

MOTIVATOR

Installation and Configuration



MOTOVATOR

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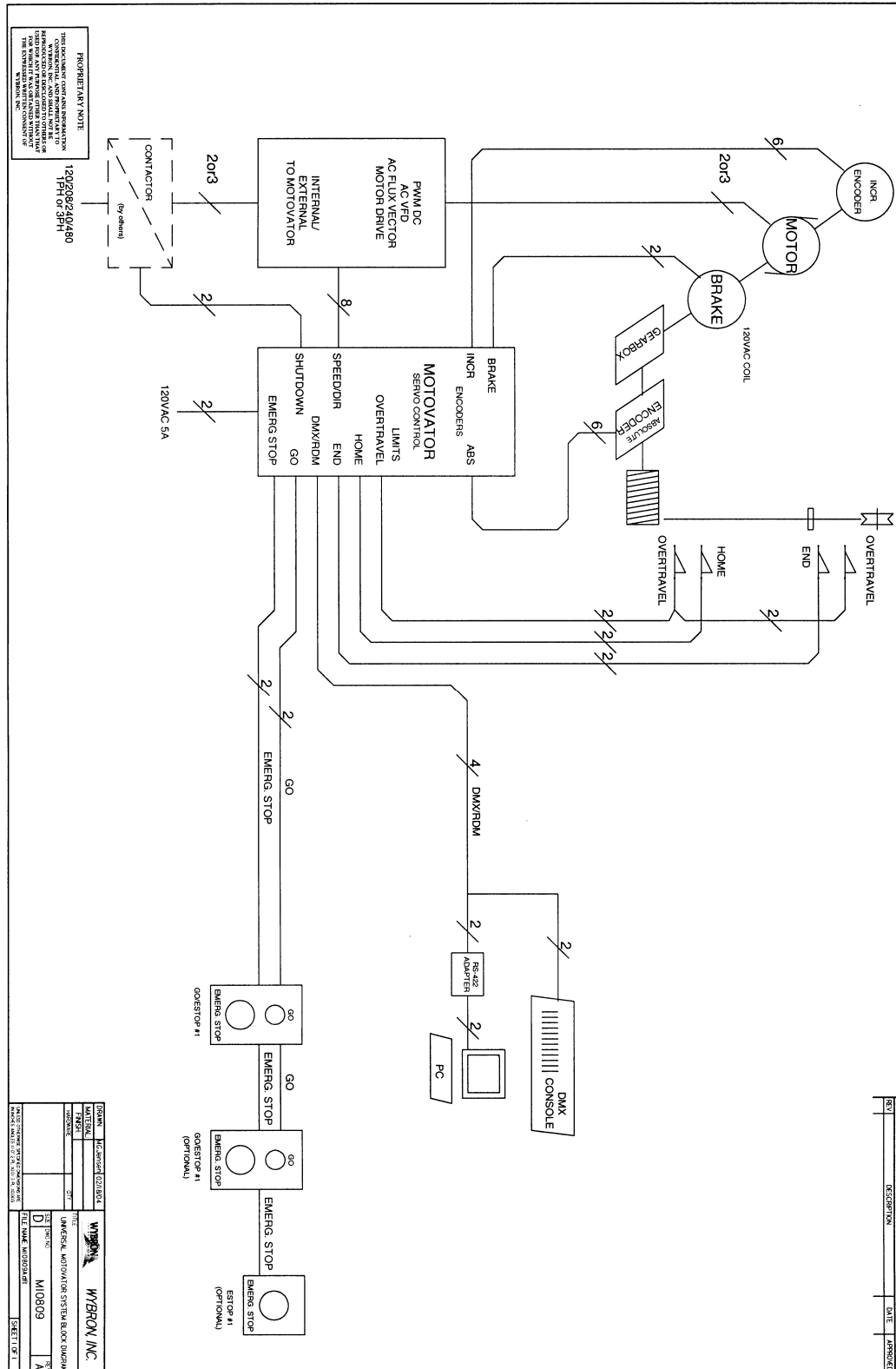
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1.1 Motovator System Block Diagram



1.2 Location and Mounting

The enclosure must be mounted so as to allow free air circulation. It is not necessary that it be mounted to a vertical surface. Mount using #10 or _" hardware in four keyhole slots.

1.3 Connecting the Limit and Overtravel Switches

Overtravel switches are used to prevent physical damage or danger to personnel in the event of a drive system failure. The Overtravel circuit depends only on electromechanical relays arranged in a fail-safe configuration.

The Overtravel circuit is a closed loop, and is intended to pass through a normally closed switch at each end of the mechanical travel of the system. If either switch opens, the system stops. Connect the overtravel loop to J2, terminals 5 and 6. If overtravel switches are not to be used, jumper terminals 5 and 6.

Limit switches are used to provide an absolute position reference for the system when it is first switched on, and to stop normal motion before an overtravel condition is reached. The Limit switches are mounted at each end of travel so that they are activated BEFORE the Overtravel switches. Two Limit inputs are provided: Home, at the near end of travel, and Index, at the far end. Limit switches are also Normally Closed, open at limit. They are individually connected to J2 terminals 1 and 2 (Home) and J2 terminals 3 and 4 (Index).

The system may be configured to use Home only, Home and Index, or neither limit switch. If either switch will not be used, jumper the terminals to which it would be connected. Operation is described in the System Configuration, section 10.

1.4 Installing Modules in the Chassis

The combination of modules and chassis will depend on the application for Motovator. AC motors, DC motors, and hydraulic systems can be controlled with Motovator. Specific connection diagrams for high and low voltage wiring, as well as VF drive programming instructions (if used) will be provided at the time of order.

Motovator module options include:

- Universal Power Supply
- Integral HP Power Supply
- Position Controller
- Servo Drive Assembly
- PWM DC Servo Amplifier
- AC Variable Frequency Drive
- AC Flux Vector Drive

Motovator chassis options include:

- Two Gang Chassis
- Four Gang Chassis
- Six Gang Chassis

1.5 Connecting the Incremental Encoder

The incremental encoder provides primary position and speed feedback information to the PID controller. It must be rigidly connected to the motor-gearbox-load system such that the shaft

position of the encoder unambiguously reflects the final position of the motion system. Any clutches or other “slip” elements must NOT be located between the encoder and the load, unless a dual encoder tracking system is used!

The incremental encoder is a 6 wire device: Power, Ground, Phase A+, Phase A-, Phase B+ and Phase B-. Connection from the encoder to the Motovator MUST be made using 3 pair, INDIVIDUALLY shielded pair controlled capacitance cable, Alpha 6010C or equivalent. The Motovator will work with encoders that operate on either +5VDC or +9 to +12VDC. Set the INCR POWER jumper (see fig 1) to 5 or 9 volts as required. See the wiring diagram in section 4.2.8 and connect the incremental encoder to J6 as follows:

J6 terminal 1: Phase A+
J6 terminal 2: Phase A-
J6 terminal 3: Phase B+
J6 terminal 4: Phase B-
J6 terminal 5: Power
J6 terminal 6: Ground

1.6 Connecting the Absolute Encoder

The (optional) absolute encoder is used to load the initial position of the system at power up without reference to Home and Index limit switches, and also to provide redundancy of position for safety purposes. The absolute encoder may also be used as a master position reference in a system with slip between the motor and the load, such as occurs in a rim drive turntable system. The Motovator supports ONLY the US Digital A2 Hybrid encoder, which provides both absolute and incremental functions on a single shaft. See section 4.2.11 and 4.2.12 and connect the A2 Absolute encoder as follows:

J8 terminal 1:	Ground	A2 Pin 1 (white)
J8 terminal 2:	Busy +	A2 Pin 2 (black)
J8 terminal 3:	Busy -	A2 Pin 3 (red)
J8 terminal 4:	+12V	A2 Pin 4 (green)
J8 terminal 5:	Data +	A2 Pin 5 (yellow)
J8 terminal 6:	Data -	A2 Pin 6 (blue)

Make certain that the absolute encoder Duplex Select jumper (near J8) is set to H.

The absolute encoder is a single-turn device. Wybron supplies the encoder for direct connection to a turntable, where 1 revolution of the table corresponds to 1 revolution of the encoder, and also in gear-driven models for use with drapery hoists, tracked stage winches and other machines where the output shaft operates through multiple turns. In that case, the gear reduction ratio is chosen so that the absolute encoder shaft rotates less than 300 degrees for the entire range of motion of the machine.

1.7 Connecting the GO and ESTOP

For safety reasons, it is important to have three independent means of stopping a motion system. A failure in any two of the control system should not prevent the system from being stopped. The Motovator requires two current loop circuits in addition to a valid DMX512 data connection. The GO loop enables motion when closed and forces a smooth stop when opened. The ESTOP loop disconnects the motor from the servo amplifier using relay logic only.

Refer to section 4.2.16 and 4.2.17 for wiring diagrams for the GO / ESTOP circuit. Connect a normally OPEN operator “GO” button between J9 terminal 1 and J9 terminal 2. This button should be located within easy reach of the DMX512 controller.

Connect a normally CLOSED Emergency Stop switch between J9 terminal 1 and J9 terminal 3. More than one Emergency Stop switch may be connected in series, such that opening any of the switches opens the connection between terminals 1 and 3. Locate one Emergency Stop switch near the operator GO button, and another near the actual moving objects that the system controls. This will allow a person near the object to stop the motor in an emergency.

1.8 Connecting DMX

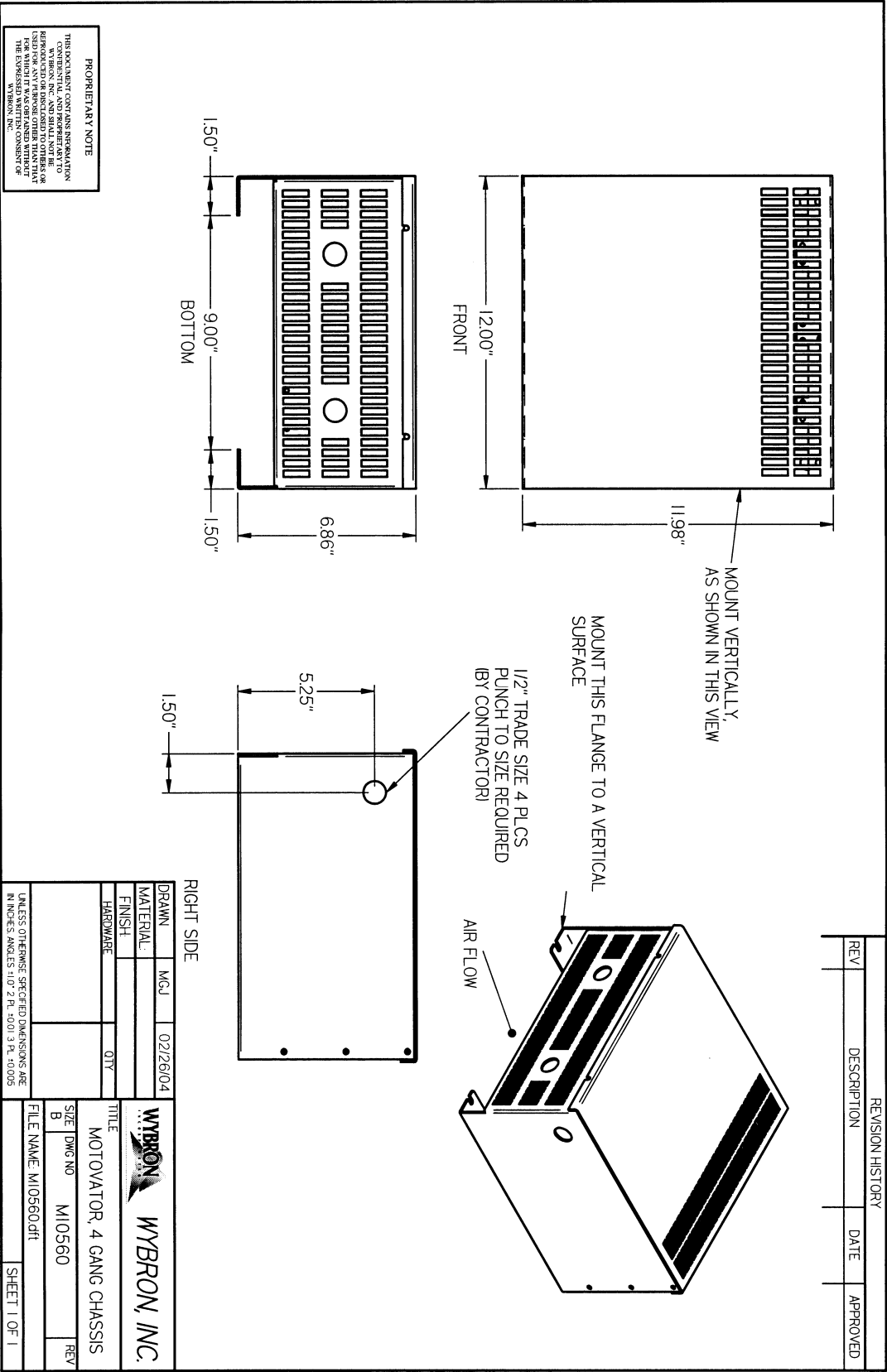
Any standard DMX512 controller that transmits all 512 channels may control the Motovator. As an additional safety measure, the Motovator will not operate unless it receives an entire 512 channel DMX frame. Also, channels 509, 510, 511 and 512 are used to enable status readback from individual Motovators.

Refer to the wiring diagram in section 4.2.14 and connect the DMX512 source as follows:

J7 terminal 1	Ground, (shield)	XLR pin 1
J7 terminal 2	Data -	XLR Pin 2
J7 terminal 3	Data +	XLR Pin 3

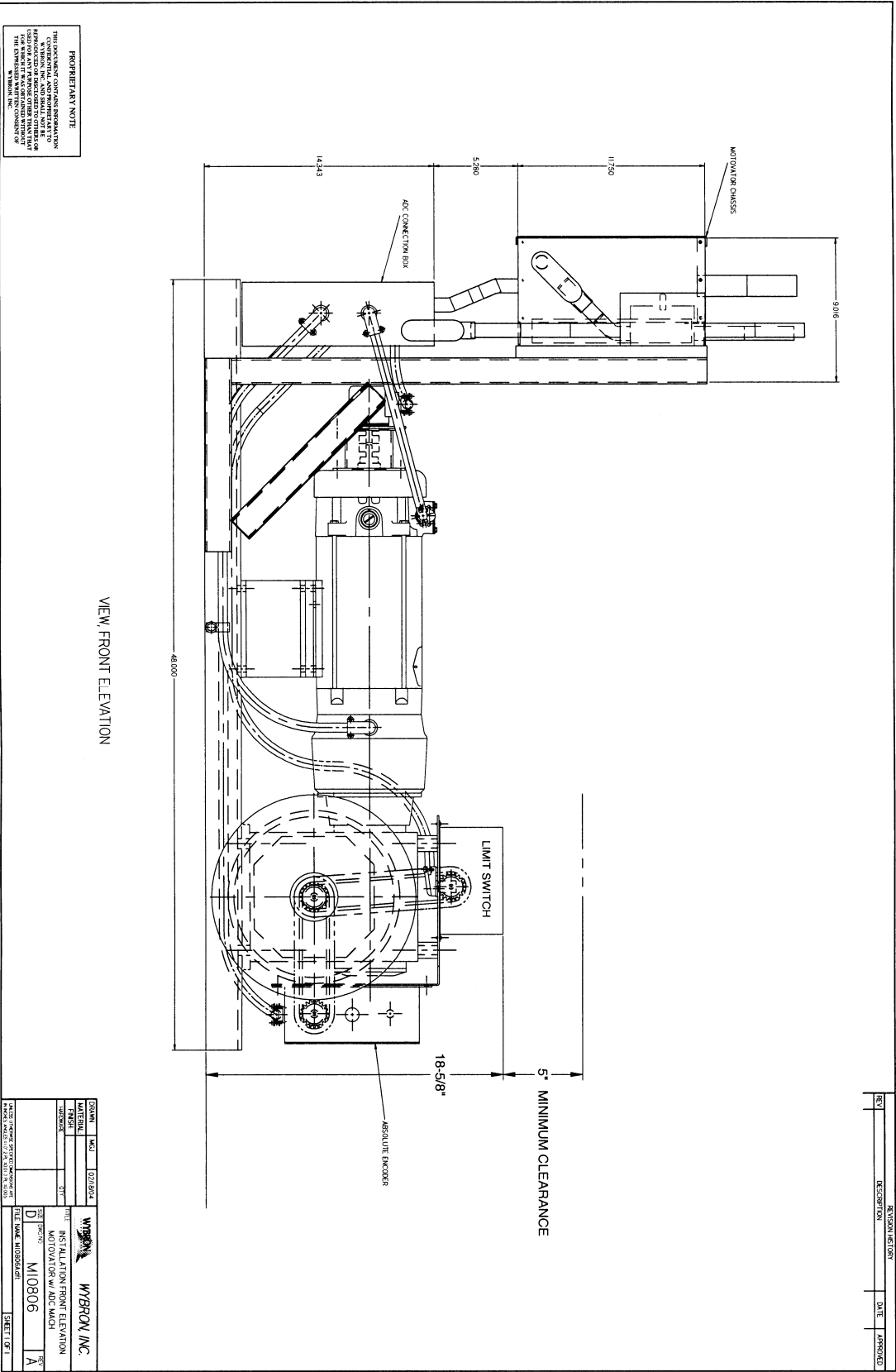
Use Belden 9729 or equivalent, individually shielded twisted pair.

1.9.2 Four Gang Chassis

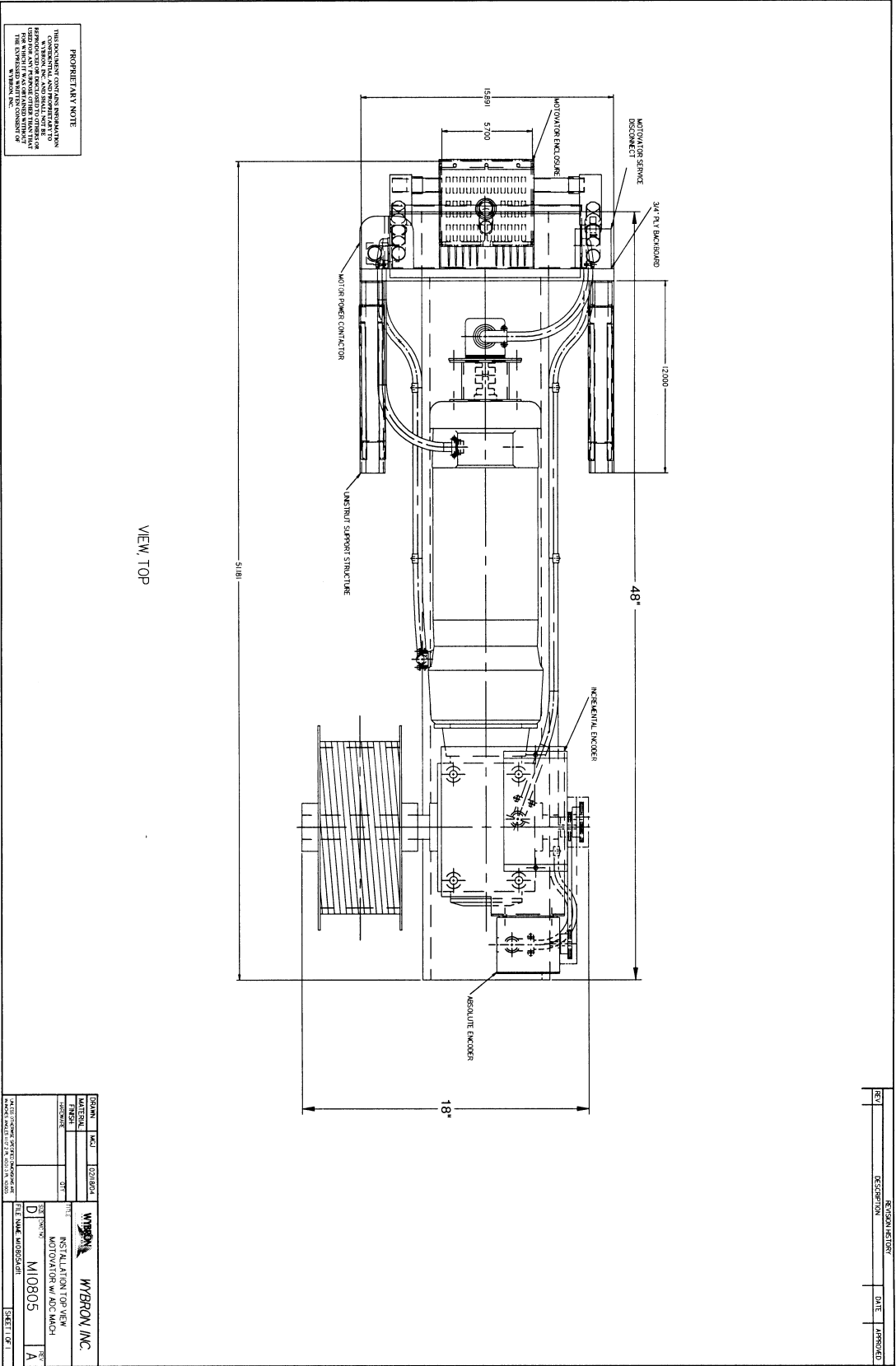


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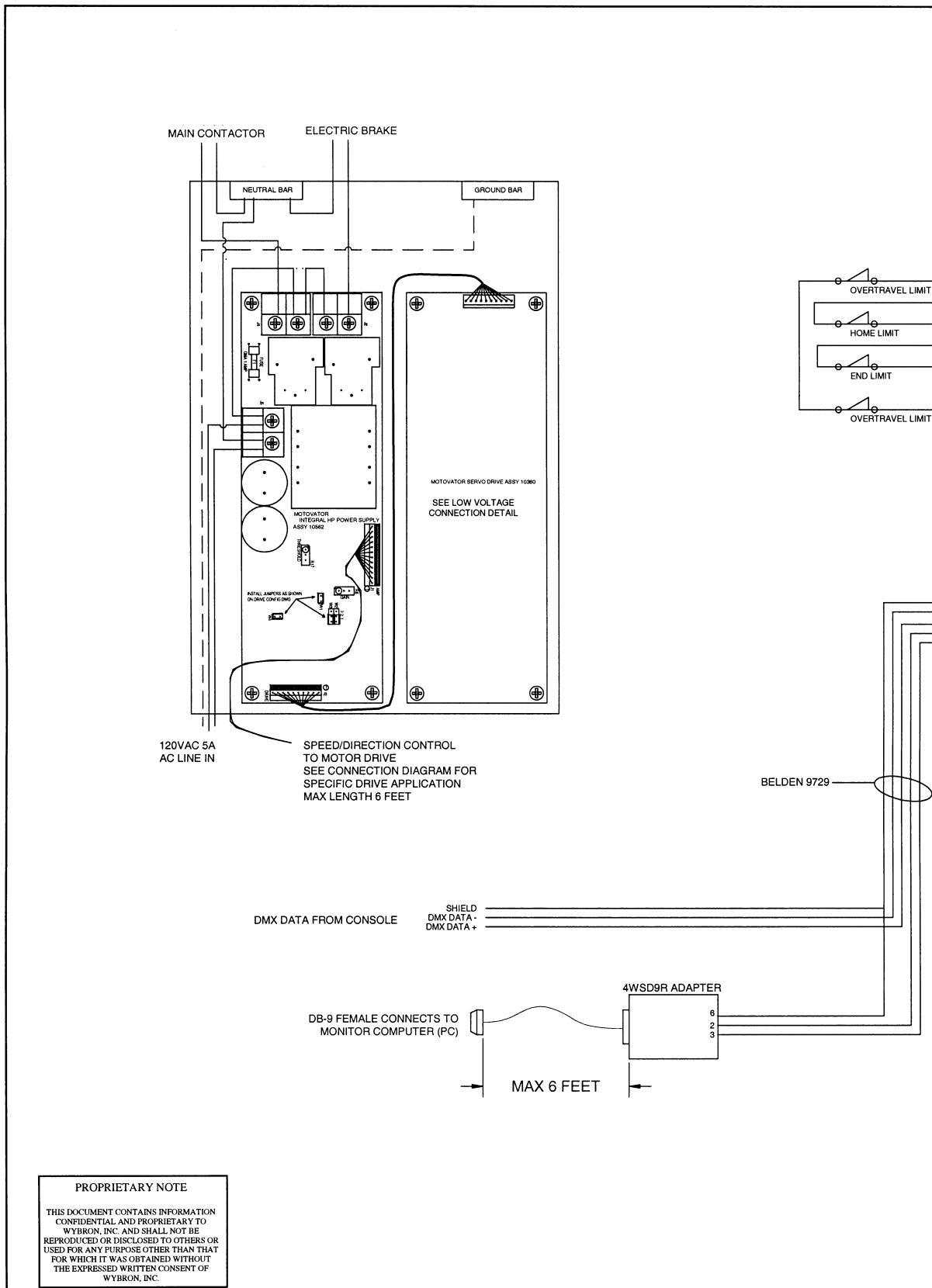
1.9.4 Motovator Installation with ADC Machine Front Elevation View



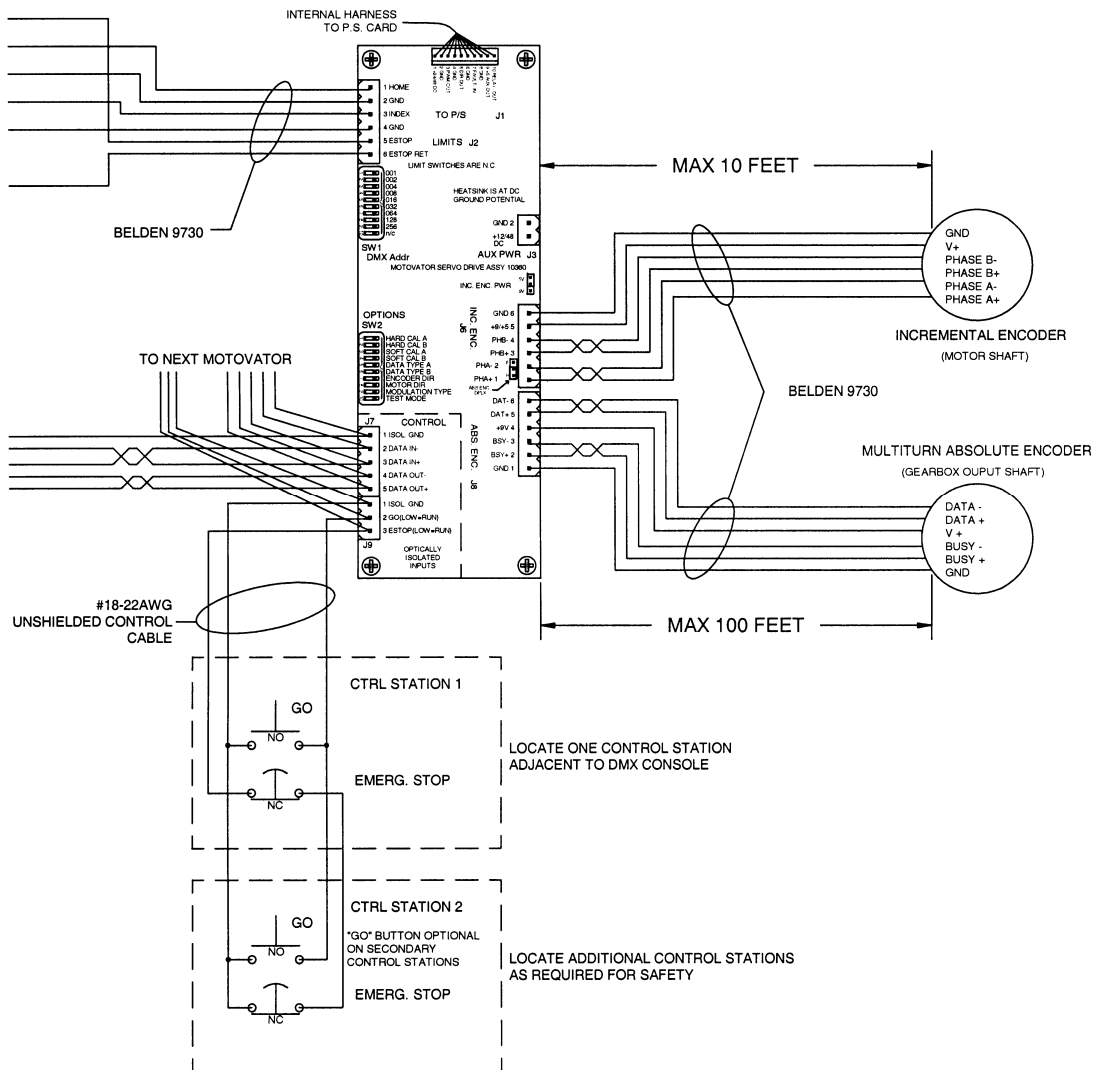
1.9.5 Motovator Installation with ADC Machine Top View




1.9.6 Universal Motovator Connection Diagram

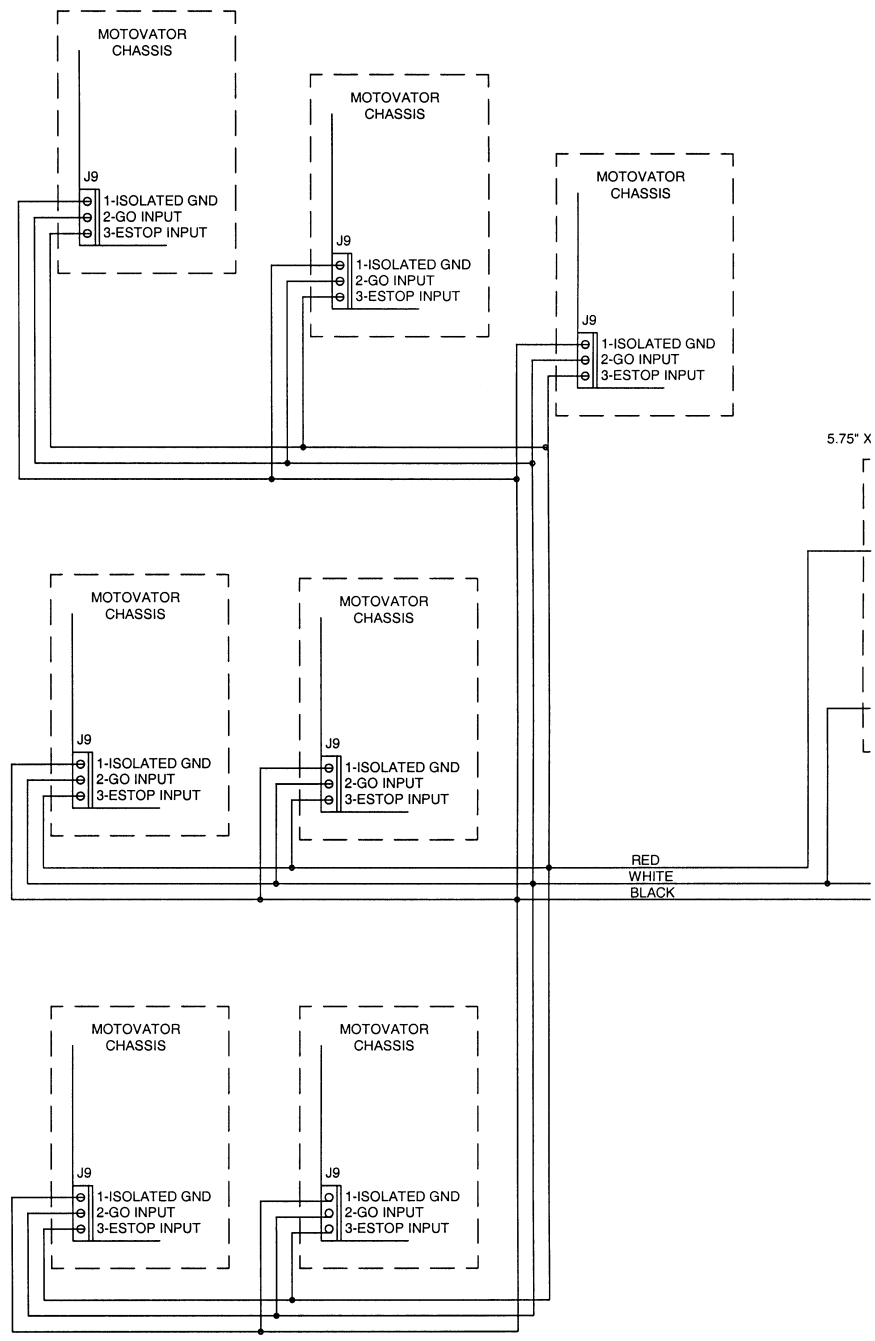


REVISION HISTORY			
REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPROVED



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FINISH:			TITLE	
HARDWARE		QTY	UNIVERSAL MOTOVATOR CONNECTION DIAGRAM	
			SIZE	DWG NO
				M10810
				REV
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				SHEET 1 OF 1

1.9.7 Nine Axis Motovator GO/ESTOP Riser Diagram

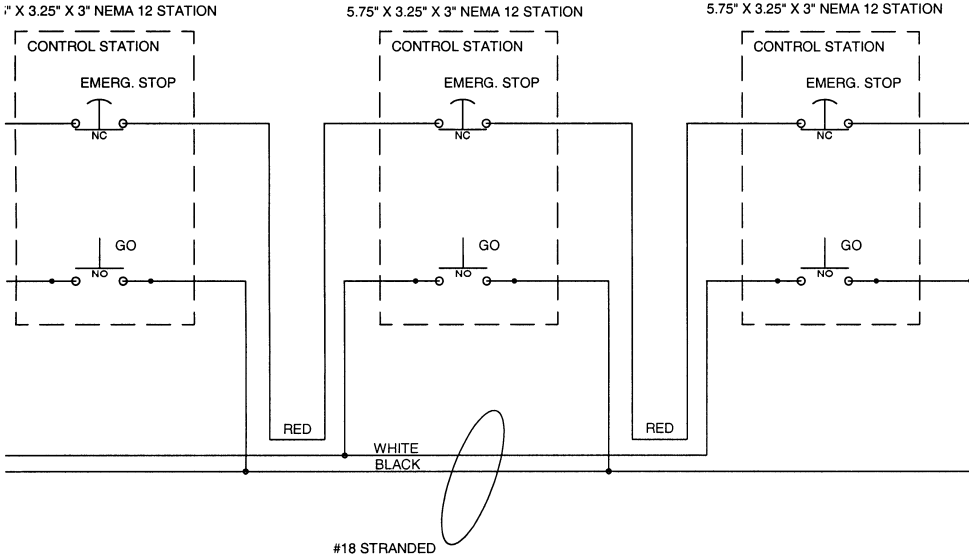



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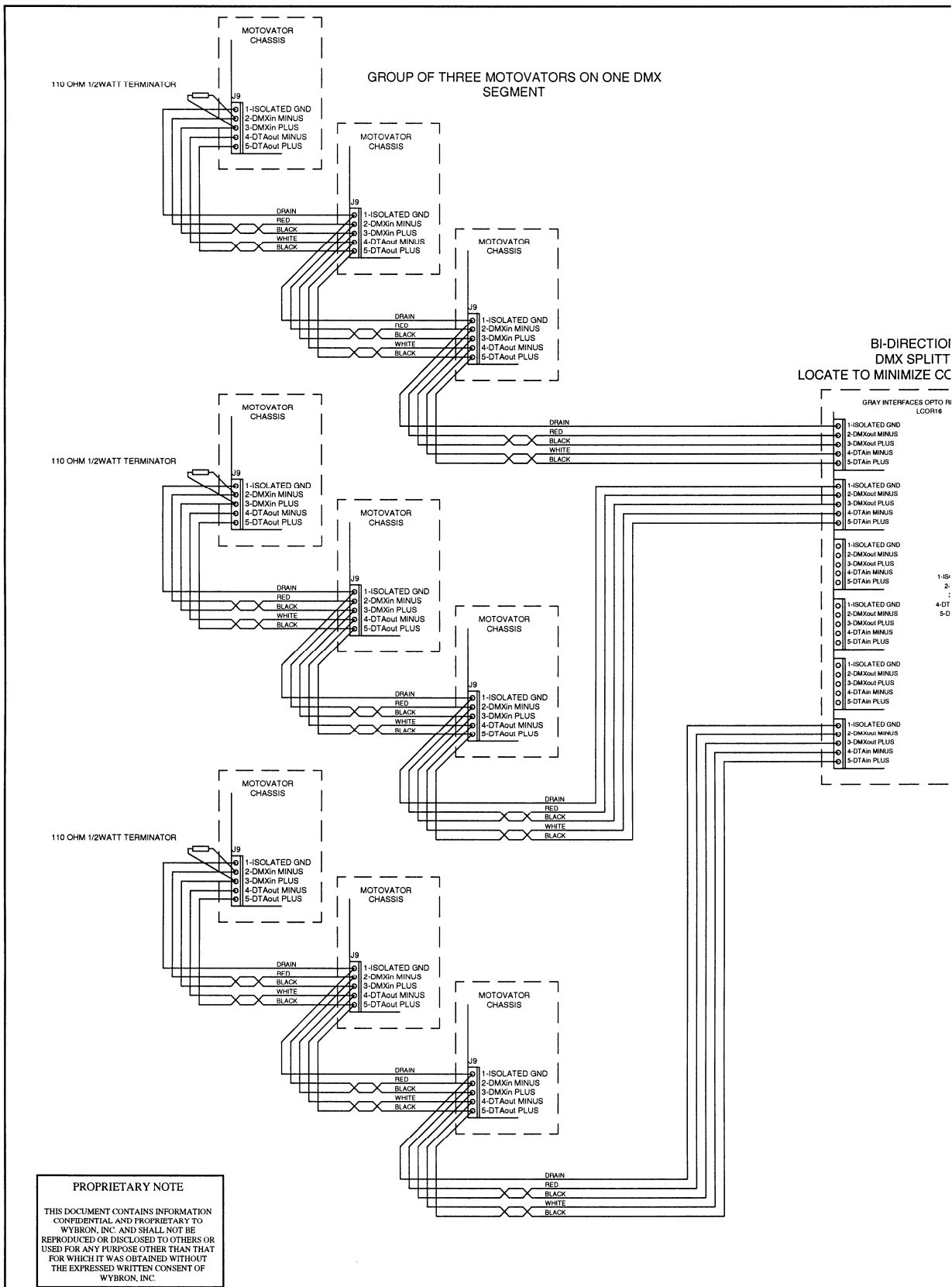
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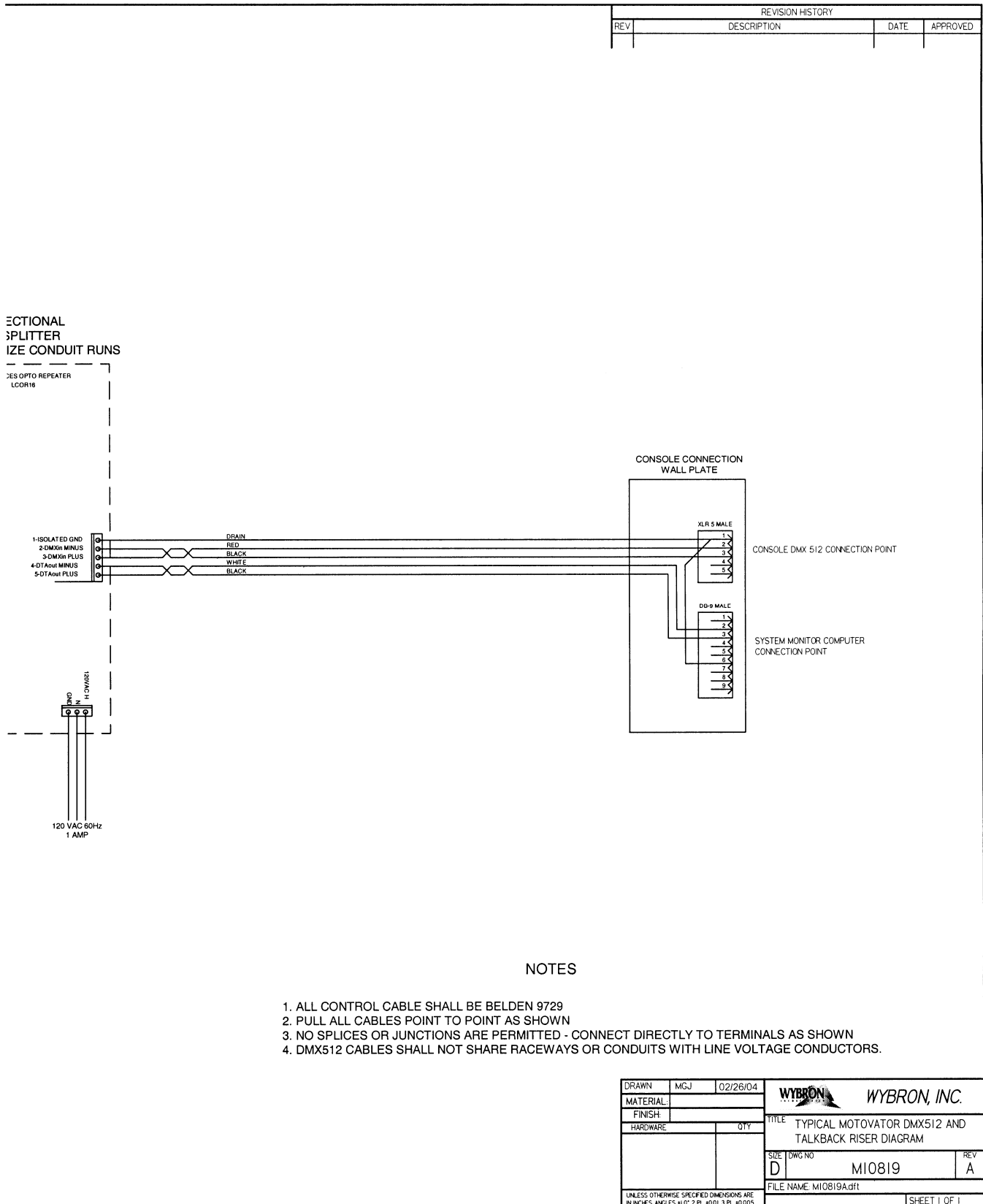
NOTE: ALL SWITCHES AND INDICATORS ARE CUTLER-HAMMER OR EQUIV. 30MM OILTIGHT



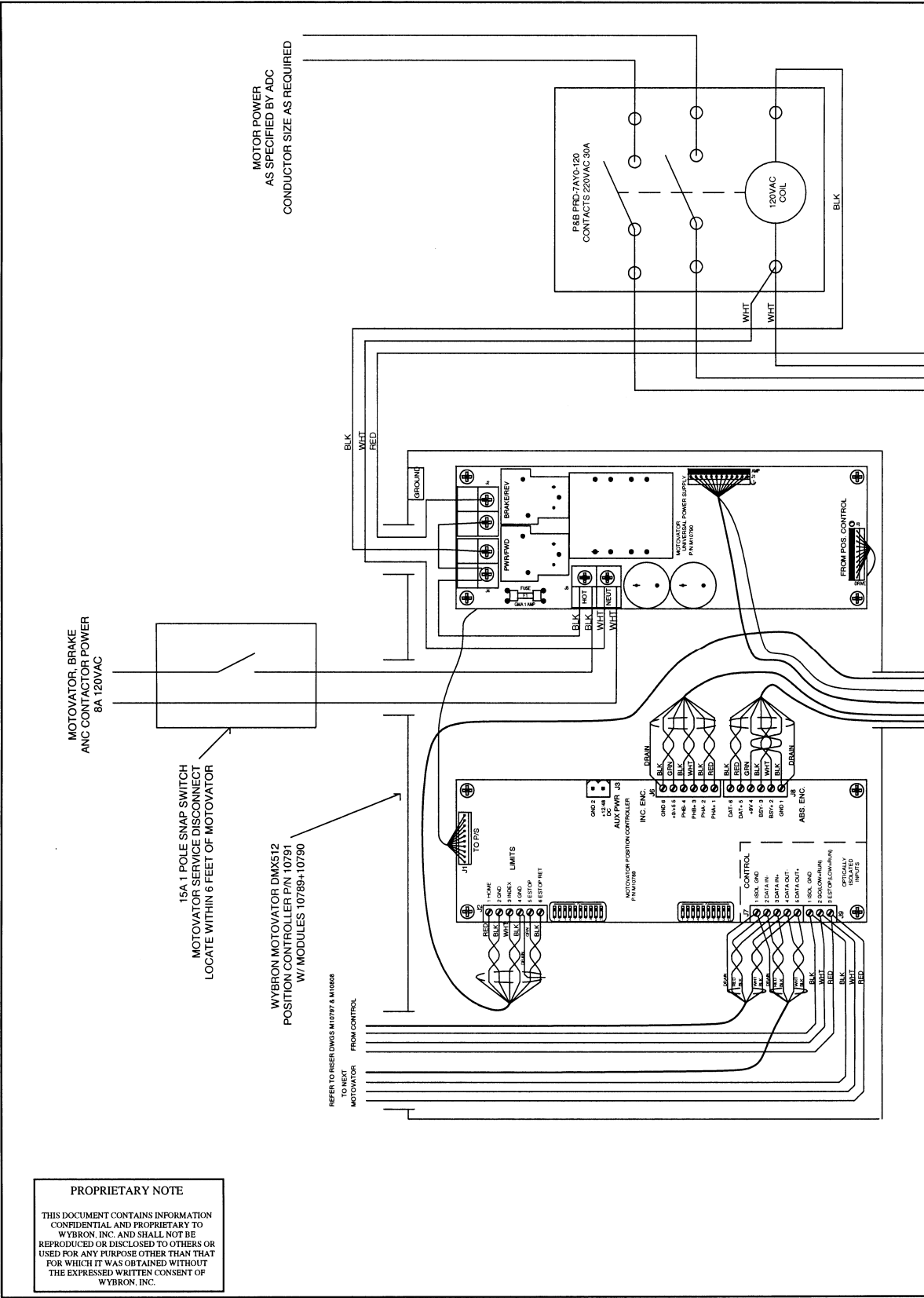
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HARDWARE		QTY		
			SIZE D	REV A
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			SHEET 1 OF 1	

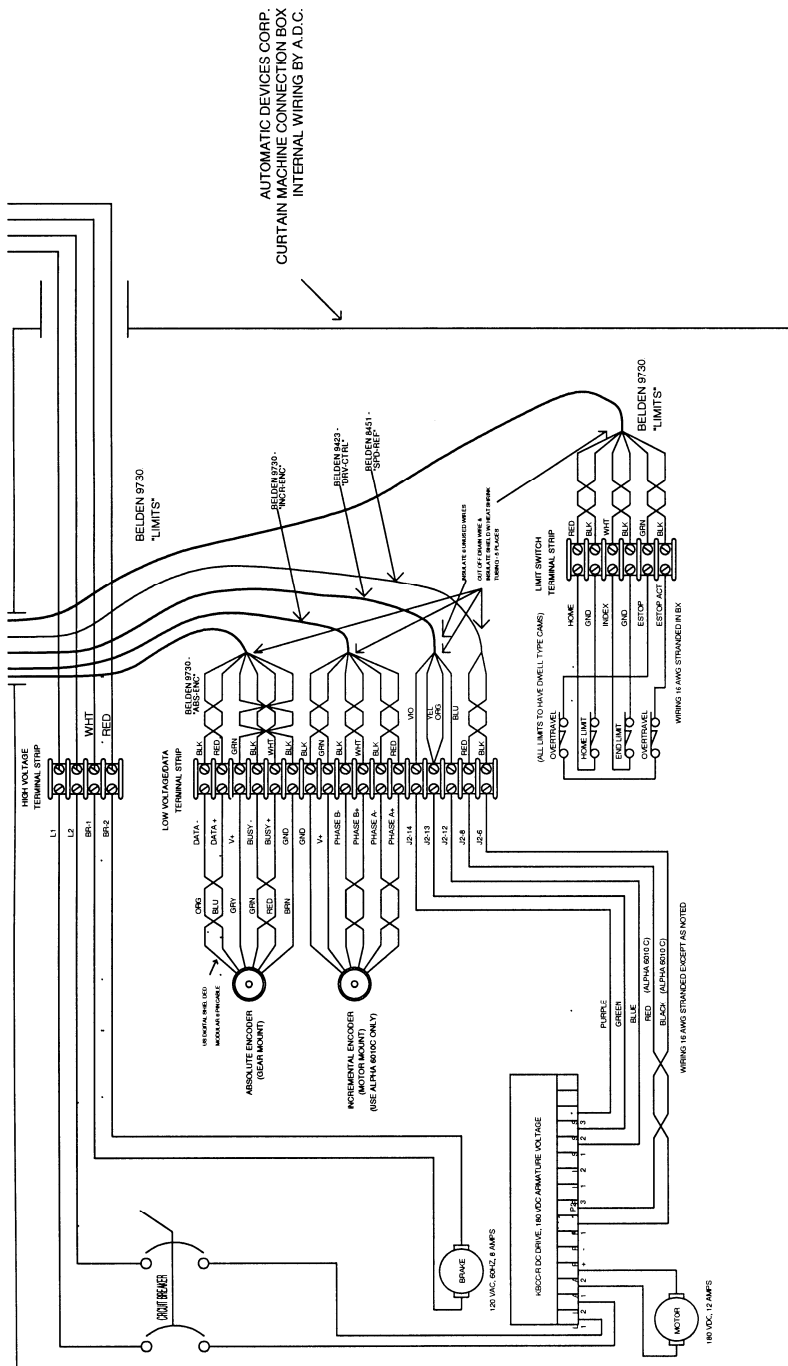
1.9.8 Typical Motovator DMX512 and Talkback Riser Diagram






1.9.9 Motovator Connection Diagram for ADC Curtain Machine Application





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REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPROVED

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FINISH:			TITLE CONNECTION DIAGRAM, MOTOVATOR ADC CURTAIN MACHINE APPLICATION	
HARDWARE		QTY		
SIZE	DWG NO		FILE NAME: MI0807Adt	REV

UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED DIMENSIONS ARE
IN INCHES; ANGLES: 90° 2 PL. 45° 3 PL. 60° 5 PL.

SHEET 1 OF 1

Configuring Motovator

2.1 PC Monitoring Motovator

The Motovator may be connected to a computer running a terminal emulator program to enable the operator to view operational status and setup information. PC monitoring must be used during configuration.

The following is required to monitor Motovator with a PC:

- ❑ A computer with an available RS232 port and Anita terminal emulator software installed. (Anita terminal emulator software available from Wybron)
- ❑ The Anita profile for Motovator, motovator.wcf (supplied on a disk shipped with new Motovator systems, or can be downloaded from www.wybron.com)
- ❑ A RS422 to RS232 adapter. (Available from Wybron)
- ❑ Motovator DMX/talkback Y-cable. (Available from Wybron)

Install the Anita terminal emulator and run the software. From Anita, load the Motovator profile motovator.wcf using the File/: LoadConfig options to set Anita to operate properly with Motovator. Connect Motovator to the PC RS232 port using the RS422 to RS232 adapter and the Motovator DMX/Talkback Y-cable. Refer to section 4.2.15 for instructions on creating your own DMX/Talkback Y-cable. The following sections 2.1.1 – 2.1.3 give examples of the screens that will be used during configuration.

2.1.1 Setup screen

```
File Edit View Session Config Special Help

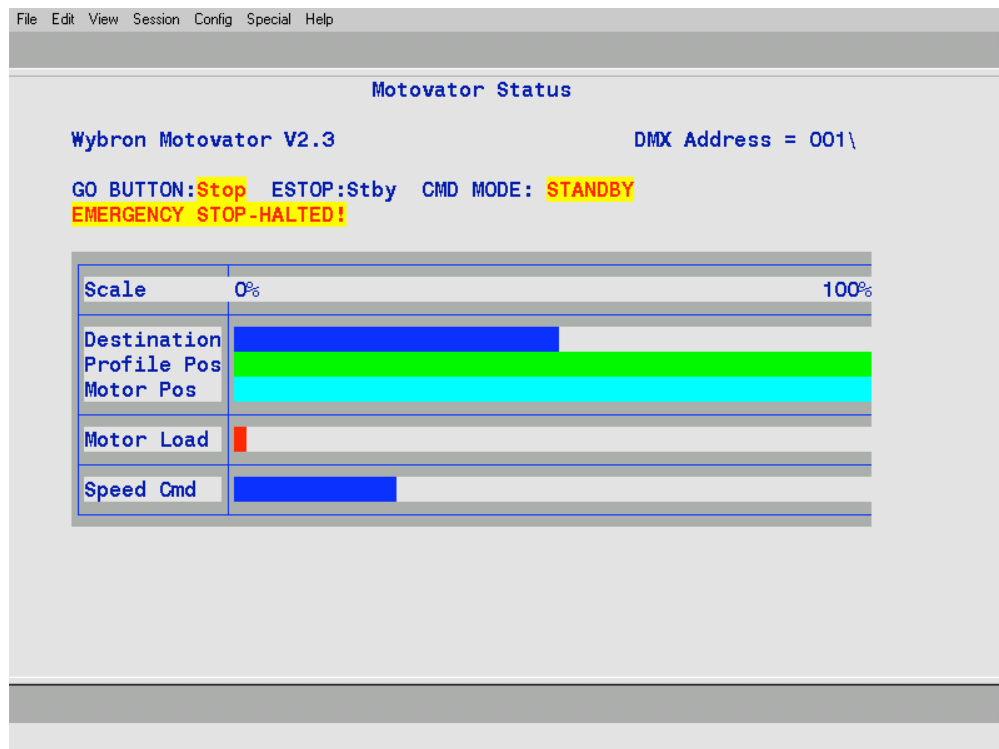
-- COMMANDS (from desk) -- GO BUTTON:Stop ESTOP:Stby CMD MODE: SETUP READ
-- STATUS (from Motovator) -- EMERGENCY STOP-HALTED!
-- SETUP READ (FROM Motovator) -- DMX Address = 001 |
DMX CHAN  FUNCTION  DMX VALUE  DMX%  STORED VALUE  UNITS
478-479    Gain-Kp    00000    000%    04864    NONE
480-481    Gain-Ki    00000    000%    00000    NONE
482-483    Gain-Kd    00000    000%    00000    NONE
484-485    Integ Lim   00000    000%    00000    Ticks
486-487    Integ Delta 00000    000%    00000    Ticks
488-489    Min Speed   00000    000%    00000    x100 Ticks\Min
490-491    Max Speed   00000    000%    10000    x100 Ticks\Min
492-493    CAL Speed   00000    000%    04608    x100 Ticks\Min
494-495    Accel Rate  00000    000%    00768    x1000 Ticks\Min\Sec
496-497    CAL Accel   00000    000%    47872    x1000 Ticks\Min\Sec
498-500    Min Pos     00000000  000%    00000000  Ticks
501-503    Max Pos     00000000  000%    00051454  Ticks
504-505    Index Off   00000    000%    00000    Ticks
506        Stall Thr.  000      000%    048      Percent
507        Stall Time  000      000%    117      x10 Milliseconds
508        Brake Time  000      000%    000      x100 Milliseconds
NOT DMX CTRLD Enc. Ratio 1.000000 Incr ticks/Abs Tick
OPT. Sw 1-2  Hard Cal: Wake@Home OPT. Sw 3-4  Soft Cal: Absolute Enc.
OPT. Sw 7    Enc Dir: Forward OPT. Sw 8    Motor Dir: Forward
OPT. Sw 9    Mod Type Sign-Magnitude OPT. Sw 10  Open Loop Mode: NORMAL
```


2.1.2 Text Run Screen

```
File Edit View Session Config Special Help

Wybron, Inc. copyright 2003 OneTurn MOTOVATOR firmware V2.3 DMX Address = 001
*****
-- COMMANDS (from desk) -- GO BUTTON:Stop ESTOP:Stby CMD MODE: STANDBY
-----
DMX CHAN    FUNCTION    DMX VALUE    DMX%    SCALED VALUE    UNITS
001-002     Position      00000        000%    00000000        Ticks
003          Speed        000          000%    00000000        Ticks\Minute
004          Pickle        000          000%
005          Control        000          000%    Standby Mode selected
006    Master Enable    000          000%    MASTER ENABLE OFF
Pickle: 10%-40%=RUN_FWD, 60%-100%=RUN_REV
Ctl:10/15%=Pos,20%=Pickle,30%=SoftCal,40%=HardCal,50%=SetRead,70%=SetWrite
Enable: 60%=Position, 70%=Pickle, 80%=Recal, 90%=Setup
*****
-- STATUS (from Motovator) -- EMERGENCY STOP-HALTED!
-----
PARAMETER    VALUE    UNITS    PARAMETER    VALUE    UNITS
Destination  00000000    Ticks    Speed        00129 x100    Ticks\Min
Profile Pos  00061149    Ticks    Acceleration  25599 x1000    Ticks\Min\Sec
Actual Pos   00061149    Ticks    Motor Torque   000          Percent
DELTA Pos    -0061149    Ticks    Motor Direct   Forward
Abs. Enc Pos  00061149    Ticks    Abs. Enc Stat  OK
Brake Timer   00000        0.1 Sec  Overtravel sw  Unknown
Home Switch   OPEN(home)    Index Switch  OPEN(index)  -
```

2.1.3 Graph Run Screen



2.2 Configuration Dipswitches

The Motovator hardware must be configured for your application using the dipswitches (SW2) on the Position Controller PC board. Use the following definitions to determine the best configuration for your application and note the dipswitch settings that are required. *The switches will be set in a later step.*

2.2.1 Hard Recal Type

A Hard Recal resets all error conditions, and resets the Home position and maximum travel distance of the motor. Four different methods of determining these are available, and are selected using Options dipswitches 1 and 2.

Wake@Home hard cal sets the present position to 0, sets the maximum position to the MaxPos stored in EEPROM, then runs to the MinPos stored in EEPROM. If SoftRecal is set to Absolute, then the absolute encoder will be set to 000 when the position is set to 000.
(Switches 1 and 2 OFF)

Stall@Home hard cal runs in reverse to stall, OFFSETS off of the hard stop the distance set by Index Offset and sets that position as 0, then sets the maximum position to the MaxPos to stored in EEPROM and runs to the MinPos stored in EEPROM. If SoftRecal is set to Absolute, then the absolute encoder will be set to 000 when the position is set to 000.
(Switch 1 ON, Switch 2 OFF)

HomeLimit hard cal runs in reverse to the Home limit switch, sets that position as 0, sets the maximum position to the MaxPos to stored in EEPROM, then runs to the MinPos stored in EEPROM. If SoftRecal is set to Absolute, then the absolute encoder will be set to 000 when the position is set to 000.
(Switch 1 OFF, Switch 2 ON)

DualLimit hard cal runs in reverse to the Home limit switch, sets that position as 0, then runs to the Index limit switch and sets that position MINUS THE Index Offset as the maximum position. It then returns to the MinPos stored in EEPROM. If SoftRecal is set to Absolute, then the absolute encoder will be set to 000 when the position is set to 000.
(Switches 1 and 2 ON)

2.2.2 Soft Recal Type

A Soft Recal, which is executed every time power is switched on, resets all error conditions, and re-loads the Home position and maximum travel distances. Four different methods of re-loading are available, and are selected using Options dipswitches 3 and 4.

Wake at Last Position soft cal loads the last position saved in EEPROM as the present position, and sets the maximum position to the MaxPos stored in EEPROM. The system is then ready to run without further movement or delay. The last position is stored whenever the motor transitions from moving to not moving. As long as the motor is brought to a halt under Motovator control, the last position will be valid. If power is lost WHILE THE MOTOR IS MOVING, then the last position will NOT be valid, and Wake at Last Position will fail. If the last position load fails, a hard recal will be required.
(Switches 3 and 4 OFF)

Cal from Absolute soft cal loads the present position from the absolute encoder, and sets the maximum position to the MaxPos to stored in EEPROM. The system is then ready to run without further movement or delay. If the absolute encoder position is not valid (if the absolute encoder power supply failed, for example) this position reload will fail and a hard

recal will be required.

(Switch 3 ON, Switch 4 OFF)

ManualHardCal forces the user to initiate a Hard Recal sequence using the DMX512 link and the GO button. Releasing GO or pushing ESTOP will abort the cal and return to an UNCALed state. Normal operation begins upon completion of the cal sequence.

(Switch 3 OFF, Switch 4 ON)

AutoHardCal automatically initiates a Hard Recal sequence the first time GO is pressed. The hard recal will continue as long as GO is held, ESTOP is OK, and the sequence is not complete. Releasing GO or pushing ESTOP will abort the cal and return to an UNCALed state. Normal operation begins upon completion of the cal sequence.

(Switch 3 ON, Switch 4 ON)

2.2.3 Linear / Rotary Mode

Linear Mode for use with hoists, winches, traveler curtain, etc.

(Switch 5 OFF)

Rotary Mode for use with turntables.

(Switch 5 ON)

2.2.4 Absolute Encoder Direction

Absolute Encoder Direction is used to reverse the rotation direction of the absolute encoder.

(Switch 6 will be set during the Open Loop Test)

2.2.5 Incremental Encoder Direction

Incremental Encoder Direction is used to reverse the rotation direction of the incremental encoder.

(Switch 7 will be set during the Open Loop Test)

2.2.6 Motor Direction

Motor Direction is used to reverse the rotation direction of the motor.

(Switch 8 will be set during the Open Loop Test)

2.2.7 Parameter Write Protect

Write enable: New setup parameter values can be written

(Switch 9 ON)

Write protect: EEPROM memory is protected from inadvertent write.

(Switch 9 OFF)

2.2.8 Open Loop Mode

Open Loop Enable In this mode the user has direct control over the speed and direction signals applied to the VF drive or servo amplifier. The PID servo loop is disabled. *This mode is used during setup only.*

(Switch 10 ON)

Open Loop Disable In this mode the PID servo loop has control over the speed and direction signals applied to the VF drive or servo amplifier. This mode is used after the system has been configured, during normal operation.
(Switch 10 OFF)

2.3 Open Loop Test

The motor must be set up so that 0 is at Home, and Full is at the end of travel. The encoder(s) must be matched to the motor, so that the position increases as the motor rotates forward. This is done using OPEN LOOP test mode, in conjunction with a DMX512 control source, and a computer running a terminal emulator.

For these tests the motor must be energized and used to move the encoder(s), and if the encoder(s) is (are) connected directly to the load, the load as well. Please read through each step before performing the step. Be sure to use caution when performing these operations.

For this test, set the switches (SW1, SW2 on the Motovator Position Controller PC board) as follows:

SW1---- DMX Addr: 000 (ALL SW1 Switches OFF)
SW2---- OPTIONS: Switches 1 – 8 OFF
 Switches 9 and 10 ON

Make sure that the DMX controller, monitoring computer and GO and ESTOP switches are connected as described in previous sections.

With the ESTOP switch OPEN (STOPPED) and the GO switch OPEN (NOT GO), apply power to the Motovator.

1. Observe that the RED LED is ON, and the GREEN LED is flashing a Morse 'X' (-.-).
2. Make certain the motor and load are free to move. Set the ESTOP switch to RUN (CLOSED). IF THE MOTOR MOVES, OPEN THE ESTOP SWITCH! If the motor moves at this point, there is a hardware fault. Return the unit for repair.
3. Set the GO switch to GO (CLOSED). IF THE MOTOR MOVES, OPEN THE GO AND ESTOP SWITCHES! If the motor moves at this point, there is a hardware fault. Return the unit for repair. Otherwise, observe that the RED LED turns OFF, and that the GREEN LED flashes Morse 'Z' (--..).
4. Launch the Anita terminal emulator on the computer, set for 9600 baud, 8 bits no parity. Make sure that the port selected is the port to which the return data line from the Motovator is connected.
5. Switch on the DMX source. Observe that the GREEN LED changes to Morse 'EZ' (./--..).
6. Observe that the PC displays the Motovator Status screen, and that the STATUS line reads - OPEN LOOP MODE-.
7. Verify that the display indicates as follows: GO Button: RUN, ESTOP: RUN, Overtravel Sw OK (closed).
8. Open the overtravel limit switches one at a time. Observe that when each switch is opened the display indicates Overtravel Sw: FAIL (open). Close all overtravel switches when

finished.

9. Slowly increase the level on DMX channel 3. The motor should begin to rotate as the level is increased. Note the direction of rotation then return channel 3 to 0. The motor should stop. IF THE MOTOR DOES NOT STOP, OPEN the ESTOP switch, and send the unit for repair. Release the GO button. Note that the GO button should be pushed during this sequence of tests in order to allow the motor to run. If at any time the motor moves WITHOUT the GO button pressed, there is a problem!
10. If the motor rotated in a POSITIVE direction, i.e. moved the load from Home towards the end of travel, motor direction is correct. If not, TURN OFF THE POWER TO THE MOTOVATOR. Set Options switch 8 (Motor Direction) ON. Re-apply power and re-test the motor direction.
11. Note the Actual Position displayed on the PC. Advance DMX channel 3 until the motor begins to move. Note the change in actual position. If it is a positive change (the number is changing to a larger positive value or a smaller negative value) the encoder direction is correct. If not, TURN OFF THE POWER TO THE MOTOVATOR. Set Options switch 7 (Incremental Encoder Direction) ON. Re-apply power and re-test the encoder direction.
12. Increase the level of DMX channel 1 to 100%. This will select Reverse motor rotation.
13. Slowly increase the level of DMX channel 3. The motor should now rotate in reverse. Return channel 3 to 0.
14. Using channel 1 for direction and channel 3 for speed control, move the load to the approximate center of travel.
15. OPEN the GO and ESTOP switches.
16. Observe the status of the HOME and INDEX switches on the computer. Verify that both switches are CLOSED.
17. Manually operate the Home and Index switches, and observe that the PC screen indicates Home Switch OPEN and Index Switch OPEN.
18. Turn OFF the power to the Motovator, and set Options dipswitch 10 (Open Loop Mode) OFF. That concludes the motor and encoder direction test.

2.4 Setting Operating Parameters

The remaining operating parameters will be set using the DMX source and the terminal emulator. First, however, several calculations are required.

2.4.1 Calculate Maximum Operating Speed

The speed of the system is entered in hundreds of Ticks Per Minute or hTPM. This may be calculated as follows:

If the encoder is mounted directly to the motor:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{TPM} &= (\text{Encoder Resolution (lines)}) * 4 * (\text{maximum motor speed in RPM}) \\ \text{hTPM} &= \text{TPM} / 100\end{aligned}$$

For example, using an encoder with 512 lines of resolution and a 1725 RPM motor:

$$\text{TPM} = (512 \text{ lines}) * 4 * (1725 \text{ RPM}) = 3532800 \text{ TPM}$$

then convert to hTPM:

$$\text{hTPM} = (3532800 \text{ TPM}) / 100 = 35328 \text{ hTPM}$$

If the encoder is mounted to the load, after a gear reduction stage:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{TPM} &= (\text{Encoder Resolution (lines)}) * 4 * (\text{max. motor speed in RPM}) / \text{Gear ratio} \\ \text{hTPM} &= \text{TPM} / 100\end{aligned}$$

For example, using a 512 encoder on a 1725 RPM motor with a 10:1 gearbox:

$$\text{TPM} = (512 \text{ lines}) * 4 * (1725 \text{ RPM}) / 10 = 353280 \text{ TPM}$$

then convert TPM to hTPM, rounding to the nearest unit

$$\text{hTPM} = (353280 \text{ TPM}) / 100 \approx 3533 \text{ hTPM}$$

2.4.2 Calculate the calibration speed

This is the speed at which the system should run while attempting to locate the Home and Index limit switches. It is calculated in the same way as the maximum speed, substituting the motor RPM desired for the maximum motor RPM.

2.4.3 Calculate the minimum operating speed

This is calculated the same as maximum operating speed, substituting the minimum motor speed desired.

2.4.4 Calculate the acceleration rate

This value is entered in thousands of Ticks Per Minute per second (or kTPM/sec.), and represents the number of thousands of ticks per minute that the speed will increase for every second of acceleration. For example, if the maximum speed was set to 60,000 TPM (or 600 hTPM) and the acceleration was set to 6000 TPM/sec (or 6 kTPM/sec), then it would take 10 seconds for the motor to accelerate to full speed.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{TPM/sec} &= \text{MaxSpeed(TPM)} / \text{seconds to accelerate} \\ \text{kTPM/sec} &= (\text{TPM/sec}) / 1000\end{aligned}$$

For example, using the maximum operating speed calculated above for the 1725RPM motor, with a 512 encoder and no gearbox, calculate a 7 second acceleration time (note maximum speed units are TPM, not hTPM):

$$\text{TPM/sec} = (3532800 \text{ TPM}) / (7 \text{ sec}) = 24729600 \text{ TPM/sec}$$

then convert to kTPM and round to nearest unit:

$$\text{kTPM} = (24729600 \text{ TPM/sec}) / 1000 \approx 24730 \text{ kTPM/sec}$$

2.4.5 Calculate the calibration acceleration rate

This is simple! Use 0.1 seconds as the time, and the calibration speed as the speed.

$$\text{TPM/sec} = \text{Calibration speed(TPM)} / 0.1 \text{ seconds}$$

The remaining values are entered directly in obvious units. The operating parameters are stored in the Motovator in an Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory, or EEPROM. This memory will hold its contents without power for at least 10 years. Once these values are entered in to the EEPROM you should have no further need to change them. It is a very good idea to make a complete record of the setup data so that it can be re-entered if for any reason the EEPROM should become damaged or corrupt. The easiest way to do this is to use the print screen option in the terminal emulator program. Further, after the setting of the parameters is complete, the parameter memory may be write-protected by setting Options Switch 9 (Write Enable) OFF.

2.4.6 Enter the Operating Parameters

Motovator should be setup the same as is was for the open loop test.

1. OPEN the ESTOP switch, to prevent motor motion.
2. Use the Address and Options switch settings as follows:
 DMX Addr (SW1)
 ALL OFF
 OPTIONS (SW2)
 1-2 OFF (Use present position as 0)
 3-4 ON (Auto Hardcal)
 5-6 OFF (Linear mode, absolute encoder forward)
 7 and 8 as they were set in the open loop test earlier (*Very Important!*)
 Option 9 ON (Write Enabled)
 Option 10 OFF (Open Loop Mode Disabled)
3. Apply power to the Motovator.
4. Set DMX channel 5 to 50% and channel 6 to 90%. This selects Setup Read mode.
5. Observe that the Setup Read screen is displayed on the terminal emulator.
IMPORTANT! If this Motovator was previously set up, use the File/Print Screen option on the PC to print the screen for future reference!
6. Set DMX channel 5 to 70%. This selects Setup Write mode, and (after a 2 second delay) sets all operating parameters to the values sent on the DMX link (in this case, all 0).
7. Set the operating parameters using DMX channels, as follows:

Parameters are set using one or more DMX channels. In the case where more than one channel is specified, the lowest number is the most significant (or "coarsest") part of the value. For example, if two channels are used, the low channel represents increments of 256, and the high channel increments of 1. With a three channel value, the first (lowest) channel represents an increment of 65535. Some of the single channel values are interpreted according to a table, which will be given when required. Note that these are actual, DECIMAL (0-255) DMX output values, and *NOT* percentage levels. Refer to your lightboard manual for information on displaying dimmer levels as 0-255.

Initial setup should be as follows:

DMX Channel	Parameter	DMX Value
474-475:	Kp:	1024 (channel 474 = 4, channel 475 = 0)
476-477:	Ki:	0
478-479:	Kd:	0
480-481:	Integration Limit:	0
482-483:	Integration Delta:	0
484-485:	Minimum speed:	Set to value calculated earlier in units of hTPM
486-487:	Maximum speed:	Set to value calculated earlier in units of hTPM
488-489:	Calibration speed:	Set to value calculated earlier in units of hTPM
490-491:	Accel rate:	65535
492-493:	Cal Accel rate:	Set to value calculated earlier, in kTPM/sec
494-496:	Minimum position:	0
497-499:	Maximum position:	(100% ON ALL THREE CHANNELS - 8388607)
500-501:	Index Offset:	0
502:	Stall Threshold:	50
503:	Stall time:	50
504:	Brake Time:	0
505:	Absolute Encoder	
	Mode:	0
506:	Incremental to	
	Absolute ratio	
	Incremental counts:	1
507:	Incremental to	
	Absolute ratio	
	Absolute counts:	1

Observe that the values entered appear on the setup screen. Adjust the levels on the lightboard until the "DMX VALUE" column matches the values shown in the table above. Record the complete setup as a "preset" on the lightboard, so that it can be easily re-created and edited. After recording the preset, set DMX channel 5 to 50%. This will return to Setup Read mode. Verify that the "STORED VALUES" match the "DMX VALUES", and that both match the table above. If they do not, return to Setup Write and try again. If this does not work the unit requires repair.

2.5 Tuning the Servo

If the previous sections have been completed, the system is ready to test in closed-loop position mode. It is important that the load be positioned as near the center of its travel as possible. This will give the largest amount of room for movement if something should go wrong with the position loop. **CAUTION!** The usual failure mode of a position servo is to run away at full speed in reverse. The Motovator will automatically shut off the safety relay if it detects this condition, but it takes approximately 1 second to do so. If at any time something happens that appears dangerous, or that does not make sense, **OPEN THE ESTOP SWITCH!** This will remove power to the motor and allow it to stop.

2.5.1 First Test of Positioning Mode

1. Using the setup of section 2.4.6, reapply power to the Motovator.
2. Set ALL DMX channels to 0.
3. Set ESTOP to RUN. Make sure GO is released.
4. Observe the Status screen on the terminal emulator. Verify:
GO BUTTON: STOP ESTOP: Stby CMD MODE: STANDBY
5. Push and hold GO. Observe the ESTOP changes to STOP and that GO changes to RUN. Release GO.
6. Set DMX channel 5 to 10% and channel 6 to 60%
7. Observe that CMD MODE changes to POSITION.
8. Push and hold GO. Observe that STATUS is FOLLOWING DMX - HOLDING AT POSITION. Release GO.
9. Set DMX channel 3 to 100% (full speed)
10. Set DMX channel 1 to 100 %. Push and hold GO. The motor should start to accelerate forward. Release GO. The motor should slow and stop.
11. Set DMX channel 1 to 0% . Push and hold GO. The motor should accelerate in Reverse, return to its original position and stop. Release GO.

2.5.2 Setting the Proportional Gain (Kp)

This is one of the constants that controls the force that is applied to move the motor towards its destination. Kp sets the amount of torque per tick of error that will be applied. The larger the value, the “stiffer” the servo will be. This value should be set so as to reduce the static error to a small value and provide good step response, while producing relatively small amounts of “overshoot”.

1. If the motor “overshot” the Home position in section 2.5.1, step 11, the Kp gain must be reduced. Otherwise, it must be increased until the motor DOES overshoot. To change Kp, load the preset that was recorded in the ‘Setting Operating Parameters’ section. This will force the Motovator back into Command Write mode. Change the levels of DMX channels 478 and 479. Re-record the new levels as a new preset.

2. After increasing or decreasing K_p , repeat the tests in step L. The goal is “snappy” response, low static error, and moderate (less than 2 turns) of overshoot. Record a new preset after each change. This way you will be able to “back up” to a previous setup without re-doing anything.

2.5.3 Setting the Derivative Gain (K_d)

K_d sets the amount of torque per tick of error change per unit time that will be applied. The larger the value the more “damping” will be applied. K_d has the effect of reducing overshoot.

1. Load the preset recorded in section 2.5.2 step 2. Initially, set $K_d = K_p * 3$. Repeat the step position test (section 2.5.1 steps 10 and 11). If the motor continues to overshoot, double K_d . If it does not overshoot, cut K_d in half. Continue this process until K_d is optimized to the minimum value that eliminates all overshoot.
2. Record a new setup preset.

2.5.4 Setting the Integral Gain (K_i)

K_i acts on the history of the error - the integral of error over time, correcting static errors that remain due to friction, gravity, or some other constant force. K_i is the most difficult servo parameter to optimize as there are three controls that interact: K_i itself, Integration Limit and Integration Delta. *K_i and its related parameters can also cause dramatic servo instability, so proceed with caution!*

1. Load the preset recorded in section 2.5.3, step 2. Initially, set the Integral parameters as follows: $K_i = K_p * 0.05$, Integration Limit = $K_p * 0.1$, Integration Delta = observed static error * 2.
2. Observe the static error after making the changes in the previous step. If it has been reduced to 0, repeat the test in section 2.5.1 step 10 and 11. If the servo is stable (no overshoot, good step response) tuning is complete. If there is overshoot, reduce K_i to half of its value and repeat.
3. Record a new setup preset.
4. Open the GO and ESTOP switches.

2.5.5 Set up for normal operation

Now that servo tuning is complete, the operating parameters must be set for normal operation.

1. Load the preset recorded in the previous section, step 3.
2. Set channels 490-491 (Accel Rate) to the value calculated in step 2.4.4.
3. Record a new setup preset.
4. Load the setup into EEPROM memory - Set DMX channel 5 to 70% and channel 6 to 90%. Wait for the PC to display the WRITE screen.
5. Set DMX channel 5 to 50%. Print the screen to make a printed record of the servo operating parameters.
6. Set DMX channel 5 to 10% and channel 6 to 60%.

2.6 Setting Travel Limits and Setup Parameters

The servo system is now ready to control the position and speed of the motor, but it does not know where HOME is located, or what the maximum length of travel is to INDEX. Setting these parameters depends upon the type of Hard Cal that was chosen in section 2.2.1. Follow the next instructions below, then jump to the block of instructions that correlates to your Hard Cal selection.

2.6.1 Set the Hard Cal Type

1. Set Hard Cal type by changing 'Options' switches 1 and 2 to the positions chosen in section 2.2.1.
2. Cycle power to the Motovator to reload the new settings.
3. Jump to section:
2.6.2 for 'Wake @ Home' hard cal instructions
2.6.3 for 'Stall @ Home' hard cal instructions
2.6.4 for 'Home Limit' hard cal instructions
2.6.5 for 'Dual Limit' hard cal instructions

2.6.2 Home and Index for 'Wake @ Home' Hard Cal Setting

Finding HOME

Position the load at the home position, and execute a user hard cal.

1. Set DMX channel 5 to 20% and channel 6 to 70% (selects "pickle" mode)
2. Set DMX channel 3 to 50% (selects 50% speed)
3. CLOSE the GO and ESTOP switches.
4. To move toward home, set channel 4 to 70%. To move toward index, set it to 30%
5. Using the GO switch and channels 3 and 4, position the load at the HOME position.
6. OPEN the GO switch.
7. Set channel 5 to 40% and channel 6 to 80%, CLOSE the GO switch.
8. After a 2 second delay, observe that the status changes to HARD CAL COMPLETE.
9. OPEN the GO switch and set DMX channel 5 to 10% and channel 6 to 60%.

Finding Length of Travel

Move the load to the end of travel, note the position and enter it into the setup EEPROM

10. Set DMX channel 5 to 20% and channel 6 to 70% (selects "pickle" mode)
11. Set DMX channel 3 to 50% (selects 50% speed)
12. CLOSE the GO and ESTOP switches.

13. Set channel 4 to 30%.
14. Using the GO switch and channels 3 and 4, position the load at the end of travel position.
15. OPEN the GO switch.
16. Note the actual position, it will be recorded later.
17. Load the last setup preset that was recorded.
18. Set DMX channels 501-503 to the position noted in step 16.
19. Record a new setup preset, save the new setup values to EEPROM, and print a hard copy of the setup screen.
20. Set DMX channel 5 to 10% and channel 6 to 60%
21. Set DMX channels 1 and 2 to 0%, and channel 3 to 50%
22. CLOSE the GO switch. The load will move back to the Home position.
23. OPEN the GO switch. The drive is now ready for use.

2.6.3 Home and Index for 'Stall @ Home' Hard Cal Setting

Finding HOME

Set the Stall threshold and time and Index Offset, and execute a user hard cal.

1. Set DMX channel 5 to 20% and channel 6 to 70% (selects "pickle" mode)
2. Set DMX channel 3 to 50% (selects 50% speed)
3. CLOSE the GO and ESTOP switches.
4. Set DMX channel 4 to 30%. This will force the motor to move toward Index.
5. Note the Motor Torque displayed on the PC. Open the GO switch.
6. Set DMX channel 4, 5 and 6 to 0.
7. Load the setup preset recorded in section 2.5.5 step 3.
8. Set DMX channel 502 (Stall Threshold) to the value (in percent) noted in section 2.6.3 step 5 * 1.5
9. Set DMX channels 500-501(Index Offset) to the distance (in ticks) from the hard stop to the HOME position.
10. Load the new setup values into EEPROM (ch 5 to 70%, ch 6 to 90%, hold, then restore to 50% and 90%), and record a new setup preset.
11. Set DMX channel 5 to 40% and channel 6 to 80%
12. CLOSE the GO switch. The load will move towards HOME. When the load reaches

home, and runs into the HOME stop, it will stop moving. The motor torque will increase, trying harder to move the load. When the torque reaches the Stall Threshold set in step 8, and remains there without moving the motor for the time set in Stall Time the system will recognize a stall, and stop the motor. The load will then move away from the hard stop the distance set in step 9, and stop.

13. Observe that the status changes to HARD CAL COMPLETE.
14. OPEN the GO switch and set DMX channel 5 to 10% and channel 6 to 60%.

Finding Length of Travel

Move the load to the end of travel, note the position and enter it into the setup EEPROM

15. Set DMX channel 5 to 20% and channel 6 to 70% (selects "pickle" mode)
16. Set DMX channel 3 to 50% (selects 50% speed)
17. CLOSE the GO and ESTOP switches.
18. Set channel 4 to 30%.
19. Using the GO switch and channels 3 and 4, position the load at the end of travel position.
20. OPEN the GO switch.
21. Note the Actual Position; it will be recorded later.
22. Load the last setup preset that was recorded.
23. Set DMX channels 501-503 to the position noted in step 21.
24. Record a new setup preset, save the new setup values to EEPROM, and print a hard copy of the setup screen.
25. Set DMX channel 5 to 10% and channel 6 to 60%
26. Set DMX channels 1 and 2 to 0%, and channel 3 to 50%
27. CLOSE the GO switch. The load will move back to the Home position.
28. OPEN the GO switch. The drive is now ready for use.

2.6.4 Home and Index for 'Home Limit' Hard Cal Setting

Finding HOME

Execute a hard recal.

1. Set DMX channel 5 to 40% and channel 6 to 80%
2. CLOSE the GO switch. The load will move towards HOME. When the load reaches the HOME switch, it will stop.
3. Observe that the status changes to HARD CAL COMPLETE.

4. OPEN the GO switch and set DMX channel 5 to 10% and channel 6 to 60%.

Finding Length of Travel

Move the load to the end of travel, note the position and enter it into the setup EEPROM

5. Set DMX channel 5 to 20% and channel 6 to 70% (selects "pickle" mode)
6. Set DMX channel 3 to 50% (selects 50% speed)
7. CLOSE the GO and ESTOP switches.
8. Set channel 4 to 30%.
9. Using the GO switch and channels 3 and 4, position the load at the end of travel position.
10. OPEN the GO switch.
11. Note the Actual Position; it will be recorded later.
12. Load the last setup preset that was recorded.
13. Set DMX channels 501-503 to the position noted in step 11.
14. Record a new setup preset, save the new setup values to EEPROM, and print a hard copy of the setup screen.
15. Set DMX channel 5 to 10% and channel 6 to 60%
16. Set DMX channels 1 and 2 to 0%, and channel 3 to 50%
17. CLOSE the GO switch. The load will move back to the Home position.
18. OPEN the GO switch. The drive is now ready for use.

2.6.5 Home and Index for 'Dual Limit' Hard Cal Setting

Home and Index limits, and automatically loading length of travel

1. Execute a hard recal.
2. Set DMX channel 5 to 40% and channel 6 to 80%
3. CLOSE the GO switch. The load will move towards HOME. When the load reaches the HOME switch, it will stop and reverse direction. Continue to hold the GO switch closed. The load will move towards the INDEX switch. When the load reaches the INDEX switch, it will reverse and return home.
4. Observe that the status changes to HARD CAL COMPLETE.
5. OPEN the GO switch and set DMX channel 5 to 10% and channel 6 to 60%.
6. The drive is now ready for use.

2.7 Setting Power Up Action

The system is now set up to find its operating limits, however it does not know what to do on power up. This action depends upon the settings of Options switches 3 and 4 (SW2).

2.7.1 Set the Soft Cal Type

Set Options switches 3 and 4 to the positions chosen in Section 2.2.2. Cycle power to the Motovator to re-load the new settings. Based on the Soft Cal type, follow the appropriate instruction block below.

2.7.2 Wake at Last Position

This mode requires no further setup. It will operate properly as long as:

1. The Motovator was Hard Recalled properly.
2. The motor is STOPPED and has been stopped for AT LEAST 10 SECONDS when the Motovator is powered down.
3. The motor is NOT moved while power is off

2.7.3 Cal from Absolute Encoder

This mode requires the optional A2 absolute position encoder. There are two basic modes of operation:

TURNTABLE: The A2 Single Turn absolute encoder must be connected by a low backlash 1:1 drive directly to the turntable, such that 1 turn of the turntable results in 1 turn of the encoder shaft. This is usually accomplished with a timing belt or timing chain. Turntable mode is selected when Options Switch 5 is ON (Rotary Mode).

MULTI-TURN: The A2 Multi-Turn Geared absolute encoder must be connected to the load such that the total number of turns of the absolute encoder shaft is less than the encoder multi-turn rating. Encoders are available in 16 and 32 turns. Multi-turn mode is selected when Options Switch 5 is OFF (Linear Mode).

Example: A curtain machine has an output drum that turns 17 full turns to open the curtain fully. A 32 turn absolute encoder would be connected via a 1:1 timing belt or chain to the output drum.

1. Calculate the ration of Incremental encoder counts to absolute encoder counts

Turntable mode:

Incr. Counts = (Incremental Encoder Pulses per Revolution * 4 * (motor turns per 1 turntable turn)

Abs. Counts = 65536

Reduce the fraction: Incr. Counts / Abs. Counts.

Multi-Turn mode:

Incr. Counts = (Incremental Encoder Pulses per Revolution * 4 * (motor turns per 1 turn of output shaft)

Abs. Counts = 65536

Reduce the fraction: Incr. Counts / Abs. Counts

2. Load the setup preset recorded in section 2.6.2 step 19 if 'Wake @ Home' Hard Cal was used, section 2.6.3 step 24 if 'Stall @ Home' Hard Cal was used, section 2.6.4 step 14, or section 2.5.5 step 3 if 'Dual Limit' Hard Cal was used.

3. Set DMX channel 506 to the REDUCED Incr. Counts from step 1 of this section.
4. Set DMX channel 507 to the REDUCED Absolute Counts from step 1 of this section.
5. Select the absolute encoder mode using DMX channel 505:
 - 0%: Independent Mode. The absolute encoder is read only on power up, to load the position into the Motovator.
 - 50%: Compare Mode. In addition to reloading position, the absolute and incremental positions are compared during operation. If the two positions differ by more than 10% of the total system travel, an error will be generated and motion will stop.
 - 100%: Track Mode: In addition to reloading position, the absolute encoder is treated as a "master position reference" and is used to update the system position during operation. This mode is used when there is "slip" between the motor shaft and the load - typically for rim-drive turntables. If the instantaneous difference between the absolute and the incremental encoders ever exceeds 10% of the total system travel, an error will be generated and motion will stop.
6. Load the new setup values into EEPROM (ch. 5 to 70%, ch. 6 to 90%, hold, then restore to 50% and 90%), and record a new setup preset.
7. Set DMX channel 5 to 40% and channel 6 to 80%
8. CLOSE the GO switch. This will force a Hard Recal using the selected Hard Recal mode. After Hard Recal completes, the absolute encoder will be reset to 0.
9. Observe that the Ab. Enc Stat on the PC screen is OK. If not, execute a second Hard Recal. If the status remains not OK, call for service assistance.
10. Check absolute encoder operation: Set DMX channel 5 to 10% and channel 6 to 60%. Set channel 1 to 100% and channel 3 to 30%. This will schedule a move in the FORWARD direction. Push and hold GO and observe that the motor moves FORWARD.
11. Verify that the Abs Enc Pos and the Actual Pos track. There may be a slight (less than 50 count) difference, but they must otherwise track.
12. If the Absolute and Incremental positions diverge, then the operation direction of the absolute encoder must be reversed. Set Options Switch 6 to ON (SW2), and repeat steps 7 through 11 of this section.
13. Note the Actual and Abs Enc Positions.
14. Cycle power to the Motovator. Observe that the Actual and Abs Enc positions are reloaded with the positions that were noted.

2.7.4 Manual Hard Cal

This mode requires no further setup. The user ***MUST*** initiate a hard recal EACH time the Motovator is turned on.

1. Set channel 5 to 40% and channel 6 to 80%.
2. Press and HOLD Go. The Hard Cal sequence will run.
3. When Hard Cal is complete, the system is ready to run.

2.7.5 Auto Hard Cal

This mode requires no further setup. A Hard Cal is automatically scheduled when the Motovator is turned on.

1. To begin operation, Press and HOLD GO. The hard call will begin.
2. On completion of hard cal, the unit is ready to run, and will begin following DMX commands.

2.8 Setting DMX Address and Write Protect

1. Wait at least 10 seconds after stopping the motor then switch off power to the Motovator.
2. Set Options Switch 9 to OFF (SW2) to write protect the setup memory. This switch must be set back to ON if it is necessary to change the setup in the future.
3. Set the address at which the first channel of the 6 channel control group should be located on the Address dipswitch. Note that addresses start at 1. Refer to the Address Table included with this document for switch settings.
4. Switch power back on. Verify the address by setting channels 510, 511, and 512 to select read back. NOTE that EACH Motovator on a DMX link MUST have a unique address!

2.9 DMX Address Table

Address	SW9	SW8	SW7	SW6	SW5	SW4	SW3	SW2	SW1
Debug001	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
1	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON
2	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF
3	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON	ON
4	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF
5	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF	ON
6	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	OFF
7	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	ON
8	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF
9	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	ON
10	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF	ON	OFF
11	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF	ON	ON
12	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	OFF	OFF
13	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	OFF	ON
14	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	ON	OFF
15	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	ON	ON
16	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
17	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON
18	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF
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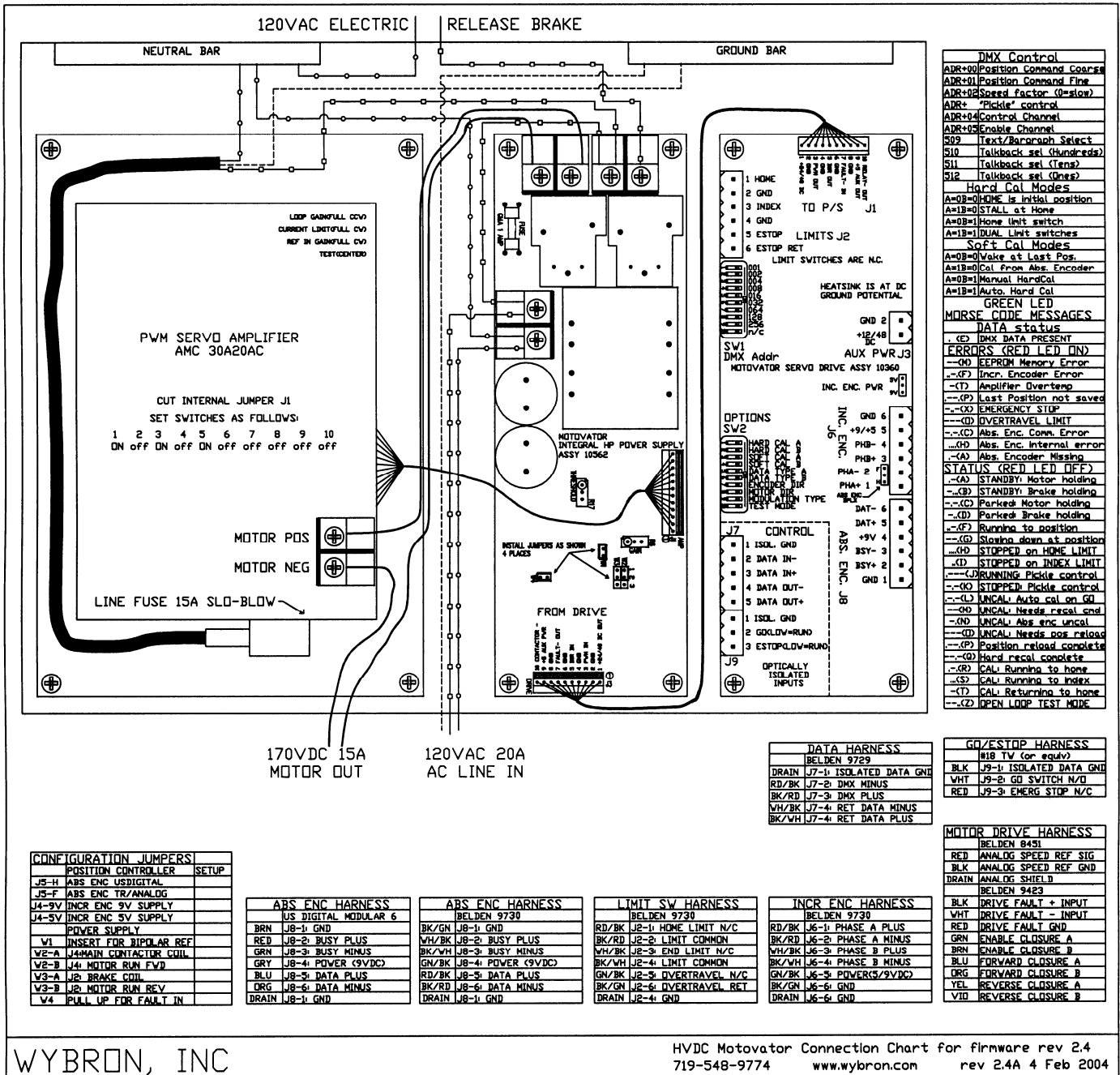
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403	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	ON
404	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF
405	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF	ON	OFF	ON
406	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF	ON	ON	OFF
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414	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	ON	ON	OFF
415	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON
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424	ON	ON	OFF	ON	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF
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427	ON	ON	OFF	ON	OFF	ON	OFF	ON	ON
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432	ON	ON	OFF	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
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509	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	OFF	ON
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RDM	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON

2.10 Connection Charts

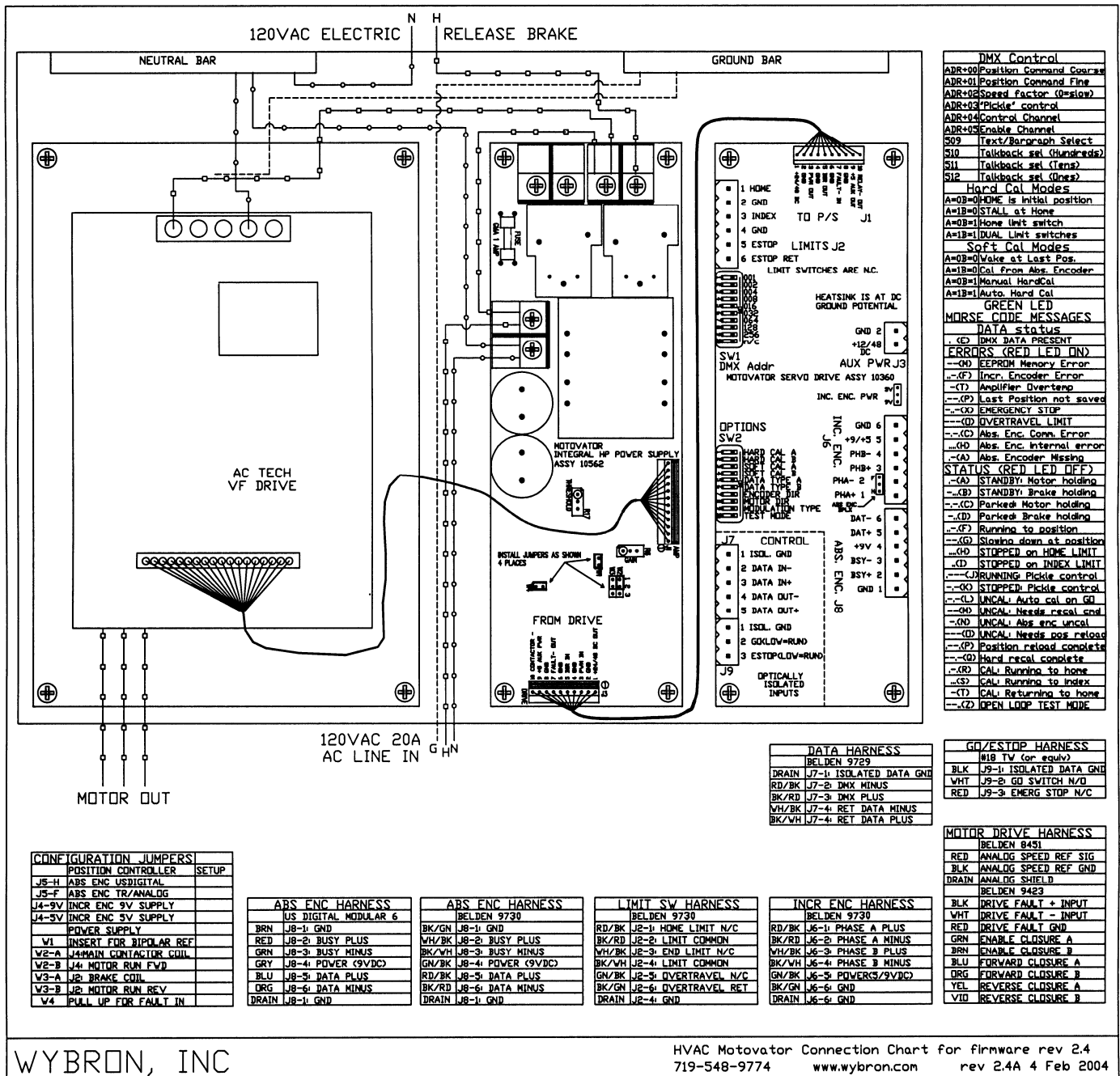
2.10.1 HVDC Connection Chart



WYBRON, INC

HVDC Motovator Connection Chart for firmware rev 2.4
719-548-9774 www.wybron.com rev 2.4A 4 Feb 2004

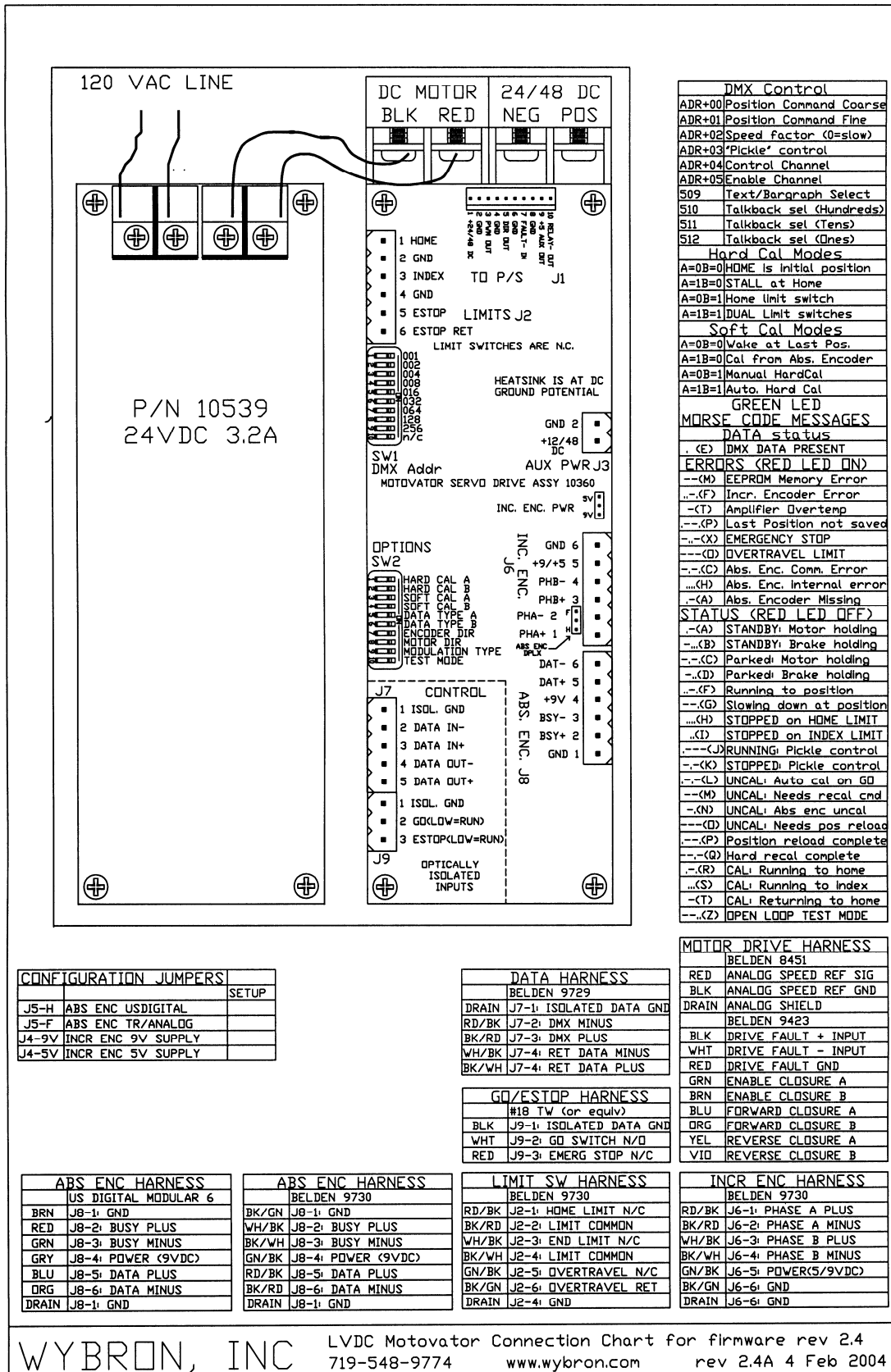
2.10.2 HVAC Motovator Connection Chart



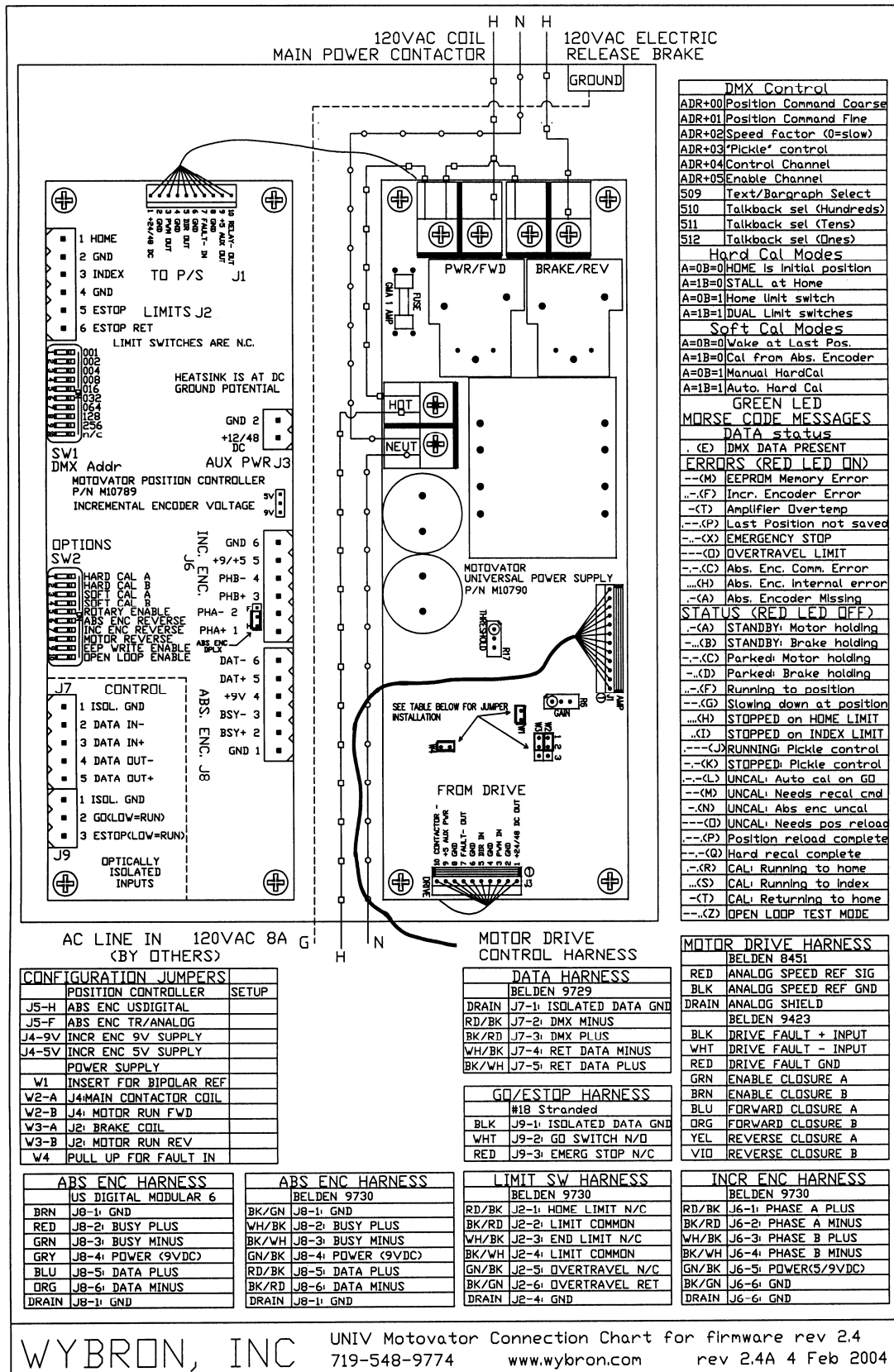
WYBRON, INC

HVAC Motovator Connection Chart for firmware rev 2.4
719-548-9774 www.wybron.com rev 2.4A 4 Feb 2004

2.10.3 LVDC Motovator Connection Chart



2.10.4 UNIV Motovator Connection Chart



Technical Information

3.1 *Motovator Fault List*

This section is included to aid in resolving Motovator error conditions. Call Wybron technical support if the fault you encounter is not covered or is not solved after following the instructions below.

3.1.1 Incremental Encoder Error

Explanation:

- Motor position is not following the profiler position.

Causes:

- The motor is stalled (Mechanical jam)
- Motor is not connected to the drive
- Drive is not powered
- Drive is not working
- Incremental encoder is unplugged
- Incremental encoder wiring failure
- Max speed is set too high (faster than motor can run)
- Accel or Cal Accel is set to high (faster than motor can accelerate)

Solutions:

- Remove power from Motovator
- Check for mechanical jam
- Check motor connections
- Check drive connections and operation
- Check incremental encoder connections and wiring
- If fault occurred during configuration, reduce max speed and accel
- If fault occurred during normal operation, check max speed and accel has not been inadvertently changed
- Re-establish 'Home position using the procedures in section 2.6 and verify normal operation

3.1.2 Amplifier Over-temperature

Explanation:

- Drive fault has been sensed by Motovator

Causes:

- Drive is not connected to Motovator
- Drive is in a fault state

Solutions:

- Verify connections between Motovator and the drive

- Resolve drive fault using drive manufacturer's procedures
- Cycle power to Motovator
- Re-establish 'Home' position using the procedures in section 2.6 and verify normal operation

3.1.3 Memory Error / E²PROM Memory Error

Explanation:

- There was an internal software or hardware fault corrupting memory

Causes:

- Recent electrical noise event, such as a lightning strike
- Internal hardware fault

Solutions:

- Cycle power to Motovator, keeping power off for at least 5 seconds. Verify configuration parameters have not been erased.
- If configuration parameters were erased reload parameters from records or re-configure Motovator
- Re-establish 'Home' position using the procedures in section 2.6 and verify normal operation

3.1.4 Last Position Error

Explanation:

- Motor was moving when power failed to Motovator. Motovator sets 'Move begun' and 'Move complete' flags to recognize when power (and position) is lost.

Causes:

- Motovator lost power while moving
- Motovator power turned off when a move appeared to be complete, but was not

Solutions:

- Avoid this fault by waiting approximately 10 seconds after last move completes to remove power to Motovator.
- Re-establish 'Home' position using the procedures in section 2.6 and verify normal operation

3.1.5 Overtravel Limit

Explanation:

- Motovator sensed that the Overtravel Limit switch is open

Causes:

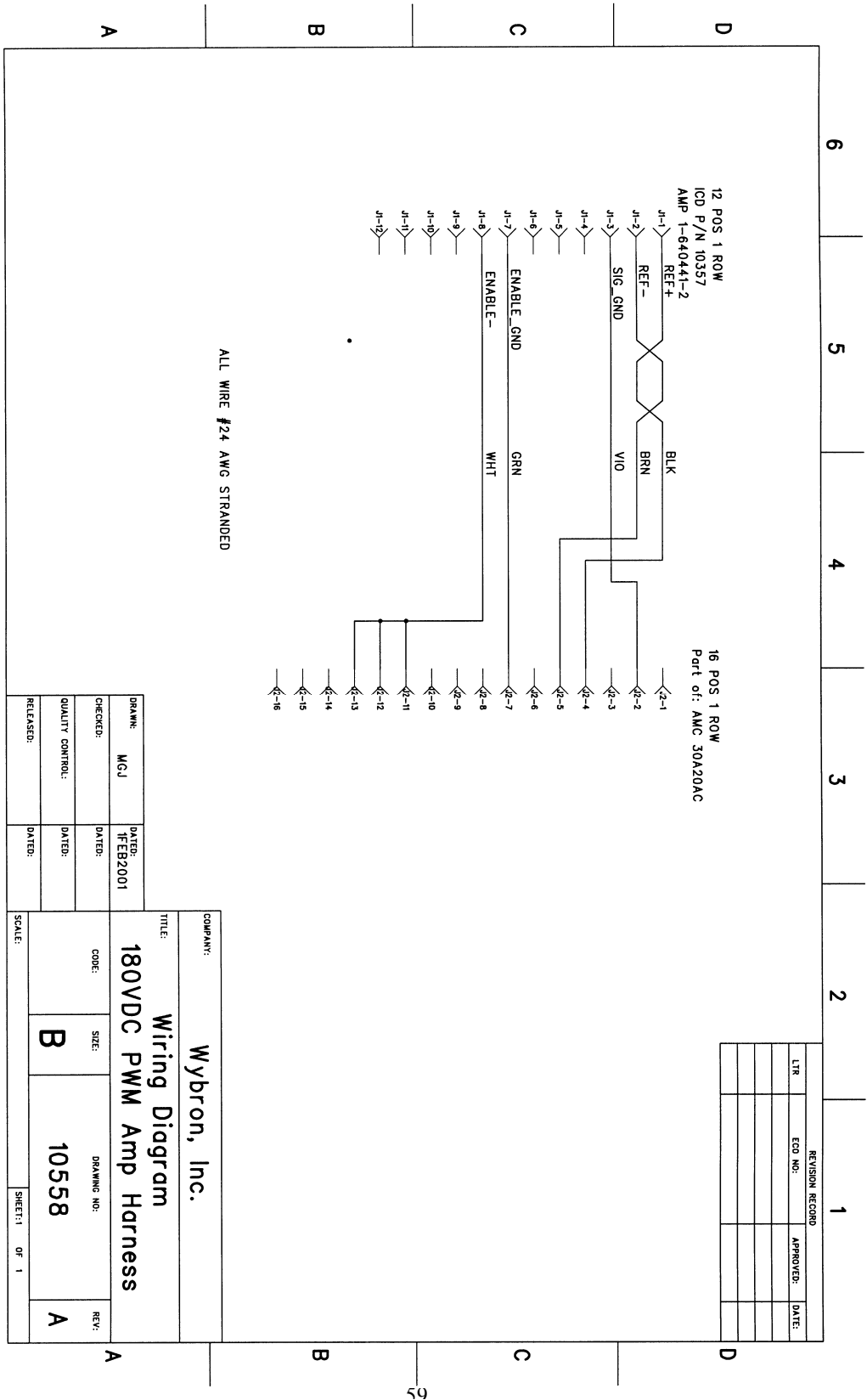
- Overtravel limit switch has been tripped
- Overtravel limit switch wiring fault
- Motor was moved while Motovator was off

Solutions:

- Disconnect power to Motovator
- Manually move the load off of the overtravel limit switch
- Reconnect power to Motovator
- Re-establish 'Home position using the procedures in section 2.6 and verify normal operation.

3.2 Motovator Wiring Diagrams

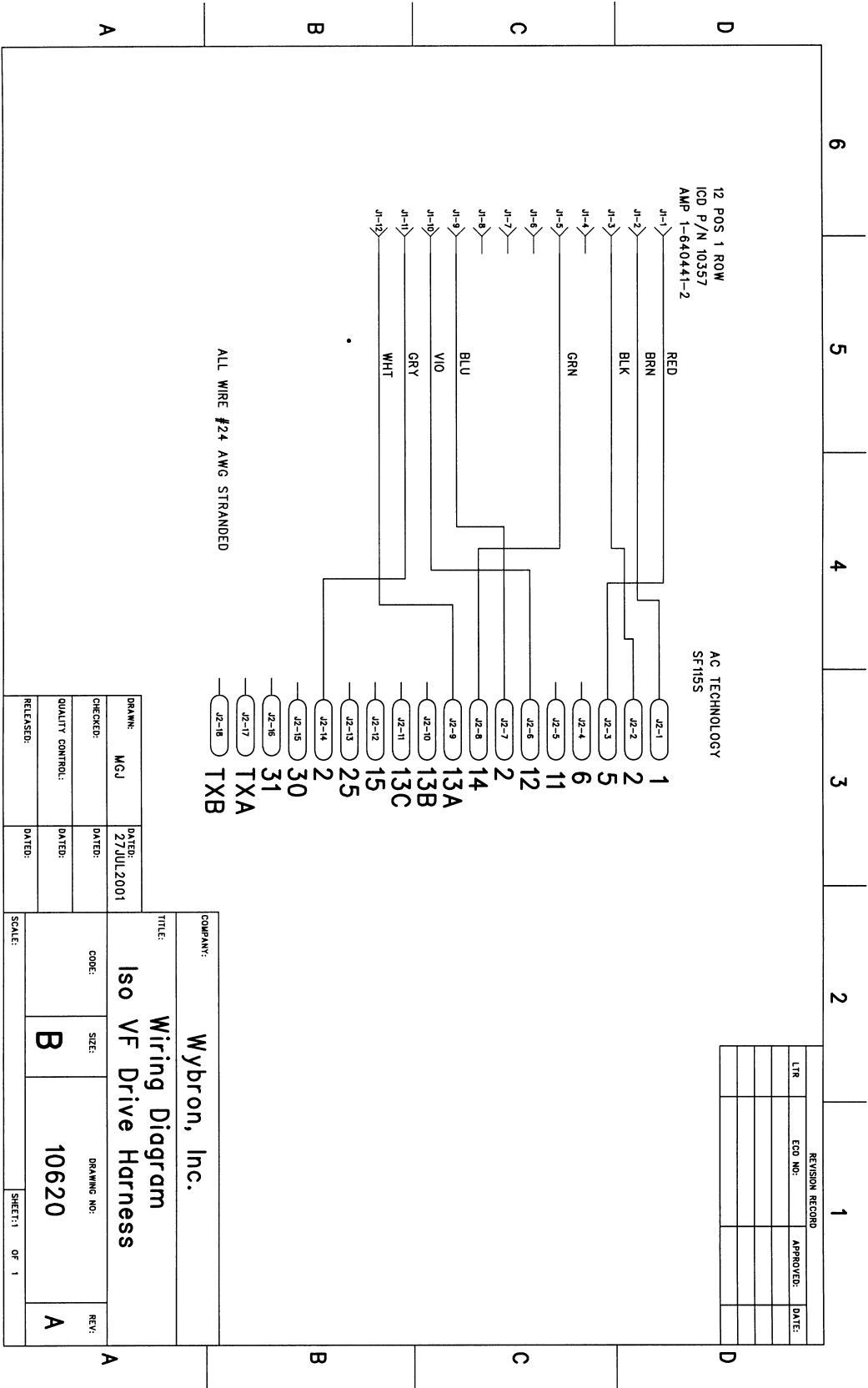
3.2.1 180VDC PWM Amp Harness



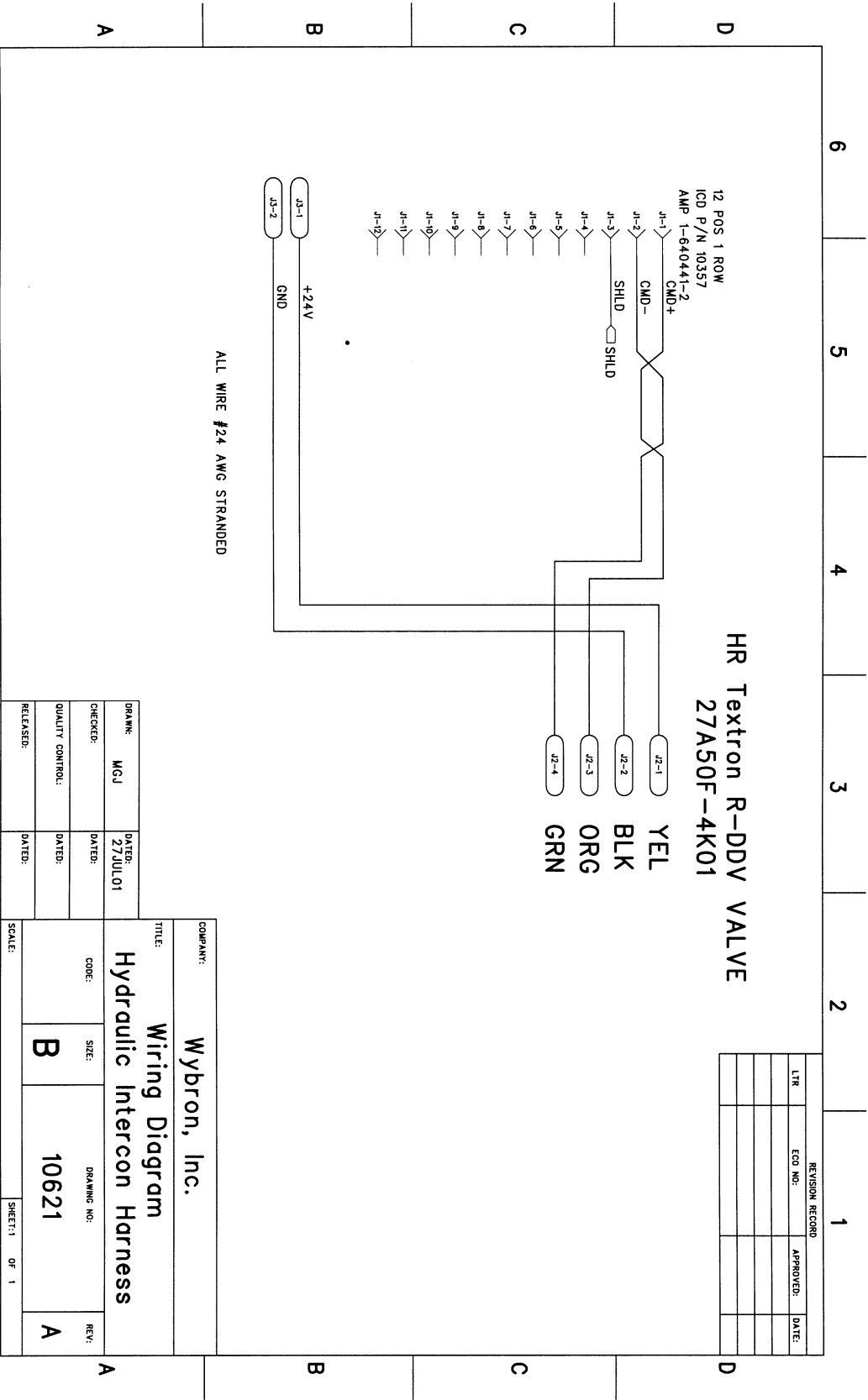
3.2.2 Integral H.P. Supply Harness

	6	5	4	3	2	1																								
D					<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="4">REVISION RECORD</th> </tr> <tr> <th>LTR</th> <th>ECO NO.</th> <th>APPROVED:</th> <th>DATE:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </tbody> </table>		REVISION RECORD				LTR	ECO NO.	APPROVED:	DATE:																
REVISION RECORD																														
LTR	ECO NO.	APPROVED:	DATE:																											
					10 POS 1 ROW WYBRON P/N 10-11-2103																									
C					10 POS 1 ROW WYBRON P/N 10-11-2013																									
B					14 INCHES 24AWG AWM STYLE 1061																									
A					<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <p>COMPANY: WYBRON, INC.</p> <p>TITLE: MOTOVATOR INTEGRAL H.P. SUPPLY HARNESS</p> </div> <div> <p>DRAWN: MCJ DATED: 27JAN2004</p> <p>CHECKED: DATED:</p> <p>QUALITY CONTROL: DATED:</p> <p>RELEASED: DATED:</p> </div> <div> <p>CODE: SIZE: B</p> <p>DRAWING NO.: 10559</p> <p>REV: B</p> </div> <div> <p>SCALE: SHEET: 1 OF 1</p> </div> </div>																									

3.2.3 Iso VF Drive Harness



3.2.4 Hydraulic Interconnection Harness



COMPANY:
Wybron, Inc.

TITLE:
Wiring Diagram
Hydraulic Intercon Harness

DRAWN: MGJ

CHECKED:

QUALITY CONTROL:

RELEASED:

DATED: 27 JUL 01

DATED:

DATED:

DATED:

CODE:

SIZE: B

DRAWING NO: 10621

SHEET: 1 OF 1

REV: A

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B

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D

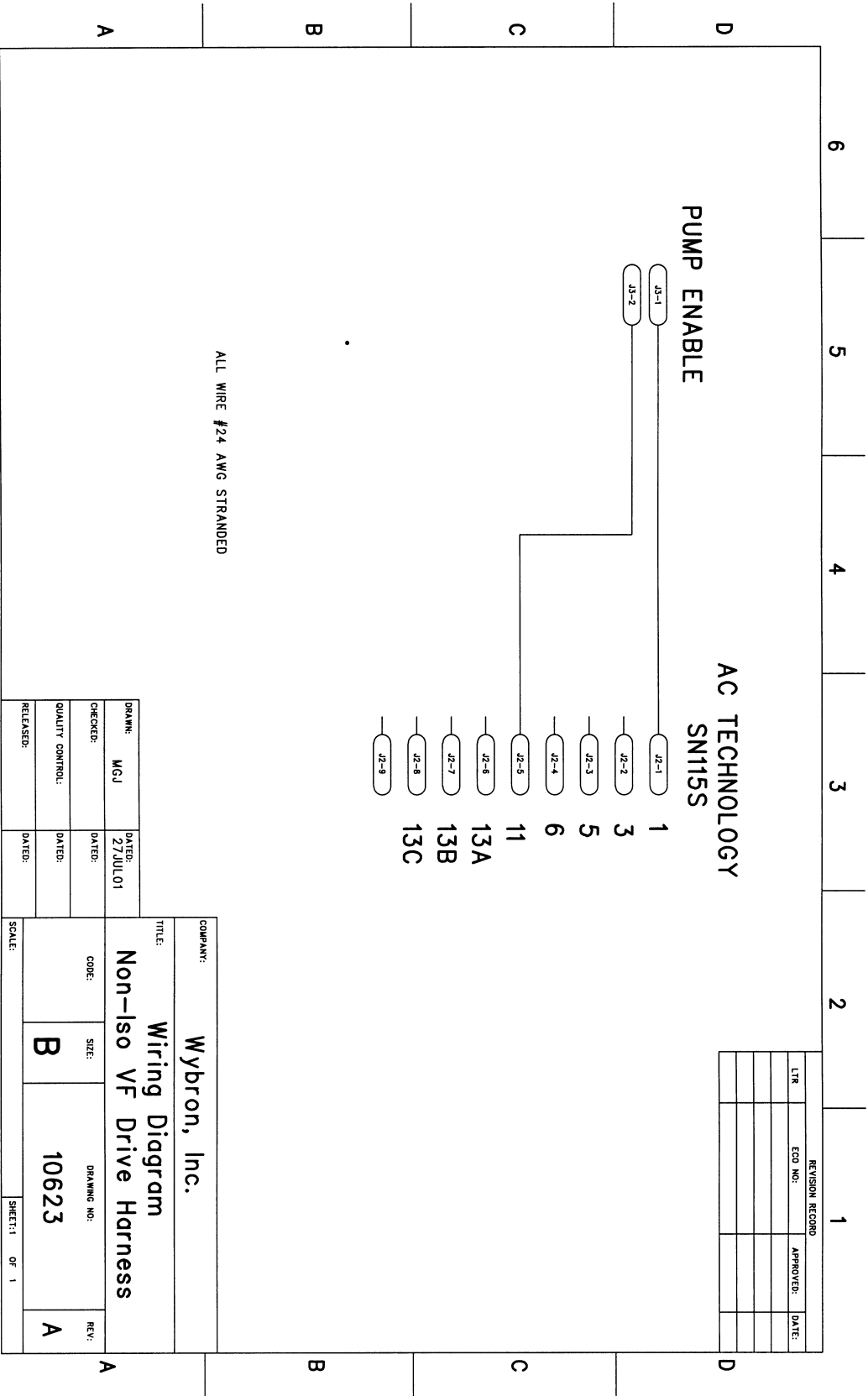
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B

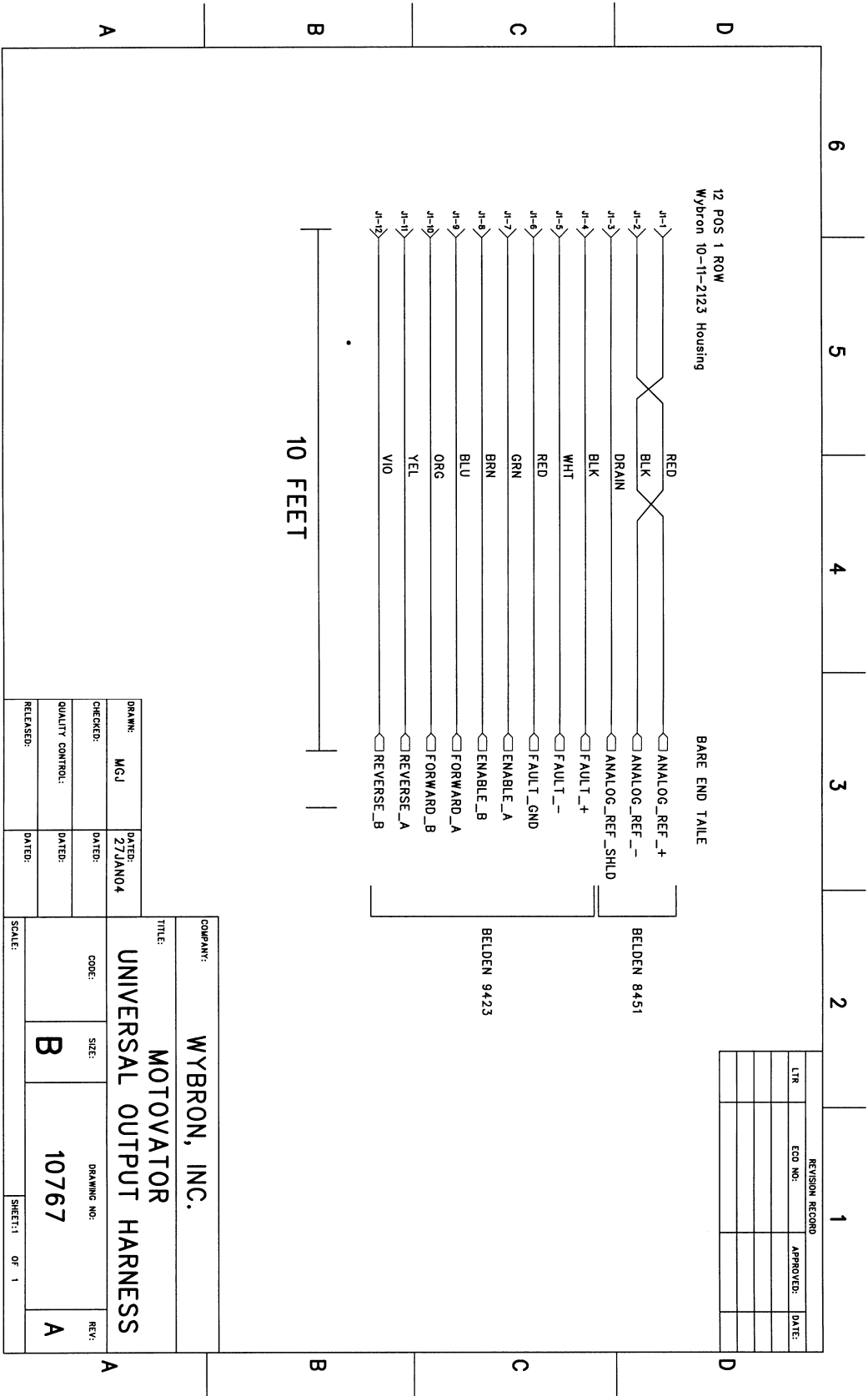
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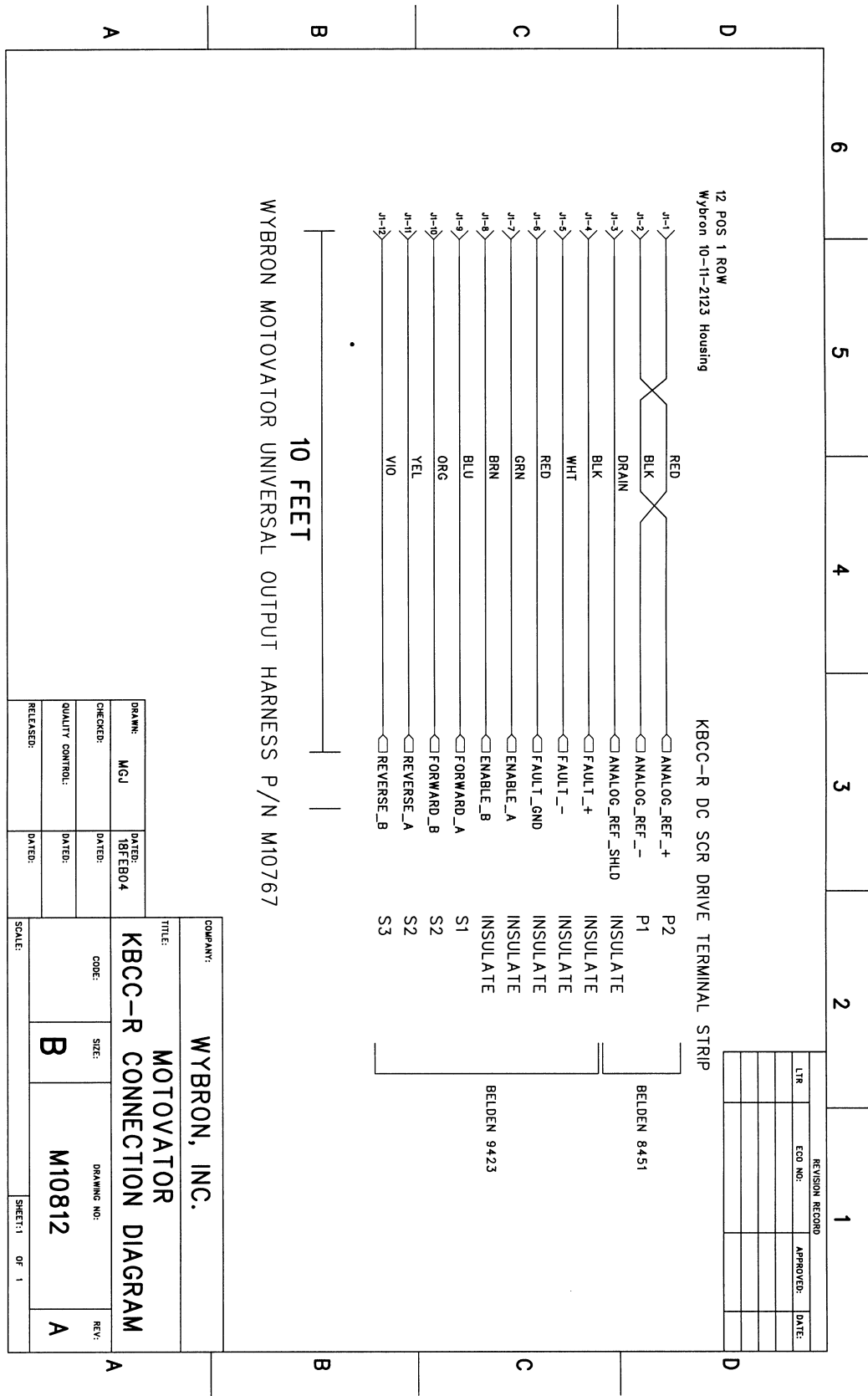
3.2.5 Non-Iso VF Drive Harness



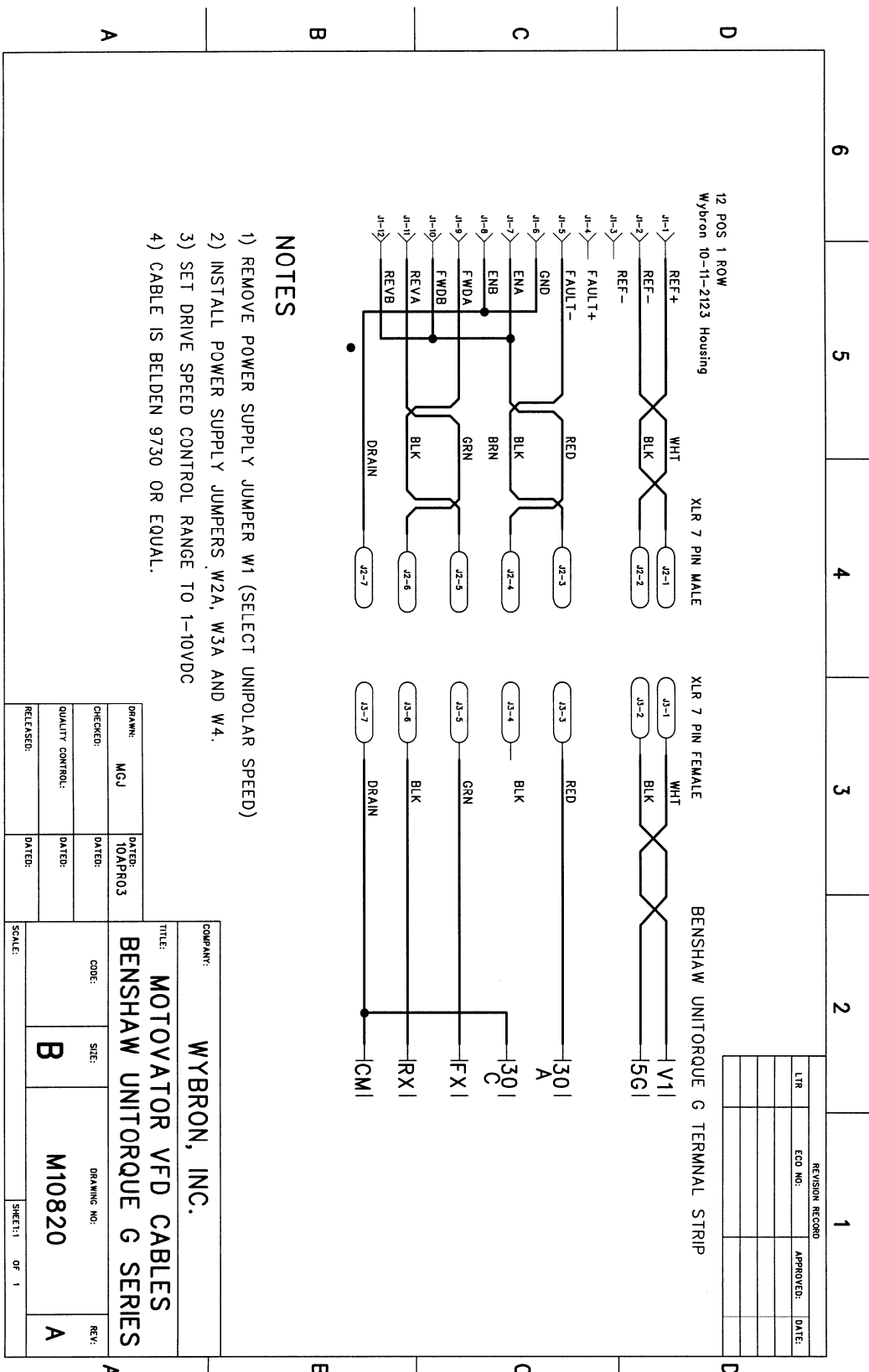
3.2.6 Universal Output Harness



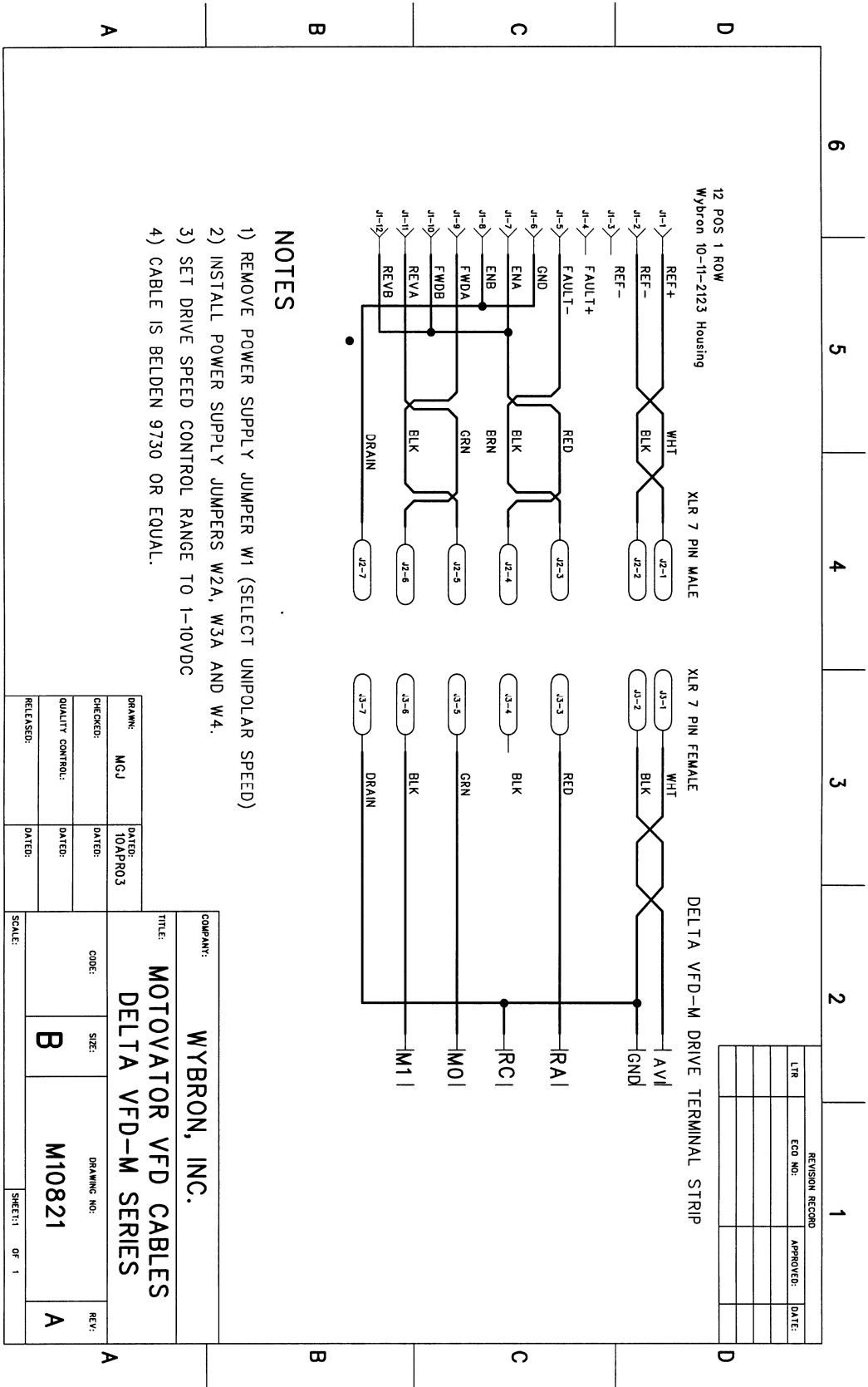
3.2.7 KBCC-R DC Drive Harness



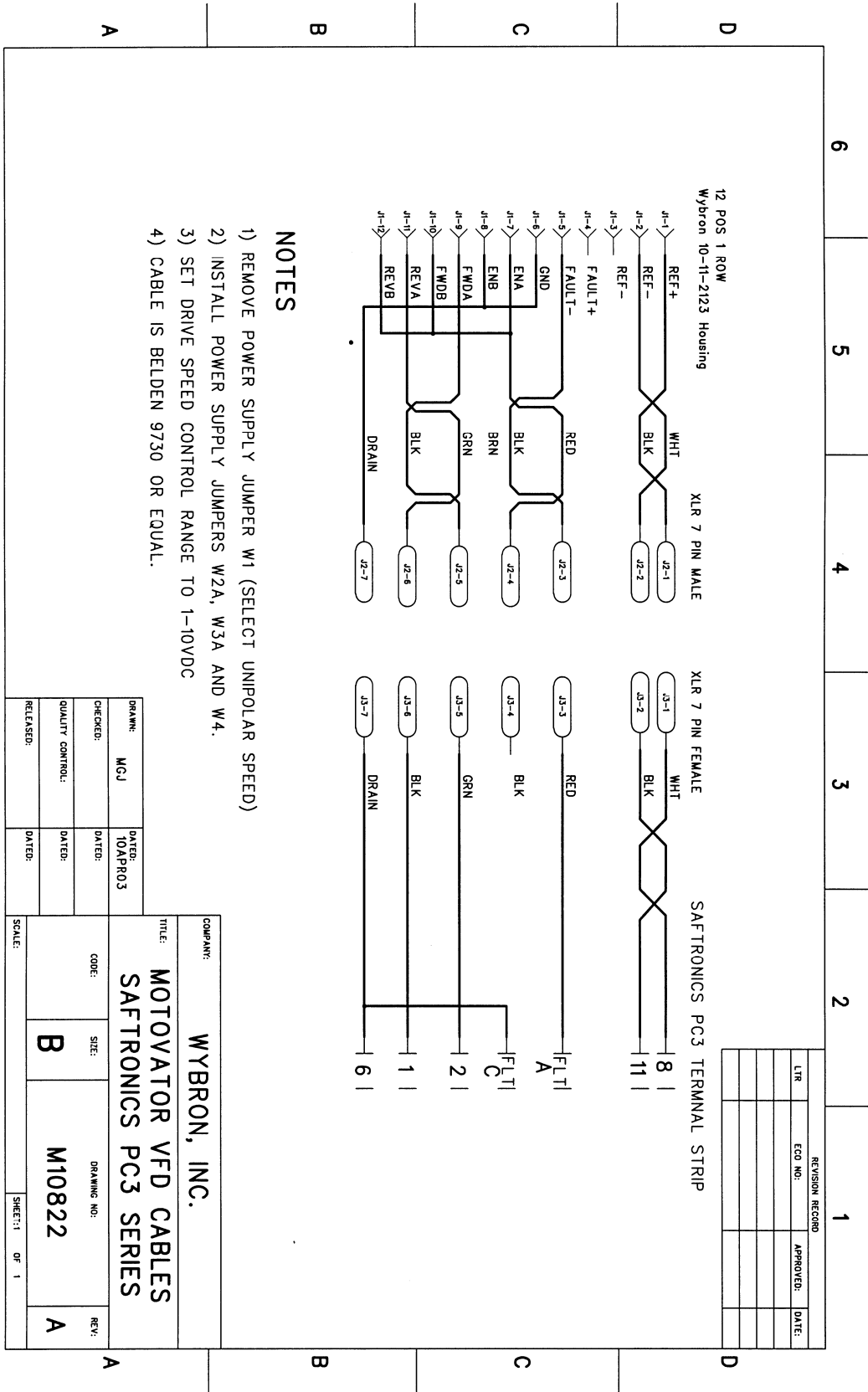
3.2.8 Motovator VFD Cables Benshaw Unitorque G Series



3.2.9 Motovator VFD Cables Delta VFD-M Series



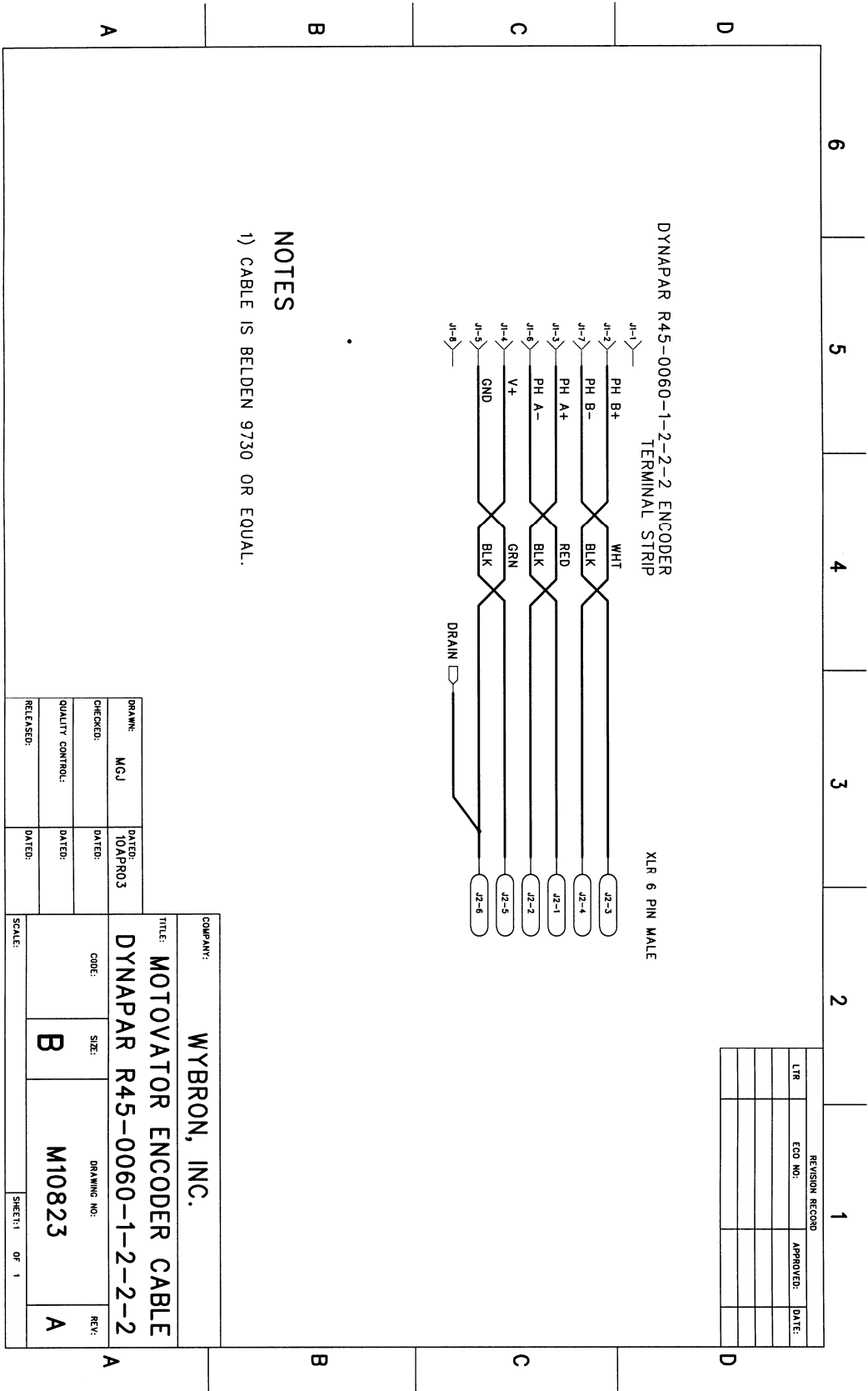
3.2.10 Motovator VFD Cables Safronics PC3 Series



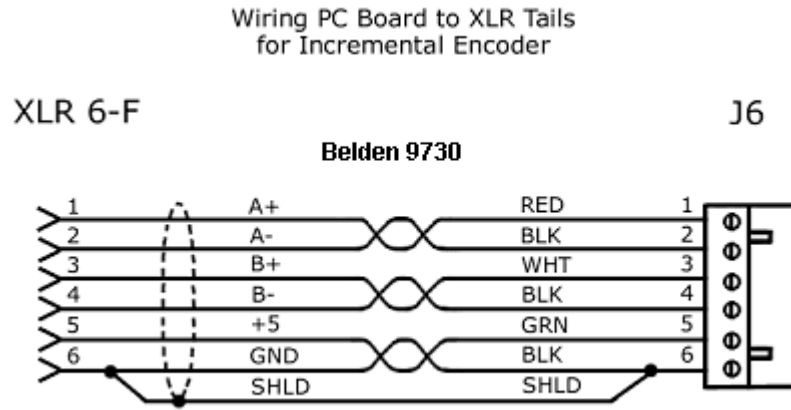
NOTES

- 1) REMOVE POWER SUPPLY JUMPER W1 (SELECT UNIPOLAR SPEED)
- 2) INSTALL POWER SUPPLY JUMPERS W2A, W3A AND W4.
- 3) SET DRIVE SPEED CONTROL RANGE TO 1-10VDC
- 4) CABLE IS BELDEN 9730 OR EQUAL.

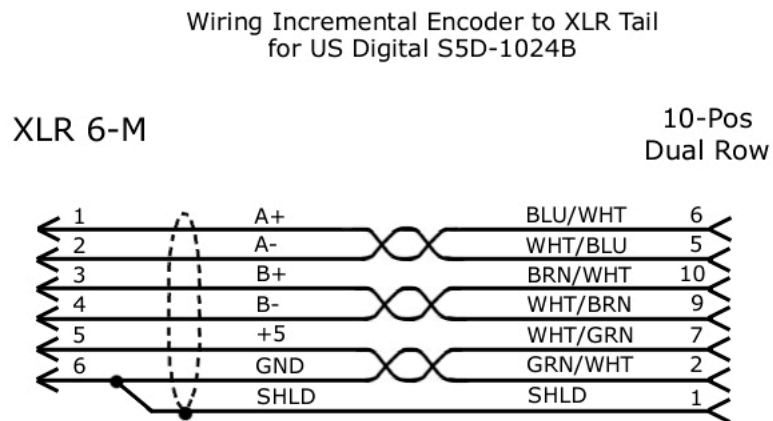
3.2.11 Motovator Encoder Cable Dynapar R45-0060-1-2-2-2



3.2.12 PC Board to XLR Tail for Incremental Encoder



3.2.13 US Digital S5D-1024B Incremental Encoder to XLR



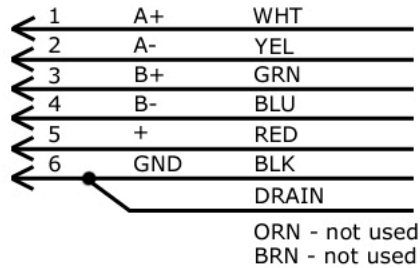
Notes:

1. Set jumper J4 to 5V.
2. Cable with 10-position dual row connector is US Digital part# CA3619-6FT. For more information please see US Digital product literature.

3.2.14 Renco RM15 Modular 1.5" Incremental Encoder to XLR

Wiring XLR Connector to
Renco RM15 Modular 1.5 Inch
Incremental Encoder

XLR 6-M



Note: Set jumper J4 to 5V.

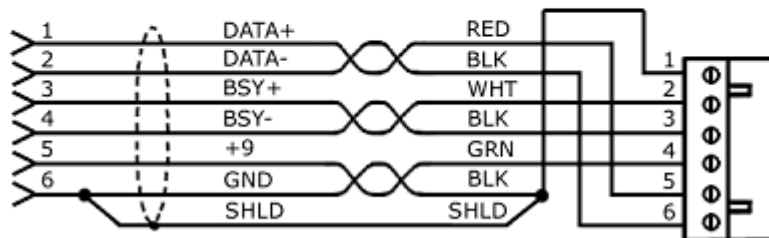
3.2.15 PC Board to XLR Tail for Absolute Encoder

Wiring PC Board to XLR Tails
for Absolute Encoder

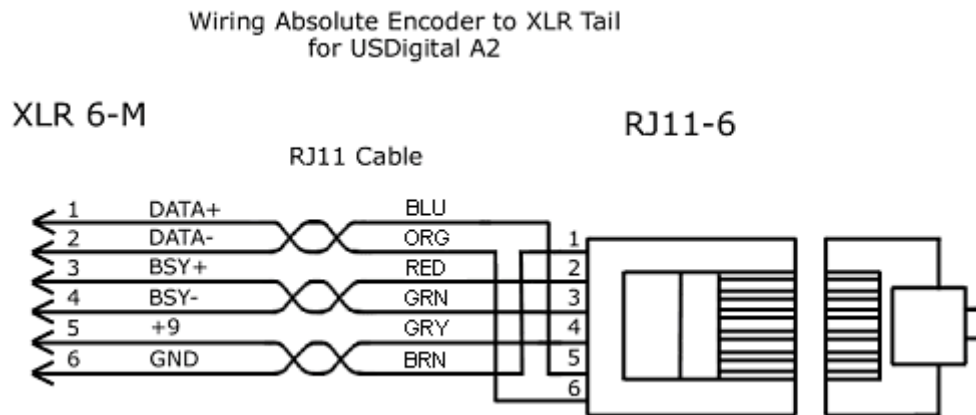
XLR 6-F

J8

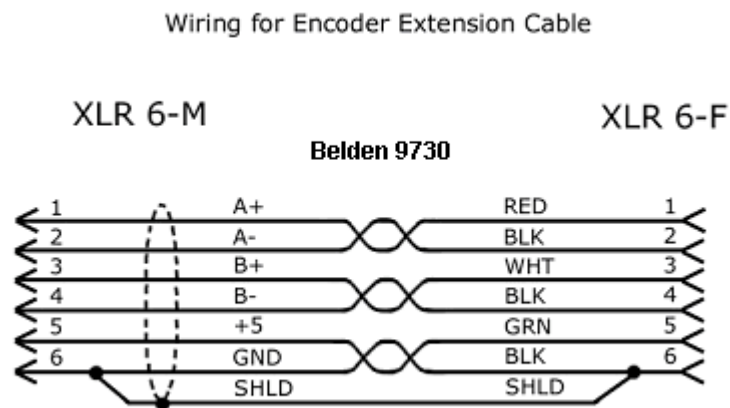
Belden 9730



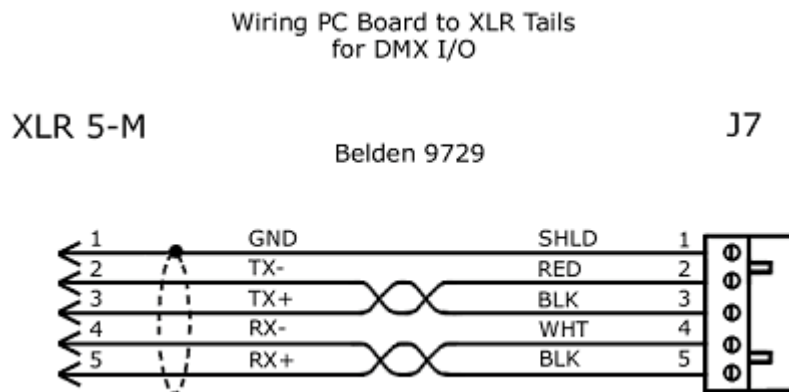
3.2.16 US Digital A2 Absolute Encoder to XLR Tail



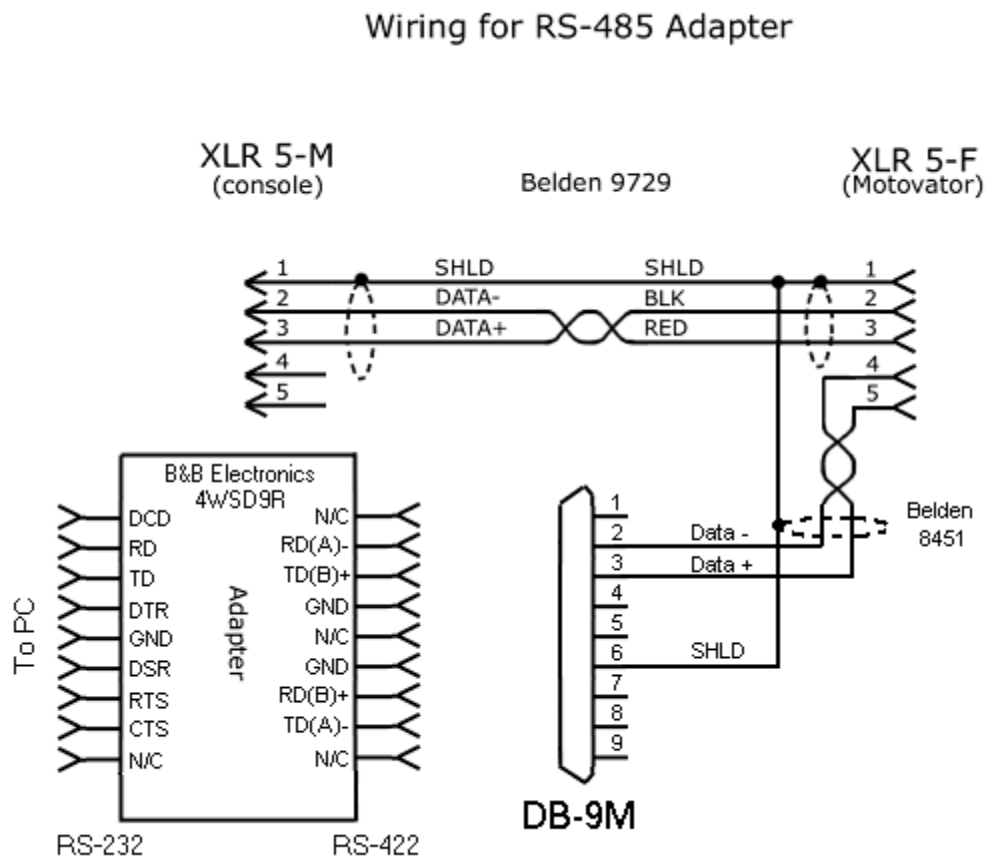
3.2.17 Universal Encoder Extension Cable



3.2.18 PC Board to XLR Tails for DMX I/O

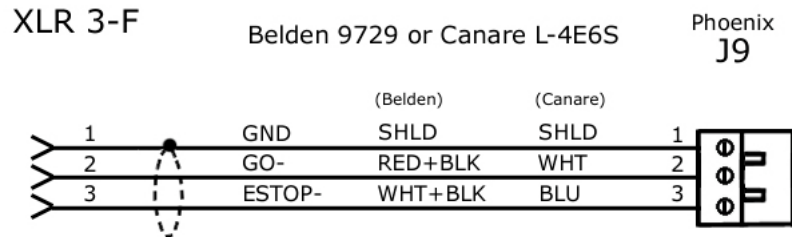


3.2.19 Wiring for DMX / RS-422 Adapter



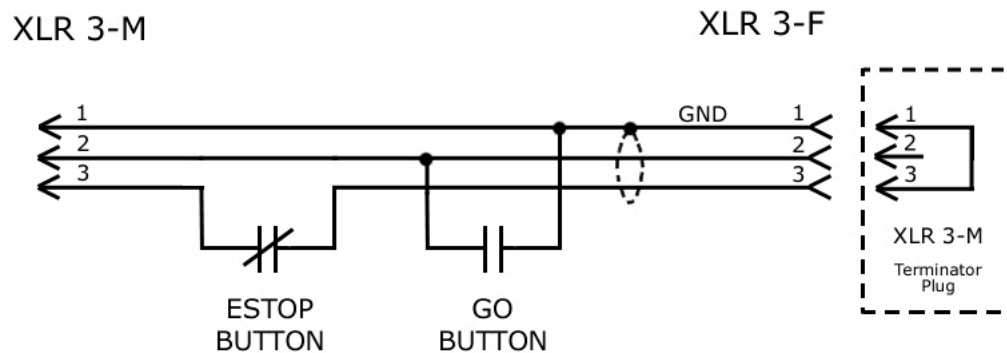
3.2.20 PC Board to XLR Tails for GO / ESTOP

Wiring PC Board to XLR Tails for GO/ESTOP

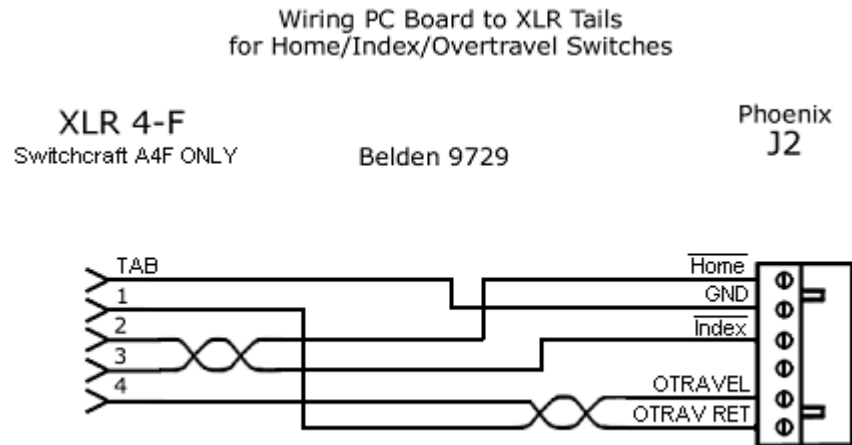


3.2.21 GO / ESTOP Box and Terminator Wiring Diagram

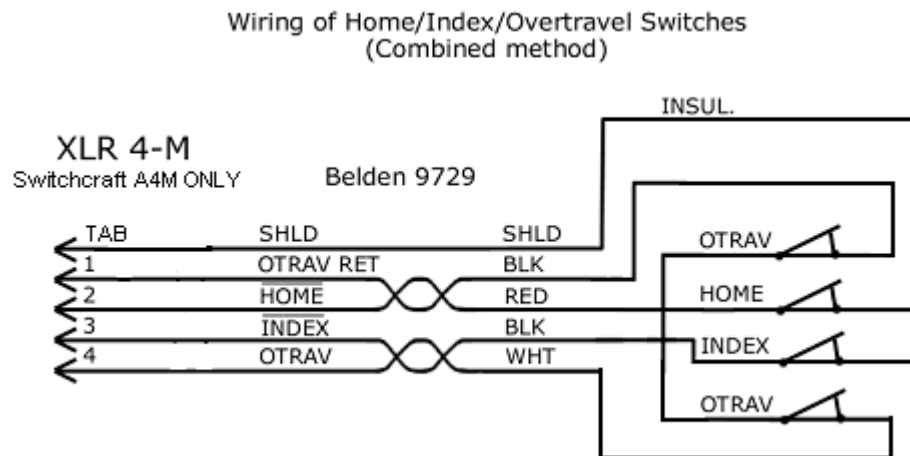
INTERNAL WIRING DIAGRAM FOR GO-ESTOP BOX AND TERMINATOR



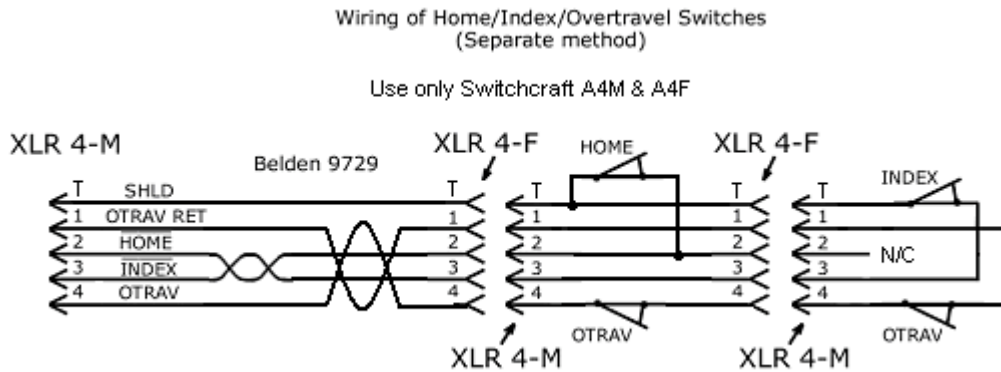
3.2.22 PC Board to XLR Tail for Home/Index/Overtravel Switches



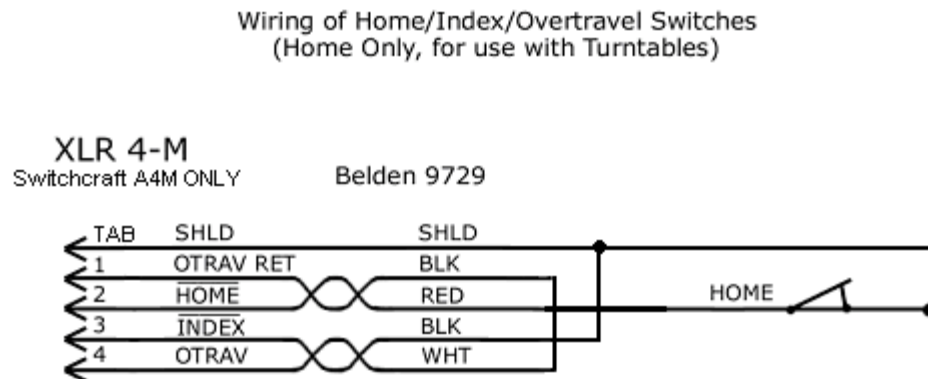
3.2.23 Combined Method of Wiring Home/Index/Overtravel Switches to XLR



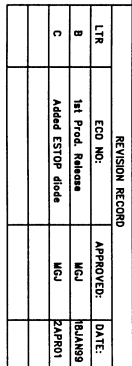
3.2.24 Separate Method of Wiring Home/Index/Overtravel Switches to XLR

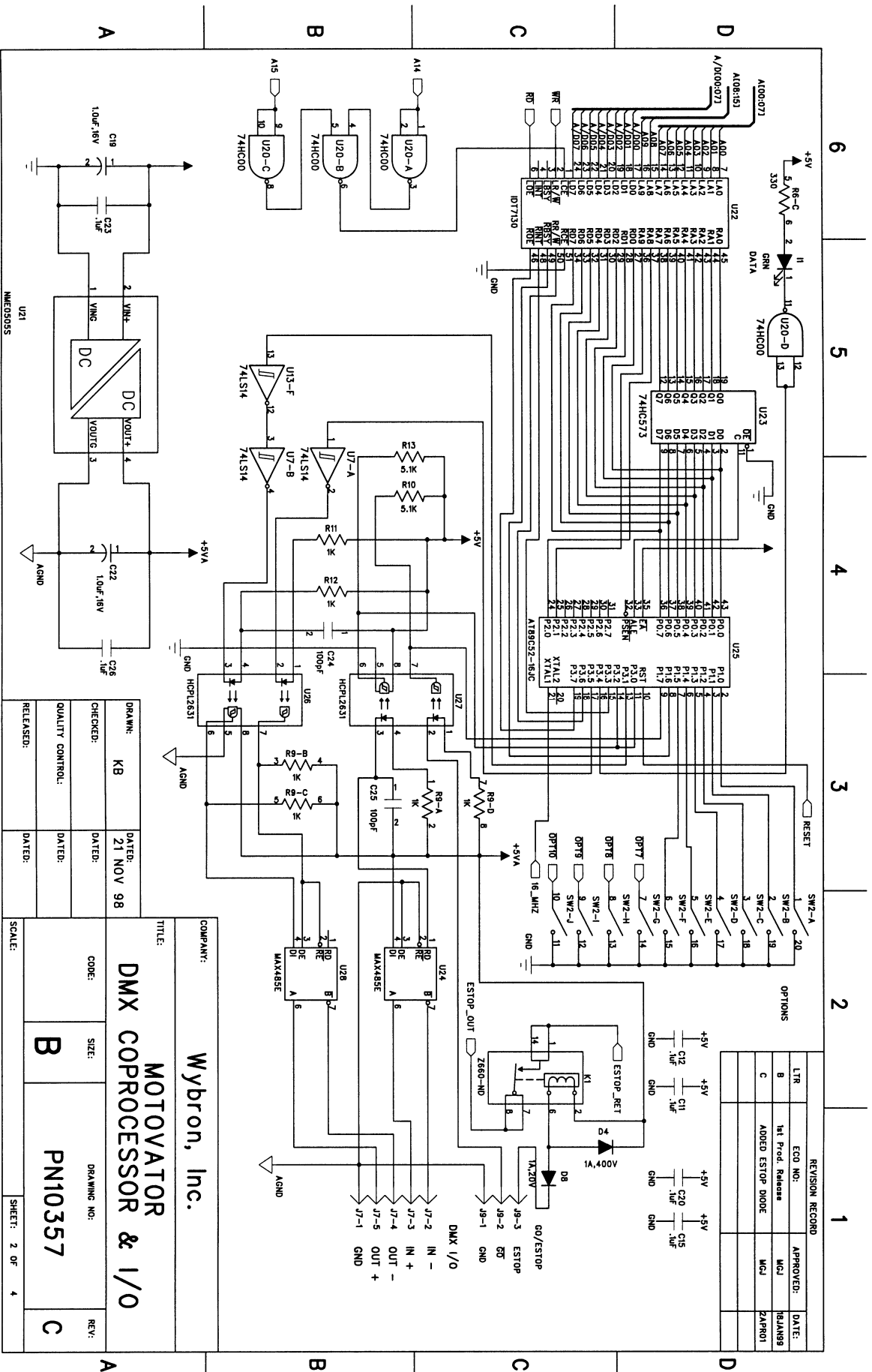


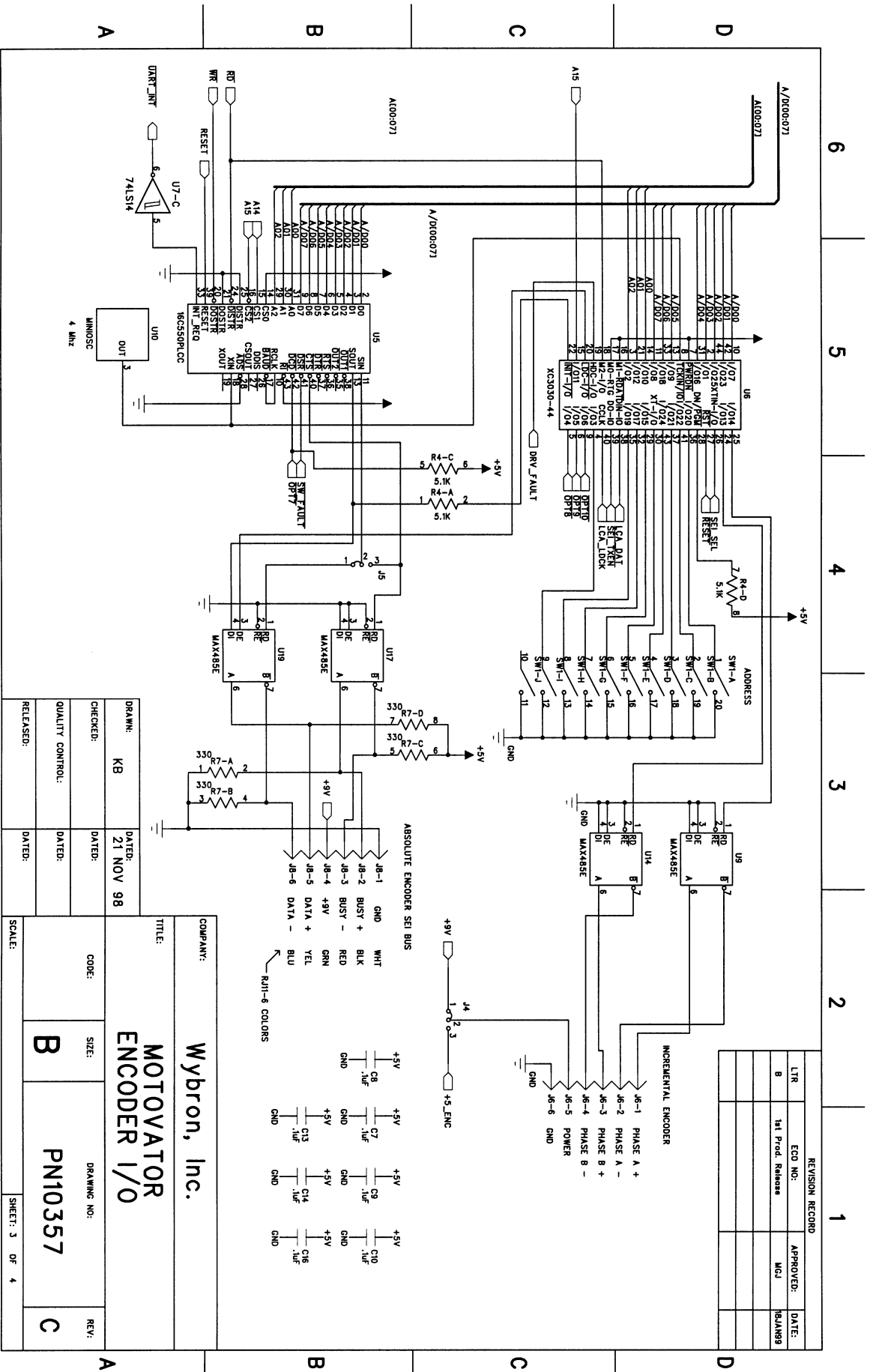
3.2.25 Turntable Method of Wiring Home/Index/Overtravel Switches (Home Only)



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5

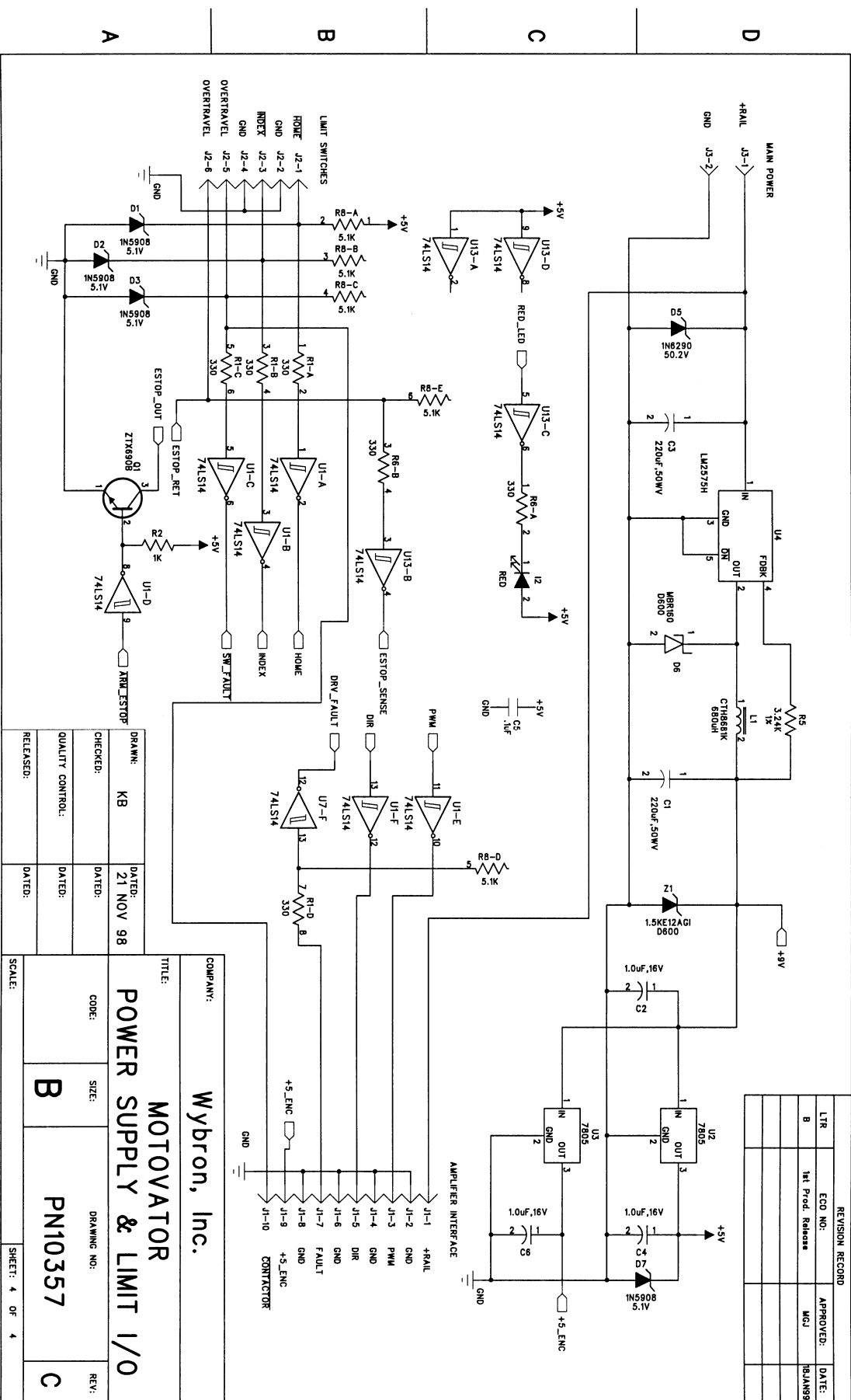
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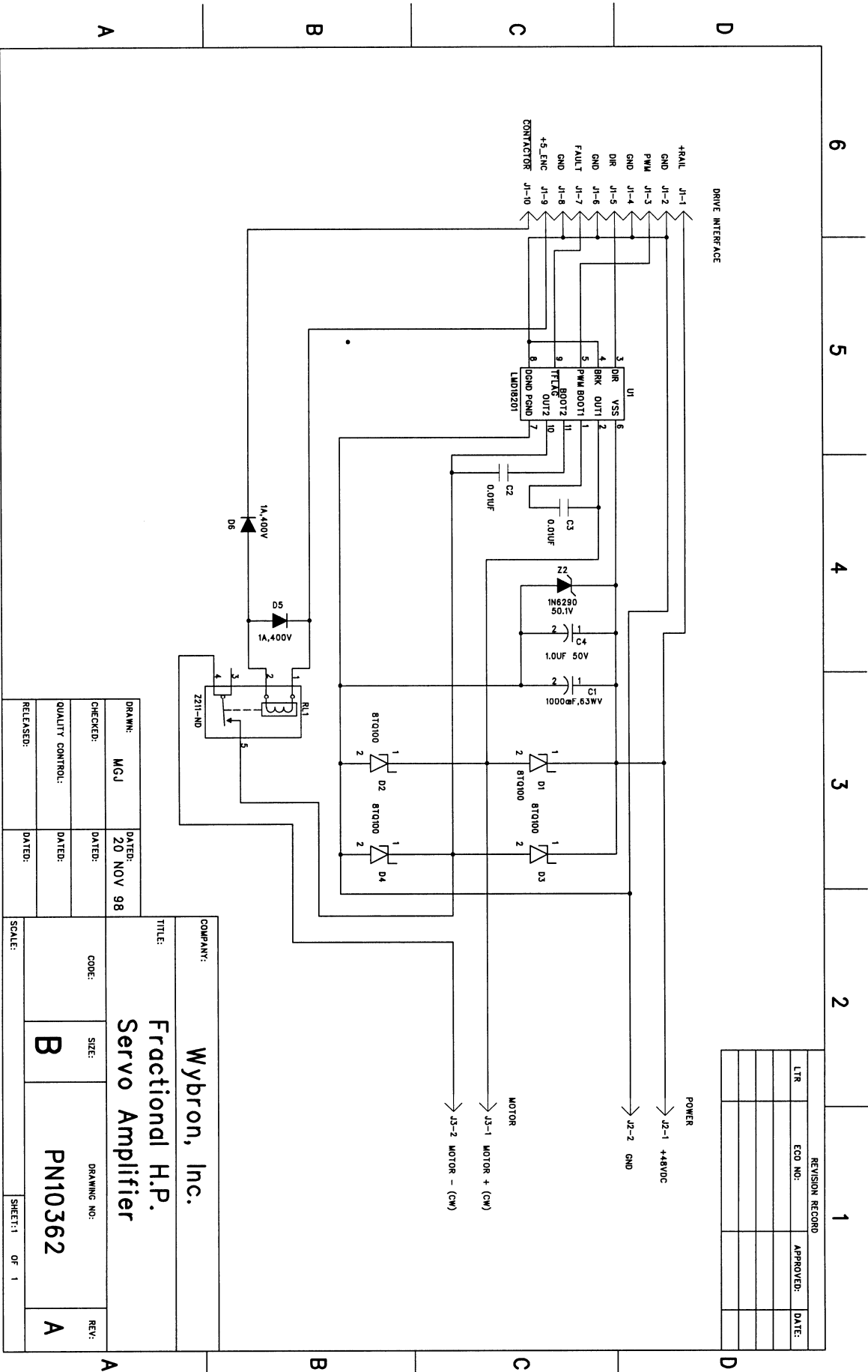
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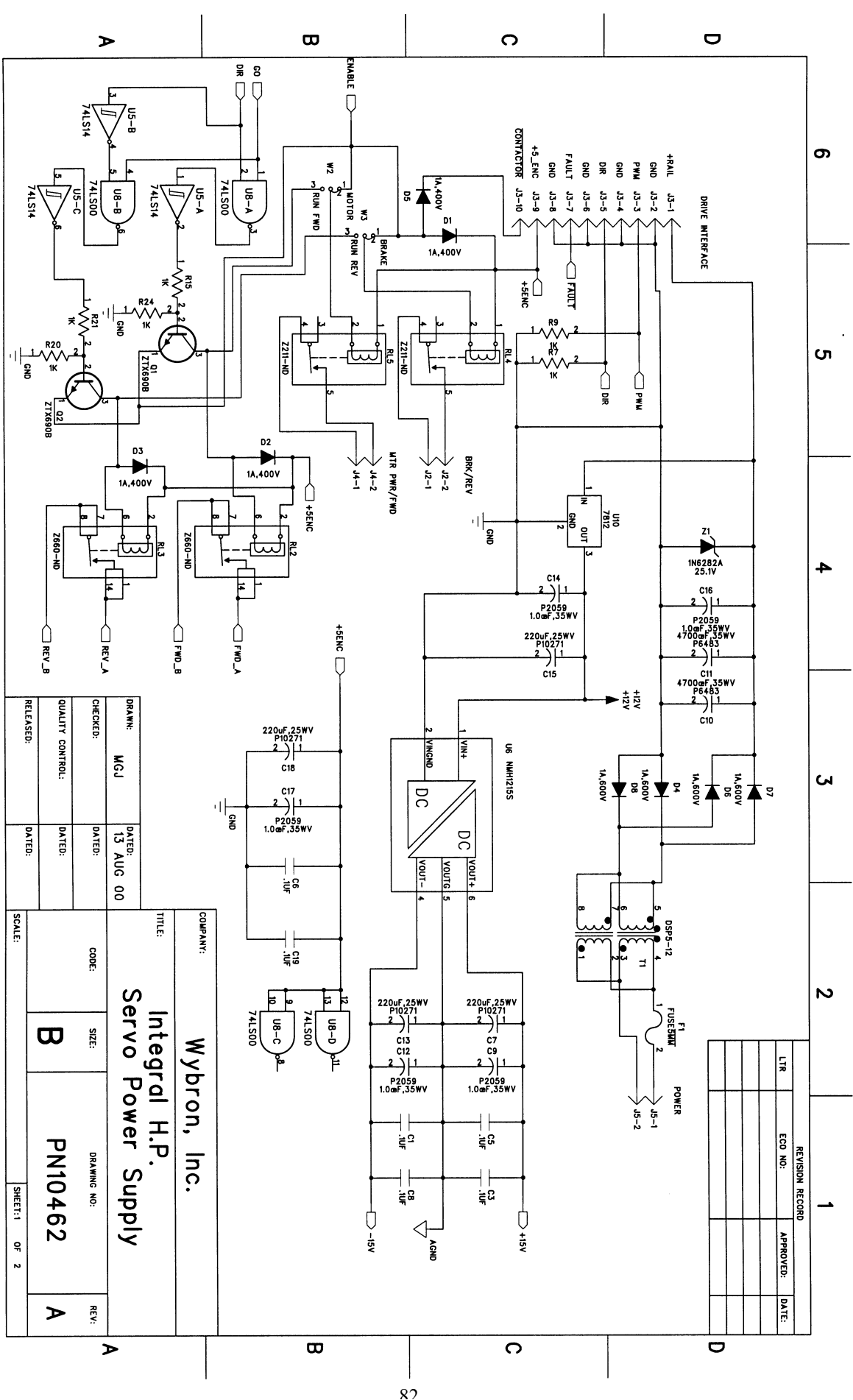
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B	1st Prod. Release	MCJ	18JAN99







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CHECKED:		DATED:	
QUALITY CONTROL:		DATED:	
RELEASED:		DATED:	
CODE:		DRAWING NO:	
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6

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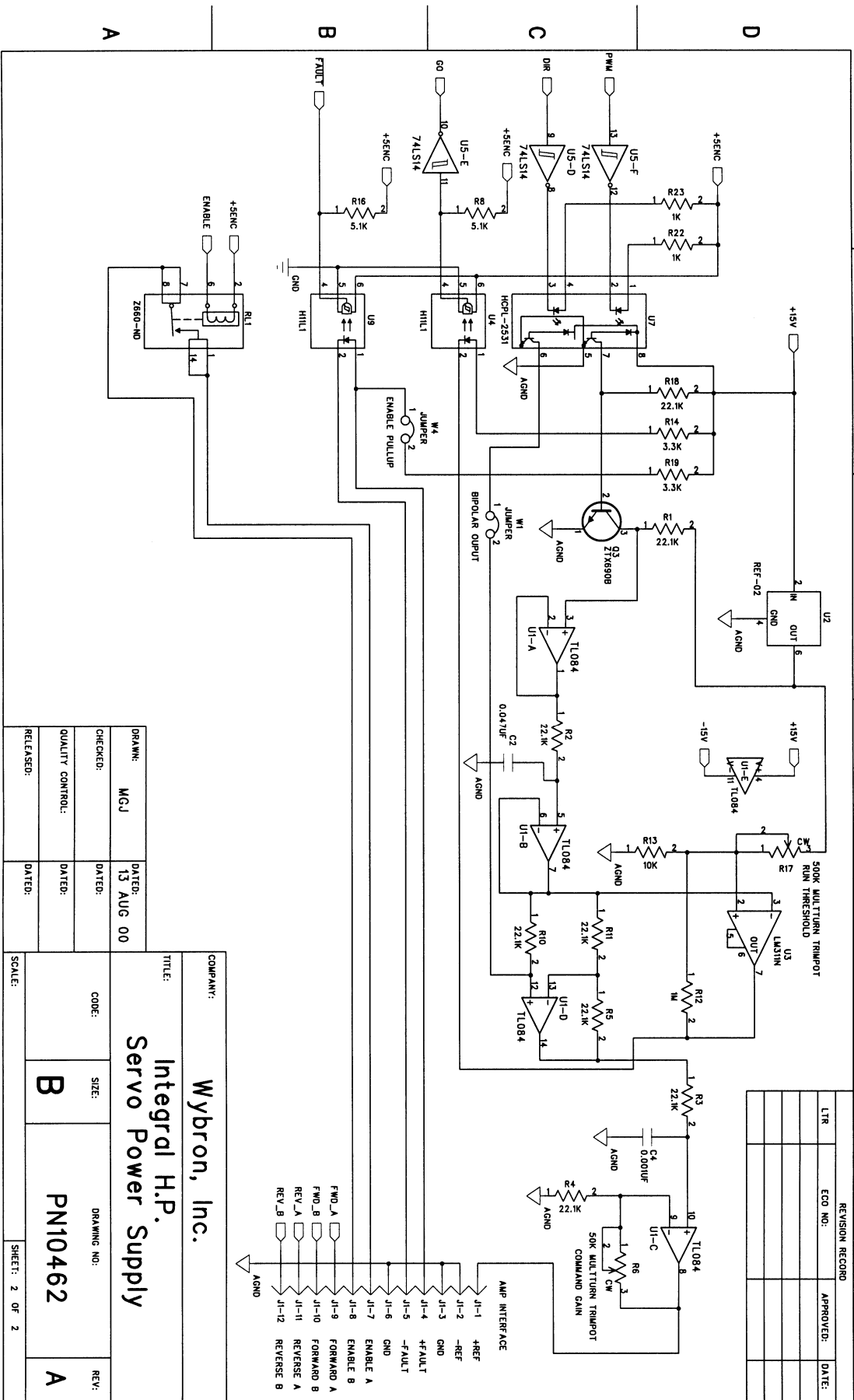
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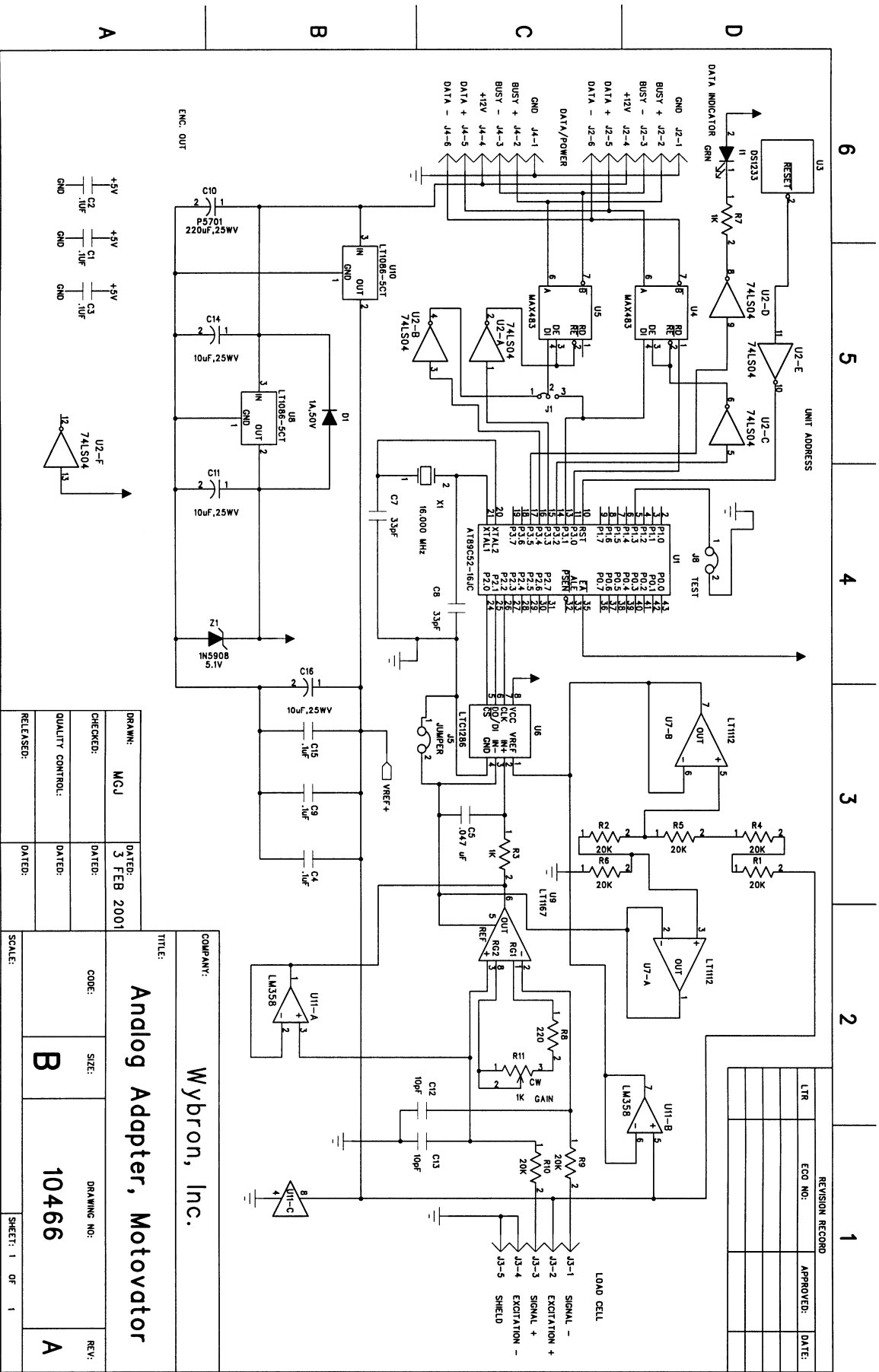
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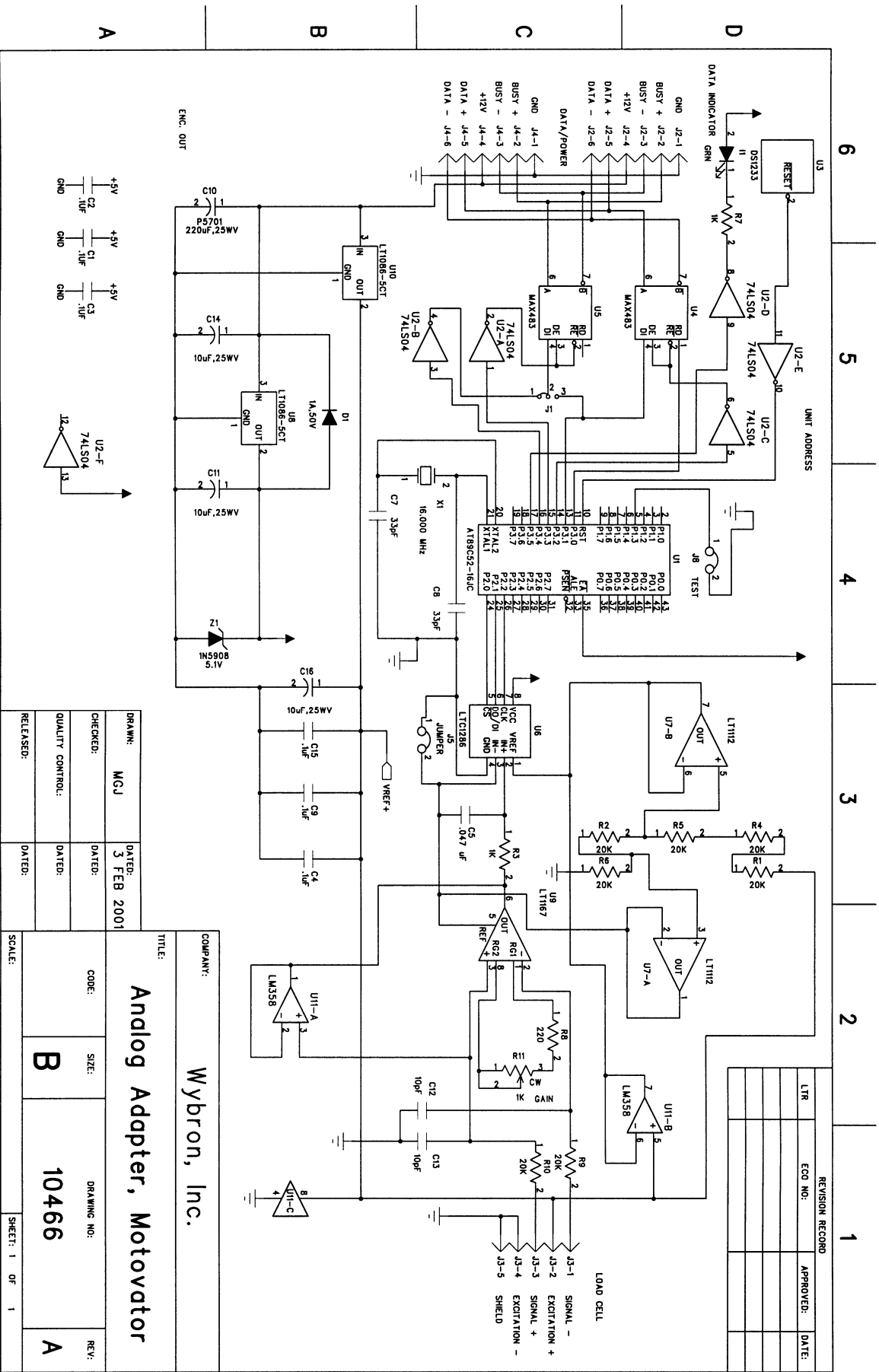
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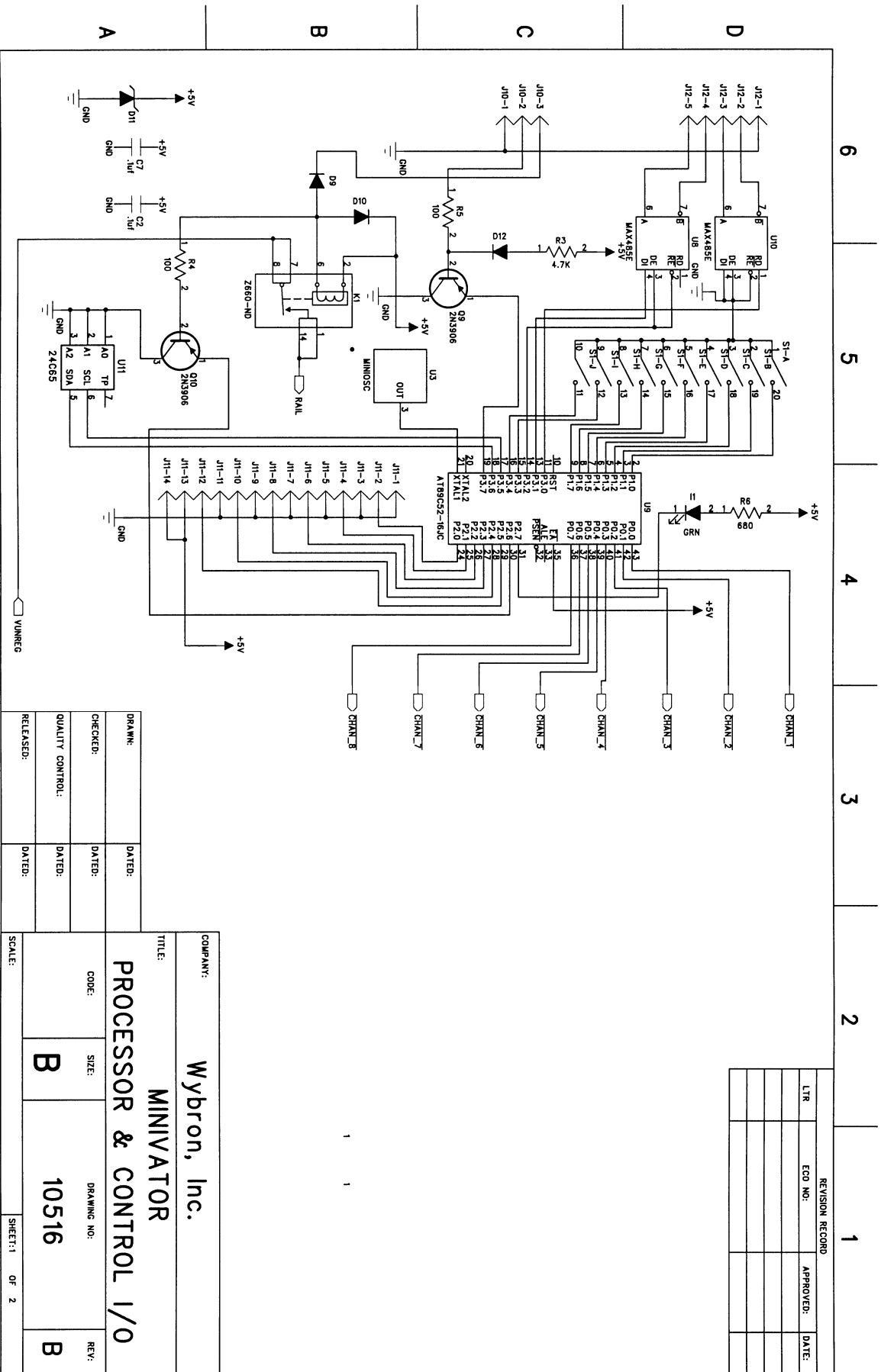
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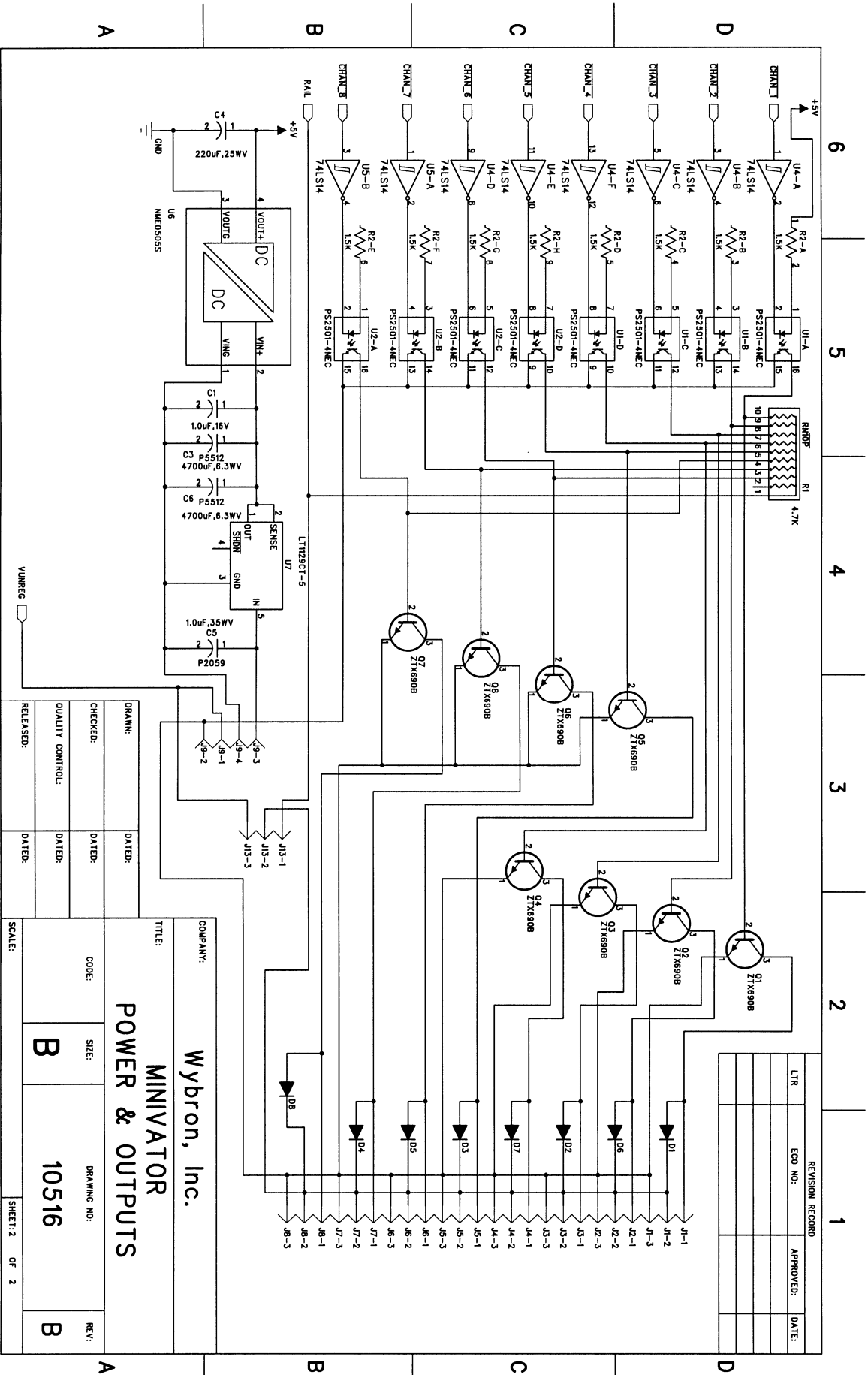




COMPANY:		TITLE:	
Wybron, Inc.		Analog Adapter, Motovator	
DRAWN:	MCJ	DATED:	3 FEB 2001
CHECKED:		DATED:	
QUALITY CONTROL:		DATED:	
RELEASED:		DATED:	
SCALE:		SHEET: 1 OF 1	







3.4 Configuration Quick Reference

Base Addr	474		MOTOVATOR SETUP V2.4 DMX CHART				20 January 2004 MGJ		
Fix DMX	PATCHED	Function	Description	Decimal	Percent	Notes	Controller Type and Range		
1	474	SERVO-Kp	Kp Coarse (MSB)	0.255	0-100		Slider control 0-65535		
2	475		Kp Fine (LSB)	0.255	0-100				
3	476	SERVO-Ki	Ki Coarse (MSB)	0.255	0-100		Slider control 0-65535		
4	477		Ki Fine (LSB)	0.255	0-100				
5	478	SERVO-Kd	Kd Coarse (MSB)	0.255	0-100		Slider control 0-65535		
6	479		Kd Fine (LSB)	0.255	0-100				
7		SERVO-Integration Limit	UNITS: Ticks				Slider control 0-65535		
8	480		Integration Limit Coarse (MSB)	0.255	0-100				
9	481	SERVO-Integration Delta	Integration Limit Fine (LSB)	0.255	0-100		Slider control 0-65535		
10	482		UNITS: Ticks						
11	483	MINIMUM SPEED	Integration Delta Coarse (MSB)	0.255	0-100		Slider control 0-65535		
12	484		Integration Delta Fine (LSB)	0.255	0-100				
13	485	MAXIMUM SPEED	UNITS: X100 Ticks per Minute	0.255	0-100		Slider control 0-65535		
14	486		Minimum Speed Coarse (MSB)	0.255	0-100				
15	487	CALIBRATION SPEED	Minimum Speed Fine (LSB)	0.255	0-100		Slider control 0-65535		
16	488		UNITS: X100 Ticks per Minute						
17	489	RUNNING ACCELERATION	Maximum Speed Coarse (MSB)	0.255	0-100		Slider control 0-65535		
18	490		Maximum Speed Fine (LSB)	0.255	0-100				
19	491	CALIBRATION ACCELERATION	Calibration Speed Coarse (MSB)	0.255	0-100		Slider control 0-65535		
20	492		Calibration Speed Fine (LSB)	0.255	0-100				
21	493	MINIMUM OPERATING POSITION	Running Acceleration Coarse (MSB)	0.255	0-100		Slider control 0-65535		
22	494		Running Acceleration Fine (LSB)	0.255	0-100				
23	495	MAXIMUM OPERATING POSITION	UNITS: Ticks				Slider control 0-16,77,215 (24 bits)		
24	496		Minimum Position Very Coarse	0.255	0-100				
25	497		Minimum Position Coarse (MSB)	0.255	0-100				
26	498		Minimum Position Fine (LSB)	0.255	0-100				
27	499	INDEX or STALL OFFSET	UNITS: Ticks				Slider control 0-65535		
28	500		Maximum Position Very Coarse	0.255	0-100				
29	501	STALL TORQUE THRESHOLD	Maximum Position Coarse (MSB)	0.255	0-100				
30	502		Maximum Position Fine (LSB)	0.255	0-100				
31	503	STALL TIMEOUT	UNITS: Ticks						
32	504		Offset Fine (LSB)	0.255	0-100				
33	505	ABSOLUTE ENCODER MODE	UNITS: Percent Motor Command	0.255	0-100		Slider control 0-256		
34	506		Stall Torque Threshold	0.255	0-100				
35	507		Stall Timeout	0.255	0-100		Slider control 0-256		
36	508		UNITS: X100 Milliseconds						
37	509		Brakes ALWAYS released	0	0		DMX = 0: Radio button "NO BRAKE" DMX = 0		
38	510		Brake Set Timeout	1.255	1-100		Slider "BRK TIME" 1.255 - DMX = 1.255		
39	511		Absolute Encoder Mode: INDEPENDENT	0.102	0-40%		Radio button "INDEPENDENT" - DMX = 0		
40	512		Absolute Encoder Mode: COMPARE	104.229	41-90%		Radio button "COMPARE" - DMX = 128		
41	513		Absolute Encoder Mode: AUTO TRACK	230.255	91-100%		Radio button "TRACK" - DMX = 255		
42	514		UNITS: Ticks						
43	515	ENCODER COUNTS RATIO	Incremental Encoder Ticks	0.255	0-100		Slider control 0-256		
44	516		Absolute Encoder Ticks	0.255	0-100		Slider control 0-256		
45	517		NOTES:						
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1. This "fixture" is used to set up the configurable parameters on each Motovator or Rotovator.
2. ONE Setup fixture should be created for EACH UNIVERSE, and patched starting at dimmer channel 474 and using channels 474-507.
3. The ONE Setup fixture is used to set up the configurable parameters of ALL Motovators on a DMX universe.

Base Addr	509	MOTOVATOR V2.4 DISPLAY CONTROL DMX CHART				20 January 2004 MGJ
Fixt DMX	PATCHED	Function	Description	Decimal	Percent	Notes
1	509	DISPLAY TYPE	Display TEXT	0-127	0-49	Xtra
			Display BAR GRAPH	128-255	50-100	Selector button "TEXT" - DMX = 0 Selector button "GRAPH" - DMX = 255
2	510	DISPLAY SELECT HUNDREDS				Xtra
			SELECT 0	0-10	0%	Selector button "0-" - DMX = 0
			SELECT 1	11-35	10%	Selector button "1-" - DMX = 25
			SELECT 2	36-61	20%	Selector button "2-" - DMX = 50
			SELECT 3	62-86	30%	Selector button "3-" - DMX = 75
			SELECT 4	87-112	40%	Selector button "4-" - DMX = 100
			SELECT 5	113-137	50%	Selector button "5-" - DMX = 125
			SELECT 6	138-163	60%	Selector button "6-" - DMX = 150
			SELECT 7	164-188	70%	Selector button "7-" - DMX = 175
			SELECT 8	189-214	80%	Selector button "8-" - DMX = 200
			SELECT 9	215-239	90%	Selector button "9-" - DMX = 225
3	511	DISPLAY SELECT TENS				
			SELECT 0	0-10	0%	Selector button "0-" - DMX = 0
			SELECT 1	11-35	10%	Selector button "1-" - DMX = 25
			SELECT 2	36-61	20%	Selector button "2-" - DMX = 50
			SELECT 3	62-86	30%	Selector button "3-" - DMX = 75
			SELECT 4	87-112	40%	Selector button "4-" - DMX = 100
			SELECT 5	113-137	50%	Selector button "5-" - DMX = 125
			SELECT 6	138-163	60%	Selector button "6-" - DMX = 150
			SELECT 7	164-188	70%	Selector button "7-" - DMX = 175
			SELECT 8	189-214	80%	Selector button "8-" - DMX = 200
			SELECT 9	215-239	90%	Selector button "9-" - DMX = 225
4	512	DISPLAY SELECT ONES				
			SELECT 0	0-10	0%	Selector button "0-" - DMX = 0
			SELECT 1	11-35	10%	Selector button "1-" - DMX = 25
			SELECT 2	36-61	20%	Selector button "2-" - DMX = 50
			SELECT 3	62-86	30%	Selector button "3-" - DMX = 75
			SELECT 4	87-112	40%	Selector button "4-" - DMX = 100
			SELECT 5	113-137	50%	Selector button "5-" - DMX = 125
			SELECT 6	138-163	60%	Selector button "6-" - DMX = 150
			SELECT 7	164-188	70%	Selector button "7-" - DMX = 175
			SELECT 8	189-214	80%	Selector button "8-" - DMX = 200
			SELECT 9	215-239	90%	Selector button "9-" - DMX = 225
NOTES:						
1. This "Fixture" is used to control the status display generated by each Motovator or Rotovator.						
2. ONE Display Control Fixture should be created for EACH UNIVERSE, and patched starting at dimmer channel 509 and using channels 509-512.						
3. The ONE Display Control Fixture is used to control the display functions of ALL Motovators on a DMX universe.						
USAGE EXAMPLES:						
1. Select the Motovator set to a start address of 1 to Bar Graph mode:						
DMX 509 @ 100%						
DMX 510 @ 0%						
DMX 511 @ 0%						
DMX 512 @ 10%						
1. Select the Motovator set to a start address of 123 to Text mode:						
DMX 509 @ 0%						
DMX 510 @ 10%						
DMX 511 @ 20%						
DMX 512 @ 30%						