
4922c

*Instruction Manual
Publication 189 TLA
March 1995*

Tachometer Signal Loss Assembly

**Hubbell
Industrial
Controls, Inc.**

a subsidiary of Hubbell Inc.
4301 Cheyenne Drive
Archdale, NC 27282
(336) 434-2800
Fax (336) 434-2803



of the speed to reference error. Overspeed detection is not inhibited by the activation of any of the lockout inputs.

The assemblies have a Tach Loss Output signal. This current sinking output can be connected to 0V referenced circuits and used to confirm to the speed controlling system that the motor and tachometer are tracking the system speed reference signal within the set differential limits. This output can also be used to control an external relay. Note: a free-wheeling diode must be placed in parallel with the coil of the external relay. This output can sink 200 mA to 0V at 70°C.

Figures T2 (on the next page) shows a typical hoist control application of the Tachometer Signal Loss Assembly. The LV relay on the assembly is used as the system low voltage relay. The 120V control voltage is connected to TB1-1,2 and to TB1-3,4. Any LV circuit permissive contacts such as overload or thermostat contacts are connected in series between TB1-5,6 and TB1-7,8. For standard Off-Point reset operation, the Off-Point setup circuit needs to be in place.

This is done by jumpering TB2-5,6 and TB2-3,4, and connecting the Off-Point initiating contacts between TB1-1,2 and TB2-5,6. This completes the 120V control circuit connections for the LV relay.

The motor control system that the Tachometer Signal Loss Assembly is monitoring, supplies the regulated DC power for the unit's electronics. The 0V connection is made to TB3-1. The +8.0 to +12.0VDC power is connected to

TB3-4, and the -8.0 to -12.0V power is connected to TB3-3.

The Tachometer Loss output, TB3-2, can be connected to the Tachometer Continuity input on the Speed Regulating system. This signal provides a direct input to the Speed Regulating system's Permissive circuit. Should this connection not be desired, the Tach Loss output can be left open, but the tachometer continuity input on the speed regulating control should be jumpered to 0V to enable the permissive circuit. The latter is the typical connection.

The speed regulating control's Ramp signal is used as the comparison reference for the monitored tachometer signal. The Ramp signal from the speed control is connected to TB3-5.

The system tachometer is connected to TB3-8 and

TB3-9. The polarity of the tachometer signal is important when the speed control Ramp signal is bipolar. For typical applications, the positive tachometer line is connected to TB3-9 for the Raise or Hoist motion when a positive speed reference Ramp signal is present at TB3-5.

The Isolated Lockout input is used to disable the speed tracking function of the Tachometer Signal Loss Assembly. The tracking function should be disabled at any time that the speed control system is not actively providing speed control operation, such as full speed, full voltage Raise or Hoist, full voltage regenerative lower, or prolonged current limit operation during a stalled float sequence. The Isolated Lockout is activated by supplying 120VAC from TB2-1,2 to TB1-3,4

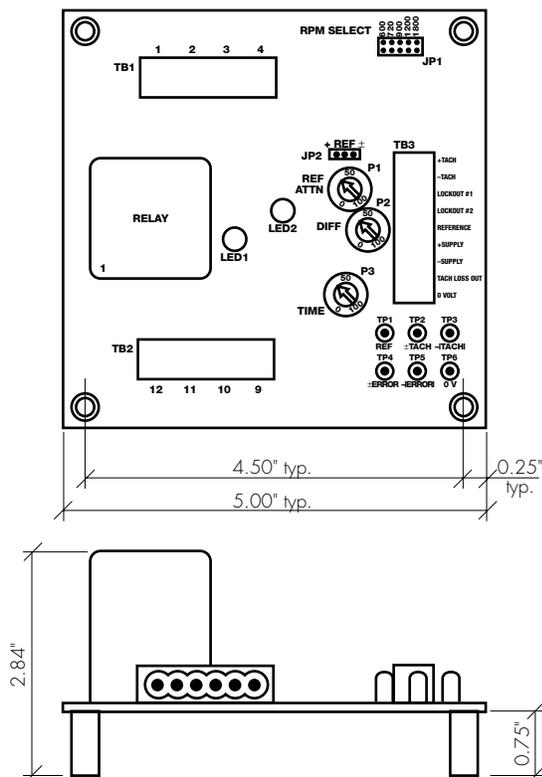


Figure T1 - Outline drawing of TSLA

Specifications

Input Power and Signals

LV Control Circuit	120V AC
Signal Circuit Power Supply ..	30 mA. loading; ±8.0VDC to ±12.0VDC
Tachometer Signal	
-101 assembly	50V/1000 rpm
-102 assembly.	100V/1000 rpm
System Speed Reference	up to 50VDC
Lockouts #1 and #2	connect to + Supply 10K ohm load to 0V
Isolated Lockout	10 mA loading @ 120VAC

Output

Tach Loss Out	200 mA sink to 0V from +Supply @ 70°C
LV Relay	2 - N.O. @ 10 amps, 120VAC @ 70°C

Adjustments

RPM Select (rpm) (JP1)	600, 720, 900, 1200, 1800
Reference Select (JP2)	±Ref, +Ref
Reference Atten (P1)	input reference signal scaling
Differential (P2)	5% - 100%
Time Delay (P3)	0.25-5.0 seconds

Indicators / Diagnostics

LED1	Isolated Lockout active
LED2	LV Relay engaged
Test Point 1 (TP1)	Scaled speed ref. ±5.0V System Sync Speed
Test Point 2 (TP2)	Scaled ±Tach; ±5.0V for System Sync Speed; ±6.25V for Overspeed level
Test Point 3 (TP3)	-ITach1; -5.0V for Sys- tem Sync Speed; -6.25V for Overspeed level
Test Point 4 (TP4)	±Error; ±5.0V for trip @ set differential
Test Point 5 (TP5)	-IError1; -5.0V for trip @ set differential
Test Point 6 (TP6)	0V
Temperature Range	-4°F (-20°C) to 158°F (70°C)

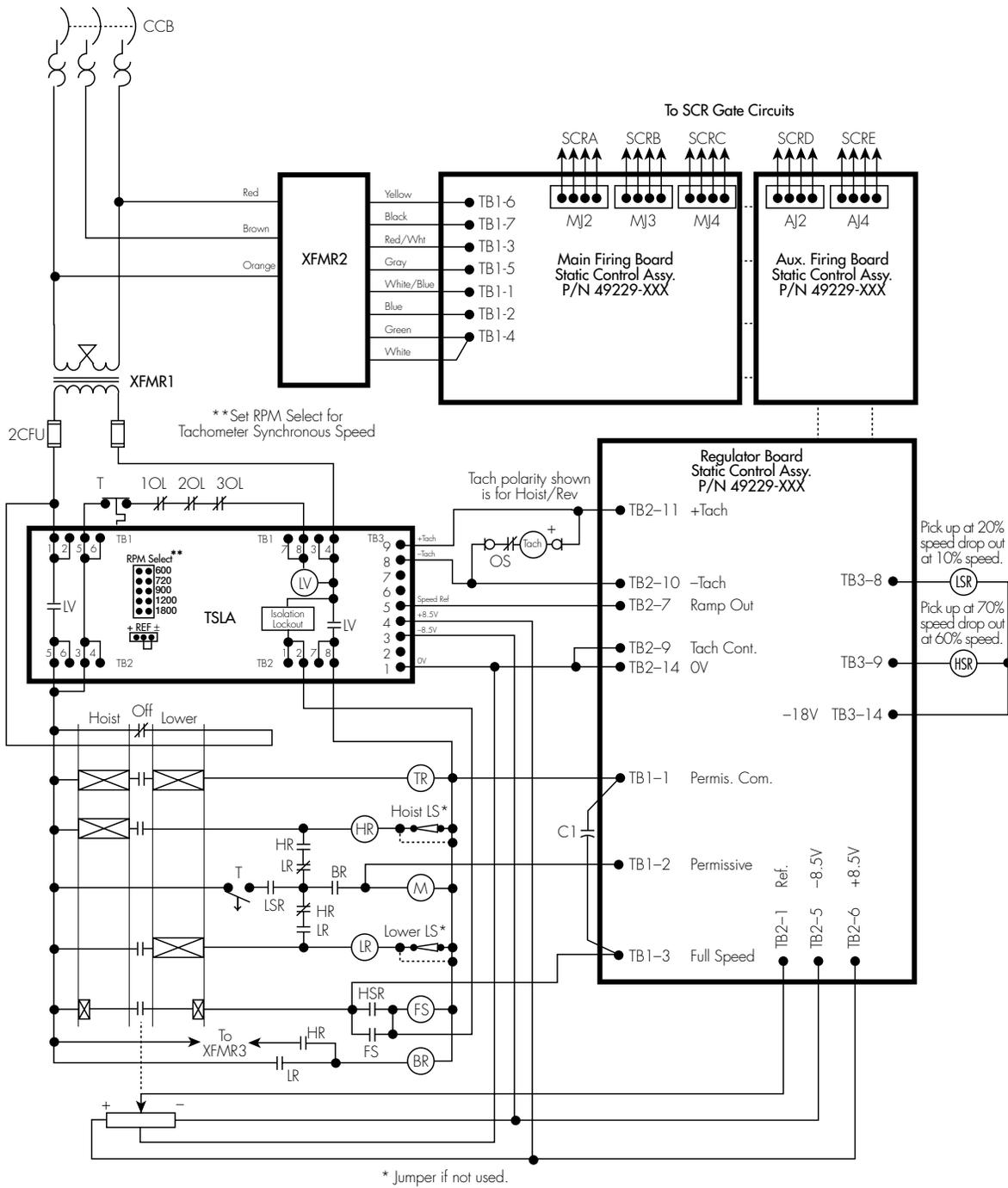


Figure T2 – a typical TSLA installation for a hoist controller



Adjusting TSLA

The jumpers and potentiometers on the Tachometer Signal Loss Assembly must be setup correctly for proper operation of the unit. Below are the major adjustments and each of their respective functions. Adjust them or select them in the following order:

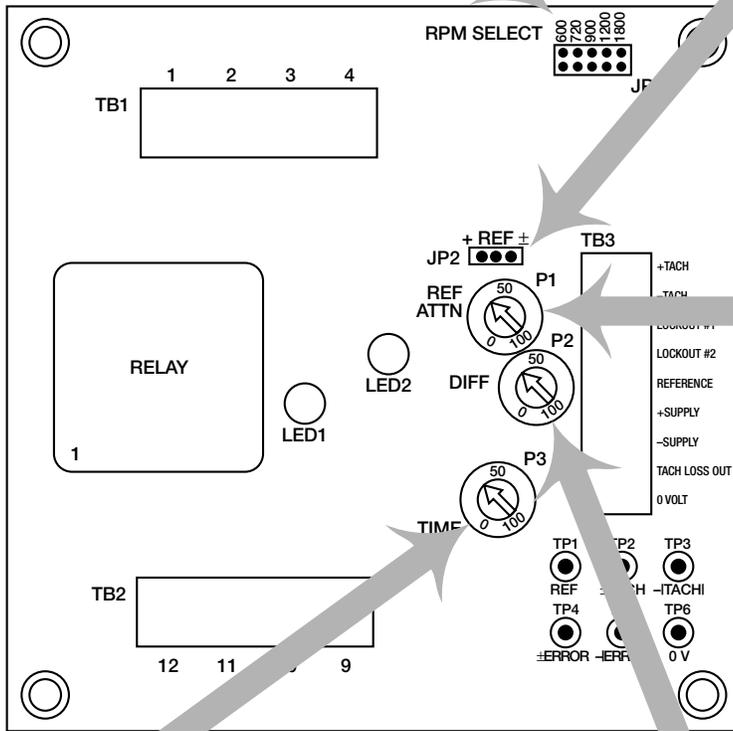
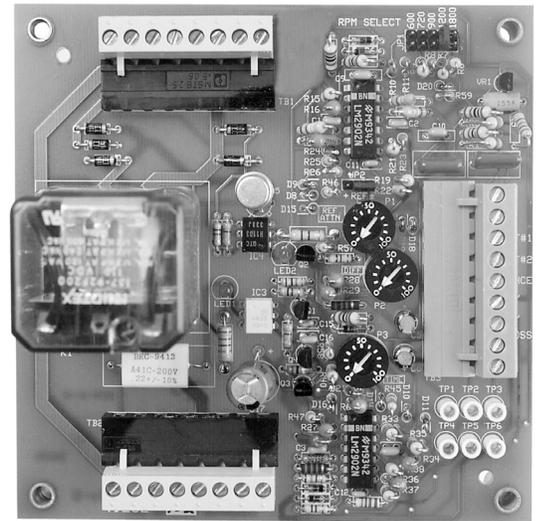
1. RPM Select
2. Ref Select
3. Reference Attenuation Potentiometer
4. Differential Potentiometer
5. Time Potentiometer

RPM Select

This jumper should be set to the rpm value that the system tachometer turns when the controlled motor is running at it's synchronous speed. In direct tachometer to motor connection, this setting will be the motor's synchronous speed. In applications involving a Hubbell Tachometer/Over-speed switch assembly, verify the tachometer speed increase/reduction. Most Tachometer/Over-speed assemblies drive the tachometer at 1200 rpm when the system motor is running at synchronous speed. In these cases, set the jumper to the 1200 rpm position.

Ref. Select

This jumper determines whether a bipolar or positive only system Ramp signal will be used as the speed reference. For speed regulating systems having a bipolar Ramp signal, such as 4922C and 4929C, this jumper must be set in the ±Ref position. For speed regulating systems with positive only Ramp signals, such as 4924C and 4925C, set the jumper to the +Ref position.



Reference Attenuation Potentiometer

This potentiometer is used to scale the speed regulating system's speed reference Ramp signal to match the scaled Tachometer signal. The attenuated speed reference signal can be measured from TP1 to TP6. A value of ±5.0V at this point represents system synchronous speed. During drive setup, when a system Ramp signal which represents synchronous speed is present, adjust the Reference Attenuation potentiometer for 5.0V at TP1. With standard Hubbell SCR adjustable speed drives, this potentiometer can be preset to "80". When the speed control system is operational, operate the motor at a reduced speed point while monitoring the speed error voltage at TP4. When the motor is operating at a constant reduced speed under control of the adjustable speed control, adjust the Reference Attenuation potentiometer for a near 0V reading at TP4.

Time Potentiometer

This potentiometer sets the Tachometer Signal Loss Assembly response time to an error condition. The adjustment range is 0.25 seconds when the Time potentiometer is set fully counterclockwise to approximately 5.0 seconds for a fully clockwise adjustment. A typical setting would be "10" or "20" for a 0.5 second to 1.0 second response time. The time delay function is used to prevent nuisance trips due to normal system speed overshoots or undershoots. This setting can also be adjusted to meet the speed tracking requirements of the system.

Differential Potentiometer

This potentiometer sets the speed error comparison window. The adjustment range is 5% at the fully counterclockwise position to 100% at the fully clockwise position. A typical setting would be "15" or "20" for a 20% to 25% differential range. This setting can be adjusted to meet the speed tracking requirements of the system.



Troubleshooting

The function of the Tachometer Signal Loss Assembly is to compare the speed regulated system's tachometer speed feedback signal to the system speed reference signal. In normal speed regulated operation, these two signals should track due to the controlling action of the speed regulator. If a problem should develop with the tachometer feed back system, such as a broken or loose coupling, broken drive belt, or open tachometer signal circuit, the Tachometer Signal Loss Assembly will deenergize the LV relay on the assembly. A problem with the speed regulating control system that would cause the system speed not to track the speed reference signal will also cause the unit to deenergize the LV relay.

Verify the Setup

Verify the setup of the Tachometer Signal Loss Assembly by following the setup procedure outlined in the Adjusting Tachometer Signal Loss Assembly section.

Unit Power

For proper operation of the unit, 120VAC must be present. This is indicated by having

1. 120VAC at terminals TB1-1,2 to TB1-3,4
2. DC control power in the range of +8.0 to +12.0V must be present at TB3-4 to TB3-1, and -8.0 to -12.0V must be present at TB3-3 to TB3-1.

LV Relay Doesn't Energize

In order for the LV relay to pickup, the unit must be powered as described above, the Off-Point reset circuit must be in place, and the overload/thermostat circuit must be complete. The Off-Point reset circuit connects TB1-1,2 to TB2-5,6. TB2-5,6 must be jumpered to TB2-3,4 for proper Off-Point reset operation. The overload/thermostat circuit connects TB1-5,6 to TB1-7,8.

Verify the operation and function of these controlling circuits.

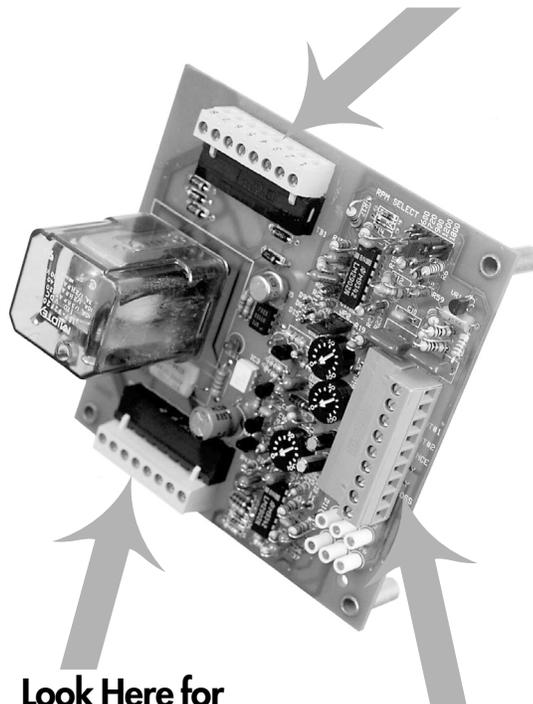
LV Relay is Energized at Off-Point but Drops Out

If the LV relay is energized at Off-Point but drops out when presence of the controlled motion is started, verify the tachometer signal at TB3-8 to TB3-9. For hoisting applications with a positive hoisting speed reference signal, the tachometer signal should be positive on TB3-9. Also verify the presence of valid speed reference signal from the speed regulating system. This signal should be present on TB3-5 to TB3-1 (0V).

Check the position of the RPM Select jumper.

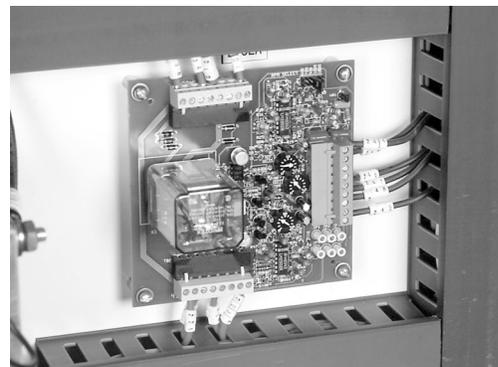
This jumper must be set to a speed value corresponding to the tachometer's driven speed at the motor's synchronous speed. This adjustment allows for discrete gearing or belt reduction ratios. Check the position of the Reference Select Jumper. This jumper must be set to correspond with the type of system speed reference supplied from the speed regulator. Systems such as the 4922C and 4929C use a bipolar speed reference signal. For these systems the Reference Select Jumper must be set to the \pm Ref. position. For systems with a positive only speed reference, such as the 4925C, the Reference Select Jumper must be set to the +Ref position.

Look Here for Connection TB1



Look Here for Connection TB2

Look Here for Connection TB3



Shown installed inside a panel.