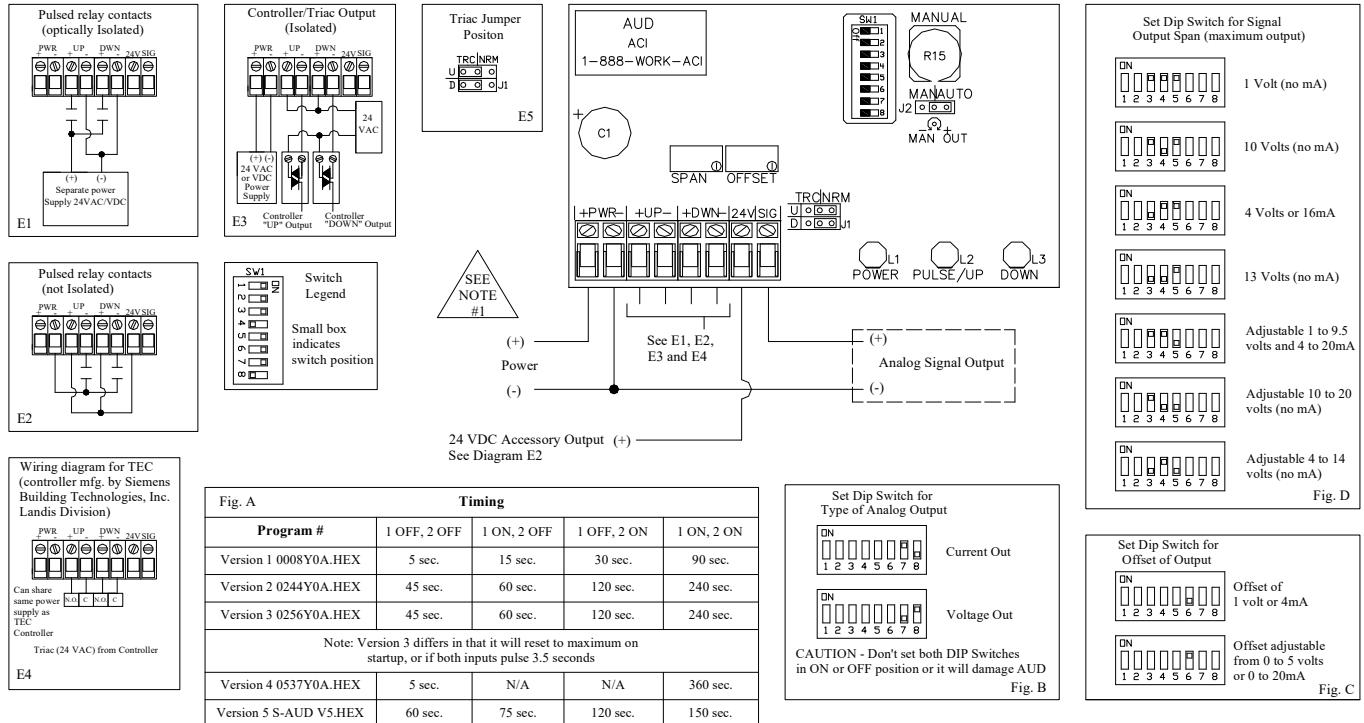




Installation and Operation Instructions AUD

Floating Point or Tri-State Input to Analog Current or Voltage Output Versions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5



MAKE DIP SWITCH SETTINGS WITH POWER OFF

INSTALLATION

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE YOU BEGIN INSTALLATION.

Ground yourself before touching board. Some components are static sensitive.

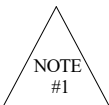
Mounting:

Circuit board may be mounted in any position. If circuit board slides out of snap track, a non-conductive "stop" may be required. Use only fingers to remove board from snap track. Slide out of snap track or push against side of snap track and lift that side of the circuit board to remove. Do not flex board or use tools.

POWER CONNECTIONS – THIS PRODUCT ACCEPTS 24 VDC OR 24 VAC, 50/60 Hz POWER.

Be sure to follow all local electrical codes. Refer to wiring diagram for connection information. Make all connections with the power off.

- DC Power** – Refer to wiring diagram for connection information. If the 24VDC power is shared with devices that have coils such as relays, solenoids, or other inductors, each coil must have an MOV, DC Tranzorb, or diode placed across the coil or inductor. The cathode, or banded side of the DC Tranzorb or diode, connects to the positive side of the power supply.
- AC Power** – Refer to wiring diagram for connection information. Check the wiring configuration of any other loads that may be connected to this transformer. If required by BAS or controller specification, the 24 VAC neutral can be earth grounded at the transformer. Analog input, digital input, and analog output circuits should not be earth grounded at two points. Any field device connected to this transformer must use the same common. If you are not sure of other field device configuration, use separate transformers for isolation. If the 24VAC power is shared with devices that have coils such as relays, solenoids, or other inductors, each coil must have an MOV, AC Tranzorb, or other spike snubbing device across each of the shared coils. Without these snubbers, coils produce very large voltage spikes when de-energizing that can cause malfunction or destruction of electronic circuits. Refer to wiring diagram for connection information.
- You should measure the actual voltage output of the secondary. If the output is not fully loaded you may read a higher voltage than the circuit board can handle.



CALIBRATION AND CHECKOUT

SIGNAL INPUTS:

See figures E1, E2, E3, and E4 for wiring details. The AUD accepts pulsed relay contact inputs, pulsed DC, or pulsed AC voltage inputs (see E5 for Triac jumper position).

DIP SWITCH PROGRAMMING:

1. Select the rate of change by setting the DIP switch as shown in Figure A. The rate of change is the time it takes for the analog output to go from minimum to maximum. Rate of change selections are as follows:
 - Version 1:** 5, 15, 30 and 90 seconds.
 - Version 2 & 3:** 45, 60, 120, and 240 seconds (Version 3 differs in that it will reset to maximum on start-up, or if both inputs pulse 3.5 seconds).
 - Version 4:** 5 and 360 seconds. Changing the timing range with power on will result in reset to minimum on Versions 1, 2 and 4.
 - Version 5:** 60, 75, 120, and 150 seconds.Verify that the chip numbers on your AUD corresponds to version ordered.

VERSION	CHIP PROGRAM NUMBER
Version #1	0008Y0A.HEX
Version #2	0244Y0A.HEX
Version #3	0256Y0A.HEX
Version #4	0537Y0A.HEX
Version #5	5-AUDV5.HEX

2. Select either current or voltage output with the two switches shown in Figure B. NEVER have both switches on or off at the same time while powered, or chip failure may occur.
3. Select offset of 1 volt/4 mA or adjustable offset by switch 6 as shown in Figure C. With the adjustable offset setting, you can adjust the "OFFSET" trim pot as desired. For offset higher than 5 volts contact customer service.
4. Select the desired span by setting the three switches as shown in Figure D. If you chose an adjustable span, you can adjust the "SPAN" trim pot, as necessary. After all connections have been made, activate the power source. The "POWER" LED should light. The "UP" and "DOWN" LED's will light when the AUD is receiving input signals.

ADJUSTABLE OFFSET AND SPAN.

If you do not wish to use any of the preset selections and desire to set your own minimum and maximum output, you must make potentiometer adjustments to the AUD. The OFFSET DIP switch (shown in Figure C) should be set for adjustable offset and the SPAN DIP switches (shown in Figure D) should be set for the span desired.

The minimum output signal will be equal to the offset. The maximum output signal will be equal to the offset plus the span.

Examples:

If the Span is set at 4 VDC and the Offset is set at 0 VDC
Minimum Output will be 0 VDC, Maximum Output will be 4 VDC

Or... If the Span is set at 16 mA and the Offset is set at 4 mA
Minimum Output will be 4 mA, Maximum Output will be 20 mA

To Set an Adjustable Offset:

Turn power OFF, set DIP switch 6 for adjustable offset (see figure C, page 1), connect multimeter to the output and turn the on power.

Place Man/Auto jumper in the Manual position.

Turn the Manual Override potentiometer counter clockwise until it stops. It is a 3/4 turn pot.

Offset Pot turns counter clockwise to Decrease and clockwise to Increase.

Turn the Offset potentiometer until the desired minimum output is read on meter.

To Set an Adjustable Span:

Turn the power OFF, set DIP switches 3,4 and 5 for one of the 3 desired adjustable ranges (see figure D, page 1).

Connect multimeter to the output and turn power ON.

Place (or leave) the Man/Auto jumper in the manual position.

Turn the override potentiometer clockwise until it stops.

Turn the Span potentiometer until the desired maximum output is read on meter (turn counter clockwise to increase and clockwise to decrease).

Check full range and repeat if needed. (Note: If powered when making DIP switch settings, power must be reset to allow DIP switch settings to be recognized).

When power is first applied or restored after power interruption, the AUD automatically resets to the minimum output signal as defined by the output DIP switch settings or the adjusted minimum.

Triac input – Follow wiring example in Figure E3 or E4, on page 1.

Manual Override Potentiometer – If you want to manually increase and decrease the output within the selected signal span (to test the hookup to the actuator), place Jumper J2 in MAN (manual) position, and turn the manual potentiometer. Be sure to return Jumper J2 to AUTO position after testing.

TROUBLE SHOOTING AND TESTING

1. Apply 24 VAC or 24 VDC to "PWR" terminal, confirm power LED is on and measure voltage to confirm proper voltage.
2. Check the DIP settings. Depressing the switch closest to the MAN/AUTO pot selects the ON position. You must reset power if switch changes are made with power on or they will not be recognized.
3. Testing the output. Connect power. Place MAN/AUTO jumper to Manual.

Voltage Out:

Confirm DIP switch setting for "Voltage Out" (See Figure B, page 1) Should be 7 OFF & 8 ON. With meter only connected to the SIG and PWR (-), turn the manual pot full left and then full right. The output should vary from 0 to 100% of calibrated or jumper selected range.

If no change is seen, contact ACI Tech Support at (888) 967-5224.

If yes, connect load/device and meter to SIG and PWR (-) terminals. Turn override pot and measure voltage. Do the readings match the no load test?

If no, check load impedance mismatch or a possible ground loop problem and/or call ACI Tech Support at (888) 967-5224.

If yes, voltage output is functioning properly.

Current Out:

Confirm DIP Switch setting for "Current Out" (See Figure B). With meter only connected to the SIG and PWR(-) turn the manual pot full left and then full right. The output should vary from 0 to 100% of the calibrated or jumper selected range. If not, measure the voltages and turn the Manual override pot clockwise. Is voltage present? If no, contact ACI Tech Support at (888) 967-5224.

A voltage between 15-39 VDC indicates the AUD is attempting to generate the desired mA. Load or meter may have an open, blown fuse or connected improperly. A 250 or 500 ohm resistor will also work to test the output. Connect the resistor to the SIG and PWR(-) terminal. With 250 ohms on the output the voltage from one side of the resistor to the other will be 1VDC @ 4mA and 5VDC @ 20mA. Using the 500 ohm will give 2 VDC @ 4mA and 10VDC @ 20mA. Does the unit function as stated above?

If no, contact ACI Tech Support at (888) 967-5224.

If yes, current output is functioning properly.

4. Testing the input – To manually test the input.

Apply 24 VAC or 24 VDC to the PWR terminal. Connect your meter to the SIG and PWR(-) terminal. Set meter to match output DIP switch settings. Place MAN/AUTO jumper to AUTO. Connect a jumper wire from UP + to the PWR(+). Connect a jumper wire to the PWR(-) only. You are now ready to simulate an input pulse signal.

For testing purposes, select the 15 second range (DIP switch 1 ON, DIP switch 2 OFF).
Be sure to reset power to allow the AUD to recognize new settings.

Take the free end of the jumper wire from "PWR"(-) and connect by holding wire to the "UP"(-) terminal. Verify the pulse LED indication. Read output. Has the output changed? The output should be increasing and stop when maximum span is reached.

Placing the wires on the DWN + and – terminals should decrease the output signal. If no, change the TRC/NRM to the opposite setting and repeat test. Has the output changed?

If no, contact ACI Tech Support at (888) 967-5224.

If yes, unit is functioning properly.

EU Commission Directive 2002/95/EC (RoHS) Compliant

Power Supply Voltage:

24 VDC/24 VAC, 50/60 Hz

Power Consumption:

208 mA Maximum

Tigger Level: Normal Mode: 5 to 26.4 VDC

24 to 26.4 VAC

Triac Mode: 24 to 26.4 VAC

Regulated Power Output (for user):

24 VDC ($\pm 10\%$)

48 mA Maximum

Output Load Impedance @ 20 Volts ($\pm 10\%$):

3300 Ohms Minimum. Note: If the outout is limited to 18 volts, the DC Power supply can be 24 VDC – 10%

Output Load Impedance @ 10 Volts ($\pm 10\%$):

400 Ohms Minimum.

Output Load Impedance, Current:

0 to 750 Ohms Maximum. Note: If the load is 700 Ohms or less, the DC supply can be 24 VDC – 10%.