



RACK MOUNTING POWER SUPPLIES - SINGLE OUTPUT

Case Size 3P11

Case Size 5P12

Case Size 3P17 (11v - 28v models)

Case Size 5P17 (≥ 41 v models)

INSTALLATION AND OPERATION

These power supplies are constructed in the form of assemblies that are front mountable in standard 19" wide RETMA cabinet racks. If possible, mount in the rack spaced away from other heat dissipating or air blocking assemblies, by using blank front panels above and below each power supply. This will result in cooler running operation, which in turn will maximize stability and reliability.

Make all connections before applying AC input power.

THE SENSING TERMINALS MUST BE CONNECTED to the output terminals, either at the barrier strip on the power supply or at the load. Failure to have the sense terminals connected will affect the output voltage (usually causing it to be higher than the rating of the supply, and unadjustable), and may result in permanent damage to both the power supply and its load. If voltage drops in the output voltage leads (which degrade regulation) are not objectionable, local sensing can be used; leave in place the jumpers provided with the power supply on the barrier strip (connecting the +SENS to the +OUT terminal and the -SENS to the -OUT terminal). However, if the best possible regulation at the load is required, then remove the jumpers and use two additional leads to connect the sense terminals to the output leads at the load, as shown in the schematic. This configuration permits the power supply to sense and compensate the voltage actually across the load. Note that remote sensing is capable of compensating only limited wiring drops. The voltage across the load, plus the voltage drops through the wiring, must be within the output voltage range of the supply for the voltage at the load to remain within the load regulation specification.

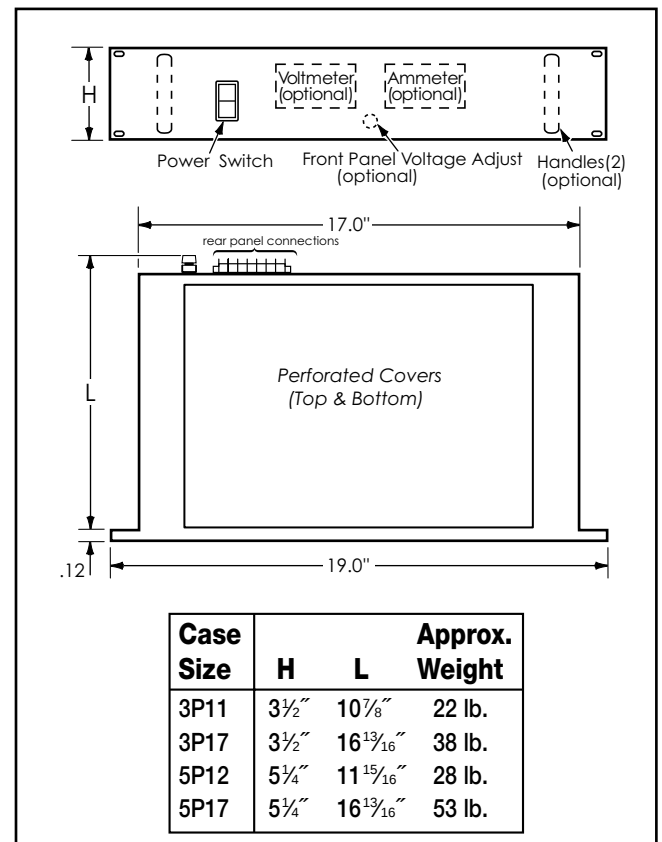
If there is any possibility of voltage from another source (another power supply, a battery, transients, etc) being applied to the power supply's output terminals, protect the power supply by using a diode in series with one of the output leads.

Do not attempt to directly parallel the outputs of two power supplies. This would result in current flowing from the higher-set output into the lower-set output, and probable damage to both circuits. Outputs may be connected in series to obtain a higher voltage provided that a reverse-biased diode, having PIV and current ratings exceeding the combined output, is used across each output; however, keep in mind that the output current to be drawn cannot exceed the output current rating of the lowest rated supply used.

Frequent fuse failure is symptomatic of power supply overload, a short circuited output, a tripped overvoltage protector, or power supply failure. Do not overfuse; this can result in damage to the power supply.

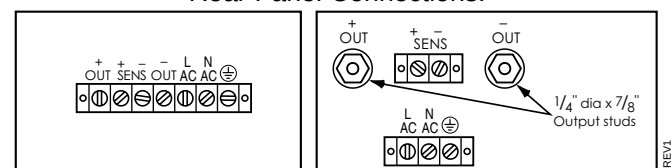
If the AC input power contains large voltage spikes ('noise') induced by the switching of high currents, inductive loads, electro-mechanical components, etc., the input power leads to the supply should include some means of transient suppression. Otherwise, a portion of the noise may be coupled through the supply to the load. Also, the supply could be damaged. The means of suppression that is easiest to install is a 1 mfd capacitor or a metal oxide surge suppressor (MOV) across the AC input terminals of the supply. In extremely severe cases, the use of RF chokes in series with each side of the line may also be required.

These power supplies operate as constant voltage sources when used at load current equal to or less than their ratings. If the power supply is overloaded, the current limit circuit will automatically reduce the output voltage, and it will then attempt to recover to its normal operating point. Therefore, A TRANSITORY OVERLOAD RESULTS IN A MOMENTARY DROP IN OUTPUT VOLTAGE. However, if the overload is still present when the voltage attempts to recover, the voltage will continue to alternately drop and recover, which will appear as a sawtooth oscillation of the output. Do not operate the power supply in this mode; reduce the load so that an output current equal to or less than the rating of the supply will be drawn.



**ALL ACOPIAN
POWER SUPPLIES
MADE IN U.S.A.**

Rear Panel Connections:



Case Sizes 3P11 and 5P12

Case Sizes 3P17 and 5P17



The complete Acopian catalog is available on the Internet at <http://www.acopian.com>
P.O. Box 638, Easton, PA 18044 • Phone: (610) 258-5441 • FAX: (610) 258-2842



RACK MOUNTING POWER SUPPLIES SINGLE OUTPUT

Case Size 3P11

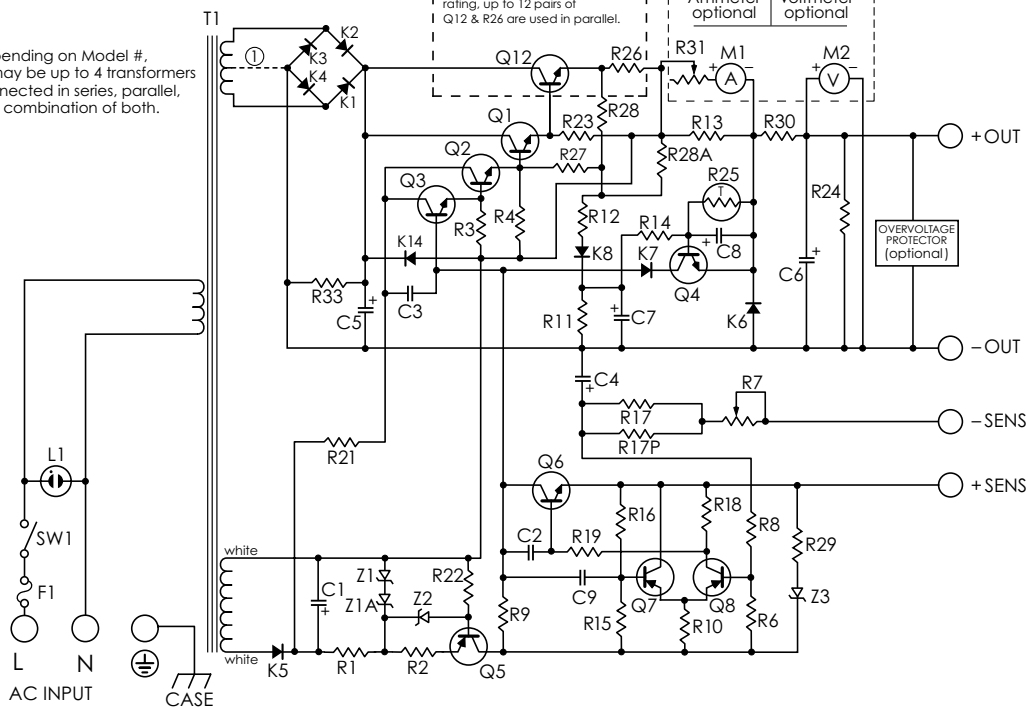
Case Size 5P12

Case Size 3P17 (11v - 28v models)

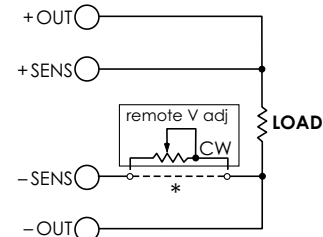
Case Size 5P17 ($\geq 41v$ models)

① Dotted line connection required
when K3 and K4 are omitted

Depending on Model #,
T1 may be up to 4 transformers
connected in series, parallel,
or a combination of both.



Connecting Power Supply to the LOAD:



* THE DOTTED LINE CONNECTION IS REQUIRED,
unless remote voltage adjustment is used.
If using remote adjustment, the built-in
adjustment must be turned fully CCW.
The remote potentiometer should have
these values:

For 1.5v to 40v models;

use a 200 ohm pot (0.5w),

For 41v to 150v models;

use a 1K pot (0.5w)

105 -125 VAC, 50-400Hz
(Standard)

210-250 VAC, 50-400Hz
(When model number ends in -230)

The MODEL NUMBER indicates any included options;

prefix V: overvoltage protection

suffix A: ammeter

suffix F: voltmeter

suffix H: handles

suffix M: terminal strip cover

suffix P: front panel voltage adjust

suffix -230: 230v input

