KOLLMORGEN

Installation and Service Manual

SBD4/X SERIES P.W.M. Motor Controllers

M-8508 ISSUE 7

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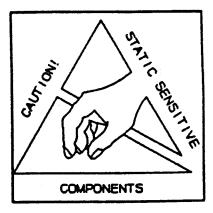
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European Community (EC) Declaration of Conformity

We, Kollmorgen Corporation Industrial Drives Division, 201 Rock Road, Radford, Virginia USA; declare under sole responsibility that this equipment is exclusively designed for incorporation in another machine. The operation of this equipment is submitted to the conformity of the machine in which it is incorporated, following the provisions of the EC Electro-Magnetic Compatibility (EMC) directive 89/392/EEC.

THE ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS IN THIS AMPLIFIER ARE STATIC SENSITIVE. USE PROPER PROCEDURES WHEN HANDLING COMPONENT BOARDS.



INSTALLATION AND SERVICE MANUAL

SBD4/X SERIES P.W.M. MOTOR CONTROLLERS M-8508, Issue 7

NOTICE:

Upon receipt of the amplifier, inspect the components and ensure that no damage has occurred in shipment. If damage has occurred, notify the carrier at once.

WARNING:

DANGEROUS VOLTAGES, CURRENTS, TEMPERATURES, AND ENERGY LEVELS EXIST IN THIS PRODUCT AND IN THE ASSOCIATED SERVO MOTOR(S). EXTREME CAUTION SHOULD BE EXERCISED IN THE APPLICATION OF THIS EQUIPMENT. ONLY QUALIFIED INDIVIDUALS SHOULD ATTEMPT TO INSTALL, SET-UP, AND OPERATE THIS EQUIPMENT.

WARNING:

INCORRECT MOTOR, TACH AND/OR RESOLVER WIRING CAN CAUSE ERRATIC OR RUNAWAY MOTOR OPERATION.

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SAFETY FIRST

ONLY QUALIFIED PERSONNEL SHOULD WORK WITH THIS EQUIPMENT.

THE MOTOR THERMOSTAT IS AN AUTOMATIC RESETTING DEVICE AND WHEN APPLICABLE, MOST DEFINITELY SHOULD BE CONNECTED INTO A LATCHED (LOCKED-OUT) POWER DOWN TYPE CIRCUIT.

THE MOTOR OVERLOAD RELAY (CUSTOMER FURNISHED), IF SET TO THE AUTOMATIC MODE, SHOULD BE USED IN A LATCHED POWER DOWN TYPE CIRCUIT. THIS OVERLOAD DEVICE IS NORMALLY SET TO THE MANUAL MODE WHEN SHIPPED FROM INDUSTRIAL DRIVES.

PLEASE CHECK THE MOTOR OVERLOAD DEVICE TO INSURE THAT THE DEVICE IS IN THE MANUAL MODE.

DANGEROUS POWER LEVELS EXIST IN THIS EQUIPMENT. EXTREME CARE SHOULD BE EXERCISED WHEN INSTALLING TROUBLESHOOTING OR OTHERWISE WORKING WITH THE EQUIPMENT. DURING THE INITIAL "START-UP", BE PREPARED TO REMOVE THE MAIN POWER IF A MECHANICAL OR ELECTRICAL PROBLEM OCCURS. IF POSSIBLE, THE INITIAL "START-UP" OF THE EQUIPMENT SHOULD BE PERFORMED WITH THE MOTOR(S) DECOUPLED FROM ANY MACHINE COMPONENTS. IF THIS IS NOT PRACTICAL, PLEASE ENSURE THAT ALL LIMIT SWITCHES AND OTHER SAFETY SHUT DOWN DEVICES ARE IN PLACE AND OPERATIONAL.

THE INFORMATION FOUND IN THIS INSTALLATION AND SERVICE MANUAL IS UP-DATED FREQUENTLY DUE TO PRODUCT IMPROVEMENTS, ETC., AND MAY NOT CONFORM IN EVERY RESPECT TO FORMER VERSIONS OF THE EQUIPMENT IN THE FIELD.

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SBF(A) SINGLE BOARD FRAME ASSEMBLY MODEL NUMBER SCHEME Example: SBF(A) B/C-D-EGH

Refer to Figure 1

SBF Single Board Frame
A Power Supply Option
P
H Main Bus Power Supply Only
L Logic Power Supply Only
B Generation
- 1
C Axis Spacing
- 2
D - 48,60 Continuous Current Rating
E Main D.C. Bus Voltage Rating
- 1
G Phase Option
- 1
H Other Options
- 000 No Option

To create a Single Board Multi-Axis system from the SBF(A) Assembly, the appropriate Single Board Drive (Amplifier; SBD2 or SBD4, etc.) dimensions must be considered. Also, if a SBR1 (Single Board Regeneration Module is required), its dimensions must be considered.

Example: <u>SBFP3/642R-48-23000</u>

Interpretation of the above model number reveals the following:

- P) The SBF contains a Main Bus and Logic Power Supply
- 3) The SBF is a 3rd Generation Single Board Frame Assembly
- *624R) The SBF contains one 6" SBD4, one 4" SBD4, one 2" SBD2, and a SRB1 Regeneration Module
 - 48) The SBF Main Bus Power Supply is rated at 48 amps continuous
 - 2) The SBF Main Bus Power Supply is rated at 225 volts
 - 3) The SBF input power is from a 3 phase source
 - 000) There are no options

*NOTE: The SBD4 amplifiers are rated at 30, 45, and 60 amps continuous. The 30 and 45 amp units are 4" packages. The 60 amp unit is a 6" package

(covered in Installation and Service Manual, M-8508). The SBD4 amplifiers may be mounted in the SBF "Single Board Frame" assembly or mounted

as stand-alone modules.

The SBD2 amplifiers are rated at 01, 06, 10, 16, and 20 amps continuous and are all 2" packages (covered in Installation and Service Manual M-8404). The SBD2 amplifiers may be mounted in the SBF "Single Board Frame" assembly or mounted as stand-alone modules.

The SB(R) 1 Regeneration Module is a 2" package. It may be mounted in a SBF "Single Board Frame" assembly or mounted as a stand-alone unit.

The SBP(R)1 Power Supply with Optional Regeneration Module may be mounted as a stand-alone unit only.

SBD4 SINGLE BOARD DRIVE (AMPLIFIER)

MODEL NUMBER SCHEME Example: SBDA-B-CD-E/F-G

Refer to Figures 2 and 3

SBD Single Board Drive (Amplifier)
A - 4
B - 30,45,60 Continuous Current Rating
C Standard Maximum Output Voltage
0
2
D Option
101 O.K. to Enable & Enabled Input Relay Contacts and Precision I ² t Foldback Circuit
102 Same as 101, but with Direction Limits
103 Same as 101, but with Tach Loss Circuit
105 Same as 101, but with low drift op amps
111 Same as 101, but with Dual Com pensation Limits
112 Same as 111, but with Direction

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NOTE:

- All SBD4 units operate at a 5 KHZ switching frequency.
- 2) SBD4-XX-0XXX compensated to operate on Bus Voltages of 24 to 48 volts, when powered from a battery source will have their under volts fault latches set to trip at approximately 15 volts and their over volts fault latches set to trip at approximately 140 volts.
- 3) SBD4-XX-1XXX amplifiers compensated to operate on Bus Voltages of 80 to 225 volts, when powered from a 225 vdc supply, will have their under volts fault latches set to trip at approximately 70 volts and their over volts fault latches set to trip at approximately 300 volts.

SBR1 SINGLE BOARD REGENERATION MODULE

MODEL NUMBER SCHEME Example: SB(A) B-C-E

Refer to Figure 8

SB Single Board (Regen Module)
A Regeneration Only
B
C Options
1000 Standard 160 Volt Unit
2000 Standard 225 Volt Unit
E D.C. Bus Level
160 160 Volt Regulation
225
Sometimes, this module will be combined with the SBP1 Power Supply Module to form the SBP(R)1 Module, shown in Figures 10 and 11.

SBP(R)1 SINGLE BOARD POWER SUPPLY AND REGENERATION MODULE

MODEL NUMBER SCHEME Example: SB(A) (R) B-C-EGH

Refer to Figures 9,10,11, and 12

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1.0 AN IMPORTANT REMINDER

This service and installation manual is a general document and is applicable to the entire SBD4 product line. However, since these motor controllers are interfaced with motors of varying sizes with different operating characteristics such as internal resistance, inductance, rotor inertia, etc., the complete model number of these amplifiers will vary more or less with the motors they are made compatible with. Thus, after an amplifier is mated with a particular motor to form a complete rate loop system, the model number applied to the amplifier nameplate is in reality the model number for the system.

CAUTION:

The Test Limits and Modification Sheet (TL) is a specific document and is applicable ONLY to individual systems or axis sections.

The TL sheet contains such information as maximum operating speed, peak current limits, and the component compensation values (located on the COMP 2 or COMP TL Compensation Card) which make a particular amplifier compatible with the motor.

The TL Sheet will be found in the inside pocket of the front cover of the manual shipped with each amplifier package. Some package may contain more than one motor control section to form a multi-axis drive package. In such cases, there will be as many TL Sheets as there are various types of motors.

2.0 DESCRIPTION

The SBD (Single Board Drive) pulse-width-modulation servo amplifiers are offered in a basic "building block" concept. Designed and manufactured by INDUSTRIAL DRIVES to offer versatility to the market place.

With exception of the power supplies, each SBD module is itself a complete motor controller. The SBD family of motor controllers are offered in several sizes and configurations rated from 6 to 60 amps continuous. One 19" rack mounted SBD system can operate up to 7 axes.

The stand-alone feature of these SBD modules offer alternative packaging, eliminating the need for a frame assembly. Amplifier boards, power supply, and regeneration module are all designed to be stand-alone or rack mounted modules.

2.1 Package Options

SBD4 Single Board Drive Amplifier

Stand Alone Motor Controller

Refer to Figure 2 and Drawing C-81336

SBPR1 Single Board Power Supply with Regeneration Board

Stand Alone Main Bus Supply, Logic Bus Supply, and

Regeneration Option

Refer to Figures 9, 10, 11, Drawings C-80451, C-80636,

and C-81373

SBP1 Single Board Power Supply

Stand Alone Main Bus Supply and Logic Bus Supply (Same as SBPR1 except without Regeneration Option)

SBH1 Single Board Power Supply

Stand Alone Main Bus Supply ONLY

(Same as SBPR1 except without Logic Bus Supply and

Regeneration Option)

SBR1 Single Board Regeneration Module ONLY

Refer to Figure 8

SBFP3/X Single Board Frame Assembly

May contain up to 7 Single Board Drive Amplifiers with Main Bus Supply and Logic Bus Supply. However, the maximum number of amplifiers contained in the frame assembly depends on amplifier

ratings and configurations.

Refer to Figure 1, Drawing C-80717 and C-81373

SBFH3/X Single Board Frame Assembly

(Same as SBFP3/X except it does not have Logic Bus Supply)

Refer to Drawing C-81119

2.2 Features

The SBD modules are fully protected against a variety of fault conditions for improved reliability:

- Overcurrent Protection
 - a. Motor line short to ground
 - Short across motor terminals
 - Motor peak current foldback
- Overvoltage Protection
 - a. Application of excessive power bus
 - Excessive power bus pump-up due to regeneration
- Undervoltage Protection
 - a. Insufficient power bus voltage
 - b. Loss of ± 12 V DC control voltage
- Thermal Shutdown Protection
 - Excessive heatsink temperature
- Overspeed Shutdown Protection
 - Excessive motor speed

2.3 Specifications

SPECIFIC	ICATIONS							
Continuous Current	30, 45, 60 amps							
Peak Current	60, 90, 120 amps							
DC Bus Voltage	48 to 225 volts							
Operating Temperature	0 to 50° C							
Input Impedance	20K min.							
Bandwidth	200 Hz							
D.C. Control Voltage	± 12 volts							
Control Current	± 0.60 amps (30-60 amp Units)							
Speed Scale Factor	± 9 volts							
Form Factor	1.01							

3.0 MOUNTING

Refer to the appropriate Outline and Dimension Drawing.

The SBD motor control modules may be individually mounted as single-axis motor controllers (customer furnished fans) or obtained within a rack to form a multi-axis drive system (refer to Drawing C-80717 for typical system). The regeneration and power supply modules may also be located within the rack panel or may be individually mounted. The power supply and regeneration modules are optionally furnished items. For best reliability, it is recommended that all of the modules be mounted in their vertical up-right position. A minimum air flow of 100 ft. per minute is required across Base Drive Board.

4.0 WIRING

NOTE:

In order to adhere to suitable engineering practices, it is recommended that the control voltage (115 V AC for the \pm 12 V bus) be applied first in order to activate the control and fault circuits before applying the main bus.

Reference to the notes on the appropriate System Wiring Diagram will aid in correctly "Wiring the System Up."

The following precautions are recommended:

- 1. Twist all A.C. leads to minimize electromagnetic emission and pick-up.
- 2. Avoid running signal leads (shielding recommended) 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.
- 5. Connect the SBD wiring according to the appropriate wiring diagram, paying close attention to the grounding scheme.

4.1 Grounding Scheme

Each SBD amplifier common is made via the main bus supply common. The main bus supply common should be connected to the central ground point.

CAUTION:

Individual (stand alone) SBD units or individual frame assemblies should not share ground runs.

When the main bus power supply is furnished in a frame assembly by INDUSTRIAL DRIVES, a single ground wire will be provided.

Connect each individual motor case to the central ground point.

4.2 Power Inputs

Refer to Figure 2, Drawings C-81336, C-81332, and C-81373

The main bus high should be connected to the bus bar of the SBD4 identified as Bus (+). The main bus common should be connected to the bus bar identified as Bus (-).

The control power supply should be connected as shown in Drawing C-81373:

- + 12 Volts DC to LS-1 Common to LS-2
- 12 Volts DC to LS-3

When the power supplies are provided by INDUSTRIAL DRIVES, the 3 phase transformer Y secondary may be connected directly to the diode bridge of the main power supply without regard to line phasing (refer to Frame Assembly Schematic C-81373 and Figure 1).

A 115 V AC source must be connected to the SBD1-PS1 (± 12 volt power supply card) connector C14 at pins P & R (refer to Drawings C-81373, C-80132-1, Figures 1 and 12).

4.3 Motor and Tachometer Connections

Refer to Figure 2 and Drawing C-81332

The tachometer leads should be a shielded pair and should be terminated at I/0 connector Pins 2 and 3.

The motor armature leads should be twisted when possible and should be terminated at the motor bus bars identified as MH and ML.

CAUTION:

To avoid runaway, the motor and tach must be phased properly.

Before applying power to the SBD amplifier(s), make the following servo polarity check.

With a voltmeter on a sensitive VDC scale (3 volts or so), place the black probe on motor bus bar identified as ML (motor low). Place the red probe on motor bus bar identified as MH (motor high). Have an assistant rotate the motor shaft and note the polarity indicated by the meter.

Next, place the black probe on I/O connector pin 2 and the red probe on pin 3 (these pins are accessible at the back of the board connector). Have the assistant rotate the motor shaft once again in the same direction and note the polarity indicated by the meter is opposite that of the previous step; if not, reverse the tach or the motor leads.

After applying power and the system is brought "on line" if the motor moves in the wrong direction, remove power and reverse both motor and tach leads.

4.4 Signal Inputs/Outputs and Modes of Operation

Terminations to the I/O connector:

The TACHOMETER FEEDBACK SIGNAL is terminated at pin 3 with respect to pin 2. This signal (voltage) level is proportional to speed and is derived from an integral tachometer within the motor. There is a direct relationship between this voltage level and the actual motor speed. Refer to the motor data for the VOLTAGE SENSITIVITY of the tachometer generator in VOLTS/KRPM.

The CURRENT MONITOR waveform may be observed at pin 4. There is a direct relationship between this waveform and the actual motor current. A DC voltmeter placed between pin 4 and common (calibrated in either current or torque) can serve as a means by which the constant load levels placed on the motor may be monitored. The current scale factor at pin 4 may be determined by the following chart:

VOLTAGE AT PIN 4	SBD4 CONTINUOUS CURRENT RATING
4.0 V	30 AMPS
4.0 V	45 AMPS
4.0 V	60 AMPS

NOTE:

The scaling of the Current Monitor is determined by both the compensation card and the SBD4 Motor Control Board. The lowest scaling of either will determine the scaling of the I. Mon.

NOTE:

Direction Limits are optional. This feature is not standard on all amplifiers. Refer to Model Number Scheme for option information.

The DIRECTION LIMITS at pins 6 and 7 must be held LOW during normal operation. These inputs are intended to be incorporated into the overall machine protection scheme, such as over-travel limit switches, etc. When either of these inputs transition HIGH continued motion will be prevented, while allowing movement in the opposite direction.

The EXTERNAL LIMIT input at pin 10 is taken LOW when external control for the reduction of motor torque is desired. When this input is taken HIGH full motor torque is restored (CHECK TL FOR SET POINT AND VALUE OF EXTERNAL LIMIT).

The ENABLE input at pin 11 when held LOW will put the SBD amplifier into its enable mode. When this input is taken HIGH, the amplifier will become inhibited.

The TORQUE HOLD input at pin 12 when pulled LOW converts the SBD amplifier from a constant velocity (speed proportional to a command input signal) to a constant torque (torque proportional to a command input signal) system. The Torque Hold mode of operation may be utilized when the motor is required to dwell against hard stops or operate in a tension control system.

The velocity input signal is applied to the DIFF HI with respect to the DIFF LO inputs at pins 14 and 15.

Terminations to the OUTPUT connector:

The NO FAULT output at pins 1 and 3 of C-93 when LOW (internal contact closed) is an indication to the "outside world" that no faults are indicated within the SBD amplifier and that the DRIVE-UP mode may be initiated. After the drive is enabled, the relay may open due to the drive being in current limit and may give an indication of following error at the CNC.

The DRIVE-UP output at pins 4 and 5 of C-93 when LOW (internal contact closed) is an indication to the "outside world" that the SBD amplifier is presently in its ENABLE mode or when the internal contact is open, is an indication that the amplifier is in its INHIBIT mode.

5.0 PRELIMINARY CHECKS AND START-UP

Refer to Drawings C-81336, C-81332, and C-81373.

Once the SBD system has been installed and wired in, continue with the Preliminary Check-Out procedure to ensure proper operation.

The following equipment will be required:

- 1. Adjustment signal source 0 to ± 9 V DC @ 10 ma. (Optional)
- 2. D.C. Voltmeter

5.1 Power Transformer Hook-Up

Before applying the main power, do the following:

- 1. Open the power circuit of the isolation transformer secondary by removing the fuses or disconnecting the wiring from the diode bridge of the main bus power supply.
- 2. Apply power. Per the power isolation transformer documentation, monitor the line-to-line voltage of the transformer secondary to ensure that it is correct and that the transformer has been wired correctly. Remove power.
- 3. Reconnect the transformer secondary to the diode bridge of the main bus power supply. Disconnect the B + and B connections at the power supply terminal blocks or SBD amplifiers. Apply power. Monitor the main bus voltage (application dependent) to ensure that it is correct. Remove power. Allow approximately two (2) minutes for the power stage capacitors to discharge. Reconnect the main bus leads of the SBD units(s).

NOTE:

In the case of SBD multi-axis systems, it is recommended that the system be checked out one axis at a time. Axes sections not being checked should be disconnected and removed from the frame assembly.

5.2 Preliminary Start-Up

Begin the preliminary start-up of the axis sections with the motor load(s) disconnected. Use the adjustable DC signal source (Optional) to provide an input signal.

Apply power and enable the SBD unit; be ready to switch off the main power if runaway occurs. If the motor sets still and the results to this point are satisfactory, proceed. If not, recheck the motor tach phasing per Section 4.3.

Starting with a small signal, apply a command to the input of the amplifier. Run the motor first in one direction then the other. Have an assistant help observe the operation of the motor. The motor should accelerate and decelerate with quick crisp response and run with constant speed for any given input signal level.

CAUTION:

DO NOT RUN THE MOTOR IN EXCESS OF THE MAXIMUM SPEED SPECIFIED BY THE TL SHEET FOR THE SYSTEM (REFER TO PAGE 1)

5.3 Connecting the N/C or C/N/C

Remove the power. Disconnect the manual signal source (if used) and connect the numerical controller.

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, etc. should be moved a reasonable distance away from hard stops before applying power.

Apply power and observe the action of the machine. If it is determined that the direction of rotation of the INDUSTRIAL DRIVES motor is reversed or runs in the wrong direction, remove power and reverse both the tach leads and the motor armature leads.

6.0 ADJUSTMENTS

Refer to Figures 4, 5, 6, 7, and Drawing C-81251-1

The adjustments are classified into three categories:

1. <u>Set-Up Adjustments</u> -- The adjustments which are necessary at the time of installation.

a. SPEED SCALE FACTOR: Pot 43 Located on the SBD4-COMP

Card

b. ZERO: Pot 46 Located on the SBD4-COMP

Card

2. Response and Application Dependent Adjustments -- The adjustments which add versatility to the SBD4 system and which allow it to be "tailored" to the machinery.

If the SBD4 system is to be utilized as shipped per the enclosed TL Sheet and if the inertial load is no more than twice the motors self-inertia, then these adjustments probably will not need any attention.

a. AC GAIN:

Pot 45 (Located on the SBD4-COMP2 Card

b. DC GAIN:

Pot 44 (Located on the SBD4-COMPTL Card

c. COMPENSATION:

Pot 44 (Located on the SBD4-COMP2 Card or

on the SBD4-COMPTL Card)

d. TACH LOSS:

Pot 88 (Located on SBD4-COMPTL Card)

3. <u>Design Tolerance Adjustments</u> -- The adjustments which are Factory Set and Sealed.

CAUTION:

POT 105 (HALL EFFECT GAIN) CANNOT BE FIELD ADJUSTED.

IF THIS ADJUSTMENT IS DISTURBED, RETURN THE SBD4 UNIT TO THE FACTORY FOR CALIBRATION.

These pots should never require adjustment.

POSITIVE 12 VOLTS	POT 10 - Located on the SBD1-PS1 Card
NEGATIVE 12 VOLTS	POT 28 - Located on the SBD1-PS1 Card
REGEN LEVEL	POT 19 - Located on the ACS-REG2 Card
OVERVOLTS	POT 20 - Located on the ACS-REG2 Card
CURRENT OFFSET	POT 157 - Located on the SBD4-MC2 Card
HALL EFFECT OFFSET	POT 107 - Located on the SBD4-BD2 Card
HALL EFFECT GAIN	POT 105 - Located on the SBD4-BD2 Card

6.1 Set-Up Adjustments (Located on the SBD4-COMP2 or SBD4-COMPTL Cards)

Refer to Figure 6 or Figure 7.

These adjustments will need to be made when the SBD4 is first turned on.

6.1.1 Zero Adjustment (Within Position Loop)

If the "Following Error" is displayed by way of monitor readout, simply adjust the Zero Pot (located on the SBD4-COMP Card) for zero "Following Error" at zero speed.

NOTE:

The Zero Pot is Pot 46 on the COMP2 Card or Pot 88 on the COMPTL Card.

OPTIONAL: Monitor DIFF HI with respect to DIFF LO of the SBD4 (at the back of the I/O connector) with a DC voltmeter. Command zero speed from the Numerical Controller. Adjust the Zero Pot for zero volts on the meter.

Zero Adjustment (Manually Operated Machines) 6.1.2

Monitor the input at Diff. HI with respect to Diff. LO at the rear of connector I/0-14 and 15 (refer to System Wiring Diagrams C-81332 or C-80971) with a D.C. voltmeter. With the input signal at zero volts adjust Pot 46 for zero volts at TACH HI with respect to TACH LO on the I/O connector.

Speed Scale Factor (Within Position Loop) 6.1.3

NOTE:

The Speed Scale Pot is Pot 43 on the COMP2 Card or Pot 85 on the COMPTL Card.

> If the "Following Error" is displayed by way of Monitor Readout, simply command a low feed rate and adjust Speed Scale Pot for the proper "Following Error."

OPTIONAL: Monitor DIFF HI with respect to DIFF LO of the SBD4 (at the back of the I/O connector) with a DC voltmeter. Command 25% of maximum traverse speed. Adjust Speed Scale Pot for 25% of the specified maximum output from the Numerical Controller.

NOTE:

The Command voltage should never exceed ± 9 Volts.

Speed Scale Factor (Manually Operated Machines) 6.1.4

Turn Speed Pot fully CCW. Monitor DIFF HI with respect to DIFF LO of the SBD4 (at the back of the I/O connector) with a DC voltmeter. Apply 25% of maximum command input signal. Turn Speed Pot CW for 25% of maximum speed.

NOTE:

The SBD4 is normally shipped with the "Speed" pot set for max input = 1/2 speed.

6.2 Response Adjustments (Located on the SBD4-COMP2 Card)

Refer to Figure 6 or 7

NOTE:

The <u>Compensation Pot</u> is <u>Pot 44</u> on the COMP2 Card and <u>Pot 88</u> on the COMPTL Card. The <u>AC Gain Pot</u> is <u>Pot 45</u> on the COMP2 Card only.

When it becomes necessary to alter the response of the SBD4 system, it is assumed that the response desired is based on the following criterion:

- 1. A step input be applied
- 2. Fastest tach rise time
- 3. No more than 5% overshoot
- 4. No more than 2 cycles of ringing

To achieve a response having similar characteristics to those above or a response which may be defined as being somewhat critically damped, do the following:

- 1. Turn the Compensation Pot fully CW.
- 2. Turn the AC Gain Pot fully CCW (SBD4-COMP2 Card only).
- 3. With an oscilloscope or chart recorder, monitor the TACH FEEDBACK signal at TP6-7 (located on the SBD4-MC2 Card) with respect to TP4.
- 4. Apply a step input. Accelerate and decelerate the motor at approximately 25% of the maximum application speed.
- 5. Adjust the AC Gain <u>Pot</u> for the maximum tach rise time conducive to a stable system, with no more than 20% overshoot and with not more than 3 cycles of ringing.
- 6. If at this time, the test instrument reveals a response with an objectionable amount of overshoot, and it is desired to move further toward an overdamped response (with a greater sacrifice of tach rise time) turn the Compensation Pot CCW to roll off the overshoot.

6.3 Design Tolerance Adjustments

These adjustments are not intended to be adjusted in the field. They have been factory set and sealed and should never requirement adjustment.

6.3.1 ± 12 Volt Adjustments (Located on the SBD1-PS1 Card)

With a DC voltmeter, monitor the + 12 volt test point TP13A with respect to TP13B.

Adjust Pot 10 for + 12 volts \pm 100 mv.

Monitor the - 12 volt test point TP13C. Adjust Pot 28 for - 12 volts ± 100 mv.

6.3.2 Regen Level (Located on the ACS-REG2 Card)

Monitor TP27 with a DVM. Adjust Pot 19 for + 8 volts.

6.3.3 Overvolts (Located on the ACS-REG2 Card)

Monitor TP4 with a DVM. Adjust Pot 20 for 6.25 volts.

6.3.4 Current Offset (Located on the SBD4-MC2 Card)

Remove power. Place a jumper from TP6-4 to TP6-6. Monitor TP6-5 with respect to TP4 with a DVM. Apply power and enable the SBD4. Adjust Pot 157 for zero volts on the meter. Remove power. Remove the jumper.

6.3.5 Hall Effect Offset (Located on the SBD4-MC2 Card)

Remove power. Place a jumper from TP6-4 to TP6-6. Monitor I MONITOR output at I/O connector pin 4 with respect to TP4 with a DVM. Apply power and enable the SBD4 unit. Adjust <u>Pot 107</u> for zero volts on the meter. Remove power. Remove the jumper.

6.3.6 Hall Effect Gain (Located on the SBD4-MC2 Card)

CAUTION:

THE HALL EFFECT GAIN <u>POT 105</u> CANNOT BE FIELD ADJUSTED. IF THIS ADJUSTMENT IS DISTURBED, RETURN THE SBD4 UNIT TO THE FACTORY FOR CALIBRATION.

6.3.7 Tach Loss Adjustments (Located on the SBD-4 COMPTL Card only)

Place jumper 34 between pins as specified on the TL. With a digital meter, monitor TP 12 on the COMPTL Card. Switch DC input from \pm to \pm while monitoring the voltage on the meter. Adjust Pot 90 until the voltage is balanced between the two directions within \pm 20 mv.

Refer to the TL, if the system has tach loss, proceed with the following adjustment. Remove jumper 34. Apply an input to achieve tach loss speed per TL. Adjust Pot 89 until LED 27 fault light turns on. Replace jumper 34 between pins as specified on the TL and reset SBD4. Accelerate and Decelerate the motor at rated speed. If tach loss occurs, turn POT 89 1/2 turn. Acc & Dec the motor again to make sure no nuisance trips occur.

7.0 CONNECTOR KITS

Mating connectors are customer furnished items which may be obtained either from INDUSTRIAL DRIVES or purchased directly from connector vendors. One connector kit is required for each SBD4 amplifier.

1. Connector kit when the <u>Single Board Drive</u> (SBD4) is used "Stand Alone" (Refer to Figure 2, Drawings C-81336 and C-81332) <u>or</u> when used in a <u>Single Board Frame</u> Assembly with <u>Power Supply</u> (SBFP). Refer to Figure 1, Drawings C-80717, C-81119 and C-81373).

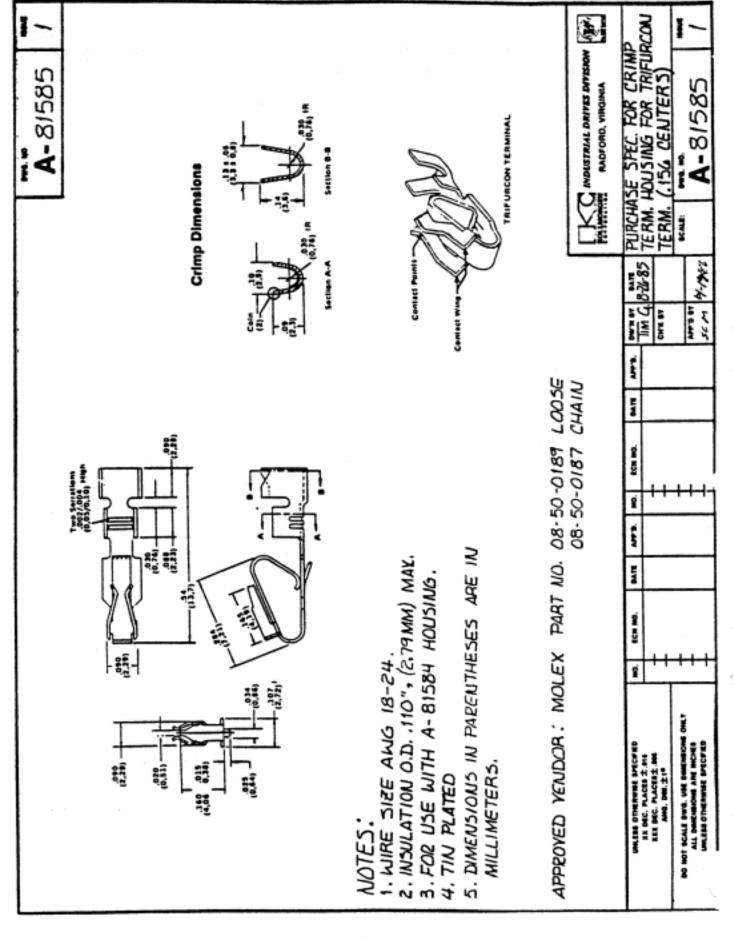
CONNECTOR KIT PART NUMBER	CONNECTORS IN KIT	DESCRIPTION
SBC4-000	I/0, OUTPUT, LS (Logic Supply)	Standard Crimp Type Pins with No Leads Attached

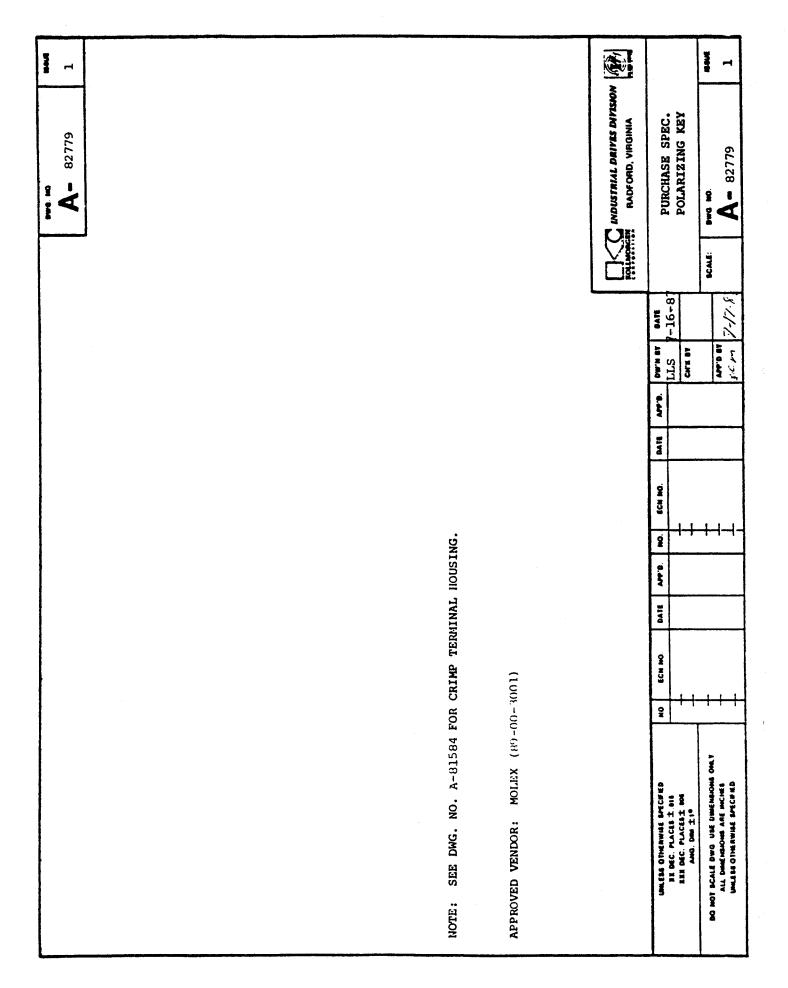
2. Single Board Regeneration (SBR1) Module connector kit when used "Stand Alone" (Refer to Figure 8, Drawings C-80635 and C-80636)

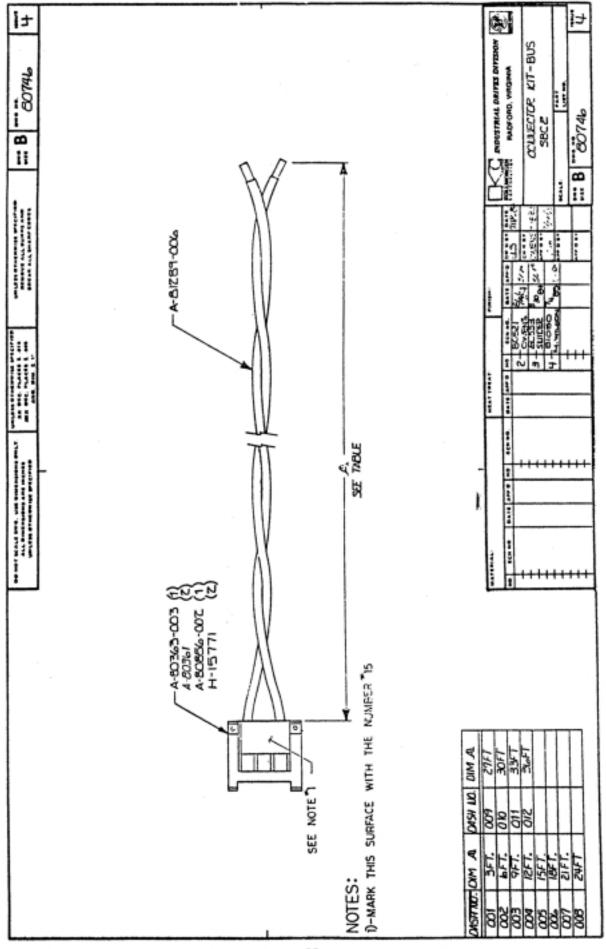
CONNECTOR KIT PART NUMBER	CONNECTORS IN KIT	DESCRIPTION
B-80746-001	C15	WITH 1 METER LEADS ATTACHED
B-80746-002	C15	WITH 2 METER LEADS ATTACHED
B-80746-003	C15	WITH 3 METER LEADS ATTACHED

NOTE:

Single Board Regeneration (SBR1) Module requires the large DC Bus connection only. No connector kit required when the Regeneration Board is mounted within a frame assembly.







8.0 SPARE PARTS LIST

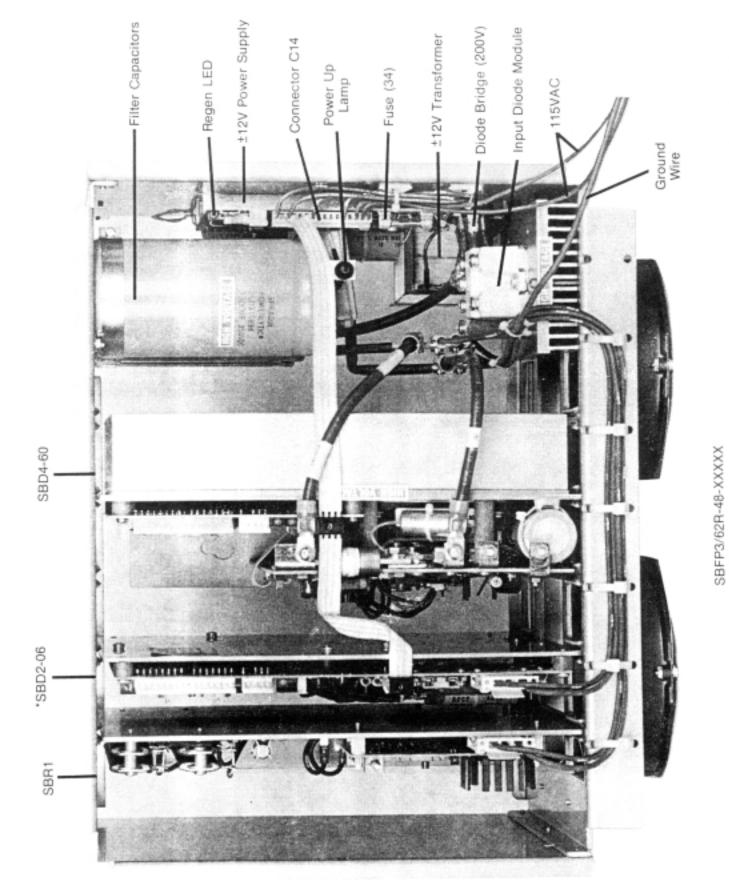
	SBD4-30	SBD4-45	SBD4-60
DESCRIPTION	PART NUMBER		
Power Transistor	A-82493	A-80504	A-80504
Fuse (F1)	A-80270-001 (35A)	A-80270-003 (50A)	A-80270-004 (60A)
Compensation Board			SBD4-COMP2 (Standard)
			SBD4-COMPTL (Optional)
SBD Hybrid			A-79952
Modulation Hybrid			A-79563
D.C. Bus Filter Capacitor	·		A-80741-004

	SBP1-15-13000	SBP1-15-23000	
DESCRIPTION	PART NUMBER		
Large Filter Cap.	A-81580-001	A-81581-004	
P.C. Board Assembly		SBD-PS2-01	
Input Diode Module		A-81586	
Fuse 26A, 26B (1A.)		A-78896-007	
Fuse 3 (2A.)		A-78899-005	

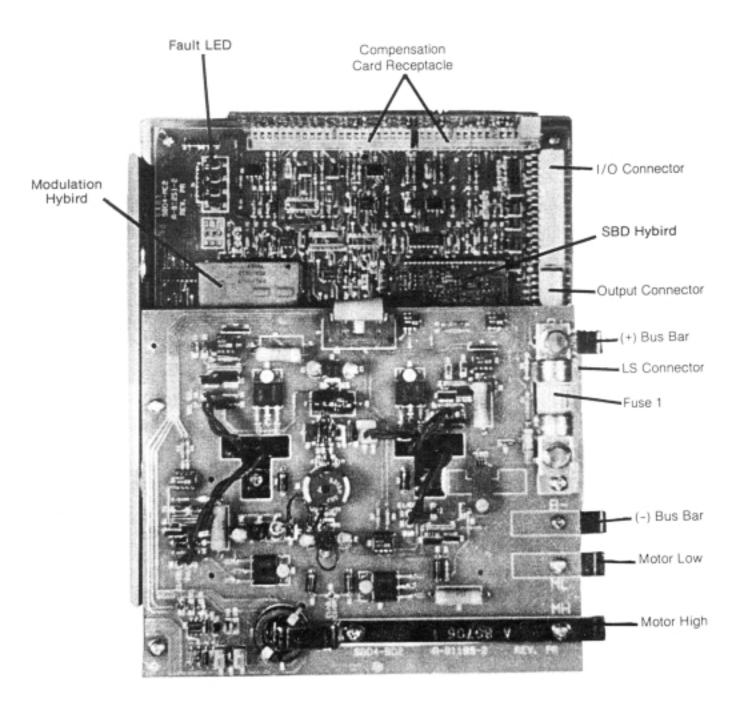
SPARE PARTS LIST (Con't)

DECODINE ION	SBFPX/48,60-13000 SBP1-25,48-13000	SBFPX/48,60-23000 SBP1-25,48-23000	
DESCRIPTION	PART NUMBER		
Large Filter Cap.	B-78636-009	B-78636-012	
P.C. Board Assembly (For SBFPX Only)		C-80374	
Input Diode Module		A-80532-002	
Fuse (34) (2A.)		A-78899-008	
Diode Bridge (200V)		A-80230-003	
± 12 V. Transformer		A-80228	

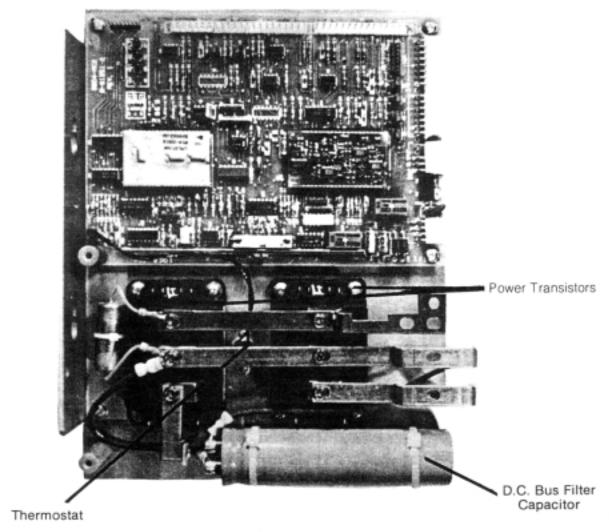
	SBR1-1000-160	SBR1-2000-225	
DESCRIPTION	PART NUMBER		
P.C. Board Assembly	ACS-REG2-160	ACS-REG2-225	
Power Transistor		A-80536	
Diode Bridge (Flyback)		A-80130	
Regen Fuse (12A.)		A-80552-002	
Thermostat		A-80078	
Regen Resistor (95W - 25 Ohm)		A-78892-002	
Thermostat		A-80078	
Regen Resistor (95W - 25 Ohm)		A-78892-002	



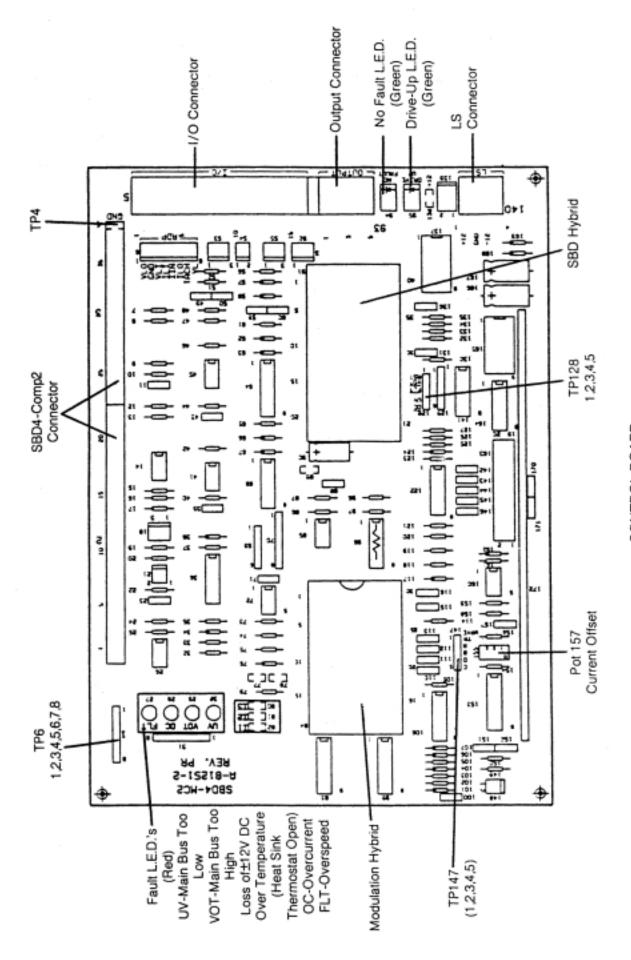
23



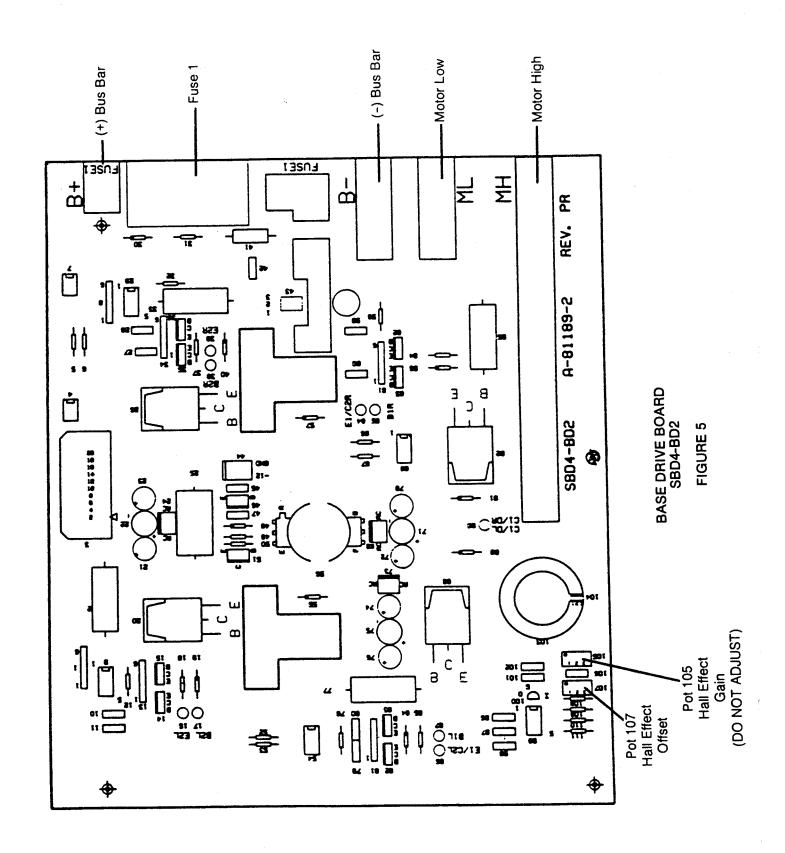
SBD4 AMPLIFIER FIGURE 2



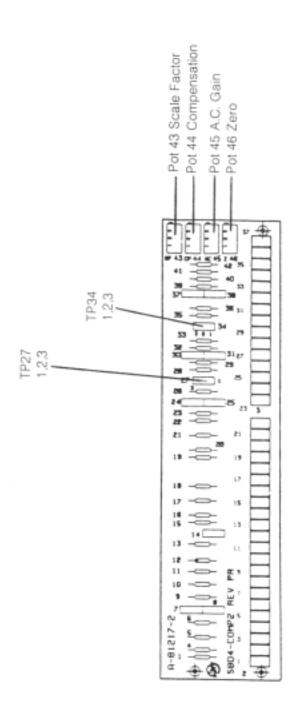
SBD4 AMPLIFIER SHOWING POWER STAGE FIGURE 3

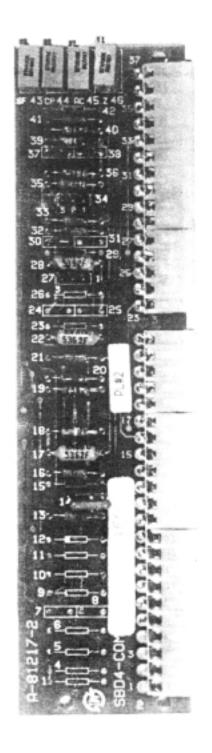


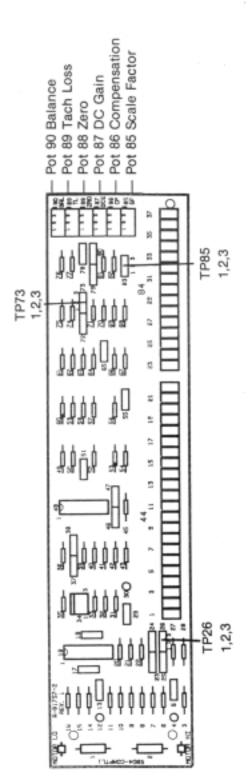
CONTROL BOARD SBD4-MC2

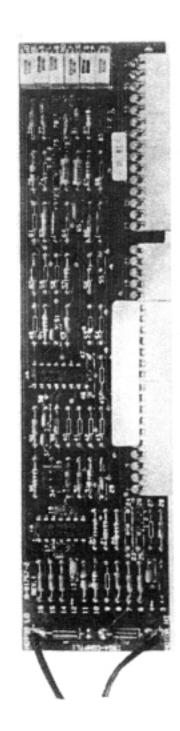


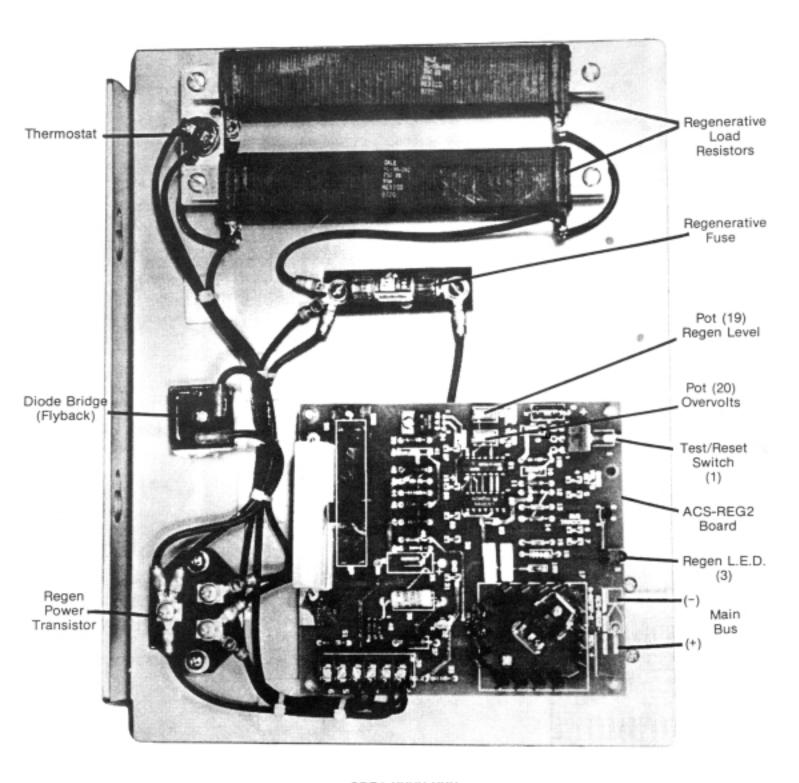
'GURE 6



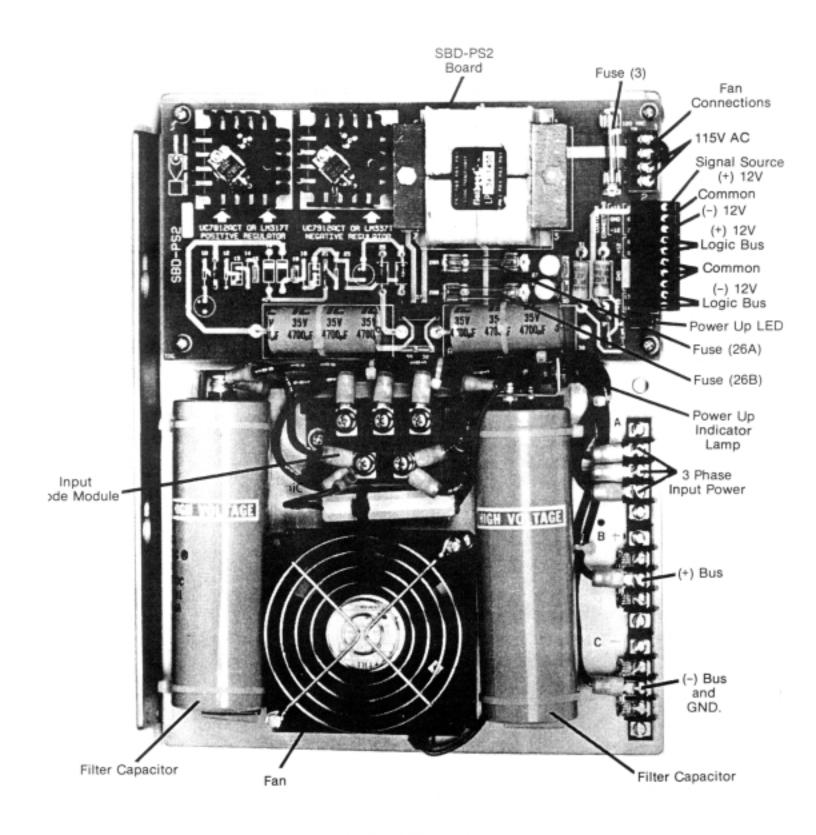








SBR1-XXXX-XXX REGENERATION MODULE FIGURE 8



SBP(R)1-15-XXXXX RIGHT SIDE VIEW SHOWING MAIN BUS 15 AMP POWER SUPPLY MODULE

