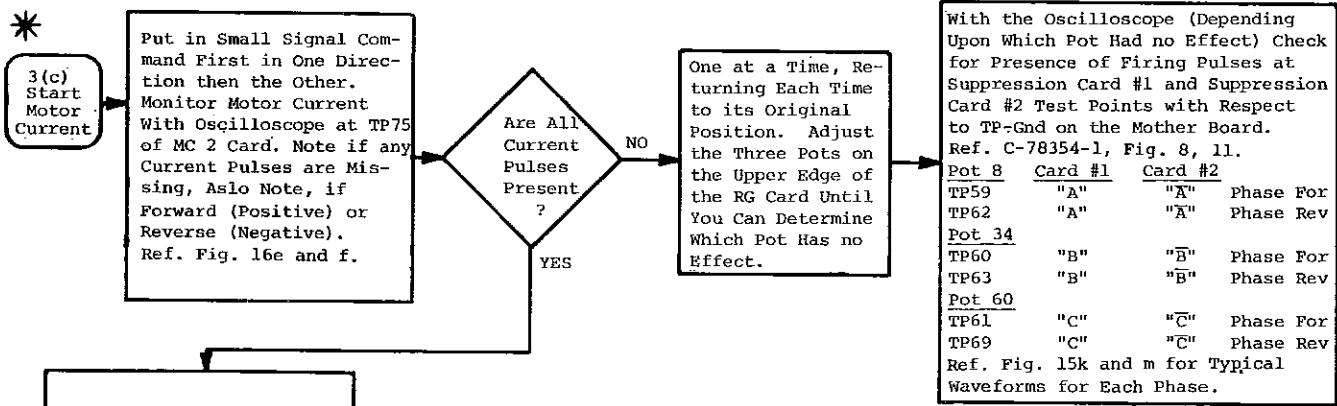
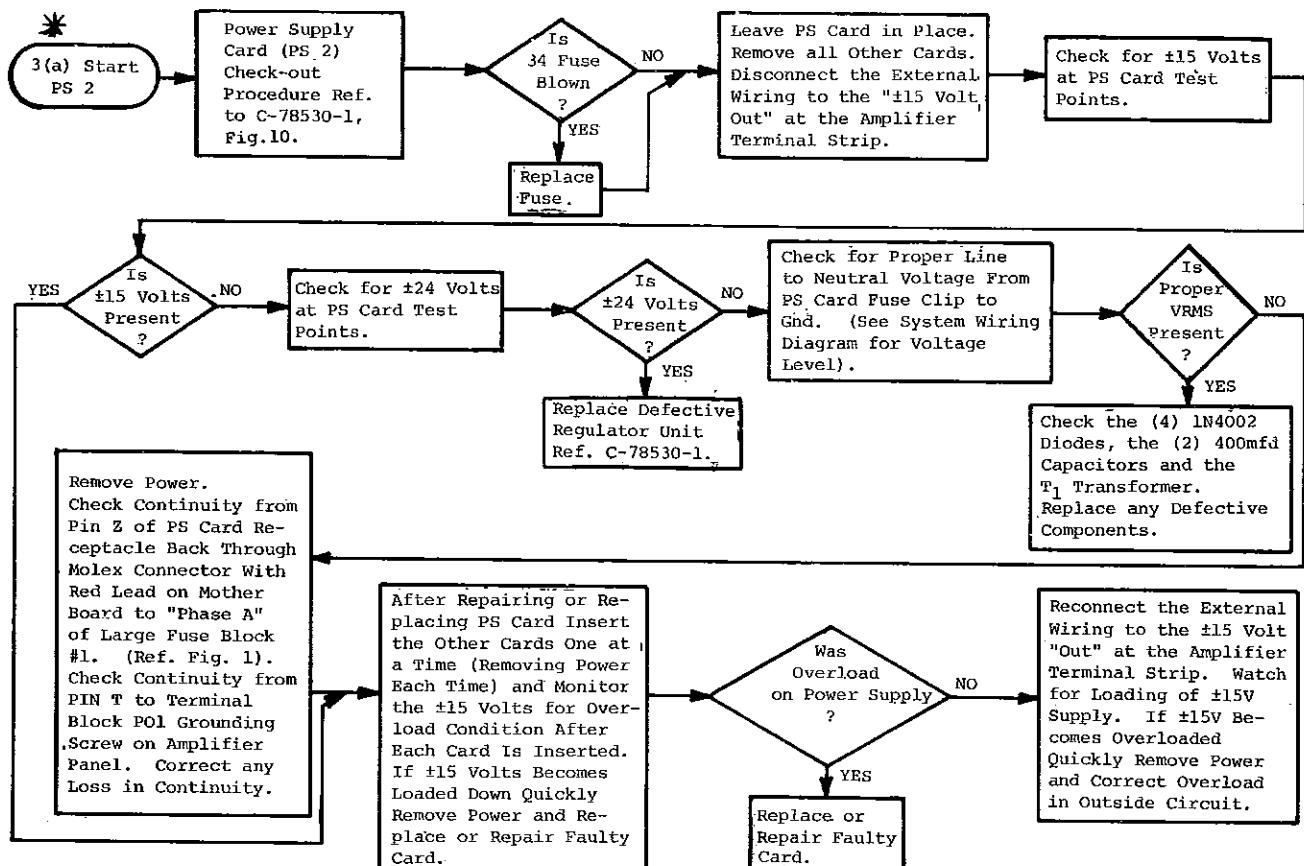




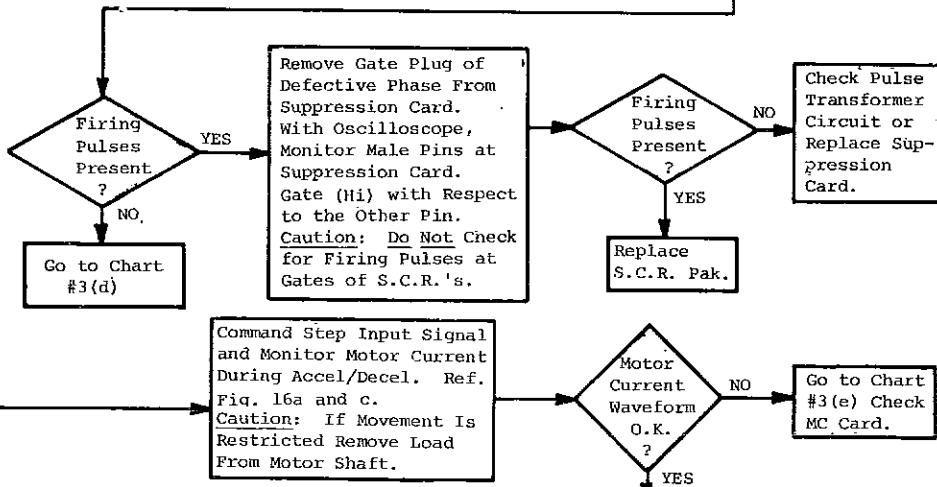
*

Refer to Page 10 for
"Instructions for Using
Flow Charts".

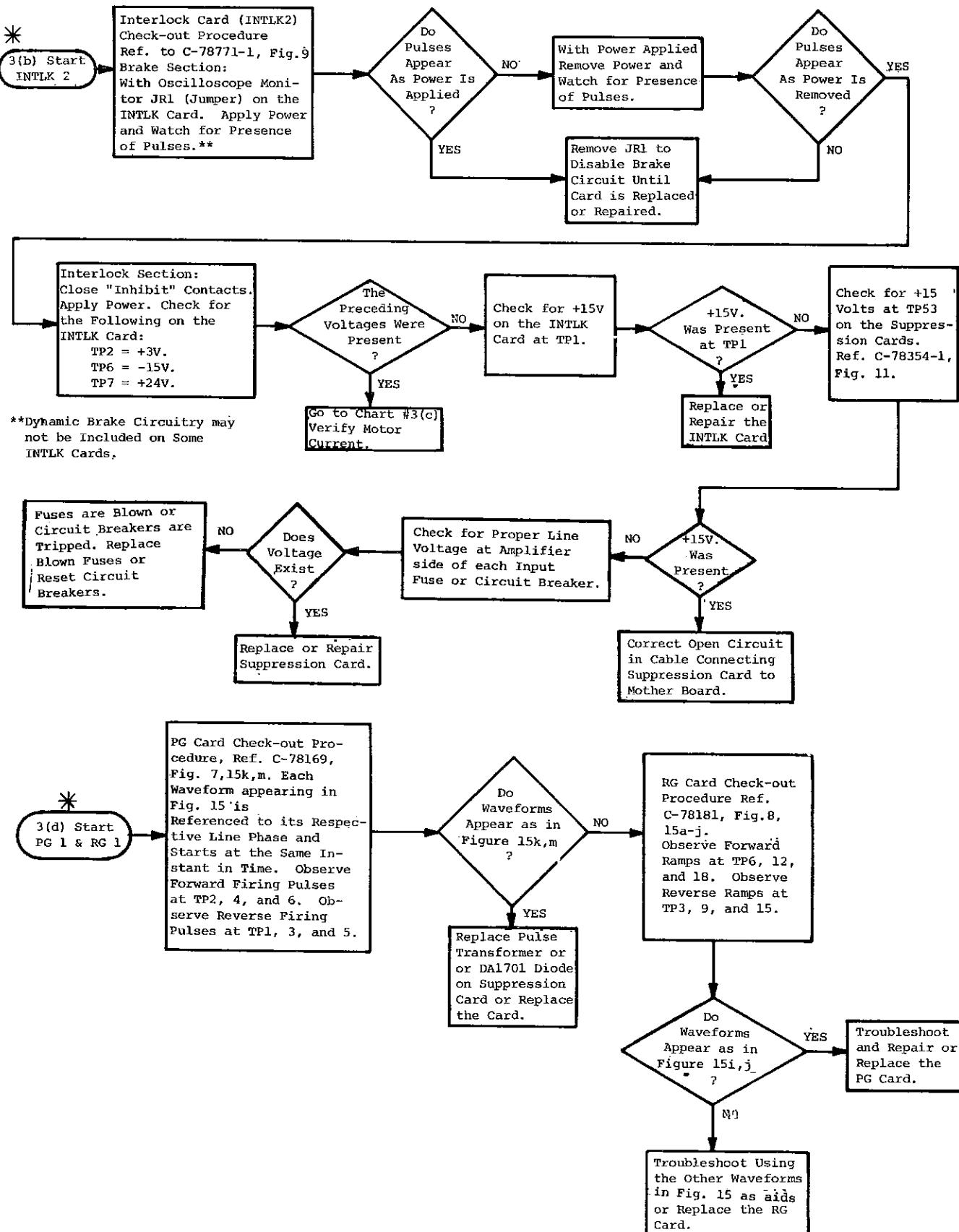


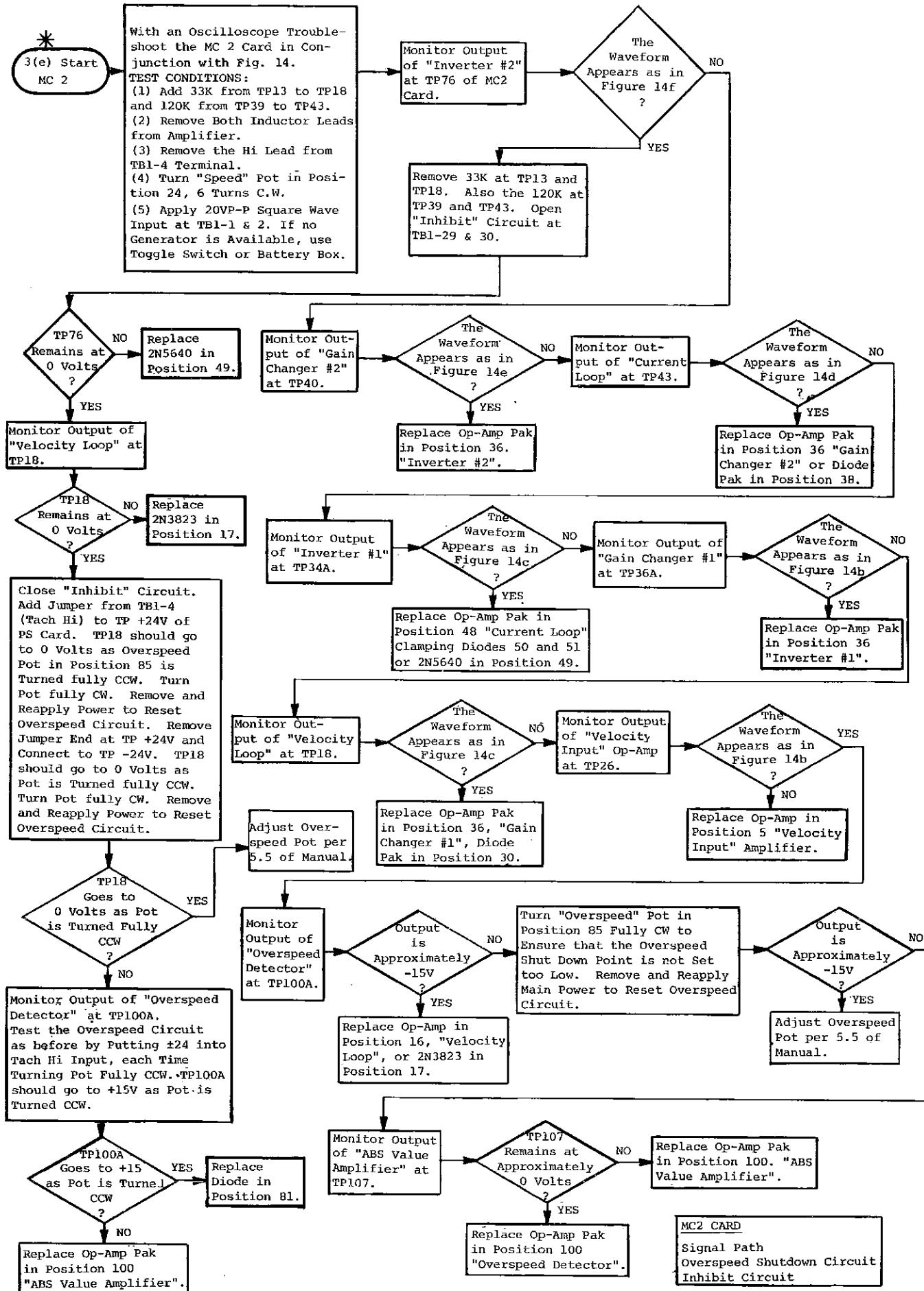


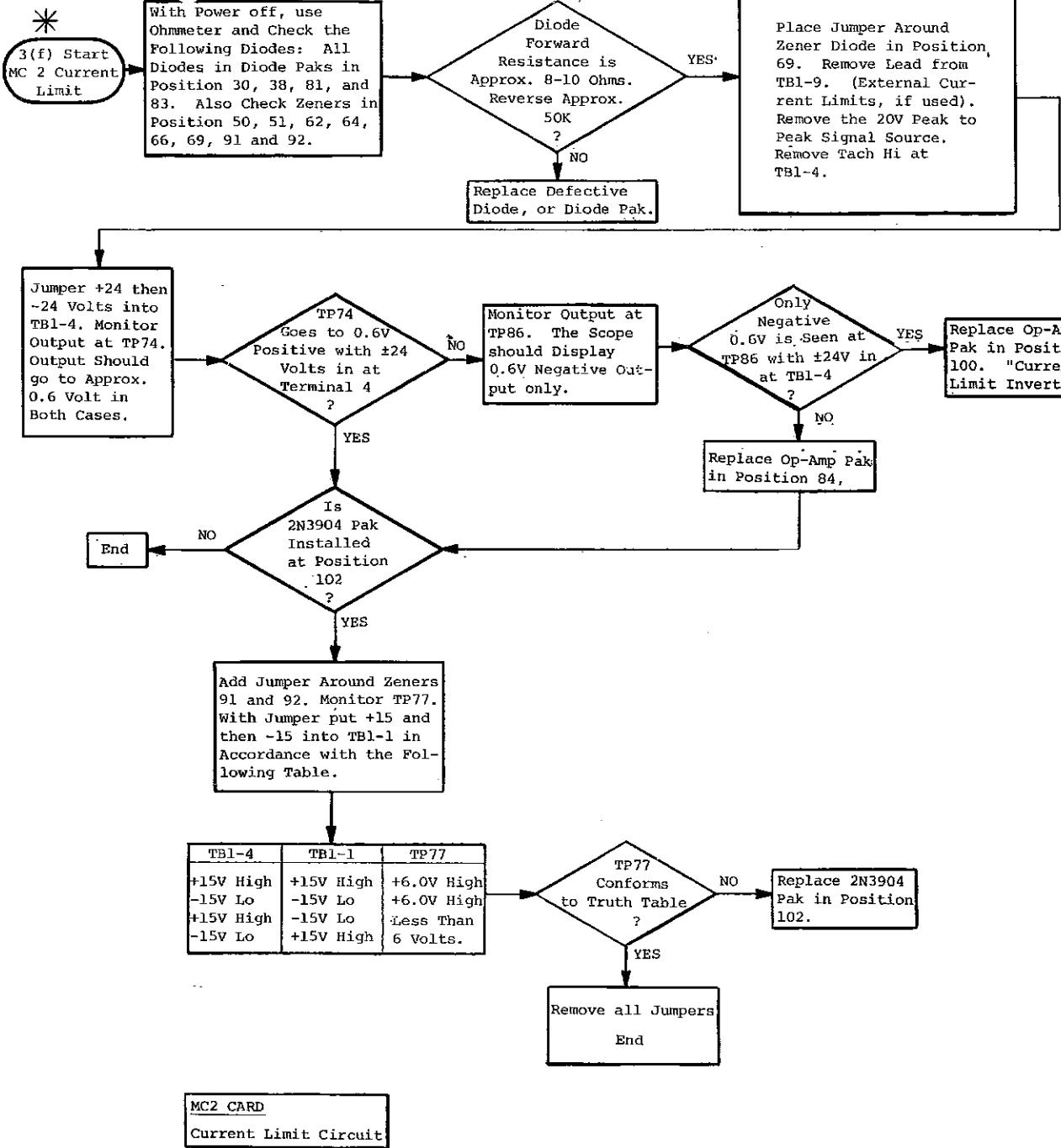
Remove Command Input from Inland Drive at Terminals 1 and 2. Remove any Leads from Terminals Marked "Cage" "Torque Hold" and "Ext. C.L." on Mother Board. Jumper Terminals Marked "Inhibit". Apply Power, Apply ±10VDC Input Command to Terminals 1 and 2, from Battery Box, Power Supply, or Derived from ±15V. Terminals on Amplifier.



Refer to Page 10 for "Instructions for Using Flow Charts".







*

Refer to Page 10 for
"Instructions for Using
Flow Charts".

CONTROL SECTION
CHART #3
SHEET 2 OF 2

9.0 APPENDICES

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ILLUSTRATIONS

Option Card (OPT1)	Figure 1A	72
Schematic (OPT1)	C-78547-1	73
Schematic (MB1-HPA)	C-78533-1	45
System Wiring Diagram HPA01- (X01-X02-X03)	C-79134	74
System Wiring Diagram (X12, X13)	C-79494	75

APPENDIX A

OPTION CARD OPT 1 USED WITH MODEL HPA01

1.0 DESCRIPTION

The OPT 1 (Option Card) when used is inserted into the MBL-HPA(OX) Mother Board at the card receptacle marked "OPTION CARD". This card consists of four separate and independent circuits to provide a ramp input and three types of protection in addition to that normally available in the HPA amplifier. The four circuits contained on the OPT 1 card are:

- (1) Ramp Generator
- (2) Tach Loss
- (3) Commutation Limit
- (4) Thermal Limit

2.0 SIMPLIFIED THEORY OF OPERATION (REF. C-78547-1, C-78533-1, FIG. 1 & THE APPROPRIATE SYS. WIRING DIA.)

2.1 Ramp Generator Circuit

The Ramp Generator circuit may be utilized to change a step input, from a command signal source, into a ramp command to accelerate or decelerate the motor at a preselected rate.

When the input signal (a step input not to exceed ± 10 volts) is applied to the amplifier at TB1-16 (pin out A) with respect to TB1-17 (pin out B) an adjustable ramp of approximately the same magnitude will appear at TB1-18 (pin out C). The ramp output may then be used as a command source to accelerate or decelerate the motor at a preselected rate when connected to the input of the amplifier at TB1-1 (TB1-2 must be connected to TB1-3).

The slope of the acceleration and deceleration ramps may be adjusted by pot 26 (Ramp A) or pot 25 (Ramp B). The rate of acceleration or deceleration may be selected by changing the ramp select line logic input at TB1-24 (pin out U). A logic level "1" (above 5 volts) into TB1-24 will select the ramp under the influence of adjustment pot 25 (Ramp B). Otherwise a logic level "0" (below 0.8 volt) into TB1-24 will select the ramp under the influence of adjustment pot 26 (Ramp A). Thus, if desired the motor does not necessarily have to be accelerated and decelerated at the same rate.

2.2 Tach Loss Circuit

The Tach Loss circuit provides protection against damage to the servo system or the machine due to a runaway condition and acts to shut the system down in the event the tach feedback is lost, shorted, or hooked up backwards.

The back e.m.f. of the motor (which is proportional to motor speed) is brought (internally) to TB1-15 (pin out S) where it is monitored and compared, through proper scaling, with the Tach Feedback signal (also proportional to motor speed) being monitored at TB1-4 (pin out F). The motor current level is also monitored (direct from the Current Sample resistor at pin out E) and is used to compensate for the IR drop in the motor at high current levels thereby making the motor terminal voltage a more accurate indication of the true motor back e.m.f.

The algebraic sum of the motor back e.m.f. and the Tach Feedback signal is fed by way of an Absolute Value circuit, to the input of a Level Detector and Latch circuit where it is compared to a reference level. If the output of the Absolute Value circuit exceeds that of the reference level the output of the Level Detector will switch from a negative to a positive state and exit the OPT 1 card at pin out H. This positive voltage level will enter the MC 2 card at pin out W where it will turn on the "caging" F.E.T. in position 17, clamp the velocity loop op-amp in position 16, and torque limit the motor to zero, putting the amplifier into an inhibit mode. The output from the Level Detector also enters pin out U of the INTLK 2 card where it will turn on a red OVERSPEED FAULT LED and drop out the closed "DRIVE UP" contacts at TB1-11 and 12 (an indication that the amplifier is inhibited).

The positive voltage level from the output of the Level Detector will also turn on a red Tach Loss LED and drop out the closed "Tach Loss or Commutation Limit" contacts (at TB1-21 and 22) in its output circuit which will indicate to the outside world (software, etc.) that the servo amplifier is in the Tach Loss fault mode.

When the jumper 79 is installed this set of contacts is shared by the Commutation Limit circuit and may also (when open with the Commutation Limit LED turned on) indicate a Commutation Limit fault.

The main power to the amplifier must be removed and (after a time delay of 60 sec.) reapplied to reset the latch circuit in either case.

2.3 Commutation Limit Circuit

The Commutation Limit Circuit provides protection against damage to the servo motor due to excessively high current levels at high speeds which would ordinarily cause flash over or ring fire at the brushes and commutator. The common motor overload relays for example simply cannot react fast enough to protect D.C. servo motors against flash over caused by an increase in load at high speed. The Commutation Limit Circuit however, can recognize this type of short term overload condition and reacts quickly to shut the system down.

The Commutation Limit Circuit monitors the output of the Velocity Loop op-amp at pin out D (from MC 2 card pin out F) and compares it with the Positive Current Limit level being monitored at pin out V (from MC 2 card pin out J). If the Velocity Loop output is sustained in saturation (current limit) for a period of time (selected by the value of resistor 93) capacitor 67 will charge up and be compared to a reference level. When the charge on capacitor 67 becomes greater, the output of the Level Detector will switch from a negative to a positive state and exit the OPT 1 card (by way of jumper 79) at pin out H. This positive voltage level will enter the MC 2 card at pin out W where it will turn on the "caging" F.E.T. in position 17, clamp the Velocity Loop op-amp in position 16, and torque limit the motor to zero putting the amplifier into an inhibit mode. The output from the Level Detector also enters pin out U of the INTLK 2 card where it will turn on a red OVERSPEED FAULT LED and drop out the closed "DRIVE UP" contacts at TBL-11 and 12 (an indication that the amplifier is inhibited). The positive voltage level from the output of the Level Detector will also turn on a red Commutation Limit LED and drop out the closed "Tach Loss or Commutation Limit" contacts (at TBL-21 and 22) in its output circuit which will indicate to the outside world (software, etc.) that the servo amplifier is in the Commutation Limit fault mode. This set of contacts is shared by the Tach Loss Circuit and may also (when open with the Tach Loss LED turned on) indicate a Tach Loss fault.

The main power to the amplifier must be removed and (after a time delay of 60 sec.) reapplied to reset the latch circuit in either case.

2.4 Thermal Limit Circuit

The Thermal Limit Circuit is an inverse time/current monitor and provides protection against damage to the servo motor in the event the current level in the motor exceeds the motor's continuous current rating for a certain time

period. This circuit is also much faster than the normal motor overload relay, especially in the very high current region and acts quickly to shut the system down.

The Thermal Limit circuit monitors the motor current level (direct from the Current Sample resistor at pin out E) through an Absolute Value and scaling circuit. The gain of the circuit is such that +10.0 volts at TP167 indicates maximum motor current under acceleration and deceleration conditions. TP168 when at -0.25 volts represents the nominal continuous load current and is set by pot 135. The outputs at TP168 and TP103 drive the integrator op-amp 162 via diodes 156 and 157. When the capacitor 161 charges up to -8.4 volts the output of the Level Detector (136) will switch from a negative to a positive state, turn on the red OVERLOAD LED and drop out the closed "OVERLOAD" contacts at TBL-25 (pin out T and TBL-26 (pin out W) in its output circuit which will indicate to the outside world (software, etc.) that the amplifier is in the OVERLOAD fault mode.

To reset the Overload circuit remove the main power, wait 60 sec., and re-apply power; then push the Overload Reset switch on the OPT 1 card.

3.0 ADJUSTMENTS (REF. C-78547-1 & FIGURE 1A)

NOTE: Before making adjustments to the OPT 1 card check to determine if all the optional circuits are used.

With exception to the slope adjustments (P25 and P26) in the Ramp Generator circuit all adjustments are factory set and sealed and should never require adjustment. The following procedures are given only in the event of component or card replacement or in the event the seals are unintentionally broken. Reseal all pots after adjustment.

3.1 Ramp Generator Offset Adjustment

Remove Power. Remove the command input leads at TBL-16 and 17. Place a jumper from TBL-16 to 17. Turn Pots 25 and 26 fully CCW. Connect a voltmeter on a sensitive volts DC scale from TP29 with respect to TP "Common" of the Mother Board. Apply power. Adjust Zero Offset pot (9) for zero volts DC on the voltmeter. Remove power, remove jumper from TBL-16 to 17, reconnect the command input leads to TBL-16 and 17.

3.2 Ramp Generator Slope Adjustments

Place a jumper from TBl-24 to TP "Common" of the Mother Board. Monitor TP29 with an oscilloscope or chart recording. Apply a step input command at TBl-16 and 17. Adjust P26 for desired ramp time.

Remove jumper from TBl-24 to TP "Common". Place a jumper from TBl-24 to TBl-19. Adjust P25 for desired ramp time. Remove jumper from TBl-24 to TBl-19.

With a step input command of ± 10 VDC the slope of the ramps are adjustable from approximately 53V/sec. to less than 1.7 V/sec.

3.3 Tach Loss Offset Adjustment

Remove power. Open the inhibit circuit at TBl-29 and 30. Turn P66 full CCW. Connect a voltmeter on a sensitive volts DC scale from TP31 with respect to TP "Common" of the Mother Board. Apply power. Adjust P85 for 0 VDC on the voltmeter. Remove power. Close the inhibit circuit at TBl-29 and 30.

3.4 Tach Loss Trip Adjustment

Remove power. Place a jumper from TP102 to TP "Common". Turn P66 fully CW. Apply power. While running at 300-400 RPM turn P66 CCW until the red Tach Loss LED just turns on and the system shuts down. Turn P66 1/2 turn CW. Remove power. Remove the jumper from TP102 to TP "Common".

3.5 Thermal Limit Offset Adjustment

Remove power. Open the inhibit circuit at TBl-29 and 30. Connect a voltmeter on a sensitive volts DC scale from TP167 to TP "Common". Apply power. Adjust P149 for 0 VDC on the voltmeter. Jumper TP103 and 168 to TP "Common". Connect a voltmeter on a sensitive volts DC scale from TP166 to TP "Common". Adjust P163 for 0 VDC on the voltmeter. Remove the jumpers and meter. Close the inhibit circuit at TBl-29 and 30.

3.6 Thermal Limit Trip Adjustment

Remove power. Open the inhibit circuit at TBl-29 and 30. Place a jumper from TP167 to TP "Common". Connect a voltmeter on a sensitive volts DC scale from TP168 to TP "Common". Apply power. Adjust P135 for the amount of voltage specified on the Test Limits sheet (TL) for the system.

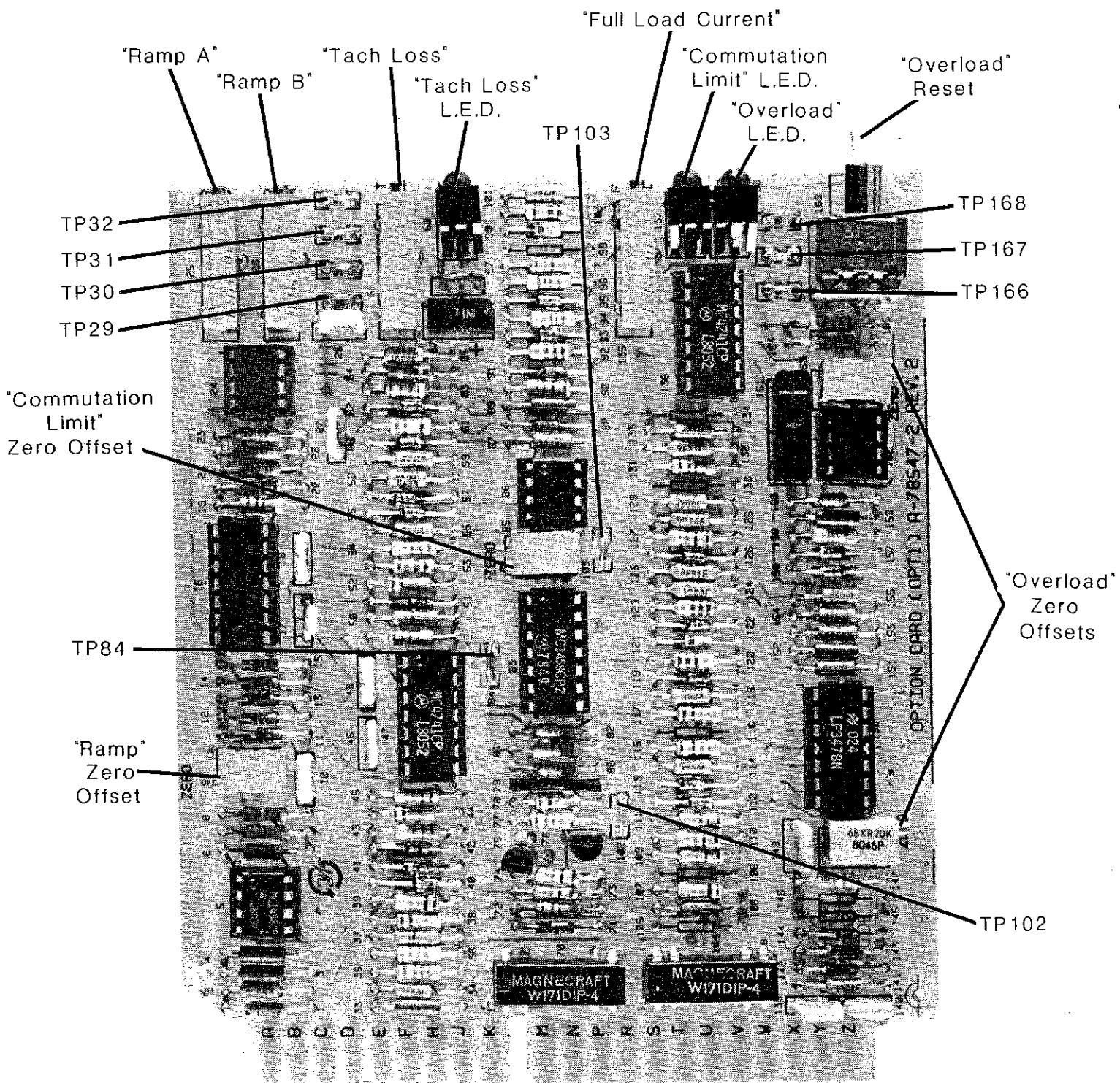
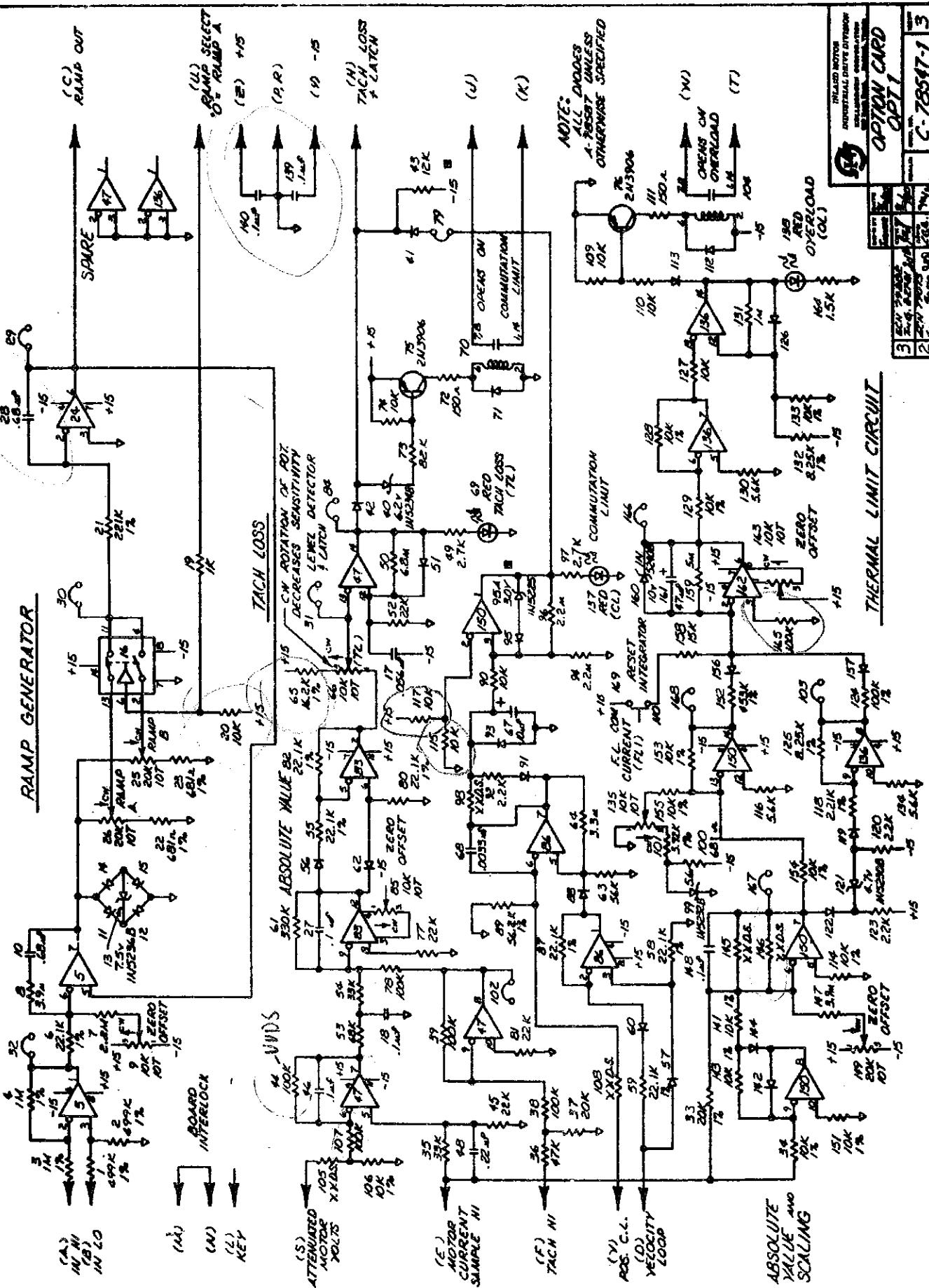
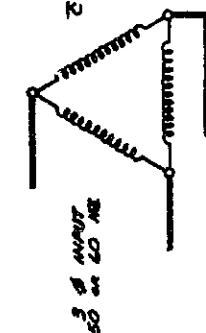


FIGURE 1-A
OPTION CARD (OPT 1)



VOLTAGE AND CURRENT DATA					
AMPLIFIER MODEL	A-B	A-N	B-N		
HDA 15845	275V	158V	80A	15A	
HDA 15885	275V	158V	80A	15A	

SEAL 6 PHASE STAR TRANSFORMER



THE DETERMINATION OF PHASE ROTATION OR THE 3rd PRIMARY LINE IS NOT RECD.

NOTE: MUST BE 3RD OUT OR PHASE WITH A TIE TO 100% OF PHASE B OUT OR 100% OF PHASE C OUT AS SHOWN C.

THIS IS THE ONLY GROUND TO THE LINE CONNECTION OF THE 3rd TERMINAL & WHICH CONNECTS TO AC CO. CONSUM ARRANGEMENTS.

TO NUMERICAL CONTROL OR MACHINE GROUND

TERMINAL B114 RATED 120 VOLTS AC 200 VOLTS DC OVERLOAD RELAY. THIS RELAY IS USED FOR OVERLOAD PROTECTION OF THE MOTOR. WHEN THE MOTOR IS ROTATED BY THE DRIVE, THE RELAY SETS ON TERMINAL B114 AND REMAINS SET UNTIL THE MOTOR IS STOPPED. THIS RELAY IS USED FOR OVERLOAD PROTECTION OF THE MOTOR. WHEN THE MOTOR IS ROTATED BY THE DRIVE, THE RELAY SETS ON TERMINAL B114 AND REMAINS SET UNTIL THE MOTOR IS STOPPED.

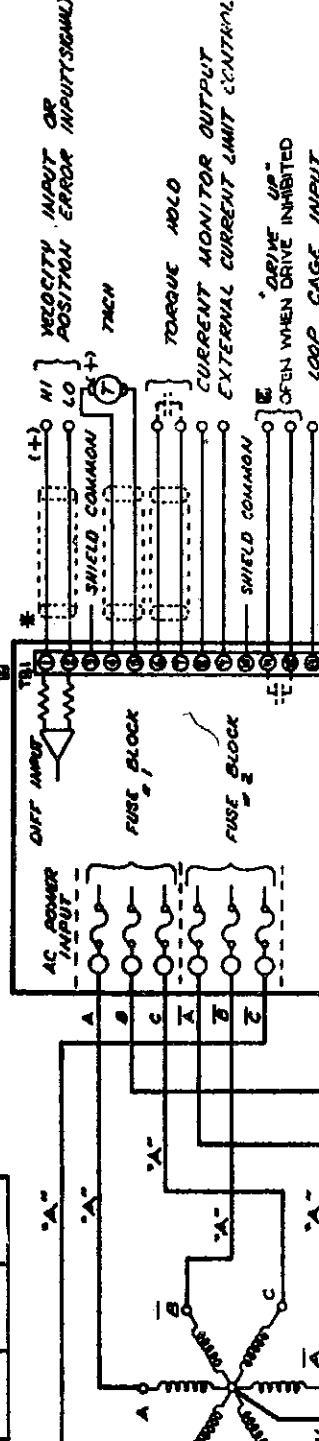
THESE CONTACTS, RATED 120 VOLTS AC 200 VOLTS DC, ARE GENERATED BY THE MOTOR OVERLOAD RELAY THAT OPERATES ON THE TACH FEEDBACK SIGNAL. WHEN THE MOTOR IS ROTATED BY THE DRIVE, THE RELAY SETS ON TERMINAL B114 AND REMAINS SET UNTIL THE MOTOR IS STOPPED. THIS RELAY IS USED FOR OVERLOAD PROTECTION OF THE MOTOR. WHEN THE MOTOR IS ROTATED BY THE DRIVE, THE RELAY SETS ON TERMINAL B114 AND REMAINS SET UNTIL THE MOTOR IS STOPPED.

NOTES:

1 - **MOTOR PLATE** - TO AVOID RUINING BEFORE APPROVAL, THE PLATE SHOULD BE TIGHTENED BY THE MOTOR MANUFACTURER. THIS PLATE IS USED FOR OVERLOAD PROTECTION. THE MOTOR IS ROTATED BY THE DRIVE. WHEN THE MOTOR IS ROTATED BY THE DRIVE, THE RELAY SETS ON TERMINAL B114 AND REMAINS SET UNTIL THE MOTOR IS STOPPED. THIS RELAY IS USED FOR OVERLOAD PROTECTION OF THE MOTOR. WHEN THE MOTOR IS ROTATED BY THE DRIVE, THE RELAY SETS ON TERMINAL B114 AND REMAINS SET UNTIL THE MOTOR IS STOPPED.

2 - ALL TRANSIENT PRODUCING CONTACTS SHOULD BE SUPPLIED WITH AN RC TIME CONSTANT. SUGGESTED VALUES ARE RECOMMENDED. SLOW-BLOW FUSE (CUSTOMER SUPPLIED AND MOUNTED) IS RECOMMENDED. MOTOR CURRENT LIMITS TO FUTURE ADDED MOTOR FEATURES.

* SHIELDS ARE TO BE TERMINATED TO GROUND OR TERMINAL GND BOTH ENDS OF SHIELD TO BE GROUNDED AND INSULATED.



** SHIELDS ARE TO BE TERMINATED TO GROUND OR POSITION ERROR INPUT(SIGNAL)

SHIELD COMMON

TORQUE HOLD

CURRENT MONITOR UNIT CONTROL

EXTERNAL CURRENT LIMIT CONTROL

SHIELD COMMON

SHIELD COMMON

'OPEN' WHEN DRIVE INHIBITED

LOOP CAGE INPUT

(INTERNAL WIRING AT FACTORY)

SHIELD COMMON

+15 OUTPUT FOR CUSTOMER USE

SHIELD COMMON

ATTACH LOSS COMMUTATION FAULT**

(OPENS IN THE EVENT OF TACH LOSS OF COMMUTATION UNIT)

SPARE

RAMP SELECTION INPUT**

MOTOR OVERLOAD FAULT**

(OPENS IN THE EVENT OF THE INTERNAL LIMIT)

SHIELD COMMON

-15 OUTPUT FOR CUSTOMER USE

NHIBIT (CLOSE TO RUN)

INPUT TO RAMP GENERATOR *

RAMP OUT * * * +15 OUTPUT FOR CUSTOMER USE

SHIELD COMMON

ATTACH LOSS COMMUTATION FAULT**

(OPENS IN THE EVENT OF TACH LOSS OF COMMUTATION UNIT)

SPARE

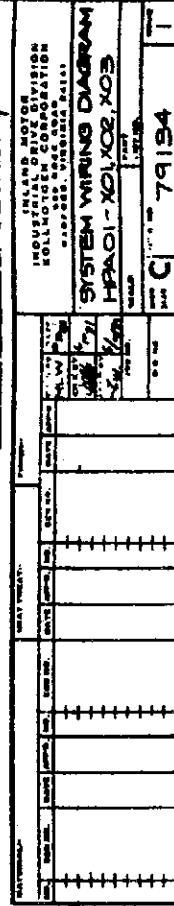
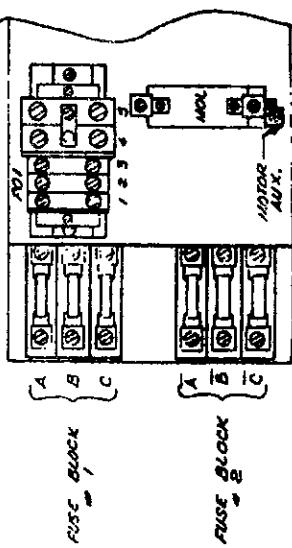
RAMP SELECTION INPUT**

MOTOR OVERLOAD FAULT**

(OPENS IN THE EVENT OF THE INTERNAL LIMIT)

SHIELD COMMON

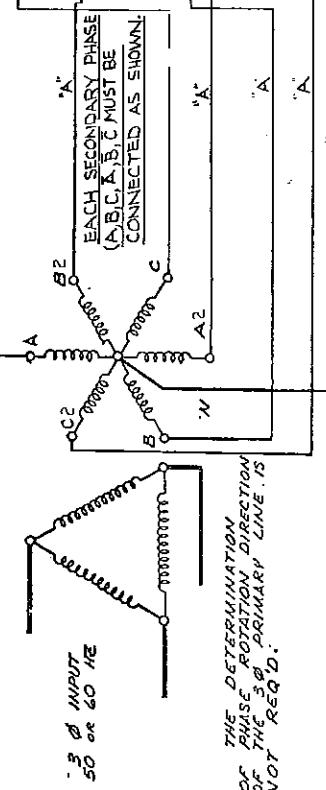
** REFERENCE MANUAL SECTION *



79134

VOLTAGE AND CURRENT DATA					
AMPLIFIER MODEL	A - B	A - N	"A"	"B"	"C"
HPA 15845	275V	158V	20A	45A	1A
HPA 15885	275V	158V	40A	85A	25A

6 PHASE STAR ISOLATION TRANSFORMER.

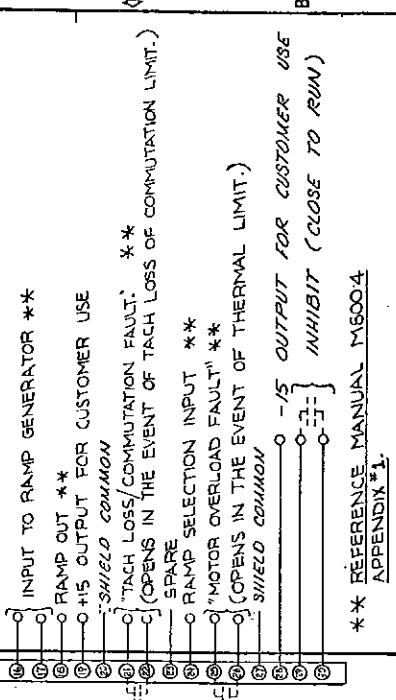
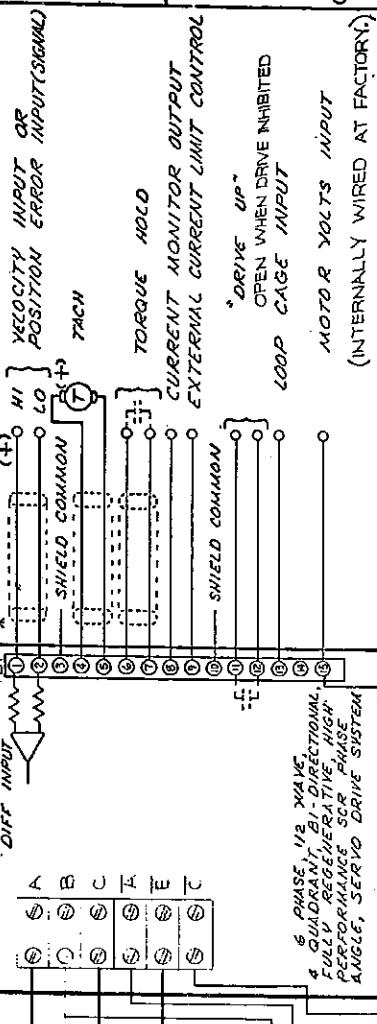
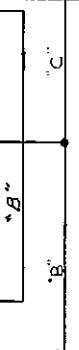


NOTE:
PHASE "A" MUST BE 180° OUT OF PHASE WITH A, B TO BE 180° OUT OF PHASE WITH C.
C TO BE 180° OUT OF PHASE WITH B.

TO NUMERICAL CONTROL OR MACHINE GROUND.

THIS IS THE ONLY GROUND WHICH THE ONE EXCEPTION OF WHICH CONNECTS TO AC CO. CONSULT FACTORY FOR OTHER ARRANGEMENTS.

SEE NOTE 4



* * REFERENCED MANUAL M6004 APPENDIX 1.

- NOTES:
- 1- IMPORTANT- TO AVOID RUNAWAY BEFORE APPLYING POWER, MAKE THE FOLLOWING POLARITY CHECK : THE BEAM VOLTAGE GENERATED BY THE MOTOR ARMATURE MUST BE OPPOSITE THAT GENERATED BY THE TACH FEEDBACK ARM. WHEN THE MOTOR IS ROTATED BY HAND, IN SAME DIRECTION, CHECK THE POLARITIES AT TERMINAL TB1 - & FOR THE TWO OTHERS, MAKE THE FOLLOWING CHECK : THE POLARITIES ARE WITH RESPECT TO GROUND (ADJ - 4 OR 5). 2- USE TWISTED, SHIELDED WIRE (4-B-20 AWG) FOR ALL INPUTS ON TB1 AS INDICATED. ALL THE OTHERS CAN BE NON-SHIELDED. 3- ALL TRANSIENT PRODUCING COILS SHOULD BE SURPRESSED WITH ANTI-SURGE SUGGESTED. RECOMMENDED CIRCUIT: MOTOR CURRENT FLOWING FROM MOTOR SOURCE SUPPLIED AND MOUNTED ACROSS MOTOR TERM. 4- RECOMMENDED CIRCUIT: MOTOR CURRENT FLOWING TO MOUNTED ACROSS MOTOR TERM.

WARRANTY		FURNISH		WARRANTY		FURNISH		
NO.	TECHN. DATA APPROV. NO. & NAME	DATE APPROV.	NO.	TECHN. DATA APPROV. NO. & NAME	DATE APPROV.	NO.	TECHN. DATA APPROV. NO. & NAME	DATE APPROV.
1			2			3		
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WARRANTY		FURNISH		WARRANTY		FURNISH		
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