

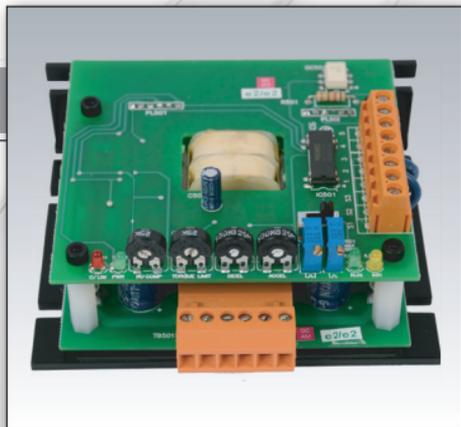


AMERICAN
CONTROL
ELECTRONICS

LGM Series

USER MANUAL

LGM103-3
LGM103-10
LGM303-3
LGM303-10



Dear Valued Consumer:

Congratulations on your purchase of the **LGM Series** drive. This User Manual was created for you to get the most out of your new device and assist with the initial setup. Please visit www.americancontrolelectronics.com to learn more about our other drives.

Thank you for choosing **American Control Electronics®!**

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Safety First!

SAFETY WARNINGS



Text in gray boxes denote important safety tips or warnings. Please read these instructions carefully before performing any of the procedures contained in this manual.

- **DO NOT INSTALL, REMOVE, OR REWIRE THIS EQUIPMENT WITH POWER APPLIED.** Have a qualified electrical technician install, adjust and service this equipment. Follow the National Electrical Code and all other applicable electrical and safety codes, including the provisions of the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA), when installing equipment.
- Reduce the chance of an electrical fire, shock, or explosion by using proper grounding techniques, over-current protection, thermal protection, and enclosure. Follow sound maintenance procedures.



It is possible for a drive to run at full speed as a result of a component failure. AMERICAN CONTROL ELECTRONICS® (ACE) strongly recommends the installation of a master switch in the main power input to stop the drive in an emergency.

Circuit potentials are at 115 VAC or 230 VAC above earth ground. Avoid direct contact with the printed circuit board or with circuit elements to prevent the risk of serious injury or fatality. Use a non-metallic screwdriver for adjusting the calibration trim pots. Use approved personal protection equipment and insulated tools if working on this drive with power applied.

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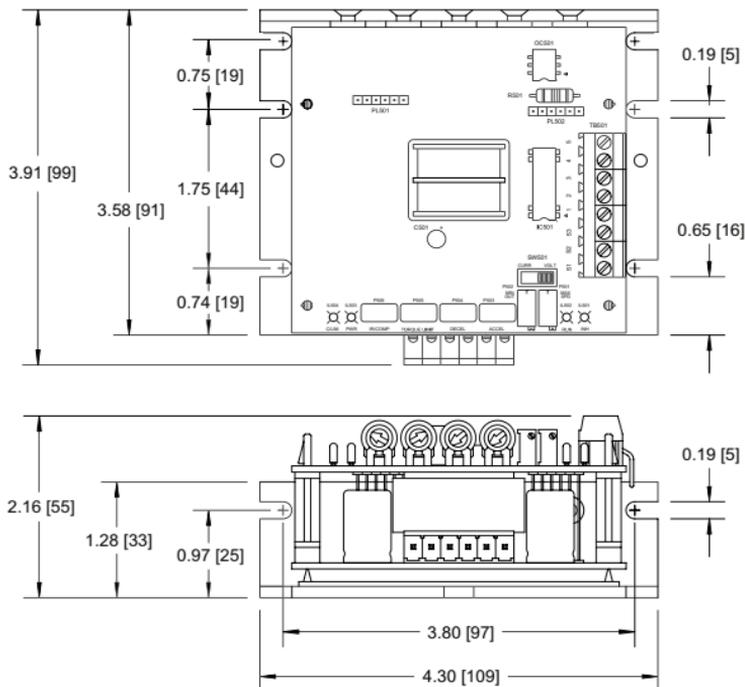
Section 1. Specifications

<i>Model</i>	<i>AC Line Voltage (VAC)</i>	<i>Armature Voltage Range (VDC)</i>	<i>Maximum Armature Current (ADC)</i>	<i>Horsepower Range</i>
LGM103-3	115	0 - 90	3.0	1/50 - 1/4
LGM303-3	230	0 - 180		1/25 - 1/2
LGM103-10*	115	0 - 90	10.0	1/8 - 1
LGM303-10*	230	0 - 180		1/4 - 2

* Heat sink kit part number HSK-0001 must be used when the continuous current output is over 5 amps.

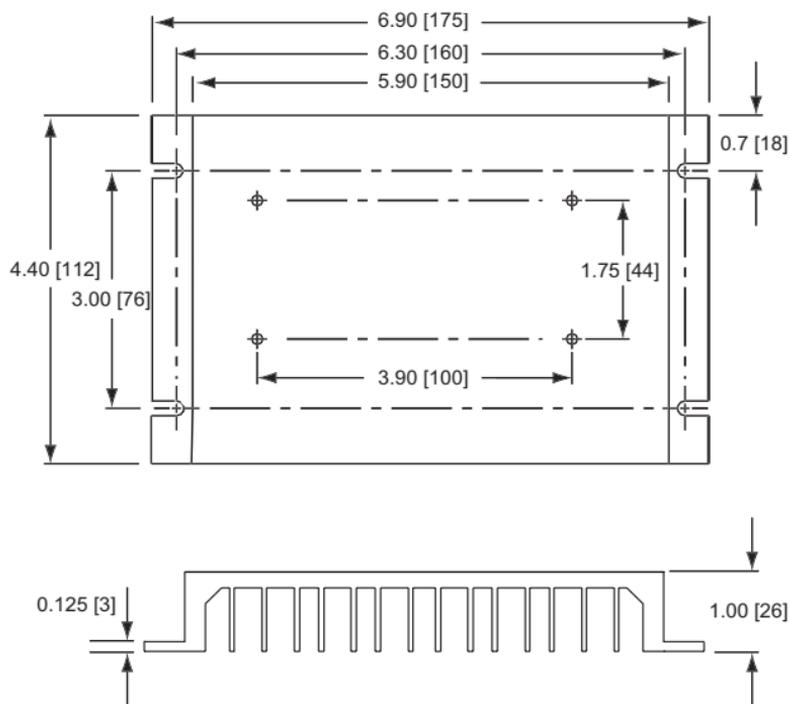
AC Line Voltage	115 or 230 VAC \pm 10%, 50/60 Hz, single phase
Field Voltage	
with 115 VAC Line Voltage	50 VDC (F1 to L1); 100 VDC (F1 to F2)
with 230 VAC Line Voltage	100 VDC (F1 to L1); 200 VDC (F1 to F2)
Maximum Field Current	1 ADC
Acceleration Time	0.1 - 10 sec
Deceleration Time	coast to a stop - 10 sec
Analog Input Range (Signal may be isolated or non-isolated; S1 to S2)	
Voltage Signal Range	0 - 5; 0 - 10 VDC
Current Signal Range	4 - 20 mA
Input Impedance (S1 to S2)	>100K ohms
Form Factor	1.37 at base speed
Load Regulation	2% base speed or better
Speed Range	60:1
Vibration	0.5G maximum (0 - 50 Hz) 0.1G maximum (> 50 Hz)
Safety Certifications	UL/cUL Listed Equipment, File # E132235
Ambient Temperature Range	10° - 40° C

Section 2. Dimensions



ALL DIMENSIONS IN INCHES [MILLIMETERS]

Figure 1. LGM Series Dimensions



ALL DIMENSIONS IN INCHES [MILLIMETERS]

Figure 2. HSK-0001 Dimensions

Section 3. Installation



Do not install, rewire, or remove this control with input power applied. Failure to heed this warning may result in fire, explosion, or serious injury. Make sure you read and understand the Safety Precautions on page i before attempting to install this product.

Mounting

- Drive components are sensitive to electrostatic discharge. Avoid direct contact with the circuit board. Hold the drive by the chassis or heat sink only.
- Protect the drive from dirt, moisture, and accidental contact.
- Provide sufficient room for access to the terminals and calibration trim pots.
- Mount the drive away from heat sources. Operate the drive within the specified ambient operating temperature range.
- Prevent loose connections by avoiding excessive vibration of the drive.
- Mount the drive with its board in either a horizontal or vertical plane. Eight 0.19" (5 mm) wide slots in the chassis accept #8 pan head screws. Fasten either the large base or the narrow flange of the chassis to the subplate.
- The chassis should be earth grounded. Use a star washer beneath the head of at least one of the mounting screws to penetrate the anodized surface and to reach bare metal.

Heat Sinking

The LGM series drives LGM103-10 and LGM303-10 require additional heat sinking when the continuous armature current is above 5 amps. Use ACE heat sink kit part number HSK-0001. All other chassis drives have sufficient heat sinking in their basic configurations. Use a thermally conductive heat sink compound (such as Dow Corning® 340 Heat Sink Compound) between the back of the chassis and heat sink surface for optimum heat transfer.

Speed Adjust Potentiometer



Be sure that the potentiometer tabs do not make contact with the potentiometer's body. Grounding the input will cause damage to the drive.

Mount the speed adjust potentiometer through a 0.38 in. (10 mm) hole with the hardware provided (Figure 3). Install the circular insulating disk between the panel and the 10K ohm speed adjust potentiometer.

Twist the speed adjust potentiometer wires to avoid picking up unwanted electrical noise. If the speed adjust potentiometer wires are longer than 18 in. (46 cm), use shielded cable. Keep the speed adjust potentiometer wires separate from power leads (L1, L2, A1, A2, F1, F2).

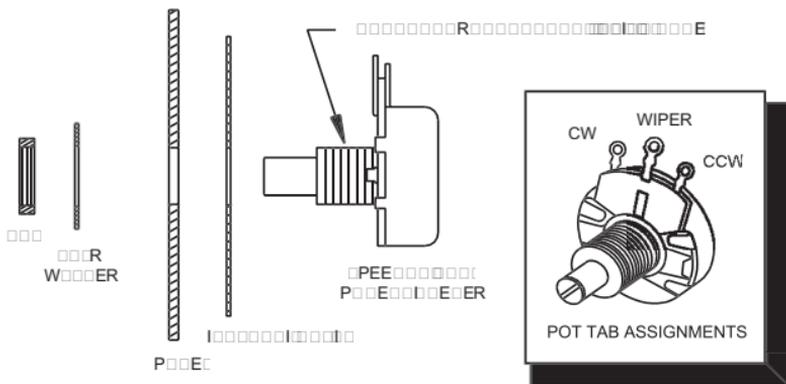


Figure 3. Speed Adjust Potentiometer

Wiring



Do not install, rewire, or remove this control with input power applied. Failure to heed this warning may result in fire, explosion, or serious injury.

Circuit potentials are at 115 or 230 VAC above ground. To prevent the risk of injury or fatality, avoid direct contact with the printed circuit board or with circuit elements.

Do not disconnect any of the motor leads from the drive unless power is removed or the drive is disabled. Opening any one motor lead while the drive is running may destroy the drive.

- Use 18 - 24 AWG wire for logic wiring. Use 14 - 16 AWG wire for AC line and motor wiring.

Shielding Guidelines



Under no circumstances should power and logic level leads be bundled together. Induced voltage can cause unpredictable behavior in any electronic device, including motor controls.

As a general rule, AMERICAN CONTROL ELECTRONICS® (ACE) recommends shielding of all conductors. If it is not practical to shield power conductors, ACE recommends shielding all logic-level leads. If shielding of all logic-level leads is not practical, the user should twist all logic leads with themselves to minimize induced noise.

It may be necessary to earth ground the shielded cable. If noise is produced by devices other than the drive, ground the shield at the drive end. If noise is generated by a device on the drive, ground the shield at the end away from the drive. Do not ground both ends of the shield.

Shielding Guidelines (continued)

If the drive continues to pick up noise after grounding the shield, it may be necessary to add AC line filtering devices, or to mount the drive in a less noisy environment.

Logic wires from other input devices, such as motion controllers and PLL velocity controllers, must be separated from power lines in the same manner as the logic I/O on this drive.

Line Fusing

Models LGM103-3 and LGM103-10 are preinstalled with one line fuse in fuse holder FU501. Models LGM303-3 and LGM303-10 are preinstalled with two line fuses in fuse holders FU501 and FU502.

Models LGM103-10 and LGM303-10 are preinstalled with 15 amp fuses. Models LGM103-3 and LGM303-3 are preinstalled with a 5 amp fuse.

Preinstalled line fuses are rated at or close to maximum horsepower. If the horsepower rating of the motor being used is less than the maximum horsepower rating of the drive, the line fuse may have to be replaced with a lower rated one. Fuses should be rated for 250 VAC or higher and approximately 150% of the maximum armature current. Refer to Table 1 on page 9 for recommended fuse values.

Table 1. Recommended Line Fuse Sizes

<i>90 VDC Motor Horsepower</i>	<i>180 VDC Motor Horsepower</i>	<i>Maximum DC Armature Current (amps)</i>	<i>AC Line Fuse Size (amps)</i>
<i>1/20</i>	<i>1/10</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>1/15</i>	<i>1/8</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>1.5</i>
<i>1/8</i>	<i>1/4</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>1/6</i>	<i>1/3</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>1/4</i>	<i>1/2</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>1/3</i>	<i>3/4</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>1/2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>3/4</i>	<i>1 ½</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>20</i>

ACE offers fuse kits. See Section 10: Accessories and Replacement Parts on page 44 for fuse kit part numbers.

Connections



Do not connect this equipment with power applied. Failure to heed this warning may result in fire, explosion, or serious injury.

ACE strongly recommends the installation of a master power switch in the voltage input line, as shown in Figure 5 (page 14).

The switch contacts should be rated at a minimum of 200% of motor nameplate current and 250 volts.

Quick-Disconnect Terminal Block

The quick-disconnect terminal block is composed of a 6-pin header block and 6-screw terminal plug (Figure 4 on page 11). To use the quick-disconnect terminal block:

1. Carefully pull terminal plug from header block.
2. With a small flat-head screwdriver, turn terminal plug screw counterclockwise to open wire clamp.
3. Insert stripped wire into the large opening in front of the plug.
4. Turn the terminal plug screw clockwise to clamp the wire.
5. Repeat steps 2–4 for each terminal until all connections are made. Make no connections to F1 and F2 if using a permanent magnet motor.
6. Insert plug into header until securely fastened.

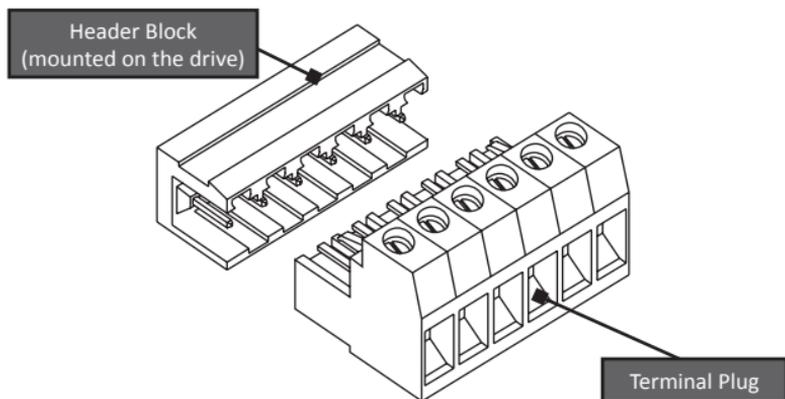


Figure 4. Quick-Disconnect Terminal Block

Power Input

Connect the AC line power leads to terminals L1 and L2. ACE recommends the use of a single-throw, double-pole master power switch. The switch should be rated at a minimum of 250 volts and 200% of motor current. Refer to Figure 5 on page 14.

Motor

ACE drives supply motor armature voltage from A1 and A2 terminals, where A1 is positive with respect to A2. If the motor does not spin in the desired direction, remove power and reverse the A1 and A2 connections.

Connect a DC motor to terminals A1 and A2 as shown in Figure 5 on page 14. Ensure that the motor voltage rating is consistent with the drive's output voltage.

Field Output Connections



The field output is for shunt wound motors only. Do not make any connections to F1 and F2 when using a permanent magnet motor.

See Table 2 for field output connections. Use 14 - 16 AWG wire to connect the field output to a field / shunt wound motor.

Table 2. Field Output Connections

<i>Line Voltage (VAC)</i>	<i>Approximate Field Voltage (VDC)</i>	<i>Connect Motor Field To</i>
115	50	F1 and L1
115	100	F1 and F2
230	100	F1 and L1
230	200	F1 and F2

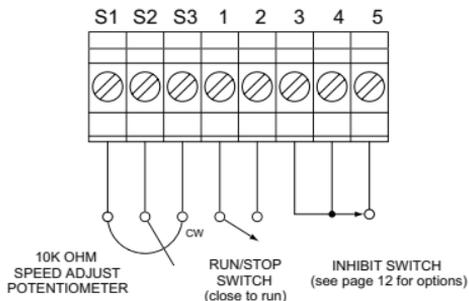
Speed Adjust Potentiometer

Use a 10K ohm, 1/4 W potentiometer for speed control. Connect the counter-clockwise end of the potentiometer to S1, the wiper to S2, and the clockwise end to S3. If the potentiometer works inversely of the desired functionality (e.g. to increase motor speed you must turn the potentiometer counterclockwise), power off the drive and swap the S1 and S3 connections. Set SW501 to VOLT. Refer to Figure 5 on page 14.

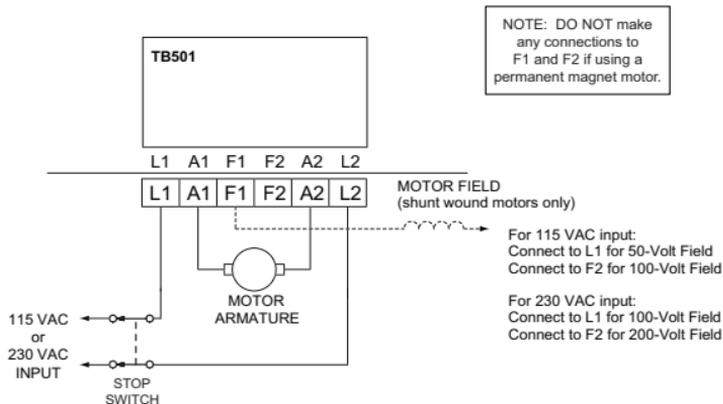
Run/Stop Switch

See page 23 for a detailed explanation of the Run/Stop switch. See page 14 for a wiring diagram. If no Run/Stop switch is desired, a jumper must be placed between terminals 1 and 2 (factory preinstalled).

TB501 (LOCATED ON TOP "LOGIC" BOARD)



SIGNAL CONNECTIONS ON TOP "LOGIC" BOARD



MOTOR AND POWER CONNECTIONS ON BOTTOM "POWER CIRCUIT" BOARD

Figure 5. Drive Connections

Section 4. Operation



Dangerous voltages exist on the drive when it is powered. BE ALERT. High voltages can cause serious or fatal injury. For your safety, use personal protective equipment (PPE) when operating this drive.

If the motor or drive does not perform as described, disconnect the AC line voltage immediately. Refer to the Troubleshooting section, page 40, for further assistance.

Before Applying Power

1. Verify that no foreign conductive material is present on the printed circuit board.
2. Ensure that all switches are properly set.

Select Switches

Signal Select (SW501)

Set the signal select switch SW501 to either CURR to use a current input signal or VOLT to use a voltage input signal or potentiometer. See Figure 7.

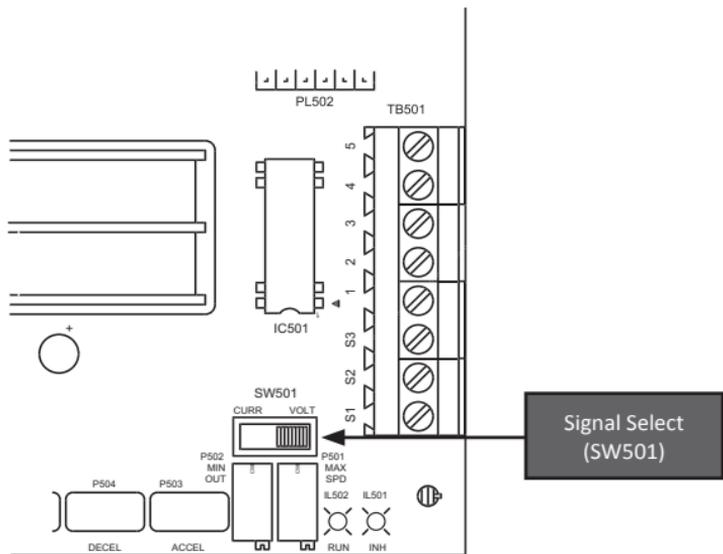


Figure 7. Select Switches

Startup

LGM103-3, LGM103-10, LGM303-3, and LGM303-10

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

Starting and Stopping Methods



Dynamic braking, coasting to a stop, or decelerating to minimum speed is recommended for frequent starts and stops. Do not use any of these methods for emergency stopping. They may not stop a drive that is malfunctioning. Removing AC line power (both lines) is the only acceptable method for emergency stopping.

For this reason, ACE strongly recommends installing an emergency stop switch on both AC line inputs (see Figure 5 on page 14).

Frequent starting and stopping can produce high torque. This may cause damage to motors, especially gearmotors that are not properly sized for the application.

Automatic Restart Upon Power Restoration

All drives automatically run to set speed when power is applied if the inhibit is not active and the Run/Stop switch is closed.

Line Starting and Stopping

Line starting and stopping (applying and removing AC line voltage) is recommended for infrequent starting and stopping of a drive only. When AC line voltage is applied to the drive, the motor accelerates to the speed set by the speed adjust potentiometer or analog signal. When AC line voltage is removed, the motor coasts to a stop.

Dynamic Braking



Wait for the motor to completely stop before switching back to RUN. This will prevent high armature currents from damaging the motor or drive.

Dynamic braking may be used to rapidly stop a motor (Figure 8 on page 21). For the RUN/BRAKE switch, use a two pole, two position switch rated for at least the armature voltage rating and 150% of the armature current rating. For the dynamic brake resistor, use a 40 watt minimum, high power, wirewound resistor.

Sizing the dynamic brake resistor depends on load inertia, motor voltage, and braking time. Use a lower-value, higher-wattage dynamic brake resistor to stop a motor more rapidly. Refer to Table 3 on page 21 for recommended dynamic brake resistor sizes.

Table 3. Minimum Recommended Dynamic Brake Resistor Values

<i>Motor Armature Voltage</i>	<i>Dynamic Brake Resistor Value</i>
90 VDC	15 ohms
180 VDC	30 ohms

For motors rated 1/17 horsepower and lower, a brake resistor is not necessary since the armature resistance is high enough to stop the motor without demagnetization. Replace the dynamic brake with 12-gauge wire.

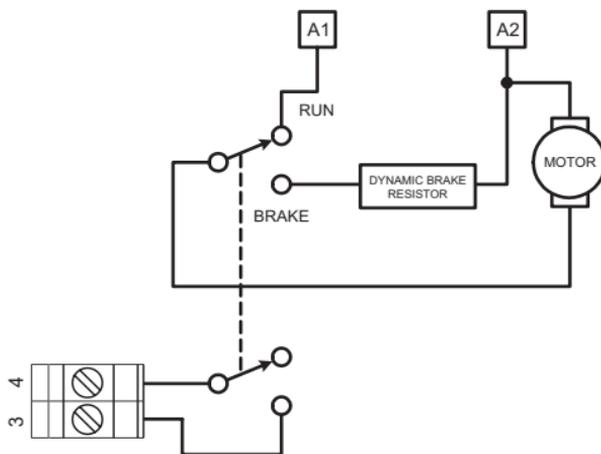


Figure 8. Dynamic Brake Wiring with Normally Open Inhibit
(See page 22 for Inhibit Wiring)

Inhibit Circuit

Connect an inhibit switch as shown in Figure 9A or 9B. Activating the inhibit circuit causes the motor to coast to a stop. Deactivating the inhibit circuit accelerates the motor to set speed at a rate controlled by the ACCEL trim pot.

Twist inhibit wires and separate them from power-carrying wires or sources of electrical noise. Use shielded cable if the inhibit wires are longer than 18 inches (46 cm). If shielded cable is used, ground only one end of the shield to earth ground. Do not ground both ends of the shield.

TB501 (LOCATED ON TOP "LOGIC" BOARD)

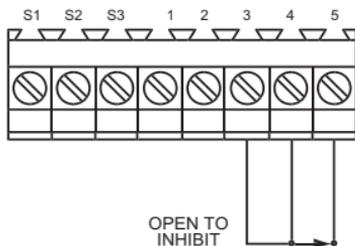


Figure 9A. Inhibit Terminals
(Normally Closed)

TB501 (LOCATED ON TOP "LOGIC" BOARD)

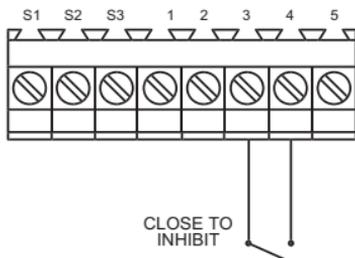


Figure 9B. Inhibit Terminals
(Normally Open)

Run/Stop Switch

The Run/Stop switch may be used to decelerate a motor to a minimum speed. Opening the Run/Stop switch decelerates the motor from set speed to a minimum speed determined by the MIN SPD trim pot setting. If the MIN SPD trim pot is set full CCW, the motor decelerates to zero speed when the Run/Stop switch is opened. The DECEL trim pot setting determines the rate at which the drive decelerates. By closing the Run/Stop switch, the motor accelerates to set speed at a rate determined by the ACCEL trim pot setting. See Figure 5 on page 14 for switch location and wiring.

NOTE: If no run/stop switch is used, a jumper must be placed between terminals 1 and 2 (factory preinstalled).

Section 5. Calibration



Dangerous voltages exist on the drive when it is powered. When possible, disconnect the voltage input from the drive before adjusting the trim pots. If the trim pots must be adjusted with power applied, use insulated tools and the appropriate personal protection equipment. **BE ALERT.** High voltages can cause serious or fatal injury.

LGM series drives have user-adjustable trim pots. Each drive is factory calibrated to its maximum current rating. Readjust the calibration trim pot settings to accommodate lower current rated motors.

Four (4) trim pot settings increase with CW rotation and decrease with CCW rotation: ACCEL, DECEL, TORQUE LIMIT, and IR COMP. The MIN OUT and MAX SPD trim pots increase with CCW rotation and decrease with CW rotation. Use a non-metallic screwdriver for calibration. Each trim pot is identified on the printed circuit board.

Minimum Speed (MIN OUT)

The MIN OUT setting determines the minimum motor speed when the speed adjust potentiometer or input voltage or current signal is set for minimum speed. It is factory set for zero speed.

To calibrate the MIN OUT:

1. Set the speed adjust potentiometer or input voltage or current signal for minimum speed.
2. Adjust MIN OUT until the desired minimum speed is reached or is just at the threshold of rotation.

Maximum Speed (MAX SPD)

The MAX SPD setting determines the maximum motor speed when the speed adjust potentiometer or input voltage or current signal is set for maximum speed.

To calibrate MAX SPD:

1. Set the speed adjust potentiometer or input voltage or current signal for maximum speed.
2. Adjust MAX SPD until the desired maximum speed is reached.

Note: Check the MIN OUT and MAX SPD adjustments after recalibrating to verify that the motor runs at the desired minimum and maximum speed.

Torque (TORQUE LIMIT)



TORQUE LIMIT should be set to 150% of motor nameplate current rating. Continuous operation beyond this rating may damage the motor. If you intend to operate beyond the rating, contact your ACE representative for assistance.

The TORQUE LIMIT setting determines the maximum torque for accelerating and driving the motor. To calibrate TORQUE LIMIT, refer to the recommended TORQUE LIMIT settings in Figure 10 on page 28 or use the following procedure:

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

IR Compensation (IR COMP)

The IR COMP setting determines the degree to which motor speed is held constant as the motor load changes.

Use the following procedure to recalibrate the IR COMP setting:

1. Set the IR COMP trim pot to minimum (full CCW).
2. Increase the speed adjust potentiometer or input voltage or current signal until the motor runs at midspeed without load (for example, 900 RPM for an 1800 RPM motor). A handheld tachometer may be used to measure motor speed.
3. Load the motor armature to its full load armature current rating. The motor should slow down.
4. While keeping the load on the motor, rotate the IR COMP trim pot until the motor runs at the speed measured in step 2. If the motor oscillates (overcompensation), the IR COMP trim pot may be set too high (CW). Turn the IR COMP trim pot CCW to stabilize the motor.
5. Unload the motor.

See Figure 10 on page 28 for recommended IR COMP settings.

LGM103-3

MOTOR	TORQUE LIMIT	IR COMP
HP: 1/4 VOLTS: 90 VDC AMPS: 2.50 ADC		
HP: 1/10 VOLTS: 90 VDC AMPS: 1.00 ADC		
HP: 1/50 VOLTS: 90 VDC AMPS: 0.20 ADC		

LGM103-10

MOTOR	TORQUE LIMIT	IR COMP
HP: 1 VOLTS: 90 VDC AMPS: 10.0 ADC		
HP: 1/2 VOLTS: 90 VDC AMPS: 5.00 ADC		
HP: 1/8 VOLTS: 90 VDC AMPS: 1.25 ADC		

LGM303-3

MOTOR	TORQUE LIMIT	IR COMP
HP: 1/2 VOLTS: 180 VDC AMPS: 2.50 ADC		
HP: 1/3 VOLTS: 180 VDC AMPS: 1.67 ADC		
HP: 1/25 VOLTS: 180 VDC AMPS: 0.20 ADC		

LGM303-10

MOTOR	TORQUE LIMIT	IR COMP
HP: 2 VOLTS: 180 VDC AMPS: 10.0 ADC		
HP: 1 VOLTS: 180 VDC AMPS: 5.00 ADC		
HP: 1/4 VOLTS: 180 VDC AMPS: 1.25 ADC		

Figure 10. Recommended TORQUE LIMIT and IR COMP Settings
(actual settings may vary with each application)

Acceleration (ACCEL)

The ACCEL setting determines the time the motor takes to ramp to a higher speed. See Specifications on page 1 for approximate acceleration times. ACCEL is factory set for the shortest acceleration time (full CCW).

To set the acceleration time:

1. Set the speed adjust potentiometer or input voltage or current signal for minimum speed. The motor should run at minimum speed.
2. Set the speed adjust potentiometer or input voltage or current signal for maximum speed. Measure the time it takes the motor to go from minimum to maximum speed.
3. If the time measured in step 2 is not the desired acceleration time, turn the ACCEL trim pot CW for a longer acceleration time or CCW for a shorter acceleration time. Repeat steps 1 through 2 until the acceleration time is correct.

Deceleration (DECEL)

The DECEL setting determines the time the motor takes to ramp to a lower speed. See Specifications on page 1 for approximate deceleration times. DECEL is factory set for the shortest deceleration time (full CCW).

To set the deceleration time:

1. Set the speed adjust potentiometer or input voltage or current signal for maximum speed. The motor should run at maximum speed.
2. Set the speed adjust potentiometer or input voltage or current signal for minimum speed. Measure the time it takes the motor to go from maximum to minimum speed.
3. If the time measured in step 2 is not the desired deceleration time, turn the DECEL trim pot CW for a longer deceleration time or CCW for a shorter deceleration time. Repeat steps 1 through 2 until the deceleration time is correct.

Section 6. Application Notes

Multiple Fixed Speeds

Replace the speed adjust potentiometer with a series of resistors with a total series resistance of 10K ohms (Figure 11). Add a single pole, multi-position switch with the correct number of positions for the desired number of fixed speeds.

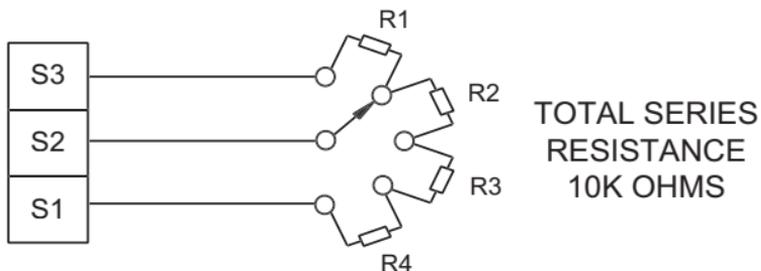


Figure 11. Multiple Fixed Speeds

Independent Adjustable Speeds

Replace the speed adjust potentiometer with a single pole, multi-position switch, and two or more potentiometers in parallel, with a total parallel resistance of 10K ohms. Figure 13 shows the connection of two independent speed adjust potentiometers that can be mounted at two separate operating stations.

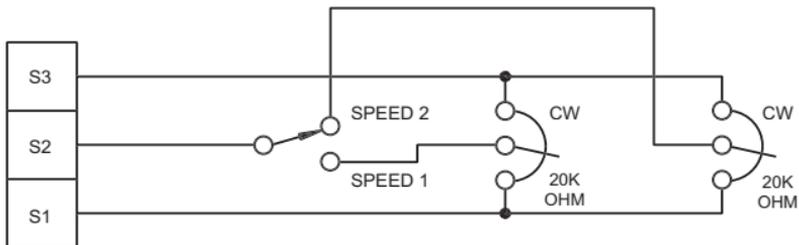


Figure 13. Independent Adjustable Speeds

RUN/JOG Switch - Inhibit Connection

Using a RUN/JOG switch is recommended in applications where quick stopping is not needed and frequent jogging is required. Use a single pole, two position switch for the RUN/JOG switch, and a normally closed momentary pushbutton for the JOG pushbutton.

Connect the RUN/JOG switch and JOG pushbutton to the inhibit plug as shown in Figure 14. The motor coasts to a stop when the RUN/JOG switch is set to JOG. Press the JOG pushbutton to jog the motor. Return the RUN/JOG switch to RUN for normal operation.

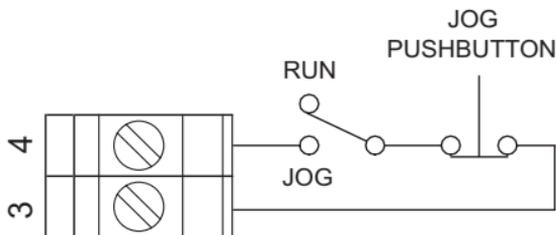


Figure 14. RUN/JOG Switch - Connection to Inhibit (Normally Open Inhibit)

RUN/JOG Switch - Potentiometer Connection

Connect the RUN/JOG switch and the JOG pushbutton as shown in Figure 15. When the RUN/JOG switch is set to JOG, the motor decelerates to minimum speed (minimum speed is determined by the MIN OUT trim pot setting). Press the JOG pushbutton to jog the motor. Return the RUN/JOG switch to RUN for normal operation.

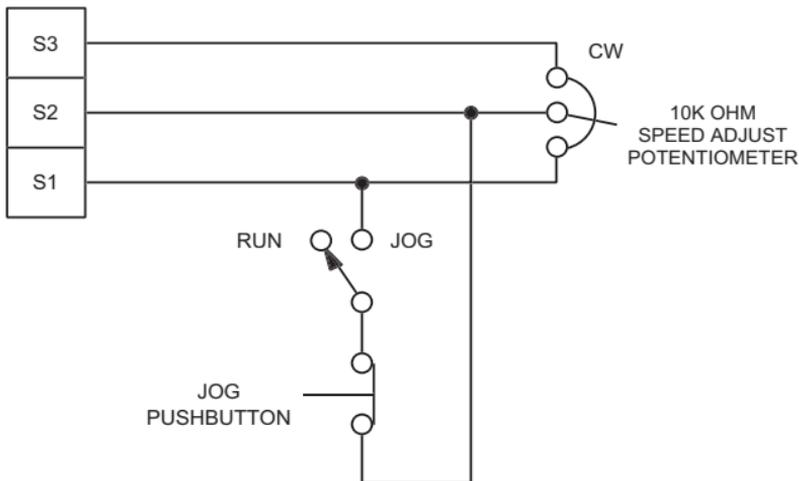


Figure 15. RUN/JOG Switch - Connection to Speed Adjust Potentiometer

Leader-Follower Application

In this application, use a ISO202-1 to monitor the speed of the leader motor (Figure 16). The ISO202-1 isolates the leader motor from the follower drive, and outputs a voltage proportional to the leader motor armature voltage. The follower drive uses this voltage reference to set the speed of the follower motor. An optional ratio potentiometer may be used to scale the ISO202-1 output voltage.

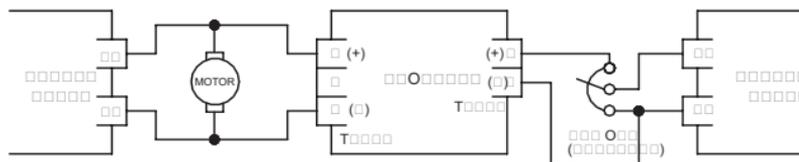


Figure 16. Leader-Follower Application

Single Speed Potentiometer Control Of Multiple Drives

Multiple drives can be controlled with a single speed adjust potentiometer because LGM series drives have built-in isolation. Connect all drive commons (S1) and wipers (S2). Connect the supply end of the speed adjust potentiometer to S3 of only one drive. See Figure 17.

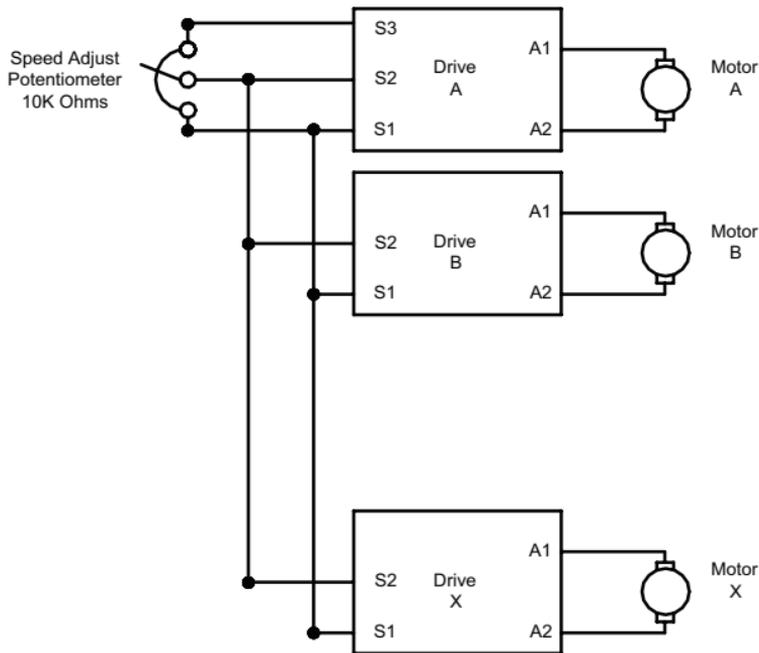


Figure 17. Single Speed Potentiometer Control of Multiple Drives

Reversing

A dynamic brake may be used when reversing the motor direction (Figure 18). Use a three pole, three position switch rated for at least the maximum DC armature voltage and maximum braking current. Wait for the motor to stop completely before switching it to either the forward or reverse direction. See the Dynamic Braking section on page 21 for recommended dynamic brake resistor sizes.

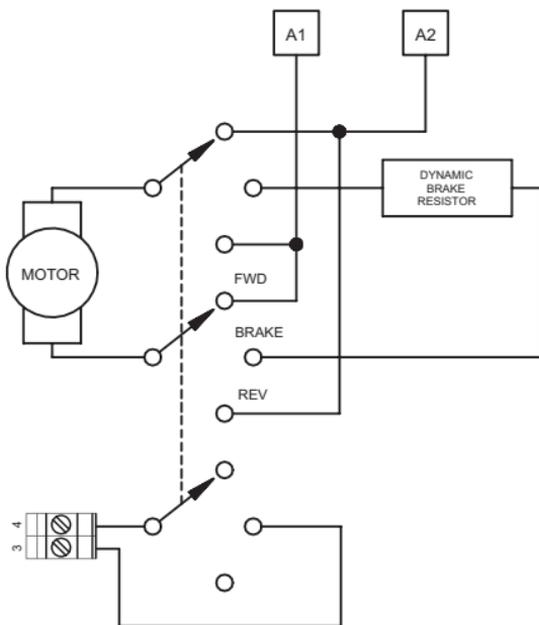


Figure 18. Reversing Circuit Wiring (Normally Open Inhibit)

Reversing with a CLD100-1 Controller

A CLD100-1 controller can be used in a reversing application. The CLD100-1 must be inhibited while braking. If the inhibit feature is not used, the CLD100-1 will continue to regulate. This will cause overshoot when the motor is reconnected to the drive. Figure 19 shows a wiring diagram of the reversing circuit using a LGM series drive and a CLD100-1.

Note: Only one feedback device (Optical Encoder or Magnetic Pickup) may be connected to a CLD100-1 at a time.

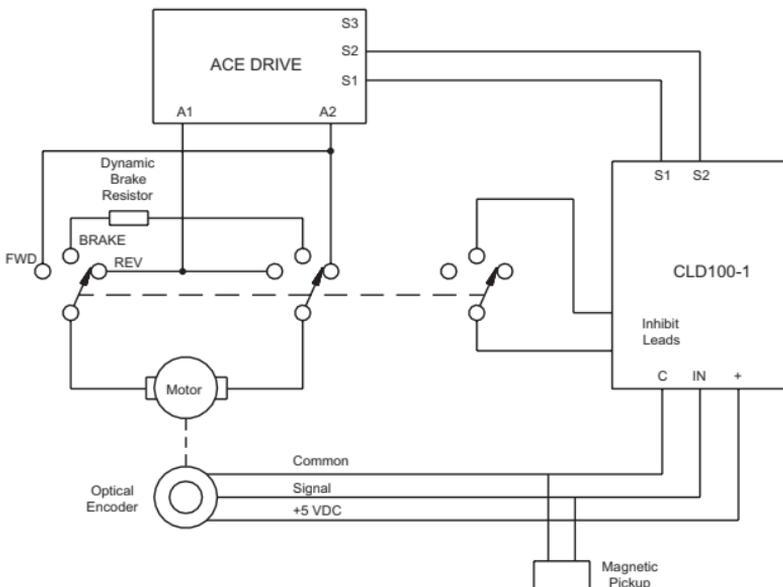


Figure 19. Reversing with a CLD100-1

Section 7. Diagnostic LEDs

LGM series drives are equipped with four diagnostic LEDs:

- Current Limit (C/LIM): Red LED lights whenever the drive reaches current limit.
- Inhibit (INH): Red LED lights whenever the inhibit circuit is active.
- Power (PWR): Green LED lights whenever AC line voltage is applied to the drive.
- Run (RUN): Green LED lights whenever the Run/Stop switch is set to Run.

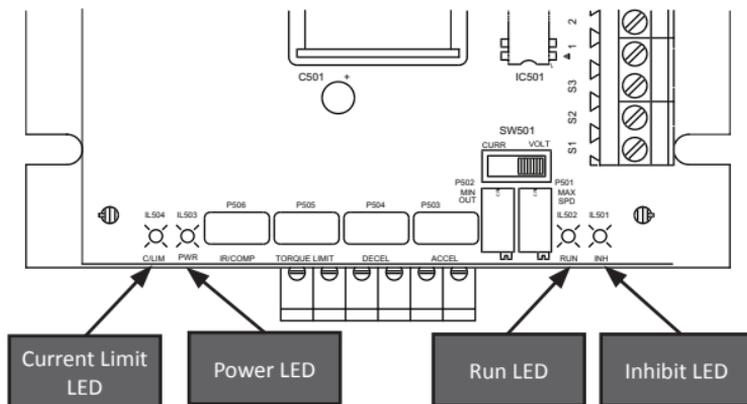


Figure 20. Diagnostic LED Locations

Section 8. Troubleshooting



Dangerous voltages exist on the drive when it is powered. When possible, disconnect the drive while troubleshooting. High voltages can cause serious or fatal injury.

Before Troubleshooting

Perform the following steps before starting any procedure in this section:

1. Disconnect AC line voltage from the drive.
2. Check the drive closely for damaged components.
3. Check that no conductive or other foreign material has become lodged on the printed circuit board.
4. Verify that every connection is correct and in good condition.
5. Verify that there are no short circuits or grounded connections.
6. Check that the selection settings are correctly set.
7. Check that the drive's rated armature and field outputs are consistent with the motor ratings.

For additional assistance, contact your local AMERICAN CONTROL ELECTRONICS distributor, or the factory direct:

1-815-624-6915 or FAX: 1-815-624-6965

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	SUGGESTED SOLUTIONS
Line fuse blows.	1. Line fuse is the wrong size.	1. Check that the line fuse is correct for the motor size.
	2. Motor cable or armature is shorted to ground.	2. Check motor cable and armature for shorts.
	3. Nuisance tripping caused by a combination of ambient conditions and high-current spikes (i.e. reversing).	3. Add a blower to cool the drive components, decrease TORQUE LIMIT settings, resize motor and drive for actual load demand, or check for incorrectly aligned mechanical components or "jams". See page 26 for information on adjusting the TORQUE LIMIT trim pot.
Line fuse does not blow, but the motor does not run.	1. Speed adjust potentiometer or input voltage or current signal is set to zero speed.	1. Increase the speed adjust potentiometer setting or input voltage or current signal.
	2. INHIBIT mode is active or the Run/Stop switch is open.	2. Deactivate the inhibit or close the Run/Stop switch.
	3. S2 is shorted to S1.	3. Remove the short.
	4. Drive is in current limit.	4. Verify that the motor is not jammed. Increase TORQUE LIMIT setting if set too low. See page 26.
	5. Drive is not receiving AC line voltage.	5. Apply AC line voltage.
	6. Motor is not connected.	6. Remove power. Connect the motor to A1 and A2. Reapply power.

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	SUGGESTED SOLUTIONS
Motor does not stop when the speed adjust potentiometer is full CCW.	1. MIN OUT is set too high.	1. Calibrate MIN OUT. See page 25.
Motor runs in the opposite direction	1. Motor connections to A1 and A2 are reversed.	1. Remove power. Reverse connections to A1 and A2. Reapply power.
Motor runs too fast.	1. MAX SPD is set too high.	1. Calibrate MAX SPD. See page 25.
	2. Motor field connections are loose (shunt wound motors only).	2. Check motor field connections.
Motor will not reach the desired speed.	1. MAX SPD setting is too low.	1. Increase MAX SPD setting. See page 25.
	2. IR COMP setting is too low.	2. Increase IR COMP setting. See page 27.
	3. TORQUE LIMIT setting is too low.	3. Increase TORQUE LIMIT setting. See page 26.
	4. Motor is overloaded.	4. Check motor load. Resize the motor and drive if necessary.
Motor pulsates or surges under load.	1. IR COMP is set too high.	1. Adjust the IR COMP setting slightly CCW until the motor speed stabilizes. See page 25.
	2. Motor bouncing in and out of current limit.	2. Make sure motor is not undersized for load; adjust TORQUE LIMIT trim pot CW. See page 26.

Section 9. Block Diagrams

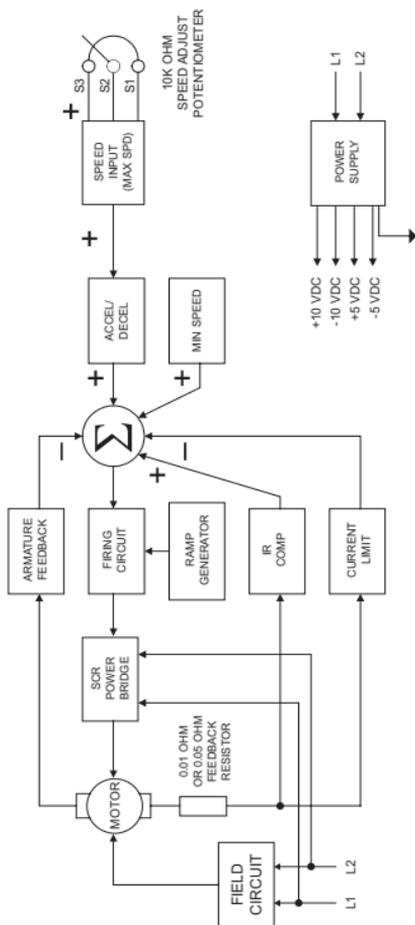


Figure 21. LGM Series Block Diagram

Section 10. Accessories & Replacement Parts

Displays

Closed Loop..... CLD100-1

Open Loop.....OLD100-1

Heat sinks

Chassis..... HSK-0001

Kits

Potentiometer & Connector

10K Pot, Insulating Washer.....KTP-0001

6 Pin Terminal Block (included with drive)..... KTP-0004

Fuse

2 1.5 Amp 250 V 3AG Fast-blow Glass Fuses..... KTF-0001

2 3 Amp 250 V 3AG Fast-blow Glass Fuses..... KTF-0002

2 5 Amp 250 V 3AG Fast-blow Glass Fuses..... KTF-0003

2 8 Amp 250 V 3AG Fast-blow Glass Fuses..... KTF-0004

2 10 Amp 250 V 3AB Normal-blow Ceramic Fuses..... KTF-0005

2 15 Amp 250 V 3AB Normal-blow Ceramic Fuses..... KTF-0006

Logic Cards

Current Monitoring

5 Amps.....CMC100-5

20 Amps.....CMC100-20

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Unconditional Warranty

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This warranty applies only to standard catalog products, and does not apply to specials. Any returns of special controls will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. The Corporation is not responsible for removal, installation, or any other incidental expenses incurred in shipping the product to and from the repair point.

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